



The cross-country riding competition through woods and meadow in Döberitz.

Equestrian Sports

If any further climax was possible toward the end of the tremendous, unforgettable experience of the Olympic Games, this was provided by the equestrian competitions, which cast their spell over the Olympic visitors during the last five days of the Games. Is it possible that the excitement was greater at the chariot races of the ancient Greeks in the Olympic arena than it was on August 16th in the gigantic Stadium in Berlin, when the best riders and jumping horses of 19 nations competed against one another? We do not believe it could have been.

The inclusion of riding events in the Olympic Programme is due to the tireless efforts of the Swedish Count, Clarence v. Rosen. As a member of the International Olympic Committee, he prepared the ground for the riding contests even before the 1908 Games in London. At the last moment, however, the organizers of these Games did not support his plans. In 1912, in Stockholm, Rosen brought about the glorious rebirth of Olympic riding. Since that time, the riding contests have become steadily more important in the Olympic programme.



The jumping competition on the final day of the Olympic Games. First Lieutenant Hasse on "Tora".

The riding contests in Berlin were without doubt the most tremendous equestrian event which has taken place since horsemanship has been practised as a sport. For decades to come they will be of value to the riders of the entire world. The horsemen of 21 nations competed for victory and glory. It is true that at the last moment some entries were cancelled, and some portions of the total picture, which would have made it even more impressive, were thus lacking. The Spanish officers, who had already arrived, were forced to return to their country because of the political disorder. Fourteen days before the competitions were scheduled to begin, word was received that Canada would not participate because it had not been possible to assemble the necessary number of high quality horses. Ireland's so often victorious riders and horses were also unable to compete. Everyone had been anxious to see her internationally famous riders and horses at Berlin. The absence of the riders from the South American countries, particularly those from Chile and the Argentine Republic was also regretted by all. The latter countries had sent riders to the former Games at Stockholm and Amsterdam. Every expectation cannot be fulfilled. But even though

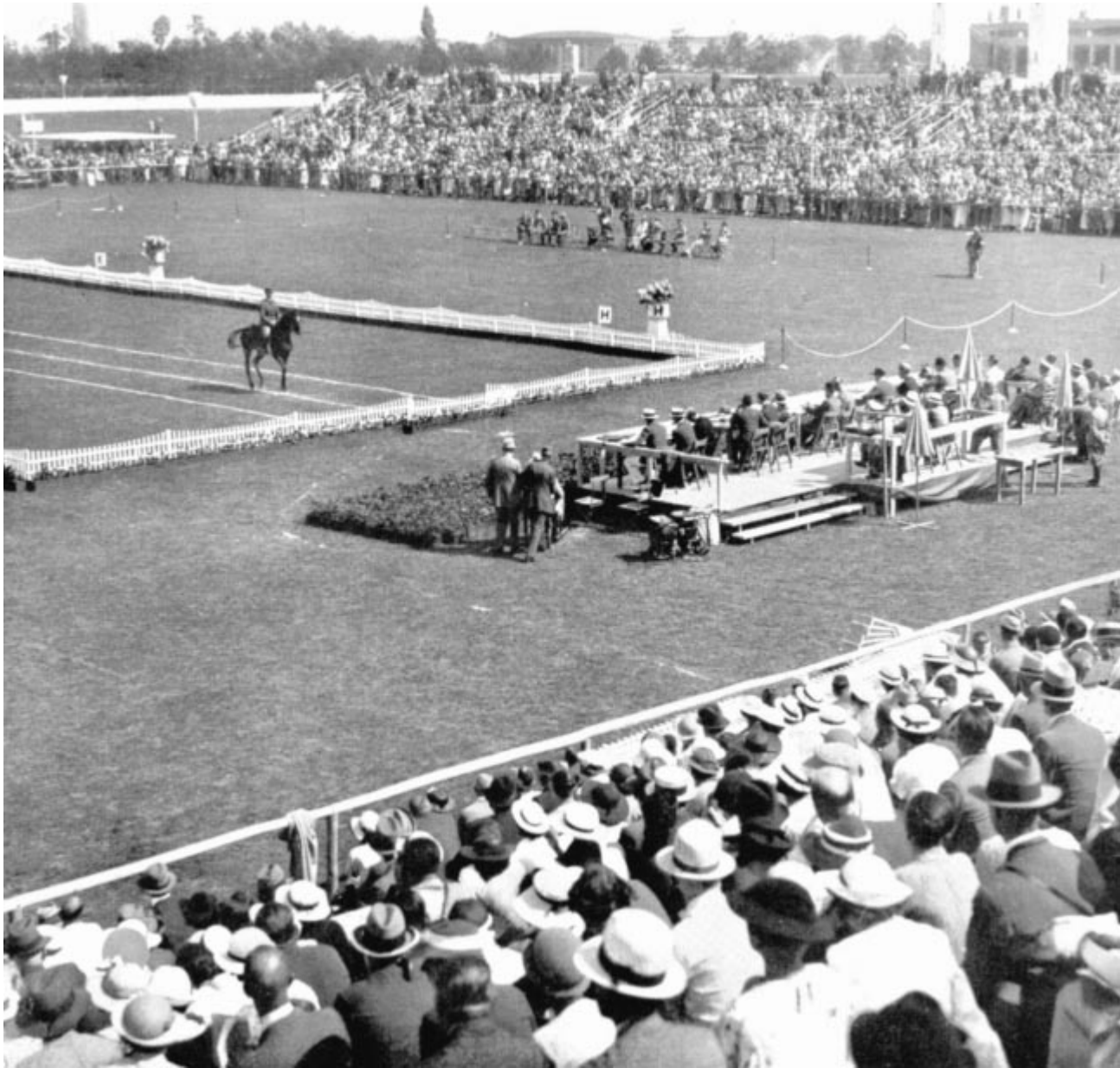
the riders of some countries were absent, the participation in the riding events of the XIth Olympic Games set a new record.

The love of horses is a sentiment shared by everyone. The great majority of the hundreds of thousands who watched the riding contests in Berlin were far from being experts on the subject of horsemanship. There were countless spectators who had no contact with horses, but who nevertheless felt a warm affection for the noblest of all animals and an enthusiasm for the chivalrous competition. The riding contests are the only Olympic sport in which two living creatures, rider and horse, appear in a most complete union of endeavour. The spectators divine the great amount of work which is necessary to bring rider and horse to the highest standard of perfection. Since riding first began, there have never been such intensive preparations, extending over a period of several years, as were made for the Olympic riding contests of 1936. All countries made the most conscientious and arduous efforts to send only the very best riders and horses to Berlin. It was assuredly the realization that the competing riders and horses were the very finest the world could offer which inspired the tremendous enthusiasm of the spectators and their thundering storms of applause.

The opinion has been expressed a thousand times by foreign visitors as well as by Germans that the German horsemen excelled themselves at the Olympic Games. The German riders and horses exhibited a perfection which filled all Germany with pride and joy. However, the exaltation of victory did not cause any of the spectators to forget how great the efforts and achievements of the foreign riders had also been. The riders of all the nations strove for victory with a truly heroic devotion. This was evident above all in the three-day-event. It is part of the character of riding contests that there is in them a great element of chance. An unfortunate accident, a second's mistake, may spoil the results of years of preparation. This we were forced to witness time and again during the competition and it increased our respect for the efforts made by the riders and horses. The record made by the Germans in the riding contests is unique. Expert judges in many countries have expressed the opinion that it will never be equalled. Since the modern Olympic Games began, no one country has ever before received all 6 gold medals in a sport in which 6 gold medals were given. The German victory was due to the great natural ability of the riders and horses, and to the carefully planned training which increased the ability of each individual rider and horse. The preparations had been made on such a broad basis that there were two or even three substitutes for each man in every one of the German teams, these consisting of three men for each of the three events.

The importance of the German victory is not lessened by the fact that Germany had the great advantage of competing in her own country, where the competitors were well acquainted with all the conditions, and where the riders were further aided by the moral support of the general public. The influence of the conditions of the home country is particularly important in the case of riders and horses. In the combined test, especially, the foreign riders competed on a terrain and over obstacles of which they had had no previous experience and with which they had had no opportunity to become familiar. This is naturally an extremely great handicap for the riders and horses who have come from a great distance. Also, over the Olympic contests of riders and horses stands a star which distributes its rays erratically: the sun of fortune, which may either shine brightly on a competitor or leave him in darkness.

Twenty-one nations sent riders to the Olympic Games: Austria, Sweden, France, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Norway, the United States of America, Finland, Great Britain, Japan, Poland, Bulgaria, Turkey, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Rumania and Germany. Three riders made up a team. The following countries participated in the Olympic dressage test: France,



The fine exhibitions of horsemanship during the dressage tests aroused the enthusiasm of the thousands of spectators daily. Captain Jousseaume (France) is riding "Favorite" in the rectangle.

Sweden, Austria, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America. This was a total of nine countries with three riders each. In addition to this, Denmark and Switzerland were each represented by one rider. The following countries entered three-man teams in the Olympic combined test (internationally also called the "Military", and in America the "Three-Day-Event"): Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, France, America, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Germany. Rumania, Austria and Turkey were each represented by two riders, Finland and Norway by only one rider each. Thus a total of 19 countries participated in the combined test. Only full three-man teams were allowed to compete in the "Prix des Nations" jumping competition. The following 18 countries entered this event: Holland, Portugal, the United States of America, Switzerland, Japan, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Hungary and Germany. Because of the different character of the various contests, several competition sites were necessary. The jumping competitions of the three-day-event and the "Prix des Nations" (jumping competition) took place in the Olympic Stadium. The main dressage test, and the dressage test which was a part

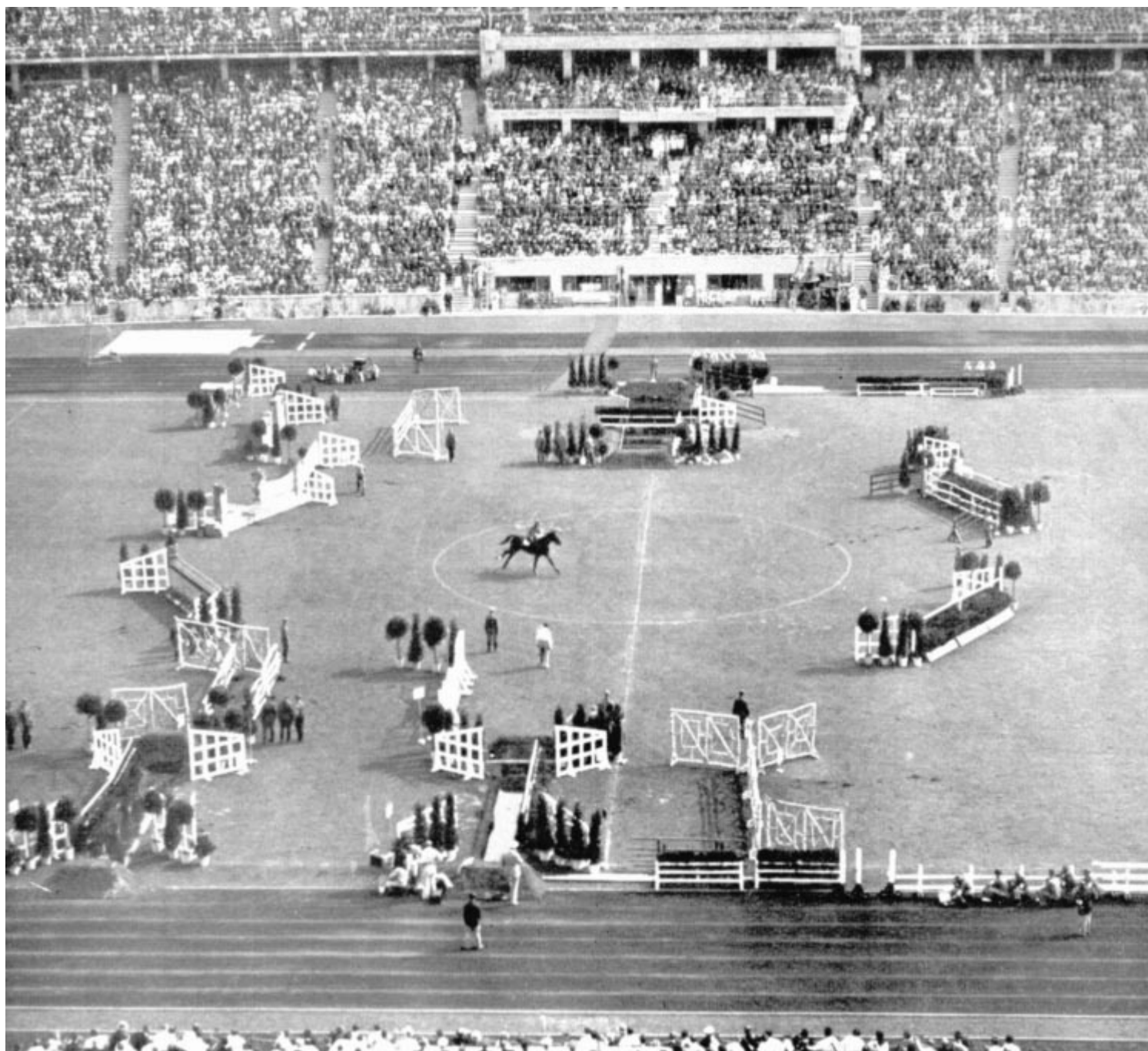
of the three-day-event, were held on the May Field. The cross-country, endurance and speed tests of the three-day-event were held in Döberitz.

All the foreign journalists who reported to their countries on the Olympic Games and endeavoured to understand and interpret the spirit of these contests have written with amazement of the vast crowds that witnessed the riding events. It is readily comprehensible that the Stadium was packed to capacity on the day of the "Prix des Nations", which was also the last day of the Games, when the official closing ceremony took place. But all the journalists were frankly amazed that day after day, from 8 o'clock in the morning on, 20,000 and more spectators should follow with interest and enthusiasm the movements of the individual competitors in the dressage tests, who were required to ride one at a time. Even in Döberitz the crowd was very great, although this town is 25 miles from the centre of Berlin and does not have convenient transportation facilities to Berlin for large numbers of people. The number of spectators who lined the cross-country stretch of the three-day-event from early morning was estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. The greatest concentration was required here on the part of riders. It was difficult to make sure that neither riders nor horses should be disturbed. This difficulty was solved by permitting the spectators to stand on only one side of the stretch. Along the entire 5 miles of the stretch ran a rope barrier, which had been erected by an pioneer platoon of the Cavalry. The public was required to remain behind this barrier. The spectators were able to move freely along the barrier and could clearly follow the taking of the individual obstacles. Large crowds often gathered at the most difficult obstacles and watched the riders with the greatest interest.

A few words must be devoted to the origin of the horses. This short digression into the field of horse breeding permits us to learn in which countries the horses competing in the Olympic Games were bred. Among the riders of all the competing countries, only the German, Polish and Hungarian riders were mounted on horses bred in their own countries. The English riders had for the most part Irish horses. Even such important horse countries as France and the United States had one or more foreign horses in their groups. France had the Italian "Adriano," and America the French "Olympic." The following list shows the number of horses at the Olympic Games from each of the horse-breeding countries:

England-Ireland	26	Austria	4
Germany	24	Italy	6
France	22	Japan	2
Hungary	11	Yugoslavia	2
U.S.A.	8	Bulgaria	2
Czechoslovakia	5	Australia	2
Sweden	6	Turkey	1
Poland	7	Finland	1
Rumania	4		
		Total	133

In this list it is necessary to consider England and Ireland as one unit for horse-breeding purposes, since it is unfortunately impossible to prove exactly which horses were bred in Ireland and which in England. It will be approximately accurate to assume that two-thirds of the horses were of Irish origin and one-third of English origin. It is worthy of mention that, of all the countries, Germany provided the most horses for the Olympic equestrian competitions, and her horses were by far the most successful. Aside from the 9 horses which won 6 gold medals in the individual tests and team tests, Germany provided the thoroughbred "Nero", whose rider won third place (bronze medal) in the main dressage test, and also the Hanoverian "Jason", the third horse (bronze medal) in the three-day-event.



The obstacles of the difficult course laid out for the "Prix des Nations" jumping competition in the Stadium.

"Nero" was ridden by the Austrian horseman, Major Podhajsky, and "Jason" by the Danish officer, Captain Lunding. In not less than 7 national teams, aside from the German team, there were one or more German horses. This was true in the case of the teams from Austria, Holland, Belgium ("Ramona"), Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

German horse-breeding was represented in practically equal numbers in all of the three Olympic equestrian competitions. The German horse is a versatile animal which can be used for the three-day event, dressage tests or jumping competitions thanks to its temperament, calmness, patience and ability. The French horses are nobler, more dashing in appearance and capable of unusual achievements, especially in the competitions demanding speed, but on the other hand are often inclined to be impetuous. The English horse is usually stronger, more tractable in the mechanical exercises and possesses admirable qualities for galloping, jumping and running over broken ground.

Number of competitors who were entered for and who competed in the various events of the Equestrian Competition and total numbers of the countries

Entered: 21 nations with 131 participants. Competed: 21 nations with 128 participants

Country	Dressage Test				Three-Day-Event				"Prix des Nations"				Total Numbers of Each Country ¹⁾	
	Individuals		Teams		Individuals		Teams		Individuals		Teams		ent.	comp.
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.				
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	—	3	3	3	3	9	8
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Czechoslovakia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Denmark	2	1	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	4
Finland	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
France	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Holland	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Hungary	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Italy	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Japan	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Norway	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	3	6	6
Poland	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rumania	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	3	3	3	3	5	5
Sweden	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Switzerland	1	1	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Turkey	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	3	3	3	3	5	5
U.S.A.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8
Germany	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Total:														
Competitors	30	29	27	27	54	50	51	42	54	54	54	54	131	128
Countries ..	11	11	9	9	19	19	17	14	18	18	18	18	21	21

¹⁾ These total figures were not obtained by addition of the number of competitors in each event. Several riders were entered for and competed in more than one event.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: In the individual competitions: 3 per nation. In the team competitions: One team of three riders per nation

TIME-TABLE AND SCENES OF COMPETITION

- August 12th: Morning and afternoon: Dressage Test, May Field (Reich Sport Field).
- August 13th: Morning: Continuation of Dressage Test, May Field (Reich Sport Field).
- August 13th: Afternoon: Three-Day-Event—Dressage Test, May Field.
- August 14th: Morning and afternoon: Three-Day-Event—Dressage Test, May Field.
- August 15th: Morning: Three-Day-Event—Cross-Country to the south of Döberitz and the Olympic Village as well as on the steeplechase course at Ferbitz.
- August 16th: Morning: Three-Day-Event—Jumping in the Olympic Stadium.—Afternoon: Jumping for the "Prix des Nations" in the Olympic Stadium.

The results of the team competitions were based on the achievements of the competitors in the individual contests, a team being considered as such whenever there were three competitors of a nation at the starting point.



Experts.

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Equestre Internationale

President: Maj.-Gen. Baron v. Holzing-Berstett
(Germany)
Secretary-General: G. Hector (France)

Oberste Behörde für die Prüfungen der Warm- und Kaltblutpferde (German National Organization)

Chairman: Reich Sport Leader v. Tschammer und Osten
Vice-Chairman: Lieut.-Gen. a. D. Brandt
Secretary-General: R. Wolff

Judges:

See table of competitions

Supreme Jury

General Baron v. Holzing-Berstett (Germany)
Count Clarence v. Rosen (Sweden)
Colonel Bauer (Switzerland)
Commandant Hector (France)
de Barneville (U.S.A.)

Technical Committee

Deutsches Olympiade-Komitee für Reiterei
Working Committee:
Lieut.-Gen. v. Pogrell
Lieut.-Gen. Krüger
Secretary-General: Chief Equerry G. Rau
Richard Wolff

RULES

The rules governing the Olympic Equestrian Competitions were those contained in the "Règlement Général" of the "Fédération Equestre Internationale.

All details of the Olympic programme were made known in a pamphlet issued in French before the Olympic Games by the organizing country under the supervision of the FEI.

The following prescriptions were made as to the weights:

Dressage tests . . . open weight.

Endurance, speed and cross-country test as well as the "Prix des Nations" . . . 75 kilog. including the weight of the saddle and weight-cloth, if necessary. Loss of weight during the competitions involved disqualification.

The dress required was:

For Officers: Fatigue uniform.

For Civilians: Hunting attire or dark jacket with white breeches, top hat or hunting cap.

The riders were not allowed to carry any whip in the dressage tests.

Clicking of the tongue was also prohibited.

The rules for the equipment were as follows:

English saddle, bridle with snaffle curb and curb-chain, padding if needed, in the dressage tests. Martingales, auxiliary reins, bandages, boots and blinkers of any kind were prohibited. For the cross-country and jumping tests there was no prescription as to the equipment of the horses, only the use of blinkers being forbidden.



The Main Dressage Test

This is a compulsory exercise or demonstration in which the requirements increase in difficulty by progressively larger increments. It demands a mastery of the most difficult points of the art of riding. The gymnastic training of the horse must be perfect. The horse's body must be entirely free from all stiffness. The joints and muscles must function smoothly and easily, with entire freedom from tension. Any trace of stiffness in the horse can be clearly recognized in the execution of the various movements. The horse must be able to walk with his neck relaxed, his lower jaw moving slightly as he moves, his backbone and his back muscles working elastically, and above all, with the large joints of his hind quarters completely free from tension. The difficulties of the task are increased through the many changes in tempo. It is required that at every pace the horse should make an effortless and immediate response to the slightest indication of his rider that a change of speed is required. The horse must be able to demonstrate gracefully the "passage" which is the utmost extended trot, and must be able to reduce his pace from the "passage" to the "piaffer", that is, marking time on one spot. In the "passage" he must show the greatest degree of suppleness, of elasticity and of rhythm. The directions given by the rider must not be seen, the rules of the art requiring that these directions should be invisible.

Wonderfully trained horses and riders were seen at the Olympic Games. In the classical beauty of their seat and carriage, they resembled the worlds best bronze statues of horsemen. Each rider

Left: The Olympic victor, First Lieutenant Heinz Pollay (Germany), on "Kronos".

Right: The winner of second place, Major Gerhard (Germany), on "Absinth".



was allowed 17 minutes to perform the entire test. If he exceeded this time, he was penalized by loss of points. The judges had to evaluate a total of 40 movements. The five judges were named by the International Equestrian Federation (FEI). They were Lt.-Colonel Freiherr v. Henikstein (Austria), Colonel Baron C. v. Cederstroem (Sweden), Colonel Quarles van Ufford (Holland), General Decarpentry (France), General v. Poseck (Germany). The mean of the number of points assigned by these five judges determined the winner. The same number of points was not given for each of the 40 different movements. The movements were given varying coefficients according to their difficulty. Germany won the gold medal with Lieutenant Pollay, riding "Kronos", and the silver medal with Major Gerhard, riding "Absinth". Germany also won the gold medal in the team competition with "Kronos", "Absinth" and "Gimpel" (Captain v. Oppeln-Bronikowski).

The observation and study of the different riders and horses provided a great deal of material on which conclusions could be based concerning the status and character of the art of riding in the individual countries. It was a demonstration of classic riding such as the world had never before seen. One was fascinated and inspired by the beauty of many of the performances, their freedom, lightness, elasticity, power and artistically controlled energy. Not only the great achievement of the Germans, but also the performances of the foreign riders were unforgettable, especially those of the French, Swedish and Austrian riders. The French riders and their horses were conspicuous



Left: Fourth place went to First Lieutenant von Adlercreutz (Sweden) on the elegant and graceful mount, "Teresina".

Right: The winner of third place, Major Podhajsky (Austria), on the thoroughbred, "Nero".

through the grace, great buoyancy and true artistic merit of their riding. Every step of their horses expressed the greatest artistry. They embodied perfectly the great tradition of French horsemanship. Through the award of the silver medal, their high merit was acknowledged before the whole world. Three splendid riders and three magnificent horses won the bronze medal for Sweden. They successfully maintained the long established reputation of the Swedish people for good horsemanship. In the individual test, after "Kronos" and "Absinth", the Austrian horseman, Major Podhajsky, was third on the thoroughbred, "Nero". The appearance of this rider made him the object of everyone's attention. The splendid "Teresina", who has been victorious for a number of years in a great many international competitions, was fourth, carrying Capt. Adlercreutz, who has ridden her for many years. "Teresina" is almost unexcelled in the grace and elegance of her movements and the accuracy with which she performs all figures. After her came the French mare, "Favorite", a fiery horse, ridden by Capt. Jousseume. Through the consummate skill of her rider, she had learned to execute the most difficult figures almost faultlessly. In the sixth place, under Lieutenant de Balorre, was the French "Debaucheur", a magnificent horse. The thoroughbred, "His Ex", ridden by the Danish officer, Captain Jensen, took seventh place. In the whole world one could not find seven horses equal to these and their riders are the elite of those amateur dressage riders of the world who take part in public competitions.

There were, of course, many others who made an unforgettable impression. We mention the name



of the Austrian veteran, General v. Pongracz, on "Georgine". This gentleman, who is over 70 years of age, is not mentioned merely on account of his splendid efforts to preserve the finest traditions of riding. There was also the highly skilled Dutch rider, Captain Versteegh, on "Ad Astra", as well as the Hungarian horseman, General G. v. Pados on "Ficsur". The three American officers were newcomers at European riding contests. They have assumed the praiseworthy task of introducing higher dressage in America and have begun their work with great industry and intelligence. It was natural, however, that as representatives of a country that has only made the first beginnings in this art, they could not give a perfect enough performance to be victorious in an Olympic dressage test, in competition with the guardians of a tradition which is hundreds of years old. With more experience, they will learn to understand clearly the nature of collected riding, which is indispensable in artistic dressage performances.

In two days and two nights, large stands constructed of steel piping were built on the May Field, the site of the dressage test. They surrounded the riding rectangle, which was bordered with flowers. On each of the two days of the dressage competition, 20,000 people surrounded the field. All of the tickets for the equestrian events were sold out several months before the beginning of the Games, and equestrian experts from every country were present for these peerless displays of horsemanship. Details concerning the evaluation of the competitors' performance by the five judges, as well as the points awarded, can be found in the list of official results on page 890.

Dressage Test—Individuals

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Heinz Pollay (Germany)

Second: Friedrich Gerhard (Germany)

Third: Alois Podhajsky (Austria)

Stockholm, 1912: C. Bonde (Sweden)

Paris, 1924: E. v. Linder (Sweden)

Antwerp, 1920: J. Lundblad (Sweden)

Amsterdam, 1928: Baron C. v. Langen (Germany)

Los Angeles, 1932: F. Lesage (France)

Entries and participation. Entered: 11 nations with 30 participants. Competed: 11 nations with 29 participants

MOVEMENTS AND SCORING

The movements had to be executed within 17 minutes in an arena of 20 X 60 metres. In addition to further faults, any over-time was penalized by half a point for each second begun. The movements were:

<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Enter at the gallop. Halt at the centre-points. Immobility of horse. Salute.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>Move on at the collected trot. Track to the right. From M to K ... Change hands at the ordinary trot (posting). From K to F ... Reins in one hand. From F to H ... Change hands at the extended trot (posting), reins in two hands. From H to C ... Ordinary trot (posting). Coefficient: 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>At C Take ordinary gallop. At M Change hands, change of leg at centre-point. From K to F ... Collected gallop. From F to H ... Change hands, ordinary gallop, reins in one hand, change of leg at centre. At H Reins in two hands. At C Collected gallop. Coefficient: 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>At B Turn to the right. At the centre Turn to the right facing the Jury. At G Halt, immobility of horse for 8 seconds. Coefficient: 10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <p>Move on at the collected trot, at C track to the right.</p> <p>After having passed M Half-turn on the haunches at the walk. Collected trot.</p> <p>After having passed H Half-turn on the haunches at the walk. Collected trot. Coefficient: 10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VI</p> <p>M to X to F ... Counter-change of hands on two tracks. At A Turn on middle-line. Coefficient: 10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VII</p> <p>Bending on two tracks seven times unto a distance of 2 metres each side of middle-line, terminating the movement in such a manner as to take track to the left at C (fig. II). Coefficient: 30.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VIII</p> <p>At E Turn to the left.</p>	<p>At X Halt. Back 3 paces, advance 6 paces, back 6 paces. Move on at the collected trot. (All of these movements must be executed without perceptible halt in the transitions). Coefficient: 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IX</p> <p>At B Track to the right. From F to K ... The Passage. From K to M ... Change hands at the utmost extended trot (sitting). Coefficient: 5. From M to C ... The Passage. Coefficient: 5. At C The Piaffe (10 to 20 paces). Coefficient: 10. From C to H ... The Passage. Coefficient: 5. From H to F ... Change hands at the utmost extended trot (sitting) collect the horse and Coefficient: 5. At A Turn on middle-line, immediately beginning the Passage, keeping it on, face to the Jury unto G. Coefficient: 5. At G The Piaffe (10 to 20 paces), facing the Jury, then move on at the collected trot. Coefficient: 10. At C Track to the right, continuing collected trot unto B. All transitions, coefficient: 10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>At B Free walk. Coefficient: 10. At F Turn to the right. Coefficient: 15. At K Track to the left, collect the horse, collected walk. Coefficient: 10. F to E to M ... Counter-change of hands on two tracks. From M to E ... Collected walk. At E Turn to the left.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XI</p> <p>At X Take collected gallop to right. At A Turn on middle-line. Coefficient: 5. At G Half-Pirouette to the right. Coefficient: 10. At X Change of leg. At D Half-Pirouette to the left. Coefficient: 10. At X Change of leg.</p>
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XII
 At G Halt. Back 6 paces. Move on at collected gallop to left.
 Coefficient: 5.
 At E Collected trot.
 Coefficient: 5.
 At A Collected gallop.

XIII
 F to X to M ... Counter-change of hands on two tracks at X halt, immobility of horse.
 At C Change of leg.
 Coefficient: 15.

XIV
 From H to K .. Extended gallop.
 At K Collected gallop.
 Coefficient: 5.

XV
 At A Serpentine, 5 loops at the true gallop, changing leg on middle-line; 5 loops at the outer gallop, changing leg on middle-line; each loop of 8 metres in diameter, ending the movement so as to take track to the right; at C change of leg (fig. III).
 Coefficients: True gallop, 10, outer gallop, 10.

XVI
 From M to F ... Extended gallop.
 At F Collected gallop.
 Coefficient: 5.

XVII
 At A Turn on middle-line, counter-change of hands on two tracks to each side of middle-line, changing leg at each change of direction; the first and the last movement on two tracks are of 3, the other five movements of 6 strides.
 In this movement the auxiliary lines need not be respected.
 Coefficient: 30.

XVIII
 At C Track to the left.
 From H to K .. Extended gallop.
 At K Collected gallop.
 Coefficient: 5.

XIX
 At A Turn on middle-line.
 Between D and X Pirouette to the left.
 Coefficient: 20.
 At X Change of leg.
 Between X and G Pirouette to the right.
 Coefficient: 20.
 At C Change of leg, track to the left.

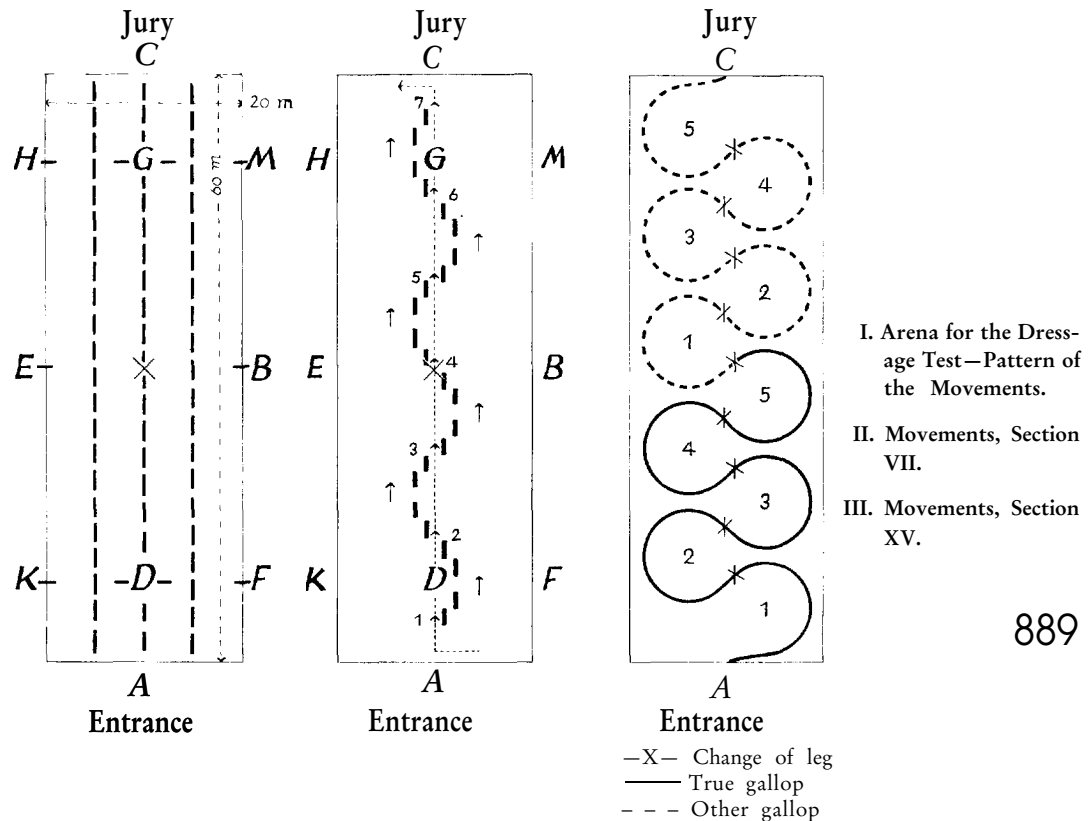
XX
 From H to K .. 4 changes of leg every 4th stride.
 Coefficient: 5.
 From F to M... 6 changes of leg every 3rd stride.
 Coefficient: 5.
 On the diagonal from H to F ... 9 changes of leg every 2nd stride.
 Coefficient: 10.
 On the diagonal from K to M ... 15 changes of leg every stride.
 Coefficient: 20.

XXI
 From M to E .. Track to the left, ordinary gallop.
 At E Extended walk.
 Coefficient: 5.

XXII
 At A Turn on middle-line.
 At X Halt facing the Jury. Salute.
 Leave the arena at the extended walk.

XXIII
 Correctness of position, seat, management of the horse.
 Coefficient: 5.

Scoring. The test had to be carried through by memory in the correct order of the movements. For each movement or group of movements a mark from 0 to 10 was given by each of the judges. Each mark was multiplied by the corresponding coefficient (for coefficients, see sections of movements). The total number of points which each horse was given by each judge decided the final placing. The rider with the lowest number of points was declared victor.



DRESSAGE TEST-INDIVIDUALS

Weather: August 12th: Dry, sunny day; temperature between 16° and 24° C. During the whole day a fairly perceptible wind prevailed, which occasionally disturbed the competition.

August 13th: Sunny and dry in the morning; temperature between 16° and 22° C. The wind became continuously stronger, its velocity increasing towards the end of the competition to an extent which proved to be disturbing at times.

Judges: Col. v. Ufford (Holland), General Decarpentry (France), Lieut.-Col. v. Henikstein (Austria), General v. Poseck (Germany), Col. Baron v. Cederström (Sweden).

Place	Rider, Country and Horse		Judges					Totals
			Col. Baron Cl. v. Ceder- ström (Sweden)	General A. Decarpen- try (France)	Lt.-Col. Baron A. v. Henik- stein (Austria)	General v. Poseck (Germany)	(Col.) Qu. v. Ufford (Holland)	
1	First-Lieut. Pollay (Germany) on "Kronos" ..	Judges' Marks	341,5	356,5	343,5	377,5	341,0	1760,0
		Points	4	1	4	1	5	15
2	Major Gerhard (Germany) on "Absinth"	Judges' Marks	346,0	333,5	345,0	376,5	344,5	1745,5
		Points	3	7	3	2	3	18
3	Major Podhajsky (Austria) on "Nero"	Judges' Marks	339,5	343,5	372,0	314,5	352,0	1721,5
		Points	5	4	1	7	2	19
4	First-Lieut. v. Adlercreutz (Sweden) on "Teresina"	Judges' Marks	372,0	334,5	351,5	307,0	310,0	1675,0
		Points	1	6	2	8	9	26
5	Capt. Jousseume (France) on "Favorite"	Judges' Marks	309,0	339,5	315,0	325,5	353,5	1642,5
		Points	8	5	8	4	1	26
6	Lieut. de Ballorre (France) on "Debaucheur"	Judges' Marks	309,0	353,5	340,5	316,0	315,0	1633,0
		Points	8	2	5	6	8	29
7	Capt. Jensen (Denmark) on "His ex"	Judges' Marks	327,5	326,0	322,5	288,5	331,5	1596,0
		Points	7	8	7	11	6	39
8a	Capt. Versteegh (Holland) on "Ad Astra" ...	Judges' Marks	296,5	321,5	314,0	305,5	341,5	1579,0
		Points	13	9	9	9	4	44
8b	Comm. Gillois (France) on "Nicolas"	Judges' Marks	306,5	352,5	290,0	321,0	299,5	1569,5
		Points	10	3	13	5	13	44
10	Capt. v. Oppeln-Bronikowski (Germany) on "Gimpel"	Judges' Marks	294,5	291,5	326,5	348,5	307,5	1568,5
		Points	14	15	6	3	11	49
11	Major Colliander (Sweden) on "Kal xx"	Judges' Marks	337,5	316,5	303,0	285,5	288,0	1530,5
		Points	6	10	11	15	16	58
12	Lieut.-Col. Dolleschall (Austria) on "Infant" ..	Judges' Marks	284,5	308,0	314,0	286,0	283,5	1476,0
		Points	16	12	9	14	17	68
13	Lieut. Jandl (Czechoslovakia) on "Nestor" ..	Judges' Marks	270,5	314,0	285,5	286,5	296,5	1453,0
		Points	20	11	15	13	14	73
14	General v. Pados (Hungary) on "Ficsur"	Judges' Marks	277,0	293,0	289,0	288,0	277,0	1424,0
		Points	18	14	14	12	18	76
15a	Capt. Sandström (Sweden) on "Pergola".....	Judges' Marks	348,0	275,5	277,0	284,0	270,5	1455,0
		Points	2	21	20	16	21	80
15b	Major-General v. Pongracz (Austria) on "Georgine"	Judges' Marks	273,0	289,5	303,0	268,5	296,0	1430,0
		Points	19	17	11	18	15	80
17a	Capt. Quist (Norway) on "Jaspis"	Judges' Marks	299,5	270,5	284,0	279,5	304,5	1438,0
		Points	12	23	17	17	12	81
17b	Col. v. Magasházy (Hungary) on "Tücsök"	Judges' Marks	284,0	289,5	277,5	291,0	273,5	1415,5
		Points	17	17	18	10	19	81
19	Major Le Heux (Holland) on "Zonnetje" ...	Judges' Marks	288,5	286,5	270,0	268,0	309,0	1422,0
		Points	15	19	21	19	10	84
20	Capt. Johansen (Norway) on "Sorte Mand" ...	Judges' Marks	302,0	290,0	267,5	257,0	271,5	1388,0
		Points	11	16	22	22	20	91
21	Major Camerling Helmolt (Holland) on "Wodan"	Judges' Marks	258,5	268,0	277,5	253,5	323,5	1381,0
		Points	25	24	18	26	7	100
22	Lieut. Moser (Switzerland) on "Revue"	Judges' Marks	265,0	293,5	285,5	255,0	238,0	1337,0
		Points	22	13	15	24	29	103
23	Capt. Babcock jr. (U.S.A.) on "Olympic"....	Judges' Marks	265,0	275,0	263,0	268,0	259,5	1330,5
		Points	22	22	23	19	23	109
24	Major Pechmann (Czechoslovakia) on "Ideal" ..	Judges' Marks	265,5	284,0	260,5	262,5	246,5	1319,0
		Points	21	20	24	21	28	114
25	Capt. Kitts (U.S.A.) on "American Lady" ...	Judges' Marks	246,0	265,5	246,0	256,5	251,0	1265,0
		Points	28	25	27	23	25	128
26	Lieut.-Col. Kémery (Hungary) on "Csintalan"	Judges' Marks	260,0	237,0	247,5	240,5	265,5	1250,5
		Points	24	28	26	29	22	129
27	Major Tuttle (U.S.A.) on "Si Murray"	Judges' Marks	254,5	226,0	239,0	254,5	259,0	1233,0
		Points	26	29	29	25	24	133
28	Capt. Bjørnseth (Norway) on "Invictus"	Judges' Marks	227,5	247,0	251,0	252,5	246,5	1224,5
		Points	29	27	25	27	26	134
29	Lieut.-Col. Schöniger (Czechoslov.) on "Helios"	Judges' Marks	246,5	265,0	242,0	251,0	249,5	1254,0
		Points	27	26	28	28	26	135



Commandant
Gillois (France) on
"Nicolas"
performing on the
May Field.

The
oldest Olympic
competitor, the
seventy year old
Austrian
horseman,
General von
Pongracz, gave
an outstanding
demonstration of
classical riding
on "Georgine".

Dressage Test-Teams

August 12th and 13th, 1936

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany

Second: France

Third: Sweden

Amsterdam, 1928: Germany Los Angeles 1932: France

Before the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, 1928, results according to teams were not established

Entries and participation. Entered: 9 nations with 27 participants. Competed: 9 nations with 27 participants

The placing of the teams was decided by the total of points awarded by all judges to the three riders of each team

Place	Country, Rider and Horse	Judges					Total Judges' Marks
		Col. Baron Cl. v. Cederström (Sweden)	General A. Decarpentry (France)	Lt.-Col. Baron A. v. Henikstein (Austria)	General v. Poseck (Germany)	Col. Qu. v. Ufford (Holland)	
1	Germany						
	First-Lieut. Pollay on "Kronos"	341,5	356,5	343,5	377,5	341,0	1760,0
	Major Gerhard on "Absinth"	346,0	333,5	345,0	376,5	344,5	1745,5
	Capt. v. Oppeln-Bronikowski on "Gimpel"	294,5	291,5	326,5	348,5	307,5	1568,5
	Total	982,0	981,5	1015,0	1102,5	993,0	5074,0
2	France						
	Lieut. de Ballorre on "Debaucheur"	309,0	353,5	340,5	316,0	315,0	1634,0
	Comm. Gillois on "Nicolas"	306,5	352,5	290,0	321,0	299,5	1569,5
	Capt. Jousseau on "Favorite"	309,0	339,5	315,0	325,5	353,5	1642,5
	Total	924,5	1045,5	945,5	962,5	968,0	4846,0
3	Sweden						
	First-Lieut. v. Adlercreutz on "Teresina"	372,0	334,5	351,5	307,0	310,0	1675,0
	Major Colliander on "Kal xx"	337,5	316,5	303,0	285,5	288,0	1530,5
	Capt. Sandström on "Pergola"	348,0	275,5	277,0	284,0	270,5	1455,0
	Total	1057,5	926,5	931,5	876,5	868,5	4660,5
4	Austria						
	Major Podhajsky on "Nero"	339,5	343,5	372,0	314,5	352,0	1721,5
	Lieut.-Col. Dolleschall on "Infant"	284,5	308,0	314,0	286,0	283,5	1476,0
	General v. Pongracz on "Georgine"	273,0	289,5	303,0	268,5	296,0	1430,0
	Total	897,0	941,0	989,0	869,0	931,5	4627,5
5	Holland						
	Capt. Versteegh on "Ad Astra"	296,5	321,5	314,0	305,5	341,5	1579,0
	Major Le Heux on "Zonnetje"	288,5	286,5	270,0	268,0	309,0	1422,0
	Major Camerling-Helmolt on "Wodan"	258,5	268,0	277,5	253,5	323,5	1381,0
	Total	843,5	876,0	861,5	827,0	974,0	4382,0
6	Hungary						
	General v. Pados on "Ficsur"	277,0	293,0	289,0	288,0	277,0	1424,0
	Col. v. Magasházy on "Tücsök"	284,0	289,5	277,5	291,0	273,5	1415,5
	Lieut.-Col. Keméry on "Csintalan"	260,0	237,0	247,5	240,5	265,5	1250,5
	Total	821,0	819,5	814,0	819,5	816,0	4090,0
7	Norway						
	Capt. Quist on "Jaspis"	299,5	270,5	284,0	279,5	305,5	1438,0
	Capt. Johansen on "Sorte Mand"	302,0	290,0	267,5	257,0	271,5	1388,0
	Capt. Bjørnseth on "Invictus"	227,5	247,0	251,0	252,5	246,5	1224,5
	Total	829,0	807,5	802,5	789,0	822,5	4050,5
8	Czechoslovakia						
	Lieut. Jandl on "Nestor"	270,5	314,0	285,5	286,5	296,5	1453,0
	Major Pechmann on "Ideal"	265,5	284,0	260,5	262,5	246,5	1319,0
	Lieut.-Col. Schöniger on "Helios"	246,5	265,0	242,0	251,0	249,5	1254,0
	Total	782,5	863,0	788,0	800,0	792,5	4026,0
9	U.S.A.						
	Capt. Babcock jr. on "Olympic"	265,0	275,0	263,0	268,0	259,5	1330,5
	Capt. Kitts on "American Lady"	246,0	265,5	246,0	256,5	251,0	1265,0
	Major Tuttle on "Si Murray"	254,5	226,0	239,0	254,5	259,0	1233,0
	Total	765,5	766,5	748,0	779,0	769,5	3828,5



The Olympic victor in the difficult three-day-event, Captain Stubbendorf (Germany), on his East Prussian mount, "Nurmi", during the jumping competition on the third day.

The Three-Day-Event

This test is generally considered the crowning point of all riding competitions, since in it an unsurpassed degree of versatility is demanded of the rider and the horse. Success is only possible when the rider has trained a suitable horse with the greatest care and conscientiousness for many years so that the horse is equal to any demand and is not dismayed by any unforeseen incident. Since the requirements of this test are so great, it is natural that many should seem to be called, but in the end few are chosen. At the Olympic three-day-event, three brave horses unfortunately lost their lives. This is a sad proof of the seriousness and difficulty of this type of test. The splendid Hungarian horse, "Legeny", ridden by Lieutenant Stefan Visy, suffered an inexplicable splintered fracture of the fetlock during the cross-country ride when he stumbled on perfectly even ground. This did not even take place at an obstacle. During the steeple chase, the superb thoroughbred, "Monaster" (Lieutenant Nyblaeus, Sweden), tore the tendons of both front legs and had to be killed. Finally, one of the most beautiful horses of all met his death: the excellent American steed,

“Slippery Slim” (Capt. Willems, U.S.A.), who fell when landing in the pond. He was lying in such an unfortunate position that in his efforts to rise to his feet he broke the upper part of his forearm and dislocated his knee—incurable injuries. Thus three teams became incomplete and had no further chance to win the team contest. The extraordinary demands of the test are most clearly shown by the fact that only four teams remained intact until the end—those of Poland, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

The order of the tests is as follows:

1. A dressage test in which each rider separately executes prescribed movements (carried out on the assembly ground of the Reich Sport Field).
2. Covering Stretch I, which is 7 km long, in at least 29.10 minutes.
3. A steeplechase of 4 km, with 12 obstacles. Maximum time: 6.40 minutes.
4. Stretch II, 15 km in at least 62.30 minutes.
5. The cross-country stretch of 8 km, with 35 obstacles, in at least 17.46 minutes.
6. Stretch III, 2 km, Maximum time: 6 minutes.
7. Jumping competition in the Stadium.

The following were the judges for the dressage competition of the three-day-event as well as for the entire combined test: Colonel de Tranoy (Belgium), Colonel Mylius (Switzerland), Colonel Dodi (Italy), Major Antoniewicz (Poland), and Chief Equerry G. Rau (Germany).

The dressage test took place on the 12th and 13th of August. Tests 2 to 6 were held on August 15th on the eminently suitable Döberitz terrain. The jumping competition was on the morning of August 16th, the final day of the Games. For the steeplechase, an entire course with obstacles was laid out on the Ferbitz terrain, which is a part of the Döberitz field. All the competitors and experts expressed unqualified admiration for this course. In order to obtain an elastic, springy turf which would spare the horses and make the highest degree of speed possible, the entire terrain was newly sown and repeatedly fertilized. A well 244 feet deep was dug in order always to have sufficient water for the newly laid water system. From the beginning of May until the day of the test, the entire course was constantly watered. As a result, the turf was very thick. The course was fenced off and provided with all necessary technical installations.

The construction of the cross-country stretch had required two years. The best route had been chosen and care had been taken to build the most suitable obstacles, which were made as natural as possible. Major August Andreae worked devotedly, and determined the character and all the details of the cross-country stretch. Many different types of obstacles were tried out in the effort to provide new and unusual kinds of jumps for the riders and horses. The object was to make the test really difficult, in accordance with its Olympic character. Thus the combination obstacles came into being. These were multiple obstacles, such as ditches with barriers before and after them, mounds with special conditions governing their ascent and descent, gully or ravine-like ditches, such as the village ditch, which was made into a triple obstacle. There were also several cross-roads, which were made difficult by the erection of barriers. Only those horses which were completely under the control of their riders, and at the same time were observant, willing and adroit, could complete this extremely difficult stretch without faults or delay. The riders endeavoured to make the best possible time. For remaining below the maximum periods allowed, they received credit points, which could be of great advantage to them. On the other hand, if they exceeded the maximum



The winner of the silver medal, Captain Thomson (U.S.A.), on "Jenny Camp" takes the 35th obstacle during the cross-country competition.

time, they were penalized by the loss of points. Points were also deducted for not overcoming the obstacles smoothly. Among the faults which were penalized were deviation from the course, refusals and falling.

Out of 50 entries, 27 horses completed the stretch. When one considers that the best horses and the most expert riders of the whole world were assembled in Berlin, the number of those who finished is seen to be relatively small. This is proof of the extreme difficulty of the stretch. In addition to the three horses who were fatally injured, two horses, the Austrian "Manada" and the Rumanian "Gasconi", were not able to finish on account of lameness.

This equestrian pentathlon offered a wonderful opportunity to study, from every aspect, the characters of riders and horses from many countries. It was an opportunity which will probably never be repeated on such a large scale. It is a strong proof of the excellence of German riders and German horses that in this test Germany also won both the gold medal for the best individual rider and the gold medal for the best team. It is true that in this test, luck was really necessary in order to win both medals. German prospects repeatedly looked bad. Ridden by Capt. Stubbendorff, "Nurmi", a horse of steel and the subsequent winner, competed with incredible valour and sureness. The second German horse, the noble, elegant East Prussian animal, "Fasan", did so well that he took the sixth place in the individual scoring despite his two faults in jumping. (If he had

not made the two faults, he would have been second after "Nurmi".) "Kurfürst", ridden by Lieutenant Freiherr v. Wangenheim, caused the supporters of the German riders to live through anxious days and hours. "Kurfürst" was a thoroughbred with unlimited abilities in galloping and jumping. In dressage riding, however, he was not entirely dependable, and as this was one of his bad days, his showing in the dressage test was disappointing. It had been possible, through a rather short but intensive gymnastic training, to make him so dependable in dressage that he was expected to perform satisfactorily. For reasons which could not be exactly determined, "Kurfürst" became somewhat confused during the dressage test with the result that some of his figures were failures. Others, on the contrary, were well done. In the total dressage score, "Kurfürst" was only able to take the 46th place among 50 competitors. Nevertheless, the well-founded hope remained that his speed on the steeplechase course and cross-country combined with his great jumping ability would make it possible for him to retrieve most of his losses in the dressage test. In the steeplechase, "Kurfürst" was one of the four horses receiving the highest number of points, that is 36. Then, however, came a series of exciting events such as have scarcely ever occurred in the finals of an important sporting event. At the fourth obstacle, a pond with a take-off over a hurdle, "Kurfürst" stumbled. He had not, however, lost his footing, and was already climbing off to the safety of the bank, when a change in the balance of his rider caused him to sway, stumble and fall. His rider was obliged to let go of the reins. The gelding ran back into the middle of the pond and would not allow himself to be caught. Valuable minutes passed before he was caught and again mounted. This incident cost 310 penalty points and definitely excluded "Kurfürst" from the group of horses who could be placed. From that time on, the only question was whether "Kurfürst" would finish the entire test so that the German group would remain complete.

In falling, Lieutenant v. Wangenheim had broken his collar bone. He cleared the following 32 obstacles between the pond and the end of the stretch rapidly and with no faults. The 310 penalty points for the fall and the time spent in the pond naturally remained. The 100,000 spectators in the Stadium awaited with tense excitement the last part of the combined test, the jumping competition on the day after the Döberitz test. Would Lieutenant v. Wangenheim be able to ride over the obstacles in the Stadium with his injured arm? Would the German team remain intact? Lieutenant v. Wangenheim was seen, with his arm in a sling, standing at the entrance of the Stadium. For him and his comrades it was a matter of course that he would ride. Before he mounted, the sling was taken off and his arm was tightly bound. "Kurfürst" was fresher and more enterprising than ever. He went to work energetically and cleared the first obstacles with tremendous leaps. At one of the next obstacles, a double jump, the horse was required to stop and turn between the first and second part of the obstacle. This was a test of his dependability and obedience. In his eagerness, "Kurfürst" rushed for the second part of the obstacle. He wanted to jump and his rider was obliged to use force. His rider pulled the reins with both hands. "Kurfürst" yielded to force, but rose vertically into the air, could not keep his balance on his hind legs, and fell backward against the wing, with his rider momentarily underneath him. The rider quickly crawled out from under the horse. "Kurfürst", however, lay as if he were dead. There was breathless silence in the Stadium. Then "Kurfürst" leapt to his feet as if he had awakened. His rider mounted him without help. From this point to the end he made no further faults. Despite "Kurfürst's" 310 penalty points on the cross-country stretch, the German riders had also won the team competition. No pen can describe the impression made when over one hundred thousand enthusiastic human beings give vent to their delight. For minutes, tremendous applause sounded in every part of the Stadium. In a sense, the entire nation was thanking Lieutenant v. Wangenheim, whose conduct had been



Two Olympic Heroes. Above: Captain Kawecki (Poland) on "Bambino" broke several ribs in a fall during the cross-country competition, but nevertheless completed the three-day-event and enabled the Polish team to win the silver medal. Below: First Lieutenant von Wangenheim (Germany) broke his collar-bone when his horse threw him at the pond, but this and also a fall during the jumping competition on the third day did not prevent him from completing the three-day-event, thus enabling the German team to win first place.



worthy of a true rider. We must not forget to mention in this connection that still another rider conducted himself heroically. This was the Polish horseman, Captain Kawecki, on "Bambino", who had a bad fall in the cross-country ride. He broke several ribs and also suffered serious lacerations. Nevertheless, on the following day, he rode over the jumping course in the Stadium with the entire upper part of his body bandaged. His conduct, like that of Lieutenant v. Wangenheim, was worthy of a true horseman. The fact that Captain Kawecki had been injured was not known in Germany until some time after the Olympic Games.

The winning horse, "Nurmi", bred in East Prussia, is the type of powerful but noble East Prussian horse for which breeders have been striving for years. He has perfect balance, which never fails, tremendous galloping and jumping ability, and almost human intelligence. Without exerting himself to the utmost, he won 21 points on the steeplechase course. He covered the 8 kilometre cross-country stretch in 15.11 minutes, the best time, and received for this 48 points. His rider, Captain Stubbendorff, is the best complement to this unique horse. His manner of guiding "Nurmi" through the difficult tests, placed him for all time in the top ranks of German riders. In second place was the splendid little American mare, "Jenny Camp", who had already won this proud honour in the three-day-event at Los Angeles in 1932. It was a delight to watch this eager yet careful horse work. Her rider, the American, Captain Thomson, is the prototype of a splendid military rider, with a brave heart and clear judgment. The performance of the Danish officer, Lieut.-Captain Lunding, who was third on the Hanoverian, "Jason", was equally fine. This horse was not a thoroughbred and was by nature rather stiff. Through systematic training, this incomparable horseman has nevertheless made more of the horse than its natural aptitude would have permitted one to expect. In fourth place was another Danish rider, Lieutenant Grandjean (Reserves), on the magnificent greyish-white Irish horse, "Grey Friar". The Hungarian officer, Captain Endrödy, on "Pandur", was fifth. Hungary also took the ninth place, with "Iransy", ridden by Lieutenant v. Jankovich. If the injured "Legeny" had done as well as the two horses above mentioned, the Hungarians would have probably won the gold medal in the team contest. The East Prussian gelding, "Fasan" (Captain Lippert), was sixth, and the English horse, "Bob Clive", ridden by Captain Scott, was seventh. The English horses had not yet had enough dressage training, but distinguished themselves on the terrain through their tremendous galloping and jumping ability. For this reason they were able to take third place in the team contest. The English officers rode wonderfully on the terrain. In eighth place was the Irish gelding, "Saphir", ridden by the Swiss officer, Lieutenant Mylius, whose riding was superb. Finally, in tenth place was the Bulgarian rider, Captain Malakschief, on "Magyremleg". As late as the morning of August 16th, it seemed certain that the Bulgarian team would receive the silver medal. Then, however, fate turned against them. Major Semoff was unfortunate in the jumping competition, and the Bulgarian team thereby became incomplete. The Bulgarians rode magnificently and their horses were splendidly trained. The Poles well deserved their silver medal in the team competition. Despite some falls on the terrain, their riders were splendid. They were supple, faultless horsemen. Unfortunately, the best Polish horse, "Ben Hur", became lame on the final day, and had to be replaced by the reserve horse "Toska". The Americans had born terrain horses, very attractive in type and figure. Their horses followed the directions of their riders wonderfully.

It could be observed that some of the riders of the different nations suffered from a certain nervousness, due to the long period of preparation and the realization that they were riding for the honour of their countries. Nevertheless, the tremendous mental and physical efforts of all the riders made of the Olympic three-day-event an occasion seldom equalled in the history of riding. The large number of those who failed to finish naturally led to something of a world debate with regard to the entire



The winner of third place in the three-day-event, Lieutenant-Captain Lunding, crossing the water barrier on his Holstein mount, "Jason".

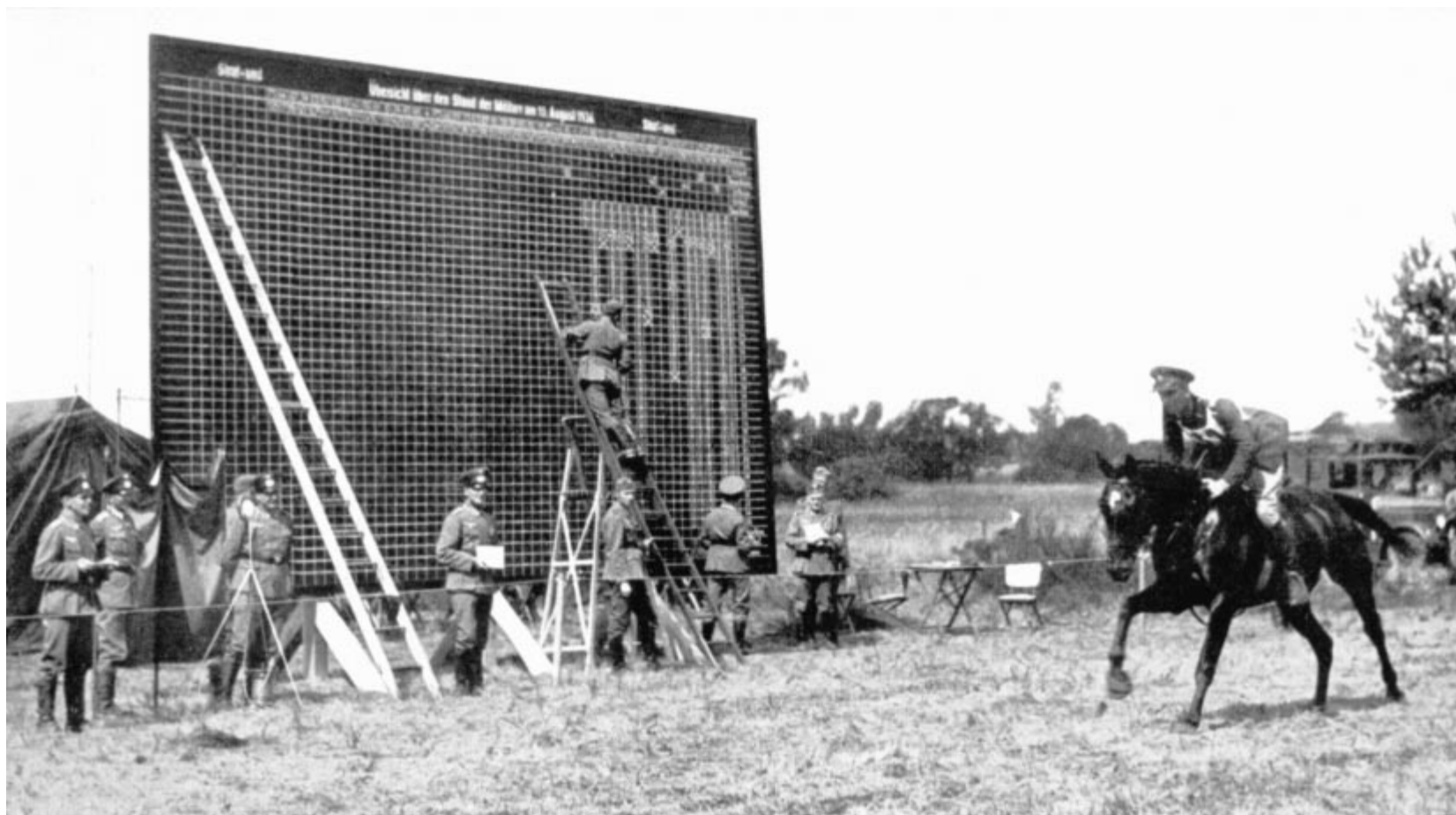
test, and especially the cross-country stretch. Many people believe that this stretch made too great demands on the horses and riders. There were 35 obstacles, most of which were very difficult. It is our opinion that an Olympic three-day-event which brings together the best riders of the whole world should be worthy of these riders, and offer obstacles which only the very best can overcome. The fourth jump, the pond, caused the most discussion. Of 46 horses who jumped into the pond, 18 fell, and 10 unhorsed their riders without falling themselves ; 18 horses came through the pond smoothly and with no faults. Three of these had refused once to attempt the jump. The pond was drained on the day after the test to determine whether holes, unevenness, stones or other peculiarities of the ground could have caused the many falls. It was found that the ground had no faults, no holes or hollows, but that it was a little higher on the left side, so that the water was more shallow there. This, however, did not affect the falls. Just as many of the horses who landed on the left side had fallen as of those who landed in the middle or the right portion of the pond. We cannot entirely explain the secret of not falling, of passing through smoothly. It is certain only that those riders were most successful at the pond who were going very slowly before they jumped, who did not lean forward, but sat erect or even leaned backward somewhat, and who kept the horses tightly reined in. Most of the horses were moving very rapidly before they jumped, and jumped

high and wide into the water. They were thrown over by the resistance of the rising water. This happened particularly when their riders were not sitting deep and firm in the saddle and did not hold the horses on their feet.

The assembly of national delegates of the International Equestrian Federation (FEI) decided in the early part of December, 1936, in Paris, to bar jumps over hurdles into ponds in international three-day-events because these obstacles might cause too many accidents. The application of this decision would have been open to question, for it shows a tendency to shrink from difficult obstacles. In Olympic tests, above all, horses and riders should prove that they can overcome any difficulty. Obstacles of this type should be practised beforehand, and the horses prepared for them. It was made known well in advance that the horses would be required to go through water at the Olympic test. In the International three-day-event at Budapest, in 1935, the competitors had also been required to jump over a rather high bar into water. A number of the Olympic horses had become acquainted with the pond through participating in the "Preparatory Olympic three-day-event", which was held in Döberitz in July, 1935. It is true that at that time there was no hurdle before the pond. There was also a practice pond on the training field in Ruhleben. On August 11th, 1936, four days before the cross-country ride, all the competitors were shown every obstacle on the stretch, and were told that they might re-examine the obstacles whenever they wished on the following days. Almost all the riders took advantage of this offer. Many of them



Captain Pahud de Mortanges (Holland) on the Hannoverian mare, "Mädel wie Du", in the dressage test of the three-day-event. Captain Pahud de Mortanges is the possessor of four Olympic gold medals won in three-day-events at Paris in 1924 (team medal), Amsterdam in 1928 (first individual place and team medal) and Los Angeles in 1932 (first individual place). An enviable Olympic record!



The riders and horses from Great Britain, outstanding for their running and jumping, won third place in the team competition. Captain Fanshawe finishing the course on "Bowie Knife".

studied the pond with special care, removing their clothes and attempting to find the best route through the water. The individual riders came to very different conclusions. The majority did not decide that it was best to land on the left side. Many decided in favour of landing on the right side or in the middle of the pond, and actually did this. It is important to emphasize the fact that only one horse was actually eliminated at the pond. This was the American "Slippery Slim", whose forearm was broken. All the other horses who fell or left the course were merely penalized accordingly. In only a few cases these penalties decisively influence the horse's chances of winning. It is possible, of course, that those horses who fell and were momentarily submerged became nervous and were consequently frightened and less fresh during the rest of the test.

It is the superiority of a true, thoroughly experienced military horse that nothing can disturb his tranquillity. An Olympic test, particularly, should show that the cavalry horse is superior to every other means of transportation on every terrain and over every type of obstacle. A lake with a fence or barrier in front of it is quite likely to be encountered in war time, when it is essential to make rapid progress. It must also be mentioned that before the obstacles were officially shown, every jump in the cross-country stretch, including above all the pond, was tried out with military horses who were not of Olympic caliber. All of these horses passed over the obstacles without difficulty. None of them fell in the pond. Those in charge of the Olympic riding competition could therefore have no serious doubts concerning the pond. Several other obstacles had much more influence in determining the final results or causing the elimination of horses. This was especially true of the fascine ditch (Alexander ditch). This was the obstacle following the pond. Here 10 horses were definitely eliminated, while 8 others were penalized. The village ditch also took a heavy toll. At this obstacle, 2 horses were eliminated, and not less than 9 were penalized. All the details concerning the experiences of the horses at the individual obstacles can be found in the survey on page 906.

Olympic Three-Day-Event-Individuals

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Ludwig Stubbendorff (Germany)

Second: Earl Thomson (U.S.A.)

Stockholm, 1912: A. Nordlander (Sweden)

Antwerp, 1920: H. de Mörner (Sweden)

Los Angeles, 1932: P. de Mortanges (Holland)

Third: Hans Mathiesen-Lunding (Denmark)

Paris, 1924: A. van der Voort van Zijp (Holland)

Amsterdam, 1928: P. de Mortanges (Holland)

Entries and participation. Entered: 19 nations with 54 participants. Competed: 19 nations with 50 participants.

TIME-TABLE

August 13th. Beginning at 12.00 noon: Dressage test

August 14th. Beginning at 7.00 a.m.: Dressage test all day

August 15th. Beginning at 8.00 a.m.: Cross-country test, 36 kilometres

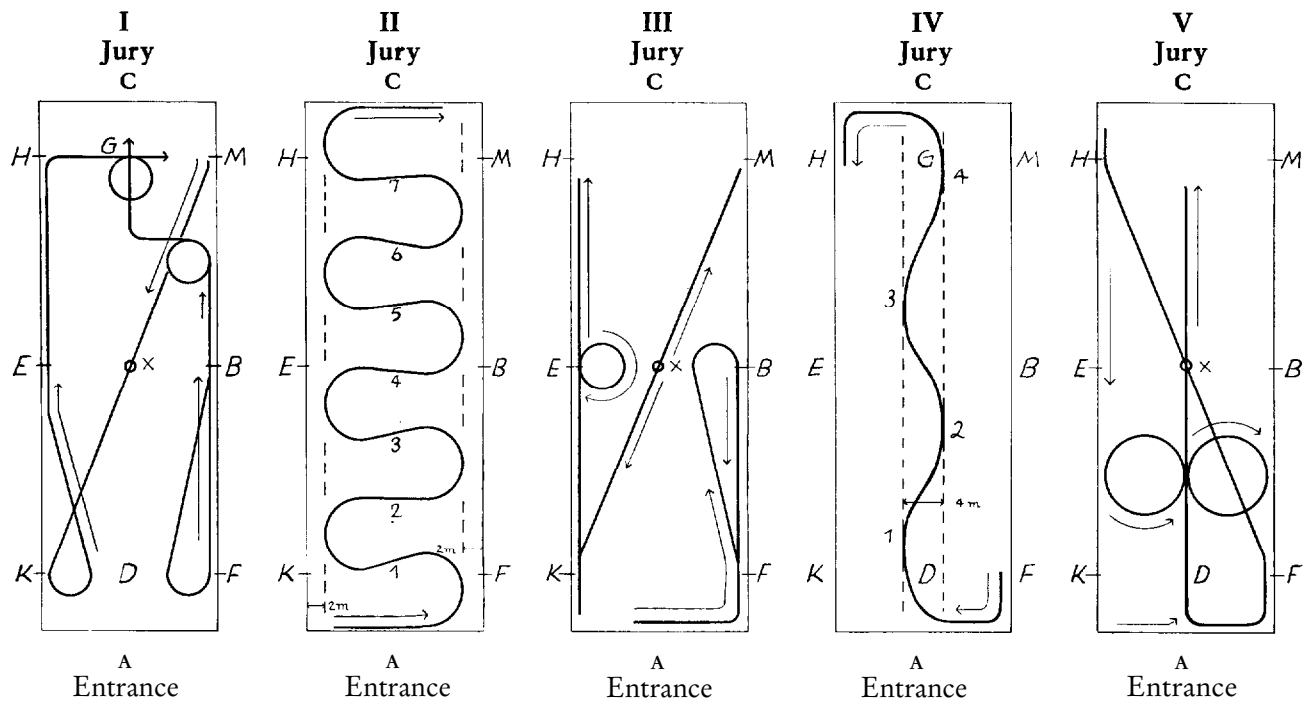
August 16th. Beginning at 10.00 a.m.: Jumping

REGULATIONS OF COMPETITION, COURSES, ETC.

Dressage Test: The test, which was to be executed in an arena of 60 X 20 metres, comprised 12 sections to be performed in 13 minutes. The maximum number of points obtainable was 400. The difference between this theoretical maximum and the final figures is the loss of points incurred by the riders during the competition. Points were also deducted for over-time.

Movements

<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Enter at the gallop. Halt. Immobility of horse. Salute.</p>	<p>Track to the left, passing the corner without change of leg. Ordinary trot (posting). Volt (5 metres diameter). On completing the volt at E collected gallop to left. Zig-Zag without changes of leg within 2 metres on each side of middle-line. The rider executes 4 loops, ending the movement at the short track (fig. IV). Track to the right, passing the corner without change of leg. Collected trot. Turn to the right.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>Move on at the free walk, track to the right, extended walk. Change hands (fig. I) Free walk, half volt (5 metres diameter), returning to track at E (track to the right). Turn to the right, at G volt to the right (5 metres diameter) move on to M, (track to the right). Half volt reversed (5 metres diameter), returning to track at F (track to the left). Volt (5 metres diameter) on completing the volt turn to the left unto middle-line, here turn to the right (fig. I).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VII</p> <p>Collected gallop to left. Track to the left. Extended gallop. Collected gallop. Turn to the left.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>At ordinary trot (posting) at C track to the left. Change hands at the utmost extended trot (posting) continue unto M. Collected trot (sitting or posting). Change hands at the utmost extended trot (posting) continue unto H. Collected trot (sitting or posting).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VIII</p> <p>Halt. Immobility of horse for about 8 seconds. Resume gradually at ordinary gallop to right. Track to the right. Turn on middle-line. Halt. Immobility of horse for about 8 seconds. Resume gradually at ordinary gallop to left. Track to the left.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>Serpentine, keeping on each side 2 metres from the wall (fig. II). The rider crosses the middle-line 7 times, not including the beginning and the ending of the movement. At C track to the right.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IX</p> <p>Change hands (fig. V). Halt. Back 6 paces. Resume gradually at ordinary gallop to right, move on towards K. Turn on middle-line. Halt. Back 6 paces. Resume gradually at ordinary gallop to left. Track to the left.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <p>Change hands (fig. III). Halt, back 6 paces, move on at collected trot towards K. Half volt reversed (5 metres diameter), returning to track at B (track to the right). Volt (5 metres diameter). On completing the volt at E collected gallop to right. Volt (5 metres diameter), on completing the volt at B collected trot. Collected gallop to right.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>Turn on middle-line. Some 10 metres beyond D execute a volt to left then a volt to right (8 metres diameter), the point of junction on middle-line; change of leg with one or two intervening paces trotting; at the end of the movement proceed on middle-line towards C (fig. V).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VI</p> <p>Extended gallop. Collected gallop. Zig-Zag without changes of leg within 2 metres on each side of middle-line. The rider executes 4 loops, ending the movement at the short track (fig. IV).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">XI</p> <p>Extended walk. Halt. Immobility of horse. Salute. Leave the arena at the extended walk.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">XII</p> <p>Correctness of position, seat, management of the horse.</p>

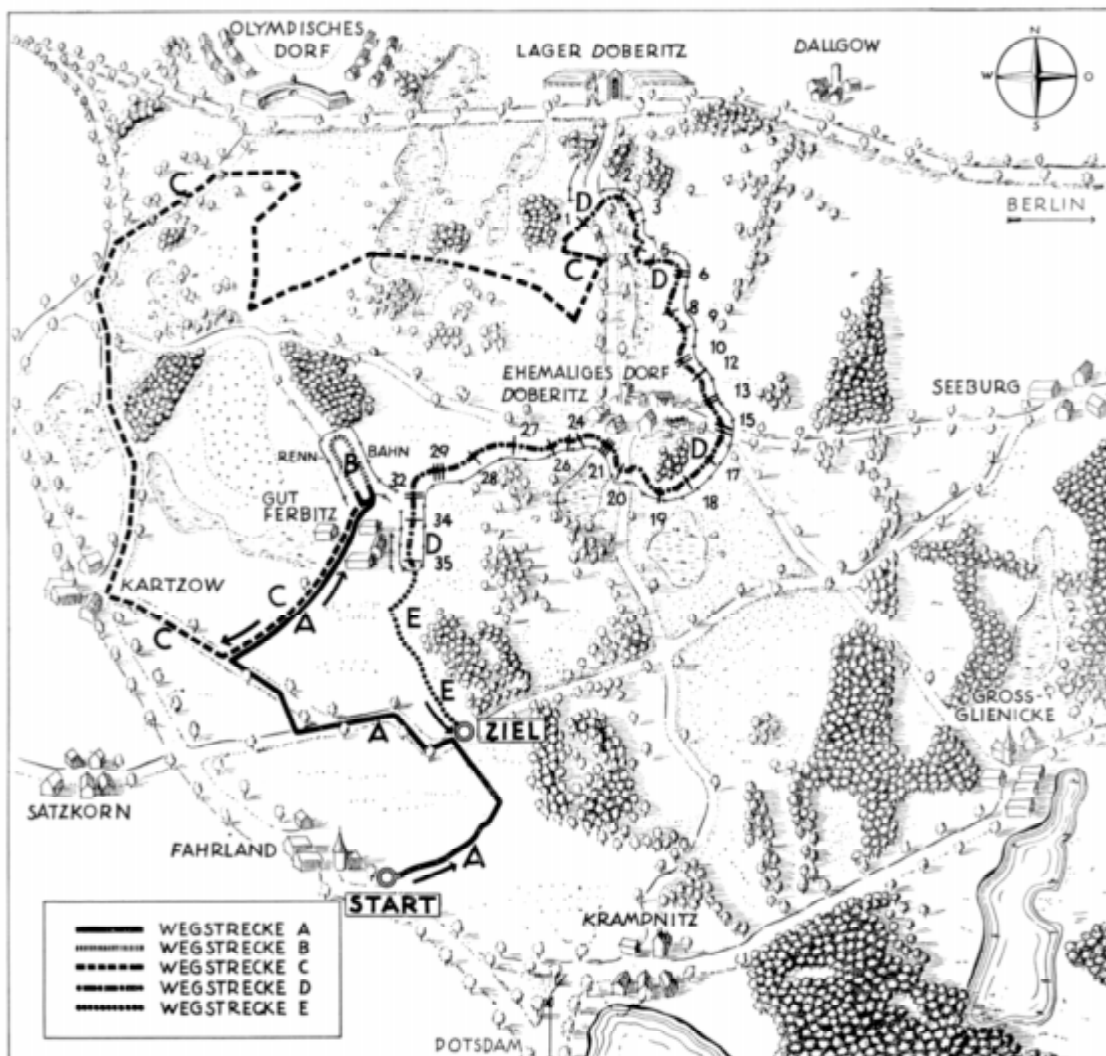


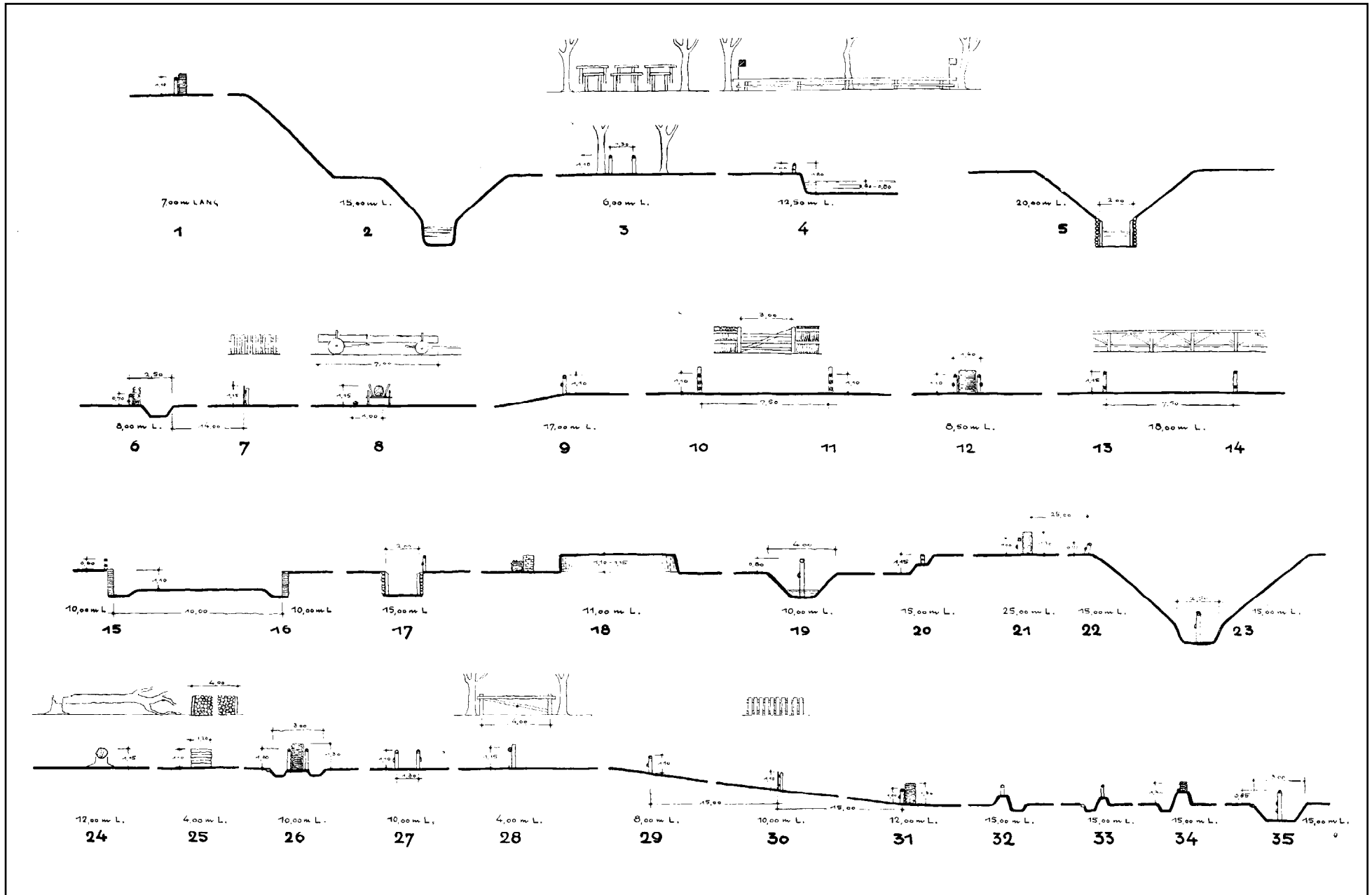
Dressage Test of the Three-Day-Event -Explanation of the Movements

Cross-Country Test

The course covered 36 kilometres and was situated to the south of the Olympic Village and the village of Döberitz. It was divided into the following five phases :

- Course A: About 7 km. on roads or paths (km. 0-7.0)
- Course B: 4 km. on the steeplechase course near Ferbitz (km. 7.0-11.0)
- Course C: About 15 km. on roads or paths (km. 11.0-26.0)
- Course D: About 8 km. cross-country (km. 26.0-34.0)
- Course E: About 2 km. on the flat (km. 24.0-36.0)





Obstacles in the cross-country competition.

The time limits for the individual courses are indicated in connection with the results.

Loss of points incurred for:

- Over-time on all of the courses.
- Faults at obstacles on courses B and D.

Gain of points achieved for:

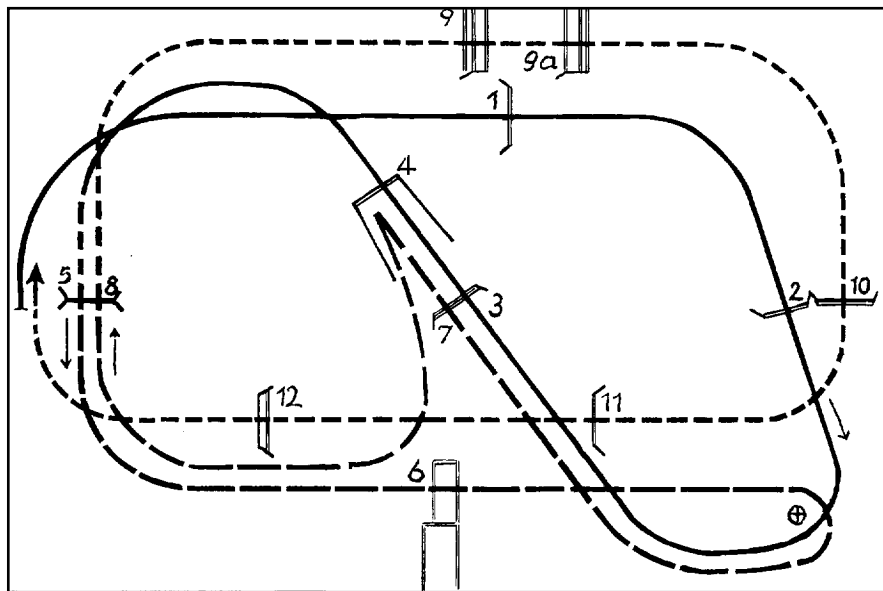
- Under-time on the phases B and D.

The scale of faults at the obstacles B and D was:

- 20 points: First refusal.
- 20 points: Second refusal or swerving from same obstacle, also fall of horse at obstacle
- 80 points: Fall of rider alone at obstacle.
- Elimination: Third refusal or swerving from the same obstacle.

Jumping Test

The third test of the Three-Day-Event was held in the Olympic Stadium. The 1,100 metre course comprised 12 obstacles which had to be cleared within a maximum time of 155 seconds.



Jumping Course

1 Hedge with bar above	1.00 m.	6 Water jump with bar in front	3.50 m.
2 Woodenwall	1.10 m.	7 Oxer	1.00 X 1.00 X 1.50m.
3 Oxer	1.00 X 1.00 X 1.50 m.	8 Stone wall	1.15m.
4 Doubleoxer	} Distance 18.00 m.	9 Double	} Road-crossing 1.10 m.
5 Stonewall.		1.15 m.	
		10 Wall	1.15 m.
		11 Gate	1.10 m.
		12 Triple Barre	1.10 X 1.50 m.

The scale of faults was:

- 10 points: For first disobedience of horse, upsetting obstacle, touching water surface or feet in brook.
- 20 points: For second disobedience of horse on the course or fall of horse.
- 40 points: For fall of rider alone.
- Elimination: For third disobedience on the course, jumping on wrong course and not rectifying course taken wrongly.

Olympic Three-Day-Event—Individuals

Weather: August 13th: Dry ground; at first fairly strong, then abating wind; temperature between 17° and 18° C.

August 14th: Overcast sky continuously darkening in the morning; after 10 o'clock constant rain throughout the day except for a short interruption; temperature between 13.6° and 16° C.; at times perceptible wind.

August 15th: At first sunny, then slightly overcast sky; dry ground: practically no wind; temperature between 22° and 23° C.

August 16th: Sunny, slightly overcast sky; dry ground; practically no wind; temperature between 22° and 23° C.

Jury: Colonel de Tranoy (Belgium), Colonel Mylius (Switzerland), Colonel Dodi (Italy), Major Antoniewicz (Poland) and Chief Equerry G. Rau (Germany).

Place	Rider, Country and Horse	Date and Test: Event: Time Limit: Scene of Competition: Points Times:	1st Test: Aug. 13th and 14th Dressage Test		2nd Test: August 15th Cross-Country Competition over 36 km. in Five Phases										3rd Test: Aug. 16th Jumping		Total Loss of Points
			7.00 km. Roads or Paths	4.00 km. Steeple-Chase	15.00 km. Roads or Paths	8.00 km. Cross-Country			2.00 km. on the Flat	2.35 min.							
			13.00 min.	29.10 min.	6.40 min.	62.30 min.	17.46 min.			6.00 min.							
			May Field	Road	Steeple-Chase Course at Ferbitz	Roads and Paths	Fields, Woods, Meadows with Natural Obstacles			Even Ground	Olympic Stadium 1,100 m Course						
			Loss of Points	Min.:Sec.	Min.:Sec.	Loss of Points	Gain of Points ³⁾	Min.:Sec.	Loss of Points f. Over-Time	Faults at Obstacles	Min.:Sec.	Loss of Points f. Over-Time	Gain of Points	Min.:Sec.	Loss of Points f. Over-Time	Faults at Obstacles	Loss of Points f. Over-Time
1	Capt. Stubbendorff (Germany) on "Nurmi"		96.70	25.00	6.06	— 21	54.46	—	—	15.11	—	48	3.55	—	10	—	37.70
2	Capt. Thomson (U.S.A.) on "Jenny Camp"		127.90	25.00	5.48	— 33	58.15	—	40	15.21	—	45	5.13	—	10	—	99.90
3	Lieut. Mathiesen-Lunding (Denmark) on "Jason"		134.20	24.00	6.11	— 18	56.23	—	—	16.33	—	24	3.58	—	10	—	102.20
4	Lieut. Grandjean (Denmark) on "Grey Friar"		115.90	25.00	6.03	— 24	55.08	—	40	16.19	—	27	4.27	—	—	—	104.90
5	Capt. Endrödy (Hungary) on "Pandur"		134.70	23.00	6.06	— 21	54.38	—	—	16.48	—	18	4.48	—	10	—	105.70
6	Capt. Lippert (Germany) on "Fasan"		118.60	25.00	6.37	— 3	57.27	—	—	16.27	—	24	4.16	—	20	—	111.60
7	Capt. Scott (Great Britain) on "Bob Clive"		152.30	25.00	5.46	— 33	24.41	—	—	17.09	—	12	4.05	—	10	—	117.30
8	Lieut. Mylius (Switzerland) on "Saphir"		122.00	26.00	5.55	— 27	54.25	—	60	16.10	—	30	4.01	—	20	—	145.00
9	First-Lieut. v. Jankovich (Hungary) on "Irány"		153.30	24.00	5.57	— 27	47.51	—	20	17.14	—	12	4.32	—	20	—	154.31
10	Capt. Malaktschieff (Bulgaria) on "Mageremlek"		136.80	24.00	6.20	— 12	55.23	—	40	16.55	—	18	3.40	—	10	—	156.80
11	First-Lieut. v. Stjernswärd (Sweden) on "Altgold"		102.60	26.00	6.59	40 ²⁾	— 55.06	—	40	16.22	—	27	4.15	—	20	—	175.60
12	Capt. Nishi (Japan) on "Ascot"		155.00	26.00	5.45	— 33	55.32	—	60	16.57	—	15	4.09	—	10	—	177.00
13	Kahn (Holland) on "Espoir"		109.80	23.00	6.04	— 24	54.04	—	120	16.50	—	18	4.05	—	30	—	217.80
14	Capt. Neumeister (Austria) on "Karolus"		190.90	22.00	6.40	—	53.10	—	60	17.28	—	6	3.31	—	—	—	244.90
15	Capt. Rojcewicz (Poland) on "Arlekin III"		123.00	26.00	5.53	— 30	53.25	—	80	18.14	60	—	3.50	—	20	—	253.01
16	Capt. Raguse (U.S.A.) on "Trailolka"		167.70	27.00	6.04	— 24	60.52	—	80	18.01	30	—	4.14	—	10	—	263.70
17	Major Angeloff (Bulgaria) on "Liquidator"		146.60	28.00	6.28	— 9	62.42	15	40	18.18	70	—	4.00	—	30	—	292.60
18	Capt. Kawecki (Poland) on "Bambino"		127.70	22.00	6.10	— 18	54.40	—	160	17.16	—	9	4.03	—	40	—	300.70
19	Lieut. Howard-Vyse (Great Britain) on "Blue Steel"		142.00	24.00	6.11	— 18	52.20	—	140	18.10	50	—	4.43	—	10	—	324.00
20	Capt. Procházka (Czechoslov.) on "Harlekýn"		189.30	29.00	6.18	— 15	61.39	—	80	18.12	60	—	5.10	—	10	—	324.30
21	Capt. Kulesza (Poland) on "Tóska"		138.00	24.00	5.51	— 30	53.54	—	180	18.59	150	—	4.01	—	—	—	438.00
22	Lieut. Moser (Switzerland) on "Sergius"		111.50	24.00	5.38	— 36	53.58	—	180	18.07	50	—	8.41	165	20	—	490.50
23	Lieut. Dobeš (Czechoslovakia) on "Leskov"		167.70	28.00	6.43	10 ²⁾	— 60.55	—	60	19.46	240	—	5.12	—	20	—	497.70
24	First-Lieut. Baron v. Wangenheim (Germany) on "Kurfürst"		176.60	27.00	5.41	— 36	55.29	—	40	20.21	310	—	3.53	—	30	6.75	527.35
25	First-Lieut. St-Cyr (Sweden) on "Fun"		112.70	26.00	5.57	— 27	55.53	—	180	20.25	320	—	4.35	—	40	—	625.70
26	Capt. Fanshawe (Gr. Brit.) on "Bowie Knife"		222.20	24.00	6.14	20 ¹⁾	18 54.45	—	80	87.52	8,420	—	3.20	—	30	—	8754.20
27	Lieut. Bureš (Czechoslovakia) on "Mirko"		170.70	28.00	6.43	10 ²⁾	— 57.41	—	80	166.36	17,860	—	5.16	—	10	—	1,8130.70

1) Faults at obstacles. 2) Loss of points for over-time. 3) Points awarded for under-time.

THE FOLLOWING COMPETITORS WERE ELIMINATED DURING THE COMPETITION

Three refusals (all refusing in the 8 km. cross-country ride): Capt. Walldén (Finland) on "Ennätys"; First-Lieut. Leschly (Denmark) on "Wartburg"; Lieut. de la Moussaye (France) on "Iroise"; First-Lieut. Pahud de Mortanges (Holland) on "Mädel wie Du"; Capt. Matsui (Japan) on "Shisei"; Lieut. Iwahashi (Japan) on "Galloping Ghost"; Capt. Mange (Switzerland) on "Pedigree"; Capt. Chiantia (Italy) on "Dardo"; Capt. Saebø (Norway) on "Athlet"; First-Lieut. Zahei (Rumania) on "5000"; First-Lieut. Tonnet (Holland) on "Harlekijn"; First-Lieut. Polatkan (Turkey) on "Kismet".

Withdrew (in 8 km. cross-country ride): Capt. du Breuil (France) on "Boreal"; Capt. Ferruzzi (Italy) on "Manola".

Eliminated (on the 15 km. course) : Capt. Kirculescu (Rumania) on "Gasconi"; (after the steeple-chase) First-Lieut. Nyblaeus (Sweden) on "Monaster"; First-Lieut. Ziegler (Austria) on "Manada".

Withdrew (after cross-country): Lieut. Margot (France) on "Sayda".

Disqualified owing to wrong course (jumping): Major Semoff (Bulgaria) on "Lowak"; First-Lieut. Erokay (Turkey) on "Akin".

Disqualified owing to wrong course (8 km. cross-country): Lieut. Campello (Italy) on "Inn".

Fetlock broken (8 km. cross-country): First-Lieut. Visy (Hungary) on "Legény".

Fall and elbow of horse broken (8 km. cross-country): Capt. Willems (U.S.A.) on "Slippery Slim".

Olympic Three-Day-Event-Teams

August 13th to 16th, 1936

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany

Second : Poland

Third: Great Britain

Stockholm, 1912: Sweden

Paris, 1924: Holland

Antwerp, 1920: Sweden

Amsterdam, 1928: Holland

Los Angeles, 1932: U.S.A.

Entries and participation. Entered: 17 nations with 51 participants. Competed: 14 nations with 42 participants

The placing of the teams was decided on the total of the faults of their three horses

Place	Country, Team and Horses	Total Loss of Points
1	Germany	
	Capt. Stubbendorff on "Nurmi"	37.70
	Capt. Lippert on "Fasan".....	111.60
	First-Lieut. Baron v. Wangenheim on "Kurfürst".....	527.35
		676.65
2	Poland	
	Capt. Kawecki on "Bambino".....	300.70
	Capt. Kulesza on "Tóska".....	438.00
	Capt. Rojcewicz on "Arlekin III"	253.00
		991.70
3	Great Britain	
	Capt. Scott on "Bob Clive"	117.30
	Lieut. Howard-Vyse on "Blue Steel"	324.00
	Capt. Fanshawe on "Bowie Knife"	8,754.20
		9,195.50
4	Czechoslovakia	
	Capt. Procházka on "Harlekýn"	324.30
	Lieut. Dobeš on "Leskov"	497.70
	Lieut. Bureš on "Mirko"	18,130.70
		18,952.70

The following teams did not arrive complete at the finish and could, therefore, not be classed:

Bulgaria	Holland	Japan	Switzerland
Major Angeloff	E. Kahn	Lieut. Iwahashi	Capt. Mange
Capt. Malaktschieff	First-Lieut. P. de Mortanges	Capt. Matsui	Lieut. Moser
Major Semoff	First-Lieut. Tonnet	Capt. Nishi	Lieut. Mylius
Denmark	Italy	Sweden	Hungary
Lieut. Grandjean	Lieut. Campello	First-Lieut. S: t-Cyr	Capt. Endrödy
First-Lieut. Leschly	Capt. Chiantia	First-Lieut. Nyblaeus	First-Lieut. von Jankovich
Capt.-Lieut. Mathiesen-Lunding	Capt. Ferruzzi	First-Lieut. von Stjernswärd	First-Lieut. Visy
France			U.S.A.
Capt. du Breuil			Capt. Raguse
Lieut. de la Moussaye			Capt. Thomson
Lieut. Margot			Capt. Willems



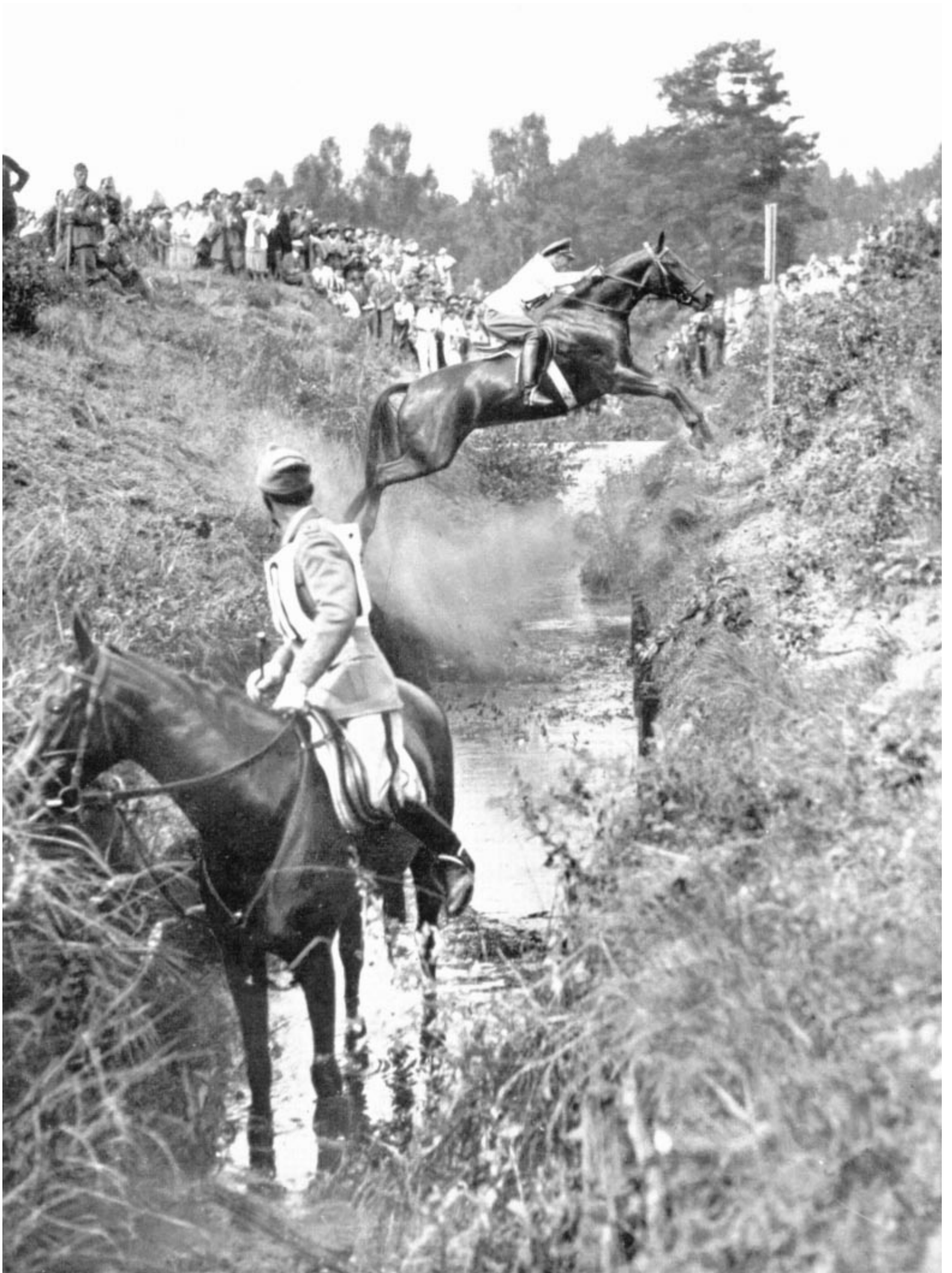
Above:
Captain Lippert
(Germany) on
"Fasan" during
the dressage test
of the three-day-
event.



Left: Captain
Neumeister
(Austria) passes
through the diffi-
cult pond in fine
style on "Karolus"
during the cross-
country competi-
tion of the three-
day event.



On the third day of the three-day-event: Captain Thomson (U.S.A.) on his clever little mare, "Jenny Camp", secured for himself the silver medal.



The Olympic victor, Captain Stubbendorf, clears the difficult fascine ditch on his magnificent mount, "Nurmi". Below: Captain Ferruzzi (Italy) on "Manola", who was forced to withdraw from competition.



The victory ceremony at night:

Above: The victors in the individual competition: Captain Stubbendorf (Germany) on "Nurmi", first place, Captain Thomson (U.S.A.) on "Jenny Camp", second place, and Lieutenant-Captain Mathiesen Lunding (Denmark) on "Jason", third place. Below: The victorious German team. Captain Stubbendorf on "Nurmi", centre, Captain Lippert on "Fasan", left, and First Lieutenant von Wangenheim on "Kur-



First Lieutenant Hasse (Germany) on "Tora" won the jumping competition after a close jump-off contest with First Lieutenant Rang (Rumania)

The "Prix des Nations" Jumping Competition

The "Prix des Nations" is traditionally held on the concluding day of the Games, immediately preceding the closing ceremony. This was the first of the modern Olympic Games to which 18 countries sent their best riders and horses to compete in the "Prix des Nations". The tremendous struggle for victory, with the greatest degree of mental and physical effort, reached its maximum in the "Prix des Nations". This competition was like a tremendous symbol of the entire Olympic contest. The gigantic struggle lasted many hours beyond the period anticipated. This delay was caused by the fact that many horses committed more errors than one would have been led to believe on the basis of their previous performance. Therefore it was often necessary to replace obstacles which were completely or partly knocked down. This always requires a certain amount of time because



Only after a jump-off competition over unusually difficult obstacles was First Lieutenant Rang (Rumania) on "Delfis" defeated by a slight margin.

in an honest contest under equal conditions, the obstacles must always be put in order again for each rider. It was necessary to tamp or repair the take-off and landing places at the ditches after each ride because they were not natural ditches, but artificial structures, which had to be made true to nature again for each horse. Despite these delays, however, no one longed for the end of the exciting competition. Because 16 horses out of 54 had been eliminated, and so many good horses had committed an unexpectedly large number of errors, people had begun to say that the route of the course and the rapid succession of tremendous obstacles were too difficult. The

answer here, as in the case of the three-day-event, can only be that the Olympiad must make maximum requirements, which only the very best can fulfil. It is certain that riders and horses never before encountered such a difficult course in a jumping competition. However, this Olympic jumping competition was intended to be the culminating point of the past development. The course and the obstacles had been so constructed that one could assume in advance that only one horse would clear all the obstacles without errors. This expectation was not entirely fulfilled. Not one horse finished without faults. Only the German mare, "Tora", and the Rumanian gelding, "Delphis", finished with only one error, representing 4 penalty points. Three horses, the Belgian, "Ibrahim", the American "Dakota", and the Hungarian mare, "Sellö", each committed 2 errors signifying 8 penalty points. It was already quite dark, when "Tora" and "Delphis" began to compete for the gold medal over 6 obstacles which had been raised or widened to an imposing degree. The excitement in the stands was indescribable. At the last obstacle, both horses committed errors. Since in the run-off, the time decided, the gold medal went to "Tora", who had finished in $13\frac{3}{5}$ seconds less than "Delphis". The 3 horses, each of which had 2 errors against itself, competed over the same course for the silver medal. "Sellö" and "Ibrahim" cleared the 6 obstacles without errors. "Sellö's" time was $6\frac{2}{5}$ seconds less than "Ibrahim's". Thus the fine Hungarian rider, Captain v. Platthy, received the bronze medal. The American horse, "Dakota", made 4 errors in the run-off.



The winner of third place following the jump-off competition, Captain von Platthy (Hungary) on "Sello".



Right:
A member of the excellent Dutch team which won the silver medal. First Lieutenant van Schail on "Santa Bell".

Left :
Captain Marquez de Funchal on "Merle Blanc" was a member of the versatile Portuguese team which won third place.

Before the run-off, the team competition of the Prix des Nations had been won by the German team, consisting of "Tora" (Lieutenant K. Hasse), "Nordland", (Captain v. Barnekow), and "Alchemist" (Captain Brandt). These 3 splendid horses won the prize, having made a total of 44 errors. It may be mentioned that "Nordland" and "Alchemist" did not do as well as might have been expected, judging by their performances in practice during the last weeks before the Games. One must expect even the most tested and experienced horse to make one or two errors. A horse is, after all, not a machine, and is dependent upon many influences. The tremendous bowl filled with human beings, with its rows of seats going up and up, and the still, sultry air which was not stirred by a single breeze, must also have depressed many of the riders. In addition, they were conscious of their responsibility. Very few riders are immune to such influences. The tense atmosphere also affected many of the horses, particularly the younger and more excitable ones, and made them nervous. This is the only possible explanation for the many errors committed by good horses. The difficulty of the course, with its close succession of high jumps and broad jumps, is not alone sufficient to explain the failure of the very finest horses. It is certain that calm, experienced, unexcitable horses, who are disturbed by nothing, are the best suited for such jumps, which require in the horse a high degree of insensitiveness to outside influences.

Out of 18 teams, only 7 remained intact: those of Holland, Portugal, America, Switzerland, Japan, France and Germany. One rider was eliminated from the Belgian, Italian, Austrian, Rumanian, Swedish, Turkish and Hungarian teams. The teams of Norway, Poland and Czechoslovakia each lost 2 riders. The elimination of "Ramona" was a heavy blow to the Belgians, since they had the best prospects of winning the team prize. Great Britain had the worst luck of all—none of her horses finished the course. The English horses jumped splendidly over simple obstacles, but did not sufficiently understand how to jump the many double and triple obstacles. Poland had unparalleled bad luck, since her 2 internationally famous horses, "Zbieg II" and "Warszawianka", were eliminated. This was certainly due to the fact that their riders did not ride up to the obstacles with enough momentum. It was sad to see the elimination of a wonder horse like "Nasello", who had won fame for Italy in the whole world. On this occasion he committed 3 errors at a double jump. Afterwards, he became completely confused, refused three times to continue, and was eliminated.



In Berlin he was nowhere near the top of his form. The three Dutch riders who won the silver medal were superb, as if they had been poured out of one mould, and wonderfully even in their performance. The Portuguese, who rode with wonderful spirit, came in just behind them. Then, in fourth place, came the Americans, whose riding was very well planned, calm and energetic. Switzerland followed with 3 fine riders. Then came Japan, whose riders and horses were also of the highest quality. Among them was the brave "Uranus", the winner in the Olympic jumping competition at Los Angeles, ridden by Captain Baron Nishi. France came next. Her prospects had been spoiled by the large number of errors committed by the powerful "Adriano". The 2 other horses, "Bagatelle" and "Euyère", performed splendidly. They were ridden by such great artists as Captain Bizard and Captain Gudin de Vallerin. The riding of the latter horseman was one of the most beautiful and flowing performances of the entire afternoon. "Ecuyère" committed no errors until he reached the last obstacle, a triple jump. Many had already decided that this mare would receive the gold medal, but she committed an error in each part of the triple jump, and left the course with 12 penalty points.

The mighty searchlights cast a mild, yet bright light on the course from their distant positions. The German Olympic victor, "Kronos", appeared, ridden by Captain Pollay, and demonstrated the Olympic programme on the dressage rectangle with even greater perfection than he had achieved in the contest. Over one hundred thousand pairs of eyes gazed with enthusiasm at a single rider on a single horse.

Then, in the light of the searchlights, the last presentation of Olympic medals took place to the victorious riders. The spectators expressed their gratitude to the German riders, the gratitude of all Germany. But the applause of the spectators for the riders of other nationalities who had won Olympic medals was not less joyous and not less cordial.

At the conclusion of the Games criticism was heard from many quarters concerning the demands made on horses and riders. It was asserted that the obstacles were too extreme in height, breadth or in the combinations which were arranged. In answer to these and other criticisms it must be pointed out that in the Olympic Games the conditions are always such that only the most outstanding of all competitors can fulfil them.

Jumping "Prix des Nations"-Individuals

August 16th

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Kurt Hasse (Germany)

Second: Henri Rang (Rumania)

Third: Joseph von Platthy (Hungary)

Stockholm, 1912: J. Cariou (France)

Paris, 1924:

A. Gemuseus (Switzerland)

Antwerp, 1920: T. Lequio (Italy)

Amsterdam, 1928: F. Ventura (Czechoslovakia)

Los Angeles, 1932: T. Nishi (Japan)

Entries and participation. Entered: 18 nations with 54 participants. Competed: 18 nations with 54 participants

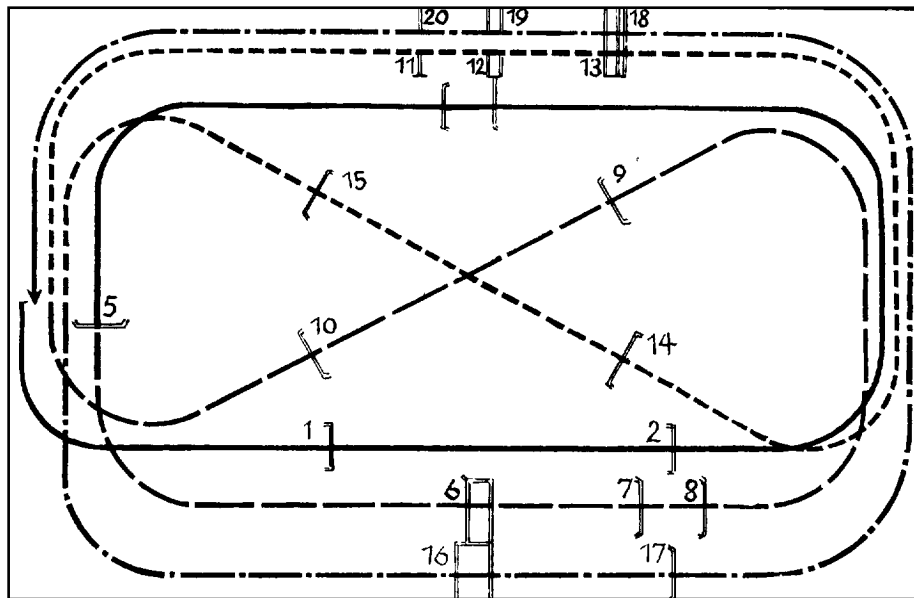
Course and Scoring

For the type and height of obstacles see table showing results. The order of the obstacles is shown on the plan. The course had a length of about 1,050 metres which were to be covered within 160 seconds. Faster riding was disregarded, while overtime was penalized with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point for each second begun. The scale of faults at obstacles or on the course was:

- 3 points for first disobedience,
- 4 points for upsetting obstacle, touching water surface and feet in brook,
- 6 points for second disobedience and fall of horse and rider,
- 10 points for fall of rider alone,
- Elimination for third disobedience.

The placing of riders was made according to the total of penalty points scored by their horses. The minimum weight of the rider was 75 kilogrammes including saddle.

Jumping Course



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Barrier 1.30 m. | 13. Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad |
| 2. Palisade 1.40 m. | 14. Fence 1.50 m. (stone wall with rails) |
| 3. Double oxe 1.30 X 1.40 X 1.60 m. | 15. Hedge with two bars, 1.60 m. |
| 4. Gate 1.50 X 7.00 m. | 16. Water-jump open |
| 5. Stone wall 1.60 m. | 17. Wooden gate |
| 6. Ditch with fence in front (ditch 3.00 m. broad) | 18. Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (distance 11.00 m.) |
| 7. Birch rick 1.40 m. (distance 11.85 m.) | 19. Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (distance 7.00 m.) |
| 8. Swiss gate 1.40 m. (distance 7.00 m.) | 20. Post and rails 1.40 m. |
| 9. Roofed wall 1.60 m. | |
| 10. Oxe 1.30 X 1.40 X 1.50 m. | |
| 11. Post and rails 1.40 m. | |
| 12. Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (distance 7.00 m.) | |

Results of the "Prix des Nations"—Individuals

Jury: General Henry (U.S.A.), General Yusa (Japan), Colonel Latino (Portugal), Colonel Malanotti (Hungary), and General Lucas (Great Britain.)—Weather: Sunny sky; dry ground; practically no wind

Place	Rider, Country and Horse	Barrier 1.30 m.	Palisade 1.40 m.	Double oxer 1.30×1.40×1.60 m.	Gate 1.50×7.00 m.	Stone wall 1.60 m.	Ditch with fence in front (ditch 3.00 m. broad)	Birch rick 1.40 m. (distance 11.85 m.)	Swiss gate 1.40 m. (distance 7.00 m.)	Roofed wall 1.60 m.	Oxer 1.30×1.40×1.50 m.	Post and rails 1.40 m.	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 7 m.)	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad	Fence 1.50 m. (stone wall with rails)	Hedge with two bars, 1.60 m.	Water-jump open	Wooden gate	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 11 m.)	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 7 m.)	Post and rails 1.40 m.	Total Faults	Time	
		1. ¹⁾	First-Lieut. Hasse (Germany) on "Tora"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. ¹⁾	First-Lieut. Rang (Rumania) on "Delfis"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	144 ¹ / ₅
3. ¹⁾	Capt. von Platthy (Hungary) on "Sellö"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	148 ² / ₅
4. ¹⁾	Capt. G. v. d. Meersch (Belgium) on "Ibrahim"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	157 ² / ₅
5. ¹⁾	Capt. Raguse (U.S.A.) on "Dakota"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	143 ⁴ / ₅
6a.	First-Lieut. Greter (Holland) on "Ernica"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	12	135 ³ / ₅
6b.	Lieut. Beltrao (Portugal) on "Biscuit"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	154
6c.	Capt. Bizard (France) on "Bagatelle"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	133 ² / ₅
6d.	Capt. Gudin de Vallerin (France) on "Ecuyère"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	12	135 ¹ / ₅
6e.	Capt. Koula (Turkey) on "Sapkin"	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	148 ³ / ₅
11 a.	First-Lieut. de Bruine (Holland) on "Trixie"	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	15	156 ² / ₅
11b.	Capt. Mettler (Switzerland) on "Durmitor"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	15	147
11 c.	Capt. Chevalier de Menten de Horne (Belgium) on "Musaphiki"	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	145 ³ / ₅
14.	Lieut. Iwahashi (Japan) on "Falaise"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	15 ¹ / ₄ ⁵⁾	172 ⁴ / ₅
15.	Capt. Bonivento (Italy) on "Osoppo"	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	18 ³ / ₄ ⁵⁾	170 ² / ₅
16a.	Capt. Conforti (Italy) on "Saba"	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	20	141 ³ / ₅
16b.	Capt. v. Barnekow (Germany) on "Nordland"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	20	146 ⁴ / ₅
16c.	Capt. Brandt (Germany) on "Alchemist"	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	20	136 ¹ / ₅
16d.	Capt. Marquez de Funchal (Portugal) on "MerleBlanc"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	20 ⁵⁾	147 ¹ / ₅
20.	Capt. Nishi (Jap.) on "Iranus"	4	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	20 ³ / ₄	166 ¹ / ₅
21a.	Lieut. Mena e Silva (Portugal) on "Faussette"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	24	158
21b.	Lieut. Sauer (Austria) on "Goriette"	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	24	145 ² / ₅
23.	First-Lieut. van Schaik (Holland) on "Santa Bell"	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 ¹ / ₂ ⁵⁾	162
25 a.	Capt. Qvist (Norway) on "Notatus"	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	25 ⁵⁾	163 ⁴ / ₅
25b.	Major Bradford (U.S.A.) on "Don"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 ⁵⁾	199 ¹ / ₅
25c.	First-Lieut. Francke (Sweden) on "Urfé"	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	27	151 ² / ₅
27 a.	Capt. Buzek (Czechoslovakia) on "Chroust"	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	28	155 ¹ / ₅

¹⁾ Decided by run-off. ⁵⁾ Including faults for over-time. For further results, see next page.

Results (Continuation) of the "Prix des Nations"—Individuals

Place	Rider, Country and Horse	Barrier 1.30 m.	Palisade 1.40 m.	Double oxer 1.30 × 1.40 × 1.60 m.	Gate 1.50 × 7.00 m.	Stone wall 1.60 m.	Ditch with fence in front (ditch 3.00 m. broad)	Birch rick 1.40 m. (distance 11.85 m.)	Swiss gate 1.40 m (distance 7.00m.)	Roofed wall 1.60 m.	Oxer 1.30 × 1.40 × 1.50 m.	Post and rails 1.40 m.	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 7 m.)	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad	Fence 1.50 m. (stone wall with rails)	Hedge with two bars, 1.60 m.	Water-jump open	Wooden gate	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 1.1 m.)	Fence 1.30 m. high, followed by ditch 1.50 m. broad (dist. 7 m.)	Post and rails 1.40 m.	Total Faults	Time							
		27b.	First-Lieut. Polatkan (Turkey) on "Schakal"	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	28	140				
29.	First-Lieut. Apostol (Rumania) on "Dracu-stie" . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 ^{3/4}	190 ^{3/5}						
30.	Lieut. Fehr (Switzerland) on "Corona"	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 ⁴	175 ^{4/5}						
31.	First-Lieut. Iklé (Switzerland) on "Exilé"	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	10	30 ^{1/2}	165 ^{4/5}							
32a.	Capt. Örn (Sweden) on "Kornett"	—	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	31 ^{3/4}	162 ^{4/5}						
32b.	Capt. Szepessy-Schaurek (Hungary) on "Pókai" . .	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	4	4	4	4	4	35	156 ^{3/5}						
34.	Capt. Jadwin (U.S.A.) on "Ugly"	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	9	37 ^{1/2}	177 ^{4/5}							
35.	Lieut. Inanami (Japan) on "Asafuji"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	4	4	4	—	—	4	—	4	4	4	4	4	39	148						
36.	Lieut. Komorowski (Poland) on "Dunkan"	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	6	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	4	47 ^{1/4}	168 ^{2/5}						
37.	Lieut. Egger (Austria) on "Mimir"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	7	47 ^{1/2}	225 ^{3/5}							
38.	Lieut. de Tilière (France) on "Adriano"	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	10	—	—	4	4	3	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	51 ^{1/4}	200 ^{3/5}						
—	Lieut. van Strydonck (Belgium) on "Ramona"	—	—	4	3	—	4	1) eliminated															—	—						
—	Capt. Brunker (Great Britain) on "Magpie"	—	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1) eliminated	—	—					
—	Capt. Carr (Great Britain) on "Bovril"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1) eliminated															—	—		
—	Lieut. Talbot-Ponsonby (Gr. Britain) on "Kineton"	—	—	14	3) eliminated																		—	—						
—	Capt. Filiponi (Italy) on "Nasello"	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	10	1) eliminated															—	—	
—	First-Lieut. Skougaard (Norway) on "Felicia"	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	10	4	4	1) eliminated															—	—		
—	Petterøe jr. (Norway) on "Schamyl"	3	—	10	1) eliminated																		—	—						
—	First-Lieut. Trenkwitz (Austria) on "Danubia"	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	4	1) eliminated															—	—			
—	Lieut. Gutowski (Poland) on "Warszawianka"	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1) eliminated															—	—
—	Capt. Sokolowski (Poland) on "Zbieg II"	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	7	10	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1) eliminated	—	—					
—	First-Lieut. Tudoran (Rumania) on "Hunter"	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3) eliminated																		—	—	
—	H. R. H. Prince Gustav Adolf von Sweden on "Aida"	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1) eliminated															—	—		
—	Capt. Seyfried (Czechoslovakia) on "Radmila"	—	4	7	16	—	4	—	4	—	4	1) eliminated															—	—		
—	Capt. Čoček (Czechoslovakia) on "Chostra"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1) eliminated																		—	—			
—	First-Lieut. Gürkan (Turkey) on "Güdük"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1) eliminated															—	—	
—	First-Lieut. von Barcza (Hungary) on "Kopé"	—	—	—	—	—	4	1) eliminated																		—	—			

1) Three rimes refused. 2) Early start. 3) Wrong course. 4) Including faults for over-time.



The honouring of the victors in the "Prix des Nations" jumping competition for individuals. Left to right: First Lieutenant Kurt Hasse (Germany) on "Tora", first place, First Lieutenant Henri Rang (Rumania) on "Delfis", second place, Captain von Platthy (Hungary) on "Sello", third place.



The Olympic victors in the team competition. Left to right: Captain Brandt on "Alchemist", First Lieutenant Hasse on "Tora" and Captain von Barnekow on "Nordland".



The Australians, Gray and Johnson, training on the newly completed cycling track constructed on a Berlin sport field.

Cycling

During the congress of the “Union Cycliste Internationale,” which was held in conjunction with the World Championships in Leipzig, the programme for the Olympic cycling competitions was decided upon. As in Amsterdam and Los Angeles, the programme consisted of track events and one road race. The road race in so far differed from that of the 1928 and 1932 Games, as the route was limited to a length of 100 kilometres and was not decided by time, but as a race with massed start.

Initial difficulties were experienced in finding a race track, as that situated in the north-west of Berlin proved to be inadequate. The Berlin Municipality deliberated upon the erection of a new cycle race track, but as this plan could not be carried out in time for the Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee decided to build a temporary track and rented the sports ground of the Berlin Sport Club, situated between the Broadcasting Tower and the Deutschland Hall. The draft for this track came from the hands of the race course architect, Clemens Schürmann. The wooden cycling track, 1,300 feet long, 20.5 feet wide, the banking in the bends 9.75 feet high and that of the straights 3.5 feet, was assembled in a carpenter’s timber-yard and then erected by the Reich Construction Department on the running track of the Berlin Sport Club. It was only possible to begin with the erection of the cycling track. on June 15, as the Berlin Sport Club had under-

taken to organize a number of sporting events on its grounds during the first half of June. From July 1st onwards the track could be used for training purposes, but the dressing cabins proved to be too small, as the competitors wished to take their machines and spare parts into their cabins. To meet the requirements of the riders, certain building alterations were made. It was agreed upon that the programme of the track races should be embellished by performances of trick riding, team trick riding with musical accompaniment, and a cycle-ball match. The Reich Construction Department erected a wooden podium for these performances in the inside of the cycling track.

The Olympic cycle races attracted very large crowds of spectators. In all competitions, the best riders and teams were victorious, and new Olympic records did credit to the excellent construction of the track. Only in one case was it necessary for the Jury of the "Union Cycliste Internationale" to take action. The most surprising result of the races was Italy's defeat in the team competition, although she had won at all Olympic Games since the Great War.

The choice of the course for the 100 kilometre road race was fraught with certain difficulties, as it was to possess the characteristics of a road race, but the spectators were to enjoy the advantage of watching the start and the last phases of the finish from seats placed at their disposal. To accomplish this, the Organizing Committee decided to include the Berlin Automobile Race Course, the "Avus", as part of the road race circuit. The riders assembled in front of the new grand stand, opposite to the Deutschland Hall, from where they rode—on a neutralized course—as far as kilometre stone 4,314, where the start took place. This was done to ensure an exact distance of 100 kilometres being ridden. The competitors rode 1½ rounds on the cemented "Avus" course and then passed on to the macadam road of the Grunewald via the southern gate of the "Avus" in the direction of the Havel. Shady trees enhanced the road along the Havel to the steep incline—3,250 feet long—near the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower and then, down hill, on paved roads to the Heer Strasse. After wheeling to the left, the competitors reached the wide and well-paved Heer Strasse, which leads to Döberitz and continues as an asphalted thoroughfare in the neighbourhood of Staaken. Continuing to ride on this road, the cyclists passed the Olympic Village and then, turning sharply to the left, approached Priort. Just before and behind this village, the local railway line crossed the mapped-out course. To avoid an interruption of the race, the German Railway had very kindly ordered all traffic to be suspended on this line from 8 to 11 a.m. On good, but not very level highways with many bends the competitors passed the villages Priort and Karzow on roads mostly paved with somewhat roughly hewn stones and then rode through Fahrland, where the condition of the roads showed improvement. On very good roads, the cyclists again reached the Heer Strasse via Krampnitz and Glienicke. On the return journey, the competitors followed the same course, where, when travelling in the outward direction, the Wilhelm-Strasse leads into the Heer-Strasse. After passing the southern gate, they again found themselves on the Avus and here they made for the finish, situated opposite the new grand stand on the Eastern side. Police officers had kept the entire route free of traffic of every description in an exemplary manner.

The Olympic road race ended with the victory of the best riders, but the route proved to be too short, so that no decision was brought about by the separation of the competitors usually noticeable in track events. Only those riders, who had lost ground through spills or mechanical defects to their cycles, did not pass the finishing post with the large group of competitors. To decide definitely upon the correct order in which the riders had passed the finishing line, photography had to be resorted to. The time was taken with an electric timing apparatus. The officials at the



A cycling race on the Avus.

finish were able to communicate with all control stations and all officials posted on the course by means of a transmitter and receiver installed by members of the Army Signal Service and so were kept fully informed of all phases of the race. A special information service was installed for police measures. To avoid an overburdening of the lines, the police had—apart from the telephone installation—a number of short wave loud-speaker cars on the spot, whose position was altered in accordance with the progress of the race. During the competition, the spectators were given a vivid picture of the great struggle for supremacy at regular intervals by announcers.

Entries and participation in all cycling competitions (track and road races together).

Entered: 31 nations with 229 participants. Competed: 30 nations with 174 participants

Number of competitors who were entered for and who competed in the various events of the Cycling Competition and total numbers from each country

Country	1,000 Metre Scratch		1,000 Metre Standing Start Time Trial		2,000 Metre Tandem		4,000 Metre Pursuit Team Race		100 Kilometres Road Race (62.14 Miles)				Total Numbers from Each Country ¹⁾	
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	Individual Competition		Team Competition		ent.	comp.
Australia	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3
Belgium.	3	1	3	1	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	8	8
Brazil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bulgaria.	2	1	3	1	—	—	6	4	5	4	5	4	14	10
Chile	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4
China.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Colombia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Denmark.	1	1	2	1	6	2	6	5	6	4	6	4	14	11
Finland	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
France	2	1	2	1	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	12	8
Great Britain	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	13	11
Holland.	2	1	2	1	2	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	17	11
Italy	2	1	2	1	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	16	11
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	4
Canada	2	1	3	1	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	6
Latvia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	4
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Luxemburg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	4
New Zealand.	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
Austria	3	1	1	1	6	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	14	10
Peru	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	5	4
Poland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	5	4
Sweden	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	5
Switzerland	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	4	5	4	5	4	12	11
Union of South Africa . .	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Czechoslovakia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	6	4
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	5	4
Hungary	3	1	3	1	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	10	8
U.S.A.	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	7	6
Germany.	3	1	3	1	6	2	6	4	6	4	6	4	20	12
Total :														
Competitors	37	20	41	19	48	22	77	53	137	100	128	91	229	176
Countries	21	20	22	19	11	11	13	13	29	29	23	23	31	30

¹⁾ These total numbers were not obtained by addition of the various figures from each competition. Several competitors were entered for and competed in more than one event.



The Olympic victor, Merkens (Germany), left, and Sellinger (U.S.A.) both endeavouring to force the other into the lead during an elimination race.

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Union Cycliste Internationale

President: M. Burgi (Switzerland)

Secretary General: P. Rousseau (France)

Deutscher Radfahrer-Verband

Chairman and Sporting Director: F. Eggert

International Jury of Appeal

M. Burgi (Switzerland)

A. Colignon (Belgium)

F. Eggert (Germany)

F. Momo (Italy)

J. Rosseels (Belgium)

P. Rousseau (France)

J. L. van den Berch van Heemstede (Holland)

Technical Committee

P. Rousseau (France)

L. Breton (France)

M. Burgi (Switzerland)

J. L. van den Berch van Heemstede (Holland)

Management

F. Eggert, Head Management

W. Schirmer, Technical Management

W. Brommann } Liaison Officials

K. Bauer }

Jury

F. Ahlswe, Secretary and Press Secretary

O. Wendel

E. Lins } Judges at the finish, Starter and Timekeeper

H. Pieper

E. Stechun

A. Müller

T. Ganzevoort

M. Grützke, Recorder

E. Bräutigam, Judge at the finish, starting order and bell

B. Beck, Lap Scorer, starting order

Umpire for the race

for the race and Judge at the finish

W. Kollmann

The Track Races

RULES

The rules for the track races were those of the "Union Cycliste Internationale". In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the French text alone was authoritative. For the individual competitions, each country could send in two entries and one reserve entry, but one rider only was allowed to start. For the tandem race two tandems with one reserve tandem could be entered, but only one tandem per nation was allowed to compete. For the 4,000 metre pursuit race, six riders with two reserves could be entered, while only one team of four riders was allowed to compete. In the case of non-participation of riders, two reserve riders could be kept available.



The victory ceremony for the winners of the 1000 metre cycling race. The victor, Toni Merkens (Germany) in the centre, Arie Gerrit van Vliet (Holland), winner of second place on the left, and Louis Chaillot (France), winner of third place, on the right.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF THE TRACK

All track races took place in the Olympic Velodrome (BSC Field) near the Witzleben Broadcasting Tower. The wooden track was 400 metres long and 6.30 metres wide. At the turns it had a slant of 3 metres and 1.10 metres at the outer side of the stretches. The total racing surface was about 3,000 square metres.

1,000 METRE SCRATCH

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Toni Merkens (Germany)

Second: van Vliet (Holland)

Third: Louis Chaillot (France)

Athens, 1896: P. Masson (France)—2,000 m.

Antwerp, 1920: M. Peeters (Holland)—1,000 m.

Paris, 1900: Taillandier (France)—Competition held as an auxiliary event to the Olympic Games—1,000 m.

Paris, 1924: L. Michard (France)—1,000 m.

London, 1908: No final victor established because time limit was exceeded—1,000 m.

Amsterdam, 1928: R. Beaufrand (France)—1,000 m.

Los Angeles, 1932: J. van Egmond (Holland)—1,000 m.

Entries and participation. Entered: 21 nations with 37 participants. Competed: 20 nations with 20 participants

First Round • August 6th • 6.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 17° C.; slightly overcast sunny sky; no definite wind

10 Heats. Winners in each heat qualified for the Second Round; seconds in each heat qualified for the Repêchage

Heat 1: Collard (Belgium)	defeats Gray (Australia) by ½ length	200 m. in 13.2 sec.
Heat 2: Chaillot (France)	defeats Ratscheff (Bulgaria) by 3 lengths	200 m. in 12.8 sec.
Heat 3: Hicks (Great Britain)	defeats Riquelme (Chile) by 2½, lengths	200 m. in 13.6 sec.
Heat 4: van Vliet (Holland)	defeats Peace (Canada) by 4 lengths	200 m. in 12.6 sec.
Heat 5: Pola (Italy)	defeats Wing (China) by ¾ length	200 m. in 14.0 sec.
Heat 6: Wägelin (Switzerland)	defeats Sandtorp (Norway) by 2 lengths	200 m. in 12.4 sec.
Heat 7: Giles (New Zealand)	defeats Györffy (Hungary) by ½ length	200 m. in 12.6 sec.
Heat 8: Merkens (Germany)	defeats Sellinger (U.S.A.) by 2 lengths	200 m. in 12.8 sec.
Heat 9: Dusika (Austria)	defeats Clayton (South Africa) by ¾ length	200 m. in 15.0 sec.
Heat 10: Magnusscn (Denmark)	defeats Mazzini (Peru) by 1 length	200 m. in 13.2 sec.

Repêchage • August 6th • Run by the seconds of the 10 First Round Heats

Heat 1: Gray (Australia)	defeats Clayton (South Africa) by 1½ lengths and Mazzini (Peru)	200 m. in 13.0 sec.
Heat 2: Sellinger (U.S.A.)	defeats Györffy (Hungary) by ½ length and Ratscheff (Bulgaria)	200 m. in 13.4 sec.
Heat 3: Sandtorp (Norway)	defeats Riquelme (Chile) who was far behind	200 m. in 13.0 sec.
Heat 4: Peace (Canada)	defeats Wing (China) by ½ length	200 m. in 15.2 sec.

Second Round • August 7th • 6.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 20° C.; overcast sky; scarcely perceptible wind

8 Heats. Run by the winners of the First Round and the Repêchage as well as the Seconds of the first and second Repêchage heat

Heat 1: Magnusscn (Denmark)	defeats Györffy (Hungary) by 1½, lengths	200 m. in 13.4 sec.
Heat 2: Merkens (Germany)	defeats Sandtorp (Norway) by 1¾, lengths	200 m. in 13.0 sec.
Heat 3: Wägelin (Switzerland)	defeats Clayton (South Africa) by 1½, lengths	200 m. in 13.4 sec.
Heat 4: Pola (Italy)	defeats Gilt (New Zealand) by ½ length	200 m. in 12.6 sec.
Heat 5: van Vliet (Holland)	defeats Dusika (Austria) by 2 lengths	200 m. in 12.0 sec.
Heat 6: Gray (Australia)	defeats Hicks (Great Britain) by ½ lengths	200 m. in 12.2 sec.
Heat 7: Chaillot (France)	defeats Peace (Canada) who was far behind	200 m. in 12.0 sec.
Heat 8: Collard (Belgium)	defeats Sellinger (U.S.A.) by ½ front wheel length	200 m. in 13.2 sec.

Third Round • August 7th • Run by the winners of the Second Round

Heat 1: Chaillot (France)	defeats Magnusscn (Denmark) by 1½, lengths	200 m. in 12.6 sec.
Heat 2: van Vliet (Holland)	defeats Gray (Australia) by 1½, lengths	200 m. in 13.0 sec.
Heat 3: Pola (Italy)	defeats Wägelin (Switzerland) by ½ length	200 m. in 12.6 sec.
Heat 4: Merkens (Germany)	defeats Collard (Belgium) by ½ front wheel length	200 m. in 13.0 sec.

Semi-Finals • August 7th • Run by the winners of the Third Round

Heat 1: Merkens (Germany)	defeats Pola (Italy) by 1 length	200 m. in 12.4 sec.
Heat 2: van Vliet (Holland)	defeats Chaillot (France) by 1½ lengths	200 m. in 12.0 sec.

Races for the 3rd and 4th Places • August 7th • Run by the seconds of the Semi-Finals

Race 1: Chaillot (France)	defeats Pola (Italy) by 1 length	200 m. in 12.2 sec.
Race 2: Chaillot (France)	defeats Pola (Italy) by 20 m.	200 m. in 12.0 sec.

FINAL • August 7th

Run by the winners of the Semi-Finals

Race 1: Merkens (Germany)	defeats van Vliet (Holland)	200 m. in 11.8 sec.
Race 2: Merkens (Germany)	defeats van Vliet (Holland) by ½ length	200 m. in 11.8 sec.

Van Vliet's protest of obstruction (1st race) by Merkens was rejected by the Jury, but Merkens was fined 100 marks because of deviating from the racing lane



Van Vliet (Holland) Olympic-victor in the 1000 metre time race.

1000 METRE STANDING START TIME TRIAL
OLYMPIC VICTOR: van Vliet (Holland)

Second: Pierre Georget (France)

Third: Rudolf Karsch (Germany)

Athens, 1896: P. Masson (France)—3.33¹/₃m.
 Amsterdam, 1928: W. Falck-Hansen (Denmark)—1,000 m.
 Los Angeles, 1932: E. Gray (Australia)—1,000 m.

Entries and participation: Entered: 22 nations with 41 participants. Competed: 19 nations with 19 participants

August 8th . 4.00 p.m. . Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 19° C.; overcast sky; no rain, but perceptible wind blowing diagonally from behind on the finishing stretch

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. van Vliet (Holland) 1:12.0 min. ¹⁾ | | |
| 2. Georget (France) 1:12.8 min. ¹⁾ | | |
| 3. Karsch (Germany) 1:13.2 min. | | |
| 4. Pola (Italy) 1:13.6 min. | 8b. Baumann (Switzerland) . . . 1:15.0 min. | 14. Haraldsen (Norway). 1:16.8 min. |
| 5a. Pedersen (Denmark) 1:14.0 min. | 10. Sellinger (U.S.A.) 1:15.2 min. | 15a. McLeod (Canada) 1:17.0 min. |
| 5b. Orczán (Hungary) 1:14.0 min. | 11. Johnson (Australia) 1:15.8 min. | 15b. Clayton (South Africa) . . . 1:17.0 min. |
| 7. Hicks (Great Britain) 1:14.8 min. | 12. Cools (Belgium) 1:16.0 min. | 17. Persson (Sweden). 1:17.2 min. |
| 8a. Giles (New Zealand). 1:15.0 min. | 13. Mohr (Austria) 1:16.4 min. | 18. Porko (Finland) 1:18.2 min. |

Dimitroff (Bulgaria) withdrew owing to bicycle defect

¹⁾ Better than the existing Olympic Record of 1:13.0 min. established by E. Gray (Australia) at Los Angeles in 1932.



The victory ceremony for the winners of the cycling time race. Arie Gerrit van Vliet (Holland), centre, Pierre Georget (France), second place, left, and Rudolf Karsch (Germany), third place, right.

2000 METRE TANDEM

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Ernst Ihbe—Carl Lorenz (Germany)

Second: Bernhard Leene—Hendrik Ooms (Holland)

Third: Pierre Georget—Georges Maton (France)

London, 1908: M. Schilles—A. Auffray (France)

Paris, 1924: L. Choury—J. Cugnot (France)

Antwerp, 1920: Ryan—Lance (Great Britain)

Amsterdam, 1928: B. Leene—D. van Dijk (Holland)

Los Angeles, 1932: M. Perrin—L. Chaillot (France)

Entries and participation. Entered: 11 nations with 48 participants. Completed: 11 nations with 22 participants

First Round • August 7th • 6.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 20° C.; overcast sky; no definite wind

Winners in each heat qualified for the Second Round; Seconds qualified for the Repêchage

Heat 1: Cools—Pirotte (Belgium)	defeat Dissing—Stieler (Denmark) by front wheel length	200 m. in 11.4 sec.
Heat 2: Gcorget—Maton (France)	defeat Dusika—Mohr (Austria) by 13 m.	200 m. in 11.0 sec.
Heat 3: Leene—Ooms (Holland)	defeat Burkhart—Ganz (Switzerland) by 1½ lengths	200 m. in 11.2 sec.
Heat 4: Legutti—Loatti (Italy)	defeat Chambers—Sibbit (Great Britain) by ¾ length	200 m. in 11.6 sec.
Heat 5: Ihbe—Lorenz (Germany)	defeat Logan—Sellinger (U.S.A.) by 1 length and Németh—Pelvássy (Hungary) by 1 length	200 m. in 11.6 sec.

Repêchage • August 7th • Run by the seconds and thirds of the First Round

Heat 1: Dissing—Stieler (Denmark)	defeat Dusika—Mohr (Austria) by 30 m.	200 m. in 11.4 sec.
Heat 2: Logan—Sellinger (U.S.A.)	defeat Burkhart—Ganz (Switzerland) by 1 length	200 m. in 12.0 sec.
Heat 3: Chambers—Sibbit (Great Britain)		

Németh—Pelvássy (Hungary) did not compete; Great Britain was declared the n—inner.

Second Round • August 8th • After 4.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 20° C.; overcast sky; no rain, but perceptible wind

Run by the winners of the First Round and winners of the Repechage

Heat 1: Georget—Maton (France)	defeat Cools—Pirotte (Belgium) by 40 m.	200 m. in 11.0 sec.
Heat 2: Ihbe—Lorenz (Germany)	defeat Dissing—Stieler (Denmark) by ½ length	200 m. in 11.8 sec.
Heat 3: Leene—Ooms (Holland)	defeat Chambers—Sibbit (Great Britain) by 1 length	200 m. in 11.2 sec.
Heat 4: Legutti—Loatti (Italy)	defeat Logan—Sellinger (U.S.A.) by ¾ length	200 m. in 11.0 sec.

Semi-Finals • August 8th • Run by the winners of the Second Round

Heat 1: Ihbe—Lorenz (Germany)	defeat Georget—Maton (France) by ½ length	200 m. in 11.0 sec.
Heat 2: Leene—Ooms (Holland)	defeat Legutti—Loatti (Italy) by 1¼ lengths	200 m. in 11.4 sec.

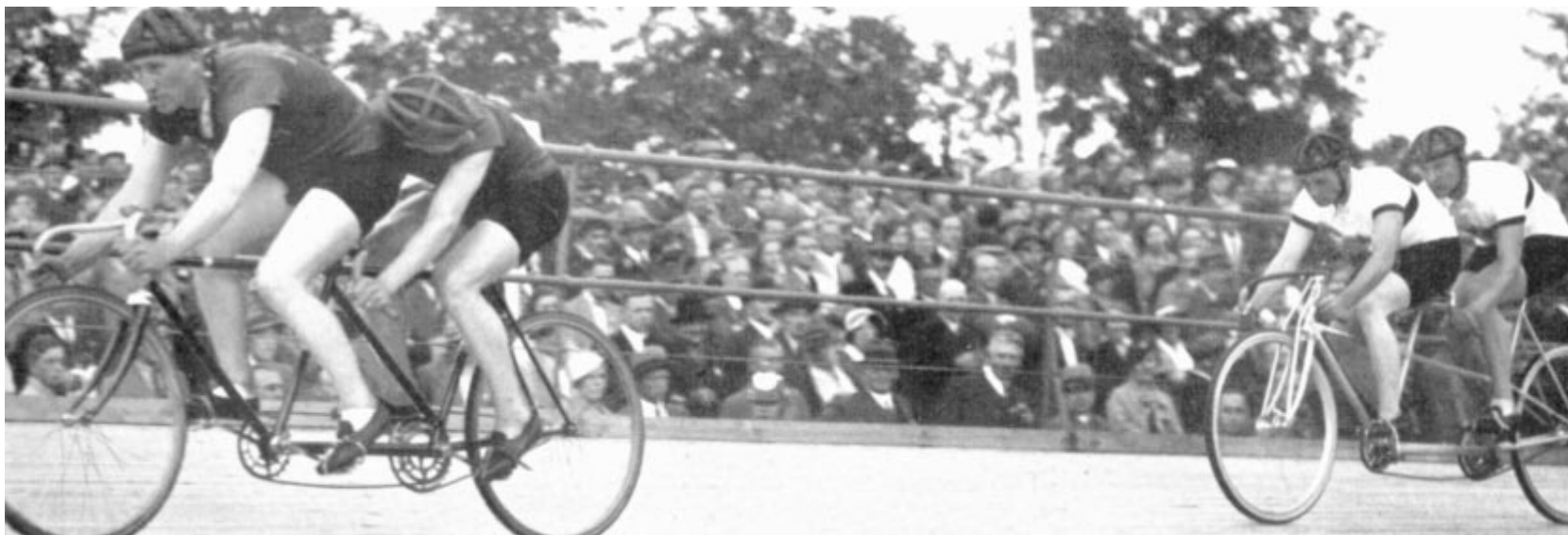
Races for the 3rd and 4th Places • August 8th • Run by the seconds of the Semi-Finals

Race 1: Georget—Maton (France)	defeat Legutti—Loatti (Italy) by 15 m.	200 m. in 11.0 sec.
Race 2: Georget—Maton (France)	defeat Legutti—Loatti (Italy) who were far behind	200 m. in 11.0 sec.

FINAL • August 8th

Run by the winners of the Semi-Finals

Race 1: Ihbe—Lorenz (Germany)	defeat Leene—Ooms (Holland) by ¾ length	200 m. in 11.0 sec.
Race 2: Ihbe—Lorenz (Germany)	defeat Leene—Ooms (Holland) by 2 lengths	200 m. in 11.0 sec.



The final in the tandem race. The Dutch team is leading the later victors, the German team.



Honouring the tandem victors. Ihbe and Lorenz (Germany), winners of first place in the centre, Leene and Ooms (Holland), winners of second place, right, and Georget and Maton (France), winners of third place, left.

4000 METRE PURSUIT RACE

OLYMPIC VICTOR: France (R. Charpentier, J. Goujon, G. Lapébie, R. le Nizerhy)

Second: Italy (B. Bianchi, M. Gentili, A. Latini, S. Rigoni)

Third: Great Britain (H. Hill, E. Johnson, Ch. King, E. Mills)

London, 1908: Great Britain (1,809 m.) Paris, 1924: Italy

Antwerp, 1920: Italy Amsterdam, 1928: Italy

Los Angeles, 1932: Italy

Entries and participation. Entered: 13 nations with 77 participants. Competed: 13 nations with 53 participants

First Round • August 6th • 7.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 17° C.; slightly overcast sky; perceptible wind blowing vertically on the stretches

- | | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| Heat 1: | 1. Italy (Bianchi, Gentili, Latini, Rigoni) | 4:49.6 min. ¹⁾ |
| | 2. Canada (Coleman, Crompton, McLeod, Turner) | 4:58.4 min. |
| Heat 2: | 1. Belgium (Alexandre, Cools, Garrebeek, Putzeys) | 4:54.0 min. |
| | 2. Hungary (Liszky, Németh, Orczán, Pelvássy) | 4:57.8 min. |
| | Pelvássy, eliminated in the 3rd lap | |
| Heat 3: | 1. Denmark (Magnussen, Friis, Jacobsen, Nielsen) | 4:49.4 min. ¹⁾ |
| | 2. Switzerland (Richli, Fuhrimann, Kägi, Wägelin) | 4:56.4 min. |
| Heat 4: | It was decided by the drawing of lots that Bulgaria was to start alone against time. | |
| | Bulgaria (Nikoloff, Jantscheff, Welinoff, Gertscheff) | 5:10.4 min. |
| Heat 5: | 1. U.S.A. (Byrd, Logan, Morton, Sinibaldi) | 5:07.4 min. |
| | 2. Holland (Kropman, Zwartepoorte, van der Voort, van Wees) | |
| | Holland had almost caught up with U.S.A. in the 8th lap, when the riders Kropman and Zwartepoorte fell so that the Dutch were compelled to withdraw. | |
| Heat 6: | 1. Germany (Arndt, Hasselberg, Hoffmann, Klöckner) | 4:48.6 min. ¹⁾ |
| | 2. Austria (Genschieder, Moser, Schmaderer, Wölfl) | 5:02.2 min. |
| Heat 7: | 1. France (Charpentier, Goujon, Lapébie, Le Nizerhy) | 4:41.8 min. ¹⁾ |
| | 2. Great Britain (Hill Johnson, King, Mills) | 4:50.0 min. ¹⁾ |

Second Round August 8th • 4.00 p.m. • Olympic Velodrome

Weather: Temperature about 19° C.; overcast sky; no rain, but perceptible wind

4 Heats. Run by the eight nations which achieved the best times in the First Round

- | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Heat 1: | 1. France (Charpentier, Goujon, Lapébie, Le Nizerhy) | 4: 47.2 min. ¹⁾ (scratch) |
| | 2. Hungary (Liszky, Németh, Orczán, Pelvássy) | 5:03.4 min. (200 m. mark) |

¹⁾ Better than the existing Olympic Record of 4:52.0 min. established by Italy at Los Angeles in 1932.

The victory ceremony for the teams in the pursuit cycling race. Centre, the Olympic victors, France, right, the winner of second place, Italy, and left, the winner of third place, Great Britain.



Shortly before the finishing line, the French caught up with the Hungarians who lost Pelvássy in the 2nd lap.

- Heat 2: 1. Germany (Arndt, Hasselberg, Hoffmann, Klöckner) 4:56.2 min. (scratch)
 2. Switzerland (Richli, Fuhrmann, Kägi, Wägelin) 4:58.0 min. (200 m. mark)
 Hoffmann (Germany) withdrew at the beginning owing to bicycle defect, while Richli (Switzerland) withdrew in the 6th lap.
- Heat 3: 1. Belgium (Alexandre, Cools, Garrebcek, Putzeys) 4:58.2 min. (200 m. mark)
 2. Denmark (Pedersen, Friis, Jacobsen, Nielsen) (scratch)
 By losing two riders Denmark was eliminated from classification. Nielsen had a defect in the 7th lap.
- Heat 4: 1. Italy (Bianchi, Gentili, Latini, Rigoni) 4:47.4 min.¹⁾ (scratch)
 2. Great Britain (Hill, Johnson, King, Mills) 4:51.0 min.¹⁾
 Both teams reached the finish with three riders. Italy lost Gentili, Great Britain, Mills.

Semi-Finals • August 8th • Run by the four nations which achieved the best times in the Second Round

- Heat 1: 1. France (Charpentier, Goujon, Lapébie, Le Nizerhy) 4:42.4 min.¹⁾ (200 m. mark)
 2. Germany (Arndt, Hasselberg, Hoffmann, Klöckner) 4:54.6 min. (scratch)
 The French over-routed the German team who, therefore, did not compete in the Final.
- Heat 2: 1. Italy (Bianchi, Gentili, Latini, Rigoni) 4:49.2 min.¹⁾ (scratch)
 2. Great Britain (Hill, Johnson, King, Mills) 4:53.6 min. (200 m. mark)
 Gentili (Italy) remained behind in the 9th lap, Mills (Great Britain), in the 6th lap.

Race for 3rd and 4th Places • August 8th • Run by the losers of the Semi-Finals

- 1, Great Britain (Hill, Johnson, King, Mills) 4:53.6 min. (200 m. mark)
 2. Germany (Arndt, Hasselberg, Hoffmann, Klöckner) 4:55.0 min. (scratch)

FINAL • August 8th

Run by the winners of the Semi-Finals

1. France (Charpentier, Goujon, Lapébie, Le Nizerhy) 4:45.0 min.¹⁾ (scratch)
 2. Italy (Bianchi, Gentili, Latini, Rigoni) 4:51.0 min.¹⁾ (200 m. mark)

¹⁾ Better than the existing Olympic Record of 4:52.9 min. established by Italy at Los Angeles, 1932.

100 KILOMETRE ROAD RACE

August 10th • 8.00 a.m. • Start and Finish: North Turn of Avus Motor Road

Entries and participation. Team competition: Entered: 23 nations with 128 participants. Competed: 23 nations with 91 participants
Individual competition: Entered: 29 nations with 137 participants. Competed: 29 nations with 100 participants

RULES

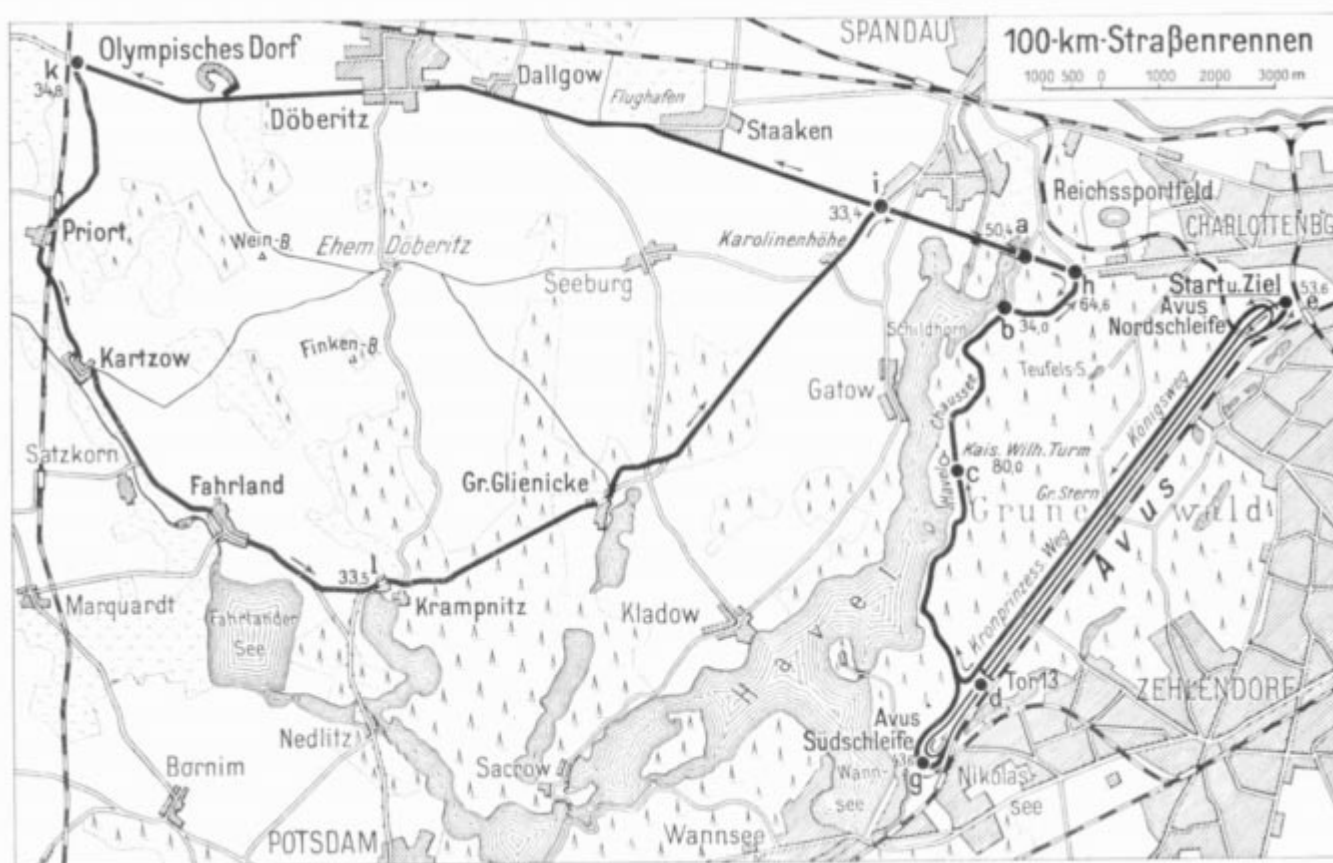
The rules for the road race were those of the "Union Cycliste Internationale". In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the French text alone was authoritative. The line-up of the competitors at the start was decided through the drawing of lots according to nations. The nation whose name was drawn first nominated its rider for the first place, followed by the nation drawn second and so on until each nation had nominated its first rider, The assigning of the riders to the further places was carried out in a similar manner.-System of starting: Standing massed start.-System of classification: The riders were classified from two points of view: 1. Individual classification according to time. 2. Team classification according to nations, the latter being established by adding the times of the first three riders of each nation to finish.-Competitors: Four riders per nation were allowed to compete.

Weather: Temperature between 21° and 22° C.; dry sunny weather during the entire race; rather strong wind from East-South-East blowing from the side on the first 40 kms., hindered by woods and buildings; from about 40 kms. to 54 kms. the wind blew in the direction of the race, then diagonally in front (54 kms. to 65 kms.); the next 6 kms. had counter wind, from 71 kms. to 77 kms., side wind; on the constructed part of the course, the following 3.5 kms. were run with counter wind and from about 81 kms. to the finish the wind blew from the side, hindered by woods

Course

Course: Starting point at 4.314 kms. in the north turn of the Avus Motor Road, south turn Avus, north turn Avus, south turn Avus, Schildhorn (34 kms.), Strasse am Postfenn, Scholzplatz, Stössensee Bridge, Heerstrasse, Staaken aerodrome (44.2 kms.), Dallgow, Döberitz, 50 kms. (900 m. before the entrance of the Olympic Village), Olympic Village, turn to South (southwards to Elsthal), Priort, Kartzow (59.5 kms.), Fahrland, Krampnitz, Gr. Glienicke (70.0 kms.), Gut Karolinenhöhe, Heerstrasse, Stössensee Bridge (79.0 kms.), Scholzplatz, Am Postfenn, Schildhorn, Grunewald Tower (85.5 kms.), Avus south turn (91.1 kms.), finish: Avus north turn.

Topography of course: The lowest point of the course was about 32 m. above sea level, the highest, 80 m. Start and finish were 53.8 m. in altitude. The steepest grade was 46.1 m. per kilometre length (Kilometre Hill at the Grunewald Tower).



The numbers at various points indicate the altitude in metres.



A close fight to the last metre in the 100 kilometre road race. Charpentier (France) was first to cross the finishing line.



The victors in the 100 kilometre road race are honoured. Olympic victor, Robert Charpentier (France), centre, the winner of second place, Guy Lapébie (France), left, and the winner of third place, Ernst Nievergelt (Switzerland), right.



and the victorious teams: France, the Olympic victor, and the Swiss team, which won second place. The bronze medal went to the Belgian team.

100 KILOMETRE ROAD RACE (INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Robert Charpentier (France)

Second: Guy Lapébie (France)

Third: Ernst Nievergelt (Switzerland)

	Course:		Course:
Athens, 1896: A. Konstantinidis (Greece)	87 km.	Paris, 1924: A. Blanchonnet (France)	188 km.
Stockholm, 1912: R. Lewis (Union of South Africa) .	320 km.	Amsterdam, 1928: H. Hansen (Denmark)	168 km.
Antwerp, 1920: H. Stenquist (Sweden).	159 km.	Los Angeles, 1932: A. Pavese (Italy)	100 km.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 1. Charpentier (France) | 2:33:05.0 hrs. | |
| | 2. Lapébie (France). | 2:33:05.2 hrs. | |
| | 3. Nievergelt (Switzerland) | 2:33:05.8 hrs. | |
| 4a. Scheller (Germany) | 2: 33: 06.0 hrs. | 8a. Garrebeek (Belgium). | 2:33:06.6 hrs. |
| 4b. Holland (Great Britain) | 2: 33:06.0 hrs. | 8b. Putzeys (Belgium). | 2:33:06.6 hrs. |
| 4c. Dorgebray (France) | 2: 33:06.0 hrs. | 8c. Tuncalp (Turkey) | 2:33:06.6 hrs. |
| 7. Favalli (Italy). | 2: 33:06.2 hrs. | 11. Buchwalder (Switzerl.) | 2:33:07.0 hrs. |
| | | 12a. Sørensen (Denmark) | 2:33:07.2 hrs. |
| | | 12b. Prosenik (Yugoslavia). | 2:33:07.2 hrs. |
| | | 14. Ott (Switzerland) | 2:33:07.6 hrs. |
| | | 15. Servadei (Italy) | 2:33:07.8 hrs. |

The 16th place obtained with the time of 2:33:08.0 hrs.:

Gartner (Yugoslavia)	Johnson (Australia)	Binnemann (South Africa)	Petersen (Denmark)	Lošek (Czechoslovakia)
Goujon (France)	Bognár (Hungary)	Weber (Switzerland)	Schnalek (Austria)	van Gageldonk (Holland)
Altmann (Austria)	Berg (Sweden)	Majerus (Luxemburg)	Neuens (Luxemburg)	Vandermotte (Belgium)
Starzynski (Poland)	Porko (Finland)	Höfner (Austria)	Djambasoff (Bulgaria)	Zielinski (Poland)
Liszkay (Hungary)				Ardizzoni (Italy)

The times of the following riders were not recorded:

Magnani (Brazil)	Valant (Yugoslavia)	Mazzini (Peru)	Ericsson (Sweden)	Clayton (South Africa)
Netto (Brazil)	Karabel (Turkey)	Peñaranda (Peru)	Johansson (Sweden)	Lowagie (Belgium)
Nenoff (Bulgaria)	Kazim (Turkey)	Lindgren (Finland)	Coleman (Canada)	Immermanis (Latvia)
Nikoloff (Bulgaria)	Suda (Turkey)	Nemes (Hungary)	Crompton (Canada)	Jurjevs (Latvia)
Simoff (Bulgaria)	Frantz (Luxemburg)	Adorján (Hungary)	Peden (Canada)	Masurs (Latvia)
Kühn (Austria)	Houtsch (Luxemburg)	Jacobsen (Denmark)	Turner (Canada)	Vitols (Latvia)
Byrd (U.S.A.)	Chousal (Chile)	Möller (Denmark)	Kapiak (Poland)	van Hove (Holland)
Morton (U.S.A.)	Guerra (Chile)	Bevan (Great Britain)	Olecki (Poland)	Schulte (Holland)
Nixon (U.S.A.)	Montero (Chile)	Bone (Great Britain)	Wheeler (Australia)	Vethaak (Holland)
Sinibaldi (U.S.A.)	Riquelme (Chile)	Messer (Great Britain)	Meurer (Germany)	Jakl (Czechoslovakia)
Giles (New Zealand)	Bacigalupo (Peru)	Bavutti (Italy)	Ruland (Germany)	Leutelt (Czechoslovakia)
Schreiber (Liechtenstein)	Caloggero (Peru)	Carlsson (Sweden)	Schöpflin (Germany)	Loos (Czechoslovakia)
Pokupec (Yugoslavia)				Dertonio (Brazil)

Eliminated: Ekaas (Norway)

100 KILOMETRE ROAD RACE (TEAM COMPETITION)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: France (Robert Charpentier, Guy Lapébie, Robert Dorgebray)

Second: Switzerland (Ernst Nievergelt, Edgar Buchwalder, Kurt Ott)

Third: Belgium (Auguste Garrebeck, Armand Putzeys, Francois Vandermotte)

Stockholm, 1912: Sweden	Length of course: 320 km.	Paris, 1924: France	Length of course: 188 km.
Antwerp, 1920: France	Length of course: 158 km.	Amsterdam, 1928: Denmark	Length of course: 168 km.
		Los Angeles, 1932: Italy	Length of course: 100 km.

1. France (Charpentier, Lapébie, Dorgebray) 7:39:16.2 hrs.
2. Switzerland (Nievergelt, Buchwalder, Ott) 7:39:20.4 hrs.
3. Belgium (Garrebeck, Putzeys, Vandermotte) 7:39:21.0 hrs.
4. Italy (Favalli, Servadei, Ardizzoni). 7:39:22.0 hrs.
5. Austria (Altmann, Höfner, Schnalek) 7:39:24.0 hrs.

The following teams arrived complete at the finish, but no sequence of arrival could be determined, since only a few of the riders were recorded

Bulgaria	Canada	Czechoslovakia
Chile	Latvia	Turkey
Denmark	Luxemburg	Hungary
Great Britain	Peru	U.S.A.
Holland	Poland	Germany
Yugoslavia	Sweden	

Swimming

Directly connected with the Olympic Stadium was the swimming stadium with a pool 172.5 x 65 feet for the swimming events and water-polo matches, and another pool 65 x 65 feet for the diving competitions. At the request of the "F.I.N.A.," cork ropes or ropes with flags were used to mark the swimming lanes. By using a water-changing installation with an addition of chloride, the water remained as clear as crystal. A heating installation kept the temperature of the water continuously at 70° F. On the western side a somewhat lowered passageway for the judges was constructed. It served during the Games as the place from which the representatives of the films and the radio watched the contests. The dressing rooms from which one could enter the swimming pool were situated beneath the stands. The Offices of the International Federation had a direct view on to the swimming and diving pools. The table of the protocol clerk, as well as the microphone for the radio-staff, was placed on the starting bridge between the two pools during the entire duration of the contest. A telephonic connection led to the announcement board on the north stands. For evening events a searchlight installation was constructed. Preparations for the carrying out of the races were made in collaboration with the International Swimming Federation. The Swimming Department of the "Reich Association for Physical Training" was responsible for the management. The directors of the F.I.N.A. and the Swimming Department of the Reich Association appointed the honorary auxiliary staff. Entry lists, contest lists and protocols necessary for the presentation of the events were made by the Organizing Committee according to the models of the F.I.N.A. and were given to the Federation. Lists of judges could only be made out by the F.I.N.A. Congress after the entries of the nations had been received. The badges for the judges were handed to the International Federation to be given to the judges. In addition to these badges, a special day-badge was made by the F.I.N.A. for the judges doing daily duty in order to enable them to enter the inner circle. For the swimming contests a total of 110 judges were active. Each day the necessary persons were chosen from among them. The names of the judges doing duty were regularly published in the daily programme. The entries were dealt with by the Sporting Department in collaboration with the swimming management. From the lists of participants the International Federation arranged for the drawing of lots. If the drawing resulted in the meeting of three members of the same country in one or two events, then the starting card was put back in the urn and new lots were drawn. The timekeepers used stop-watches which were supplied by the Organizing Committee. These watches were collected daily by the Watch Service and tested. Electric or mechanical time-measuring apparatuses were not used during the swimming contests. In order to judge the diving, another scoring device described elsewhere was used.

The contests themselves, through the overpowering feats of the 600 male and female swimmers of 36 nations, were a splendid continuation of the contests which took place in the Olympic Stadium. Eighteen thousand enthusiastic spectators daily occupied the stands of the swimming pool. The races began with the short distance contests. Out of seven elimination and two semi-final heats, seven short distance swimmers obtained the right to compete in the final. Csik (Hungary) who started on the left outside course, turned at 50 metres as the first, before Fischer (Germany) and Yusa (Japan). After 80 metres, the two Japanese, Yusa and Arai, were slightly in front; Taguchi (Japan) had moved to Csik's side. The Hungarian realized the situation and began the last spurt. With 57.8 seconds he had won the biggest fight of his life. For the final of 400 metres free-style, three Japanese, two Americans and one Frenchman qualified. After very great exertion the strongest American, Medica, beat the two Japanese Uto and Makino in the new Olympic record time of 4: 44.5 minutes. The 1,500 metre crawl event was from the beginning in the hands of the Japanese, Terada, who did not give up his lead during the whole



Grace personified in the high dive. Dorothy Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.).

of the race. The 100 metre back-stroke race was won in the new Olympic record time of 1:05.9 minutes by the American, Kiefer. His splendid times in the elimination and semi-final heats presaged him as victor. The first of the five preliminary races in the 200 metre breast stroke competition brought a new Olympic record: Hamuro (Japan) did the distance in 2:42.5 minutes. In the final, the Japanese left all his six competitors easily behind in the same record time. Japan, U.S.A., France, Hungary, Great Britain, Sweden and Germany competed in the final of the 800 metre relay race. The result showed the great superiority of the Japanese. In 8:51.5 minutes they swam an astonishing world record.

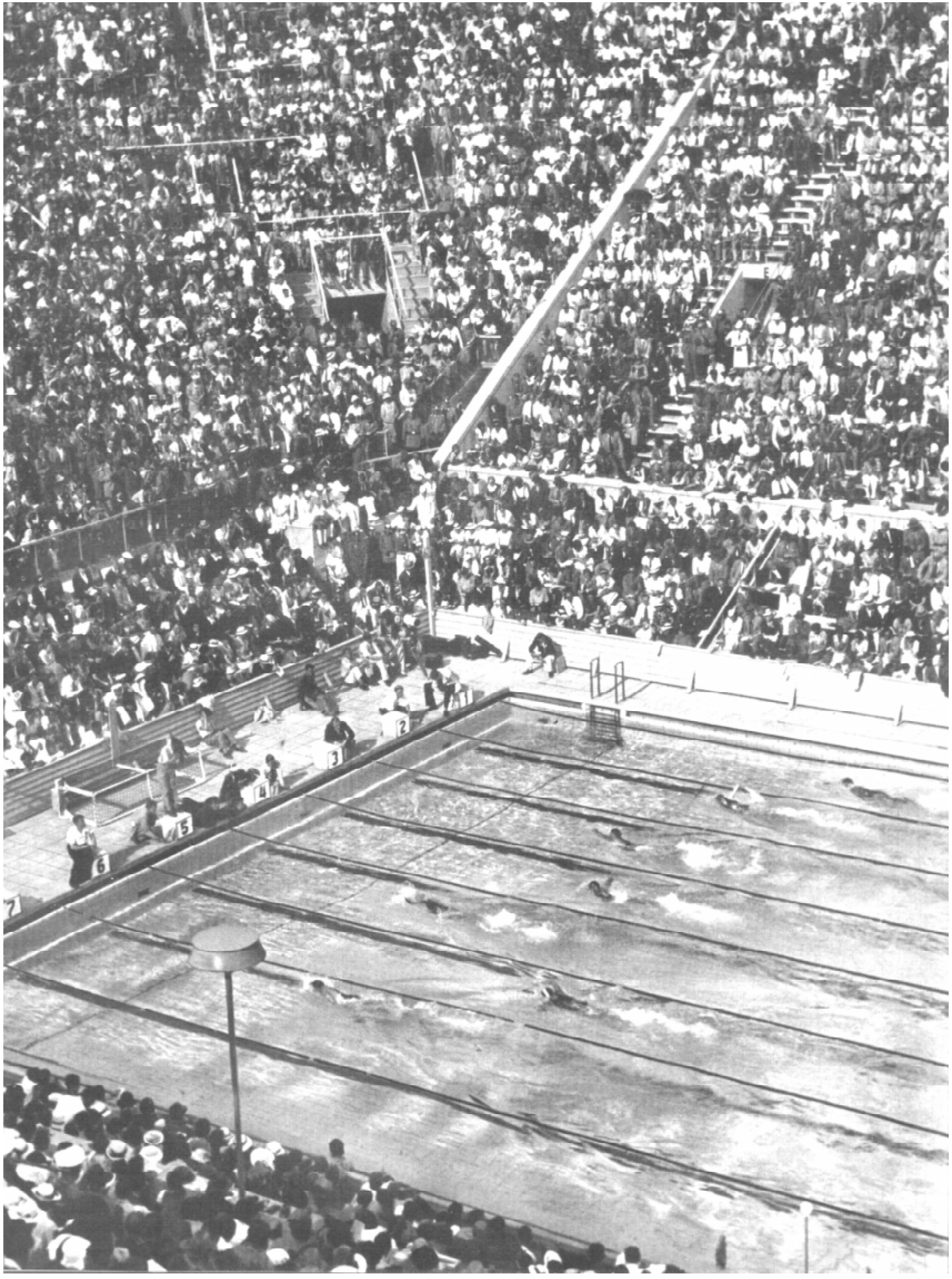
The 100 metre free style race for women, for which many had entered, was won by the Dutch swimmer, Mastenbroek, in the Olympic record time of 1:05.9 minutes. Campbell (Argentina) was second and Arendt (Germany) third. The 400 metres were again won by the Dutch swimmer in the Olympic record time of 5:26.4 minutes, the excellent Danish swimmer, Hveger, being second. A special feat was accomplished by another Dutch swimmer, Nida Senff, in the 100 metre back stroke event. She led up to the turning point, missed this, swam back, and fell back to sixth place. In spite of this she was able by exerting all her strength, to win the Olympic race. In the 200 metres breast stroke, the turning point at 100 metres was reached nearly at the same time by Maehata (Japan) and Genenger (Germany), but in the third course the Japanese gained and kept her lead up to the finish. The 400 metre free style relay for women was contested by the best swimmers of the U.S.A., Holland, Hungary, Canada, England and Germany. Germany led up to 200 metres, then Willie den Ouden (Holland) took the lead and the German swimmer could not hold out against the final spurt of Mastenbroek. Holland's swimmers swam a new Olympic record of 4:36.10 minutes.

Twenty-four competitors, representing 15 nations, appeared before the judges for springboard diving. After the required dives, the two Americans, Degener and Wayne, led. Following them were Shibahara (Japan), Green (U.S.A.), Weiss (Germany) and Koyanadi (Japan). The first two named also kept their lead but the American, Green, fought his way to third place, and thereby all three Olympic medals went to the representatives of the stars and stripes. In high diving for men 26 went to the start. After the compulsory dives, the American, Wayne, led in the springboard diving, followed by Weiss and Stork (Germany), Root (U.S.A.), Shibahara (Japan), Kurtz (U.S.A.) and Viebahn (Germany). The voluntary diving, however, brought a striking change, as Root (U.S.A.) fought the Germans back to third place and the American, Kurtz, took fifth place before Shibahara (Japan).

The American women also quite plainly showed their superiority in artistic diving. America's three representatives took the first places in the following order: Gestring, Rawls and Poynton-Hill. The high diving was more exciting and the German and the Japanese representatives were good opponents to America's best. But with Poynton-Hill and Dunn the United States also took first places in this contest. Of 12 Olympic medals not less than 10 went to the Americans in the diving competitions.

Sixteen nations had entered the water-polo competition. The elimination rounds were carried out in four groups. In the first group Belgium and Holland were victorious; in the second, Austria and Sweden; in the third, Germany and France; in the fourth, Hungary and England. Hungary, Austria and Germany were the only countries to advance to the semi-finals without loss of points. For the final round only Hungary and Germany qualified without defeat while Belgium and France had no more chances of winning on account of their many losses of points. The final match, Hungary-Germany, was played in pouring rain before overcrowded stands. At halftime the play stood 1 to 1; after the interval Hungary led but a 4-metre throw by Germany made the score even. So it remained up to the end of play. After that Hungary beat France 4 to 0. Germany beat Belgium 4 to 1. The total of 10 to 2 gave the victory to Hungary against Germany's 14 to 4.

The interest in the swimming, diving and water polo competitions became evident as soon as the advanced sale of tickets began, and the Organizing Committee soon saw itself [obliged to increase the size of the swimming stadium through the erection of a third stand at the end of the stadium. These auxiliary seats, which were placed opposite the diving tower, were removed at the conclusion of the Games.



Number of competitors who were entered for and who competed in the various Swimming Contests and total number from each nation.

	Men														Women														Total number from each nation ¹⁾							
	100 Metre Free Style		100 Metre Back Stroke		200 Metre Breast Stroke		400 Metre Free Style		1500 Metre Free Style		4 x 200 Metre Relay		Springboard Diving		High Diving		Water Polo		100 Metre Free Style		100 Metre Back Stroke		200 Metre Breast Stroke		400 Metre Free Style		4 x 100 Metre Relay				Springboard Diving		High Diving			
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.			ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.		
Egypt	2	2			1	1	1		1			4	4	2	2	3	2															10	9			
Argentina																				1	1											1	1			
Australia	1	1	1	1										1	1	1	1															6	6			
Belgium	1																															13	9			
Bermuda	2	2	2		2	2	2	1				6	4																			7	5			
Bolivia	1	1																														1	1			
Brazil	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	4								3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2					15	15			
Chile			1	1	2	2	1	1	2		4		1																			5	4			
China	1	1					1													1	1	1	1									2	2			
Denmark	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	6	4								3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	6	4		2	2	20	20		
Esthonia	1	1	1	1			1																										2	2		
Finland	1	1					1	1						1	1	1	1							1	1							3	3			
France	3	2					1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1			11	7	1	1	1	1			1	1			1	1	1	1	21	17		
Greece	2	2	1	1			1				5	4																					5	5		
Great Britain	3	3	2	2			3	3	2	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	11	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	4	2	2	2	2	38	37		
Holland	2	2	2	2			1	1						1	1			11	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	4				26	25		
Iceland																	11	8															11	8		
Italy															3	3																	3	3		
Japan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	2	2	2	2	11	8	3	3			2	2	2	2	5	4	2	2	3	3	40	34		
Yugoslavia	2	1	2	1							6	4	1	1	1	1	11	7															19	12		
Canada	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	1		1	1			3	3	3	2			3		5	4	2	2	2	2	17	16		
Luxemburg			1	1							5	4																					5	4		
Malta					1												11	9															11	9		
Mexico														1	1																		1	1		
Norway														1	1														1	1	2	2	3	3		
Austria	1	1	1		2		3	2	2	1	6	4	1	1			11	11			1	1	2		1		5	4	1	1	2	2	31	22		
Peru	3	2	1		1		1	1			5		2	1	1																		8	4		
Philippine Islands	2	2	1	1	3	3					5	4																					5	5		
Poland											5	4																						5	4	
Sweden			1	1							6	4	1		1	1	11	10					1	1						3	2	21	17			
Switzerland	3	1			3		3	2					3	2			11	8	1			1	1	1				1	1				23	14		
Czechoslovakia					1	1							2	2	3	3	11	7	2	1			1	1	1	1							18	13		
Hungary	3	3	3	3	2		3	3	3	1	6	4	2	2	3	2	11	11	3	3	1	1			3	3	5	4					29	26		
Uruguay										1							11	7																11	7	
U.S.A.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	3	3	11	9	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	6	5	3	3	3	3	49	46		
Germany	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	3	3	3	3	11	11	3	3	2	2	3	3			6	5	3	3	3	3	48	46		
Total																																				
Competitors	51	45	35	30	34	25	41	34	28	21	109	74	29	24	29	26	176	142	36	33	22	21	24	22	29	20	50	38	16	16	23	22	533	455		
Nations	24	23	20	17	16	11	20	16	13	10	20	18	18	15	16	15	16	16	16	14	12	12	12	11	15	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	36	36		

¹⁾ These totals were not obtained by addition of the figures pertaining to the various contests. Several competitors were entered for or participated in more than one event.

TIME-TABLE

August 8th

Semi-Finals: 100 Metre Free Style, men

Heats: 100 Metre Free Style, men; 100 Metre Free Style, women; 200 Metre Breast Stroke, women

Water Polo: Elimination Rounds

August 9th

Finals: 100 Metre Free Style, men

Semi-Finals: 100 Metre Free Style, women; 200 Metre Breast Stroke, women

Water Polo: Elimination Rounds

August 10th

Finals: 100 Metre Free Style, women; Springboard Diving, men

Heats: 4 X 200 Metre Relay, men; 400 Metre Free Style, men

Water Polo: Elimination Rounds

August 11th

Finals: 200 Metre Breast Stroke, women; 4 x 200 Metre Relay, men
Semi-Finals: 400 Metre Free Style, men
Heats: 100 Metre Back Stroke, women
Water Polo: Semi-Finals
Display of Springboard Diving, men

August 12th

Finals: 400 Metre Free Style, men; Springboard Diving, women
Semi-Finals: 100 Metre Back Stroke, women
Heats: 100 Metre Back Stroke, men; 4 x 100 Metre Relay, women
Water Polo: Semi-Finals
Display of Springboard Diving, women

August 13th

Finals: 100 Metre Back Stroke, women
Semi-Finals: 100 Metre Back Stroke, men
Heats: 1500 Metre Free Style, men; 200 Metre Breast Stroke, men; 400 Metre Free Style, women
Water Polo: Matches for the 5th to 8th places

August 14th

Finals: 100 Metre Back Stroke, men; 4 x 100 Metre Relay, women; High Diving, women
Semi-Finals: 1500 Metre Free Style, men; 200 Metre Breast Stroke, men; 400 Metre Free Style, women
Water Polo: Matches for the 1st to 4th and 5th to 8th places

August 15th

Finals: 1500 Metre Free Style, men; 200 Metre Breast Stroke, men; High Diving, men; 400 Metre Free Style, women
Water Polo: Matches for the first four places
Display of High Diving, men, and High Diving, women

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

a) Controlling Authorities

Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur

President: H. E. Fern (Great Britain)
Secretary-General: Dr. L. Donáth (Hungary)

Department for Swimming of the Reich Association for Physical Training

Chairman: G. Hax
Secretary: K. Heyde

International Jury of Appeal

President: H. E. Fern (Great Britain)
Secretary: Dr. L. Donáth (Hungary)

Members:

M. K. Abe (Japan)
R. O. Brewitz (Germany)
E. G. Drigny (France)
J. Hodgson (New Zealand)
E. de Raeve (Belgium)
J. Taylor (Australia)
R. M. Ritter (U.S.A.)

Management of the Competitions (only German Members)

Chairman: G. Hax
Directors: R. O. Brewitz, Dr. H. Kestner, E. Müller
Competition Bureau: O. Wille
Press: Dr. E. Bussard, R. Ladeburg
Announcement: Dr. W. Ohlwein, F. Dahmen
Announcement Board: F. Seidel
Clerk of the Competitions: F. Voigt

b) Juries

Swimming Competitions

Judges:

Dr. L. Donáth (Hungary)
E. G. Drigny (France)

Referees:

K. Abe (Japan)
Dr. S. Bárány (Hungary)
A. Chalicarne (France)
R. A. Colwill (Great Britain)
C. G. Lehmann (U.S.A.)
R. de Raeve (Belgium)
S. Wallbom (Sweden)
H. Werner (Germany)

Diving Competitions

Judge: G. Melville Clark (Great Britain)

Diving Judges:

Capt. G. la C. Baudains (Great Britain)
E. Bergwall (Sweden)
L. Delbort (France)
Dr. N. Fadgyas (Hungary)
H. Holm (U.S.A.)
K. Hara (Japan)
G. H. Hemsing (Holland)
J. E. Klimesch (Czechoslovakia)
A. Kubai (Austria)
Dr. J. Lechnir (Germany)

Starters: W. Gädeke and O. Kühne (both Germany)

Timekeepers:

C. Alting (Holland), H.T. Bretton (Great Britain),
G. J. Claessens (Holland), F. Cunningham (Ireland),
E. Everaerts (Belgium), A. Gauland (Germany),
M. Georgi (Germany), A. Hofbauer (Czechoslov.),
Frl. M. Holm (U.S.A.), N. v. Horthy (Hungary),
M. Kolator (Czechoslovakia), R. le Gall (France),
Dr. B. Marloth (Union of South Africa),
D. Meisnest (U.S.A.), D. D. Milne (Great Britain),
R. Okuno (Japan), W. v. Patuzzi (Austria),
F. W. Rubien (U.S.A.), Th. Semadeni (Poland),
H. Thierry (France), Dr. A. Tuczenhaller (Hungary).

Recorders:

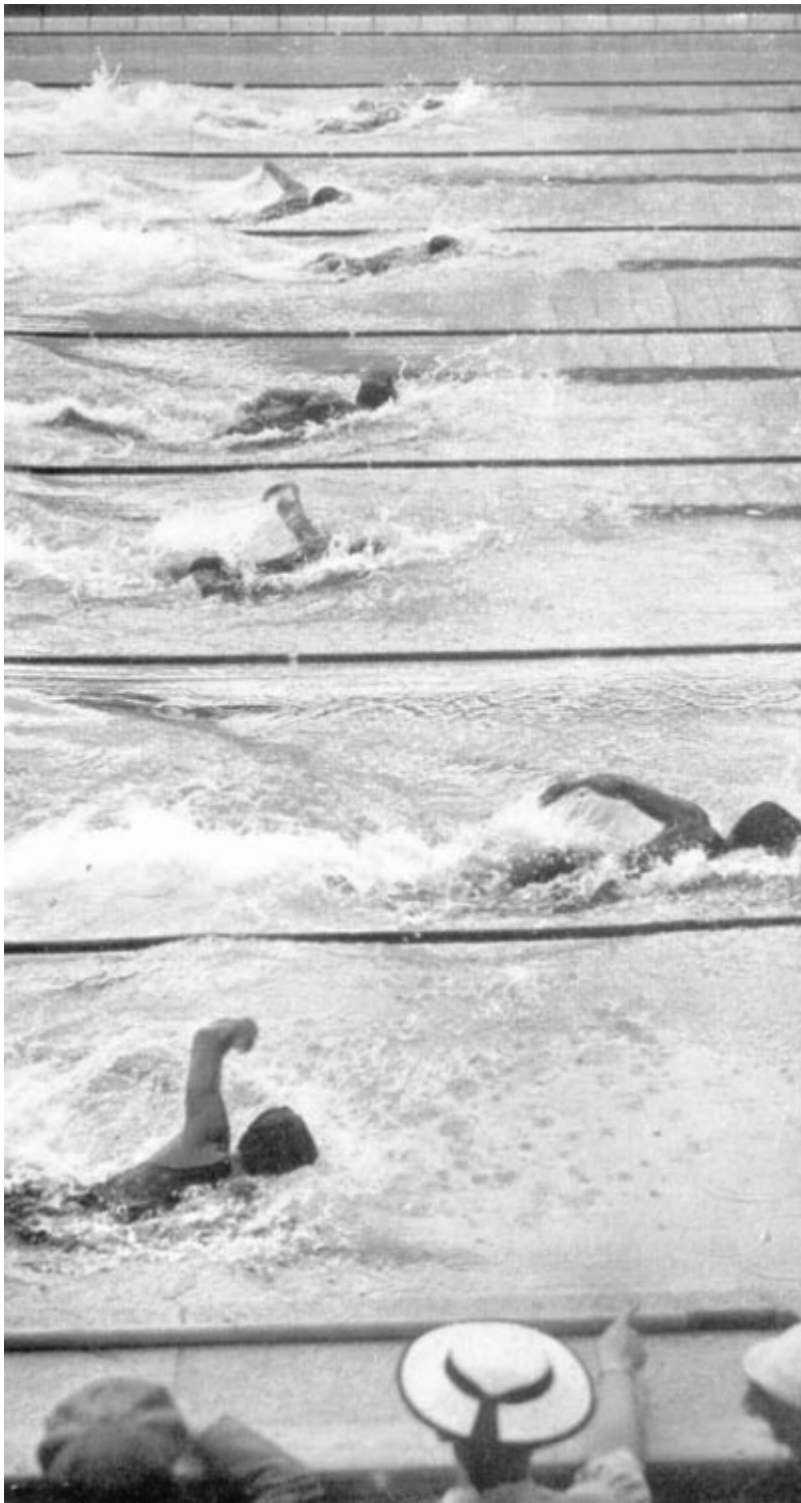
L. Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia)
Dr. E. Hefter (Germany)
M. Rietmann (Switzerland)

Water Polo Matches

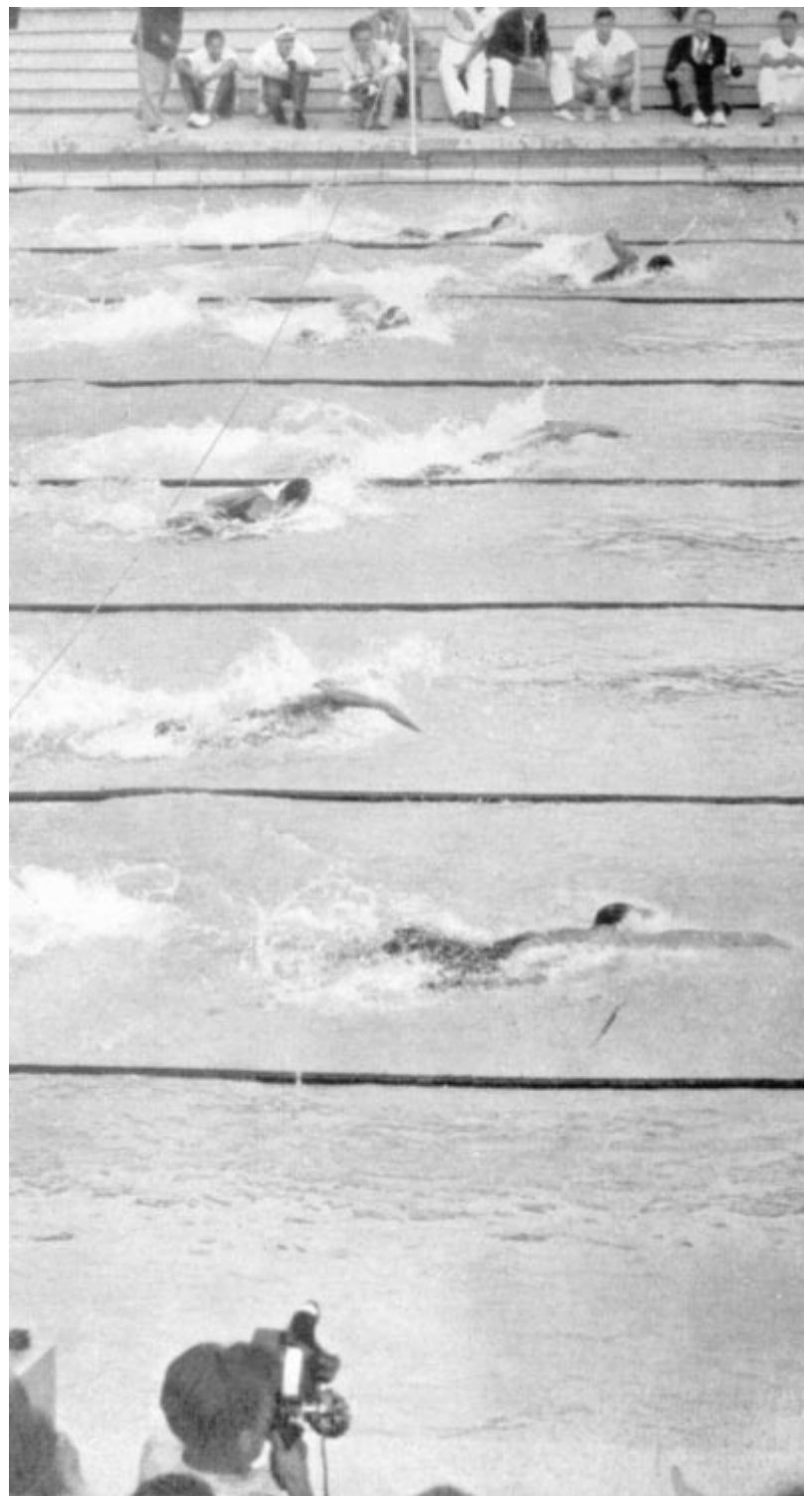
Judges, goal-scorers and timekeepers are indicated for each match.



The calm before the race.



Yusa, winner of second place, is still leading the field, 100 Metre Free Style Final.



The victor has forged ahead.

100 Metre Free Style (Men)

OLYMPIC-VICTOR: Ferenc Csik (Hungary), 57.6 sec.

Second: Masanori Yusa (Japan), 57.9 sec.

Third: Shigeo Arai (Japan), 58.0 sec.

Athens, 1896: A. Hoyos (Hungary) 1:22.2 min.
 Paris, 1900: P. Lane (Australia)—200 m. 2:25.2 min.
 St. Louis, 1904: Z. de Halmay (Hungary)—91 m 1:02.8 min.
 London, 1908: C. M. Daniels (U.S.A.) 1:05.6 min.

Stockholm, 1912: D. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.) 1:03.4 min.
 Antwerp, 1920: D. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.) 1:00.4 min.
 Paris, 1924: J. Weissmüller (U.S.A.) . 0:59.0 min.
 Amsterdam, 1928: J. Weissmüller (U.S.A.) . 0:58.6 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: Y. Miyazaki (Japan), 0:58.2 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 24 nations with 51 participants. Competed: 23 nations with 45 participants.
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: P. Fick (U.S.A.), 56.4 sec., 1936.—Olympic Record: Y. Miyazaki (Japan), 58.0 sec., Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 8th • Beginning at 9.00 a.m. • Swimming Stadium

Weather: Clouded sky; temperature between 16° and 17° C.

The two best of each heat and the two fastest thirds qualified for the Semi-Finals.

1st Heat		2nd Heat		3rd Heat	
1. Fick (U.S.A.)	0:57.6 ¹⁾	1. Yusa (Japan)	0:57.8 ¹⁾	1. French-Williams (Great Britain)	1:00.7
2. Csik (Hungary)	0:58.3	2. Highland (U.S.A.)	0:59.9	2. Adjaluddin (Philippine Islands)	1:01.0
3. Gabrielson (Great Britain)	1:01.2	3. Kendall (Australia)	1:01.0	3. Schwartz, He. (Germany)	1:01.8
4. Hamerton (Canada)	1:02.1	4. Roolaid, E. (Estonia)	1:01.5	4. Bourne (Canada)	1:02.4
5. Tatto (Brazil)	1:02.6	5. Cavalero (France)	1:02.2	5. dos Santos Moreas (Brazil)	1:03.5
6. Kadri (Egypt)	1:03.8	6. Wilten (Holland)	1:03.4	6. Zobernig (Austria)	1:03.9
7. Alvarez Calderon (Peru)	1:04.9	7. Conrad-Machuca (Bolivia).	1:17.5		
8. Chan (China)	1:06.5				

4th Heat		5th Heat		6th Heat	
1. Arai (Japan)	0:57.7 ¹⁾	1. Taguchi (Japan)	0:57.5 ¹⁾	1. Wilfan (Yugoslavia)	1:00.5
2. Fischer (Germany)	0:57.91	2. Christensen (Denmark)	1:01.1	2. Heibel (Germany)	1:01.4
3. Gróf (Hungary)	1:01.3	3. Larsen (Canada)	1:01.5	3. Dove (Great Britain)	1:01.6
4. Spence (Bermuda)	1:01.0	4. Zaki Saad cl Din (Egypt)	1:03.7	4. Obial (Philippine Islands)	1:01.7
5. Desusclade (France)	1:07.2	5. Paz Soldan (Peru)	1:05.6	5. Francisco Marques (Brazil)	1:03.3
6. Broussalis (Greece)	1:07.5	6. Mavrogeorgos (Greece)	1:08.2	6. Young (Bermuda)	1:07.8

7th Heat	
1. Lindegren (U.S.A.)	0:58.3
2. Abay-Nemes (Hungary)	1:00.2
3. Hietanen (Finland)	1:01.0
4. Stam (Holland)	1:01.3
5. Petersen (Denmark)	1:01.6
6. Zirilli (Switzerland)	1:04.1

Semi-Finals • August 8th • Beginning at 3.00 p.m.,

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature about 19° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final.

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Taguchi (Japan)	0:57.9 ¹⁾	1. Yusa (Japan)	0:57.51
2. Csik (Hungary)	0:58.1	2. Arai (Japan)	0:57.9 ¹⁾
3. Fick (U.S.A.)	0:58.2	3. Lindegren (U.S.A.)	0:58.7
4. Fischer (Germany)	0:58.7	4. Highland (U.S.A.)	0:59.4
5. Hietanen (Finland)	1:00.5	5. Kendall (Australia)	0:59.9
5. Wilfan (Yugoslavia)	1:00.5	6. Heibel (Germany)	1:00.3
5. Adjaluddin (Philippine Islands)	1:00.5	7. Abay-Nemes (Hungary)	1:01.1
8. French-Williams (Gr. Britain)	1:01.0	8. Christensen (Denmark)	1:01.6

FINAL • August 9th • 3.20 p.m.

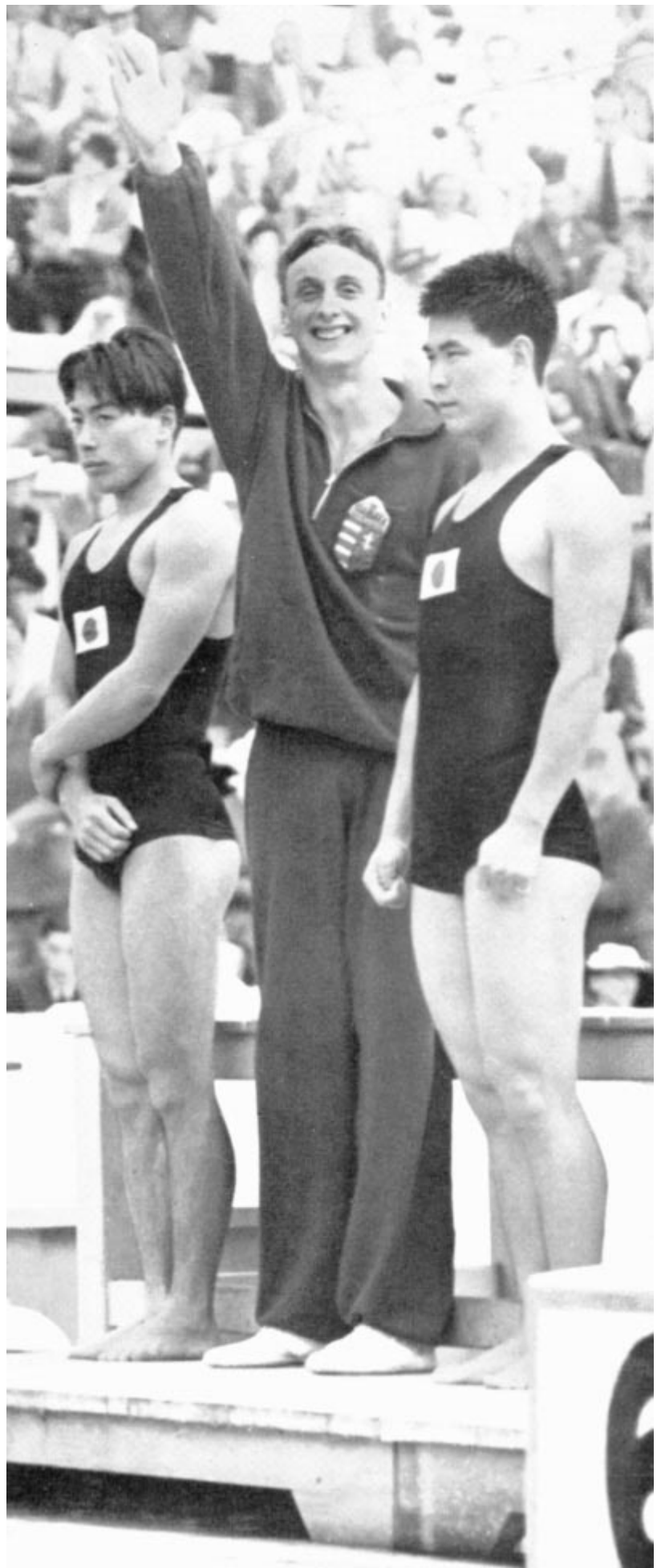
Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 22° C.

1. Csik (Hungary)	0:57.6 ¹⁾
2. Yusa (Japan)	0:57.9 ¹⁾
3. Arai (Japan)	0:58.2 ²⁾
4. Taguchi (Japan)	0:58.1
5. Fischer (Germany)	0:59.3
6. Fick (U.S.A.)	0:59.7
7. Lindegren (U.S.A.)	0:59.9

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.—²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.



The finish. Csik (seventh lane), victor, Yusa (second lane), second, and Arai (first lane), third.



The victors: Ferenc Csik (Hungary), first, Masanori Yusa (Japan), second, and Shigeo Arai (Japan), third.

100 Metre Back Stroke (Men)

OLYMPIC-VICTOR: Adolph Kiefer (U.S.A.), 1:05.9 min.

Second: Albert van de Weghe (U.S.A.), 1:07.7 min.

Third: Masaji Kiyokawa (Japan), 1:08.4 min

Paris, 1900: E. Hoppenberg (Germany)—200 m ... 2:47.0 min.	Antwerp, 1920: W. Kealoha (U.S.A.) 1:15.2 min.
St. Louis, 1904: K. Brack (Germany)—91 m 1:16.8 min.	Paris, 1924: W. Kealoha (U.S.A.) 1:13.2 min.
London, 1908: G. Bieberstein (Germany) 1:24.6 min.	Amsterdam, 1928: G. Kojac (U.S.A.) 1:08.2 min.
Stockholm, 1912: H. Hebner (U.S.A.) 1:21.2 min.	Los Angeles, 1932: M. Kiyokawa (Japan) 1:08.6 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 20 nations with 3.5 participants. Competed: 17 nations with 30 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: A. Kiefer (U.S.A.), 1:04.8 min., 1936. — Olympic Record: G. Kojac (U.S.A.), 1:08.2 min., Amsterdam, 1928.

Heats • August 12th • Beginning at 10.30 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 21° and 22° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Semi-Finals.

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Kiefer (U.S.A.) 1:06.9 ¹⁾	1. Drysdale (U.S.A.) 1:09.0	1. Kojima (Japan) 1:09.7
2. Kiyokawa (Japan) 1:07.2 ¹⁾	2. Schlauch (Germany) 1:10.1	2. van de Weghe (U.S.A.) 1:10.6
3. Schwarz, Ha. (Germany) 1:11.0	3. Wilfan (Yugoslavia) 1:11.7	3. Christiansen (Philippine Islands). 1:11.5
4. Gombos (Hungary) 1:12.4	4. Scheffer (Holland) 1:13.6	4. Simon (Germany) 1:11.7
5. Middleton (Great Britain) 1:15.0	5. Lengvel (Hungary) 1:15.2	5. Erdélyi (Hungary). 1:14.7
6. Martins (Brazil) 1:16.9	6. Bourne (Canada) 1:17.2	6. Neumann (Luxemburg) 1:18.8
	7. Amaral Filho (Brazil) 1:21.0	
4th Heat	5th Heat	
1. Besford (Great Britain) 1:12.0	1. Yoshida (Japan) 1:10.0	
2. Kerr (Canada) 1:12.9	2. Oliver (Australia) 1:10.2	
3. Borg (Sweden). 1:15.2	3. Metman (Holland). 1:13.7	
4. Roolaid, B. (Esthonia) 1:21.1	4. Caballeiro (Brazil) 1:17.0	
5. Mallides (Greece) 1:21.5	5. Baeth (Denmark) 1:17.3	
	6. Casasempere (Chile) 1:21.0	

Semi-Finals • August 13th • 4.50 p.m.

Weather: Covered sky; dry weather; temperature between 17° and 18° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final.

1st Heat	2nd Heat
1. Kiefer (U.S.A.) 1:06.8 ¹⁾	1. Drysdale (U.S.A.) 1:08.6
2. van de Weghe (U.S.A.) 1:08.6	2. Kiyokawa (Japan) 1:09.7
3. Oliver (Australia) 1:09.4	3. Kojima (Japan) 1:09.9
4. Yoshida (Japan). 1:09.5	4. Schlauch (Germany) 1:10.8
5. Christiansen (Philippine Islands). 1:11.1	5. Kerr (Canada) 1:11.2
6. Simon (Germany) 1:11.7	6. Wilfan (Yugoslavia) 1:13.3
7. Schwarz, Ha. (Germany) 1:11.8	7. Besford (Great Britain) 1:13.6
8. Borg (Sweden). 1:16.3	8. Metman (Holland). 1:14.1

FINAL

August 14th • 4.30 p.m.

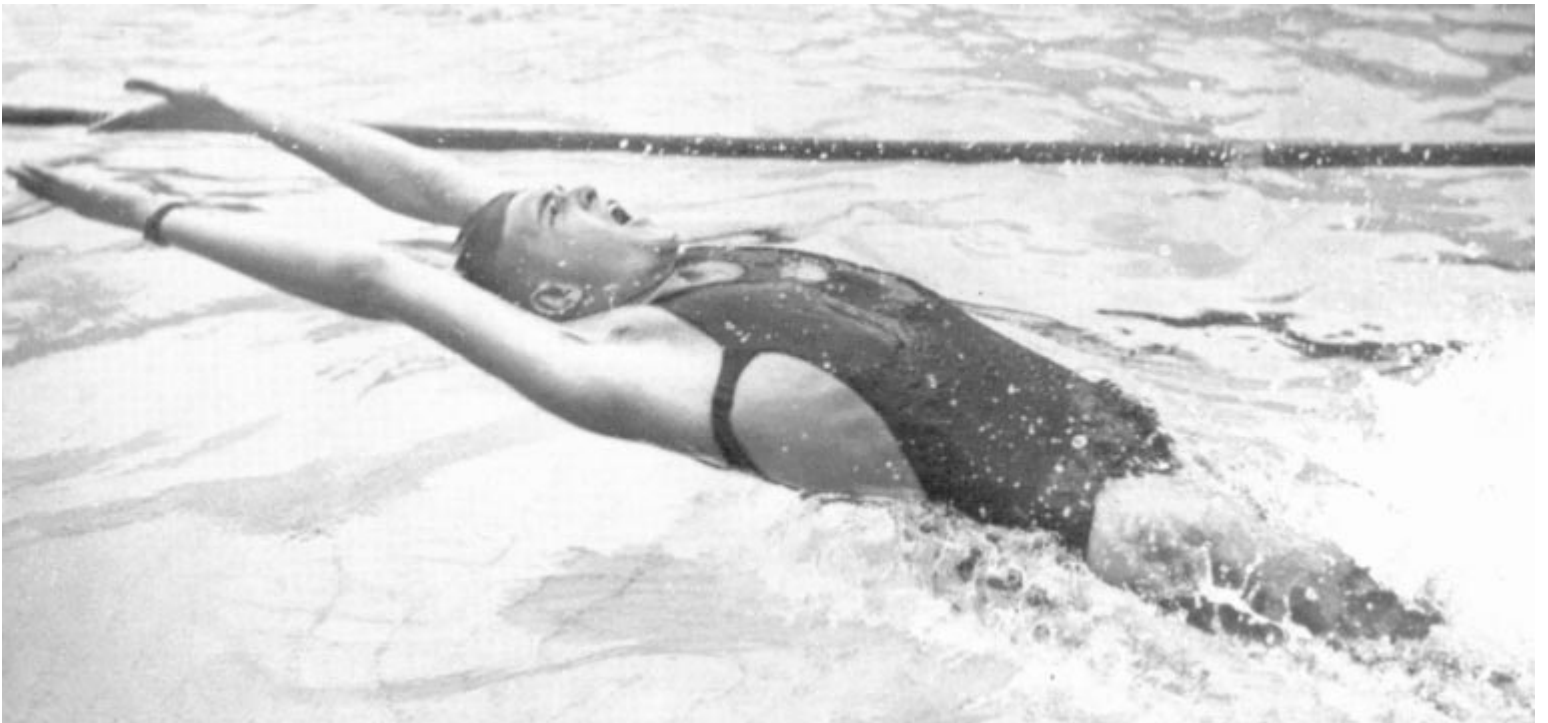
Weather: Continuous rain; temperature between 13° and 14° C.

1. Kiefer (U.S.A.) 1:05.9 ¹⁾
2. van de Weghe (U.S.A.) 1:07.7 ¹⁾
3. Kiyokawa (Japan) 1:08.4
4. Drysdale (U.S.A.) 1:09.4
5. Yoshida (Japan) 1:09.7
6. Kojima (Japan) 1:10.4
7. Oliver (Australia) 1:10.7

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



Adolph Kiefer (U.S.A.) wins the 100 metre back stroke race. Albert van de Weghe (U.S.A.) in lane 4 won second place, and Masaji Kiyolawa (Japan) in lane 2, third.



The Olympic victor, Adolph Kiefer, at the start.

200 Metre Breast Stroke (Men)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Tetsuo Hamuro (Japan), 2:42.5 min.

Second: Erwin Sietas (Germany), 2:42.9 min.

Third: Reizo Koike (Japan), 2:44.2 min.

St. Louis, 1904: G. Zacharias (Germany)—402 m. 7:27.0 min. Antwerp, 1920: H. Malmroth (Sweden) 3:04.4 min.
 London, 1908: F. Holman (Great Britain) 3:09.2 min. Paris, 1924: R. Skelton (U.S.A.) 2:56.6 min.
 Stockholm, 1912: W. Bathe (Germany) 3:01.8 min. Amsterdam, 1928: Y. Tsuruta (Japan) 2:45.8 min.
 Los Angeles, 1932: Y. Tsuruta (Japan) 2:45.4 min.

Entries and participation: Entered: 16 nations with 34 participants. Competed: 11 nations with 25 participants
 Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: J. Kasley (U.S.A.), 2:37.3 min.—Olympic Record: R. Koike (Japan), 2:44.9 min., Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 13th • Beginning at 4.00 p.m.

Weather: Covered sky; temperature between 17° and 18° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Hamuro (Japan) 2:42.5 ¹⁾	1. Ito (Japan) 2:45.8	1. Higgins (U.S.A.) 2:48.8
2. Sietas (Germany) 2:44.6 ¹⁾	2. Balke (Germany) 2:46.4	2. Alpad (Philippine Islands) 2:52.6
3. Kaye (U.S.A.) 2:48.5	3. Kasley (U.S.A.) 2:54.4	3. Jensen (Denmark) 2:55.7
4. Adjaluddin (Philippine Islands) 2:50.2	4. Skou (Denmark) 2:57.6	4. dos Santos (Brazil) 2:56.8
5. Barbosa (Brazil) 3:02.6	5. Belvin (Bermuda) 3:09.8	5. H. M. Hasanein (Egypt) 2:55.9
	6. Puddy (Canada) 3:10.2	— Berroeta (Chile) disqualified
	4th Heat	5th Heat
	1. Spence (Bermuda) 2:52.0	1. Koike (Japan) 2:43.8 ¹⁾
	2. Clawsen (Canada) 2:54.7	2. Yldefonzo (Philippine Islands) 2:47.4
	3. Erbert (Czechoslovakia) 2:55.7	3. Heina (Germany) 2:48.5
	— Reed (Chile) disqualified	4. Malmstrøm (Denmark) 2:56.5

Semi-Finals August 14th • 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Continuous rain; temperature between 13° and 14° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat	2nd Heat
1. Koike (Japan) 2:44.5 ¹⁾	1. Hamuro (Japan) 2:43.4 ¹⁾
2. Balke (Germany) 2:45.4	2. Higgins (U.S.A.) 2:44.0 ¹⁾
3. Ito (Japan) 2:45.5	3. Sietas (Germany) 2:44.8 ¹⁾
4. Kaye (U.S.A.) 2:49.2	4. Yldefonzo (Philippine Islands) 2:46.8
5. Adjaluddin (Philippine Islands) 2:54.0	5. Heina (Germany) 2:47.3
6. Alpad (Philippine Islands) 2:54.6	6. Kasley (U.S.A.) 2:53.4
7. Jensen (Denmark) 2:54.8	7. Erbert (Czechoslovakia) 2:53.5
8. Clawsen (Canada) 2:55.6	— Spence (Bermuda) disqualified

FINAL

August 15th • 3.30 p.m.

Weather: Slightly covered, but sunny sky; temperature about 20.5° C.

1. Hamuro (Japan) 2:42.5 ¹⁾
2. Sietas (Germany) 2:42.9 ¹⁾
3. Koike (Japan) 2:44.2 ¹⁾
4. Higgins (U.S.A.) 2:45.2
5. Ito (Japan) 2:47.6
6. Balke (Germany) 2:47.8
7. Yldefonzo (Philippine Islands) 2:51.1

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



Above: At the turn in the final of the 200 metre breast stroke event. Hamuro is leading, followed closely by Sietas. Koike, who won third place, is at the far end of the pool.

Left: The Olympic victors in the 200 metre breast stroke race: Tet-suo Hamuro (Japan), first, Erwin Sietas (Germany), second, and Reizo Koike (Japan), third.

400 Metre Free Style (Men)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Jack Medica (U.S.A.), 4:44.5 min.

Second: Shunpei Uto (Japan), 4:45.6 min.

Third: Shozo Makino (Japan), 4:48.1 min

Athens, 1896: P. Neumann (Austria)—500 m. . . . 8:12.6 min.	Antwerp, 1920: N. Ross (U.S.A.) 5:26.8 min.
St. Louis, 1904: C. M. Daniels (U.S.A.)—402 m. . . . 6:16.2 min.	Paris, 1924: J. Weissmüller (U.S.A.) 5:04.2 min.
London, 1908: H. Taylor (Great Britain) 5:36.8 min.	Amsterdam, 1928: V. A. Zorilla (Argentina) 5:01.5 min.
Stockholm, 1912: G. R. Hodgson (Canada) 5:24.4 min.	Los Angeles, 1932: C. Crabbe (U.S.A.) 4:48.4 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 20 nations with 41 participants. Competed: 16 nations with 34 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: J. Medica (U.S.A.), 4:38.7 min., 1934—Olympic Record: C. Crabbe (U.S.A.), 4:48.4 min., Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 10th • Beginning at 3.15 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 24.6° C.

The two best of each heat and the two fastest thirds qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Negami (Japan) 4:52.6	1. Leivers (Great Britain) 4:57.2	1. Makino (Japan) 4:51.3
2. Macionis (U.S.A.) 4:57.1	2. Prziwara (Germany) 5:11.7	2. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 4:54.7
3. Arendt (Germany) 4:57.2	3. Hellstrom (Denmark) 5:18.2	3. Wainwright (Great Britain) 5:03.6
4. Lengyel (Hungary) 4:57.7	4. Faustin Havelange (Brazil) 5:31.5	4. Hamerton (Canada) 5:13.3
5. Pader (Austria) 5:16.9		5. Jørgensen (Denmark) 5:17.8
6. Hooper (Canada) 5:17.2		6. Angyel (Hungary) 5:20.9
		7. Lehmann (Switzerland) 5:36.8
4th Heat	5th Heat	6th Heat
1. Grof (Hungary) 4:59.4	1. Uto (Japan) 4:45.51)	1. Medica (U.S.A.) 4:55.9
2. Freese (Germany) 5:03.1	2. Taris (France) 4:53.9	2. Ledgard (Peru) 5:05.5
3. Hietanen (Finland) 5:08.9	3. Pirie (Canada) 4:56.0	3. Stam (Holland) 5:07.8
4. Pearson (Great Britain) 5:12.7	4. Petersen (Denmark) 5:20.3	4. da Rocha (Brazil) 5:18.2
5. Courrage Lage (Brazil) 5:18.3	5. Cooper (Bermuda) 5:53.8	5. Brenner (Switzerland) 5:33.8
6. Guzman (Chile), W. 5:19.1		
7. Sceltenheim (Austria) 5:38.3		

Semi-Finals • August 11th • 10.00 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 22° and 23° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final.

1st Heat	2nd Heat
1. Uto (Japan) 4:48.4 ²⁾	1. Makino (Japan) 4: 48.21)
2. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 4:59.9	1. Medica (U.S.A.) 4:48.2 ¹⁾
3. Negami (Japan) 4:55.4	3. Taris (France) 4:55.6
4. Macionis (U.S.A.) 4:56.4	4. Leivers (Great Britain) 4:55.7
5. Freese (Germany) 4: 58.5	5. Arendt (Germany) 5:13.4
6. Pirie (Canada) 4:58.7	6. Prziwara (Germany) 5:14.9
7. Gróf (Hungary) 5:01.9	— Ledgard (Peru) did not start

FINAL

August 12th • 3.30 p.m.

Weather: Sky became overcast; temperature about 24° C.

1. Medica (U.S.A.) 4: 44.51)
2. Uto (Japan) 4:45.6 ¹⁾
3. Makino (Japan) 4:48.1 ¹⁾
4. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 4:52.7
5. Negami (Japan) 4:53.6
6. Taris (France) 4:53.8
7. Leivers (Great Britain) 5:00.9

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.—²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.



Above: A close fight to the end. Medica arrives before Uto.

The victors in the 400 metre free style race: Jack Medica (U.S.A.), first, Shunpei Uto (Japan), second (right), and Shozo Makino (Japan), third.

1500 Metre Free Style (Men)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Noboru Terada (Japan), 19:13.7 min.

Second: Jack Medica (U.S.A.), 19:34.0 min.

Third: Shunpei Uto (Japan), 19:34.5 min.

Athens, 1896: A. Hoyos (Hungary) - 1200 m 18:22.2 min. Stockholm, 1912: G. R. Hodgson (Canada) 22:00.0 min.
Paris, 1900: G. Jarvis (Great Britain) - 1000 m 13:40.0 min. Antwerp, 1920: N. Ross (U.S.A.) 22:23.2 min.
St. Louis, 1904: E. Rausch (Germany) - 1609 m 27: 18.2 min. Paris, 1924: A. Charlton (Australia) 20:06.6 min.
London, 1908: H. Taylor (Great Britain) 22:48.4 min. Amsterdam, 1928: A. Borg (Sweden) 19:51.8 min.
Los Angeles, 1932: K. Kitamura (Japan), 19: 12.4 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 13 nations with 28 participants. Competed: 10 nations with 21 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: A. Borg (Sweden), 19:07.2 min., 1927. — Olympic Record: K. Kitamura (Japan), 19: 12.4 min., Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 13th • Beginning at 11.15 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 22° and 23° C.

The three best of each heat and the two fastest fourths qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Ishiharada (Japan) 19:55.8	1. Medica (U.S.A.) 19:55.5	1. Uto (Japan) 19:48.3
2. Leivers (Great Britain) 20:04.4	1. Terada (Japan) 19:55.5	2. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 19:49.9
3. Arendt (Germany) 20:10.7	3. Jørgensen (Denmark) 21:42.0	3. Freese (Germany) 20:13.7
4. Pirie (Canada) 20:16.4	4. Hooper (Canada) 21:47.4	4. Talli (France) 21:03.0
5. da Rucha Pillar (Brazil) 21:49.9	5. Faustin Havelange (Brazil) 22:54.1	5. Hamerton (Canada) 21:05.5
6. Angyel (Hungary) time not recorded		6. Hellström (Denmark) 21:16.9
	4th Heat	
	1. Christy (U.S.A.) 20:26.5	
	2. Wainwright (Great Britain) 20:47.6	
	3. Prziwara (Germany) 20:59.0	
	4. Pader (Austria) 21:13.9	

Semi-Finals • August 14th • 3.30 p.m.

Weather: Continuous rain, but very slight showers only, during the Semi-Finals; temperature between 13° and 14° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final.

1st Heat	2nd Heat
1. Terada (Japan) 19:48.6	1. Medica (U.S.A.) 19:42.8
2. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 10:59.4	2. Ishiharada (Japan) 19:53.9
3. Leivers (Great Britain) 20:10.0	3. Uto (Japan) 19:55.6
4. Christy (U.S.A.) 20:25.8	4. Arendt (Germany) 19:56.1
5. Freese (Germany) 20:27.6	5. Wainwright (Great Britain) 20:14.4
6. Prziwara (Germany) 20:55.0	6. Pirie (Canada) 20:17.3
7. Jørgensen (Denmark) 21:40.3	7. Talli (France) 21:09.8

FINAL

August 15th • 4.10 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 20.8° C.

1. Terada (Japan) 19:13.7
2. Medica (U.S.A.) 19:34.0
3. Uto (Japan) 19:34.5
4. Ishiharada (Japan) 19:48.5
5. Flanagan (U.S.A.) 19:54.8
6. Leivers (Great Britain) 19:57.4
7. Arendt (Germany) 19:59.0



The start of the 1500 metre free style final. The victor is in lane 4, the winner of second place in lane 2, and the winner of third place in lane 3.

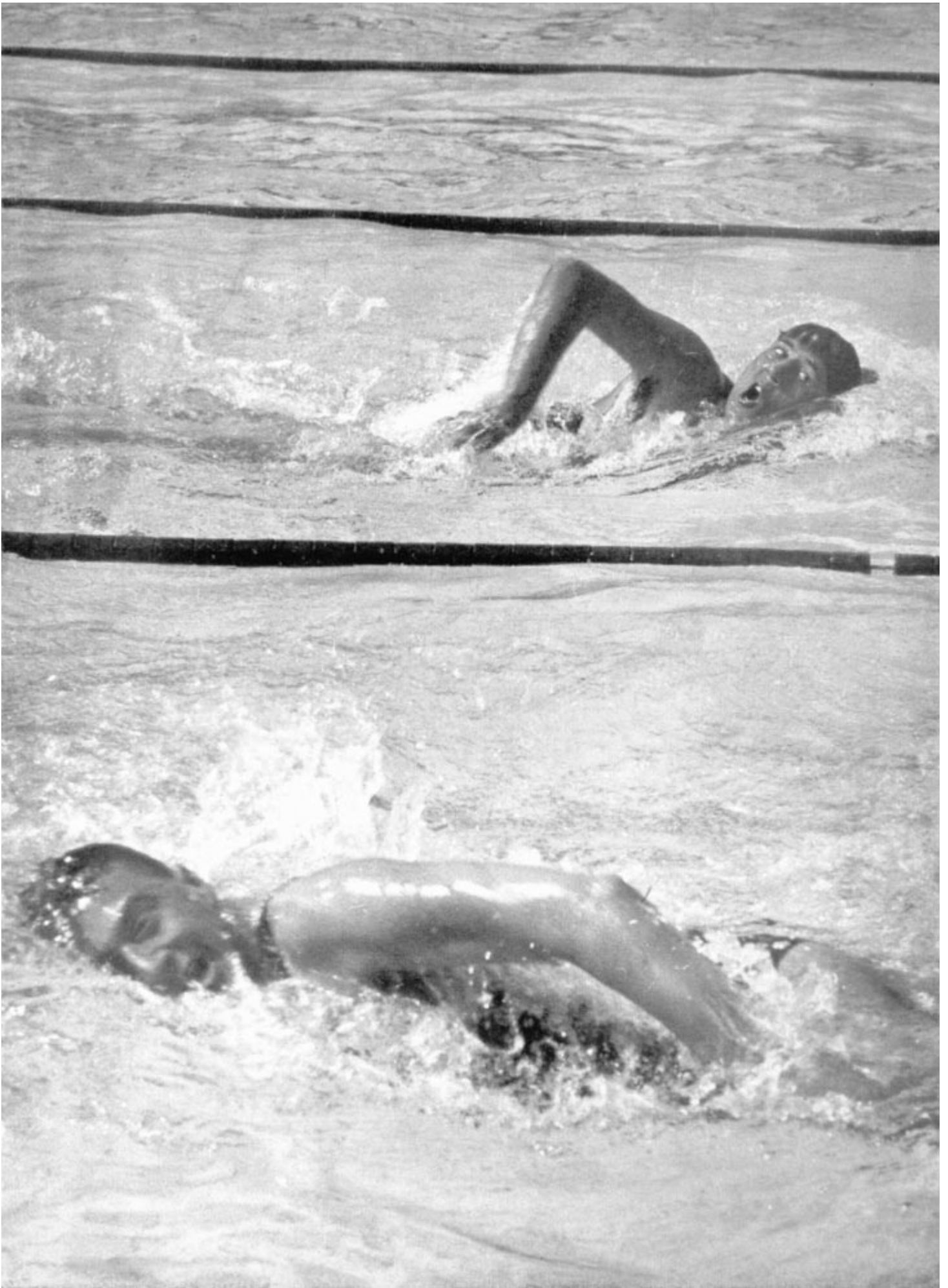


Above: The victor, Noboru Terada (Japan), and winner of second place Medica (U.S.A.).

Left: The winner of third place, Shunpei Uto (Japan).



The best swimmers in the world compete in the 800 metre relay.



An action photograph during the final of the 800 metre relay.

800 Metre Relay (Men)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Japan (Arai, Sugiura, Taguchi, Yusa), 8: 51.5 min.

Second: U.S.A. (Flanagan, Macionis, Wolf, Medica), 9:03.0 min. **Third:** Hungary (Lengyel, Abay-Nemes, Gróf, Csik), 9:12.3 min.

Paris, 1900: Germany, 5 x 40 m. time not recorded	Antwerp, 1920: U.S.A. 10:04.4 min.
St. Louis, 1904: U.S.A., 4 x 50 yards 2:04.6 min.	Paris, 1924: U.S.A. 9:53.4 min.
London, 1908: Great Britain 10:55.6 min.	Amsterdam, 1928: U.S.A. 9:36.2 min.
Stockholm, 1912: Australia 10:11.2 min.	Los Angeles, 1932: Japan 8:58.4 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 20 nations with 109 participants. Competed: 18 nations with 74 participants.
Maximum number of entries and competitors: One team of 4 swimmers and 2 reserves per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: Japan, 8:52.2 min. (Yusa, Ishiharada, Makino, Negami), 1935.—Olympic Record: Japan, 8:58.4 min. (Miyazaki, Yokojama, Yusa, Toyoda), Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 10th • 10.30 a. tn.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 22° C.

The two best relay teams and the two fastest thirds qualified for the Final.

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. France 9:21.7 (Cavalero, Nakache, Talli, Taris)	1. U.S.A. 9:10.4 (Gilman, Hutter, Medica, Wolf)	1. Japan 8:56.1 ¹⁾ (Arai, Sugiura, Yusa, Taguchi)
2. Canada 9:40.0 (Bourne, Hamerton, Hooper, Pirie)	2. Hungary 9:20.8 (Abay-Nemes, Csik, Gróf, Lengyel)	2. Germany 9:21.4 (Fischer, Heibel, Heimlich, Plath)
3. Brazil 9:42.5 (Courrage Lage, Francisco Marques, da Rocha Villar, dos Santos Moreas)	3. Great Britain 9:30.8 (French-Williams, Gabrielson, Leivers, Wainwright)	3. Sweden 9:35.3 (Borg, Boldén, Petterson, Werner)
4. Philippine Islands 9:45.8 (Adjaluiddin, Alpad, Christiansen, Obial)	4. Denmark 9:39.6 (Petersen, Jorgensen, Hellstrøm, Christensen)	4. Yugoslavia 9: 40.3 (Wilfan, Gazzari, Defilipis, Cercr)
5. Bermuda 10:50.5 (Cooper, Spence, Spurling, Young)	5. Austria 10:58.4 (Hnatek, Seltenheim, Pader, Zobernig)	5. Egypt 10:05.3 (Higazi Said, Fadl Ibrahim, Kadri Mahmoud, Zaki Saad el Din)
6. Greece 10:51.0 (Broussalis, Mavrogeorgos, Provatopoulos, Vlachos)	6. Luxemburg 10:59.8 (Franck, Hastert, Neumann, Tandel)	
	—Poland . Disqualified because of early start (Bocheński, Barysch, Karliczek, Sarajbman)	

¹⁾ Better than the World and Olympic Record.





The team which broke the world record in the 800 metre relay. Right to left: Taguchi, Yusa, Arai and Sugiura.

FINAL

August 11th • 3.30 p,m

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature 25.4° C.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Japan | 8:51.5 ¹⁾ | | |
| (Yusa, Sugiura, Taguchi, Arai) | | | |
| 2. U.S.A. | 9:03.0 | | |
| (Flanagan, Macionis, Wolf, Medica) | | | |
| 3. Hungary | 9:12.3 | | |
| (Lengyel, Abay-Nemes, Gróf, Csik) | | | |
| 4. France | 9:18.2 | 7. Canada | |
| (Nakache, Talli, Cavaleiro, Taris) | | 9:27.5 | |
| 5. Germany | 9:19.0 | (Boume, Hamerton, Hooper, Pierie) | |
| (Plath, Heimlich, Heibel, Fischer) | | 8. Sweden | 9:37.5 |
| 6. Great Britain | 9:21.5 | (Borg, Boldén, Petterson, Werner) | |
| (French-Williams, Gabrielson, Leivers, Wainwright) | | | |

¹⁾ Better than the World and the Olympic Record.



The Olympic victor in springboard diving: Dick Degener (U.S.A.).

Springboard Diving (Men)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Dick Degener (U.S.A.)

Second: Marshall Wayne (U.S.A.)

Third: Al Greene (U.S.A.)

St. Louis, 1904: R. Sheldon (U.S.A.)

Antwerp, 1920: L. Kuchn (U.S.A.)

London, 1908: A. Zürner (Germany)

Paris, 1924: A. White (U.S.A.)

Stockholm, 1912: P. Günther (Germany)

Amsterdam, 1928: P. Desjardins (U.S.A.)

Los Angeles, 1932: M. Galitzen (U.S.A.)

Entries and participation. Entered: 18 nations with 29 participants. Competed: 15 nations with 24 participants.
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

August 10th . Beginning at 8.00 a. m. . Compulsory Dives
Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 20° and 22° C.; rather strong, occasionally disturbing wind, blowing vertically in the diving direction.

August 11th . Beginning at 8.00 a.m. . Voluntary Dives
Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 19° and 22° C.; strong, very often disturbing wind, blowing vertically in the diving direction.

Table of Dives

	Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty	Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty
		A. Compulsory Dives				
1.	I 2 a	Somersault forward, running	1.8	III 17 b	1½ Mollberg—1½ gainer, running	2.3
2.	I I 8 b	Header backward, standing.	1.7	III 17 c	1½ Mollberg—1½ gainer, running	2.2
3.	III 14 a	Isander-half gainer, running	1.9	III 15 a	Mollberg—full gainer, running	2.0
4.	IV 21 b	Backward spring, forward somersault, stand.	1.6	III 15 b	Mollberg—full gainer, running	1.9
5.	V 29 b	Pike dive with ½ screw forward, running	1.8	III 18 c	Double Mollberg—double gainer, running	2.1
		B. Voluntary Dives		III 15 c	1 Mollberg—full gainer, running	1.8
	I 7—	2½ somersaults forward, running	2.1	IV 23 b	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault.	2.1
	I 6 b	Double somersault forward, running	2.0	V 23 c	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault.	2.0
	I 5—	1½ Flying somersault, running	1.8	V 36 —	1½ Somersault forward with 1 screw, running	2.3
	I 4 b	1½ Somersault forward, running	1.8	V 35 —	1½, Somersault backward with ½ screw.	2.1
	II 11 a	1½ Somersault backward	2.1	V 31 b	Backward spring, pike dive with ½ screw forw.	1.9
	II 11 b	1½ Somersault backward	2.0	V 27 a	1 Screw forward, running.	1.9
	II 9a	1 Somersault backward.	1.6	V 33 a	Islander— ½ screw, running	2.0
	II 12—	Double somersault backward	2.0	V 32 a	Backward spring, 1 screw forward	2.2
		1½ Somersault backward	1.9	V 28 a	1 Screw forward, running	1.9

a = straight; b = with pike; c = with tuck. — All of the Springboard Dives were carried through from the 3 m. board.



Second in springboard diving:
Marshall Wayne
(U.S.A.).

Results of the Springboard Diving Competition (Men)

Competitors	Group of Dives	No.	Scores							Total	Average Number of Points	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
1. Degener (U.S.A.)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.0	42.5	15.30	
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	44.5	15.13	
	Compulsory Dives	3	9.0	8.5	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.0	45.5	17.29	
	Compulsory Dives	4	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	41.5	13.28	
	Compulsory Dives	5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	38.5	13.86	
	Total of Compulsory Dives:									74.86		
			6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	42.5	15.85
			7	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.5	37.5	15.75
			8	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.5	38.5	17.71
			9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	42.5	17.85
		10	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	42.5	19.55	
Total Score:									163.57			
2. Wayne (U.S.A.)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	9.5	8.0	7.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	39.5	14.22	
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.5	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	43.5	14.79	
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.5	9.0	9.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	44.0	16.72	
	Compulsory Dives	4	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	42.5	13.60	
	Compulsory Dives	5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	36.5	13.14	
	Total of Compulsory Dives:									72.47		
			6	7.5	8.0	9.0	7.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	42.0	17.64
			7	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.5	8.0	38.0	15.96
		III 17 b	8	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	9.0	8.5	41.5	19.09
		IV 23 b	9	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	9.0	37.0	15.54
		10	7.5	7.5	9.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	41.0	18.86	
Total Score:									159.56			
3. Greene (U.S.A.)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.5	7.5	41.0	14.76	
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	38.0	12.92	
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	8.5	40.0	15.20	
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	40.0	12.80	
	Compulsory Dives	5	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	36.0	12.96	
	Total of Compulsory Dives:									68.64		
		I 7 -	6	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	8.5	7.5	8.0	38.5	16.17
		II 11 b	7	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	34.0	13.60
		III 17 c	8	7.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.5	8.0	39.0	17.16
		IV 23 b	9	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.5	8.0	37.0	15.54
	IV 36 -	10	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	33.0	15.18	
Total Score:									146.29			

Figures printed in bold letters are referee's notations of the lowest and highest scores and are not included in the total score.



Winner of third place:
Al Greene (U.S.A.).

Results of the Springboard Diving Competition (Men)

Competitors	Group of Dives	No.	Scores							Total	Average Number of Points
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
4. Shibahara (Japan)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	6.0	8.0	38.5	13.86
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	8.0	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	40.5	13.77
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	7.0	8.0	40.5	15.30
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.5	8.0	8.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	8.5	40.5	12.96
	Compulsory Dives	5	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	39.0	14.04
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										70.02
	III 17 b	6	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	22.0	10.12
	IV 23 b	7	7.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	37.5	15.75
	V 36 -	8	6.0	7.5	7.5	6.0	7.0	5.0	7.5	34.0	15.64
	II 11 a	9	7.5	8.5	9.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	39.0	16.38
I 7 -	10	7.5	8.0	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	40.5	17.01	
Total score:										144.92	
5. Weiss (Germany)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	7.5	6.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	6.0	34.5	12.42
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.5	8.0	7.5	8.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	39.0	13.26
	Compulsory Dives	3	9.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.0	41.5	15.77
	Compulsory Dives	4	8.5	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	39.0	12.48
	Compulsory Dives	5	7.5	5.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	35.5	12.78
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										66.71
	I 7 -	6	8.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	35.0	14.70
	II 11 a	7	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	36.0	15.12
	III 17 b	8	7.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	24.0	11.04
	V 36 -	9	8.0	8.5	8.5	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	38.5	17.71
IV 23 b	10	8.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	38.0	15.96	
Total Score:										141.24	
5. Esser (Germany)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	36.5	13.14
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	39.0	13.26
	Compulsory Dives	3	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	40.5	15.39
	Compulsory Dives	4	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	36.0	11.52
	Compulsory Dives	5	7.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	9.00
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										62.31
	II 11 a	6	7.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	32.0	13.44
	IV 23 c	7	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	35.0	14.00
	III 17 c	8	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	35.5	15.62
	I 7 -	9	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	36.5	14.91
V 36 -	10	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	38.5	17.71	
Total Score:										137.99	

Figures printed in bold letters are referee's notations of the lowest and highest scores and are not included in the total score.



Left: Tsuneo
Shibahara
(Japan).



Right:
Erhardt Weiss
(Germany).

Continuation of the Springboard Diving Competition—Men

Further Competitors	Points Obtained in the Compulsory Dives					Points Obtained in the Voluntary Dives					Total of Points	Place
	1st Dive	2nd Dive	3rd Dive	4th Dive	5th Dive	1st Dive Group	2nd Dive Group	3rd Dive Group	4th Dive Group	5th Dive Group		
Mahraun (Germany)	6.12	13.26	15.01	12.32	12.78	14.60	12.60	15.96	15.40	16.56	134.61	7.
—	—	—	—	—	—	IV 23 c	II 11 a	I 7	III 17 c	V 36		
Koyanagi (Japan)	11.16	12.41	14.82	12.48	12.42	13.44	12.18	15.12	15.40	13.64	133.07	8.
—	—	—	—	—	—	V 35	II 11 a	17 7	IV 23 c	III 17 c		
Leikert (Czechoslovakia) . . .	13.32	12.24	13.87	11.68	11.88	13.02	11.76	14.08	13.80	16.33	131.98	9.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 7	II 11 a	III 17 c	IV 23 c	V 36		
Zihrel (Yugoslavia)	11.52	10.88	13.68	11.04	10.44	14.28	14.60	13.60	13.44	11.78	125.26	10.
—	—	—	—	—	—	17	III 15 a	IV 23 c	II 11 a	V 31 b		
Ismail (Egypt)	13.68	11.73	13.68	12.32	11.34	12.60	10.08	13.64	13.40	9.20	121.67	11.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 7	II 11 a	III 17 c	IV 23 c	V 36		
Heinkelé (France)	13.14	11.90	11.78	11.20	12.24	8.82	12.18	7.82	14.20	14.44	117.72	12.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 7	II 11 a	III 17 b	IV 23 c	V 27 a		
Niemelainen (Finland)	10.80	9.86	13.68	11.20	10.44	13.44	10.08	11.88	11 34	14.08	116.80	13.
—	—	—	—	—	—	IV 23 b	I 7	III 17 c	II 11 a	V 32 a		
Masters (Australia)	11.16	12.24	13.68	9.92	9.72	12.60	9.66	9.68	12.80	14.26	115.72	14.
—	—	—	—	—	—	17	II 11 a	III 17 c	IV 23 c	V 36		
Nesvadba (Czechoslovakia)	9.36	6.80	11.40	10.24	12.42	10.08	14.70	11.04	11.60	13.80	111.44	15.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 7	II 11 a	III 17 b	IV 23 c	V 36		
Haasman (Holland)	9.72	10.54	13.30	6.40	8.28	11.78	9.92	13.60	13.20	14.70	111.44	15.
—	—	—	—	—	—	V 31 b	II 9 a	III 15 a	IV 23 c	I 7		
Steiner (Austria)	8.64	10.20	12.92	11.36	8.64	12.16	8.82	13.20	11.00	12.60	109.54	17.
—	—	—	—	—	—	V 27 a	II 11 a	IV 23 c	III 17 c	I 7		
Hidvégi (Hungary)	9.00	11.56	12.92	9.92	8.28	11.50	9.24	11.20	13.87	10.00	107.49	18.
—	—	—	—	—	—	V 36	I 7	II 12	III 15 b	IV 23 c		
A. I. Kamel (Egypt)	7.92	9.52	11.02	10.24	8.28	12.00	12.00	13.02	10.00	11.02	105.02	19.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 6 b	II 12	III 18 c	IV 23 c	V 28 a		
Hodges (Great Britain)	11.16	8.50	9.88	8.96	10.08	7.98	9.92	11.16	12.00	13.34	102.98	20.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 7	II 9 a	III 15 c	IV 23 c	V 36		
Boeni (Switzerland)	9.36	11.56	12.92	11.04	7.20	9.00	3.20	12.76	13.20	5.60	95.84	21.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 5	II 11 b	III 17 c	IV 23 c	V 33 a		
Hódi (Hungary)	4.32	9.52	8.74	8.00	10.08	13.86	5.88	11.20	7.82	6.00	85.42	22.
—	—	—	—	—	—	III 18 c	I 7	II 12	V 36	IV 23 c		
Happle (Switzerland)	6.12	7.14	12.16	8.00	6.48	9.36	12.32	8.36	8.40	1.90	80.24	23.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I 4	III 17 c	II 11 c	IV 23 c	V 31 b		
Alvarez-Galderon (Peru) . . .	10.80	8.84	7.98	11.52	6.12	Did not start in the voluntary dives					—	—



The winner of the bronze medal, Stork (Germany).

High Diving—Men

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Marshall Wayne (U.S.A.)

Second: Elbert Root (U.S.A.)

Third: Hermann Stork (Germany)

St. Louis, 1904: G. E. Sheldon (U.S.A.)

Paris, 1924: A. White (U.S.A.)

Stockholm, 1912: E. Adlerz (Sweden)

Amsterdam, 1928: P. Desjardins (U.S.A.)

Antwerp, 1920: C. Pinkston (U.S.A.)

Los Angeles, 1932: H. Smith (U.S.A.)

Entries and participation. Entered: 16 nations with 29 participants. Competed: 15 nations with 26 participants.
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

August 14th • Beginning at 8.30 a.m. • Compulsory Dives

Weather: Unpleasant weather, finally turning into rain; temperature between 16° and 14° C.; rather strong, at times disturbing wind.

August 15th • Beginning at 10.00 a.m. • Voluntary Dives

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; occasional sunshine; temperature between 18° and 20° C.; slight, undisturbing wind.

Table of Dives

Group of Dives			Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty
A. Compulsory					
I 1 a	Header forward, standing	1,1	III 18 a	1½ Mollberg—1½ gainer, running	2,3
II 1 a	Header forward, running	1,2	III 19 c	Flying 1½ Mollberg—flying 1½ gainer . . .	2,3
II 10 a	Somersault backward, standing	1,8	III 16 a	Mollberg—full gainer, running	1,9
III 15 a	Isander-half gainer, standing	1,9	III 18 c	1½ Mollberg—1½ gainer, standing	1,9
B. Voluntary Dives					
I 8 b	2½ Somersaults forward, running	2,2	III 16 b	Mollberg—full gainer, standing	1,7
I 4 b	1½ Somersault, standing	1,4	III 16 c	Mollberg—full gainer, standing	1,5
II 13 b	Double somersault backward, standing . . .	2,3	IV 22 b	Backward spring, forward somersault . . .	1,7
II 12 a	1½ Somersault backward, standing	2,2	IV 24 b	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault, standing	1,7
II 13 c	Double somersault backward, standing . . .	2,1	IV 24 c	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault	1,6
II 11 —	Flying backward somersault	1,9	V 31 c	Armstand with forward through and Isander	2,2
II 11 c	Somersault, flying backward	1,9	V 30 c	Armstand with forward cut through	1,6
			V 31 b	Armstand with forward through and Isander	2,2

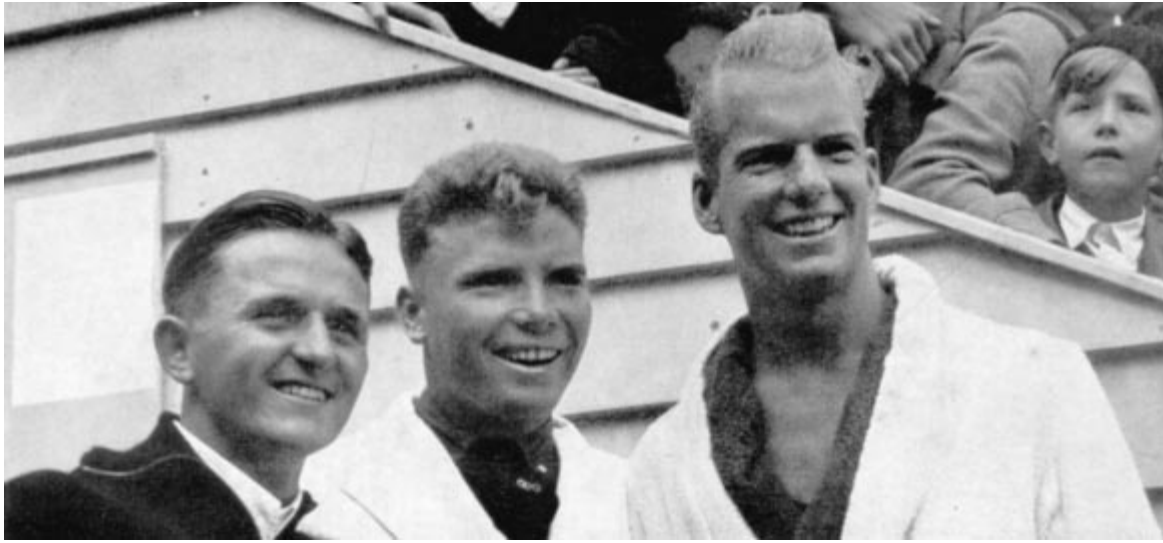
a = straight; b = with pike; c = with tuck. — All dives were executed from 10 m. board.



Results of the High Diving Competition—Men

Competitors	Group of Dives	No.	Scores							Total	Average Number of Points
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
1. Wayne (U.S.A.).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	37.5	8.25
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	37.5	9.00
	Compulsory Dives	3	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	40.5	14.58
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	39.0	14.82
	I 8 b	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	38.0	16.72
	II 12 a	6	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.5	40.0	17.60
	III 18 a	7	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.0	35.5	16.33
	V 31 b	8	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.0	7.5	37.0	16.28
Total Score:										113.58	
2. Root (U.S.A.).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	36.0	7.92
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	37.0	8.88
	Compulsory Dives	3	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	35.0	12.60
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	38.5	14.63
	V 31 c	5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	36.0	15.84
	I 8 b	6	7.5	8.5	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	39.5	17.38
	III 18 a	7	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	6.0	37.0	17.02
	II 13 b	8	7.0	4.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.0	35.5	16.33
Total Score:										110.60	
3. Stork (Germany).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	36.5	8.03
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	36.5	8.76
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	38.0	13.68
	Compulsory Dives	4	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	37.0	14.06
	III 18 a	5	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	38.5	17.71
	I 8 b	6	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	30.0	13.20
	II 13 b	7	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	38.5	17.71
	V 31 c	8	8.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	39.0	17.16
Total Score:										110.31	
4. Weiss (Germany).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.0	38.0	8.36
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	38.5	9.24
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	38.5	13.86
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	38.5	14.63
	I 8 b	5	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	39.0	17.16
	III 18 a	6	7.5	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.5	35.0	16.10
	II 12 a	7	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	36.0	15.84
	V 31 c	8	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	6.0	8.0	34.0	14.96
Total Score:										110.15	
5. Kurtz (U.S.A.).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.0	34.5	7.59
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	36.0	8.64
	Compulsory Dives	3	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	37.0	13.32
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	32.0	12.16
	I 8 b	5	7.0	8.5	8.0	7.0	7.5	9.0	7.5	38.5	16.94
	II 12 a	6	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.0	38.0	16.72
	V 31 c	7	7.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.5	40.0	17.60
	III 19 c	8	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	34.0	15.64
Total Score:										108.61	
6. Shibahara (Japan).	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.5	7.5	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	31.5	7.81
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.0	37.0	8.88
	Compulsory Dives	3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	7.5	37.5	13.50
	Compulsory Dives	4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	35.0	13.30
	I 8 b	5	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	36.0	15.84
	V 31 c	6	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	34.5	15.18
	III 18 a	7	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.5	6.0	33.5	15.41
	II 13 b	8	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	38.0	17.48
Total Score:										107.40	

Figures printed in bold letters are referee's notations of the lowest and highest scores and are not included in the total score.



The victors in high diving. Right, the Olympic victor, Marshall Wayne (U.S.A.), centre, the winner of second place, Elbert Root (U.S.A.), and left, the winner of third place, Hermann Stork (Germany).
Continuation of the High Diving Competition-Men

Further Competitors	Points Obtained in the Compulsory Dives				Points Obtained in the Voluntary Dives				Total of Points	Place
	1st Dive	2nd Dive	3rd Dive	4th Dive	1st Dive Group	2nd Dive Group	3rd Dive Group	4th Dive Group		
Viebahn (Germany)	7.70	8.28	11.16	14.25	15.87	15.62	16.28	15.84	105.00	7.
	—	—	—	—	III 18 a	I 8 b	II 12 a	V 31 c		
Koyanagi (Japan)	8.03	8.88	12.78	9.12	13.49	12.76	17.16	12.32	94.54	8.
	—	—	—	—	III 16 a	V 31 c	II 12 a	I 8 b		
Tomalin (Great Britain) . . .	7.26	7.92	12.24	10.64	14.96	12.42	15.40	13.30	94.14	9.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 13 b	V 31 c	III 16 a		
di Biasi (Italy)	5.72	5.28	11.88	11.02	11.44	14.26	14.96	16.10	90.66	10.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 13 b	V 31 c	III 19 c		
Hódi (Hungary)	6.60	7.20	11.16	10.64	11.88	13.20	14.70	13.87	89.25	11.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	I 8 b	II 13 c	III 16 a		
R. M. A. Soud (Egypt)	7.04	6.72	12.96	9.50	15.62	13.20	9.66	14.08	88.78	12.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 12 a	III 18 a	V 31 c		
Khalil (Egypt)	5.50	5.52	7.20	9.12	15.40	14.96	15.64	14.74	88.08	13.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 12 a	III 19 c	V 31 c		
Niemäläinen (Finland)	6.60	6.96	11.88	12.16	12.76	15.64	10.56	11.04	87.60	14.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	II 3 b	I 8 b	III 19 c		
Masters (Australia)	7.70	8.64	9.72	13.49	12.32	11.88	9.12	14.08	86.95	15.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 12 a	III 18 c	V 31 c		
Leikert (Czechoslovakia) . . .	5.72	6.24	12.24	12.54	11.00	12.76	13.30	12.92	86.72	16.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	I 8 b	II 11	III 16 a		
Marianetti (Italy)	6.60	6.96	7.92	7.98	13.64	11.96	13.64	14.08	82.78	17.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	III 19 c	II 12 a	I 8 b		
Hidvégi (Hungary)	4.84	7.20	11.16	13.30	11.44	13.64	5.98	12.58	80.14	18.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	I 8 b	II 13 b	III 16 b		
Kacl (Czechoslovakia)	7.04	7.44	11.52	7.98	12.92	8.16	11.78	13.20	80.04	19.
	—	—	—	—	II 11 c	IV 22 b	III 16 a	I 8 b		
Ziherl (Yugoslavia)	6.60	3.36	10.44	11.40	13.20	13.30	14.26	5.72	78.28	20.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	III 16 a	II 13 b	V 31 c		
Melberg (Norway)	7.04	7.68	7.92	9.50	12.32	7.48	14.26	11.56	77.76	21.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	V 31 c	III 19 c	IV 24 b		
Ferraris (Italy)	7.04	7.20	4.68	9.12	12.32	13.34	13.64	10.26	77.60	22.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	II 13 b	V 31 c	III 16 a		
Ölander (Sweden)	7.04	6.00	8.28	11.78	9.24	9.66	14.72	10.12	76.84	23.
	—	—	—	—	V 31 c	III 18 a	II 13 b	I 8 b		
Flores (Mexico)	6.60	7.68	10.44	11.40	14.08	11.44	7.04	4.60	73.28	24.
	—	—	—	—	I 8 b	V 31 c	II 12 a	III 19 c		
Athans (Canada)	7.04	6.24	10.80	9.88	9.52	6.90	10.40	9.28	70.06	25.
	—	—	—	—	I 4 b	III 16 c	IV 24 c	V 30 c		
Nesvadba (Czechoslovakia) . .	7.70	6.48	4.32	0.00	11.02	11.22	8.64	10.64	60.02	26.
	—	—	—	—	III 16 a	IV 22 b	I 4 b	II 11 c		



Following the starting shot for the final.

100 Metre Free Style-Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland), 1:05.9 min.

Second: Jeanette Campbell (Argentina), 1:06.4 min.

Third: Gisela Arendt (Germany), 1:06.6 min.

Stockholm, 1912: F. Durack (Australia) 1:22.2 min. Paris, 1924: E. Lackie (U.S.A.) 1:12.4 min.
 Antwerp, 1920: E. Bleibtrey (U.S.A.) 1:13.6 min. Amsterdam, 1928: A. Osipowich (U.S.A.) 1:11.0 min.
 Los Angeles, 1932: H. Madison (U.S.A.), 1:06.8 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 16 nations with 36 swimmers. Completed: 14 nations with 33 swimmers.
 Maximum numbers of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: W. den Ouden (Holland), 1:04.6 min., 1936. — Olympic Record: H. Madison (U.S.A.), 1:06.8 min., Los Angeles, 1932.

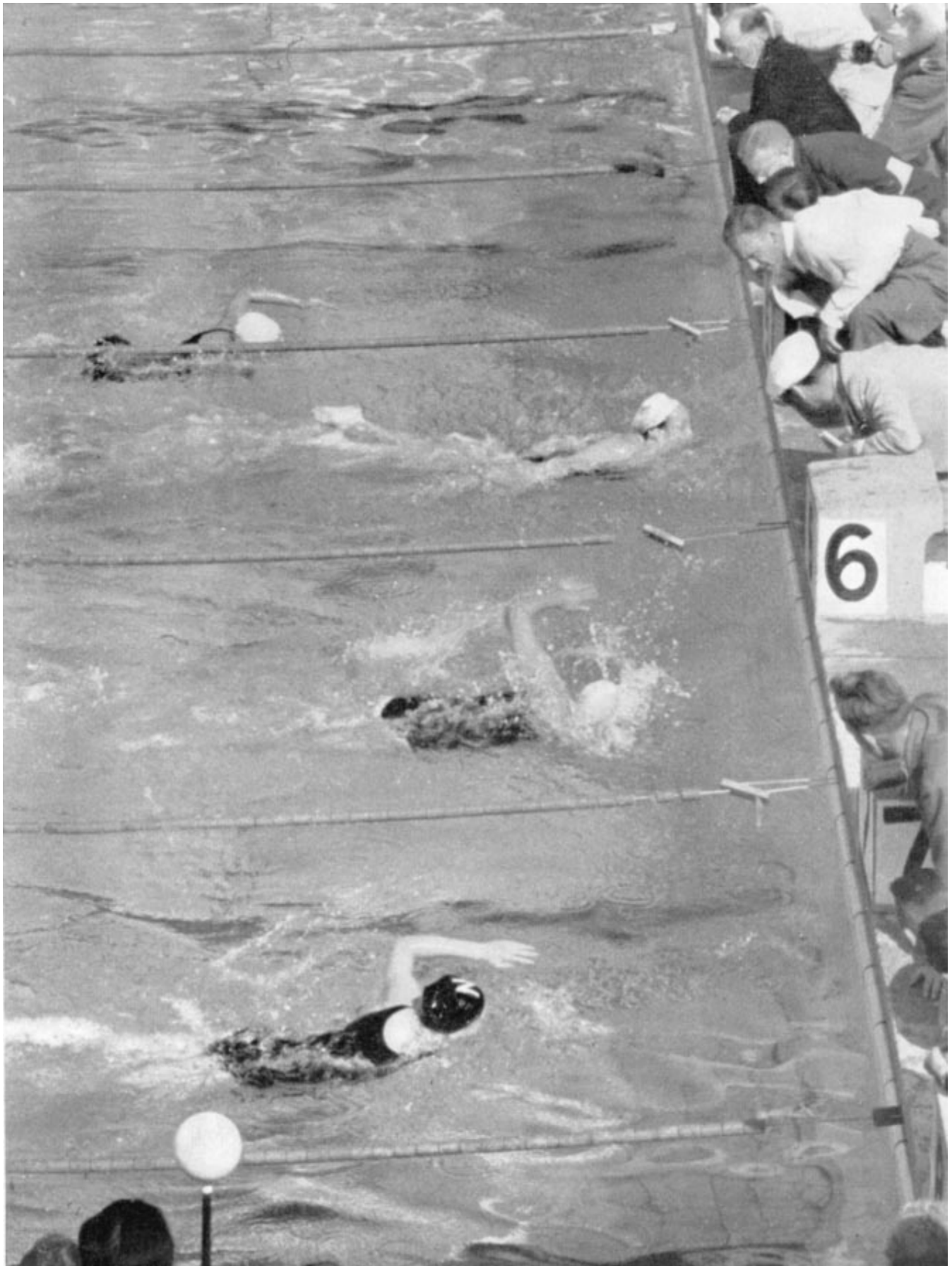
Heats • August 8th • Beginning at 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature about 19° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Mastenbroek (Holland) 1:06.4 ¹⁾	1. den Ouden (Holland). 1:08.1	1. Campbell (Argentina). 1:06.8 ²⁾
2. Arendt (Germany) 1:07.3	2. de Lacy (Australia). 1:08.5	2. Wagner (Holland) 1:08.9
3. Rawls (U.S.A.) 1:08.5	3. McKean (U.S.A.). 1:09.3	3. Cont. Azevedo (Brazil) 1:09.4
4. Dewar (Canada) 1:09.2	4. Ács (Hungary) 1:12.7	4. Svendsen (Denmark) 1:10.3
5. Arndt (Denmark) 1:10.1	5. Pirie-Milton (Canada) 1:12.8	5. Schmitz (Germany) 1:10.9
6. Hinton (Great Britain). 1:13.0	6. Furuta (Japan). 1:14.6	6. Harsányi (Hungary) 1:11.5
7. Takemura (Japan) 1:14.6		7. Grant (Great Britain) 1:12.1
8. Venancio (Brazil) 1:15.1		
4th Heat	5th Heat	
1. Hveger (Denmark). 1:09.6	1. Lapp (U.S.A.). 1:09.0	
2. Kojima (Japan). 1:11.0	2. Lenkei (Hungary). 1:09.9	
3. Wadham (Great Britain). 1:11.5	3. Stone (Canada). 1:10.0	
4. Schramková (Czechoslovakia). 1:11.8	4. Lohmar (Germany). 1:10.3	
5. McKay (Australia). 1:13.8	5. Blondeau, R. (France). 1:10.9	
6. de Moraes Salles (Brazil). 1:16.2		
7. Yeung (China). 1:22.2		

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.—²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.



At the finish. (Top to bottom) Willy den Ouden (Holland), fourth, Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland), first, Jeanette Campbell (Argentina), second, and Gisela Arendt (Germany), third.



On their way to the victory ceremony in the Stadium. Centre, the victor in the 100 metre free style swimming race, Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland); right, the winner of second place, Jeanette Campbell (Argentina); and left, the winner of third place, Gisela Arendt (Germany).

Semi-Finals · August 9th · 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 22° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat	2nd Heat
1. Mastenbroek (Holland) 1:06.4 ¹⁾	1. Campbell (Argentina) 1:06.6 ¹⁾
2. Arendt (Germany) 1:07.2	2. den Ouden (Holland) 1:06.7 ¹⁾
3. Rawls (U.S.A.) 1:08.5	3. McKean (U.S.A.) 1:08.9
4. Wagner (Holland) 1:08.6	4. Lapp (U.S.A.) 1:09.6
5. Cont. Azevedo (Brazil) 1:09.6	5. de Lacy (Australia) 1:10.0
6. Dewar (Canada) 1:09.6	6. Wadham (Great Britain) 1:12.0
7. Kojima (Japan) 1:11.1	7. Stone (Canada) 1:12.8
8. Lenkei (Hungary) 1:12.1	8. Hveger (Denmark) 1:14.0

FINAL

August 10th . 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature 24.6° C.

1. Mastenbroek (Holland) 1:05.9 ¹⁾
2. Campbell (Argentina) 1:06.4 ¹⁾
3. Arendt (Germany) 1:06.6 ¹⁾
4. den Ouden (Holland) 1:07.6
5. Wagner (Holland) 1:08.1
6. McKean (U.S.A.) 1:08.4
7. Rawls (U.S.A.) 1:08.7

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.

100 Metre Back Stroke-Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Dina Senff (Holland), 1:18.9 min.

Second: Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland), 1:19.2 min.

Third: Alice Bridges (U.S.A.), 1:19.4 min.

Paris, 1924: S. Bauer (U.S.A.) 1:23.2 min.

Amsterdam, 1928: M. Braun (Holland). 1:22.0 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: E. Holm (U.S.A.), 1:19.4 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 22 participants. Competed: 12 nations with 21 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: H. Mastenbroek (Holland), 1:15.8 min., 1936. — Olympic Record: E. Holm (U.S.A.), 1:18.3 min., Los Angeles, 1932

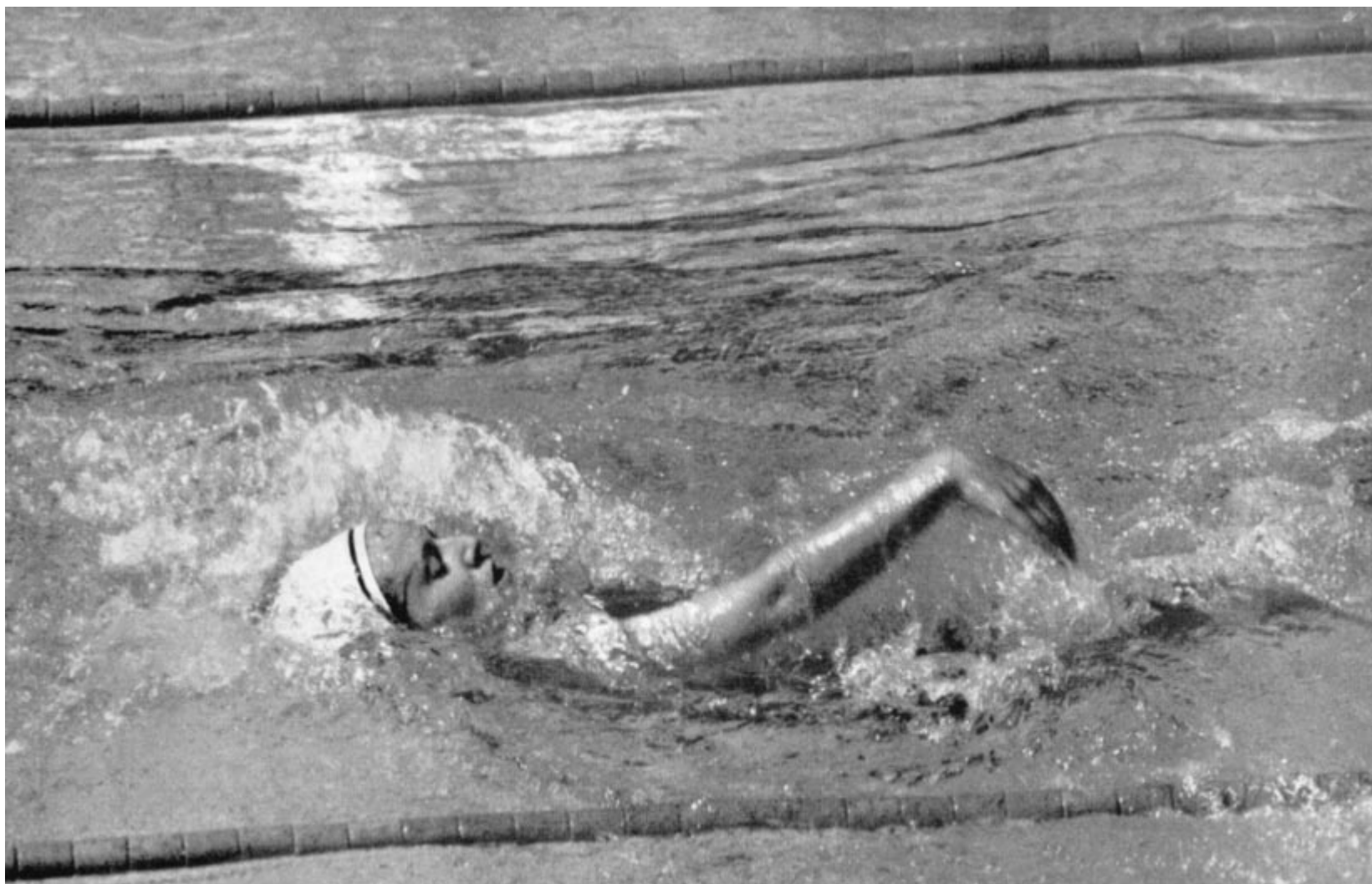
Heats • August 11th • Beginning at 8.00 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 19.7° C.

The four best of each heat qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Senff (Holland) 1:16.6 ¹⁾	1. Bridges (U.S.A.) 1:19.2	1. Motridge (U.S.A.). 1:21.0
2. Bruunstrøm (Denmark) 1:20.4	2. Kerkmeester (Holland) 1:21.2	2. Mastenbroek (Holland) 1:22.0
3. Frampton (Great Britain) 1:20.9	3. Harding (Great Britain) 1:22.1	3. Hencock (Great Britain) 1:23.6
4. Stolte (Germany) 1:23.1	4. Norton (Australia) 1:22.3	4. Nielsen (Denmark) 1:25.3
5. McKay (Australia) 1:24.6	5. Rupke (Germany) 1:23.7	5. McConkey (Canada) 1:25.3
6. Györfy (Hungary) 1:25.8	6. Blondeau, Th. (France) 1:23.8	6. Yeung (China) 1:36.4
7. Oxenbury (Canada) 1:28.9	7. Wagner (Austria) 1:28.4	
8. Lenk, S. (Brazil) 1:32.0		

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



Dina Senff, the Olympic victor in the back stroke race.

Semi-Finals • August 12th • Beginning at 8.00 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 19° and 20° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Senff (Holland)	1:17.1 ¹⁾	1. Mastebroek (Holland)	1:19.1
2. Motridge (U.S.A.)	1:19.1	2. Frampton (Great Britain)	1:19.6
3. Bruunstrøm (Denmark)	1:19.1	3. Bridges (U.S.A.)	1:20.4
4. Harding (Great Britain)	1:19.8	4. Kerkmeester (Holland)	1:21.3
5. Stolte (Germany)	1:21.7	5. Hancock (Great Britain)	1:21.6
6. Norton (Australia)	1:21.9	6. Nielsen (Denmark)	1:22.0

FINAL

August 13th • 5.10 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature about 17.4° C.

1. Senff (Holland)	1:18.9
2. Mastebroek (Holland)	1:19.2
3. Bridges (U.S.A.)	1:19.4
4. Motridge (U.S.A.)	1:19.6
5. Bruunstrøm (Denmark)	1:20.4
6. Frampton (Great Britain)	1:20.6
7. Harding (Great Britain)	1:21.5

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.

The victors in the 100 metre back stroke event are honoured.

Dina Senff (Holland), behind her the winner of second place, Hendrika Mastebroek (Holland), and in front, the winner of third place, Alice Bridges (U.S.A.).





Hideko Maehata forges ahead of Martha Genenger in the final. General Goering (white suit) can be seen in the first row of the spectators.

200 Metre Breast Stroke -Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Hideko Maehata (Japan), 3:03.6 min.

Second: Martha Genenger (Germany), 3:04.2 min.

Third: Inge Sorensen (Denmark), 3:07.8 min.

Paris, 1924: L. Morton (Great Britain) 3:33.2 min.

Amsterdam, 1928: H. Schrader (Germany). 3:12.6 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: Cl. Dennis (Australia), 3:06.3 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 24 participants. Competed: 11 nations with 22 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: H. Maehata (Japan), 3:00.4 min., 1933. — Olympic Record: Cl. Dennis (Australia), 3:06.3 min., Los Angeles, 1932.

Below: The first four: (right to left) Martha Genenger, second, Hideka Maehata, first, Inge Sørensen, third, and Hanni Hölzner, fourth



Heats • August 8th Beginning at 10.00 a.m

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature about 16.5° C.

The three best of each heat and the two fastest fourths qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Sørensen (Denmark)	3:06.7	1. Genenger (Germany)	3:02.9 ¹⁾
2. Isberg (Sweden)	3:08.7	2. Kastein (Holland)	3:07.8
3. Waalberg (Holland)	3:10.4	3. Tsuboi (Japan)	3:15.0
4. Hölzner (Germany).	3:11.0	4. Lappalainen (Finland)	3:19.1
5. Schiller (U.S.A.)	3:17.4	5. Govednik (U.S.A.)	3:25.3
6. Kingston (Great Britain)	3:21.7		
7. Langdon (Canada)	3:24.3		
3rd Heat		4th Heat	
1. Maehata (Japan)	3:01.9 ¹⁾	1. Wollschläger (Germany)	3:08.5
2. Christensen (Denmark)	3:12.0	2. Storey (Great Britain)	3:10.8
3. Gomm (Great Britain)	3:15.7	3. Lenk, RI. (Brazil)	3:17.2
4. Cummings (U.S.A.)	3:21.9	4. Nielsen (Denmark)	3:21.3
5. Boubelová, E. (Czechoslovakia).	3:25.8	5. Stroomberg (Holland)	3:22.5
6. Wiss (Switzerland)	3:31.3		

Semi-Finals • August 9th • 10.00 a.m.

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; temperature about 18.6° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Maehata (Japan).	3:03.1 ¹⁾	1. Genenger (Germany)	3:02.8 ¹⁾
2. Sørensen (Denmark)	3:06.0 ¹⁾	2. Kastein (Holland)	3:09.2
3. Hölzner (Germany).	3:08.8	3. Storey (Great Britain)	3:09.8
4. Waalberg (Holland)	3:09.7	4. Isberg (Sweden)	3:11.4
5. Wollschläger (Germany)	3:10.3	5. Christensen (Denmark)	3:14.1
6. Gomm (Great Britain)	3:15.8	6. Tsuboi (Japan)	3:18.4
7. Lenk (Brazil)	3:17.7	7. Schiller (U.S.A.)	3:18.5

FINAL

August 11th • 3.50 p.m.

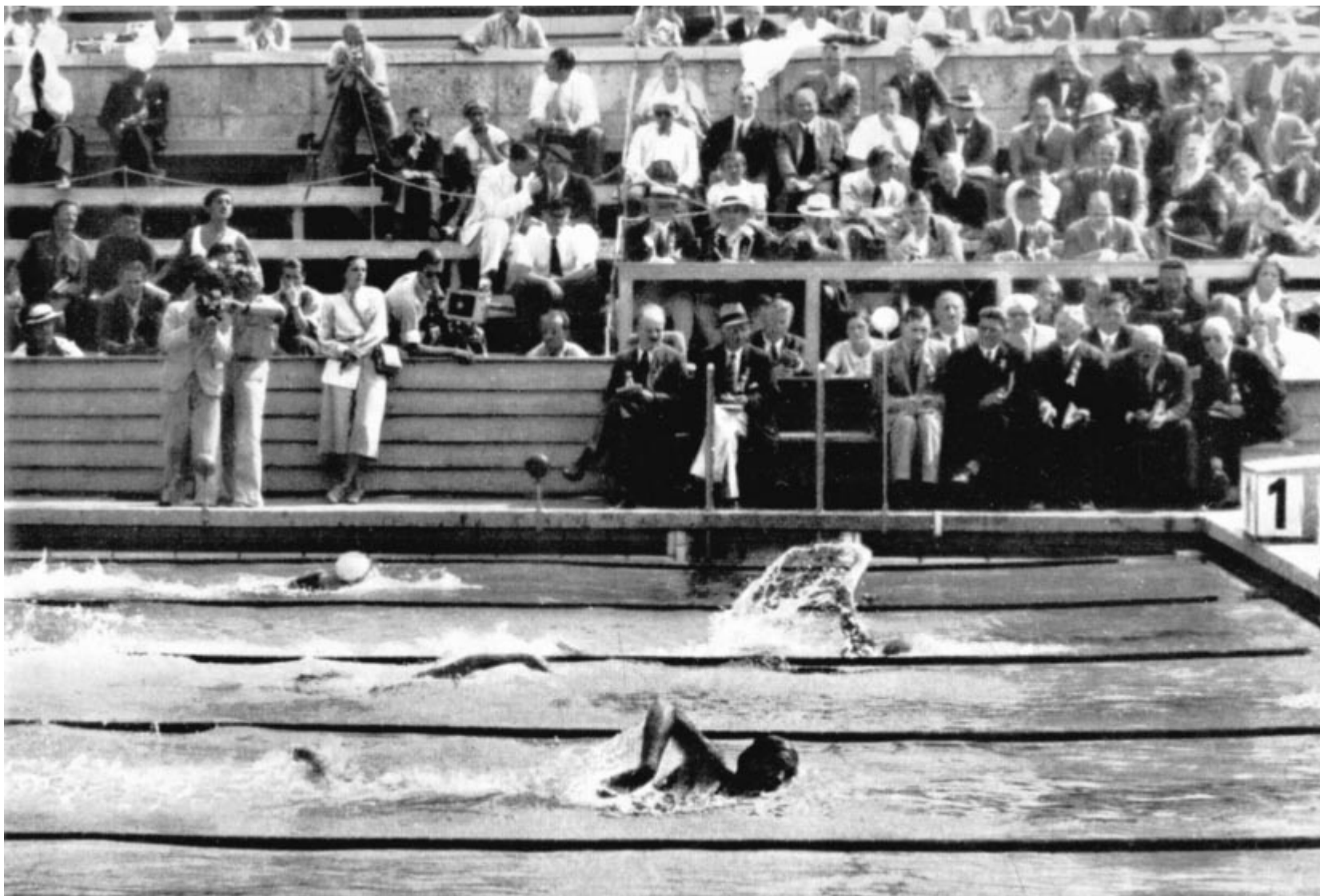
Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 25.4° C.

1. Maehata (Japan)	3:03.6
2. Genenger (Germany)	3:04.2
3. Sørensen (Denmark)	3:07.8
4. Hölzner (Germany)	3:09.5
4. Waalberg (Holland).	3:09.5
6. Storey (Great Britain)	3:09.7
7. Kastein (Holland).	3:12.8

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record



The Japanese victor bows while her national anthem is being played. Behind her is Martha Genenger (Germany), winner of second place, and in front, Inge Sørensen (Denmark), who won third place.



The young Danish swimmer, Ragnhild Hveger, breaks the Olympic record in winning the first preliminary heat.

400 Metre Free Style—Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland), 5:26.4 min.

Second: Ragnhild Hveger (Denmark), 5:27.5 min.

Third: Lenore Wingard (U.S.A.), time not recorded

Antwerp, 1920: E. Bleibtrey (U.S.A.), 300 m. . . . 4:34.0 min.

Amsterdam, 1928: M. Norelius (U.S.A.) 5:42.8 min.

Paris, 1924: M. Norelius (U.S.A.) 6:02.2 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: H. Madison (U.S.A.) 5:28.5 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 15 nations with 29 participants. Competed: 10 nations with 20 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: W. den Ouden (Holland), 5:16.0 min., 1934. — Olympic Record: H. Madison (U.S.A.), 5:28.5 min., Los Angeles, 1932

Heats • August 13th • 10.00 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 21.5° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat
 1. Hveger (Denmark) 5:28.0¹⁾
 2. Wingard (U.S.A.) 5:34.0
 3. Cont. Azevedo (Brazil) 5:35.5
 4. Morcom (Great Britain) 6:00.8
 5. Harsányi (Hungary) 6:14.7

2nd Heat
 1. Wagner (Holland) 5:57.5
 2. Söthy (Hungary) 6:14.8

3rd Heat
 1. Frederiksen (Denmark) 5:39.5
 2. Timmermans (Holland) 5:42.5
 3. Fleuret (France) 5:46.8
 4. Morioka (Japan) 5:51.0
 5. de Lacy (Australia) 5:51.9

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



The victory ceremony in the glow of the flood-lights. Hendrika Mastenbroek (Holland), centre, Ragnhild Hveger (Denmark), behind, and Lenore Wingard (U.S.A.), in front.

4th Heat		5th Heat	
1. Carlsen (Denmark)	5:57.1	1. Mastenbroek (Holland)	5:38.6
2. Jeffery (Great Britain)	6:12.7	2. Schramková (Czechoslovakia)	5:47.5
3. Petty (U.S.A.)	6:16.6	3. Kojima (Japan)	5:50.4
		4. Birø (Hungary)	6:14.3
		5. Venancio (Brazil)	6:23.0

Semi-Finals • August 14th • 10.00 a.m.

Weather: Rainy weather; temperature between 14° and 15° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Mastenbroek (Holland)	5:40.3	1. Hveger (Denmark)	5:33.7
2. Wingard (U.S.A.)	5:42.2	2. Cont. Azevedo (Brazil)	5:42.5
3. Frederiksen (Denmark)	5:42.5	3. Kojima (Japan)	5:43.5
4. Wagner (Holland)	5:45.9	4. Petty (U.S.A.)	5:45.9
5. Schramková (Czechoslovakia)	5:46.0	5. Fleuret (France)	5:46.1
6. Morioka (Japan)	5:49.1	6. Timmermans (Holland)	5:49.4
7. Sóthy (Hungary)	6:11.2	7. Carlsen (Denmark)	5:55.0
		8. Jeffery (Great Britain)	6:07.2

FINAL

August 15th • 3.50 p.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 20.5° C.

1. Mastenbroek (Holland)	5:26.4 ¹⁾
2. Hveger (Denmark)	5:27.5 ¹⁾
3. Wingard (U.S.A.)	time not recorded
4. Petty (U.S.A.)	5:32.2
5. Cont. Azevedo (Brazil)	5:35.2
6. Kojima (Japan)	5:43.1
7. Frederiksen (Denmark)	5:45.0
8. Wagner (Holland)	5:46.0

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.

400 Metre Relay—Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Holland (Selbach, Wagner, den Ouden, Mastenbroek), 4:36.0 min.

Second: Germany (Halbsguth, Lohmar, Schmitz, Arendt), 4:36.8 min. **Third:** U.S.A. (Rawls, Lapp, Freeman, McKean), 4:40.2 min.

Stockholm, 1912: Great Britain 5:52.8 min. Paris, 1924: U.S.A. 4:58.8 min.

Antwerp, 1920: U.S.A. 5:11.6 min. Amsterdam, 1928: U.S.A. 4:47.6 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: U.S.A., 4:38.0 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 9 nations with 50 participants. Competed: 9 nations with 38 participants

Maximum number of entries and competitors: One team of 4 swimmers and 2 reserves per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: Holland, 4: 32.8 min. (Selbach, Mastenbroek, Wagner, den Ouden), 1936. — Olympic Record: U.S.A., 4: 38.0 min. (McKim, Saville, Johns, Madison), Los Angeles, 1932.

Heats • August 12th • Beginning at 11.20 a.m.

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature about 22° C.

The three best of each heat and the fastest fourth qualified for the Final

1st Heat

1. U.S.A. 4:47.1
(Freeman, Lapp, McKean, Ryan)
2. Great Britain 4:47.2
(Grant, Hughes, Jeffery, Wadham)
3. Canada 4:49.7
(Dewar, McConkey, Pirie-Milton, Stone)
4. Hungary 4:50.6
(Ács, Biró, Harsányi, Lenkei)
5. Austria 5:16.6
(Wagner, Mally, Ittlinger, v. Kro-piwnicki)

2nd Heat

1. Holland 4:38.1
(Mastenbroek, den Ouden, Selbach, Wagner)
2. Germany 4:40.5
(Halbsguth, Lohmar, Pollack, Schmitz)
3. Denmark 4:46.2
(Arndt, Bruunstrøm, Hveger, Svendsen)
4. Japan 4:58.1
(Furuta, Kojima, Morioka, Take-mura)



The start of the second elimination heat of the 400 metre relay.

FINAL

August 14th • 4.45 p.m.

Weather: Rainy weather; temperature 13.9° C.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| 1. Holland | 4:36.0 ¹⁾ | |
| (Selbach, Wagner, den Ouden,
Mastenbroek) | | |
| 2. Germany | 4:36.8 ¹⁾ | |
| (Halbsguth, Lohmar, Schmitz,
Arendt) | | |
| 3. U.S.A. | 4:40.2 | |
| (Rawls, Lapp, Freeman, McKean) | | |
| 4. Hungary | 4:48.0 | 6. Great Britain 4:51.0 |
| (Ács, Biró, Harsányi, Lenkei) | | (Jeffery, Grant, Hughes, Wadham) |
| 4. Canada | 4:48.0 | 7. Denmark 4:51.4 |
| (McConkey, Pirie-Milton, Stone,
Dewar) | | (Hveger, Bruunstrøm, Svendsen,
Arndt) |

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



The Dutch, German, and American teams enter the Stadium for the victory ceremony.



“Invoking the muses . . .” Four aquatic stars and two masters of the brass instruments.
 (Left to right: Gerda Daumerlang, Dorothy Poynton-Hill, Marjorie Gestring and Olga Jensch-Jordan.)

Springboard Diving—Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Marjorie Gestring (U.S.A.)

Second: Katherine Rawls (U.S.A.)

Third: Dorothy Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.)

Stockholm, 1912: G. Johansson (Sweden) Paris, 1924: E. Becker (U.S.A.)
 Antwerp, 1920: S. Fryland-Clausen (Denmark) Amsterdam, 1928: H. Meany (U.S.A.)
 Los Angeles, 1932: G. Coleman (U.S.A.)

Entries and participation. Entered: 9 nations with 16 participants. Competed: 9 nations with 16 participants.
 Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

August 12th • Beginning at 8.00 a.m. • Compulsory and Voluntary Dives

Weather: Sunny sky; temperature between 19° and 21° C.; rather strong and at times disturbing wind blowing from sideways in the diving direction

Table of Dives

	Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty	Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty
A. Compulsory Dives						
1.	I 2 a	Somersault forward, running	1.8	III 15 b	Mollberg—full gainer, running	1.9
2.	II 8 b	Header backward, standing.	1.7	III 15 c	Mollberg—full gainer, running	1.8
3.	III 14 a	Isander—half gainer, running.	1.9	III 16 c	Flying Mollberg—flying full gainer, running	1.8
				III 16 c	Flying Mollberg—flying full gainer, standing	1.9
B. Voluntary Dives						
	I 4 b	1½ Somersault forward, running.	1.8	III 23 b	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault	2.0
	I 5 c	Flying 1½ forward somersault, running.	1.8	IV 23 c	Backward spring, 1½ forward somersault	2.0
	II 9 a	Somersault backward, standing	1.6	V 29 b	Pike dive with ½ screw forward, running	1.8
	II 11 c	1½ Somersault backward	1.9	V 31 b	Backward spring, pike dive with ½ screw forward	1.9
	III 15 a	Mollberg—full gainer, running	2.0	V 33 a	Isander ½ screw, running	2.0

a = straight; b = with pike; c = with tuck. — All dives from 3 m. board.

Results of the Springboard Diving Competition-Women

Competitors	Group of Dives	No.	Scores							Total	Average Number of Points
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
1. Gestring (U.S.A.)	Compulsory Dives	1	0.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	36.0	12.96
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	41.0	13.94
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	9.0	41.5	15.77
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										42.67
	V 33 a	4	7.5	8.0	6.0	8.5	9.0	8.0	8.5	40.5	16.20
	I 4 b	5	9.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	40.0	14.40
	IV 23 c	6	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	40.0	16.00
Total Score:										89.27	
2. Rawls (U.S.A.)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.5	37.5	13.50
	Compulsory Dives	2	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.5	8.0	8.5	41.5	14.11
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.5	7.0	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	40.0	15.20
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										42.81
	V 31 b	4	9.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	40.0	15.20
	IV 23 c	5	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	31.5	15.40
	I 4 b	6	8.5	9.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	41.5	14.94
Total Score:										88.35	
3. Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.) . . .	Compulsory Dives	1	6.0	7.5	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	35.0	12.60
	Compulsory Dives	2	6.0	7.5	8.0	6.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	38.0	12.92
	Compulsory Dives	3	8.0	9.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.0	40.0	15.20
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										40.72
	V 33 a	4	6.0	7.5	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	35.0	14.00
	I 4 b	5	3.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	34.0	12.24
	III 23 b	6	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	38.5	15.40
Total Score:										82.36	
4. Daumerlang (Germany) . .	Compulsory Dives			4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.0	27.0	9.72
	Compulsory Dives			8.0	6.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	39.5	13.43
	Compulsory Dives			7.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	9.0	7.5	38.5	14.63
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										37.78
	IV 23 c			7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	34.0	13.60
	V 33 a			6.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	33.5	13.40
	III 16 c			7.0	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	7.0	35.5	13.49
Total Score:										78.27	
5. Jensch-Jordan (Germany)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	7.0	35.5	12.78
	Compulsory Dives	2	7.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	37.5	12.75
	Compulsory Dives	3	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	5.0	8.0	5.0	30.5	11.59
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										37.12
	III 16 c	4	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	37.0	13.32
	I 5 c	5	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	7.5	36.5	13.14
	V 33 a	6	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.0	36.0	14.40
Total Score:										77.98	
6. Osawa (Japan)	Compulsory Dives	1	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	33.0	11.88
	Compulsory Dives	2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	23.0	8.16
	Compulsory Dives	3	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	37.5	14.25
	Total of Compulsory Dives:										34.29
	V 31 b	4	8.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	34.5	13.11
	I 4 b	5	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	36.5	13.14
	IV 23 c	6	7.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.0	33.5	13.40
Total Score:										73.94	

Figures printed in bold letters are referee's notations of the lowest and highest scores and arc not included in the total score.



Above: The young Olympic victor, Marjorie Gestring (U.S.A.).



Left: The winner of second place, Katherine Rawls (U.S.A.).

Continuation of the Springboard Diving Competition—Women

Further Competitors	Points Obtained in the Compulsory Dives			Points Obtained in the Voluntary Dives						Points	Place
	1st Dive	2nd Dive	3rd Dive	1st Dive		2nd Dive		3rd Dive			
				Points	Group	Points	Group	Points	Group		
Heinz (Germany)	11.88	12.41	13.30	12.24	III 16 c	12.06	I 4 b	9.60	V 33 a	71.49	7.
Kono (Japan)	11.52	12.07	9.12	12.80	III 15 a	12.16	II 9 a	12.60	I 4 b	70.27	8.
Slade (Great Britain)	12.24	12.41	13.30	10.44	III 15 c	11.16	I 4 b	10.40	IV 23 c	69.95	9.
Adams (Canada)	9.72	10.20	11.02	11.52	I 4 b	13.20	IV 23 c	11.78	V 31 b	67.44	10.
Nordbø (Norway)	10.80	10.20	11.78	11.52	I 4 b	10.44	V 29 b	11.20	II 9 a	65.94	11.
Staudinger (Austria)	9.36	11.56	12.16	11.52	III 15 c	10.00	IV 23 c	11.16	I 4 b	65.76	12.
Larsen (Great Britain)	11.52	10.20	9.50	7.60	III 15 b	12.40	IV 23 c	12.78	I 4 b	64.00	13.
Villiger (Switzerland)	11.52	11.90	8.36	9.36	I 4 b	11.16	III 15 c	10.08	V 29 b	62.38	14.
Boughner (Canada)	10.80	10.20	9.12	11.52	I 4 b	7.60	II 11 c	10.80	IV 23 c	60.04	15.
Lesprit-Poirer (France)	7.92	8.50	8.36	11.88	I 4 b	9.60	V 33 a	12.60	III 15 c	58.86	16.



A triple American victory in springboard diving. Marjorie Gestring, first, Katherin Rawls (behind second, and Dorothy Poynton-Hill. third.



A perfect dive from the high tower. The Olympic victor, Dorothy Poynton-Hill.

High Diving—Women

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Dorothy Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.)

Second: Velma Dunn (U.S.A.)

Third: Käte Köhler (Germany)

Antwerp, 1920: A. Riggin (U.S.A.)

Amsterdam, 1928: B. Pinkston (U.S.A.)

Paris, 1924: C. Smith (U.S.A.)

Los Angeles, 1932: D. Poynton (U.S.A.)

Entries and participation. Entered: 10 nations with 23 participants. Competed: 10 nations with 22 participants.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

August 13th • 8.30 a.m. • Compulsory Dives Only

Weather: Slightly overcast, but for the most part sunny sky; temperature between 19° and 21° C.; no disturbing wind

Table of Dives

	Group of Dives		Degree of Difficulty
1.	I la	Header forward, running, 5 m.	1.1
2.	I la	Header forward, standing 10 m.	1.1
3.	I la	Header forward, running, 10 m.	1.2
4.	II 10 a	Somersault backward, standing, 5 m.	1.4

a = straight

Results

Competitors	No.	scores							Total	Average Number of Points
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
1. Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.)	1	7.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	35.5	7.81
	2	7.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	38.0	8.36
	3	7.0	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	39.0	9.36
	4	5.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	30.0	8.40
Total Score:									33,93	
2. Dunn (U.S.A.)	1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	6.0	34.5	7.59
	2	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	36.0	7.92
	3	7.0	8.0	7.5	8.5	6.0	7.0	7.5	37.0	8.88
	4	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	33.0	9.24
Total Score:									33,63	
3. Köhler (Germany)	1	8.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	33.0	7.26
	2	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.5	37.5	8.25
	3	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	6.0	35.0	8.40
	4	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	34.0	9.52
Total Score:									33,43	
4. Osawa (Japan)	1	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.0	8.0	34.5	7.59
	2	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	32.0	7.04
	3	6.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	8.5	35.5	8.52
	4	7.0	7.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	33.5	9.38
Total Score:									32,53	
5. Gilissen (U.S.A.)	1	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	31.0	6.82
	2	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	35.5	7.81
	3	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	31.0	7.44
	4	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	30.0	8.40
Total Score:									30,47	
6. Kono (Japan)	1	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	32.0	7.04
	2	6.0	7.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	32.0	7.04
	3	5.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	30.0	7.20
	4	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	32.0	8.96
Total Score:									30,24	

Continuation of the High Diving Competition—Women

Further Competitors	Scores				Total of Points	Place
	1st Dive	2nd Dive	3rd Dive	4th Dive		
Gilbert (Great Britain)	7.48	7.92	5.52	9.24	30.16	7.
Ehscheidt (Germany)	5.72	7.26	8.52	8.40	29.90	8.
Sjöquist (Sweden)	5.94	7.37	7.68	8.68	29.67	9.
Nirling (Sweden)	7.04	6.16	8.16	7.84	29.20	10.
Kapp (Germany)	6.60	7.26	6.96	7.84	28.66	11.
Nordbø (Norway)	5.94	7.04	6.96	8.68	28.62	12.
Helsing (Norway)	7.04	5.28	7.68	8.40	28.40	13.
Osawa (Japan)	4.40	7.26	7.20	9.24	28.10	14.
Gregard (Denmark)	6.38	6.16	7.44	7.56	27.54	15.
Rampel (Austria)	6.38	5.94	6.72	8.12	27.16	16.
Andersen (Denmark)	5.72	6.60	7.20	7.56	27.08	17.
Moulton (Great Britain)	5.06	7.04	6.96	7.56	26.62	18.
Adams (Canada)	6.38	6.38	4.80	8.96	26.52	19.
Lesprit-Poirier (France)	5.72	6.60	6.24	7.00	25.56	20.
Staudinger (Austria)	5.94	5.06	6.48	7.56	25.04	21.
Boughner (Canada)	5.50	5.72	7.20	5.88	24.30	22.



Three victors. Dorothy Poynton-Hill (U.S.A.), centre; the winner of second place, Velma Dunn (U.S.A.), left; and the winner of third place, Käte Köhler (Germany), right.

Water Polo

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Hungary

Second: Germany

Third: Belgium

Paris, 1900: Great Britain
St. Louis, 1904: U.S.A. (only American teams entered)
London, 1908: Great Britain
Stockholm, 1912: Great Britain

Antwerp, 1920: Great Britain
Paris, 1924: France
Amsterdam, 1928: Germany
Los Angeles, 1932: Hungary

Entries and participation. Entered: 16 countries with 176 competitors. Competed: 16 countries with 142 participants.
Maximum number of entries and participants: One team of 7 players and 4 reserves per nation.

ELIMINATION ROUNDS

Weather: August 8th: Slightly overcast; sunny sky at midday; dry weather; temperature between 17.8° and 19.3° C.
August 9th: In the morning slightly overcast; from midday on completely clear sky; temperature between 19° and 22.1° C.
August 10th: Bright sun all day; temperature between 21.6° and 24.3° C.

The two best teams of each group qualified for the semi-finals, the two last teams of each group being eliminated.

GROUP I

August 8th **BELGIUM—URUGUAY 1:0 (0:0)** **11.25 a.m.**

Referee: Hofmann (Germany) — Goal Scorer: Mount Hacs (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Stoelen; Isselé; de Pauw, Blitz, Coppieters.

Uruguay: Pereira Kliche; Costemalle, Garcia, M.; Figueroa Scrantes; Garcia, H., Bagtignani, Castro.

August 8th **HOLLAND—U.S.A. 3:2 (3:0)** **4.15 p.m.**

Referee: Benecke (Germany) — Goal Scorer: Assimacopoulos (Switzerland), Everaerts (Belgium) — Timekeeper: Atherton (Great Britain)

Holland: Veenstra; van Heteren, van Oostrom Soede; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

U.S.A.: Wildman; Finn, McAllister; Fiske; O'Connor, Beck, Daubenspeck.

August 9th **U.S.A.—URUGUAY 2:1 (0:1)** **11.30 a.m.**

Referee: Matsumoto (Japan) — Goal Scorer: Simkø (Hungary), Inglis (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

U.S.A.: Wildman; Finn, McAllister; Ruddy; O'Connor, Beck, Daubenspeck.

Uruguay: Pereira Kliche; Costemalle, Garcia, M.; Figueroa Serants; Garcia, H., Bagtignani, Castro.

August 9th **HOLLAND—BELGIUM 1:1 (1:1)** **5.50 p.m.**

Referee: Backlund (Sweden) — Goal Scorer: Wallbom (Sweden), Thierry (France) — Timekeeper: Mermoud (Switzerland)

Holland: Veenstra; van Heteren, van Oostrom Soede; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Stoelen; Isselé; de Pauw, Blitz, Coppieters.

August 10th **HOLLAND—URUGUAY 1:1 (1:0)** **11.30 a.m.**

Referee: Inglis (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Backlund (Sweden), Matsumoto (Japan) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Holland: Veenstra; van Heteren, van Oostrom Soede; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

Uruguay: Pereira Kliche; Costemalle, Garcia, M.; Figueroa Serantes; Garcia, H., Bagtignani, Castro.

August 10th **BELGIUM—U.S.A. 4:3 (3:0)** **12.10 p.m.**

Referee: Simkó (Hungary) — Goal Scorer: Mount Haes (Great Britain), Thierry (France) — Timekeeper: Mermoud (Switzerland)

Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Scoelen; Isselé; Castelyns, Blitz, Michiels.

U.S.A.: Lauer; Finn, McAllister; Ruddy; O'Connor, Beck, Daubenspeck.



A hard shot into the goal diverted (Germany 4, Sweden 1).

GROUP II

August 8th **GREAT BRITAIN—MALTA 8:2 (4:0)** **12.05 p.m.**

Referee: de Raeve (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Plétinex (Belgium), Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Mermoud (Switzerland)

Great Britain: Ablett; McGregor, Grogan; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

Malta: Demicoli; Lanzon, Wismayer; Schembri; Podestá, A., Scott, Podestá, W.

August 8th **HUNGARY—YUGOSLAVIA 4:1 (2:0)** **4.55 p.m.**

Referee: Backlund (Sweden) — Goal Scorer: Hodgson (Great Britain), Ellerker (Iceland) — Timekeeper: Cummins (Great Britain)

Hungary: Bródy; Sárkány, Homonnai; von Halassy; Brandy, Németh, Bozsi.

Yugoslavia: Mihovilović; Tarana, Cvijetkovic; Roje; Bonacić, Ciganović, Tošović.

August 9th **HUNGARY—MALTA 12:0 (8:0)** **10.45 a.m.**

Referee: Tomasek (Czechoslovakia) — Goal Scorer: Delbort (France), Emery (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Moolenar (Holland)

Hungary: Kutasi; Sárkány, Homonnai; von Halassy; Tarics, Németh, Molnár.

Malta: Demicoli; Lanzon, Wismayer; Schembri; Podestá, A., Scott, Podestá, W.

August 9th **GREAT BRITAIN—YUGOSLAVIA 4:3 (3:3)** **4.30 p.m.**

Referee: Benecke (Germany) — Goal Scorer: Ellerker (Iceland), Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Chalicarne (France)

Great Britain: Ablett; Grogan, Milton; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

Yugoslavia: Mihovilović; Tarana, Cvijetkovic; Roje; Bonacić, Ciganović, Tošović.

August 10th **YUGOSLAVIA—MALTA 7:0 (5:0)** **12.50 p.m.**

Referee: Assimacopoulos (Switzerland) — Goal Scorer: Dopchie (Belgium), Tomasek (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Chalicarne (France)

Yugoslavia: Mihovilović; Tarana, Cvijetkovic; Roje; Bonacić, Ciganović, Tošović.

Malta: Frendo; Lanzon, Wismayer; Schembri; Chetcuti, Scott, Podestá, W.

August 10th **HUNGARY—GREAT BRITAIN 10:1 (3:0)** **5.00 p.m.**

Referee: de Vries (Holland) — Goal Scorer: Dopchie (Belgium), Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Moolenar (Holland)

Hungary: Bródy; Homonnai, Hazai; von Halassy; Brandy, Németh, Bozsi.

Great Britain: Ablett; Grogan, Milton; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

GROUP III

August 8th **GERMANY—FRANCE 8:1 (5:0)** **5.35 p.m.**

Referee: Simkó (Hungary) — Goal Scorer: Green (Great Britain), Tichy (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Moolenar (Holland)

Germany: Klingenburg; Baier, Schürger; Gunst; Hauser, Schneider, Schulze.

France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.

August 8th **CZECHOSLOVAKIA—JAPAN 4:3 (3:0)** **6.15 p.m.**

Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Hodgson (Great Britain), Wallbom (Sweden) — Timekeeper: Steenhuis (Holland)

Czechoslovakia: Bušek; Medřický, Epstein; Koutek; Boubelá, Schmuck, K., Vondřejc.

Japan: Furusho; Tano, Wakayama; Sakagami; Kataoka, Takahashi, Wada.

August 9th **FRANCE—JAPAN 8:0 (5:0)** **12.10 p.m.**

Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Green (Great Britain), v. Patuzzi (Austria) — Timekeeper: Cummins (Great Britain)

France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.

Japan: Furusho; Wakayama, Katsuhisa; Sakagami; Kataoka, Takahashi, Z., Wada.

August 9th **GERMANY—CZECHOSLOVAKIA 6:1 (4:0)** **3.50 p.m.**
Referee: de Vries (Holland) — Goal Scorer: Keserü (Hungary), Assimacopoulos (Switzerland) — Timekeeper: Atherton (Great Britain)
Germany: Klingenburg; Baier, Schürger; Gunst; Hauser, Schneider, Schulze.
Czechoslovakia: Bušek; Medřický, Epstein; Koutek; Boubelá, Schmuck, K., Vondřejc.

August 10th **GERMANY—JAPAN 13:1 (5:1)** **1.30 p.m.**
Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Ellerker (Iceland), Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Atherton (Great Britain)
Germany: Stolze; Baier, Krug; Hauser; Schneider, Schulze, Schwenn.
Japan: Furusho; Tano, Wakayama; Sakagami; Kataoka, Takahashi, Z., Wada.

August 10th **FRANCE—CZECHOSLOVAKIA 3:2 (1:1)** **5.40 p.m.**
Referee: Benecke (Germany) — Goal Scorer: Simkó (Hungary), Hofmann (Germany) — Timekeeper: Milne (Great Britain)
France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.
Czechoslovakia: Bušek, Medřický, Epstein; Koutek; Boubelá, Schmuck, K., Vondřejc.

GROUP IV

August 8th **SWITZERLAND—ICELAND 7:1 (3:0)** **12.45 p.m.**
Referee: Delbort (France) — Goal Scorer: Inglis (Great Britain), v. Patuzzi (Austria) — Timekeeper: Dopchie (Belgium)
Switzerland: Denzler; Vessaz, Zirilli; Mermoud; Wyss, Meier, Kopp.
Iceland: Gudmundsson, J.; Jónsson, S., Hjalmarrson; Gudmundsson, T.; Jónsson, J., Halldórsson, Thordarson.

August 8th **AUSTRIA—SWEDEN 2:1 (1:1)** **1.30 p.m.**
Referee: Emery (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Keserü (Hungary), Thierry (France) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)
Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Hawlik, Kunz.
Sweden: Naumann; Berg, Ljungqvist; Andersson; Sandström, Holm, Svensson.

August 9th **AUSTRIA—SWITZERLAND 9:0 (3:0)** **12.50 p.m.**
Referee: Hodgson (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Hofmann (Germany), Dopchie (Belgium)
Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Lergetporer, Hawlik.
Switzerland: Denzler; Vessaz, Zirilli; Mermoud; Wyss, Meier, Kopp.

August 9th **SWEDEN—ICELAND 11:0 (7:0)** **5.10 p.m.**
Referee: Mount Haes (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Dopchie (Belgium), Koskie (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Milne (Great Britain)
Sweden: Naumann; Berg, Ljungqvist; Andersson; Lindzén, Holm, Svensson.
Iceland: Gudmundsson, J.; Jónsson, S., Hjalmarrson; Gudmundsson, T.; Jónsson, Halldórsson, Thordarson.

August 10th **SWEDEN—SWITZERLAND 6:0 (4:0)** **6.20 p.m.**
Referee: v. Patuzzi (Austria) — Goal Scorer: Hodgson (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Steenhuis (Holland)
Sweden: Naumann; Berg, Ljungqvist; Andersson; Lindzén, Holm, Svensson.
Switzerland: Denzler; Vessaz, Zirilli; Gysel; Mermoud, Wyss, Kopp.

August 10th **AUSTRIA—ICELAND 6:0 (3:0)** **7.00 p.m.**
Referee: Green (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Wallbom (Sweden), Tichy (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Commins (Great Britain)
Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Blas; Müller; Lergetporer, Kunz, Riedl.
Iceland: Gudmundsson, J.; Hjalmarrson, Pálsson; Gudmundsson, T.; Jónsson, J., Halldórsson, Thordarson.

RESULTS OF THE ELIMINATION ROUNDS

Group 1:
Eliminated: Uruguay and U.S.A.
Belgium and Holland qualified for the semi-finals.
Group 2:
Eliminated: Yugoslavia and Malta.
Great Britain and Hungary qualified for the semi-finals.

Group 3:
Eliminated: Japan and Czechoslovakia.
Germany and France qualified for the semi-finals.
Group 4:
Eliminated: Iceland and Switzerland.
Austria and Sweden qualified for the semi-finals.

SEMI-FINALS

The two best teams of each group competed in the final matches for the first four positions, the two losing teams of each group, for the 5th to 8th positions.

Weather: August 11th: Bright sun all day; temperature between 23.4° and 25.1° C.

August 12th: Sunny sky in the morning; cloudy but dry in the afternoon; temperature between 21.9° and 23.4° C.

GROUP I

August 11th **HOLLAND—GREAT BRITAIN 4:4 (3:1)** **11.15 a.m.**

Referee: Hofmann (Germany) — Goal Scorer: v. Patuzzi (Austria), Thierry (France) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Holland: Veenstra; van Oostrom Soede, den Hamer; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

Great Britain: North; McGregor, Blake; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

August 11th **HUNGARY—BELGIUM 3:0 (2:0)** **11.45 a.m.**

Referee: Delbort (France) — Goal Scorer: Thierry (France), Backlund (Sweden) — Timekeeper: Mermoud (Switzerland)

Hungary: Bródy; Homonnai, Hazai; von Halassy; Brandy, Németh, Bozsi.

Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Stoelen; Isselé; Castelyns, Blitz, Michiels.

August 12th **BELGIUM—GREAT BRITAIN 6:1 (3:1)** **12.05 p.m.**

Referee: Benecke (Germany) — Goal Scorer: Wallbom (Sweden), Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Belgium: Disy; de Combe; Stoelen; Isselé; de Pauw, Castelyns, Blitz.

Great Britain: North; McGregor, Grogan; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

August 12th **HUNGARY—HOLLAND 8:0 (3:0)** **12.45 p.m.**

Referee: de Raeve (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Green (Great Britain), Everaerts (Belgium) — Timekeeper: Cummins (Great Britain)

Hungary: Brady; Sárkány, Homonnai; Hazai; von Halassy, Németh, Bozsi.

Holland: Veenstra; van Oostrom Soede, den Hamer; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

GROUP II

August 11th **GERMANY—AUSTRIA 3:1 (2:0)** **5.05 p.m.**

Referee: de Vries (Holland) — Goal Scorer: Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: de Raeve (Belgium)

Germany: Klingenburg; Baier, Schürger; Gunst; Hauser, Schneider, Schulze.

Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Hawlik, Kunz.

August 11th **FRANCE—SWEDEN 2:1 (2:0)** **4.25 p.m.**

Referee: Simkó (Hungary) — Goal Scorer: Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia), Emery (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Cummins (Great Britain)

France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.

Sweden: Naumann; Berg, Ljungqvist; Andersson; Persson, Sandström, Svensson.

August 12th **FRANCE—AUSTRIA 4:2 (1:2)** **4.25 p.m.**

Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Assimacopoulos (Switzerland), Emery (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Moolenaar (Holland)

France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Kast, Busch, Joder.

Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Hawlik, Kunz.

August 12th **GERMANY—SWEDEN 4:1 (2:0)** **5.05 p.m.**

Referee: de Vries (Holland) — Goal Scorer: Tamasek (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Atherton (Great Britain)

Germany: Klingenburg; Kienzle, Schürger; Gunst; Schneider, Schulze, Schwenn.

Sweden: Naumann; Berg, Ljungqvist; Andersson; Persson, Sandström, Pettersson.

The following matches of the elimination rounds were counted for the semi-finals of group I: Hungary—Great Britain; Holland—Belgium; for the semi-finals of group II: Germany—France; Austria—Sweden.



Backstage.
A view from behind the auxiliary stand during a water polo match.



Homeric battle between German and French spectators during the water polo match between their respective teams.

RESULTS AFTER THE SEMI-FINALS
(including the recorded results of the elimination rounds)

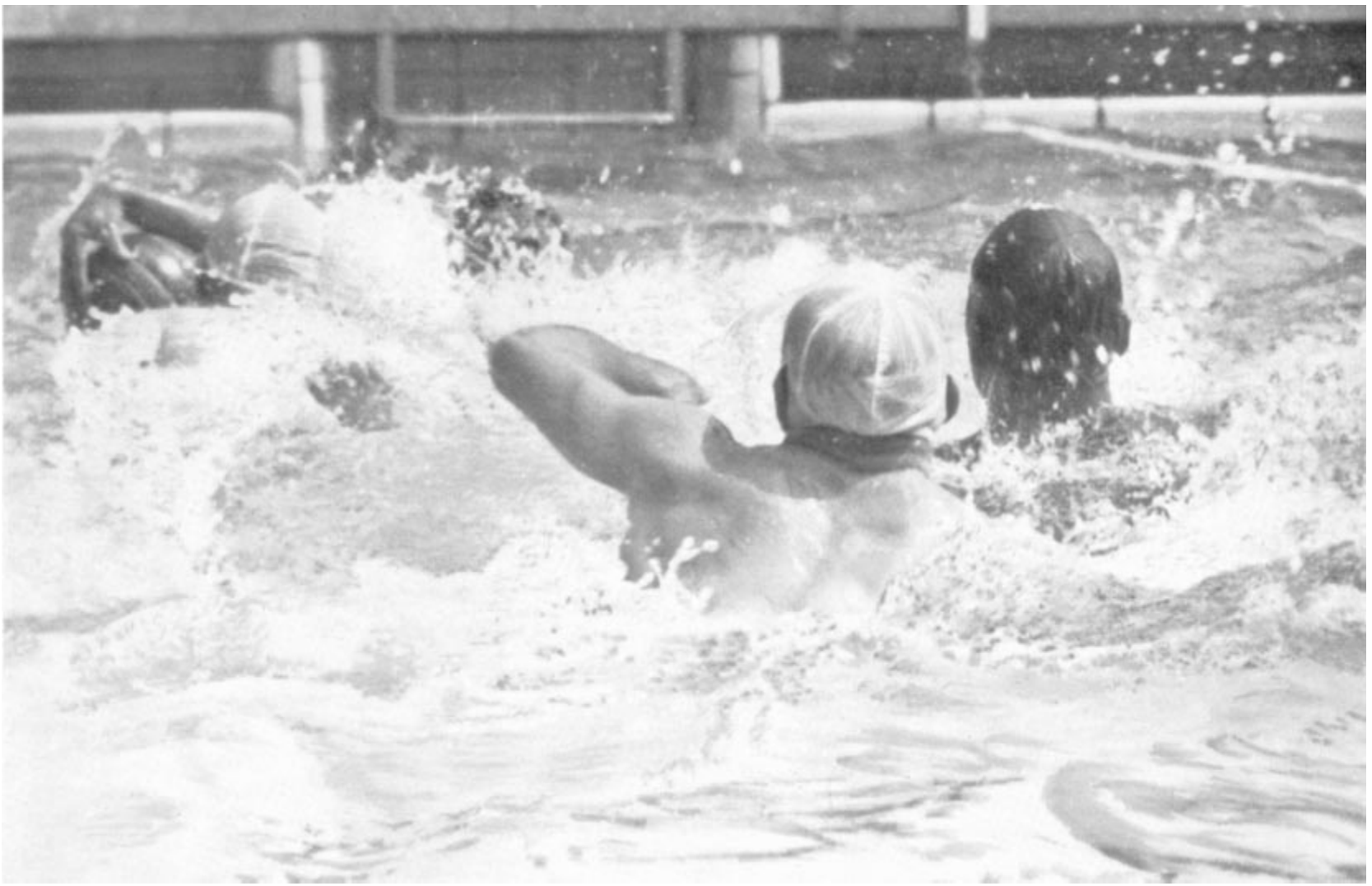
Country	Hungary	Belgium	Holland	Great Britain	Elim. Round	Points		Total	Goals		Place
						Aug. 11th	Aug. 12th		Elim. Round	Total	
Hungary.....	X	3:0	8:0	10:1	2	2	2	6	Elim. Round	10:1	1.
									Aug. 11th	3:0	
									Aug. 12th	8:0	
									Total	21:1	
Belgium.....	0:3	X	1:1	6:1	1	0	2	3	Elim. Round	1:1	2.
									Aug. 11th	0:3	
									Aug. 12th	6:1	
									Total	7:5	
Holland.....	0:8	1:1	X	4:4	1	1	0	2	Elim. Round	1:1	3.
									Aug. 11th	4:4	
									Aug. 12th	0:8	
									Total	5:13	
Great Britain..	1:10	1:6	4:4	X	0	1	0	0	Elim. Round	1:10	4.
									Aug. 11th	4:4	
									Aug. 12th	1:6	
									Total	6:20	

Group II

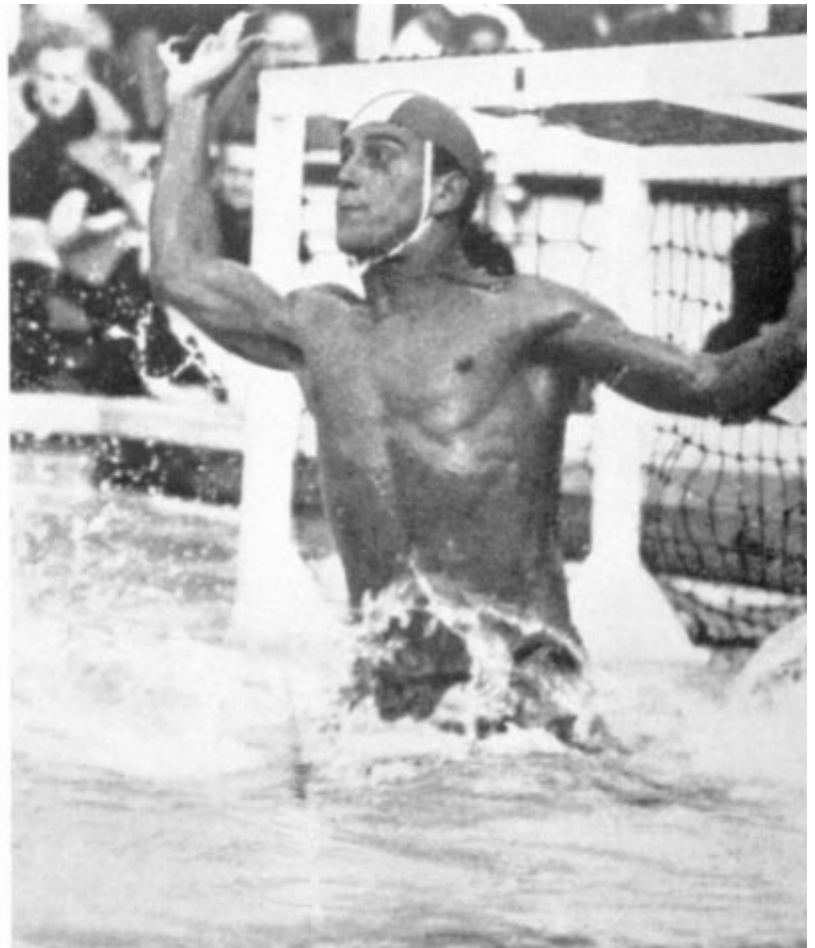
Country	Germany	France	Austria	Sweden	Elim. Round	Points		Total	Goals		Place
						Aug. 11th	Aug. 12th		Elim. Round	Total	
Germany.....	X	8:1	3:1	4:1	2	2	2	6	Elim. Round	8:1	1
									Aug. 11th	3:1	
									Aug. 12th	4:1	
									Total	15:3	
France.....	1:8	X	4:2	2:1	0	2	2	4	Elim. Round	1:8	2.
									Aug. 11th	2:1	
									Aug. 12th	4:2	
									Total	7:11	
Austria.....	1:3	2:4	X	2:1	2	0	0	2	Elim. Round	2:1	3.
									Aug. 11th	1:3	
									Aug. 12th	2:4	
									Total	5:8	
Sweden.....	1:4	1:2	1:2	X	0	0	0	0	Elim. Round	1:2	4.
									Aug. 11th	1:2	
									Aug. 12th	1:4	
									Total	3:8	

Of the teams in group I, Hungary and Belgium qualified for the first four positions in the final, while Holland and Great Britain competed for the 5th to 8th positions.

Of the teams of group II, Germany and France qualified for the first four positions in the final, while Austria and Sweden competed for the 5th to 8th positions.



Battling for the ball. Scene during the match between Holland and U.S.A.



Furusho and Mihovilovic, the Japanese and Yugoslav goal-keepers at work. (From the Germany—Japan and Hungary—Yugoslavia matches).

MATCHES FOR THE 5th TO 8th PLACES

Weather: August 13th: Slightly clouded sky; temperature about 20° C.

August 14th: Incessant rain during all matches; temperature about 14° C.

August 13th **HOLLAND—AUSTRIA 5:4 (3:2)** **12.30 p.m.**

Referee: Emery (Great Britain) — Goal Scorer: Green (Great Britain), Everaerts (Belgium) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Holland: van Woerkom; van Oostrom Soede, den Hamer; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Lergetporer, Hawlik.

August 13th **SWEDEN—GREAT BRITAIN 4:2 (2:1)** **1.10 p.m.**

Referee: de Vries (Holland) — Goal Scorer: de Raeve (Belgium), Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Steenhuis (Holland)

Sweden: Nauman; Berg, Ljungqvist; Persson; Holm, Svensson, Pettersson.

Great Britain: North; Grogan, Milton; Temme; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

August 14th **HOLLAND—SWEDEN 4:3 (2:2)** **11.45 p.m.**

Referee: Hauptmann (Czechoslovakia) — Goal Scorer: Keserü (Hungary), Mount Haes (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)

Holland: van Woerkom; van Oostrom Soede, den Hamer; Regter; Maier, van Aelst, Franken.

Sweden: Nauman; Berg, Persson; Lindzén; Holm, Svensson, Pettersson.

August 14th **GREAT BRITAIN—AUSTRIA 3:3 (2:1)** **12.25 p.m.**

Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: Hofmann (Germany), Dopchie (Belgium) — Timekeeper: Steenhuis (Holland)

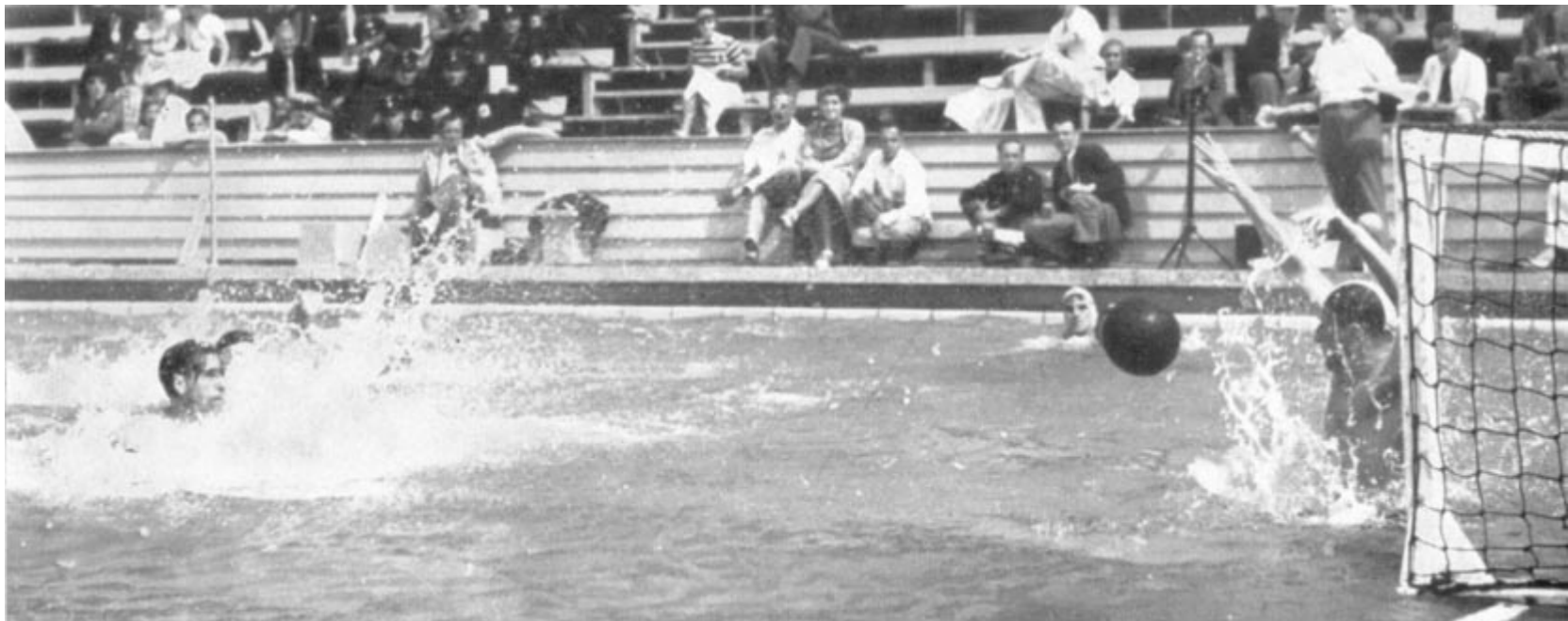
Great Britain: North; Grogan, Milton; Palmer; Martin, Sutton, Mitchell.

Austria: Wenninger; Seitz, Steinbach; Ploner; Schönfels, Lergetporer, Hawlik.

The results obtained in the elimination rounds and semi-finals by Holland—Great Britain and Austria—Sweden counted for the establishment of the 5th to 8th positions.

RESULT AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE MATCHES FOR THE 5th TO 8th POSITIONS
(including the former recorded matches)

Country	Holland	Austria	Sweden	Great Britain	Elim.Rounds Or Semi-Finals	Points			Goals		Place
						Aug. 13th	Aug. 14th	Total			
Holland	X	5:4	4:3	4:4	1	2	2	5	Semi-Final	4:4	5.
									Aug. 13th	5:4	
									Aug. 14th	4:3	
									Total	13:11	
Austria	4:5	X	2:1	3:3	2	0	1	3	Elim. Round	2:1	6.
									Aug. 13th	4:5	
									Aug. 13th	3:3	
									Total	9:9	
Sweden	3:4	1:2	X	4:2	0	2	0	2	Elim. round	1:2	7.
									Aug. 13th	4:2	
									Aug. 14th	3:4	
									Total	8:8	
Great Britain . . .	4:4	3:3	2:4	X	1	0	1	2	Semi-Final	4:4	8.
									Aug. 13th	2:4	
									Aug. 14th	3:3	
									Total	9:11	



Goals scored in the swimming stadium.

Above: Great Britain 4, Yugoslavia 3.

Centre: Belgium 6, Great Britain 1.

Below: Germany 6, Czechoslovakia 1.



A goal! Hungary breaks through the French defence. The total score for the final matches gave Hungary first place, although in matches won and lost she was tied with Germany.

FINAL MATCHES FOR FIRST FOUR PLACES

Weather: August 14th: Incessant rain during all matches; temperature about 14° C.
 August 15th: Slightly clouded sky; partly sun; temperature about 20° C.

August 14th **BELGIUM—FRANCE 3:1 (1:0)** **5.15 p.m.**

Referee: Simkó (Hungary) — Goal Scorer: Benecke (Germany), Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Hodgson (New Zealand)
 Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Stoelen; Isselé; Castelyns, Blitz, Coppieters.
 France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.

August 14th **GERMANY—HUNGARY 2:2 (1:1)** **5.55 p.m.**

Referee: Delbort (France) — Goal Scorer: de Raeve (Belgium), Emery (Great Britain) — Timekeeper: Moolenaar (Holland)
 Germany: Klingenburg; Baier, Schürger; Gunst; Hauser, Schneider, Schulz.
 Hungary: Bródy; Homonnai, Hazai; von Halassy; Brandy, Németh, Bozsi.

August 15th **HUNGARY—FRANCE 5:0 (4:0)** **5.55 p.m.**

Referee: Delahaye (Belgium) — Goal Scorer: de Raeve (Belgium), Tomasek (Czechoslovakia) — Timekeeper: Hodgson (New Zealand)
 Hungary: Bródy; Homonnai, Hazai; von Halassy; Brandy, Németh, Bozsi.
 France: Delporte; Lambert, Lefebvre; Padou; van de Castele, Busch, Joder.

August 15th **GERMANY—BELGIUM 4:1 (3:0)** **5.15 p.m.**

Referee: Delbort (France) — Goal Scorer: Inglis (Great Britain), Keserü (Hungary) — Timekeeper: Stampfer (Hungary)
 Germany: Klingenburg; Baier, Schürger; Gunst; Hauser, Schneider, Schulze.
 Belgium: Disy; de Combe, Stoelen; Isselé; Castelyns, Blitz, Coppieters.

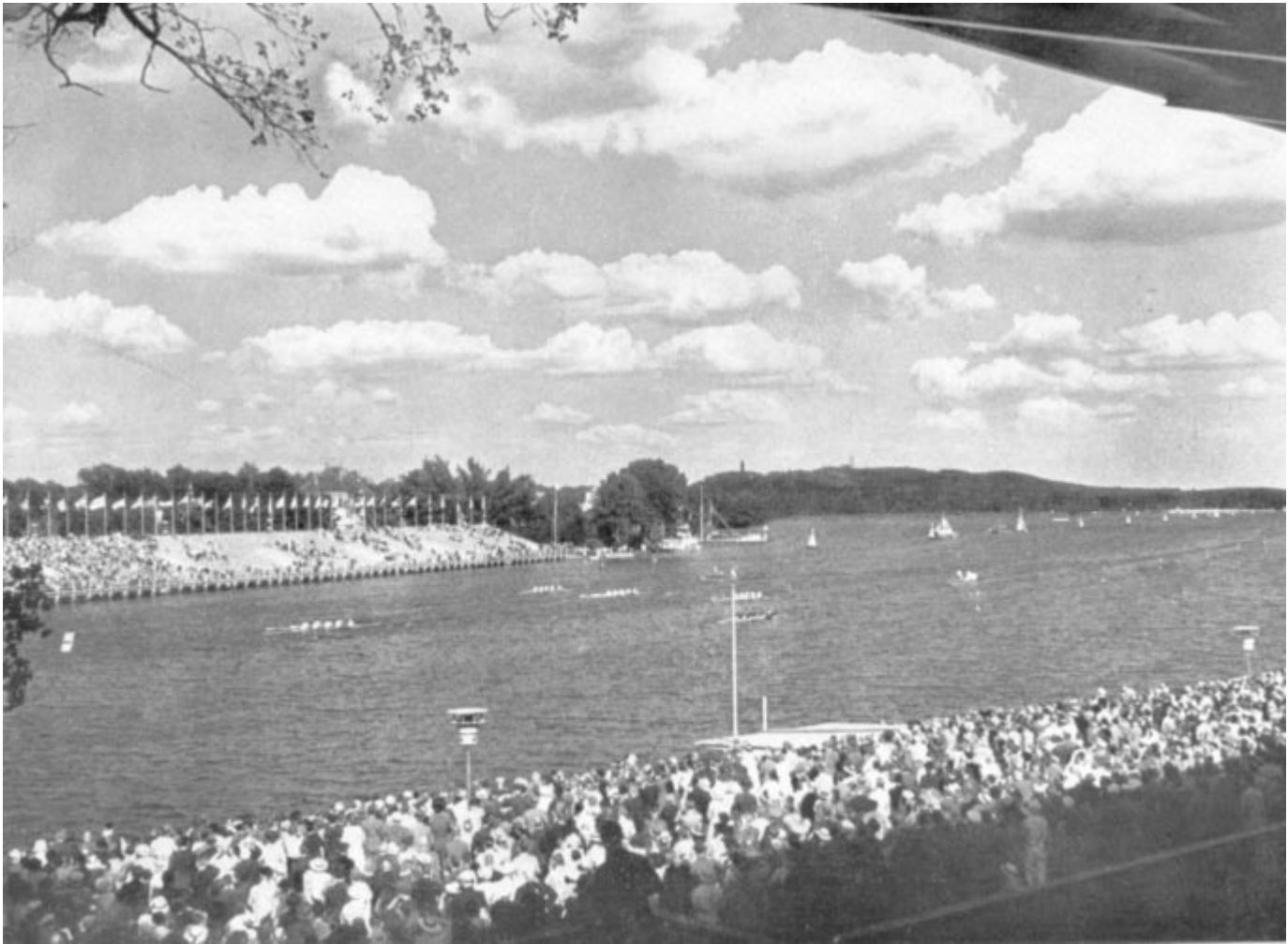
The results obtained in the matches of the elimination rounds and semi-finals by Hungary—Belgium and Germany—France were counted for the establishment of the first four positions.



Twilight was falling over the Stadium as the teams from Hungary, Germany and Belgium were honoured.

RESULTS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE MATCHES FOR THE FIRST FOUR POSITIONS
(including the former recorded matches)

Country	Hungary	Germany	Belgium	France	Elim. Rounds or Semi-Finals	Points		Total	Goals		Place
						Aug. 14th	Aug. 15th				
Hungary	X	2:2	3:0	5:0	2	1	2	5	Semi-final	3:0	1.
									Aug. 14th	2:2	
									Aug. 15th	5:0	
									Total	10:2	
Germany	2:2	X	4:1	8:1	2	1	2	5	Elim. Round	8:1	2.
									Aug. 14th	2:2	
									Aug. 15th	4:1	
									Total	14:4	
Belgium	0:3	1:4	X	3:1	0	2	0	2	Semi-final	0:3	3.
									Aug. 14th	3:1	
									Aug. 14th	1:4	
									Total	4:8	
France	0:5	1:8	1:3	X	0	0	0	0	Elim. Round	1:8	4.
									Aug. 14th	1:3	
									Aug. 15th	0:5	
									Total	2:16	



The elimination races on the attractive Grünau Regatta Course were carried out in ideal weather. Holland wins first place before Brazil and Japan in the first heat of the coxswained "fours".

Rowing

The regatta course for the rowing competitions on the "Langer See" in Grünau near Berlin had the regulation length of 6,500 feet. The grand-stands and other accommodations for the spectators were situated along the last 975 feet of the course, while the boat houses and facilities for the rowers were located a distance of between 4,875 and 5,525 feet from the start. The width of the "Langer See" enabled the committee to mark out a perfectly straight regatta course not less than 292 feet wide from start to finish so that six boats could start at one and the same time. From the space allotted to the spectators, there was an excellent view of the course. For the European Championships in 1935, the course had been dredged so thoroughly that it had a minimum depth of 9.75 feet at every point. To safeguard undisturbed training for the rowers and the canoeists, a second course of 6,500 feet was marked out at the top end of the regatta course. After having interviewed the team managers, the training times for each nation were fixed and published daily; each nation was entitled to the unrestricted use of one of the two courses during the specified time. A special decree of the police authorities regulated the trade shipping, and during training hours no steamers, motorboats, navigation with tugs, etc., were permitted on the course. Shortly before the Olympic regatta commenced, the pioneer detachment, which did such signal service in preparing the course, built a pontoon-bridge, 894 feet long, just behind the finishing line from Grünau to the opposite bank. By this measure, the regatta course was safeguarded against traffic coming up from Berlin. This bridge was thrown open to spectators, who had booked seats on the river stand.

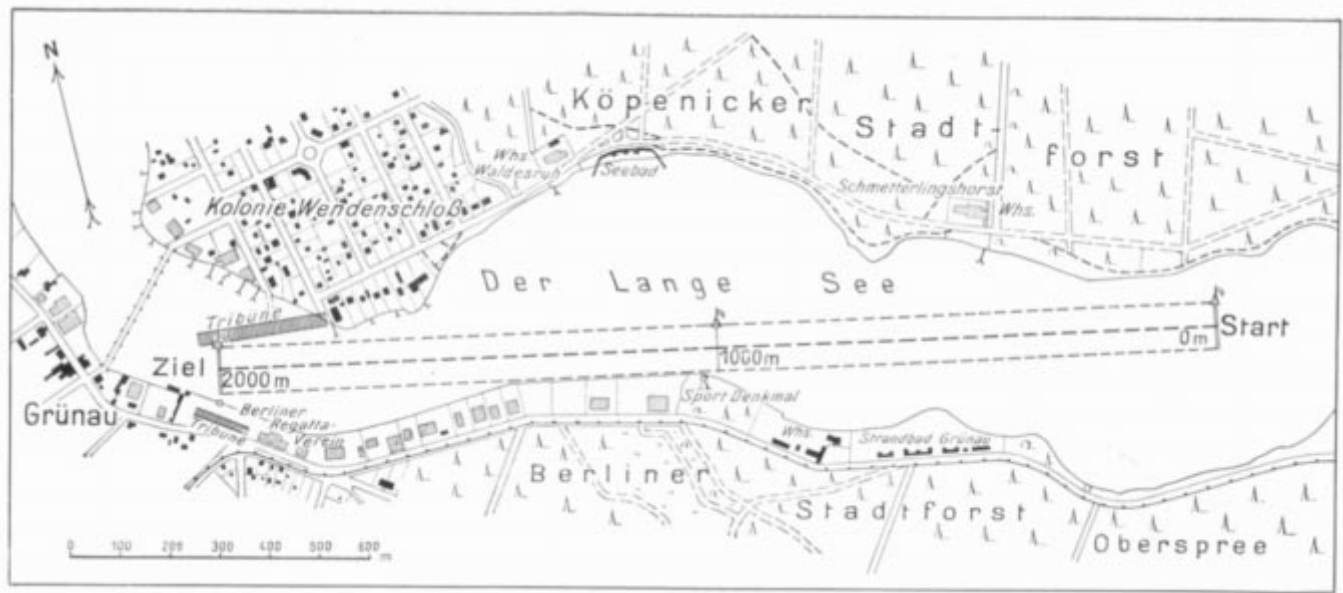
At the starting line, the pioneers had erected a gangway 325 feet long right across the course,



Rain fell steadily before the finals, but during the events themselves the spectators were favoured by showers mingled with sunshine.

under which the starting boats were anchored. This gangway greatly facilitated the work of the starter. The right side of the 6,500 foot course (seen in the direction the boats travelled in) was marked out with signals at every 325 feet, giving the distance from the starting line, and these were mounted on a pyramidal structure resting on a flat-bottomed boat. On the left side, the marking was accomplished by placing red buoys every 80 to 160 feet. On the river bank, opposite to the starting line, a gangway 58 feet long and 13 feet wide had been constructed, at which the competing boats could moor in case of repairs being necessary. Behind the starting bridge a larger flat-bottomed boat was anchored with a special superstructure for the starter and a small house for the telephone installation to the finishing line and the regatta management. A further flat-bottomed boat with superstructure was placed at the half-way distance so that the competitors could be timed there, and another flat-bottomed boat with a large announcement board for the onlookers was placed at the finishing line. To make it easier for the coxswainless crews to keep their course in the races, five masts were anchored on both sides of the course supporting a wire rope stretching across the course, from each of which six direction boards with the numbers of the boats competing had been suspended. This arrangement worked most satisfactorily, and, during the four regatta days there was not a single case of obstruction or collision.

A covered stand for 3,000 spectators, a building for the management, a second boat-house, and a finishing-line building had been erected on the tract of land near the finishing line. Opposite to the finishing line, in the river itself, a further stand built of wood and accommodating 6,000 spectators was constructed. For the competing oarsmen, four large dressing rooms with 192 lockers,



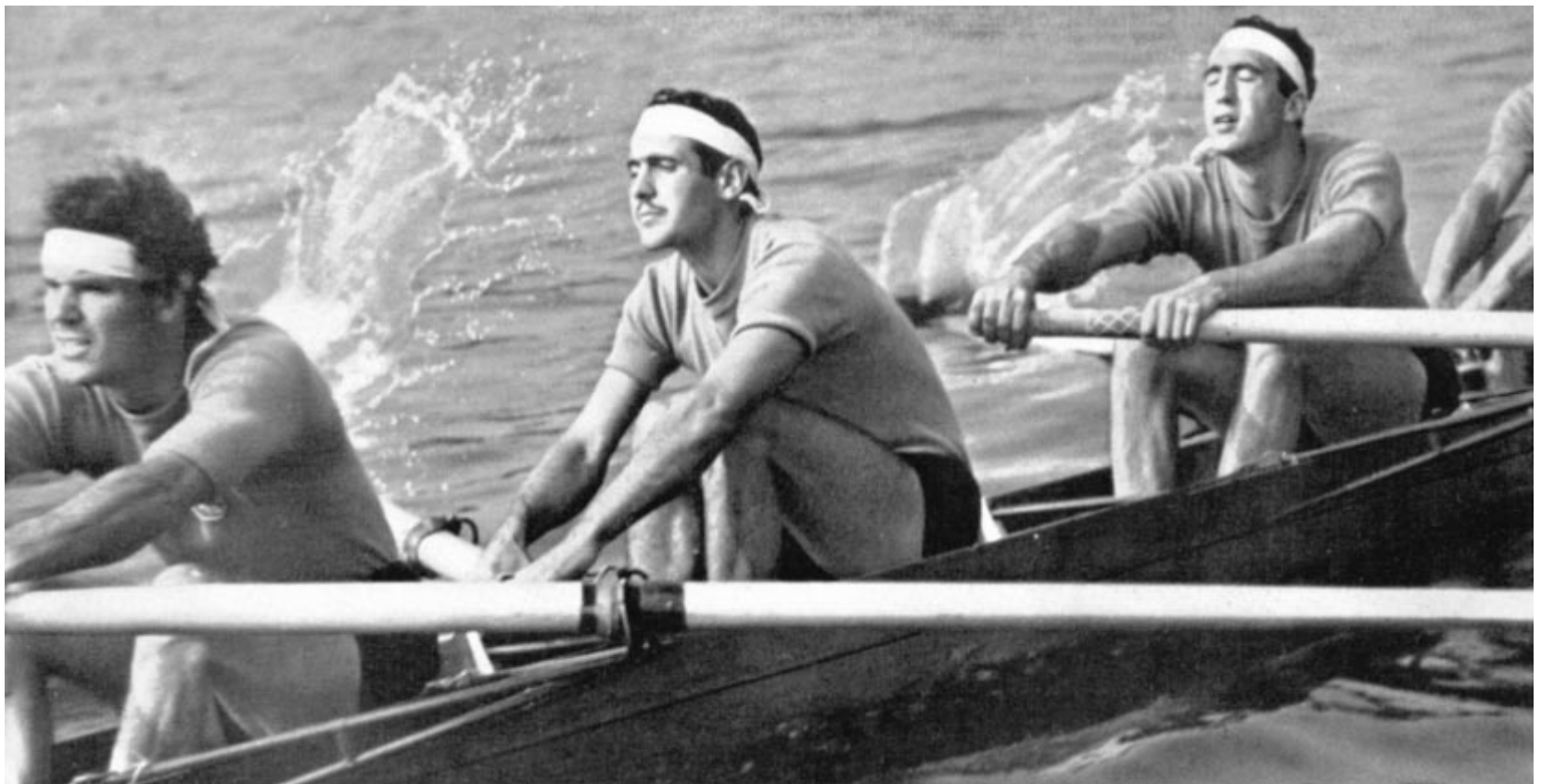
The Olympic Regatta Course in Grünau. The course was 292 feet wide.



The German "eight".



The German Chancellor was present at every competition in Grünau. Beside him Reich Minister Frick, Dr. Goebbels and Admiral Raeder.



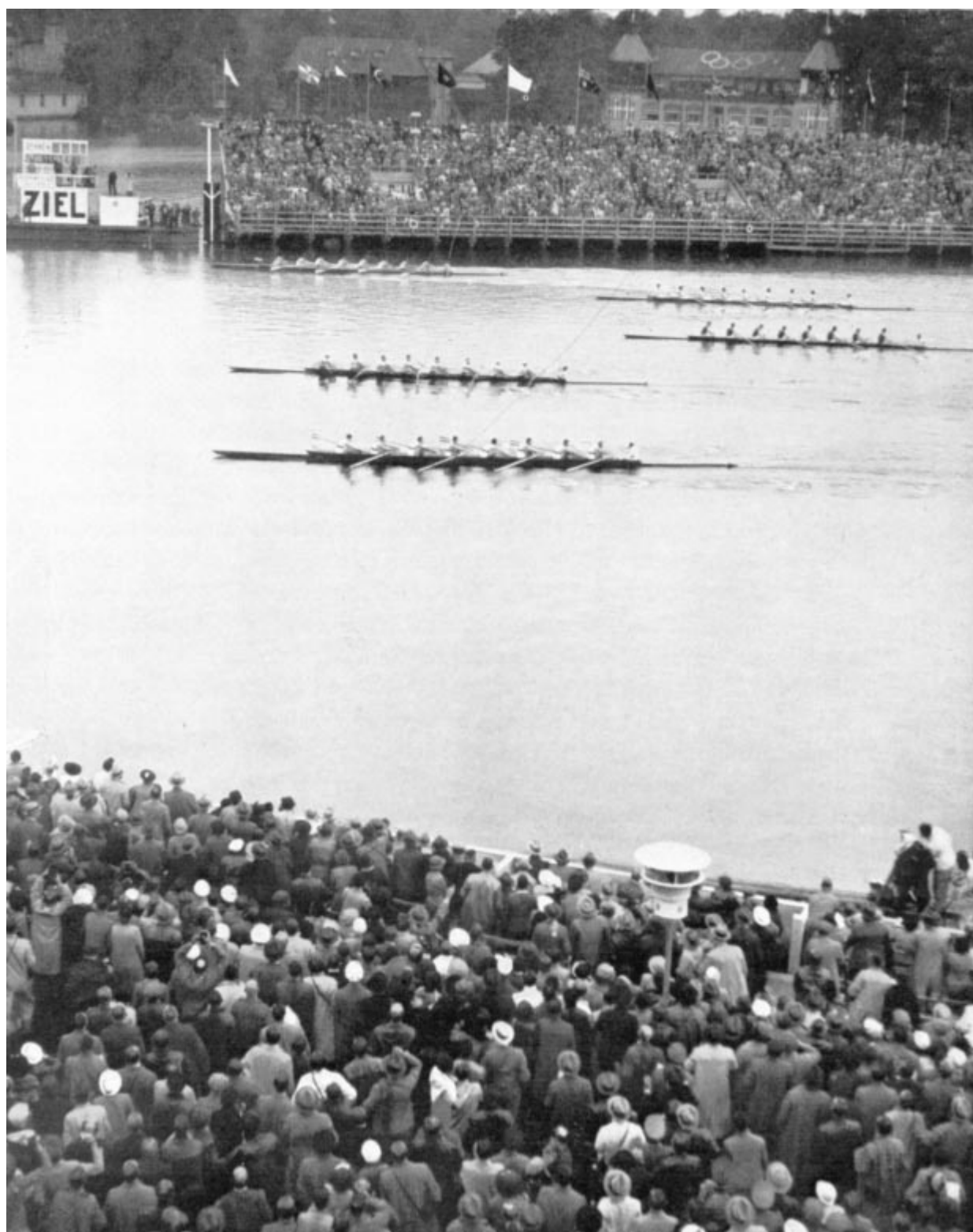
Members of the Italian "eight" crew.

20 separate rooms and 4 shower rooms with 20 hot and cold showers were available in the two boat-houses. In addition thereto, massaging tables and 150 deck-chairs were also provided. The 97 racing boats were stored on the ground floor of the boat-houses. The space below the land stand was used for a special post office and a refreshment room. In the house set aside for administrative purposes, rooms for the regatta management and for the entire news service, including radio transmission, as well as a custom's office, were provided. The big terrace in front of this building served as a grand-stand for honorary guests. A gauging apparatus for the filming of the finish was installed at the finish and 15 minutes after each race these films were ready for production for the benefit of the judges. The stand for the judges at the finish was erected just above the water surface right in front of the stand on the river bank. The length of the regatta course and of the space reserved for onlookers set those responsible for the news transmission a difficult task. The regatta management had to be in constant touch with every official on the course, had to be kept fully informed of all phases of the races and had to be in a position to communicate uninterruptedly with every point along the course. The spectators had to be kept acquainted with developments en route, i. e. for the first 3,250 feet, which could not be seen from the enclosures. As a breakdown of any part of the news service would have been irretrievable, arrangements had been made for a duplicate transmission apparatus. Short wave broadcasting boats, telephone, telewriters, an electric timing apparatus, loud-speakers, a timing film, a rapid printer and the radio were employed for the news service. All these contrivances worked satisfactorily. The electric timing apparatus connected with the start, the half way point and the finishing line was operated in accordance with the instructions of the judge at the finish and printed the time for half and for the whole distance automatically on a strip of paper.

The regatta was held in the days of August 11th to 14th, 1936. The German Olympic Committee had formed a special rowing committee and nominated the following persons to serve on it Herr H. Pauli, Chairman of the Rowing Department on the Reich Association for Physical Training, Eugen Hahmann, Erich Maak, and Wilhelm Schwieger. The FISA was represented by its President, Rico Fioroni, and its Secretary, Gaston Muellegg. Messrs. de Bisschopp (Belgium) and Bojanczyk (Poland) acted as starters; as judges at the finish, Dr. Marrés (Holland), Prof. Hautzinger (Hungary) and Sporny (Poland); as referees, Dr. Mieremet (Holland), H. Wilker (Germany), Dr. H. Walter (Switzerland) and O. Bouttémy (France), whilst Leo Speck (Switzerland) officiated as timekeeper.

There were entries from 24 nations with 96 boats and 348 oarsmen and coxswains, namely 20 single sculls, 13 coxless pairs, 12 double sculls, 12 coxed pairs, 9 coxless fours, 16 coxed fours and 14 eights. At the congress of the FISA on August 5th, the schedule for the preliminary and semi-final races was fixed and the nomination of the regatta officials decided upon. According to the rules of the FISA, every team had at least two chances to qualify for the finals. The preliminary rounds took place on August 11th and 12th, and the semi-finals on August 13th. Before drawing lots for the starting order in the intermediate rounds, the second boats in the preliminary heats had places allotted to them—a measure adopted for the first time in a FISA regatta. Consequently, it was possible to determine the best second and the best third boat for the final without subjecting this decision to the whims of fortune embodied in drawing lots. Only in the single sculls was a semi-final heat necessary, as the number of entries was very large. This took place on August 13th between the winners of the preliminary and the semi-final heats. Six boats participated in each of the seven main races.

In the 40 preliminary and semi-final heats and in the seven main events—the regatta lasted four days—only a single protest for obstruction was lodged, this being during the final of the coxless pairs.



Close battle between the "eights". America wins a close race against Italy and Germany.

The protest was not recognized by the referee. If one considers that four of the seven events were coxless, this fact in itself is ample proof for the excellent discipline of the oarsmen and the good technical preparations made for the regatta.

The seven final heats commenced at 2.30 p.m. on August 14th with the coxed fours and ended at 6 p.m. with the eights. At the beginning of the regatta rain fell and a wind of medium strength was blowing towards the boats. The rain stopped during the second event, and the wind also calmed down during the afternoon. Shortly after the regatta had commenced, the Führer arrived at the stand reserved for guests of honour with members of the German Government and of the IOC. About 30,000

spectators had assembled in the stands and enclosures, whilst thousands occupied places on the banks of "Langer See" to witness this rowing regatta, the biggest of its kind in the history of the Olympic Games.

As the first half of the races could not be observed from the spectators' places, a loud-speaker service was provided for, a boat with a short wave transmitter following the referees boat for the first 2,600 feet. The receiving apparatus on this boat, which was provided with an antistatic filter, was linked up with 20 loud-speakers.

The progress of the race from the 2,600 to the 3,900 foot mark was reported upon by a speaker standing on a tower-shaped structure at the 3,250 foot point, and another speaker stationed at 4,875 feet from the start described the development from 3,900 to 4,875 feet. These reports were amplified by loud-speaker, and the spectators were thus able to follow all the events from start to finish. Motor cars were held in readiness for the press, these conveying the journalists to the working site of the pioneer detachment and back so that they could observe the first part of the races themselves, were then taken back to the press enclosure, and could witness the finish. The multigraphed result sheets were handed to the press representatives two to three minutes after each event. Comprehensive technical arrangements had been made at various points along the course for the press photographers, the Olympic Film Company, the news reel service and the broadcasting stations. The competitors' enclosure was closed to the public, and journalists wishing to visit the oarsmen were taken there and back by a guide.

There was unusually hard fighting in the heats and the finals. Next to the German teams, who headed the victors' list with five gold medals and one silver and one bronze medal, the American and the Italian eights deserve special mention; also the English double sculls, with the 37 year old Jack Beresford, who was competing in the Olympic Games for the fifth time. The Swiss team, who won the bronze medal in the coxless fours and the silver medal in the coxed fours, would probably have done better, if the same oarsmen had not been allowed to compete in three different events. The Olympic regatta has again supplied proof that—in team competition of oarsmen—those rowers forfeit their chances who take part in a number of competitions.

The manner in which the arrangements for the Olympic regatta had been made as well as the way in which it was carried through found unrestricted approval on all sides. During the final meeting of the FISA, its President, M. Fioroni, remarked:

"A grand regatta has come to an end. We have seen races between the best teams in the world. The organization of the regatta was perfection itself. My thanks are due to the leader of the German rowing sport, Herr Pauli, and all collaborators in this splendid project. All of us will take home with us a permanent recollection of this regatta."

The Encampment of the Juvenile Oarsmen

The juvenile tent encampment of the Reich Association for Physical Training was built in a meadow, bordering on the bank of the Grünau regatta course, about 3,900 feet from the finish. Here 500 juvenile oarsmen found accommodation during the Olympic Games. The boys could watch the training of the Olympic oarsmen from their camp, and during the regatta they were allowed to enter the spectators' enclosure, and the final heats were broadcast in the camp with the aid of loud-speakers.

The Final Heats

In the coxed fours, Switzerland took the lead at the start. Germany spurted after 3,250 feet and drew even with Switzerland. Between 3,900 and 5,850 feet a fierce struggle began between the

two teams, which Germany decided in her favour. There was a keen fight for the third place between France, Holland and Hungary. At the start of the coxless pairs Denmark and the Argentine secured the lead. At the 1,650 foot mark Germany was forcing her way to the front slowly, and in the next 650 feet Germany secured the lead. At 3,250 feet Germany was one length ahead. The German steering then became bad and the Argentine boat began to gain, but the Germans managed to repulse the attack and win by one and a half lengths. Denmark took second place. A protest lodged by the Argentine team, for obstruction—by the way, the only protest during the whole regatta—was not recognized by the French judge. In the single sculls Schafer (Germany) won an easy victory from the young Austrian sculler, Hasenöhr. In the coxed pairs another German win was scored. At first the Italians were leading, followed by France and Germany. Just before the 3,250 foot mark was reached, the Germans were able to take the lead and, by the time the finishing line was passed, Germany was three lengths ahead of the field. After a false start in the coxless fours, the German boat took the lead in front of Switzerland, whose same four oarsmen had already rowed in another fours race during the day. The Swiss had to allow the British boat to pass, which proved to be a very serious opponent for Germany. At 3,250 feet the Germans were one length ahead of the Englishmen, but in spite of constant English attacks, the Germans were able to hold their own and, after an end spurt, booked another victory. A similar duel was fought between England and Germany in the double sculls, but this time England was the winner. After racing evenly for 3,900 feet, the Englishmen succeeded in passing their competitors and by spurting crossed the line first with more than a length to their benefit. The finest and the most interesting race of the Olympic Regatta was that of the eights. Immediately after the start, the Swiss and the Germans were leading. The Swiss boat was manned by oarsmen, some of whom had already competed in the coxed and in the coxless fours, so this was their third start on one and the same day. In consequence, Switzerland was unable to retain the lead, and at 2,275 feet Italy passed the German boat and held premier position. The Americans were then still in the background. Up to 4,550 feet there was a sharp tussle between Italy and Germany. After that the Americans began to advance and at 5,850 feet the U.S.A. boat was three-fourths of a length ahead of Italy and Germany. During the last 325 feet the Italians and the Germans made desperate efforts to catch up with even with the Americans and although they succeeded in lessening the lead, they could not prevent the American victory. Three boats passed the winning post within a single second, namely those of America, Italy and Germany.



Noël Vander-
notte, the small
coxswain who
assisted
the French
oarsmen in
winning two
bronze medals.
The crew of the
French
coxswained
“four”,
Chauvigné,
Cosmat, F. and
M. Vander-
notte.

Entries and participation. Entered: 24 nations with 366 participants. Competed: 24 nations with 314 participants

Number of competitors who were entered for and who competed in the various Rowing Competitions and total numbers from each country

	Single Sculls		Coxswainless Pairs		Coxswained Pairs		Double Sculls		Coxswainless Fours		Coxswained Fours		Eights		Total Numbers from Each Country	
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.
Argentina	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Australia	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	11	9	12	12
Belgium	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	7	7
Brazil	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	—	—	7	5	12	9	28	22
Denmark	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	6	4	7	5	13	9	20	16
Esthonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
France	1	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	5	13	9	24	19
Great Britain	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	6	4	—	—	12	9	21	18
Holland	1	1	2	2	3	3	—	—	6	4	7	5	—	—	13	11
Italy	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	4	6	5	10	9	23	22
Japan	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	7	5	11	9	18	16
Yugoslavia	1	1	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	7	5	9	9	16	14
Canada	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	12	10
Norway	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Austria	1	1	3	2	—	—	2	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	10	9
Poland	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	12	11
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	6	5
Switzerland	1	1	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	4	5	—	13	9	22	16
Union of South-Africa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Czechoslovakia	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	5	9	9	17	17
Hungary	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	12	9	27	23
Uruguay	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	9	8
U.S.A.	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	4	5	5	11	9	29	26
Germany	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	4	4	7	5	13	9	34	26
—Total:																
Competitors	24	20	30	26	40	36	25	24	45	36	96	80	161	126	366	314
Countries	20	20	14	13	12	12	12	12	9	9	16	16	14	14	24	24

¹⁾ These total numbers were not obtained by addition of the single figures from each competition. Several competitors were entered for and competed in more than one event.

Maximum number of entries: Single Sculls: 2 entries per nation, Coxswainless Pairs and Coxswainless Double Sculls: 2 entries and one reserve, Coxswained Pairs: 3 entries and one reserve, Coxswainless Fours: 4 entries and 2 reserves, Coxswained Fours: 5 entries and 3 reserves, Eights: 9 entries and 4 reserves.—Maximum number of competitors in each category: One crew without reserves per nation.

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron

President: R. Fioroni (Switzerland)

Secretary General: G. Müllegg (Switzerland)

Deutscher Ruder-Verband

Chairman: H. Pauli

Secretary: B. Fertig

International Jury

R. Fioroni (Switzerland)

G. Müllegg (Switzerland)

Graf di Sambuy (Italy)

H. Pauli (Germany)

Technical Committee

R. Fioroni (Switzerland)

G. Müllegg (Switzerland)

Jury

V. de Bisschop (Belgium), Starter

J. Bojanctyk (Poland), Starter

S. Hamzinger (Hungary), Judge at the finish

Dr. A. Marrés (Holland), Judge at the finish

M. Sporny (Poland), Judge at the finish

J. Speck (Switzerland), Timekeeper

O. Bouttemy (France), Judge

Dr. C. Miercmet (Holland), Judge

Dr. H. Walter (Switzerland), Judge

H. Wilker (Germany), Judge

Management

H. Pauli

E. Hahmann

E. Mask

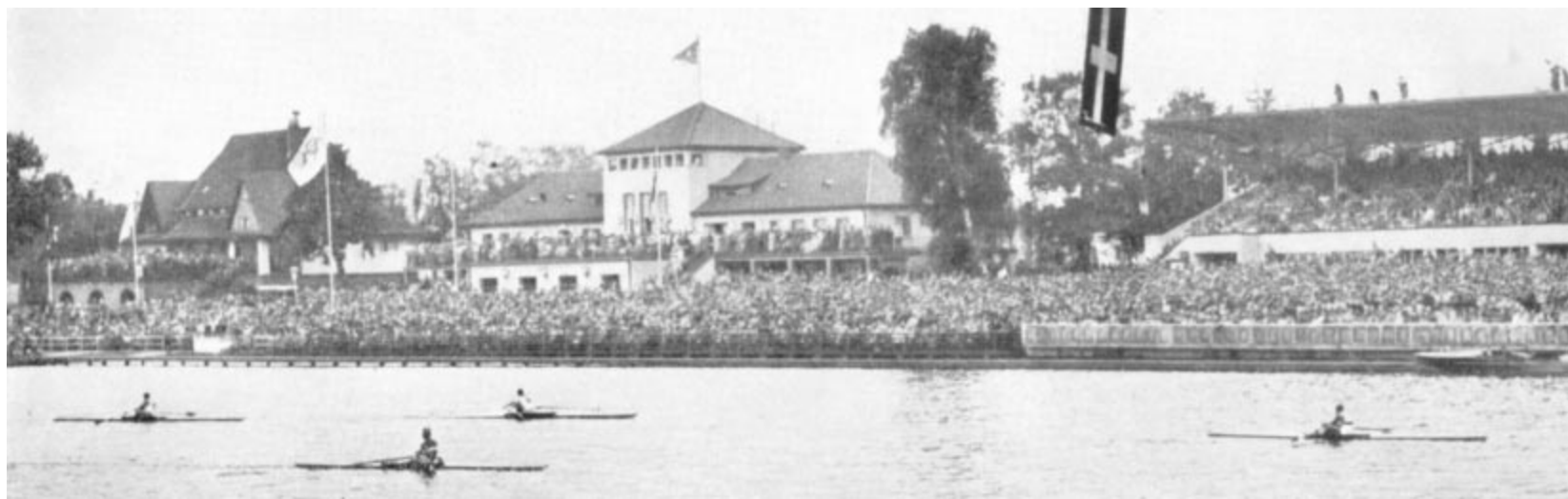
W. Schwioger

B. Fertig

} Preparation and Organization
(all from Germany)

RULES

The rules governing the Rowing Competitions were those of the "Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron". In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the French text alone was authoritative. The length of the course was 2,000 m.



Schäfer (Germany) won the single sculls in fine style, followed by Hasenöhrl (Austria) and Barrow (U.S.A.).

SINGLE SCULLS (2000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Gustav Schäfer (Germany)

Second: Josef Hasenöhrl (Austria)

Third: Daniel H. Barrow (U.S.A.)

In Paris, 1900, and St. Louis, 1904, the rowing competitions were held as auxiliary events to the Olympic Games

Paris, 1900:	Barrelet (France)	Antwerp, 1920:	J. Kelly (U.S.A.)
St. Louis, 1904:	F. Greer (U.S.A.)	Paris, 1924:	J. Beresford (Great Britain)
London, 1908:	H. Blackstaffe (Great Britain)	Amsterdam, 1928:	H. Pearce (Australia)
Stockholm, 1912:	W. Kinnear (Great Britain)	Los Angeles, 1932:	H. Pearce (Australia)

Entries and participation. Entered: 20 nations with 24 participants. Competed: 20 nations with 20 participants

First Round • August 11th • Beginning at 5.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land between 24° and 25° C.; at first fresh, then abating wind

The victors of each heat qualified for the Semi-Finals. The 2nd to 5th qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat			3rd Heat		
1. Verey (Poland)	7:31.2	1,000 m. in 3:36.6 min.	1. Rufli (Switzerland)	7:19.0	1,000 m. in 3:33.2 min.
2. de Palma (Brazil)	7:37.7	1,000 m. in 3:41.0 min.	2. Banos (France)	7:39.9	1,000 m. in 3:44.4 min.
3. Korko (Esthonia)	7:40.4	1,000 m. in 3:42.9 min.	3. Christiansen (Norway)	7:42.9	1,000 m. in 3:46.6 min.
4. ten Houten (Holland)	7:42.9	1,000 m. in 3:37.1 min.	4. Kozma (Hungary)	7:47.0	1,000 m. in 3:37.0 min.
5. Jclaska (Yugoslavia)	8:05.2	1,000 m. in 3:47.4 min.	5. Youell (South Africa)	7:56.6	1,000 m. in 3:48.4 min.
2nd Heat			4th Heat		
1. Schäfer (Germany)	7:17.1	1,000 m. in 3:28.5 min.	1. Warren (Great Britain)	7:27.0	1,000 m. in 3:31.4 min.
2. Hasenöhrl (Austria)	7:24.0	1,000 m. in 3:32.9 min.	2. Steinleitner (Italy)	7:30.6	1,000 m. in 3:37.8 min.
3. Campbell (Canada)	7:25.7	1,000 m. in 3:34.9 min.	3. Giorgio (Argentina)	7:33.0	1,000 m. in 3:35.7 min.
4. Pearce, C. (Australia)	7:27.0	1,000 m. in 3:33.2 min.	4. Juanico (Uruguay)	7:39.6	1,000 m. in 3:41.2 min.
5. Barrow (U.S.A.)	7:30.5	1,000 m. in 3:39.6 min.	5. Zavrel (Czechoslovakia)	7:43.0	1,000 m. in 3:42.5 min.

Repêchage • August 12th • Beginning at 6.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; temperature on land about 22° C.; feeble wind coming diagonally from behind

The victors of the Repêchage qualified for the Semi-Finals. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat			3rd Heat		
1. Hasenöhrl (Austria)	7:27.7	1,000 m. in 3:34.9 min.	1. Giorgio (Argentina)	7:38.7	1,000 m. in 3:42.9 min.
2. Christiansen (Norway)	7:32.8	1,000 m. in 3:38.9 min.	2. Zavřel (Czechoslovakia)	7:45.4	1,000 m. in 3:40.8 min.
3. Korko (Esthonia)	7:44.1	1,000 m. in 3:39.5 min.	3. Banos (France)	7:49.0	1,000 m. in 3:44.8 min.
4. Kozma (Hungary)	7:45.9	1,000 m. in 3:38.2 min.	— Jelaska (Yugoslavia)	withdrew	1,000 m. in 4:14.0 min.
2nd Heat			4th Heat		
1. Barrow (U.S.A.)	7:31.3	1,000 m. in 3:43.4 min.	1. Campbell (Canada)	7:31.0	1,000 m. in 3:41.3 min.
2. Steinleitner (Italy)	7:31.4	1,000 m. in 3:40.5 min.	2. Pearce, C. (Australia)	7:33.2	1,000 m. in 3:37.2 min.
3. ten Houten (Holland)	7:48.6	1,000 m. in 3:47.1 min.	3. de Palma (Brazil)	7:49.7	1,000 m. in 3:44.7 min.
4. Youell (South Africa)	8:04.7	1,000 m. in 3:51.9 min.	4. Juanico (Uruguay)	7:52.4	1,000 m. in 3:42.8 min.



Following his single sculls victory, Schäfer (Germany) rowed a "round of honour" in front of the stands while his countrymen cheered enthusiastically.

Semi-Finals • August 13th • 7.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land between 16° and 15° C.; scarcely perceptible, diagonal facing wind

The first three of each heat qualified for the Final. The fourths of each heat were eliminated

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Schäfer (Germany)	8:04.0 1,000 m. in 3:53.7 min.	1. Rufli (Switzerland)	7:46.9 1,000 m. in 3:52.3 min.
2. Barrow (U.S.A.)	8:17.9 1,000 m. in 3:57.8 min.	2. Hasenöhr (Austria)	7:54.6 1,000 m. in 3:46.9 min.
3. Giorgio (Argentina)	8:18.4 1,000 m. in 4:01.6 min.	3. Campbell (Canada)	8:02.2 1,000 m. in 3:51.9 min.
— Verey (Poland) withdrew at 1,400 m.	1,000 m. in 4:01.9 min.	4. Warren (Great Britain)	8:08.8 1,000 m. in 3:47.8 min.

FINAL

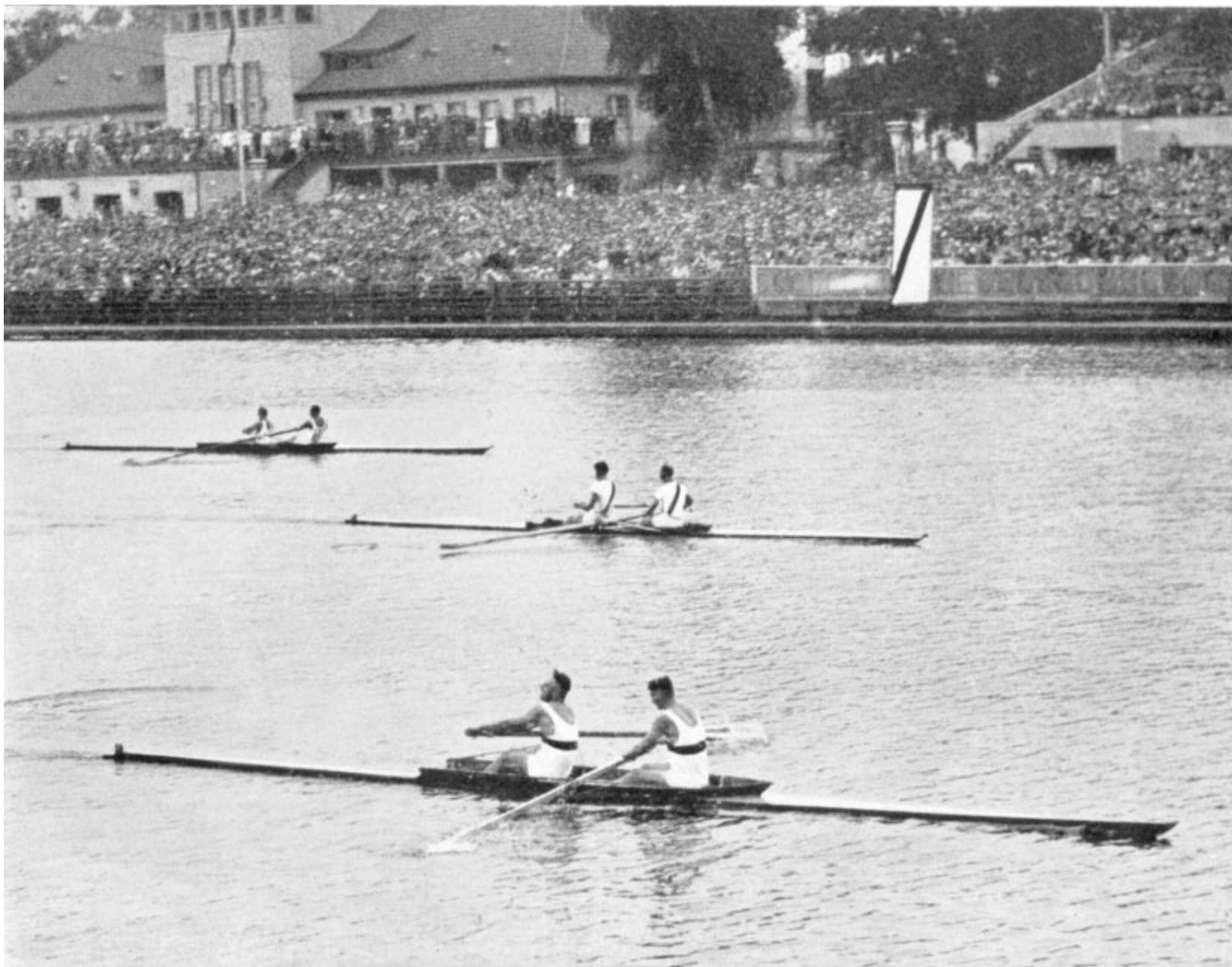
August 14th • 3.30 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky, but no rain during the races; temperature on land between 14° and 13° C.; perceptible side wind

1. Schafer (Germany)	8:21.5 1,000 m. in 4:03.3 min.
2. Hasenöhr (Austria)	8:25.8 1,000 m. in 4:07.6 min.
3. Barrow (U.S.A.)	8:28.0 1,000 m. in 4:11.8 min.
4. Campbell (Canada)	8:35.0 1,000 m. in 4:09.0 min.
5. Rufli (Switzerland)	8:38.9 1,000 m. in 4:18.4 min.
6. Giorgio (Argentina)	8:57.5 1,000 m. in 4:21.4 min.

The victors are honoured in the Olympic Stadium. Gustav Schäfer (Germany), Olympic victor, Josef Hasenöhr (Austria), second, and Daniel H. Barrow (U.S.A.), third.





Coxswainless pairs: In spite of faulty steering the German boat wins easily from Denmark and Argentina.

COXSWAINLESS PAIRS (2000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany (Willi Eichhorn, Hugo Strauss)

Second: Denmark (Harry J. Larsen, Rickardt Olsen)

Third: Argentina (Julio Curatella, Horacio Podestá)

London, 1908: Great Britain
Paris, 1924: Holland

Amsterdam, 1928: Germany
Los Angeles, 1932: Great Britain

Entries and participation. Entered: 14 nations with 30 participants. Competed: 13 nations with 26 participants

First Round • August 11th • Beginning at 4.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land about 25° C.; fresh wind blowing in the direction of the race

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

1. Poland (Borzuchowski, Kobylinski) 7:29.9 1,000 m. in 3:34.9 min.
2. Switzerland (Klopfer, Müller) 7:33.7 1,000 m. in 3:38.8 min.
3. Belgium (Thissen, van Herck) 7:38.1 1,000 m. in 3:40.3 min.
4. Brazil (de Castro, Lehmann) 7:40.2 1,000 m. in 3:41.2 min.
5. Holland (Kramer, Jens) 7:48.0 1,000 m. in 3:47.0 min.

2nd Heat

1. Hungary (Györy, Magossy) . . 7:19.0 1,000 m. in 3:32.4 min.
2. Denmark (Olsen, Larsen) . . . 7:19.1 1,000 m. in 3:33.3 min.
3. Uruguay (Benquet, B. and G.) 7:42.1 1,000 m. in 3:38.8 min.
4. U.S.A. (Sharkey, Dahm) . . . 7:50.0 1,000 m. in 3:46.4 min.

3rd Heat

1. Germany (Eichhorn, Strauss) 7:12.6 1,000 m. in 3:27.7 min.
2. Argentina (Podestá, Curatella) 7:20.0 1,000 m. in 3:28.5 min.
3. Great Britain (Cree, Burnford) 7:32.5 1,000 m. in 3:36.8 min.
4. Austria (Gattringer, Colli) . . . 7:38.7 1,000 m. in 3:43.9 min.

Repêchage • August 13th • Beginning at 3.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land about 18° C.; fresh counter wind

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat

1. Argentina (Podestá, Curatella) 9:11.4 1,000 m. in 4:14.0 min.
 2. Great Britain (Cree, Burnford) 9:14.4 1,000 m. in 4:19.9 min.
- U.S.A. (Sharkey, Dahm)
withdrew at 1,900 m. 1,000 m. in 4:18.5 min.
- Brazil (de Castro, Lehmann)
withdrew at 1,200 m. 1,000 m. in 4:26.3 min.

2nd Heat

1. Switzerland (Klopfer, Müller) 8:57.4 1,000 m. in 4:28.9 min.
2. Uruguay (Benquet, B. and G.) 9:00.8 1,000 m. in 4:24.8 min.
3. Austria (Gattringer, Colli) . . . 9:42.8 1,000 m. in 4:37.1 min.

3rd Heat

1. Denmark (Olsen, Larsen) . . . 8:53.4 1,000 m. in 4:27.0 min.
2. Holland (Kramer, Jens) 9:25.4 1,000 m. in 4:37.8 min.
3. Belgium (Thissen, van Herck) 9:33.1 1,000 m. in 4:38.8 min.

FINAL

August 14th • 3.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky, but no rain during the race; temperature on land about 14° C.; diagonal facing wind

1. Germany (Eichhorn, Strauss) 8:16.1 1,000 m. in 4:00.3 min.
2. Denmark (Olsen, Larsen) . . . 8:19.2 1,000 m. in 4:04.9 min.
3. Argentina (Podestá, Curatella) 8:23.0 1,000 m. in 4:03.5 min.
4. Hungary (Györy, Magossy) . . . 8:25.7 1,000 m. in 4:05.8 min.
5. Switzerland (Klopfer, Müller) 8:33.0 1,000 m. in 4:13.5 min.
6. Poland (Borzuchowski, Kobylinski) 8:41.9 1,000 m. in 4:12.1 min.



The victors in the coxswainless pairs race: Germany (Willi Eichhorn, Hugo Strauss), first place; Denmark (Harry J. Larsen, Rickardt Olsen), second; and Argentina (Julio Curatella, Horatio Podestá), third.



The preliminary races, which were carried out in sunny weather, attracted a large number of spectators. First heat in the competition for coxswained pairs. Germany is leading Italy and Hungary.

COXSWAINED PAIRS (2,000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany (Gerhard Gustmann, Herbert Adamski; Cox: Dieter Arend)

Second: Italy (Almiro Bergamo, Guido Santin;
Cox: Luciano Negrini)

Third: France (Marceau Fourcade, Georges Tapie;
Cox: Noël Vandernotte)

Paris, 1900: Holland Paris, 1924: Switzerland
Antwerp, 1920: Italy Amsterdam, 1928: Switzerland
Los Angeles, 1932: U.S.A.

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 40 participants. Competed: 12 nations with 36 participants

First Round • August 12th • Beginning at 3.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land about 24° C.; rather fresh wind blowing in the direction of the race

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

1. Germany (Gustmann, Adamski; Cox: Arend)	7:27.3	1,000 m. in 3:44.0 min.
2. Italy (Bergamo, Santin; Cox: Negrini).	7:33.6	1,000 m. in 3:41.0 min.
3. Hungary (Györy, Magossy; Cox: Molnár)	7:36.5	1,000 m. in 3:41.4 min.
4. Poland (Braun, Slazak; Cox: Skolimowski)	7:53.9	1,000 m. in 3:46.7 min.
5. U.S.A. (Curran, Dougherty; Cox: Loveless)	7:55.6	1,000 m. in 3:52.9 min.
6. Brazil (Strata, Ramalho; Cox: Couto)	8:13.7	1,000 m. in 3:57.4 min.

2nd Heat

1. France (Fourcade, Tapie; Cox: Vandernotte, N.) . . . 7:38.4 1,000 m. in 3:41.9 min.
2. Denmark (Larsen, R., Berner; Cox: Jensen) 4:41.1 1,000 m. in 3:45.8 min.
3. Switzerland (Gschwind, Appenzeller; Cox: Spring) . . 7:48.7 1,000 m. in 3:50.3 min.
4. Yugoslavia (Fabris, Mrduljas; Cox: Ljubičić) 7:53.3 1,000 m. in 3:53.9 min.
5. Japan (Mitsudome, Abe; Cox: Teshima) 7:53.4 1,000 m. in 3:52.2 min.
6. Holland (Hardeman, de Jonge; Cox: van Walsem) . . 7:56.9 1,000 m. in 3:55.5 min.

Repêchage • August 13th • Beginning at 4.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land about 18° C.; fresh counter wind

The first two of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated. Hungary withdrew her team

1st Heat

1. Denmark (Larsen, R., Berner; Cox: Jensen) 8:51.1 1,000 m. in 4:24.3 min.
2. Switzerland (Gschwind, Appenzeller; Cox: Spring) . . 8:58.9 1,000 m. in 4:26.6 min.
3. Holland (Hardeman, de Jonge; Cox: van Walsem) . . 9:03.1 1,000 m. in 4:33.4 min.
4. U.S.A. (Curran, Dougherty; Cox: Loveless) 9:13.6 1,000 m. in 4:35.0 min.
5. Brazil (Strata, Ramalho; Cox: Couto) 9:32.3 1,000 m. in 4:37.4 min.

2nd Heat

1. Italy (Bergamo, Santin; Cox: Negrini) 8:50.0 1,000 m. in 4:13.4 min.
2. Yugoslavia (Fabris, Mrduljas; Cox: Ljubičić) 8:53.8 1,000 m. in 4:21.7 min.
3. Poland (Braun, Slazak; Cox: Skolimowski) 8:56.2 1,000 m. in 4:23.9 min.
4. Japan (Mitsudome, Abe; Cox: Teshima) 9:06.3 1,000 m. in 4:30.8 min.

FINAL

August 14th • 4.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky; occasional drizzling rain; temperature on land between 14° and 15° C.; perceptible, diagonal facing wind

1. Germany (Gustmann, Adamski; Cox: Arend) 8:36.9 1,000 m. in 4:16.0 min.
2. Italy (Bergamo, Santin; Cox: Negrini) 8:49.7 1,000 m. in 4:16.7 min.
3. France (Fourcade, Tapie; Cox: Vandernotte, N.) . . . 8:54.0 1,000 m. in 4:26.3 min.
4. Denmark (Larsen, R., Berner; Cox: Jensen) 8:55.8 1,000 m. in 4:28.7 min.
5. Switzerland (Gschwind, Appenzeller; Cox: Spring) . . 9:10.9 1,000 m. in 4:32.3 min.
6. Yugoslavia (Fabris, Mrduljas; Cox: Ljubičić) 9:19.4 1,000 m. in 4:40.9 min.



The victors in the race for coxswained pairs.

Centre: Germany (Gerhard Gustmann and Herbert Adamski with Dieter Arend as coxswain); left: France (Marceau Fourcade and Georges Tapie with Noël Vandernotte); right: Italy (Almiro Bergamo and Guido Santin with Luciano Negrini).



The English (right) and German boats are even in the double sculls race.

DOUBLE SCULLS (2,000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Great Britain (Jack Beresford, Leslie Southwood)

Second: Germany (Willi Kaidel, Joachim Pirsch)

Third: Poland (Jerzy Ustupski, Roger Verey)

In St. Louis, 1904, the rowing competitions were held as auxiliary events to the Olympic programme proper

St. Louis, 1904: U.S.A. Paris, 1924: U.S.A.

Antwerp, 1920: U.S.A. Amsterdam, 1928: U.S.A.

Los Angeles, 1932: U.S.A.

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 25 participants. Competed: 12 nations with 24 participants

First Round • August 12th • Beginning at 4.30 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land about 23° C.; rather fresh wind blowing diagonally from the rear in the direction of the race

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

- 1. France (Giriati, Jacquet) 6:46.5 1,000 m. in 3:16.4 min.
- 2. Poland (Ustupski, Verey). . . . 6:50.0 1,000 m. in 3:18.8 min.
- 3. Hungary (Bazini, K. and E.) 6:51.9 1,000 m. in 3:22.8 min.
- 4. Australia (Dixon, Turner). . . 6:55.6 1,000 m. in 3:20.4 min.
- 5. U.S.A. (Houser, Dugan). . . . 6:55.0 1,000 m. in 3:19.9 min.
- 6. Czechoslovakia (Vaina, Straka) 7:07.2 1,000 m. in 3:26.9 min.

2nd Heat

- 1. Germany (Kaidel, Pirsch) . . . 6:41.0 1,000 m. in 3:11.4 min.
- 2. Great Britain (Beresford, Southwood) 6:44.9 1,000 m. in 3:13.7 min.
- 3. Switzerland (Haas, Studach). . 6:56.9 1,000 m. in 3:23.8 min.
- 4. Yugoslavia (Fašaić, Matulaj). 7:17.7 1,000 m. in 3:31.8 min.
- 5. Austria (Moser, Kubick) . . . 7:21.1 1,000 m. in 3:34.5 min.
- 6. Brazil (Concalves, Rapuano) . 7:26.3 1,000 m. in 3:29.9 min.



The exhausted victors. The veteran Olympic sculler, Jack Beresford (right), and Leslie Southwood.



The ceremony at the landing bridge in Grünau.

Repêchage • August 13th 5.30 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land about 17° C.; abating counter wind

The first two of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat

1. Australia (Dixon, Turner) . . . 7:58.8 1,000 m. in 3:56.3 min.
2. Poland (Verey, Ustupski) . . . 8:02.8 1,000 m. in 3:56.8 min.
3. Hungary (Bazini, K. and E.) 8:05.2 1,000 m. in 3:57.8 min.
4. Switzerland (Haas, Studach). 8:06.2 1,000 m. in 4:05.3 min.
5. Brazil (Concalves, Rapuano) . 8:30.2 1,000 m. in 4:09.3 min.

2nd Heat

1. Great Britain (Beresford, Southwood) 7:48.0 1,000 m. in 3:43.6 min.
2. U.S.A. (Houser, Dugan) 8:02.8 1,000 m. in 3:57.9 min.
3. Czechoslovakia (Vaina, Straka) 8:07.2 1,000 m. in 3:58.6 min.
4. Yugoslavia (Fašaić, Matulaj) . 8:22.8 1,000 m. in 4:05.3 min.
5. Austria (Moser, Kubick) . . . 8:29.1 1,000 m. in 4:09.4 min.

FINAL

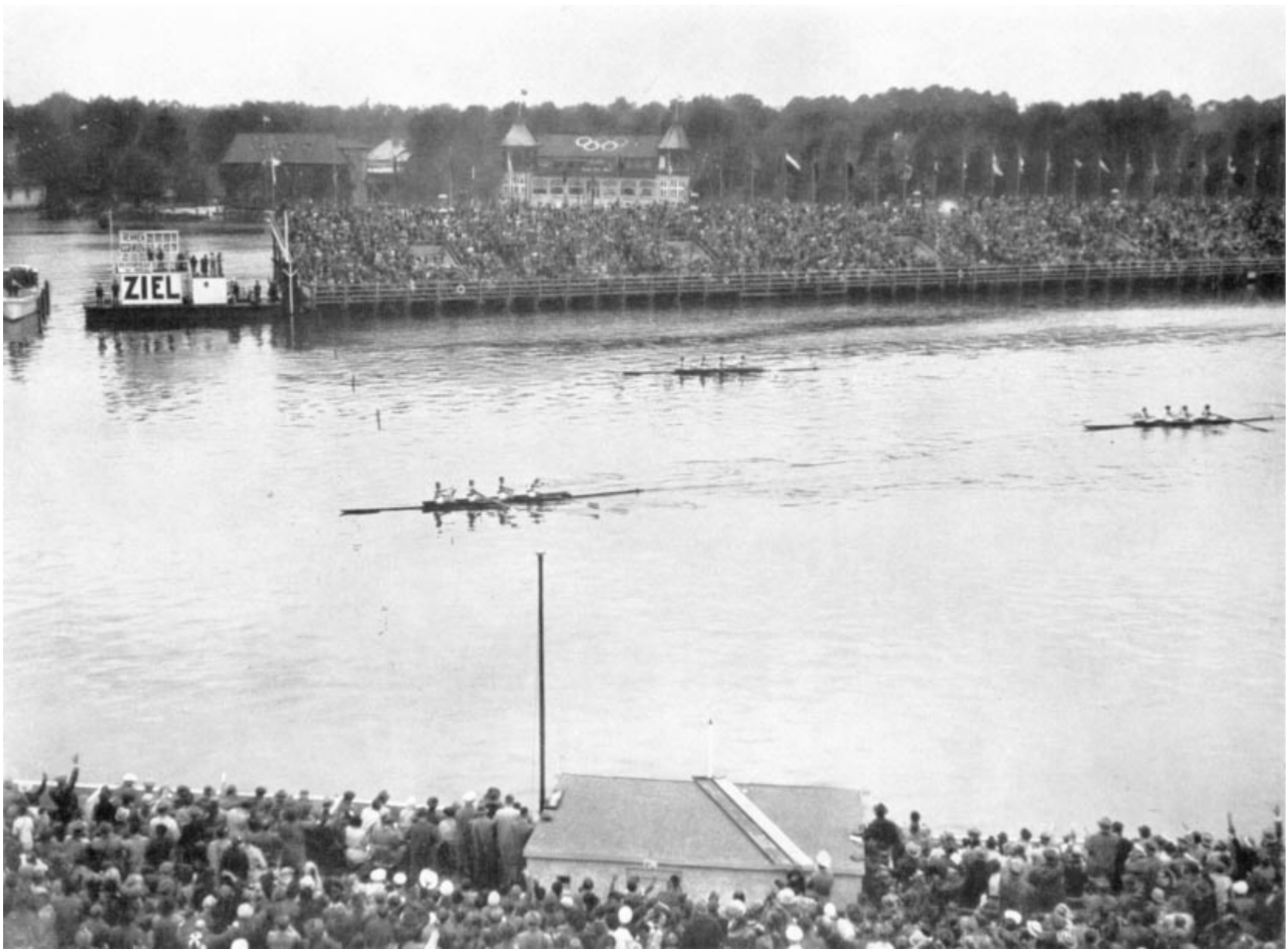
August 14th • 5.30 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky, but no rain during the race; temperature on land about 14° C.; abating, diagonal facing mind

1. Great Britain (Beresford, Southwood) 7:20.8 1,000 m. in 3:33.8 min.
2. Germany (Kaidel, Pirsch) 7:26.2 1,000 m. in 3:31.6 min.
3. Poland (Verey, Ustupski) 7:36.2 1,000 m. in 3:37.9 min.
4. France (Giriat, Jacquet) 7:42.3 1,000 m. in 3:42.4 min.
5. U.S.A. (Houser, Dugan) 7:44.8 1,000 m. in 3:45.7 min.
6. Australia (Dixon, Turner) 7:45.1 1,000 m. in 3:44.5 min.

The victory ceremony in the Olympic Stadium. Great Britain (Jack Beresford and Leslie Southwood), Germany (Willi Kaidel and Joachim Pirsch) and Poland (Jerzy Ustupski and Roger Verey).





Germany won the race for coxswainless fours after a close contest with England. Switzerland, whose team was exhausted from previous competition, gained third place.

COXSWAINLESS FOURS (2,000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany (Rudi Eckstein, Martin Karl, Willi Menne, Toni Rom)

Second: Great Britain (Alan J. Barret, Thomas R. Bristow,
Peter H. Jackson, John D. Sturrock)

Third: Switzerland (Hermann Betschart, Alex Homberger,
Hans Homberger, Karl Schmid)

In Paris, 1900, and St. Louis, 1904, the rowing competitions were held as auxiliary events to the Olympic programme proper

Paris, 1900: France	Paris, 1924: Great Britain
St. Louis, 1904: U.S.A.	Amsterdam, 1928: Great Britain
London, 1908: Great Britain	Los Angeles, 1932: Great Britain

Entries and participation. Entered: 9 nations with 45 participants. Competed: 9 nations with 36 participants

First Round • August 12th • Beginning at 3.45 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land about 24° C.; rather fresh wind blowing in the direction of the race

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------------------------|
| 1. Germany (Eckstein, Karl, Rom, Menne) | 6:22.5 | 1,000 m. in 3:04.8 min. |
| 2. Austria (Höpfler, Pichler, Winkler, Binder) | 6:32.1 | 1,000 m. in 3:11.0 min. |
| 3. Denmark (Olsen, K., Droger, Karise, Boye) | 6:36.8 | 1,000 m. in 3:14.7 min. |
| 4. Hungary (Dobos, Papp, Vadai, Halmay). | 6:40.7 | 1,000 m. in 3:15.8 min. |
| 5. U.S.A. (Thomson, Fruehauf, Hague, Sapecky) | 6:41.4 | 1,000 m. in 3:14.2 min. |



The German victors following the race.

2nd Heat

1. Switzerland (Betschart, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid) . . . 6:27.2 1,000 m. in 3:06.9 min.
2. Great Britain (Bristow, Jackson, Barret, Sturrock) 6:30.8 1,000 m. in 3:09.9 min.
3. Italy (Ghiardello, Pellizzoni, Luscardo, Pittaluga) 6:34.5 1,000 m. in 3:10.9 min.
4. Holland (Schoorl, Regout, Bartlema, de Wit) 6:46.0 1,000 m. in 3:16.2 min.

Repêchage • August 13th • Beginning at 4.45 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land between 18° and 17° C.; perceptible counter wind

The first two of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat

1. Austria (Höpfler, Winkler, Pichler, Binder) 7:23.4 1,000 m. in 3:33.8 min.
2. Denmark (Olsen, K., Karise, Drøger, Boye) 7:27.6 1,000 m. in 3:38.8 min.
3. U.S.A. (Thomson, Hague, Fruehauf, Sapecky) 7:31.5 1,000 m. in 3:39.3 min.

Holland did not compete because of the illness of one of her competitors

2nd Heat

1. Great Britain (Bristow, Barret, Jackson, Sturrock) 7:27.4 1,000 m. in 3:37.0 min.
2. Italy (Ghiardello, Luscardo, Pellizzoni, Pittaluga) 7:33.9 1,000 m. in 3:40.4 min.
3. Hungary (Dobos, Vadai, Papp, Halmay). 7:57.0 1,000 m. in 3:51.5 min.

FINAL

August 14th • 5.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky, but no rain during the race; temperature on land about 14° C.; slight, diagonal facing wind

1. Germany (Eckstein, Rom, Karl, Menne). 7:01.8 1,000 m. in 3:22.5 min.
2. Great Britain (Bristow, Barret, Jackson, Sturrock) 7:06.5 1,000 m. in 3:25.7 min.
3. Switzerland (Betschart, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid) 7:10.6 1,000 m. in 3:31.9 min.
4. Italy (Ghiardello, Luscardo, Pellizzoni, Pittaluga) 7:12.4 1,000 m. in 3:28.9 min.
5. Austria (Höpfler, Winkler, Pichler, Binder) 7:20.5 1,000 m. in 3:32.4 min.
6. Denmark (Olsen, K., Karise, Drøger, Boye) 7:26.3 1,000 m. in 3:44.4 min.

Victory ceremony
for the winners in the
race for coxswainless
fours : Germany,
Great Britain and
Switzerland.





Near the finishing line. Germany forges ahead of Switzerland in the race for coxswained fours.

COXSWAINED FOURS (2,000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany (Ernst Gaber, Hans Meier, Paul Söllner, Walter Volle; cox: Fritz Bauer)
Second: Switzerland (Hermann Berschart, Alex Homberger, Hans Homberger, Karl Schmid; cox: Rolf Spring)
Third: France (Marcel Chauvigné, Jean Cosmar, Fernand Vandernotte, Marcel Vandernotte; cox: Noël Vandernotte)

In Paris, 1900, the rowing competitions were held as auxiliary events to the Olympic programme proper

Paris, 1900 :	Germany-	Paris, 1924:	Switzerland
Stockholm, 1912:	Germany	Amsterdam, 1928:	Italy
Antwerp, 1920:	Switzerland	Los Angeles, 1932:	Germany

Entries and participation. Entered: 16 nations with 96 participants. Competed: 16 nations with 80 participants

First Round · August 11th · Beginning at 3.00 p.m. · Grünau

Weather: Sunny weather; temperature on land 25° C.; rather fresh wind blowing in the direction of the race

The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

1. Holland (Schoorl, Bartlema, Regout, de Wit; cox: Hallie)	6:59.0	1,000 m.	in 3:24.9 min.
2. Brazil (Ribeiro, Sá Freire, Campos, Coutinho; cox: Camargo)	7:01.3	1,000 m.	in 3:24.1 min.
3. Japan (Shirasaka, Yamada, Hatakeyama, Endo; cox: Teshima)	7:03.2	1,000 m.	in 3:25.7 min.
4. Denmark (Mikkelsen, Ibsen, Jensen, F., Sorensen; cox: Jensen, A.)	7:04.5	1,000 m.	in 3:26.6 min.
5. Czechoslovakia (Afalon, Lerbretier, Matousek, Myslivecek; cox: Jabor)	7:04.7	1,000 m.	in 3:27.4 min.
6. Sweden (Johansson, Sjöblom, Larsson, Sköld; cox: Tisell)	7:21.5	1,000 m.	in 3:33.7 min.

2nd Heat

1. Germany (Maier, Volle, Gaber, Söllner; cox: Bauer)	6:41.1	1,000 m.	in 3:15.4 min.
2. France (Chauvigné, Cosmat, Vandernotte, AL, Vandernotte, F.; cox: Vandernotte, N.)	6:45.0	1,000 m.	in 3:16.6 min.
3. Yugoslavia (Krnčević St., Sunara, Jurišić Ban; cox: Ljubičić)	6:50.2	1,000 m.	in 3:23.6 min.
4. U.S.A. (Haskins, Curler, R. W., Austin, Cutler, R. B.; cox: Bennett)	6:50.5	1,000 m.	in 3:21.8 min.
5. Poland (Zawadzki, Karwecki, Kuryllowicz, Leporowski; cox: Skolimowski)	6:50.5	1,000 m.	in 3:19.0 min.

3rd Heat

1. Switzerland (Betschart, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid; cox: Spring)	6:41.9	1,000 m.	in 3:13.3 min.
2. Italy (Perentin, d'Este, Vittori, N., Vittori, U.; cox: Petronio)	6:50.2	1,000 m.	in 3:16.5 min.
3. Hungary (Miho, Eden, Inotay, Szilassy; cox: Molnár)	6:58.8	1,000 m.	in 3:24.9 min.
4. Uruguay (Sánchez, Dutra, Flebbe, Sunara; cox: Alonso)	6:59.8	1,000 m.	in 3:24.3 min.
5. Belgium (Vingerhoet, Siebels, Collet, de Rude; cox: Peeters)	7:08.5	1,000 m.	in 3:28.7 min.

Repêchage · August 13th · Beginning at 2.00 p.m. Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land about 18° C.; fresh counter wind

The victors qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat

1. Denmark (Mikkelsen, Ibsen, Jensen, F., Sorensen; cox: Jensen, A.)	8:09.1	1,000 m.	in 3:59.9 min.
2. Japan (Shirasaka, Yamada, Hatakeyama, Endo; cox: Teshima)	8:14.4	1,000 m.	in 4:02.2 min.
3. Czechoslovakia (Malon, Lerbretier, Matousek, Myslivecek; cox: Jabor)	8:20.9	1,000 m.	in 4:05.0 min.
3. Brazil (Ribeiro, Sá Freire, Campos, Coutinho; cox: Camargo)	8:26.0	1,000 m.	in 4:04.3 min.
5. Sweden (Johansson, Sjöblom, Larsson, Sköld; cox: Tisell)	8:34.4	1,000 m.	in 4:10.0 min.



Victory ceremony for the German team in the coxswained fours event.

2nd Heat

1. Hungary (Miho, Eden, Inotay, Szilassy ; cox : Molnár)	8:08.4	1,000 m. in 4:02.0 min.
2. Poland (Zawadzki, Karwecki, Kuryllowicz, Leporowski; cox: Skolimowski)	8:12.2	1,000 m. in 3:58.0 min.
3. Italy (Perentin, d'Este, Vittori, N., Vittori, U.; cox: Petronio)	8:15.4	1,000 m. in 3:59.7 min.
4. Yugoslavia (Krncevic, St., Sunara, Jurisic, Ban; cox: Ljubicic)	8:25.1	1,000 m. in 4:04.9 min.

3rd Heat

1. France (Chauvigné, Cosmat, Vandernotte, M., Vandernotte, N.)	8:00.6	1,000 m. in 3:55.2 min.
2. U.S.A. (Haskins, Cutler, R. W., Austin, Cutler, R. B.; cox: Bennett)	8:06.4	1,000 m. in 3:57.1 min.
3. Uruguay (Sánchez, Dutra, Flebbe, Sunara; cox: Alonso).	8:08.3	1,000 m. in 3:56.4 min.
4. Belgium (Vingerhoet, Siebels, Collet, de Rode; cox: Peeters)	8:27.4	1,000 m. in 4:03.3 min.

FINAL

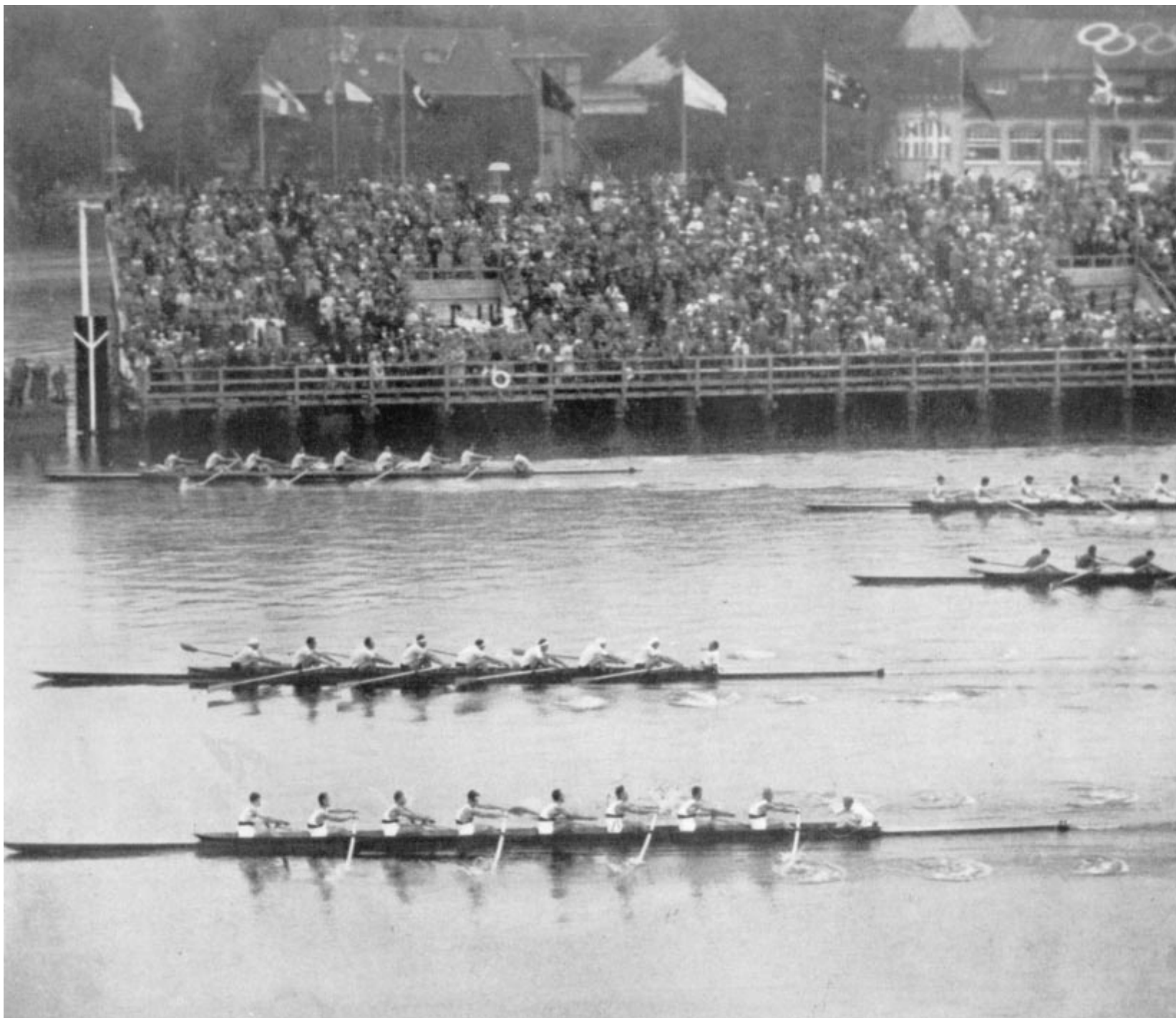
August 14th • 2.30 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky; showers during the race; temperature on land between 14° and 15° C.; perceptible, diagonal facing wind

1. Germany (Maier, Volle, Gaber, Söllner; cox: Bauer)	7:16.2	1,000 m. in 3:34.3 min.
2. Switzerland (Betscharr, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid; cox: Spring)	7:24.3	1,000 m. in 3:32.8 min.
3. France (Chauvigné, Cosmat, Vandernotte, M., Vandernotte, N.)	7:33.3	1,000 m. in 3:40.8 min.
4. Holland (Schoorl, Bartlema, Regout, de Wit; cox: Hallie)	7:34.7	1,000 m. in 3:43.0 min.
5. Hungary (Miho, Eden, Inotay, Szilassy; cox: Molnár)	7:35.6	1,000 m. in 3:44.4 min.
6. Denmark (Mikkelsen, Ibsen, Jensen, F., Sørensen; cox: Jensen, A.)	7:40.4	1,000 m. in 3:43.5 min.



The German Chancellor, who, as Patron of the Olympic Games, was present at all of the rowing competitions. He is shown congratulating the German Olympic victors in the race for coxswained fours at the Regatta House. Behind him is the Reich Sport Leader.



The magnificent race of the eights. The American team wins, being closely followed by Italy (centre) and Germany (foreground). Great Britain and Hungary are behind.

EIGHTS (2,000 metres)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: U.S.A. (Gordon B. Adam, Charles W. Day, Donald B. Hume, George E. Hunt, James B. McMillin, Herbert B. Morris, Joseph H. Rantz, John G. White; cox: Robert G. Moch)

Second: Italy (Dino Barsotti, Enzo Bartolini, Mario Checcacci, Guglielmo del Bimbo, Enrico Garzelli, Oreste Grossi, Ottorino Quagliarini, Dante Secchi; cox: Cesare Milani)

Third: Germany (Hans J. Hannemann, Heinz Kaufmann, Hans Kuschke, Werner Loeckle, Helmut Radach, Alfred Rieck, Herbert Schmidt, Gerd Völs; cox: Wilhelm Mahlow)

In Paris, 1900, and St. Louis, 1904, the rowing competitions were held as auxiliary events to the Olympic programme proper

Paris, 1900:	U.S.A.	Antwerp, 1920:	U.S.A.
St. Louis, 1904:	U.S.A.	Paris, 1924:	U.S.A.
London, 1908:	Great Britain	Amsterdam, 1928:	U.S.A.
Stockholm, 1912:	Great Britain	Los Angeles, 1932:	U.S.A.

Entries and participation. Entered: 14 nations with 161 participants. Competed: 14 nations with 126 participants

First Round • August 12th • Beginning at 5.15 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; temperature on land between 23° and 22° C.; feeble wind blowing sideward in the direction of the race
The victors of each heat qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors qualified for the Repêchage

1st Heat

1. U.S.A. (Morris, Day, Adam, White, McMillin, Hunt, Rantz, Hume; cox: Moch) 6:00.8 1,000 m. in 2:57.0 min.
2. Great Britain (Kingsford, A., Askwith, McLonnon, Kingsford, D., Cherry, Couchman, Mason, Laurie; cox: Duckworth) 6:02.1 1,000 m. in 2:55.8 min.
3. France (Lecuirot, Devillié, Souharce, Bouton, A., Becanne, Batillat, Cottez, Charletoux; cox: Lowenstein) 6:11.6 1,000 m. in 2:59.8 min.
4. Japan (Negishi, Kashiwahara, Sekigawa, Mita, Kitamura, Nakagawa, Hori, Suzuki; cox: Shimojima) 6:12.3 1,000 m. in 2:58.7 min.
5. Czechoslov. (Brandstätter, Parák, Holobrádek, Smolik, Kšir, Kobzík, Baránek, Hrstka; cox: Procházka) 6:28.6 1,000 m. in 3:06.7 min.

2nd Heat

1. Hungary (Domonkos, v. Korompay, Ballya, Kapossy, Szendey, Alapy, Hollósy, Szabó; cox: Kereszthy) 6:07.6 1,000 m. in 2:57.4 min.
2. Italy (Del Bimbo, Barsotti, Grossi, Bartolini, Checcacci, Secchi, Quaglierini, Garzelli; cox: Milani) 6:00.1 1,000 m. in 2:58.0 min.
3. Canada (Liddell, McLeish, Harris, Sharpe, Cunningham, Matteson, Fry, Saunders; cox: McDonald) 6:14.3 1,000 m. in 2:59.8 min.
4. Australia (Einsaar, Gould, Wood, Jordan, Cross, Elias, Mackney, Fergusson; cox: Ella) . . 6:21.9 1,000 m. in 3:01.0 min.
5. Brazil (Franzen, Am., Fava, Sauter, de Boer, Tadevald, Kranen, Franzen, Arn., Franzen, L.; cox: Rath) 6:33.2 1,000 m. in 3:08.6 min.

3rd Heat

1. Switzerland (Schweizer, Feldmann, Homberger, R., Neuenschwander, Betschart, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid; cox: Spring) 6:08.4 1,000 m. in 2:57.3 min.
2. Germany (Rieck, Radach, Kuschke, Kaufmann, Völs, Loeckle, Hannemann, Schmidt; cox: Mahlow) 6:08.5 1,000 m. in 2:56.0 min.
3. Yugoslavia (Bujas, Sunara, Jurišić, Zaninović, Krncević, A., Grubišić, Krnčević, St., Ban; cox: Ljubičić) 6:15.5 1,000 m. in 3:05.8 min.
4. Denmark (Larsen, R., Klirgaard, Poulsen, Karise, Drøger, Berner, Olsen, K., Boye; cox: Gregersen) 6:18.0 1,000 m. in 3:03.6 min.

Repêchage • August 13th • Beginning at 6.15 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature on land about 16° C.; scarcely perceptible, diagonal facing wind
The victors of the Repêchage qualified for the Final. The remaining competitors were eliminated

1st Heat

1. Germany (Rieck, Radach, Kuschke, Kaufmann, Völs, Loeckle, Hannemann, Schmidt; cox: Mahlow) 6:44.9 1,000 m. in 3:14.4 min.
2. Australia (Einsaar, Gould, Wood, Jordan, Cross, Elias, Mackney, Fergusson; cox: Ella) . . . 6:55.1 1,000 m. in 3:18.2 min.
3. Czechoslov. (Brandstätter, Parák, Holobrádek, Smolik, Kšir, Kobzík, Baránek, Hrstka; cox: Procházka) 7:07.8 1,000 m. in 3:29.7 min.
4. Denmark (Larsen, R., Klirgaard, Poulsen, Karise, Drøger, Berner, Olsen, K., Boye; cox: Gregersen) withdrew

2nd Heat

1. Italy (Del Bimbo, Barsotti, Grossi, Bartolini, Checcacci, Secchi, Quaglierini, Garzelli; cox: Milani) 6:35.6 1,000 m. in 3:12.4 min.
2. Japan (Negishi, Kashiwahara, Sekigawa, Mita, Kitamura, Nakagawa, Hori, Suzuki; cox: Shimojima) 6:42.3 1,000 m. in 3:17.3 min.
3. Yugoslavia (Bujas, Sunara, Jurišić, Zaninović, Krncević, A., Grubišić, Krnčević, St., Ban; cox: Ljubičić) 6:47.3 1,000 m. in 3:20.8 min.
4. Brazil (Franzen, Arn., Fava, Sauter, de Boer, Tadevald, Kranen, Franzen, Ans., Franzen, L.; cox: Rath) 7:06.1 1,000 m. in 3:26.1 min.

3rd Heat

1. Great Britain (Kingsford, A., Askwith, McLonnon, Kingsford, D., Cherry, Couchman, Mason, Laurie; cox: Duckworth) 6:29.3 1,000 m. in 3:07.8 min.
2. Canada (Liddell, McLeish, Harris, Sharpe, Cunningham, Matteson, Fry, Saunders; cox: McDonald) 6:33.8 1,000 m. in 3:09.0 min.
3. France (Lecuirot, Devillié, Souharce, Bouton, Becanne, Batillat, Cottez, Charletoux; cox: Lowenstein) 6:36.6 1,000 m. in 3:10.5 min.

FINAL

August 14th • 6.00 p.m. • Grünau

Weather: Threatening sky; rather strong rain during the race; temperature on land between 14° and 15° C.; slight, diagonal facing wind

1. U.S.A. (Morris, Day, Adam, White, McMillin, Hunt, Rantz, Hume; cox: Moch) 6:25.4 1,000 m. in 3:11.0 min.
2. Italy (Del Bimbo, Barsotti, Grossi, Bartolini, Checcacci, Secchi, Quaglierini, Garzelli; cox: Milani) 6:26.0 1,000 m. in 3:06.3 min.
3. Germany (Rieck, Radach, Kuschke, Kaufmann, Völs, Loeckle, Hannemann, Schmidt; cox: Mahlow) 6:26.4 1,000 m. in 3:07.8 min.
3. Great Britain (Kingsford, A., Askwith, McLonnon, Kingsford, D., Cherry, Couchman, Mason, Laurie; cox: Duckworth) 6:30.1 1,000 m. in 3:11.7 min.
5. Hungary (Domonkos, v. Korompay, Ballya, Kapossy, Szendey, Alapy, Hollósy, Szabó; cox: Kereszthy) 6:30.3 1,000 m. in 3:10.0 min.
6. Switzerland (Schweizer, Feldmann, Homberger, R., Neuenschwander, Betschart, Homberger, H., Homberger, A., Schmid; cox: Spring) 6:35.8 1,000 m. in 3:09.0 min.



The victory ceremony in the Stadium for the Olympic victor in the race for eights, U.S.A., and the winners of second and third place, Italy and Germany.



Start of the one-seater collapsible canoe race. Pioneers from the German Army built this floating pontoon bridge for the long canoe races.



116 ten-seater Canadians with young German sportsmen greet the Olympic guests.

Canoeing

For the first time at Olympic Games, canoeing contests took place in Berlin in 1936. Upon the application of the International Canoeing Federation, the IOC had agreed to these competitions at its meeting in Oslo in 1935. The rules and programme for the canoeing contests were set up by the International Federation.

The Organizing Committee fixed the canoe races to be held at the regatta course in Berlin-Grünau. For the canoe short distance course over 1,000 metres, the 2,000 metre course with its elevations was chosen. Contrary to the races being held in the former manner on a round course on which the start and finish were at the same place, the Olympic long distance races were also carried out on a straight course. For the 10 kilometre canoe regatta, the distance from start to finish was so well designed that it was impossible for any competitor to go wrong. In order to be able to let 20 boats start, a swimming pier 390 feet long was made fast by anchor. As the distance was too great, a starting-shot could not be given. Therefore the lowering of a flag was a signal for the start. All depths of the regatta course were indicated by buoys and pyramids, and the numerous inlets were closed by buoy-chains. Sport helpers were placed at all these points. It was their duty to see that all canoeists kept to the course.

Quite near the starting point for the long-distance regatta, an office of the regatta management was opened. Floating bridges stood by in order to take from the water any boats which were in need of repair. The start and finish were connected by telephone. A loud-speaker was provided for official announcements. The electric timing apparatus of the firm of Löbner was used for time-keeping. Photographs were taken at the finishing line. One hundred and fifty-eight canoeists from 19 nations took part in the canoe races. Fifty-eight boats participated in the long distance regatta and 39 in the short distance regatta. All nations had sent in their entries before the closing date. The only late entry came from Latvia, and as the official date for entry had passed, it could not be given consideration. Ten days before the beginning of the races, the drawing of lots for the start took place under the supervision of the President of the International Canoeing Federation.

During the short distance races, when 8 boats started on the 90 metres broad regatta course, the Austrian umpire had to disqualify the Swedish two-seater kayak for hindering the boat following. Aside from this one instance, neither the referees nor the Jury of Appeal had to interfere.

The programme of the canoe races was augmented by a German display of the four-seater kayak, a capsizing display by 40 German canoe sportsmen, and a parade of 116 ten-seater Canadians.

The Canoe Racing was represented for the first time as an official sport at the Olympic Games of 1936, while races of one-seater Canadians, two-seater Canadians and four-seater Canadians already took place at the Olympic Games, Paris, 1924, in the form of a demonstration event

Entries and participation. Entered: 19 nations with 158 participants. Competed: 19 nations with 121 participants

Number of competitors who were entered for and who competed in the various competitions of the Canoe Racing and total numbers from each country

	1,000 metres								10,000 metres								Total Numbers			
	One-Seater Kajak		Two-Seater Kajak		One-Seater Canadian		Two-Seater Canadian		One-Seater Collapsible		Two-Seater Collapsible		One-Seater Kayak		Two-Seater Kayak				Two-Seater Canadian	
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.
Belgium	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	—	—	10	9
Denmark	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	5	4
Finland	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
France	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Holland	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	11	9
Italy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Yugoslavia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	4
Canada	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	—	4	2	2	1	4	2	4	2	8	8
Luxemburg	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Norway	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Austria	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	5	2	15	11
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Sweden	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	—	—	12	9
Switzerland	2	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	—	—	11	9
Czechoslovakia	2	1	6	2	2	1	6	2	2	1	6	2	2	1	6	2	6	2	18	13
Hungary	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	5	5
U.S.A.	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	10
Germany	2	1	5	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	4	2	29	14
Total:																				
Competitors	24	15	45	24	10	6	23	10	25	13	48	26	24	15	45	24	21	10	158	121
Countries	16	15	12	12	6	6	5	5	15	13	13	13	15	15	12	12	5	5	19	19

¹⁾ These total numbers were not obtained by addition of the singular figures referring to each competition. Several competitors were entered for and competed in more than one contest.

Maximum number of entries for the individual competitions: 2 per nation

Maximum number of competitors in the individual competitions: 1 per nation

Maximum number of entries for the team races: 2 teams per nation, with reserves not exceeding one half of the crew

Maximum number of competitors in the team races: 1 team per nation, with stated number of reserves

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Internationale Repräsentantenschaft des Kanusports
(Fédération Internationale de Canoe)

President: Dr. M. W. Eckert
Secretary General: Dr. P. Dursch } Germany

Deutscher Kanu-Verband
Chairman: Dr. M. W. Eckert (Germany)
Secretary: Gr. Erlwein

Management
Dr. M. W. Eckert
O. Rauhut
O. Eckmann
W. Knorn
K. Blechschmidt
L. Keiling
B. Ehlfeldt
W. Jensch } Germany

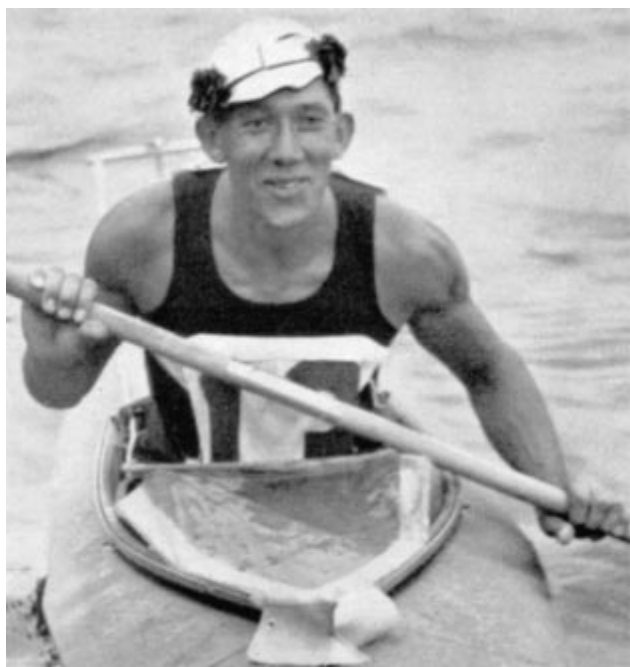
International Jury of Appeal
Dr. M. W. Eckert (Germany), President of the IRK
J. Loeff (Holland)
Dr. H. Bodmer (Switzerland)
A. Wanner (U.S.A.)
Fr. Kaiser (Austria)
V. U. Andersen (Denmark)
Dr. K. Popel (Czechoslovakia)
J. Asschier (Sweden)
O. Eckmann (Germany)

Technical Committee
Dr. M. W. Eckert
Dr. P. Dursch
O. Eckmann
H. v. Böhlen

Jury
Judges
H. Merinsky (Austria)
M. Mönthenich
A. Writtenberg
W. Klein
J. Kroker
E. Kuhlmann } Germany
Judges at the finish
A. Weiss
H. Schwabe } Germany
Dr. Brehm (Hungary)
Timekeepers
P. Rademacher (Germany)
M. Lödl (Austria)
W. Sekunda (Poland)
J. Vogt (Holland)
Starters
W. Kluxen
G. Pusch } Germany

RULES

The rules governing the Canoe Racing were those of the "Internationale Repräsentantenschaft des Kanusports" (Fédération Internationale de Canoe). In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the German text alone was authoritative.



Left: The outstanding Austrian canoeist, Gregor Hradetzky, who won first place in the races for one-seater kayaks and for collapsible canoes. He is shown here in a collapsible canoe.



Right: The winner of second place in the one-seater kayak race; Helmut Cämmerer (Germany.)

1,000 Metre Race

ONE-SEATER KAYAK

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Gregor Hradetzky (Austria)

Second: Helmut Cämmerer (Germany)

Third: Jacob Kraaier (Holland)

Heats • August 8th • 9.30 a.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; temperature about 19° C.; slight side wind

1st Heat

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kraaier (Holland) 4:36.5 | 5. Sasso Sant (Italy) 4:50.2 |
| 2. Ramquist (Sweden) 4:38.8 | 6. Botthof (Switzerland) 4:50.9 |
| 3. Eberhardt (France) 4:41.1 | 7. Smatlák (Czechoslov.) 4:54.1 |
| 4. Iversen (Norway) 4:44.3 | 8. Szitya (Hungary) 5:08.7 |

2nd Heat

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hradetzky (Austria) 4:25.21 | 5. Honsia (Belgium) 4:51.1 |
| 2. Cämmerer (Germany) 4:27.2 | 6. Larsen (Denmark) 4:56.0 |
| 3. Riedel (U.S.A.) 4:40.8 | 7. Amyot (Canada) 5:17.0 |
| 4. Johansson, B. (Finland) 4:47.0 | |

FINAL • August 8th • 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Slightly overcast, sunny sky; temperature about 20° C.; wind coming diagonally in front and stirring water surface slightly

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hradetzky (Austria) 4:22.9 | |
| 2. Cämmerer (Germany) 4:25.6 | |
| 3. Kraaier (Holland) 4:35.1 | |
| 4. Riedel (U.S.A.) 4:38.1 | 5. Ramquist (Sweden) 4:39.5 |
| 7. Johansson (Finland) 4:42.2 | 6. Eberhardt (France) 4:41.2 |
| | 8. Iversen (Norway) 4:44.2 |

TWO-SEATER KAYAK

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Austria (Adolf Kainz, Alfons Dorfner)

Second: Germany (Ewald Tilker, Fritz Bondroit)

Third: Holland (Nicolaas Tates, Willem van der Kroft)

Heats • August 8th • Beginning at 11.15 a.m. • Grünau

Weather: Overcast, but finally clear sky; no rain; temperature about 17° C.; perceptible wind coming diagonally in front, stirring water slightly

1st Heat

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Austria (Kainz, Dorfner) 4:10.0 | 1. Sweden (Jansson, Lundquist) 4:11.8 |
| 2. Holland (Tates, van der Kroft) 4:22.2 | 2. Germany (Tilker, Bondroit) 4:11.0 |
| 3. Czechoslovakia (Brzák, F., Dusil) 4:22.7 | 3. Switzerland (Vilim, Klingelfuss) 4:30.8 |
| 4. Denmark (Løvgreen, Svenden) 4:24.8 | 4. Canada (Deir, Willis) 4:32.0 |
| 5. U.S.A. (Riedel, Folks) 4:24.9 | 5. Belgium (de Blaes, Joris) 4:42.1 |
| 6. France (Lacelle, Mackowiack) 4:36.6 | 6. Hungary (Cseh, Gelle) 4:50.7 |

2nd Heat

FINAL • August 8th • 4.30 p.m.

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; temperature about 19° C.; slightly moved water

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Austria (Kainz, Dorfner) 4:03.8 | |
| 2. Germany (Tilker, Bondroit) 4:08.9 | |
| 3. Holland (Tates, van der Kroft) 4:12.2 | |
| 4. Czechoslovakia (Brzák, Dusil) 4:15.2 | 6. Canada (Deir, Willis) 4:24.5 |
| 5. Switzerland (Vilim, Klingelfuss) 4:22.8 | 7. Denmark (Løvgreen, Svenden) 4:26.6 |
| | Sweden (Jansson, Lundquist) disqualified |



The Olympic victors in the two-seater kayak race: Adolf Kainz and Alfons Dorfner (Austria.)



Centre: The two-seater kayaks fight for the lead. Below: Winners of second place: Ewald Tilker and Fritz Bondroit (Germany.)



The Olympic victors in the two-seater Canadian race: Vladimír Syrovátka and Jan Brzák (Czechoslovakia.)

August 8th ONE-SEATER CANADIAN 5.00 p.m.

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Francis Amyot (Canada)

Second: Bohuslav Karlík (Czechoslovakia) **Third:** Erich Koschik (Germany)

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; temperature about 18° C.; almost no wind

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Amyot (Canada) | 5:32.1 | 2. Karlík (Czechoslovakia). | 5:36.9 |
| 3. Koschik (Germany) | 5:39.0 | 4. Neumüller (Austria) | 5:47.0 |
| 5. Hasenfus, J. (U.S.A.) | 6:02.6 | 6. Treinen (Luxemburg) | 7:39.5 |

August 8th TWO-SEATER CANADIAN 3.30 p.m.

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Czechoslovakia (Vladimír Syrovátka, Jan Brzák)

Second: Austria (Josef Kampfl, Alois Edletitsch) **Third:** Canada (Frank Saker, Harvey Charters)

Weather: Same weather conditions as during Final of One-Seater Kayak

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|
| 1. Czechoslov. (Syrovátka, Brzák, J.) | 4:50.1 | 2. Austria (Kampfl, Edletitsch). | 4:53.8 |
| 3. Canada (Saker, Charters). | 4:56.7 | 4. Germany (Wedemann, Sack) | 5:00.2 |
| 5. U.S.A. (McNutt, Graf) | 5:14.0 | | |



Canada wins the Canadian race! Francis Amyot is cheered by comrades.



The victory ceremony in the Olympic Stadium for Francis Amyot (Canada), Bohuslav Karlík (Czechoslovakia) and Erich Koschik (Germany).



The Olympic victors in the one-seater collapsible canoe race: (left to right) Gregor Hradetzky (Austria), Henri Eberhardt (France), and Xaver Hörmann (Germany).

10,000 Metre Race

Weather during all competitions: Overcast sky; temperature between 20° and 22° C.; no rain; practically no wind and, therefore, smooth water. In so far as wind was at all perceptible, it blew in the racing direction

August 7th	ONE-SEATER COLLAPSIBLE	5.30 p.m.
	OLYMPIC VICTOR: Gregor Hradetzky (Austria)	
Second: Henri Eberhardt (France)		Third: Xaver Hörmann (Germany)
	1. Hradetzky (Austria) 50:01.2	
	2. Eberhardt (France) 50:04.2	
	3. Hörmann (Germany) 50:06.5	
4. Dozzi (Sweden) 51:23.8	7. Nordberg (Finland) 52:45.8	11. Vincens (Yugoslavia) 55:41.5
5. Svoboda (Czechoslovakia) 51:52.5	8. Lawton (Great Britain) 52:50.0	12. Treincn (Luxemburg) 57:14.8
6. Mooser (Switzerland) 52:43.8	9. Vrolijk (Holland) 54:05.9	13. Deneumoulin (Belgium) 58:20.1
	10. Folks (U.S.A.) 55:32.1	

August 7th	TWO-SEATER COLLAPSIBLE	4.50 p.m.
	OLYMPIC VICTOR: Sweden (Sven Johansson, Eric Bladström)	
Second: Germany (Willi Horn, Erich Hanisch)		Third: Holland (Pieter Wijdekop, Cornelis Wijdekop)
	1. Sweden (Johansson, Bladström) . . . 45:48.9	
	2. Germany (Horn, Hanisch) 45:49.2	
	3. Holland (Wijdekop, P., Wijdekop, C.) 46:12.4	
4. Austria (Kainz, Dorfner) 46:26.1	8. Belgium (Pagnouille, Pasquier) 49:57.1	11. Yugoslavia (Gabršček, Saunig) . 50:36.4
5. Czechoslovakia (Kouba, Klima) 47:46.2	9. Great Britain 50:12.0	12. Hungary (Kolnai, Poor) 50:34.6
6. Switzerl. (Knoblauch, Bottlang) 47:54.4	(Brearley, Dudderidge)	13. Luxemburg (Zimmer, Strauß) . 50:47.1
7. U.S.A. (Lysak, O'Rourke) 49:46.0	10. Canada (Potter, St., Willis) . . . 50:31.9	



The victors in the two-seater collapsible canoe race are honoured. Sven Johansson and Eric Bladström (Sweden), first place, Willi Horn and Erich Hansich (Germany), second place, and Pieter and Cornelis Wijdekop (Holland), third place.

The Olympic victors in the two-seater collapsible canoe event, Johansson and Bladstrom (Sweden), following a hard race with Germany.



Left: The Olympic victor in the one-seater kayak race: Ernst Krebs (Germany).



Right: The victory ceremony in the Olympic Stadium for Ernst Krebs (Germany), Fritz Landertinger (Austria) and Ernst Riedel (U.S.A.).

August 7th

ONE-SEATER KAYAK

5.10 p.m.

Second: Fritz Landertinger (Austria)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Ernst Krebs (Germany)

Third: Ernest Riedel (U.S.A.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Krebs (Germany) 46:01.6 | 12. Szitya (Hungary). 52:16.8 |
| 2. Landertinger (Austria) 46:14.7 | 13. Mackowiack (France). 52:56.0 |
| 3. Riedel (U.S.A.) 47:23.9 | 14. Williamson (Canada) 54:05.7 |
| 4. van Tongeren (Holland) 47:31.0 | 15. Nielsen (Denmark) 56:43.9 |
| 5. Johansson, E. (Finland) 47:35.5 | |
| 6. Brzák, F. (Czechoslovakia) 47:36.8 | |
| 7. Lips (Switzerland) 48:01.2 | |
| 8. Sasso Sant (Italy) 49:20.0 | |
| 9. Vallin (Sweden) 49:48.7 | |
| 10. Zidarn (Yugoslavia) 50:31.0 | |
| 11. Maes (Belgium) 51:31.8 | |

August 7th

TWO-SEATER KAYAK

4.30 p.m.

Second: Austria (Viktor Kalisch, Karl Steinhuber)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Germany (Paul Wevers, Ludwig Landen)

Third: Sweden (Tage Fahlborg, Helge Larsson)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Germany (Wevers, Landen) . . . 41:45.0 | 10. Canada (Potter, G., Deir) . . . 47:38.2 |
| 2. Austria (Kalisch, Steinhuber). . . 42:05.4 | 11. Poland (Kozlowski, Bazaniak) . 47:49.8 |
| 3. Sweden (Fahlberg, Larsson) . . 43:06.1 | 12. Hungary (Cseh, Gelle). 48:47.5 |
| 4. Denmark (Løvgreen, Svendsen) 44:39.8 | |
| 5. Holland (Starrevelde, Siderius) . 45:12.5 | |
| 6. Switzerl. (Zimmermann, Bach) . 45:14.6 | |
| 7. U.S.A. (Gaehler, Lofgren) 45:15.4 | |
| 8. Czechoslov. (Cernicky, Humpál) 46:05.4 | |
| 9. Belgium (Brahm, Spiette) 47:26.1 | |

August 7th

TWO-SEATER CANADIAN

6.00 p.m.

Second: Canada (Frank Saker, Harvey Charters)

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Czechoslovakia (Václav Mottl, Zdeněk Škrdlant)

Third: Austria (Weinstabl Rupert, Karl Proisl)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Czechoslov. (Mottl, Škrdlant . . 50:33.5 | 5. U.S.A. 57:06.2 |
| 2. Canada (Saker, Charters) 51:15.8 | (Hasenfus, J., Hasenfus, W.) |
| 3. Austria (Weinstabl, Proisl) 51:28.0 | |
| 4. Germany 52:35.6 | |
| (Schuur, Holzenberg) | |



The two-seater kayak victors are honoured. Paul Wevers and Ludwig Landen (Germany), first place, Viktor Kalisch and Karl Steinhuber (Austria), second place, and Tage Fahlborg and Helge Larsson (Sweden), third place.



The victorious two-seater kayak team: Paul Wevers and Ludwig Landen (Germany).



Victory ceremony for Václav Mottl and Zdeněk Škrdlant (Czechoslovakia), winners of the two-seater Canadian race, and Rupert Weinstabl and Karl Proisl (Austria), third place. The winner of second place, Canada, is absent.

Left: Václav Mottl and Zdeněk Škrdlant (Czechoslovakia), Olympic victors in the two-seater Canadian event.



Thousands were enthusiastic witnesses of the Olympic yachting events.

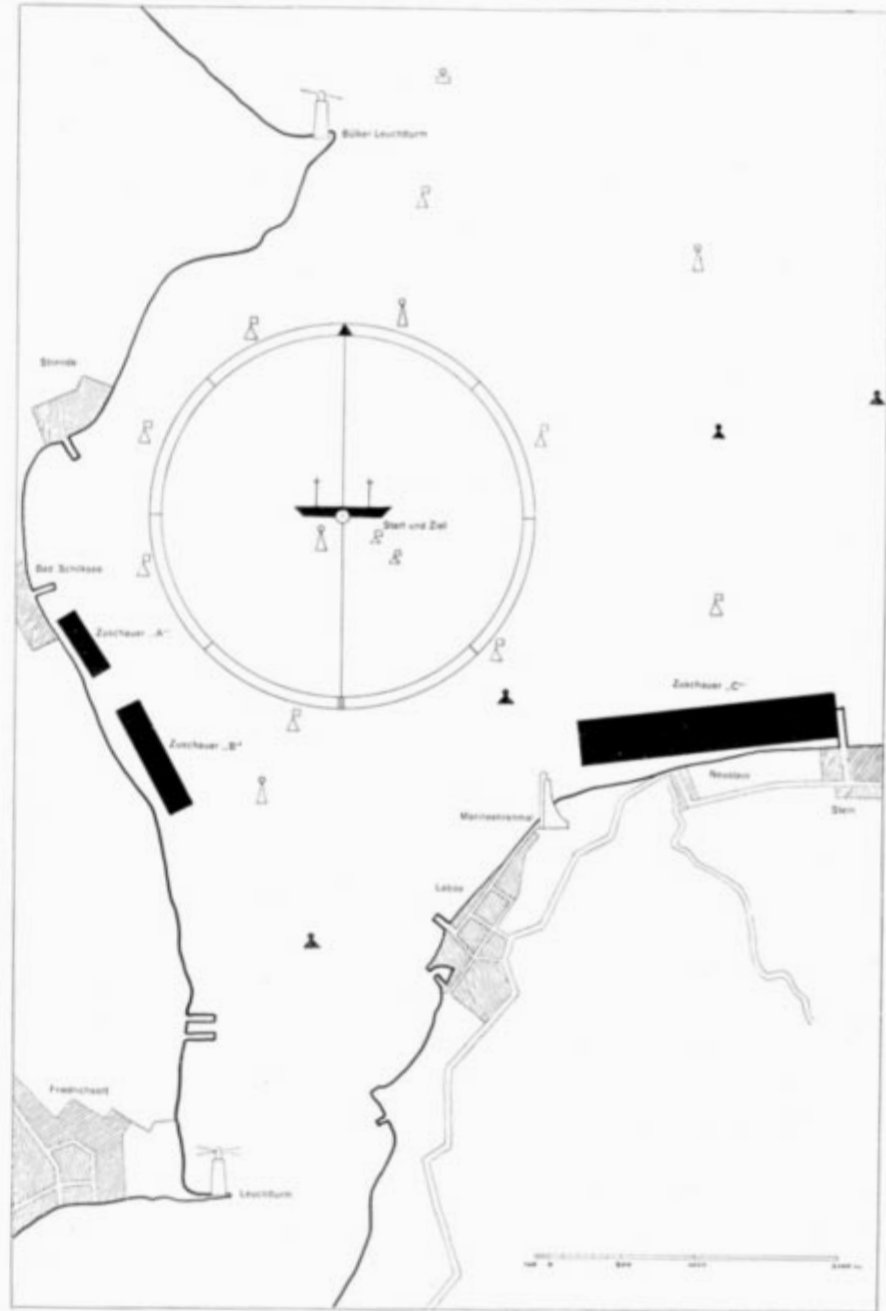
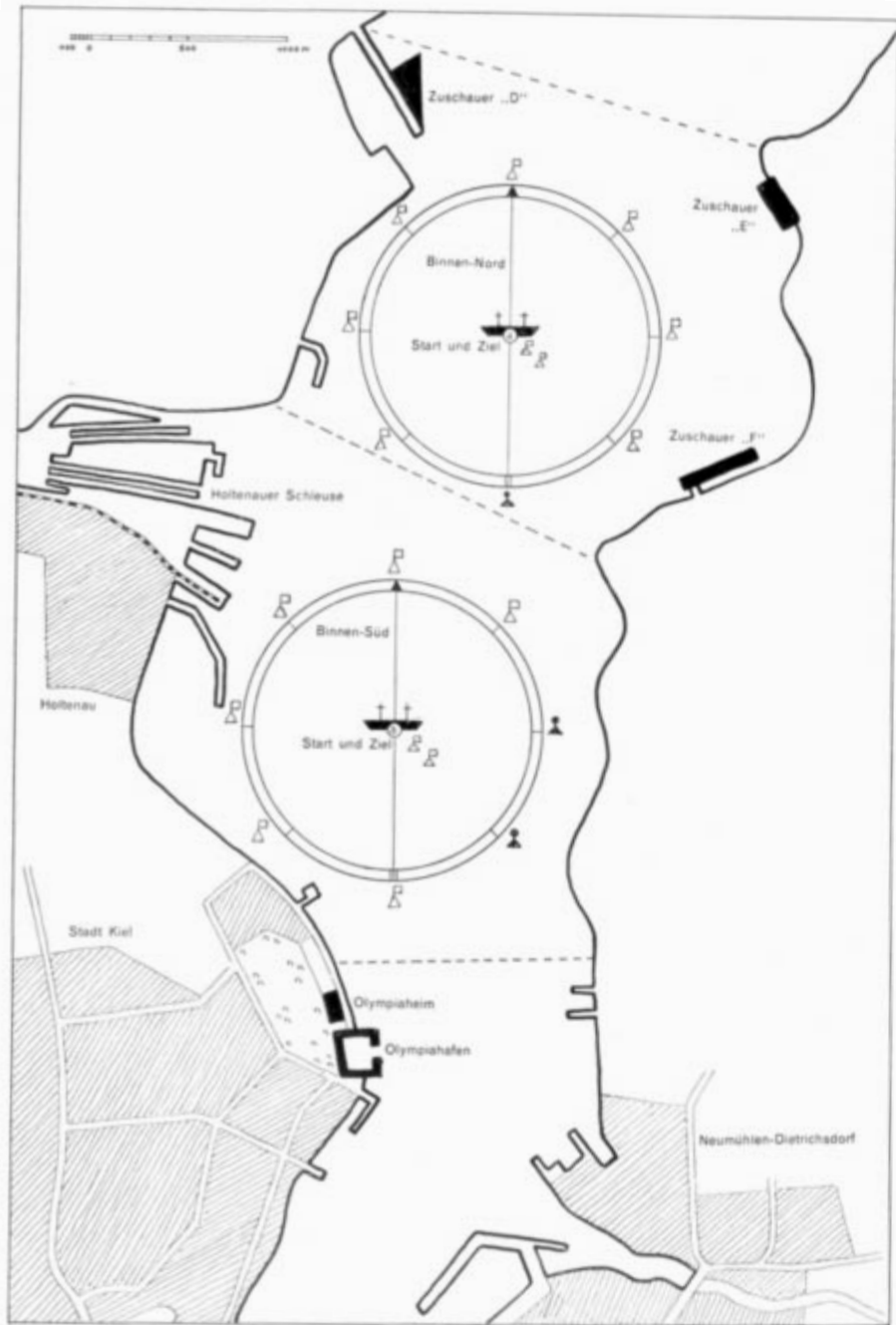
Yachting

Yachting has only been included in the programme of the Olympic Games since 1908. As a sport, yachting is indulged in all the world over, but there was a lack of international cooperation, which was naturally necessary before steps could be taken to secure its inclusion as an Olympic sport. Even after the London Games, many years of endeavour were required before yachting could be given the status of a full-fledged international regatta sport within the scope of those accepted by the Olympic Committee.

When Germany — or rather Berlin — was chosen as the place for the celebration of the XIth Olympic Games, it had to be decided if, in the interests of rigid centralization, the Berlin Müggel Lake district should be selected, or if, to ensure best racing conditions, the competitions for the big boats should take place in Kiel Bay. Guided solely by sporting motives, the Organizing Committee decided in favour of Kiel. By this choice, the Committee also fulfilled the wish of the Führer of the German Nation that all competitions should take place in really dignified surroundings. The considerable distance from Berlin to Kiel resulted in a special Committee for Yachting being attached to the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad. This Committee cooperated with the local authorities and the Commander of the German Fleet in Kiel to ensure the success of the regatta and it was also responsible for properly carrying through the Olympic yachting competitions.

It stands to reason that in spite of the most careful preparations, the weather conditions were of decisive importance during the races. Fortune favoured us also in this respect and added considerably to the splendid impression this regatta made, especially as 26 nations competed. In consideration of the whims of the weather, the point system, as employed in Los Angeles, was adopted and so it was avoided that partial good or bad weather conditions actually prejudiced the results before the races were concluded as would have been the case under the ordinary system of awarding victory. All competitors had the same chances to qualify for the three first places up to the last moment. In this way, we tried to do justice to the efforts and the sacrifices of the yachtsmen, many of whom had come from the other side of the world to take part in the races. The beautiful yachting weather—daily providing different, but always satisfactory preliminary conditions—resulted in excellent performances in all four Olympic classes. It was also possible for the spectators—contrary to the custom in yachting—actually to witness the competitions. It was only natural that the winners in the different classes were to be found among those nations who for decades have systematically competed in yachting races and, furthermore, are in a favourable geographical position. Towards the end of the seven days of racing, some groups of competitors were ahead of the others in the eight-metre, six-metre and in the Olympic Monotype class, but the finals only took place on the last day of the races. In the eight-metre-class there was even a final heat between Norway and Germany for second and third places, whilst in the Star Boat class a considerable superiority of the German boat, “Wannsee”, in charge of Dr. Bischoff and J. Weise, at once became apparent. With five victories this team was the most successful of all classes.

In spite of the variety of the competitions it stands to reason that the Olympic Games of 1936 had to present a uniformity of purpose, and the yachting regatta had to form part and parcel of the total structure of the Games. The yachtsmen entered for the Kiel races had to be given an opportunity to take part in the opening and the closing ceremony. On the other hand, the distance from Berlin was so considerable that an entirely separate programme for the races in Kiel Bay had to be compiled, if the yachting competitions were not to be completely eclipsed by the other events. To counteract any such contingency, it was resolved to stage a torch relay run from Berlin to Kiel. The relay runner, torch in hand, arrived there during the evening of August 3rd.



The inner and outer course for the yacht races in Kiel.



“Here on the blue waters of the Kiel Bay the youth of the world also battled and conquered!”
Start of the 8 metre class race on the second day.

Amid the impressive silence of thousands of spectators assembled on the festive grounds and on the Hindenburg Ufer and the fairy-like illumination provided by the searchlights of the warships at anchor in the harbour, the Olympic Flame was ignited on board the ancient Hanseatic galleon with the fire carried across Europe from the mother country of the Olympic Games. At the same time, the flag with the five Olympic rings was hoisted. A heart-stirring spectacle for the onlookers, in every way equal to the Berlin opening ceremony. On the preceding days, the aquatic sports exhibition and the display, "Heimat und Weltmeer" (Native Country and Ocean), were opened. Receptions and entertainments, the outflow of German hospitality, served as a suitable setting for the racing week. Next to the German warships assembled in the Kiel harbour were peacefully anchored the Italian cruiser "Gorizia" and the British mediterranean cruiser "Neptune". Innumerable steam, motor and sailing yachts and the flags of all nations competing in the Olympic races fluttering to and from in the wind presented a picture of the Kiel Harbour that no yachtsmen is likely to forget. For all times they will treasure in their memory: Here on the blue waters of Kiel Bay, the youth of the world also battled and conquered!

The culminating point of the Olympic Yachting Regatta was the 10th of August when the Führer and Reich Chancellor, accompanied by members of the German Government and of the International Olympic Committee, arrived in Kiel to see the finals. In the closing ceremony on August 12th, late in the evening, the Olympic flag was hauled down and the Olympic Flame on the Hanseatic galleon extinguished amid the lustre of thousands of torches and the radiant searchlights of the Fleet.

The Kiel Bay, with its protected inner and outer harbour, enabled the races in each of the four Olympic classes to begin at once, although, of course, separately from one another. For the light monotype boats, always in danger of capsizing, the inner harbour was chosen as yachting course. Its sheltered location eliminated the possibility of disturbances during the races. The three keel yachts sailed in the outer harbour in separate courses. The three keel classes had a joint starting line in the middle of a star-shaped arrangement of buoys and at a right angle to the starter's boat, the starting line also being the finishing line.

After careful joint preparations by the Yachting Committee and the German Navy, the courses for all three classes had been selected in such a manner that, in spite of the narrow passage, interference was not to be feared. The newly constructed starting installation made it possible to begin and finish every race sailing against the wind, regardless of the direction of the wind. As far as technicalities were concerned, this fact practically assured the sporting value of every race in advance. The German Navy, to whom the organization on the water was entrusted, had erected the starter's boats in accordance with the latest and most approved principles. The German Fleet had also made provision to keep the racing courses clear of undesirable traffic, and numerous vessels policed the course for this purpose. The large number of steamers with spectators on board or accompanying the competitors were invariably directed in such a manner that a good view of the races was ensured without in any way interfering with the events. The regular heavy steamer traffic through the North-East Sea Canal was, by the courtesy of the shipping companies and the Canal authorities, either stopped or conducted in another direction during racing hours. By these precautions it was possible for the yachtsmen to carry through their races of a week's duration under the best conditions they probably ever had. The big crowds of spectators were given excellent means of observation.

The management of the yachting competitions had been entrusted to the Yachting Committee in the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympic Games under the direction of the Chairman of the German Yachting Association, Lt.-Col. Kewisch. Dr. Lubinus of Kiel was appointed as his sub-



Above: The one-man boats of the Olympic Monotype Class have turned and are running before the wind.



Left: The victory ceremony in the Stadium for the winners in the Monotype Class. Kagchelland (Holland), first, Krogmann (Germany), second, and Scott (Great Britain), third.

stitute, whilst the secretarial duties were performed by Captain Cruesemann. In April, 1936, the Admiral in command of the Baltic Sea Naval Forces had appointed a special staff for the XIth Olympic Games in charge of Rear Admiral Götting and the Town Council of Kiel opened a

special Olympic Office under the direction of Burgomaster Behrens. The German Yachting Association, presided over by Lt.-Col. Kewisch, was responsible for the management of the races.

Of the manifold preparatory arrangements, a few deserve special mention: With the financial assistance of the German Government the Kiel municipality had built the Olympic Home to accommodate the yachtsmen competing in the Olympic races. Full details of the object, architectural design and equipment are contained in the article, "Olympic Home", elsewhere in this publication. The Olympic Harbour was situated in the immediate vicinity of the quarters of the competitors. By employing pile-planking, it was possible to exclude the backwash caused by the steamer traffic and the valuable yachts lay in perfectly calm water. A modern measuring and crane installation considerably facilitated the otherwise wearisome measuring up of the yachts, in accordance with international regulations, and also enabled small repairs to be done very quickly. The good technical preliminary work in this domain were certainly instrumental in helping to make the whole regatta a success.

For the accommodation of visitors, a special lodgings office was opened, and the information bureaus also assisted in this work. The Kiel municipality made arrangements to decorate the city artistically and also to improve traffic facilities in the harbour district. The post office authorities placed a special post office at the disposal of the press, besides a number of auxiliary offices. This special office was in the immediate neighbourhood of the landing stage for the press boats. In spite of the natural difficulties attending the professional work of a yachting correspondent, these facilities aided speedy work. Upon their return from the regatta courses, the reporters found a list of results and brief reports of the competitions in their lockers at the press headquarters. In the press post office, rooms were reserved for reporters. A special messenger service on the water had been installed for photographers and thereby a quick connection with the Holtenau Aerodrome. Facilities for telegraphing photographs were also provided in the press post office.

The IXth Olympic Games in Amsterdam could claim a record entry for the yachting regatta which representatives of 23 nations attended. No less than 27 nations had entered for Kiel, of which—this also applies to all other kinds of sport—Spain did not start. The excellent geographical position of Germany in the very heart of Europe and the increased interest in international yachting were responsible for these record figures. A conspicuous fact was the number of entries from oversea nations. Notwithstanding the great difficulty attending the transport of the boats for such a long distance, yachtsmen from the United States of America, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Japan were present. A number of nations had, for the first time, sent yachtsmen to an Olympic Yachting Regatta, for instance Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Japan and Brazil. None of the chief yachting countries was missing; in fact they were represented in all four classes. The Olympic Monotype Class had attracted the most competitors, as the costs were, of course, lowest, the boats having been placed at the disposal of the competitors by the Organizing Committee. As these boats were constructed exactly alike by one and the same boat builder and the sails were made by one and the same sailmaker according to a standard design, they all had exactly the same characteristics. The competitors drew lots for their boats.

The Jury for the competitions and the International Jury of Appeal had to deal with more protests than were recorded in any other Olympic competition. In consequence of a protest lodged after the race had already begun, the Swiss six-metre boat had to be disqualified. The Yachting Committee issued the following announcement in connection with this protest: "In the six-metre class the points of the Swiss boat could not be allowed, as the helmsman was not eligible according to the amateur definition of the International Olympic Committee. This loss is due to the fact that the Swiss



Above: The first race of the boats in the Star Class. The “Wannsee” (1287) has just crossed the line, followed by the Swedish boat, “Sunshine” (915). The other boats were left far behind. A race of the six-metre boats can be seen in progress in the background.

Left: The victory ceremony for the Star Class victors. Germany (Bischoff and Weise) won first place, Sweden (Laurin and Wallentin) second, and Holland (Maas and de Vries Lentsch) third. The Swedish crew is absent.

team manager did not seem to have been fully acquainted with the very strict amateur definition for the Olympic Games.” The Yachting Committee also had often to deal with a number of protests resulting from infractions of the rules during a race. The rules governing the method of

coring points, which had already been in force in Los Angeles, were repeatedly declared to be responsible for the large number of protests. Although this system of scoring by points—like all other similar systems in yacht racing—is by no means perfect, it alone did certainly not give rise for these protests to be lodged. The fact may serve as proof for this opinion that both in the Star Boat class with 13 entries and in the Olympic Monotype class with the maximum number of 26 participating boats, there was not a single protest. Other causes offer a far better explanation. The short distances between the various buoys, for instance, and the excellence of the competing boats and crews did not result in the usual differences of time, but, more often than not, they sailed in close formation and passed a given point in a cluster. It also must not be overlooked that any breach of the rules, which in other sports can be immediately penalized by the referee, in yachting necessitates a protest which is decided upon by the Jury after the event.

Entered: 26 countries with 257 participants. Competed: 26 countries with 169 participants

	Countries		Participants	
	entered	competed	entered	competed
Olympic Monotype Class	25	25	44	25
International Star Class	12	12	46	24
Six Metre Class	12	12	93	60
Eight Metre Class	10	10	92	60

TIME-TABLE

August 4th to 16th: In the outer Kiel Bay: Each day, one race of the eight-metre, six-metre and Star classes
 In the inner Kiel Bay: Each day, one race of the Olympic monotype class
 August 12th: In the outer Kiel Bay: One deciding race to break a tie in the eight-metre class

SCORING AND RULES

The rules governing the Yachting Competitions were those of the International Yacht Racing Union. In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the English text was authoritative. For the rules and regulations issued on the occasion of the Olympic yachting events, 1936, the German text, published by the "Deutscher Seglerverband", was valid.

Regulations for the yachts and monotype boats:

No restricting regulations as to the nationality of the constructor or builder existed for the the eight-metre class, the six-metre class and the International Star class. Each boat had merely to be accompanied by a regular certificate of rating. The Olympic monotype boats were supplied by the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad. The Star class boats had to comply with the rules of the International Star Class Association.

Regulations regarding the scoring:

Seven races were prescribed for all classes. Each participating boat received one point for every race duly finished with an additional point for every defeated yacht. The boat which obtained the highest number of points was declared Olympic victor, the one with the next highest number, second, and so on. In the case of a tie, a deciding race was sailed whenever there were candidates for the first, second or third place.

Regulations regarding the minimum speed:

A race was only valid, if the fastest yacht or monotype boat attained a minimum speed of 2.5 sea miles an hour over the course without allowance for tacking.

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

International Yacht Racing Union	Yachting Committee on the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad
President: Sir W. P. Burton (Great Britain)	Chairman: Dr. H. Lubinus
Secretary: Major B. Heckstall Smith (Great Britain)	Assistants: W. Ahrens and D. Fischer
	Secretary: Capt. Crüsemann
Deutscher Seglerverband	Chief of the Marine Staff: Rear-Admiral Götting
Chairman: Lieut.-Col. Kewisch	
Secretary: J. Focken	

Olympic Monotype Class

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Daniel Kagchelland (Holland)

Second: Werner Krogmann (Germany)

Third: Peter Scott (Great Britain)

Antwerp, 1920: Holland (12-foot boats)

Amsterdam, 1928: Sweden

Paris, 1924: Belgium (monotype boats)

Los Angeles, 1932: France

Entries and participation. Entered: 25 nations with 44 participants. Competed: 25 nations with 25 participants

Maximum number of entries and participants: One boat to be sailed by 1 amateur (1 substitute permitted)

The beginning of the competition was fixed at 10.30 a.m. each day. This time could, however, not be adhered to on the following days:

August 4th: Because of too heavy sea . . . start at 12.05 noon August 7th: Because of calm start at 11.50 a.m.

August 6th: Because of calm start at 10.50 a.m. August 9th: Because of calm start at 11.50 a.m.

Inner Kiel Bay. North limit of the sailing zone: Line Møltenort-Stickenhöm. South limit: Line Kitzberg-Holtenau. East limit: Shore line Møltenort-Kitzeberg. West limit: Shore line Stickenhöm-Holtenau.

Weather: August 4th: Overcast sky, occasional rain; stormy wind from south-west; velocity between 8 and 12 metres per sec.

August 5th: Sunshine at first, then overcast sky and rain squalls; west-south-west wind of a velocity of 3 metres per sec.

August 6th: Sunny weather; steady breeze from west-south-west with a velocity of 4 to 5 metres per sec.

August 7th: Slightly overcast sky; at first calm, then wind from north-east of 1 to 2 metres per sec. velocity, gradually freshening up.

August 8th: Foggy, then slightly overcast sky with east-north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity.

August 9th: At first calm, then north-east-north wind of 2 metres per sec. velocity.

August 10th: Fine weather; steady south-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity.

Dis- tinction No.	Country	Monotype Boat and Crew	August 4th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 5th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 6th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 7th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 8th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 9th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 10th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Total Number of Points	Place
O/G 324	Holland	"Nürnberg" Kagchelland	1:32.29 4.	1:23.44 1.	1:28.20 1.	1:50.06 6.	1:27.51 2.	1:33.39 1.	1:27.58 4.	163	1.
			22	25	25	20	24	25	22		
O/G 326	Germany	"Rostock" Krogmann	1:31.00 2.	1:25.15 4.	1:28.59 3.	1:51.09 9.	1:27.08 1.	1:35.17 6.	1:28.33 7.	150	2.
			24	22	23	17	25	20	19		
O/G 325	Great Britain	"Potsdam" Scott	1:30.43 1.	1:24.04 2.	1:28.38 2.	1:50.28 7.	1:28.12 3.	1:36.15 10.	withdrew —	131	3.
			25	24	24	19	23	16	0		
O/G 322	Chile	"Mainz" Wichmann- Harbeck	1:32.17 3.	1:26.16 8.	1:30.14 4.	1:57.30 23.	1:29.14 6.	1:35.41 7.	1:26.18 1.	130	4.
			23	18	22	3	20	19	25		
O/G 302	Italy	"Augsburg" Fago	1:38.59 14.	1:25.31 5.	brok. tiller —	1:49.23 4.	1:29.15 7.	1:34.17 3.	1:29.37 8.	115	5.
			12	21	0	22	19	23	18		
O/G 319	France	"Leipzig" Lebrun	1:36.04 7.	1:27.49 13.	1:31.48 5.	1:53.52 18.	1:30.29 12.	1:37.54 15.	1:27.53 3.	109	6.
			19	13	21	8	14	11	23		
O/G 317	Hungary	"Königsberg" von Heinrich	1:38.10 12.	withdrew —	1:33.17 9.	1:52.23 16.	1:29.24 8.	1:34.29 4.	1:27.59 5.	102	7.
			14	0	17	10	18	22	21		
O/G 316	Switzerland	"Köln" Pieper	1:38.12 13.	1:30.27 19.	1:34.27 13.	1:51.06 8.	1:31.13 14.	1:35.06 5.	1:30.19 11.	99	8.
			13	7	13	18	12	21	15		
O/G 301	U.S.A.	"Angerburg" Jewett	1:40.13 17.	1:27.22 10.	1:31.57 6.	1:51.48 15.	1:31.58 18.	1:37.26 13.	1:28.01 6.	97	9.
			9	16	20	11	8	13	20		
O/G 312	Norway	"Hamburg" Thorvaldsen	1:39.58 16.	1:25.43 not placed	1:35.21 17.	1:48.08 1.	1:29.32 9.	1:34.09 2.	1:31.17 18.	93	10a.
			10	0	9	25	17	24	8		
O/G 305	Finland	"Bremen" Nyman	1:36.28 9.	capsized —	1:34.40 14.	1:49.42 5.	1:29.53 11.	1:36.27 11.	1:30.48 13.	93	10b.
			17	0	12	21	15	15	13		
O/G 315	Denmark	"Kiel" Christensen	1:34.16 5.	1:25.54 7.	eliminated —	1:54.19 20.	1:29.44 10.	1:36.00 8.	1:30.58 14.	92	12a.
			21	19	0	6	16	18	12		

Dis- tinction No.	Country	Monotype Boat and Crew	August 4th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 5th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 6th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 7th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 8th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 9th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 10th Hrs. Min. Place Points	Total Number of Points	Place
O/G 310	Sweden	“Düsseldorf” Eriksson	1:35.31 6.	1:26.58 9.	1:35.01 15.	1:51.11 11.	1:28.58 4.	withdrew —	1:31.59 19.	92	13.
O/G 314	Uruguay	“Heidelberg” Lauz Santurio	1:39.40 15.	1:28.29 16.	1:34.27 12.	1:48.20 2.	1:31.37 15.	1:40.04 21.	1:29.59 10.		
O/G 306	Austria	“Breslau” Angerer	1:36.13 8.	1:29.24 17.	eliminated —	1:51.17 12.	1:29.02 5.	eliminated —	1:26.56 2.	86	15.
O/G 309	Canada	“Dresden” Dixon	1:37.54 11.	1:27.59 14.	1:33.53 11.	1:48.40 3.	1:34.26 24.	1:39.48 19.	1:31.09 16.		
O/G 304	Esthonia	“Brandenburg” Holst	withdrew —	1:25.37 6.	1:32.26 7.	1:54.34 21.	1:30.47 13.	1:36.06 9.	1:33.29 22.	78	17.
O/G 321	Poland.	“Magdeburg” Jensz	1:43.05 18.	1:24.38 3.	1:36.04 18.	1:51.34 13.	1:31.59 19.	1:40.02 20.	1:32.32 20.		
O/G 318	Yugoslavia	“Konstanz” Baumann	1:43.44 19.	1:28.14 15.	1:33.11 8.	withdrew —	1:31.18 16.	1:38.06 16.	1:31.14 17.	65	19.
O/G 307	Turkey	“Cuxhaven” Dr. Turgut	1:43.52 20.	withdrew —	1:36.20 19.	1:51.10 10.	1:33.09 23.	1:36.35 12.	1:29.50 9.		
O/G 313	Portugal	“Hannover” Mendonça	1:37.38 10.	1:30.43 20.	1:33.44 10.	1:54.05 19.	1:32.20 20.	withdrew —	1:31.05 15.	62	21.
O/G 311	Japan.	“Essen” Fujimura	1:49.07 22.	1:27.32 11.	1:35.06 16.	1:54.38 22.	1:33.03 21.	1:37.32 14.	1:32.40 21.		
O/G 308	Belgium	“Danzig” van den Abeele	capsized 0	1:29.51 18.	1:36.53 20.	1:53.29 17.	1:31.53 17.	1:38.38 18.	1:30.42 12.	54	23.
O/G 320	Brazil.	“Lübeck” Heuer	1:44.05 21.	1:30.50 21.	1:42.56 22.	1:51.39 14.	1:36.01 25.	1:38.18 17.	1:33.44 23.		
O/G 323	Czechoslovakia	“München” Pavlousek	eliminated —	1:27.47 12.	1:37.44 21.	1:58.35 24.	1:33.07 22.	1:44.11 22.	1:34.38 24.	39	25.
			0	14	5	2	4	4	2		

International Star Class

OLYMPIC-VICTOR: Germany (Dr. Peter Bischoff, Hans Weise)

Second: Sweden (Arvid Laurin, Uno Wallentin)

Third: Holland (Adriaan Maas, Willem de Vries Lentsch)

Los Angeles, 1932: U.S.A. — Races for Star class boats were not held before the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, 1932

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 46 participants. Competed: 12 nations with 24 participants

Maximum number of entries and competitors: One boat with a crew of not more than two amateurs per nation (a maximum number of two substitutes permitted).

The competition was scheduled to begin at 10.30 a.m. each day. This time could, however, not be adhered to on the following days:

August 4th: Because of storm start at 12.05 p. m. August 8th: Because of fog start at 11.45 a.m.
August 7th: Because of calm start at 11.40 a.m. August 9th: Because of calm. start at 11.50 a.m.

Outer Kiel Bay. North limit: Fireship Kiel-Stollengrund buoy, Channel B. South limit: Laboe—opposite shore. East limit: Fireship Kiel-Kiel buoy No. 1—shore—shore line via Marine Monument to Laboe. West limit: Stollengrund buoy, Channel B—shore near light tower Bülk—shore line via Strande to shore point opposite Laboe.

Weather: August 4th: Storm in the outer bay which at times reached a velocity of 16 metres per sec.; overcast sky; occasional rain; wind direction, south-west; velocity about 12 metres per sec.

August 5th: At first sunshine, then overcast sky with rain squalls; west-south-west wind of 3 to 4 metres per sec. velocity.

August 6th: Sunny weather; steady breeze from west-south-west of 5 to 6 metres per sec. velocity.

August 7th: Slightly overcast sky; at first calm, then wind from north-east of about 2 metres per sec. velocity.

August 8th: Foggy, then overcast sky and north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity.

August 9th: At first calm, then east-north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity; slightly overcast sky.

August 10th: Fine weather; steady south-east wind of about 3 metres per sec. velocity.

Distinction No.	Country	Boat and Crew	August 4th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 5th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 6th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 7th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 8th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	August 9th Hrs. : Min. Place Point	August 10th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Total Number of Points	Place
★1287	Germany	"Wannsee" Dr. Bischoff and Weise	1:57.37 1. 12	2:03.42 4. 9	1:45.24 1. 12	2:38.06 1. 12	2:00.08 2. 11	2:23.04 1. 12	1:41.03 1. 12	80	1.
★915	Sweden	"Sunshine" Laurin and Wallentin	1:59.03 2. 11	2:01.51 1. 12	1:49.37 3. 10	2:42.07 2. 11	2:10.40 12. 1	2:26.37 3. 10	1:47.03 4. 9		
★1294	Holland	"Bern II" Maas and de Vries Lentsch	1) — 0	2:02.48 2. 11	1:50.05 4. 9	2:42.55 3. 10	1:58.59 1. 12	2:23.20 2. 11	1:46.47 3. 10	63	3.
★1074	Great Britain..	"Paka" Dr. Grogono and Dr. Welply	2:06.13 4. 9	2:03.17 3. 10	1:49.34 2. 11	2:44.26 7. 6	2:07.18 8. 5	2:27.03 5. 8	1:47.47 6. 7		
★948	U.S.A.	"Three Star Too" Waterhouse and Metcalf	2:05.31 3. 10	2:03.59 5. 8	1:52.02 8. 5	2:48.10 9. 4	2:00.54 3. 10	2:26.47 4. 9	1:48.15 8. 5	51	5.
★1292	Norway	"KNS" Christensen and Herbern	2:08.29 5. 8	2:10.10 10. 3	1:51.53 7. 6	2:43.52 6. 7	2:01.55 4. 9	2:27.32 6. 7	1:48.52 9. 4		
★1304	France	"Fada" Herbulot and de Montaut	2:22.01 10. 3	eliminated — 0	1:52.11 9. 4	2:42.57 4. 9	2:02.12 5. 8	2:28.21 7. 6	1:44.51 2. 11	41	7.
★1190	Turkey	"Marmara" Ülmann and Baydar	2:09.34 7. 6	2:04.57 6. 7	1:51.33 6. 7	2:51.57 12. 1	2:03.19 6. 7	2:31.20 11. 2	1:47.39 5. 8		
★990	Italy	"Pegaso" de Sangro Fondi and de Luca	2:09.58 8. 5	2:05.55 7. 6	1:50.55 5. 8	2:49.15 11. 2	2:07.59 9. 4	2:31.07 10. 3	1:48.03 7. 6	34	9.
★1172	Portugal	"Vicking" de Fiuza and de Heredia	2:09.26 6. 7	eliminated — 0	brok. mast — 0	2:43.24 5. 8	2:03.52 7. 6	2:28.44 8. 5	1:52.03 11. 2		
★1079	Japan	"Myojo" Takarabe and Mitsui	2:14.06 9. 4	2:07.21 8. 5	brok. mast — 0	2:48.37 10. 3	2:09.09 11. 2	2:30.27 9. 4	1:52.08 12. 1	19	11.
★870	Belgium	"Freddy" Godts and Vos	2:25.08 11. 2	2:08.44 9. 4	2) — 0	2:46.09 8. 5	2:08.06 10. 3	2:39.13 12. 1	1:49.23 10. 3		

1) Broken mast; withdrew. 2) Did not pass the finishing line.

International Six Metre Class

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Great Britain (Boardman, Bellville, Harmer, Leaf, Martin)

Second: Norway (Konow, M., Konow, K., Meyer, Nyquist, Tveten) **Third:** Sweden (Salén, S., Ekdahl, Hindorff, Lord, Salén, D.)

Paris, 1900: Switzerland Antwerp, 1920: Norway
 London, 1908: Great Britain Paris, 1924: Norway
 Stockholm, 1912: France Amsterdam, 1928: Norway
 Los Angeles, 1932: Sweden

Entries and participation. Entered: 12 nations with 93 participants. Competed: 12 nations with 60 participants
 Maximum number of entries and competitors: One boat with a crew of not more than 5 amateurs per nation (a maximum number of 5 substitutes permitted).

The competition was scheduled to begin at 10.30 a.m. each day. This time could, however, not be adhered to on the following days:

August 4th: Because of storm start at 12.05 p.m. August 8th: Because of fog start at 11.45 a.m.
 August 7th: Because of calm start at 11.40 a.m. August 9th: Because of calm start at 11.50 a.m.

Outer Kiel Bay: North limit: Fireship Kiel-Stollengrund buoy, Channel B. South limit: Laboe-opposite shore. East limit: Fireship Kiel-Kiel buoy No. 1-shore-shore line via Marine Monument to Laboe. West limit: Stollengrund buoy, Channel B-shore near light tower Bülk-shore line via Strande until shore mark opposite Laboe.

Weather: August 4th: Storm in the outer bay which at times reached a velocity of 16 metres per sec. Overcast sky, occasional rain; wind direction, south-west; velocity about 12 metres per sec.

August 5th: At first sunshine, then overcast sky with rain squalls; west-south-west wind of 3 to 4 metres per sec. velocity.

August 6th: Sunny weather: steady breeze from west-south-west of 5 to 6 metres per sec. velocity.

August 7th: Slightly overcast sky; at first calm, then wind from north-east of about 2 metres per sec. velocity.

August 8th: Foggy, then overcast sky and north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity.

August 9th: At first calm, then east-north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity; slightly overcast sky.

August 10th: Fine weather; steady south-east wind of about 3 metres per sec. velocity.

Dis- tinction No.	Country	Yacht and Crew	August 4th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 5th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 6th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 7th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 8th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 9th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	August 10th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Total Number of Points	Place
6 K 51	Great Britain . .	"Lalage" Boardman, Bell- ville, Harmer, Leaf, Martin	2:00.30 3. 10	2:03.35 2. 11	1:59.58 5. 8	3:13.24 4. 9	2:30.02 2. 11	2:37.08 6. 7	2:09.09 2. 11	67	1.
6 N 61	Norway	"Lully II" Konow, M., Konow, K., Meyer, Nyquist, Tveten	eliminated — 0	2:02.50 1. 12	1:59.57 4. 9	3:11.03 2. 11	2:31.52 3. 10	2:29.54 1. 12	2:08.17 1. 12	66	2.
6 S 2	Sweden	"May Be" Salén, S., Ek- dahl, Hindorff, Lord, Salén, D.	1:59.44 1. 12	2:05.15 3. 10	withdrew — 0	3:12.51 3. 10	2:29.24 1. 12	2:33.48 2. 11	2:10.01 6. 7	62	3.
6 A 11	Argentina	"Wiking" Sieburger, Bincaz, Frers, Hosmann, Linck	2:01.40 5. 8	2:06.58 8. 5	1:58.59 2. 11	3:16.08 8. 5	2:32.15 4. 9	2:53.58 5. 8	2:10.44 7. 6	52	4.
6 I 52	Italy	"Esperia" Consentino, Oberti, G., Oberti, M., Stampa, Volpi	2:04.59 7. 6	2:06.43 5. 8	1:58.56 1. 12	3:16.30 9. 4	2:34.43 6. 7	2:38.39 10. 3	2:09.30 3. 10	50	5.
6 G 25	Germany	"Gustel V" Dr. Lubinus, Christensen, Frey, Thomsen, Wedemeyer	2:00.13 2. 11	2:05.21 4. 9	eliminated — 0	3:10.04 1. 12	eliminated — 0	2:34.58 4. 9	2:09.51 5. 8	49	6.
6 L 37	Finland	"Lyn" Mattson, Pacius, Stenbaeck, Sum&us, H., Winqvist	2:00.51 4. 9	2:06.57 6. 7	1:59.45 3. 10	3:15.53 7. 6	eliminated — 0	2:37.17 7. 6	2:11.28 8. 5	43	7.
6 H 14	Holland	"De Ruyter" Carp, Dokkum, Jonker, Looman, Moltzer	2:05.54 8. 5	2:07.12 9. 4	¹⁾ — 0	3:14.50 5. 8	2:36.04 7. 6	2:34.36 3. 10	2:09.35 4. 9	42	8.
6 US 57	U.S.A.	"Mystery" Bartholomae Adams, Garner, Paul, Wallace	2:03.29 6. 7	2:08.33 10. 3	2:02.40 6. 7	3:15.14 6. 7	2:34.09 5. 8	2:37.41 8. 5	withdrew — 0	37	9.

¹⁾ Did not pass the finishing line.



On the stormy days the six-metre boats had to struggle against great odds. The victorious boat, "Lalage" (Great Britain), is seen to the left.

Victory ceremony for the winners in the six-metre class. Great Britain, first place, Norway, second, and Sweden, third.

Dis- tinction No.	Country	Yacht and Crew	August 4th	August 5th	August 6th	August 7th	August 8th	August 9th	August 10th	Total Number of Points	Place
			Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Hrs. : Min. Place Points		
6 F 50	France	"Qu'Importe" Peytel, Baudrier, Desouches de Piolec, Ranbaud	2:13.50	2:06.58	2:06.46	3:17.09	2:36.47	2:39.30	2:15.52	30	10.
			9. 4	7. 6	7. 6	10. 3	8. 5	11. 2	9. 4		
6 PZ 1	Poland	"Danuta" Zalewski, J., Langowski, Olszewski, Siera- dzki, Zalewski, S.	2:15.40	2:15.35	eliminated	3:19.32	2:38.00	2:38.08	2:24.48	18	11.
			10. 3	11. 2	— 0	11. 2	9. 4	9. 4	10. 3		
6 Z 21	Switzerland . . .	"Ylliam III" Firmenich, A., Firmenich, F., Firmenich, G., Gelbert, Noverraz	eliminated	eliminated	eliminated	eliminated	eliminated	eliminated	eliminated	0	—
			— 0	— 0	— 0	— 0	— 0	— 0	— 0		

International Eight Metre Class

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Italy (Marchese Reggio, Bianchi, de Manincor, Mordini, Poggi, L., Poggi, M.)

Second: Norway (Ditlev-Simonsen, O., Struksnaes, Schmidt, Wallem, Thams, Ditlev-Simonsen, J.)

Third: Germany (Howaldt, v. Bohlen und Halbach, Scheder-Bieschin, Mohr, Wachs, Bischoff, F.)

Paris, 1900 :	Great Britain	Antwerp, 1920:	Norway
London, 1908:	Great Britain	Paris, 1924:	Norway
Stockholm, 1912:	Norway	Amsterdam, 1928:	France
	Los Angeles, 1932:		U.S.A.

Entries and participation. Entered: 10 nations with 91 participants. Competed: 10 nations with 60 participants

Maximum number of entries and competitors: One boat with a crew of not more than 6 amateurs per nation (a maximum number of 6 substitutes permitted).

The competition was scheduled to begin at 10.30 a.m. each day. This time could, however, not be adhered to on the following days:

August 4th: Because of storm start at 12.05 p.m. August 8th: Because of fog start at 11.45 a.m.

August 7th: Because of calm start at 11.40 a.m. August 9th: Because of calm start at 11.50 a.m.

August 12th: Deciding race to break a tie at 2.05 p.m.

Outer Kiel Bay. North limit: Fireship Kiel—Stollengrund buoy, Channel B. South limit: Laboe—opposite shore. East limit: Fireship Kiel—Kiel buoy No. 1—shore-shore line via Marine Monument to Laboe. West limit: Stollengrund buoy, Channel B—shore near light tower Bülk—shore line via Strande to shore point opposite Laboe.

Weather: August 4th: Storm in the outer bay which at times reached a velocity of 16 metres per sec. Overcast sky, occasional rain; wind direction, south-west; velocity about 12 metres per sec.

August 5th: At first sunshine, then overcast sky with rain squalls; west-south-west wind of 3 to 4 metres per sec. velocity.

August 6th: Sunny weather; steady breeze from west-south-west of 5 to 6 metres per sec. velocity.

August 7th: Slightly overcast sky; at first calm, then wind from north-east of about 2 metres per sec. velocity.

August 8th: Foggy, then overcast sky and north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity.

August 9th: At first calm, then east-north-east wind of 2 to 3 metres per sec. velocity; slightly overcast sky.

August 10th: Fine weather; steady south-east wind of about 3 metres per sec. velocity.

August 12th: Slightly overcast sky; east wind of 4 to 5 metres per sec. velocity.

Dis- tinction No.	Country	Yacht and Crew	Aug. 4th	Aug. 5th	Aug. 6th	Aug. 7th	Aug. 8th	Aug. 9th	Aug. 10th	Total Number of Points	Aug. 12th Deciding Race	Final Place
			Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Hrs.: Min. Points	Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Hrs.: Min. Points	Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Hrs.: Min. Place Points			
8 I 20	Italy	“Italia”	2:14.28	2:19.32	2:18.49	3:26.22	2:46.30	3:02.00	2:35.24	55	—	1.
		Marchese Reggio, Bianchi, de Manincor, Mordini, Poggi, L., Poggi, M.	2. 9	5. 6	6. 5	1. 10	3. 8	3. 8	2. 9			
8 N 26	Norway	“Silja”	2:15.07	2:14.20	2:13.50	3:34.17	2:46.57	3:02.33	2:38.10	53	2:18.20	2.
		Ditlev-Simonsen, O., Struksnaes, Schmidt, Wallem, Thams, Ditlev-Simonsen, J.	3. 8	1. 10	2. 9	6. 5	5. 6	4. 7	3. 8			
8 G 9	Germany	“Germania III”	2:17.11	2:15.48	2:14.45	3:31.21	2:42.42	2:57.27	2:39.56	53	2:20.15	3.
		Howaldt, v. Boh- len und Halbach, Scheder-Beeschin, Mohr, Wachs, Bischoff, F.	6. 5	2. 9	4. 7	4. 7	1. 10	1. 10	6. 5			
8 S 16	Sweden	“Ilderim”	2:12.43	2:16.29	2:10.36	3:29.43	2:48.05	eliminated	2:35.22	51	—	4.
		Wallenberg, Holm, Moberg, v. Braun, Gedda, Westerberg	1. 10	3. 8	1. 10	3. 8	6. 5	— 0	1. 10			

Distinction No.	Country	Yacht and Crew	Aug. 4th Hrs.:Min. Place Points	Aug. 5th Hrs.:Min. Place Points	Aug. 6th Hrs.:Min. Place Points	Aug. 7th Hrs.: Min. Place Points	Aug. 8th Hrs. :Min. Place Points	Aug. 9th Hrs. : Min. Place Points	Aug. 10th Hrs.:Min. Place Points	Total Number of Points	Aug. 12th Race	Final
8 L 7	Finland	"Sheerio" Groenblom, G., Silander, Sume- lius, O., Wallin, Groenblom, S., Kjellberg	2:17.08 5. 6	2:19.34 6. 5	2:14.26 3. 8	3:34.58 7. 4	2:46.35 4. 7	eliminated — 0	2:38.20 4. 7	37	—	5.
8 K 26	Great Britain . .	"Saskia" Preston, K., Steele, Compton, Eddy, Mrs. Preston, B., Preston, F.	2:15.57 4. 7	2:17.08 4. 7	2:14.51 5. 6	3:33.46 5. 6	2:59.16 9. 2	3:02.50 5. 6	2:43.22 9. 2	36	—	6.
8 A 5	Argentina	"Matrero II" Rodriguez de la Torre, Ortiz Sauze, Aguirre, Gil Elizalde, Iglesias, Peralta Ramos	2:17.26 a. 3	2:20.31 7. 4	2:18.59 7. 4	3:36.53 9. 2	2:49.33 8. 3	3:04.00 6. 5	2:41.20 7. 4	25	—	7.
8 D 1	Denmark	"Anitra" Hansen, Thol- strup, Danielsen, Berntsen, Kastrup, Schibbye	2:30.50 9. 2	2:30.15 10. 1	2:27.32 10. 1	3:28.57 2. 9	2:45.58 2. 9	eliminated — 0	withdrew — 0	22	—	8.
8 F 8	France	"EA II" Arbaut, Gauder- men, Schelcher, Gauthier, Bachet, Granier	2:30.51 10. 1	2:24.08 9. 2	2:20.32 9. 2	eliminated — 0	2:48.49 7. 4	3:01.02 2. 9	2:41.46 8. 3	21	—	9.
8 US 18	U.S.A.	"Angelita" Churchill, O., Sutton, Dorsey, Keane, Shick, Churchill, A.	2:17.24 7. 4	2:23.47 8. 3	2:19.48 8. 3	3:35.28 8. 3	3:00.07 10. 1	eliminated — 0	2:38.46 5. 6	20	—	10.



Close shaves at the turning buoy. The winning eight-metre boat was "Italia" ($\frac{8}{1.20}$).



The victors in the eight-metre class are honoured. Italy, first place; Norway, second; and Germany, third.



A carefree evening in the Kiel Olympic Home.