THE STORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Since the last Olympiad was held in Berlin, in 1936, a new generation of young people has grown up with little or no idea of the history and tradition of the Olympic festival. This book has been designed as an introduction and companion to the Games of 1948, particularly for these young people. Besides telling the general story of the ancient Games from 776 B.C. onwards, and of the modern revival up to the present day, it explains the technicalities of each event and shows its development, setting the stage for the coming contests at Wembley and elsewhere with lists of records, tables of metres and yards for various events, details of the Marathon and Road-walk courses, a glossary of technical terms and a programme which can be filled in as the events of 1948 are decided. There are also 24 pages of photographs, some of them reproduced for the first time.

Special chapters have been written by Janet Bassett-Lowke (*Swimming*), Jack Beresford (*Rowing*), W. J. Mills (*Cycling*), Oscar State (*Weight-lifting*), George Mackenzie (*Wrestling*), J. W. Dudderidge (*Canoeing*), and Frank Eyre (*Yacht Racing*).

This Book is dedicated to
the President and Members of my club,
St. Mary's (Hornsey) Harriers,
a small club in the right tradition,
and to my son, James.

R.D.B.

THE STORY

of the

OLYMPIC GAMES

R. D. BINFIELD

Geoffrey Cumberlege
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INTRODUCTION

TWELVE years have passed since the Berlin Olympic Games were held, and to at least half the present generation they are something remote which is suddenly becoming news. When lecturing on athletics during the war I found that even among young men of military age there was considerable ignorance of the history and ideals of the Olympic Games, and that sensational headlines had made more impression than the quiet reality.

Since London is to house the XIVth Olympiad in July and August, 1948, I have written this book as a general introduction to the Games, and to enable those who visit them or follow them in the Press or on the radio to get some idea of the less familiar activities, to record the 1948 results as they come out, and to relate both them and the deeds of our own athletes to previous performances. A table of metrical equivalents and a glossary of technical terms have been included, and it is hoped they will prove useful.

Whatever the results of the Games those of you who are fortunate enough to see some of the competitions will appreciate the Games for what they are, the bringing together of the world's leading amateur athletes on an equal footing to demonstrate the science, enjoyment, and brotherhood of sport. " Faster, Higher, Stronger " is the Olympic motto.

Baron de Coubertin, who was primarily responsible for the revival of the Games, has epitomized their spirit in a sentence which is not always remembered :—

The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part, for the essential thing in life is not so much conquering as fighting well.

If we should ever hear of a nation so jealous of its national prestige that it will enter only for those events which it is certain of winning, let us try at least to show that nation that other countries who have no chances at all of supremacy in the same events, can at least share the glory of competing ; that for any unexpectedly-snatched sixth place there will be more jubilation, than those who take victory as a national duty will ever know.

That is not to say that winning should not be our ultimate aim in every event. Olympic titles cannot be won by half-hearted effort, but such effort, so long as it is a balanced part of life and not a business, is a fine thing. One should at least expect that an athlete should spend his winter in preparation

and not risk injury by playing football, and that he should reserve his supreme effort over the months for the great day, at the cost of lesser glories. Abrahams perfecting his sprinting technique through a cold winter, Beresford and Southwood sculling 2,000 miles in rough tidal water. These are examples which deserved the reward that followed them.

To watch is to enjoy and to learn, but to all the youth of England, even if privileged to see nothing more than the passing of the marathon runners on the roads of Wembley, I hope that the Games will be an incentive to their own effort. Choose your own sport rather than be a permanent spectator. Join a club, or if there is no club help to form one, for among you are the hopes of future Olympiads.

I wish to express my thanks for help in writing this book to the contributors who have written the special chapters, to T. Rutherford Harley, Headmaster of my old school, to Harold Abrahams, who gave me the benefit of his extensive knowledge, to Mr. R. F. Church, Press Secretary of the XIVth Olympiad, and Mr. H. L. Boorer, late assistant secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association. I offer no thanks at all to the airman whose bomb destroyed the Olympic books and records in the British Museum.

I am greatly indebted to the Official Reports of the various Olympiads by F. A. M. Webster and Harold Abrahams. Thanks are due to the Editor of the *Times* for permission to reproduce the contemporary account of the 1908 Marathon and to Dr. H. B. Stallard, M.D., F.R.C.S., and the A.A.A. for permission to quote from *Fifty Years of Progress*. Agency photographs are acknowledged in their context. I am indebted to W. J. Mills for permission to use two photographs from *The Bicycle*, to J. W. Dudderidge for the photograph of the canoeing team, to Jack Beresford for the photograph of the 1932 Eights final, and to Professor J. D. and Mrs. Beazley for permission to reproduce illustrations of the long distance race and the long jump from *Attic Red-Figured Vases ;* and to Dr. E. N. Gardiner and the Clarendon Press for the illustration of The Wrestling School from *Athletics of the Ancient World.*

I

THE ANCIENT GAMES

ATHLETIC contests are frequently mentioned in the poems of Homer which, written in about the ninth century B.C., probably deal with events of two or three centuries before that date. Such contests were held to celebrate important events, and the death of Patroclus was the occasion of the funeral games described in the twenty-third book of the *Iliad*. The events, for which Achilles provided the prizes, included a chariot race, boxing, wrestling, a foot race round a distant mark and back, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus, an armed fight, and archery.

The athletic festivals of Greece, of which we have detailed results from 776 B.C. onwards, were more highly organized, developing with the growth of the city state. We need not be surprised that the Greeks traced them back to the gods and heroes, or that the accounts of these origins varied. One story, recorded by the Greek writer Pausanias, tells how Heracles matched his four brothers in a foot race, crowned the winner with wild olive and called the games Olympic. Because the brothers were five in number, the games were held, in the Greek reckoning, every five years, or as we should say, every fourth year.

Another version gives Zeus as the originator, either by wrestling with Cronos for the throne, or to celebrate his victory over Cronos. One victor is said to have been the sun god Apollo, who beat Hermes at running, and Ares at boxing. This story accounted for the playing of the Pythian flute song, sacred to Apollo, while the jumping in the Olympic Pentathlon, a combination of five events, was in progress. Other heroes of the old legends were said to have taken part in the games in honour of Olympian Zeus : Clymeneus, Endymion, Pelops, Amythaon, Augeas, and Polydeuces. But in the reign of Oxylus the games were discontinued and almost forgotten.

But though their origins may have been legendary, the revival of the Games in the reign of Iphitus, King of Elis, was an historical fact. Greece

was at the time troubled by a weary civil war between the Eleans and the Pisatans, who were the original inhabitants of Olympia, and Iphitus, on consulting the Delphic oracle, received the answer that he and the Eleans must renew the Olympic Games and the Olympic truce, which forbade not only warfare but the very presence of armed men during the " holy moon " of the contests. This he did with the help of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, and the terms of the truce were engraved on a discus which was kept at Olympia, and seen by Pausanias.

The Eleans, protected by Sparta, remained in control of the Games except for a brief period when Pheidan of Argos invaded Elis on behalf of the jealous Pisatans and took over the direction of the festival. No Eleans or Spartans were allowed to compete on this occasion, and the results were later on struck out of the Olympic register.

Pausanias says that the long-forgotten athletic events were remembered one at a time and gradually added to the programme. The actual date of the revival of the Games was fixed as 776 B.C., the year in which Coroebus won the foot race, and this, the first definite Olympic date, became the basis for reckoning time until the Games were abolished in A.D. 394. Each Olympiad was a period of four years, thus 775 B.C. was called the second year of the first Olympiad, 773 B.C. the fourth year of the first Olympiad, and 772 B.C. the first year of the second Olympiad.

Besides the Games at Olympia there were the Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian festivals, held at Delphi, Nemea, and Corinth respectively, forming a *periodos* or sequence of four in successive years. An athlete who had been successful at all four was known as a *periodonikes*. But the Olympic Games carried the greatest honour, and it is with them that we are chiefly concerned. They were held every fourth year at the first full moon after midsummer, and eventually lasted for five days.

Olympia, sacred to Zeus, was a beautiful spot between the rivers Alpheus and Cladeus in the Western Peloponnesus, bordered by richly wooded hills, and it became through the years a unique museum of the whole of the Greek world, famous for its temples, for the treasuries of the various states and colonies and for the Altis, a sacred grove full of statues and monuments. In the temple of Zeus were the colossal throne and image of the Olympian god by Pheidias. This statue, which

is said to have been carried off to Constantinople and accidentally destroyed there, was one of the Seven Wonders of the world. It was about forty feet high, of gold and ivory, adorned with precious stones. The god, wearing a gold crown of wild olive, sat on a throne which was embellished with reliefs and paintings. The statue had a profound effect on all who saw it, and was much more highly praised than the Hermes of Praxiteles, which we can see, in its restored state, and cannot help but admire. Many of the other statues were of victors, others were erected out of the fines paid by athletes who broke the rules, particularly those who accepted bribes. Pausanias gives details of these offences and deplores them, being particularly shocked that Damonicus, a native of Elis, the mother state of the Games, should have " squared " a wrestling match in which his son, Sosander, was taking part. One monument which must have shamed the Greeks was the *Philippeum*, dedicated by Philip of Macedon after his victory over Greece at Chaeronea in 338 B.C.

Near the Altis were the *Prytaneion*, the hall where the victors were feasted ; the *Gymnasium*, where the athletes did their final month's training, and which included a covered running track for practice on wet days ; the judges' room ; the theatre, the *palaestra*, for wrestlers and boxers ; the hippodrome, about half a mile in length, where the horse and chariot races were held ; and the athletic stadium. The stadium lay at the foot of Mount Cronion, which formed a natural embankment on one side of the track. At one end was the so-called " hidden entrance," a stone vault, partly artificial, on which spectators stood. The track was not elliptical like the tracks of today, but long and narrow. It was, in fact, a narrow straight course, one stade (about 192 m. or 210 yds.) in length and 30 yds. wide, and for all races longer than one stade competitors ran round a mark and back to the starting place. The word for this turning was the same as that for oxen turning round at the end of a furrow when ploughing, or for writing which ran backwards and forwards across the page. The surface of the track seems to have been loose sand. The runners ran barefoot, and, after the fifteenth Olympiad, following Spartan custom, completely naked. The start was marked by two lines formed by sunken limestone slabs,

in which were grooves for the runners' feet. There were square pillars every 100 ft. on either side of the course for boys' races or for measuring the length of a discus throw. The few seats alongside the course were for officials, as the spectators either stood or sat on the ground.

Late in the fourth century A.D. Olympia was ravaged by Alaric and his Goths and later the buildings and statues were destroyed by Theodosius II. The embankments which protected it from flooding were neglected. Soil was washed down from Mount Cronion, and the Cladeus, changing its course, brought alluvial deposits to cover the ruins. For many centuries Olympia lay buried to a depth of 16 ft., but not forgotten. Eighteenth century scholars surveyed the site and proclaimed the need for excavations, but it was not until 1875 that serious work was begun by German archæologists and completed in 1881, revealing the site of ancient glory to scholars.

For the first Olympiad Iphitus was the sole judge, but the number increased gradually to nine, each, as in the modern Games, with his special task, and in the later period there were ten. They wore purple robes, and curiously enough up to the 102nd festival were allowed to take part themselves. But after a judge named Troilus had won two chariot races a law was passed forbidding judges to compete.

The preparations for the Olympic Games began months before when the heralds of Zeus visited the Greek cities and colonies announcing the Games and the sacred truce. The competitors and spectators thenceforth were assured of the protection of Zeus as they travelled to Olympia.

Taking part in these Games was no light matter for the competitors. The journey for most of them was a long one and besides its cost there were other expenses. Winners were expected to give banquets after the Games.

The competitors arrived at Olympia in early summer, either by one of the seven roads, or by water, and after being examined by the Judges to make sure of their Greek birth and their worth as athletes, they stood by the statue of Zeus, and together with their fathers, brothers, and trainers, swore an oath on the entrails of a boar that they would in no way sin against the Olympic Games. Neither slaves, barbarians nor

the inhabitants of cities that had not paid tribute to Zeus were allowed to compete. The judges did not always accept the statements of competitors themselves, and sometimes those who called themselves " boys " were transferred to the men's races. They then took a further oath that they had for the past ten months kept the training regulations. By them as they took their oaths stood the fearful statue of *Zeus Horkios*, god of oaths, grasping two thunderbolts as a threat to false swearers. Oaths of fairness and secrecy were also taken by the officials.

The competitors then spent a month training in the camp at Elis. This was a necessary condition of the Games, and on one occasion Appolonius Rhantes, a boxer from Alexandria, who arrived late and gave the excuse of bad weather on the voyage, was excluded from the Games when it was discovered that he had been " pot-hunting "—picking up some money from the Ionian Games.

In early times all athletes were vegetarians, their chief diet being cheese and figs, but they turned later to eating meat, the first to do so being a long-distance runner aptly named Dromeus (runner) who had twelve victories at various Games. No athlete over thirty was allowed to compete in the ancient Olympic Games, whereas for the modern Games there is no age limit, and a fair number of modern winners and placed men have been over thirty-five.

" The Olympic Festival," writes E. N. Gardiner, in *Athletics of the Ancient World*, " was much more than a mere athletic meeting. It was the national religious festival of the whole Greek race. Olympia was the meeting-place of the Greek world."

The athletic stadium alone held 40,000 spectators and there would be many more than this number attracted by the Olympic Fair, the poetic recitals, and the opportunity for doing good business and making money out of a crowd. Many arrived by river, having come to the mouth of the Alpheus by ship and thence transferred to rafts and other small craft.

It was a brilliant procession that finally set out for Olympia for the Games, bearing offerings for the altar ; not only the competitors, some with their horses and chariots, but the officials, stewards, the elders of Elis, and ambassadors from all competing cities took part in it. The

procession has its counterpart in the modern Games, when the national teams parade round the track for the opening ceremony. For each day's events the competitors were matched before sunrise by the *Hellenadikoi* or judges. For all events except the *hoplites'* race, the race in armour, there were heats and a final.

The first race in the revived Olympic Games of 776 B.C. was the stade race, roughly the equivalent of our modern 200 metres sprint. It was won by Coroebus of Elis. Fifty-two years later the *diaulos*, or double foot-race, was added, and won by Hepenus the Pisatan, and four years later still, in the fifteenth Olympiad, Acanthus of Sparta won the first *dolichos* or long race. The number of laps in this race is not definitely known but its length was probably between two and three miles.

At the eighteenth Olympiad the *Pentathlon* was introduced, and won by Lampis, the Spartan. It consisted of running, upright wrestling, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus, and the long jump, the latter to the accompaniment of a flute. Three out of five victories won the *Pentathlon*, ties being decided by the placings in the other events. The wrestling contest, being last, was sometimes the deciding event. Boxing, in which the competitors wore thongs of ox-hide to protect the knuckles, later developing into the brutal Roman *cestus*, chariot racing, the *hoplites'* race and the *pancration* (an " all-in " combination of boxing and wrestling) were added in turn. The *pancration* had some resemblance to modern ju-jitsu. Kicking an opponent, and hitting him when on the ground were both allowed, in fact biting and gouging out the eyes with the thumbs were the only practices not permitted. One Greek vase shows the judge wielding a rod to prevent foul play. Much of the *pancration* took place on the " mat " and it was for this reason that Plato excluded it from his ideal state as unsuitable for military training, because it did not teach men to keep on their feet. The Greeks told of one competitor who let himself be strangled rather than " raise the finger " which would have admitted defeat.

Later on a full programme of boys' contests was added, beginning in the thirty-third Olympiad with a half-stade foot race. So many events, particularly horse and chariot races, were included, that the Games eventually occupied five days instead of one.

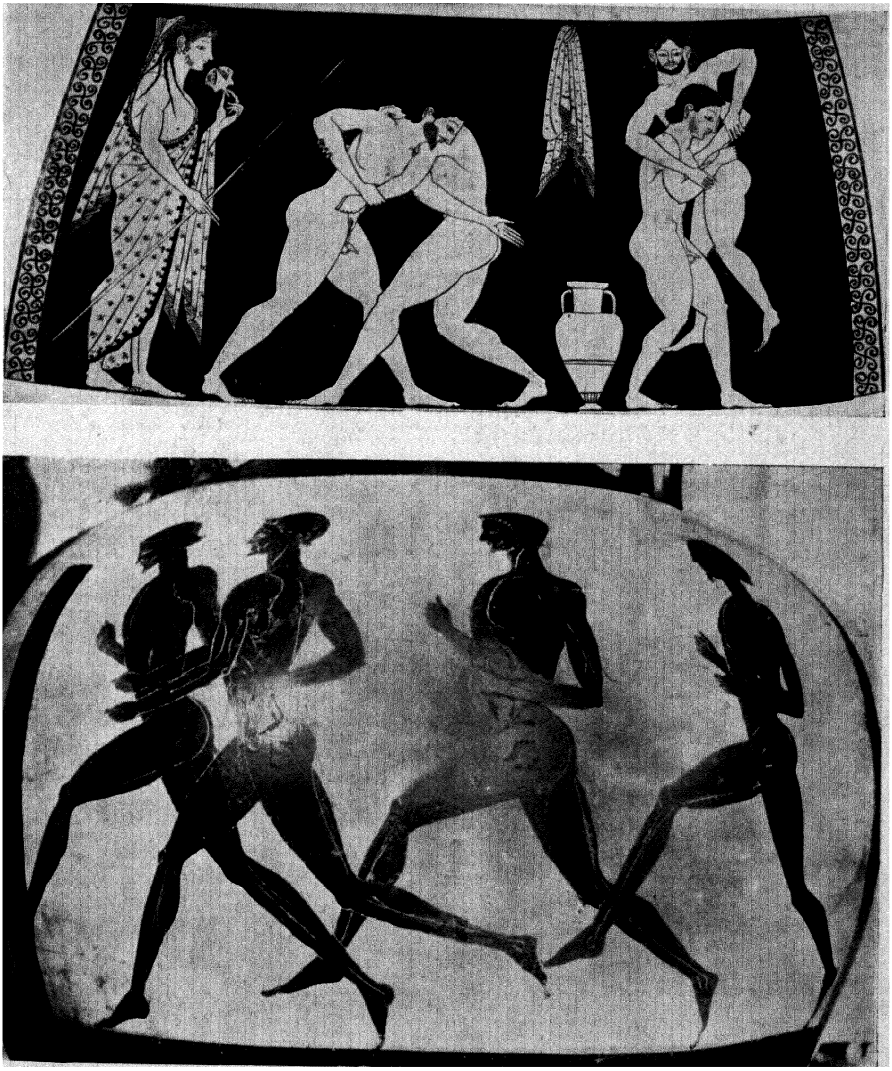


PLATE 1

Above : Scene in a wrestling school (from a wine-jar, about 530 B.C.). The figure on the left is a young trainer. *Below :* A long distance race (about 470 B.C.). The runners are about to go round the turning-post.

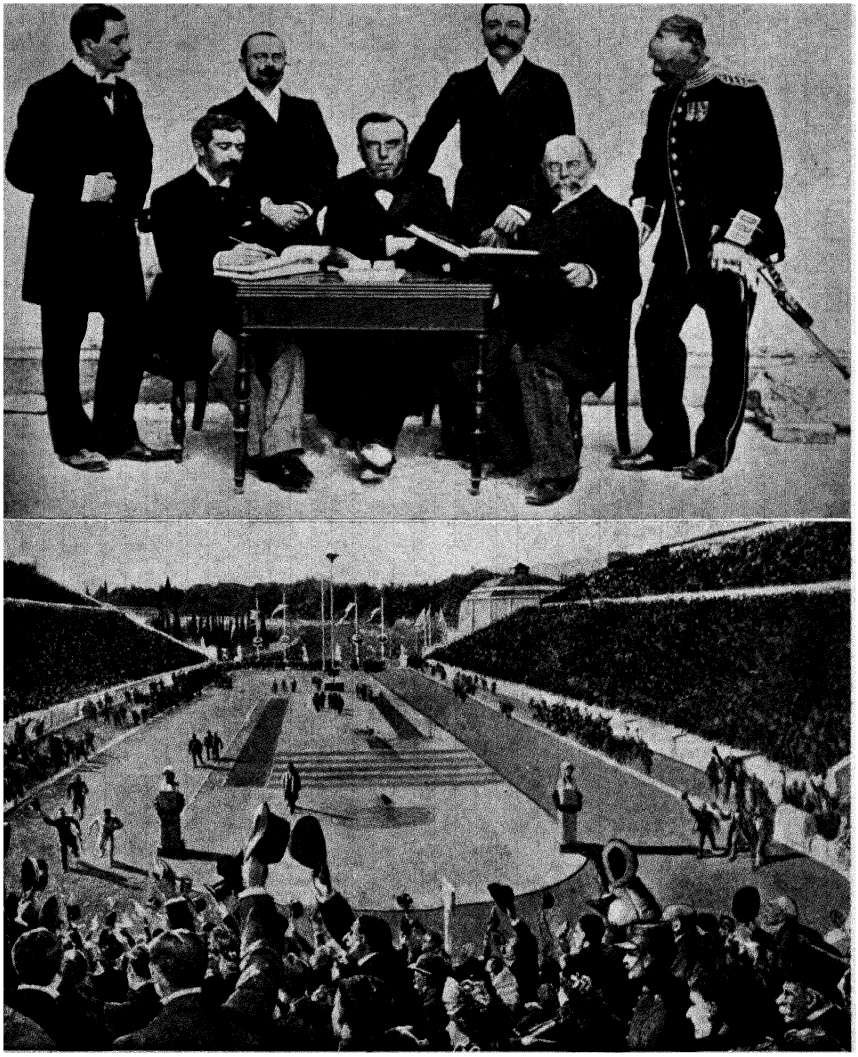


PLATE 2

Above : Members of the International Committee which revived the Olympic Games. Baron de Coubertin is second from right. *Below:* Loues, with the Crown Prince of Greece running at his side, wins the marathon of 1896.

As the size of the programme increased so did the territory from which the competitors came. At first the Games were local, but after the first Messenian war they spread first over the Peloponnesus (the area south of the isthmus of Corinth), and then over the whole of Greece.

At this period the hardy Spartans were supreme, scoring 46 out of the 81 results known to us. But as Greek colonies sprang up along the shores of the Mediterranean, so fresh blood was brought into the Olympic Games, where colonists gained many victories. Among the winners of the chariot race was King Philip of Macedon.

After the Roman conquest the Greeks had to admit their conquerors, although barbarians, to the Olympic Games. The early Olympic spirit of sport for sport's sake gave way to mercenary exhibitions and abuse of the Games. The very name of Olympia was still enough to attract thither many who were unworthy of its ideals. So wide was the fame of an Olympic winner, and so great the indirect rewards to be gained, that there grew up the professional class of athlete, the swaggering, over-muscled pot-hunter, who did nothing but train for, and compete in, events. Theagenes of Thasos won 1,400 prizes. The Greeks were even forced to crown and applaud the Emperor Nero as an Olympic champion, when he came with his " Augustan " bodyguard of 5,000, complete with a highly organized team of " cheer leaders," and no competitor dared to beat him at music, acting or athletics. Even though he fell out of his elaborate ten-horse chariot, Nero was still the victor. The musical competitions, which had not hitherto been held at Olympia, were brought there for his benefit. One of the last Olympic champions we know of was Varasdates, who later made himself King of Armenia.

But in Greece's Golden Age the Games were free from abuses, and everything seems to have been done to keep the contests pure and on a high level. Along with the other three non-prize-giving Games, they gained a far higher reputation than such contests as the Ionian Games, where money prizes could be won. Upon a table of gold and ivory the winner was crowned with a wreath cut with a golden sickle from the wild olive of the Beautiful Crown, which grew near the temple of Zeus, and was said to have been brought by Heracles from the land of the Hyperboreans. His name and the name of his father and his native

state were proclaimed by a herald. Great was the cheering of their fellow citizens when local victors rode home in chariots in a grand procession.

Although no prizes were won at Olympia there were no rigid laws of amateurism, and on their return home athletes generally received money and other rewards for the honour they had conferred on their native state. Solon offered a bonus of 500 drachmæ to any Athenian Olympic victor. One such award of free meals in the town hall was remembered and repeated by the modern Greeks in 1896 when Loues won the Marathon.

Pausanias, travelling through Greece, describes many statues and shrines honouring local athletes. On the banks of the Eurotas he found the tomb of Ladas, fastest runner of his day, who, after winning the Olympic *dolichos* fell ill on the journey home, and died by the wayside. Some victors were made immortal in the Olympian Odes of the poet Pindar. Thus Asopichos of Orchomenos, the boy runner, and Alcimedon of Aegina, the boy wrestler, have kept their youth and fame through twenty-four centuries.

Long-jumper in mid-air (about 500 B.C.). The youth on the left is exercising with *halteres*.

There are no records enabling us to compare the achievements of Greek runners with those of the present day athletes, and in the field events where we have some figures of Greek performances, we can only amuse ourselves by guessing their worth. A late Greek writer credited Phayllus with a long jump of 55 ft. If this figure is correct, which is very doubtful, it cannot have been for a single jump

as we know it. For the triple jump or " hop, step and jump," 55 ft. is an extremely good but not impossible figure. It is true that the Greeks used elliptical weights or *halteres* to increase the length of their jumps. These were first held above the head, then swept downwards and backwards and released. The effort of pulling the weights back shot the jumper forward. In 1854 J. Howard, a good professional jumper using 5 lb. dumb-bells, and with the additional help of a take-off 4 in. high, jumped 29 ft. 7 in. Even the use of weights, then, is not likely to account for a 55 ft. jump.

The discus throw of 95 ft. ascribed to Phayllus is much more feasible, for Martin Sheridan (U.S.A.) in 1908, using what was believed to be the Ancient Greek style, recorded a throw of 124 ft. 8 in. A description of this style is given on page 75.

The Greeks had two javelins, a practical heavy pointed one, used in war, hunting, and target competitions and usually thrown from horseback, and a lighter one, having a weighted blunt head, and thrown in the *Pentathlon* for distance only. It was thrown by twisting the *amyntum* or leather finger-thong round it. The spin thus derived played the same part in increasing distance, that the rifling of the barrel plays in a gun.

As in the modern Games some of the Greek athletes succeeded in keeping their titles for a second Olympiad ; some even for a third and fourth ; a fine feat when it is remembered that Olympiads are four years apart. The American sprinter Wykoff was in the winning relay team for three Olympiads ; Lord Burghley in his third Games ran the strenuous 400 m. race faster than ever before ; while Jack Beresford, the British sculler, rowed in five Games, and secured wins twelve years apart. But whatever the opposition, the record of the Spartan Chionis who kept his form over thirteen years in the stade race was a fine one, though surpassed by that of Leonidas of Rhodes who won all three foot-races at four successive Olympiads.

Hermogenes of Xanthus, a Lydian, who won the wild olive eight times at three Olympic festivals, gained the surname *Hippos* (horse). Over 2,000 years later the Finnish distance runner Virtanen earned the same name.

Of all the Greek athletes the most renowned for his strength was Milo

of Croton, who wrestled in seven Olympiads (once as a boy) and was at length defeated. He would hold a pomegranate in his hand, so firmly that no one could take it from him, yet so gently that the fruit was not damaged. Another feat of Milo's was to stand upon a greased discus from which no one could move him by charging or pushing. He was a pupil of the philosopher Pythagoras and saved his master's life by holding up the main pillar when the school collapsed. He is said to have died by prising apart a thunder-riven tree, which sprang together, trapping him and leaving him to be devoured by wild beasts.

Among the stories of the Games told by Greek writers is that of another Pythagoras (of Samos) who, when a boy, was laughed to scorn for his boxing, and even called girlish ; yet he persevered, and later on defeated all comers in the men's events. Another is that of the three sons of Diagoras of Rhodes, all Olympic victors, who insisted that the glory was not theirs but their father's, and carried him round the stadium amidst the applause of the crowd. This was in the seventy-ninth Olympiad (464 B.C.).

Women, so far from competing in the Olympic Games, were not even allowed to be present at the stadium events, or to cross the river Alpheus on certain days, under penalty of death ; but on one occasion at least, the sentence of being thrown from the Typaean Rock was not carried out. This was when Callipateira, a widow, disguised herself as the trainer of her son, the wrestler Peisirodus. After her son's victory her secret was discovered, but she was pardoned because of the fame of her father, brothers, and son—all Olympic victors. An exception to the law excluding women was Chamyne, the priestess of Demeter, the harvest goddess, who watched the Games from her seat on an altar of white marble.

Women appear to have been allowed to watch the horse and chariot events, and even to take a part in them. Belistiche, a woman from Macedonia, drove to victory in the first race for chariot and pair in the 128th Festival. This was apparently permitted because the prize went to the owner, not to the driver.

The women of Greece did, however, according to Pausanias, have an Olympic Games of their own, held every fourth year in the Olympic

stadium. These Games were said to have been founded by Hera, the wife of Zeus, and were called *Heraea,* the sixteen handmaidens of Hera weaving a robe for the goddess every fourth year. The Games consisted of foot races of about 165 yards, in age-groups, with the youngest running first. The competitors, who ran with flowing hair, and wore short tunics for comfort, received crowns of olive as prizes, and were allowed to set up statues with their names on them.

Such then were the Olympic Games of the Greeks, which flourished for nearly 1,200 years, and at their best displayed an ideal of sportsmanship and fair competition without the lure of prizes, that has inspired all that is finest in more recent sport. The Greeks looked upon athletics as a necessary part of education, and their encouragement of the development of the human body had a real connection with their love of painting and sculpture. The rise and fall of the Games was paralleled by the rise and fall of a great civilization. During the Dark Ages the Olympic fire was extinguished. It was 1,500 years before it was relit.

II

THE REVIVAL

BEFORE international games could be revived after the lapse of centuries, there had to be some standards of control for the various sports in each country. This began to happen in the second half of the nineteenth century, when there was a great boom in cycling, track and field athletics, swimming, rowing and other sports. Great Britain led the way. The first Oxford *v.* Cambridge Sports were held in 1864, and in 1866 the London Athletic Club came into being.

Writing in 1887, Sir Montague Shearman noted that one of the most remarkable features of modern English athletic life was the ability of athletes to govern their own sports. " Football, cricket, cycling, athletics, paper-chasing, have all their governing bodies ; and at a week's notice the best team at any sport can be picked from the whole country, or the popular opinion as to any change or innovation in the sport ascertained."

The Amateur Athletic Association, the "Jockey Club of Athletics," was formed in England in 1880, following dissatisfaction with the old Amateur Athletic Club, and by 1886 154 clubs were affiliated to it, representing about 20,000 athletes. The chief aims of the A.A.A. were to make rules uniform, deal with abuses, preserve amateurism, and organize national championships. In 1894 a step towards international competition was taken when Yale University met Oxford in London, and in 1895 Cambridge visited Yale, and London Athletic Club met New York Athletic Club. In pre-A.A.A. days there had been considerable snobbishness in athletics, as in rowing, for the clubs kept to the notion of the gentleman-amateur and one of the definitions of an amateur was that he " is not an artisan, a mechanic, or a labourer." On one occasion the members of the London Athletic Club threatened to resign because Morgan, the walker, who earned his living in a large store, had been allowed to take part in an open race. A dispute in

1885 between the A.A.A. and the National Cyclists Union was settled in a friendly manner, but in some countries there was constant friction between the governing bodies, and this was one of the things that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the distinguished idealistic Frenchman, sought to prevent. Another side of sport distasteful to him was the growing habit of prize hunting. He felt that the conflict between rival sports could be stopped by bringing them all together, and this led to his ambitious dream of the revival of the Olympic Games.

Baron de Coubertin foresaw the meetings of sportsmen of all nations. At a time when politicians were arguing about the merits of Free Trade, the movement of goods without tariffs, he said : " Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers, into other lands. This is the true Free Trade of the future, and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and strong ally."

Like most pioneers de Coubertin faced much opposition, misunderstanding, and lack of interest. He founded a monthly paper *The Athletic Review*, and in 1893, after patient work in gathering together interested persons, he thought the time ripe to call together an International Athletic Congress. Replies to the invitations were slow to come, but at last all was well, and an enthusiastic company of sportsmen gathered at the University of Paris. The real purpose of the meeting was at first kept secret, lest it should seem too ambitious. When the agenda was produced the Olympic Revival figured as Item 8. The earlier items were long and weary, and by the time Item 8 was reached no one wished to argue. It slipped through much more easily than the Baron had dared to hope. 1900 was fixed upon for the first meeting, and then this was brought forward to 1896, the first Games being offered fittingly to Greece, the Mother of the ancient Festival.

The Greek Government, however, was alarmed at the proposal, having little money to spare for such a project. Some members of the Committee formed to organize the Games wished to abandon them, but the Crown Prince of Greece, full of enthusiasm, saved the situation by forming and presiding over a Council of Twelve. He made a stirring speech to open the proceedings and formed nine sub-committees. An appeal was made, and slowly but surely the money was raised.

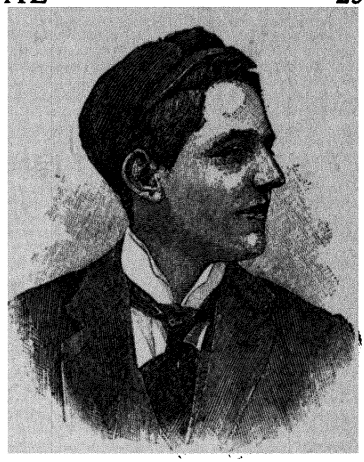
The question of a stadium was another problem, for the old one was a wilderness. But this was overcome by the generosity of M. George Averoff of Alexandria, who offered to bear the whole cost of a new one. Indoor events were held in another building called the Zappion, built by the brothers Zappa. There were many setbacks for the organizers of these revived games, held at such short notice, with no previous experience as a guide ; but by the appointed day the new stadium of dazzling white marble was ready. Its design was based on that of the Stadium at Olympia, with certain alterations to suit modern events, but the bends were still too sharp to allow good performances, and there could be no 200 m. or 400 m. events.

On 6th April, 1896 before a crowd of 50,000 spectators, the Crown Prince of Greece addressed the King, who declared the Games open. An orchestra introduced the " Cantata for the Olympic Games " written by M. Spiridon Samara, and in answer to great applause the choir gave an encore. The events began and the official description of them makes very quaint reading. The authors seem to have had no previous form to go on, and good performances and bad were applauded in rhapsodies rather like the village schoolteacher's report of the Flower Show Sports in the local paper. The Greek competitors were highly amused by the " strange hurrahs " and " absurd shouts " of the Americans, and as the United States, even in the first Games, provided many winners, these noises were frequent. After each day's events arches of flaming gaslight lit the town and the Acropolis was lit up by coloured Bengal lights. On one night the *Antigone* of Sophocles was played in the town theatre.

For the Greeks the Marathon race, held over the historic course, dwarfed everything, and it was very fitting that it was won by a Greek. A description of this race will be found on page 58. The Aquatic Sports were held in the Bay of Zea, but these even more than other events were spoiled by the bad weather.

It is noticeable that in the British sporting papers of the day the Games excited no more interest than any club handicap meeting, and no concerted effort was made to send over our best team. Launceston Elliot " the modern Hermes," a pupil of " the strong man " Sandow,

went on his own initiative to compete in the sprint, the wrestling, and weight-lifting, the last of which he won. E. H. Flack, an Australian who had learned his running in England, won both the 800 m. and 1,500 m. events.



E. H. Flack.

The *Sporting Life* correspondent wrote, "This is getting monotonous" as the Stars and Stripes was hoisted again and again, and added: "I confess I should like to see if St. George's cross still exists!"

The second Games were held in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris in July 1900 on a grass track. From the purely athletic point of view they were a great improvement on the 1896 Games, and comparison of Olympic records really dates from 1900. Aided by Alvin Kraenzlein, the first modern hurdler, who had four victories, the United States again won most of the events, which were greater in number and variety than in 1896, and even included an angling competition in the Seine. The course of the Marathon was round the walls of Paris. But there was still no great enthusiasm and in British sporting papers these Olympic Games are referred to merely as "International Competitions at Paris."

Chicago was chosen by the United States for the Games of 1904, but in view of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of that year, the Games were added to it and held at St. Louis. The 1904 Olympic Games were very thoroughly organized. The grounds were magnificent, and many thoughtful details, such as indicators to show progress in the jumps and throwing events, added to the general efficiency. But these Games suffered from one serious disadvantage—their remoteness. Great Britain was among the many countries unrepresented. They were in no sense truly international. All but one of the events were won by American athletes, and an experiment of having special events for aboriginal peoples

was a failure. The chief result was to popularize athletics in the United States, but they added little to M. de Coubertin's ideal. The athletic standard at St. Louis was, however, on the whole higher than at Paris.

To meet the plea of Greece that all future Games should be held in Greece, it was decided to hold an extra festival at Athens in 1906, but this, though it attracted competitors from many nations, was not strictly an Olympiad at all, though we have included its records for completeness.

The 1908 Games were to have taken place in Rome, but difficulties arose, and in 1906 the late Lord Desborough was asked if London would take them. The invitation was gladly accepted, the Games, as in Paris and St. Louis, being coupled with an Exhibition. The specially constructed White City Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, London, had a 586 yds. cinder track, surrounded by a 660 yds. cycle track, with a swimming pool inside them.

The 1908 Olympic Games were wider in scope than ever before, such sports as archery, boxing, Rugby football, gymnastics, hockey, lacrosse, clay-pigeon shooting, skating, tennis, wrestling, and yachting being included. They were opened by King Edward VII on 13th July, 1908. Some foreign visitors expressed surprise at the number of vacant seats on the early days, but on Marathon day, at least, the Stadium was packed, and there was a great demand for seats at any price. It is interesting to recall that the famous 1908 Marathon was almost omitted from the programme, owing to traffic difficulties, but a general outcry caused the authorities to change their minds.

Political disturbances in Greece led to the cancellation of the proposed Pan-Hellenic Games of 1910, but the 1912 Games were held at Stockholm, from 6th to 15th July, and from then dates the rise of the Scandinavian athletes. Sweden did extremely well, and Finland, with a small band of competitors, won three track events and the Discus. Russia took part, but her success was small. Great Britain, who had placed a large number of winners at the London Olympiad, had few successes this time, and the newspapers were very gloomy and childish about it, criticizing the organization, the judging, and the selection of our own team. Writing in the *Times*, in July, 1912, Sir Arthur Conan

Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, made the interesting suggestion that we should in future enter an Empire team in order to get results as good as those of the United States.

The Stockholm Games ended in spectacular fashion. At the end of the track events the Stadium was converted into a huge banqueting hall where 3,000 athletes and others had supper at tables set on the grass of the arena, to the accompaniment of songs sung by a choir of nearly 4,000 voices. The festivities ended with a display of fireworks.

The proposed Games of 1916 were offered to Germany and the German Emperor accepted the offer on behalf of Berlin, but the War of 1914–18 intervened, and by 1916 Berlin was a goal of a different kind.

The Games of 1920 were awarded to Belgium as a tribute of world sympathy for her sufferings during the war. Ex-enemy nations were not allowed to take part. The Antwerp Games were formally opened by the King of the Belgians on 14th, August 1920. After a Solemn Mass and *Te Deum* in Antwerp Cathedral Cardinal Mercier delivered an oration in memory of fallen athletes.

These Games, held largely in wet weather on sodden tracks, saw further improvement by the Finns, who, with only thirty athletes, won three distance events, four field events and the pentathlon. Great Britain's total of four track events was quite creditable, considering the damage to her man-power during the war, but did not prevent British newspapers, which had not been very enthusiastic about the Games, from asking the usual question of what was wrong with British athletes. But this time the newspapers appreciated the atmosphere of good feeling between competitors of rival nations.

Paris housed the Games for the second time in 1924 when forty-five nations competed at Colombes Stadium. At the opening ceremony President Doumergue, the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor), Prince Henry (now Duke of Gloucester), the Crown Prince of Roumania, and Baron Pierre de Coubertin were present. Great Britain's successes included the 100 m., 800 m., 1,500 m. and single sculls. At this Olympiad the 10,000 m. cross-country race, which is a winter sport, was held on a very hot day and most of the competitors collapsed

in distress ; not so Nurmi, the " Flying Finn," who finished freshly, well ahead of his countryman, Ritola. This event has not been repeated, and there is a wise tendency now to exclude out-of-season sports. Ernest Harper (G.B.), who twelve years later was to give Son of Japan such a good race and himself beat the Olympic record, was fourth on this occasion. 1924 was notable for Great Britain's first defeat at water polo.

In 1926 Germany was re-admitted to international competition and in 1928 to the Amsterdam Games, but she was not to win a first place until eight years later. Forty-six countries took part in the Amsterdam Games, which were opened by the Prince Consort of the Netherlands on 28th July, 1928. The Dutch Parliament had refused to subscribe to the cost, but the necessary money was raised by public subscription. The Olympic titles were well shared in this meeting. Canada won both sprints, Great Britain two track events, the United States five field events and three track events, Finland four track events and the Decathlon, Ireland the hammer, South Africa the hurdles, Japan the hop, step and jump, Sweden the javelin, and France the Marathon. The rise of Japan was probably the most notable thing in these Games. Women's events were held for the first time at Amsterdam, women already having held their own Olympiad at Stockholm in 1925.

At this point I quote from H. B. Stallard, Great Britain's great middle-distance runner, on the Games of 1928, writing in *Fifty Years of Progress*, the A.A.A. Jubilee souvenir :

> " The Press pour forth much criticism, mostly adverse, at the termination of each Olympic Games. These critics could never have moved among the athletes of the various nations, or they would not say or write the things they do. In the stadium events there were no unfortunate incidents ; men played the game hard and cleanly. Fencing, boxing, and wrestling, which take place outside the Stadium, are games involving physical contact between opponents, and quick thrusts and blows make a fair judgment difficult. In these events unfortunate incidents at times occur. But year by year men of all nations are learning to be chivalrous in victory and generous when defeated, and to abide by a referee's decision."

In 1932 the Games returned to the United States and were held under perfect conditions in California. Indeed so good was the track at Los Angeles, and so favourable the weather, that it was difficult to imagine the 1932 times ever being beaten when the Games returned to Europe. Yet most of them were bettered four years later at Berlin.

The competitors were housed together in the Olympic village in the Baldwin Hills, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, instead of being spread in hotels as formerly, and the whole organization was very thorough.

Thirty-eight nations took part in the ceremony on 30th July, 1932, at the Olympic Stadium when Vice-President Charles Curtis of the United States, on behalf of President Hoover, declared the Games open. The Los Angeles Games were carried through very pleasantly and efficiently. Great Britain won the 800 m., the 50 km. walk and two rowing races, and was second in the Marathon, steeplechase, 1,500 m., 1,600 m. relay and the tandem race. But the United States recaptured the sprints, and both hurdle races, and had a fair share of events of most kinds, though in the six swimming events for men, the youthful Japanese competitors scored five firsts, four seconds, and two thirds. India won the hockey competition for the second time in succession.

The Winter Sports were held at Lake Placid in the heart of the Adirondack forest and included a sled race for dogs. Great Britain sent a very young team for the women's figure skating event, won by Sonja Henie. The ski-ing events were won by the Scandinavian countries.

For their excellent organization and the high quality of performances, the Olympic Games of 1936, held at Berlin, will long be remembered. But some aspects of the games were unworthy of the Olympic tradition, and reminded one of the ancient games in their later, less creditable days.

The German National Socialists had determined to use the Games for political and national reasons, and there was a military significance behind the great enthusiasm for field events. There is no doubt that the great success of the coloured athletes, Owens, Johnson, Metcalfe, Williams, and Woodruff was distasteful to the racially-minded Germans who made many disparaging references to the "black races." However,

racial prejudice did not prevent them from being openly pleased at the performances of the Japanese, their chosen future allies.

The opening ceremony was relayed by loud-speakers in the streets throughout Berlin. Richard Strauss conducted his specially composed Olympic hymn. The Olympic fire, which had been carried by relays of runners from Olympia, was put to the brazier by a typical specimen of Nordic manhood, and Loues, the Marathon winner of 1896 presented Hitler most unprophetically with an olive branch.

The results showed still further progress by the Japanese who, in addition to keeping up their successes in the jumps and swimming events, secured first and third places in the Marathon and, through Murakoso, harried the unbeatable Finns in the distance events. The Germans, to whom success in the Games was a vital matter of national reputation, won an Olympic event for the first time. German athletes won three field events and gained several places in others ; German women won two more field events ; while their boxers, cyclists, weight-lifters, and oarsmen were prominent. Great Britain's chief disappointments were in breaking her succession of 800 m. successes, and the poor performance, through injury, of Sydney Wooderson in the 1,500 m., though British athletes looked upon the Oxonian Lovelock from New Zealand as one of themselves rather than as a foreigner. Whitlock, Harper, and the four members of the 1,600 m. relay team did their best to retrieve Britain's reputation.

British teams entered for all the aquatic events and won the double sculls, and the 6 m. yachting class. In the canoeing events our competitors benefited from competition with more experienced rivals. Handball was won by Germany, and basketball by the United States. India, as usual, won the hockey competition very easily, and Argentine, with first-class ponies, beat Britain in the polo final.

The artistic side of the Berlin Games was not neglected, though it could still be improved. Competitions were held in many classes, from town-planning and architecture to painting and music. Most of these were won by Germans, Austrians and Italians, but several first prizes were held over as the standard reached was not high enough.

The Winter Games staged at Garmisch-Partenkirchen were very

well organized, well attended and generally the most successful ever held.

It was at one time planned to hold the Games of 1940 at Tokio when they would have coincided with a notable Japanese festival, but as Japan was at war with China she was ruled out as a venue for the Olympic Games under the old tradition that no country at war could take part. The Games were then offered to Finland, who accepted, and a detailed programme of the proposed 1940 Games was printed. Additional events included a 10,000 m. walk, putting the shot (women) and gliding contests. But the late summer of 1940 saw a grimmer struggle than the Olympic Games in Europe.

Less than six months after the end of the Japanese war the Olympic Council had met. They had to decide whether to hold the next Games in two years or in six. They were bold, chose the shorter interval, and the fourteenth Olympiad was fixed for London in 1948.

The Olympic Committee had a very big task ahead of it to organize an Olympiad in two years during a period when so many vital tasks of reconstruction are occupying the energies of the people and the resources of the country.

The Winter Games were held at St. Moritz (Switzerland) in February, 1948. These were organized by the Swiss, and were quite separate from the British-organized Summer Games, which will extend from 29th July to 14th August, 1948.

The chief centre of the 1948 Games will be Wembley. The track events will take place in the Stadium, where, beneath the surface of the speedway and greyhound tracks there is a running track which will be unearthed and given a good modern surface. This stadium which can accommodate nearly 100,000 people should make a worthy setting for the Games. Football, hockey, and horse-jumping will also be held in the Stadium. Swimming and boxing events will be held in the Empire Pool, also at Wembley.

The yachting events will be held in Torbay, shooting at Bisley, rowing at Henley, and cycling at Herne Hill. The modern Pentathlon will probably be held at Aldershot.

Housing the competitors will be no easy problem, but it is intended

to make use of surplus Royal Air Force accommodation in the Northolt district.

The International Olympic Committee, which governs the Olympic Games, is a self-constituted voluntary committee, and its members are not nominated by national bodies, and do not consider themselves as specially representing their own countries. Baron de Coubertin was naturally enough the Committee's first President, and when he died in 1925 he was succeeded by Count Baillet-Latour. The present President is M. J. Sigfrid Edström. Each country has a National Olympic Committee which is responsible for selecting and financing its country's team, and must assure itself that all its competitors are amateurs.

The International Olympic Committee meets normally once a year and its executive committee once a quarter. It has the sole right of settling where an Olympiad shall be held. An Olympiad need not be celebrated, but the intervals between Games cannot be altered. War has twice interfered with their sequence but in each case the next Olympiad has waited for the four-year period to come round. The Winter Olympic Games are in a distinct cycle of their own.

In the year following each Games a Congress is held composed of members of the International Committees and various International sporting federations.

The British Olympic Association was founded on 24th, May 1905 at a meeting held at the House of Commons. The late Lord Desborough, one of the greatest all-round sportsmen who ever lived, was the first Chairman. Since that date the Association has carried out with efficiency, many and various tasks, including that of raising large sums of money to send British representative teams to the Games. Before each Games the Association forms various committees, an appeals committee, a committee which arranges for accommodation, provides equipment and organizes transport, and a finance committee. Another of its tasks has been to unify the international rules for many sports. The present secretary of the B.O.A. is Evan Hunter, O.B.E., who has done as much as any man in the cause of the Olympic ideal. The British Olympic Association has consistently opposed any weakening of the definition

of the amateur, and has firmly rejected the suggestions from various countries that athletes should be compensated for " broken-time," i.e., salaries lost through competing, or rewarded for breaking records. This is not a simple problem, for though money should not be even an indirect aim for an athlete, the lack of it should just as definitely not be a handicap to his progress.

You will no doubt see much of the Olympic emblem in 1948. It takes the form of five linked rings, representing the linking in this festival of the five continents. For the purpose of the Games is to link the nations, not to drive them apart. All countries will naturally watch closely the progress of their own competitors, but though the newspapers are likely to print national ranking lists, it should be emphasized that these are unofficial. There is no such thing as a country " winning " the Olympic Games, and in all but the team contests the athlete, though nominated by a country, actually competes as an individual.

III

THE TRACK EVENTS

NOT all the mechanical thrills in the world can beat the last lap of a mile between well matched runners, nor is there any hush more expectant than that which spreads over the ground as the hurdles finalists get down on their marks. To repeat these moments on paper is not possible. Photographs and descriptions remind us ; results preserve the details, but none are satisfactory. Tables and figures are but shadows and tell only part of the story, Few of us can help falling under their spell, yet it is as well, when reading the following pages where, for lack of other comparisons, much is talked of records, to remember that they are misleading things, which depend on many factors, and that the object of racing is to beat your opponents and not the watch. " Timing", wrote Sir Montague Shearman in 1887, " is merely a means, and not in any way an end in itself : a fact the present generation of athletes—which has simply gone mad upon ' times ' and ' records '—appears to have forgotten." An A.A.A. mile of some years ago provided an object lesson in pace control by an Olympic champion who timed his effort so that he beat his opponents decisively yet without too much effort. He was popular and the crowd cheered, but when the time of 4 min. 26 sec. was announced a loud groan went up from the same throats. Yet had the announcer said 4 min. 15 sec. the crowd would have applauded and been satisfied, and only a handful of the pace-conscious known it was false.

On another occasion one remembers a superb 440 yds. hurdles final, between Lord Burghley and Facelli when the Italian won by inches on the slow rain-sodden Stamford Bridge track in 53·4 sec. Reference to the programme showed the World's Record by an American to be ·6 of a second faster. " That may be," said an old-timer in the " shillings," " but he would have been third in *that* race ! "

The trends of national supremacy in the track events are interesting.

From 1896 onwards the U.S.A. has won twenty-three out of thirty-one titles in the races from 100 m. to 400 m. and the remaining eight have gone to runners from the British Empire. In the 800 m. Great Britain had a golden period of success from 1920 to 1932, while the 1,500 m. has been evenly divided, with U.S.A. and Britain always prominent.

The long track races do not appear to suit the Americans. Finland has usually not merely won them but placed all her runners. But during the recent war the Swedish long distance standard eclipsed even the Finnish, and struggles between these two should be interesting in the future.

THE 100 METRES FLAT RACE

One hundred metres is 109·3 yards, so that an " even time " sprinter, that is, one who can do 100 yds. in 10 sec. should cover the Olympic distance in 10·9 sec. The table below will show you that much better than " even time " is now required of the winner. By improved training methods, and a better knowledge of the body's working, modern athletes, particularly the Americans, have made this short dash a scientific feat, and cut down the 1896 time by 1·8 sec. In no race is a fast start more important. The modern " crouch " start came from America and was first used in England by T. L. Nicholas of Monmouth, in 1890. At first it was not understood. In the 1896 Games most competitors preferred other methods. Even in 1904 Sir Montague Shearman wrote of it as " an interesting novelty not suitable for all runners." It was then thought of as a means of keeping a runner's balance rather than as a source of spring. Watch any good sprinter now and you will see how much use he makes of that crouch. For the first few yards he wastes little energy in getting upright. His drive is mostly forward. To aid the spring the runner digs two holes in the track, though in the 1948 Games the use of starting blocks, above the surface of the track, will be permitted for the first time. These aids to fast starting have been in use in other countries for some time but are new to England.

Much of the success of a sprint depends upon the starter, tense, sometimes crouching, and often quite a good distance from the runners.

His task is to see that no runner " beats the pistol " and thus gains an unfair advantage. He first tells the runners to " go to your Marks", then " get set " and when they are all steady in the crouch position and not before, he fires his first pistol. Should he observe any runner moving before the pistol he fires his second one and brings them back. This problem is as old as athletics itself. The Greeks had a special word for a man who got away before the signal, and another for the man who was left at the starting-line. False starts are upsetting both to runners and to the spectators, who, not understanding, frequently blame the starter for them. They do not realize that the starter's delay after " get set " is usually because a runner is unsteady. The spectator can best help by complete silence.

C. W. Paddock of the U.S.A. was the first outstanding sprinter after the eight years' gap between the Stockholm (1912) and Antwerp (1920) Olympiads. He won the 100 m. decisively, the British champion starting badly, and was expected to do so again at Paris in 1924. But here Harold Abrahams, well known since as a radio commentator and writer on athletics, showed the value of persistence and thorough training. Three times in two days he recorded 10·6 sec. to equal the Olympic record, winning the final with his well-known " drop " on to the tape.

Four years later, at Amsterdam, the Americans were again defeated when the nineteen-year-old Canadian schoolboy, Percy Williams, had surprising victories in the 100 m. and 200 m. events (Plate 4). In the former, the British champion J. E. London ran a splendid race to finish second.

By 1932 however it had become obvious that the U.S.A. had a wealth of outstanding sprinters and the only question was which ones would survive the hard tests of their Olympic trials. It fell to the short stocky negro, Eddie Tolan, to beat the tall negro, Ralph Metcalfe, in a new record time of 10·3 sec. after winning his heats in 10·9, 10·4 and 10·7 sec. (Plate 4). The power of American sprinting in 1932 was shown by the fact that after placing the first two in this race, and the same two runners with G. Simpson between them in the 200 m. the United States were able to bring out four fresh runners to lower the Olympic record in the 4 × 100 m. relay by a full second.

As 1936 approached it seemed that Tolan's successor would be either his runner-up, Metcalfe, or another negro, Eululace Peacock, who equalled Tolan's 10·3 sec. while on tour in Norway in 1934. But we began to hear less of Peacock, and in May 1935 the athletic world was astonished by the news that Jesse Owens, a negro student, had in one afternoon broken the world's records for the 100 yds., 220 yds., 220 yds. hurdles, and long jump. Here was a new champion indeed !

At Berlin, in 1936, Owens won both sprints (Plate 4), the long jump (Plate 15), and was in the winning relay team (Plate 5). Never before had a sprinter with such a smooth effortless carriage been seen. By comparison with his upright flowing action his rivals seemed to be straining all the way. Owens did 10·3 sec. twice and 10·2 sec. once, but 10·2 sec. though an Olympic record, was not passed as a world's record owing to the strength of the following wind.

Note.—A following wind of over 2 metres (6 ft. 6¾ in.) per second will cancel a record.

RESULTS

1896	T. E. Burke	U.S.A.	12·0 sec.
1900	F. W. Jarvis	U.S.A.	11·0 sec.
1904	A. Hahn	U.S.A.	11·0 sec.
1906	A. Hahn	U.S.A.	11·2 sec.
1908	R. E. Walker	S. Africa	10·8 sec.
1912	R. C. Craig	U.S.A.	10·8 sec.
1920	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	10·8 sec.
1924	H. M. Abrahams	G.B.	10·6 sec.
1928	P. Williams	Canada	10·8 sec.
1932	**1. E. Tolan**	**U.S.A.**	**10·3 sec.**
	2. R. H. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	
	3. A. Jonath	Germany	
1936	**1. J. Owens**	**U.S.A.**	**10·3 sec.**
	2. R. H. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	
	3. M. B. Osendarp	Holland	

THE 200 METRES FLAT RACE

Two hundred metres is 218·7 yds., that is, 4 ft. (or ·2 sec. at Olympic speed) less than our normal 220 yds. race.

Five winners of the Olympic 100 m. have gone on to gain the double event, and they include the last three champions, Williams, Tolan and

Owens. But not all sprinters have that extra stamina which will carry them at faster than " even time " through three heats and a final at 200 m. after four races at 100 m. It will be seen that Tolan and Owens between them have cut the record down by almost a second.

Applegarth (G.B.) was third at Stockholm, while at Antwerp, H. F. V. Edward (G.B.) who had won the British Championship in 21·6 sec. pulled a muscle in the semi-final, his second misfortune in the Games. In 1924 Eric Liddell (G.B.) was third to J. V. Scholz (U.S.A.) and Harold Abrahams (G.B.) the 100 m. winner, was sixth. In 1928 Walter Rangeley of Salford Harriers excelled himself by running second to Percy Williams of Canada, the best performance of any Englishman in this event, but since then Great Britain has had no finalist in the 200 m.

Since this race is run in " lanes " round a bend the starts are staggered or " in echelon." It may appear at first glance that the men in the outside lanes are receiving starts from those on the inside, but they will of course be running wider on the bends and each lane is in reality of exactly the same length. Lanes are drawn by lot, and there is an undoubted advantage, more particularly for the 440 yds. race, in having an inside berth, from which to watch your opponents all the way. The man in the outside lane—for no Olympic sprinter should be foolish enough to look round—has no idea of his fortunes until he actually reaches the last few yards.

RESULTS

1896	*No Event*		
1900	J. W. B. Tewkesbury	U.S.A.	22·2 sec.
1904	A. Hahn	U.S.A.	21·6 sec.
1906	*No Event*		
1908	R. Kerr	Canada	22·4 sec.
1912	R. C. Craig	U.S.A.	21·7 sec.
1920	A. Woodring	U.S.A.	22·0 sec.
1924	J. V. Scholz	U.S.A.	21·6 sec.
1928	P. Williams	Canada	21·8 sec.
1932	1. E. Tolan	U.S.A.	21·2 sec.
	2. G. Simpson	U.S.A.	
	3. R. H. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. J. Owens**	**U.S.A.**	**20·7 sec.**
	2. M. M. Robinson	U.S.A.	
	3. M. B. Osendarp	Holland	

THE 400 METRES FLAT RACE

Four hunded metres is 437·45 yds., roughly 2½ yds. (or ·3 sec.) short of 440 yds. The all-out 400 m. is no longer a race with any sort of " breather " in it, though there are more ways than one of running it. The American method includes a top-speed first furlong, with the second only slightly slower: the British, as run by A. G. K. Brown (second at Berlin in 1936) and Godfrey Rampling, relies on a fast but even pace throughout, a relentless long stride.

At one time this race was run without lanes, a fact which brought physical sturdiness and tactics as well as speed into the contest. There would be a mad rush to gain and keep the inside position on the first bend, then the runner would " coast " down the back straight, to join in another struggle round the last bend and up the home straight.

But it was never easy to determine where " tactics " end and " obstruction " begins. The most unfortunate example was the race of 1908, in which, after a decision against an American for obstruction, the other Americans withdrew from the race and left W. Halswelle of Great Britain with a walk-over. The final of the 1920 800 m., however, produced a pleasanter incident. The winner, Bevill Rudd (S. Africa), relates how an American, who accidentally bumped into him, said " Sorry, Bevill." This in the breathless dash of an Olympic final !

In 1924 Eric Liddell (G.B.) accomplished a magnificent feat in winning the race in 47·6 sec. after earlier rounds in 50·2, 49 and 48·2 sec. Liddell did not spare himself, but ran all out from the start, and yet managed to finish strongly. His time was then a world's record. Liddell was an outstanding personality in athletics. Famous both as a Scottish rugby international and as a runner, he was a man of very strong principles. After the Games he went to China as a missionary, and died in Japanese hands during the second world war.

In 1928 J. W. Rinkel was fourth, one second behind R. Barbuti (U.S.A.) who won on the tape in 47·8 sec., taking advantage of an easing up by J. Ball of Canada.

It was unfortunate for Great Britain that Godfrey Rampling was not at his best for the 1932 Olympiad at Los Angeles. He had shown great

form, and necessarily so as foreign runners were doing the unheard of time of 47 sec. and even lower. Up till then one solitary run of 47 sec. had been made by the American Long on a straight track. But now Ben Eastman (U.S.A.), was recording 46·4 for 440 yds., and even for that time he had his challengers.

The Los Angeles final was a great race, and produced a time that will not easily be beaten. Liddell's record had been lowered by "Blazing Ben" Eastman and W. Carr (U.S.A.), in the semi-finals, when the British runners, Rampling and Stoneley, were defeated.

Eastman, who had an inside lane, led at first, was passed by Golding (Canada), and repassed him, but a powerful finish carried Carr through the tape in the time of 46·2 sec.

In 1936 British hopes were fixed on the three 400 m. runners A. G. K. Brown, W. Roberts and G. Rampling, and in spite of the very high standard of competition they did not disappoint. Who knows what might have happened had Brown not drawn the worst lane of all (the outside) in the final? Brown tells us in *Athletics by the Achilles Club* that he had calculated on being a yard or two behind A. F. Williams coming into the straight, but was momentarily paralysed on finding that the gap was seven or eight yards. Yet on making a final effort Brown caught up rapidly, and it was agreed that in another few yards he would have been ahead. However, "ifs" and "perhapses" though very tempting, are of no use to us. Williams won in 46·5 sec., Brown did 46·7 sec., while LuValle (U.S.A.) and Roberts (G.B.) were on their heels in 46·8 sec. Rampling had been squeezed out in a very fast semi-final. This great runner did not reach the 400 m. final at either of his attempts. His outstanding qualities were best called out when in Olympic relay races he had to give away heart-breaking starts to first-class runners; then he became the most dangerous quarter-miler in the world.

RESULTS

1896	T. E. Burke	U.S.A.	54·4 sec.
1900	M. W. Long	U.S.A.	49·4 sec.
1904	H. L. Hillman	U.S.A.	49·4 sec.
1906	P. H. Pilgrim	U.S.A.	53·2 sec.
1908	W. Halswelle	G.B.	50·0 sec.

1912	C. D. Reidpath	U.S.A.	48·2 sec.
1920	B. G. D. Rudd	S. Africa	49·6 sec.
1924	E. H. Liddell	G.B.	47·6 sec.
1928	R. J. Barbuti	U.S.A.	47·8 sec.
1932	**1. W. Carr**	**U.S.A.**	**46·2 sec.**
	2. B. Eastman	U.S.A.	
	3. A. Wilson	Canada	
1936	1. A. F. Williams	U.S.A.	46·5 sec.
	2. A. G. K. Brown	G.B.	
	3. J. E. LuValle	U.S.A.	

THE 800 METRES FLAT RACE

Eight hundred metres is 874·8 yds., that is, just over 5 yds (or ·6 sec.), less than half a mile. This race is not run in lanes. It is a race in which exact judgment of pace is very important. The time cannot be good unless the first lap is fast. Most attempts to run the two laps at the same pace have resulted in the first lap being medium and the second slow, but T. Hampson (G.B.), in 1932 was less than a second slower in his second lap, because he resisted the temptation to run after his rivals in the first lap.

The first of the great Olympic half-milers was J. E. Meredith (U.S.A.), the winner at Stockholm in 1912. Meredith, a youth of nineteen, unknown in the spring of 1912, won his way into the United States team against great competition, and a few months later was Olympic record holder, defeating the holder, M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.) with yet another American third, and the renowned Hans Braun (Germany), a stylish half-miler, popular in England, fifth. After the 1914–18 war Great Britain monopolized this event by having the world's best half-milers over a period of sixteen years. In 1920 A. G. Hill (Great Britain), won both the 800 m. (Plate 6) and 1,500 m. events. In 1924, at Paris, the British champion Stallard, in spite of an injured foot, set a fast pace. He was passed by P. Martin (Switzerland) with 30 yds. to go, but then D. G. A. Lowe, a runner of classic style, tore past both to win a great race in 1 min. 52·4 sec. (Plate 5.)

Lowe was to defend his title four years later at Amsterdam, but meanwhile, he and the British public received a shock when in 1926 Dr. Otto Peltzer of Germany celebrated his country's return to inter-

national athletics by defeating Lowe in the A.A.A. championships at Stamford Bridge after a very thrilling race in which both runners broke the world's half-mile record, and Peltzer's time was 1 min. 51·6 sec. But in 1928, Peltzer did not reach the final, and Lowe, faster than ever, after being led by Lloyd Hahn (U.S.A.) in the first lap in 55·2 sec., sprinted away to an easy victory in 1 min. 51·8 sec. " It was," wrote H. B. Stallard in *Fifty Years of Progress*, " the work of a craftsman, if such a term can be applied to athletics. Lowe's track tactics, strategy, beauty of running, and above all his indomitable courage, gave him victory, the thrills of which mere words could never describe accurately." Lowe's lap times were 55·6 and 56·2 sec.

This race saw the first Olympic appearance of the popular Canadian athlete Phil Edwards, surely one of the greatest runners not to win an Olympic title. He was on this occasion rash enough to run wide outside Lowe, wasting precious yards and tailing off in the straight.

In 1928, 1932 and 1936 Edwards played an important part in the finals for the 400 m. to 1,500 m., usually setting the pace ; as he did in 1932 at Los Angeles, when his time for the first lap was 52·8, while Hampson was content to lie fifth, two whole seconds behind. In the second lap Hampson's even running brought him steadily up to Edwards, but no sooner had he passed him, than he was himself passed by A. Wilson (Canada), but he re-passed Wilson with his last ounce of energy in the straight, both runners beating the world's record, with Edwards third, and the three fancied American runners beaten. (Plate 10.)

J. V. Powell, a young British runner, who did extremely well to finish seventh, was looked upon then as the natural successor to Lowe and Hampson, and later J. C. Stothard of Cambridge University came to the fore. Neither was good enough to beat Phil Edwards in the British Empire Games midway between Olympiads in 1934, and in 1936 Stothard was unhappily off form.

In the 1936 final, in which it was recognized that the surviving British runner had little chance, Edwards played his customary part in the race though much more cautiously than in 1932 and was actually leading in the final straight, when J. Woodruff (U.S.A.) (Plate 5), a tall negro

with an immense stride, ambled past to win in 1 min. 52·9 sec., a very moderate time, due to the slow first lap of 57·4 sec. M. Lanzi of Italy was second and Edwards once more third.

RESULTS

1896	E. H. Flack	Australia	2 min. 11 sec.
1900	A. E. Tysoe	G.B.	2 min. 1·4 sec.
1904	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	1 min. 56 sec.
1906	P. H. Pilgrim	U.S.A.	2 min. 1·2 sec.
1908	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1 min. 52·8 sec.
1912	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1 min. 51·9 sec.
1920	A. G. Hill	G.B.	1 min. 53·4 sec.
1924	D. G. A. Lowe	G.B.	1 min. 52·4 sec.
1928	D. G. A. Lowe	G.B.	1 min. 51·8 sec.
1932	**1. T. Hampson**	**G.B.**	**1 min. 49·8 sec.**
	2. A. Wilson	Canada	
	3. P. A. Edwards	Canada	
1936	1. J. Woodruff	U.S.A.	1 min. 52·9 sec.
	2. M. Lanzi	Italy	
	3. P. A. Edwards	Canada	

THE 1,500 METRES FLAT RACE

The mile has always been a very popular race with the spectators, and the 1,500 m. (1,640·4 yds., or 119·6 yds. less) is the Olympic equivalent. In judging a 1,500 m. performance in terms of a mile, one has to assume that the runner would have continued at the same pace for the extra distance. At Olympic pace 18 sec. is nowadays a fair addition.

E. H. Flack's winning time of 4 min. 33·2 sec. in 1896 may seem laughable to us now, when the Public Schools' time for the full mile is faster, but we should remember that not only was the track at Athens an unsuitable shape for modern racing, but Flack had trained for an 800 m., a 1,500 m., and the Marathon, all at once ! Any marathon runner who has tried to race over a mile will sympathize. No runner can be thoroughly trained for three such different events. In 1900 C. Bennett, the Finchley Harrier, put up a world's record of 4 min. 6·2 sec. for the 1,500 m.

The times of the mile have come down rapidly in our own day. Twenty years ago, Paavo Nurmi's 4 min. 10·4 sec. seemed unshakable.

Now it has been beaten by a score of runners, and the record is only just over a second outside the magic four minutes.

A. N. S. Jackson's win at Stockholm in 1912 was a fine performance, for running against four Americans, including Kiviat, Taber and Jones, and E. Wide (Sweden) in the final, he was " boxed in " by other runners and had to drop back and come round them, to win by a yard in a terrific finish. Incidentally, it is said that Jackson only competed at all by paying his own fare to Stockholm. In 1920, Albert Hill, one of the first milers to perfect judgment of pace, made another British victory, winning from P. J. Baker (G.B.), on a wet, heavy track. American hopes had been firmly pinned on Joie Ray, later an Olympic Marathon competitor, who had run more miles inside 4 min. 20 sec. than any other runner. But perhaps had Ray run fewer fast miles in 1920 he would have been in better form against Hill.

In 1924 Paavo Nurmi turned his attention to the 1,500 m. Few runners have had a greater influence on athletics than " the Flying Finn," striding over the ground, watch in hand, with his upright body and powerful flick of the foot with each stride. His success in the 1,500 m., was gained by hard and even running throughout. He set his own pace, and did not quicken his stride for the finish ; he merely lengthened it.

The brilliant French miler Jules Ladoumegue was thought a likely winner of the 1928 race, but Larva, another Finn, overwhelmed him by sheer rhythm, and even-paced running. Britain's Cyril Ellis put up a good performance to gain fifth place.

While we waited for 1932 the British and World's mile records continued to fall. The former passed from A. G. Hill to R. H. Thomas, and was then beaten by J. E. Lovelock, a New Zealander, at Oxford. Lovelock and his British colleague J. F. Cornes brought new interest into British miling at this period when fast times were beginning to be recorded in America by Bill Bonthron, Glen Cunningham, and others.

The result of the Los Angeles race came as something of a surprise. Neither Lovelock nor Cunningham ran as well as expected. Lovelock, Ny, Cunningham and Edwards, led in turn, but on the last bend Luigi Beccali of Italy, with nice judgment, came through to win, hotly pur-

sued by Cornes, who seemed to have made his effort too late. Once more Edwards was third in an Olympic final.

The rise of Sydney Wooderson from Public Schools' champion to British record holder came between the Los Angeles and Berlin Olympiads. Wooderson undoubtedly had bad luck in being lame at Berlin, but Lovelock's careful preparation and admirable reservation of his own strength so that he was at his best just at the right time, deserved the Olympic title. Of the twelve finalists at Los Angeles, six survived the strenuous heats to be finalists again at Berlin : Lovelock, Cunningham, Edwards, Cornes, Ny, and Beccali. "The old gang," said Ny (Sweden) with a grin, as they came out.

Lovelock had developed one particular virtue as a miler, and that was his ability to judge his moment and change into top-gear running so quickly that he was yards clear of his opponent before the latter could respond. This he did superbly in the Berlin final 300 yds. from home, with Cunningham, his most dangerous rival, in the lead. Cunningham must have been expecting a challenge from Lovelock and must have trained to resist it, yet when it came it was so sudden and well sustained that all Cunningham could do was to trail his man in for second place. (Plate 7.)

In the ten years since this race, in spite of the war, there has been great progress in miling. Arne Andersson, Gil Dodds, Gunder Haegg and Sydney Wooderson have cut well into the old records. Yet none of these runners is likely to figure in the 1,500 m. in London. L. Strand (Sweden), the winner of the 1,500 m. in the 1946 European Games, is at the time of writing probably the world's fastest miler, but much can happen in a few months.

RESULTS

1896	E. H. Flack	Australia	4 min. 33·2 sec.
1900	C. Bennett	G.B.	4 min. 6 sec.
1904	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	4 min. 5·4 sec.
1906	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	4 min. 12 sec.
1908	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	4 min. 3·4 sec.
1912	A. N. S. Jackson	G.B.	3 min. 56·8 sec.
1920	A. G. Hill	G.B.	4 min. 1·8 sec.
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	3 min. 53·6 sec.
1928	H. E. Larva	Finland	3 min. 53·2 sec.

1932	1. L. Beccali	Italy	3 min. 51·2 sec.
	2. J. F. Cornes	G.B.	
	3. P. A. Edwards	Canada	
1936	**1. J. E. Lovelock**	**New Zealand**	**3 min. 47·8 sec.**
	2. G. Cunningham	U.S.A.	
	3. L. Beccali	Italy	

THE 5,000 METRES FLAT RACE

Five thousand metres is 3 mls. 188 yds. so approximately half a minute should be added to 3 mls. times to give the Olympic equivalent.

With one exception this race has been regularly won by Finnish runners since it was first held in 1912. It is a fine race for the spectator, whether he already knows the runners or not, for they are in front of him long enough for a real interest to be taken in their styles and tactics.

Hans Kolehmainen of Finland was the outstanding figure in the 1912 Games at Stockholm, winning three races, two in record time. His race in the 5,000 m. with the famous French runner Jean Bouin was one of the great races of all time. Bouin led most of the way, and the two runners ran right away from the rest of the field. Fifty yards from the tape Kolehmainen spurted ahead to win by 1 yd. in 14 min. 36·6 sec., 50 sec. better than the record, with the British champion, G. W. Hutson third, just ahead of Bonhay (U.S.A.).

The first Olympiad after the 1914–18 war, saw the début of Paavo Nurmi (Finland), who was however in this race beaten by Guillemot of France. It was his only Olympic defeat by anyone other than a Finn.

In 1924, Nurmi, who had already won the 1,500 m. was successful in an uninteresting 5,000 m. against his regular opponents Wide (Sweden) and Ritola (Finland). Ritola had learned his running in the United States and did not run in the normal Finnish style. In 1928 he caused a newspaper " sensation " by defeating Nurmi, after another Nurmi–Ritola–Wide struggle, but there was really nothing sensational about it. Even Nurmi was not a perfect machine, and with such a runner as Ritola against him, the slightest lapse of form must mean defeat.

After the retirement of Nurmi, three more Finns—L. Lehtinen,

L. Virtanen, and V. Iso-Hollo—became prominent, but Lehtinen's victory in the 1932 5,000 m. was, to say the least, a little fortunate.' R. Hill (U.S.A.) after running an excellent race against the two Finns, Lehtinen and Virtanen, seemed to be baulked of his winning spurt by Lehtinen's uncertain movements across the track. Lehtinen won by the narrowest of margins, Hill sportingly refused to protest, and a new record of 14 min. 30 sec. was set up. (Plate 10.)

In Berlin in 1936 the Finns were still supreme, and had Salminen, winner of the 10,000 m., not fallen over, it is likely that Finnish runners would have filled the first three positions as they had in the 10,000 m. As it was, G. Hockert made a new record of 14. min. 22·2 sec. (Plate 11.)

Since 1936 Scandinavian runners have improved on most of the distance records, but no runner has held greater promise over the 5,000 m. than Sydney Wooderson (G.B.), who crowned his single season (1946), after leaving the mile, with a splendid victory in the European Games in a time nearly 14 sec. better than the Olympic record.

RESULTS

	(*No event before* 1912)		
1912	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	14 min. 36·6 sec.
1920	J. Guillemot	France	14 min. 55·6 sec.
1924	P. Nurmi	Finland	14 min. 31·2 sec.
1928	W. Ritola	Finland	14 min. 38 sec.
1932	1. L. J. Lehtinen	Finland	14 min. 30 sec.
	2. R. Hill	U.S.A.	
	3. L. J. Virtanen	Finland	
1936	**1. G. Hockert**	**Finland**	**14 min. 22·2 sec.**
	2. L. Lehtinen	Finland	
	3. J. H. Jonsson	Sweden	

THE 10,000 METRES FLAT RACE

The longest of the track races, the 10,000 m. is equal to 6 mls. 376 yds., and like the 5,000 m. has all but once been won by a Finn.

In 1912, at Stockholm, Hans Kolehmainen began his triumphs by winning this race in seconds below world's record time from the

American Indian, L. Tewanina, and eight years later Paavo Nurmi too, made it his first Olympic victory. J. G. Wilson (G.B.) led from the start, running stride by stride with Guillemot, with Nurmi 20 yds. behind. This continued for 15 laps and then Nurmi closed up. On the last lap Wilson was left, while Nurmi put in a very fast finish to beat Guillemot into second place.

In 1924 Nurmi easily won the 10,000 m. cross-country race (since discontinued as being unsuitable for a summer event) and left the long track race to Ritola, who after a dogged race with E. Wide of Sweden, reduced his own world's record by 12·2 sec. Four years later, at Amsterdam, Nurmi beat Ritola and his record in 30 min. 18·8 sec. after a grand race.

Nurmi's times were illuminating. The first lap, always fast, took 66·8 sec., the last 63·4 sec., and the third 70·2 sec. Apart from these the remaining twenty-two laps were all between 72·4 sec. and 74·3 sec. Harold Abrahams, who took the times, observed, " I am quite certain that Nurmi and Ritola only recognized one opponent— the stop-watch." This was Nurmi's last Olympiad. He planned to run in the Marathon at the 1932 Games, and it is likely that he would have set us a new standard in this event. But his career ended, unfortunately, in a dispute as to whether he was an amateur or not.

Iso-Hollo and Virtanen, both Finns, were favourites for the race at Los Angeles. Kusocinski (Poland) was known to British spectators, but his form here had not been of Olympic class ; whereas Virtanen (" the horse ") had particularly impressed when winning our 4 mls. championship in 1930. Kusocinski set a fast pace, the Finns hanging on in their usual dangerous style. The time for the first 5,000 m. was 14 min. 56 sec. This was practically the winning 5,000 m. time in 1920 ! Iso-Hollo alone was able to stay with the Pole, who ran a very fast last lap to win by 10 yds. in Olympic record time of 30 min. 11·4 sec.

In 1936 the three Finns—Salminen, Askola and Iso-Hollo—were hard pressed until the last lap by the diminutive Japanese runner Murakoso. Salminen won in slightly worse than the Los Angeles time. In this race the British champion J. C. Burns ran one of his best races to finish fifth. Burns from Elswick in Northumberland, was one

PLATE 5

Above (left) : J. Woodruff (U.S.A.) winning the 800 metres at Berlin. *Above (right) :* Douglas Lowe, winner of the 1924 800 metres is congratulated by P. Martin (Switzerland) who was second. *Below :* America's record-breaking 400 metre relay team at Berlin (*left to right*) Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff.

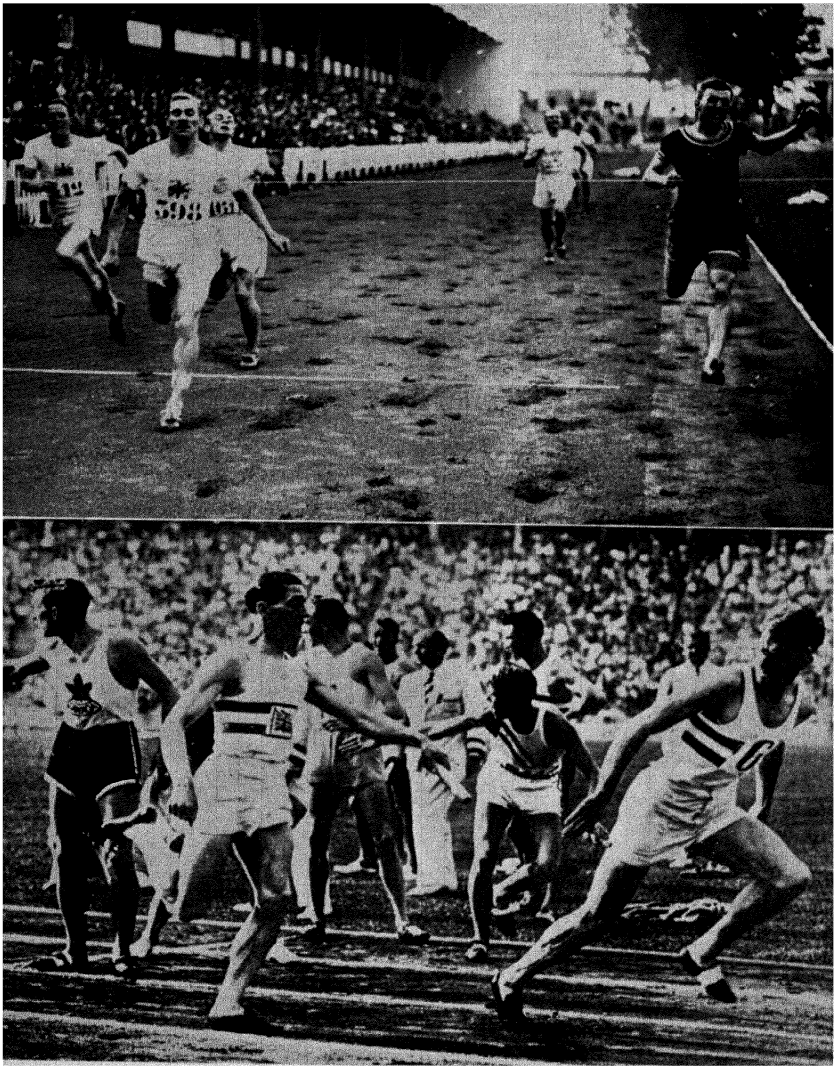


PLATE 6

Above : Albert Hill (Great Britain) wins the 800 metres at Antwerp from Earl Eby (U.S.A.), with Bevil Rudd (S. Africa—extreme right) third. *Below :* Bill Roberts hands the baton to A. G. K. Brown who went on to win the 1,600 metre relay for Britain at Berlin.

of the unluckiest of good runners, and his consistent running deserved more recognition than it gained.

RESULTS

(*No event before* 1912)

1912	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	31 min. 20·8 sec.
1920	P. Nurmi	Finland	31 min. 45·8 sec.
1924	W. Ritola	Finland	30 min. 23·2 sec.
1928	P. Nurmi	Finland	30 min. 18·8 sec.
1932	**1. J. Kusocinski**	**Poland**	**30 min. 11·4 sec.**
	2. V. Iso-Hollo	Finland	
	3. L. J. Virtanen	Finland	
1936	1. I. Salminen	Finland	30 min. 15·4 sec.
	2. A. Askola	Finland	
	3. V. Iso-Hollo	Finland	

THE 3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE

Conditions for this event have varied so much that little attention can be paid to times. Normally the course should consist of eight grass laps in each of which is one water jump with a hedge and four flights of hurdles. Taking the water-jump without getting too chilled and sodden in the process is the chief art of steeplechasing. The best performers manage to skip quickly in and out of the further and shallow end. This event naturally calls for great stamina, and has been adopted by the Finns since the days of Britain's Percy Hodge (Plate 8). But before then, in 1900 Britain had placed the first three, Rimmer, Bennett and Robinson.

Nurmi's great rival Ritola won the event in 1924, and in 1928 Nurmi himself competed. On this occasion the course was a very poor one. Nurmi held the lead with his comrade Loukola until the fifth lap when Loukola, who had been running with Finnish regularity, left him and went away for an easy victory.

At Los Angeles Great Britain was represented by "the Salford Twins," T. Evenson and G. W. Bailey, both of whom reached the final, Evenson, along with V. Iso-Hollo (Finland), beating the Olympic record in his heat. The Britons ran doggedly. Evenson, Bailey, Iso-Hollo and McCluskey (U.S.A.) were well together until two laps from home when

Iso-Hollo began his winning effort. Evenson was second and Bailey fifth. The slow time was accounted for by the runners covering an extra lap by mistake !

Iso-Hollo kept his title at Berlin, after a very fast race with K. Tuominen, also of Finland. (Plate 8.)

RESULTS

1900 (2,500 metres)	G. W. Orton	U.S.A.	7 min. 34 sec.
1900 (4,000 metres)	C. Rimmer	G.B.	12 min. 58·4 sec.
1904 (2,500 metres)	J. D. Lightbody	U.S.A.	7 min. 39·6 sec.
1908 (3,200 metres)	A. Russell	G.B.	10 min. 47·8 sec.
1920 (3,000 metres)	P. Hodge	G.B.	10 min. 0·4 sec.
1924 ,,	W. Ritola	Finland	9 min. 33·6 sec.
1928 ,,	T. A. Loukola	Finland	9 min. 21·8 sec.
1932 ,,	1. V. Iso-Hollo	Finland	10 min. 33·4 sec.
	(One lap too many)		
	2. T. Evenson	G.B.	
	3. J. McCluskey	U.S.A.	
1936 ,,	**1. V. Iso-Hollo**	**Finland**	**9 min. 3·8 sec.**
	2. K. Tuominen	Finland	
	3. A. Dompert	Germany	

THE 400 METRES RELAY

Relay-racing began with the Greeks, who passed a lighted torch from one competitor to another, but we know little of the torch race; it was not an Olympic event. In modern times the University of Pennsylvania developed the relay race and the first of such contests to be held in Great Britain was in 1895 when it was described as a " Flying Squadron Race." The novelty was not immediately popular and it was not till 1911 that the first A.A.A. relay championship was held. The 400 m. relay was introduced into the Stockholm Games of 1912.

There are two kinds of short relay, the shuttle and the continuous. The first is backwards and forwards where one runner touches or passes his team-mate (or breaks a tape which releases his fellow's starting-gate), the second, as in the Olympic Games, is where a baton (a short stick or tube) is passed from one runner to another as they race round the track. The take-over must be effected between two lines 20 yds. apart, and is a manœuvre requiring much practice. It is noticeable from a Greek vase drawing of a take-over that the torch was handed over with

the left hand, received with the right and immediately changed over to the left. This has been rediscovered to be the surest method and is generally practised.

In a short race it is the responsibility of the incoming runner to place the baton into the hand of his successor, who must be travelling at a fair speed when he receives it, and should not have to glance or twist his body from the sprinting position. One reason for the supremacy of the Americans is that they have a standard stance, whereby the receiver places the fingers of his right hand on his hip-bone, with the thumb tucked out of the way, forming a rack into which the giver posts the baton. Thus by a fixed drill the human variation is reduced, and runners can form any combination with confidence. It follows that, to a practised sprint team, each runner but the first has an effective flying start, which will produce a much faster speed than any single sprinter can attain in 100 m.

Britain's solitary success was at Stockholm in 1912, when W. R. Applegarth, D. H. Jacobs, V. H. A. D'Arcy, and H. M. Macintosh defeated Sweden. Since then the figures of the results below tell their own story of steady improvement on the part of successive American teams, their standard of sprinting and taking-over being so high that the United States could usually have produced several teams each capable of beating all comers. Frank Wykoff (U.S.A.) was in his country's teams in 1928, 1932, and 1936, each of which broke the previous record.

But it is the general and not only the American standard that has risen so extraordinarily. At Berlin the teams of eleven nations beat the British winning time of 1912.

RESULTS

(*No event before* 1912)

1912	G.B.	42·4 sec.
1920	U.S.A.	42·2 sec.
1924	U.S.A.	41 sec.
1928	U.S.A.	41 sec.
1932	1. U.S.A.	40 sec.
	2. Germany	
	3. Italy	
1936	**1. U.S.A.**	**39·8 sec.**
	2. Italy	
	3. Germany	

THE 1,600 METRES RELAY

The 1908 race was a medley-relay, that is, a relay of mixed distances, but since 1912 it has consisted of four runs of 400 m. Great Britain's first victory was gained in 1920 when C. Griffiths, R. Lindsay, Ainsworth Davis and Guy Butler averaged 50·5 seconds for their "legs," or stages. Butler was given a start over Bevil Rudd (S. Africa) in the last stage which he substantially increased.

The United States beat their own record in 1924 and again in 1928, when the British team's baton-changing was shaky, and D. G. A. Lowe ran a 47·6 sec. "leg" in a hopeless chase. Germany was second, also beating the previous record. At Los Angeles the United States with three fresh runners plus W. Carr, the Olympic champion, knocked as much as 6 sec. off the record, Godfrey Rampling showing something of his best form in the British team which was second.

The British team for 1936 consisted of the A.A.A. champions for 1933 (F. F. Wolff); 1934 (G. Rampling); 1935 (W. Roberts); and 1936 (A. G. K. Brown). The Americans were able to run four fresh men (H. Cagle, R. C. Young, E. T. O'Brien, and A. L. Fitch), not tired, as Rampling, Roberts and Brown were, by 400 m. races. But Britain, chiefly owing to a magnificent run by G. Rampling, who went from fourth place to first, won, in a little less than the 1932 record time (Plate 6), the runners averaging 47·25 sec., over three seconds per man faster than in the previous British victory of 1920.

RESULTS

	(*No event before* 1908)	
1908	U.S.A.	3 min. 27·2 sec.
	(200, 200, 400, 800)	
1912	U.S.A.	3 min. 16·6 sec.
1920	G.B.	3 min. 22·2 sec.
1924	U.S.A.	3 min. 16 sec.
1928	U.S.A.	3 min. 14·2 sec.
1932	**1. U.S.A.**	**3 min. 8·2 sec.**
	2. G.B.	
	3. Canada	
1936	1. G.B.	3 min. 9 sec.
	2. U.S.A.	
	3. Germany	

THE 110 METRES HURDLES

One hundred and ten metres is only 11 in. more than the English 120 yds. distance, so no adjustment of times is necessary. There are ten hurdles, each 3 ft. 6 in. high (we call these " high " hurdles). The distance from the start to the first hurdle is 13·72 m. and from the last hurdle to the finish 14·02 metres, the hurdles being 9·14 m. apart. If light hurdles are used, a competitor knocking over three or more is disqualified, but the heavy " International " type are usually provided and a hurdler may knock as many of these down as he wishes, though it will not help his progress. But no record can be made if a hurdle is knocked down.

No event is more graceful than a first-class hurdle race, but the rhythmic skimming which looks so easy when done by a Finlay or a Towns is really the final product of much calculation and patient striding and measuring ; nor can any but the supplest body produce the economic movement that covers and only just covers the hurdle, while at the same time getting every possible inch nearer to the tape.

Hurdle races are reputed to have been held at Eton College one hundred years ago. Pictures of early hurdlers show them jumping with both knees bunched up like long-jumpers. The modern straight-legged style is said to have been invented by A. C. Croome of Oxford University in the 1880's and developed by A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.A.), 1900 Olympic champion. Writing in 1887 of the development of scientific hurdling with its " one, two three, over " Sir Montague Shearman deplored it as artificial and wished for some races where the hurdlers did not know the distance between the hurdles or even the exact height of the jump.

In the 1896 Games, in this event, Curtis (U.S.A.) beat Goulding (G.B.) in 17·6 sec. Neither, if the contemporary drawing can be believed, used the straight-legged style, yet Garnier of Oxford University, who did not go to Athens, had done 16·6 secs. a few weeks previously.

By 1920 the Olympic record was below 15 sec., Earl J. Thomson (Canada) having 4 ft. in hand over Barron of U.S.A.

The 1924 race ended in one of the closest finishes possible. S. J. M. Atkinson (S. Africa) was slightly ahead of D. Kinsey (U.S.A.) at the last hurdle but one, and despite a stumble took the last hurdle a foot in front. The runners dashed up to the tape together and sat and waited for the result which was that Kinsey had won.

Four years later Atkinson was again among the favourites for this race, and along with him G. C. Weightman-Smith of Cambridge University, also a South African. Weightman-Smith had done 14·8 sec. and 14·6 sec. (Olympic record) in the heats and was expected to win, but he was not up to his greatest form, possibly through having the "inside" lane which was loose through wear, and the race went to Atkinson in 14·8 sec. Great Britain's consistent hurdler F. R. Gaby did very well to qualify for the final at the age of thirty-three.

At Los Angeles the United States had three of the finalists and Great Britain two. P. Beard (U.S.A.) had the race almost won when he stumbled at the ninth hurdle, and G. Saling also of U.S.A. came through to win by inches. Third place was given to Keller (U.S.A.), who on hearing that the film showed D. Finlay of Britain to have beaten him came spontaneously to give Finlay his medal, an appreciated act. Lord Burghley (G.B.) was fifth.

Though his fellow finalists had disappeared, Don Finlay was still one of the world's best hurdlers four years later. Indeed it took the fastest performer up to then to beat him in record time.

RESULTS

1896	T. P. Curtis	U.S.A.	17·6 sec.
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	U.S.A.	15·2 sec.
1904	F. W. Schule	U.S.A.	16 sec.
1906	R. G. Leavitt	U.S.A.	16·2 sec.
1908	F. C. Smithson	U.S.A.	15 sec.
1912	F. W. Kelly	U.S.A.	15·2 sec.
1920	E. J. Thomson	Canada	14·8 sec.
1924	D. C. Kinsey	U.S.A.	15 sec.
1928	S. J. M. Atkinson	S. Africa	14·8 sec.
1932	1. G. Saling	U.S.A.	14·6 sec.
	2. P. Beard	U.S.A.	
	3. D. O. Finlay	G.B.	
1936	**1. F. G. Towns**	**U.S.A.**	**14·2 sec.**
	2. D. O. Finlay	G.B.	
	3. F. D. Pollard	U.S.A.	

THE 400 METRES HURDLES

In 1900 and 1904 a 200 m. hurdles had been held, and was won first by A. C. Kraenzlein and then by H. L. Hillman, both of U.S.A., but this distance, except in University matches, has been replaced by the 400 m.

Ten flights of " low " (3 ft.) hurdles are 35 m. apart with a run up of 45 m. to the first and a run in of 40 m. from the last. This race is run in staggered lanes, and requires both hurdling ability and stamina.

Champions manage to cover the distances between hurdles in fifteen strides, though there is usually some increase in this number by the end of the race.

Until 1928 none but Americans had won this event. In 1920, for instance, the U.S.A. took the first three places. In 1928 began the struggles between F. M. Taylor (U.S.A.), Lord Burghley (G.B.) and L. Facelli (Italy) which went on till 1932. Taylor, though knocking a hurdle down, had been successful in 1924, but in 1928 Lord Burghley, one of England's most popular athletes, beat him in record time. The first four runners were level at the last hurdle but Burghley's stamina and spirit triumphed and he won by 2 ft. from Cuhel and Taylor. Livingstone-Learmouth, a good British hurdler overshadowed by Burghley, was fifth.

In the Los Angeles Games, the three old rivals, though doing better times than ever were beaten by the Irishman from Cambridge University R. M. N. Tisdall, an all-round athlete who had won four events in the Inter-Varsity match of 1931, and in 1932 combined his quarter-miling with his fast hurdling to run the fastest 400 m. hurdles race ever recorded. Tisdall hit the last hurdle with the calf of his leading leg, knocking it down, yet kept himself from falling. But by this accident the Olympic record went to the second runner G. Hardin (U.S.A.), whose time was 52 sec. Burghley's performance in his third Olympiad of just outside 52 sec. in this strenuous event was as remarkable. (Plate 11.)

At Berlin in 1936, J. H. Patterson (U.S.A.) made a very fast start, but first Hardin (Plate 10), then Loaring (Canada) and White

(Philippines), came up, Hardin thus winning at his second attempt.

RESULTS

1896	*No event*		
1900	J. W. B. Tewkesbury	U.S.A.	57·6 sec.
1904	H. L. Hillman	U.S.A.	53 sec.
		(*Hurdles only* 2 *ft.* 6 *in. high.*)	
1906	*No event*		
1908	C. J. Bacon	U.S.A.	55 sec.
1912	*No event*		
1920	F. F. Loomis	U.S.A.	54 sec.
1924	F. M. Taylor	U.S.A.	52·6 sec.
1928	Lord Burghley	G.B.	53·4 sec.
1932	1. R. M. N. Tisdall	Eire	51·8 sec.*
	2. G. Hardin	**U.S.A.**	**52 sec.**
	3. F. M. Taylor	U.S.A.	
1936	1. G. Hardin	U.S.A.	52·4 sec.
	2. J. W. Loaring	Canada	
	3. M. S. White	Philippines	

* No record. Hurdle knocked down.

IV

THE MARATHON

26 *Miles* 385 *Yards*

THE Marathon race commemorates the feat of Pheidippides, who, in 490 B.C. was sent from Athens to Sparta to get the help of the Spartans against the invasion of Darius the Persian. For two days and nights he ran, crossing mountains and swimming rivers, returning with the news that the Spartan army would not set out until full moon. Legend adds that on his way back he met the goat-god Pan in the mountains. Pan bade him tell the Athenians to take heart and to laugh the Persians to scorn. Pheidippides helped the Greeks to victory at the battle of Marathon, and then ran from Marathon to Athens to bear news of victory. As he reached the city and gasped, "We conquer," he fell dead with exhaustion.*

So is Pheidippides happy for ever—the noble strong man
Who could race like a God, bear the face of a God, whom a God loved so well ;
He saw the land saved he had helped to save, and was suffered to tell
Such tidings, yet never decline, but gloriously as he began,
So to end gloriously—once to shout, thereafter be mute :
" Athens is saved ! "—Pheidippides dies in the shout for his meed.

Robert Browning :
Pheidippides

The Marathon is a test in which youth is no advantage, and most marathon runners are men in the thirties and forties who have behind

*We give the version of Lucian and Browning, as a good legend which deserves to be remembered. Commentators argue that the courier to Sparta was named Phillipides and that a runner named Thersippus took the tidings to Athens.

them many seasons of cross-country and track running. They are usually lightly built, and their stride should be short, free from elaboration and spring. The race requires a long and patient preparation and, being a severe nervous strain, a cool temperament. Sam Ferris, the consistent British ex-champion has been heard to say that for every ten good twenty-milers only one makes a good marathon runner, so great is the strain of the last six miles. Yet for him who completes the course there can be no greater satisfaction in athletics.

The Olympic Marathon was not standardized at 26 mls. 385 yds. until 1908 and the first four courses were all shorter, although two were over the original roads. Even after 1908 and 1920, the distance was varied, but since 1924 it has been as in 1908.

At the first revival of the Games in 1896 the Marathon run over the original course, dwarfed the other events. All traffic was banned from the course, which was lined for hours with spectators. Sixty thousand people, including many royal personages, waited in the stadium and rose to their feet as Spiridon Loues, a peasant from the Greek village of Amarousion, came on to the track. He had run his race with good judgment, taking the lead from Flack, the Australian (who had already won the 800 m. and 1,500 m.) at about twenty miles. Lemursiaux, of France, who had run in the 800 m., had set a pace fast by 1896 standards, and was 2½ mls. ahead at Pikermi. At Karvati the villagers were so sure of the Frenchman's victory that they offered him the victor's garland, but the hills were too much for him, and he dropped out. As Loues ran to the finish the Crown Prince of Greece and his brother Prince George ran by his side (Plate 2). The enthusiasm, that of a nation celebrating its freedom from the Turks, was terrific. An hotel keeper passed Loues an order for 365 free meals, women cast their jewellery before him, and his presents included a field given by the Greek colony in England.

The Paris Marathon of 1900 was run " at the hottest hour of the day of the hottest day of the year." It is not surprising therefore that though it was on a short course (25 mls.) it was won in slow time by M. Theato (France), who finished a full half-hour in front of another Frenchman, M. Champion. Great Britain had sent three noted stayers in F. D. Randall, W. Seward and Poole. There was no organization

for them, and left to fend for themselves they started in footwear quite inadequate for the cobbled course. None of them was placed. Thirty-six years later another British marathon runner finished lame for the same reason.

The St. Louis Marathon of 1904, was run in even slower time, on a very stormy day, but it served to introduce marathon-running to the United States.

In the second Olympiad to be held at Athens (1906) the Greeks prepared with the greatest confidence for a repetition of their 1896 triumph. Sir Theodore Cook has described the astonishment with which the gasp of " *Xenos* ! " (a foreigner) went up from the stadium when Sherring, the smiling Canadian, trotted home first wearing his sun hat, the cries of " *allos xenos* ! " (another foreigner) as, in turn, two Swedes and an American followed the Canadian, and the sportsmanship with which the Greeks took their disappointment. But Sherring's victory was no accident. He had trained carefully over the actual course.

The Marathon of 1908 has been more written of than any other. It was a hot breathless day when her Majesty Queen Mary (then Princess of Wales) started the race from Windsor Castle. King George VI, then a small boy, watched the proceedings with interest. Once the runners were outside the Castle grounds they were joined by cyclist attendants, a practice no longer allowed. Led by British runners, the pace was much too fast, 1ml., 5 min. 1·4 sec. ; 2 mls., 10 min. 11 sec. ; 3 mls., 15 min. 42 sec. ; 4 mls., 21 min. 18 sec. ; 5 mls., 27 min. 1 sec. At 10 mls., J. Price (G.B.) led in 56 min. 53 sec., and at 15 mls. C. Hefferon, the Newbury-born South African, in 1 hr. 28 min. 22 sec. Now the pace and the heat began to take effect. Hefferon's next 5 mls. took 34 min. and for his next four he needed 31 min. Even the leaders were in fact down to walking pace. Dorando Pietri, an Italian waiter, caught Hefferon in Old Oak Common Lane, but the spurt with which he passed him before Wormwood Scrubs exhausted Dorando, who tottered into the White City Stadium, dazed and bewildered, at the loss of his attendant, whom the rules forbade to follow him inside. Close behind and fast overhauling him was the young American, Hayes. For the famous last scene listen to the classic account from the *Times* ;

"At last he comes. A tired man, dazed, bewildered, hardly conscious, in red shorts and white vest, his hair white with dust, staggers on to the track. It is Dorando, the Italian. He looks about him, hardly knowing where he is. Just the knowledge that somehow, by some desperate resolve of determination, he must get round the 200 yards to the tape of the finish keeps him on his feet. Fifty yards and he cannot even do that. He falls on the track, gets up, staggers on a few yards and falls again, and yet again ; and then he reaches the last turn. The goal is in sight, though his closed eyes cannot see it. He is surrounded by officials almost, if not quite, supporting him, urging and cheering him on. If they were not there he would fall. He cannot run straight. And yet 50 yards from the end he suddenly bursts into a pathetic, almost horrible, parody of a spurt, drops again ten yards from the tape, rises, staggers forward over those last terrible few yards, and has reached the goal."

The first thoughts of Dorando's helpers had been to save his life, for his pulse had completely stopped, but on a protest being raised by the United States it was clear that their well-meaning efforts had disqualified the Italian. A medical officer admitted to giving aid to both Dorando and Hayes, but Hefferon who was third, declined to protest, and the race went to Hayes. The incident aroused strong feeling and Queen Alexandra's action in presenting Dorando with a special gold cup was very popular.

At the Stockholm Olympiad the Marathon was won by K. K. McArthur, followed by C. W. Gitsham. Both were South Africans, and were less disturbed by the great heat than most of the runners. A Portuguese competitor died of sunstroke. The pace had been made by Hans Kolehmainen's younger brother, Tatu. Britain's team ran disappointingly, H. Green, a British record holder being fourteenth. Eight years later at Antwerp Hans Kolehmainen himself triumphed in the fastest time then recorded. Gitsham had made a strong bid to win the title, training for several weeks over the actual course. He led in the race until the half distance, but cracked and did not finish.

The Paris Marathon of 1924 started and finished in the stadium. There were fifty-eight competitors. Great Britain's most fancied

runner, Duncan McLeod Wright, came up to fifth position at 18 mls., but foot trouble put him out of the race. Sam Ferris, for many years winner of the Polytechnic Marathon, was fifth, A. Stenroos (Finland), who had finished third to Kolehmainen in the 10,000 m. at Stockholm, winning by 6 min. from Bertini of Italy.

El Ouafi, a Moor running for France, finished seventh at Paris, and immediately set to work to prepare for the Amsterdam race. Four years later, in 1928, he won the Marathon over a difficult cobbled course by over a minute. For the first time Japanese runners were prominent in the race, Yamada and Isuda leading up to 23 mls. and finishing fourth and sixth respectively. Great Britain, though not producing a winner, deserved credit for " packing " all six runners : Ferris, Harper, McLeod Wright, Payne, Bignall and Wood into the first twenty-two places out of a " field " of seventy-nine.

The Los Angeles Marathon was an interesting one. When the twenty-year-old Argentinian, Zabala, tore away to be over 200 yds. in front after 5 min. few expected him to last long ; for it is easy enough to lead for 5 mls. in a marathon and there is usually someone to do this and then disappear. Even when he still led at 9½ mls. in 57 min. and 14½ mls. in 1 hr. 20 min., Virtanen and Toivonen, the Finns, running close behind, seemed more dangerous. Virtanen took the lead and at 19 mls. 660 yds. was 1 min. ahead of Zabala in 1 hr. 50 min. D. McLeod Wright (G.B.), went in front at 20 mls. and Sam Ferris, who was running well, came up to fourth. Zabala regained the lead, and Ferris moved up to second place. For the first time in Olympic history four marathon runners were on the track together. Wright, who was fourth, was only 65 sec. behind Zabala who had set up an Olympic record.

At Berlin Zabala once again raced away from the other competitors, but this time he overdid it, covering over eleven miles in the first hour, and had to retire from the race. Great Britain's veteran distance-runner, Ernest Harper, hero of many a cross-country championship and twenty-first in the 1928 race, tackled one more Marathon as a climax to his running career, and ran side by side with the Korean, K. Son, who represented Japan. At 19 mls. Son took the lead, closely followed by Harper, and another Japanese, S. Nan, closed up on Harper, who

despite foot trouble managed to keep his second place. Both Son and Harper (Plate 13), beat the previous Olympic record, J. McNab Robertson, who had beaten Harper in a thrilling last lap finish one month previously, finished seventh in 2 hrs. 37 min. 6 sec. Finland placed her three runners in the first nine. The improved standard of marathon running is shown by the fact that twenty-nine men beat 3 hrs.

The European Games Marathon of 1946 was won by Hietanen (Finland) in 2 hrs. 24 min. 55 sec. and though this course was definitely short it seems likely that the Finns will bring track speed more and more into marathons. In Great Britain there is now a great enthusiasm for the Marathon and a fine spirit among marathon runners. The British runner most likely to be well placed in the 1948 race is Jack Holden of Tipton, a very experienced track and cross-country National Champion. In September, 1946 Holden ran 30 mls. in only 2 min. over 3 hrs. on the road, and in October he set up a 30 mls. track record, under bad conditions, of 3 hrs. 0 min. 16 sec. His smooth yet vigorous marathon style seems to have great possibilities for extra speed when the race demands it.

RESULTS

1896	24 mls. 1,500 yds.	S. Loues	Greece	2 hrs. 55 min. 20 sec.
1900	25 mls.	M. Theato	France	2 hrs. 59 min. 45 sec.
1904	24 mls. 1,500 yds.	T. J. Hicks	U.S.A.	3 hrs. 28 min. 53 sec.
1906	26 mls.	W. J. Sherring	Canada	2 hrs. 51 min. 23·4 sec.
1908	26 mls. 385 yds.	J. J. Hayes	U.S.A.	2 hrs. 55 min. 18·4 sec.
1912	25 mls.	K. K. McArthur	S. Africa	2 hrs. 36 min. 54·8 sec.
1920	26 mls. 992 yds.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	2 hrs. 32 min. 35·8 sec.
1924	26 mls. 385 yds.	A. O. Stenroos	Finland	2 hrs. 41 min. 22·6 sec.
1928	„	El Ouafi	France	2 hrs. 32 min. 57 sec.
1932	„	1. J. C. Zabala	Argentine	2 hrs. 31 min. 36 sec.
		2. S. Ferris	G.B.	
		3. A. Toivenen	Finland	
1936	„	**1. K. Son**	**Japan**	**2 hrs. 29 min. 19·2 sec.**
		2. E. Harper	G.B.	
		3. S. Nan	Japan	

V

WALKING EVENTS

THE most successful walking event in the Olympic Games has been the long-distance walk, held in 1932 and 1936 over 50 km. and to be held again in 1948. The Olympic authorities have from time to time experimented with shorter distances, but these events are less suitable for international competition because of the part played by disqualification, which depends on individual interpretation of the rules by judges. Such interpretation has always shown great variation. Sir Montague Shearman, writing in 1887, after complaining of lax judging which failed to disqualify " shifty goers," " shufflers " and those who " run on the heels " said: " At the present day it will want a very Daniel to inaugurate a new system of judging in walking races."

Though Charles Westhall wrote as long ago as 1862, we do not apologize for quoting one of the earliest and fairest of record-breaking walkers on the subject of a fair walking style. He wrote, " The term 'fair toe and heel ' was meant to infer that as the foot of the back leg left the ground and before the toes had been lifted the heel of the foremost foot should be on the ground. Even this apparently simple rule is broken almost daily in consequence of the pedestrian performing with a bent and loose knee, in which case the swing of his whole frame when going at any pace will invariably bring both feet off the ground at the same time, and although he is going heel and toe he is not taking the required succession of steps, and he is infringing the great and principal rule of one foot being continually on the ground. The same fault will be brought on by the pedestrian leaning forward with his body, and thereby leaning his weight on the front foot, which, when any great pace is intended or the performer begins to be fatigued, first merges into a very short stride and then into a most undignified trot. . . . To be a good and fair walker the attitude should be upright or nearly so, with the shoulders well back, and the arms when in motion held well up in a

bent position, and at every stride swinging with the movement of the legs well across the chest, which should be well thrown out. The loins should be slack to give plenty of freedom to the hips, and the leg perfectly straight, thrown out from the hip boldly and directly in front of the body, and allowed to reach the ground with the heel, being decidedly the first portion of the foot to meet it. The movement of the arms will keep the balance of the body and bring the other leg from the ground."

At the time when Sir Montague Shearman was writing, walking suffered a decline in popularity in England, but it recovered in the nineties owing to the exploits of W. J. Sturgess of the Polytechnic Harriers, who won eight A.A.A. titles and set up many new records. G. E. Larner followed closely after Sturgess and beat all his records. G. V. Bonhag the American had won a 1,500 m. walk at the unofficial Olympiad of 1906 in moderate time on a poor track. In 1908 walks at 3,500 m. and 10 mls. were held, and Larner won both. But neither event was repeated. At Stockholm a 10,000 m. walk was won by the Canadian G. H. Goulding, who held the world's records at the 1 ml. and 7 mls. for some years, and this event was repeated at the next two Olympiads, being won on each occasion by Ugo Frigerio, the Italian, who, at Antwerp, won the 3,000 m. as well.

No walking event was held at Amsterdam, but in 1932, in the first 50 km. road-walk, the British veteran T. W. Green faced strong opposition from Frigerio and Dalinsch of Latvia. At 10,000 m. Pretti (Italy) led from Green, Frigerio, and Cieman (Canada), but Green went easily away to win by 7 min., leaving a stern fight for second place behind him.

Dalinsch was again prominent at Berlin, making the pace, but falling out at 35 km. All three British competitors suffered from sickness, but our champion Harold Whitlock fought it bravely, and went on in great style to reduce Green's time by nearly 20 min. (Plate 13.)

A 10,000 m. walk was to have been held in the Helsinki Games of 1940, and will be included in the Games of 1948.

PLATE 7

Lovelock's 1,500 metres (1936). *Above :* The end of the first lap. Order : Cornes, Boettcher, Becalli, Schaumburg, Cunningham (2nd), Ny, Lovelock, Goix, Szabo, Edwards (hidden), Venzke, San Romani. *Below (left) :* The finish. *Below (right) :* Cunningham congratulates the winner.

PLATE 8

Above (left) : Percy Hodge wins the steeplechase at Antwerp. *Above (right) :* The Finnish rivals, Ritola and Nurmi, in the 10,000 metres at Amsterdam. *Below :* Iso-Hollo (Finland) who won the steeplechase at Berlin, takes the water-jump.

RESULTS

1906	1,500 metres	G. V. Bonhag	U.S.A.	7 min. 12·6 sec.
1920	3,000 metres	U. Frigerio	Italy	13 min. 14·2 sec.
1908	3,500 metres	G. E. Larner	G.B.	14 min. 55 sec.
1912	10,000 metres	G. H. Goulding	Canada	46 min. 28·4 sec.
1920	,,	U. Frigerio	Italy	48 min. 6·2 sec.
1924	,,	U. Frigerio	Italy	47 min. 49 sec.
1908	10 miles	G. E. Larner	G.B.	1 hr. 15 min. 57·4 sec.
1932	50,000 metres	1. T. W. Green	G.B.	4 hrs. 50 min. 10 sec.
		2. J. Dalinsch	Latvia	
		3. U. Frigerio	Italy	
1936	,,	**1. H. H. Whitlock**	**G.B.**	**4 hrs. 30 min. 41·4 sec.**
		2. A. T. Schwab	Switzerland	
		3. A. Bubenko	Latvia	

VI

THE FIELD EVENTS

THROWING and jumping events were, as we saw, a regular part of the Greek Games and were a prominent feature of the Irish Tailltean Games and the Highland Games of Scotland. At the end of the nineteenth century, the High, Long- and Pole-Jumps, Putting the Shot and throwing a wooden-handled hammer were well established in Great Britain, though from the very first modern Olympic meeting our representatives have been out of the running and the sole British Olympic success in a field event, apart from two Irish victories in the unofficial Games of 1906, was T. J. Ahearne's excellent Hop, Step and Jump of 1908.

America has monopolized most of the jumping events, with the exception of the Hop, Step and Jump, where the principal opposition to Japan since 1924 has come from two Australian athletes. Scandinavians had the Javelin to themselves until 1936 when Germany broke not only their run of successes but that of the U.S.A. in Putting the Weight. America retained her supremacy in the Discus but several European countries have produced good challengers.

Why are British field event performances so poor, and why in match after match are the British track competitors set the grim task of winning almost every running event on the programme in order to balance the field events points of their rivals ? The answer is simple and unsensational. There is no lack of muscular physique, but of interest, application, and opportunity. However much we simplify the problem we must take the jumps and throwing events separately. The former are common enough ; they are held at every boys' and girls' school in the country ; they are practised by scouts, by cadets, by girl guides and even at works' and business houses' sports. But how are they practised ? For a week or two before the sports—between the football and cricket seasons. Usually they are won by the natural spring of the

fittest members of the school football and hockey teams. Seldom is there present anyone with the knowledge of modern technique let alone the capability of teaching it. So, for the most part, the jumpers produce moderate results, revert to other sports, and are heard of no more. Only the fortunate few come under the notice of a knowing coach and are helped to improvement.

With the throwing events the picture is even gloomier, for the majority of our strong-armed young men never get the opportunity to practise them at all.

There is hardly one of you reading this book who has not had ample opportunity of proving whether he is a good fast bowler or a big hitter. If you have shown promise you are likely to have plenty of coaching at the nets to perfect and polish your natural aptitude. But which of you has ever had the same chance with a discus or a javelin ? How many energetic and hefty Rugby forwards have grappled with a hammer ?

We cannot hope to produce, from a few score men, competitors who will beat the pick of many thousands. Some of these remarks apply to events other than field events. In spite of a war-time spasm for physical fitness, the person who takes in public any form of exercise which is unconnected with a ball is still thought to be something of a joke. A marathon runner training on the roads in Finland or Sweden does not have to put up with a running fire of yelps, titters and squeals from enfranchised adults. A country gets not only the Government but the athletes it deserves, and the British public have been very fortunate to have had so many giants to cheer on.

But steps have certainly been taken to improve Britain's field events standard. In the years between the wars great efforts were made in the schools, and encouragement and coaching were given by the A.A.A. Summer School at Loughborough, by the London Athletic Club in its sponsorship of the Public Schools championships, and by the Achilles Club in its school matches. G. H. G. Dyson, the A.A.A. coach, has toured the country, giving expert advice. Yet no one knows better than the experts that only the fringe has been touched. It is in the villages and factories where the Larwoods, Bedsers, Gimbletts and Ikins of field events are to be found. Until we find them there, until we can

persuade our young men that the throwing of a javelin is as worthy a physical aim as the flicking of a dart, let us give the fullest encouragement to our competitors, knowing that severe criticism of them would only be criticism of ourselves.

THE HIGH JUMP

The average schoolboy or schoolgirl without special coaching will use for the high jump what is known as the " scissors " in which the jumper goes over in approximately a sitting posture, whipping the legs over in turn, inside leg first. Such results as are obtained by the " scissors " jump say much for the natural spring of the jumper, but there is a moderate limit to the height attainable after which the " seat " knocks the lath off in spite of all efforts. Modern high-jumpers use two styles, the " Eastern cut-out," introduced by M. F. Sweeney (U.S.A.) in 1895, and the " Western Roll " developed by another American, George Horine, who was third in the event of 1912, and used by such record-breakers as H. M. Osborn and Cornelius Johnson (Plate 14) with a variation called the " straddle " as practised by Les Steers.

In the " Eastern cut-out " the jumper shoots up the leading (right) leg, followed by the take-off leg. The body is turned in the air facing back to the left post, the landing being made on the take-off leg. In the " Western roll " the aim is a flat " lay-out " over the bar, after taking-off with the inside leg. The landing is made on two hands and the left foot.

A jumper need not start jumping at the lower heights, unless he wishes, nor need he jump at every height, if he is confident he can clear the height above. But of course the bar cannot be put back for him if he is unlucky. Three failures at any one height puts a jumper out of the competition.

It will be seen that United States jumpers have been outstanding in this event. B. Howard Baker (G.B.) the Corinthians and Chelsea goalkeeper, only failed at 6 ft. 3 in. at Antwerp, but we must admit that our jumpers normally do well if they get past the qualifying stage. British hopes for 1948 are centred on Alan Paterson, the Scots

boy, who is easily our most promising jumper, and was second in the European Games of 1946. But out of fairness to him we should not over-estimate his chances against severe opposition from the Americans. The high standard of American jumping can be judged by the fact that in 1945, by no means a full athletic year, at least nine jumpers had cleared 6 ft. 5¾ in. and above. Cornelius Johnson and D. D. Albritton, the 1936 winners, were forced to jump 6 ft. 9⅜ in. in a stiffer test than the actual Games, in order to qualify for the U.S. team. The present world's record is held by Les Steers (U.S.A.) who cleared 6 ft. 11 in. at Los Angeles in 1941.

The Standing High Jump, now obsolete, was won on four occasions by R. C. Ewry (U.S.A.) and once by P. Adams (U.S.A.) before it was omitted in 1920. Ewry, who reached 5 ft. 5 in. without a run-up in 1900, specialized in standing-jumps of all kinds and won eight of the ten titles contested from 1900 to 1912.

RESULTS

1896	E. H. Clark	U.S.A.	5 ft. 11¼ in.
1900	I. K. Baxter	U.S.A.	6 ft. 4⅛ in.
1904	S. S. Jones	U.S.A.	5 ft. 11 in.
1906	C. Leahy	Ireland	5 ft. 9⅞ in.
1908	H. F. Porter	U.S.A.	6 ft. 3 in.
1912	A. W. Richards	U.S.A.	6 ft. 4 in.
1920	R. W. Landon	U.S.A.	6 ft. 4½ in.
1924	H. M. Osborn	U.S.A.	6 ft. 6 in.
1928	R. W. King	U.S.A.	6 ft. 4½ in.
1932	1. D. McNaughton	Canada	6 ft. 5⅝ in.
	2. R. Van Osdel	U.S.A.	
	3. S. Toribsio	Philippines	
1936	**1. C. C. Johnson**	**U.S.A.**	**6 ft. 8 in.**
	2. D. D. Albritton	U.S.A.	
	3. D. P. Thurber	U.S.A.	

THE LONG JUMP

(Sometimes called the Broad Jump)

The long-jumper sprints along a narrow cinder path, takes off from a hard board 4 ft. 8 in. long, and lands in a long narrow sandpit. The jump is measured from the nearest point to the take-off touched by any

part of his body. If in the " take-off " the jumper's foot overlaps the take-off board it is a " no jump " and does not count.

Improvement in long jumping over the last fifty years—indeed, over the last twelve years—has been remarkable, and largely due to the development of the " hitch-kick " style. The earlier " sail " or straight style used little mid-air movement, the knees being gathered up to the chest, and the arms first brought up with the spring and then levered back to throw the body forward.

There are several versions of the " hitch-kick " style, which continues the running action from the take-off into mid-air, and by altering the centre of gravity of the body, extra distance is added to the jump. The effect of this action when first seen is remarkable ; the jumper, as he curves down into the pit, seeming to stamp on to an invisible springboard and bounce off it.

Since an Olympic Long Jump may be won by the fraction of an inch, the importance of an accurately timed, full speed run-up can be imagined. Unless the run-up is so often practised that the jumper knows for certain that by starting from a given mark and confidently going all out he will hit the board and not over or understep it, the result will either be hesitancy, with loss of power, or " no jump."

In 1924, when D. Hart Hubbard (Plate 15) won the event with a leap of 24 ft. 5 in., Le Gendre, also of the United States, jumped a whole foot further in the Pentathlon. In 1928 Hubbard failed to keep his title, and E. B. Hamm almost equalled Le Gendre's jump.

At Los Angeles the favourite was Cator of Haiti, who was the first athlete ever to jump 26 ft., but he did all " no jumps " in the Olympic event, which was won by E. L. Gordon (U.S.A.).

The Berlin Long Jump was very exciting, the Olympic record being beaten five times. There was enormous enthusiasm when Long of Germany (Plate 14), equalled Jesse Owens at 25 ft. $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. Owens then went ahead to 26 ft. 5 in. and later to 26 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Plate 14.)

The Standing Long Jump or Long Jump without a run, was held from 1900 to 1912, and won on four of the five occasions by R. C. Ewry (U.S.A.), his best effort being 11 ft. $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. in 1904. The rules laid down that a competitor's feet might be placed in any position but could

only leave the ground once. Rocking from toes to heels was permitted but the foot could neither be lifted or slid. All forms of Standing Jump have now disappeared from championship athletics.

RESULTS

1896	E. H. Clark	U.S.A.	20 ft. 9¾ in.
1900	A. C. Kraenzlein	U.S.A.	23 ft. 6⅞ in.
1904	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	24 ft. 1 in.
1906	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	23 ft. 7½ in.
1908	F. C. Irons	U.S.A.	24 ft. 6½ in.
1912	A. L. Gutterson	U.S.A.	24 ft. 11¼ in.
1920	W. Pettersson	Sweden	23 ft. 5½ in.
1924	D. H. Hubbard	U.S.A.	24 ft. 5½ in.
1928	E. B. Hamm	U.S.A.	25 ft. 4⅜ in.
1932	1. E. L. Gordon	U.S.A.	25 ft. 0¾ in.
	2. C. L. Redd	U.S.A.	
	3. C. Nambu	Japan	
1936	**1. J. Owens**	**U.S.A.**	**26 ft. 5¼ in.**
	2. L. Long	Germany	
	3. N. Tajima	Japan	

THE HOP, STEP AND JUMP

This event is not often seen in Great Britain. It used to be known as the triple jump, and in 1896 competitors were allowed to suit themselves how they jumped. Connolly, the winner, took two hops and a jump. Later the regulations were standardized. Competitors must first of all land on the same foot as they take off with, then on the other, and finally on both feet. At first the United States monopolized this as much as the other jumping events, but at the last three Olympiads Japanese athletes have claimed three firsts, a second and a third, as well as two records. At Berlin, Tajima (Japan) beat the Olympic record with his very first jump and then went on to an Olympic and world's record of 52 ft. 5⅞ in.

The hop and step land on cinders, and the jump in a sandpit. Experts manage to cover over 20 ft. in the final stage, the long jump, in spite of the loss of run up speed by the hop and step.

RESULTS

1896	J. B. Connolly	U.S.A.	45 ft. 0 in.
1900	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	47 ft. 4½ in.
1904	M. Prinstein	U.S.A.	47 ft. 0 in.
1906	P. O'Connor	Ireland	46 ft. 2 in.
1908	T. J. Ahearne	G.B.	48 ft. 11½ in.
1912	G. Lindblom	Sweden	48 ft. 5⅜ in.
1920	V. Tunlos	Finland	47 ft. 7 in.
1924	A. W. Winter	Australia	50 ft. 11½ in.
1928	M. Oda	Japan	49 ft. 11 in.
1932	1. C. Nambu	Japan	51 ft. 7 in.
	2. E. Svensson	Sweden	
	3. K. Oshima	Japan	
1936	**1. N. Tajima**	**Japan**	**52 ft. 5⅞ in.**
	2. M. Harada	Japan	
	3. J. P. Metcalfe	Australia	

THE POLE VAULT

The Pole Vault is usually one of the first events to start in an afternoon meeting and the last to finish, for there are often ties to be jumped off, as in the High Jump. It is the most complicated of field events, bringing into play most of the muscles of the body.

The vaulter runs up to the pit carrying a bamboo pole which he pushes forward into a wooden slot or " take-off box " with a strong vertical stop, at the same moment kicking off with the take-off foot. The lower (left) hand is brought up to the right (it must not go above it) so that the vaulter is hanging vertically from straight arms. After this slight delay both legs are kicked up vigorously, the spring being normally made from the left foot, the abdominal muscles swinging the body upwards and over to the right, with the stomach nearest the bar. The legs shoot high over the bar, and by a thrust with the arms, the head and shoulders also clear it and the pole is flicked back. The vaulter now makes his descent from a position face downwards over the pit, landing (theoretically) on both legs.

Hickory poles, which had an unpleasant trick of snapping and impaling the athlete, were once used, and now bamboo in turn is being replaced by light metal poles, as one of the obstacles to further progress in the pole vault is the burdensome weight of the pole when held so far from the point of balance as is necessary to jump 15 ft. For many years

United States vaulters were in a class by themselves, providing four out of the first five jumpers in 1928, but at Los Angeles and Berlin Japanese athletes were dangerous rivals.

Great Britain has claimed only one pole-vaulter of Olympic standard, F. R. Webster, son of F. A. M. Webster the famous coach and author of books on athletics. F. R. Webster jumped 13 ft. 1½ in. at Berlin (Plate 16), tieing with ten other jumpers at this height. To show the high standard of American vaulting it may be pointed out that G. Varoff (U.S.A.), who set up a world's record of 14 ft. 6½ in. one month before the Berlin Olympiad, was slightly below form for the Olympic trials, and though potentially the best jumper in the world, did not get into the American team for Berlin.

Since the Berlin Games Cornelius Warmerdam (U.S.A.), has jumped 15 ft. 7¾ in. in May, 1942, and the general standard of American vaulting continues to be high. As American pole vaulters are usually big fellows, their muscular performance in clearing such heights is admirable. There are unfortunately no signs that Great Britain has a successor to F. R. Webster.

RESULTS

1896	W. W. Hoyt	U.S.A.	10 ft. 9¾ in.
1900	I. K. Baxter	U.S.A.	10 ft. 9$\frac{27}{32}$ in.
1904	C. E. Dvorak	U.S.A.	11 ft. 6 in.
1906	Gouder	France	11 ft. 6 in.
1908	A. C. Gilbert E. T. Cook	U.S.A. U.S.A.	12 ft. 2 in.
1912	H. S. Badcock	U.S.A.	12 ft. 11½ in.
1920	F. K. Foss	U.S.A.	13 ft. 5 in.
1924	L. S. Barnes	U.S.A.	12 ft. 11½ in.
1928	S. W. Carr	U.S.A.	13 ft. 9½ in.
1932	1. W. W. Miller	U.S.A.	14 ft. 1⅞ in.
	2. S. Nishida	Japan	
	3. G. Jefferson	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. E. Meadows**	**U.S.A.**	**14 ft 3½ in.**
	2. S. Nishida	Japan	
	3. S. Oe	Japan	

THROWING THE JAVELIN

Throwing the javelin formed part of the Pentathlon in the Ancient Games. The Greeks had a light javelin aimed at a target, and a heavier

one thrown for length, as in the modern Games. The javelin must not be less than 2·6 m. (8 ft. 6 in.) in length, nor below 800 grammes (1 lb. 12 oz.) in weight. It is thrown, not with a thong as by the Ancient Greeks, but by grasping it at the point of balance where it is bound. You will notice that the event is always described as " throwing the Javelin—held in the middle." In 1908 there was also " free style " javelin, won with a throw of 1 ft. 6 in. less.

E. V. Lemming of Sweden (Plate 17) won this event on the first three occasions, but from 1920, when Finland first became a serious competitor, her javelin throwers have won three firsts, two seconds, and two thirds. In 1928, when E. H. Lundquist (Sweden) broke the Olympic record with 218 ft. 6⅛ in., E. Pentilla (Finland), who had made a world's record throw of 229 ft. 3¼ in. a year previously, had a bad day and was only sixth. In 1932 three Finns and a German beat the world's record, but the winner, M. Jaervinen (Finland), was 25 ft. below his best four years later at Berlin owing to an injured back, and G. Stoeck of Germany beat the Finns. In October 1939 Y. Nikkanen (Finland) improved greatly on his Olympic second place distance by making a new world's record of 258 ft. 2⅜ in.

RESULTS

	No event before 1906.		
1906	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	175 ft. 6 in.
1908	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	178 ft. 7½ in.
1912	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	198 ft. 11¼ in.
1920	J. Myyra	Finland	215 ft. 9¾ in.
1924	J. Myyra	Finland	206 ft. 6¾ in.
1928	E. H. Lundquist	Sweden	218 ft. 6⅛ in.
1932	**1. M. Jervinen**	**Finland**	**238 ft. 7 in.**
	2. M. Sippola	Finland	
	3. E. Pentilla	Finland	
1936	1. G. Stoeck	Germany	235 ft. 8¦ in.
	2. Y. Nikkanen	Finland	
	3. K. Toivonen	Finland	

THROWING THE DISCUS

Throwing the discus was one of the events of the ancient Pentathlon, and in the 1906 and 1908 Games a Hellenic discus event was held as well as a modern one, the discus being held in a certain manner and

thrown from a raised platform. This method was not the pure ancient Greek one, but was based on incorrect evidence, a misinterpretation of Myron's famous statue.

However, in 1908, the American, M. J. Sheridan, beat all the Greek throwers and won this event with a throw of only 10 ft. less than his winning free-style throw. After this it seemed unnecessary to have two competitions, and only the free-style was held.

An interesting description of the "Hellenic" method of discus-throwing was given by the *Sporting Life* correspondent, writing from Athens in 1896.

> "The discus-thrower will mount the platform and place himself in position, having the right foot 0·10 metres to 0·15 metres behind the left, the heels at right angles. He takes the discus with his left hand and passes it to his right hand in a position of an angle of 45 deg. towards the right arm. He then places the right arm behind him, and at the same time turning his head and stooping in such a manner that he can see his right side. Then with a sudden motion advances the right side and foot, throwing the discus with all his strength."

The discus, made of wood between metal plates and with a metal rim, measures up to 22 cm. (8·66 in.) in diameter, weighs 2$\frac{1}{2}$ kg. (4 lb. 6·5 oz.) and is thrown from a circle 8 ft. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. It must not turn over and over, but sail through the air—that is ensured by finger-spin—and must fall within an angle of 90 deg. marked on the ground.

M. J. Sheridan won the Olympic title three times, if we include the 1906 Games, and C. Houser, faced by keener competition, did well to retain his 1924 title at Amsterdam. This he did with his third throw, the only one allowed to count.

The Olympic record has, in fact, been beaten on the last four occasions. At Berlin however all the best throwers were below form, W. Schroeder of Germany having made a world's record of 174 ft. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ in. in 1935. This has since been beaten by A. Consolini (Italy) with 175 ft. 11 in. in 1941 and later by R. Fitch (U.S.A.) who threw 179 ft. 0$\frac{1}{8}$ in. in the American Athletic Union championships of 1946.

RESULTS

1896	R. S. Garrett	U.S.A.	95 ft. 7½ in.
1900	R. Bauer	Hungary	118 ft. 3 in.
1904	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	128 ft. 10½ in.
1906	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	136 ft. 0½ in.
1908	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	134 ft. 2 in.
1912	A. R. Taipale	Finland	148 ft. 3$\frac{5}{16}$ in.
1920	E. Niklander	Finland	146 ft. 7¼ in.
1924	C. L. Houser	U.S.A.	151 ft. 5⅛ in.
1928	C. L. Houser	U.S.A.	155 ft. 3 in.
1932	1. J. Anderson	U.S.A.	162 ft. 4⅞ in.
	2. H. Laborde	U.S.A.	
	3. P. Winter	France	
1936	**1. K. Carpenter**	**U.S.A.**	**165 ft. 7¼ in.**
	2. G. B. Dunn	U.S.A.	
	3. G. Oberweger	Italy	

PUTTING THE WEIGHT

This event developed from putting the stone, which was held separately in the Games of 1906 and won by the Greek, Georgontas. Weights were once of lead, but later they were standardized as iron, weighing 16 lb. At one time the weight was put from an 8-ft. square, but this was altered to a 7-ft. circle, surrounded by a curb of wood. Competitors must not put their foot on top of this curb, and must remain within the circle until the weight has landed. This is no trial of brute strength, as many a hefty but unpractised giant has found to his cost, but a series of carefully worked out technical movements designed to get every ounce of punch into the put. The putter must get to know the weight until it is as familiar and easy to handle as a cricket ball.

The greatest improvement in the standard of this event was in 1928 when the first three beat the Olympic record. L. Sexton added 6 in. to this record in 1932 but in 1936 M. Woellke (Germany) broke the American run of success and gave his country her very first Olympic victory. Baerlund (Finland) led after two rounds, and Woellke then made his record put amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

RESULTS

1896	R. S. Garrett	U.S.A.	36 ft. 2 in.
1900	R. Sheldon	U.S.A.	46 ft. 3½ in.
1904	R. W. Rose	U.S.A.	48 ft. 7 in.
1906	M. J. Sheridan	U.S.A.	40 ft. 4¼ in.
1908	R. W. Rose	U.S.A.	46 ft. 7½ in.
1912	P. MacDonald	U.S.A.	50 ft. 4 in.
1920	V. Porhola	Finland	48 ft. 7½ in.
1924	C. Houser	U.S.A.	49 ft. 2½ in.
1928	J. Kuck	U.S.A.	52 ft. 0⅛ in.
1932	1. L. Sexton	U.S.A.	52 ft. 6⅜ in.
	2. H. Rothert	U.S.A.	
	3. F. Douda	Czecho-Slovakia	
1936	**1. H. Woellke**	**Germany**	**53 ft. 1¾ in.**
	2. S. Barlund	Finland	
	3. G. Stoeck	Germany	

THROWING THE HAMMER

The modern athletic hammer is a 16 lb. spherical weight attached to a length of piano wire, with a triangular wire handle. (*See* Plate 17). This was not a Greek event and in its Celtic origins a heavy sledge-hammer was used. The event still takes this form in the Highland Games in Scotland. All throws are from a 7-ft. circle and must fall within a 90 deg. angle as in the discus. If they are wide of this angle, which happens when the hammer gets out of control, the competitors are prevented from committing manslaughter in the crowd by a wire-netting cage on three sides of them. The essence of this event is carefully controlled footwork as the thrower first swings the hammer round his head, and then rotates with it, swinging it higher and higher and faster till, released, it sails away. A heavy build is the first necessity for this event. Most of the Olympic winners of the Hammer have been either Irishmen or Irish-Americans, like the burly J. J. Flanagan, who kept and improved his form from 1896, when he won the A.A.A. Championship with a throw of 131 ft. 11 in. until 1908 when he won his third Olympic title with 170 ft. 4¼ in.

But two Germans and a Swede unexpectedly led the way at Berlin. This was a tremendous final which contradicted the British legend that field events are dull, a view helped in the past by bad showmanship of promoters. Warngard of Sweden and Blask of Germany led in turn.

Hein (Germany) came into second position, and was then displaced by Warngard. Later Hein again got ahead of the Swede, and finally passed Blask to gain first place.

Apart from these great performances this event had on the whole produced less improvement than any other field event, and Ryan's world record of 189 ft. 6½ in., made in 1913, was not beaten until the year after the Berlin Games, when Blask of Germany threw 193 ft. 6⅞ in.

RESULTS

1896	*No event.*		
1900	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	167 ft. 4 in.
1904	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	168 ft. 1 in.
1906	*No Event.*		
1908	J. J. Flanagan	U.S.A.	170 ft. 4¼ in.
1912	M. J. McGrath	U.S.A.	177 ft. 7⅛ in.
1920	P. J. Ryan	U.S.A.	173 ft. 5⅝ in.
1924	F. D. Tootell	U.S.A.	174 ft. 10⅛ in.
1928	P. O'Callaghan	Eire	168 ft. 7½ in.
1932	1. P. O'Callaghan	Eire	176 ft. 11⅛ in.
	2. V. Porhola	Finland	
	3. P. Zaremba	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. K. Hein**	**Germany**	**185 ft. 5 in.**
	2. E. Blask	Germany	
	3. O. A. Warngard	Sweden	

THE DECATHLON

Up to and including 1932 the Decathlon, or all-round championship, was scored by a comprehensive table based on the Olympic records up to and including the Stockholm Games of 1912. These records were taken as a standard for the ten events, and for a performance equalling any such record, 1,000 points were given. In the track events points were subtracted for each ⅕ sec. more than the 1912 record, and in the field events points were subtracted for each centimetre less than the record. Similarly, points were added if a record was broken—for example, H. M. Osborn scored 1,064 in the 1928 High Jump.

In 1936 a new table of points, devised by the Finns, was used. This gives a definite score for each height, distance, and time, and allows, optimistically, for a hundred metres in 9·6 sec.

We hear so much of the growth of specialization in athletics, that it is well to notice the remarkable standards in this all-round contest during recent Olympiads.

At Los Angeles some extraordinary performances were put up in the Decathlon, and the winner, J. Bausch, included in his high average, a 13 ft. pole vault, a 50 ft. 3 in. shot put, a 143 ft. 3¼ in. discus throw, and a 203 ft. 1½ in. javelin throw. The Cambridge all-rounder, R. M. N. Tisdall, in spite of being first home in the 1,500 m. and 400 m., and running an expectedly good hurdles race, found his standard in the throwing events inadequate to such competition.

At Berlin the first three competitors beat the old Olympic record though only half the winning performances were better than the 1932 best. The winner, G. E. Morris (U.S.A.), was equally outstanding in throwing (141 ft. 1¾ in. discus), hurdling (110 m. in 14·9 sec.) and flat running (4 min. 33·2 sec. for 1,500 m. and 49·4 sec. for 400 m.).

RESULTS

	No event before 1912		
1912	H. Wieslander	Sweden	7724·49 pts.
1920	H. Lovland	Norway	6804·30 „
1924	H. M. Osborn	U.S.A.	7710·77 „
1928	P. Yrjöla	Finland	8056·20 „
1932	1. J. Bausch	U.S.A.	8462·23 „
	2. A. Jaervinen	Finland	
	3. W. Eberle	Germany	
1936	1. G. E. Morris	U.S.A.	7900·00 „
	2. R. Clark	U.S.A.	
	3. J. Parker	U.S.A.	

VII

WOMEN'S EVENTS

WOMEN have their own Olympic Games, and have also, since 1928, taken part in the Olympic Games proper. In 1922 the A.A.A. had discussed women's athletics for the first time and decided that women should form their own association. Thus the W.A.A.A. came into being. Men at first showed little enthusiasm for the inclusion of women's events in the Olympic Games, or for that matter, in any meeting, and among the opponents of their admission was Baron de Coubertin himself.

Great Britain did not send a women's track team to the Games until 1932. An 800 m. race for women was held in 1928 and, presumably because some competitors were exhausted at the finish, has not been repeated, though it has been held in the Women's Olympiad. Nor is there a 400 m. event. However, women do not do so well at these events as in the sprints, relays and hurdles, though the physical strain in the latter events must be great. In addition to the discus and javelin, putting the weight will figure in the London Games. The discus used in women's events is smaller than that used by men, and half its weight.

In 1932 Miss Ethel Johnson, who had run a world's record of 11 sec. in the British 100 yds. championship, broke down in training. Miss S. Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh) of Poland won the 100 m. in the world's record time of 11·9 sec.

In the 80 m. hurdles Miss E. Hall (U.S.A.) led over the last hurdle but was beaten on the run-in by Miss M. Didrikson, who also won the javelin and was second in the high jump. Miss Didrikson is said to have excelled in nineteen sports, and is now (1947) as Mrs. Zaharias, U.S. and British ladies golf champion. Seventeen-year-old Miss V. Webb ran the race of her life to be fifth in the hurdles.

The United States women won the relay in another world's record time, Great Britain in the third place also beating the old record. In

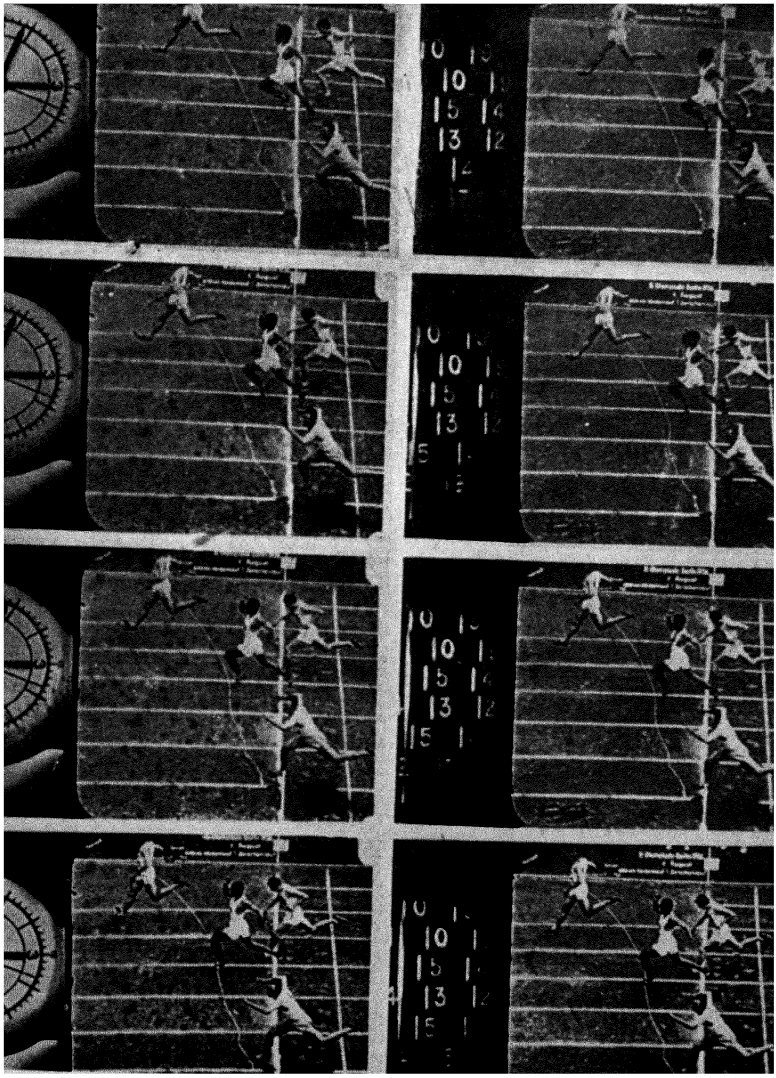


PLATE 9

How the recording camera definitely settles close finishes and times every runner. This fight for third place in the 400 metres hurdles at Berlin might have beaten the human eye.

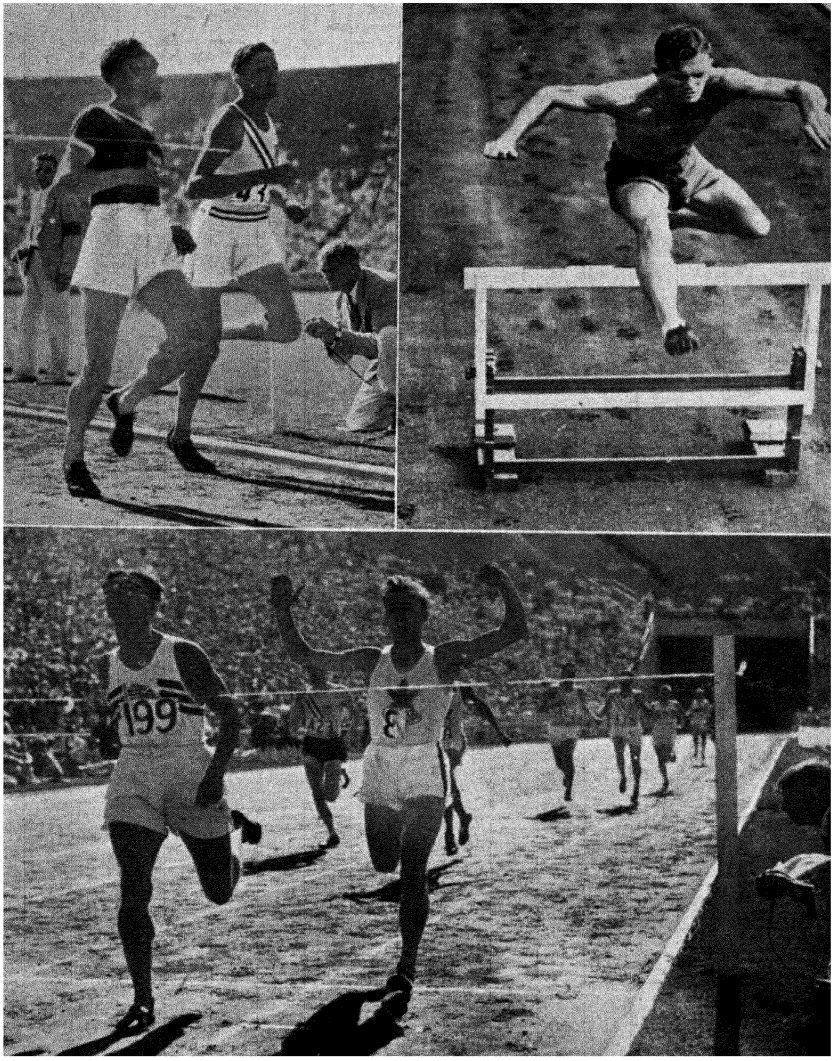


PLATE 10

Above (left) : L. Lehtinen (Finland) beats R. Hill (U.S.A.) by inches in the 5,000 metres at Los Angeles. *Above (right) :* Glen Hardin (U.S.A.) holder of the Olympic 400 metres hurdles record. *Below :* Hampson (Britain) wins the 800 metres at Los Angeles.

the high jump, Miss J. Shiley's jump of 5 ft. 5¼ in. (improving by no less than 7 in. on her 1928 effort) remains unbeaten. World records were beaten in both throwing events.

Between the Los Angeles and the Berlin Games women athletes had had their own Olympiad to increase their standard, and every record except the high jump was well beaten. The first appearance of Miss Helen Stephens (U.S.A.) was sensational, she winning her heat by ten yards. She beat Stella Walsh by nearly two yards in the final (Plate 18). Germany placed three in the first six.

In the hurdles Signorina T. Valla (Italy) beat the world's record in her heat. The final was as close a race as is possible, the first four competitors being level all the way, and all being timed at 11·7 sec.

The first three competitors in the high jump all cleared 5 ft. 3 in., but Miss J. Csak (Hungary) won the jump-off, and Britain's Dorothy Odam (Plate 14), was second.

The relay promised to be an exciting race, for although Miss Helen Stephens (U.S.A.) was yards better than any other runner, the high average of the German team seemed likely to cancel this advantage, and in their heat the German girls put up the very fast time of 46·4 sec. But in the final, after Germany had built up a lead that seemed too much even for Helen Stephens, the baton was dropped at the last hand-over and the race went to U.S.A. with Great Britain second.

In the European Games of 1936 the U.S.S.R., competing for the first time, showed a very high standard in the women's events, winning five of them. If Russian women compete in the 1948 Olympiad a very high level of performance, particularly in the field events, is certain.

RESULTS

100 METRES (WOMEN)

1928	E. Robinson	U.S.A.	12·2 sec.
1932	1. S. Walasiewicz	Poland	11·9 sec.
	2. H. Strike	Canada	
	3. W. von Bremen	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. H. H. Stephens**	**U.S.A.**	**11·5 sec.**
	2. S. Walasiewicz	Poland	
	3. K. Krauss	Germany	

80 Metres Hurdles

No event before 1932

1932	M. Didrikson	U.S.A.	11·7 sec.
	E. Hall	U.S.A.	
	M. Clark	S. Africa	
1936	1. T. Valla	Italy	11·7 sec.
	2. A. Steuer	Germany	
	3. E. G. Taylor	Canada	

Record :—T. Valla 11·6 in heat

High Jump

1928	E. Catherwood	Canada	5 ft. 2¾ in.
1932	**1. J. Shiley**	**U.S.A.**	**5 ft. 5½ in.**
	2. M. Didrikson	U.S.A.	5 ft. 5¼ in.
	3. E. Dawes	Canada	
1936	1. J. Csak	Hungary	5 ft. 3⅞ in.
	2. D. Odam	G.B.	
	3. E. Kaun	Germany	

Discus

1928	H. Konopacka	Poland	129 ft. 11¾ in.
1932	1. L. Copeland	U.S.A.	133 ft. 2 in.
	2. R. Osburn	U.S.A.	
	3. J. Wajsowna	Poland	
1936	**1. G. Mauermayer**	**Germany**	**156 ft. 3½ in.**
	2. J. Weiss	Poland	
	3. P. Mollenhauer	Germany	

Javelin

No event before 1932

1932	1. M. Didrikson	U.S.A.	143 ft. 4 in.
	2. E. Braumüller	Germany	
	3. T. Fleischer	Germany	
1936	**1. T. Fleischer**	**Germany**	**148 ft. 4¾ in.**
	2. L. Krueger	Germany	
	3. M. Kwarsneiwska	Poland	

Relay

1928	Canada	48·4 sec.
1932	1. U.S.A.	47·0 sec.
	2. Canada	
	3. G.B.	
1936	1. U.S.A.	46·9 sec.
	2. G.B.	
	3. Canada	

Olympic Record :—Germany 46·4 sec. in heat.
The German team was disqualified in the final.

VIII

THE MODERN PENTATHLON

THE modern Pentathlon is a very strenuous all round contest, first introduced into the Olympic Games in 1912, through the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, who called it " the Sacrament of the perfect sportsman." The five events of which it is composed are : 300 m. free-style swimming, 5,000 m. cross-country riding, a 4,000 m. cross-country run, fencing, and revolver shooting (20 shots at 25 m. range). The best competitor in each event scores one point, the second, two, and so on, and when the scores for all five events are added together, the man with the smallest score is the winner. In the running, swimming, and riding competitions, the competitors cover the courses individually, at intervals, and are timed. In the last-named event, horses are drawn by lot and mounted fifteen minutes before the start. Points in this section of the competition are deducted for refusals at jumps.

Most of the competitors in this event are army officers or officer-cadets, and until 1936 the event was monopolized by Sweden, where the modern Pentathlon was a regular feature of military training. British teams have usually been rather hastily got together and trained from keen but inexperienced officers, who have excelled most in the cross-country, and lost most points in shooting and fencing.

In 1924, when B. S. G. Lindmann of Sweden won the event, R. S. M. Vockins (G.B.) was seventh, and in 1928, D. Turquand-Young (G.B.) was sixth. Swedish competitors keep their form well in this event. Lindmann was first in 1924, second in 1928, and second in 1932. Thofelt was first in 1928, fourth in 1932, and fourth again in 1936.

1932 was Great Britain's best year. C. P. Legard was eighth, V. Barlow, fourteenth, and J. McDougall, fifteenth. McDougall might have been very highly placed indeed had he not made an unfortunate mistake in the riding event which led to his disqualification. In 1936 Germany broke Sweden's run of victories. Of the British competitors J.

McDougall was thirteenth, C. P. Legard, nineteenth, and A. F. R. Jack, thirty-first.

RESULTS

1912	G. Lilliehook	Sweden
1920	Dryssen	Sweden
1924	B. S. G. Lindemann	Sweden
1928	S. A. Thofelt	Sweden
1932	J. G. Oxenstierna	Sweden
1936	1. G. Handrick	Germany
	2. C. Leonard	U.S.A.
	3. S. Abba	Italy

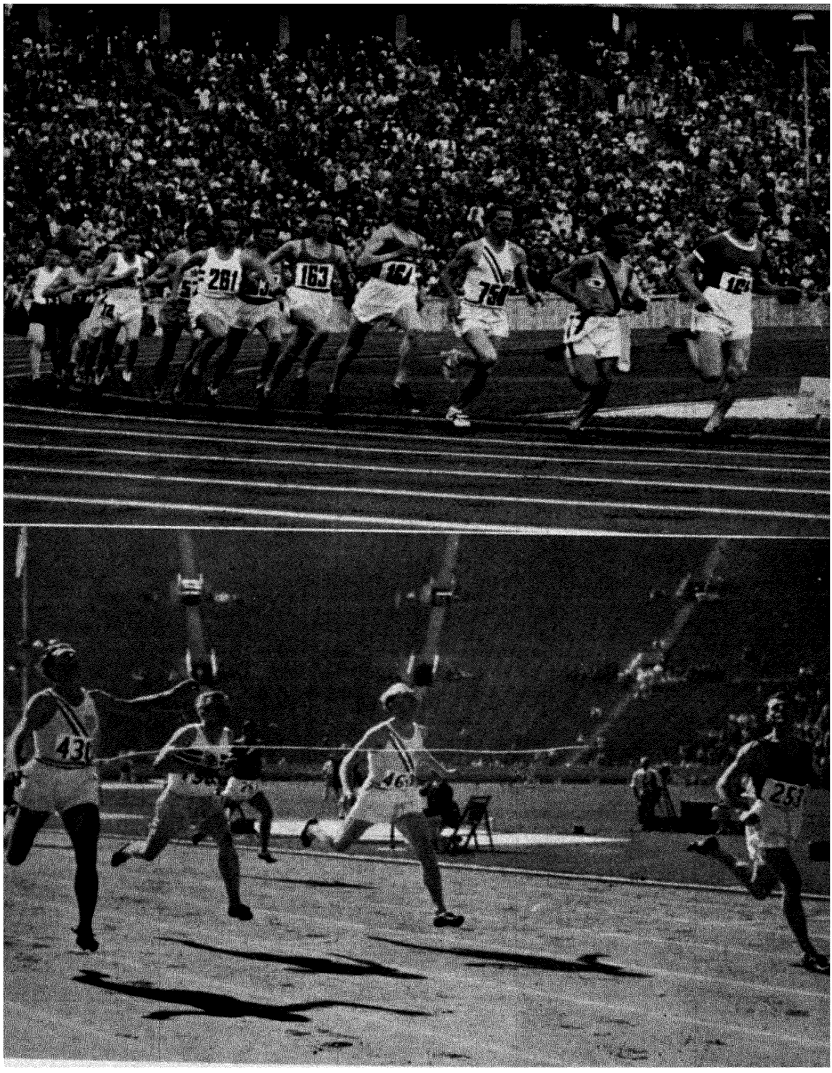


PLATE 11

Above : The runners in the 5,000 metre final at Berlin : L. Lehtinen (who finished 2nd) leads from Murakoso (4th), Lash (14th), Salminen (6th), Hockert (1st), Jonsson (3rd), Ward (11th). *Below :* R. M. N. Tisdall (Eire) right, wins the 400 metres hurdles at Los Angeles from Glen Hardin (U.S.A.) left, next to whom is Lord Burghley (4th).

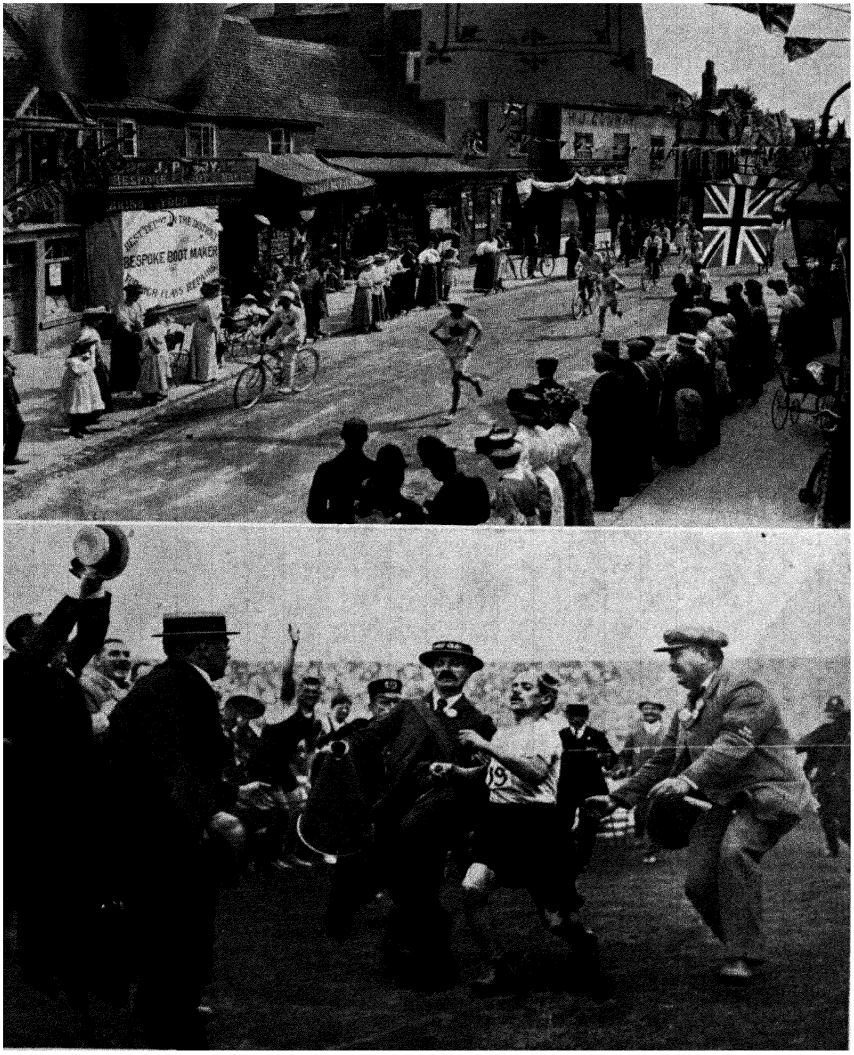


PLATE 12

The 1908 Marathon. *Above :* Middlesex turns out to cheer the runners. The leaders went by long ago, yet the winner, J. Hayes (U.S.A.) is here, running behind F. Simpson (Canada). *Below :* Dorando finishes.

IX

CYCLING

by

W. J. Mills

Cycling Correspondent, " News Chronicle "

CYCLING events have been included in all the Olympic Games held since 1896, although the type of event has naturally varied as the technique of cycle racing has changed with the years.

In the 1896 Games at Athens, the road race was over what is considered today a very short distance, being from Athens to Marathon and back, or 52 mls., with A. Constantinides of Greece winning in 3 hrs. 13 min., an average speed of just over 16 m.p.h. In 1900, at Paris, there was no road race at all, and in 1906, back at Athens, the road race was still over only 50 mls.

When the Games came to London in 1908, the road race was dropped —road racing not being permitted, officially, in this country—but four years later, in Sweden, the only Olympic cycling event was a 315 kilometres road time-trial round Lake Malar.

But now the road race has settled down to an accepted event, run on the usual continental lines of a massed start race. The distance has been gradually increased, from Games to Games, as the cycling nations realize that the longer event brings out the real champions.

Similarly on the track, the type of event has changed. In 1896 there were five track events, a one-lap time trial, a 2 km. race, a 10 km. race, a 100 km. race, with pacing, and a twelve hours race. Tandem racing was introduced in 1904, and team pursuit racing in 1908. The pure sprint race, as we know it today, did not come until 1920, at Antwerp, and the 1,000 m. standing-start time-trial began in 1928.

Now the track programme has been stabilized with a sprint event, a team pursuit, a tandem sprint, and the 1,000 metres time-trial, as best meeting modern requirements.

Going back to that early Olympic Games of 1896, when the racing bicycle was in its infancy, we yet find quite good times being accomplished. The 100 km. (62¼ mls.) paced race was won by L. Flameng of France, from Coletti of Greece, in 3 hrs. 8 min. 19·2 sec., which compares favourably with tandem-paced racing today.

P. Masson of France won the 2,000 m. and the 10,000 m. track races, and also put up the best time over one lap of the track, in a time-trial, with 24 sec., while the Austrian A. Schmall won the twelve hours race, covering 315 km. (196 mls.).

The solitary cycling event in the 1900 Games at Paris was a 1,000 m. sprint race, which went to Taillendier of France.

In 1906, back at Athens, Great Britain scored two wins. W. J. (Billy) Pett, who, incidentally, was still racing in 1946, at the age of seventy-three, won the 20 kilometres event from M. Bardonneau and F. Vast, both of France, while J. Mathews and A.Rushden won the tandem event.

In the 1,000 m. sprint, F. Verri of Italy was the winner, with H. C. Bouffler of Great Britain second and E. Debongnie (Belgium) third. The one-lap time-trial went to F. Verri (Italy) with 22·4 sec. followed by Menjou and Demangel (France) with Bouffler fourth.

England took another second place in the 5,000 m., H. Crowther being beaten by Verri, with Vast of France in third place. The road race was over a distance of 50 mls., and was won by Vast in 2 hrs. 41 min. 28 sec., from Bardonneau and Luguet also of France.

In London, in 1908, where a special cycling track was constructed outside the running track, Great Britain did well. C. B. Kingsbury and B. Jones finished first and second in the 20 km. race, V. L. Johnson —not to be confused with the H. T. (Tiny) Johnson who won the 1922 world's sprint championship—won the one lap (660 yds.) event in 51·2 sec., and, partnered by F. T. Hamlin, finished second in the tandem race, over 2,000 m., behind M. Schilles and A. Auffray of France, with another British pair, C. Brooks and W. I. Isaacs, third.

Great Britain took another second place in the 1,000 m. sprint, B. Jones being beaten by M. Schilles, but the result was annulled, owing

to the time limit imposed by the National Cyclists' Union for this type of event being exceeded.

Great Britain won the team pursuit race, beating Germany. B. Jones won the 5,000 m. race, ahead of M. Schilles and A. Auffray, and to round off the British victories, C. H. Bartlett won the 100 km. event, in 2 hrs. 41 min. 48·6 sec., from C. A. Denny, also of Great Britain, with the Frenchman, O. Lapize, third.

The only cycling event in 1912 at Stockholm was a 315 km. (196 mls.) time-trial, with no less than 125 riders starting. This was a very severe race, over bad roads, and the winner G. R. Lewis, from South Africa, took 10 hrs. 42 min. 39 sec. for the circuit, with F. H. Grubb of Great Britain second, and C. Schutte of America third. On a classification of four riders per country, Sweden won the team race with Great Britain second.

At Antwerp in 1920, a full programme of cycling was restored, and Great Britain came back with a first, two seconds, and a third. In the sprint race, over the now universally-accepted distance of 1,000 m., M. Peeters of Holland was the winner, from H. T. Johnson and H. E. Ryan of Great Britain. Ryan, partnered by T. Lance, won the tandem sprint from Smith and Walker of South Africa, with a very fast time of 11·6 sec., for the last 200 m.

In the 4,000 m. team pursuit race, the Italians were the winners, in 5 min. 20 sec., beating the British quartet Johnson–White–Stewart–Alden. A 50 km. track race went to Henri Georges, followed by Ikelaar and Holden.

The road race was still run as a time-trial, now over 158 km. (98 mls.), and the result was a win for Stenquist of Sweden in 4 hrs. 40 min. 1 sec. followed by Kaltenbrun of South Africa and Canteloube of France.

An unusual championship event was included in the 1924 Games, in Paris, and it provided Great Britain with her solitary placings. The race was a 50 km. point-to-point race on the track, and it was won by J. Willems of Holland, with C. A. Alden and F. H. Wyld of Great Britain, in second and third places.

The 1924 road race was 188 km. (117 mls.) long, but still run as a

time-trial. It was won by A. Blanchonnet of France in 6 hrs. 20 min. 48 sec. from H. Hoevenaers (Belgium) and R. Hamel (France).

The British team sent over for the 1928 Games at Amsterdam was probably the best that ever left our shores. It included the great Frank Southall, unbeatable in time-trials on the road, the three Wyld brothers, who dominated track cycling, and J. Sibbit and E. Chambers on a tandem. Yet they came back without a single first place among them.

Our best chance was in the road race, a 165 km. (102½ mls.) time-trial, and a sensation was caused when Southall was beaten into second place by the Dane, Henri Hansen, who took 4 hrs. 47 min. 17 sec. against Southall's 4 hrs. 55 min. 6 sec. British officials lodged a protest, alleging that Hansen had not covered the full course, but it was proved that he had and the result stood. Karlsson of Sweden was third, and another Englishman, Jack Lauterwasser, fifth.

In the tandem race, Sibbit and Chambers got through to the final, only to be beaten by the superior track craft of the Dutch pair, Van Dyck and B. Leene, while in the team-pursuit, the Italians, who had long been specialists at this type of racing, scored yet another win, beating the English quartet (Southall and the three Wyld brothers) by 35 m., with a time of 5 min. 6·2 sec.

In the 1,000 m. time-trial, Falk Hansen started his rise to fame by winning, in 1 min. 14·4 sec., from Bosch van Drakenstein of Holland, with Eddie Gray of Australia third.

The composition of the British team for the 1932 Games in Los Angeles was very similar to that of 1928, Frank Southall being still the great hope on the road, while Chambers, still the best tandem rider, was this time partnered by his younger brother. The Chambers brothers got through to the final, but they were beaten by the French pair, Perrin–Chaillot. In the 1,000 m. time-trial, the Australian E. Gray (third, four years before) now took first place, with 1 min. 12·3 sec., from J. J. Van Egmond of Holland and C. Rampelberg of France.

The sprint race went to Van Egmond of Holland, from Chaillot of France and Pellizari of Italy.

The road race, the last to be held as a time-trial, found Southall beaten once again, this time into sixth place. The Italians had sent out

a very strong team, intending to swamp this event, and they had the full assistance of Mussolini's propaganda department to help them. It is not surprising that they took first, second and fourth places, the result being a win for Pavesi (Italy) who covered the 100 km. (62¼ mls.) in 2 hrs. 28 min. 5·6 sec.

And so we come to the much criticized Olympic Games of 1936, held in Nazi Germany. The wooden cycling track was specially built for the Games, and destined to be broken up as soon as they were over. Its architect was the old German rider, Clemens Schurmann, and his design for a 400 m. steeply-banked track, produced a circuit on which fast times were recorded.

The road race circuit was not so satisfactory however. The start and finish were on the Avus motor track, but the 100 km. course ran over give-and-take roads, varying from modern concrete to the roughest of cobblestones.

In the 1,000 m. sprint race, the British representative was Ray Hicks, who had no difficulty in winning his heat from Riquelme of Chile, but lost to the Australian, E. Gray, in the eighth-finals. Gray in turn was eliminated in the quarter-finals by the Dutchman Van Vliet.

The final of this sprint race was marred by the Nazi-inspired determination to win by whatever means. The young German champion, Toni Merkens, one of the finest and hitherto one of the cleanest riders, who had ridden many times in England and was very popular, qualified for the final, against Van Vliet. Van Vliet, in the last 200 m. of the race, was overtaking Merkens, when the German ran him wide to baulk his finishing effort, going on to win himself. Van Vliet, disconcerted, was beaten again in the second match, leaving Merkens the Olympic winner by two straight wins.

Officials debated Merkens's foul riding in the first final, but contented themselves with fining him 100 marks, letting the result stand—a cheap price to pay for an Olympic title. Merkens died in the closing stages of the second world war, from wounds sustained on the Russian front.

In the 1,000 m. time-trial, Ray Hicks of Great Britain was no match for the strong continental entry, and his time of 1 min. 14·8 sec. was only good enough to give him seventh place, the winner being the same

Van Vliet who had lost to Merkens in the sprint, with a time of 1 min. 12 sec.—a new Olympic record.

Germany won the 2,000 m. tandem sprint, Ihbe and Lorenze beating the Dutchmen, Leene and Ooms by two straight matches in the final. The British pair were the same as in 1928—Jack Sibbit (now a veteran) of Manchester and Ernie Chambers, from Brighton. This combination of experience and strength had proved unbeatable back home, but the pair worked their way through to the quarter-finals only after losing to the Italians, Lugatti and Loatti, in the preliminary heats, and getting back into the contest via the *repêchege* heats, where their opponents, Hungary, scratched.

In the quarter-finals, they met Holland (Leene and Ooms). Sibbit had been suffering from throat trouble, and had spent some days in the Olympic hospital, so that he was unable to give of his best, and the British pair were beaten.

In the 4,000 m. team pursuit race, the British quartet consisted of Harry Hill, E. Johnson, C. King, and E. V. Mills. Preliminary heats were decided on a time basis, and not by wins, and the Englishmen clocked 4 min. 50 sec. to qualify for the next round, a time they were never to beat, although they did equal it once.

The French team were fastest in the preliminaries, and went right through to win the title, beating Italy in the final, with a time of 4 min. 45 sec.

The Britishers drew Italy in the second round, and were beaten, but their time of 4 min. 54·3 sec. was good enough to qualify for the semi-finals, for once again, times, not winners or losers, determined the result.

Once in the semi-finals however, only wins counted, and England had drawn Italy again, the other semi-final being between France and Germany.

The four Englishmen rode well, clocking 4 min. 50 sec., but the Italian four had nine-tenths of a second advantage at the end, and so passed into the final where they lost to France, leaving Great Britain to ride off against Germany, to decide the third place in the title. Here our riders had no great difficulty, winning with 4 min. 53·3 sec. against Germany's 4 min. 55·4 sec.

In the road race, won by Robert Charpentier of France, our best was Charlie Holland (Birmingham) in fifth place, beaten by 1·10 sec. after 62¼ mls. of fierce racing. Of the remainder of the team, Jackie Bone of Scotland crashed, Bill Messer (London) lost most of the spokes of his front wheel when trapped in a tight bunch of riders, while Ernie Bevan (London) crashed only a few yards from the finish, when well-placed in the bunch fighting for the line, escaping with nasty abrasions but of course, with no hope of disputing the result.

RESULTS

1,000 METRES SCRATCH

1900	Taillendier	France
1906	F. Verri	Italy
1908	*Void*	
1912	*No event*	
1920	M. Peeters	Holland
1924	L. Michard	France
1928	R. Beaufrand	France
1932	1. J. J. van Egmond	Holland
	2. L. Chaillot	France
	3. B. Pellizari	Italy
1936	1. T. Merkens	Germany
	2. A. G. van Vliet	Holland
	3. L. Chaillot	France

1,000 METRES TIME TRIAL (1,093·6 yards)

	No event before 1928		
1928	W. Falck Hansen	Denmark	1 min. 14·4 sec.
1932	1. E. L. Gray	Australia	1 min. 12·6 sec.
	2. J. J. van Egmond	Holland	
	3. C. Rampelberg	France	
1936	1. A. G. van Vliet	Holland	1 min. 12 sec.
	2. P. Georget	France	
	3. R. Karsch	Germany	

2,000 METRES TANDEM

1906	J. Matthews and A. Rushen	G.B.
1908	M. Schilles and A. Auffray	France
1912	*No event*	
1920	H. E. Ryan and T. G. Lance	G.B.
1924	J. Cugnot and L. Choury	France
1928	Van Dyck and B. Leene	Holland
1932	1. M. Perrin and L. Chaillot	France
	2. S. Chambers and E. H. Chambers	G.B.
	3. W. Gervin and M. Christensen	Denmark
1936	1. E. Ihbe and C. Lorenze	Germany
	2. B. Leene and H. Ooms	Holland
	3. P. Georget and G. Maton	France

4,000 METRES PURSUIT

1908	G.B.	(L. Meredith, B. Jones E. Payne, C. B. Kingsbury)	2 min. 18 sec.*
1912	*No event*		
1920	Italy		5 min. 20 sec.
1924	Italy		5 min. 12 sec.
1928	Italy		5 min. 6·2 sec.
1932	1. Italy 2. France 3. G.B.		4 min. 53 sec.
1936	1. France 2. Italy 3. G.B.		4 min. 45 sec.

ROAD RACE

		INDIVIDUAL	TEAM
1896	87 km.	A. Constantides (Greece)	None
	315 km.	A. Schmall (Austria)	None
1906		Vast (France)	None
1908	*No event*		
1912	315 km.	G. R. Lewis (S. Africa)	Sweden
1920	158 km.	E. H. Stenquist (Sweden)	France
1924	188 km.	A. Blanchonnet (France)	France
1928	165 km.	H. Hansen (Denmark)	Denmark
1932	100 km.	1. A. Pavesi (Italy)	1. Italy
		2. G. Segato (Italy)	2. Denmark
		3. B. D. Britz (Sweden)	3. Sweden
1936	100 km.	1. R. Charpentier (France)	1. France
		2. G. Lapébie (France)	2. Switzerland
		3. E. Nievergelt (Switzerland)	3. Belgium

*Only 1,810·4 metres.

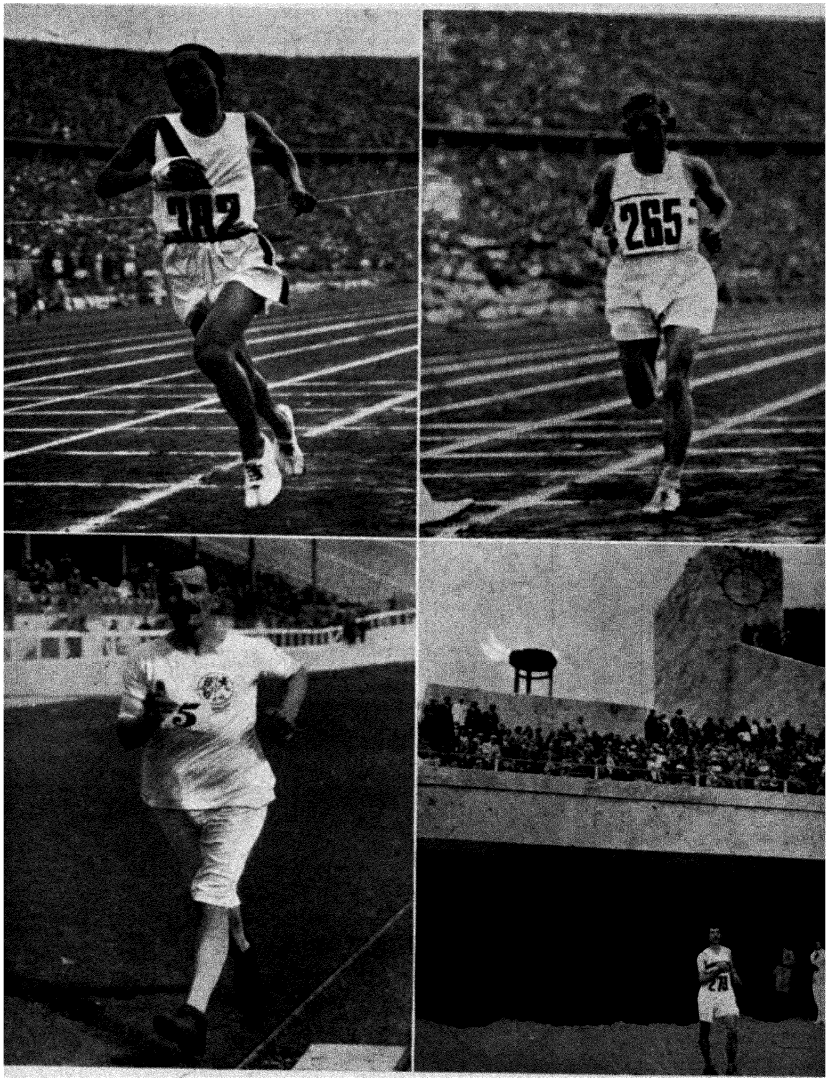


PLATE 13

Four great distance men. *Above :* K. Son (Japan) and E. Harper (Britain) finishing first and second in the Berlin marathon. *Below (left) :* G. E. Larner (Britain) winning the 10-miles walk in 1908. (*Right*) : H. Whitlock (Britain), wins the 50-kilometre walk at Berlin.

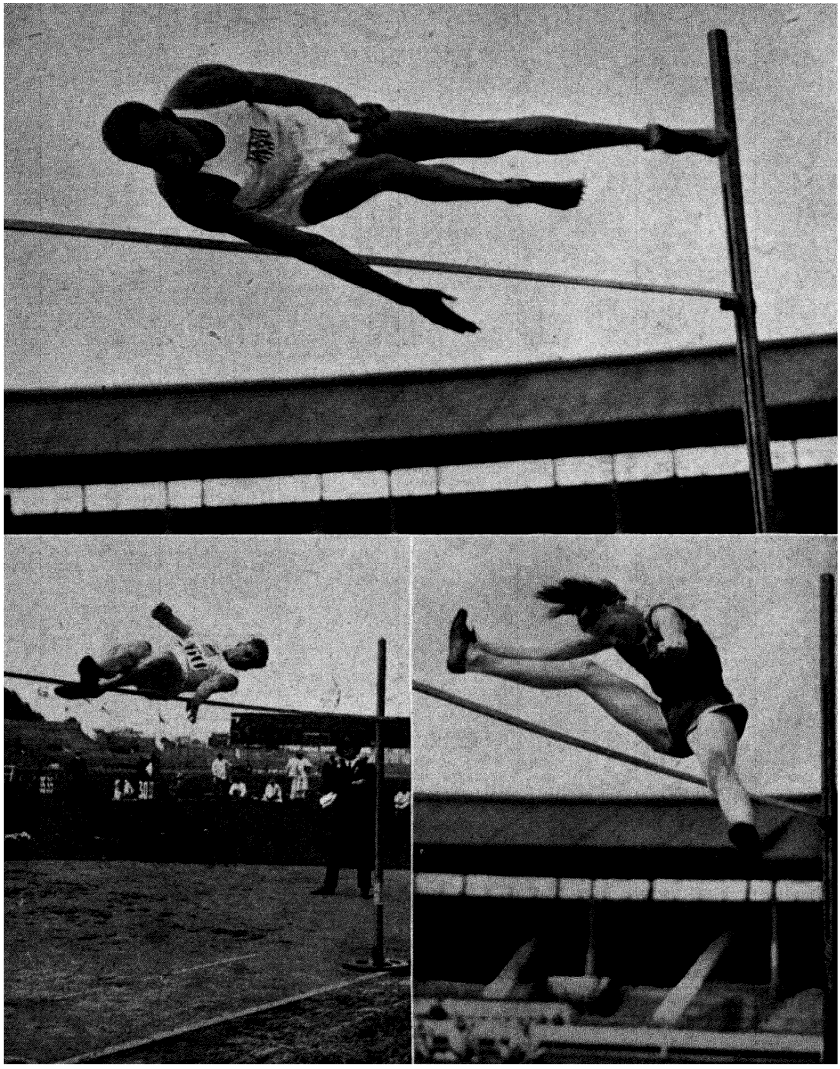


PLATE 14

Three high jumpers. *Above:* Cornelius Johnson (U.S.A.), winner at Berlin with 6 ft. 8 in. *Below (left):* H. M. Osborn (U.S.A.), wins in 1924 with 6 ft. 6 in. *Below (right):* Dorothy Odam (Britain), who finished second at Berlin after a tie.

X

WRESTLING

by

George Mackenzie

Secretary, British Amateur Wrestling Association; Competitor Olympic Games, 1908, 1912, 1920, 1924 *and* 1928 (*world's record*)

WRESTLING formed one of the main items in the early Olympic festivals. If we go back to the first Olympiads we find that the most important event was the foot racing, but this was closely followed by the wrestling events, for in ancient Greece the cult of wrestling was looked upon as one of the highest forms of physical excellence with leading wrestlers like Milo as national heroes.

Wrestling therefore needs no apology, having stood the test over three thousand years. Doubtless the styles practised in those far-off days were unlike those we use now, and one can imagine many a hectic encounter, with holds and throws that today would not be allowed under the rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation. But it was quite certainly held in very high esteem and was an essential part of the Olympic programme until A.D. 383 when Emperor Theodosius put a stop to the festivals as heathen gatherings.

Although wrestling in the ancient Olympiads was of a type far different from that which is now included in the programme, we have as a connection with those far off days the Greco-Roman style, which is one of the two styles laid down for the basic programme. For it is as well to remember that wrestling has to be included in the programme whichever country is given the privilege of organizing the Games, whereas some of the items can only be put in by agreement between various countries placing enough teams in the field to warrant their inclusion. The Greco-Roman style, as practised in the ancient Olympiads, was a somewhat limited form of wrestling in which you had to throw your opponent on to the ground into a more or less defenceless position, and could then if you so chose dispatch him with any sort of weapon

with which you happened to be armed. This throwing to the ground was done with the arms and body movements, the legs being ignored, and even today in the style which, as a result of its history, is called the Classic or Greco-Roman style, the legs must not be used as a means of attack or defence. The Greco-Roman style of wrestling must be included in the programme of all Olympiads, and is very popular with most of the countries of Europe, which is of course understandable, for a history of three thousand years is not easily forgotten.

But in England and America and other countries outside Europe this style of wrestling is not so popular, because of the limitation it imposes in not permitting the use of the legs, and nowadays the most popular style all over the world is the Catch-as-catch-can or Free Style, which had its birthplace in Lancashire, and is sometimes referred to as the " Lancashire style."

Wrestling in the catch-as-catch-can style is recognized as a comprehensive method of physical culture, exercising as it does the whole of the body in a harmonious manner ; so much so that the Board of Education have now included it in the syllabus for Physical Education. Wrestling in this style is now universal, and its popularity increases every year as is evident by the increasing number of countries entering for the European Championships and the fact that it is one of the compulsory items for the Olympiad.

The great wrestling countries are Sweden, Finland, Hungary, Turkey, Egypt and Russia. Germany also had a very strong team before 1939. America usually turns out a very good team, but seems to lack the definite toughness that is evident in the above-named countries in this particular sport. This high standard is only to be expected where wrestling is looked upon as a major sport, even as football and cricket are in England. With each Olympiad the winning of all events becomes harder and harder, and I should venture to suggest that this branch of the Olympics is about the hardest of all to win. I can visualize the winners in the more popular weights having to wrestle at least eight times to carry off the prize, and as each bout can last fifteen minutes it will be seen that to win may involve quite a lot of time on the mat.

In earlier Olympiads in the final rounds there was no time limit ; it

is on record that in the final of the Middleweights in the Games of Stockholm of 1912 they wrestled for nine whole hours without a decision, a coin having then to be tossed to decide the winner.

For the 1948 Olympiad it is expected that there will be over two hundred wrestlers from all over the world. Each country can send only one entry in each of the eight weights, which range as follows : *Fly*, 8 st. 2½ lb. ; *Bantam*, 8 st. 13½ lb. ; *Feather*, 9 st. 10½ lb. ; *Light*, 10 st. 7½ lb. ; *Welter*, 11 st. 6½ lb. ; *Middle*, 12 st. 6 lb. ; *Light-Heavy*, 13 st. 9 lb. ; and *Heavy-weight*.

The system of elimination in the Olympiad is one that has been devised to obviate as far as possible the element of chance. The system is one of scoring bad marks ; and the one who scores the lowest number of bad marks is the winner of the Olympic title. Bad marks are awarded in the following order : for winning by a fall, no bad marks ; for winning on points, one bad mark ; for losing on points, with the judges disagreeing, two bad marks ; for losing on points, with the judges agreeing, or by a fall, three bad marks ; when a competitor has collected five bad marks, he is eliminated from the competition.

During the course of the competition no wrestler can meet the same man twice. If the last round is reached and two wrestlers have equal bad marks, and they have already met in an earlier round, the decision reached in that earlier round decides the winner. To the spectator this system may at first seem somewhat complicated but on getting to know it better one realizes that it does make a real attempt to find just who are the best men and in which order.

Wrestling has stood the test of time, and doubtless will stand for all time, for it is the most natural form of defence and attack known to humans, starting from the very earliest years in our rough and tumbles in the school playground or playing field, until we get to the great Olympic bouts. It is man against man armed only with what nature has endowed him in his endeavour to be superior to his opponent, and it is now generally admitted that it provides one of the finest means of physical fitness, courage, stamina, speed, and character building that could be provided by any form of sport.

RESULTS

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

BANTAM-WEIGHT

1908	G. Mehnert	U.S.A.
1912 and 1920	*No event*	
1924	K. Pihlajamaki	Finland
1928	K. Makinen	Finland
1932	1. R. E. Pearce	U.S.A.
	2. O. Zombori	Hungary
	3. A. Jaskari	Finland
1936	1. O. Zombori	Hungary
	2. R. Flood	U.S.A.
	3. J. Herbert	Germany

FEATHER-WEIGHT

1908	G. Dole	U.S.A.
1912	*No event*	
1920	C. E. Ackerly	U.S.A.
1924	R. Reed	U.S.A.
1928	A. R. Morrison	U.S.A.
1932	K. Pihlajamaki	Finland
	E. Nemir	U.S.A.
	E. Karlsson	Sweden
1936	K. Pihlajamaki	Finland
	F. E. Millard	U.S.A.
	G. Jonsson	Sweden

LIGHT-WEIGHT

1908	G. de Relwyskow	G.B.
1912	*No event*	
1920	K. Antilla	Finland
1924	R. Vis	U.S.A.
1928	O. Kapp	Estonia
1932	1. C. Pacôme	France
	2. K. Karpati	Hungary
	3. G. Klaren	Sweden
1936	1. K. Karpati	Hungary
	2. W. Ehrl	Germany
	3. K. Pihlajamaki	Finland

WELTER-WEIGHT

1908, 1912 and 1920	*No event*	
1924	H. Gehri	Switzerland
1928	A. J. Haavisto	Finland
1932	1. J. F. van Bebber	U.S.A.
	2. D. McDonald	Canada
	3. E. Leino	Finland
1936	1. F. W. Lewis	U.S.A.
	2. T. Anderson	Sweden
	3. J. Schleimer	Canada

PLATE 15

Running through the air. *Above* (*left*): L. Long (Germany), who gave Jesse Owens (*right*) a hard fight in the long jump at Berlin, where Owens won four gold medals. *Below*: D. Hart Hubbard (U.S.A.) jumping 24 ft. 5½ in. to win at Paris in 1924.

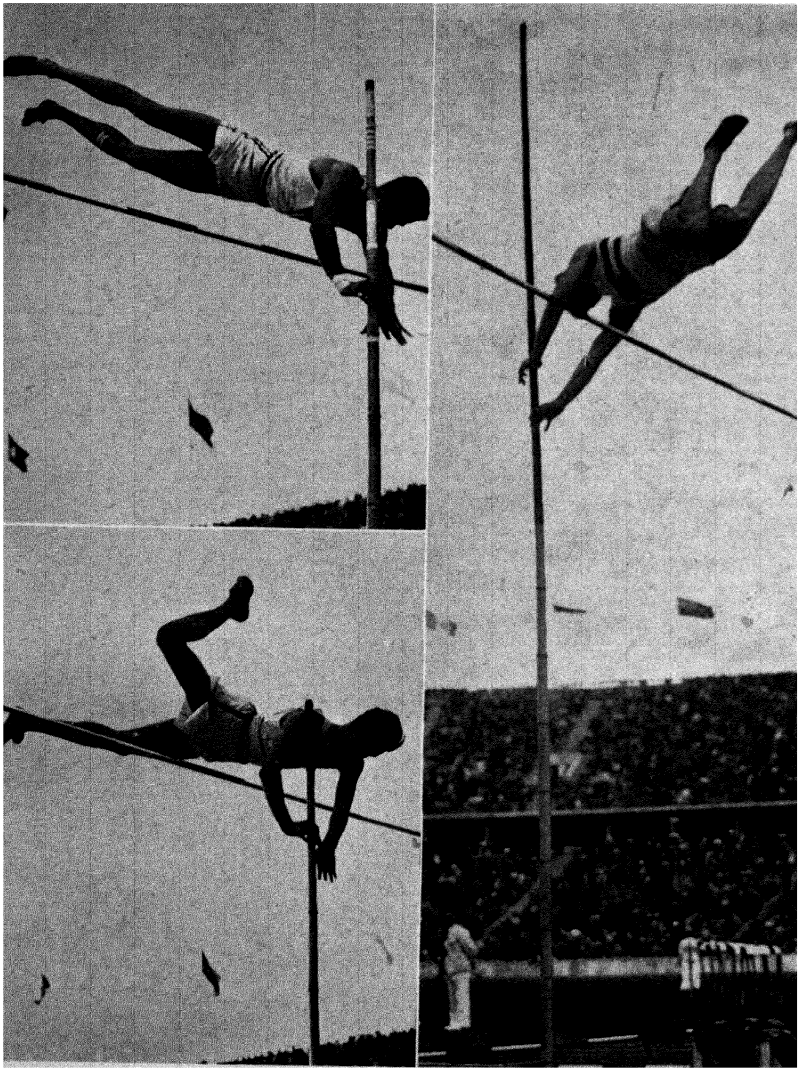


PLATE 16

Three pole-vaulters at Berlin. *Left (above)* : Earl Meadows (U.S.A.) the winner, clearing 14 ft. 3¼ in. *Left (below)* : S. Nishida of Japan, second. *Right* : F. R. Webster, Britain's finest vaulter, clears 13 ft. 1½ in.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

1908	S. V. Bacon	G.B.
1912	*No event*	
1920	E. Leino	Finland
1924	F. Haggmann	Switzerland
1928	E. Kyburz	Switzerland
1932	1. I. Johansson	Sweden
	2. K. Luukko	Finland
	3. J. Tunyogi	Hungary
1936	1. E. Poilvé	France
	2. R. L. Voliva	U.S.A.
	3. A. Kirecci	Turkey

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT

1908, 1912 and 1920 *No event*		
1924	J. Spellman	U.S.A.
1928	T. Sjostedt	Sweden
1932	1. P. J. Mehringer	U.S.A.
	2. T. Sjosted	Sweden
	3. E. R. Scarf	Australia
1936	1. K. Fridell	Sweden
	2. A. Neo	Estonia
	3. E. Siebert	Germany

HEAVY-WEIGHT

1908	G. C. O'Kelly	G.B.
1912	*No event*	
1920	R. Rothe	Switzerland
1924	H. Steele	U.S.A.
1928	J. Ritchtoff	Sweden
1932	1. J. Richtoff	Sweden
	2. J. H. Riley	U.S.A.
	3. N. Hirschl	Austria
1936	1. K. Palusalu	Estonia
	2. J. Klopuch	Czechoslovakia
	3. H. E. Nystrom	Finland

GRECO-ROMAN

BANTAM-WEIGHT

1908, 1912, and 1920 *No event*		
1924	E. Putsep	Estonia
1928	K. Leucht	Germany
1932	J. Brendel	Germany
1936	M. Lorincz	Hungary

FEATHER-WEIGHT

1908	*No event*	
1912	K. Koskelo	Finland
1920	O. Friman	Finland
1924	K. Antilla	Finland
1928	W. Wali	Estonia
1932	G. Gozzi	Italy
1936	Y. Erkan	Turkey

LIGHT-WEIGHT

1908	E. Porro	Italy
1912	E. Ware	Finland
1920	E. Ware	Finland
1924	O. Friman	Finland
1928	L. Keresztes	Hungary
1932	E. Malmberg	Sweden
1936	L. Koskela	Finland

WELTER-WEIGHT

	No event before 1932	
1932	I. Johansson	Sweden
1936	R. Svedberg	Sweden

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

1908	F. M. Martenson	Sweden
1912	C. E. Johansson	Sweden
1920	C. O. Westergren	Sweden
1924	E. Westerlund	Finland
1928	V. A. Kokkinen	Finland
1932	V. A. Kokkinen	Finland
1936	I. Johansson	Sweden

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT

1908	W. Weckman	Finland
1912*	A. Ahlgren	Sweden
	J. Bohling	Finland
1920	C. Johansson	Sweden
1924	C. O. Westergren	Sweden
1928	I. Moustafa	Egypt
1932	R. Svensson	Sweden
1936	A. Cadier	Sweden

* Draw after 9 hrs. wrestling

HEAVY-WEIGHT

1908	R. Weisz	Hungary
1912	U. Saarela	Finland
1920	A. Lindfors	Finland
1924	H. Deglane	France
1928	J. R. Svensson	Sweden
1932	C. Westergren	Sweden
1936	K. Palusalu	Estonia

XI

WEIGHT-LIFTING

by

Oscar State

Dip.C.P.T.C., F.B.A.P.T., Hon. Secretary,
British Amateur Weight-Lifters' Association

TO AN Englishman belongs the honour of being the first athlete to win a weight-lifting contest in the modern Olympic Games. Indeed it was one of the few victories gained by an Englishman on this historic occasion in 1896. Nor has an Englishman since been successful in gaining another weight-lifting title. Launceston Elliott was tall and handsome with a very impressive physique. He was one of England's best lifters and his one-handed lift of 156½ lb. gained him a very popular victory at Athens. It is believed that he used the "Bent Press" style, which is one of the most difficult techniques to master. A two-handed competition was also held during this first Olympiad. These two competitions were repeated in 1904 and 1906, and were open competitions with no bodyweight restrictions.

Launceston Elliott.

The sport then lapsed until 1920, when, chiefly through the energy and enterprise of the French Federation, it was revived and put on an exact and scientific basis with clearly defined rules and definitions. The lifts were eventually standardized as "Two Hands Clean and Press," "Two Hands Snatch" and "Two Hands Clean and Jerk." These three lifts, ever since 1928, have been used for all Olympic and Inter-

national contests, for they are recognized as being the finest all-round test of strength and athletic ability. The Press calls for applied strength and control, the Snatch for speed, suppleness and agility, and the Jerk for complete co-ordination of every muscle in the body. Each competitor is allowed three attempts at each of these three lifts. The best of these attempts are recorded and added together. The lifter with the highest total is declared the winner. It is a gripping spectacle to see these beautifully developed lifters performing their incredible feats with such enormous poundages. There is nothing to compare with the atmosphere of tense expectation that pervades an audience, waiting with bated breath and in a silence that is almost painful, while the lifter crouches in an intensity of concentration over the loaded bar before tearing it aloft in a terrific burst of energy. Records on the various lifts are climbing higher and higher, so that now feather-weights are lifting more than the original heavy-weights and many men are putting overhead well in excess of three hundredweights.

In 1920 five bodyweight classes were introduced : *Feather-weight* (9 st. $6\frac{1}{4}$ lb.); *Light-weight* (10 st. $8\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) ; *Middle-weight* (11 st. $11\frac{3}{8}$ lb.) ; *Light-heavy-weight* (12 st. 13 lb.) and *Heavy-weight*. At a conference of the International Weight Lifting Federation in 1946, it was agreed to add an additional class, *Bantam-weight* (8st. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lb.).

As in so many sports pioneered by Great Britain, our supremacy has been wrested from us by foreign rivals. This has been due to more intensive training, better facilities, and recently to state-aided schemes for developing the sport and providing these foreign lifters with every advantage for improving. In 1920 France was the leading nation. In 1924, although the Games were held in Paris, Italy was to the fore. At Amsterdam in 1928, Austria and Germany tied in an atmosphere of deadly rivalry. France was again supreme in 1932 at Los Angeles. Egypt became a serious contender for world's honours in 1928 when Saied Nosseir surprised the weight-lifting fraternity by winning the Light Heavy-weight title from the highly favoured Frenchman Hostin (subsequently winner in 1932 and 1936). The Egyptians' lifting improved tremendously with this as impetus, until they won the team title at Berlin in 1936 against a fanatical effort by the Germans.

Since 1938 the Americans have provided the best lifters. They managed to maintain this form through the war years and at the first post-war World's Championships in 1946 gained the team victory. With the unexpected advent of the amazing Russians into the field of international lifting, they become at once favourites for the next Olympic Games. The standard of their lifting is extraordinarily high and they have exceeded most of the world's records. The vexed question of their amateur status did not deter the International Weight Lifting Federation from granting them membership, in dramatic circumstances, on the very morning of the 1946 World's Championships. The Russians then proceeded to win the Light Heavy-weight title and reached second place in the team event. With phenomenal lifters like Grigori Novak who breaks records with almost ridiculous ease practically every time he competes in a major competition, the Russians have a wealth of talent at their disposal. Their one million weight-lifters form the most highly-organized body of its kind in the world.

However, British chances in 1948 are better than ever before. Whereas, our best feather-weight, Norman Holroyd, totalled 587¼ lb. in 1936, Julian Creus has now done 650 lb., which would have placed him fifth at Berlin. George Espeut from Jamaica is our present light-weight hope. He has exceeded A. Griffin's 1936 total by over 100 lb., which would have been equivalent to a third place total. Ernie Roe's present total would also have gained him fifth place in the Light Heavy-weight class. The 1946 World's Championships saw Great Britain claiming fifth place among the weight-lifting nations. Since we have only once been placed in the first six since 1896, it is obvious therefore that we have improved considerably. If this progress can be maintained, we may eventually finish back on top again, as at the first Olympic Games.

RESULTS

OPEN CLASS, ONE HAND LIFT

1896	L. Elliott	G.B.
1904	O. C. Osthoff	U.S.A.
1906	J. Steinbach	Austria

OPEN CLASS, TWO HANDS LIFT

1896	V. Jensen	Denmark	
1904	P. Lakousis	Greece	
1906	D. Tofolas	Greece	

FEATHER-WEIGHT (Up to 9 st. 6½ lb.)

1920	L. De Haes	Belgium	
1924	M. Gabetta	Italy	
1928	F. Andrysek	Austria	
1932	R. Suvigny	France	
1936	1. A. Terlazzo	U.S.A.	688½ lb.
	2. M. Soliman	Egypt	672 lb.
	3. I. H. M. Shams	Egypt	661 lb.

LIGHT-WEIGHT (Up to 10 st. 8¾ lb.)

1920	A. Neyland	Estonia	
1924	E. Decottignies	France	
1928	H. Haas	Austria	
1932	R. Duverger	France	
1936	1. M. A. Mesbah	Egypt	754½ lb.*
	2. R. Fein	Austria	754½ lb.
	3. K. Jansen	Germany	721½ lb.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (Up to 11 st. 11⅜ lb.)

1920	Gance	France	
1924	C. Galimberti	Italy	
1928	R. François	France	
1932	R. Ismayr	Germany	
1936	1. K. E. Touni	Egypt	854 lb.
	2. R. Ismayh	Germany	776¾ lb.*
	3. A. Wagner	Germany	776¾ lb.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT (Up to 12 st. 13⅞ lb.)

1920	E. Cadine	France	
1924	C. Rigoulot	France	
1928	E. S. Nosseir	Egypt	
1932	L. Hostin	France	
1936	1. L. Hostin	France	821 lb.
	2. E. Deutsch	Germany	804¼ lb.
	3. W. Ibrahim	Egypt	793¼ lb.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

1920	F. Bottino	Italy	
1924	G. Tonani	Italy	
1928	J. Strassberger	Germany	
1932	J. Skobla	Czechoslovakia	
1936	1. J. Manger	Germany	903½ lb.
	2. V. Psenicka	Czechoslovakia	887 lb.
	3. A. Luhaar	Estonia	881¾ lb.

*In case of a tie the lighter competitor wins.

XII

SWIMMING

by

Janet Bassett-Lowke

Sub-Editor of "The Swimming Times"; author of "Swimming and Diving for Women and Children."

ENGLISHMEN, compatriots of the world famous Webb—first conqueror of the Channel—are a keen race of swimmers, and, as in any other sport, the achievement of Olympic honours is the very peak to which a swimming champion of Great Britain aspires. British swimmers have been noted throughout their participation in this international festival for their faithful interpretation of the spirit of the Games. Nevertheless it is a fact that of recent years our swimmers have lost the position they occupied in earlier Olympiads, due no doubt to the more specialized training of the countries who have become the winners. In the last Olympiad at Berlin in 1936 it was the United States and Japan who fought for premier male honours, while the Dutch girls were supreme in the free-style events, and in all diving contests the superiority of American competitors of both sexes was undeniable.

At the time when this modern series of Olympic Games came into being this country was producing a number of excellent swimmers. There were few swimming events at the initial games of 1896, held in Athens, but at Paris in 1900 Great Britain supplied the winner of the 100 m., the 1,000 m. and the 4,000 m. free-style, with the famous Leicester swimmer, J. A. Jarvis.

Jarvis, styled at one time amateur champion of the world, built up a world-wide reputation in the sport. He had long held the Midland Counties championships when he won the blue riband of the swimming world, the Mile championship, in 1897, beating the great J. H. Tyers. Thence onward he held, with the exception of two sprint titles, the whole of the national championships for some years, retaining the long

distance title for seven successive years. In 1889 he set up the record time of 25 min. 13⅘ sec. for the mile.

The Games of the third Olympiad held at St. Louis, were too far afield for many European nations to participate seriously. The U.S.A. and Germany both took three swimming events and Hungary one.

The team Great Britain sent to the 1906 (unofficial) Games at Athens included such historic names as William Henry, C. Melville Clark, H. N. Smyrk, J. A. Jarvis, J. H. Derbyshire and H. Taylor, the last named being winner of the 1,600 m. swim and runner-up to Sheff of Austria in the 400 m. swim. Jarvis was third in the 400 m. and second in the longer swim.

The fourth Olympiad (London, 1908) was indeed one of British successes, this country taking fifty-six out of the ninety-six titles, and five out of the eight swimming events.

Most noteworthy records achieved at this meeting were the following : Daniels (U.S.A.), 100 m., 65·6 sec. ; Halmay (Hungary), 100 m., 66·2 sec. ; Taylor (United Kingdom), 1,500 m., 22 min. 48·2 sec. ; Battersby (United Kingdom), 1 ml., 24 min. 33 sec.

Taylor's magnificent and unexpected win for the United Kingdom in the team race, when he beat Halmay by four yards, enabled him to tie with Sheppard of the United States for the greatest number of Olympic gold medals—three—won by any single competitor in the Games. It is interesting to note that Daniels, the celebrated American swimmer, gave an exhibition swim of 100 m. on the then revolutionary " crawl stroke."

British swimmers were not placed in the 100 m. free-style, but H. Taylor won the 400 m. and 1,500 m. events and F. Holman the 200 m. breast-stroke, with another Englishman, W. W. Robinson, second.

Taylor, of Chadderton S.C., was aged twenty-three, and runner-up to him in the 400 m. was the eighteen year old Australian F. E. (now Sir Frank) Beaurepaire, who also took third place in the 1,500 m. Second in the longer distance was T. S. Battersby of Wigan. S. C. Battersby, only 2½ yds. behind Taylor at the end of the race continued to swim up to the mile, and in doing so set up a new record, only 17 sec. outside the world mark. The breast-stroke victor, twenty-five year old

Holman, came from Exeter, and thirty-eight year old Robinson of Liverpool was second. Third place in the 100 m. backstroke was taken by H. N. Haresnape of the United Kingdom, who was only beaten out of second place by two-fifths of a second. The winning British relay team comprised J. H. Derbyshire, P. Radmilovic, W. Foster and H. Taylor.

The final event in which Great Britain proved supreme at this memorable Games of 1908, was in water polo. The countries entering teams were Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Sweden, Austria and the United Kingdom and in the final Great Britain beat Belgium by 9 goals to 2. The members of the winning team were : *Goalkeeper* and *Captain*, C. S. Smith (Salford S.C.) ; *Backs*, G. Nevinson (Salford S.C.) and G. Cornet (Inverness S.C.) ; *Half-back*, T. H. Thould (Weston-super-Mare) ; *Forwards*, G. Wilkinson (Hyde Seal S.C.) and C. E. Forsyth (Salford) ; *Centre-forward*, P. Radmilovic (Weston-super-Mare).

One far-reaching result of the 1908 Olympic Games was that a meeting was held, attended by swimming representatives from England, Ireland, Wales, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Hungary, France and Denmark, to discuss topics of international interest and importance to swimmers. Decisions were registered about amateur definitions, jurisdiction over swimming, world's amateur records and world's championships, and Mr. George W. Hearn, president of the Amateur Swimming Association, was elected as the first Honorary Secretary of what was to become the *Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur* —the international body governing the sport.

The fifth Olympiad at Stockholm in 1912 was a rude awakening for British optimists, not only in swimming, but in the other branches of sport. The only title Great Britain won in aquatics was the water polo, which title she retained at the post-war Olympiad at Antwerp in 1920.

Two British figures stand out as both swimmers and water-polo players of that period—Paulo Radmilovic and Jack Hatfield.

Cardiff-born Radmilovic was first choice for the Welsh team from 1901 until 1928, when he retired from internationals. Just out of the junior stage he went to the swimming events held at Athens in 1906,

and represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games from 1908 to 1928. He captained the team on several occasions and Great Britain won every game but two while his services were available.

Radmilovic heard in 1926 that the Olympic management committee were thinking of a Great Britain water-polo team for 1928 without considering him for selection. He decided to change his stroke to conform with modern ideas, slowed down until the stroke was perfected, and reappeared in the 1928 Olympic trials at Blackpool to win the 440 yds. event, and was actually selected as a *swimmer* for the Games at Amsterdam. He also played water polo and captained the British team, thus achieving his main ambition.

Jack Hatfield of Middlesbrough, winner of thirty-eight English championships—sandwiched between several English record swims and twelve international water-polo caps—had the honour of representing his country in the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Antwerp, Paris and Amsterdam.

Since 1920 it is sad to record that no British male swimmer has been placed in the first three in any swimming or diving event, but we have not mentioned the women who began to take part in Olympics in 1912. At Stockholm Great Britain's ladies' team won the 400 m. relay, with Miss J. Fletcher third in the 100 m. free-style and Miss Belle White third in the diving.

At Antwerp our ladies gained second place in the relay, while Miss E. Armstrong was runner-up in the diving. Britain had some fine lady swimmers at Paris in 1924 when Miss Lucy Morton won the 200 m. breast-stroke, with another British girl, Miss G. H. Carson, placed third. Runner-up in the 100 m. back-stroke was youthful Miss Phyllis Harding, who took part in four Olympiads—Paris, Amsterdam, Los Angeles and Berlin—swimming in the back-stroke final on each occasion. The ladies again took second place in the relay, which position they held on to at Amsterdam in 1928, when in addition Miss Ellen King was second in the 100 m. back-stroke, with Miss Joyce Cooper third in this event and also the 100 m. free-style.

At Los Angeles in 1932 we had to be content with one individual honour in the ladies' events, Miss Valerie Davies of Wales, third in the 100 m. backstroke ; but there were two other British girls in the final

Miss Phyllis Harding finishing fourth and Miss M. J. Cooper sixth. The ladies also gained third place in the women's relay, with swimmers V. Davies, H. Varcoe, E. Hughes and M. J. Cooper.

In winning her heat in the 100 m. free-style in 1 min. 9 sec. Miss Joyce Cooper made a new Olympic record, but this was eclipsed in the subsequent heats and semi-final. Her time was the fifth fastest in the event and she was unlucky not to qualify for the final. Miss M. Hinton secured fourth place in the final of the women's 200 m. breast-stroke. British champion Norman Wainwright was responsible for the best British male performance, but did not reach the final of his event.

In 1936 at Berlin R. H. Leivers of Great Britain swam in the finals of both 400 m. and 1,500 m. free-style, and this country was sixth in the relay. In the ladies' events Miss Lorna Frampton and Miss P. Harding were in the back-stroke final, and Miss Doris Storey in the breast-stroke final, with the ladies' team taking sixth place.

C. D. Tomalin was ninth in the high diving, Miss Jean Gilbert seventh in the ladies' event, and fourteen-year-old Betty Slade ninth in the spring-board diving.

What of the British swimmers for this coming Olympic Games at London ? On the men's side it is early to tell yet, as their training has been affected by the war years, but in back-stroke there is Scottish A. D. Kinnear and Tony Summers of Wales, with Jack Hale of Hull, British 440 champion for free-style and the European champion Roy Romain in the butterfly breast-stroke.

Among the ladies it is sad that the outstanding career of Miss Nancy Riach was cut short by her untimely death at Monte Carlo in 1947, but the prowess of several other Scottish swimmers, particularly Miss Cathie Gibson, is very hopeful. Miss Gibson was runner-up in two European championships by a very close margin—the 440 free-style and the backstroke. The two young breast-strokers, Miss Elizabeth Church of Northampton and Miss E. Gordon of Scotland, are also worth watching, as they will certainly improve.

Internationally the swimmers of present fame are the young Frenchman, Alex Jany—holder of two world's records—and Georges Vallerey on the backstroke. Jimmy McLane of the U.S.A. is spoken of as a wonder boy on long distance, and possibly we may see the world

sprint record holder, Allan Ford, in training again for his country, while there is also American free-styler Walter Riss. Among the ladies, British audiences have already seen world record holder Miss F. Nathensen (Denmark) and Miss H. Termeulen (Holland), but there are the American contenders Misses Ann Curtis, Nancy Merki, Brenda Helser, with the Dutch girl Miss M. Van Vliet on breast-stroke and the Dane Miss K. M. Harup on back stroke and free style.

Let us hope with the stimulus of staging the Games in London in 1948 that extra efforts will be made by the coaches of this country to turn out a thoroughly well trained British team. For this to be so the swimmers themselves must be spurred on to make bigger efforts than ever before, for the world today is a world of specialists, and in the sphere of international success the day of the good all-round sportsman is past, however we may regret it.

A technical observer, with the English team at the last Games, reported that only when steps are taken to ensure efficient coaching being given to Olympic candidates, can this country hope to re-attain Olympic laurels. From his own observation the teams at Berlin that were carrying out a carefully planned schedule, worked under the coach's direct supervision, profited most, and the American men's team, for example, having regard to the material they brought to the Games, secured practically 100 per cent in successes.

RESULTS

SWIMMING

50 YARDS

1896	Z. Halmay	Hungary	28 sec.

100 METRES FREE STYLE

1896	Hajos	Hungary	1 min. 22·2 sec.
1900	J. A. Jarvis	G.B.	1 min. 16·4 sec.
1904	Z. de Halmay	Hungary	1 min. 2·8 sec. (100 yards)
1908	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	1 min. 5·6 sec.
1912	D. Kahanamoku	U.S.A.	1 min. 3·4 sec.
1920	D. Kahanamoku	U.S.A.	1 min. 1·4 sec.
1924	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.	59 sec.
1928	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.	58·6 sec.
1932	1. Y. Miyazaki	Japan	58·2 sec.
	2. T. Kawaishi	Japan	
	3. A. Schwartz	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. F. Czik**	**Hungary**	**57·6 sec.**
	2. M. Yusa	**Japan**	
	3. S. Arai	**Japan**	

200 METRES FREE STYLE

1900	F. C. U. Lane	Australia	
1904	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	2 min. 25·6 sec.

100 METRES BACK STROKE

1904	Brock	Germany	1 min. 16·8 sec. (100 yards)
1908	A. Bieberstein	Germany	1 min. 24·6 sec.
1912	H. Hebner	U.S.A.	1 min. 21·2 sec.
1920	W. Kealoha	U.S.A.	1 min. 15·2 sec.
1924	W. Kealoha	U.S.A.	1 min. 13·2 sec.
1928	G. H. Kojac	U.S.A.	1 min. 8·2 sec.
1932	1. M. Kliyokawa	Japan	1 min. 8·6 sec.
	2. T. Ivie	Japan	
	3. K. Kawatsu	Japan	
1936	**1. A. Kiefer**	**U.S.A.**	**1 min. 5·9 sec.**
	2. A. van de Weghe	U.S.A.	
	3. M. Klijokawa	Japan	

200 METRES BREAST STROKE

1896, 1900 and 1904—*No event*			
1908	F. Holman	G.B.	3 min. 9·2 sec.
1912	W. Bathe	Germany	3 min. 1·8 sec.
1920	H. Malmroth	Sweden	3 min. 4·4 sec.
1924	R. Skelton	U.S.A.	2 min. 56·6 sec.
1928	Y. Tsuruta	Japan	2 min. 48·8 sec.
1932	1. Y. Tsuruta	Japan	2 min. 45·4 sec.
	2. R. Koike	Japan	
	3. T. Yldefonzo	Philippines	
1936	**1. T. Hamuro**	**Japan**	**2 min. 42·5 sec.**
	2. E. Sietas	Germany	
	3. R. Koike	Japan	

400 METRES BREAST STROKE

1912	W. Bathe	Germany	6 min. 29·6 sec.
1920	H. Malmroth	Sweden	6 min. 31·8 sec.

400 METRES FREE STYLE

1904	C. M. Daniels	U.S.A.	6 min. 16·2 sec.
1908	H. Taylor	G.B.	5 min. 36·8 sec.
1912	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	5 min. 24·4 sec.
1920	N. Ross	U.S.A.	5 min. 26·8 sec.
1924	J. Weissmuller	U.S.A.	5 min. 4·2 sec.
1928	V. A. Zorrilla	Argentine	5 min. 1·6 sec.
1932	1. C. Crabbe	U.S.A.	4 min. 48·4 sec.
	2. J. Taris	France	
	3. T. Oyokota	Japan	
1936	**1. J. Medica**	**U.S.A.**	**4 min. 44·5 sec.**
	2. S. Uto	Japan	
	3. S. Makino	Japan	

500 METRES FREE STYLE

1896	Neumann	Austria	8 min. 0·6 sec.

1,000 METRES FREE STYLE

1900	J. A. Jarvis	G.B.	

4,000 METRES FREE STYLE

1900	J. A. Jarvis	G.B.	

1,500 METRES FREE STYLE

1908	H. Taylor	G.B.	22 min. 48·4 sec.
1912	G. R. Hodgson	Canada	22 min.
1920	N. Ross	U.S.A.	22 min. 23·2 sec.
1924	A. Charlton	Australia	20 min. 6·6 sec.
1928	A. Borg	Sweden	19 min. 51·7 sec.
1932	**1. K. Kitamura**	**Japan**	**19 min. 12·4 sec.**
	2. S. Makino	Japan	
	3. J. C. Cristy	U.S.A.	
1936	1. N. Terada	Japan	19 min. 13·7 sec.
	2. J. Medica	U.S.A.	
	3. S. Uto	Japan	

800 METRES RELAY

1908	G.B.	10 min. 55·6 sec.
1912	Australia	10 min. 11·2 sec.
1920	U.S.A.	10 min. 7·4 sec.
1924	U.S.A.	9 min. 53·4 sec.
1928	U.S.A.	9 min. 36·2 sec.
1932	1. Japan	8 min. 58·4 sec.
	2. U.S.A.	
	3. Hungary	
1936	1. Japan	8 min. 51·5 sec.
	2. U.S.A.	
	3. Hungary	

HIGH DIVING (Plain)

1908	H. Johansson	Sweden
1912	W. E. Adlerz	Sweden
1920	A. Wallman	Sweden
1924	R. Eve	Australia

HIGH DIVING (Fancy)

1908	A. Zorner	Germany
1912	W. E. Adlerz	Sweden
1920	C. Pinkston	U.S.A.
1924	A. White	U.S.A.

HIGH DIVING (Plain and Fancy combined)

1928	P. Desjardins	U.S.A.
1932	1. H. Smith	U.S.A.
	2. M. Galitzen	U.S.A.
	3. F. Kurtz	U.S.A.
1936	1. M. Wayne	U.S.A.
	2. E. Root	U.S.A.
	3. H. Stork	Germany

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1912	P. Gunther	Germany
1920	L. Kuehn	U.S.A.
1924	A. White	U.S.A.
1928	P. Desjardins	U.S.A.
1932	1. M. R. Galitzen	U.S.A.
	2. H. Smith	U.S.A.
	3. R. Degener	U.S.A.
1936	1. R. Degener	U.S.A.
	2. M. Wayne	U.S.A.
	3. A. Greene	U.S.A.

WATER POLO

1908	G.B.
1912	G.B.
1920	G.B.
1924	France
1928	Germany
1932	1. Hungary
	2. Germany
	3. U.S.A.
1936	1. Hungary
	2. Germany
	3. Belgium

SWIMMING (WOMEN)

100 METRES FREE STYLE

1912	F. Durack	Australia	1 min. 22·2 sec.
1920	E. Bleibtrey	U.S.A.	1 min. 13·6 sec.
1924	E. Lackie	U.S.A.	1 min. 12·4 sec.
1928	A. L. Osipowich	U.S.A.	1 min. 11 sec.
1932	1. H. Madison	U.S.A.	1 min. 6.8 sec.
	2. W. den Ouden	Holland	
	3. E. G. Saville	U.S.A.	
1936	**1. H. W. Mastenbroek**	**Holland**	**1 min. 5·9 sec.**
	2. J. M. Campbell	Argentine	
	3. G. Arendt	Germany	

300 METRES FREE STYLE

1920	E. Bleibtrey	U.S.A.	4 min. 34 sec.

100 METRES BACK STROKE

1924	S. Bauer	U.S.A.	1 min. 23·2 sec.
1928	M. J. Braun	Holland	1 min. 22 sec.
1932	1. E. Holm	U.S.A.	1 min. 19·4 sec.
	2. P. A. Mealing	Australia	
	3. E. V. Davies	G.B.	
1936	**1. D. Senff**	**Holland**	**1 min. 18·9 sec.**
	2. H.W.Mastenbroek	Holland	
	3. A. Bridges	U.S.A.	

HIGH DIVING

1912	G. Johannsson	Sweden	
1920	S. Fryland	Denmark	
1924	C. Smith	U.S.A.	
1928	B. B. Pinkston	U.S.A.	
1932	1. D. Poynton	U.S.A.	
	2. G. V. Coleman	U.S.A.	
	3. M. D. Roper	U.S.A.	
1936	1. D. Poynton-Hill	U.S.A.	
	2. V. Dunn	U.S.A.	
	3. K. Kohler	Germany	

SPRING BOARD DIVING

1920	A. Riggin	U.S.A.	(13 years old)
1924	E. Becker	U.S.A.	
1928	H. Meany	U.S.A.	
1932	1. G. V. Coleman	U.S.A.	
	2. K. Rawls	U.S.A.	
	3. J. Fauntz	U.S.A.	
1936	1. M. Gestring	U.S.A.	
	2. K. Rawls	U.S.A.	
	3. D. Poynton-Hill	U.S.A.	

200 METRES BREAST STROKE

1924	L. Morton	G.B.	3 min. 33·2 sec.
1928	H. Schrader	Germany	3 min. 12·6 sec.
1932	1. C. Dennis	Australia	3 min. 6·3 sec.
	2. H. Maehata	Japan	
	3. E. Jacobsen	Denmark	
1936	**1. H. Maehata**	**Japan**	**3 min. 3·6 sec.**
	2. M. Genenger	Germany	
	3. I. Sorensen	Denmark	

400 METRES FREE STYLE

1924	M. Norelius	U.S.A.	6 min. 2·2 sec.
1928	M. Norelius	U.S.A.	5 min. 42·8 sec.
1932	1. H. Madison	U.S.A.	5 min. 28·5 sec.
	2. L. Knight	U.S.A.	
	3. J. Maakal	S. Africa	
1936	**1. H. W. Mastenbroek**	**Holland**	**5 min. 26·4 sec.**
	2. R. Hveger	Denmark	
	3. L. K. Wingard	U.S.A.	

400 METRES WOMEN'S RELAY

1912	G.B.	5 min. 52·8 sec.
1920	U.S.A.	5 min. 11·6 sec.
1924	U.S.A.	4 min. 58·8 sec.
1928	U.S.A.	4 min. 47·6 sec.
1932	1. U.S.A.	4 min. 38 sec.
	2. Holland	
	3. G.B.	
1936	**1. Holland**	**4 min. 36 sec.**
	2. Germany	
	3. U.S.A.	

XIII

ROWING

by

Jack Beresford

Winner of Five Olympic gold and silver medals. World's Amateur Sculling Champion, 1924 and 1925. Winner of 10 titles at Henley Royal Regatta. Member of Organizing Committee XIVth Olympiad

IN 1891 Baron Pierre de Coubertin took a large part in persuading French crews to attend at Henley Royal Regatta, and the fact that M. Waddington, then French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was an old Cambridge rowing blue undoubtedly assisted negotiations. When the first Olympiad was held at Athens in 1896 the Baron was President but rowing was not included in the programme until the Games of 1908. The popularity of rowing had however spread to the Continent and it had been taken up with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1906 the Belgians came to Henley and won the Grand Challenge Cup for eights. This was English rowing's first great reverse, for never before had the " Grand " gone abroad. The Belgians won again in 1907. With the arrival of the Games in England in 1908 something had to be done to regain England's supremacy of the oar and an eight representative of the best in English rowing was got together with highly satisfactory results.

England won each of the four events over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile course. In the Sculls final Blackstaffe (aged forty) of Vesta Rowing Club gained a great victory over the other British finalist McCulloch by one and a quarter lengths.

Both Coxless Fours and Pairs were all-British finals.

The great race of the day was for the final of the Eights between the English crew (Leander) and the Ghent eight from Belgium. The English crew had the race in hand from the word " go." They led at once, and were three-quarters of a length ahead at Fawley (half way).

at the mile post they had a quarter of a length of daylight and crossed the line two lengths ahead.

At the 1912 Olympic regatta there were four events only, namely Eights, Coxed Fours, Sculls and clinker-built unrigged Fours, a local event for the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

In the Eights England was represented by Leander and New College (Oxford). These crews met in the final and Leander triumphed by a length. But the real test was in a semi-final when they met Australia. A month earlier these Australians had won the " Grand " at Henley, having beaten Leander by three-quarters of a length.

At Stockholm there was terrific rivalry between these two Eights. In the race Australia gradually forged ahead and at half-way were three-quarters of a length ahead. In negotiating the bridge the Leander cox exhibited wonderful judgment and brought his boat through ahead. By most incredible steering he got through without using any " rudder," the Australian cox on the other hand had to use considerable rudder, but in fairness it should be added that it was impossible to get through his arch of the bridge without using rudder. The verdict in favour of England was 3 ft.

Kinnear of Kensington R.C. easily won the Sculls for England against entrants from eleven other countries.

The Coxed Four from Thames R.C. were handicapped by having to borrow first a boat and then an overweight cox. They got through to the final but were beaten by the Germans by two and a half lengths. My father rowed bow in the Thames Four and was then aged forty-three. Other countries competing were Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The rowing events for the 1920 Games were held at Villevorde, near Brussels. The course of 2,000 m. was on a perfectly straight high-banked ship canal.

The final of the Eights was fought out by England (Leander) and U.S.A. (Navy crew from Annapolis Naval Academy) and a titanic struggle it was. The race was rowed flat out from the word " go." The Americans got away at 38 strokes to the minute, a long sweeping rhythm, but Leander dashed away at 41 in the first minute. Gradually the

English boat nosed ahead inches per stroke. At the quarter distance (500 m.) our crew had a lead of half a length, this was increased to two-thirds of a length at half-way, with the lead still held at 1,700 m. Gradually stroke by stroke the American boat started to come up but with 100 yds. to go the English boat still retained the lead. Then the American stroke raised the beat to over 40 and in the last few yards they surged ahead to win this gigantic struggle by four-fifths of a second. This was America's first Eights win and one to be repeated every Olympic year up to and including Berlin, 1936.

The final of the Single Sculls between Jack Kelly of America and myself produced an almost identical race to the Eights. I went out for the lead at once, with the idea of breaking up the American's rhythm. I gradually drew ahead, until at half-way I had a lead of half a boat's length; from there on the position of the boats remained unchanged until 1,700 m. Then the American slowly drew up and we sculled dead level until the last few strokes when Kelly managed to produce that " little something extra " and get home with a lead of 13 ft.

At Paris in the first round of the Eights Great Britain (Thames R.C.) beat Belgium, Argentina, and France and earned the right to row in the final. The last day saw a strong head-wind blowing and the water was very rough. These conditions decidedly handicapped the light Thames crew. The United States of America's crew from Yale University were a magnificent crew of heavy-weights, and they won easily, the Toronto crew from Canada were second with Italy third. The English crew had put up a good showing in the early part of the race for they led to half-way, but they were taken out of their stride in the process and faded away over the last half of the course.

The Third Trinity Four from Cambridge romped home in fine form to win the final of the Coxless Fours from Canada, Switzerland and France, and finally I myself won the Olympic Sculls, and so England had two " firsts." In the first heat I was narrowly beaten by Gilmore the American but entered the final by winning the *repêchege*. So in the final were Gilmore, the United States champion, Bull, champion of Australia, Schneider of Switzerland, the European champion, and myself the English champion. This race was rowed on rough water with

the wind blowing a " dead noser." I was determined to jump into the lead as quickly as possible, but Bull the Australian went off at an absolute cracker, and led by half a length at the 500 m. mark. However, he quit at half-way where I led the American by a length. From here the rate of striking was piled on and I then sculled steadily away from Gilmore winning finally by two and a half lengths.

The United States won the Double Sculls. Stroked by my old friend and opponent Jack Kelly, they beat France, Switzerland, Brazil and Hungary.

The ninth Olympic Regatta was held on the North Sea Canal at Sloten some seven miles away from Amsterdam. It was a narrow canal, consequently only two crews were able to race abreast, with the result that the racing extended over a period of eight days ; far too long for oarsmen to remain at racing pitch.

Thames R.C. winning " Grand " Eight represented Great Britain. The crew were a powerful and very experienced combination averaging 12 st. 4 lb. and probably as good a crew as has ever represented this country. They were beaten in the final by half a length in very fast time by the much heavier record-breaking U.S.A. crew from California University.

In the Coxless Fours, the English crew (First Trinity Cambridge) easily won the first heat against France, but in the second round against Germany it was quite another story. The Germans got away fast and led right up to the 1,500 m. mark, when they were one and half lengths ahead, then the bow man missed the water, stroke caught a crab, and there 50 yds. from the finish they stopped—rowed out. The Englishmen passed them and won.

The final was an even more exciting race ; the Americans got away fast, and at half-way were three-quarters of a length ahead. Then Lander, the English stroke, started a whole series of spurts, and with 250 m. still to go the English Four were only a quarter boat-length astern. Twenty yards from the finish the shells were dead level and in a last terrific spurt Lander got his boat in first to gain the verdict by 3 ft.

For the Coxed Fours our crew from Nottingham Union had a boy

PLATE 17

Hammer, discus and javelin. *Above* (*left*) : J. Flanagan (U.S.A.) winner in 1900, 1904 and 1908. *Above* (*right*) : K. Carpenter (U.S.A.) who won at Berlin. *Below* : Lemming (Sweden) winner at the White City in 1908.

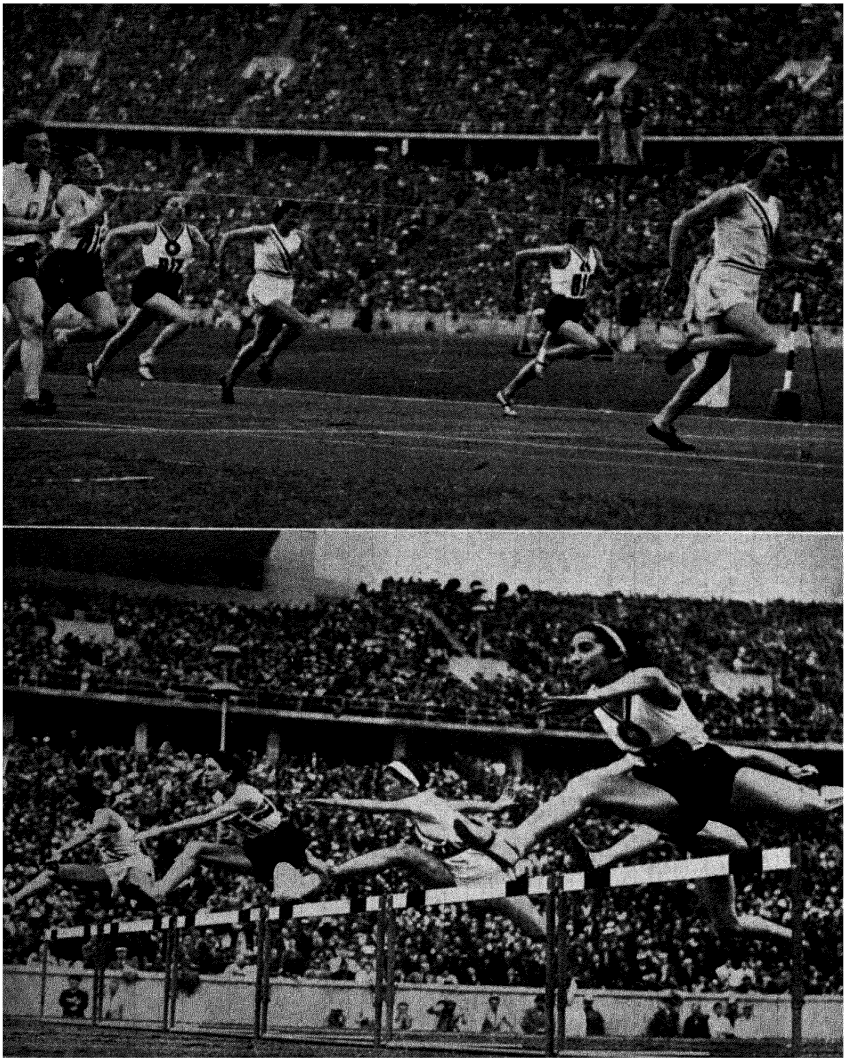


PLATE 18

Above : Helen Stephens (U.S.A.) wins the women's 100 metres at Berlin. *Below :* This heat of the 80 metres hurdles in 1936 was won by V. Webb (Britain), second from left.

coxswain who was too light for Olympic standards. Consequently they had to fall back on the cox of the Eight, who weighed 4 st. more. This put them right out of the race and they were beaten in the first round by Hungary. Italy won the final by beating Switzerland.

Ten crews entered for the Double Sculls, the final being easily won by U.S.A. over Canada.

In the Single Sculls Collet of Great Britain had six races in all and qualified for third place. Pearce of Australia won his final easily from Myers of U.S.A.

Eight crews entered for the Coxless Pairs and in the final the London R.C. Pair was two and a half lengths down to the Germans at half-way (1,000 m.), but from there they hunted those Germans home, spurting continuously, until they finished at 40, a bare half-length behind.

The tenth Olympiad was held at Los Angeles, California, but the regatta was held just outside Long Beach, some twenty-seven miles away.

Great Britain entered for Eights, Coxless Fours, and Pairs and Single Sculls.

The Eight selected was the winning Cambridge boat-race crew, winners also of the " Grand " at Henley. Too much training for too long was the main cause of their failure, but they also lacked experience of international racing tactics.

In the final they came last, but even so were only three-quarters of a length behind the winner. California University (U.S.A.) beat Italy by one foot and Canada were half a length behind the Italians. The English crew were crowded out and " washed " by the Italians and also to a lesser degree by the Canadians.

Thames R.C. represented Great Britain in the Coxless Fours and won the final in brilliant form, completing the third successive win in this event. The crew were dogged by ill luck in practice for five days before the first race, Tyler rowing 2 went down with flu, so Edwards of London R.C. Pair came in at 3, George moved from 3 to bow and I moved from bow to 2. Badcock alone retained his seat at stroke. It says much for the versatility and cool-headedness of this crew, that they were able to settle down and win the final. The race was a desperate

affair over most of the course, with the Germans and Italians pressing very hard, but the final magnificent spurt of Badcock left the Germans one and a half lengths behind, with Italy close up and U.S.A. some six lengths astern.

Edwards and Clive of Christ Church, Oxford beat the New Zealand pair in the final by a length, Poland and Holland were some two and a half lengths astern.

Pearce of Australia beat Miller of U.S.A. by half a length, Douglas of Uruguay was third with Southwood the Englishman fourth. Pearce, by winning the Sculls, was the first man ever to win twice running.

The rowing course for the Berlin Games of 1936 was at Grunau, on a lake buoyed out to take six crews racing abreast. At every 250 m. mark different coloured signal flags were suspended from overhead cables to denote each boat's course. Gigantic stands were built and 75,000 people assembled to witness the finals.

The finals started with the Single Sculls and ended with the Eights, and the Germans, with Hitler present, got wilder and wilder with excitement, for their oarsmen won five events off the reel. Those foreigners who heard 75,000 odd Germans stamping in unison as they shouted "*Deutschland*" in rhythm with the beat of the oars of their German crews will never forget it. To say the atmosphere was charged is putting it very mildly; yes, one could feel the tension and the hot breath of war even on that cold, blustering rainy Berlin day.

In the Single Sculls Warren of Trinity Hall, Cambridge was put out in the semi-final, the final was won by Schaefer of Germany (coached by Cordery, an English professional). An Austrian came second followed by U.S.A., Canada, Switzerland and Argentina.

Nine countries competed for the Coxless Fours and in the final Great Britain (London R.C.) put up a great fight coming in second, one and a quarter lengths behind Germany. Switzerland were third, followed by Italy, Austria and Denmark.

In the Coxless Pairs, won by Germany, the English crew put up a poor showing and came third in their heat.

Sixteen countries entered the Coxed Fours, conclusively proving the tremendous popularity of this event in Europe and North and South

America. No crew was entered from Great Britain, for to date this event is wrongly and inexplicably looked on as second-class in England.

The Germans won the Pair Oar with Cox and now, after winning five events running, the chance to do the " double hat trick " came up. The Germans had issued a set of Olympic stamps to commemorate the Games and depicted a different sport for each denomination. For rowing a " double sculler " was the subject, for the Germans the year before had won the European championship and this event was looked on as a certainty.

The next race was the Double Sculls. Twelve countries competed, and besides the usual European crews were entrants from U.S.A., Australia, Brazil and Great Britain.

Southwood and I had trained for this event for ten long months, and during that time we covered some 2,000 miles in practice on the water, not to mention the time spent on road work and exercises. Perhaps I should add that this was spare-time work for both of us are ordinary London business men.

We had a stoutly built double-sculler constructed for us for winter practice on the Tideway, and then for Berlin a boat, as light as possible, was built in two and a half days. She weighed only 50 lb. and was 36 ft. long.

In our first heat we came second (6 min. 44 sec.) to the Germans (6 min. 41 sec.) but won our *repêchege* heat and thereby gained the right to compete in the final.

In the final we were drawn against Australia, France, Germany, Poland and U.S.A. From previous experience we knew the Germans would go flat out for the lead and then try and kill off all opposition by half-way. We decided to crack off the mark as hard as we could and then keep within striking distance of them to the half-way signal, then we would go out to beat them. As it transpired the Germans went even faster than we had bargained for ; at half-way they were one and a quarter lengths ahead of us, with Poland third and the others trailing away astern.

We then lengthened out and shoved still harder and very gradually we overhauled those Germans. First their stern post came into view,

then the strokeman and finally after sculling for 1,800 m. we were level. Then stroke for stroke we raced them neck and neck for another 100 m. Then suddenly they cracked, right bang in front of Hitler's box. We just went on harder and harder and finally won by two and a half lengths, very tired but very thankful. I don't think I have ever tasted the fruits of victory with greater satisfaction. That was the first German defeat in the Regatta. But the Eights race was to follow and the Americans from Washington University told us afterwards that our win gave them just that necessary inspiration to do the same. This Eights race was the greatest race I have ever seen. The Americans got home to win by a foot from Italy, with Germany only one foot behind the Italians, then came the British eight (Leander) a length behind Germany with Hungary two feet behind our crew. Switzerland came last, one and a quarter lengths astern of Hungary

Altogether this race was a fitting closure to a magnificently run regatta. There were no unpleasant incidents, the hospitality of the Germans was unbounded and the housing, transport and feeding arrangements were without fault. The general friendliness of oarsmen of all countries was very good, though admittedly there was a little feeling generated between the Italians and ourselves—" Sanctions " were operating and the Abyssinian war was in progress. In general I do feel that the Games do a tremendous amount of good, for we get to know men of other countries and to like and appreciate them, and this feeling is mutual. One makes many friends all over the world and to illustrate this point I would add that after Dunkirk I received cables from one Canadian rowing club, another Canadian and two different Americans all offering to take my wife and family and look after them until the war ended. This experience of mine is shared by a good many other Englishmen who have competed in Olympic Games.

It will be seen that from 1908 to 1936, rowing has developed tremendously. We in this country of ours must make terrific efforts if we are to regain and maintain our position of leadership in the rowing world. It is significant that England has not succeeded in winning the Olympic Eights since 1912, when competition was negligible by present-day standards. Gone are the days when sport was a pastime; today in

order to win we have to make it a one hundred per cent organized effort whether we like it or not, and it is no good competing if we refuse to face up to this fact.

RESULTS

SINGLE SCULLS

1908	H. T. Blackstaffe	G.B.
1912	W. D. Kinnear	G.B.
1920	J. B. Kelly	U.S.A.
1924	J. Beresford	G.B.
1928	H. R. Pearce	Australia
1932	1. H. R. Pearce	Australia
	2. W. G. Miller	U.S.A.
	3. G. R. Douglas	Uruguay
1936	1. G. Schaefer	Germany
	2. J. Hasenohrl	Australia
	3. D. H. Barrow	U.S.A.

DOUBLE SCULLS

	No event before 1920	
1920	J. B. Kelly and P. Costello	U.S.A.
1924	P. Costello and J. B. Kelly	U.S.A.
1928	P. Costello and C. McIlvane	U.S.A.
1932	1. K. Myers and W. E. Gilmore	U.S.A.
	2. H. Buhtz and G. Boetzlen	Germany
	3. C. Pratt and N. de Mille	Canada
1936	1. J. Beresford and L. F. Southwood	G.B.
	2. W. Kaidel and J. Pirsch	Germany
	3. R. Verey and J. Ustpuski	Poland

COXSWAINLESS PAIRS

1908	J. R. K. Fenning and G. L. Thomson	G.B.
1912 and 1920—*No event*		
1924	A. Beynon and W. Rossingh	Holland
1928	K. Moeschter and B. Muller	Germany
1932	1. L. Clive and H. R. A. Edwards	G.B.
	2. C. A. Stiles and F. R. Thompson	New Zealand
	3. H. Budzinski and J. Mikolsjczak	Poland
1936	1. W. Eichorn and H. Strauss	Germany
	2. R. Olsen and H. J. Lorsen	Denmark
	3. H. Podesta and J. P. Curatella	Argentine

COXSWAINED PAIRS

1908 and 1912—*No event*		
1920	E. Olgeni and G. Scatturin	Italy
1924	Candevean and Felber	Switzerland
1928	Shöchlin and Shöchlin	Switzerland
1932	C. M. Kiefer and J. A. Schauers	U.S.A.
1936	G. Gustmann and H. Adamski	Germany

COXSWAINLESS FOURS

1908	G.B.
1912 and 1920	*No event*
1924	G.B.
1928	G.B.
1932	1. G.B.
	2. Germany
	3. Italy
1936	1. Germany
	2. G.B.
	3. Switzerland

COXSWAINED FOURS

1908	*No event*
1912	Germany
1920	Switzerland
1924	Switzerland
1928	Italy
1932	1. Germany
	2. Italy
	3. Poland
1936	1. Germany
	2. Switzerland
	3. France

EIGHTS

1908	G.B.
1912	G.B.
1920	U.S.A.
1924	U.S.A.
1928	U.S.A.
1932	1. U.S.A.
	2. Italy
	3. Canada
1936	1. U.S.A.
	2. Italy
	3. Germany

XIV

CANOEING

by

John W. Dudderidge

Hon. Secretary, British Canoe Union ; Member of British Canoeing Team at Berlin Olympic Games.

THE origin of the canoe as a boat type cannot be located in any one part of the world, for almost all primitive peoples have used canoes of one kind or another. In some regions the canoe has been made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree and then shaping it to travel smoothly through the water. Such have been the canoes of the tropical forests and the West Coast of America. In other regions the craft have been made by covering a wooden framework with animal skin or tree bark, as with the kayak of the Eskimo and the birchbark canoe of the North American Indian. There is evidence to suggest that skin-covered craft evolved before dug-outs. It was from the Eskimo kayak and the Indian birchbark that the modern racing canoes evolved.

When is a boat entitled to the name *canoe ?*

The definition which commands general acceptance lays it down that the craft must be light enough to be carried overland by its occupants ; of a draught which will allow it to float on shallow waters ; pointed at both ends ; and propelled by paddlers facing forward and wielding paddles without fixed support. In course of time canoes built for use on open water came to be fitted with sails to take advantage of fair winds.

It is not known with any certainty when canoeing was taken up as a source of recreation, but a hundred years ago craft conforming to the above definition could be seen on the Thames. It is now generally agreed that John MacGregor established it as a serious sport when he built his Rob Roy canoe, and in the year 1865 carried out extensive pioneering cruises in Scandinavia and the Middle East. His lectures and books

gave his exploits wide publicity, and as a result a number of young sportsmen took up canoeing and persuaded MacGregor to take the lead in forming a club to foster the new sport. This club, known as "The Canoe Club," was probably the first canoe club in the world, certainly the first in Europe, and its members were responsible for sowing the seed which came to fruition when canoe racing achieved the status of an Olympic sport in 1936. The Canoe Club was granted the right to assume the title "Royal" in 1873, and a number of other clubs were soon operating in different parts of the country.

Cruising played an important part in the activities of the clubs, but it was not long before the racing interest began to develop, and this led to specialization of craft for this purpose. The sailing side owed much to the initiative of W. Baden Powell who, in designing his canoe *Nautilus*, established the prototype of a long line of sailing canoes.

For paddling racing the Rob Roy became longer, narrower and lighter, approaching the lines of the modern Swedish kayak. It is to be regretted that no specimen of this exists today. Towards the close of the century there began to appear on our rivers more and more canoes of the Canadian type, and these gained popularity with cruising men because of their excellence on rapid rivers and their ample stowage space for gear.

When the twentieth century dawned the canoe clubs of Britain were arranging canoe regattas for both paddle and sail, and their members were making pioneering cruises on most of the waterways of Britain and the rest of Europe. Unfortunately, later development so over-emphasized the sailing aspect that canoe paddling almost died out in the clubs.

In America, particularly in Northern Canada, the canoe was, and is still, an important means of transport, whilst thousands of young people spend their holidays cruising on the innumerable lakes and streams. Few of these tourists and holiday canoeists are members of canoe clubs, for these cater mainly for the racing men.

In 1880 the American Canoe Association was formed and now is the governing body for the sport, conducting the national championships in both sailing and paddling.

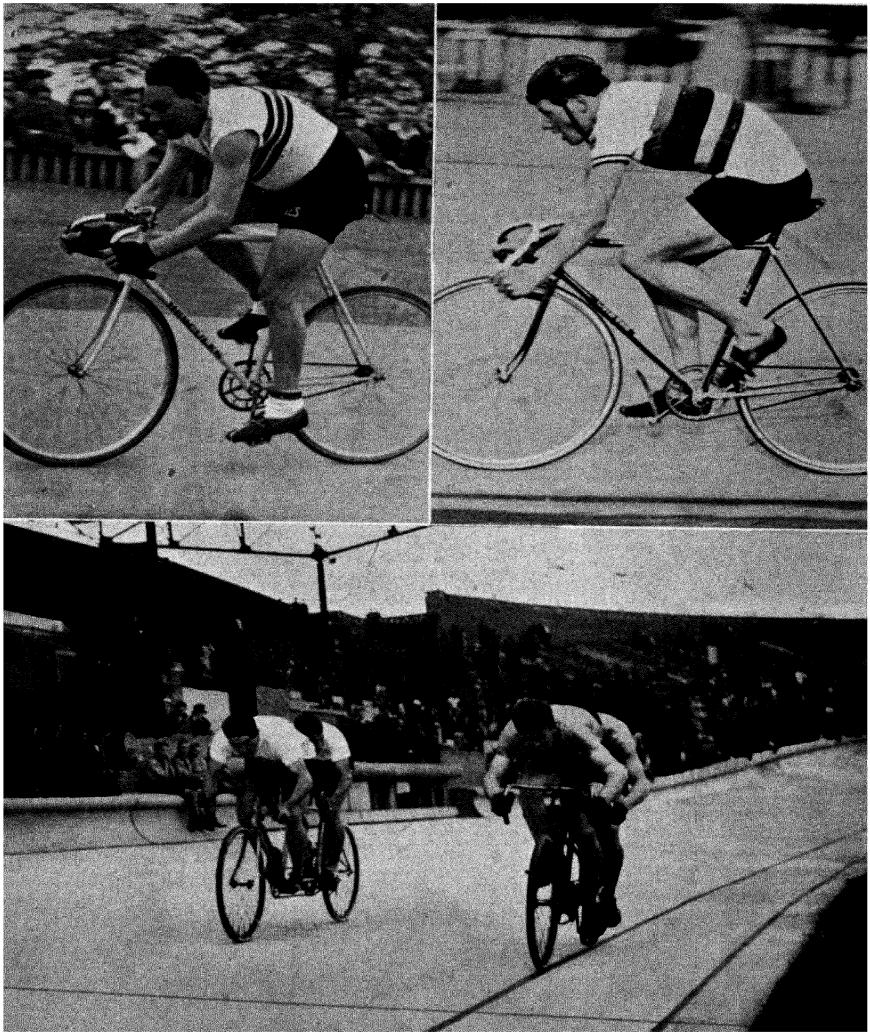


PLATE 19

Above : Two great Olympic cyclists. *Left :* F. W. Southall (Britain). *Right :* Toni Merkens (Germany). *Below :* Van Dyck and Leene (Holland) defeating the British pair, J. E. Sibbit and E. H. Chambers in the 2,000 metres tandem final at Amsterdam.

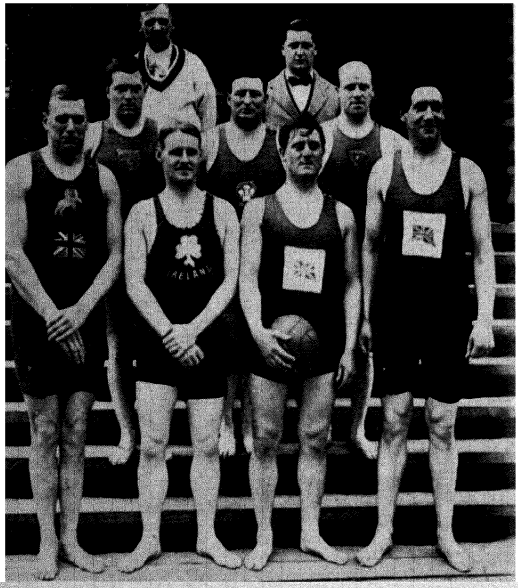


PLATE 20

Left : The British Water Polo team which won the Olympic Championship in 1920. Temme, the Channel-swimmer, is wearing the lion emblem. P. Radmilovic holds the ball.

Below : The victorious Indian hockey team of 1936.

During the years up to 1914 there was a steady spread of the sport on the Continent, and Englishmen played a part in this through their habit of taking their sport with them when going abroad to study or take up appointments. These years saw the development of the Swedish kayak, a long slim version of the Rob Roy, and this craft gained wide popularity in Scandinavia and other countries bordering on the Baltic. After the war German youth took up canoeing in a big way and the problem of transportation of the canoe over long distances was solved by the invention and improvement of the folding-canoe, a craft not unlike the old Rob Roy, but constructed of a dismountable wooden framework supporting an envelope of rubbered fabric and canvas.

Within a few years folding canoes were to be seen on the rivers and lakes of nearly every European country, and the canoe associations had thousands of members. At last canoeing had been brought within the reach of everyone, for it was no longer necessary to live within sight of water. The canoe would go by rail as luggage and spend the winter in a cupboard under the stairs.

As might have been expected, this new wave of interest in canoeing generally, stimulated interest in racing, for the young athletic type is not usually satisfied with cruising alone, he wishes to test himself against others. It might be argued that the highly skilled and thrilling " wild-water " canoeing on mountain rivers is quite satisfying, but this form of the sport cannot be practised very frequently except by those living in mountain regions. Actually the sport of wildwater canoeing has led to a new competition, the Kayak *Slalom*, a test of navigation under difficult water conditions. The course is on fast water and many difficult situations both natural and artificial are arranged. The competitor is judged on how he deals with these situations, and the time factor is also brought in. The *Slalom* has now been accepted by the International Canoe Federation as one of the events for international competition. The I.C.F. was formed in 1924 to govern the competitive side of canoeing by establishing international classification of racing canoes. In 1933 and 1934 the Federation organized regattas at Prague and Copenhagen, and it was then that the decision was reached to include canoe racing in the 1936 Games.

This decision gave a great stimulus to canoe racing on the Continent and in America, but Britain, who had given the sport to the world, had not adopted it widely and had few clubs interested in racing. Even in these the interest was chiefly in canoe sailing, and unfortunately sailing was not included in the Olympic programme of canoeing, so that the great superiority of the British canoe sailors and their craft could not be put to advantage.

The British Canoe Association, the national body affiliated to the I.C.F., courageously and as an act of faith, made provisional entry for the Games. Regattas were arranged ; the Royal Canoe Club generously offered the use of its training facilities to any promising canoeists ; clubs were invited to submit names of any members able and willing to get down to serious training ; and unattached canoeists were invited, through the Press, to join in the training scheme.

The training programme which was issued to those interested included not only water practice but road work and physical training, and the London Area group, after carrying on winter training on the tideway near Chiswick, moved up to the Royal Canoe Club in the spring. As 1936 advanced it became clear who would be short-listed for the team, and then the two most promising men racing in Canadian canoes had to drop out and reluctantly the entries in this class were abandoned. Since there were at this time no kayaks in this country there was no intention of entering for the kayak events, so the British team was able to concentrate on the Single and Double Folding Canoe classes. At Whitsuntide the possibles and probables took their canoes to Lake Windermere to practise under water conditions similar to those that might be expected in the Games, and a few weeks before the opening day the final selection was made :

Folding Canoe Singles, G. W. Lawton ; *Folding Canoe Pairs*, A. R. Brearley, J. W. Dudderidge.

S. C. N. Bevan travelled as reserve and team manager.

The craft used in the Olympic Games were of the following types :—

*Single Kayak K.*1, Max. Length, 520 cm. ; Min. Beam, 51 cm. ; Min. Weight, 12 kg.

*Double Kayak K.*2, Max. Length, 650 cm. ; Min. Beam, 55 cm. ; Min. Weight, 12 kg.

*Canadian Canoe C.*1 *and C.*2, Max. Length, 520 cm. ; Min. Beam, 82 cm. ; Min. Depth, 32 cm.

*Single Folding Canoe F.*1, Max. Length, 450 cm. ; Min. Beam, 65 cm. ; Min. Weight, 15 kg.

*Double Folding Canoe F.*2, Max. Length, 550 cm. ; Min. Beam, 75 cm. ; Min. Weight, 22 kg.

The Olympic Canoe Regatta was held on the Berlin Regatta Course at Grunau on Langersee south east of the capital. The lake was long, narrow and S shaped, and surrounded by woodland ; the whole region was a popular playground for Berliners.

The course was indicated by high buoys moored every kilometre and serving as observation posts from which officials, linked by phone with the spectators' enclosure, were able to broadcast commentaries on the races. With such a long course this was a great help in sustaining interest from start to finish.

Much use was made of troops and army vehicles in the organization ; at the starting point the sterns of the canoes were held by a soldier on a pontoon, a long row of which stretched out across the lake.

The crews for both rowing and canoeing were housed in a large new Police barracks at Kopenick and, since practices were usually held morning and afternoon, little opportunity was offered for watching the other Olympic events taking place in the Stadium on the other side of Berlin.

In trials Lawton had brought his time to very near the record set up at Copenhagen in 1934, and in the Olympic Regatta he broke that record. The general standard was extremely high and he finished eighth out of thirteen starters.

Brearley and Dudderidge in the Pairs were placed ninth out of thirteen starters, with a time a few seconds higher than the previous record.

The starts of all these long distance events were remarkably fast, and this was because it has been found that, with well trained crews, the

groupings are established in the first two kilometres, and subsequently there are likely to be only minor adjustments between neighbouring boats.

Since 1936 there has been considerable development in canoe racing in Great Britain. In 1938 a British team was sent over to the World Championships held in Stockholm and took part in all classes. The 1940 Games planned for Finland were viewed with pleasurable anticipation born of greater experience, but they were not held, and during the war no one remained to build up a new generation of racing paddlers to take the place of these who would be too old on their return. Since the close of hostilities great efforts have been made to revive interest in canoe and kayak racing, but the absence of any " nursery " has been a serious handicap. Racing canoes are not easy to handle and it normally takes several years of training to build up a first class performer. Under the circumstances it will be impossible to enter a representative for every event in this year's Games, and the small team will have to concentrate its efforts on a few carefully chosen events.

The sudden decision in late 1947 to admit a 500 m. K.1 for Women has posed the British selectors with an additional problem, for we have no racing women in this country. A few are making a great effort to achieve the required standard and we can only wish them every success.

The 1948 Olympic Canoe Regatta will be held on the Henley Course and will follow the rowing events.

The national canoeing authority, now known as the British Canoe Union, is taking a leading part in the work of the I.C.F., and to it has been given the responsibility of arranging the regatta. Every effort will be made to ensure that the men who have the honour and responsibility of paddling for Britain give a good account of themselves.

RESULTS (1936)

		1st	2nd	3rd	
10,000 m.	F.1	Austria	France	Germany	50 min. 01·2 sec.
10,000 m.	F.2	Sweden	Germany	Holland	45 min. 48·9 sec.
10,000 m.	K.1	Germany	Austria	U.S.A.	46 min. 01·7 sec.
10,000 m.	K.2	Germany	Austria	Sweden	41 min. 45·0 sec.
10,000 m.	C.2	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Austria	50 min. 33·8 sec.
1,000 m.	K.1	Austria	Germany	Holland	4 min. 22·9 sec.
1,000 m.	K.2	Austria	Germany	Holland	4 min. 03·8 sec.
1,000 m.	C.1	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Germany	5 min. 32·1 sec.
1,000 m.	C.2	Czechoslovakia	Austria	Canada	4 min. 50·1 sec.

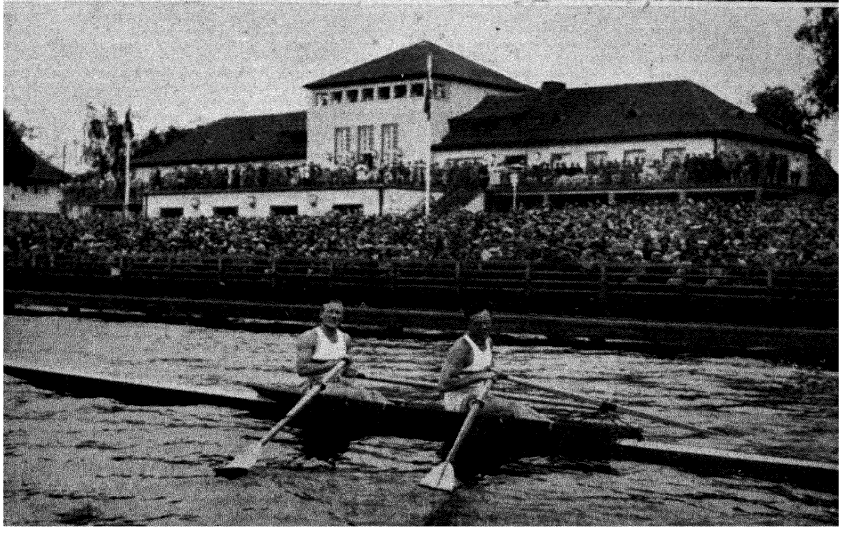


PLATE 21

Above : Our grandfathers and grandmothers line the finish at Henley in 1908 as Britain wins the Eights from Belgium. *Below :* Jack Beresford and L. F. Southwood after winning the double sculls at Grunau, Berlin.

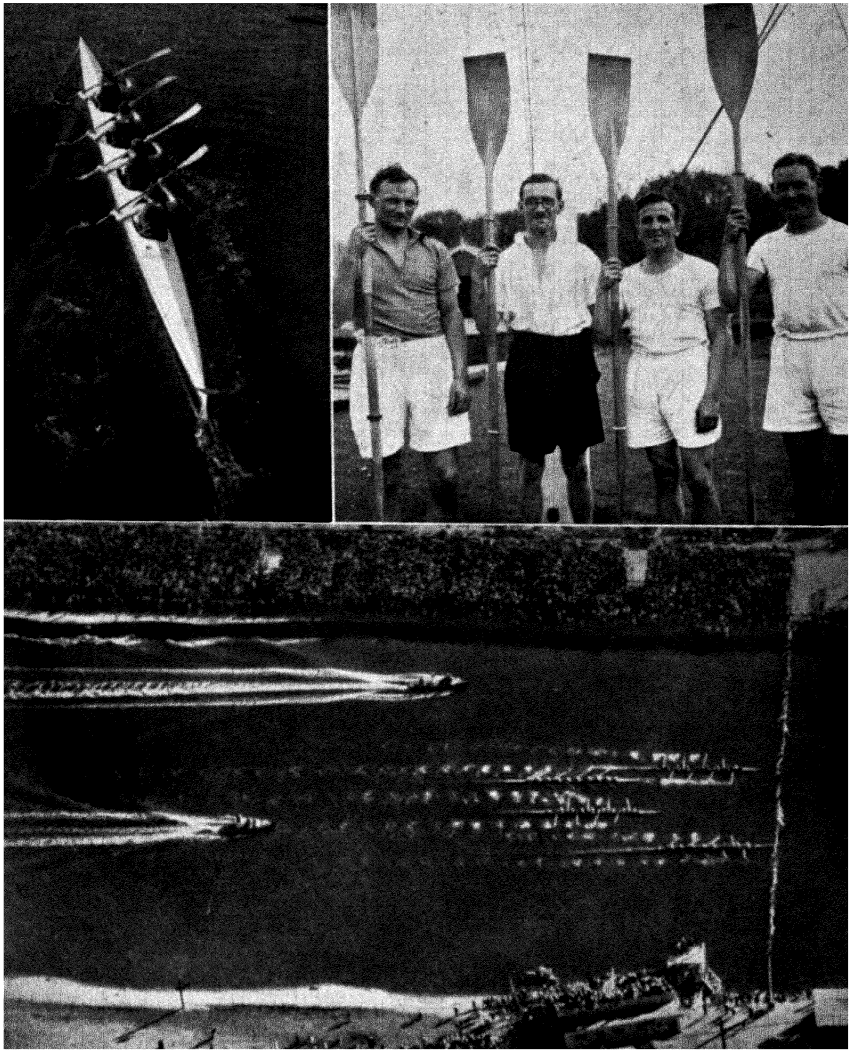


PLATE 22

Above (left) : A Dutch canoe in action. *Above (right) :* The British canoe team of 1936 *(left to right)* : G. W. Lawton, S. C. N. Bevan, J. W. Dudderidge, A. R. Brearley. *Below :* The finish of the 1932 Eights as seen from the air. 1. U.S.A. 2. Italy. 3. Canada. 4. Britain.

XV

YACHT RACING

by

Frank Eyre

THE yachting events were first incorporated in the Olympic Games in the 1900 Olympiad, when two events only were held, for 8- and 6-metre yachts, the former event being won by Great Britain.

The same two events were held at the 1908 Olympiad, both events on that occasion being won by Great Britain. At that time, this country was pre-eminent in the design, construction and crewing of racing yachts and our builders and helmsmen were famous throughout the world for their skill. Unfortunately, since that time competition has proved too strong, and Great Britain did not succeed in winning another event until 1936, when the 6-metre class was won by *Lalage* and her fine amateur crew. This Olympiad was also distinguished by the brilliant helmsmanship of Peter Scott, who put a magnificent performance in the single-handed Monotype class against the star performers of twenty-five nations and had very bad luck indeed to finish third, the lighter winds of the later races in the series favouring his opponents.

The Olympic courses for all classes are arranged in the same manner, which is designed to test both boat and helmsman on all points of sailing providing as it does the maximum range of sailing conditions. The starting and finishing line is placed between the windward and leeward marks and the Committee Boat is moored in the centre of a circle of buoys, so that a course giving a dead beat, a reach, another dead beat, and a run can be arranged in any prevailing wind direction.

From the commencement of the yachting events four classes have been eligible : 8- and 6-metre yachts built to the International rule, Star one-designs and a Monotype class for single-handed sailing. For the 1948 Olympiad, however, several new classes have been selected. The construction and maintenance of racing yachts since the war has become not only extremely difficult, but also prohibitively expensive,

and it was felt that the building of new boats in the largest class, the 8-metres, would be unjustifiable under present conditions. A sub-committee of the Yacht Racing Association, which controls racing in this country, was therefore formed, under the chairmanship of Mr. Peter Scott, to consider the situation and report upon alternative classes. This committee wisely decided to follow the growing tendency in all countries to concentrate on small one-design classes, which are cheaper to build and maintain, and which also, since the boats are identical, provide fairer competition. One of the aspects of yacht racing which in the past has tended to make it not altogether suitable for international competition (as the history of the America Cup demonstrates) has been the fact that in the larger classes, built to the international metre rules, a great deal depended upon the design, construction and sail plan of the craft rather than the helmsman's skill, and a wealthy owner, or country, could, by constantly building new craft, and by lavish expenditure on rigging and sail plans, out-sail the best helmsman in a less up-to-date boat.

The classes to be incorporated in the 1948 Olympiad were finally selected at a convention of the International Yacht Racing Association held in London on the 21st and 22nd November, 1947, at which it was recommended that the following classes be adopted :

(*a*) The 6-metre International class.

(*b*) The Star class.

(*c*) The Swallow class, a New Yacht Racing Association One-Design Keel Boat.

(*d*) The Dragon class.

(*e*) The Firefly class, a new 12-ft. One-Design Yacht Racing Association Dinghy for single-handed sailing.

Classes (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) are all standardized craft and the 1948 events should therefore be a fine test for the competing helmsmen.

The Star Class is, of course, well known, and has been included in the events from the commencement. The New Yacht Racing Association One-Design Keel Boat is a most interesting design by Tom

Thornycroft, which was selected after exhaustive tests against similar craft produced by three of our leading designers of racing craft. Mr. Uffa Fox, Mr. Morgan Giles and Mr. Robert Clarke. She is a small, three-quarter decked Bermudan sloop, with a sail area of 200 sq. ft., and carries a crew of two. The Dragons are an extraordinarily successful Scandinavian class originated by the famous Swedish designer, Johann Ankers. These little ships constitute what is probably the largest international racing/cruising class, for there must be several hundreds of them in commission. They have a very efficient Bermudan sail plan and a small cabin in which two can sleep for week-end sailing. They provide magnificent racing and yet are sufficiently good sea-boats to be used for quite extensive cruising in reasonable weather.

The most interesting class technically, however, is the new 12-ft. One-Design Yacht Racing Association Dinghy class, for these little craft, built to a design by Mr. Uffa Fox, are the first mass-produced racing boats yet devised. They are being produced in quantity by Messrs. Fairey Marine (a subsidiary of the famous aircraft firm) as an absolutely standard job. They are built on the most modern production methods, including a moulded plywood hull and an aluminium mast and boom, and are altogether a most interesting proposition, for they make it possible for the first time for the ordinary man, or boy, to purchase for a fixed and very reasonable sum a fully equipped racing craft, identical with those used by our finest helmsmen.

With the best helmsmen of the world competing against each other in standard craft, the 1948 events, which are being held in Torbay during the first and second week of August, should provide some of the finest and closest racing yet seen in British waters.

		RESULTS
6 METRE	1900	Switzerland
	1908	Great Britain
	1912	France
	1920	Norway
	1924	Norway
	1928	Norway
	1932	Sweden
	1936	Great Britain

8 METRE	1900	Great Britain
	1908	Great Britain
	1912	Norway
	1920	Norway
	1924	Norway
	1928	France
	1932	U.S.A.
	1936	Italy
STAR CLASS	1932	U.S.A.
	1936	Germany
MONOTYPE	1924	L. Huybrechts (Belgium)
	1932	J. Lebrun (France)
	1936	D. M. J. Kagchelland (Holland)

XVI

HOCKEY

THE name " hockey " is derived from the old French word *hoquet*, meaning a curved stick.

There were many early forms of the game in Europe and Asia. A Greek bas-relief shows something very much like a " bully off " taking place, and there is an early English drawing of a similar nature. In Scotland " shinty " and in Ireland " hurley " were often played on the sea-shore with many players taking part.

Modern hockey dates from the formation of the " Men's Hockey Association " in England in 1875. Rules were drawn up by the Wimbledon Club in 1883. International matches between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales began in 1895, and in 1908 a competition was included in the Olympic Games and won by Great Britain, who after winning again in 1920 have not been placed since. In 1928, 1932 and 1936, India, where a fast and scientific hockey on hard smooth pitches is widely played, has shown a great superiority over other countries. In 1936, when India scored 39 goals against one, Germany was second and Holland third.

RESULTS

1908	G.B.
1912	*No Event*
1920	G.B.
1924	*No Event*
1928	India
1932	1. India 2. Japan 3. U.S.A.
1936	1. India 2. Germany 3. Holland

XVII

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL is a sport of great antiquity, and centuries ago was often played in the streets at holiday times, whole towns taking part in the rough-and-tumble mêlée. Roughness seems to have been the chief characteristic of football in Elizabethan times. In Shakespeare's *King Lear* there is a reference :

Steward. I'll not be stricken, my lord.
Kent. Nor tripped, neither, you base football player (*tripping up his heels*).

James I thought football " meeter for laming than for making able the users thereof."

The civilization of football was carried out chiefly by the Public Schools who developed their own codes of play such as the Eton Wall and Field Games, the Harrow Game, and the Rugby Game. The Association game, or " soccer " also grew out of the schools, and in 1863 the " dribblers " formed an association with uniform rules.

Association football, like many other games, has spread through the world through British coaching, and Great Britain, after winning the competition in 1908 and 1912, has had to stand by and see countries to whom she has taught the game fighting out the finals : in 1920 Belgium, in 1924 and 1928, Uruguay. There was no football at Los Angeles, but at Berlin, Italy beat Austria by two goals to one, after extra time, with Norway third. Great Britain, after defeating China by two goals to nil, lost to Poland by five goals to four. Poland, playing with all five forwards well up, were at one time leading by five goals to one, but Great Britain also went over to the attacking game and almost made the scores level.

It will not be easy for Great Britain to regain the place she once held

in this very British sport. Unfortunately the Olympic Games come in the very short close-season for football in the British Isles, and unless special far-seeing arrangements are made to keep a team together to play matches during the summer, our sides will always be outplayed by continental teams. But this time the various national amateur associations have got together in earnest to see that British Amateur football is worthily represented before our own spectators in 1948.

RESULTS

1908	G.B.
1912	G.B.
1920	Belgium
1924	Uruguay
1928	Uruguay
1932	*No Event*
1936	1. Italy 2. Austria 3. Norway

XVIII

FENCING

FENCING, which originated when no gentleman knew when he might have to fight a duel, has remained as a skilful and exhilarating sport in itself. Three weapons are used : the foil, a light practice weapon with a springy blade of rectangular section, ending in a safety button bound with a pad of tape or waxed thread ; the heavier épée, which is in fact the weapon of combat, having a triangular section and being fitted with a safety point ; and the sabre, which is the light practice weapon for the duelling sword. The blade of the sabre is T-shaped in section, flattening out at the end, one edge being a cutting edge and one-third of the other a " false edge " which can be used for scoring cuts.

Contestants protect themselves with a mask of close mesh, with ear protectors, a bib for the throat, a thick canvas jacket and a padded glove for the armed hand. The fencing platform is two metres in width. Its length for the foil is ten metres and for the épée and sabre thirty-four metres.

With the foil the target is the trunk only of one's opponent, unless this is masked purposely or accidentally by the head, hand or arm when this too becomes a valid target. The object, as in all fencing, is to score hits without receiving them, or when both happen, getting one's own hit in first. Escaping manœuvres, known as voltes, slips, and half-voltes are allowed, but no turning movements.

With the épée all slips, voltes and turning movements are allowed so long as they are done without overstepping the platform with both feet, or pushing an opponent. Like the foil, the épée is a thrusting weapon only, and attacks are carried out with the point alone. The whole of the body is the target. Light hits do not count.

The sabre is a cut-and-thrust weapon, and hits may be made not only with the point but with the edge and the " false edge". The target consists of the whole of the body above the line of the angles formed by the thigh and the trunk in the " on guard " position.

Britain was unrepresented in the fencing event at the 1896 Games, but fencing became very popular here in the early years of this century, and international matches between England, Holland, Belgium and France began in 1903, France being definitely superior.

In 1906 a British épée team consisting of Lord Desborough, Sir Theodore A. Cook, Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon, Edward Seligman, C. Newton Robinson and Lord Howard de Walden went to Athens for the Olympic Games. They defeated Germany and Belgium, and only lost the final to France after fighting off a tie.

In the London Games of 1908, Montgomerie, Haig, and Holt, the British épée competitors took fourth, fifth and eighth places, the winner being Alibert of France. In the épée team-competitions, Britain, defeating Holland, Germany, Denmark and Belgium, took second place to France.

Britain made careful preparation for the Games of 1936, selecting and training for each weapon fifteen fencers, from whom the final six for each weapon were chosen. All three teams reached the quarter finals, the foil team beating Canada before going down to Germany, the épée team losing to France after defeating Chile, and the sabre team also beating Chile before losing to Belgium.

After the first world war the rise of Italy with all three weapons was marked, and—with the exception of the sabre, which has been won latterly by Hungarians—sustained until Berlin.

In the ladies' foils event Great Britain's best performance was in 1932, when Miss H. S. Guinness was second. As Mrs. Penn Hughes she competed again at Berlin, being eliminated in the semi-final.

In the individual competitions Great Britain's best performance in 1936 was that of I. D. Campbell Gray, who won his semi-final pool in the épée without a defeat, and was placed eighth in the final pool. J. Emrys Lloyd in the foil and O. G. Trinder in the sabre also reached the semi-finals.

RESULTS (MEN)

FOIL (INDIVIDUAL)

1896	Gravelotte	France
1900	Coste	France
1904	J. B. Z. Port	Cuba
1906	*No event*	
1912	N. Nadi	Italy
1920	N. Nadi	Italy
1924	R. Ducret	France
1928	L. Gaudin	France
1932	G. Marzi	Italy
1936	G. Gaudini	Italy

FOIL (TEAM)

1896, 1900, 1908, and 1912—	*No event*	
1904	Cuba	
1920	Italy	
1924	France	
1928	Italy	
1932	France	
1936	Italy	

ÉPÉE (INDIVIDUAL)

1896	*No event*	
1900	R. Fonst	Cuba
1904	R. Fonst	Cuba
1908	M. Alibert	France
1912	P. Anspach	Belgium
1920	A. Massard	France
1924	C. J. Delporte	Belgium
1928	L. Gaudin	France
1932	G. C. Medici	Italy
1936	F. Riccardi	Italy

ÉPÉE (TEAM)

	No event before 1906	
1906	France	
1908	France	
1912	Belgium	
1920	Italy	
1924	France	
1928	Italy	
1932	France	
1936	Italy	

SABRE (INDIVIDUAL)

1896	Georgiades	Greece
1900	De la Falaise	France
1904	M. de Diaz	Cuba
1908	J. Fuchs	Hungary
1912	J. Fuchs	Hungary
1920	N. Nadi	Italy
1924	A. Posta	Hungary
1928	E. V. Tersztyanszky	Hungary
1932	G. Piller	Hungary
1936	E. Kabos	Hungary

SABRE (TEAM)

	No event before 1908	
1908	Hungary	
1912	Hungary	
1920	Italy	
1924	Italy	
1928	Hungary	
1932	Hungary	
1936	Hungary	

FOIL (Women's)

	No event before 1924	
1924	E. O. Osuer	Denmark
1928	H. Mayer	Germany
1932	1. E. Preis	Austria
	2. H. S. Guinness	G.B.
	3. E. Bogen	Hungary
1936	1. L. Schacherer-Elek	Hungary
	2. H. Mayer	Germany
	3. E. Preis	Austria

XIX

BOXING

BOXING was, of course, a feature of the Ancient Greek Olympiad, but differed considerably from the boxing of today. Contests took place in the glare of the sun, there was no roped ring, and instead of padded gloves to reduce the damaging effects of a blow on both giver and receiver, the boxers wore *imantes*, leather thongs wound round the fists, and though not so deadly as the Roman *cestus*, these primitive gloves must have been almost weapons.

Holding was prohibited, as now, but it seems to have been no offence to hit an opponent below the belt, or to continue to punish him when he was on the ground. The blows seem to have been chiefly right and left swings, uppercuts, and chops from above.

The rules of present-day boxing are based on the " Queensberry Rules " drawn up by the eighth Marquis of that name in 1867. We do not think it necessary here, to go into all the rules of Olympic boxing, but it might do no harm to reprint the Amateur Boxing Association rule on the awarding of marks. We can safely say that there always have been and always will be cases of the spectators differing from the referee and judges over a " points " verdict. But though we would not say that the crowd is always wrong, it is obvious that not only are spectators generally less favourably placed than the judges to observe exactly what takes place in the ring, but that many of the uninitiated would not know how to award points for it even if they could observe it. Hence the bad reception often given to close decisions.

The paragraph in question reads :

" Marks shall be awarded as follows :—For ' attack '—direct clean hits with the knuckle part of the glove of either hand, on any part of the front or sides of the head, or body above the belt, and for ' defence '—guarding, slipping, ducking, counter-hitting, or getting away. Where competitors are otherwise equal, the majority of marks

shall be given to the one who does most of the leading off, or who displays the better style."

Boxing was not introduced into the modern games until 1908. Great Britain won at all five weights, one winner being the middle-weight J. W. H. T. Douglas, who later captained England at cricket.

But England's victories since that year have been few and far between. H. Mallin won the middle-weight title at Antwerp and retained it at Paris. In 1920, R. R. Rawson won the heavy-weight and in 1924 H. G. Mitchell the light heavy-weight.

At Berlin in 1936, two rings were used for the contests in order to speed up the programme. Although no British boxers won, three of them, J. W. Treadway (Feather-weight), T. J. Griffin (Light Heavy-weight), V. A. Stuart (Heavy-weight), reached the quarter-finals.

RESULTS

FLY-WEIGHT	1920	F. De Gennaro	U.S.A.
	1924	F. LaBarbara	U.S.A.
	1928	A. Kocsis	Hungary
	1932	1. S. Enekes	Hungary
		2. F. Cabanas	Mexico
		3. L. Salincas	U.S.A.
	1936	1. W. Kaiser	Germany
		2. G. Matta	Italy
		3. L. Laurie	U.S.A.
BANTAM-WEIGHT			
	1908	H. Thomas	G.B.
	1912	*No Event*	
	1920	L. Walker	S. Africa
	1924	W. Smith	S. Africa
	1928	V. Tamagnini	Italy
	1932	1. H. Gwynne	Canada
		2. H. Ziglarski	Germany
		3. J. Villanueva	Philippines
	1936	1. U. Sergo	Italy
		3. G. Wilson	U.S.A.
		3. F. Ortiz	Mexico
FEATHER-WEIGHT			
	1908	R. K. Gunn	G.B.
	1912	*No event*	
	1920	Fritsch	France
	1924	J. Fields	U.S.A.
	1928	L. van Klaveren	Holland
	1932	1. C. A. Robledo	Argentine
		2. J. Schleinkofer	Germany
		3. C. A. Carlsson	Sweden
	1936	1. O. Casanovas	Argentine
		2. C. Catterall	S. Africa
		3. J. Miner	Germany

LIGHT-WEIGHT

1908	F. Grace	G.B.
1912	*No event*	
1920	S. Mosberg	U.S.A.
1924	H. Nielsen	Denmark
1928	C. Orlandi	Italy
1932	1. L. Stevens	S. Africa
	2. T. J. Ahliquist	Sweden
	3. N. Bor	U.S.A.
1936	1. J. Harangi	Hungary
	2. N. Stepulov	Estonia
	3. E. Agren	Sweden

WELTER-WEIGHT

	No event before 1920	
1920	Schneider	Canada
1924	J. Delarge	Belgium
1928	E. Morgan	New Zealand
1932	1. E. Flynn	U.S.A.
	2. E. Campe	Germany
	3. B. V. Ahlberg	Finland
1936	1. S. Suvio	Finland
	2. M. Murach	Germany
	3. G. Petersen	Denmark

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

1908	J. W. H. T. Douglas	G.B.
1912	*No Event*	
1920	H. Mallin	G.B.
1924	H. Mallin	G.B.
1928	P. Toscani	Italy
1932	1. C. Barth	U.S.A.
	2. A. Azar	Argentine
	3. E. Pierce	S. Africa
1936	1. J. Despeaux	France
	2. H. Tiller	Norway
	3. R. V. Villarreal	Argentine

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT

	No event before 1920	
1920	E. Eagan	U.S.A.
1924	H. G. Mitchell	G.B.
1928	V. A. P. Avendano	Argentine
1932	1. D. E. Carstens	S. Africa
	2. G. Rossi	Italy
	3. P. Jorgensin	Denmark
1936	1. R. Michelot	France
	2. R. Vogt	Germany
	3. F. Risiglione	Argentine

HEAVY-WEIGHT

1908	A. L. Oldman	G.B.
1912	*No event*	
1920	R. R. Rawson	G.B.
1924	O. von Porat	Norway
1928	J. A. Rodriguez-Jurado	Argentine
1932	1. S. A. Lovell	Argentine
	2. L. Rovati	Italy
	3. F. Feary	U.S.A.
1936	1. H. Runge	Germany
	2. G. J. Lovell	Argentine
	3. E. Nilsen	Norway

XX

OTHER EVENTS

AMONG the Olympic events which attract less general attention, but are very popular with their own devotees, are the gymnastic competitions.

Italy has hitherto been the most successful nation, but in 1936 Germany won both the men's and women's team championship. The men's competition consists of published and voluntary exercises on the rings, parallel bars, horizontal bar, parallel horse, long horse and free exercises, and the women's competition published and voluntary exercises on the horizontal beam, parallel bars and vaulting horse performed individually, and two voluntary team exercises.

There are three equestrian competitions in the Olympic Games, the three-day test, the dressage test, and the Prix des Nations Jumping. The last, which was won in 1936 by K. Hasse (Germany) with 4 faults, will be held in the Wembley Stadium.

The three-day event is a very strenuous test. Teams are composed of three riders, and competition includes a dressage test, jumping, a steeplechase and other courses over roads and tracks. A standard time is allowed for each test.

Basket ball is a game of American origin played by teams of five players who throw, bounce, bat or dribble a ball slightly larger than a football. The goal is a net 18 inches in diameter fixed to a post 10 feet from the ground, and the period of play is forty minutes. Great Britain was unable to raise a team for the 1936 competition which was won by the United States, with Canada second and Mexico third. Twenty-two countries took part.

From time to time many other sports have been included in the Games for one or more occasions, but have not been retained. These include polo, archery, Rugby football, handball, lawn-tennis and tug-of-war. Some may well be revived in future games, but others have either lost their popularity or become unsuitable. It is quite likely that

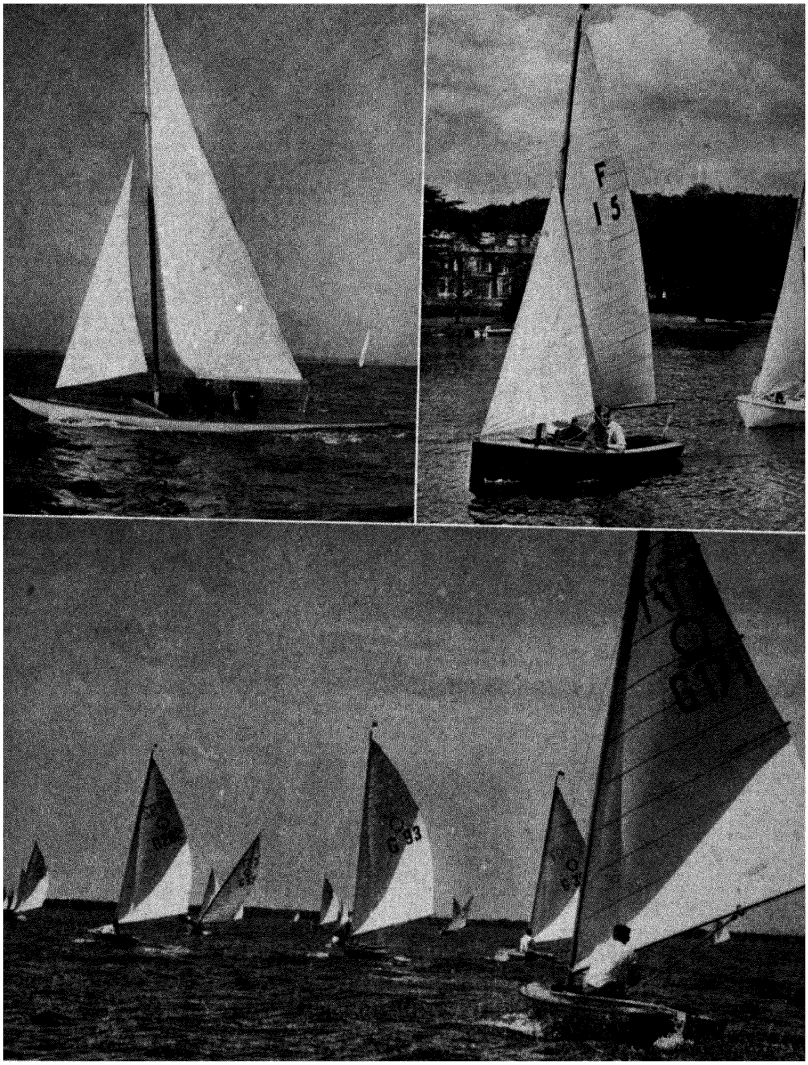


PLATE 23

Olympic Class Boats. *Above (left) :* Swallow Class. The boat shown is *Toocan Too*, the prototype for the class. *Above (right) :* The Fairey Class. The racing number of the second boat gives some idea of the speedy growth of this class. *Below :* Olympic Monotypes in the 1936 Games.

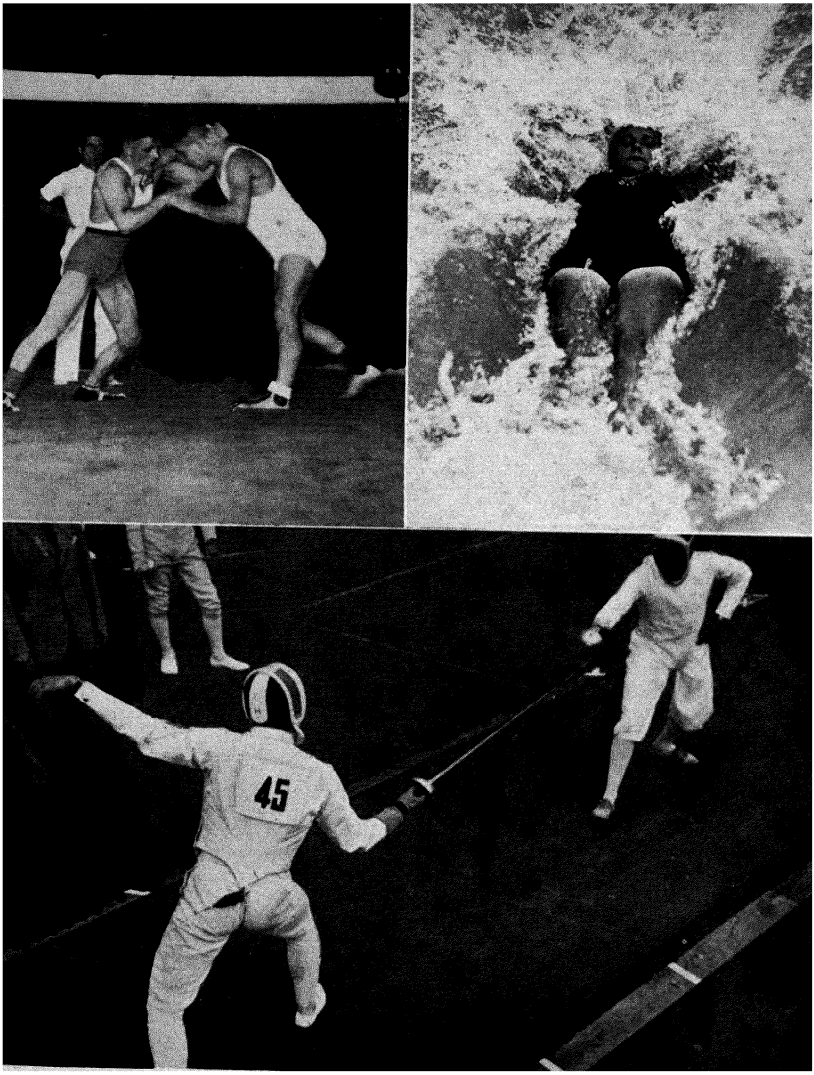


PLATE 24

Above (*left*) : The feather-weight wrestling contest in which N. Morell (Britain, *right*) defeated Boeck (Germany) at Berlin. *Above* (*right*) : Eleanor Holm Jarrett (U.S.A.) winner of the women's back-stroke in 1932. *Below* : G. Handrick (Germany, No. 45), winner of the Modern Pentathlon in 1936, here defeats Guth (Austria) at Fencing.

gliding may be introduced into the Games of 1952 at Helsinki.

Art and literary competitions have tended in the past to be a very minor sideshow of the Games. In 1948 a distinguished committee including Sir Alan Herbert, M.P., Sir William Reid Dick and Sir Arnold Bax is arranging competitions in architecture, painting, sculpture, painting and graphic art, literature (lyrics, dramatic works and epics), and music.

XXI

OLYMPIC STAMPS

IN most of the Olympiads from 1896 to 1936 the organizing country has made a commemorative issue of Olympic stamps. If you are a stamp-collector you may like to bring these stamps together into an Olympic collection.

When the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 the Greek Government marked the occasion by issuing in April a set of eight Olympic designs by Professor Gillieron covering twelve values from 1 Lepton to 10 Drachmas bearing the lettering ΟΛΥΜΠ ΑΓΩΝΕΣ (Olymp Agonēs). The designs included a discus thrower, boxers, the Acropolis, the Hermes of Praxiteles, and Victory. These stamps were surcharged and reissued under new values in 1900, the next Olympic year. France, who was holding the 1900 Games, made no special stamp issue, and although the United States brought out a " Commemorative Series " for the 1904 exhibition at St. Louis, there were no Olympic stamps among them.

But when the Games returned to Greece in 1906, that country, to whom as their originators the Games meant a great deal, brought out a second Olympic set of fourteen values up to 5 drachmas, depicting scenes from Greek mythology, an ancient Greek race, a discus thrower, etc.

Great Britain let the London Games of 1908 pass without any stamp issue, as did Sweden the Stockholm Games of 1912. But in 1920 to celebrate the Antwerp Games and to aid the war-wounded, Belgium issued a 5c. green (discus thrower), 10c. red (chariot race), and 15c. brown (runner). In 1921 these three designs appeared again, each surcharged with 20c.

For the 1924 Games, France brought out four Olympic stamps each with a different design by E. Becker. The 10c. green showed a crowned athlete giving the Olympic salute, the 25c. red, Notre Dame and Pont-Neuf, the 30c. red and black, Milo of Croton rending a tree trunk, and the 50c. blue a crowned athlete. Uruguay, winners of the Olympic

football championship, proudly celebrated the fact by a set of three stamps showing the " Winged Victory " of Samothrace.

The Dutch stamps, eight in number, issued in March 1928, designed by Fokko Mees and L. O. Wenckebath, showed well the all-round character of the modern Olympic Games, with pictures of a sculler, a footballer, a fencer, yachting, putting the weight, a runner, a horseman and a boxer. The values were from 1½ cents to 30 cents. Portugal also issued a 15c. stamp to commemorate the Amsterdam Games. The design was of a hurdler, and was carried out in black and red. In the same year Uruguay celebrated her second football victory with another set of stamps, with the design of the rising sun.

The United States issued three special stamps in 1932 ; a 2c. carmine, of a skier, in January 1932 for the third Olympic Games at Lake Placid, and a 3c. violet, and a 5c. blue, in June for the Summer Games. The designs showed a sprinter crouching for the start, and a discus thrower.

In November 1935, Germany issued three stamps designed by Max Eschle to celebrate the Winter Games at Garmisch. They showed skating, ski-jumping, and bob-sleighing, and the values were 6pf., 12pf. and 25pf. These were followed in May 1936 by eight more Summer Olympic Games stamps, from 3pf. to 4pf. These designs, also by Eschle, showed a gymnast, a footballer, a javelin thrower, a relay runner, rowing and steeple-chasing, and were inscribed " Olympische Spiele " 1936. A special issue of the Summer Olympic Games stamps in miniature sheets bearing the same watermark and perforations, was made in August 1936.

In 1944 Switzerland issued three Olympic International Committee Jubilee stamps, bearing the head of Hermes, and the Olympic circles, at values of 10c. 20c. and 30c.

Olympic stamps are not only a picturesque method of commemorating the Olympic Games. They also usefully bring in money to help finance the Games. In some cases the two values have been marked on each stamp. For example, the 40pf. German issue of 1936 was printed as 40–35pf., the additional figure going to the Games Fund.

Besides the above-mentioned stamps for the World Olympic Games

there are a number of sets for regional Olympiads, and in the case of Columbia and the Dominican Republic, National Olympiad sets in 1935 and 1937. For the Balkan Olympic Games, Bulgaria issued stamps in 1931, and Roumania in 1937, and for the Central American and Caribbean Games, sets were issued by Costa Rica (1925), Cuba (1930), Salvador (1935), and Panama (1938). The British Government will issue a set of four special stamps to celebrate the Games of 1948.

METRICAL CONVERSION TABLES

The following tables will give a fairly accurate guide of the value of metrical measurements in feet and inches, but if records are under discussion it would be as well to check any figure to several places of decimals (1 cm. = 0·39370113 in.), since even over so fixed a thing as a metrical equivalent there can, it seems, be more than one interpretation.

metres	*miles*	*yds.*	*ft.*	*in.*
100	—	109	1	1
110	—	120	0	11
200	—	218	2	2
400	—	437	1	5
800	—	874	2	9
1,000	—	1,093	1	11
1,500	—	1,640	1	5
2,000	1	427	0	10
3,000	1	1,520	2	9
4,000	2	854	1	8
5,000	3	188	0	9
10,000	6	376	1	2
50 000	31	122	—	—

HIGH JUMP

metres	*ft.*	*in.*	*metres*	*ft.*	*in.*
1·88	6	2	2·00	6	6¾
1·89	6	2½	2·01	6	7⅛
1·90	6	3	2·02	6	7½
1·91	6	3¼	2·03	6	7⅞
1·92	6	3½	2·04	6	8¼
1·93	6	4	2·05	6	8⅝
1·94	6	4¼	2·06	6	9⅛
1·95	6	4¾	2·07	6	9½
1·96	6	5¼	2·08	6	9⅞
1·97	6	5½	2·09	6	10¼
1·98	6	6	2·10	6	10⅝
1·99	6	6¼	2·11	7	0

POLE VAULT

metres	*ft.*	*in.*	*metres*	*ft.*	*in.*
3·66	12	0	4·35	14	3¼
3·70	12	1¾	4·40	14	5¼
3·75	12	3½	4·45	14	7¼
3·80	12	5½	4·50	14	9¼
3·85	12	7½	4·55	14	11
3·90	12	9½	4·60	15	1
3·95	12	11¼	4·65	15	3
4·00	13	1½	4·70	15	5
4·05	13	3½	4·75	15	7
4·10	13	5½	4·80	15	9
4·15	13	7½	4·85	15	11
4·20	13	9½	4·90	16	1
4·25	13	11¼	4·95	16	3
4·32	14	2	5·00	16	5

LONG JUMP

metres	*ft.*	*in.*	*metres*	*ft.*	*in.*
7·05	23	1¾	7·70	25	3¼
7·10	23	3¾	7·75	25	5
7·15	23	5¾	7·80	25	7
7·20	23	7¾	7·85	25	9
7·25	23	9¾	7·90	25	11
7·30	23	11½	7·95	26	1
7·35	24	1⅓	8·00	26	3
7·40	24	4¼	8·05	26	5
7·45	24	6¼	8·10	26	7
7·50	24	8	8·15	26	9
7.55	24	10	8·20	26	10¾
7·60	25	0	8·25	27	0¾
7·65	25	1¼	8·30	27	2¾

"WEIGHT", HOP, STEP AND JUMP

metres	*ft.*	*in.*	*metres*	*ft.*	*in.*
14·015	46	0	15·95	52	4
14·155	46	6	16·00	52	6
14·32	47	0	16·05	52	8
14·47	47	6	16·10	52	10
14·625	48	0	16·15	53	0
14·75	48	5	16·20	53	2
14·80	48	6½	16·25	53	3¾
14·85	48	8½	16·30	53	5¾
14·90	48	10½	16·35	53	7¾
14·94	49	0	16·40	53	9¾
14·99	49	2	16·45	53	11¾
15·00	49	2½	16·50	54	1½
15·05	49	4½	16·55	54	3½
15·10	49	6½	16·60	54	5½
15·15	49	8¾	16·65	54	7½
15·20	49	10½	16·70	54	9½
15·24	50	0	16·75	54	11½
15·30	50	2½	16·80	55	1½
15·35	50	4¾	16·85	55	3½
15·40	50	6¼	16·90	55	5½
15·45	50	8¼	16·95	55	7¼
15·50	50	10	17·00	55	9¼
15·55	51	0	17·05	55	11¼
15·60	51	2	17·10	56	1⅓
15·65	51	4	17·15	56	3¼
15·70	51	6	17·20	56	5
15·75	51	8	17·25	56	7
15·80	51	10	17·30	56	9
15·85	52	0	17·35	56	11
15·90	52	2	17·37	57	0

DISCUS, HAMMER, JAVELIN

metres	*ft.*	*in.*	*metres*	*ft.*	*in.*
45·75	150	1½	58·25	191	1½
46·00	150	11	58·50	191	11¼
46·25	151	9¼	58·75	192	9¼
46·50	152	6¾	59·00	193	7
46·75	153	5	59·25	194	5
47·00	154	2½	59·50	195	2¾
47·25	155	0¾	59·75	196	0½
47·50	155	10¼	60·00	196	10¼
47·75	156	8	60·25	197	8¼
48·00	157	5¾	60·50	198	6
48·25	158	4	60·75	199	3¾
48·50	159	1½	61·00	200	1½
48·75	159	11¾	61·25	200	11¾
49·00	160	9¼	61·50	201	9¼
49·25	161	7¼	61·75	202	7¼
49·50	162	5	62·00	203	5
49·75	163	2½	62·25	204	3
50·00	164	0½	62·50	205	0¾
50·25	164	10½	62·75	205	11
50·50	165	8¼	63·00	206	8½
50·75	166	6¼	63·25	207	6½
51·00	167	4	63·50	208	4¼
51·25	168	2	63·75	209	2¼
51·50	168	11¾	64·00	209	11¾
51·75	169	9½	64·25	210	9¾
52·00	170	7¼	64·50	211	7½
52·25	171	5¼	64·75	212	5¼
52·50	172	3	65·00	213	3
52·75	173	0¾	65·25	214	1¼
53·00	173	10½	65·50	214	10¾
53·25	174	8½	65·75	215	8¾
53·50	175	6¼	66·00	216	6½
53·75	176	4¼	66·25	217	4½
54·00	177	2	66·50	218	2¼
54·25	178	0	66·75	219	0½
54·50	178	9¾	67·00	219	10
54·75	179	8	67·25	220	8
55·00	180	5½	67·50	221	5¾
55.25	181	3½	67·75	222	3½
55·50	182	1¼	68·00	223	1¼
55·75	182	11	68·25	223	11¼
56·00	183	8¾	68·50	224	9
56·25	184	6¾	68·75	225	6¾
56·55	185	4½	69·00	226	4½
56·75	186	2¼	69·25	227	2½
57·00	187	0	69·50	228	0¼
57·25	187	10	69·75	228	10¼
57·50	188	7¾	70·00	229	8
57·75	189	5¾	70·10	230	0
58·00	190	3½	70·25	230	5¾

DISCUS, HAMMER, JAVELIN (*Continued*)

70·50	231	3½	73·00	239	6
70·75	232	1½	73·25	240	3¾
71·00	232	11¼	73·50	241	1½
71·25	233	9	73·75	241	11½
71·50	234	7	74·00	242	9¼
71·75	235	4¾	74·25	243	7¼
72·00	236	2½	74·50	244	5
72·25	237	0½	74·75	245	3
72·50	237	10¼	75·00	246	1¼
72·75	238	8			

SOME TECHNICAL TERMS

Anemometer or *wind gauge.*—Instrument for measuring the force of the wind. Consulted before records are accepted.

Back-straight.—The straight stretch of track on the far side from the start and finish.

Baton.—The short tube or stick passed from one runner to another in a relay race.

Beating.—In yachting. Tacking against the wind.

Bell, the.—Rung as runners start their last lap of the track.

Board, the.—The white board from which a long jumper takes off.

Boxed in.—A runner who, when running behind one competitor, allows a third to draw level with him so that he cannot get out is said to be " boxed in " or " shut in."

Butterfly.—In swimming. A form of breast stroke in which the arms are withdrawn from the water at the end of each stroke and brought forward through the air for the next thrust.

Clinch.—In boxing. Boxers are said to be "clinching" when they come to quarters too close for a full-arm blow.

Crawl.—In swimming. A high-speed stroke.

Decathlon.—An athletic competition consisting of ten events.

Dressage.—In Equestrian events. A competition for control and horsemanship.

Echelon or " staggered starts."—Starts so arranged that all competitors, though running round bends, run exactly the same distance.

Eastern cut-out.—Method of high-jumping. See p. 68.

Eighth final.—The stage in a competition three rounds before the final, when there are still sixteen competitors or teams remaining.

Épée.—In fencing. A light weapon for thrusting only.

Field event.—Throwing or jumping event, as apart from a track event.

Foil.—A thrusting weapon in fencing.

Heats.—In any racing event. Preliminary races, the winners of which meet in further heats to decide who shall run in the final.

Holes.—Dug in the track by short distance runners for starting.

Hitch-kick.—In long jumping. A leg and body movement made or continued in the air to add length to a jump.

Home straight.—The straight portion of the track immediately before the finish.

Jerk.—In weight-lifting. *See* " Two-hands clean and jerk."

Jump-off.—Continuation of a high jump or pole vault to decide a tie.

Lap.—A complete circuit of the track.

Lapping.—In a distance race, making circuits of the track, and more frequently, getting a whole lap ahead of an opponent.

Lanes.—Narrow paths, between lines, running round a track—a separate one for each runner.

Leg.—A stage of a relay race.

Lifting.—In walking. Having both feet off the ground at the same time, and thus being disqualified.

Limbering up.—Warming up the body by running and exercises before an event.

No jump.—Long jump in which the jumper's foot overlaps the take-off board.

No throw.—In all throwing events from a circle it is a foul throw if the competitor, after he has stepped into the circle and started to make the throw, touches with any part of his body the ground outside the circle, the top of the stop-board or the top of the circle. The competitor must not leave the circle until the implement has touched the ground, and then only from the rear half of the circle. In the Hammer-throw, the head of the hammer must not touch the ground during the preliminary swings.

Pentathlon.—A competition made up of five events.

Pursuit (cycling).—In pursuit racing, the rider (or team of riders) starts on one side of the track, and the opposing rider, or team, on the other side. Each tries to catch the other, the winner being the one covering the stipulated distance in the shortest time, or, as occasionally happens, the one catching the other. In individual pursuits, heats are made up of two riders, one on each side of the track. For the Olympic team pursuit, a team consists of four riders, one team on each side of the track. The four men take turns riding at the front (where the wind resistance is greatest), changing positions every lap, or even every half lap. The time of the team is taken as the third man crosses the finishing line.

Press.—In weight-lifting ; *see* " Two hands clean and press."

Quarter-final.—The stage of a competition two rounds before the final, when eight persons or teams remain.

Pulled out.—In walking, disqualified. In running, extended, put to the test by other competitors.

Pole, the.—Besides the pole of the pole-vault this can also mean the rail or rod on the inner edge of the track.

Records.—World's : made by any amateur athlete anywhere. Olympic : made in Olympic competition only. British : made in Britain by any athlete.

Repêchege.—In cycling, rowing, etc. An extra heat made up of previous losers, the winner of which passes on to the next round thus partly eliminating the " luck of the draw."

Slalom.—A canoe race in rough water.

Snatch.—In weight-lifting. *See* " Two hands snatch."

Standing Start (cycling).—The usual method of starting in the Olympic cycling events is with the cyclist in position on his machine, held up by a helper. When the starting gun is fired, the helper is entitled to push his man forward, but must not, himself, step over the starting line. The exception is in individual pursuit races, when the rider is simply held up at the start, and released at the gun, with no forward assistance at all.

Starting-blocks.—An apparatus fixed into the track by rods, allowing the runner to spring off by pressing against blocks above ground, instead of from holes in the track.

Sabre.—A cut-and-thrust weapon in fencing.

Spikes.—Running shoes. To be " spiked " is to get in the way of someone else's.

Tape.—(Now actually worsted)—the finishing line.

Take-off.—In jumping, the cinders or board from which the athlete springs.

Take-over.—In relay racing. The act of passing the baton from one runner to another.

Two hands clean and press.—In weight-lifting. The bar is lifted to the shoulders in one clean movement. The lifter then stands still for at least two seconds before pressing the bar slowly overhead. During this press there must be no movement of the head, trunk, or legs.

Two hands clean and jerk.—In weight-lifting. The bar is lifted to the shoulders in one clean movement. In his own time the lifter may then jerk the bar to arms' length overhead and can move the legs and trunk to any extent. He must recover immediately and remain erect and steady for ten seconds.

Two hands snatch.—In weight-lifting. The bar must be taken from the floor to arms' length overhead in one single movement. The lifter may move his feet or trunk to any extent but must recover immediately to the erect position and hold the bar still for two seconds.

Volte.—In fencing. A quick movement to escape a thrust.

Walk-over.—Correctly, this means passing on to the next stage of a competition without a contest, but it is sometimes used to describe a very easy win.

Western Roll.—Method of high-jumping. See p. 68.

OLYMPIC GAMES 1948

OLYMPIC GAMES 1948

FINALS

100 METRES (109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holder*—J. OWENS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 10·2 sec.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1936 ; H. Davis (U.S.A.), 1941.
Olympic Record : 10·3 sec.—E. Tolan (U.S.A., 1932 ; J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

200 METRES (218 yds. 2 ft. 2 in.). *Holder*—J. OWENS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 20·3 sec.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1935.
Olympic Record : 20·7 sec.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

400 METRES (437 yds. 1 ft. 4⅜ in.). *Holder*—A. F. WILLIAMS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 46 sec.—R. Harbig (Germany), 1939 ; G. Klemmer (U.S.A.) 1941.
Olympic Record : 46·2 sec.—W. Carr (U.S.A.), 1932.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

800 METRES (874 yds. 2 ft. 8¾ in.). *Holder*— J. Woodruff (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record: 1 min. 46·6 sec.—R. Harbig (Germany), 1939.
Olympic Record : 1 min. 49·8 sec.—T. Hampson (G.B.), 1932.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,500 METRES (1,640 yds. 1 ft. 4¾ in.). *Holder*—J. E. LOVELOCK (N.Z.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 3 min. 43 sec.—G. Haegg (Sweden), 1944.
Olympic Record : 3 min. 47·8 sec.—J. E. Lovelock (N.Z.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

5,000 METRES (3 m. 188 yds.). *Holder*—G. HOECKERT (Finland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 13 min. 58·2 sec.—G. Haegg (Sweden), 1942.
Olympic Record : 14 min. 22·2 sec.—G. Hoeckert (Finland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

10,000 METRES (6 m. 376 yds. 1 ft. 2½ in.). *Holder*—I. SALMINEN (Finland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 29 min. 35·4 sec.—V. Heino (Finland), 1944.
Olympic Record : 30 min. 11·4 sec.—J. Kusocinski (Poland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE (1 m. 1,520 yds. 2 ft. 8¾ in.). *Holder*—V. ISO-HOLLO (Finland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : Nil.
Olympic Record : 9 min. 3·8 sec.—V. Iso-Hollo (Finland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

MARATHON (26 m. 385 yds.). *Holder*—K. SON (Japan).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : Nil.
Olympic Record : 2 hrs. 29 min. 19·2 sec.—K. Son (Japan), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....hrs.....min.....sec.

110 METRES HURDLES (120 yds. 0 ft. 11 in.). *Holder*—F. G. TOWNS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 13·7 sec.—F. G. Towns (U.S.A.), 1936 ; F. Wolcott (U.S.A.), 1941.
Olympic Record : 14·1 sec.—F. G. Towns (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

400 METRES HURDLES (437 yds. 1 ft. 4⅜ in.). *Holder*—G. HARDIN (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 50·6 sec.—G. Hardin (U.S.A.), 1934.
Olympic Record : 52 sec.—G. Hardin (U.S.A.), 1932.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

400 METRES RELAY (4 × 109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holders*—U.S.A.

Amateur Records :—
World and Olympic Record : 39·8 sec.—U.S.A., 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,600 METRES RELAY (4 × 437 yds. 1 ft. 4⅜ in.). *Holders*—G.B.

Amateur Records :—
Olympic and World's Record : 3 min. 8·2 sec.—U.S.A., 1932.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

HIGH JUMP. *Holder*—C. JOHNSON (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 6 ft. 11 in.—L. Steers (U.S.A.), 1941.
Olympic Record : 6 ft. 8 in.—C. Johnson (U.S.A.) 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Height.....ft.....in.

LONG JUMP. *Holder*—J. OWENS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 26 ft. 8¼ in.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1935.
Olympic Record : 26 ft. 5¼ in.—J. Owens (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

HOP, STEP AND JUMP. *Holder*—N. TAJIMA (Japan).

Amateur Records :—
Olympic and World's Record : 52 ft. 5⅞ in.—N. Tajima (Japan), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

POLE VAULT. *Holder*—E. MEADOWS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 15 ft. 7¾ in. —C. Warmerdam (U.S.A.), 1942.
Olympic Record : 14 ft. 3¼ in.—E. Meadows (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Height.....ft.....in.

THROWING THE JAVELIN. *Holder*—G. STOECK (Germany).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 258 ft. 2½ in.—Y. Nikkanen (Finland), 1939.
Olympic Record : 238 ft. 7 in.—M. Jaervinen (Finland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

THROWING THE DISCUS. *Holder*—K. CARPENTER (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 180 ft. 2¾ in.—R. Fitch (U.S.A.), 1946.
Olympic Record : 165 ft. 7½ in. K. Carpenter (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT. *Holder*—H. WOELLKE (Germany).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 57 ft. 1 in.—J. Torrance (U.S.A.), 1934.
Olympic Record : 53 ft. 1¾ in.—H. Woelke (Germany), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

THROWING THE HAMMER (16 lb. from a 7 ft. circle). *Holder*—K. HEIN (Germany).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 193 ft. 6⅞ in.—E. Blask (Germany).
Olympic Record : 185 ft. 4 in.—K. Hein (Germany), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

DECATHLON

Best Performance

100 Metres	.....sec.
400 Metres	.....sec.
1,500 Metres	.....min.....sec.
110 Metres (Hurdles).....	.....sec.
High Jump	.....ft.....in.
Long Jump	.....ft.....in.
Pole Vault	.....ft.....in.
Putting the Weight	.....ft.....in.
Throwing the Javelin.....	.....ft.....in.
Throwing the Discus	.....ft.....in.

RESULT

1. ....pts.
2. ....pts.
3. ....pts.
4. ....pts.
5. ....pts.
6. ....pts.

50,000 METRES WALK (31 m. 122 yds.). *Holder*—H. H. WHITLOCK (G.B.).

Amateur Records :—

Olympic Record : 4 hrs. 30 min. 41 sec.—H. H. Whitlock (G.B.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....hrs.....min.....sec.

10,000 METRES WALK(6 m. 376 yds. 1 ft. 2¼ in.).

World's Record : 42 min. 39·6 sec.—V. Hardmo (Sweden), 1946.
Olympic Record : 46 min. 28·4 sec.—G. H. Goulding (Canada), 1912.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....hrs.....min.....sec.

100 METRES (109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.) (Women). *Holder*—H. H. STEPHENS (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—

Olympic and World's Record : 11·5 sec.—H. H. Stephens (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

80 METRES HURDLES (87 yds. 1 ft. 6 in.) (Women). *Holder*—T. VALLA (Italy).

Amateur Records :—

World's Record : 11·3 sec.—C. Testoni (Italy), 1939 ; F. E. Blankers-Koen (Holland), 1942.
Olympic Record : 11·6 sec.—T. Valla (Italy), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

HIGH JUMP (Women). *Holder*—J. CSAK (Hungary).

Amateur Records :—

World's Record : 5 ft. 7¼ in.—F. E. Blankers-Koen (Holland), 1943.
Olympic Record : 5 ft. 5¼ in.—J. Shiley (U.S.A.), 1932.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Height.....ft.....in.

THROWING THE DISCUS (Women). *Holder*—G. MAUERMAYER (Germany).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 158 ft. 6 in.—G. Mauermayer (Germany), 1936.
Olympic Record : 156 ft. 3½ in.—G. Mauermayer (Germany), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (Women). *Holder*—T. FLEISCHER (Germany).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 154 ft. 11⅛ in.—A. Steinheuer (Germany), 1942.
Olympic Record : 148 ft. 4⅜ in.—T. Fleischer (Germany), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (8 lb.) (Women). New Event.

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 47 ft. 2 in.—G. Mauermayer (Germany), 1934.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Distance.....ft.....in.

400 METRES RELAY (Women). *Holders*—U.S.A.

Amateur Records :—
World's and Olympic Record : 46·4 sec.—Germany, (in heat) 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

SWIMMING EVENTS

100 METRES FREE STYLE (109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holder*—F. CZIK (Hungary).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 56·4 sec.—P. Fick (U.S.A.), 1936.
Olympic Record : 55·8 sec.—Alex Jany (France), 1947.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

100 METRES BACK STROKE (109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holder*—A. KIEFER (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 1 min. 4·8 sec.—A. Kiefer (U.S.A.), 1936.
Olympic Record : 1 min. 5·9 sec.—A. Kiefer (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

200 METRES BREAST STROKE (218 yds. 2 ft. 2 in.). *Holder*—T. HAMURO (Japan).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 2 min. 35 sec.—J. Verdeur (U.S.A.), 1947.
Olympic Record : 2 min. 42·5 sec.—T. Hamuro (Japan), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

400 METRES FREE STYLE (437 yds. 1 ft. 4⅜ in.). *Holder*—J. MEDICA (U.S.A.).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 4 min. 35·2 sec.—Alex Jany (France), 1947.
Olympic Record : 4 min. 44·5 sec.—J. Medica (U.S.A.), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,500 METRES FREE STYLE (1,640 yds. 1 ft. 4¾ in.). *Holder*—N. TERADA (Japan).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 18 min. 58·8 sec.—T. Amano (Japan), 1938.
Olympic Record : 19 min. 12·4 sec.—K. Kitamura (Japan), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

800 METRES RELAY (4 × 218 yds. 2 ft. 2 in.). *Holders*—JAPAN.

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 8 min. 24·3 sec.—Yale University, 1936.
Olympic Record : 8 min. 51·5 sec.—Japan, 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

HIGH DIVING. *Holder*—M. WAYNE (U.S.A.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING. *Holder*—P. DEGENER (U.S.A.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

WATER POLO. *Holders*—HUNGARY.

Semi-Finals

..... *v.* .....
..... *v.* .....

Final

..... *v.* .....

SWIMMING (Women)

100 METRES FREE STYLE (109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holder*—H. W. MASTENBROEK (Holland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 1 min. 4·6 sec.—W. den Ouden (Holland), 1936.
Olympic Record : 1 min. 5·9 sec.—H. W. Mastenbroek (Holland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....sec.

100 METRES BACK STROKE (109 yds. 1ft. 1 in.). *Holder*—D. SENFF (Holland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 1 min. 13·5 sec.—Cor Kint (Holland), 1938.
Olympic Record : 1 min. 16·6 sec.—D. Senff (Holland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

200 METRES BREAST STROKE (218 yds. 2 ft. 2 in.). *Holder*—H. MAEHATRA (Japan).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 2 min. 49·7 sec.—M. Van Vliet (Holland), 1937.
Olympic Record : 3 min. 1·9 sec.—H. Maehata (Japan), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

400 METRES FREE STYLE (437 yds. 1 ft. 4⅛ in.). *Holder*—H. W. MASTENBROEK (Holland).

Amateur Records :—
World's Record : 5 min. 6·1 sec.—R. Hveger (Denmark), 1938.
Olympic Record : 5 min. 26·4 sec.—H. W. Mastenbroek (Holland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

HIGH DIVING. *Holder*—D. POYNTON-HILL (U.S.A.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING. *Holder*—M. GESTRING (U.S.A.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

400 METRES RELAY (4 × 109 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.). *Holders*—HOLLAND

Amateur Records :—
Olympic Record : 4 min. 36 sec.—Holland, 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

YACHTING

SIX METRE CLASS. *Holders*—G.B. (C. A. BROADMAN and C. S. LEAF—*Lalage*).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

STAR CLASS. *Holders*—U.S.A.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

NEW Y.R.A. ONE-DESIGN KEEL (SWALLOW) CLASS. New Event.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

DRAGON CLASS. New Event.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

THE NEW 12-FOOT ONE-DESIGN Y.R.A. DINGHY (FIREFLY) CLASS. New Event.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

ROWING

SINGLE SCULLS. *Holder*—G. SCHAEFER (Germany)

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

DOUBLE SCULLS. *Holders*—J. BERESFORD and L. F. SOUTHWOOD (G.B.).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

COXSWAINLESS PAIRS. *Holders*—W. EICHORN and H. STRAUSS (Germany).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

COXSWAINED PAIRS. *Holders*—G. GUSTMAN and H. ADAMSKI (Germany).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

COXSWAINLESS FOURS. *Holders*—GERMANY.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

COXSWAINED FOURS. *Holders*—GERMANY.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

EIGHTS. *Holders*—U.S.A.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

CYCLING

1,000 METRES SCRATCH (1,093 yds. 1 ft. 10¾ in.). *Holder*—T. MERKENS (Germany).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,000 METRES TIME TRIAL (1,093 yds. 1 ft. 10¾ in.). *Holder*—A. G. VAN VLIET (Holland).

Amateur Records:

World's Record: 1 m. 10 sec.—F. Battesini (Italy), 1938.
Olympic Record: 1 m. 12 sec.—A. G. Van Vliet (Holland), 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

2,000 METRES TANDEM (1 m. 427 yds. 0 ft. 9¾ in.). *Holder*—E. IHBE and C. LORENZ (Germany).

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

4,000 METRES PURSUIT (2 m. 854 yds. 1 ft. 7½ in.). *Holders*—FRANCE.

Amateur Records:—

World's Record: None established.
Olympic Record: 4 m. 45 sec.—France, 1936.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

ROAD RACE. *Holders*—FRANCE (Individual, R. CHARPENTIER).

Individuals

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

Teams

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. *Holders*—ITALY.

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....
..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

Match for 3rd Place

..... *bt.* .....

HOCKEY. *Holders*—INDIA.

Semi-Finals

..... *v.* .....
..... *v.* .....

Final

..... *v.* .....

Match for 3rd Place

..... *v.* .....

MODERN PENTATHLON. *Holder*—G. HANDRICK (Germany).

SWIMMING (300 METRES).

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

RIDING (5,000 METRES).

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

CROSS COUNTRY (4,000 METRES).

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

REVOLVER SHOOTING (20 SHOTS).

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

FENCING 1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

pts.

RESULT 1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

BOXING

FLY-WEIGHT (8 st.). *Holder*—W. KAISER (Germany).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....
..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

BANTAM-WEIGHT (8 st. 7 lb.). *Holder*—U. SERGO (Italy).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....
..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

FEATHER-WEIGHT (9 st. 1 lb.). *Holder*—O. CASANOVAS (Argentine).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....
..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

LIGHT-WEIGHT (9 st. 10 lb.). *Holder*—J. HARANGI (Hungary).

Semi-Final

..... *bt.* .....
..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

WELTER-WEIGHT (10 st. 7 lb.). *Holder*—S. SUVIO (Finland).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....

..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (11 st. 6 lb.). *Holder*—J. DESPEAUX (France).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....

..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT (12 st. 8 lb.). *Holder*—R. MICHELOT (France).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....

..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

HEAVY-WEIGHT (Any weight). *Holder*—H. RUNGE (Germany).

Semi-Finals

..... *bt.* .....

..... *bt.* .....

Final

..... *bt.* .....

WEIGHT-LIFTING

FEATHER-WEIGHT (Up to 9 st. 6¼ lb.). *Holder*—A. TERLAZZO (U.S.A.).

	Two Hands Clean and Press	Two Hands Snatch	Two Hands Clean and Jerk	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

LIGHT-WEIGHT (Up to 10st. 8¼ lb.). *Holder*—M. A. MESBAH (Egypt).

	Two Hands Clean and Press	Two Hands Snatch	Two Hands Clean and Jerk	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (Up to 11 st. 11½ lb.). *Holder*—K. E. TOUNI (Egypt).

	Two Hands Clean and Press	Two Hands Snatch	Two Hands Clean and Jerk	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT (Up to 12 st. 13¾ lb.). *Holder*—L. HOSTIN (France).

	Two Hands Clean and Press	Two Hands Snatch	Two Hands Clean and Jerk	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

HEAVY-WEIGHT (Over 12 st. 13¾ lb.). *Holder*—J. MANGER (Germany).

	Two Hands Clean and Press	Two Hands Snatch	Two Hands Clean and Jerk	Total
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

WRESTLING (CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN STYLE)

BANTAM-WEIGHT. *Holder*—O. ZOMBORI (Hungary).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

FEATHER-WEIGHT. *Holder*—K. PIHLAJAMAKI (Finland).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

LIGHT-WEIGHT. *Holder*—K. KARPATI (Hungary).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

WELTER-WEIGHT. *Holder*—F. W. Lewis (U.S.A.).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

MIDDLE-WEIGHT. *Holder*—E. Poilvé (France).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT. *Holder*—K. Fridell (Sweden).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

HEAVY-WEIGHT. *Holder*—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE

BANTAM-WEIGHT. *Holder*—M. Lorincz (Hungary).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

FEATHER-WEIGHT. *Holder*—Y. ERKAN (Turkey).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

LIGHT-WEIGHT. *Holder*—L. KOSKELA (Finland).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

WELTER-WEIGHT. *Holder*—R. SVEDBERG (Sweden).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

MIDDLE-WEIGHT. *Holder*—I. JOHANSSON (Sweden).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT. *Holder*—A. CADIER (Sweden).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

HEAVY-WEIGHT. *Holder*—K. PALUSALU (Estonia).

	Contests	Bad Marks
1.		
2.		
3.		

FENCING

FOIL (Teams). *Holders*—ITALY.

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

FOIL (Individual). *Holder*—G. GAUDINI (Italy).

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

FOIL (Ladies). *Holder*—L. SCHACHERER-ELEK

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

EPÉE (Teams). *Holders*—ITALY.

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

EPÉE (Individual). *Holder*—F. RICCARDI (Italy).

FINAL POOL	Wins	Drawn Matches	Losses
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

SABRE (Teams). *Holders*—HUNGARY.

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

SABRE (Individual). *Holder*—E. KABOS (Hungary).

FINAL POOL	Wins	Defeats
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

SHOOTING

AUTOMATIC PISTOL OR REVOLVER AT 25 METRES. *Holder*—C. M. VAN OYEN (Germany).

World's Record :

8 sec.	6 sec.	5 sec.	3 sec.	
18	6	6	24	W. Boninsegni (Italy), 1935.

Olympic Record :

8 sec.	6 sec.	4 sec.	3 sec.	2 sec.	
18	6	6	6	5	R. Morigo (Italy), 1932.

	8 sec.	6 sec.	5 sec.	4 sec.	3 sec.	2 sec.
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

TARGET PISTOL AT 50 METRES. *Holder*—T. ULLMAN (Sweden).

World's and Olympic Record : 559 pts.—T. Ullman (Sweden), 1936. (22 bulls, 36 First Ring, 1 Second Ring, 1 Third Ring.)

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

MINIATURE RIFLE AT 50 METRES. *Holder*—W. ROEGEBERG (Norway).

World's Record : (40 shots), 398 pts.—K. Durand (France), 1935.
Olympic Record : (30 shots), 300 pts.—W. Roegeberg (Norway), 1936

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

BASKET BALL *Holders:*—U.S.A.

Final

..... *bt.* .....

Match for 3rd Place

..... *bt.* .....

CANOEING.

10,000 METRES. ONE-SEATER KAYAK. K.1.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

10,000 METRES—TWO-SEATER KAYAK. K.2.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

10,000 METRES—TWO-SEATER CANADIAN. C.2.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,000 METRES—ONE-SEATER KAYAK. K.1.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,000 METRES—TWO-SEATER KAYAK. K.2.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,000 METRES—ONE-SEATER CANADIAN. C.1.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

1,000 METRES—TWO-SEATER CANADIAN. C.2.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

2,000 METRES (4 × 500 m.)—ONE-SEATER KAYAK. RELAY RACE.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

WOMEN'S EVENT. Time.....min.....sec.

500 METRES—ONE-SEATER KAYAK. K.1.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Time.....min.....sec.

GYMNASTICS (MEN)

TEAM COMPETITION. *Holders*—GERMANY.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

Agg. pts.....

GYMNASTIC TEAM COMPETITION (WOMEN). *Holders*—GERMANY.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

.....pts.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

DRESSAGE TEST.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

THREE DAYS' EVENT.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

PRIX DES NATIONS. JUMPING COMPETITION.

1. ..... 4. .....
2. ..... 5. .....
3. ..... 6. .....

THE MARATHON COURSE

Point	*Distances from Point 1*		
	Miles	*yds.*	*Km.*
1.—Start of Race	—	—	—
2.—Leave running track	—	729	·666
3.—Pillar Box at Wembley Station	—	1,536	1·404
4.—R. J. Bridge Road	1	994	2·518
5.—Crest of Paddocks	1	1,536	3·013
6.—Lamp Post 486	2	1,536	4·623
7.—Kingsbury Cross Roads	3	338	5·139
8.—Road Junction	4	261	6·676
9.—Canon's Park	5	76	8·116
10.—Stanmore R.J.	5	1,536	9·451
11.—R.J. Stanmore Road/Edgware Way	6	1,536	11·060
12.—Dean's Brook	7	1,536	12·670
13.—Cross Roads	8	522	13·352
14.—Mill Hill Golf Club	8	1,536	15·194
15.—Stirling Corner	9	1,506	15·861
16.—The Barn	10	1,316	17·296
17.—Red Lion, Boreham Wood	11	1,536	19·107
18.—Elstree War Memorial	12	556	19·820
19.—Old Haberdashers Sports Ground	12	1,536	20·717
20.—Brooks Farm	13	1,536	22·326
21.—Radlett Railway Bridge	14	1,536	23·935
22.—Little Kendals	15	1,536	25·544
23.—Meadowbrook Farm	16	1,536	27·154
24.—Elstree Cross Roads	17	1,436	28·671
25.—Bushy Tree 100 yds. over Avondale	18	1,536	30·372
26.—R.J. London Road/Edgware Way	19	876	31·378
27.—Stanmore R.J.	20	876	32·988
28.—Cannon's Park	21	576	34·231
29.—R.J.	22	391	35·763
30.—Kingsbury Cross Road	23	314	37·302
31.—Lamp Post 486	23	876	37·816
32.—Crest of Paddocks	24	876	39·425
33.—R.J. Bridge Road	24	1,418	39·921
34.—Pillar Box Wembley Station	25	876	41·034
35.—Enter running track	25	1,683	41·772
36.—Finish	26	385	42·194

THE ROAD WALK COURSE

Point	*Distances from Point 1*		
	Miles	*yds.*	*Km.*
1.—Start	—	—	—
2.—Leave running track	—	786	·719
3.—Pillar Box at Wembley Station	—	1,593	1·457
4.—R.J. Bridge Road	1	1,051	2·570
5.—Crest of Paddocks	1	1,593	3·066
6.—Lamp Post 486	2	1,593	4·675
7.—Kingsbury Cross Roads	3	395	5·189
8.—Road Junction	4	318	6·728
9.—Canon's Park	5	133	8·168
10.—Stanmore R.J.	5	1,593	9·503
11.—R.J. Stanmore Road/Edgware Way	6	1,593	11·112
12.—Dean's Brook	7	1,593	12·722
13.—Cross Roads	8	579	13·404
14.—Mill Hill Golf Club	8	1,593	14·331
15.—Stirling Corner	9	1,563	15·913
16.—The Barn	10	1,373	17·349
17.—Red Lion, Boreham Wood	11	1,593	19·159
18.—Elstree Memorial	12	613	19·872
19.—Old Haberdashers Sports Ground	12	1,593	20·768
20.—Brooks Farm	13	1,593	22·378
21.—Radlett Railway Bridge	14	1,593	23·987
22.—R.J. Letchmore Heath	16	393	26·108
23.—Letchmore Heath	17	413	27·736
24.—Letchmore West	17	573	27·882
25.—"Volunteer"	18	43	29·007
26.—R.J. Main Aldenham Road	18	233	29·181
27.—R.J. 137978	18	1,411	30·258
28.—Berry Grove Lane	18	1,645	30·472
29.—R.J. A500	19	723	31·238
30.—R.J. A500/B462	19	1,557	32·000
31.—"Spider's Web"	20	955	33·059
32.—R.J. A409	21	1,253	34·941
33.—Elstree Aerodrome Sign	22	253	35·636
34.—Roundabout	23	333	37·319
35.—R.J. Edgware Way/Stanmore Road	24	613	39·184
36.—Stanmore R.J.	25	613	40·793
37.—Canon's Park	26	313	42·128
38.—R.J.	27	128	43·568
39.—Kingsbury Cross Roads	28	51	45·107
40.—Lamp Post 486	28	613	45·621
41.—Crest of Paddocks	29	613	47·230
42.—R.J. Bridge Road	29	1,155	47·726
43.—Pillar Box Wembley Station	30	613	48·840
44.—Enter running track	30	1,420	49·578
45.—Finish	31	122	50·000