



LONDON
1948

XIV OLYMPIAD



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI

THE OFFICIAL REPORT
OF
THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE
XIV OLYMPIAD



PUBLISHED BY
THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE XIV OLYMPIAD • LONDON • 1948

COPYRIGHT - 1951
BY
THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE XIV OLYMPIAD • LONDON • 1948

" *THE spirit of the Olympic Games, which has tarried here awhile, sets forth once more. May it prosper throughout the world, safe in the keeping of all those who have felt its noble impulse in this great Festival of Sport.*"

LORD BURGHEY, *Chairman of the Organising Committee, for the scoreboard at the Closing Ceremony, August 14, 1948.*

INTRODUCTION

By the General Editor, The Right Hon. The Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G.

IN the production and presentation of this Official Report, the Organising Committee has endeavoured to satisfy two primary objects : that the matter shall be, as far as possible, accurate, and that it shall serve not only as a record of the work leading up to the staging of the London Games of 1948, and of the competitions themselves, but also that it may be of assistance to future Organising Committees in their work.

The arrangement of the matter has been dictated, apart from the Results sections and those articles dealing with the celebration of the actual Games themselves, by the arrangement of the work of the departments of the Organising Committee which it was found necessary to create.

With their immensely varied ramifications the Games depend enormously for their successful organisation on the enthusiastic team spirit of all those engaged in the work. Although the shortage of time made the rapid assembly of an organisation necessary, yet in fact it suffered but little for this. If the success of the Games can be attributed to one factor more than any other, it is to the remarkable way in which the Olympic spirit fired all those who worked in the organisation, whether on a voluntary or a paid basis. It is the proudest boast of each and every one of them that they contributed to their uttermost to create a great and glorious landmark, not only in the saga of sport, but also in the achievement of youth to rise above the jealousies of the world and lay a cornerstone in that building of tolerance, understanding and friendship within which the world alone can truly prosper.

The President of the Games

Within a few months of the conclusion of the London Games, all those connected with them suffered a most grievous loss in the death of the President of the Games, Lord Portal. The position was planned originally as a non-executive one, but it was typical of the man that in his very busy life he yet found time, during those last eighteen months, not only to attend all the meetings of the Executive Committee, but also to preside over the General Purposes Committee in its most important work. His wisdom, experience, enthusiasm and generosity played a vital part in the success of the Games, and all connected with their organisation mourn the loss of not only a most valued colleague but a true friend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IN the preparation of a Report of this magnitude, it is not possible to pay tribute to all those persons who have given of their services. The Organising Committee, however, gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the undermentioned persons who provided the material which formed the basis of the various articles preceding the results :

H. M. Abrahams, H. S. Anderson, G. A. Bark, C. L. de Beaumont, O. van Beets, J. Beresford, W. R. Browning, J. Dudderidge, F. G. Hands, B. Joy, Cmdr. H. Lingard, Major A. A. Longden, P. Longhurst, G. Mackenzie, G. T. Matveieff, T. O'Connor, J. Scott Hughes, E. A. Simmonds, O. State, Lt.-Col. O. G. White, H. Wynmalen.

The Organising Committee also extends its thanks to the many technical representatives who have submitted articles and given their advice and time in the preparation of the technical and administrative, sections of this Report. These members of the national governing bodies of sport in Great Britain, the staffs of the various organisations with whom the Organising Committee worked and the staff of the Organising Committee itself, have all endeavoured to produce a true picture of the happenings in London in 1948. No list can be comprehensive but mention must be made of at least the following persons :

E. A. Barker, C. J. Battersby, S. G. Briault, R. A. Brown, W. R. Browning, R. F. Church, Cmdr. F. W. Collins, Capt. B. W. Cummins, C. S. Dann, E. Dennison-Cross, J. Dudderidge, Lt.-Col. D. A. Farquharson, L. V. Fildes, Miss M. Hallifax, F. G. Hands, P. W. A. Herbert, Castleton Knight, L. Litchfield, Major A. A. Longden, S. J. de Lotbiniere, J. McIntosh, Cmdr. E. Mount-Haes, I. Orr-Ewing, D. T. Pain, A. E. Porritt, E. A. Simmonds, E. J. Southcott, O. State, F. Osborne, B. J. Wainwright, Lt.-Col. O. G. White, L. D. Williams, H. Wynn-Jones.

Acknowledgment is made to the following organisations for the use of material for which they hold the copyright :

Messrs. Omega, Ltd. (Timing Report); The Race Finish Recording Co. Ltd. (Photo-Finish Report); Messrs. Shell-Mex & B.P. Ltd. (Flame Report); The Olympic Photographic Association (on behalf of the various member agencies) ; The Olympic Film Company; The B.B.C. and H.M. Postmaster-General (for photographs of the B.B.C. and Post Office arrangements); Mr. F. J. Coyne (for certain photographs taken privately by him).

Lord Burghley, together with Mr. E. J. Holt, Mr. C. L. Elliott and Mr. E. B. Christie, acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance rendered to them by all persons, both in voluntary and paid capacities, in the production of this work. Many former members of the staff of the Organising Committee spent many hours in the checking of proofs, results sections and like matter, a task of no small magnitude. In particular, it extends its thanks to Mrs. B. F. Syer, Miss E. Brie and Mr. J. Ashenden, the representative of Messrs. M^cCorquodale & Co. Ltd.

CONTENTS

Introduction	7
Acknowledgments	9
Contents	11
International Olympic Committee	13
International and British Sporting Associations	14
XIV Olympiad, London, 1948	16
PART I—Organisation of the Games	18
Organising Committee	18
Staff	23
Finance	26
Attaches	30
Technical Department	34
Programmes and Dates	37
Arenas	42
Equipment	51
Training	60
Entry Forms	66
Identity Cards	71
Programmes	79
Telecommunications	91
Press Department	105
Radio and Television	114
Olympic Film	123
Box Office	129
Housing Department	143
Transport Department	162
Medical Services	180
Reception Committee	189
Fine Arts Department	195
Opening Ceremony	199
Torch Relay	209

Part II—Events of the Games	215
Torch Relay	217
Opening Ceremony	221
Athletics	226
Basketball	286
Boxing	293
Canoeing	307
Cycling	317
Equestrian	336
Fencing	347
Football.....	382
Gymnastics	389
Hockey	406
Modern Pentathlon	413
Rowing	417
Shooting	433
Swimming	443
Weightlifting	476
Wrestling	494
Yachting	513
Demonstrations.....	532
Arts Competitions	535
Closing Ceremony	538
Statistics	541
Index of Competitors	549

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

FOUNDER
BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

PRESIDENT
MR. J SIGFRID EDSTROM

MEMBERS

ARGENTINE	Mr R. C. Aldao Mr Horacio Bustos Moron	INDIA	Mr G. D. Sondhi H.H. Raja Bhalinder Singh
AUSTRALIA	Sir Harold Luxton Mr Hugh Weir	ITALY	Count Alberto Bonacossa Count Paolo Thaon de Revel General Giorgio Vaccaro
AUSTRIA	Dr Manfred von Mautner- Markhof	JAPAN	Count Michimasa Soyeshima Dr Matsuzo Nagai
BELGIUM	Baron de Trannoy Mr R. W. Seeldrayers	LATVIA	Mr J. Dikmanis
BRAZIL	Mr Arnaldo Guinle Dr J. Ferreira Santos Mr Antonio Prado	LIECHTENSTEIN	H.H. Prince Francois-Joseph de Liechtenstein
CANADA	Mr C. J. Patteson Mr A. Sidney Dawes	LUXEMBOURG	H.R.H. Prince Jean of Luxemburg
CHINA	H.E. Dr C. T. Wang Dr H. H. Kung Prof Shou-Yi Tung	MEXICO	Mr Marte R. Gomez
CUBA	Dr Miguel A. Moenck	NETHERLANDS	Colonel P. W. Scharroo Lt-Col C. F. Pahud de Mortanges
CZECHOSLOVAKI	Dr J. Gruss	NEW ZEALAND	Mr A. E. Porritt
DENMARK	H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark	NORWAY	Mr Thos. Fearnley
EGYPT	H.E. Mohammed Taher Pacha	PERU	H.E. Alfredo Benavides
EIRE	Mr J. J. Keane	PHILIPPINES	Hon Jorge B. Vargas
FINLAND	Mr Ernst Krogius Mr J. W. Rangell	PORTUGAL	Dr Jose Pontes
FRANCE	Marquis Melchior de Polignac Mr Armand Massard	ROUMANIA	Mr Georges A. Plagino
GERMANY	H.E. Duke Adolphe-Frederic de Mecklenburg	SOUTH AFRICA	Mr S. Dowsett Mr Reginald Honey
GREAT BRITAIN	The Rt Hon The Lord Burghley Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett	SPAIN	Baron de Guell Count de Vallengano
GREECE	Mr Angelo Bolanachi Mr J. Ketseas	SWEDEN	Mr J. Sigfrid Edstrom Count Clarence de Rosen
HUNGARY	Mr Nicolas de Horthy, jr	SWITZERLAND	Major Albert Mayer
ICELAND	Mr Ben G. Waage	TURKEY	Mr Rechid Saffet Atabinen
		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Mr W. M. Garland Mr Avery Brundage Mr Frederic Rene Coudert
		URUGUAY	Mr Joaquin Serratosa Cibils
		YUGOSLAVIA	General S. Djoukitch

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE I.O.C.

CHAIRMAN	Mr J. Sigfrid Edstrom
VICE-CHAIRMAN	Mr Avery Brundage
MEMBERS	Marquis Melchior de Polignac Count Alberto Bonacossa The Rt Hon The Lord Aberdare Colonel P. W. Scharroo
CHANCELLOR	Mr Otto Mayer
SECRETARY	Madame L. Zanchi
OFFICE ADDRESS	Mon Repos, Lausanne Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL AND BRITISH SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

ATHLETICS

International Amateur Athletic Federation

President The Rt Hon the Lord Burghley KCMG

Hon. Secretary Mr E. J. H. Holt OBE

Address 71 St. George's Square, London SW1

British Amateur Athletic Board

Hon. Secretary Mr J. C. G. Crump

Address 118 Chancery Lane, London WC2

BASKETBALL

Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur

President Mr Leon Bouffard

General Secretary Mr R. William Jones

Address 36 Moserstrasse, Berne, Switzerland

Amateur Basketball Association

President Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett KCVO

Hon. Secretary Mr J. A. Clay

Address 71 Warley Road, Langley, Birmingham

BOXING

Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur

President Mr Emile Gremaux

Hon. Secretary Lt.-Col. R. H. Russell

Address 69 Victoria Street, London SW1

Amateur Boxing Association

President Mr J. M. Wyatt FRCS

Hon. Secretary Mr J. O. McIntosh

Address 69 Victoria Street, London SW1

CANOEING

International Canoe Federation

President Mr J. Asschier

Secretary-Treasurer Mr O. Verner

Address Sturepalatset 7, Stockholm, Sweden

British Canoe Union

President Mr H. Eustace Wells

Hon. Secretary Mr J. W. Dudderidge

Address 33 The Avenue, Radlett Herts

CYCLING

Union Cycliste Internationale

President Mr Achille Joinard

General Secretary Mr R. Chesal

Address 1 rue Ambroise Thomas, Paris IXe, France

National Cyclists' Union

President Mr E. J. Southcott

Secretary Mr A. P. Chamberlin

Address 35 Doughty Street, London WC1

EQUESTRIAN

Federation Equestre Internationale

President General Baron de Trannoy

General Secretary Commandant G. Hector

Address 26 rue Brunel, Paris XVIIe, France

British Horse Society

President Mr W. J. Cumber CBE

Secretary Mr R. A. Brown

Address 66 Sloane Street, London SW1

FENCING

Federation Internationale d'Escrime

President Mr Paul Anspach

Secretary Mr Charles Huybrechts

Address 211 Rue de la Victoire, Brussels, Belgium

Amateur Fencing Association

President H.E. Vice-Admiral the Earl Granville KCVO CB DSO

Hon. Secretary Mr C. L. de Beaumont

Address 1a Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, London W1

FOOTBALL

Federation Internationale de Football Association

President Mr J. Rimet

General-Secretary Dr I. Schricker

Address 77 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland

The Football Association

President The Rt Hon the Earl of Athlone KG

Secretary Mr S. F. Rous CBE

Address 22 Lancaster Gate, London W2

GYMNASTICS

Federation Internationale de Gymnastique

President Count Goblet d'Alviella

Secretary General Mr Charles Thoeni

Address Route de Lyon 88, Geneva, Switzerland

Amateur Gymnastic Association

President Rt Hon the Earl of Gainsborough

Hon. Secretary Mr E. A. Simmonds

Address 55 Holdenhurst Avenue, London N12

HOCKEY

Federation Internationale de Hockey

President Mr L. J. Quarles van Ufford

General Secretary Mr Albert Demaurex

Address Chemin de Bouchet 17, Geneva, Switzerland

British Hockey Board

President Sir Denys Stocks CB OBE

Hon. Secretary Mr K. H. Ingredew

Address Royal Chambers, Parkgate, Cardiff

INTERNATIONAL AND BRITISH SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

MODERN PENTATHLON

Comite International du Pentathlon Moderne Olympique

President Count Clarence de Rosen

Hon. Secretary Major Tor Wibom

Address Stromsborg, Stockholm, Sweden

The Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain

President Brig L. F. E. Weiler CBE

Hon. Secretary Lt-Col O. G. W. White DSO

Address H.Q. Aldershot and Hants District, Aldershot, Hants

ROWING

Federation Internationale des Societes d'Aviron

President Mr Rico Fioroni

General Secretary Mr Gaston Mullegg

Address Territet—Montreux, Switzerland

Amateur Rowing Association

President His Honour C. M. Pitman KC

Hon. Secretary Mr G. O. Nickalls

Address 93 Park Lane, London WI

SHOOTING

Union Internationale de Tir

President Mr Eric Carlsson

General Secretary Mr K. A. Larsson

Address Arsenalsgatan 4, Box 284, Stockholm, Sweden

The National Rifle Association

President H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester KG

Secretary Major-General D. P. Dickinson CB DSO OBE MC

Address Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey

National Smallbore Rifle Association

President Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke KG GCB OM DSO

Acting Secretary Mr A. J. Palmer

Address Mayleigh, Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey

SWIMMING

Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur

President Alderman H. E. Fern OBE JP

Hon. Secretary Mr Max Ritter

Address 428 Vernon Road, Jenkintown, Pa., U.S.A.

Amateur Swimming Association

President Mr R. J. Pryde

Hon. Secretary Alderman H. E. Fern OBE JP

Address Springhaven, 9 Bedford Avenue, Barnet, Herts

WEIGHTLIFTING

Federation Internationale Halterophile

President Mr J. Rosset

General Secretary Mr E. Gouleau

Address Av. des Gobelins 9, Paris Ve, France

British Amateur Weightlifters' Association

President Mr Percy F. Cranmer

Hon. Secretary Mr Oscar State

Address 181 Fulwell Park Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex

WRESTLING

Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur

President Mr Viktor Smeds

Secretary-Treasurer Mr Roger Coulon

Address rue Taitbout 1, Paris VIIIe, France

British Amateur Wrestling Association

President Mr P. Longhurst

Secretary Mr G. Mackenzie

Address 60 Calabria Road, London N5

YACHTING

International Yacht Racing Union

President Major Sir Ralph Gore, Bart

Secretary Mr F. P. Osborne

Address 54 Victoria Street, London SW1

Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain

President Major Sir Ralph Gore, Bart

Secretary Mr F. P. Osborne

Address 54 Victoria Street, London SW1

The particulars given on pages 13-15 are as at the time of the 1948 Olympic Games, and may since have changed.

XIV OLYMPIAD LONDON 1948

PATRON
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

PRESIDENT OF THE GAMES
The Rt Hon The Viscount Portal DSO MVO

CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE
The Rt Hon The Lord Burghley KCMG

MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The Rt Hon The Lord Aberdare	Mr E. J. H. Holt OBE
Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett KCVO	Colonel Evan A. Hunter OBE
Mr Jack Beresford	Mr J. Emrys Lloyd OBE
Mr C. B. Cowley	Mr C. J. Patteson
Mr J. Eaton Griffith OBE	Mr Arthur Porritt CBE FRCS
Alderman H. E. Fern OBE JP	Mr S. F. Rous CBE
Mr R. B. Studdert	

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The Rt Hon The Lord Burghley KCMG

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr C. B. Cowley	Colonel Evan A. Hunter OBE
Mr J. Eaton Griffith OBE	Mr S. F. Rous CBE
Alderman H. E. Fern OBE JP	Mr R. B. Studdert

DIRECTOR OF ORGANISATION
Mr E. J. H. Holt OBE

GENERAL ORGANISING SECRETARY
Lt-Col T. P. M. Bevan MC

XIV OLYMPIAD LONDON 1948

THE Olympic Games of the modern era were created by the genius of a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, who, with a small band from various countries devoted to the same ideals, carried through the plan of holding the first Games in Greece in 1896. They followed at regular four-yearly intervals until the World War of 1914 caused an interruption. Although, like so many great movements, substantial difficulties and opposition were encountered in the early days, the devotion and enthusiasm of those who believed in the Olympic movement planted their roots firmly, and with the end of the war they were held once more in 1920. From that year they were celebrated in each subsequent Olympiad, or four-yearly period, until the Great World War of 1939 intervened.

With the termination of hostilities in 1945, the Olympic Movement throughout the world wondered when it would be possible to re-start the Games. The International Olympic Committee with courage and foresight decided that it would be possible, though difficult, for them to be staged in 1948. The Games of 1944 had been allocated to London, and so it was that in October, 1945, the Chairman of the British Olympic Council, Lord Burghley, went to Stockholm and saw the President of the International Olympic Committee to discuss the question of London being chosen for this great event. As a result, an investigating committee was set up by the British Olympic Council to work out in some detail the possibility of holding the Games. After several meetings they recommended to the Council that the Lord Mayor of London should be invited to apply for the allocation of the Olympic Games of 1948. The investigating committee was under no illusion as to the magnitude of the task which confronted them. The organisation of the Olympic Games under ordinary circumstances is a tremendous undertaking ; to carry through what promised to be the largest gathering ever held, in a country which had been torn and wracked by warfare, and for which the problems of housing, feeding, equipment and the like had thereby been increased a hundredfold, was indeed a herculean task. But the spirit of the people had come through the war not only unimpaired but strengthened, and the same was true of its belief in all those great ideals of amateur sport, whether followed in sport or in life, for which the Olympic movement stands. A postal vote was taken by the International Olympic Committee and early in March, 1946, the Games to celebrate the XIV Olympiad were allotted to London.

ORGANISATION OF THE GAMES

It is the task of the National Olympic Committee of the country to whom the Games are allotted to set up a Committee, with full responsibility for their organisation. An Organising Committee was formed therefore on March 14, 1946, composed of the officers of the British Olympic Association : Lord Burghley, Chairman, Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett, Mr. E. J. H. Holt, Alderman H. E. Fern, Colonel Evan A. Hunter, Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd, together with the other British member of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Aberdare, and Mr. A. E. Porritt, the New Zealand member who is now resident in London.

The next step was to appoint an Executive Committee or Board of Directors to carry out the operative work. Lord Burghley was elected Chairman with the following as members : Mr. E. J. H. Holt, Colonel Evan A. Hunter, Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd, and shortly afterwards they co-opted Mr. R. B. Studdert, Managing Director of the Army & Navy Stores, and Mr. C. B. Cowley, of the London Press and Advertising, to the Committee. Lt.-Colonel T. P. M. Bevan was appointed as General Organising Secretary.

In July, 1946, Mr. Stanley Rous, the Secretary of the Football Association, was invited to join the Organising and Executive Committees, and the Olympic Rowing Champion, Mr. Jack Beresford, became a member of the Organising Committee. After Wembley had been chosen as the principal venue, Sir Arthur Elvin, the Managing Director of Wembley Stadium Ltd., was invited to attend the Meetings of the Organising and Executive Committees. During 1946, the Executive Committee held fifteen meetings and the Organising Committee three.

From April, 1947, Lord Portal, the President of the Games, began to attend the meetings of the Executive and Organising Committees and from then onwards took a lively interest in the organisation. On December 23, 1947, Mr. J. Eaton Griffith was nominated by the Prime Minister to join the Committee as full-time Government representative. On the incorporation of the Organising Committee in December, 1946, the firm of Messrs. Farrar & Co., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was appointed Legal Advisors, and Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd, who was a partner in the firm, retired from the Executive Committee. He continued, however, to attend all the meetings in his capacity as Legal Advisor. In 1947, thirty Executive Committee meetings were held and one Ordinary and one Extraordinary Meeting of the Organising Committee.

In 1948, Mr. J. C. Patteson, one of the Canadian members of the International Olympic Committee, who was resident in London, joined the Organising Committee. In this year eighteen Executive Committee Meetings were held and eight Extraordinary General Meetings of the Organising Committee.

The Patron

In 1946, one of the first actions of the Organising Committee was to approach His Majesty the King and humbly request him to accept the position of Patron of the Games. His Majesty was graciously pleased to accede to this request.

The President of the Games

Viscount Portal of Laverstoke, President of the British Olympic Association, accepted an invitation to become President of the Games.

Government Help

The Committee approached H.M. Government at an early date and stated that, whereas financial help was not sought, there were many ways in which the Government could assist the Committee. To this the Government readily agreed, and in the ensuing liaison the Committee was most fortunate in that the then Secretary of State for Air was the Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, who had himself been second in the 1,500 metres in the Antwerp Games of 1920 and who had always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Olympic movement. He gave the greatest assistance, particularly on questions related to housing which closely affected the Government.

The Government gave considerable help in many directions, most of which is referred to in detail throughout this report. There is, however, no appropriate place elsewhere to pay tribute to the Special Committee which the War Office established to help in the work of the Organising Committee, and which gave assistance in many directions, particularly in regard to the arrangements for the modern pentathlon and equestrian events. To facilitate these arrangements, Major G. White with a small group was posted to an office in the Aldershot area.

For obvious reasons the Organising Committee decided that it was advisable to form itself into a limited liability company, and this was soon accomplished with the help of the Legal Advisor, Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd.

For the detailed organisation of the Games eight committees of voluntary members were set up, each with a secretary from the staff of the Organising Committee.

The activities of these Committees varied from an advisory capacity to full executive powers subject only to general and financial approval from the Executive Committee.

Assistance from Governing Bodies of Sport

Each Governing Body in Britain of sports included in the Games was invited to nominate a representative to form the Technical Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. H. Holt. At the first meeting each of these bodies was requested to co-operate with the Executive Committee and undertake the responsibility for the technical planning of their separate sports ; the response was universal acceptance, and in most cases the planning was carried out on a voluntary basis. These technical arrangements had to be inspected and approved by the International Federation for each sport, immediately previous to the Games. Considerable credit is due to the Governing Bodies for the fine spirit in which they entered upon their respective tasks and for the excellent manner in which they carried out their duties.

General Purposes Committee

For the first twenty-one months of the preparations the Executive Committee itself was able to deal with all the general business of the Organisation. However, by the end of 1947, it was apparent that its work would increase substantially over the last six months, and the General Purposes Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, was therefore set up. Lord Portal kindly accepted the Chairmanship of this Committee, and his wide business experience and interests were of the utmost value. The General Purposes Committee was composed of : Viscount Portal, Chairman, Sir Arthur Elvin, Alderman H. E. Fern, Mr. J. Eaton Griffith, Mr. E. J. H. Holt, Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd, Mr. S. F. Rous, Mr. R. B. Studdert, Mr. E. B. Christie, Secretary.

All commercial questions concerning agreements on housing, catering and the like were passed to it. The Committee took operative decisions on certain matters, and after detailed examination made recommendations to the Executive Committee on the more important questions which fell within its purview.

In addition, whereas all financial commitments up to £1,000 were screened by the Finance Committee, those in excess of this sum came before the General Purposes Committee as did any supplementary estimates above the agreed budget laid down by the Executive Committee. Recommendations to the Executive Committee were made on any such estimates.

Before the Games took place the General Purposes Committee drafted a "Plan of Liquidation" which was put into operation after the Closing Ceremony and which the General Purposes Committee supervised. All major accounts were examined by it and approved for settlement during this period.

In addition its work included a close contact with those Government Departments which were providing facilities for the Organising Committee. It held its first meeting on January 8, 1948, and, like the Executive Committee, met once a fortnight until just before the Opening Ceremony. During the Games there were naturally many formal and informal meetings.

Staff

It was decided that it would be unnecessary to build up a large paid staff immediately, but that, as the work developed, additional personnel of the manager standard should be brought in. To start with, this meant that two men carried out the work, and as the various sections grew, they were shed off among additional staff, until finally each man had only one main activity. As a result of this policy the early senior members of the staff had a wide knowledge of the problems and activities of the different sections of the organisation.

By the end of 1947, five main groups had emerged, each in charge of a manager who was also Secretary to the corresponding Committee. They were :—

Mr. E. A. Barker, *Technical*.

Mr. S. G. J. Briault, *Housing*.

Mr. R. F. Church, *Press*.

Major A. A. Longden, *Art*.

Mr. B. J. Wainwright, *Transport*.

All further necessary expansion occurred within these headings.

On the top level, in due course, it became apparent that the load on Colonel Bevan was increasing substantially and that it would be of great assistance to have the added help of a top senior executive with technical experience of sports and their government. Mr. E. J. Holt was therefore appointed Director of Organisation and on his shoulders fell much of the responsibility, including the technical organisation of the Games. This general organisation proved adequate until six months before the opening, when the following final set up for the day-to-day work was evolved. The Chairman, Lord Burghley, with Mr. Holt and Colonel Bevan, covered all the I.O.C. arrangements, technical preparations for the sports venues, foreign contacts with International Federations and National Olympic Committees, complimentary and other special seating arrangements, press problems, ceremonial, including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Arts Competitions and general office organisation.

Lord Portal, with Mr. Eaton Griffith (and, until illness intervened, Mr. R. B. Studdert), on the other hand, looked after the commercial angles of housing, catering and transport, all agreements over the use of the venues, such as Wembley and Empress Hall, and kept a continual watch on the budget.

This system worked smoothly and stood up to the severe test imposed by the tremendous pressure of the period immediately before and during the Games.

Messrs. Kemp Chatteris & Co. were appointed Auditors to the Organising Committee and a representative in either Mr. C. G. Moira or Mr. Gordon Johnston was in attendance at all the meetings.

Work of Executive Committee

It is not proposed here to cover in full the work of the Executive Committee, for the decisions which they took will be found in greater detail in their implementation under various headings in this report. There are, however, certain points which do not appear elsewhere and which for the sake of record are now given.

Reports to I.O.C.

At the meetings of the I.O.C. in Lausanne in 1946, Stockholm in 1947, and St. Moritz in 1948, detailed reports of the progress of the preparations were presented to the Committee in full Council, both in writing and orally, by the Chairman and a small delegation from the Executive Committee.

International Federations

In arranging the programme close contact was kept with the International Federations governing the sports which were to be included. In certain cases protracted negotiations were necessary in order that the most satisfactory dates and arrangements could be ensured

for all concerned. The task of the Committee was, however, complicated by the fact that, in Britain, unlike most other countries, no competitions are held on Sundays. To meet this point the I.O.C. agreed to an extra day being given for the celebration of the Games. As a result of these discussions with the International Federations final integration of the various sports into the programme was concluded towards the end of 1947. An original plan, drawn up in 1947, had to be modified as the I.O.C. added events to certain sports and also decided to include women's gymnastics in the programme. A large number of other sports applied to be included, but these applications were resisted by the Organising Committee on the grounds of the enormous size of the programme, and the I.O.C. supported this view.

Invitations

The official invitations to the Member Countries of the I.O.C. to take part in the Games were sent through their Embassies in London on April 17, 1947. The design for the invitation was the work of Mr. J. E. Slater, of Leicester, and a reproduction of it is shown elsewhere. The position was somewhat complicated by the fact that a considerable number of additional countries were accepted for affiliation by the I.O.C. during the next year, which necessitated the production of more of these special invitation forms.

Torch Relay

The Committee decided, after careful consideration, that the Torch Relay, first held in 1936, had a great symbolic value to the Olympic Games, and that, although considerable expense would be involved, it should be included in the plans for the Games.

The route in general and the negotiations with the Countries concerned were concluded by the Committee, and the responsibility for the detailed organisation was then handed over to a small committee organised under Commander F. W. Collins, R.N. (Rtd.).

Ceremonial Flag

The Ceremonial Flag, presented to the I.O.C. by the Belgian Olympic Committee in 1920, had disappeared in Berlin during the war. However, the British Army was successful in discovering it intact, and it was brought to London for the Games. The official book of guests for the 1936 Games was discovered in the ruins of Berlin at the same time, and, after being on display in the Art Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum during the Games, was sent to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

Symbol

The Committee gave lengthy consideration to the choice of an appropriate symbol for the London Games. It was felt that it should be one typically British but with a special meaning, not only to the present generation but to future ones. It was decided that it should be the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, with the hands of the famous "Big Ben" pointing to 4 o'clock, the hour at which the Games would in due course be declared open.

STAFF

The problem facing the Organising Committee was that of building up a satisfactory secretariat which, while allowing of the efficiency of a permanent body, was to be made up of temporary staff, the majority of whom would be employed for only the briefest period.

As has already been said the first appointments made were those of the General Organising Secretary, Lt.-Col. T. P. M. Bevan, and his secretary. This was in 1946. By the Autumn of that year the volume of work and research to be done had grown sufficiently to warrant the employment of two assistant secretaries of the executive grade, together with a consequent enlargement of the clerical and typing staff. At this early date no hard and fast rules were laid down as to responsibility and the broad principles of the organisation were known to all.

By the Spring of 1947 the Organising Committee had appointed the Director of Organisation, Mr. E. J. Holt, as its Chief Executive Officer responsible for the implementation of all policy matters and for the administration of the Games. The General Organising Secretary was responsible for the day to day administration of the offices and staff which, as the Games drew nearer, grew in size and responsibilities.

Throughout the period leading up to the Games the Organising Committee were, on the executive side, most fortunate in the very considerable help that was rendered by several Committee members in a voluntary capacity. By the constant presence of Committee members at the Offices and their availability to answer questions and guide the steps of the paid executives, not only was work made easier, but much time and money was saved to the Committee.

The Chairman of the Organising Committee, Lord Burghley, had an office from the start and was in constant attendance. Later, in January 1948, the President of the Games, Lord Portal, also had office accommodation and his deputy on the General Purposes Committee, Mr. J. Eaton-Griffith, too, was in attendance every day. The Chairmen of the Sectional Committees were in frequent attendance, and for necessary consultations, as regards their particular interests. Also the British Olympic Association had temporary offices with the Organising Committee and so it was that the Secretary of the Association, who was a member of the Executive Committee, was always present for consultation. With the comparatively short period available for the entire organisation this voluntary help by committee members was an extremely important factor.

Staff Employment

By Autumn 1947 the departmental heads had taken up their duties and as is seen in the departmental reports, built up from that date their own internal organisations. The central administration too under the General Organising Secretary also grew, but even by the Spring of 1948 the total staff on the headquarters strength was comparatively small. As the Opening of the Games drew nearer it was necessary to expand quickly and this eventuality was met in all departments by the employment of student labour. On July 29 when the staff requirements reached their peak the total strength on the headquarters pay roll, which included all the departments whose reports are contained in this volume, other than those dealing with outside services called in, was 219.

Staff run-down

The fact that the organisation was only transitory made it necessary for a scheme to be ready, directly the Games were concluded, for the run-down of staff. Such a scheme was in fact drawn up by June 1948 and came into operation during the progress of the Games themselves. All student labour was released by the middle of August and the junior executives commenced to depart at the same time.

In September 1948 the work of winding up was in full swing and as each section of each department was able to bring its work down to small proportions these were then handed over to the departmental head and the sectional chief was released. Eventually when the department's work and responsibilities themselves had dwindled sufficiently the department itself wound up and handed over the remaining problems to the small central staff remaining.

By January 1949 all departments had been merged and the organisation had gone the full cycle, for in the next three months one executive with two secretaries dealt with the work and was responsible to the Executive Committee.

As with any organisation, the final problems and matters tend to be financial and on April 1, 1949, the last member of the full-time staff was released and all matters that related to the Organisation of the London Olympic Games 1948 were transferred to the Accountants to the Committee who, from that time, were able to deal with the problems as part of their normal work.

Internal Administration

Elsewhere in this volume the working of the departments is dealt with under their particular headings but these had to be woven together and certain functions carried out which did not fall within any particular sphere.

The Executive Committee which was solely responsible for policy decisions was served by the General Organising Secretary and his staff, who was responsible for passing on to the departmental heads and, consequently, the committee responsible for that department, the decisions which would have to be implemented by that section. All routine finance as well was handled by the central department and reciprocally the central department had to be informed that matters passed out to departments for action were in fact dealt with and the results reported back to the Executive Committee.

The Director of "Organisation held conferences with his staff heads from time to time at which it was possible for all departments to be kept readily in touch with the workings of others and at which, too, it was possible to find out where there might be overlap and consequent co-ordination of effort. This co-ordination was carried out through the General Secretary's department.

From the central department went out to all nations, accepting the invitation, the administration bulletins which superseded the departmental circulars which were despatched in the early months of the organisation. It was found that whereas in the initial stages departments could profitably circulate nations on their own, as the Games drew nearer, it was necessary for the information to go out and answers and queries to come

in, as far as possible through a central office which could at once see that it went to the proper department and that action was taken on it immediately if necessary.

Mail too was centralised and a special mail section was set up to handle all outgoing and incoming mail. This not only reduced the amount of clerical staff required by each department but also made the financial control of postage considerably easier.

A central information bureau was also set up under the control of the Director of Organisation which acted not only to answer queries from the visitor to the Organising Committee Offices but as a means of channelling visitors to the right department when the bureau itself could not deal with the query.

Each department was responsible for its own records and filing, as it proved that with but two and a half years in which to organise the whole Games, the setting up of a central registry was not justified by the time lag in handling the files. When the wind up of the organisation took place all files were whittled down to financial commitments and necessary information before being handed over to the central department for final sorting, clearance or retention.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

On the formation of the Organising Committee by the British Olympic Association, the latter arranged for the General Organising Secretary and his assistant to have accommodation in their permanent offices in St. George's Square. It was apparent however that this could be but a temporary measure and further space was sought.

Due to the kindness of the Directors of the Army and Navy Stores, accommodation was found in the stores premises which allowed for expansion, and for committee meetings. Here the departments were set up and broke away from the central administration. By the Autumn of 1947 two suites of offices in the Army and Navy Stores had been occupied. Subsequently it was found to be necessary to obtain larger accommodation as the staff continued to grow. Also visitors could not come to the offices outside normal trading hours, and, as many of these were members of voluntary associations, they tended to call after business hours.

Through the help of the Ministry of Works two houses in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, were made available to the Organising Committee which provided much larger facilities and easier access than before. Departments were able to be grouped and to some extent cater for their own proposed expansion. Had the period of the organisation not been post war it is true to state that much larger accommodation would have been advantageous, which particularly relates to the period immediately prior to and during the Games, when due to the number of visitors and the amount of time that they had to spend in the Organising Committee Offices work was difficult on account of lack of space.

The Organising Committee kept down to an absolute minimum the amount of equipment that it purchased. This was possible again due to the help of the Ministry of Works which made furniture available on hire. Had it been necessary to purchase office furniture and equipment, the amount of money spent would have been very considerable. Fortunately this was obviated. Typewriters were hired and in some cases purchased but these found a ready market after the Games and were therefore not a liability.

Duplicating machines and the smaller items of office equipment too, were bought but as far as possible central facilities were used to avoid too great a duplication of effort.

A direct telephone line was installed between the Organising Committee Offices and Wembley Stadium which more than carried its anticipated traffic. The twenty-line switch-board at Upper Brook Street was, during the months of June, July and August, 1948, taxed to the uttermost and in fact for that period direct line instruments were provided for all the senior executives.

FINANCE

In reading the official reports of previous Olympic Games, all allude to the difficulties which had to be overcome on the financial issues. The following comment in the report of the Olympic Games held in 1908 in London was most apt—"If the question of finance has proved difficult in the past, that difficulty is not likely to diminish in the future, for Olympic balance sheets like other budgets are in the habit of proving their healthy existence by a vigorous growth." It is sufficient to state that the expenditure incurred in 1908 approximated £15,000, which figure did not allow for the construction of the new stadium at Shepherds Bush, provided by the Franco-British Exhibition at a cost in the region of £60,000. The total receipts amounted to £21,500, of which sum £15,850 was donated. In 1948, expenditure totalled approximately £732,000, which included the cost of housing, feeding and transporting the teams while in England—an item for which a charge is made to the National Olympic Committees and which did not operate in 1908 as each country made its own arrangements. The receipts approximated to £762,000.

It must be pointed out that the sponsors of the Games, the International Olympic Committee, determine the conditions under which the Games must be held. They endeavour to ensure that they are promoted not so much as a commercial venture but in the best interests of sport; For this reason many means of raising money are not permissible, such for example as the inclusion of advertisements in the brochures and programmes. It must be realised, in assessing any profit in connection with the London Games, that although substantial expenditure had to be incurred in connection with the Herne Hill cycle track and the erection of additional stand accommodation at other places, the Organising Committee had not to build any stadia or arenas and had the use of some venues given to them free of any rental charge. Many other facilities were provided without any charge being made. Therefore, it is not possible to view the Games as a coldly calculated business proposition of which the principal motive is to make a profit.

The Executive Committee gave much time and careful thought to the financial aspect, and in the early stages had to consider three principal items, so far as could be envisaged at that time—(a) to make provision for finance up to the period when money became available from advance ticket sales, (b) estimated revenue from all sources and (c) estimated total expenditure. With reference to the provision of finance, an offer by Wembley Stadium Ltd. to make advances free of interest up to an amount not exceeding £100,000 against the ticket receipts was accepted. In addition a further offer of a guarantee against loss to the extent of £100,000 made by the same company was also accepted. These offers

supported the agreement that the Organising Committee should have the full use of the Wembley properties during the games and for fourteen days previously, together with the services of the Executive staff of the Stadium Company, and the benefit of its organisation. Bound up with the agreement, the Organising Committee undertook to compensate Wembley Stadium Ltd., for loss of revenue during the time the Stadium had to be closed to their ordinary business, for the preparation and duration of the Games, as well as the period required for re-adjustment to normal working. The figure of compensation was based on the previous year's results, after taking into account external factors such as the Government decrees on the permissible number of racing days and petrol rationing. The amount advanced was £62,500, which was repaid one month before the Games commenced, and the guarantee was released at about the same time.

The estimated revenue was based on the sale of admission tickets and turnstile takings, film rights, programmes, trading concessions, equipment after the Games and salvage. Estimated expenditure covered general administration (including box office, accountancy and legal fees), torch relay, technical equipment, transport for the Organising Committee, printing and stationery, medical services, telephone installations, temporary works and replacements, and technical charges at Wembley Stadium, compensation to Wembley Stadium Ltd., staff wages and daily maintenance at arenas, insurance, reception and entertainment by the Organising Committee, equipment of the British team, contribution to the International Olympic Committee and a marginal amount for miscellaneous expenses. In addition an independent estimated budget was prepared relating to housing, feeding and transport for the competing teams.

Finance Committee

A Finance Committee was appointed which consisted of :—

Ald. H. E. Fern, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman
 Mr. E. J. Holt, O.B.E. (Director of Organisation)
 Mr. S. F. Rous, O.B.E.
 Col. E. A. Hunter, O.B.E.
 Mr. R. B. Studdert
 Mr. C. G. Moira

Lt.-Col. T. P. M. Bevan, M.C. (General Organising Secretary)

Detailed reports relating to receipts and disbursements were submitted periodically to the Committee and summaries, together with matters relating to ticket receipts and any extensive expenditure, were referred to the Executive Committee. Messrs. Kemp Chatteris & Co., who had been appointed auditors, worked closely with the organisation throughout, and undertook the accountancy work.

In preparing the first budget it was not possible to make reference to the Games held at Los Angeles in 1932 or at Berlin in 1936, as no statements of accounts had been published, and recourse had to be made to the figures related to the Olympic Games held at Amsterdam in 1928. These were helpful as a guide to expenditure items only, as it was appreciated that, owing to the rapid development at Los Angeles in 1932 and at Berlin in 1936, they bore no proportion to subsequent Games. The war factor also had brought

about a complete change in values, accentuated by shortages of materials, and rising costs of both wages and goods. Although due allowance had been made to cover these points, it was soon obvious that the original figures would have to be revised, and a fresh budget was drawn up to cover increased expenditure. Even this fell considerably short of the actual amount which was spent and supplementary estimates had to be placed before the Executive Committee from time to time.

The principal item of revenue was the sale of tickets. This came under constant review, particularly with regard to sales in advance, by which means it was possible to get an indication from time to time as to the likelihood of making ends meet. In a sporting undertaking of this magnitude, there were inevitably times when shocks were received. In particular, the number of tickets ordered from abroad which were not taken up at one time assumed alarming dimensions. Fortunately the demand during the Games enabled the organisation to dispose of the greater part of the tickets which had not been taken up.

Arrangements, which worked very satisfactorily, were made with the organisations to whom the venues belonged, in co-operation with the auditors to the Organising Committee for the receipt of monies taken at the turnstiles during the Games. Messrs. Betts, Son and Malyon were appointed agents for the sale of programmes.

The arrangements for receiving payments for the housing and feeding of competitors and officials were made on a day-to-day basis. Each day the numbers in residence were agreed between the camp cashier and the principal officer of each delegation. Where possible a settlement was effected daily, but owing to the scattered area over which the teams were lodged this could not always be done. In this connection the appointed attaches gave much help, particularly in obtaining outstanding accounts.

The agreed figures were checked regularly by the auditors and the monies banked.

Insurance was effected against the risk of the Games being postponed at any time. This was done by taking out policies at intervals as cover against accrued expenditure.

Other insurances which were taken out covered liabilities against injuries to staff, public and third party risks, loss or damage to equipment, yachts and deaths of horses.

Control of Expenditure

The control of expenditure was somewhat difficult particularly in the period immediately before the Games. This was due in no small measure to the short time available in which to organise the Games, and was aggravated by the prevailing conditions of shortage of materials and labour. The difficulty lay in the fact that the organisation had of necessity to be built up rapidly and in consequence a system of routine, such as would be in existence in an old established organisation, was not possible. The ideal method would have been to have centralised the ordering of goods and services through one channel ; this, however, would have meant delays, which in the short time available would have been dangerous. The preparations at the housing centres caused some anxiety on the score of extravagance ; in the end special arrangements were made to watch the development carefully, and check unnecessary expenditure. It must be remembered that London had less than two and a half years in which to promote the Games. Los Angeles, in anticipation of being allocated the Games in 1932, began to make their plans as far ahead as 1923,

and Berlin, for the Games of 1936, had commenced their preliminary organisation in 1931. The particulars with regard to box office receipts will be found under the special chapter dealing with the subject.

In order that visiting competitors could import technical equipment free of customs duty, the Customs and Excise authorities insisted upon a guarantee of £10,000 being given. The guarantee was given jointly by Viscount Portal and Lord Burghley, who in turn were indemnified by the Organising Committee. Except for a few sales and expendable items, all equipment was taken back by the competitors and very little duty and purchase tax had to be paid.

Receipts and Expenditure

The following statement of Receipts and Expenditure to December 31, 1949, is not completed owing to certain contingent liabilities remaining outstanding, but it is anticipated the final accounts will show an approximate profit of £29,000, subject to tax and to the publication of the Official Report.

RECEIPTS		£
GROSS REVENUE FROM THE SPORTS		545,628
HOUSING, FEEDING AND TRANSPORT OF COMPETITORS		174,097
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME (less outgoings directly chargeable thereto)		41,963
		£761,688
EXPENDITURE		£
TECHNICAL CHARGES AND EQUIPMENT (including Staff wages during the Games)		121,741
TEMPORARY WORKS AT WEMBLEY AND OTHER VENUES		78,120
WEMBLEY STADIUM, LTD—COMPENSATION		92,500
WORKS AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS (including accommodation and telephone)		118,033
HOUSING, FEEDING AND TRANSPORT OF COMPETITORS		164,644
TRANSPORT		37,925
INSURANCE AGAINST CANCELLATION		7,821
EQUIPMENT OF BRITISH TEAM		10,884
ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES (including professional fees)		90,557
PAYMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE		5,000
ENTERTAINMENT		3,638
PERMANENT RECORD OF WINNERS AT MAIN STADIUM (Provision)		1,000
OFFICE FURNITURE (Amount written off)		405
BALANCE, BEING EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE, SUBJECT TO INCOME TAX, PROFITS TAX, PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT AND CERTAIN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		29,420
		£761,688

When the accounts are finally completed an audited copy will be filed at Bush House in accordance with the Companies Act, where they will be available to the public.

The promotion of the Games of the XIV Olympiad has proved successful financially as well as in all other respects. In this connection, tribute must be paid to His Majesty's Government and the respective Government Departments concerned, for the full co-operation and assistance which was so willingly given to the Organising Committee and its officials at all times. It is fair to state that, without such help, it would not have been possible to stage the Games in the adequate manner in which they were presented to the visiting nations and the general public.

ATTACHES

The Olympic Attaches are, from the point of view of an Organising Committee, an integral part of the machine. When used to full advantage, they can play a great part in the success of the work leading up to the Games, and assist, in no small measure, in the smooth running of the organisation during the Games.

The Organising Committee wrote to each nation, as soon as it had accepted the invitation to the 1948 Games, urging the necessity of appointing an attache in London. The Rules of the I.O.C. require that such appointments shall be made not later than six months prior to the commencement of the Games. Some nations complied with this, others did not, either through the difficulty, especially in the case of the smaller countries, of finding a suitable person with the time at his disposal to take on what can only be called an extremely exacting task, or through failure to appreciate the paramount need for such an official. One nation in particular brought their attache with them as a member of their team administration, and though, when he came, he was a most useful and excellent officer, there can be no doubt that his presence in London for the six months before July 29 would have helped to iron out many difficulties which were encountered.

Due to the short time at the disposal of the Organising Committee for setting up the administration of the Games, and to the fact that, in the immediate post-war period of 1946-47, world communications were not up to their peace time level, the Organising Committee used the attaches very greatly as clearing houses for information and for urgent communication work. Those attaches who were members of their country's diplomatic mission in London were much better placed than those who were in business, since this channel of communication to their own country was generally easier.

The first meeting of the attaches was held 18 May, 1948, at which the Director of Organisation outlined to those present the arduous duties that the Organising Committee would expect them to fulfil, apart from any they might have from the Chef de Mission of their team before its arrival. It was explained that they would be regarded as the first check on all information received ; that they would be expected to advise on all special matters of housing and catering, if time did not permit of communication with the National Olympic Committee ; that they would be responsible for their team if the arrival date was before the official opening of the housing centres (this, in fact, arose in only one case), and after the closing of the centres as well, if the team stayed on; they

would also have to arrange any transport that the team might require other than that for training, participation or official functions, and all transport outside certain specified dates. Officials accompanying their team but not an integral part of it and persons related thereto, would be their responsibility throughout. In addition to these duties, they would be required to attend a daily meeting at the H.Q. of the Organising Committee during the Games, to receive any vital information for immediate transmission to their Chef de Mission and to deal with demands for tickets by competitors at venues (other than the main stadium) for which the holders' identity card was not a valid entry document.

All these functions the attaches performed and several more beside and most of them seemed to spend much of their waking lives in the office of the Committee for many weeks before the Games.

To facilitate liaison with the Organising Committee the attaches formed amongst themselves an Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bjorn Bjornsson (Iceland), and with Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. Roberts (Argentine); Treasurer, Mr. B. McCabe (Great Britain) ; and members, Capt. Carlbom (Sweden), Dr. Y. S. Chen (China) and Mr. M. Saad El Din (Egypt).

Each time the attaches met before the Games, the procedure followed was that they met first by themselves and decided outstanding matters and then the Executive Committee of the attaches handled all details with the staff of the Organising Committee. General matters and those affecting overall policy were still subject to full meeting with the Organising Committee representatives.

As far as possible, each time such a committee meeting was held one representative of each department of the Organising Committee was present and dealt with queries that the attaches had received from their National Olympic Committees. Reciprocally, the department member could ask the attache of any particular country to follow up any point on which information was needed. In this way, it was not long before the attaches were able, by the knowledge they had of the Committee's working procedure, to deal direct either by visit or telephone call with that particular officer at H.Q. who was responsible for any section of the work.

One of the Committee's main difficulties in the Housing, Transport and Entry Form Departments was the lack of accurate information as to team strength and dates of arrival and departure. Here the attaches were of particular help and it cannot be too strongly stressed that this source of information was invaluable. Whenever possible, attaches were included in the reception parties meeting teams, when they were able to help over many difficulties such as language and also shepherd those persons who arrived unheralded with the teams and who had no official standing, and were therefore no one's official responsibility.

From Monday, July 26, until Thursday, August 12, the attaches met daily at 8.45 in the morning under the Chairmanship of the Assistant to the Director of Organisation, Mr. E. Blanchard Christie, and either with or without H.Q. department personnel, as necessary. Due to several factors, these meetings did not always fulfil their original object. The transference from H.Q. to Wembley of the Technical Department resulted

in the draws and timing of events reaching the teams direct by teleprint, telephone or special message. Housing Department was able to use the meetings, however, to get a fairly accurate preview of the departure dates and for the clearance of points on financial matters. Transport, too, found these meetings beneficial since there were many movements of personnel required which were not on the scheduled scheme and which the Organisation were able to provide either on a paid or unpaid basis. The Reception Committee was able, through the medium of the attaches' meetings, to pass on to interested teams the many invitations that were extended to competitors and officials either locally around housing centres or on a comprehensive scale by major London social and other bodies.

Inevitably, the supply of additional complimentary tickets to team members and officials caused no little heartburning and it must be said that the attaches took much of the sting out of the comments made by teams and, by their willingness to help, did secure to some great measure an equity in distribution which would have been impossible if an attempt had been made to allocate the very small ration of free seats against individual team application to H.Q.

Some reference should be made to the hospitality extended by the Olympic Attaches' Committee. An inaugural cocktail party was held before the day of the Opening Ceremony, another to say farewell after the close of the Games. At a later date still they met once more, not in any way to wind up, but to continue that spirit of international camaraderie that had been engendered during the months preceding the Games. In addition to these functions, each individual attache extended hospitality to his fellow members and to the Organising Committee in munificent manner.

The meetings of attaches, either official or social, are yet another noteworthy example of international friendliness brought about by the Olympic Games. That the representatives of over 50 nations did work together as a team in such a happy spirit with such outstanding success proves yet again that the Olympic Games are a potent force towards the drawing together of the peoples of the world.

ATTACHES APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES TO REPRESENT THEM IN LONDON

C. B. ROBERTS, *Argentine*
 NORMAN R. MIGHELL: D. T. GLYNN, *Australia*
 Sir GEORGE FRANCKENSTEIN, GCVO, *Austria*
 Major I. M. FLOOR, DSO, MBE, *Belgium*
 JAMES MURRAY, *Bermuda*
 Don RAMOS DE CARVALHO, *Brazil*
 H. G. SEAFORD, OBE, *British Guiana*
 U. THEIN KYAW, *Burma*
 J. C. PATTESON, CMG: J. F. G. SWAN, *Canada*
 A. WEERASINGHE, *Ceylon*
 Don HORACIO SUAREZ: EDUARDO GROVE (Assistant) *Chile*
 Dr. Y. S. CHEN and T. C. LAI (Assistant), *China*
 JULIO A. BRODERMAN, *Cuba*

Dr. A. FELZMANN: D. VOJTA, *Czechoslovakia*
 NILS MIDDLEBOE : E. MUNCK, *Denmark*
 M. SAAD EL DIN, *Egypt*
 Prof. P. F. DONOVAN, *Eire*
 Colonel JACK HILLS: A. R. LINDSAY (Assistant), *Finland*
 PAUL GRALL, *France*
 BRIAN McCABE, MC, *Great Britain*
 LEONIDES A. PAPAGOS, *Greece*
 Lt.-Col. L. J. A. SCHOONENBERG, *Holland*
 BELA PAL MIKLOS, *Hungary*
 BJORN BJORNSSON, *Iceland*
 SUNDAR KABADI, *India*
 E. KAZEMI: H. G. KIYANI, *Iran*
 E. R. J. HUSSEY, *Iraq*
 RENZO CHIOVENDA, *Italy*
 H. J. SHELLEY, *Jamaica*
 Lt.-Col. C. HWANG: LEE WON SOON, *Korea*
 FAWZY SHEHADI, *Lebanon*
 PETER CASSON: P. LUBBOCK, *Liechtenstein*
 GEORGE HEISBOURG, *Luxembourg*
 Lt.-Col. A. V. AGIUS, MC, TD, *Malta*
 Dr. A. MENA: Dr. FRANCISCO CUEVAS, *Mexico*
 F. T. SANDFORD, *New Zealand*
 Major AARDAL: K. KREFTING, *Norway*
 GHULAM M. MUMTAZ, *Pakistan*
 E. MORALES, *Panama*
 J. FERNANDEZ DAVILA, *Peru*
 Dr. FELIX HOCSON, *Philippines*
 K. DUNIN-KEMPLICZ : S. ROLAND, *Poland*
 Lt.-Col. LUIZ DA CAMARA PINA, *Portugal*
 O. T. BUSSEK, *Singapore*
 H. WELSH, *South Africa*
 JOSE BRUGADA Y WOOD, *Spain*
 Captain EDWARD CARLBOM, *Sweden*
 ROY HUNZIKER: V. UMBRICH, *Switzerland*
 M. JOSEPH-MITCHELL, *Trinidad*
 IHSAN TUREMEN, *Turkey*
 L. H. CLOSE, *Uruguay*
 J. LYMAN BINGHAM, *U.S.A.*
 JAKOV BRADANOVIC, *Yugoslavia*

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

In view of the many ramifications in the work of the Technical Department, consequent upon the Committee decisions already enumerated, it was necessary to break it down into several sub-sections. In this report, the work of each sub-section is considered separately, so far as is possible. In the section dealing with the arena arrangements and the provision of equipment, however, it has been found more convenient to deal with each sport separately.

Administration of Department

The work of the Department began in October, 1946. In a report to the International Olympic Committee in September, 1946, the Chairman of the Organising Committee had already announced that the Empire Stadium, Wembley, had been chosen as the main Olympic Stadium and that boxing and swimming would be held at the Empire Pool, Wembley. Rowing was to be at Henley-on-Thames, cycling at Herne Hill and yachting probably at Torquay.

The main work envisaged at that time for the Technical Department was to find the numerous other venues and courses which were needed, circulate the rules approved by the International Federation governing each sport; provide medals, badges and diplomas, programmes, flags ; and arrange for music and technical research.

The Technical Committee had as Chairman, Mr. E. J. Holt, O.B.E., who later became Director of Organisation, and as Deputy Chairman, Colonel E. A. Hunter, O.B.E., (the Secretary of the British Olympic Association). The members consisted of one representative from each of the National Governing Bodies in Great Britain of those sports included in the Games, and representatives from the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force Sports Boards.

List of Members

- Mr. E. J. H. Holt, O.B.E. (Chairman)
- Col. Evan A. Hunter, O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman)
- Mr. D. T. P. Pain (British Amateur Athletic Board)
- Mr. W. Browning (Amateur Basketball Association)
- Mr. J. M. Wyatt, F.R.C.S. (Amateur Boxing Association)
- Mr. H. E. Wells (British Canoe Union)
- Mr. A. P. Chamberlin (National Cyclists' Union)
- Col. V. D. S. Williams, O.B.E. (British Horse Society)
- Mr. L. V. Fildes (Amateur Fencing Association)
- Mr. C. J. Battersby (Football Association)
- Mr. E. A. Simmonds (Amateur Gymnastic Association)
- Mr. A. G. J. Hands (Hockey Association)
- Lt.-Col. O. G. W. White, D.S.O. (Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain)
- Mr. G. O. Nickalls (Amateur Rowing Association)
- Cdr. H. Lingard, R.N. (retd.) (National Rifle Association)
- Mr. A. J. Palmer (National Smallbore Rifle Association)

Capt. B. W. Cummins (Amateur Swimming Association)
 Mr. O. State (British Amateur Weightlifting Association)
 Mr. P. Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C. (Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain)
 Lt.-Col. R. H. Russell (International Amateur Boxing Association)
 Lt.-Cdr. R. S. Attwater, R.N. (Royal Navy and Royal Marines)
 Wing Cdr. A. F. Ingram (Royal Air Force)
 Brigadier L. F. E. Wieler, C.B.E. (Army)
 Mr. E. A. Barker (Secretary to Committee and Technical Manager)

The policy of the Organising Committee was to ask the National Governing Bodies, not only to act as technical advisers on every phase in the preparations, but to provide the necessary personnel for the actual competitions, apart from those officials nominated by the various International Federations themselves.

All the National Governing Bodies responded immediately, despite the heavy burden involved, and most of them set up special Olympic sub-committees. Throughout the preparatory work and during the Games these voluntary organisers carried out their work with unflinching enthusiasm and efficiency. Without the help of the Associations, which provided over 1,000 officials during the Games, the task of the Organising Committee and of the Technical Department in particular would have proved very difficult and would have entailed the employment of a far larger paid staff. These officials devoted their leisure hours during many months to ensure the success of the technical arrangements.

In planning the work of the Department, it was considered essential to set up at least the following sections :—

Arenas	Communications
Handbooks	Results
Training	Entry Forms
Equipment	

A staff table was drawn up showing the dates on which each section would commence work and the dates of expansion of staff. In the main, this table proved an accurate forecast though naturally adjustments had to be made.

Much extra work was undertaken by the Department, including the work in connection with the special Customs arrangements, the distribution of mail, obtaining and allocating clothing coupons for uniforms for officials, and other matters.

The detailed arrangements in regard to Victory Ceremonies, flags of the nations and decorations were carried out by the Department. In November, 1947, the Executive Committee set up a special Decorations Sub-Committee which included members of the Technical Committee.

The Department undertook the preliminary negotiations in the research for a suitable fuel for the torch to be carried in the relay from Olympia and with the Olympic Committees abroad.

The Technical Department conducted discussions with the B.B.C. (radio and television) on the programme of events and the venues to be used. Each venue was surveyed in turn by the Director of Outside Broadcasts or other members of the B.B.C. staff, and all information of alterations in the programme of events was passed on as quickly as possible to the B.B.C.

In considering the work of the Technical Department, as indeed, with the organisation as a whole, the background of a country recovering from the effects of war must be appreciated. Government regulations and controls affected almost every phase of preparation. Equipment was either in short supply or was affected by orders of the Treasury, Board of Trade or other Government departments. Government licences were necessary to obtain timber for constructional work, petrol and other items.

Arenas and Equipment

A provisional timetable of events was drawn up for the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in September, 1946. Subsequently, it proved necessary to amend this for every one of the 17 sports except athletics.

Previous Organising Committees have experienced the same difficulty in making firm decisions as to the dates and times of the various events at an early stage. It was not until June, 1948, that the final timetable was produced. When the International Federations were approached, early in 1947, to ascertain if they had any comments to make on the proposed dates and times, many Federations asked for alterations, usually requesting additional time for their sport. Every effort was made to assess the probable number of entries in the different sports and thus to calculate the time required.

In finding adequate accommodation, the Organising Committee had to use and adapt existing buildings. Every stadium or hall which could be used was inspected to see if it were suitable. Dressing rooms were often inadequate owing, not only to the probable number of competitors, but also to the desirability of grouping teams. Furthermore, difficulty was often experienced in adapting or adding to the existing accommodation.

In obtaining the equipment needed for the 17 sports, two principles were followed. The equipment had to be the finest available and that made in Great Britain used so long as it fulfilled the first condition.

The Technical Department ascertained the exact type, and approximate quantities of equipment required by each International Federation, and then approached British manufacturers to find out if they could produce it to Olympic standards.

It was, of course, not always possible to decide at that stage, the exact quantities required, as most International Federations had little knowledge, in 1946, of the number of competitors likely to take part.

The manufacturers of many items of equipment bought in England had to ask for priority in the supply of raw materials, and the Technical Department negotiated this with the Government department concerned. It was necessary to place orders, so far as possible, well in advance as many firms were unable to fulfil orders at short notice owing to the prevailing industrial and economic conditions.

The greatest care was taken to ensure that each item to be purchased was first approved by the appropriate International Federation or its British representative. In many cases this involved long delays, but the care exercised was justified in that no type of equipment in any sport was condemned on final inspection, and only a very small percentage of articles rejected because of faulty workmanship.

British manufacturers were able to supply all leather goods such as balls and boxing gloves. Finland and Sweden provided most of the athletic equipment for field events.

Detailed lists were prepared of all the equipment necessary for the conduct of each sport, from major items down to scoresheets, whistles, pencils and the like, and agreement was then reached on whether the Technical Department or the National Governing Body should be responsible for providing them. In addition to the equipment needed for the competitions, it was necessary to provide that for nearly 100 training centres.

PROGRAMMES AND DATES

Athletics

This was the only sport for which the original allocation of dates was maintained. This was mainly due to the policy of the International Amateur Athletic Federation of having a standard programme for the Games which required only slight modification.

For the Games of the XIV Olympiad, the alterations made, compared with the XI Olympiad, were the addition of the 10,000 metres track walk, and, for women, the 200 metres, long jump and weight (these events had, however, been included in the provisional programme for Helsinki, 1940).

Basketball

Owing to the large number of entries expected, and the length of time required to conduct the tournament on the " pool " system as laid down by the International Federation, it appeared necessary to provide two courts in Harringay arena which was also to be used to stage the wrestling events. The International Federation throughout the negotiations was most co-operative and agreed to limit the number of days to eight and to modify their " pool " system. Eventually, however, it became clear that the physical difficulties of providing two courts on one arena, together with the problems that this would create for the box office in guaranteeing seating for any specified match, were so great that it was considered necessary to move the wrestlers to another venue, and so allow 13 full days to be devoted to basketball at Harringay, using only one court.

Boxing

In the original schedule, boxing was to take place at the Empire Pool in the first week of the Games, two rings being used simultaneously. This led to a protest from the International Amateur Wrestling Association who asked that, as certain officials were common to both sports, they should not be held on the same days. It was, therefore, decided to move the wrestling to the second week. Subsequently, it proved necessary to transfer swimming to the first week and boxing to the second week, to facilitate the arena change-over at the Pool. Wrestling was therefore moved back to the first week.

Further complications arose, first owing to negotiations with F.I.N.A. who wished swimming to be held in the second week, and secondly, because the boxing authorities did not agree to the use of two rings in the same arena. It had been tried at Berlin in 1936, and found unsatisfactory. As the prospective number of entries was uncertain, the decision was left until June 16th, when the entries closed. Though the entries were not as large as had at one time been expected, it was decided to start the boxing on August 7th at the Empress Hall, using two rings. Boxing in the Empire Pool began on the afternoon of August 9th, which was the earliest time by which the Pool could be converted from use for the swimming events.

Canoeing

The International Canoeing Federation made early application for an increase in the number of events and for the inclusion of women's competitions. The question of the inclusion of women was raised at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Stockholm in 1947, and it was agreed that an event for women could be included, provided that there was no increase in the number of canoeing events already fixed. The Federation decided to omit the proposed men's K.1 relay and include a K.1 women's event over 500 metres.

Cycling

Discussions took place between the U.C.I., the N.C.U. and the Organising Committee on the number of events and the arrangement of the programme. The U.C.I. wished to increase the number of participants per nation to two in the sprint and tandem events. The Organising Committee was reluctant to accept this suggestion in view of the consequent increase in the number of competitors, and the U.C.I. agreed to waive it.

There was considerable difficulty in agreeing the detailed timetable of events and the hours of racing with the U.C.I. and the N.C.U., and it was not possible to settle this finally until just prior to the Games, thus causing considerable dislocation of the box office arrangements.

Equestrian

The programme of events for the equestrian sports is well established and there was no intention of making any variation. The difficulties encountered were only on timing.

The time to be allowed for all the events depended directly on the number of competitors. The F.E.I. obtained a reasonable forecast of numbers in the light of the regular programme of international events in this sport. It was agreed to limit the sessional duration of the dressage in view of the strain upon the judges, and this involved allowing one-and-a-half days each for the Dressage competition, and for the Dressage section of the Three Day Event. The likely duration of the Prix des Nations had a direct bearing upon the timing of the Closing Ceremony, as it was desired to obviate the late finishing hour in Berlin (due to a jump off), and time was allowed not only for this eventuality but also for the removal of certain of the jumps.

Discussions were necessary over the starting time of some of the events. The F.E.I. wished the Dressage events to start at 8 a.m., and the cross-country section of the Three Day Event at 5.30 a.m. The latter was agreed on to avoid exposing the horses to the heat of the day, and also as no box office considerations were involved. A compromise was reached over the Dressage, which began at 9 a.m. to give spectators a reasonable chance of seeing the whole event.

Fencing

The programme of events for the fencing tournament was unchanged ; it was again allocated 13 full days. Due to the fact that all the events are conducted on the " pool " system, no accurate forecast of the finishing time of any session could be given. The timing was also dependent on the number of pistes available. The estimated entries were accurate. A world championship meeting had been held in Lisbon in 1947, and the experience gained from this was most helpful in the necessary planning by the Federation and Amateur Fencing Association officials.

Football

The regulations for Olympic football laid down by the F.I.F.A. admit sixteen nations only to the tournament proper. This necessitated making arrangements for preliminary matches to be held as the number of competing nations was more than sixteen. It was agreed in conjunction with the I.O.C. and F.I.F.A. that as these did not form part of the Olympic Games proper, they might be held outside London and before the Opening Ceremony. The draw for the eliminating rounds was held in Zurich on June 17th. At that date 23 teams had declared their intention of entering but only 18 actually played. This meant that matches on three of the grounds outside London that were to have been used were cancelled.

Gymnastics

Two major decisions had to be reached over the gymnastic events. The inclusion of women's events, which had been queried by the Organising Committee, was agreed upon by the I.O.C. at their 1947 Congress, subject to a minimum of six nations indicating that they would be represented, and to the contest being confined to a team event.

The International Federation were most anxious that the gymnastic events should be held in the main stadium. The A.G.A. counselled that this was inadvisable, due to the uncertainty of the English climate, as the main stadium inevitably meant open-air competition. The I.O.C. supported the International Federation and the mornings and afternoons of three days of the last week of the Games were allocated to gymnastics at the Empire Stadium. The major difficulty was that the clearing of the Stadium in readiness for the hockey and football semi-finals, which were fixed for the evening sessions of those days, necessitated the closure of the gymnastic session by 4 p.m.

Due to torrential rains on the day and night preceding the start of the gymnastics, the whole programme had to be postponed at a moment's notice until the last three days of Games when it was possible to occupy the Empress Hall. The consequent strain upon

the box office administration was severe. However, as three sessions were available each day at the Empress Hall, and as the men's and women's events were run simultaneously, the competitions were concluded by mid-day on Saturday.

Hockey

The increased number of countries likely to compete in the hockey tournament caused the Organising Committee to extend the number of days from four to nine, and to provide three grounds instead of two for the preliminary matches.

Modern Pentathlon

There was no deviation from the order of events laid down by the International Federation, but the event was begun one day earlier than had originally been planned in order that it should be completed before the commencement of the epee event in London.

Rowing

There was no change in the programme of events. F.I.S.A. objected to the original time schedule as they wished to have a rest day between the semi-finals and the finals. For box office reasons it was desirable that this should be a Sunday, particularly as by holding the semi-finals on Saturday, August 7th, there was a reasonable chance of a larger crowd attending on the final day, when both the athletics and swimming events had been concluded.

Shooting

The programme of events, as to the type of arm to be used was settled early in 1947. Due to the difficulty of the conversion of English ranges to metric distances, the Organising Committee made representations with a view to altering some of the technical details of the International Federation's programme. These were finally agreed at the Congress of the International Federation in September, 1947. This Congress was held at the same time as a World Championship meeting as a result of which much valuable experience was gained.

Swimming

Certain difficulties were encountered in arranging the dates for this sport. Originally it was planned to take place in the second week and an outside pool was to have been constructed at Wembley for the diving and water polo events.

In the spring of 1947, however, the Wembley authorities stated that, due to rising costs of labour and materials, the cost of building the outside pool would be prohibitive, and further that the work could not be completed in time.

It also became apparent that an extra day for swimming would be needed and in addition an outside bath for the preliminary rounds of the water polo. This was only possible if the change-over from swimming to boxing or vice versa took place at a week-end, allowing the Sunday for the necessary work. Owing to the number of days allotted to these sports, the order had to be swimming followed by boxing. In addition, F.I.N.A. were

most anxious that the pool should be available for practice before the opening of the Games. F.I.N.A. were therefore asked to approve the suggestion that swimming should take place from July 29th to August 7th.

They eventually agreed to this alteration of dates, after the I.O.C. had consented, in view of the special difficulties involved, to the holding of the F.I.N.A. Inter-Continental Relays (a non-Olympic event usually held immediately after the end of the Games) in the Empire Pool during the Olympic period. The Relays took place on the evening of Saturday, August 7th, and, in order to allow sufficient time for the change-over to boxing, the I.A.B.A. and A.B.A., with ready co-operation, altered their programme to commence in the afternoon of August 9th instead of in the morning.

Weightlifting

The weightlifting programme included one extra class in comparison with the Berlin Games, that for bantamweights which had been added to the recognised international schedule of the International Federation. Early agreement was reached that six sessions would be needed, one for each weight, and if possible, spread over three days to avoid undue strain upon the officials. The chief obstacle in settling the dates was to find a suitable venue giving adequate accommodation both for spectators and competitors, and which would, if possible, meet the request of the weightlifting authorities that all the spectators should face the front of the platform on which the lifting took place. When the wrestling events were arranged for the Empress Hall, it was decided that it would be desirable to use the same venue for weightlifting after the conclusion of the wrestling events.

Wrestling

The wrestling programme also was larger than it had been at Berlin, as the flyweight class had been added in both Greco-Roman and Free Styles. It was realised that more time must be allocated than previously, to avoid the competitions continuing until the early hours of the morning as had occurred at the Berlin Games. When it was intended to stage the events at Harringay where the basket ball was also to take place, it was feared that the number of competitors would be so great as to necessitate starting the competitions before the Opening Ceremony, which is contrary to Olympic practice. In making the decision to allocate Harringay exclusively to basket ball, and to move the wrestling to the Empress Hall, it was at once apparent that sufficient time could easily be allotted to this sport at this latter arena. Morning and evening sessions took place on seven days, three for the free style events and four for the Greco-Roman, and the programme was completed before midnight each evening.

The Federation conducts judging demonstrations and conferences before the competitions in each style. Normally they wish to have a free day between the styles, to allow time for the second conference, but advantage was taken in this case of Sunday, August 1st, although the free style competition did not finish until Monday night.

Yachting

The number of events was increased over the Berlin figures from four to five. The 8-metre class was abandoned as so few yachts of this size were being sailed in the post-war world, and the " Dragon " and " Swallow " classes were added. For the single-handed event, the Organising Committee agreed to provide boats of the " Firefly " type, a design recognised by the Y.R.A. of Great Britain instead of the monotypes previously sailed.

Agreement was reached some 18 months before the Games with the Torquay authorities, at whose invitation the events were to be held in Torbay, and with the yacht racing authorities that the seven days of sailing should be broken into four in the week of August 2nd, and three in the last week of the Games, thus giving time for overhaul of the boats.

ARENAS

Athletics

The early negotiations for holding the Olympic Games in London, were linked up with the Track and Field events taking place in the Empire Stadium at Wembley.

As there was no running track or field event facilities available, it was agreed with the Stadium authorities that these would be provided in accordance with the requirements of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Basketball

The choice of arena for staging the basketball tournament of the Olympic Games was influenced by the need for suitable flooring for the conduct of this sport, as the International Federation had asked that in London the tournament should take place under cover.

It had been intended to provide two courts, a necessity in view of the large number of matches that would have to be played under the "pool" system proposed by the International Federation.

Harringay Arena, a covered building capable of seating some 6,000-7,000 persons, was chosen since it fulfilled the requirements already stated. Much time was spent during the period when basketball had only been allocated eight days within the Games period, in endeavouring to arrange the courts on the arena floor. The decision to allow the full thirteen days simplified the use of this arena.

The wooden flooring was laid in sections, and was approved by the basketball authorities, as was the standard lighting installed at Harringay. In actual practice it was found that sectional flooring is not the ideal for a fast-moving tournament such as this, and a carpenter was in constant attendance in order to reset the flooring between sessions and even, in some cases, at shorter intervals.

An office, equipped with secretarial and telephone facilities, was arranged for the International Federation at Harringay Arena. A Press room was also set up with similar facilities. This principle, of providing an office for the International Federation controlling the sport at each arena, was followed as closely as possible in the arrangements for all sports.

Boxing

The negotiations over the time table of the boxing did not affect the decision that this event should be held at the Empire Pool. The change-over from swimming to boxing was estimated to take rather more than 24 hours and the work was carried out between midnight, Saturday, August 7th, and midday, Monday, August 9th. A scaffolding bridge was erected in the water of the Pool to carry the ring.

Office accommodation for the International Federation and a weighing-in room were provided. Facilities also had to be arranged for breakfast for the competitors after they had completed their weigh-in.

It was not until a comparatively late date that the arrangements for an additional boxing venue were completed, as for some time it had been thought desirable to have the additional site close to the arena in which most of the bouts would be contested.

When this proviso was waived, the Organising Committee arranged for the preliminary bouts to be held in the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, on Saturday, August 7th. It was originally intended to use two rings in this arena, but due to the reduction in the number of actual contestants, as against entrants, only one was used. A rapid change-over of the arena from wrestling, which had concluded the night previously, was carried out during the night August 6/7th.

Canoeing

The venue chosen for the canoeing event was the same as that of the rowing. Two main considerations influenced this decision : (1) that the Henley-on-Thames reach provides the only straight 1,600 metres of water within reasonable access of London; (2) for economic reasons it was desirable to stage both the aquatic sports at the same venue. The main difficulty encountered in staging the canoeing events at Henley was lengthening the course for the 10,000 metre events. The regatta rowing course was lengthened in both directions and the requisite 10,000 metres was covered by proceeding down-stream from the enclosure, round Temple Island, up-stream past the enclosures, under Henley Bridge, round Rod Eyot, down the full course again to Temple Island and back as far as the normal finishing post. The river at Henley is, unfortunately, too narrow to allow mass starts in the long-distance events if there were more than six contestants and this necessitated some of these competitions being staged against the clock. The boat tents, landing stages and rackings erected for the rowing regatta, together with all the necessary marquees of the enclosures were, of course, used for this event. The telephonic communication system installed for the rowing was extended to include Temple Island down-stream and Rod Eyot up-stream for the purpose of the control and report of the racing. This field telephone system was laid by the Royal Air Force.

Cycling

Track Events. It was realised in 1946 that, though the Herne Hill track was the only one suitable, considerable work would have to be carried out to bring the arena, both from a competition and spectator point of view, up to the required standard for Olympic events. Minor repairs to the track were carried out, spectator accommodation was increased by the erection of permanent stands (the only major constructional work of a permanent

nature carried out at the instance of the Organising Committee), and the general approaches, gates, turnstiles, were repaired, replaced or augmented. In addition to the permanent stands, a temporary stand was erected on the back straight of the course and the total seating capacity of the ground was considerably added to. Press accommodation was increased and twelve telephone boxes were installed directly behind their seats. The B.B.C. erected a special stand (with control room below) directly behind and slightly above the Press stand. An arena telephone system was installed, in addition to the one in existence, and at the request of the U.C.I. photo-finish equipment was also provided. First aid and refreshment accommodation for competitors and officials were provided in an adjacent field in marquees.

Road Race. An attempt was made to secure the use of Richmond Park for the Road Race event as it can be said to lie within the Greater London area. Unfortunately, the Parliamentary Act governing this Park prohibits any such use as was contemplated. By permission of His Majesty The King, however, the Organising Committee were allowed to hold it in Windsor Great Park, and initially a track of four-mile laps was mapped out, lying entirely within the Park itself. Due to representations made to increase the length of lap, the course was re-planned to pass over a short stretch of public road between two of the Park gates, giving a lap of seven miles. Arrangements were made for accommodating spectators by the provision of stands and enclosures on the starting and finishing straight in that area of the Park known as Smith's Lawn. The rest of the course was, of course, open free for spectators, subject to police control. Two sets of pits were erected, one on the finishing straight and one half-way round the course. A special Royal Enclosure at the start and finishing point was arranged for H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, who started the race. It was quite impossible to forecast accurately the probable number of spectators for this event as numbers depended directly upon the weather. Enclosure accommodation was arranged for 10,000 persons and estimates of the probable actual attendance over the entire course varied from 20,000 to 100,000. It is believed from reports received that between 10,000 and 12,000 actually watched the race in torrential rain. A feeding point for competitors was established and catering arrangements made for all officials. Catering for the public was put out to a contractor and, apart from the siting, was not the responsibility of the Organising Committee.

Equestrian

In conformity with normal Olympic practice, the Prix des Nations was held in the Empire Stadium immediately preceding the Closing Ceremony.

As no suitable area within the precincts of London was available for the cross-country section of the 3-day event, all other events of the equestrian sports were held in or around the Aldershot area. The choice of Aldershot was dictated, not only by this factor but also because adequate stabling and groom accommodation was available there in the military camps.

The use of the Central Stadium of the Aldershot Military Headquarters was secured for the Dressage competitions and for the Jumping section of the 3-day event. The Cross-Country event was planned in conjunction with the British Horse Society and the

Federation Equestre Internationale, and great assistance was received from the military, who played a major part in the organisation, control and constructional work that had to be carried out.

The course of the Cross-Country test falls into five sections, arranged as follows :—

- (i) roads and paths commencing near the Command Central Stadium and stabling accommodation, through Aldershot and out to the Tweseldown racecourse;
- (ii) steeplechase over the Tweseldown racecourse ;
- (iii) roads and paths section from Tweseldown racecourse to an area north-west of Aldershot, known as Old Dean Common ;
- (iv) cross-country course specially constructed over the Old Dean Common area ;
- (v) one km. flat from the cross-country course to the finishing line.

The not inconsiderable work necessary for establishing this 33½ km. course was undertaken on behalf of the Organising Committee under the direct supervision of the British Horse Society. The design of obstacles was also controlled by the British Horse Society, and their construction, for the steeplechase course, was carried out by civilian labour, and for the cross-country course by military labour.

Training grounds for equestrian sports were readily available in Aldershot, and hockey, cricket and football pitches and disused polo grounds were allocated by the military for use by the Organising Committee.

Fencing

After considerable search within the London area, part of an old exhibition building on the Wembley Empire Exhibition site was secured as the venue of the Fencing events.

Due to the anticipated number of entries, both of teams and individuals, and the " pool " system adopted by the International Federation for their competitions, sufficient floor space had to be acquired for 8 pistes (92 ft. by 6 ft.) with adequate free space surrounding them, together with stand accommodation and the necessary offices and rooms for the conduct of an Olympic event. The building, when taken over by the Organising Committee, was an empty shell and within it were constructed two main stands overlooking the piste to be used for the finals, one smaller stand on the No. 1 piste, a competitors' lounge and cafe, a restaurant, an office for the International Federation, a workshop for the repair and maintenance of weapons, a first aid room and dressing rooms.

As the roof of the Palace of Engineering is glass, daylight lighting was adequate, but as it was anticipated that the fencing events would continue late in the evening, special flood lights were installed over each piste. This necessitated the running of cables into the area allocated for the tournament.

Football

The final, semi-finals and the third-place match of the Olympic football tournament were held in the Empire Stadium.

As has already been stated in the programme and dates section of this Report, only 16 teams are admitted under the rules of F.I.F.A. to the tournament proper, and it was therefore possible to estimate accurately the number of grounds that would be required

for the preliminary matches. Five football grounds belonging to professional clubs and three to amateur clubs were loaned to the Organising Committee by their owners and arrangements were made for these grounds to be available, not only for the matches of each round, but also for re-plays should these be necessary. For the preliminary matches prior to the official tournament, five clubs on the south coast of England were approached and agreed to loan their grounds for this purpose. Since, of the original 23 entries at the closing date for entries, only 18 teams arrived to take part in the Olympic tournament, only two of the offers were accepted. The actual grounds used were :—

Preliminary matches : Brighton and Hove Albion, and Portsmouth
 Olympic tournament proper: Arsenal, Crystal Palace, Fulham, Ilford, Brentford,
 Dulwich Hamlet, Walthamstow Avenue, and
 Tottenham Hotspur.

The arrangement and control of the football tournament in respect of the negotiations with the various clubs was conducted on behalf of the Organising Committee by the Football Association.

Gymnastics

Despite the objections on the grounds of weather put forward by the Organising Committee and the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain, the I.O.C. supported the International Federation in urging that the gymnastic events should be staged in the Empire Stadium. The torrential rain of the week-end August 7th-9th, rendered it unfit for the gymnastic events, and the whole competition was therefore transferred at very short notice to the Empress Hall, Earl's Court. As the Wrestling and Weightlifting events had already been held at the Empress Hall, telephone, Press and office facilities were all available and required little alteration.

Hockey

The semi-finals, final and third-place match of the Olympic Hockey tournament were held in the Empire Stadium.

Preliminary matches for the hockey tournament were somewhat numerous due to the "pool" system adopted by the International Federation. It was, however, agreed that three grounds would be sufficient and those of the Lyons' Sports Club, Guinness Sports Club and Polytechnic were made available to the Organising Committee. Due to a draw in the third-place match, a re-play was necessary. As no time was available in the Main Stadium, the Lyons' Club ground was used. These grounds normally cater for team matches, so little additional work had to be carried out, with the exception of the installation of Press telephones and marking the grounds. This latter was undertaken by the permanent staff of the venues.

Modern Pentathlon

As in the Equestrian sports, the primary consideration in the choice of a venue for the Modern Pentathlon events was finding a suitable terrain for the Riding section and, as far as possible, grouping the other four sections at places reasonably situated in the same neighbourhood. The fact that the Modern Pentathlon has developed entirely out of

military training and that the Association governing it in Great Britain is under the control of the British Army made it natural for the Organising Committee to approach the military authorities for assistance. As the Equestrian sports themselves were already centred in the Aldershot area and the Tweseldown racecourse was to form part of the Cross-Country event, it was decided that Tweseldown should also be used for the riding section of the Pentathlon. The accommodation problem, too, was solved by the British War Office placing the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, at the disposal of the Organising Committee for housing the competitors.

(i) *Riding*. As has already been stated, the Tweseldown racecourse was already on loan to the Organising Committee, and a suitable course was marked out in conjunction with the equestrian authorities and the necessary jumps constructed by civilian labour employed by the Organising Committee. Field telephones were laid to all jumps and connected up to a central control point. The Press facilities to be used for the equestrian events were available for this event also.

(ii) *Fencing*. Although it was originally intended to utilise the gymnasium of the Military Academy for the Fencing event, it was decided eventually that what little gate might be attracted would be better encouraged if it was held in Aldershot itself, and Aldershot Military Command kindly loaned the Central Gymnasium.

(iii) *Shooting*. A special range constructed at Bisley, the headquarters of the National Rifle Association, for the rapid-fire pistol event of the shooting proper, was adapted for use for the third section of the Modern Pentathlon. All Press and telephone facilities were, of course, available at Bisley.

(iv) *Swimming*. The municipal authorities of Aldershot placed their public bath at the disposal of the Organising Committee free of charge for the swimming section of the Modern Pentathlon event. As this bath is considerably larger than would normally be necessary, a turning board was arranged at 50 metres. No other alterations were necessary at the pool, and as the event is not conducted on competitive lines but against the clock, it was not considered necessary to have cork lanes as at the Empire Pool. This event attracted a certain number of spectators.

(v) *Running*. The Royal Military Academy is situated in very wooded and undulating country, so the cross-country course for the last section was laid out by officials of the I.A.A.F. in the immediate vicinity of the competitors' housing centre.

Rowing

The Royal Regatta course at Henley-on-Thames provides the most suitable situation within reasonable distance of London for a regatta of the importance of an Olympic event, and, of course, the rowing events of the 1908 Games had been held over this course. The Stewards of Henley Regatta undertook the supervision of the necessary work to be carried out and the Secretary of the Regatta Committee was formally attached to the Organising Committee staff for this purpose. As the normal Henley Regatta preceded the Olympic event by about a month, a large amount of preparatory work was already done for the purpose of the former event. It was necessary, however, to widen

the course to allow three boats to take part together in each event. The course was not boomed, as is normal in Great Britain, but cork buoys at 50-yard intervals formed the demarcation lines.

A Press stand on the river itself was constructed to cater for the very much larger number of Pressmen that would attend the Olympic events. The judges box used for the Henley Regatta was converted into a stand for radio commentators. A field telephone system was laid to supplement the normal communications which are used for the Henley Regatta, and served the start and finish and points along the course.

Boat tents, racks and landing stages used for the Henley Regatta were left in position, and a special stand seating 4,000 persons was constructed in the general enclosure.

Shooting

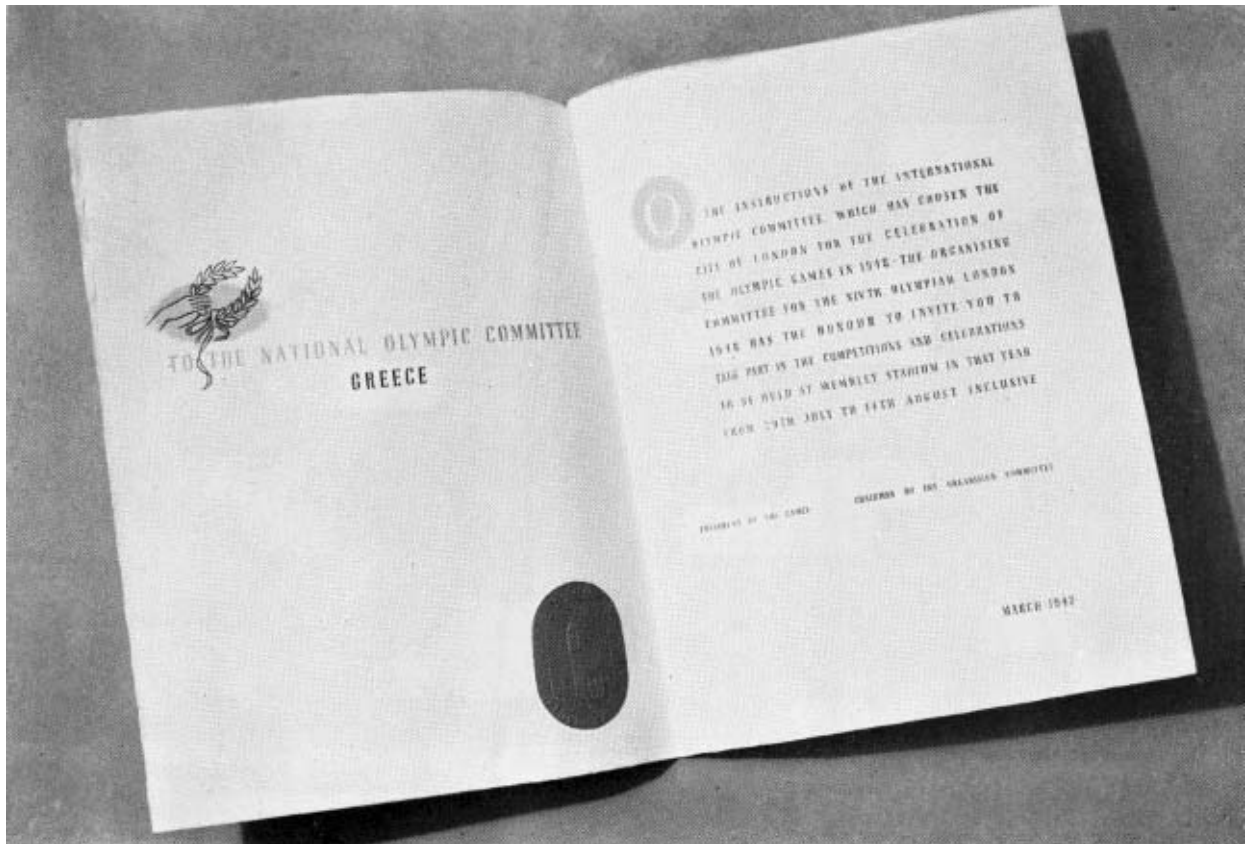
A decision of the I.O.C. to uphold the application of the Union Internationale de Tir for the inclusion of the 300 metre event in the 1948 Olympic Games made the National Rifle Association ranges at Bisley an obvious choice.

An entirely new range was constructed for the 25 -metre rapid-fire pistol event. Alternative cover and open firing positions were provided and a special automatic control for the targets was employed.

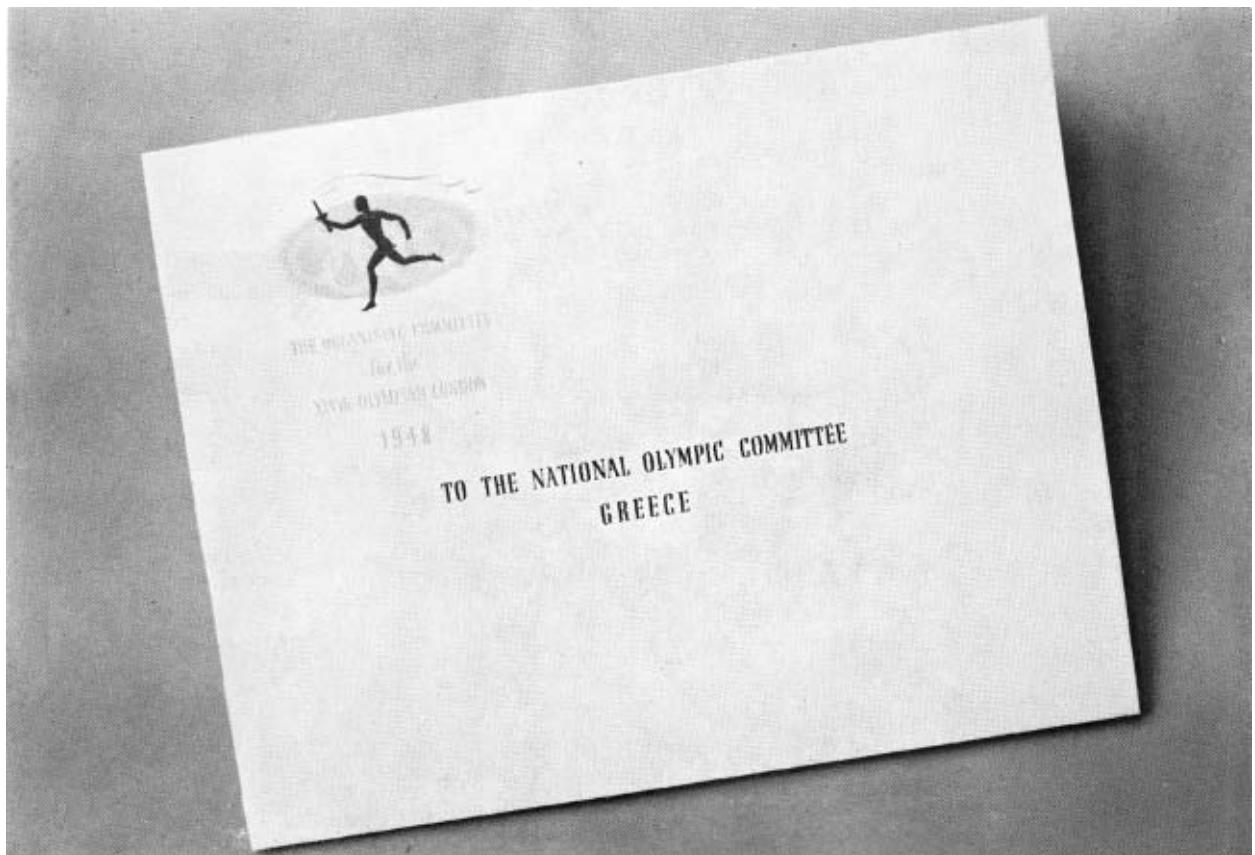
50-metre Free Pistol and 50-metre Small Bore Rifle. The range known as the "Running Deer " range at Bisley was used and special targets were erected at the requisite distances from the firing point. As the firing point of this range is a grass mound, no construction was needed here other than the erection of cover for the competitors.

300-metre Free Rifle. The famous " Century" range of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, which caters for distances both less and greater than that of the Olympic event, was converted for the purpose of this event. To provide the necessary firing point 300 metres from the butts, construction work had to be undertaken, and this was accomplished by taking an area equivalent to the frontage of the targets to be used (30 in number), enclosing it by boards pegged in position 9 inches in height and giving a depth from the targets of 12 feet from the front to back of the firing point. This area was filled to a depth of 7 inches with rough clinker and ash, fine ash and dust, 2 inches in depth on top, and finally rolled and raked. Despite the extremely bad weather experienced during this part of the Olympic Games, this firing point remained dry throughout.

The regulations of the U.I.T. made it necessary to construct covers both for the 300- and 50-metre events. These were erected in the form of a wooden framework, constructed of rafters supported at intervals by uprights and strengthened by cross beams front and back. Across the framework tarpaulins were stretched as tight as possible and overlapping each other by approximately 2 feet. The rafters projected 18 inches in front of the actual firing point and 6 inches to the rear. The tarpaulins folded back under at both points. The back of the construction was enclosed by hessian screens from the actual ash firing point to within 1 inch of the tarpaulin. It should be noted that the gap at the top is most necessary to allow wind to pass through the firing point. When firing in the



The specially designed invitation sent by the Organising Committee to each of the National Olympic Committees recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

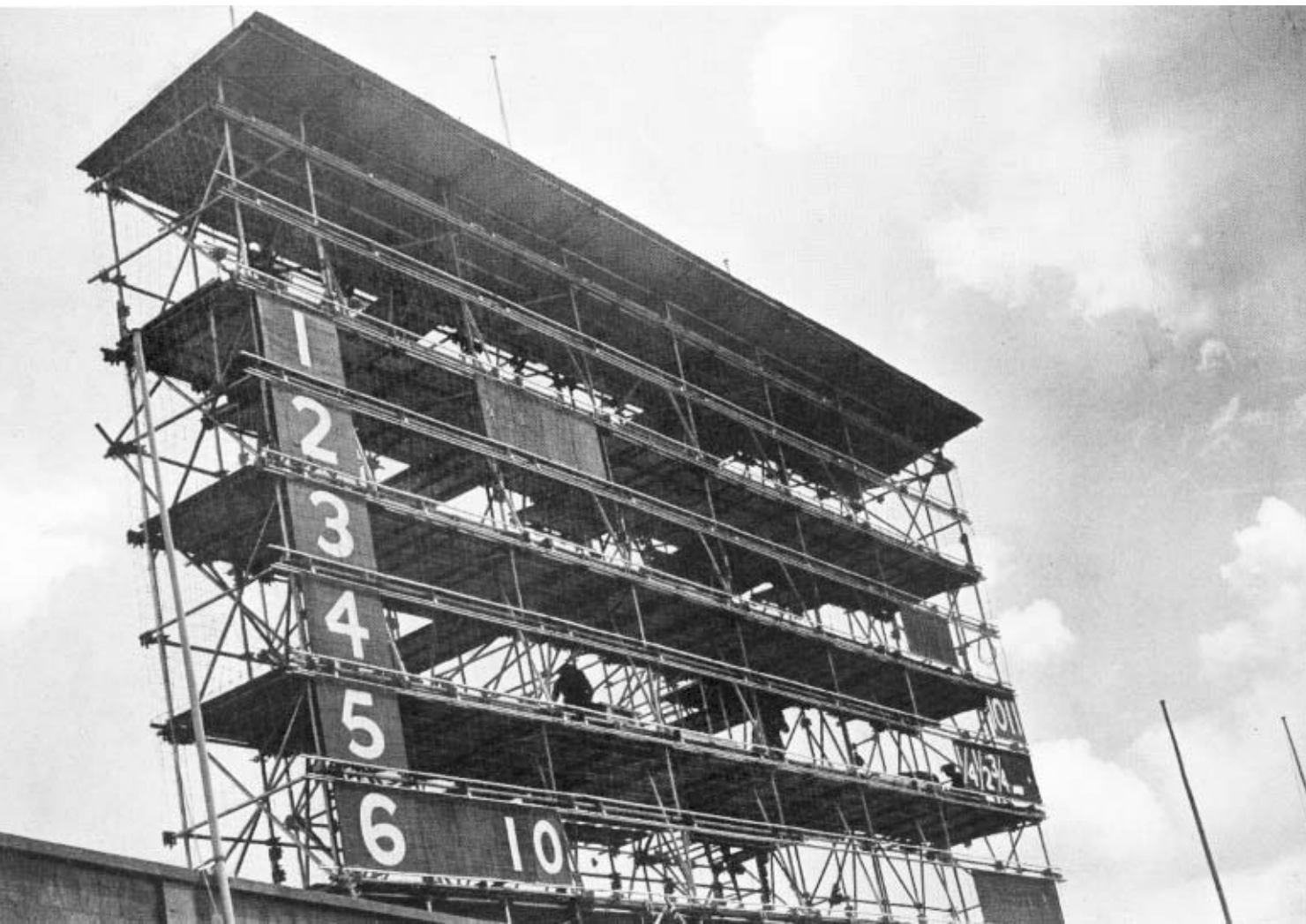


The envelope in which the invitations were sent.



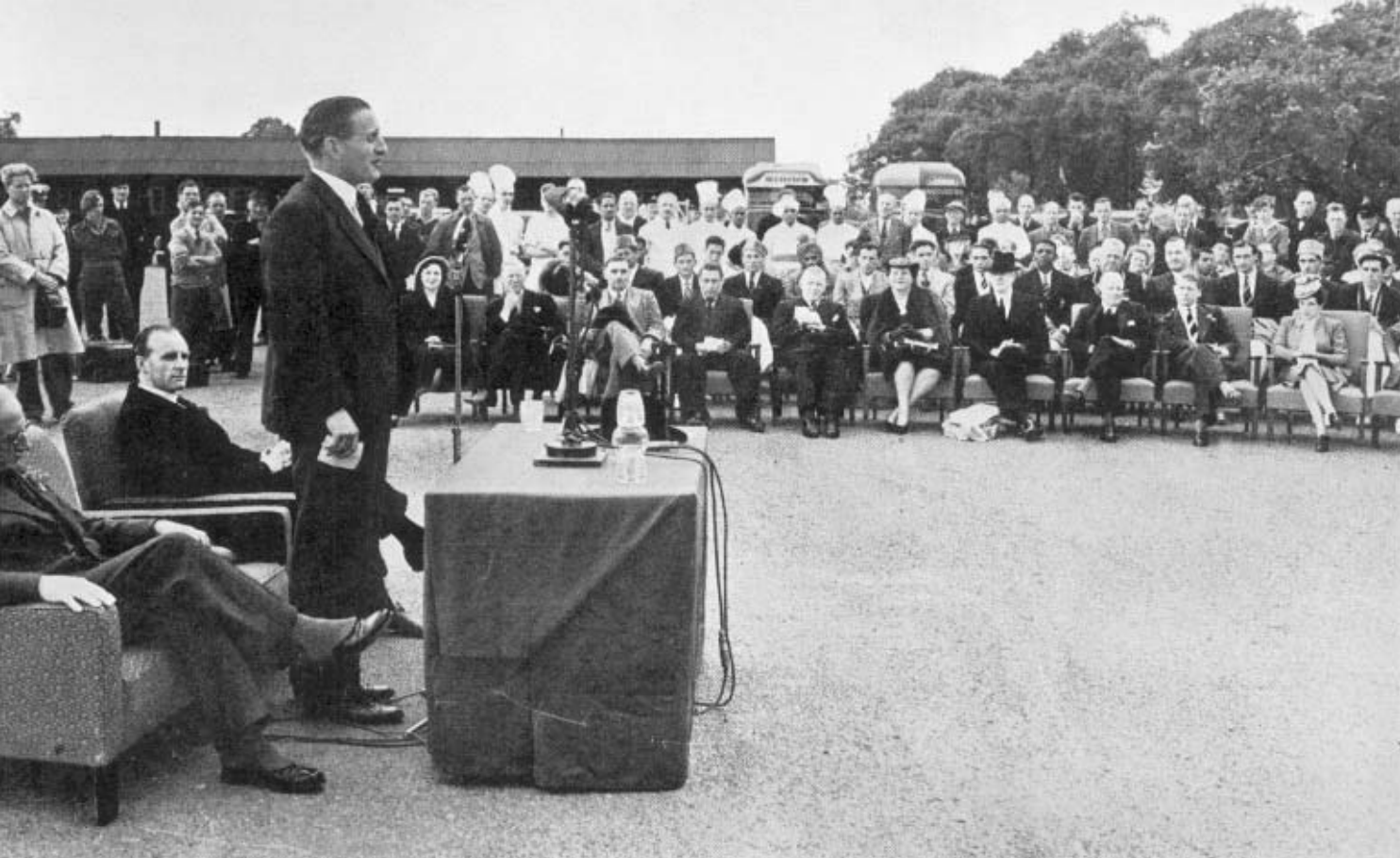
A general view of the work of laying the special track for the athletic events of the Games at the Empire Stadium, Wembley.

The special scoreboard which was erected at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, for the Games is here nearing completion.





Work in progress on the preparation of the bowl for the Olympic flame at the Empire Stadium, Wembley. In the background, the finishing touches are being given to the athletic track and arena.



Lord Burghley, Chairman of the Organising Committee, speaking at the official opening of the Richmond Park Olympic Housing Centre.

The Luxembourg flag is raised at the Uxbridge Olympic Housing Centre on the arrival of the national team, seen lined up in front of the flag.





Hoisting the Ceylon flag at the Richmond Park Housing Centre on the team's arrival. The hoisting is carried out by the team's Chef de Mission, Mr. Pereira.

One of the women's housing centres : American athletes in the lounge of Southlands College, Wimbledon, are being told of the arrangements for their hospitality by Mrs. Ada Sackett of the administrative committee.



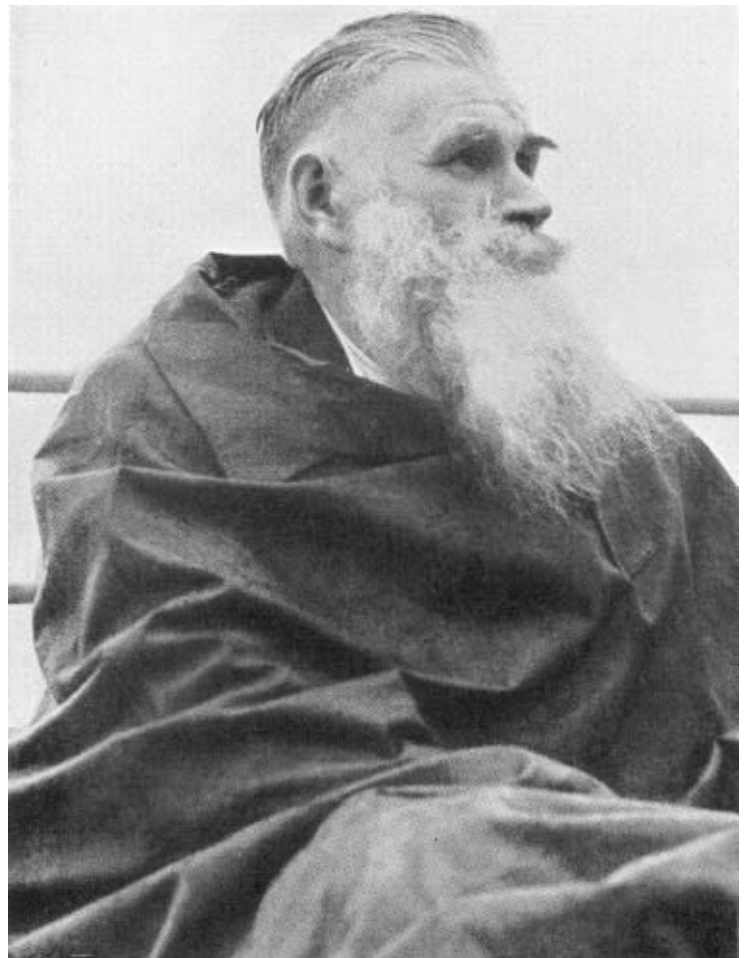


A view of one of the bedrooms for Olympic competitors in the Richmond Park housing centre.

Competitors in the special section for their use on the terraces at the Empire Stadium. I. Schaeffer, wearing Austrian national costume, and her team colleague, U. Pilhatsch.



A veteran spectator at the Olympic Games : undaunted by the rain, John Miller, of Scotland, watches the start of the cycle road race in Windsor Great Park.



OLYMPIC GAMES



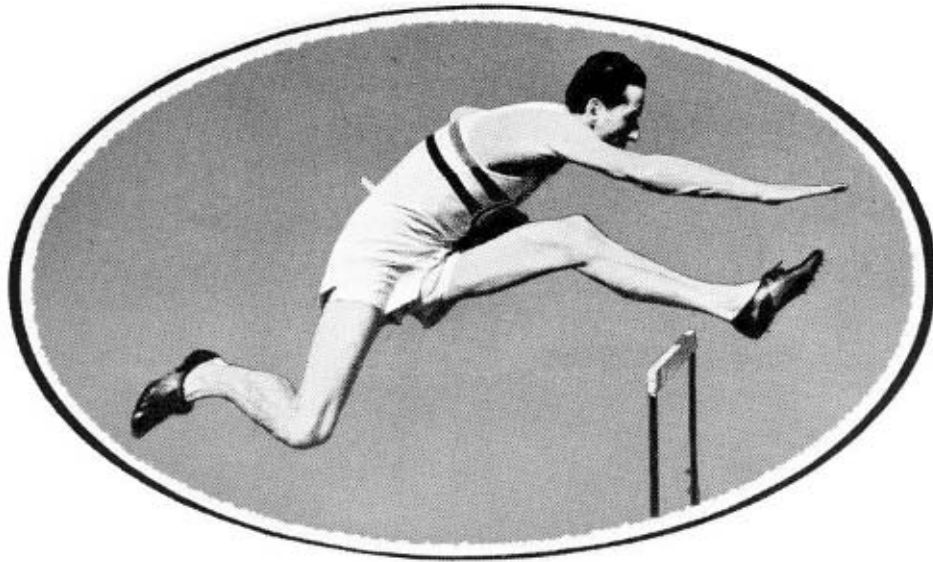
29 JULY 1948 14 AUGUST
L O N D O N

Designed by HELEN PALUCHY-STUBBS LTD.

Printed in Great Britain by WRECKINGHAM & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.

The official Olympic poster.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM



XIVTH OLYMPIAD SPORT IN ART EXHIBITION

LONDON 1948



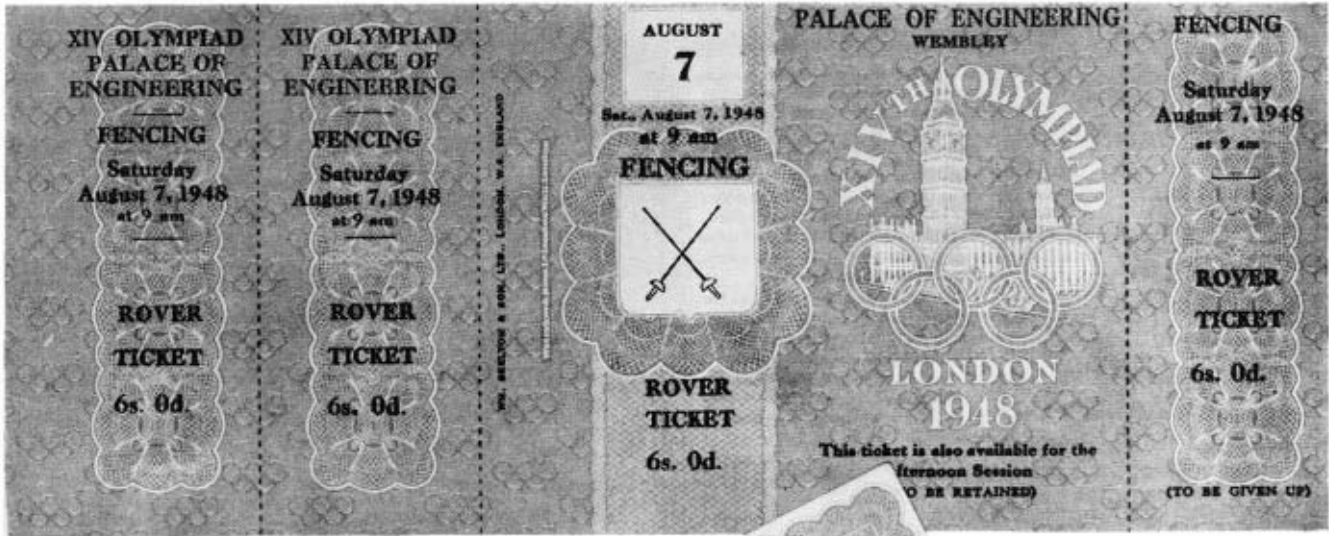
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY 10-6

15 JULY-14 AUGUST

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 10-10 SUNDAY 2-30-6

Printed by GRIFFIN PUBLISHING & LITHO, THROUGH THE PRESS

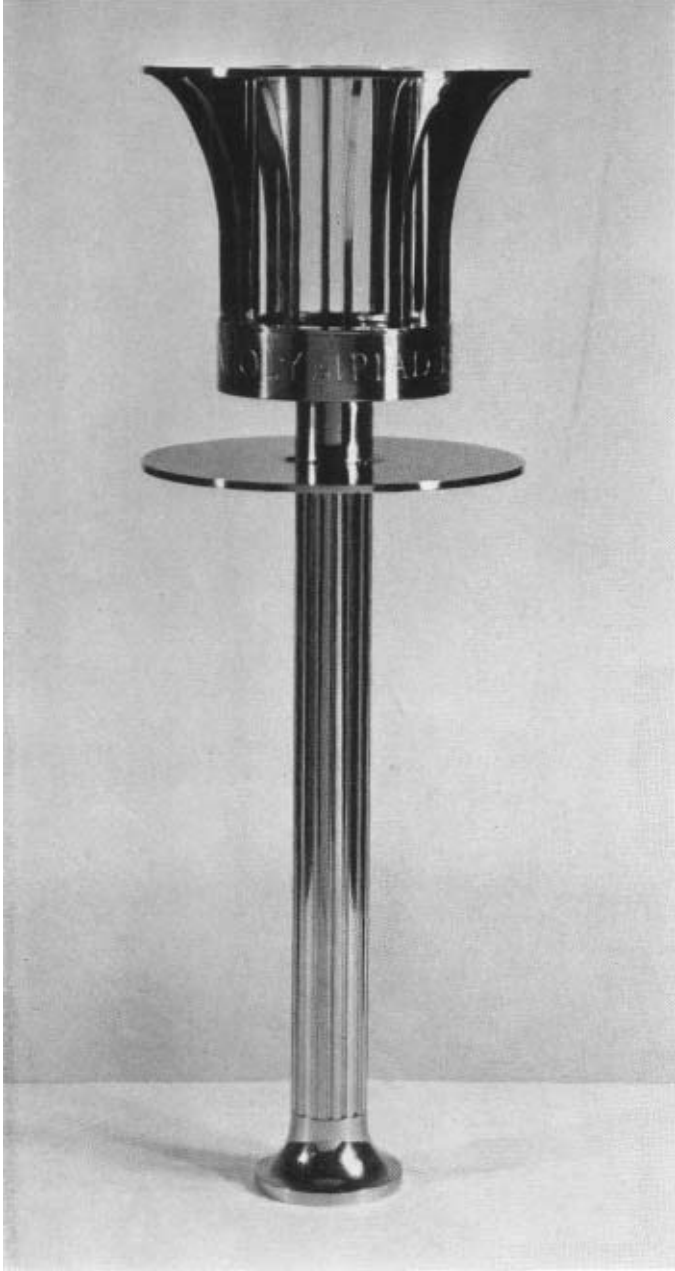
The poster advertising the Olympic art exhibition.



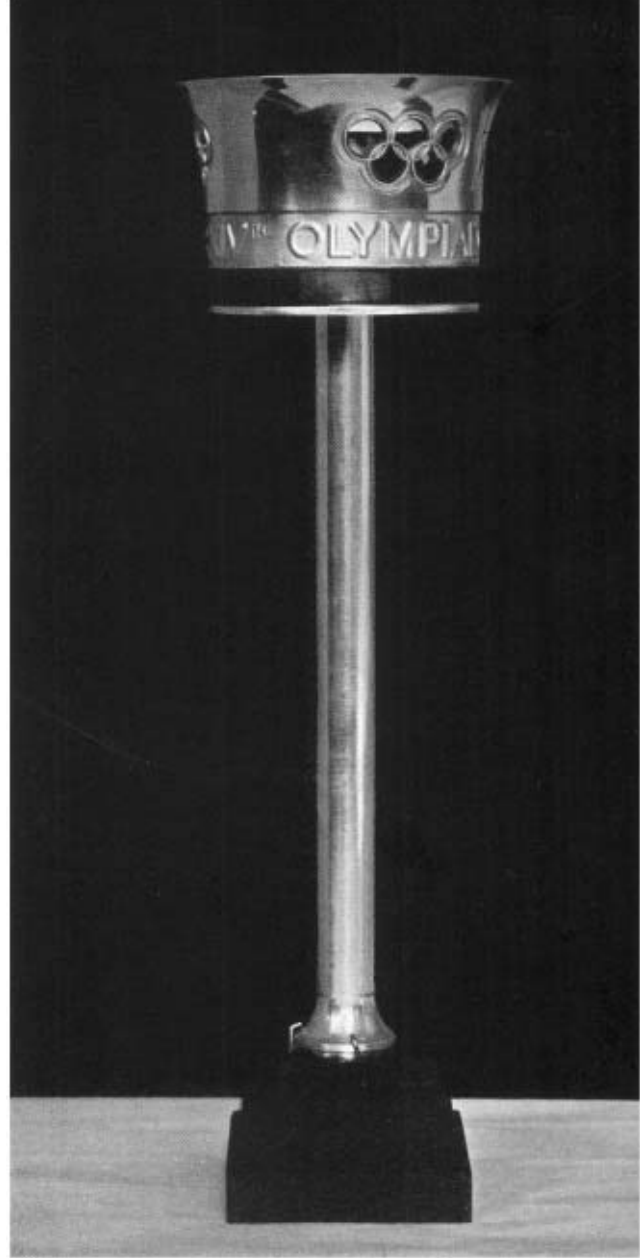
Examples of the tickets and passes issued for the Olympic Games.



Kindling the Olympic flame at Olympia before the start of the torch relay.



The specially designed torch carried by the torch bearer in the Olympic arena, constructed to carry the magnesium flare.



The standard torch used by runners throughout the course of the relay from Greece to London.

Carrying the Olympic flame across the frontier from Switzerland to France beneath an archway of national flags.





The Olympic flame is borne across the River Thames, on its way to Wembley, as one of the runners in the torch relay passes over the bridge between Windsor and Eton, with Windsor Castle in the background.

The final runner in the torch relay enters the Empire Stadium during the Opening Ceremony and stands in salute beneath the scoreboard on which were Baron de Coubertin's words surmounted by three Olympic flags.





Cameras in position on the terraces of the Empire Stadium, Wembley, for filming the Olympic Games. A heat of the 400 metres hurdles is just starting. On the arena can be seen the portable towers on which other film cameras were sited.



The specially constructed motor trolley used by the Olympic Film Company in the course of filming the various events in the Empire Stadium.

While the 10,000 metres walk is in progress, the film cameraman is busy on the top of the 24 foot portable tower which could be moved to the most effective vantage point for a particular event. The pulley apparatus at the side of the tower was used for hoisting camera equipment.



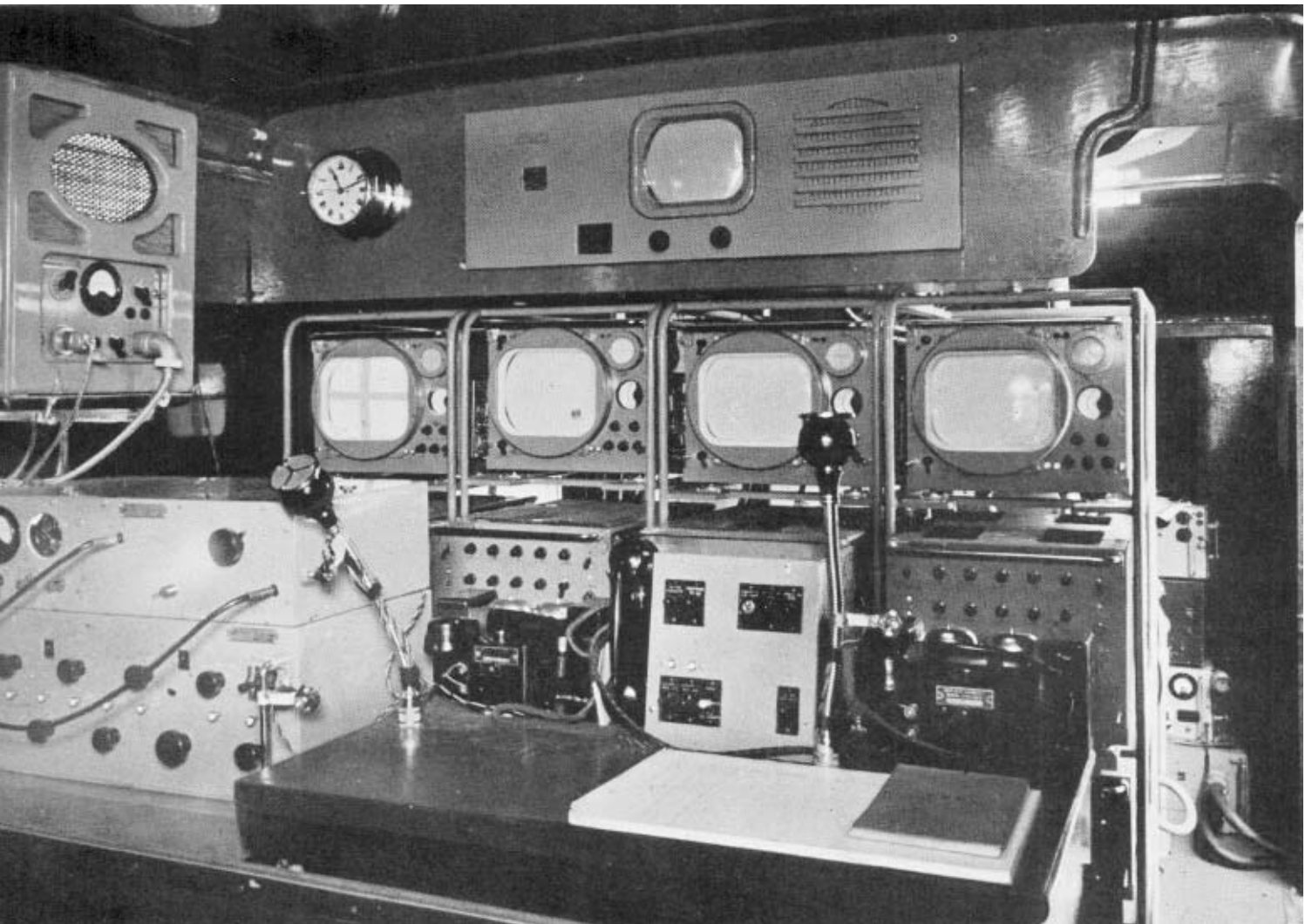


One of the pits constructed alongside the track in the Empire Stadium for filming the Olympic events. One of the camera units is at work during the course of a race.



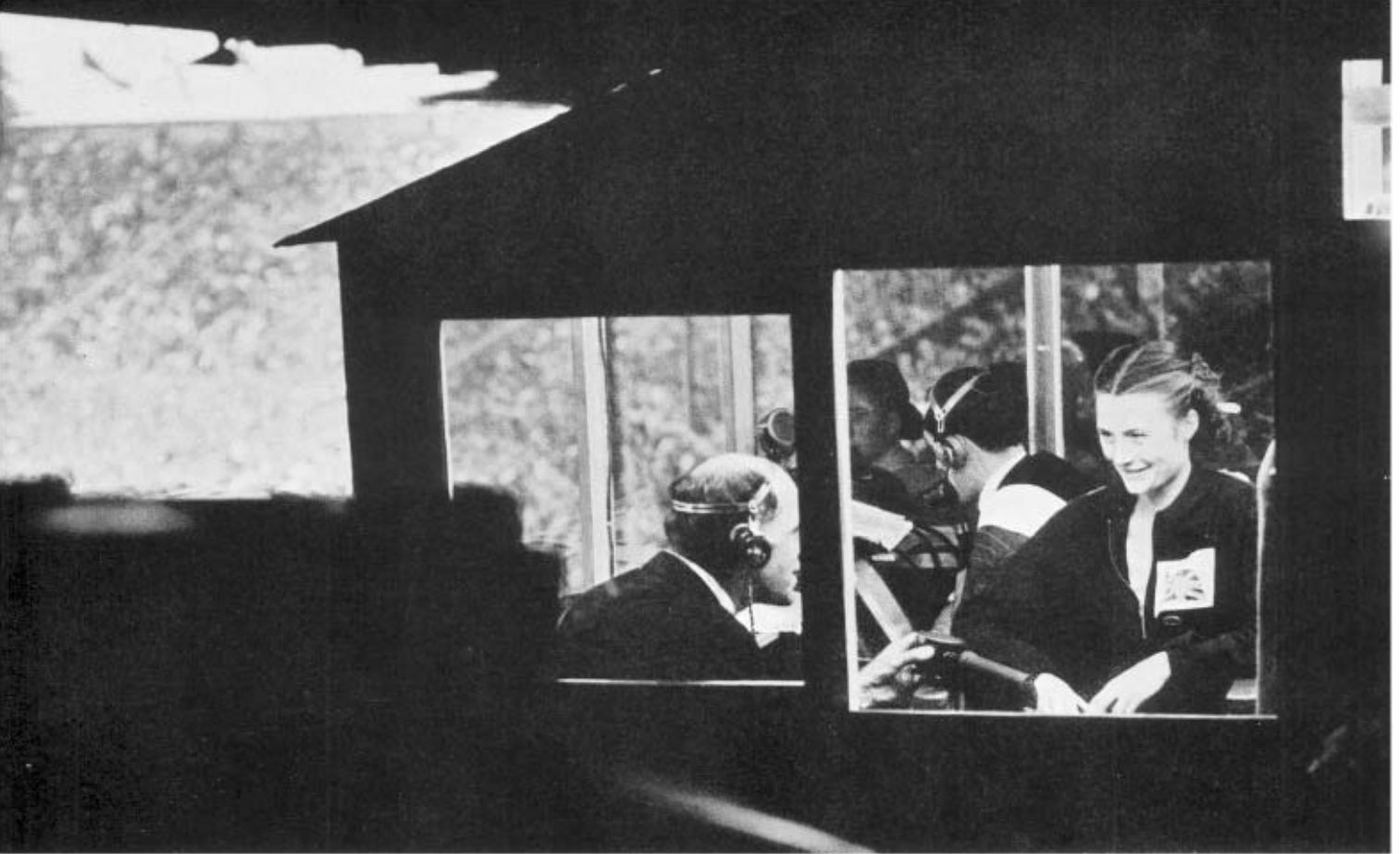
A view of the television commentator's box at the Empire Stadium during the parade at the Opening Ceremony. Michael Henderson (left) and Richard Dimbleby were the commentators. The screen on which the commentators follow the course of the transmission can be seen between them.

The mobile television control room which was first used at the Empire Pool for the Olympic Games.





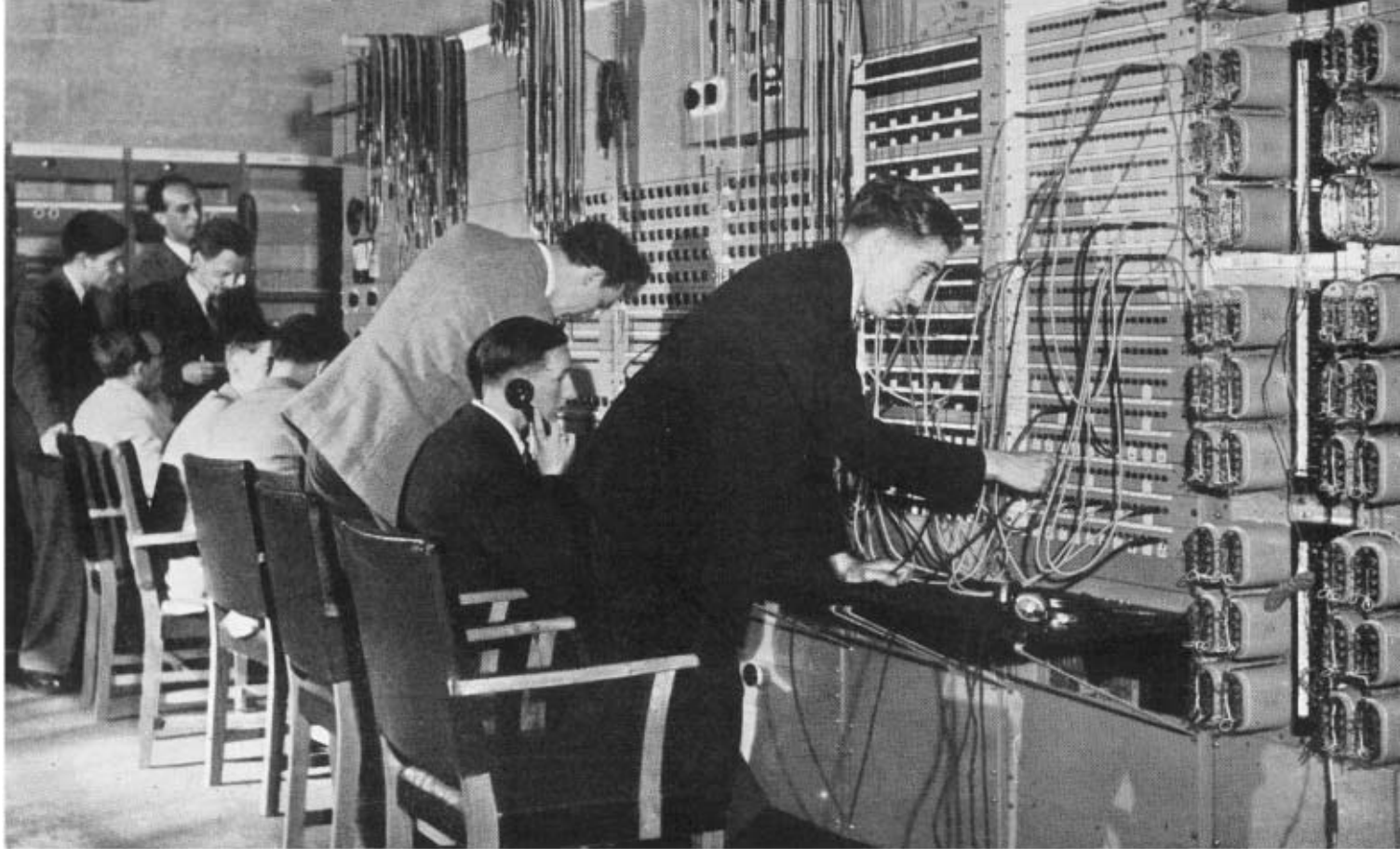
A view in the television control room while events were in progress.



The television commentators' box at the Empire Stadium was used for interviews with leading athletes. Here Maureen Gardner (Great Britain) is being interviewed by Jack Crump after her exciting race with Fanny Blankers-Koen in the final of the 80 metres hurdles on August 4th.

The teleprinter network at Wembley which enabled contact to be kept between the various Olympic offices, arenas and housing centres, and by which results and official instructions and messages were transmitted.





The control room in the B.B.C.'s Broadcasting Centre at Wembley. Engineers are plugging through the outgoing lines carrying the broadcasts to the Distribution Centre at Broadcasting House.

The specially equipped telephone room in the Press Club at Wembley where journalists and radio correspondents made inland or international calls.

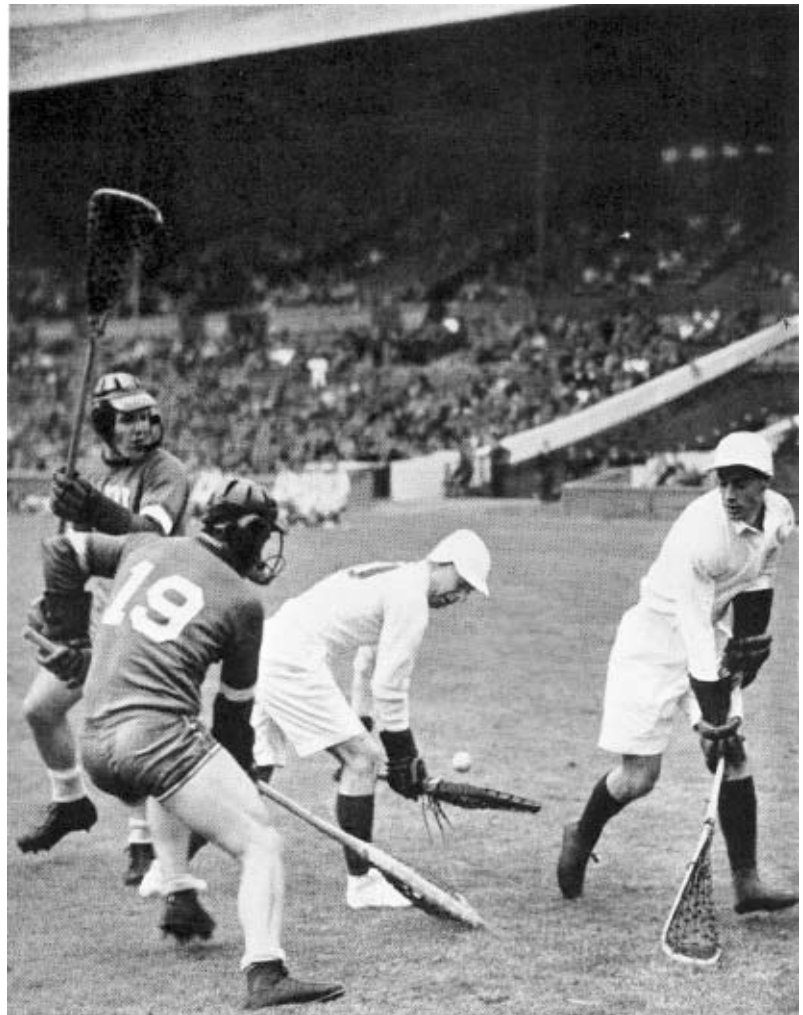




A general view of the Empire Stadium during the demonstration given before the start of the marathon by the Swedish Gymnastic Association.



A scene during the demonstration lacrosse match at the Empire Stadium between a British team and Rensselaer (United States). A Rensselaer player gets away with the ball.



A British player taking the ball in his crosse during the demonstration lacrosse match at the Empire Stadium.



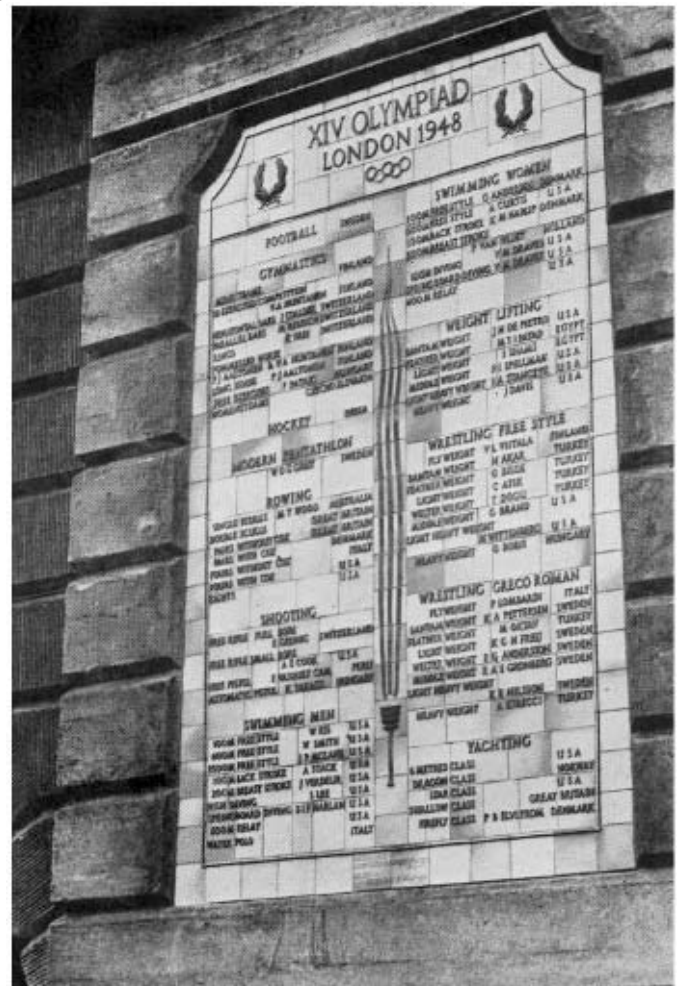
Lord Burghley, Chairman of the Organising Committee, speaking at the ceremony of unveiling the Olympic Roll of Honour at the Empire Stadium, Wembley.

The Olympic Roll of Honour, erected on two large plaques on the walls of the Empire Stadium, Wembley, contains the names of the winners of each Olympic event.





Lord Burghley, Chairman of the Organising Committee, points out to F. E. Blankers-Koen her name on one of the plaques containing the Olympic Roll of Honour.



standing position at this range, competitors requested that this gap should be enclosed and this was done. The construction was divided into bays 12 inches wide by stretching hessian on uprights from the front to the back of the firing point. These did not join up with the back screen and thus a corridor was formed behind each competitor's position. As the " Century " range is laid out in blocks of 10 targets, the firing points were so arranged to have 12 bays, 10 opposite the targets and a spare one at each end for the range officer's staff and telephones. Tarpaulins were stretched over the actual ash firing point before shooting mats, etc., were laid for competitors. Range telephones were already installed at Bisley but pick-ups had to be arranged for the new metric firing point.

There are two bodies in Great Britain who govern these events, the National Rifle Association and the National Small-Bore Rifle Association, and a joint committee was formed by them to supervise these arrangements.

Swimming

The Empire Pool, Wembley, was chosen for this sport, and although in the early stages the construction of an adjoining outside pool was planned, this was not proceeded with.

Due to the anticipated large number of entries for Water Polo, arrangements were concluded with the Finchley Borough Council for the use of their public open-air pool for five days at the commencement of the Swimming programme, for matches which could not be fitted into the Empire Pool schedule.

Empire Pool. As this bath is more than 50 metres long, a wooden bridge was constructed giving the requisite swimming length and acting as a platform for swimming officials, turn judges and time-keepers. Special stands were constructed on either side of the pool on the finishing line for the actual swimming judges and small transportable " sentry " boxes were provided for the diving judges in that section of the programme. Seating for Press and Radio commentators was arranged almost on bath level and this did not interfere with spectator accommodation which is considerably raised from the bath.

Finchley Pool. Finchley Pool was chosen for the preliminary rounds of the water polo as it had the advantage of a sufficient area and depth to conform to the International Federation regulations. Spectator accommodation was provided by the construction of stands around three sides of the entire playing area.

As several of the teams that had entered did not arrive, the actual programme staged at this venue was less full than had originally been anticipated.

Weightlifting

The considerations affecting the choice of the Weightlifting venue have already been set out in full in the report affecting the programme and dates.

The special weightlifting platform constructed at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, was placed close to one side of the arena, but centrally along the arena's length. By the provision of a back-cloth to this platform the desire of the International Weightlifting Federation to have all spectators facing the platform was met to a considerable extent. A rest room for competitors was arranged directly behind the back-cloth in addition to

the dressing rooms, which, of course, were the same as for the wrestling event. Press and Radio commentators were accommodated on the floor of the arena.

The platform itself was 24 feet square and 5 feet 1 inch in height. This considerable height from the arena floor was necessary in order to afford a good view to spectators within the actual arena which had no "rake." The judges' and officials' positions immediately surrounding the platform were raised about 15 inches from the floor in order to secure an adequate view. The normal office facilities for the International Federation were also provided.

Wrestling

The transfer of the venue for Wrestling from Harringay Arena to the Empress Hall was effected after approval of the former venue had already been secured from the International Federation. This necessitated a further visit of that body's officials and a survey of the new conditions under which the Olympic tournament would be conducted. Spectator accommodation at the Empress Hall was entirely adequate and the size of the arena itself allowed for the construction of three wrestling rings. Special arc lamps were installed over each ring of a similar type to that used for boxing tournaments. The construction of the rings was of tubular scaffolding covered by timber, with sloping sides and a small sunken well on the surface to contain the mat. The measurements and specifications of this were supplied by the International Federation.

The Press and Radio commentators were accommodated in ringside seats and the normal telephone and cable facilities were installed, together with an office for the International Federation.

Yachting

Once the location of the Yachting venue had been settled in Torbay, the Organising Committee requested the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain to proceed with preliminary plans. It was of assistance that the International Yacht Racing Union has its headquarters in Great Britain and that, in fact, the Secretary of both bodies was the same individual.

Three courses were planned in Torbay ; that nearest inshore for the Firefly class, that furthest out to sea for the 6 metre and Dragon classes, and the intermediate one for the Swallow and Star classes. The marking and buoying of the courses was undertaken by the Royal Navy from the Devonport Dockyards, which also supplied the necessary patrol and "police" boats during the actual events.

In conjunction with the Corporation of Torquay, the entire harbour was reserved for Olympic competitors during the period of the Games, apart from one or two official boats which were present. The Marine Spa, a building belonging to the Torquay Corporation on the harbour side, was made available as a headquarters for the International Federation offices, with competitors' lounge, Press and telephone facilities.

A special measuring tank was constructed on the hards for the checking of boats prior to the commencement of the Games, and a mobile crane was installed together with a 10-ton crane weighing machine. Facilities, including launching trollies, were provided for accommodating the Firefly dinghies on the hards at night.

EQUIPMENT

The provision of equipment for the 17 sports falls under two main headings : that which may be described as arena equipment, without which a venue would not be properly " furnished " for the conduct of the particular sport in question ; and that which may be called sports equipment, that is to say articles actually used by the competitors themselves during their contests.

Arena Equipment

Athletics

The Empire Stadium had not been in use for an athletic contest for more than 20 years, and it was, therefore, necessary to provide everything that would be required for the conduct of the greatest athletic meeting in the world.

(i) *Track.* An entirely new athletic track had to be laid in the stadium and research was carried out with various materials to obtain the best possible surface. A small piece of ground adjacent to the Stadium was employed for testing tracks.

One consideration which could not be overlooked was the time factor in producing this track, as the stadium was in normal use until July 10, and the entire work of excavating the ground, removing the existing greyhound track, together with fencing, arc lights and the electric hare equipment, and the subsequent laying of the track itself was carried out within a period of three weeks.

(ii) *Scoreboards.* A giant scoreboard which was used for all events in this stadium was erected at the east end of the stadium directly behind the last spectator tier. This was designed by Sir Owen Williams & Partners, the architects to Wembley Stadium Ltd., and was operated by a naval party supplied by the Admiralty.

In addition to the main scoreboard, four scoreboards, one on each corner of the arena, showed the progress of field events.

(iii) *Field Event Equipment.* Both the high jump and pole vault standards incorporated accurate measuring scales so that the height of the lath could be read off on the scales by the officials. For the jumping pit a sliding arm, in the form of a triangle was lowered over the pit. A hair line was fixed from the apex to the base of the triangle. The whole of the triangle could be slid along on rails running on both sides of the pit, so that the hair line could be accurately placed on the desired spot in the pit. A scale was incorporated on one side of the triangle so that the distance jumped could be read off instantly. To detect a faulty jump through the competitor crossing the take-off board, a shallow tray of plasticine was used, and this proved most effective.

The pole vault and high jump also had an indicator so that the competitor's number and the height being attempted could be seen. This indicator was useful when other field events were proceeding at the same time.

For the shot, hammer and discus events officials were able to give measurements very quickly by measuring back to a datum line only. This datum line consisted of round steel pegs set out in the form of an arc whose centre was the centre of the throwing circle. The arc was drawn at a convenient but arbitrary distance. A special arm carrying a steel tape

could be fitted over the datum line pegs at that point on the arc where a line drawn from the point of impact to the centre of the throwing circle crossed the arc. It was possible to set the arm so that the tape was exactly at right angles to a chord drawn on the arc at the point where the line of impact crossed the arc. The reading of the tape was, of course, arranged so as to read from the outer edge of the stopboard.

For recording the throwing events, officials were provided with a metal tray which was hooked over the shoulders. The tray was covered with a perspex cover hinged so that in wet weather the result could be written on the scoresheet, which remained dry.

Competitors in the jumping events were each provided with a small metal flag with their number on. These flags were used for marking the start of a competitor's run-up. They had a metal peg for insertion in the ground, and the flag could be turned on a hinge, so that when placed in position the number was easily seen.

For all throwing events, two operating positions were arranged and in particular for the javelin the base line for the throwing could be accommodated at either end of the Stadium. A plan showing the actual lay-out of the arena appears in the Athletics Report section later.

(iv) *Track Events.* A new form of hurdle was used to give greater accuracy in adjusting the toppling correction to different heights, and although these conformed to the specification of the I.A.A.F., they were unfortunately constructed to be adjustable in the first instance in inches, a secondary adjustment having to be made for the metric equivalent. The marking of the track was carried out under the supervision of the I.A.A.F. and amongst the equipment provided for this purpose was a special Invar steel tape giving an exact measurement of 100 metres irrespective of weather conditions.

The starting points of all the track events were clearly marked by special notices showing the names of the events concerned and were so arranged that only one finishing post was used.

(v) *Warming-up Arrangements.* A track 100 metres in length, adjacent to the stadium, was laid to permit competitors to warm up, and sufficient area was allocated for hurdling competitors and long distance runners to practise as well.

The details of the timing arrangements are incorporated under the general report on Timing and Photo-Finish.

Basketball

Special tubular steel constructions to carry the back board, rings and nets were designed in conjunction with the basketball authorities. Two sets were supplied at Harringay in case the set in use should become damaged.

Boxing

As the Empire Pool, Wembley, is normally used for the staging of the major amateur boxing tournaments in Great Britain, their ring conformed to international requirements.

Two weighing machines, constructed to record on the metric scale, were supplied at the Empire Pool for the official competitions. Two others of an exactly similar type to those at the Pool were in use at training centres.

Canoeing

The course markings that had been laid on the Henley Reach for the rowing events were supplemented for canoeing and their positioning extended to Temple Island and Rod Eyot at both ends of the regatta course, for the purposes of the 10,000 metre events. Three sets of overhead indicators were provided along the course for the guidance of competitors. Although a spring balance with special canoe carrying attachments was provided for the purpose of weighing canoes and kayaks, this was not used, as the platform scales used for the rowing events were found satisfactory and simpler to use.

Cycling

The problems of arranging the necessary equipment for the cycling events were chiefly concerned with the road race at Windsor Park. Herne Hill track, being regularly used for cycling, few special arrangements were necessary (apart from the accommodation for the spectators and the photo-finish equipment, dealt with elsewhere in this report). As, however, no Scoreboard had previously been in use at the track, it was agreed to construct a small board to supplement the use of the arena amplifying equipment.

At Windsor Park special measures were taken to protect dangerous parts of the course by the removal of certain gateposts, and the padding of other posts, trees and walls at corners, especially at such points as Blacknest Gate. Reference to the erection of the pits will be found in the Arena section.

Equestrian Sports

(i) *Dressage Competition.* The dressage arena was laid out in the Central Stadium at Aldershot by the British Horse Society and constructed by civilian labour.

(ii) *Other Events*

(a) *Three Day Event Cross-country Course.* Two distinct sets of obstacles were constructed. One on the steeplechase course was built by civilian labour and was composed of obstacles, design and construction of which had been approved by the Federation Equestre Internationale. The other set of obstacles, 35 in number, for the cross-country course was constructed, under the direction of the B.H.S., by military labour supplied from the Aldershot Military Command. The considerable amount of material required for the jumps was obtained by the Organising Committee at an early date and stored until needed.

(b) *Three Day Event Jumping.* The jumps for this event, which took place in the Stadium at Aldershot, were lent to the Organising Committee by the British Horse Society and were of standard international pattern.

(c) *Prix des Nations.* The British Show-Jumping Association was responsible for the design and lay-out of the Prix des Nations course. The jumps were constructed by a London contractor under the supervision of Captain Webber of the B.S.J.A.

Fencing

Eight wooden pistes, 92 feet by 6 feet, were constructed in sections 9 feet long. These were 6 inches high, and to guard against the risk of injury to competitors, slopes were added to all sides. Linoleum was laid the entire length of each piste and secured to it by narrow battens of wood or metal ½ inch in width along all sides.

At the end of each piste on the concrete floor of the Palace of Engineering, ring bolts were fixed to the floor for the tensioning of the insulated carpet which had to be laid for the epee events.

These carpets, eight in number, were supplied in fine copper mesh and fitted with metal strip ends to which the tensioning rings were attached. The special electrical judging apparatus required for the epee event was supplied on loan to the Organising Committee by the French fencing federation, and was maintained throughout the competition by a mechanic from the French manufacturing firm which had produced the apparatus.

Football

All necessary equipment for the staging of the football tournament was supplied by the grounds where the competitions were held.

Gymnastics

As gymnastic equipment conforming to the regulations of the international federation is not manufactured in Great Britain, the requisite four sets of equipment were constructed in Switzerland, under the supervision of an official of the international federation resident in that country. The use of new equipment was not satisfactory as many competitors complained that it was far too stiff and would have been better had it been given considerable use beforehand. In addition to the equipment supplied by the Organising Committee, a few competing nations brought their own apparatus with them.

Hockey

All necessary equipment for the staging of the hockey tournament was supplied by the grounds where the competitions were held.

Modern Pentathlon

(i) *Riding*. Under the rules of the Olympic Games, the Organising Committee is responsible for the provision of horses to be used by competitors in the modern pentathlon event. In December, 1947, the Organising Committee obtained from the Army Council 50 horses from the British Zone of Occupation of Germany and they were shipped over at

the Committee's expense. Owing to shortage of forage in Germany, they arrived in extremely poor condition and the very greatest credit is due to Capt. W. Townson, F.R.C.V.S., who was in charge of them, for not one died, and all looked fit and well on the day of the competition. They were out at grass for the first three months near Peterborough, and were then moved to Aldershot where their schooling and field work were carried through by Major G. Crawford and a party of officers and N.C.O.'s from the 7th Carabiniers. During this latter period the Committee borrowed an additional six horses to provide a further margin.

Saddles and bridles, together with the necessary weights and saddle cloths, were obtained from British firms. The allocation of horses to competitors was by ballot.

(ii) *Swimming*. No additional equipment was required for this event.

(iii) *Fencing*. The electrical epee apparatus, together with four of the insulated pistes that had been acquired for the main epee events at the Palace of Engineering, were used for this event.

(iv) *Shooting*. The apparatus designed for the rapid fire pistol event in the main shooting contests was adapted for the modern pentathlon, the five silhouette targets being specially added.

(v) *Cross-country*. No additional equipment was required.

Rowing

The course was marked by buoys at 50-yard intervals. Three sets of overhead indicators were provided for the guidance of crews and stake boat facilities were provided at the start.

Shooting

In addition to the construction carried out on the Bisley ranges, mentioned in the Arena section of this Report, certain additional equipment was required. One hundred coconut mats, 2 feet by 18 inches, were needed. All the targets were obtained from Sweden, and special target frames were constructed to meet the requirements of a metric range. They were designed by the National Rifle Association and produced by a London firm. The necessary blackboards for scoring parties at firing points were loaned to the Organising Committee by the N.R.A.

Swimming

Special cork lanes, painted white with the exception of the last three metres at each end, were supplied for the Empire Pool. Starting blocks and mats were installed on the bridge and a special trap at water level at the bridge was provided for the start of the back stroke events.

Diving. Suitable diving boards were not obtainable in Great Britain and these, together with the necessary fulcra, were acquired from a firm in the U.S.A. They were of a laminated construction and two were erected at the Empire Pool with a further two in reserve in case of breakage. By special permission of F.I.N.A., a board of a lighter

construction was installed for the use of one competitor, a schoolboy who was not heavy enough to operate the standard Olympic springboard. The 10-metre high board was already in existence at the Empire Pool.

Water Polo. One set of water polo nets was already available at the Empire Pool and a further set was constructed for use at Finchley Open Air Pool. The numbered caps, of two distinct colours, for this event were provided by the Organising Committee.

Weightlifting

Six competition barbells were provided, specially constructed of 90-ton tensile strength steel, and although competitors expressed satisfaction at the somewhat springy nature of this equipment, it was found that the constant dropping caused a certain amount of bending. Special light signals, the property of the British Amateur Weightlifters' Association, were installed and the circuit was so arranged that each judge had two switches, one controlling a red and one a white light. The switches were covered with a metal hood so that no one judge could see which switch the other was operating. The lights were so controlled that they could not illuminate until the switches on all three had been thrown, when all lights showed simultaneously.

Three weighing machines were used in the actual competition, one for competitors weighing in, one in the warming up enclosure and one on the main platform which was used for checking competitors and barbells.

A special scoreboard was constructed above and behind the weightlifting platform showing at the top, in English and French, which lift was being taken by the competitor ; the second line showed the exact weight in pounds and kilogrammes being attempted, and the third line showed the name and country of the competitor performing.

Wrestling

Suitable wrestling mats could not be obtained in Great Britain, and though the Argentine Olympic Committee generously offered to supply three competition mats for the Olympic Games, those manufactured in their country unfortunately did not conform to the requirements of the international federation.

Three mats were therefore obtained from Sweden and laid on the three rings already referred to in the Arena report. Some difficulty was experienced in the assembly of these mats as no official with the requisite experience was available at the time. Two weighing machines, of a similar type to those used in the boxing competitions, were used for the weigh-in of competitors at the Empress Hall. These were specially constructed to conform to metric standards. Special electrical judging apparatus, similar to that described under weightlifting, was installed at each ring.

Yachting

As has been stated in the Arena report, the buoys, marking and general regulation of the course and the necessary flares and signals were supplied by the Royal Navy. Three sets of large recall numbers were manufactured in Torquay for the umpire's boat.

Sports Equipment

Athletics

Investigations were carried out with various British firms in an endeavour to supply equipment manufactured in Great Britain for the Games. It was, however, not possible for these companies to produce, in the comparatively short time available, all the equipment conforming to the requirements of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and eventually certain items were procured from firms in Sweden and Finland who had been manufacturing them for a considerable number of years.

Shots, javelins and disconi were obtained from these sources, but some special steel javelins and vaulting poles were provided by British manufacturers. A quantity of bamboo vaulting poles was also given to the Organising Committee by the Army.

Basketball

One hundred basket balls manufactured in Great Britain were supplied, of which 50 were reserved for tournament use and 50 for training.

Boxing

All gloves used by the competitors were supplied by the Organising Committee and were obtained in Great Britain. The number of each size was agreed with the technical representative of the Amateur Boxing Association.

Football

Footballs manufactured in Great Britain were used, each ground being responsible for producing a match ball for any game held on its ground.

Hockey

One hundred hockey balls manufactured in Great Britain were bought and arrangements were made for those not too badly damaged during play to be cleaned and repainted, and kept in reserve for later matches, should they be required.

TIME-KEEPING

Early in 1947, the Organising Committee set up a sub-committee to consider the question of timing the Olympic events. An offer had been made by Messrs. Omega, of Switzerland, to supply free on loan to the Organising Committee all timing apparatus required for the Olympic Games of London. This generous offer was accepted, and the Committee then had to decide upon the type of watches, and as far as possible the numbers required for the various events.

Each sport was considered in relation to its particular requirements in respect of timing for world records, general regulations for international meetings and like considerations, and the schedule appended to this section sets out the final numbers of time-pieces actually

supplied by Messrs. Omega. The Organising Committee and the suppliers of the apparatus entered into a formal contract. One of the conditions of the contract was that the time-of-day chronograph stop watches should pass the Class A Certificate of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington as well as the corresponding test at the Swiss Neuchatel Observatory. Other stop watches had to pass appropriate tests. The Class A test takes 56 days, and it was found that there was insufficient time for the watches to pass this and the full Swiss test as well. It was therefore agreed to concentrate on the N.P.L. test and to have only a modified test at Neuchatel.

The N.P.L. had never handled such a large number of watches for testing at one time. They nevertheless undertook the work in spite of the difficulties that had to be overcome. Thanks to their efforts and those of Omega, all the watches were eventually handed over to the Organising Committee in time for use.

Apart from the actual timepieces, electrically operated timing devices were also provided for certain venues. For example, the Prix des Nations competitors passed across an electrically controlled start and finish line using the optical eye for actuating the start and stop of the timer. At the rowing regatta, the chronographs at the finish were actuated by the starter's pistol, and timing devices were also installed for the modern pentathlon and cycling events. All this apparatus was supplied by Messrs. Omega, and a team of technicians from their factory in Switzerland attended the London Games and supervised the control, regulation and servicing of all apparatus.

PHOTO-FINISH

Considerable discussions took place between the Organising Committee and various International Federations concerned as to the use of photo-finish for certain events in the Games. The final outcome was that this method of judging was used for the cycling events at Herne Hill and Windsor Great Park, but only as an aid to the judges in athletic track events when necessary.

A photo-finish camera room already existed at the Empire Stadium, but the position of this was not in line with the finishing tape for the Olympic Games. The camera was installed 60 feet above the track in the roof of the north stand and on the finishing line. The company who supplied the cameras and apparatus operated the equipment, and were able to produce prints of the finish of any race within 90 seconds of the tape being broken. A special hand-operated lift ran from the camera room to the judges' posit on on the finishing line. The camera room was in telephonic communication with the finishing post in order to check on each event on which the camera was operating before the finish took place. On the opposite side of the track to the camera, on the finishing line, was a revolving drum, synchronised to the camera speed. This ensured that every print showed a series of reproductions of the lettering on this drum, which carried the wording " Wembley," and the date and programme number of the event being photographed. This guaranteed identification of the photograph against the particular event. At Herne Hill and Windsor Great Park, as no camera position existed, special tubular steel scaffolding towers were built. Mobile dark rooms were provided adjacent to the camera tower. The same system of a revolving drum on the finishing line was employed.

Types of Watches

- M.G. 1135 — 1/10th split second.
 M.G. 1134 — 1/5th split second.
 M.G. 1138 — 1/10th second normal.
 M.G. 1110 — 1/5th second stop-go clock.
 Type 7 — Stop watch marked in minutes to 45 mins. (football), 35 mins. (hockey).

	M.G. 1134	M.G. 1135 1 push button	M.G. 1110	7	M.G.1138
Athletics	12	14	—	—	—
Basketball	—	—	6	—	—
Boxing	—	—	4	—	—
Canoeing	2	—	—	—	—
Cycling	6	—	—	—	—
Equestrian	10*	—	—	—	—
Fencing	—	9	—	—	—
Football	—	—	—	8	—
Hockey	—	—	—	6	—
Pentathlon	24	6	—	—	—
Rowing	6	—	—	—	—
Shooting	—	—	—	—	40
Swimming	—	16	4	—	—
Wrestling	—	—	4	—	—
Yachting	12	—	—	—	—
	72	45	18	14	40

* 10 pieces comprising 6 individual pieces and 4 provided with two sets operating the broken thread timing device.

TRAINING ARRANGEMENTS

The Organising Committee realised the heavy demands that would be made by visiting teams for training facilities, particularly by those nations whose competitors might arrive early because of travelling difficulties, or to give their representatives time to acclimatise themselves.

Very adequate training facilities had been provided at the two previous Games, and the Organising Committee was determined that this standard must be maintained.

The representatives of the National Governing Bodies on the Technical Committee were asked to provide comprehensive lists of grounds or halls best suited for training purposes and of the amount of equipment likely to be required. Inspections were carried out where necessary and preliminary approaches made to the owners for their use as Olympic Training Centres. At many places equipment was available, but where necessary this was supplemented or provided. In nearly all instances, owners generously gave facilities free of charge in order to assist the Olympic movement.

Due to the fact that most swimming baths are publicly owned and the demand for Olympic Training came at the peak of the season, it was necessary to restrict Olympic Training to periods when the public demand was slight or outside normal opening hours. This meant that a larger number of baths had to be used than would have been necessary had the Organising Committee been able to secure exclusive use for the periods required.

When preliminary negotiations had been put in hand, and a programme of detailed allocation and control was required, a Training Manager was appointed to take complete charge of all arrangements under the supervision of the Technical Manager. He had two assistants at the Organising Committee's Office, and as each housing centre or group of sub-centres was opened, a Technical Department Representative was appointed to be responsible for liaison at that centre. This official had training as his main function, but he was also the liaison for other technical matters affecting the department.

Method of Organisation

Four forms were drawn up to provide a basis for the machinery of training facilities:—

Chart A for issue to Chefs de Mission.

Chart B for issue to Technical Representatives, for the allocation of training facilities existing in the housing centre.

Chart C for issue to Technical Representatives, for the allocation of training centres to which transport was necessary.

Training Allocation Form for issue by Technical Representatives as a means of demanding transport and as an authority for competitors to use that transport and training centre.

On arrival in England, the Chef de Mission received Chart A from the Training Manager. This showed training "Entitlements" and it was explained that the actual

allocation would be given, on demand, by the Technical Representative at his housing centre. Difficulties were, as far as possible, resolved at this initial meeting.

The Technical Representative at the housing centre concerned dealt directly hereafter with the team managers of each sport.

Each day the team manager visited the Technical Representative. His "Entitlement" was verified and the actual allocation was made. In nearly all cases, teams received the times they wanted. If the ground was, however, already booked, or the load of an athletic ground had become too great, it was a matter for the Technical Representative to settle to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At this daily visit from the team manager the Technical Representative filled in the allocation given on Charts B or C (thus preventing duplication) and, at the same time, prepared four copies of the " Training Allocation Form."

One remained as an office copy.

One was sent to Transport as a demand.

Two were given to the team manager, one of which had to be presented to the driver as an authority to use that transport and the other presented at the training centre as the authority to use it at that particular time and date.

These Training Allocation Forms were, in all cases, made out 24 hours in advance of requirement. Thus the team manager demanded on Monday his requirements for Tuesday. This system worked well.

In order to simplify matters for visiting nations, a general map of the London area was produced which showed clearly Olympic stadia, housing and training centres. The number of the training centre was invariably referred to in Chart A.

A forecast of training was prepared for each sport. A copy of these was forwarded to each Technical Representative and to the training centre concerned. Charts C were then prepared, showing the availability of each training centre, the anticipated users and, if necessary, the divisions of the available periods amongst housing centres that had to share the same training centre. These were also forwarded to Technical Representatives and the training centre concerned. Charts C were not completed until teams were actually present and an allocation was demanded by the team manager.

Analysis of Training

Athletics—(600 *Allocations*). Seven grounds or tracks were provided. In accordance with precedent the Empire Stadium was not allowed to be used. At the main athletic training centres of Uxbridge and Paddington a special field was reserved for field events, to prevent the danger of accidents. Each nation was allowed two hours per day. Southall Athletic Ground was reserved for women.

Basketball—(200 *Allocations*). Four halls were specially equipped and each team was given an hour a day of practice. In addition, each nation was allowed one hour of daylight and one hour of artificial light practice at Harringay, the venue for the basketball tournament.

Boxing—(400 *Allocations*). Six rings were provided as well as punchballs and other training equipment. Each individual was allowed 10 minutes in the ring. All boxing facilities were provided at the housing centre.

Canoeing—(*Allocations not available*). Two periods were allotted daily on the river at Henley-on-Thames. Practice was "free for all." Competitors, could, therefore, have as much as four hours practice per day if desired.

Cycling—(400 *Allocations*). HERNE HILL TRACK. Each man was allowed two hours per day. WINDSOR GREAT PARK. Free for all from July 15. MATCHING GREEN AERODROME. Four periods, of four hours each period, were available for competitors.

Equestrian and Pentathlon—(*Allocations not available*). These were held at Aldershot, where arrangements were made by the Army Liaison Officer, as all grounds and other facilities were provided by the Army.

Fencing—(200 *Allocations*). Three London fencing clubs, one gymnasium at Uxbridge, a hall at Kingston and school gymnasia were used, affording at least one hour of practice per team per day.

Football—(100 *Allocations*). Ten London football grounds were available for training purposes. Each team had an allotment of half a day on the ground. Owing to the early start of the preliminary rounds these grounds were not used as much as had been anticipated.

Gymnastics—(200 *Allocations*). Two halls were provided and the allocation was made not by the Technical Representatives at the housing centres, but directly by the Training Manager. One hall, Chelsea Barracks, was reserved for women. Each national team was scheduled to have about 40 minutes per day. As some nations brought their own equipment, and the competition was scheduled to be held in the open air at Wembley, many practised in the open and did not use the gymnasia provided. When, however, owing to rain, the event had to be held at an indoor venue, these gymnasia were used intensively. It is important to note, therefore, that unless training facilities resemble as closely as possible competition conditions, they will not be used.

Hockey—(100 *Allocations*). Seven grounds were available for training, each nation being allotted half a day. These were particularly popular.

Rowing—(*Allocations not available*). Two periods on the river at Henley-on-Thames were allotted daily. Practice was "free for all" and competitors could, therefore, have as much as four hours training per day.

Shooting—(200 *Allocations*). From July 8-July 26. BISLEY.—One 300-yd. range was open on a "free for all" basis from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. for three days per week. This was very popular. HAM AND PETERSHAM.—One small-bore range was open from 2 p.m. to dusk daily.

From July 26 all training was carried out at Bisley on the competition ranges. Allocation figures are not included under this head.

Swimming, Diving and Water Polo—(700 Allocations). EMPIRE POOL. This was the competition venue and was allotted for diving and swimming from July 18, so that all nations had approximately two hours practice per day. SWIMMING BATHS. In addition to the Empire Pool, there were 23 swimming baths available, which gave each nation a further hour per day to practise swimming, diving or water polo. These baths were allocated individually.

Weightlifting—(400 Allocations). Ten sets of barbells, weights and platforms were provided at the housing centres. This afforded approximately 20 minutes practice per man per day.

Wrestling—(400 Allocations). Four mats were provided at the housing centres. London clubs were used in addition. Each individual required about 20 minutes per day.

Yachting—(Allocations not available). This was held at Torquay, and it was unnecessary to make any strict allocations.

The total training allocations (excluding outside London venues and private arrangements) were 4,000.

In conclusion, two lessons in particular which were learned were that as near a similarity as possible between training and competition conditions is desirable, and as many facilities as possible should exist at the housing centres.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND SPORTS HANDBOOKS

In view of the short time between the allocation to London and the holding of the Games, the preparation of the handbooks of regulations for the various sports was given priority in the initial stages of the Organising Committee's work.

It had been agreed that the three languages to be used for the Games should be English, French and Spanish, and it was hoped to produce the general regulations in each of these languages about 18 months before the Games (*i.e.*, in the early spring of 1947) and the complete set of sports handbooks a year before the Games. (*i.e.*, by the end of July, 1947). It proved quite impossible to keep to this time-table for two main reasons:—

(a) the fact that negotiations with certain international federations about their programme and their technical regulations were protracted until the autumn of that year.

(b) The difficulties and delays in printing in England during 1947.

In addition, the time required for translation and checking (particularly of such technical regulations as those for gymnastics and equestrian events) had been underestimated, even though the translators were French and Spanish nationals.

The Organising Committee delegated the approval of the sports handbooks to the Director of Organisation in agreement with the representatives of the national governing bodies and international federations concerned.

In October, 1946, the various governing bodies were circularised and asked to submit any necessary alterations to the text of the draft regulations which had been prepared for

the Helsinki (1940) Games. The text, as revised, was then submitted to the international federation for approval. Proofs, in all three languages, were submitted to both bodies to ensure, as far as possible, that there were no errors, particularly as so many technicalities were involved.

The decision to take the Helsinki English text as a starting point proved a failure. In view of the considerable amount of alteration involved, it would have been easier to have started entirely afresh, as ultimately had to be done for the gymnastics and shooting handbooks.

The frequent alterations in the programme of events, too, were an additional complication.

By the time the General Regulations had been printed, no fewer than two pages of amendments were necessary. Even later than this, other alterations were made and were incorporated in circular letters to all National Olympic Committees. Of the 17 sports, the only ones for which the programme particulars (dates, events, venues) were actually the same as had been envisaged in January, 1947, were athletics, rowing and yachting.

The greatest delays occurred in connection with the shooting and swimming handbooks. The shooting federation held a Congress in September, 1947, which made many changes in the regulations for the various events. The swimming handbook was delayed by the negotiations between F.I.N.A. and the Organising Committee, and it was not until late in 1947 that this was produced. The detailed programme of events was only settled in time to send it to National Olympic Committees in an administrative circular in the spring of 1948. Changes in the regulations were also made at a late date by the gymnastic federation. It is strongly recommended that federations should be urged to fix their technical regulations at least two years before the Games.

The distribution of the various handbooks to different bodies is shown in the attached tables.

DISTRIBUTION OF HANDBOOKS

	General Regulations	Arts	Athletics	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Hockey	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Shooting	Swimming	Weightlifting	Wrestling	Yachting
AFGHANISTAN	25	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
ARGENTINE	110	20	25	25	25	5	25	30	25	25	30	25	30	30	20	30	20	25	25
AUSTRALIA	100	20	15	5	15	5	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	25	10	15	5
AUSTRIA	50	20	20	5	20	20	20	25	15	25	30	25	10	15	15	30	15	20	20
BELGIUM	110	20	20	25	20	20	20	20	30	5	5	25	15	15	15	20	5	20	15
BERMUDA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	5	5	5
*BOLIVIA	50	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
BRAZIL	60	10	20	5	5	5	10	5	15	5	5	5	15	25	15	25	5	5	10
BRITISH GUIANA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
*BULGARIA	50	10	10	20	5	5	20	15	10	5	30	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5
BURMA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CANADA	100	20	30	25	20	15	15	25	15	5	15	5	5	20	5	30	10	15	10
CEYLON	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CHILE	35	10	20	25	15	5	15	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	5	5	10
Carried forward	790	160	195	180	155	110	175	160	160	110	155	135	120	165	130	220	105	140	130

* Did not compete.

DISTRIBUTION OF HANDBOOKS—*continued*

	General Regulations	Arts	Athletics	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Hockey	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Shooting	Swimming	Weightlifting	Wrestling	Yachting
Brought forward	790	160	195	180	155	110	175	160	160	110	155	135	120	165	130	220	105	140	130
CHINA	50	10	30	5	10	5	10	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	5	10	15	5	5
COLOMBIA	35	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
CUBA	35	5	15	25	10	5	5	5	15	5	25	5	5	5	15	10	15	15	10
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	60	20	30	25	25	30	25	30	20	25	30	25	10	35	20	30	20	30	15
DENMARK	100	20	20	5	20	25	30	25	30	25	30	25	5	35	20	35	15	20	25
EGYPT	50	10	5	25	20	5	15	30	25	25	30	25	5	15	20	35	20	25	5
EIRE	100	10	15	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
*EL SALVADOR	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
FINLAND	100	20	40	20	15	15	15	20	10	25	30	5	15	15	20	15	15	25	25
FRANCE	110	20	50	25	20	20	25	30	30	25	30	25	15	40	20	50	20	20	20
GREAT BRITAIN	100	20	50	20	20	20	25	30	30	25	30	25	15	35	20	50	20	20	25
GREECE	50	20	25	5	5	5	5	5	15	5	5	5	10	5	20	15	5	15	5
*GUATEMALA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
*HAITI	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
HOLLAND	100	20	25	5	20	20	20	30	20	5	5	20	15	20	15	25	5	5	20
HUNGARY	50	10	30	20	20	20	15	20	30	25	30	25	15	30	15	35	20	20	25
ICELAND	35	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5
INDIA	100	10	20	5	5	5	15	5	5	25	5	25	5	5	5	25	20	15	5
IRAN	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
IRAQ	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
ITALY	110	20	50	25	20	20	30	30	30	25	30	25	15	35	20	30	15	25	30
JAMAICA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
KOREA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
LEBANON	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
LIECHTENSTEIN	35	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	5	5	5	5
LUXEMBOURG	35	10	10	20	10	10	15	5	10	20	30	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	5
MALTA	25	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5
MEXICO	35	10	15	20	15	5	5	5	15	5	5	5	10	5	15	10	5	5	5
MONACO	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
NEW ZEALAND	100	10	15	5	15	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5
NORWAY	110	20	25	5	15	15	15	25	15	25	30	5	5	25	20	15	5	20	25
PAKISTAN	50	10	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	5	25	5	5	5	15	15	15	5
*PALESTINE	50	10	20	20	10	5	5	5	10	20	5	20	5	5	10	25	5	5	5
PANAMA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
*PARAGUAY	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
PERU	35	10	20	20	5	5	15	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	10	15	5	5	5
PHILIPPINES	50	10	15	20	15	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	15	5	10	5
POLAND	50	10	25	20	15	10	15	25	20	25	30	5	5	20	15	15	5	15	15
PORTUGAL	60	10	10	5	5	5	5	20	15	5	5	5	10	5	15	5	5	5	15
PUERTO RICO	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
*ROUMANIA	50	10	15	5	15	5	5	25	15	5	30	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	5
SINGAPORE	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
SOUTH AFRICA	100	20	25	5	15	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	10	10
SPAIN	110	20	20	20	20	10	5	30	15	20	30	5	15	30	20	30	5	25	25
SWEDEN	110	20	40	5	15	20	15	30	15	25	5	5	15	15	15	20	15	25	15
SWITZERLAND	110	20	25	25	20	25	25	30	30	25	30	25	15	35	20	25	15	25	30
SYRIA	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TRINIDAD	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TURKEY	50	5	5	20	5	5	15	25	15	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	15
UNITED STATES	100	20	50	25	25	25	20	30	25	25	30	25	15	50	20	50	20	25	25
URUGUAY	35	10	5	20	15	5	5	5	15	5	5	5	5	15	5	15	5	5	10
VENEZUELA	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
YUGOSLAVIA	60	10	30	5	5	15	15	5	20	5	30	5	5	25	10	20	5	15	10
I.O.C. OFFICE	90	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
I.O.C. MEMBERS	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS	90	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES	125	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
PRESS AND B.B.C.	800	500	500	400	300	250	450	500	300	450	500	400	250	350	350	500	400	350	400
ORGANISING COMMITTEE	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
RESERVE	750	495	850	305	410	620	280	645	465	255	625	415	200	285	440	940	510	370	380
TOTAL	6,000	2,250	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,100	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

* Did not compete.

Handbooks were sent to National Olympic Committees in English and/or French, Spanish, as appropriate.

ENTRY FORMS

The entry forms for the Olympic Games of 1948 were based upon the system evolved for the Los Angeles Games in 1932 and maintained with minor modifications for the Berlin Games in 1936. The system was designed to reduce the number of types of entry form to a minimum, to simplify the task of National Olympic Committees in completing them, and to make easier the task of handling them when received. The simplification was carried one stage further in 1948 by eliminating the forms used in 1936 for colours worn by teams in those sports in which it is necessary to wear distinctive colours. This information was to be included on the national entry form by sports and events(1). The entry forms used in 1948 were, therefore, six in number, three basic and three special. The basic forms were:—

(1) The national entry form by sports and events, on which each nation had to indicate those sports and events in which it intended to take part. (No names of competitors were required on this form.) This form had to be received by the Organising Committee by 12 midnight on June 16, 1948 (six weeks before the opening of the Games).

(2) The team entry form, one of which had to be completed for each "team" event for which a nation was entering. ("Team" events include not only team games and relays, but also such events as double sculls, pair-oars, two-seater canoes, etc.) This form had to list all the individuals entered by the nation for the event (including reserves if permitted) and had to be accompanied by an individual entry form (No. 3 below) for each member of the team and each reserve.

(3) The individual entry form, giving the full name, place and date of birth of the entrant. Where a competitor was entered for more than one event a separate individual entry form had to be completed for each event. This form carried a declaration by the National Olympic Committee and the appropriate national governing body of sport as to the amateur status of the entrant.

(4) Equestrian, the primary purpose of which was to give particulars of the horses.

(5) Yachting, the primary purpose of which was to give particulars of the vessels (and was not, therefore, needed for the dinghy class, in which boats were supplied by the Organising Committee). Forms 2-5 inclusive had to be received at least a fortnight before the beginning of the sport (not event) concerned. The closing dates varied from July 14-27.

(6) Arts. These forms were received by the Arts Department and were not the responsibility of the Technical Department.

Method of Completion

All forms had to be completed in triplicate (the original for transmission to the International Federation, the duplicate for the Organising Committee, and the triplicate for retention by the National Olympic Committee making the entry) in either English, French or Spanish, and had to be countersigned by the President or Secretary of the

National Olympic Committee making the entry and the President or Secretary of the governing body in that country, of the sport concerned.

The Olympic rules allow entries of all types to be made by cable, subject to confirmation on the appropriate form, provided that the cable is received by midnight on the relevant closing date, and the subsequent confirmation gives proof of posting before midnight on that date in the country of origin.

Instruction leaflets were printed in the three languages and circulated to all National Olympic Committees in sufficient quantity for copies to be passed on to the governing bodies responsible for completing the forms.

Sufficient copies of the entry forms for nations and for teams, of the special forms for the yachting and equestrian events, and of the instruction leaflet were sent to each nation to meet their maximum possible requirements:—

	No. sent	Max. No. reqd. if every possible entry made
Entry form for nations	20	17
” ” teams	35	33
” ” yachting	4	4
” ” equestrian	10	9
Instruction leaflet	20*	

(*This allowed at least one copy for each governing body making entries, with a reserve for headquarters use by the National Olympic Committee.)

The extra cost of supplying even the smaller countries with the maximum number of these forms was so small that there was no need to reduce the numbers. With the individual forms, however, such a policy would have been wasteful, requiring about 30-35,000 forms. The number sent was, therefore, based upon estimates previously received from the various National Olympic Committees as to the likely number of competitors or (where no estimate had been received), upon the number of competitors at Berlin, plus a reserve for contingencies in either case. The numbers distributed were as follows:—

Afghanistan	50	Czechoslovakia	350
Argentine	300	Denmark	300
Australia	100	Egypt	200
Austria	200	Eire	250
Belgium	250	Finland	200
Bermuda	50	France	400
Brazil	150	Great Britain	400
British Guiana	50	Greece	100
Burma	50	Holland	200
Canada	150	Hungary	300
Ceylon	50	Iceland	100
Chile	50	India	100
China	100	Iran	50
Colombia	50		

Iraq	50	Portugal	100
Italy	350	Puerto Rico	50
Jamaica	50	Singapore	50
Korea	50	South Africa	100
Lebanon	50	Spain	200
Liechtenstein	50	Sweden	200
Luxembourg	100	Switzerland	300
Malta	50	Syria	50
Mexico	150	Trinidad	50
Monaco	50	Turkey	150
New Zealand	100	Uruguay	50
Norway	200	U.S.A.	500
Pakistan	100	Venezuela	50
Panama	50	Yugoslavia	200
Peru	50	Reserve	3,700
Philippines	50	Total	<u>12,000</u>
Poland	100		

For various reasons the number of forms printed was too small. Some were lost in transit; the numbers sent were not always sufficient to cover spoilages and, as described later, many forms were subsequently used in the entry form department to facilitate the handling of cabled entries. This, combined with the number of requests received from National Olympic Committees for additional supplies meant that eventually reprints had to be obtained of every type of form.

A request was sent to each National Olympic Committee that they should acknowledge receipt of the entry forms. Only 23 National Olympic Committees actually did so—a proportion which was typical of other attempts to obtain acknowledgments of such things as identity cards, customs regulations and other circulars.

Receipt and Checking of Entries

With the exception of the Arts forms, which were the responsibility of the Arts Department, all entry forms were received by the Technical Department. There were two stages in the process:—

- (i) June 16 was the closing date for entries from nations, indicating the sports and events in which they intended to participate.
- (ii) The closing dates for receiving individual, team and special entry forms for equestrian and yachting were between July 14 and 27, the dates varying according to the starting date of the sport concerned.

Stage One

The checking of the national entry forms began at 3 p.m. on June 16 (entries being due to close at midnight) and was completed by the evening of Friday, June 18, with the exception of a few queries which had to be referred back to the National Olympic Committee concerned. This checking was done on June 16, by 19 members of the staff

of the Technical Department, who were engaged between 3 p.m. and 10 p.m. and, on the two succeeding days, between 6 and 10 persons according to availability.

The purpose of the check was:—

- (a) to ensure that the forms had been completely and correctly filled in;
- (b) to provide summaries for circulation to the international federation and national governing body concerned, and to the press, showing how many nations had entered for each event ;
- (c) to provide a chart showing at a glance which nations had entered for which events (this was a wall chart with 136 vertical divisions for the 136 events and 61 horizontal divisions for the 61 nations which had accepted the Organising Committee's invitation).

The chart also acted as an aid in checking that all forms had been dealt with and that every country that had accepted the invitation to participate in the Games had sent in its forms.

The original entry form was checked and simultaneously six proformae were filled up to show which nations had entered for a particular event. These forms were sent to the international federation and British national governing body concerned and to various Organising Committee departments.

The vast majority of No. 1 entry forms was received in adequate time for this process, but cabled reminders had to be sent to four National Olympic Committees with a request that they should cable their entries and confirm. As a result of this precaution, the number of No. 1 forms which were not received to time was extremely small, and the few late forms were subsequently accepted, on instructions. There were, however, large numbers of cabled entries, including the entire entry lists from two nations which had entered for a large majority of the events. In addition, there was quite a number of cables amending or adding to No. 1 forms already received. This complicated the task, but not so greatly as the number of queries which had to be referred back to the nations concerned. The most fruitful sources of queries on No. 1 forms were:—

- (a) wrestling, boxing and weightlifting forms which omitted to specify the weight classes and (in wrestling) the styles of the events for which entry was to be made;
- (b) omission of specification of men's or women's event in cases where the event title was the same;
- (c) omission of signature of either the National Olympic Committee representative or the sports governing body representative;
- (d) entry for an event not on the Olympic programme.

Despite the cabling of all these queries, it was some time before all could be satisfactorily resolved, and work on the second process had to begin before this was complete.

It is absolutely essential that this first process should be finished as rapidly as possible, as many of the final details of the organisation of the events depend upon the number of entries received. The international federations and the national governing bodies were clamouring for details before the closing hour, particularly in respect of such events as football and hockey, where draws were to be made at an early date, and of basketball

and water polo, where the length of the tournament depended directly upon the number of entries received. In addition, the Organising Committee officials were anxious to know whether the provision of horses for the modern pentathlon and of dinghies for the yachting was adequate, and whether dressing rooms, pits and other accessories would be available in sufficient quantities. A delay of even 48 hours was felt to be serious, particularly by the press and radio correspondents, who were likewise desperate for information.

Stage Two

The checking of the detailed entry forms began on July 12.

The purpose of this check was:—

- (a) to ensure that the forms had been completely and correctly filled and that a national entry form had been received from that nation for the event concerned.
- (b) to compile an alphabetical card index of all competitors in the Games.
- (c) to compile for the printers a list of entries, event by event, for programme purposes, and for supply to sports officials, press and radio.
- (d) to compile a ready reference index of all entries, event by event, in alphabetical order of nations and alphabetical order of competitors from each nation.
- (e) to analyse the number of entries, nation by nation, sport by sport and event by event.

Much more difficulty in obtaining entries before the closing date was experienced in this phase than in the preceding. There were increased numbers of queries, especially as some nations sent in more individual entries in certain events than were permitted by the regulations. This should not have occurred since the instruction leaflets listed the maximum number of entries for each event in the programme.

The cumulative effect of these queries and late entries was that in no case was it possible to compile the printers' lists and pass on to the international federations their copies of the entry forms until at least 48 hours after the closing hour. In certain cases additional delays were encountered and the lists were as much as four to five days behindhand.

The use of airmail has, strangely enough, complicated the strict application of the rules. This is due to the fact that National Olympic Committees now leave the despatch of entry forms until the last possible moment so that there is insufficient time for the resolution of inaccuracies by reference back. In a number of cases, too, due to cancellations of airline flights, the entry forms were seriously delayed.

No additional staffing of the entry form section could have obviated this delay, nor were there avoidable bottlenecks within the department, the delays being primarily due to the errors or the tardiness of National Olympic Committees.

In theory, all these late incorrect entries could have been rejected and the task of the Organising Committee and the international federations would have been much easier. With entries closing fourteen days before a sport commences, it is difficult, indeed it was agreed to be impossible, to adhere too strictly to the rules when such a high percentage of entries (in many cases between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent.) is late or incorrect.

IDENTITY CARDS

The Executive Committee decided that the precedent of the Berlin and Los Angeles Games should be followed and that Olympic Identity Cards should be issued to all competitors and those officials intimately connected with the conduct of the various sports and teams.

The design and preparation of the Card was the responsibility of the Technical Department and it was planned to fulfil two main functions. It had to be a pass to allow competitors and officials access to those stadia where they had a right to watch events and, of course, to the dressing rooms of the stadium where they themselves were competing, and also to housing centres.

In addition it had to act as a valid passport and travel document for Olympic competitors and officials, for it was felt that this would greatly assist National Olympic Committees not only in the crossing of frontiers, but also from the point of view of Customs facilities in the United Kingdom. These considerations made it necessary that the document should be easily recognised and hard to imitate.

Certain box office considerations had to be met in the design of the card to avoid abuse for gaining admission to the complimentary stands reserved for competitors and officials. Every effort was made for the scrutiny of the card by arena and stadium stewards to be as simple as possible, and yet retain reasonable control. The card was designed to show on its first page the sport with which the holder was connected and the category in that sport to which he or she belonged, together with photograph, signature and full name. How the card operated as far as spectator use is concerned is dealt with under the complimentary ticket section. The scrutiny of the card for admission to the dressing rooms was especially strict.

As regards the use of the Identity Card as a travel document, the Aliens Department of the Home Office of His Majesty's Government gave great assistance and guidance as to the lay-out of the second page giving the agreement of the holder's own government, and the third page which gave the certified details of the holder.

H.M. Government agreed to allow the Identity Card to serve as a valid passport of entry into the United Kingdom, subject to the following provisos :

- (i) That the government of the country of origin of the holder should also agree to its use as a travel document for both inward and outward journeys.
- (ii) That the card should be valid for one journey only in each direction.
- (iii) That before the team of any country using the card as a travel document started its journey to London, a complete list of those persons to whom the card had been issued by the appropriate National Olympic Committee should be submitted to the nearest British Consul or Passport Office in order that the nominal roll could be checked by the U.K. representative.

The Government also agreed to waive visa fees for persons travelling on the Olympic Identity Cards, where these were still in force.

Nº
XIV OLYMPIAD LONDON 1948

IDENTITY CARD

PHOTOGRAPH
OF HOLDER

N.O.C.
STAMP

Signature

Full Name

CATEGORY

Issued by the Organising Committee for XIV Olympiad,
London, 1948

CHAIRMAN

DIRECTOR OF
ORGANISATION

THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF

certifies that the information contained herein is true and
that the photograph on page 1 is that of

M

who is travelling to London, England, as a non-immigrant
temporary visitor to attend the Games of the XIV Olympiad
in the capacity stated on page 1.

(SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT OR SECRETARY)

SURNAME
(BLOCK LETTERS)

GIVEN NAMES
(BLOCK LETTERS)

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

ADDRESS

Street

Town

Country

NATIONALITY

This is to certify that this Identity Card is recognised
by the Government of

(Name of Country)

as a valid travel document permitting the person whose
name, photograph and signature appear hereon to
depart from this country, travel to London, England,
and return to this country.

AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT

SECRETARY OF NATIONAL
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Dated 1948

Where the first proviso was not met, the visiting competitors and officials had to travel on ordinary passports. National Olympic Committees were circularised as to these conditions and the onus of approaching their own governments was placed on them. Specimen cards were forwarded early in 1948, and the National Olympic Committees requested to make the necessary representations as soon as possible to their governments. Due to national regulations governing the issue of passports, some countries were unable to accept the card as a valid travel permit and, where this condition applied, the third page of the card was left blank. Even where competitors and officials travelled on normal passports, the Identity Card operated on arrival at the port of disembarkation in Great Britain as a Customs clearance certificate for the individual. As some of the teams, whose governments had been prepared to recognise the Card as a travel document, crossed in their journey to London the frontiers of certain countries who did not recognise it, they also had to be provided with normal passports, unless they came direct to London by air as, in fact, happened in one case.

Thirty nations accepted the Card as a valid travel document, which justified its use for this purpose.

A facsimile of the Card is reproduced opposite.

MAIL FOR COMPETITORS

In conjunction with the Post Office authorities, special arrangements were made to handle mail for competitors and team officials. It was known that many teams would arrive early and be accommodated in temporary quarters until their Olympic housing centre was opened.

Each country with competitors in the London area was therefore allotted two Post Office box numbers, one for their men's and one for their women's team.

National Olympic Committees were informed of their box numbers before they left their countries, and also before it was known which housing centre each national team was to occupy.

As soon as a team's housing centre, whether temporary or permanent, was decided on, the postal authorities were notified of the centre to which mail addressed to the relevant box number was to be sent. Equally, when a team moved, the postal authorities were informed of the change of address.

Competitors and team officials for rowing and canoeing (High Wycombe), shooting (Bisley), equestrian and modern pentathlon (Aldershot) and yachting (Torquay) had permanent postal addresses.

The arrangements made at certain previous Olympic Games of one central address are only possible when a single Olympic village is used.

Special facilities to handle parcels which might contain articles liable to customs duty or purchase tax were arranged, but few parcels were received.

On the whole the system worked smoothly and efficiently.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES

Reference has been made to the fact that holders of Olympic identity cards were granted special Customs facilities on entering the United Kingdom. The regulations of the Board of Customs and Excise do not permit the import of certain articles into Great Britain, and no exception could be made in this rule for the holders of Olympic identity cards. Special arrangements had to be made to permit all Olympic competitors and officials to import those items which they required for the conduct of their particular sport but which would normally involve the payment of customs duty and purchase tax. In addition to the Board of Customs and Excise, the following departments of His Majesty's Government were all approached in the negotiations leading up to the facilities arranged :

- (1) The Treasury, in respect of the financial implications.
- (2) The Board of Trade, in respect of the export and import licences.
- (3) The Home Office, in respect of fire-arms and ammunition.
- (4) Ministry of Food, in respect of fodder.
- (5) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in regard to horses.
- (6) H.M. Commissioners of Police through the medium of Scotland Yard, in regard to fire-arm permits which are compulsory in Great Britain.

Visitors to the United Kingdom who import dutiable and taxable articles can, on the payment of a deposit, bring such items into the country, recovering the deposit on re-export of the goods, and it was made clear to all National Olympic Committees that this principle would not be varied. The concession granted was that the Organising Committee, by entering into a financial bond with H.M. Government for a considerable sum of money, guaranteed to the Government that the dutiable articles would be exported by the owners on the conclusion of the Games, except in those cases where proof was given that they had been destroyed or consumed in the course of the Games.

In order to facilitate the rapid passage of all unaccompanied baggage, foodstuffs and items consigned in advance by National Olympic Committees through bonded warehouses and customs offices in the United Kingdom, the Organising Committee appointed Messrs. Beck & Pollitzer as official forwarding agents to be responsible for the receipt of such goods at the port of discharge and advised National Olympic Committees accordingly. This arrangement worked smoothly.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

In the early days of the administration, the Technical Department undertook the circularisation of National Olympic Committees, to whom invitations to attend the London Games had been sent, requesting information such as the probable numbers of their competitors. A detailed questionnaire was drawn up covering all of the 136 events and was sent out in early 1947. Although most nations returned the questionnaire completed, there were certain gaps in the list and, despite repeated requests for information, up to a few months before the Games these returns had still not been received.

Reference is made elsewhere to the distribution by the Technical, Press and Housing Departments of the handbooks, press reports, newsletters and information circulars.

A supplementary questionnaire covering certain sports was sent out later in 1947 and, after that, information was requested piecemeal. It appears to be inevitable that any Organising Committee has to be repetitive in its demands and be prepared for nations to alter their proposed entries, or even to give no information at all, right up to the final date for the submission of national entry forms.

The Technical and Housing sections also initiated a series of circular letters to National Olympic Committees, and these were continued departmentally until February, 1948. The letters were sent out in all three official languages and an endeavour was made to keep all interested nations fully informed of developments in London. These departmental circulars were discontinued when responsibility for collating and circulating information from all departments was assumed by the Administration Department in March, 1948.

BADGES AND MEDALS

The Technical Department was responsible to the Organising Committee for the detailed work in regard to the production of medals and badges and for the distribution of the diplomas.

The Executive Committee had already chosen a symbol for the 1948 Games, and had decided that this symbol should form the basis of the badge, although it should be solid and not "cut out," as had been the case at both Los Angeles and Berlin.

Badges

The Executive Committee ruled at an early date that the badges to be issued to competitors and officials for the Games would be for purposes of identification and as souvenirs only and not to give admission to Olympic venues or other centres.

The general principles that have grown up with various Olympic Games were followed in that the finish of the metal of which the badge was to be made would vary according to the category of person to whom it was issued. In addition the ribbon to be attached to the badges was to be distinctive to the group to which the wearer belonged, by colour or overprinting.

Estimates of the number of badges required were drawn up by reference to those numbers issued at Berlin and Los Angeles, and by correlating these figures against the anticipated attendance at the London Games. In addition to this, national governing bodies of sport in Great Britain were asked to give some idea of the number of officials that they expected would be required for the conduct of their sports. In retrospect, the number of badges provided was, within well-defined limits, reasonably accurate although due to a misunderstanding of the regulations applying to the sports officials entitled to badges, there was a certain amount of over-issue to this class of person, which necessitated the Organising Committee having to strike a few extra during the course of and directly after the Games.

The ribbon for all the badges was supplied by the makers with the exception of the special International Olympic Committee ribbon which was supplied to the Organising Committee as a gift.

A schedule of the types of badges issued, together with the numbers and details of distribution, is included in the statistical section of this Report.

Medals

(i) *Prize Medals.* The design used in the 1928, 1932 and 1936 Games for the Olympic medals, modelled by Professor Cassiole of Florence, was again used for the XIV Olympiad, with the alteration of the appropriate wording to " XIV Olympiad, London, 1948." These were struck in silver-gilt, silver and bronze and the number required based on the number of events and therefore the number of eligible victors. It must be borne in mind that, in computing these numbers, the maximum number for team sports had to be produced, since any reserve of a prize-winning team actually taking part in the Olympic competitions is entitled to a medal.

(ii) *Commemorative Medals.* The Executive Committee placed the production of the commemorative medals in the hands of Messrs. John Pinches, Ltd., and it was agreed by the Committee that the design of Sir Bertram Mackennal that was used for the 1908 Games should again be used for the obverse. The reverse bears the inscription " XIV Olympiad, London, 1948 " above the five rings of the International Olympic Committee and below a panel showing Big Ben and St. Stephen's Tower of the Palace of Westminster, a variation of the symbol of the XIV Olympiad.

As every person entitled to a badge was also held to be entitled to a commemorative award, the numbers were related. The Executive Committee instructed the Technical Department to arrange the distribution of these and, chiefly for the purposes of identification, three types of box were designed to contain the awards, the definition being for the class of person to receive the medal.

Distribution of Badges and Medals

A fundamental principle, agreed by the Executive Committee, was that where a person was entitled to a badge of more than one classification, he should be issued with that badge which indicated his highest rank within the Olympic framework. That is to say, a member of a National Olympic Committee who was also a member of the I.O.C., received the I.O.C. badge. The official of an Olympic Committee who was also a president or secretary of an international federation wore the international federation badge.

(i) *International Olympic Committee.* The badges, commemorative awards and travel and stadium passes for members of the I.O.C. were distributed to these gentlemen in the folders placed before them at the Congress of the I.O.C. held immediately prior to the Games.

(ii) *International Federation Officials and Judges.* It was agreed that the technical representative of the national governing body of each sport should receive from the Organising Committee the badges and awards for the members of his international federation, together with the necessary badges and commemorative medals for the operating officials

in each sport. It was clearly laid down that no issue should be made until the arrival of the president or secretary of the international federation in Great Britain. As the badges and medals were felt to be of some value from an historic point of view, the Organising Committee urged all national governing bodies to limit the issue of these articles to those officials who played an active part in the conduct of the sport. It was felt that if all officials from the most important umpire, referee or timekeeper down to those persons of lesser stature within the framework were to receive badges and medals, the value of both articles as mementoes would be seriously impaired. As all sports place the status of their various officials differently, even those having the same titles, it was impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, but as far as possible it was suggested to the sporting associations that the line should be drawn where the officials ceased to require international federation approval to their appointment.

(iii) *Visiting Delegations and Teams.* The issue of badges, commemorative awards and travel passes was conducted by the Technical Department through an officer who interviewed the Chef de Mission of each team on arrival, and agreed with him by reference to the nominal roll provided, the number of each class of badge to which that team was entitled. The Chef de Mission was also responsible for collecting, in the name of his National Olympic Committee, the badges and medals for the Committee members and officials accompanying the team. When he had provided the information as to his requirements, he received a requisition form which he presented to the Technical Department Stores Officer and was issued with his quota of badges and medals. An exception was made to this procedure in the case of the competitors and officials for the yachting, equestrian, modern pentathlon, shooting, canoeing and rowing events, who were housed outside the London area. In these cases each Chef de Mission supplied the necessary information as before and informed the Technical Department of the name of an appropriate officer of his team at the appropriate outlying housing centre who should receive the medals and badges. The necessary badges and medals were then despatched from the Headquarters to Aldershot, Bisley, etc., and the issue made direct at that housing centre.

In the light of experience gained in the distribution of these items in the London Games, certain conclusions can be drawn. In regard to the issue of badges and awards to officials of federations and participating officials in the sports, it would be more satisfactory if these were issued by the international federation office set up for each sport.

The success or failure of the distribution to national delegations depends upon the number of staff available in the Organising Committee offices, together with the amount of office accommodation allocated for this purpose. As many Chefs de Mission attend at the same time, a system of multiple interviewing and pre-arranged counter distribution is suggested in order that the visiting official may not be required to spend too much time at the Organising Committee offices in collecting his entitlement.

It is, of course, essential that the entitlement be properly established against certified nominal rolls submitted by the Chef de Mission. As the nominal rolls in the case of the London Games were those used for travel purposes, many names appeared of persons accompanying the delegations who were not entitled to badges, and consequently valuable time was wasted in determining which names must be removed from these lists.

NUMBERING OF COMPETITORS

It had been intended that the numbers for each sport should be allocated in blocs in alphabetical order of nations—*i.e.*, all the athletic competitors from Afghanistan, in whatever event, would receive a number before any of the athletic competitors from the Argentine, and so on. Had this policy been carried out, certain complaints regarding the numbering, particularly in athletics, would have been obviated. As it was, owing to a misunderstanding, each event was numbered in order—the 100 metres from 1-74, the 200 metres from 75 onwards, etc. Thus, instead of being able to issue a bloc of say, 348-385 to the Italian team manager, the Italian numbers had all to be sorted out separately. The only exception to this was that, where a competitor was entered in more than one event, he retained his first allotted number in all events.

Numbers were allocated in all sports, even in those in which no numbers were worn, for convenience in announcing and to simplify the use of scoreboards.

Attempts were made to ascertain the numbers which would be worn by the players in team games—basketball, football, hockey and water polo. The numbering was made more complicated by the fact that in basketball, where substitution of players can take place during the game, the individual players are numbered; in the other games the positions are numbered, the player appearing at right back, for instance, wearing No. 2, whoever he may be.

The football, hockey and water polo teams were rarely selected until immediately before the match, so that the programmes could only show the complete list of players entered by each national team, leaving the actual selected team to be filled in by announcement on the ground. Only for the finals and third place matches of the football and hockey tournaments was an attempt made to indicate the likely team, and in all cases alterations were made and had to be announced just before the match.

Until after the tournament had begun it proved impossible to obtain the actual numbers to be worn by the basketball teams, so difficult was it to contact team managers. Eventually the majority was obtained through the arena manager and incorporated in subsequent programmes. There seems no reason why the numbers to be worn in this sport should not be incorporated on the entry forms in future. The same solution is obviously not applicable to the other team games so that, unless a ruling is made that teams should be selected 48 or 24 hours in advance, or arrangements made for direct contact with all team managers, it will still be difficult to give accurate information in the programmes for these sports.

Instructions for Issue

The instructions regarding the issue of competitors' numbers were as follows:—

Where a competitor is entered for two or more events in the *same* sport, he will only be numbered once, but his number must be written in on the second and any subsequent entry.

Each sport will commence with Afghanistan as No. 1. Competitors entered for two or more *sports* will be given a fresh number under each sport. The cycle road race

is numbered on a separate series from the cycle track events, and each equestrian event is numbered separately.

On receipt of the printed list from the printers, the issue of numbers by the Equipment Officer must commence. The numbers for each team in sports needing numbers, viz., athletics, cycling, equestrian events, fencing, gymnastics and modern pentathlon, will be tied up in bundles and clearly labelled with the name of the team and sport and the numbers issued (which will run concurrently for each team). The complete parcels for each centre in the London and Aldershot areas will then be made up and delivered to the Technical Representative at the housing centres, or, if none, to the Camp Commandant. In parcel-ling up a team's numbers an envelope containing the issue voucher and the printed list of competitors will be included in the parcel.

On receipt of a parcel of numbers, these must be issued to the team(s) concerned. It should be explained to the chef de mission or team manager that the numbers *must be sewn on at the camp tailor's shop* as follows :—

<i>Athletics</i>	On vest—a number back and front. On tracksuit—a number on back.
<i>Cycling</i>	A number on right hip. A number on left hip. For road race only, a number attached to crossbar at handlebar end.
<i>Equestrian</i>	One saddlecloth and one armband for dressage, the jumping of the three days' event and the Prix des Nations. For the three days' event (cross-country) one saddlecloth, one armband, and a number on back and front (not sewn).
<i>Fencing</i>	One number on the back of the fencing suit.
<i>Gymnastics</i>	One number on back of vest.
<i>Modern Pentathlon</i>	For equestrian events—one saddlecloth, one armband and a number back and front (not sewn). For epee and shooting—number on the back. For cross-country athletics—number back and front (sewn on vest). For swimming—none.

PROGRAMMES

Work on the preparation of the Olympic programmes began more than a year before the Opening Ceremony, but the nature of the task was such that, if all the preparatory work had been done as much in advance as possible, there would still have been a hectic rush in the last two weeks and during the Games. This was due to the late hour at which entry lists became available, and because certain draws had to be made and officials appointed even as late as the evening before the events.

As it transpired, it would have been helpful if the preparatory work had been further advanced. The ideal would have been the appointment about three months beforehand of an editor who would have been responsible for all contact with the programme printers and who, working in the Organising Committee's office, could also have been entirely responsible for the collection of all programme material, as well as for matters of typography, layout, etc. With this in view, at a late date, Mr. H. J. Hewson, of the Wembley Stadium staff, was appointed as Programme Editor, and carried out this task in collaboration with Mr. C. L. Elliott, who was seconded from the Organising Committee's Technical Department, and who had done all the preparatory work on programmes.

Preliminary

The first estimates of programme quantities were compiled in the summer of 1947, and were based upon 80 per cent. purchasing of the estimated attendance. These quantities were subject to slight amendments. In fact, during the Games, it was found that 80 per cent. was substantially too high a figure.

It had also been agreed early in 1947 that there should be separate daily programmes for each sport and not a combined daily programme. The reason for this was fourfold :—

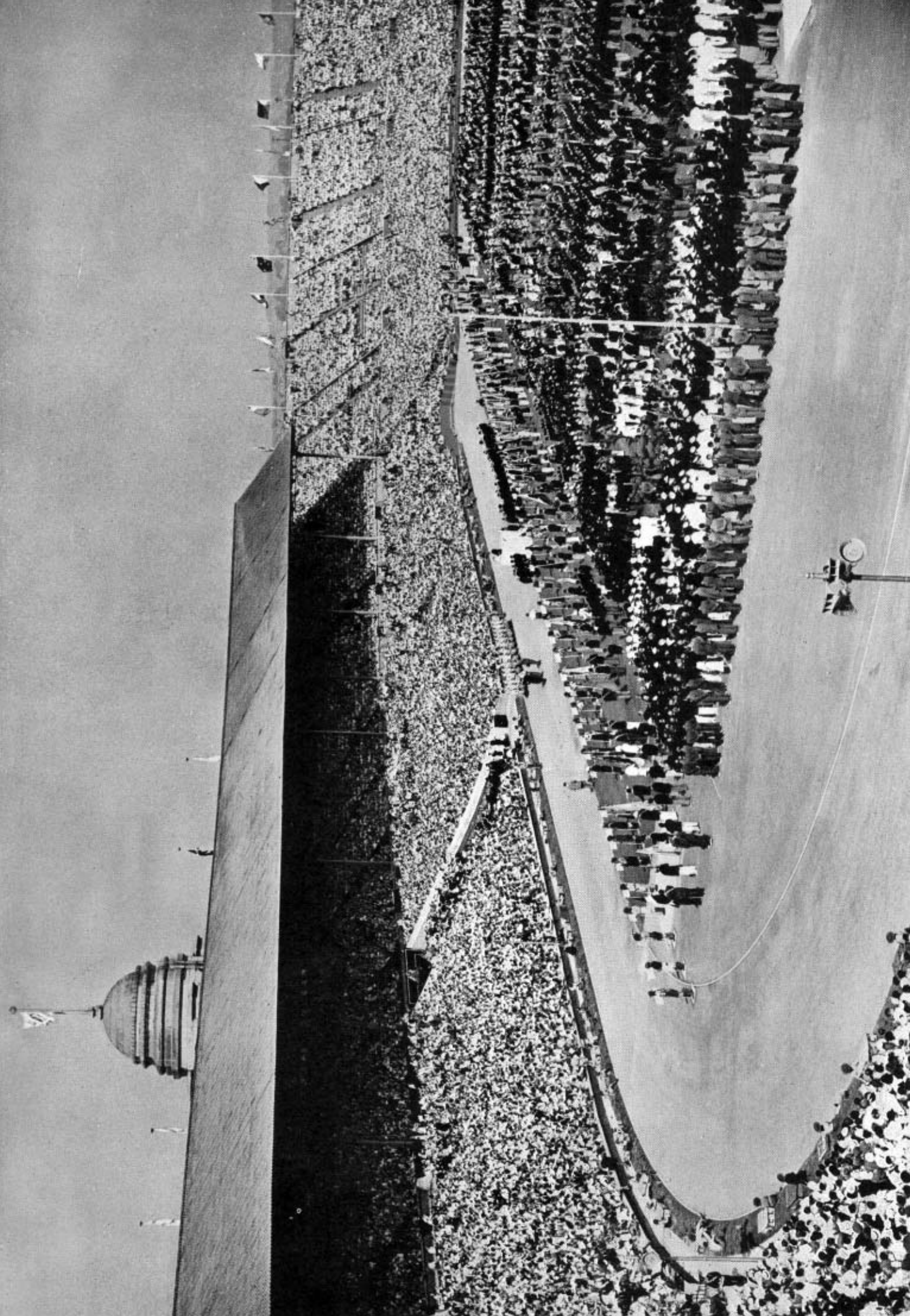
- (1) It was hoped to secure additional revenue and to incur fewer costs.
- (2) The various events were at more scattered venues than had been the case at Berlin.
- (3) The printers' task would have been considerably greater if they had had to produce vast quantities of a large combined programme.
- (4) It would have been difficult to justify to the Paper Control the quantities of paper which would have been necessary to produce a combined programme.

Discussions took place with the Technical Representatives for each sport as to whether they needed a programme each day, or whether a combined programme to cover all their events would suffice. It was decided that the following events should have a combined programme :—

Canoeing, Equestrian, Fencing, Gymnastics, Modern Pentathlon, Shooting, Weight-lifting.

The only event in which this decision was subject to doubt was the Fencing, which went on for 13 days and in which it was impossible to include some of the first round draws and any subsequent draws. In view, however, of the very limited sale and the disproportionate cost and printing effort involved, it was decided to produce only one combined programme for this event.

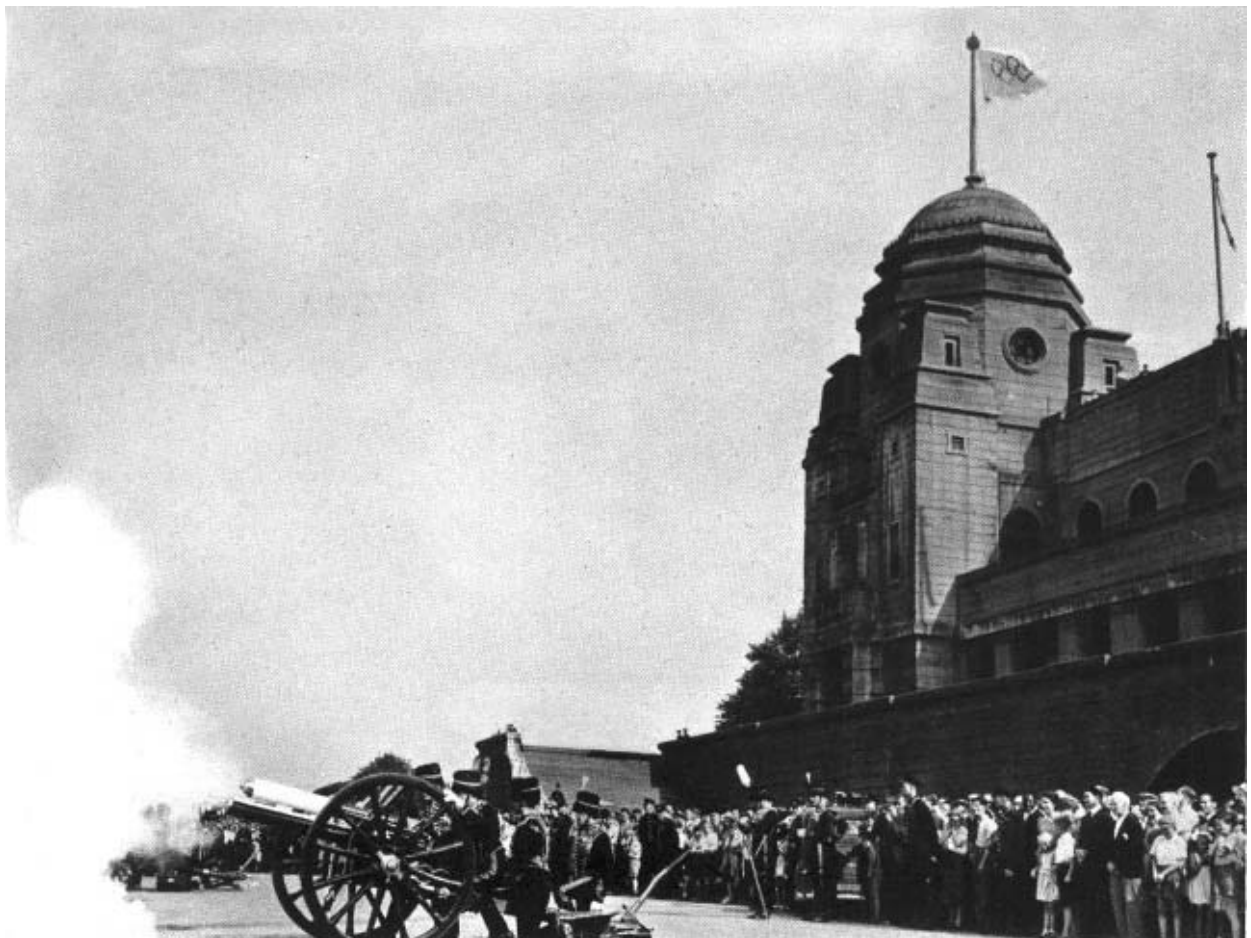
It was originally agreed that the Yachting programme should be " combined " and not " daily," as the conditions of the contest were such that the only change from day to day was the insertion of the previous day's results. In view, however, of the representations of the Torquay Corporation, who were anxious to have a new production available daily, it was later agreed to reverse this decision.



A general view of the Stadium during the Opening Ceremony. The competing teams are all lined up in formation, and Lord Burghley, Chairman of the Organising Committee, is inviting H.M. the King to declare the Games open.



Viscount Portal, President of the Games, presents the President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, to H.M. the King. On the right is the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Lord Burghley.



A salute of 21 guns is fired to mark the opening of the Games.



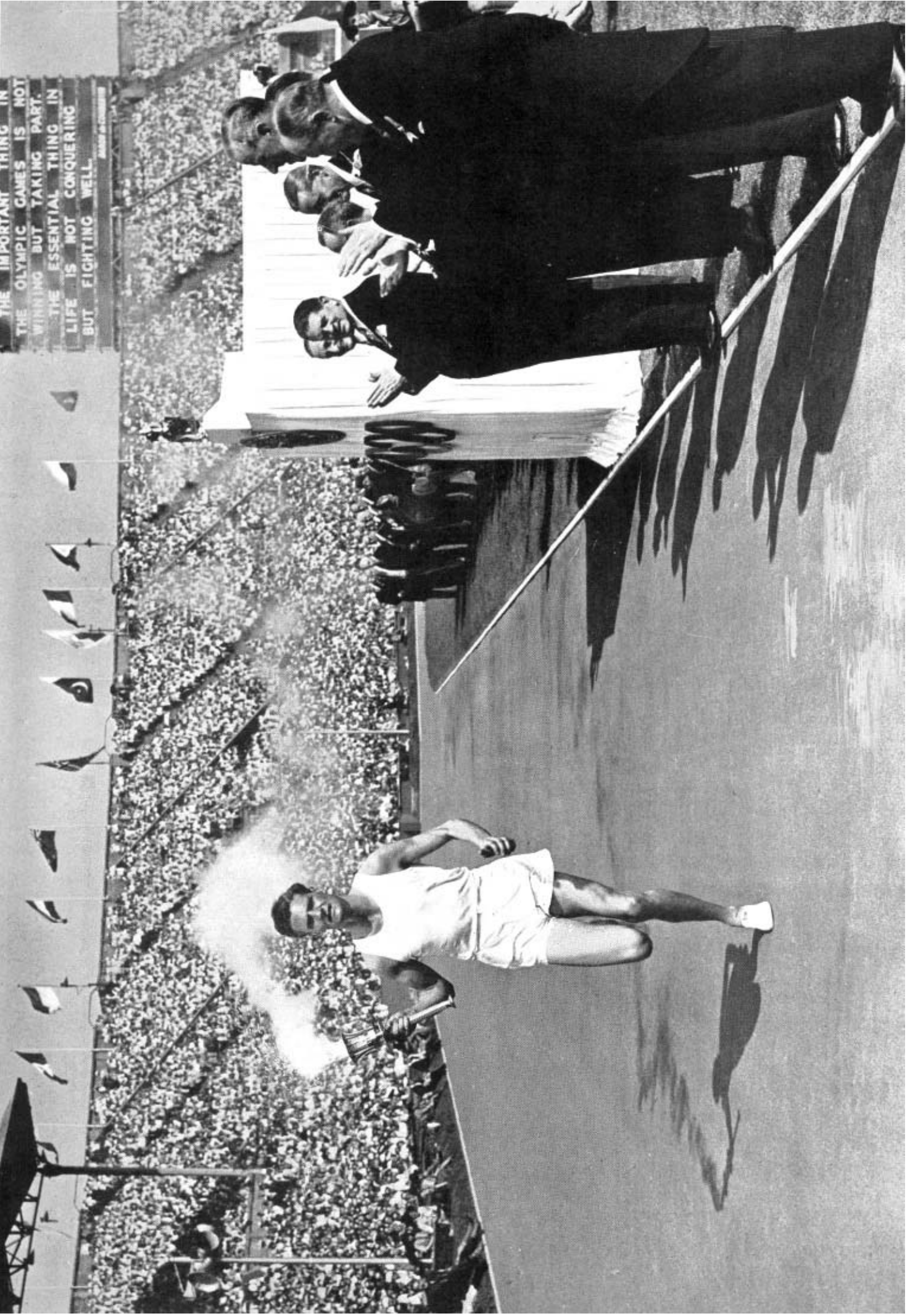
Members of the International Olympic Committee are presented to H.M. the King by the President, Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom.



A fanfare of trumpets is sounded in the arena by the Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry immediately the Games have been declared open. On the left of the Tribune of Honour are members of the International Olympic Committee, and on the right members of the Organising Committee. In the Tribune is the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Lord Burghley.

The scene in the arena on the release of the thousands of pigeons, symbolic of the spirit of peace which must reign during the Games.





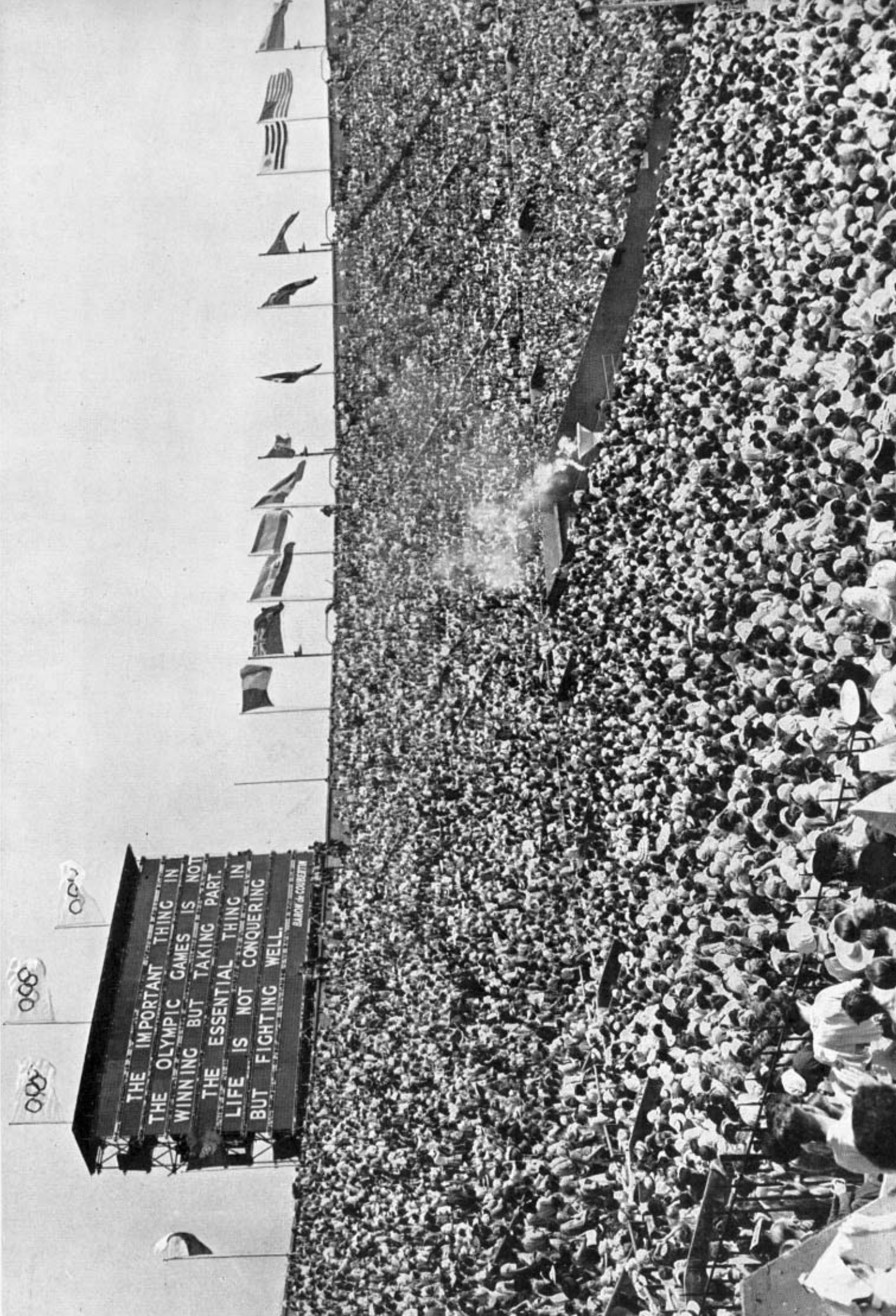
The torch-bearer, passing the Tribune of Honour during his circuit of the Stadium, is applauded by members of the Organising Committee.



Bearing the flame kindled in Greece and borne across Europe, the torch-bearer is seen as he makes his circuit of the track.



Flags of the competing nations are dipped in salute as Donald Finley, in the Tribune of Honour, takes the oath on behalf of all the competitors. He is holding a corner of the British flag, carried by J. Emrys Lloyd, a competitor in the fencing events and a member of the Organising Committee.



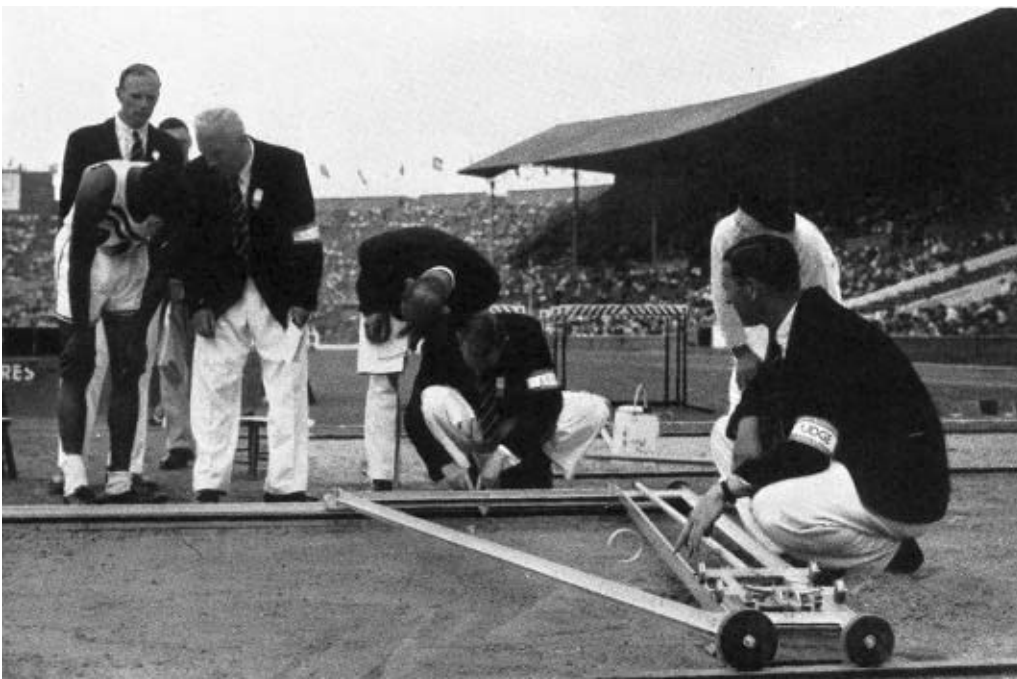
A general view of the scoreboard and a section of the Stadium as the Olympic Flame is kindled in the bowl of the peristyle by the torch-bearer. The scoreboard carried, throughout the Opening Ceremony, the famous words of Baron de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games.



A general view of the Athletic arena. The Olympic flag is flying in the foreground; at the far end, beneath the scoreboard, is the peristyle with its bowl, in which the Olympic flame burns. At the near end of the left-hand straight is the line on which all races finished. Some of the arena scoreboards which were used to record heights and distances and to show the numbers of the competitors in action are seen, and one of the camera crews on the tower used for the official film is in action on the right.



Operating the wind gauge which recorded the strength and direction of the wind during sprint races. The officials are C. A. Sinfield and H. W. Harbin.

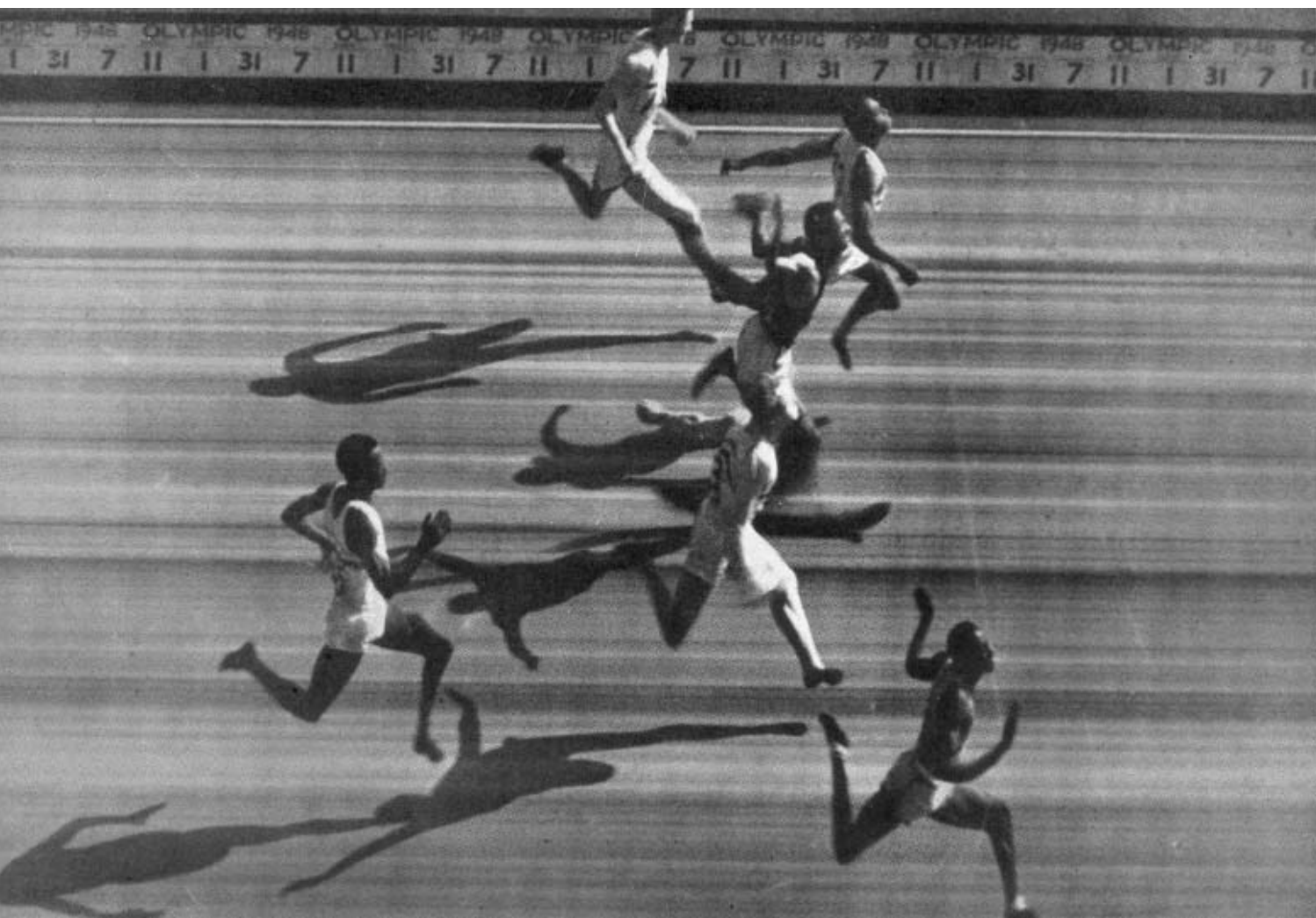


The device for measuring jumps in the long jump and for smoothing off the sand in the pit to the correct level.



The start of the 100 metres final. From left to right, the competitors are H. Dillard (U.S.A.), E. Macdonald Bailey (Great Britain), A. McCorquodale (Great Britain), L. Labeach (Panama), H. Ewell (U.S.A.), and M. Patton (U.S.A.).

The finish of the 100 metres as seen by the photo-finish camera, with Dillard first, Ewell second, Labeach third, McCorquodale fourth, Patton fifth, and Macdonald Bailey sixth.





How the finish of the 100 metres final appeared from the competitors' stand.

A heat in the 200 metres event as the runners pass the peristyle and the Olympic Flame, which burned throughout the Games. The competitors are, from left to right, D. Pettie (Canada), M. Fayos (Uruguay), J. Stephan (France), J. Lammers (Holland), and L. Labeach (Panama), winner of the heat and third in the final.





The finish of the 200 metres final. From left to right: L. Laing (Jamaica) sixth, C. Bourland (U.S.A.) fifth, H. Ewell (U.S.A.) second, L. Labeach (Panama) third, M. Patton (U.S.A.) first, and H. McKenley (Jamaica) fourth.

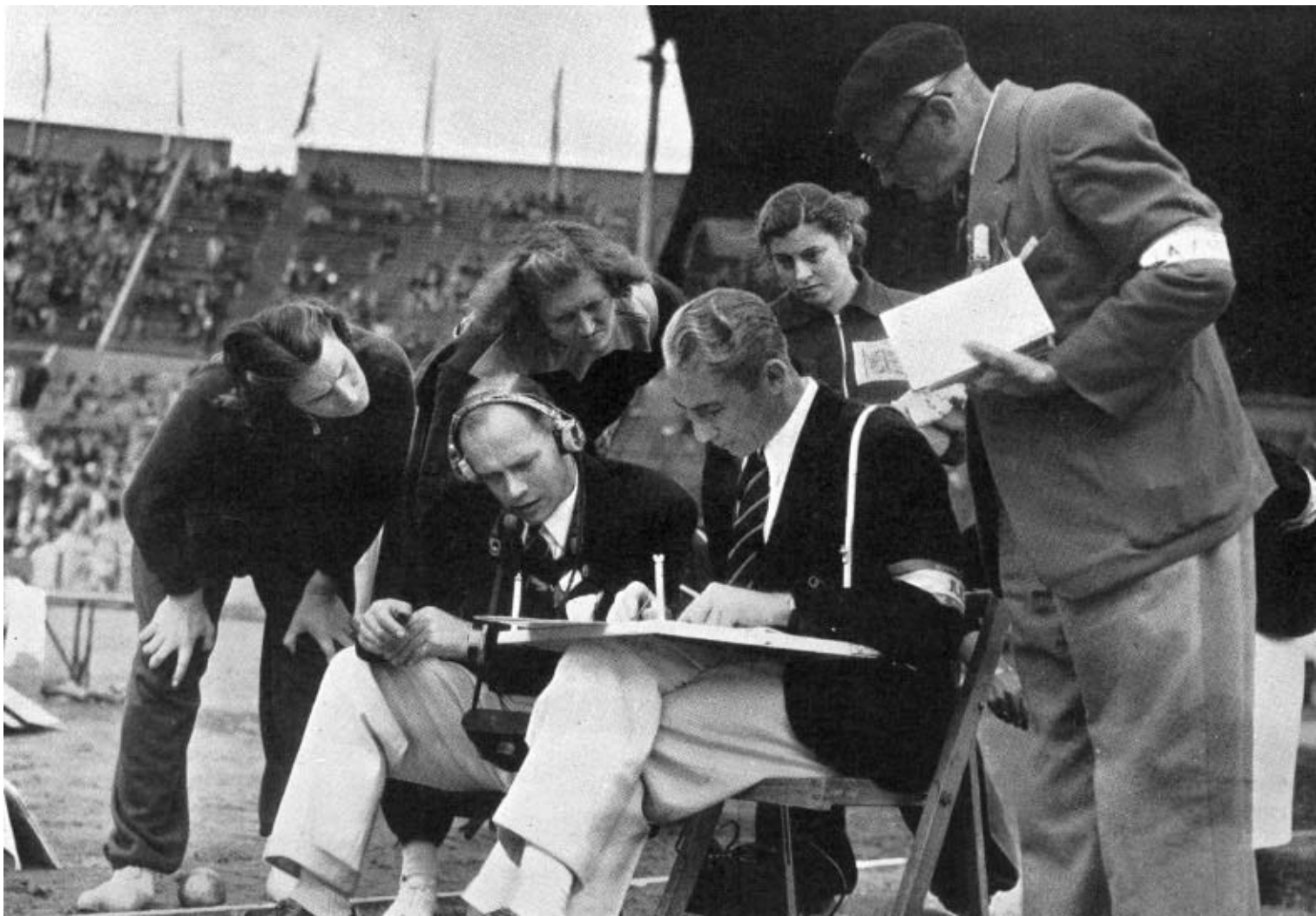
As the runners enter the last straight in the 400 metres final, H. McKenley (Jamaica) is leading A. Wint (Jamaica) by three to four yards with M. Whitfield (U.S.A.) further in the rear.





. . . . at the finish of the 400 metres final, A. Wint (Jamaica) has caught and passed H. McKenley (Jamaica). M. Whitfield (U.S.A.) holds third place, and behind him can be seen M. Curotta (Australia), who finished fifth.

One of the field events judges marking the card supported on his tray, held firm by the shoulder straps, while a colleague telephones the distance recorded to the arena scoreboards, and competitors in the women's shot-putting event check their progress and positions. The competitors are, from left to right, I. Mello de Preiss (Argentine), A. Panhorst-Niesink (Holland), and M. Birtwistle (Great Britain).





The start of the 800 metres final, the runners from left to right being H. Parlett (Great Britain), M. Hansenne (France), H. Barten (U.S.A.), N. Holst-Sorensen (Denmark), A. Wint (Jamaica), R. Chef d'hotel (France), I. Bengtsson (Sweden), R. Chambers (U.S.A.), and M. Whitfield (U.S.A.).

At the end of the first lap R. Chef d'hotel (France) leads from A. Wint (Jamaica), and M. Whitfield (U.S.A.). Barten is passing Bengtsson, and is followed by Hansenne. Parlett is behind Bengtsson.



At the finish of the 800 metres final, M. Whitfield (U.S.A.) wins from A. Wint (Jamaica), with M. Hansenne (France) third, H. Barten (U.S.A.) fourth, and I. Bengtsson (Sweden) fifth.



During the course of the 800 metres final, with M. Whitfield (U. S. A.), the winner leading from R. Chef d'hotel (France) No.152, A. Wint (Jamaica) No. 122, and H. Barten (U.S.A.), as the runners are about to enter the finishing straight.



The amazing finish to the second heat in the 5,000 metres when, although four in each heat qualified for the final, neither E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia), on left, nor E. Ahlden (Sweden) would give way to the other in the last lap, Ahlden eventually winning by a yard, with the rest of the field well behind.



G. Reiff (Belgium) just gets home in the final of the 5,000 metres, despite a wonderful spurt by E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia), who had been about thirty yards behind with half a lap to go.

Zatopek leading the field in the early stages of the 5,000 metres final from V. Makela (Finland), with Reiff lying third, followed by W. Slijkhuis (Holland), and E. Ahlden (Sweden).





The weather conditions during the 1,500 metres final are shown by the state of the track and the umbrellas among the spectators. The runners shown are, from left to right, H. Eriksson (Sweden), M. Hansenne (France), L. Strand (Sweden) V. Cerona (Czechoslovakia), G. Bergkvist (Sweden) W. Slijkhuis (Holland), D. Johansson (Finland), and G. Nankeville (Great Britain).



Left. The finish of the 1,500 metres final, with H. Eriksson (Sweden) winning from L. Strand (Sweden), and W. Slijkhuis (Holland). Centre. A general view of the competitors early in the 10,000 metres with M. Ramjohn (Trinidad) leading from S. McCooke (Great Britain) and S. Cox (Great Britain). Other runners who can be identified are 238 V. Heino (Finland), 237 E. Heinstrom (Finland), 244 J. Peters (Great Britain), 241 A. Paris (France), 250 F. Wilt (U.S.A.). Right. E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) comes home an easy winner of the 10,000 metres, more than three-quarters of a minute in front of any of his rivals.

Separate programmes were scheduled for the Opening Ceremony, the Closing Ceremony, and for road sales on the marathon and the road walk courses. At first it was intended that the Opening Ceremony programme should be standard with the rest, as had been the case at Berlin, but it was later decided to have a double size with a selling price of two shillings instead of one shilling.

Covers

The programme cover was approved at the Executive Committee meeting of January 6th, 1948. The design, prepared by Messrs. M^cCorquodale & Co., Ltd. was standard throughout, but the colour varied from day to day to prevent confusion. All programmes for the same day, however, were of the same colour, whatever the sport. With the acceptance of the design and the provisional acceptance of the schedule of quantities, the printers were anxious to start work. It was not, however, until April, 1948, that it was possible to complete and pass the proofs of the remaining material for the cover pages. This consisted of:—

- (i) Metric conversion tables where appropriate (it was finally decided they were necessary only for weightlifting and athletics).
- (ii) An announcement (full page) of the Olympic Art Exhibition.
- (iii) A summary of how to get to the various London district Olympic venues by London Transport. This summary was prepared by London Transport officials at the request of the Transport Department, but had to be severely cut in order to fit the available space.

Text

Sample pages were put into type early in 1948, and general approval of the style was given.

In the later stages there were three major difficulties :—

- (i) The slowness with which final lists of competitors and draws became available.
- (ii) Lack of information from the officials of the sport concerned.
- (iii) The impossibility of keeping a close check on printers and officials outside the London area in the last stages of production.

With regard to (i), the explanation of this delay is outlined in the report of the Entry Form Department. Unless this delay can be obviated it is clearly impossible for the work on programmes to be expedited.

With regard to (ii), it is true that all officials were hard-pressed, but even so, it was regrettable that information was not always available to the programme department at an earlier moment. Even where the sports officials were on the spot, continual contact was necessary to obtain all the information needed, and the difficulties were much increased in respect of outlying venues.

As a result, much time had to be spent in obtaining information about officials, draws, etc., and three extra members of the staff were appointed for this purpose.

By making a complete check of all results as they were received, keeping in touch with the Results Department correspondents at the various Olympic centres, and taking up all

queries, either on their own initiative or when instructed to do so from the Programmes Office, they kept a flow of all the necessary material for the programmes. Their contact with the various arenas also enabled them to get draws, names of officials, etc., much sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

With regard to (iii), this did not hinder the work of the department, but resulted in the production of a less perfect programme either from the point of view of information or appearance.

Opening Ceremony

A design for a special Opening Ceremony programme was submitted by Mr. H. A. Rothholz. The cover design was approved, but it was decided that the inner pages should not be illustrated as had originally been suggested. Instead a plain make-up was adopted.

Printing and Distribution

The distribution of programmes to the public was satisfactory, but the distribution to officials, press, etc., did not, on all occasions, work quite so smoothly.

As was to be expected, some results for inclusion in the following day's programme were very late in coming to hand (even as late as 11 p.m.) and the very greatest credit is due to the printers for the way in which they overcame these difficulties and provided the programmes to time.

So far as possible the complete proofs of all programmes were checked in the Programmes Office before printing went ahead. There were two major exceptions to this :—

(a) At out-of-London venues only the first day's programme could be seen in proof, and the Rowing, Canoeing and Yachting programmes were all subsequently considerably altered on the spot. The Equestrian, Shooting and Cycle Road Race programmes were, however, finally checked in the Programmes Office.

(b) Where late results and draws had to be incorporated only a skeleton page proof could be checked.

At first it had been suggested by the printers that daily proofs of each programme for such sports as Athletics, Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing and Basketball were unnecessary. The Programmes Office's insistence on seeing as much as possible was, however, fully justified both in theory and in practice. In theory the Programmes Office was the responsible authority and had to take all possible precautions against any errors appearing in the programmes. In practice, the amount of pressure in the various printing offices inevitably led to several errors creeping into the proofs.

Even with the precautions taken it was impossible to keep all errors out of the programmes. Two sources of error were the following :—

(a) The printed lists of competitors from which the programmes were compiled were produced under stress. The proofs of these lists were not checked back against the entry forms and several errors, as it subsequently appeared, were to be found in most of the lists. It was obviously impracticable to waste time by checking the proofs against the entry forms, but it would have been desirable to check the printed lists

against the entry forms and notify the printers of any necessary amendments before the programmes appeared.

(b) In order to produce larger quantities in a short time, some of the programmes were set in type more than once. For instance, each of the Athletics programmes was set six times and each of the Swimming programmes twice. Any alteration made on the corrected proof copy should have been made also in each other set of proofs. This in practice worked reasonably well, considering the speed of operation, but it did not cover the case of errors in existence in other sets of proofs, but not in the set submitted to the office. The printers had considered that they would be able to obviate any such errors, but after some had been found in two of the early Athletics programmes, all six proof copies were checked in the Programmes Office. Several of the errors which had to be explained by the announcers arose from this practice. (Some errors, however, were due to rulings by an International Federation not being conveyed to the Programmes Office, as with the reduction in the number of 5,000 metre qualifiers per heat from five to four.)

The time factor made it impossible to check every proof name by name and number by number. So far as possible, however, a check of the number of entries in each heat and each event was made to guard against omissions, and by and large few slips were made.

THE OLYMPIC FLAME

The 1932 and 1936 Olympic Games provided guidance in some degree on the methods to be employed by the Organising Committee. The Los Angeles Stadium was situated in a country where natural gas was readily available and therefore the Technical Department here had to rely more on the experiments and research on fuel carried out by the German Olympic Committee.

Propane gas, a commercial product, largely used for industrial purposes, had been used in 1936 and, while this was the ideal fuel, it was not available in sufficient quantity for the Olympic Flame. Butane, a compound allied to propane, was therefore chosen.

The requirements of the Olympic Fire were that it should have a bright, smokeless, odourless flame ; that it should be readily lit; that the fuel should be in good supply and be transportable in a simple fashion ; and, above all, that it should be extremely difficult to extinguish the flame. Most of these requirements were met by the fuel itself, butane gas. Others were dependent upon the type of burner that was used, which had a direct bearing on the size of the flame, its height and burning area.

All these considerations had to be linked up with the position that the bowl would occupy at the Empire Stadium.

It was obviously desirable to place the Flame in a prominent position, but one in which it would not obscure the view of any spectators or cause them discomfort by their proximity to the fire. Initially it was decided to erect the bowl and its peristyle above and behind all spectator accommodation at the west end of the Stadium, and experimental work continued on these lines until a comparatively late date.

It was found, however, that to place the fire here had two major obstacles :

(1) from the seating angle a considerable number of seats would have to be lost in arranging a stairway or ramp for the last torch runner to mount to the bowl to ignite the Olympic Flame ;

(2) a far more serious obstacle, that the cylinders containing the gas would have to be mounted some 120 feet above ground level, where, if one fell during refuelling, it would have disastrous consequences to the Stadium.

Siting of Peristyle

The Wembley Stadium authorities, advised by their architects, put forward an alternative plan which was adopted and which proved most workable. The pageant tunnel at the east end of the Stadium was roofed in to provide a platform some 30 feet by 25 feet at a level mid-way between the track and the back row of spectators. The bowl and peristyle were placed about 5 feet from the front of this platform and were visible from nearly every seat within the Stadium itself. A flight of steps leading up to the platform was specially constructed at the side of the tunnel to give the last torch runner easy access to the bowl. A special protective screen was erected 20 feet behind the Flame, and directly behind this wall a control room was built in the gallery of the Stadium itself, where the fuel supply was situated. In this control room an operative was in constant attendance.

Experiments were carried out in Holland and a burner was manufactured there which had a 2-foot diameter and, at maximum pressure, could give a flame 10 feet in height. In practice, it was found that a flame of about 4 feet in height, giving the impression of a lazy burning oil fire, produced the minimum amount of discomfort to anyone within the immediate vicinity of the flame and in all but the highest winds could not be extinguished. As this flame was under constant supervision of the control room, any change in the wind direction or its velocity was immediately counteracted by increasing or decreasing the rate of supply of the gas.

Pilot Burner

Beside the main burner, and inside the actual casing of the bowl itself, a small pilot burner was installed. This lit automatically from the main flame when given a supply of gas. Reciprocally, if the pilot burner was alight, and the gas supply turned on to the main bowl, this ignited from the pilot burner. The object of this pilot light was to conserve fuel during the time when the Empire Stadium was empty. After the spectators had left the arena each day, the pilot light was turned on and the main flame extinguished. The actual Flame never died. The result of this provision was that during the 17 days, July 29-August 14, the time for which the Flame was actually ignited was 386 hours, the main bowl only being alight for some 70 hours of this period. It may be said in passing that the installation of the pilot burner led, on one occasion, to a false report being circulated that the Flame had gone out.

Butane gas was supplied in cylinders holding 60 lb. and two were always in parallel on the supply line. An indicator on each cylinder head showed the amount of gas expended

and, as soon as 75 per cent. had been used, the other cylinder was turned on and the partially expended one replaced by a fresh cylinder.

On the Torch Relay route from Greece to London, a burner similar to the pilot light used at Wembley was supplied to H.M.S. *Whitesand Bay* for the transport of the Flame from Greece to Italy across the Adriatic. A similar burner was installed at Torre Abbey, Torquay, where the Olympic Fire burned during the period of the Olympic yachting regatta.

VICTORY CEREMONIES

The Executive Committee gave careful consideration to the desirability of holding all Victory Ceremonies at the Empire Stadium. Various international federations had differing points of view on this question. While some felt that the Empire Stadium, the centre of the Games, was the appropriate place, others, whose sports took place in outside arenas, felt that the Victory Ceremonies should take place directly each event was concluded and before those spectators who had witnessed the contest. The athletic authorities, who were chiefly concerned with the use of the Empire Stadium, pointed out that it was undesirable, from the point of view of their programme, to have too many Victory Ceremonies in the Stadium for sports other than athletics, as they would be disturbing both to spectators and competitors, who would be held in additional suspense before major athletic contests. Furthermore, owing to the somewhat widespread nature of the venues, considerable travelling would have to be done if all successful competitors were to be brought to the Empire Stadium. The decision which was finally reached was that Victory Ceremonies should be held in five centres, and it was only the last-minute alteration of the Gymnastics venue to the Empress Hall that brought about the inclusion of a sixth centre. These proposals for the staging of Victory Ceremonies were referred to the I.O.C. for approval.

The final arrangements were as follows :—

(1) *Empire Stadium*. The Victory Ceremonies of all athletic events were held directly each particular event was concluded. The successful competitors in the following sports were also brought to the Empire Stadium for Victory Ceremonies :—

Fencing—the day after the conclusion of the event.

Wrestling—the day after the finals of each style.

Weightlifting—the day after the conclusion of the particular weights.

Modern Pentathlon—the day after the conclusion of the event.

Shooting—the day after the conclusion of the Shooting events.

Canoeing—the day after the conclusion of the Canoeing events.

Football and Hockey—directly after the final matches.

Basketball and Cycle Road Race—immediately preceding the Prix des Nations.

Equestrian—Aldershot events immediately preceding the Prix des Nations ; Prix des Nations immediately preceding the Closing Ceremony.

(2) *Empire Pool*. At the request of the international Swimming and Boxing Federations, Victory Ceremonies of the Swimming contests were held in the Empire Pool at the completion of each event, and on the final night of the boxing tournament.

(3) *Henley-on-Thames*. The Victory Ceremonies for the Rowing events were held at the water-side after the final of each race.

(4) *Torquay*. Victory Ceremonies for the Yachting events were held immediately preceding the special Closing Ceremony staged at Torbay.

(5) *Herne Hill*. Victory Ceremonies for each Cycling track event were held immediately after the final had been concluded.

(6) *Empress Hall*. It had been intended to hold the Victory Ceremonies for the Gymnastics events in the Empire Stadium, but owing to the change of venue, they were held at Earl's Court.

Victory ceremony platforms were provided at all centres with the exception of Henley, and the flag poles to carry the flags of the countries of the winning competitors were erected wherever possible above the scoreboard in the arena.

Presentation of Medals

Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, the President of the International Olympic Committee, performed a very large number of the prize distributions personally, and other members of the I.O.C. also assisted in this function. At the invitation of the I.O.C. Sir Ralph Gore conducted the victory ceremonies at Torquay and the President of the London Games, Lord Portal, presented some of the medals at the Empire Pool. An officer of the Organising Committee's staff was detailed to attend with the necessary medals at each venue on any day on which victory ceremonies were to take place. His duty was to collect the successful competitors and conduct them at the appropriate moment to the victory ceremony rostrum. Where victory ceremonies were held on the day after the conclusion of an event, the officer informed the appropriate team manager that his competitors should attend at a specified time.

The victors of the Prix des Nations took part in their victory ceremony mounted.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

In 1947, when the Organising Committee was circularising national Olympic Committees who had either accepted the invitation to the London Games or were likely to do so, copies of the scores of the national anthem or hymn of each country were requested for use in the Victory Ceremony celebrations. It was particularly desired that, when the national anthem of a winning competitor's nation was played, it should be in a form that was recognisable to that competitor, as it is quite possible for the rendering of a piece of music, by variation in tempo and expression, to sound unfamiliar to the national concerned. With this in view, band parts, scored for military bands, were requested for all national anthems. Even this was not a sufficient safeguard, since the composition of a military band varies from country to country. Many nations supplied gramophone records

as well as scores and these gave a clear indication of the rendering normally used in the country of origin.

Difficulties were experienced, as certain countries had, due to a change in government after the conclusion of World War II, altered or amended their national anthem and in some cases the final form had not been decided.

In the case of many of the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, " God Save The King " is played in conjunction with an anthem peculiar to the member country.

As formal Victory Ceremonies and presentations of medals took place at five centres, the allocation of band parts was carried out as follows:—one complete set of all competing nations was compiled for the Empire Stadium ; one set of competing nations in swimming and boxing for the Empire Pool; one set of competing nations in cycling for Herne Hill; one set of competing nations in rowing for Henley; and one set of competing nations in yachting for Torquay.

In all cases the National Olympic Committees had been asked to indicate on their scores that part of the anthem normally used in a shortened version, and it was this shortened version that was played at Victory Ceremonies.

DECORATIONS

The chief factor in the general scheme of decoration for the Games was the flying of national flags, surmounted by the official Olympic flag, at the various sports venues and housing centres.

Supplementary decorations at all these sites, were as follows :—

(a) The flying in a prominent position of international code signalling flags arranged to spell the Olympic motto, " Citius, Altius, Fortius."

(b) The mounting of the Olympic emblem, a shield bearing the five interlocking Olympic rings on a white background, the whole set against a background of draped flags in the five Olympic colours.

(c) The decorating of dining tables and interiors of housing centres with small national pennants. Bunting, and travel posters showing typical scenes from town and country in the British Isles were displayed on interior walls.

On the occupation of a housing centre by a team allotted to it a ceremony of welcome took place, the most important part of which was the hoisting of the flag of the nation concerned. A similar ceremony in which the flag was lowered marked the departure of the team from its centre at the close of the Games.

Size of Flags

The flags used in the above instances were 4, 3 or 2 yards in size, depending on the function which they fulfilled. Due to the shortage of suitably sized poles it was not found possible to retain uniformity of flag sizes between all venues and centres. However, at most sports venues, the flags were either 3 or 4 yards in size and at all housing centres 2 or 3 yards.

In no instance was the Olympic flag smaller than the largest national flag flown at any housing centre or sports venue, and, in all cases, it was flown on the tallest pole and in the most prominent position.

Victory Ceremony Flags

The protocol of the Olympic Games requires that flags for victory ceremonies should be of two sizes. Therefore, a 4-yard national flag for the winner, and two 2-yard flags for those in second and third places were used. A deviation from this arrangement occurred at Torquay as only one set of 3-yard national flags of those nations competing was supplied, since duplication of nations in the victory ceremony could not occur.

Flag Allocation

At all venues and housing centres except Wembley only the national flags of those countries participating in sports at such venues or residing in such centres, were flown. Allocation was as follows :—

(a) *Empire Stadium.* Here in the main Olympic stadium, the site of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the flag of every nation participating in the Games was flown. Four-yard national flags were flown from 30-foot poles at the top of the containing wall of the stadium in such a manner as to be visible from the arena. From the twin towers surmounting the main entrance two 4-yard Olympic flags were flown, the Royal Standard being substituted for one on the occasion of the Opening of the Games by His Majesty the King or when the King was present on other days.

The great Olympic Flag which was 6 by 4 yards in size, hoisted to mark the Opening the Games of the XIV Olympiad, was the gift of a firm of flag contractors, and flew from the main mast at the west end of the arena.

Flag poles on the stadium's structure were dressed with Olympic flags alternating with St. George's Cross and the standard of the City of London, the host city.

Three flag poles, two of 25 feet and the centre one of 50 feet were erected over the main scoreboard. Towering high above the main structure these carried three Olympic flags on the opening day and subsequently flew national flags during the victory ceremonies, the centre pole flying the flag of the winning nation.

(b) *Empire Pool, Palace of Engineering, Empress Hall and Harringay Arena.* It was found impracticable to fly flags from poles indoors. In the venues referred to, use was made of interior rafters or girders, from which flags of a size dependent on the height of the roof hung bannerwise. A most effective display was that in the Palace of Engineering where pillars supporting the arched girders of the roof broke up the continuity of the floor space to form four separate fencing salles. Two-yard flags of those nations competing in the fencing were hung from short bamboo poles fixed at an angle of 45 degrees to the junction of each pillar and arch. The walls were draped with gaily coloured hangings and the general effect was that of a series of medieval manorial halls.

(c) *Henley-on-Thames.* Twenty-five-foot poles were erected outside the stewards' enclosure at intervals of 5 yards. From these were flown 4-yard flags of those nations

competing in the rowing and canoeing events. The Olympic Flag flew from the 40-foot mainmast inside the stewards' enclosure.

(b) *Camberley and Aldershot*. Two-yard flags of those nations competing at Aldershot flew at Camberley housing centre. Four-yard flags of competing nations in equestrian sports were flown at the Command Stadium at Aldershot. Olympic flags were supplied for each place.

(e) *Windsor Great Park*. Twenty-five-foot flag poles were erected behind stands on Smith's Lawn and were dressed with 4-yard national flags of the competing nations. An Olympic flag flew from the top of the photo-finish tower opposite the start and finish line. Many of the gates used by the public were decorated with emblems and bunting.

(f) *Herne Hill*. The flags (2-yard) of the nations competing in the cycling events were flown at each end of the arena, and the Olympic flag flew from the main flag staff.

(g) *Bisley*. Flags of all nations competing in the shooting events were flown here, together with an Olympic flag.

(h) *Victoria and Albert Museums*. An Olympic flag was flown.

(i) *Torquay*. The Organising Committee agreed to provide the Torquay Town Council with one set of victory ceremony flags (3-yard) of those nations competing in the yacht racing events. Three large Olympic flags and twenty 2½ by 1½ foot Olympic flags to be flown by patrol launches were also provided. Carrying flags for the Parade of Nations at Torquay were lent by the Boy Scouts Association.

(j) *Richmond Park, Uxbridge and West Drayton*. At the three main housing centres 2-yard flags of the resident nations were flown. An Olympic flag flew from the mainmast at each centre.

(k) *Middlesex and High Wycombe Schools*. Three-yard flags of resident nations flew at the former and 2-yard flags at the latter. An Olympic flag was flown at each school.

" Citius, Altius, Fortius " bunting, and at least one official emblem was displayed at each venue.

The following London boroughs and provincial towns co-operated at their own expense in the general scheme of decoration :—

The City of Westminster, Aldershot, Chelsea, Deptford, Dover, Hackney, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Islington, Royal Borough of Kensington, Southwark, Royal Borough of Windsor, Uxbridge, Wembley, West Drayton.

In most instances these boroughs decorated their public buildings with national flags and bunting. The City of Westminster and Henley decorated their main thoroughfares, Piccadilly Circus having a special display. Several of the large stores displayed the national flags of the competing nations inside and outside their buildings.

Conclusion

The same set of flags was used to cover the decoration of more than one venue. Such an arrangement requires careful timing and stringent supervision, and even so, during the transfers, many flags, emblems and bunting were lost or taken as souvenirs.

A further difficulty was the fact that a large number of teams had to be accommodated temporarily in one housing centre and later transferred to another.

Great care was exercised in obtaining the correct design of each national flag. It was not always possible to obtain in advance from the various National Olympic Committees properly coloured and dimensional drawings. In two cases the College of Heraldry was consulted for a final decision. In addition, many countries had changed the design of their flag since the war, and, in some instances, the new design was still under consideration by the Government concerned. Eventually, however, a book of coloured scale drawings of each flag was prepared, and this was passed to the manufacturer who was thus able to provide the correct flag for each of the participating nations.

On receipt of an enquiry from the Decoration Sub-Committee, 18 nations informed the Committee that they proposed to bring their own carrying flag for the Parade of Nations ; 24 replied that they wished the Organising Committee to provide the necessary flags. No answer having been obtained from the remaining 17 a month prior to the Games, it was decided to place an order with the flag contractors for those flags. A sling and flag pole were provided for each flag ordered, and a supply of spare poles and slings was on hand for an emergency. Unfortunately, at both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, several nations who had formerly declared their intention to provide their own flags, did not do so, for one reason or another. The flags from the Scoreboard were used to meet the emergency.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The magnitude of the task confronting the Organising Committee and the British Post Office in providing postal, telegraph and telephone communication facilities was realised at an early stage and preliminary discussions, designed to ensure that the needs of the home and foreign press, the British Broadcasting Corporation, competitors and visitors were fully met, took place as early as January, 1947, eighteen months before the opening of the Games. The estimate of requirements which the Organising Committee was then able to furnish to the Post Office became the basis upon which all future planning proceeded.

A special committee was set up to undertake this task, under the chairmanship of the Telephone Controller of the London Telecommunications Region, including representatives of the Postal, Telecommunications and Finance Departments of the Post Office. The Telephone Manager of the London North West Area, in whose territory Wembley is situated, was also a member. The Technical Manager and other representatives of the Organising Committee attended a number of the Committee's meetings. Certain other persons, notably journalists whose comments upon the arrangements made at the Olympic Winter Games in Switzerland had found expression in a press journal, were also invited to contribute their views upon what would be required. The opinions of the Foreign Press Association of London, the United Press Association of America, the Empire Press Union and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association were also sought, and, as a result, the Post Office was able to form some picture of the magnitude of the traffic which might be expected and how it might be divided between the different media—postal, telegraph, teleprinter and telephone.

It was necessary to cover the communications requirements of (a) the Organising Committee in London for purposes of general management; (b) the arena managers at Wembley for controlling the Games; (c) the public at all venues; (d) the press at all venues and (e) the competitors at all housing centres.

The main centre of the Games was the Empire Stadium, Wembley, and it was obvious that the Wembley Telephone Exchange, fully loaded by existing public requirements, would be unable to handle the additional traffic which the presence of the Games in the area would produce. An exchange, aptly named "Corinthian," was therefore provided to serve the Games offices at Wembley, the press and public call offices and some other subscribers. A staff of 22 operators was employed. The general layout of the switchroom is illustrated in Figure I. The exchange was equipped for 1,200 subscribers with 260 outgoing and 181 incoming junctions.

Telephones for the Organising Committee

No special problems were presented in the provision of telephone service at the Committee's Head Office at 37, Upper Brook Street, London, W.1. The installation consisted of two 10 + 50 switchboards with 75 extensions, but traffic over the exchange lines during the two weeks preceding the opening of the Games became heavy and relief



Figure I

had to be afforded to the switchboards by the installation of additional lines (terminating on instruments) for the use of administrative officials.

Teleprinter Network for the Organising Committee

A teleprinter switchboard was installed in the Civic Hall, Wembley, to which were connected teleprinter lines within the Stadium grounds, the main housing centres and venues. It was thus possible to connect any teleprinter with any other by asking the switchboard operator to set up the connection. If necessary any one point could readily disseminate a message to a number of other points.

The " B " broadcast (see Figure II) was operated from the rear of the arena managers' control room, and transmitted simultaneously to the following points :—

- 1 Press stand.
- 2 British Broadcasting Corporation.
- 3 Main Scoreboard.
- 4 Results section (Civic Hall).
- 5 Head Office, 37, Upper Brook Street, London, W.1.

It was necessary to issue duplicated sheets of draws and results to approximately 400 press correspondents. This work was carried out efficiently by installing two teleprinters in the press stand with parallel teleprinters on both. A switch enabled either the main or parallel instrument to be used. The fitting of loaded hammers enabled stencil cutting to be undertaken, thereby greatly reducing the time factor in the distribution of the information.

From Henley and the Empress Hall, results were transmitted direct by teleprinter to Wembley, but this was considered unnecessary from the other venues as results came at long intervals and then only for limited periods. The " A " broadcast (see Figure II) connected the five points mentioned above and, in addition, Henley, the Empress Hall and the housing centres at Richmond Park, West Drayton and Uxbridge.

The machines that were equipped for stencilling were expected to give some trouble through the clogging of the type heads. Although on some days they were continuously in use, it was found that the type heads required cleaning only once every three or four hours.

Teleprinter Staffing

The Post Office provided the operator for the teleprinter switchboard. All the other teleprinter points and the telephones at Richmond Park and the Empress Hall were operated by Army and Royal Air Force personnel, under the general control of Captain I. E. Gibson.

Arena Telephone Arrangements

The arena managers' office at the Empire Stadium was in an elevated position near the side of the track and adjacent to the finishing post. The telephone apparatus consisted of a ten-line multiphone switchboard with extensions to key points. Over this network instructions were sent out, competitors were located, and the public address system

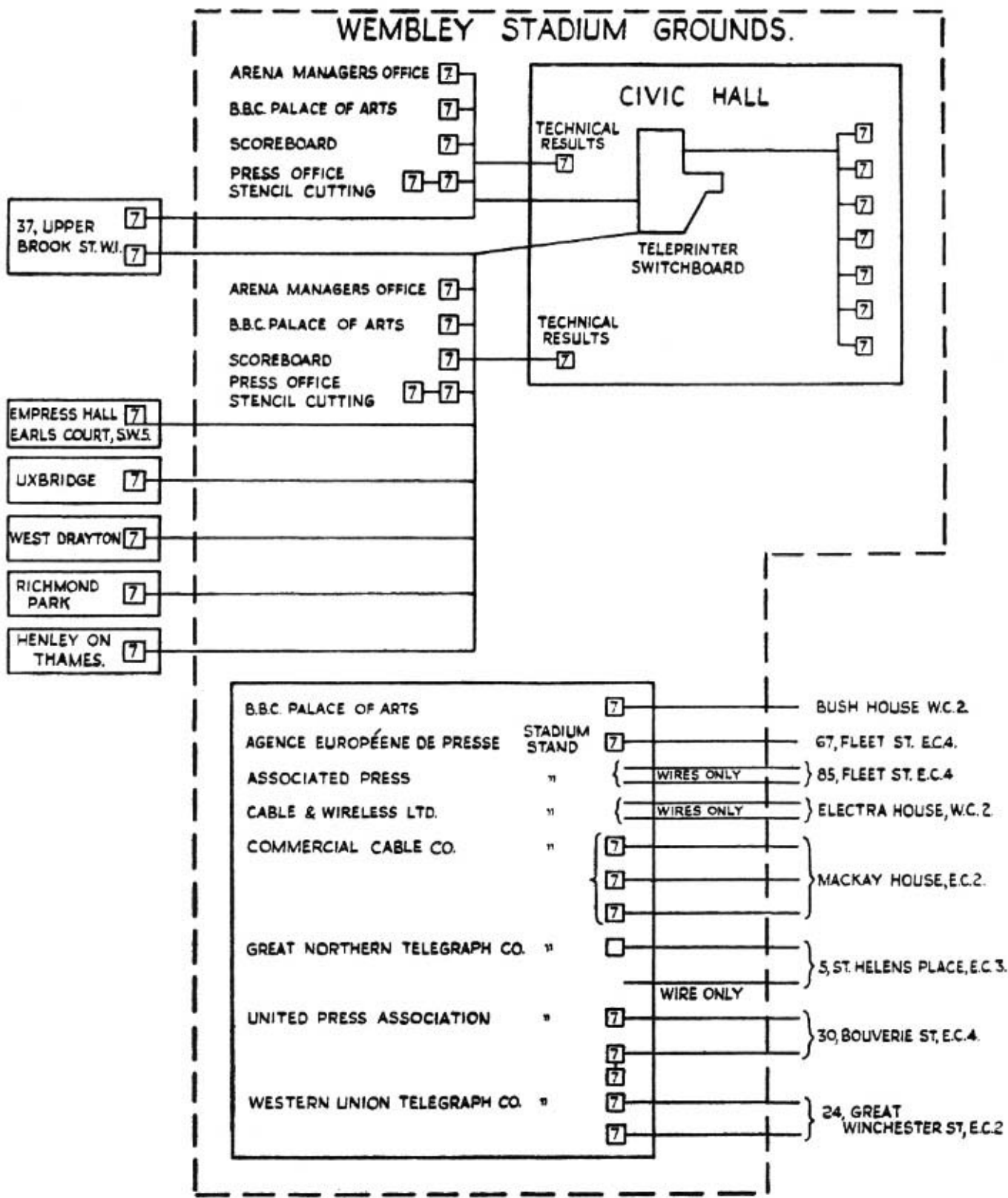


Figure II

operators advised of any special announcements. In association with this network, and immediately behind the control office, were two teleprinters which ensured the immediate transmission of all results to the B.B.C., the scoreboard and the press office. A plan of the network is shown in Figure III.

It was necessary to provide information about the progress of events and the results for the audience in the Stadium but, as track and field events were often being contested simultaneously, to use the public address system for both would have caused overloading and confusion. It was therefore decided to announce the track results by the public address system and, by means of a telephone network, to pass all information concerning field events to an operator, for visual display on the smaller scoreboards in the arena. A second ten-line multiphone switchboard was installed in the arena manager's office, with telephones to various points in the arena as shown in Figure IIIA. These telephones were fitted with breastplate transmitters and headgear receivers, and special waterproof plugs and sockets.

Stadium officials, stationed at A and B in Figure IIIA, reported times, distances, etc., to the switchboard operators, who passed the information forward for visual display on the scoreboards. Telephones at points R1-4 and C1 and C2 were used for intercommunication between camera locations on the field and the photo-finish points.

Special Telephone Facilities for the Marathon and Road Walk

It was essential that the results department at Wembley should be kept informed of the positions of the runners throughout the course of the Marathon and Road Walk, and for this purpose a number of public telephone kiosks along the route were reserved to the Organising Committee. Care was taken to select telephones in situations where the presence of adjacent facilities minimised public inconvenience, and the arrangement, which was typical of many improvisations, proved most successful.

Public Telephone Service

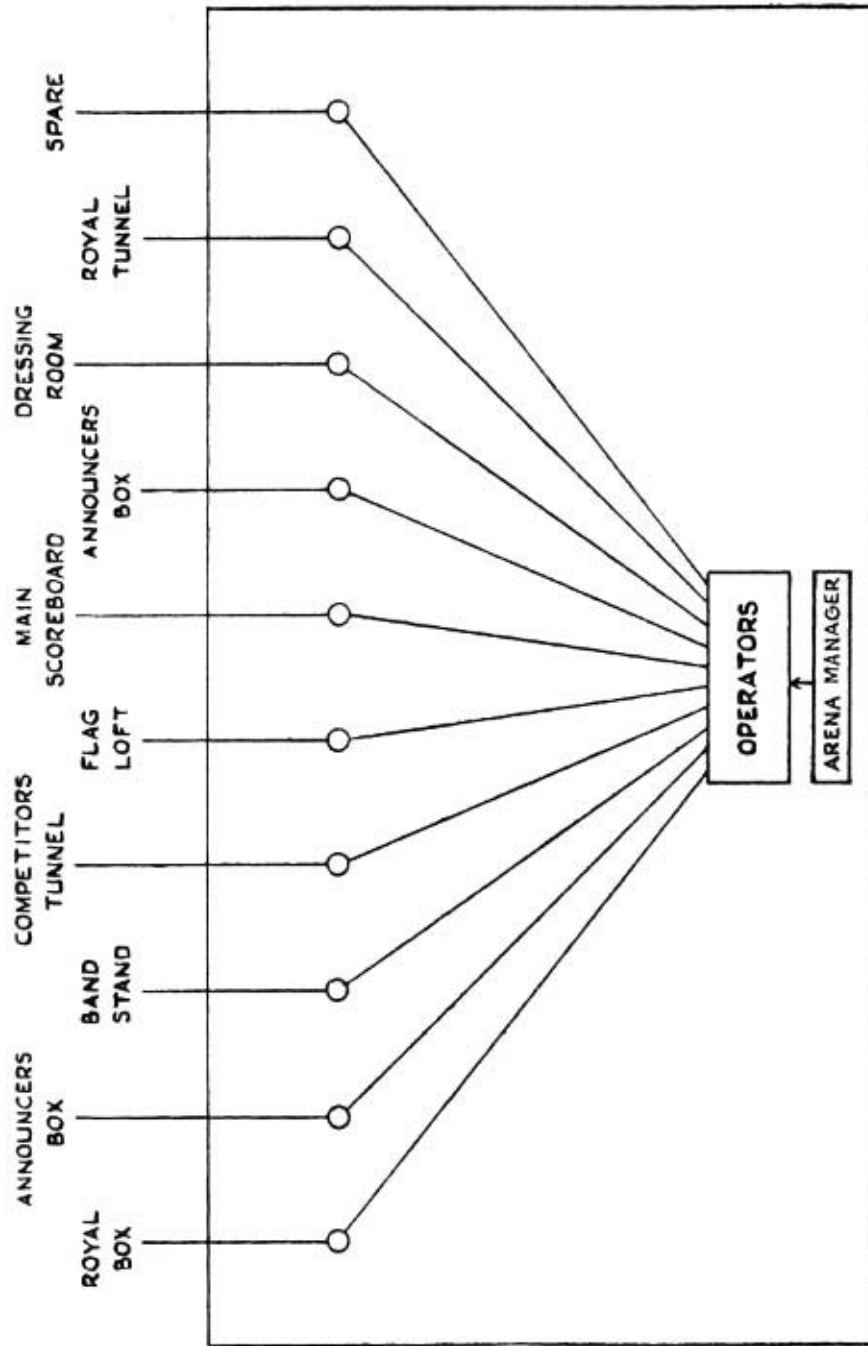
The public demand for telephones at all venues and at the main housing centres was estimated to be small and little additional provision was made. At some venues, such as the Empress Hall and Harringay, facilities already existed and no further provision was considered necessary. It was, however, essential that the public should have adequate facilities at the Empire Stadium, and 37 kiosks were provided within the Stadium grounds and 20 call offices in a room adjoining the Olympic Games Post Office.

Press Arrangements

The Press were specially catered for at the following points :—

- 1 The press stand in the Empire Stadium.
- 2 The press centre in the Civic Hall, Wembley.
- 3 The Empire Pool.

Points 1 and 2 were each provided with ten lines connected direct to the London Continental Exchange, and these were terminated on lamp-signalling, cordless switchboards. Silence cabinets were installed. A suite of call offices was reserved for the exclusive use of journalists at the Empire Pool.



FigIII OPERATORS PROVIDED WITH BREAST PLATE TRANSMITTERS AND DOUBLE HEADGEAR RECEIVERS

A schedule of facilities provided for the press, cable companies and agencies at the 28 venues of the Games with the headings " Call Offices," " Private Wires," and " Exchange Lines " follows :—

C/O = Call Offices ; P/W = Private Wires ; E/L = Exchange Lines.

Venue	Press			Cable companies			News agencies			Competitor call offices
	C/O	P/W	E/L	C/O	P/W	E/L	C/O	P/W	E/L	
Uxbridge	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	19
Richmond	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12
West Drayton	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Empress Hall	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Aldershot	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aldershot Baths	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R.M.A., Camberley	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herne Hill	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Guinness Sports	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyons Sports	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harringay Arena	10	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Polytechnic Sports	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arsenal F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tottenham Hotspur F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulham F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brentford F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crystal Palace F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dulwich Hamlet F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilford F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Walthamstow Avenue F.C. ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Brighton & Hove Albion F.C.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth F.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor Great Park	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henley	15	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	2	—
Bisley	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Finchley Baths	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torquay	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Wembley	144	38	30	—	10	4	—	14	7	5

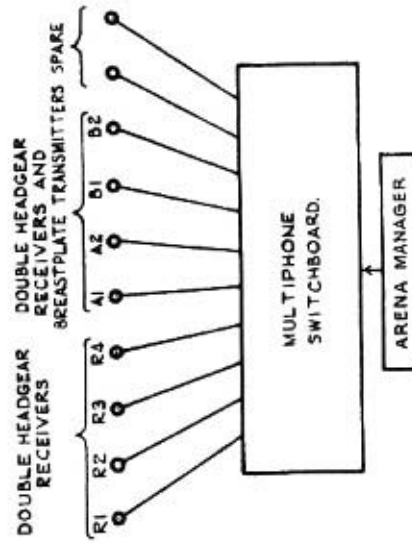
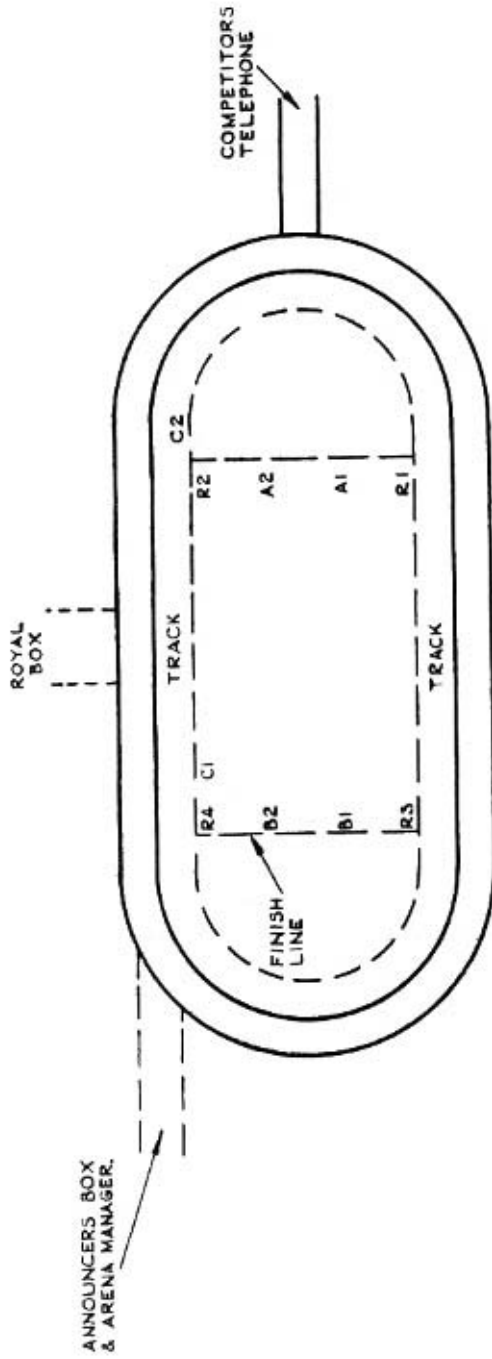


Fig. III A

Foreign-speaking telephonists were provided and their presence did much to assist the smooth running of the arrangements. A staff of eight telephonists was made responsible for the task of advising reporters in the press stand that they were required for incoming telephone calls and they rapidly overcame the anticipated difficulty of identifying individuals among the great number of international representatives. " Paging " at the Press Centre was carried out by means of loudspeaker installation provided by the Organising Committee and operated by call office attendants from the Post Office. Two methods of collecting charges for calls were employed ; by cash at the time of booking the call and by specially opened press deposit accounts.

Brochure for Press Representatives

A brochure, detailing all the communication services and facilities available to accredited press representatives, was produced in English, French and Spanish and distributed by the Organising Committee.

Teleprinters for Cable Companies and News Agencies

The following companies had circuits between Wembley and their head offices in London. In some cases the Post Office provided the circuit and apparatus, while in others the company rented the wires only and provided their own apparatus. Where the latter was the case, the Post Office had to ensure that interference suppressors were inserted to avoid interference with television transmissions.

Agence Europeene du Presse.
 Associated Press, Ltd.
 Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
 Western Union Telegraph Company.
 United Press Association of America.
 Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Commercial
 Cable Company.

Competitors' Facilities

A table under " Press Arrangements " shows the number of call offices provided for competitors' use. Generally the facilities were ample to meet their needs. A reduction in the numbers at the three main housing centres, Richmond, Uxbridge and West Drayton, would not have resulted in any delays. The provision of a private wire between the Post Office and the Camp Commandant's office enabled competitors who had booked an overseas or continental call to be called to the telephone quickly.

Information Centre

A suite of ten positions, known as " London Olympic Games Enquiries " was set up in Central London. This bureau aimed at the provision of information on any point connected with the Games. During the period, some 3,000 enquiries were dealt with.

Telegraphs

Telegraph circuits were provided from the Games Post Offices to the Central Telegraph Office in London as follows :—

<i>Venue</i>	<i>Number of circuits</i>
Wembley	12
Richmond	4
Uxbridge	4
West Drayton	2
Henley	2

The telegraph circuits were, in the main, set up on three 12-channel voice frequency systems, two to Faraday Building and one to Whitehall, operated by a mobile voice frequency unit stationed in the vicinity of the Wembley telephone exchange. Precautions were taken against power failures, reserve equipment being held in readiness on site.

Traffic Arising from the Games

During the fortnight of the Games the additional continental telephone traffic was estimated at 750 effective calls (150 outgoing and 600 incoming) daily. The additional inter-continental traffic was negligible. The local and short-distance traffic at some exchanges, particularly at those in the neighbourhood of the sporting venues and at those serving hotels, etc., was very heavy. The net increase in the London Region was probably of the order of 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. on local traffic and about 3 per cent. on short-distance traffic. There was no measurable effect on inland long-distance traffic.

Five hundred and twelve broadcast connections were set up to continental countries.

The traffic began to increase about three weeks before the Games and lasted for about the same period afterwards.

Press Deposit Scheme

A press deposit scheme was arranged for foreign journalists by which a sum of money deposited in advance could be used to cover the costs of international telephone and telex calls and press telegrams. Accounts were opened for 17 journalists from the following countries :—Switzerland 5, Belgium 2, Norway 2, Sweden 4, France 2, Denmark 1, Mexico 1. The small demand for the system was undoubtedly due to the currency restrictions in force. The traffic handled at the press deposit positions was below the estimated level, and it was therefore only necessary to employ about one half of the authorised staff.

Picture Calls

Full details of picture calls are given on page 104. During the period of the Games 1,023 calls were handled as compared with a normal average of 75 for the same period.

Postal Facilities

1. Special Olympic Games Post Offices were opened as shown below :—

Place	Dates	Open (Weekdays only)
Wembley.....	July 27 to Aug. 14	9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (noon to 6 p.m. July 27 and 28).
Torquay.....	July 10 to Aug. 12	8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Bisley	July 26 to Aug. 14	10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Richmond Park housing centre	July 5 to Aug. 21 ...	8 a.m. to 2 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Uxbridge housing centre	July 8 to Aug. 21 ...	8 a.m. to 2 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
West Drayton housing centre	do....	8 a.m. to noon. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
Mobile Post Offices attended at Henley and Aldershot.	As required...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m. As required.

2. The main Olympic Post Office at Wembley was well sited in the Stadium grounds on one of the main approaches to the Stadium. It comprised a public office of about 670 square feet, with a counter 29 feet long to accommodate six clerks, a public telephone hall of about 520 square feet, a telegraph instrument room of about 950 square feet, and several small rooms for clerical work, messengers and cloaks amounting to about 530 square feet. The busiest periods were the three hours before the afternoon session at the Stadium and the hour or so after the last event. Little business was done between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. on most days.

Temporary Post Office facilities were provided at Torquay. A counter 18 feet long was installed and a posting box was erected near by. Poste Restante facilities were provided at all Games Post Offices and used extensively. Business started soon after 8 a.m., reaching its peak between 9 and 9.30 a.m. Business was then quiet throughout the day.

The special issues of 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- commemorative stamps were on sale at all Post Offices in the country. Those affixed to letters posted in the posting boxes in the Stadium grounds at Wembley were cancelled with a special Olympic Games commemorative cancellation stamp. Consequently, the Olympic Post Office was thronged with people buying stamps and completing letters for the post and much more public office space than that provided was necessary at times, particularly on the first day. On the whole, however, the provision made for counter service was reasonably satisfactory. About 40 per cent. of persons using the Office were from abroad and the services of an interpreter provided by the Post Office in the public office were much appreciated.

ANALYSIS OF OUTGOING TRAFFIC HANDLED AT THE VARIOUS OLYMPIC CENTRES

	ALDERSHOT			BISLEY			CAMBERLEY			HENLEY			TORQUAY*		
	15.7.48—25.8.48			2.8.48—6.8.48			19.7.48—5.8.48			2.8.48—16.8.48			9.7.48—16.8.48		
	Inland Trunk Calls	Inland Tele-grams	Foreign Tele-grams	Cont. Overseas	Inland Trunk Calls	Inland Tele-grams	Inland Trunk Calls	Cont. Overseas	Inland Trunk Calls	Inland Tele-grams	Foreign Tele-grams	Cont. Overseas	Inland Trunk Calls	Inland & Foreign Tele-grams	
Total No. of O/G Calls	114	27	12	2	146	176	83	9	852	66	40	5	247	482	
Max. No. of O/G Calls connected on any one day.	23 (23.7.48)	12 (10.8.48)	6 (13.8.48)	1 (3.8.48)	49 (5.8.48)	18 (4.8.48)	10 (26.7.48)	4 (9.8.48)	162 (9.8.48)	27 (7.8.48)	15 (7.8.48)	3 (10.8.48)	32 (4.8.48)	—	
Total No. of chargeable mins. for the whole period.	379	—	—	16	763	—	413	71	4,193	—	—	20	1,283	—	

	WEMBLEY				KINGSTON				UXBRIDGE				WEST DRAYTON	
	28.7.48—14.8.48				5.7.48—23.8.48				22.7.48—12.8.48					
	Press Centre Attd. Call Offices		Press Stand Attd. Call Offices		Unattended Call Offices		Attended Call Offices		Cont.	Overseas	Foreign Telegrams	Cont.	Overseas	
	Cont.	Overseas	Cont.	Overseas	Cont.	Overseas	Cont.	Overseas						
Total No. of O/G Calls...	122	9	23	2	18	73	103	22	22	14	—	—	—	
Max. No. of O/G Calls connected on any one day.	12 (2.8.48)	2 (30.7.48)	4 (31.7.48)	1 (30.7.48)	4 (31.7.48)	—	—	11 (5.8.48)	4 (22.7.48)	2 (27.7.48)	—	—	—	
Total No. of chargeable mins....	1,200 Estimate	26	160 Estimate	3	—	—	—	354	84	—	—	—	—	

* The majority of the Correspondents and Competitors who made or received calls abroad did so from their hotels. It is not possible to check how many such calls were made.

A small public office was also provided in the Stadium itself, alongside the positions allotted to the several cable companies. This office was primarily for the convenience of press correspondents wishing to send messages to places in Europe served by Post Office telegraphs, but little use was made of the facility. The office was open only when events were in progress and for one hour before and after.

3. The Post Offices at the three main housing centres were not available to the general public. No more than three counter serving positions were required at any of them at any time. Generally the hours of opening proved to be satisfactory.

4. As it was not possible for the Organising Committee to allocate teams to housing centres until shortly before the Games, each country's team was given a London E.C. box number. Competitors and team officials were informed that their address for mail would be, for example:

Name of Competitor (or Team Official),
Olympic Team of _____,
Box _____,
London, E.C.1, England.

and for cables:

Name of Competitor (or Team Official),
Olympic Team of _____,
Box _____,
London.

The Organising Committee kept the Post Office informed of the location of the various teams for the re-direction of mail and cables. About 3,000 letters per day were dealt with in this way ; there were about 150 parcels in all. Mail and telegrams were delivered to the Camp Commandant at the appropriate housing centre and he assumed responsibility for delivery to the individual competitor or team official. This arrangement worked well.

5. There is no philatelic department in the British Post Office and no special arrangements were made for the benefit of philatelists in connection with the issue of the Commemorative 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- stamps and 6d. air letter forms except that posting boxes in the Wembley Stadium grounds were specially marked in French, Spanish and English to indicate that items posted therein would be stamped with a special Olympic Games postmark. Only unregistered items, which were suitable in size and make up for passing through an ordinary stamp cancelling machine and which were posted in these boxes or handed over the counter at the Olympic Games Post Office at Wembley, bore this special postmark. The Olympic Games stamps were on sale at all Post Offices in the United Kingdom from July 29, 1948 ; they were withdrawn from sale on December 31, 1948.

The numbers sold were :	2½d.	155,350,000
	3d.	32,554,000
	6d.	24,397,000
	1/-	32,187,000
	Air letter forms	4,060,000

6. A schedule of the business done at the Olympic Games Post Office at Wembley and at the Post Offices in the housing centres is given below :—

Olympic Post Office	Value of stamps sold	No. of parcels accepted	No. of packets registered	No. of transactions			No. of telegrams	
				Money Orders	Postal Orders	Saving Bank	For-warded	Re-ceived
	£							
Wembley	3,695	23	1,401	75	672	496	1,382	440
Richmond Park	1,679	570	962	31	283	—	716	2,550
Uxbridge	1,558	223	436	64	211	—	723	2,962
West Drayton	533	150	213	25	169	—	381	1,126
Totals	7,465	966	3,012	195	1,335	496	3,202	7,078

CONTINENTAL PICTURE CALLS

Picture Calls To or From

Date	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Paris	Oslo	Gothenburg	Milan	Brussels	Berlin	Frankfurt	Zurich	Prague
29 July	18	18	11	4	1	6	1	2	2	2	—
30 "	31	20	17	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	2
31 "	26	25	18	1	6	1	4	—	—	—	—
1 August	17	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 "	25	18	22	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	25	22	15	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
4 "	32	22	21	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
5 "	36	26	24	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
6 "	36	25	13	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
7 "	26	20	8	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
8 "	8	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
9 "	17	11	8	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	26	14	3	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
11 "	17	8	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 "	18	12	8	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
13 "	28	21	17	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
14 "	20	14	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	406	277	197	48	41	27	13	6	4	2	2

PRESS DEPARTMENT

At the start of the report of the Press Department it is of interest to review the attitude of the press itself towards the Games.

In the early days there was by no means unanimity in support of the Games; there were those few who have so far always been hostile to them, those who approved of them but doubted if 1948 was the time to hold them, and those who doubted if, as a result of the destruction by the war and the innumerable shortages, England could carry them through adequately. However, when the decision to hold the Games here was taken the great bulk of these latter two groups came in wholeheartedly behind the Organising Committee, who owe them a real debt of gratitude for their help.

The Press Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. B. Cowley and the Members were, Mr. Francis Williams, Mr. J. H. Brebner, Mr. Howard Marshall and Mr. H. M. Abrahams. Mr. R. F. Church, Press Officer, was Secretary.

The Committee gave much useful advice during the first year of the preparations, but it was then disbanded for, owing to the increasing necessity of immediate decisions, it was found impossible to refer the day-to-day problems to it for advice. The activities of the Department were from then carried out by the Press Officer under the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Director of Organisation with the experienced advice of Mr. C. B. Cowley.

The Department opened in January, 1947. The Press Officer decided to tackle every individual critic and follower on his own ground and persuade him by specialist treatment, of the rightness of the course. Those with influence on the sports side of the newspapers were encouraged and those hoping to intrude with political opinions avoided or completely ignored. This policy paid dividends for although, even in the last days before the Games, many came to abuse, they stayed to praise. These Games can claim among their records the best press ever. The most glowing leading articles appeared even from the ranks of the bitterest critics and, despite the counter-attraction of a disturbed political situation, more space was given to the Games than to any other single event since the end of the war.

The Press Department had hardly started its work when one of the greatest economic interruptions that Great Britain had ever experienced took place. It is difficult, on looking back, to realise what the " fuel crisis " meant at that time. It disrupted everything ; progress was at a standstill. But, after that cloud had blown away, inroads were made upon the columns of the meagre four-page papers in Great Britain. A monthly newsletter was begun, first in stencilled form and then in printed and illustrated stapled sheets. After two issues, it was translated into French and Spanish as the two other official languages of the Games. This letter achieved a world-wide circulation in a short time and, although the papers in Great Britain and America preferred the " hard " news which appeared in announcements, or in stories which they themselves developed, distant countries and European nations used the material in the letter to a very great extent.

There was an early demand for photographs, which was very difficult to satisfy, for apart from stock pictures of the various venues, there was nothing to photograph until the later stages of the preparations. In Berlin before the 1936 Games there was always something being built, but in London the first alteration of any kind was at the housing centre at Richmond in the spring of 1948.

The newsletter was supplemented by another of a more modest kind for tourist agencies and finally, shortly before the Games, a complete programme and time table was produced.

The modern trend of publicity produced demands for news of the Olympic Games from a wide field, including government departments, radio companies, sporting organisations and schools, as well as from the Olympic Committees throughout the world.

The policy of encouraging inquirers to write personal stories rather than rely on printed material led to hundreds of interviews having to be granted, and, six months before the Games, apart from home inquiries, visits had been paid by journalists and correspondents from over fifty countries. The resultant publicity was most gratifying.

Facility Visits (Olympic Camps)

Requests from journalists, photographers, newsreels and broadcasters, for access to Olympic Camps, particularly to Richmond, were heavy.

Up to the time of the appointment of Senior Press Stewards to the three main camps, facilities were organised by the Press Office. Where possible, these early visits and tours were personally conducted by members of Headquarters staff, and where this was not practicable, arrangements were made with the Camp Commandants to attend to the needs of the press.

It was clearly laid down in all cases that contact with competitors must be arranged through chefs de mission or team managers and no interviews or photographs permitted without their consent.

The official opening of each housing centre attracted large attendances of press and photographic representatives, and coverage was excellent.

Many visiting and home journalists also wished to visit the training grounds and the venues of the Games in order to note preparations and progress. For example, a party of Swedish editors visited Wembley a month before the opening of the Games, U.S.A. and Canadian journalists visited Aldershot and Camberley, and South African journalists visited West Drayton before their teams took up residence there.

Shortly after the official opening of the three main centres, Senior Stewards were appointed to attend to press facilities, and this relieved the Press Department headquarters of the bulk of the work.

Olympic Photo Association

The Olympic Photo Association was set up as the body to take all the official photographs at the Games. It was composed of representatives of the leading picture agencies.

There was some heartburning about the privilege given to the Association to take, exclusively, all the photographs from the selected sites approved by the Committee and the international federations governing sports—but there is no other way of achieving reasonable control of photographers in the arenas. In return the Association had to take all their pictures from the agreed positions and had to make them available to all other agencies and to the general public. A large number of tickets were, however, made available to such other photographers as might care to take pictures from other vantage points which did not encroach upon the Association's territory nor upon the arenas. The negotiations leading up to this arrangement were long and difficult, and the work of taking the operators to every single arena, assessing the possibilities and obtaining the agreement of the governing bodies was an arduous task. That the trouble taken was worth while, may be gauged from the remarkable display of photos which appeared in newspapers all over the world.

Brassards had to be worn by the Association's photographers and the stewards were instructed to admit and allow to operate only photographers wearing such brassards, which were numbered as an additional check. The maximum number of photographers to be permitted at each venue, especially in the arena at Wembley, was laid down by the Organising Committee, in consultation with the International Sports Federations. The programme of events and coverage was worked out before the Games opened, for the whole fifteen days, but the briefing committee of the Association met each morning throughout the Games to discuss the following day's events and to give final and detailed instructions as to the exact placing of the operators, and their particular duties. Transport, which was, of course, also pooled, was arranged each day at these meetings, so that not only could photographers be conveyed to and from the various venues, but a constant service of motor-cyclist messengers bringing back exposed plates to Fleet Street was running all day. In order to co-ordinate this service, and to make sure that all material was sent back with as little delay as possible, liaison officers were appointed at the various venues, and more particularly at Wembley, to collect plates from the various operators, not only in the arena, but at the Empire Pool and at the Palace of Engineering and to dispatch the motor-cyclists as necessary. They were in constant telephonic communication with Fleet Street, and were able therefore to advise the agencies when they could expect packets to arrive, and also were able to request extra plates or apparatus or even additional photographers to be sent back to the venues. Through these same liaison officers, arrangements for securing specially commissioned photographs for various British and foreign papers were made, it being left to their discretion to make the necessary arrangements with the operators on the spot.

Eight photographers only were permitted by the Organising Committee to operate in the arena at Wembley at any one time. Two permits were allotted to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and the Olympic Photo Association had six operators in the arena every day throughout the period of the events. Their positions were clearly laid down, and they were allowed a minimum of movement. In addition to these six, there were usually several others with roving commissions for crowd pictures, general views and other incidentals. Three men covered the swimming every day, and some twenty-five were

employed daily on such other events as were taking place. Special facilities were granted for the marathon, the road walk and the cycle road race, to enable operators to use cars on the road. Twelve operators were employed at Windsor. As far as possible operators were moved from venue to venue to avoid the risk of staleness, while at the same time every endeavour was made to ensure that the right man was placed in each position. On the busiest days some forty photographers were employed. Twenty operators covered the Opening Ceremony.

Agencies in the Association were responsible for issuing to the British press those photographs taken by their own operators. One print of each photograph was immediately made available to every other agency who could copy it, if desired, for use in its own foreign service, for transmitting by wire, or for dispatching by air-mail.

Of the countless thousands of pictures exposed during the Games, three thousand and thirty were printed for issue to the press of the world, and put on view to the public at the Association's sales bureau and exhibition in the Palace of Engineering at Wembley. Public demand and interest was enormous and the staff on duty were constantly occupied taking orders and dealing with inquiries, from 9 a.m. when the exhibition opened until 9 p.m. when, with great difficulty, the doors were shut. As the would-be purchasers came from all parts of the world, many of the conversations were conducted in dumb-show and pantomime, with a good deal of amusement on both sides. The exhibition overflowed on to the verandah outside, and after four days it was found necessary to take over another room to cope with the great queues of people. The Association's offices were likewise besieged by numbers of people unable to get to Wembley. Nor did the interest die with the ending of the Games. It was therefore decided to transfer the exhibition to London, and it was opened in the week after the Games at the St. Bride's Institute, Fleet Street, where the public continued to show their interest for another fortnight. The Association was dealing for several months after with callers at their office and with inquiries and orders from all parts of the world. Over five thousand orders for varying numbers of prints have been dispatched to all parts of the world.

The member agencies had agreed to sink their identities in the Association so all fees were paid to the Association, and they were re-imbursed for services rendered.

Films

It was clearly quite impossible to have more than a very limited number of cameras in the arena and in addition it was necessary for the makers of the official film to recoup some of their heavy expenditure. Consequently, an agreement was made with the J. Arthur Rank Organisation to give them the monopoly of taking the official film. This they did using a new colour technique. In addition many thousands of feet of black and white film were taken.

As regards the newsreels, a monopoly of taking the films was also arranged in consultation with the Newsreel Association, and the films made available to newsreel companies throughout the world. Up to the date on which the agreement with the Newsreel Association became effective, the newsreels were very busy, and all the six leading companies made picture stories at least once a week for three months before the Games.

Communications

The next major problem in the preparations was the telephone, cable and wireless transmission problem. Owing to post-war conditions, the Post Office had to have the longest possible notice of press requirements and this involved a good deal of guesswork as it was quite impossible to get newspapers to indicate in advance how many telephones they would want. The greatest tribute must be paid to the Post Office for their help.

On the basis of these forecasts, telephone, cable and wireless facilities were arranged at each of the venues where contests were to take place ; some quite extensive as at Wembley and some quite modest as at the football and hockey grounds for the preliminary rounds. Not a single complaint was made by a correspondent that he could not get his copy away, or that it was seriously delayed in transmission.

Ticket Allocation

The allocation of press seats was perhaps the most difficult task of all. Accommodation could not meet the demand and some system of rationing had to be devised. The Organising Committee decided to allot tickets to countries in proportion to their entry in the Games. Incidentally there was a precedent for this, for in the Berlin Games roughly one press seat for every ten competitors was allocated. The position was further complicated by the fact that some venues, such as the stadium at Wembley, would accommodate 600 pressmen whereas others could take only as few as fifty. It was therefore manifestly impossible to allow every one a season ticket which would take the holder to a seat in any arena at any time. Hence the allocation had to be made according to each country's participation in the Games generally and according to their entry in any sport in particular. It was assumed that if a country was not participating in a sport, its public would not need special detailed reports.

It must not be thought that the system was simple in application. Once the allocation was made there were, as expected, some protests from certain nations.

Even at the Empire Stadium there was an acute shortage of accommodation. Some countries asked for many more seats than those to which they would have been entitled under any system of allocation. These nations received a special letter from the Chairman suggesting that they should purchase tickets for such additional seats as they required and where they did so, they were provided with identity cards which enabled the holders to enjoy all the privileges of pressmen although not given a seat in the official press stand. The number of complimentary press tickets issued was 1,364, but over two thousand journalists actually attended the Games, the biggest assembly of journalists ever to report an event of its kind.

In every instance, however, a guaranteed seat was provided for the principal news agencies of the world and the technical journal of the sport concerned. The results proved that in every country a full report was available to the press even though all its demands for tickets could not be met.

At the Empire Stadium there was accommodation for 600 pressmen, and all had access to the cable station, post office, and the restaurant which were near at hand. At the

Empire Pool 300 were accommodated, and seating at the other venues varied according to their size and the need of the press. Considerable construction had to be carried out at the Empire Stadium, the Empire Pool and the cycling and rowing venues, but in all cases the estimates of requirements proved adequate. During the whole course of the Games, only two people made complaints of their seats being wrongfully occupied. This was partly due to strict supervision by the stewards. The seating and ticket problem would, however, have been much easier to handle if it had been possible to insist on National Olympic Committees making their returns to date.

The block allocation of tickets for the Empire Stadium and other main venues was made through National Olympic Committees for overseas and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association for home journalists.

There remained a certain limited number of tickets for daily or sessional admission, which were allocated at the discretion of the headquarters staff and senior stewards. In the case of some of the outside venues, tickets were given to the steward-in-charge and all press inquiries for admission which had not already been dealt with by the original allocation were dealt with on a basis of priorities on the spot. The system worked satisfactorily.

In the case of the Empire Stadium, a small reserve of tickets was kept at the Information Desk for distribution on a strictly controlled basis for specially deserving cases.

There was no case reported of any bona fide journalist being unable to obtain admission to any venue.

Press Centre

The creature comforts of the press were provided mainly by the generosity of the newspaper proprietors of Great Britain, who between them subscribed ten thousand pounds towards the provision of a club which acted as a business headquarters as well as a restaurant. The Ministry of Works lent valuable help in providing kitchen equipment; the Wembley authorities gave the premises rent free; and the Housing Department helped with the catering plans. The club had to be manned night and day by the Press Department. This centre was opened by Lord Rothermere (Chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association) and Lord Burghley on July 28.

The provision of press stewards at all venues and main camps presented a complicated problem. Duties fell into the following main categories :

1. Manning the information desk at the press centre and venues for the period of competition and maintaining liaison with headquarters at Wembley.
2. Transmitting results from outside venues by phone or teleprinter to Wembley for distribution.
3. Supervising press seating and telephone facilities.
4. Dealing with press queries as they arose.
5. Organising the collection, recording, collating, duplication and distribution to all journalists in the Stadium of all Olympic results from all sources, and supplying full sets of results to Organising Committee headquarters and the Information Centre.

To operate this service a Chief Press Steward was appointed a month before the opening of the Games, and he was assisted by 20 senior, 40 assistant and 60 junior stewards.

Senior stewards were recruited mainly from professional and service men on leave and medical students. Assistant stewards were mainly students, senior schoolboys and keen amateur sportsmen with a knowledge of the section to which they were appointed. Junior stewards were supplied by the Boy Scouts' Association and acted as messengers, and distributors of results.

As soon as competitors began to arrive from overseas, press stewards were installed with their own offices, telephone call boxes and reception rooms, at the housing centres at Richmond, Uxbridge and West Drayton. Their duties were to receive visiting press men and to arrange through the respective team managers for any facilities which might be required.

At the Information Centre installed in the Civic Hall at Wembley, visiting journalists made their inquiries, picked up their mail, collected the day's programmes and results, and had the use of a special silence room for their work.

At the Empire Stadium, during the athletics' week, at least two senior stewards and fourteen assistants were on duty to look after 600 members of the press to whom seats were allocated. One senior and one assistant were assigned to the Results Box for the purpose of checking results, as given out over the loudspeaker, for the benefit of any members of the press who might have been absent from their seats at the time. Such results were posted in the windows of the Box, as were such matters of interest as special announcements and photo-finishes. A direct telephone line to the Arena Manager was available to the Steward-in-charge.

Three senior stewards were employed in the distribution of duplicated results. These results which came in on stencil-cutting teleprinters from all venues were duplicated on electric machines and distributed to the Press in their seats, to the Information Centre, and to Organising Committee headquarters at 37, Upper Brook Street. During the athletics' week some 25,000 copies were made daily and distributed by Boy Scout Messenger Service.

During the second week of the Games, with the transfer of gymnastics to the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, it was possible to reduce the work and staff at the Empire Stadium by about two-thirds and to increase the staff at certain of the other venues.

Accommodation

Accommodation was another aspect of the journalists' comfort and it became a self-imposed task of the department to help as far as possible in this particular, having regard to the acute accommodation shortage due to the war.

National Olympic Committees were advised early in 1948 to inform the press of their respective countries that every effort would be made to provide hotel accommodation for visiting journalists, provided they were duly authorised by their N.O.Cs. and carried the appropriate identity cards. The response was slow, largely owing to the uncertain number of tickets to be allocated to each nation.

It was impossible to reserve suitable accommodation by the customary method of payment of a deposit, but hotels and boarding houses in Central London, and private accommodation in the Wembley area were visited and inspected where advisable. Each visiting journalist was helped to find suitable accommodation. Altogether some 480 rooms were thus provisionally bespoken.

A further communication was sent to N.O.Cs. in June stating that if advantage was not taken of the scheme before July 1st, no guarantee of accommodation could be given.

In practice, fully authenticated journalists were still arriving up to the opening day of the Games, without having previously booked accommodation. Not one was disappointed. Some 230 were put in touch with suitable addresses. Many cancelled at the last moment, having made other arrangements, but on the whole the scheme worked well and no complaints were received.

Poster

An official poster was produced in connection with the Games. As there was not time to stage a competition for the design of the poster, the choice rested between a few designs submitted to the Executive Committee.

As regards production and distribution, 100,000 copies of the official poster were printed (50,000 double crown, 25,000 crown and 25,000 double royal). Estimates were obtained for distribution, but the cost was prohibitive. It was decided to organise free distribution, and this was done by the Press Department.

The first step was to approach the governing bodies in Great Britain of the seventeen sports concerned in the Games. These bodies accepted quantities varying from 400 to 2,000, covering a total of nearly 10,000 for distribution among branches and affiliated bodies. All travel and tourist agencies with offices in London were approached, as also were all airlines with services operating to and from Britain. This accounted for a further 6,000-7,000.

A circular letter from the Director of Organisation inviting co-operation in the distribution was sent to the Town Clerks of nearly 300 towns and cities in Great Britain, and to the Directors of Education of all counties. This was followed by parcels of posters with varying numbers in proportion to the size of the towns or district concerned. The response was excellent. Only three towns failed to co-operate, and a large majority promised to display the posters on corporation vehicles, in schools and sports pavilions, and in public places in their areas. Every London Borough was covered, and each area in which sections of the Games were to take place was given special attention. In addition, every housing centre was given a generous supply.

Repeat orders were being received right up to the time of the Games, and the whole 100,000 were eventually distributed.

There were two subjects on which disappointment was expressed by visiting journalists.

It had always been the practice to give free travel in the towns holding the Games, but the authorities in London would not grant this. The other disappointment came from the

non-issue of badges to the press, who value them more as souvenirs than indications of authority or privilege.

Staff

After the appointment of the press officer in January, 1947, the first assistant came in September of the same year and the third staff appointment was made in April, 1948. These three were responsible for publicity arrangements in connection with the Games. There were four secretarial assistants during the peak period and, including the voluntary corps of stewards at the Games, there were never more than sixty people engaged. It would be impossible to name all those who gave up their holidays to join the team, but none of them will ever forget the occasion. The newspapers in almost every country in the world bear ample testimony to the work performed.

In this, the greatest undertaking of its kind ever staged, it is a matter for satisfaction that there were few complaints and that afterwards many congratulatory letters were received from all over the world.

Interest in the Games reached a higher level than ever before, and their success completely confounded those critics who had pessimistically forecast dire failure and international discord.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The XIV Olympiad was the greatest sporting festival that had ever been staged and the progress and results of the 136 Olympic events were of interest to millions of people throughout the world. As only a small number out of those millions was able to be at the Games in person, radio had to provide the rest with the nearest equivalent to front row seats whenever and wherever anything exciting was happening. Thus, the listeners of five continents found themselves at Wembley as the competitors of 59 nations marched into the Stadium in brilliant sunshine on the opening day and, thereafter, as record after record was broken, they were able to share in the suspense of each event while it was actually taking place. In fact, they were often better off than the spectator, because he could be in only one place at once, whereas the radio listener could visit half-a-dozen venues in as many minutes and could travel from Empress Hall to Torbay at the turn of a single knob.

Planning the Radio Facilities

The size of the broadcasting operation meant elaborate technical arrangements—so elaborate that plans had to be made and new equipment ordered long before it was possible to know exactly what might be wanted when the time came. Discussions about the radio coverage of the Games first took place in November, 1946, 20 months before the opening of the Games. The British Broadcasting Corporation realised, at that time, that there must be much guess work in arriving at the final plan, but it was necessary to guess accurately so as to make the best possible use of manpower and materials at a time when both were needed for post-war reconstruction.

Details of the broadcasting provisions for the Berlin Games provided a useful starting point, always bearing in mind that radio had had ten years to develop since 1936 and that in those ten years the British Broadcasting Corporation had increased the number of languages used for broadcasting from four to 43. Finland's unfulfilled plans for 1940 were also available, and useful discussions were held with Finnish broadcasters about what was contemplated for the Helsinki Games of 1952. At the same time, the radio organisations of all countries likely to send competitors to London were asked what their broadcasting requirements were likely to be : whether they would want to make recordings or broadcast " live," in which events they were likely to be most interested, and how many " reporters " they hoped to send. Helpful replies were received and by July, 1947, with twelve months still to go, the basic plan was agreed upon and put in hand.

This basic plan had to fulfil two main needs—the provision of enough commentators' microphones at positions overlooking each of the thirty Olympic venues and the construction of a Radio Centre which would link all the outside microphones and which would provide a focal point for the whole Olympic Games broadcasting operation. It was plain that this Centre must be at Wembley, within easy reach of the Stadium and Pool. It was not so easy to decide how big it should be or how elaborate. At first it was proposed to erect a temporary building alongside the Stadium. This would have been both costly and cramped, so instead the Wembley authorities offered to lend the

B.B.C. the " Palace of Arts " building which was close to the Pool and in which at one time it was planned to house the fencing events. This offer was a great boon to broadcasting, for there was plenty of floor space and the building was conveniently placed.

While the planning of this Radio Centre was still in its early stages, the outside venues were being surveyed one by one and, with the help of the Olympic Games organising staff, points of vantage were being set aside at each venue for broadcasting purposes. The ideal would have been to provide enough facilities for every reporter to broadcast " live " or to record whenever and wherever it suited him. Even if it had been known at this stage that well over 200 radio reporters would be in London for the Games, it would clearly have been impossible to reach this ideal, since not only did the Games range over so many different venues, but at some of them more than one viewpoint was required (*e.g.*, at the Palace of Engineering where the fencers used several different pistes hidden from each other by spectators' stands). The result was that there had to be a drastic rationalisation of all the possible demands, and the B.B.C.'s available resources of equipment and technical staff had to be concentrated at the points where they were most likely to be needed. To decide on such concentrations was partly a matter of common sense, but it would have been less than common sense to suppose that no more than two microphone positions would ever be required for, say, boxing just because contestants from only two countries could be simultaneously involved in any one boxing bout. More commentators' microphones might be needed for several reasons, *e.g.*, one of the countries involved might have more than one broadcasting system (like Holland or the U.S.A.) or it might have citizens who did not share a common language (like Belgium or Switzerland or Canada) or, like the B.B.C., it might have shortwave services broadcasting in many languages other than its own. In addition, some nationalities might be so enthusiastic about boxing that they might wish to broadcast or record a commentary on a bout in which they had no competitor. In the end, a detailed scheme was worked out for each venue and events were left to prove or disprove its adequacy.

This scheme involved a total of 121 commentators' microphones, an average of four for each venue. At one end of the scale this average was much exceeded, for in the Empire Stadium there were 32 commentators' positions and another 16 in the Empire Pool. The reason for this concentration is evident, since in these venues were staged such events as athletics and swimming, which involved a number of nations simultaneously, and which were run off in such a swift succession of heats that there was not always time for commentators to change places between one heat and the next. Such a situation was bound to create a demand for the largest possible number of positions. In addition, the events at the Pool and the Stadium were not only amongst the most important in the Games from a broadcasting point of view, but were generally of an appropriate length for commentary treatment. By contrast, the shooting at Bisley gave so few opportunities for " live " commentary that the facilities there could more safely be confined to a single microphone from which progress reports could be made as the event developed. In between these extremes of thirty-two microphones at the Empire Stadium and one at Bisley came six at Henley, Herne Hill and Windsor Great

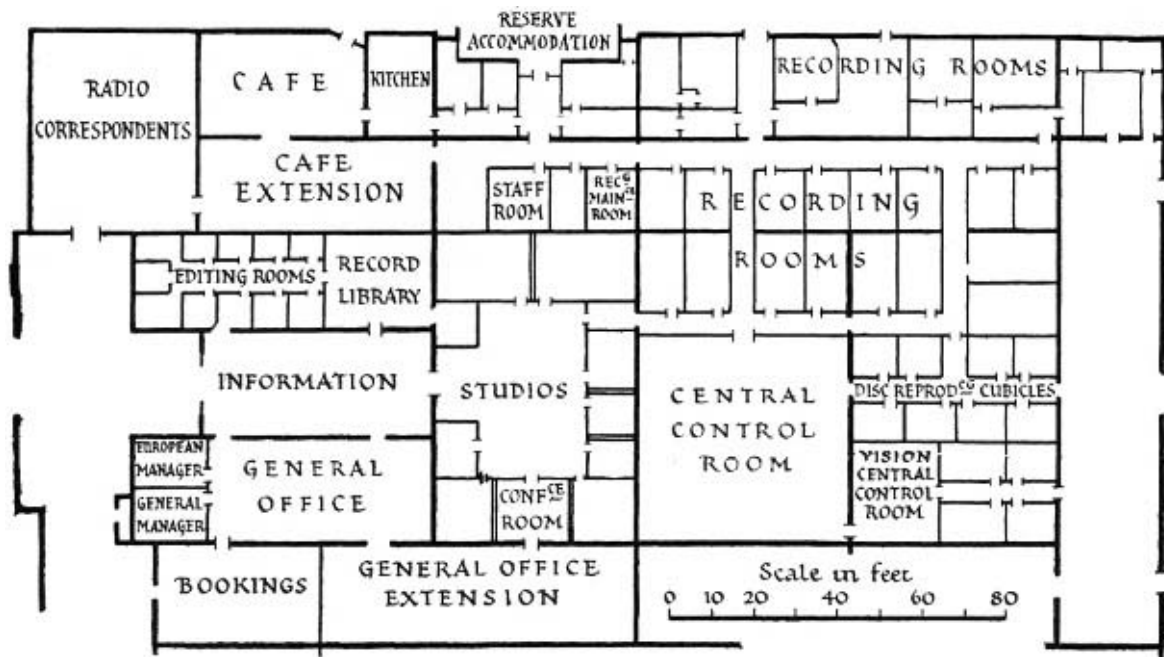
Park, four at the Empress Hall, Harringay and the Palace of Engineering, and then an assortment of threes and twos for the eleven grounds where the football and hockey preliminaries were staged. At Torquay for the yachting a launch was equipped with a transmitter, and there was a second microphone on shore from which progress reports could be made at convenient intervals. It was expected that this launch would be well occupied, as the five daily races took place simultaneously and were divided between three different courses. On the other hand, Torquay was 200 miles from the other Olympic centres and it did not seem probable that many commentators would be able to spare the time to travel so far afield.

The microphone used by commentators at all these outside venues was of a special B.B.C. type (lip-ribbon) that normally made it possible to do without sound-proof boxes. Many visitors to the Games must have carried away memories of broadcasters talking excitedly in unknown languages or listening intently on headphones as they checked their watches against the Post Office time signal or waited to pick up an opening cue from some studio announcer on the other side of the world. If ever they did find the commentators uncomfortably close, the spectators never complained, for they no doubt recognised the part that radio was playing in enlarging so greatly the Olympic Games audience. Spectators had of necessity to be numbered in thousands but listeners could be numbered in millions.

Besides the actual microphone positions at each venue, extra seats had to be installed for commentators who were awaiting their turn at one of the microphones or who were watching an event in order to make a studio report later in the day. Here again, it was not easy to determine in advance how many seats would be needed. Space was valuable and it was important to strike a balance between wasting seats and having too few for an efficient use of all the radio facilities available. This meant a close study of the Olympic Games schedule. Where two events overlapped it was clear that commentators could not be in both places at once, but it was equally clear that commentators would not always divide themselves evenly between the two venues. Each place would, at some time or other, be staging an event which commanded a " peak " load of interest, and it was just at those times that it was most important not to have to turn broadcasters away. Broadcasters were allotted about two hundred seats in the Empire Stadium, one hundred in the Empire Pool and anything from ten to fifty at the other venues.

The Radio Centre

Having surveyed the outside venues and gained some idea of the number of broadcasts that might have to be handled simultaneously, the final lay-out for the Radio Centre had to be determined. This lay-out needed careful planning, since here was to be the hub of the whole broadcasting operation. Not only was it to be a technical centre, through which nearly all the Olympic broadcasts would pass, but it was also to be a working centre for the reporters and an administrative centre for booking and controlling all the facilities. As finally planned, the Centre covered an area of some 35,000 square feet, of which 25,000 square feet were devoted to technical operations, *e.g.*, control room, studios, recording " channels," and playback rooms. The remainder provided ad-



THE RADIO CENTRE

ministrative and booking offices, a radio correspondents' room, an information room and a canteen and bar. The whole had to be built inside an existing shell and took six months to construct and equip.

The show piece of the technical area was the control room. It was capable of passing 32 simultaneous broadcasts (or 36 in an emergency) and each broadcast (or recording) could combine a mixture of "sources," *e.g.*, "live" commentaries from the Empire Stadium, the Empire Pool, Torbay and Herne Hill, as well as a studio report with recordings made earlier in the day. One such broadcast, for a Dutch station, lasted over four hours. This control room also housed special turntables which played records, in the appropriate languages, for "guiding" trans-continental line transmissions to their right destinations. A broadcast for Czechoslovakia would, for instance, be heralded by "Transmission from London to Prague" repeated in English, French, German and Czech until the line was safely established all across Europe. This idea was, incidentally, suggested by the Finnish Broadcasting Authorities for their own Games in 1952.

Grouped around the control room were sixteen studios (eight of them were disc reproducing cubicles equipped for emergency studio use only), two television production suites and twenty disc recording channels, which were used for commentaries originating at any of the outside venues. This "pooling" of recording equipment at Wembley ensured its most productive use, besides making certain that all the discs would be on the spot for immediate reproduction in studio "round-ups" of the day's events. The discs, after checking, were passed to a library for filing. Here they could be collected by broadcasters and taken next door for timing and editing. There were eleven such editing cubicles and anyone lingering outside them in the early evening could get a

very good idea of what working conditions must have been like at the Tower of Babel. Apart from these twenty static recording channels there were twelve recording cars, one of which was capable of making eight different recordings at once.

Of the non-technical part of the Radio Centre, one of the most important areas accommodated the ten service organisers, whose job it was to co-ordinate broadcasting needs within a given language group or throughout a certain part of the world. These service organisers gave a provisional acceptance to requests for this or that facility and then agreed their schedule with the Bookings Room, who had the final say as to what was possible. This Bookings Room was much helped by the presence of Post Office representatives, who could deal on the spot with requests for trans-continental and transatlantic circuits. The Information Room was also of vital importance to commentators. Here were displayed, as soon as they became available, lists of competitors, the draw for heats, the timetable of each day's events and the fullest possible list of results. Most of the material was " duplicated " on the spot and made available in " hand-out " form. The Information Room also displayed Olympic Games weather forecasts, provided twice daily for the purpose by the Central Meteorological Office at Dunstable.

This then was the set-up which was ready to go into action in the last week of July, one that involved thousands of pounds' worth of B.B.C. equipment diverted from other uses, and hundreds of miles of special wiring installed by the General Post Office. The staff to man all these facilities, sufficient to cover a two-shift day, had been borrowed from other B.B.C. work and needed a few days in which to study the new parts that they had to play. Someone from the B.B.C.'s Schools Department might perhaps be organising the distribution of tickets to all the different venues, or a regional programme expert might be deciding the best way to display pentathlon results in the Information Room. Altogether, some 750 B.B.C. staff were involved in the operation as a whole (including television). Of these, 350 were engineers, 200 were reporters and other programme staff and the rest were concerned with the transport, canteen, telephone and messenger services, with on-the-spot help to broadcasters at each of the outside venues and with general office work and organisation, including a 48-hour laundry service for visiting broadcasters and a supply of Olympic Games postage stamps for those who were too busy to queue up for them.

The Broadcasting Machine in Action

By the Tuesday before the opening day most of the visiting broadcasters had assembled in London. In the end there were 134 visitors ; of these 120 were directly engaged on reporting work. Between them they represented 60 different radio organisations and 28 different countries, and they came from as far afield as Korea and Peru. The B.B.C., with its services in (at that time) 41 languages, had 146 reporters of its own, so that an original estimate of 180 broadcasters had grown to a grand total of 266. It was necessary to acquaint all these broadcasters with the nature and whereabouts of the facilities, and with the procedure for securing their requirements. This information was provided in a broadcasting handbook, which also included details of the 136 events. An attempt

had been made to concentrate visiting broadcasters in one hotel and a small enquiry office had been opened nearby for their use.

There were a few broadcasts from the Radio Centre on the day before the Opening, and then on the opening day itself the machine really swung into action. Twenty-eight of the 32 Stadium " positions " were in use both for " live " and recorded commentaries on the Opening Ceremony. Over 400 discs were cut and 80 " live " broadcasts passed through the Radio Centre. Next day's " load " was a great deal heavier and was complicated by the fact that events in the Stadium were running late and it was necessary to make drastic alterations in a very tightly-packed schedule. These alterations were not carried through without some anxieties, and in particular one or two of the more precarious European line circuits failed to cope with the emergency. Thereafter things improved, though the circuits to Denmark and Scandinavia always remained a little problematical.

On the whole, the facilities proved equal to the demand. Only at Harringay and Windsor Great Park had a few extra microphones to be added. Pressure on seating was at times heavy, but the only crisis was when heavy rain twice induced spectators to leave their unprotected seats in the Stadium and crowd amongst those commentators' positions which were under cover and opposite the finishing line for the track events. However, Stadium officials intervened and the situation was saved. In the Radio Centre, too, facilities seemed equal to demand, though on several occasions the sixteen studios only just met peak load requirements, the reason being that studio reports of the day's proceedings tended to accumulate each evening around the 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. period.

Statistics show that " live " Olympic broadcasts averaged 103 per day for the fifteen days of the Games. There was, in addition, a daily average of 175 recordings, which involved each day about 400 discs (6,066 in all for the fifteen days). The heaviest " load " was on the Wednesday of the first week when there were 364 " operations," of which 114 were " live " broadcasts and 250 were recordings (478 discs). A good proportion of each day's " live " broadcasts lasted 15 minutes, and involved studio reports illustrated by recordings made earlier in the day, but many of them lasted half-an-hour or more and involved contributions from a number of different venues. In some ways the longer broadcasts were easier to handle, since they gave broadcasting and lines engineers some respite from the continuous strain of breaking down and setting up all the different circuits required in so elaborate an operation; for, at one moment, a control room position might be handling a broadcast from Henley and the Empire Stadium to Radio Globo, Brazil, and the next, a hockey commentary for India or a basketball broadcast from Harringay to the U.S.A. In fact, the destination column of the forty-page Daily Broadcasting Schedule read like the index to a child's geography book. Altogether 41 languages were used in the Olympic Games broadcasts and all but one of the 59 competing countries were able to hear Olympic Games reports in their own language direct from London.

The cost of the whole broadcasting organisation and operations was met by the British Broadcasting Corporation, apart from 100 seats in the Stadium and accommodation elsewhere provided free of charge. The load on B.B.C. staff was heavy, but all those

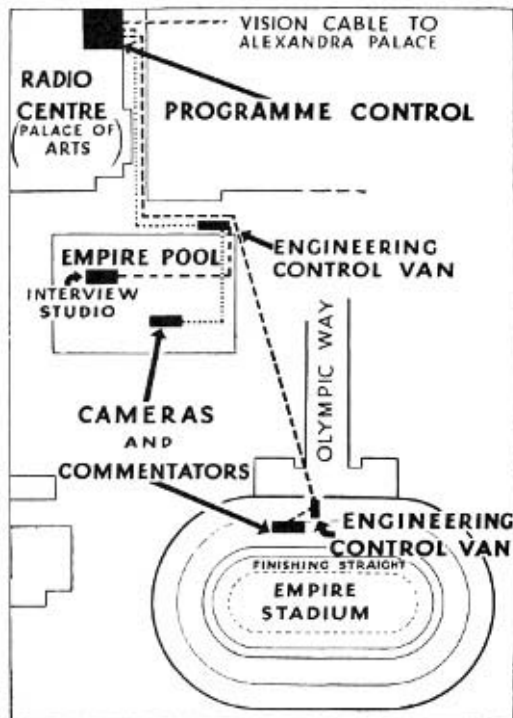
engaged on the Olympic Games broadcasting operation will always count it a privilege to have been at Wembley for the XIV Olympiad and to have been able to help their broadcasting colleagues from overseas.

TELEVISION

Early in 1946, the B.B.C. started making plans for comprehensive television coverage of the 1948 Olympic Games. In view of the concentration of events around Wembley, it was decided to use two mobile units there ; one to cover the events held in the Empire Stadium ; and the second to cover those in the Empire Pool. It was planned to cover the other Olympic events, most of which were contested in places remote from Wembley, by including in Television Newsreel selected film items shot by the Olympic Games Film Company. The highlights of the Wembley events were also to be repeated in the Newsreel for the benefit of people who would be unable to see the " live " broadcasts during the afternoons.

General Lay-out

The diagram shows the lay-out which was used. The three cameras in the Stadium fed their signals to the Engineering Control Van, which was parked almost immediately below them, whence the cable fed pictures from the various cameras back to the Radio



Centre. It was from here in the Production Room (Stadium) that the Producer and the Senior Engineer controlled and balanced vision and sound. The new unit was positioned just beside the Empire Pool, and in this instance engineering and programme control were both undertaken in the van. This latter arrangement, though quicker to install, did not permit the same standard of production owing to the greater noise and distraction. General programme co-ordination and the switching from the Empire Pool to the Stadium were done from the Television Control Room in the Radio Centre. Standard commercial receivers were used as monitors in this control room. It was at this control point that the decision was taken as to the comparative programme value of the events taking place in the two places.

Lighting

When the question of the suitability of the light for the existing television cameras was considered, it became clear that the existing design of camera would be satisfactory

for all the Stadium events, since the latest event, football, was due to end by 8.30 p.m. The Empire Pool provided the greater problem as swimming and boxing sessions were to be continued long after daylight had faded. It was obviously undesirable and impracticable to provide a high intensity of light over the large area occupied by the bath, and it was accordingly decided to order a new mobile television unit, equipped with more sensitive cameras.

Programme Times

It was planned to televise all the major events at Wembley but at the same time to maintain some of the ordinary studio programmes for the benefit of those viewers who were not sports enthusiasts. As a result of the public interest in the Games, however, and the resultant demands of viewers, the duration of the Olympic broadcasts considerably exceeded the plans which had been made. During the Olympic Games television outside broadcasts provided a total programme time of 64 hours 27 minutes of Olympic events.

Position of Cameras and Commentators

In the Stadium three cameras were used, the main camera position being in the back row of the stand almost immediately behind the Royal Box. This position was on the finishing straight, and some twenty yards short of the tape, thus providing an almost ideal point from which to watch events. A secondary camera position was used lower down the stand in order to get a frontal view of His Majesty the King as he declared the Games open. This lower position also provided an uninterrupted view of the large scoreboard at the end of the Arena and excellent views of the crowd. The commentary box, adjacent to the main camera position was also used as an interview studio.

The newer cameras used in the Empire Pool were equipped with a three-lens turret and it was, therefore, possible to use only two cameras in the Pool and allocate the third camera for work in the Pool interview studio. It was not feasible to put the camera higher as it would have obstructed the view of large numbers of spectators.

Interviews

Small studios were constructed in the Stadium and the Empire Pool as it was considered that television provided an ideal opportunity of introducing the public to athletes whom they would normally get little chance of meeting. In the Stadium a member of the television unit acted as a " chaser " and, within a few minutes of the tape being broken, he was to be seen gently jogging the winner's arm. It was a tribute to his diplomacy and the athletes' co-operation that he succeeded in inveigling nearly all the great athletes into giving a television interview. The interviews were conducted by Jack Crump, who was Team Manager for the British athletic team, and whose knowledge and tact helped to make these interviews a popular feature.

An interview studio in the Empire Pool was better equipped and more convenient for competitors to reach. Competitors, still panting and dripping, were brought before the cameras, whilst viewers also met trainers, managers and other well-known personalities who were visiting the Games.

Results achieved far exceeded expectation. The pictures, particularly during the opening week when the weather was excellent, were outstandingly good. Visitors from the U.S.A., the Dominions and Europe all confirmed that the picture quality was more than equal to any other operational television that they had seen. The pictures were sent from the Radio Centre to Alexandra Palace by a vision cable which was provided and manned by the G.P.O. There is little doubt that the vision cable contributed considerably to the high quality of the pictures, which were completely free of all types of interference as they were retransmitted from Alexandra Palace.

Commentaries

A large commentary box was used in order to accommodate four commentators, provide room for interviews and still allow room for a television monitor immediately in front of the main commentary position.

A team of commentators provided the background information, which gave viewers an increased interest in the athletes taking part. In the long-distance races, when there were large fields, it was found essential for the main commentator to have a "race reader." A further assistant kept the lap times and records and made it his business to listen to the public address announcements, many of which were unsuitable for radiation as they concerned the progress of field events which were not being televised.

The various events in the Empire Pool also had their specialist commentators. One did the diving, another did the racing, whilst a third provided the essential background material and acted as "race reader." Harry Getz, a visitor from South Africa and an international water-polo referee, proved an admirable discovery and gave an outstanding commentary on the water-polo matches. During the second week of the Games, two boxing commentators took over in the Empire Pool.

Television Audience

The Radio Industries Council estimate that at the time of the Olympic Games there were 80,000 television sets installed—largely, of course, in private houses. From evidence received it appears probable that the average audience for any given transmission was in excess of half-a-million. The majority of these viewers were, of course, situated within fifty miles of London, but excellent reports have been received from much further afield. The B.B.C.'s faithful viewer in the Channel Islands (180 miles), where reception is variable, was able to get pictures of excellent entertainment value.

The British Radio Industry had organised viewing-rooms in the competitors' training camps in the London area. From all accounts, these facilities were greatly appreciated and gave competitors an opportunity of following the progress of the Games and their fellow athletes without exerting themselves. The heats of certain events and the final of the 10,000 metres took place on the first day of the athletics and some team managers, therefore, thought it undesirable for these athletes to attend the Opening Ceremony on the previous day. Competitors in the sprint, therefore, had the opportunity of watching this impressive ceremony on television and, judging from their written comments, they seem to have been surprised by the outstanding results achieved.

OLYMPIC FILM

" XIV Olympiad—The Glory of Sport," the official film of the Olympic Games, 1948, made history in two ways. It was the first colour film to be made of an Olympic Games and also the first full length feature film ever to be finished in so short a time. When the Games of the XIV Olympiad were allotted to London, the J. Arthur Rank Organisation was granted by the Organising Committee the exclusive rights of filming the Games. It had already been decided by the Committee that one company should be responsible for the whole film coverage, thereby keeping the number of cameramen in the various arenas to a minimum. For convenience the Rank Organisation set up a unit called " The Olympic Film Company."

Mr. Castleton Knight was appointed producer and was faced with a major undertaking. Not only had a full-length feature film in colour of the whole Games to be made, but also the newsreels throughout the world had to be supplied with up-to-the-minute sections for their twice-weekly issues. At the same time the B.B.C. had to be provided with material for their Television service. All known records were broken by the production of the complete colour film of 12,000 feet, normally a task of several months, in just over fourteen days. This would have been impossible without the co-operation of every person engaged on the production of the film and especially without the aid of the whole of the Technicolor Organisation which suspended much of its normal work in order to give priority to this 12-reel Technicolor film. The Olympic Film Company decided that the film to be made for public presentation should not be a technical production to be enjoyed only by athletes, but one which would be enjoyed by the cinema-going public, even those with no taste for sport.

Technichrome Process

The many problems to be faced were made more difficult by the restrictions still remaining from the war. For instance, it was found that there were only three Technicolor cameras available in England, whereas twenty or more would be needed. Experiments had, however, reached an advanced stage with a new process called Technichrome by which it was possible to use a normal studio-type camera, after some adjustments and attachments had been made. These alterations, together with the supply of specially constructed camera magazines for the colour process, cost some £10,000. Sorbo-lined waterproof and dustproof carrying cases had to be made in order that the magazines would not be damaged when being lowered from a height to the ground.

Specially large changing bags were made for the units on location, and both electric and hand trucks were provided for the transport of the heavy equipment.

New sound units and other equipment were ordered and continual watch kept on delivery dates to be sure that the equipment would be ready for photographing the Games.

The next difficulty was the assembly from the studios of technicians and camera crews, most of them with little or no experience of either colour photography or the filming of

actual events. This is entirely different from their usual work when, in the event of a camera breakdown or a missed opportunity, the scene can be repeated. Furthermore, these studio technicians were not used to filming under the varying light conditions in which the Olympic Games would be held.

Mr. Guy Warrack was commissioned to compose and orchestrate the special musical accompaniment which, under the direction of Mr. Muir Mathieson, was recorded by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in the Watford Town Hall, one of the finest halls in the country for sound.

Supplying the black and white records of the Games for the newsreels was almost a routine matter, except that several locations had to be covered. Agreements were entered into with the member companies of the Newsreel Association for the use of some of their equipment and personnel, and for the supply of batches of material to them at the appropriate times ; and also with the Television authorities for their requirements in England and America. Arrangements were also made for the despatch of shipments to the newsreels of other countries.

The production personnel were assembled and visits paid to the various locations : to Torquay to arrange for boats and boatmen and accommodation for the cameramen filming the Yachting events ; to Aldershot and Camberley to decide on the best vantage points for cameras for the Equestrian events ; to Windsor, Henley and the many other venues. The headquarters of the Film Unit were established in the grounds of the Civic Hall at Wembley. In the pre-war years this would have been a comparatively simple matter, but improvisation was, of course, necessary, and several air-raid shelters were turned into loading and storage rooms for film and camera equipment. The ceilings, walls and floors were treated with a solution to prevent dust scratching the sensitive film during the loading and unloading operations, and in the loading rooms double light-lock doors were fitted with special ventilation and lighting arrangements.

These shelter dark-rooms also provided a safe fireproof storage for the extremely valuable camera equipment.

Staff Arrangements

To house the necessary administrative staff, temporary offices were established under canvas, and dressing-rooms, cloakrooms, camera repair shops and a signwriting department were similarly accommodated. The various sections had a host of duties ranging from the obtaining of weather reports, programmes, badges and meal tickets, to the disbursement of petty cash, the distribution of petrol coupons and the maintenance of film stock supplies, which latter had to be kept at an even temperature, no easy matter in the varying weather conditions. In view of the large number of spectators, the staff could not expect to obtain their meals in the public restaurants, so a catering section was set up for this task, and three television sets were provided in the rest and dining rooms to keep all members of the Unit in touch with the progress of the Games.

With the main events taking place at Wembley, the laboratories at Harmondsworth and Denham and the cutting rooms at Shepherds Bush, a well-organised system of

transport was essential. This was controlled from a caravan parked outside the Empire Stadium. The completed negatives were sent immediately for processing, and the returning transport brought fresh negative stock. Cars were provided to convey personnel to and from their various locations. For collecting the exposed negatives inside the Stadium a small motorcycle was used, as it was able to thread its way through the ever-present crowds of spectators. The producer lived on the job, having his sleeping quarters in a caravan at the hub of all departments. Another caravan contained two telephone switchboards so that at all times contact could be kept with the outside world, as well as with every camera position at Wembley, including those of the Empire Pool.

This venue provided some particular problems. The extra lighting necessary to take colour films had to be arranged so that there were no reflections from the water to confuse or worry the competitors in the Diving events. A gang of men spent ten days on the glass roof, scraping off the paint that had been so necessary such a short time before to black out this huge building. Some unique and fascinating underwater pictures were shot through a glass porthole in a drain running beneath the Pool.

Distinctive Dress

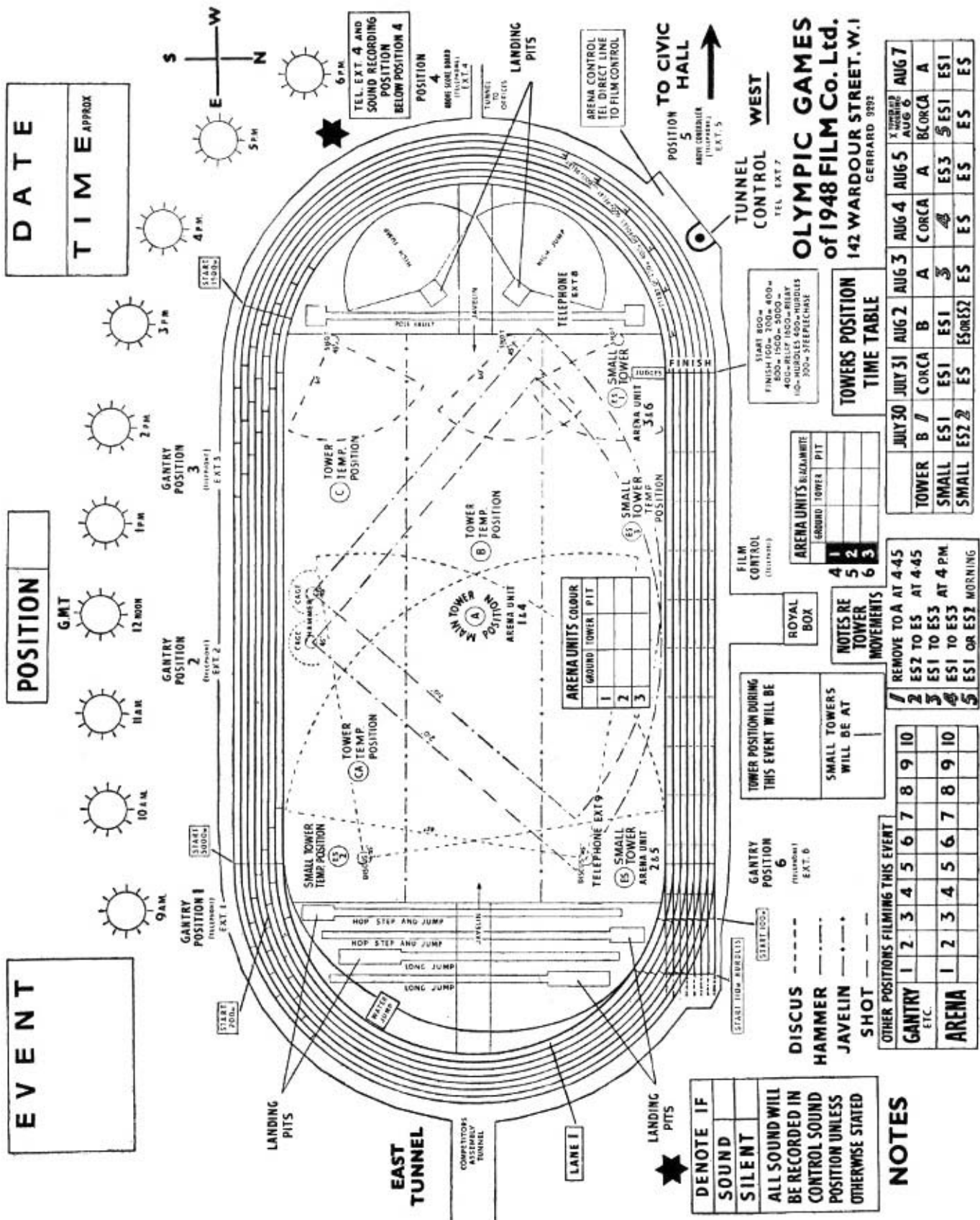
The Organising Committee had asked that a distinctive dress should be worn by the camera crews, so the men were equipped with red berets, white jackets bearing the Olympic badge on the pocket, brown trousers and white shoes. In case of wet weather oilskins were supplied. Finally, as a safeguard against pirate cameramen, a special tie and badge were designed and registered. The pains taken to obtain this uniformity resulted in one of the smartest turn-outs ever worn by cameramen.

In the arena at the Empire Stadium was placed a tower rostrum, 25 feet high. This was built of light material to enable it to be moved easily by three men, without disturbing the camera crew on top. It had to be mobile as otherwise it would have been in the way for such events as throwing the javelin.

Arena Control

Similar smaller rostrums were designed for each end of the arena and their locations arranged to suit the time table of the events. Altogether 130 camera stands and rostrums were erected in connection with the Games and in all cases great care had to be taken in placing them to avoid interference with the view of the spectators. At the Empire Stadium gantry positions in the roof of the stands were adapted for use and steel-lined pits were sunk. A film control centre was established at the edge of the running track and linked by special telephone to each camera position. Instructions could be given for taking particular shots of any event and any breakdown at any position was immediately known and the Producer or the Production Manager (Mr. H. Ware Bishop) could assign another camera to cover the event then being filmed.

A large number of batteries was required for the cameras, though as a safeguard almost every camera position in the Empire Stadium had current laid on. Thousands of yards of cable were laid under the running track to supply the towers and sunken pit positions



TOWERS POSITION TIME TABLE

	JULY 31	AUG 2	AUG 3	AUG 4	AUG 5	AUG 6	AUG 7
TOWER	B / CORCA	B	A	CORCA	A	BCORCA	A
SMALL ES1	ES1	ES1	ES1	ES3	ES1	ES1	ES1
SMALL ES2	ES2	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES	ES

ARENA UNITS COLOUR

	GROUND	TOWER	PIT
1			
2			
3			

ARENA UNITS RIZAMWRITE

	GROUND	TOWER	PIT
4			
5			
6			

NOTES RE TOWER MOVEMENTS

	REMOVE TO A	AT 4:45
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

SMALL TOWERS WILL BE AT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

TOWER POSITION DURING THIS EVENT WILL BE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

OTHER POSITIONS FILMING THIS EVENT

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GANTRY ETC.										
ARENA										

NOTES

DISCUS
 HAMMER
 JAVELIN
 SHOT

START 100m HURDLES
 START 500m
 START 1000m

LANE I

LANDING PITS

COMPETITORS ASSEMBLY TUNNEL

EAST TUNNEL

LANE I

LANDING PITS

TO CIVIC HALL

POSITION 5
 ARMY CATERER (1000000)
 EXT. 5

ARENA CONTROL TEL DIRECT LINE TO FILM CONTROL

LANDING PITS

POSITION 4
 ARMY CATERER (1000000)
 EXT. 4

TEL. EXT. 4 AND SOUND RECORDING POSITION BELOW POSITION 4

POSITION 3
 GANTRY POSITION 3 (1000000)
 EXT. 3

POSITION 2
 GANTRY POSITION 2 (1000000)
 EXT. 2

POSITION 1
 GANTRY POSITION 1 (1000000)
 EXT. 1

9 AM
 10 AM
 11 AM
 12 NOON
 1 PM
 2 PM
 3 PM
 4 PM
 5 PM
 6 PM

DATE
 TIME APPROX

in the centre of the arena. A charging plant was installed for re-charging the batteries and for the mobile electric camera trolleys.

Cameramen and assistants were assembled at Wembley ten days before the opening of the Games for tests of cameras, lenses and other equipment. They were an interested and enthusiastic unit and their concentration never wavered, even during the unpleasant conditions when the weather broke. On one or two occasions men in the pits were working up to their knees in water and others were drenched from head to foot in spite of efforts to provide against these contingencies.

Shooting Script

A shooting script was prepared of the events. This manuscript included details of every event to be taken, its venue, time, camera positions, units, names of camera personnel engaged, lenses to be used, coverage required from each camera, the continuity of filming in correct sequence and the main requirements of coverage. Each day the camera crews received details of their assignment on files compiled from this script, altered if there were any change of circumstance. A plan (see diagram) in connection with this script indicated every camera position in the Empire Stadium, the position of the sun throughout the day, the area used for the various events, and the position of the rostrums, which were to be moved from point to point in accordance with the pre-arranged time-table. Effects were recorded by studio type sound recording equipment built into a control room at the back of the scoreboard at Wembley and an " effects " sound track made by placing microphones at some sixty points around the arena. A great deal of care was taken to retain the atmosphere of the Games by the right use of these sound tracks.

While many of these preparations were in progress another unit, specially flown to Greece, was filming a reconstruction of the ceremony of kindling the Olympic Flame, which was to be borne by relays of torch bearers across Europe to light the Olympic Flame at Wembley.

For the Marathon Race, arrangements were made to enable cars carrying camera crews to cover the entire course. Music was specially written to bring out all the drama of this great test of stamina and endurance, and its final presentation was undoubtedly the highlight of the whole film.

Filming proceeded smoothly, there being exciting moments for everybody and something of a sensation when the jury of the International Amateur Athletic Federation referred to the film to decide that the United States had indeed won the 4 x 100 Metres Relay after having been disqualified for an allegedly faulty handing on of the baton.

For the Rowing events at Henley, a stand was built in the River Thames to film the finishes, and the intermediate stages of the racing were filmed from launches.

Altogether, some 350,000 feet of film were exposed. This entailed a tremendous task for the editor (Mr. Roy Drew), especially in view of the speed at which the film had to be cut. A great deal of imagination had to be used in selecting material. The cutting started the day after the Games began and between ten and twenty thousand feet were dealt with

daily. Sequences of many events were assembled which did not appear in the film, as for various reasons some had to be discarded. This can be understood when so many thousands of feet had to be cut down to 12,000 or 12,500. The music composed by Mr. Guy Warrack had been completed and had to be adapted to the picture. The score derived its main material from a Grand March based on the Olympic Hymn, " Non Nobis Domine," and a symphonic arrangement of the themes of the National Anthems of the nations taking part in the Games.

The commentary played an important part in the film and it was spoken in many languages. Three versions were produced simultaneously, beginning three days after the first event took place at Wembley.

In order to show the film to the press on September 1st, the dubbing crews, projectionists and cutting room staff worked almost continuously, but they triumphed over all difficulties and a double premiere was held in London, one for the Organising Committee of the XIV Olympiad and the other for the film personnel. Thus " the back-room boys and girls " were able to sit back and enjoy in retrospect " XIV Olympiad—The Glory of Sport," the Olympic Games of 1948 in its natural colour, some of them seeing for the first time the events they had been at such pains to record.



The start of the Marathon with E. Guinez (Argentine) leading the field out of the stadium, followed by C. Singh (India). R. Josset (France) is No. 262, and he is followed by T. Richards (Great Britain), who finished second.

On the road at an early stage of the race with Guinez and Josset leading. In the next group are J. Kurikkala (Finland), G. Ostling (Sweden), and M. Hietanen (Finland), with J. Holden (Great Britain) just behind.

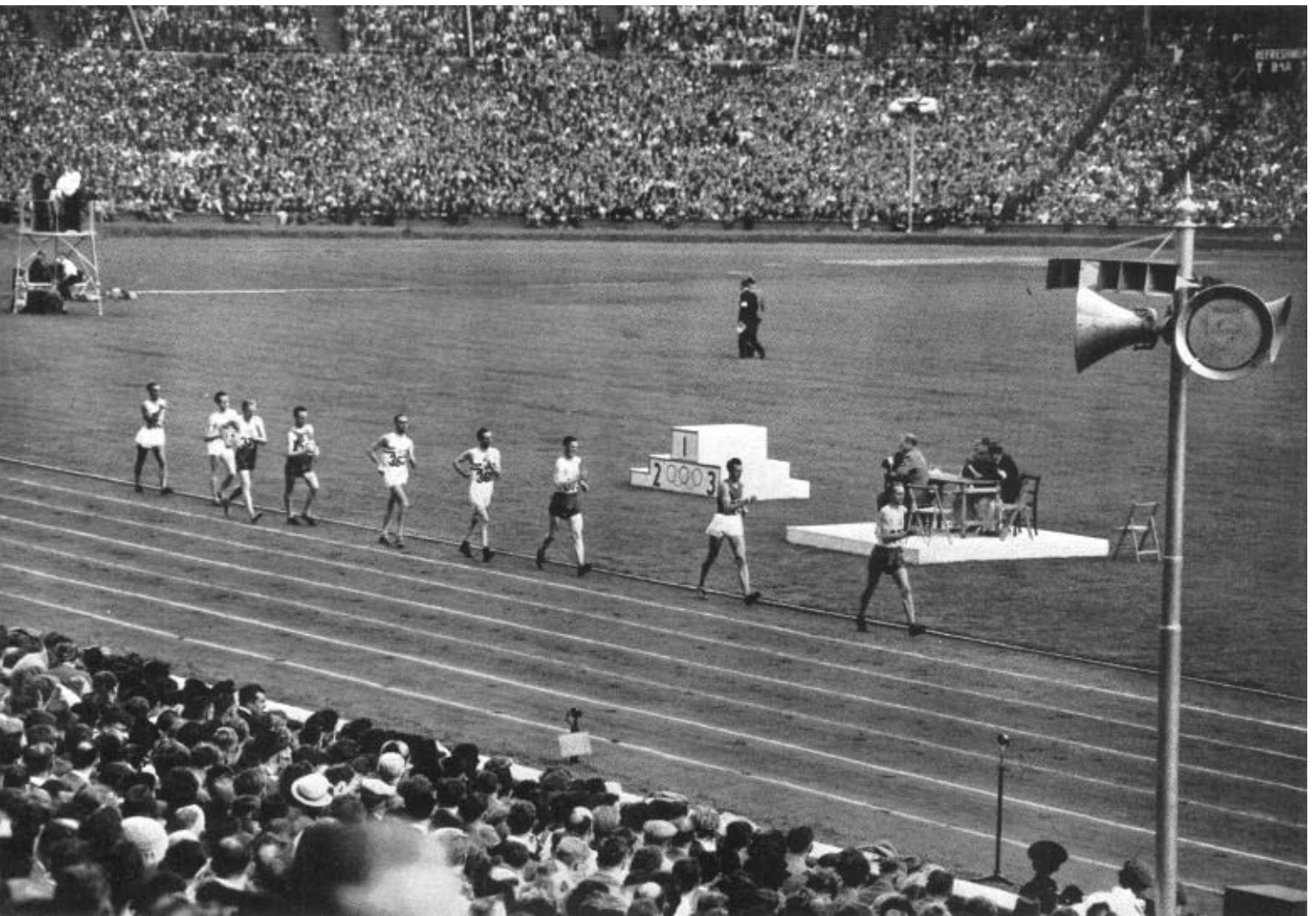
The Marathon winner, D. Cabrera (Argentine) reaches the tape.





The final of the 3,000 metres steeplechase as the leading runners take the water jump. M. Chesneau (France) is leading from 349 R. Pujazon (France), 355 E. Elmsator (Sweden), who finished second, and 357 T. Sjostrand (Sweden), the winner. 348 is A. Guyodo (France), 222 C. Miranda Justo (Spain), 235 R. Everaert (Belgium), and 345 P. Siltaloppi (Finland).

A general view of the arena during the third lap of the 10,000 metres walk final, showing the field passing the dais used for the victory ceremonies, and the seats of the members of the Jury of Appeal. J. Mikaelsson (Sweden), the winner, is leading from F. Schwab (Switzerland), B. Johansson (Sweden), H. Churcher (Great Britain), C. Morris (Great Britain), E. Maggi (France), G. Hardmo (Sweden).





The start of the 50,000 metres walk, showing 389 S. Laszlo (Hungary), 398 J. Ljunggren (Sweden), 385 P. Mazille (France), 384 C. Hubert (France), 390 V. Bertolini (Italy), 391 S. Cascino (Italy), 392 F. Pretti (Italy), 387 H. A. Martineau (Great Britain), 386 T. Johnson (Great Britain), 388 G. Whitlock (Great Britain), 403 A. Weinecker (U.S.A.), and 402 J. Deni (U.S.A.).

(Left) The winner, J. Ljunggren (Sweden), is already in front as the competitors leave the stadium grounds and was never caught. Behind him here are R. Bjurstrom (Sweden) and F. Pretti (Italy). (Right) The victory ceremony for the 50,000 metres walk with J. Ljunggren, G. Godel (Switzerland) second, and the 48-year-old T. Johnson (Great Britain) third. The President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, on right, has just presented the Olympic medals and the winner's national anthem is being played.

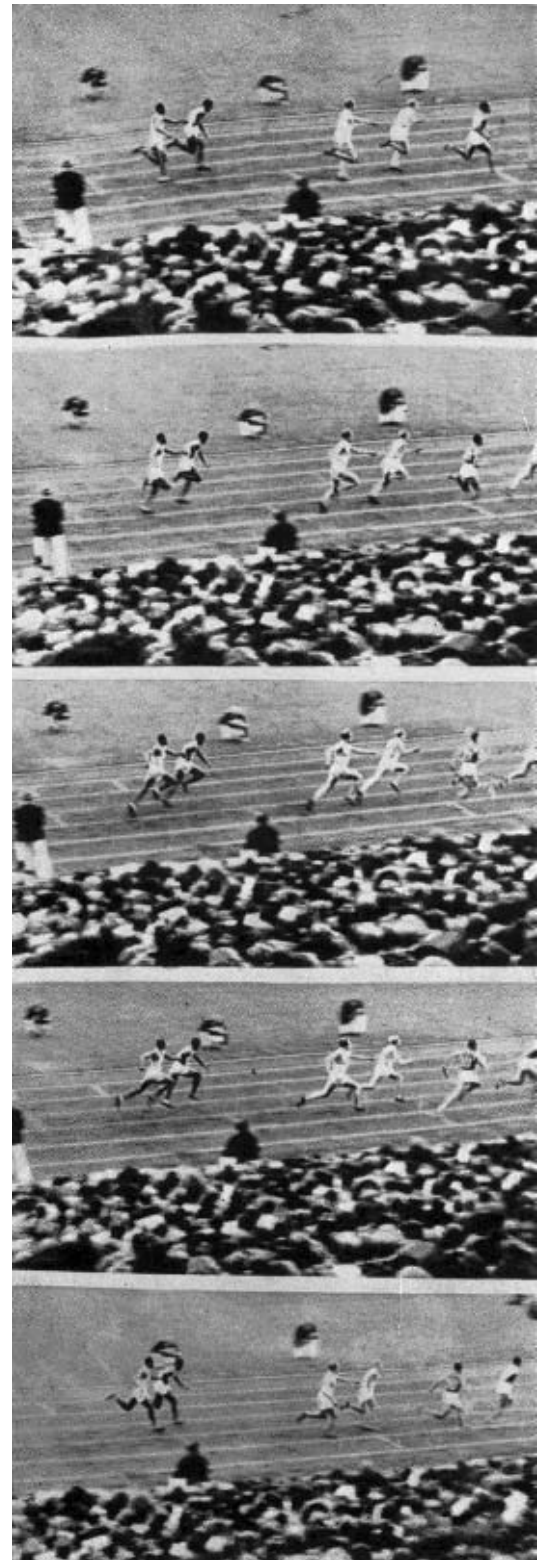




The first change-over in the final of the 4 x 400 metres relay. On the left R. Cochran (U.S.A.) has just passed the baton to C. Bourland, and on the right V. Rhoden (Jamaica) is handing on to L. Laing.



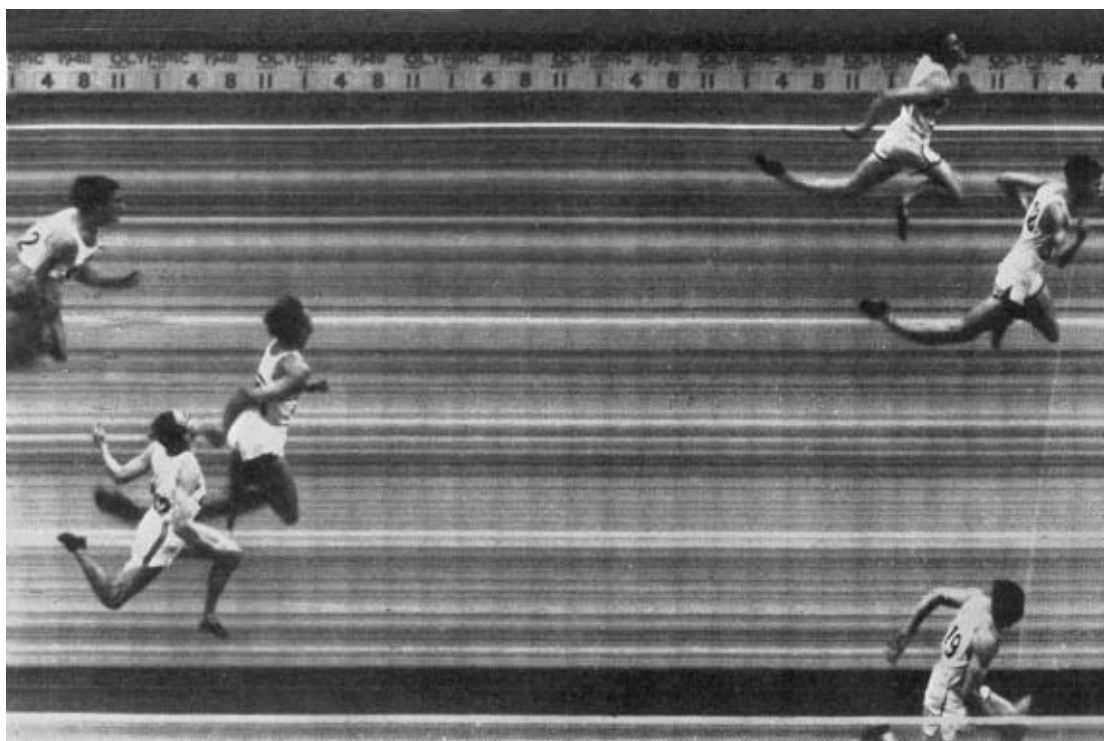
The finish of the 4 x 100 metres relay final. The runners from left to right are E. Haggis (Canada), A. Siddi (Italy), J. Archer (Great Britain), M. Patton (U.S.A.), J. Lammers (Holland), and B. Goldovanyi (Hungary).



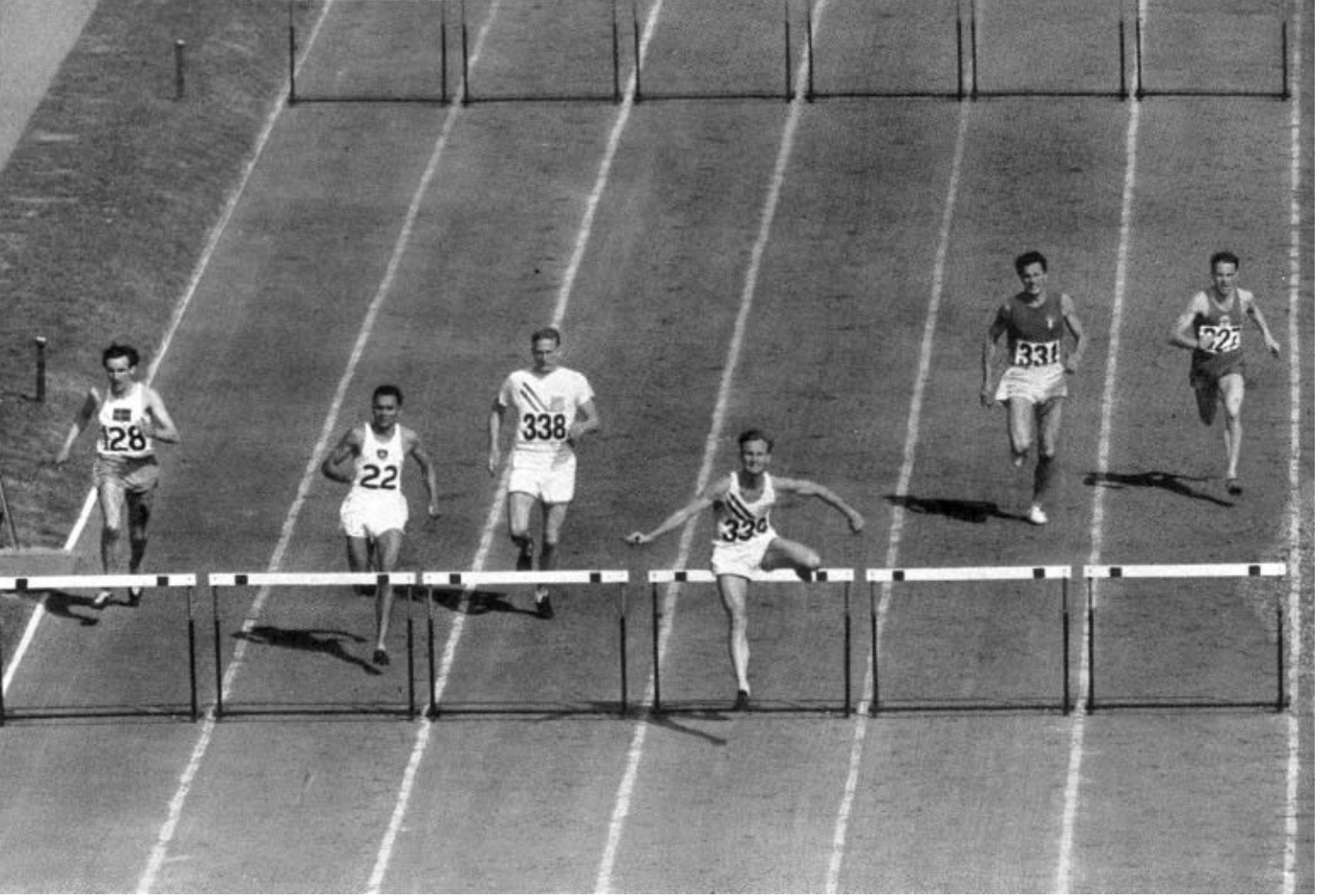
The sequence of shots from the Olympic film of the 4 x 100 metres relay final, which were examined by the Jury of Appeal, who decided that the disqualification of the U.S.A. team should be overruled, and the race awarded to them. The U.S.A. runners, on left, are H. Ewell, handing on to L. Wright. To their right, A. McCorquodale (Great Britain) handing on to J. Gregory.



The runners in the 110 metres hurdles final at the last obstacle. Left to right, C. L. Scott (U.S.A.) second, P. Gardner (Australia) fifth, A. Triulzi (Argentine), fourth, H. Lidman (Sweden) sixth, W. Porter (U.S.A.) first, C. Dixon (U.S.A.) third.



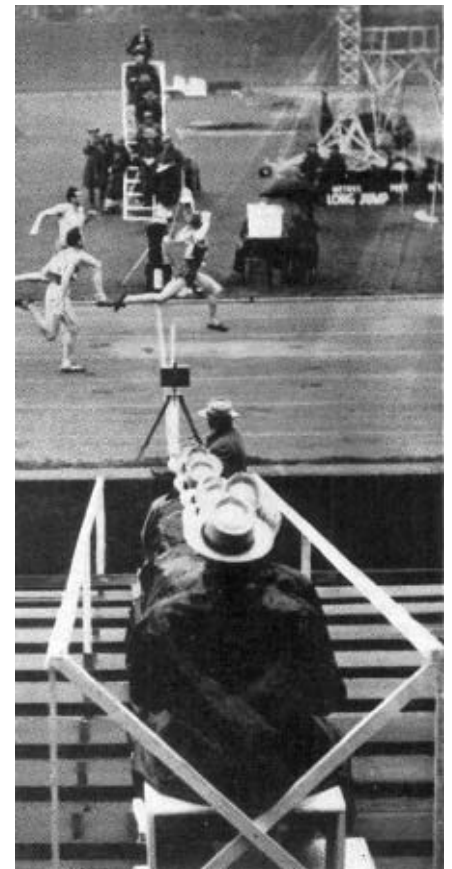
(Above) A view of the finish of the 110 metres hurdles final and (Left) the photo-finish print, which shows how far ahead of their rivals the three U.S.A. representatives finished.

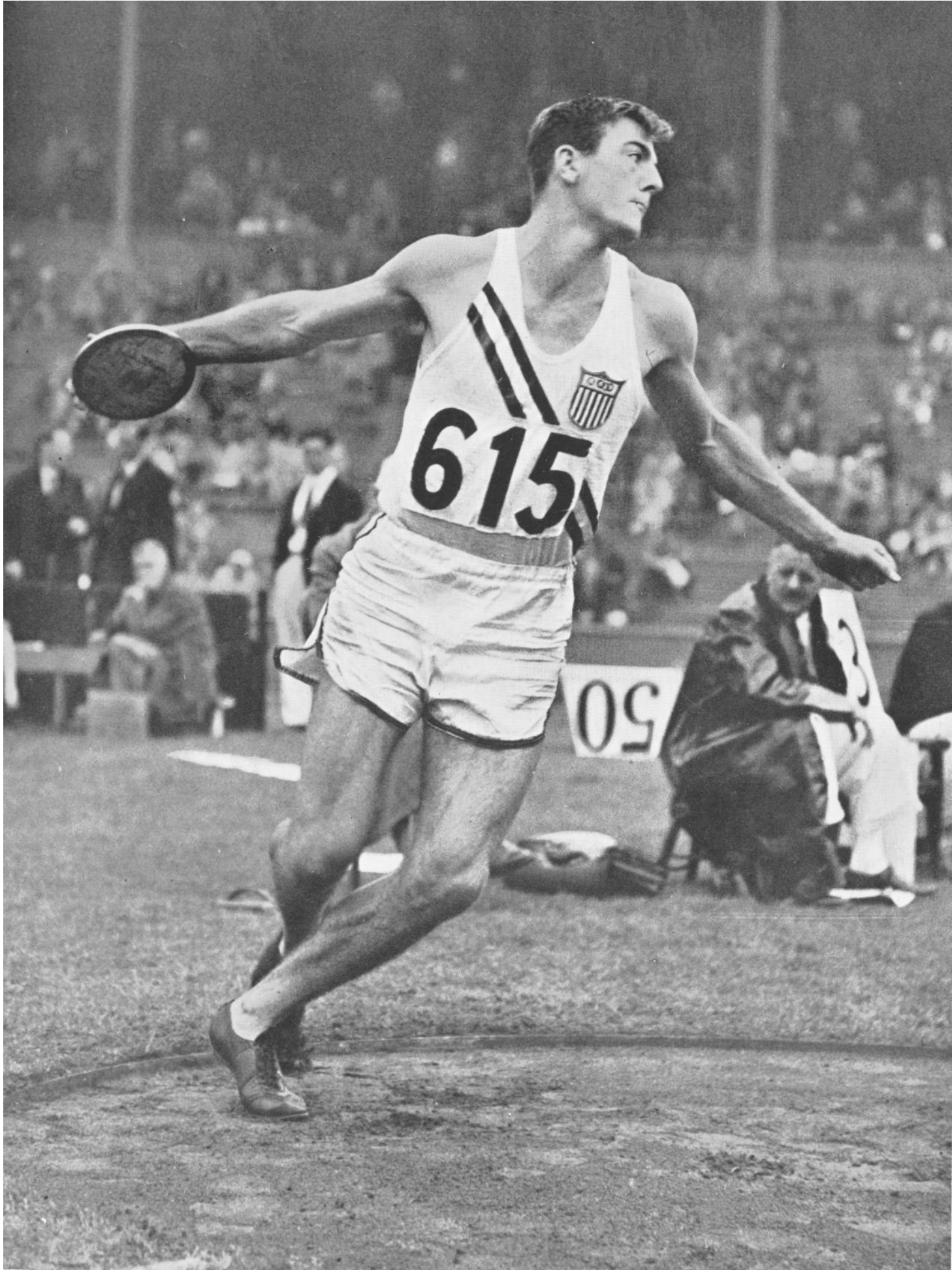


The last hurdle in the 400 metres hurdles final. Left to right, R. Larsson (Sweden) third, D. White (Ceylon) second, R. Ault (U.S.A.) fourth, R. Cochran (U.S.A.) first, O. Missoni (Italy) sixth, and Y. Cros (France) fifth.

The finish of the 400 metres hurdles with Cochran well clear of his rivals.

A view of the tiers of seats for judges (on far side of track), and timekeepers (in foreground). Owing to the rain the officials have put on their mackintoshes. The event is a heat of the decathlon 100 metres.





R. Mathias (U.S.A.), the 17-year-old winner of the decathlon, throwing the discus.



Winner of the long jump, W. Steele (U.S.A.).

Darkness fell before the decathlon was finished, and here officials are checking distances by artificial light.



J. Winter (Australia) first in the high jump.



W. Thompson (U.S.A.), winner of the shot putt.



I. Nemeth (Hungary), first in hammer throwing.



O. Smith (U.S.A.), winner of the pole vault.



E. Kataja (Finland), second in the pole vault.



The finish of the women's 100 metres final. Left to right, D. Manley (Great Britain) second, P. Jones (Canada) fifth, S. Strickland (Australia) third, F. Blankers-Koen (Holland) first, C. A. Thompson (Jamaica) sixth, V. Myers (Canada) fourth.

The finish of the women's 200 metres final. Left to right, D. Robb (South Africa) sixth, A. Patterson (U.S.A.) third, A. Williamson (Great Britain) second, M. Walker (Great Britain) fifth, S. Strickland (Australia) fourth, F. Blankers-Koen (Holland) first.





A view of the women's 200 metres final as the runners were rounding the bend into the finishing straight. This was another final run while rain was falling.

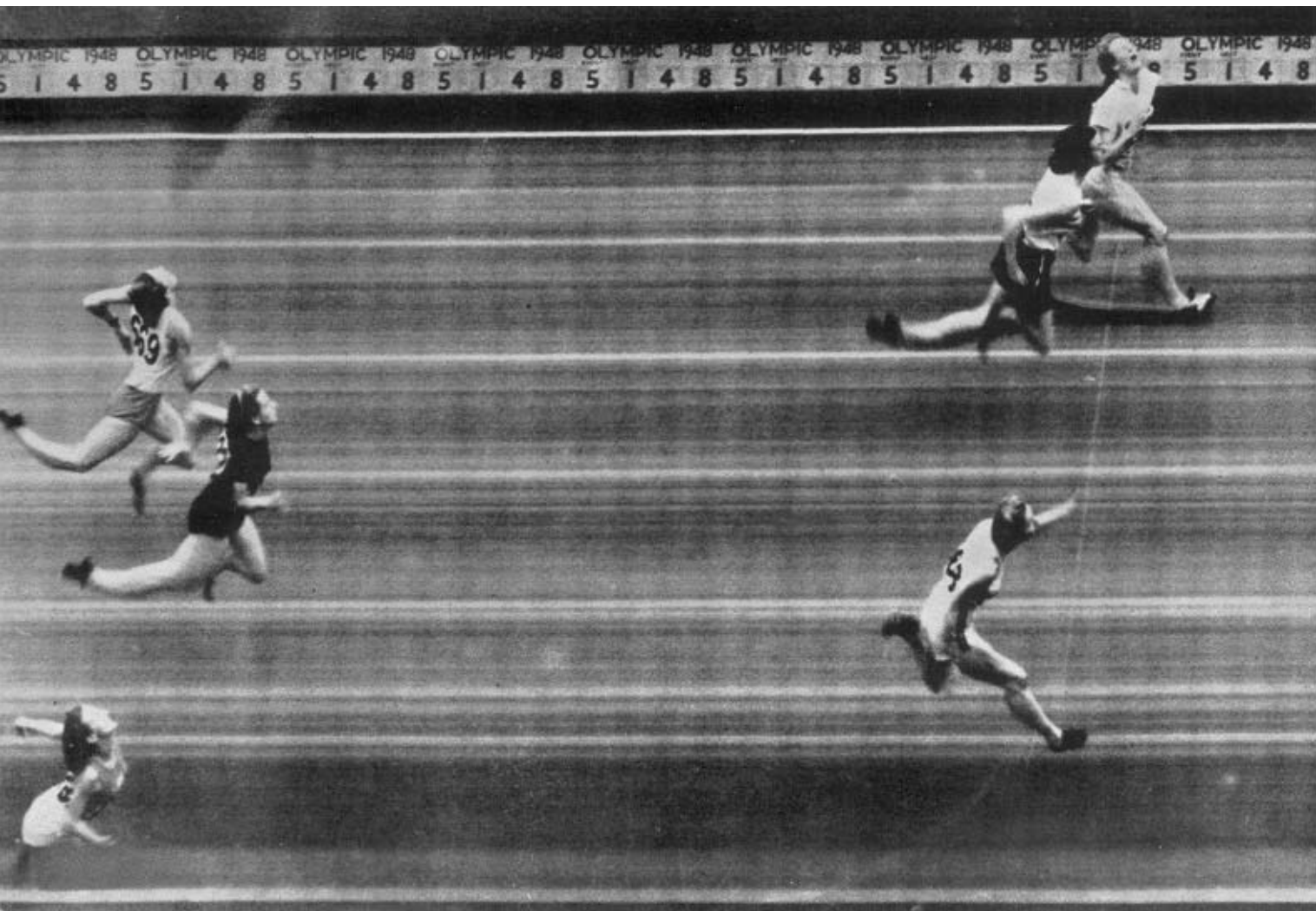


The last change-over in the women's 4x100 metres relay final. Australia, in the foreground, are in the lead. A desperate effort by F. Blankers-Koen (Holland), however, overhauled J. King (Australia) as seen below, where the runners are reaching the tape. Third is the Canadian team (P. Jones), fourth Great Britain (M. Gardner), and fifth Denmark (H. Nissen).





(Above) First hurdle in the final of the women's 80 metres hurdles. Left to right, L. Lomska (Czechoslovakia) sixth, S. Strickland (Australia) third, Y. Monginon (France) fourth, M. Oberbreyer (Austria) fifth, M. Gardner (Great Britain) second and F. Blankers-Koen (Holland) first.
(Below) The photo-finish view of the finish.

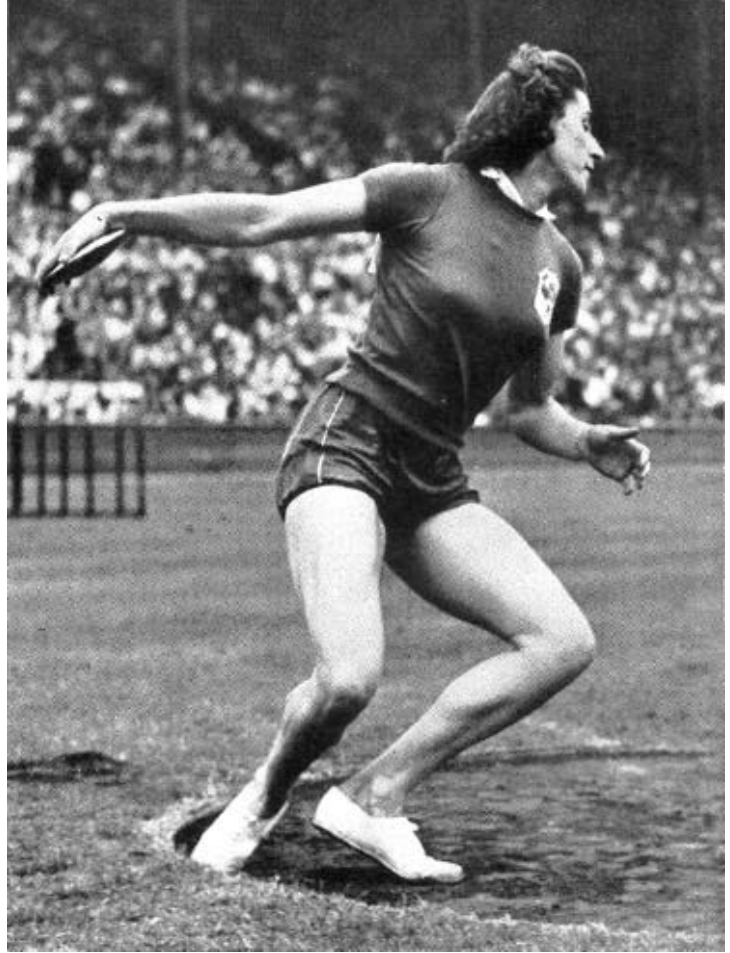




H. Bauma (Austria), winner of the women's javelin throw.



Top left. A. Coachman (U.S.A.), winner of the women's high jump.



Top right. M. Ostermeyer (France), winner of both the women's throwing the discus and putting the weight.



Bottom. Victory ceremony for the women's long jump. Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, President of the International Olympic Committee, is handing the winner's medal to O. Gyarmati (Hungary); second is N. S. de Portela (Argentine), third A. Leyman (Sweden).

BOX OFFICE

A study of the position showed that conditions had changed materially since preceding Olympiads and that a new approach to the problems of ticket sales and distribution was necessary. Five fundamental decisions from which the ticket organisation developed, were taken by the Executive Committee.

A. Season Tickets

At previous Olympic Games, it had been possible to purchase season tickets enabling the holder to see any of the events. Such season tickets had been " transferable " but, owing to the simultaneous holding of several events, a situation had arisen whereby reserved accommodation was not used, and at the same time people were turned away. The popularity of the Games is such that this system could no longer be justified and it was decided that season tickets would not be available for London, 1948.

B. Series Tickets

It was felt that it should be possible for persons from other countries to come to the Games with the certainty that they could see a competitor taking part in his event. It was, therefore, decided to sell books of series tickets for each sport, giving admission to every session of that sport, and to give priority to applications for these books. This system did not include the Football and Hockey preliminaries, in which matches took place simultaneously, or Water Polo, as distinct from Swimming and Diving.

In arriving at these decisions, the Committee was influenced by the fact that there is an overwhelming demand for admission to events of outstanding interest, often to the exclusion of the *bona fide* sportsman, who is also interested in the sessions in lesser demand. It was considered that those who are sufficiently interested in a sport to attend all the sessions, should have priority. The system of series books covered this point.

The series book consisted of separate tickets for the same seat for all sessions of one sport.

C. Admission by Ticket only

Reports were received on the probable demand for tickets from both home and overseas sources and these indicated that the demand would be heavy. To set aside any specific proportion of the accommodation for payment at the turnstiles on the day, would, it was thought, create anomalies and possibly disappointments. By printing tickets for all seats and standing places, it was possible to keep the sales position in clear perspective and to provide the best and simplest box office service to all applicants for tickets.

For those sports, such as Football, Water Polo and Hockey, in which preliminary matches had to be played and for which the draw would not be made until shortly before the Games, it was decided that admission should be at the turnstiles.

D. Pricing

There had been a change of values since the previous Games, and it was difficult to arrive at a clear assessment of costs and to reconcile these with reasonable charges for admission.

It was decided that a minimum receipt from sales of £500,000 should be the aim and the box office staff was instructed to fix the prices of admission with this figure as an objective. They had, however, to keep in mind that support for different sports varies, and that, while some events would produce capacity attendances, others would not be well patronised. The final pricings approved by the Executive Committee represented a total capacity value of approximately £850,000.

E. Allocation of Tickets

It was decided to reserve half the tickets for overseas applications. These were divided between nations according to estimated requirements, based on probable team strength, travel facilities, currency problems and national interest in the Games. These reservations were entered upon the seating plans in national blocks for each session of each sport and at all prices.

The remaining 50 per cent. was divided into one third for the clubs and members of the National Governing Body of the sport concerned, and two thirds for the general public in Great Britain.

The preliminary work in connection with the organisation and administration of the admission tickets was undertaken by the Finance Committee, at whose meetings on this subject representatives from Wembley Stadium Box Office attended in an advisory capacity.

The Seating Plans

The first step was to obtain copies of the plans of the seating and standing capacities of all the venues and of the temporary stands which were to be erected. These were marked with the prices which were to be charged and formed the Key Plans.

From the Key Plans, numeral lists, known as the Seating Plans, were prepared for each venue, stating entrance number, block number, row number, seat number and price. These were carefully checked with the Key Plan and one set of copies of all seating plans for all events formed the basis of the printing order for the tickets.

Another complete set of these Seating Plans was divided into sports and then bound into books, which became the Master Seating Plans for each sport. On these Master Plans, the tickets reserved for each country were marked.

From each Master Seating Plan a copy was made for each session of each sport and these became the Session Seating Plans.

The Master Seating Plans were to be used for the work in connection with the Series Books, covering all sessions of a sport, while the separate Session Seating Plans would be used when dealing in separate sessions, and after crossing out the accommodation taken up by series books.

OLYMPIC SYMBOLS



Opening Ceremony



Athletics



Basketball



Boxing



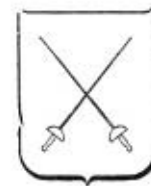
Canoeing



Cycling



Equestrian



Fencing



Football



Gymnastics



Hockey



Modern Pentathlon



Rowing



Shooting



Swimming



Weightlifting



Wrestling



Yachting



Arts



Closing Ceremony

Means of Admission

The tickets were printed so that each price had a distinctive colour, and each sport an appropriate symbol.

The turnstile attendants at any point of entry, had to recognise only (*a*) the symbol of the event, (*b*) the colour applicable to the price of seats and (*c*) the date and session. Stand stewards subsequently dealt with the block and seat numbers, for rapid admission and placing of the public in a manner which obviated language difficulties.

The badges worn by officials and competitors were for purposes of identification only, as all Competitors, Officials, Press, Radio correspondents and other sporting personnel had passes or identity cards.

Background of Tickets

A basic design was prepared for the ticket paper, incorporating the official emblem of the XIV Olympiad and the Olympic Rings.

The colour backgrounds were printed on the special paper in a manner making it impossible to alter anything on the ticket without damaging the background. Thus, it was almost impossible to produce forgeries.

Because the preparation of these colour backgrounds was a lengthy process and the full details had to be overprinted on two and a quarter million tickets in a very short space of time, the final printing operation was divided between several firms, although the matter was one of sub-contract. The total cost of all tickets was £8,500 which included an addition of a further 250,000 tickets for emergency purposes.

On delivery each ticket was checked with the session plan, before being stacked in labelled racks. For financial control, a certificate issued by the printer and countersigned by the Box Office Manager, was lodged with the Accountancy control.

A supply of blank duplicate tickets on a neutral grey background was provided to deal with the problem of lost or stolen tickets. Attendants were instructed that duplicate took precedence over originals ; persons presenting originals when duplication took place were referred to the box office for attention and enquiry.

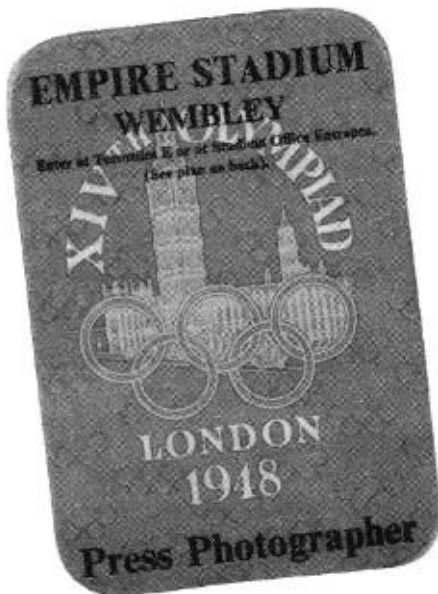
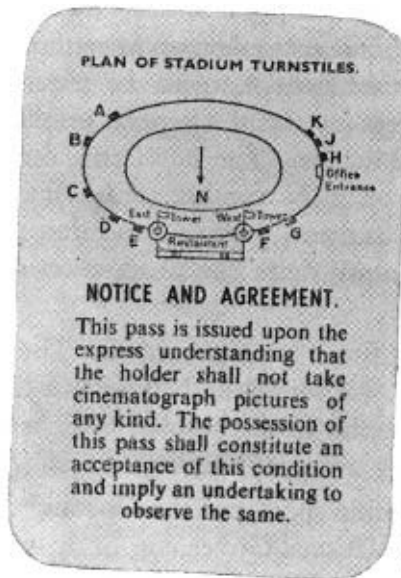
Identity Cards

The problem of providing all competitors and officials with an Identity Card which might act as passport and also give easy admission to the holder where he was entitled to be admitted while at the same time avoiding abuses and errors, was very difficult to solve. Negotiations had to be entered into with the Foreign Office (Passport Department) and eventually the Identity Card illustrated was issued to the National Olympic Committees and their Chefs de Mission. (See Technical Department report, page 72.)

Passes

Passes on stiff cardboard with coloured background were prepared for all types of operating personnel and staff.

These were all numbered and there was strict control of their issue at headquarters.



The Box Office in Operation

The experience and existing organisation of Wembley Stadium Ltd. Box Office, which had been generously placed at the disposal of the Organising Committee by Sir Arthur Elvin, proved a great boon. Time was taken up in settling matters of policy, such as the pricing, the allocations to be set aside to meet the requirements of Overseas Sporting bodies, National Governing bodies and the general public, and matters connected with the design and printing of the tickets. The Box Office came into operation as a separate entity under Mr. F. A. Jackson in November, 1947, nine months prior to the Games. The system of application, allotment, payment and despatch was devised to enable all the work to proceed concurrently with the production of the printed matter and the tickets.

Three types of application form were provided. The first, consisting of schedules covering all events and prices, was sent to all National Olympic Committees abroad, with a notification stating the limitation in the number of tickets for which application could be made, and the latest date by which applications must be received at the Box Office.

The second, covering a specific sport and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies only, was issued to the appropriate National Governing Body in Great Britain, for applications from club and members, together with a circular intimating the number of tickets reserved to them and the date for the return of the application.

The third, a simple all-purpose form, was provided for issue to the general public, with a brochure giving full particulars (see opposite).

As these forms were returned to the Box Office, they were given reference numbers, and the details were entered in registers, in which were kept running totals of the number of applications for every session, for comparison with the known capacity at each price. As long as the number of applications in each class did not exceed the total set aside for that category (National Olympic Committees, Governing Bodies and general public) allotment was made in full and in strict rotation. Running totals of alterations to applications were recorded in a master register.

Allotment letters were sent out in duplicate and required that one copy should be returned with the necessary remittance.

When the allotment letters were returned with remittances, they were first dealt with by cashiers, who recorded the amount received and made daily payments into the special bank account. Letters taking up allotments in full were then passed direct to the supervisor in charge of the seating plans, but those having alterations were passed to the supervisor in charge of the master registers, for the adjustments to be entered. By this means, an accurate record of the numerical position was maintained. The seating plan clerks linked up the allotment letters with the original application forms, by means of the reference numbers, and applied them to the appropriate seating plans, by crossing out the numbers of the seats on the plan and entering the same details on the application form.

The completed form became the authority for the issue of the tickets required thereon. The forms were checked, to establish that the tickets which were issued against the remittance had been correctly entered on the seating plans. They were then passed to

the clerks to extract the actual tickets from the racks. Series books were assembled first and then the individual tickets.

The section of the Box Office dealing with cash sales over the counter was considered as one customer. Issues were made, from time to time, from the separate seating plans on issue sheets, which took the place of application forms.

As orders were completed, the tickets and forms were passed to the despatch department, who checked the tickets with the order, prior to despatch. A running total of despatches was kept recorded in a post book.

By examination of the tables of the running figures, it was possible at all times to obtain a complete view of the sales position.

The analysis of totals revealed, under their numbered headings, (1) the demands from all sources, (2) the pace at which they were being handled, (3) the rate of payment and (4) the progress of the despatch of tickets. The official in charge was, therefore, able to have complete control of the administrative machine and to give the Committee periodic reports of the position.

Cancellations

Applications for tickets from overseas sources had been very satisfactory up to the end of May. But a change quickly took place and cancellations poured in all at once from the U.S.A., involving a considerable sum of money and placing a great strain on the Box Office officials and staff. The report made to the Executive Committee revealed that the policy as regards sales needed immediate re-adjustment to meet the altered circumstances to enable the machinery of the Box Office to continue operating successfully.

The Committee settled the future policy at once. Up to this stage the large number of applications from overseas, National Governing Bodies and the general public, had given the public the impression that tickets for the principal events would be difficult to obtain. Publicity was released to eradicate this view and to recreate a demand. The Press co-operated in generous manner and the general public began to make application for tickets at an ever-increasing rate. The new development was continuously kept under close review but it was not until immediately prior to the Opening of the Games that it became probable that the new demand would overtake the overseas cancellations.

These developments added very much to the difficulties of the Box Office. Set up to deal in the main with bulk issues, it had to be expanded to deal with a vast volume of small individual applications. To assist the public and to relieve the pressure at the Box Office, special issues of tickets on " sale or return " were made to the theatre ticket and travel agencies and the public was informed by press and radio that tickets could now be obtained at these agencies. Taking everything into consideration the system and method outlined above stood up to this severest of tests.

The important lesson to be learned from the operation is that unexpected and heavy foreign cancellations can wreck a scheme, if they eventuate only seven weeks prior to the Games. Future organisers would be well advised to start operations for foreign applica-

tions at least one year prior to the Games, and the foreign cash payment position should be finalised if possible not later than six months before the Opening Ceremony, to enable unclaimed balances of tickets to be released for sale to the home market. This would ensure as even a load as possible on the Box Office organisation and a satisfactory position for the home public.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

The protocol for the celebration of the Olympic Games lays down the provisions for reserved seats for various classes of persons who attend the Games, as of right. These regulations were the subject of discussions at various International Olympic Committee Congresses and committee meetings before the 1948 Games. The regulations were as follows :—

" Apart from the big stand reserved for the Press, invitation cards must be sent out by the Organising Committee and seats reserved in the stadium as follows :

Stand A.—For members of the International Olympic Committee and their families.

Stand B.—For the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations and their families.

Stand C.—For members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests— one ticket to be allotted for every ten athletes competing with a maximum of twenty and a minimum of four.

For the official delegate of each sport in which a country is represented.

For secretaries of International Federations.

For the " Chef de Mission " of each participating country.

For members of committees of the organising country.

Stand D.—For members of the various juries.

Also 1,500 places for athletes near the winning posts.

In the other stadia : seats for the Press and occupants of Stands A and B. One Stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the places will allow, the occupants of Stands C and D. Seats for the competitors in the sport which is then taking place, but not for other competitors."

It had been thought that a revised set of rules which were being considered by the I.O.C. would have been in force before July, 1948, and with this in view, the Organising Committee drew up its plans for the allocation of complimentary tickets. These proposed changes would have made considerable reductions in the number of complimentary tickets that an Organising Committee is obliged to provide. This was particularly so in respect of Stand C, where the minimum of four for each National Olympic Committee was to be abolished and the basis of computation made one for every twenty competitors. In addition, the official delegate of any sport in which a country was represented was to receive a complimentary ticket only for the sport in which he was interested. It will readily be appreciated that the arrangements planned by the Organising Committee did

not cater for the number of reserved seats which are required under the old rules set out above.

As the new regulations had not by the end of May, 1948, received ratification by the I.O.C., the Organising Committee felt that it would be unfair to officials of visiting nations who were making arrangements based on the rules then in force, if they were informed on their arrival in London that a serious cut had been made in the number of tickets they were expecting to receive. Therefore, a complete change of seating allocation had to be made in a very short time to cater for the considerably increased number of seats to be made available.

The reservation of free seats for Press and radio correspondents is dealt with under the headings of those two sections, elsewhere in this Report.

In 1936, in Berlin, the German Organising Committee amalgamated Stands C and D, not only in the main Olympic stadium but also at all other venues. The Organising Committee for the London Games decided that if any amalgamation were to take place at all, it was more appropriate for Stand D—that catering for juries and sports officials—to be allied with the competitors' stand.

In the light of this decision, four stands were provided at all stadia, although at the smaller venues Stands A and B were normally the same, except that priority was given to I.O.C. members.

In previous Olympic Games the practice had been adopted of issuing passes to all persons entitled to accommodation in Stands A, B and C. It was felt that this causes a real wastage of seating accommodation. For example, a person with a reserved seat at the main stadium who is occupying it during an afternoon session of athletics cannot at the same time be present at the fencing or swimming tournaments, and it is undesirable at a sports celebration of the magnitude of the Olympic Games to have large numbers of unoccupied seats. This applies more particularly to venues other than the main stadium, since the Olympic rules state that occupants of Stand C shall only be admitted " as far as the places will allow."

To overcome this wastage, Stand C ticket holders were supplied with a book of tickets, one for each day of the Games, each ticket being divided into three sections for the morning, afternoon and evening sessions. On presentation at the barrier of any particular venue, the appropriate sessional section of the ticket was removed. By this means the right of Stand C ticket holders to attend any venue desired was maintained, whereas the problem of the duplication of places was overcome. A further advantage of this system is that as Stand C tickets are issued en bloc to the Secretary of each National Olympic Committee, he can issue them day by day instead of having the difficulty of recovering passes issued for the whole period from successive holders.

Stand A

All members of the International Olympic Committee and their families were issued with passes admitting them to a specially constructed stand in front of the Royal Box at the Empire Stadium. These passes were contained in a special leatherette holder and

admitted the bearer not only to the Empire Stadium, but also to Stand A at all other venues.

The maximum accommodation likely to be required was reserved at the Empire Stadium (this was assessed at an early date by circularising members of the I.O.C. as to the members of their families who would be accompanying them).

At venues other than the Empire Stadium, the amount of accommodation reserved under the Stand A heading was reduced, some 60 seats being held in readiness at the Empire Pool, down to the minimum of 10 at the hockey grounds and the Finchley Open Air Pool. The Royal Box at the Aldershot Command Central Stadium was, in fact, used for I.O.C. members. The accommodation reserved was found to be adequate in all cases.

Stand B

All persons entitled to Stand B accommodation were issued with special passes, and 200 seats directly behind the Royal Box were reserved at the Empire Stadium. On the same basis as the I.O.C. allocation, smaller quantities were held in readiness at other venues.

Stand C

The method of admission to this Stand has already been referred to, and accommodation at the Empire Stadium for 1,500 persons was reserved, directly beside the competitors' and judges' stand on the finishing line for athletics.

At the Empire Pool, Stand C was situated for the swimming events at the end of the Pool directly behind the starting bridge, and was somewhat enlarged for the boxing tournament.

At Harringay Arena and the Empress Hall, Stands A, B and C were amalgamated into one main block, A and B pass holders at the ringside and C ticket holders behind.

Competitors' and Juries' Stand

Much thought was given to the amount of accommodation that would be required for this Stand at the Empire Stadium. On the day of the Opening Ceremony, few competitors would be in the stand and therefore it was felt that the accommodation reserved would cater sufficiently for the officials not taking part in the Parade of Nations, together with those large numbers of sports officials in Great Britain who would attend the Ceremony. As far as the Closing Ceremony was concerned, the stand would be occupied by such competitors as were still in London, but it was known from previous Olympic experience that a large number would have returned to their homes.

The I.O.C. Rules lay down that this stand shall hold 1,500 persons and for the Opening Ceremony at the Empire Stadium and for all days other than that of the Closing Ceremony, this amount of accommodation was reserved. For the Closing Ceremony, an additional block of 1,000 places was added and the accommodation so provided proved to be adequate.

The basis of numbers for reservation at other venues was governed by the number of competitors in the sport concerned.

It is appropriate here to make reference to the situation which occurs at all venues other than the main stadium for the admission of competitors not taking part in the sport being held at that arena. All competitors of whatever sport have access to the main stadium and their own venue, but competitors in any sport held outside the main stadium have not the right of entry to the Competitors' Stand to watch any other sport held outside the main venue. This is an Olympic rule. None the less, there was some disappointment amongst the competitors. For example, it is only natural that a competitor who has been taking part in the swimming events but is still attending the Olympic Games during the boxing contests wishes to watch his compatriots. Provision is normally made for a few complimentary tickets to be available to teams from day to day for every venue, and to meet this necessity, the Organising Committee issued 100 competitor tickets for every venue, for the Competitors' Stand only, and these were distributed, through the attaches at their daily meetings, to competing teams. It is true to say that this number did not meet all the requests that were put forward, but it is difficult to see how this demand can ever be met successfully. The rule which was applied by the Organising Committee was that tickets should, in the first instance, be issued to nations who had competitors taking part, but even this did not entirely succeed in meeting the demand. For instance, during the wrestling competitions, large numbers of the Swedish and Turkish teams wished to be present at these events to watch their very successful teams taking part. An allocation of 20 tickets to both these nations left only 60 for distribution between some 30 other nations. The restricted space available for complimentary tickets, did not permit the Committee to grant any further concessions and the attaches were often disappointed at the number of complimentary tickets handed out to them each morning.

Use of Identity Cards

For competitors and sports officials, the method of admittance to the stands to which they had a right of entry was by Identity Card, and stewards at the Empire Stadium were instructed that all Identity Cards bearing the name of a sport on the first page and any category other than those catered for in Stands A, B and C (only about six in number), would admit the bearer to the Competitors' Stand.

At other venues the stewards had only to check that the name of the sport shown on the Identity Card was that which was taking place in the arena concerned, and coupled with the provision already made for the main stadium as to category, the bearer was allowed to enter. The fact that all Identity Cards bore the holder's photograph was a safeguard against abuse of this method of admission. Since the Identity Card was a document of some value to the holder, it was thought that there would be little chance of unauthorised persons gaining admission to the Competitors' Stands.

Other Complimentary Tickets

In addition to any complimentary tickets which an Organising Committee provides under International Olympic Committee rules, there are certain classes of persons to whom complimentary tickets must be issued. The Organising Committee decided that as far as the 1948 Games were concerned, these persons fell into certain definite categories :

(1) *Members of Diplomatic Missions in London.* Provision was made in the Empire Stadium for two seats to be allotted on a complimentary basis, to the Ambassador, Minister or Representative of every State, together with the High Commissioners and Agents of the various member nations of the British Commonwealth. These seats, which were in a block directly behind the Royal Box and a little to the left of it, while issued direct to the head of each Mission for the entire fortnight of the Games, were distributed as daily tickets rather than passes in order that, should the Ambassador himself not be able to attend, he was at liberty to dispose of them amongst the members of his staff.

It should perhaps be said at this point that facilities were offered at the same time for all these Missions to purchase four series tickets for the Empire Stadium on a priority basis. It was felt undesirable to reserve any one permanent block in outside venues for this class of person and they were asked by circular letter for which specific sports not being held in the Empire Stadium they would like tickets. The basis of allocation of tickets for this was the same as for the Empire Stadium.

Alongside the block of seats allocated to Diplomatic Representatives, another large stand was reserved and the tickets for this sold to the Government Hospitality Board, an organisation which caters for the entertainment and hospitality for persons of note visiting Great Britain. Priority purchase of these seats was arranged together with similar facilities for outside venues.

(2) *The Organising Committee.* The Organising Committee reserved a smaller block of seats contiguous to Stand B itself for the members of the Committee themselves and their families, and in addition complimentary tickets were provided for the members of other Committees of the Organising Committee under the Olympic rules which state : " Stand C : for the members of committees of the organising country."

(3) *Guests of the Organising Committee.* The Royal Box and the Private Box in the Empire Stadium were reserved for the exclusive use of the guests of the President of the the Games, and of the Chairman of the Organising Committee. For the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, due to the presence of His Majesty and his entourage, these seats were not available to anyone else. For other days distinguished persons from home and abroad were the guests of the President and Chairman.

For outside venues, special tickets were issued from day to day for this type of person, admitting them to a section adjacent to Stand A.

In addition to these boxes, the Organising Committee reserved a block of 100 seats on a complimentary basis which were distributed to those persons who had rendered valuable assistance to the Organising Committee in its work.

Senior members of the Service Departments, the Ministries of Supply and Works and the Board of Inland Revenue were among the guests of the Organising Committee at this level.

Again special provision was made for the issue of tickets for this class of persons into either Stands C or B at outside venues where accommodation permitted. A further 100 complimentary seats were allotted to Wembley Stadium Ltd.

(4) *Other Complimentary Facilities.* For the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, a large block was reserved on the South Stand directly facing the Royal Box for the purpose of accommodating the band and choir.

For the Opening Ceremony, standing accommodation for some 2,000 or more was given free to hospital staffs, boys' clubs and youth clubs throughout Great Britain, since the Olympic Games is above all a celebration of sport by youth.

Members of committees of the Organising Committee and Departmental Managers were asked to submit lists of persons who had rendered valuable assistance to the Organising Committee in the preparatory work and as far as possible these people were invited to attend the various venues of the Olympic Games in which they were thought to be interested.

The provision of these complimentary tickets was ruled in all cases by Box Office sales consideration, and they were offered to guests only when it appeared that on any one day (even as late as the night before) there would be a few vacant places. Particularly was this true in respect of the morning sessions of swimming and boxing and few, if any, complimentary tickets, other than the obligatory ones, were issued for the afternoon sessions of these two sports.

Camp Commandants and Departmental Managers were allocated a certain number of seats and blocks of standing positions, mainly for the Empire Stadium, for the domestic and catering staffs of the housing centres and for the somewhat large number of temporary personnel engaged by the Organising Committee.

Conclusion

Apart from those reserved places falling under I.O.C. rules, it is doubtful if any Organising Committee can give guidance to its successors in the provision of complimentary tickets, as the needs of any one city will vary from those of another. The popularity of various sports from a spectator point of view alters, too, with every different country of the world, and though the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, athletics, swimming, football and boxing are universal attractions, such sports as fencing, basketball, cycling, wrestling and weightlifting have varying followings in different parts of the Olympic world.

A misunderstanding may have arisen in the minds of some of the complimentary ticket holders over the fact that the Empire Stadium is partly covered. The Los Angeles and Berlin stadia are both entirely open and the fact that Stand B and certain other important guest places were under cover at Wembley, whereas Stand A, the I.O.C. themselves, and Stand C for the National Olympic Committees were in the open may have given rise to the feeling that discrimination had been practised. This, of course, was not so. The only discrimination that ever entered into the decisions of the Organising Committee was the according of the best places from a spectator point of view to the various groups of complimentary ticket holders. The Organising Committee endeavoured to meet the requirements of all people who could justly be said to have a claim to be included in the guest list, but it is probably true to say that no Olympic Games, or other sports festival for that matter, will ever satisfy everybody from a complimentary ticket angle.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Every Organising Committee faced with the task of accommodating competitors and officials for Olympic Games must view the problem confronting them from what may be termed a domestic aspect. That is to say, the difficulties to be overcome and the basic manner of approaching the problems will be peculiar to the city in which the Games are to be celebrated.

Whatever the machinery created may be, and whatever the aspects of the work carried out, there is one fundamental decision which has to be taken in regard to the accommodation side of the organisation. This decision is whether or not an Olympic Village can be provided. It is relatively immaterial whether the village is specifically constructed for the Games or whether it is created out of existing accommodation of camps, hostels and hotels. 1932 and 1936 had seen the creation of Olympic villages designed and constructed specially to meet Olympic needs. Whatever may have been the desires of Olympic competitors and officials and the Organising Committee itself, such a project for the 1948 Games was out of the question. No building programme could possibly have been entertained in a country with the immediate post-war housing and building problem of Great Britain in 1946 and 1947.

Since the Organising Committee had to rely on existing accommodation, adapted for Olympic needs, and as it was anticipated from a very early date that the number of competitors to the 1948 Games would reach a higher figure than ever before, it became equally obvious that no one existing building or set of buildings could accommodate all competitors to be housed within the London area itself.

This Report on the Housing Department covers not only accommodation, but also catering, and it would probably have been more accurate to name the department the "Accommodation Department." "Housing Department" was however the name used from the beginning and so it remained.

Administration and Build-up of Department

In May, 1947, Mr. S. G. J. Briault was appointed Manager, Housing and Catering Department.

The assistance of His Majesty's Government had been sought, not to provide the accommodation, but to suggest where it might be found and, if provision was to be made, to suggest the terms under which the Organising Committee might become the user.

Negotiations were opened with the Ministry of Food in regard to the rationing question, since it was apparent that the standard British rations would not meet the needs of visiting athletes. Investigations were carried on and negotiations opened with the Ministry of Works with regard to the supply of a very great amount of equipment required in the shape of soft and hard furnishings and other items for the short term period of the competitors' stay in England.

By September, 1947, the Executive Committee felt that it must delegate its functions with regard to housing and catering to a sub-committee, and the Housing Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Wing Commander Sinclair. He relinquished this

position after the first meeting on being posted abroad, and from that date the Committee was under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. Stuart Townend, an athlete of distinction and an officer of the British Travel Association. The members of the Committee were :—

Squadron Leader Adams, R.A.F. Sports Board.
Mr. S. Ashburner, Ministry of Works.
Mr. H. L. Churcher, British Olympic Association.
Air Commodore G. Harcourt Smith, Air Ministry.
Mr. W. H. Knight, Middlesex County Council Education Committee.
Mr. J. H. Polfrey, Ministry of Food.
Mr. R. B. Studdert, Executive Committee.

At a later date, owing to ill-health, Mr. Studdert was unable to continue and his place was taken by Mr. J. Eaton Griffith.

When the Housing Committee was created the Housing and Catering Manager was also appointed Secretary to the Committee, with an Assistant Housing Manager under him. By the time the Games opened in July, 1948, the organisation of the Department had been canalised into the following sections : Administration, Equipment and Supplies, Food and Transport, Accommodation, Accounts, Personnel and Catering, each with an official in charge and under the Housing and Catering Manager. The work of each of these sections is considered separately.

ACCOMMODATION

London

The negotiations between the Organising Committee and His Majesty's Government in 1946 and early 1947 resulted in the R.A.F. camps of Uxbridge and West Drayton, together with the ex-military camp in Richmond Park, being made available for the housing of Olympic competitors. It was estimated that the total accommodation available at these three centres was in the neighbourhood of 3,500 and, as preliminary investigations had led the Committee to put the probable numbers of officials and competitors at 6,000, the additional accommodation required had to be found outside these three main centres. However, since certain sports in the Olympic Games were to be held outside London, the competitors taking part in those sports would not in any event, except for transit purposes, be accommodated in London. It was estimated that 600 beds had to be found in the Henley district for Rowing and Canoeing officials and competitors, approximately 300 at Aldershot for the Equestrian and Pentathlon events, and 400 at Torquay for Yachting. The remaining 1,200 competitors and officials, of which 500 would probably be women, would have to be housed in the London area.

The terms under which the Government property lent to the Olympic Games for housing competitors was made available were that no rental charge should be made but that any work of a non-permanent character carried out specifically for the Olympic Games at these centres would be paid for by the Organising Committee. No small amount of constructional alteration and decoration was necessary to put the three camps in order for Olympic occupation after six years of war.

The work of conversion and redecoration at Uxbridge and West Drayton was carried out by the Air Ministry works department in conjunction with the Ministry of Works, and at Richmond Park by the Ministry of Works entirely. Equipment for all these centres was supplied by the Ministry of Works, although some issues were made through the R.A.F. stores department at Uxbridge. The accommodation at Uxbridge and West Drayton consisted of barrack blocks, while at Richmond Park camp there were hutments far more in line with a temporary Olympic Village. The overall principle of four to six competitors per room was maintained very largely in all three camps, team managers and Chefs de Mission being given private accommodation.

Other London Accommodation

No other centre of the magnitude of the Government camps could be found to house either the women competitors or the remaining male teams in London, and the use of schools belonging to the Middlesex County Council Education Committee for the men, and privately owned establishments for the women was secured. The M.C.C. Education Committee kindly allowed their schools to be used rent free and most helpfully agreed to commence their normal school summer holiday one week early in 1948 in order to allow sufficient time for the necessary conversion work to be carried out to transform an educational building into an Olympic housing centre. The arrangements in the main centres were carried out in miniature in the schools, although in most cases each school housed only one national team. These schools were originally regarded as overflow accommodation for late arrivals, but this plan was abandoned when it became apparent that certain nations preferred to be alone for domestic reasons and when it was also clear that from the administrative and catering angles it was simpler to house certain nations by themselves. In all, eighteen schools under the jurisdiction of the M.C.C. were allocated to the Organising Committee. Equipment was lent by the Ministry of Works. Toilet and washing accommodation also had to be supplemented since the schools were not designed for residents. To meet the needs of the women competitors, three large private colleges in the London area were rented on special terms from their owners. As these buildings had all been designed for residential accommodation, little or no work had to be carried out other than the supply of additional equipment.

The Committee also undertook the reservation of hotel accommodation in London on behalf of certain officials and, in all, some 950 beds were reserved in various London hotels to meet the needs of the I.O.C., National Olympic Committees and those team officials who were not accommodated in the housing centres.

Aldershot

The accommodation problem in the Aldershot area for the Equestrian and Pentathlon competitors was solved most successfully by the offer of the Army Council to place the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst at the disposal of the Organising Committee. This building was ideally suited to the purpose and staff was also provided. Although Sandhurst is somewhat distant from Aldershot from the point of view of training, it was felt that it would be impossible to find better accommodation and the offer was readily accepted. Accommodation for grooms was arranged at barracks within the Aldershot

camp itself, in order that they might be near the horses for which they were responsible and which were accommodated in military stabling in the Aldershot camp.

Torquay

During the early negotiations with the Torquay authorities, the Organising Committee raised the question of accommodation of the yachtsmen of the Olympic Games. To meet this need, the Torquay Corporation made representations to the hotels of their area through their Hotels Association. As a result of these representations, 350 hotel beds were reserved at Torquay, together with some 50 beds for the accompanying professional crews should these arrive. Unfortunately, large numbers of the yachting competitors and officials made their own arrangements and the anticipated demand on the Committee's accommodation was never fulfilled.

Bisley

When Bisley was chosen as the site of the shooting events the question of providing the necessary accommodation for these competitors solved itself. The National Rifle Association camp, which is a semi-permanent erection, was placed at the disposal of the Organising Committee and the various chalets used by the competitors in the normal rifle contests were transformed into Olympic accommodation by the provision of the necessary beds and bedding and other items of equipment supplied by the Ministry of Works to all centres.

Henley

The provision of accommodation for the Rowing and Canoeing competitors presented one of the most difficult problems. No suitable accommodation to cater, on Olympic lines, for the numbers of competitors existed in the immediate vicinity. At one time negotiations were opened with colleges at Oxford and at R.A.F. stations near to Henley, but none of the latter were found suitable and it was decided that Oxford was too far away. Bearing in mind the provisions which had been made for accommodation in the London area, the Bucks County Council Education Committee were approached and helpfully agreed to allow the Committee to have the use rent free of three schools at High Wycombe, which were equipped in the same way as the M.C.C. schools in the London area. Although High Wycombe was ten miles by road from Henley, it was felt that the use of permanent buildings was more satisfactory than the erection of a tented Olympic camp at Henley itself. As the Games drew nearer it became apparent that three schools would not provide sufficient accommodation and a private school, a school belonging to the Oxfordshire Education Committee, and a Government camp were added on similar terms to provide the requisite number of beds. The very few women competitors in the Canoeing events were accommodated at an hotel in Henley itself.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

From the inception of the Housing Department, the practice which was general throughout the Organising Committee was followed of sending out circulars to all National Olympic Committees who had accepted the invitation to attend the London Games.

The first circular was in the form of a questionnaire requesting information as to the probable size of the team and any specific requirements that the visitors might have in the way of diet, special foods or special accommodation facilities. The answers received from the questionnaires were by no means comprehensive, and further requests for information were sent out during 1947 and the early part of 1948.

The Administration Department undertook, from March 1, 1948, the circularisation of all National Olympic Committees. Important letters to National Olympic Committees informing them of the ration scale to be allocated to competitors and the regulations in regard to the importing by visiting teams of foodstuffs and wines for their own use were included in administrative circulars. Notification of the charge to be made for accommodation was also included in one of the administrative circulars.

EQUIPMENT

The main principles governing the equipment and furnishing of the housing centres have already been mentioned in the report of the early planning of the Housing Department. The more detailed plan provided that the Ministry of Works should furnish Richmond Park and the Middlesex schools, whilst the Air Ministry should furnish the two R.A.F. stations as far as supplies permitted, any non-available stores being provided by the M.o.W. and taken on charge by the R.A.F.

Three separate categories of stores were involved :—

- (a) furniture, linoleum, beds and bedding and soft furnishings ;
- (b) heavy catering equipment;
- (c) light catering equipment.

In the centres to be furnished by the M.o.W., little had to be done by the Equipment Section under category (a), since the M.o.W. Supplies Division, with its vast experience of furnishing hundreds of wartime hostels, was able to put into effect its general normal routine and fixed scales, which served the purpose admirably. Its draughtsmen produced plans for every room, with the proposed furniture plotted in to scale, and only in a very few cases was it thought necessary to make any alteration.

In the case of the R.A.F. Stations, the matter was not quite so simple, as here it was necessary to enumerate the pieces of furniture and equipment required and to indicate the type thought most suitable. The fullest co-operation was given by the Air Ministry and by the Equipment Officer and Barrack Wardens on the site, and the operation was carried out with the minimum of difficulty.

Catering Equipment and Utensils

It was thought advisable to obtain from the official caterers lists of what, in their opinion, was considered necessary. These included, under (*b*) a certain amount of additional heavy equipment, such as grillers, hot plates, bains-marie, refrigerators, etc. (obtained through either Air Ministry Works Department, or M.o.W. Engineer Section), also the estimated requirements under (*c*) in kitchen utensils, plate, cutlery and crockery, and chefs' and waitresses' clothing. These lists were sent, for Uxbridge and West Drayton, to the Air Ministry, who earmarked all they could supply, and passed over for completion to M.o.W.

Passed direct to the M.o.W. were the lists for Richmond Park, the 17 Middlesex Schools, the three women's hostels, the six schools or other premises for the Henley-High Wycombe area, additional requirements at Bisley and Aldershot, and at Wembley Civic Hall (Competitors' Rest Room and Lounge, Press Club, Film Company Employees' Canteen, etc.). By the end of May, the M.o.W. had been able to earmark over 90 per cent. of the caterers' requirements. The remaining non-standard items were referred back to the caterers and in some cases deleted as non-essential; authority was then given to hire or purchase the balance on behalf of the Committee. Those items actually purchased by the Committee were, at the close of the Games (less losses and breakages), purchased by the caterers for their own use at an average of 85 per cent. of cost.

The greatest difficulty experienced was in connection with the Middlesex schools, since there were only a few days between the end of term when they became available to the Committee and the date of occupation by the competitors. No praise can be too great for the way in which the M.o.W. stacked away the school furniture, re-furnished the classrooms with beds, bedding, cupboards, etc., and in some cases, with curtain rails and curtains in a matter of hours.

Recreation Equipment

Billiard tables and pianos were obtained on hire from R.A.F. or N.A.A.F.I.; table-tennis tables and radio sets provided by the M.o.W.; television and radio sets at larger centres lent by the manufacturers.

Complete Milk Bar equipment was hired direct from the manufacturers for inclusion in the cafeterias at Richmond Park and Uxbridge.

Towels

It was decided not to provide towels, and National Olympic Committees were advised in the early days to this effect. Arrangements were, however, made at all centres to have a reserve available for hire to such competitors who failed to bring, or had lost their own towels. As was expected, these were in great demand.

Equipment at Venues

Tentage was provided in considerable quantity and also a large number of chairs and tables for outside catering commitments. The majority was provided by the Ministry of Works, with small quantities from the War Office.

Apart from the equipment supplied by the two Ministries, certain other requirements were obtained from various sources, the more important items being :—

80 typewriters for staff and Chefs de Mission at centres	Nominal hire charges
1,300 overalls for female catering staff	Nominal hire charges
1,200 denim overall suits for male catering and cleaning staff	On loan
Extra refrigerators	On loan
Cash registers	On hire
Coffee-making equipment	On hire
Toilet rolls	Purchased
Staff badges	Purchased
Cake cartons for box lunches	Purchased

Dormitory Equipment

A special Scandinavian vapour bath was installed at Uxbridge and at one of the schools, and two such baths were installed at Richmond Park.

The competitors' dormitories were equipped on the following scales :—

Beds and mattresses	1 each
Blankets	3 each
Sheets	4 each
Pillow cases	2 each
Pillows	2 each
Lockers	1 to 2 persons
Tables	1 to 4 persons
Chairs	1 each
Water bottles	1 to 2 persons
Glasses	1 each
Mirrors	1 to 2 persons

The general quantities of the main items supplied by the Ministry of Works to the Organising Committee were :—

33,000 yards of curtaining.
 4,250 bedsteads.
 4,250 mattresses.
 12,750 blankets.
 34,000 sheets.
 4,250 bedspreads.
 12,000 pillows.
 17,000 pillow cases.
 4,000 wardrobes.
 13,000 small chairs.
 1,300 easy chairs.
 500 tables.
 36,000 pieces of crockery.
 6,500 tumblers and wine glasses.

CATERING

The Organising Committee decided at a very early stage in its planning operations that the catering for Olympic officials and competitors should be put out to contractors and that the Housing Department should act in a supervisory capacity in regard to the fulfilment of such contracts.

It was not found possible or practicable to allocate the entire Olympic catering to one firm of contractors. It followed from the plan of having three main London centres and the balance of London competitors in Middlesex schools that a reasonable arrangement was to allocate the catering of each centre (treating the Middlesex schools as one centre) to four individual catering contractors.

A Catering sub-Committee, consisting of a representative of each firm and various members of the Housing Committee, was formed, and, after the technical aspect had been studied, the matter was referred to the General Purposes Committee to negotiate the contracts.

One of the caterers chosen to operate in the London centres undertook the catering for the camps at Henley and for the grooms at Aldershot. The catering at Bisley was placed in the hands of the official caterer to the N.R.A. who was already operating on site. No special arrangements were necessary either at Torquay or at Aldershot. The catering at the women's colleges was placed in the hands of one of the London firms. Special contracts were entered into with firms specialising in Indian and Far Eastern cooking to cater for the needs of teams from those parts of the world, and these caterers worked either as independent units if the particular nation were housed alone in a school, or alongside the main caterer where the teams were allocated to one of the main housing centres. As far as possible, it was hoped to provide kitchen accommodation at the main centres for each particular type of food to be produced and though it would have been ideal to provide a kitchen for every national team, this was obviously not necessary in cases where nations in the same centre partook of similar diets. For instance, France, Belgium and Luxembourg could all be supplied from the same kitchen. Nations were requested to inform the Organising Committee by circular whether they intended to bring their own national cook with them, or if they were prepared to rely upon the services of a chef provided by the Organising Committee. Eventually, the total number of kitchens in operation in the London area was 25.

Throughout the operation, the caterers acted as agents of the Organising Committee, which was responsible for the actual settlement of accounts and payment of staff wages, although the vouching of all bills for payment was done by the supervisory staff of the caterers.

Catering Staff

The necessity of staffing over 25 large kitchens in the London area at the peak of the holiday season was a major problem. Staff were required in three main groups :—

- (1) Key personnel loaned by the official caterers and employed on the supervisory and higher grade levels.
- (2) Staff of technical, but not supervisory, grades.

(3) Non-technical staff, i.e., porters, washers-up, etc., obtained mainly from student sources.

Cafeterias

In the initial planning stages it was decided to provide cafeterias at the main centres in view of the success of this idea at Berlin and Los Angeles. Here, in the main centres, competitors, their friends from other centres and non-competitor friends and officials could assemble in comfortable surroundings, and with facilities available for light refreshments. Here, too, cigarettes, fruit and the special sweet rations were on sale. In the smaller centres no separate cafeteria could be provided, but light refreshments were always available until a late hour.

Commandants' Messes

It was the original intention to have a separate mess in the larger centres where Chefs de Mission and the Commandant and his Chief Executive Officers could have meals together. This idea was discontinued as it was found that Chefs de Mission preferred to eat with their teams, in some cases because they preferred their national diet, and also because Chefs de Mission found that meal times were the best opportunity to gather their teams together for announcements. Commandant's Messes were therefore established at centres for the executive staff and official visitors; team officials could use them at any time by open invitation.

Staff Canteens

The large centres were also provided with staff canteens where both permanent staff and visiting employees could obtain meals and light refreshments cheaply.

Box Lunches

The long distances to be covered by competitors both during training and during the Games, made it impossible for them to return to their housing centre for a midday meal. At one time it was hoped to provide hot meal facilities at the main Olympic venues, but this was found impracticable. It would also have been most difficult to provide a diet agreeable to all competitors at short notice. It was therefore decided to provide a good variety of box lunches to be prepared at the housing centres in conjunction with Team Managers, to ensure that the food supplied was suitable and satisfactory to the competitors concerned.

Meal Times

It was the original intention to maintain definite meal times, but during the Games period it was found to be quite impossible. Transport difficulties, training and other matters made it necessary for an almost continuous service to be available in the kitchens.

Swill and Refuse

Arrangements already in existence for the collection of swill and the disposal of refuse were continued at the centres.

Catering at Venues

No catering arrangements had to be organised by the Committee at the Empire Stadium, Empire Pool, Harringay Arena or the Empress Hall, except that breakfasts for the wrestling and boxing competitors after their weigh-in at their venues had to be provided.

Herne Hill

Certain catering arrangements were necessary for both public and competitors. These facilities consisted of:—

- (a) A grandstand catering bar for the public using the stands.
- (b) Refreshment tent for the Press.
- (c) Two catering bars for the remainder of the public—these consisted of wooden chalets, one on each side of the ground.

Competitors also made use of these services.

For the Games, the catering arrangements were divided into two periods:— the training period, July 8-August 11, and the competition days, August 7, 9 and 11.

During the training period, the competitors were provided with tea, coffee, minerals and light refreshments from the grandstand catering bar.

To increase facilities on competition days, permission was obtained to erect three marquees on a field behind the grandstand. Here competitors, competition officials and the Press were able to obtain tea, coffee, minerals and light refreshments. A grandstand bar was reserved for visiting officials and official guests. To supplement the service to the general public, two marquees were erected in addition to the two existing wooden chalets. The agreement with the contractors included the following points :—

- (a) They should supply all equipment, except that which the Organising Committee might agree to supply.
- (b) All catering arrangements were to be left in their hands and the scale of charges and type of food were to be fixed by them.
- (c) Responsibility for supplying staff, effecting insurance and meeting any claims for damages, etc., was to rest with the caterers.

The following equipment was supplied to the contractors by the Organising Committee :—

3 large marquees; 2 smaller marquees; 14 trestle tables; 14 forms; 500 mugs and coffee cups.

In addition, the catering contractors ordered a further marquee and additional trestle tables and forms from an independent source.

The meals served were as shown under :—

	<i>Light refreshments</i>	<i>Beverages</i>	<i>Ices</i>
August 7	9,650	6,400	5,200
” 9	3,300	3,800	4,000
” 11	3,200	3,200	3,000
	16,150	13,400	12,200

The arrangements at this venue were satisfactory.

Marathon and Road Walk

The International Amateur Athletic Federation rule relating to long distance races states.

" In long distance races and walking races, refreshments shall be provided after 15 km. (race) or 10 km. (walk) and refreshment stations shall be arranged at every 5 kilometres. A competitor has the right to bring his own refreshments. The organisers of the competition shall supply such refreshments as can be obtained under normal conditions."

For these events, eight feeding stations were established for the Road Walk and seven for the Marathon. Mobile canteens were used for this purpose. The personnel at each station consisted of the driver, a canteen assistant, and a number of other assistants ; three of these were placed at some distance before the station to establish the requirements of the competitors, some to assist in serving the refreshments and others beyond the station to assist in sponging down the competitors. The canteen assistants were supplied by one of the official caterers. Rations were picked up from the Olympic Catering headquarters at Willesden County School.

Two hundred Boy Scouts were used along the course as distance markers, and they were supplied with box lunches for their own use. Beverages were supplied to helpers after the competitors had passed their feeding stations.

The following rations were supplied to each station :—

<i>Marathon</i>	<i>Road Walk</i>
6 pints of warm tea	6 pints of warm tea
3 " " " " sweetened tea	3 " " " " sweetened tea
6 " " cold tea	6 " " cold tea
3 " " " " sweetened tea	3 " " " " sweetened tea
4 " " warm coffee	4 " " warm coffee
3 " " barley water	3 " " barley water
3 " " lemonade	3 " " lemonade
1 syphon of soda water	1 syphon of soda water
1 bottle of orange juice	1 bottle of orange juice
½ lb. sugar cubes	½ lb. sugar cubes
6 oranges	6 oranges
6 lemons	6 lemons
20 cubes grape sugar	20 cubes grape sugar
	1 lb. biscuits
	½ lb. boiled sweets

Beverages were served in waxed drinking containers.

A special request was made by the British Road Walking team that rice should be available in their kitchens during training.

Each station was provided with a sun umbrella.

Windsor Great Park, Cycle Road Race

Arrangements were made to provide food for the 150 competitors. By agreement with the National Cyclists' Union, a cold buffet lunch was provided for the 150 officials of the race. A considerable quantity of tentage was obtained from the M.o.W. to provide for refreshment buffets at vantage points on the course as well as for the main catering arrangements near the grandstands at the finish.

Henley River Bank

The catering arrangements in the enclosures on the river bank were divided into three categories :—

(a) for the officials—this consisted of a cold buffet with beverages.

(b) " A " Enclosure. The catering for this enclosure was under the direct control of the Secretary of the Henley Regatta Committee who undertook all catering and bar facilities.

(c) " B " Enclosure. This enclosure contained the grandstand and the catering was put out to contract.

No provision was made for feeding the competitors at the river bank. They had the choice of bringing their box lunches with them or of returning, as most of them preferred, to the centres for meals.

SUPPLIES OF FOOD

A sub-section to the Equipment Section was set up at the end of January, 1948, to deal with supplies and transport of food. By early spring it had become apparent that Supplies could no longer be a sub-section of the Equipment Section, and it became a separate section, also responsible for the provision of chocolate, confectionery and soap for the competitors.

It was foreseen that the rations which would be available to competitors from supplies in this country would not be considered sufficient by some of the competing nations, and that additional supplies amounting to 200-300 tons of various foodstuffs would have to be obtained from other sources. It was therefore necessary to make arrangements for the reception, storage and distribution of such foodstuffs upon their arrival. A plan was prepared for the storage and distribution of:—

(a) foods supplied by individual nations for their own teams.

(b) gifts from other nations.

The Ministry of Food was asked to grant an increased ration scale and as a result a scale based on that allowed for workers in heavy industry was authorised. In April a circular was sent to all competing nations advising them of the scale of rations which would be available to their teams, and listing foods which were available free of ration. Nations were informed that the ration scale was the same as that given to heavy industrial workers in Britain and could not be increased, and that any special items of diet which they considered necessary in the training of their athletes could be brought or sent into this country free of duty, providing it was for the exclusive use of the members of their

teams. From correspondence received, it was evident that nations fully appreciated the food restrictions in force in this country and many nations intimated their intention of bringing additional foodstuffs with them.

The food supplied to competitors was drawn from the following four sources :—

1. Special Olympic scale.
2. Food brought by nations for their own consumption.
3. Gift food donated by certain nations for the consumption of all.
4. Gifts of certain foods made by trade organisations or firms in Great Britain.

For the transport of foodstuffs the official forwarding agents were approached. In view of the heavy cost of private transport, the War Office Olympic Committee was asked whether it could assist the Organising Committee by providing transport at reduced rates. The Royal Army Service Corps gave the help required.

The official forwarding agents assisted with the collection and transport of consignments of food from the docks. They also handled all negotiations with the Customs on behalf of the Committee and opened warehouses for temporary storage of non-perishable goods. The Ministry of Food placed a large depot at the Organising Committee's disposal for cold storage of perishable items.

Early in July the Food Depots were opened and staffed and at the end of the first week, as consignments began to arrive, they were transported to the depots by R.A.S.C. vehicles in convoy.

Some of the teams also arrived soon after this and began to draw upon their stores. This process continued most satisfactorily throughout the period of their stay, without the loss of any foodstuffs whatsoever. The distribution of wines and spirits also worked smoothly and no losses were sustained.

The Dutch Olympic Committee offered to supply 100 tons of fresh fruit and vegetables for the use of all competitors throughout the period of training and competitions, and sent consignments two and three times in each week. Other gifts received for general distribution were 160,000 eggs from Denmark, 5,000 eggs from Eire and 20,000 bottles of mineral waters from Czechoslovakia. A gift of supplies of fresh fish of approximately 3,000 stone was received from the British Trawlers' Federation. These supplies arrived at Billingsgate three times weekly and were distributed by the department's transport. A gift of kippers and herrings was received from the Herring Industry Board. Gifts were also received from Australia and Switzerland, for the use of the British Olympic Team, who could not import food on the same basis as other competing nations ; and some carcasses of mutton from Iceland.

Chocolates and sweets were provided at all centres and schools, being bought from the manufacturers by the Committee and sold to competitors, who were each entitled to a ration of eight ounces weekly.

Special permission was granted by the Ministry of Food for the making of different kinds of bread not then permitted in Britain. All London centres were supplied by the bakery of one of the official caterers. This bread was very popular with the majority of the competitors.

Over and above the gifts, large supplies of food arrived from 36 of the competing countries, ranging from a weight of 160 tons sent by one country to a few pounds of special commodities by another nation. The items sent were varied, but consisted mainly of meat, poultry, fats and sugar. The total tonnage of food imported by national teams for their own use was about 300 tons.

After the Games, it was found that approximately 80 tons of foodstuffs remained at the centres. By arrangement with the team managers and attaches, and with the permission of the Ministry of Food, this food was distributed amongst the London hospitals.

PERSONNEL

Reference has already been made to the task confronting the Housing Department in finding the necessary personnel to staff the housing centres for the Olympic Games. The short term for which these persons would be required, together with the fact that the period coincided with the normal holidays in Great Britain made the problem even more complex. By December, 1947, two main principles had been evolved :—

(a) Staffing requirements should be planned so as to keep the numbers of persons employed at the minimum compatible with efficiency, thereby avoiding unnecessary expenditure.

(b) Where possible, the employees should possess sufficient knowledge of suitable languages to assist them in meeting the needs of foreign residents and should be allocated to centres according to these qualifications.

A Personnel Officer was appointed to the Housing Department and he produced figures based on the capacity of each centre to provide for :—

Domestic Staff—	Catering Staff—
Administratives	Charge Hands
Staff Superintendents	Storemen
Supervisors	Kitchen and Butcher Porters
Wardens	Counter Hands
Receptionists	Service Hands
Storemen	Cashiers
Labourers	Clerks
Cleaners	Typists
Porters	Still Room Hands
Toilet Attendants	

Subsequently, the Committee agreed that the caterers should engage their own staff, thus relieving the Personnel Officer of this responsibility. The arrangements (referred to

later) with the National Union of Students were put at their disposal and used by the caterers.

Simultaneously with the above planning, the Personnel Officer endeavoured to earmark staff to meet the administrative and domestic needs of the centres, through the machinery of the Ministry of Labour offices and other employment sources. It soon became apparent, however, that the nation-wide shortage of manpower would prevent satisfactory recruitment of sufficient numbers for temporary work by the time intakes would be required. Consequently an approach was made to the National Union of Students on the possibility of engaging student labour. It was agreed with this body that, where required, student employees would be accommodated and provided with food at the centres where they would work.

In these circumstances it was decided that:—

(a) The N.U.S. would provide the main source of staff for the requirements of the Organising Committee.

(b) Upon their appointment by the Executive Committee, the centre commandants would engage through their local Ministry of Labour offices such staff as could not be supplied by the N.U.S. by virtue of specialist requirements.

(c) The Personnel Officer would be the liaison representative between the centre commandants and the employment sources.

To give effect to the above arrangements, the National Union of Students was informed of the range of staff requirements, the effective dates of the engagements, the types of duties for which the students were required and the locations at which they were needed.

The N.U.S. thereupon circularised information regarding the project and the terms of engagements to their members at home and to affiliated organisations overseas, at the same time calling for students to apply for engagement in the various types of work. This produced some 2,000 replies which allowed the N.U.S. to make an adequate selection of suitable student employees according to their abilities and language qualifications. This figure included applications from many foreign students who wished to visit this country to see the competitions. The N.U.S. obtained the agreement of the Ministry of Labour to the employment of foreign students, subject to the provision that they were treated in the same manner as British students regarding wages and hours of work.

The intake of employees commenced on a sliding scale from July 1, 1948, for the three main centres, and from July 19, 1948, for the Middlesex schools, High Wycombe, women's centres, Bisley, Aldershot and Camberley areas. Approximately 570 and 500 students were employed for domestic and catering requirements respectively.

Early in 1948 Commandants were appointed for Richmond Park, Uxbridge and West Drayton by the Executive Committee.

The normal school and college staffs were employed as commandants, caretakers and cleaners at the small centres, supplemented by student labour under the control of area commandants.

The discharge of staff took place progressively between August 6, 1948 and September 14, 1948 ; the peak rate of discharge occurred between August 15 and 20, 1948.

The overall ratio of domestic and administrative employees to residents in centres was 1 to 8, but if catering figures are taken into account this becomes 1 to 3.

The employment of students proved extremely valuable and highly satisfactory. They were amenable and adaptable to the majority of staff requirements. The majority had language qualifications which were of considerable assistance. The general demeanour and spirit of co-operation in all spheres was admirable and worthy of recommendation in considering staffing projects for future Olympic Games.

SERVICES

Cinemas

Cinemas were operated at two main centres, but were not extensively patronised.

Banking

The National Provincial Bank Limited provided banking facilities at all centres and opened branches at Uxbridge, West Drayton and Richmond Park centres.

Other Facilities

A 72-hour laundry service was set up for the benefit of competitors and officials, and a tailor's shop at each of the three main London centres. Barbers' shops were opened at Uxbridge, West Drayton and Richmond Park, and similar facilities existed in the Aldershot and Bisley area. At the large centres, newsagents and small trading establishments were provided.

ALLOCATION OF NATIONS

As a result of the necessity to house Olympic competitors in a number of centres, the problem of the allocation of nations presented considerable difficulty.

It was at first intended that those European and other nations who would arrive immediately prior to the Games should be accommodated in the schools which did not become available until a week before the Opening Ceremony.

This intention had to be altered in the light of catering problems, since it was found necessary that many Far Eastern nations, with their special feeding requirements, should have separate kitchens for the preparation of their food. The grouping under feeding requirements was as follows :—

- French cooking
- Scandinavian cooking
- South American and Spanish cooking
- North American cooking
- Central European cooking
- Nations requiring specialised treatment

Early Arrivals

Due to the lack of accurate information as to the size of teams, it was virtually impossible to decide the final placings until approximately two weeks before the Games commenced. Other problems were those of language and religion or the specific requests made by certain nations who had sent special delegates to London during 1947 and early 1948. Since certain teams arrived in London at an early date (the first team arrived before the end of May), the Richmond Park centre was opened for "pre-Olympic" occupation on June 10, and certain nations were installed there. It was made clear to them that they could not necessarily expect to remain at Richmond for their entire stay. Although it was possibly regrettable to have to move teams during the periods when their athletes were in training, this was inevitable in view of the problems set out above. These accommodation problems existed only so far as London was concerned, since the Henley, Torquay, Aldershot and Bisley centres presented no difficulties. The final allocation of nations is set out in the table on page 160.

OLYMPIC HOUSING CENTRES

Housing Centre	Dates Open	Capacity	No. of Dining Rooms and Kitchens
Uxbridge	July 8-August 21 ...	1,600	5 kitchens, 6 dining rooms
Richmond Park	June 5-September 1	1,600	5 kitchens, 5 dining rooms
West Drayton	July 8-August 21 ...	700	3 kitchens, 3 dining rooms
Pinner County School	July 18-August 20	101	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Greenford County School	July 18-August 20	92	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
St. Helen's School, Northwood	July 24-August 20	120 women	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
National Training College of Domestic Science	July 26-August 20	120 women	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Southlands College, Wimbledon	July 12-August 20	150 women	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Twickenham Technical School	July 18-August 20	185 male staff	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Ealing County Boys' School	July 18-August 20	100 female staff	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Manor Senior School, Ruislip	July 18-August 20	100 male staff	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Southall Technical School	July 18-August 20	80 male staff	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Hendon Technical School	July 18-August 20	250	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Willesden Technical School	July 18-August 20	220	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Acton County School (in reserve)		120	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Wembley County School	July 18-August 20	100	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Willesden County School	July 18-August 20	90	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Preston Manor County School	July 18-August 20	90	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Ealing County School for Girls	July 18-August 20	100	1 kitchen, 1 dining room
Cophtham County School, Mill Hill	July 18-August 20	84	
Bisley	July 26-August 6		1 kitchen, 2 dining rooms
Kilburn Technical School	July 18-August 20	65	
Harrow Weald School	July 18-August 20	85	1 dining room
Chandos Secondary School	July 18-August 20	120	1 dining room
Kingsbury County School	July 18-August 20	91	1 dining room
Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe	July 18-August 20	} 500 to 600	
County School, Hatter's End	July 18-August 20		
County School, Mill End	July 18-August 20		

ALLOCATION OF NATIONS
London Area Housing Centres (Men)

Main Centres	Middlesex Schools
<i>Richmond Park</i>	<i>Acton County</i>
Argentina	Iran
Chile	Iraq
Colombia	Pakistan
Cuba	
Denmark	<i>Greenford County</i>
Finland	Greece
Iceland	Lebanon
Italy	Syria
Norway	<i>Hendon Technical</i>
Panama	Hungary
Peru	
Puerto Rico	<i>Kilburn Technical</i>
Spain	China
Sweden	
Uruguay	<i>Preston Manor</i>
Venezuela	Mexico
<i>Uxbridge</i>	<i>Pinner County</i>
Afghanistan	Burma
Belgium	India
Canada	
France	<i>Twickenham Technical</i>
Great Britain	Egypt
Liechtenstein	
Luxembourg	<i>Wembley County</i>
Monaco	Bermuda
Netherlands	British Guiana
Philippines	Ceylon
Switzerland	Jamaica
Turkey	Malta
U.S.A.	Singapore
<i>West Drayton</i>	Trinidad
Austria	
Brazil	<i>Willesden County</i>
Czechoslovakia	Korea
Poland	
Portugal	<i>Willesden Technical</i>
South Africa	Australia
Yugoslavia	Eire
	New Zealand

ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRES

Day-to-day responsibility for each centre was placed in the hands of a centre commandant, who was directly responsible to the Executive Committee. For the smaller centres, an area commandant, to whom the commandants of the smaller centres were responsible, was also usually appointed.

At the three large centres the commandant's staff consisted of an assistant commandant, a housing officer, a staff supervisor, a head receptionist and an equipment officer. The other sub-departments were covered by representatives appointed by the department concerned, i.e., accounts and food stores by the Housing Department, technical matters, press liaison and transport arrangements by their respective departments.

The catering was not under the direct control of the centre commandant. A catering supervisor was appointed by the catering contractor concerned. All dealings with the caterers were in principle to be conducted through the head office of the contractor. In practice, however, the domestic and catering sides worked so well together that the great majority of matters that arose were dealt with by agreement on the spot.

Fire Precautions

Firemen were on duty at all times at the large centres to deal with minor outbreaks of fire, the local Fire Brigade being available if required for any serious outbreaks.

Sign-posting

The centres were well sign-posted to indicate the whereabouts of all the principal buildings, each block or building bearing a notice stating its purpose.

Gates

All gates were manned by police officials who scrutinised the passes of all who wished to enter the centre.

ACCOUNTS

In February, 1948, an Accounts Officer was appointed to plan the various systems connected with the payment of the accounts of the Housing and Catering Department and at the appropriate time, to make arrangements for the rendering and collection of accounts for accommodation and catering charges against the visiting teams.

As regards the visiting teams, it was necessary that the Chef de Mission of each country should agree daily with the Accounts Officer, the numbers of his team and officials in residence. It was further planned that National Olympic Committees should make a daily settlement. The daily settlement was not always effective, although all accounts were settled without any real difficulties.

One cashier and one assistant paid the staff wages at Richmond Park, Uxbridge and West Drayton, and this service was carried out for other centres by Headquarters with a staff of three.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The first body to be formed by the Executive Committee to assist in the organisation of the transport problems of the Olympic Games was the Olympic Games Transport Advisory Committee. The Chairman, Mr. F. A. A. Menzler, and the Secretary, Mr. McKenna, were both senior members of the staff of the London Passenger Transport Board. The Committee was made up of representatives of the four Main Line Railway Companies and the London Passenger Transport Board.

Transport Committee

Mr. F. A. A. Mender, F.I.A. (Chairman),
Mr. C. K. Bird,
Mr. W. P. Bradbury, O.B.E.,
Mr. Gilbert Matthews, C.B.E.,
Mr. F. G. Maxwell,
Mr. R. M. T. Richards, O.B.E.,
Mr. D. McKenna and
Mr. B. J. Wainwright (Secretaries to Committee).

This Committee held four meetings to ensure that the whole of the country's transport organisation was in complete harmony as to the general principles of dealing with the transport questions arising out of the Games.

It arranged for a Liaison Officer to be appointed by each of the Railways to deal with the many and varied requests for assistance put to them by the Transport Department of the Organising Committee in its efforts to provide a smooth and efficient service to the incoming competitors, their baggage and their equipment.

The Organising Committee had appointed Messrs. Beck and Pollitzer to be its official agent in the importation of all the equipment and heavy baggage that was expected to precede the teams. All the bulk supplies sent by National Olympic Committees, such as special food, yachts, horses, feeding stuffs and the sculptures and paintings were handled by this organisation, and those articles received in advance were stored awaiting the requirements of the competitors. They were able to make use of the assistance of the Railway Liaison Officers in dealing with all these intricate matters.

Administration

In July, 1947, the Transport Department of the Organising Committee was formed by the appointment of Mr. Wainwright as Transport Manager. His first duty was to acquaint the Advisory Committee more fully on the detailed needs of the Organising Committee, and to inform the Shippers of the Committee's requirements. By making the Manager Co-Secretary with Mr. McKenna to the Advisory Committee, close liaison was established and, in addition, a representative of the Shippers, was appointed to work in close touch with the Transport Department.

The task of the Transport Department to advise those outside the Organising Committee staff of the special requirements of the Committee was, at this and every stage,

the subject of a great deal of conjecture, for there was no easy way to form plans. It was by examining the history of previous Games and conversations with those who had acted at them in an official capacity, and by a careful study, in co-operation with the Technical Department, of the probable requirements of the competitions, that the general picture of future operations began to take on a recognisable shape.

The main task of the Department was to formulate a plan to move the competitors and their team officials to the official housing centres when they arrived in London, and then provide adequate transport facilities during their stay.

The Executive Committee had decided that transport would be included for competitors within the daily charge of 25s. Official responsibility was to commence with the arrival of competitors in London. They were to be met at London rail termini and airports, conveyed to their living quarters, and provided with all necessary transport for official training needs and for the competitions. Special arrangements were to be made for the Opening, Closing and Religious Ceremonies, and also for the official parties being organised for the competitors. The competitors at Henley-on-Thames, Aldershot and Bisley, were given similar facilities as those in London, but those at Torquay were excluded.

The facilities were to commence operating on July 8, 1948, and were to cease on August 21, these dates being those between which the major movements would take place. The Department was instructed to keep its arrangements confined to these dates.

The plan was based on a figure of 6,000 competitors, who would stay in London for an average of 17 days each.

Buses and Coaches

Early enquiries were made among private coach operators, to form an estimate of the cost of placing coaches at the service of National Olympic Committees for their sole use.

Although details of ultimate requirements were not known, it was quite obvious that under the working conditions of training and competitions, a contingent of say 60 competitors would be restricted in movement if supplied with only two 30-seater coaches, for their daily destinations would be various districts of London and the country at the same time. Allowance had therefore to be made for something in excess of 200 coaches per day. A quick check of costs showed that a bare minimum of 250 coaches of this nature would involve the Organising Committee in the expenditure of not less than £3,000 for a short working day of eight hours, with mileage limits imposed, giving a possible total of between £60,000 and £70,000 for the complete operations. It was, therefore, imperative that further explorations be made in order to discover a less expensive approach.

Through the Advisory Committee, the London Passenger Transport Board offered to provide some of their double-decker buses for the transport of the competitors who were residing in London proper, on a most reasonable hire-charge based on wages and miles travelled. This offer was accepted by the Executive Committee.

London Transport made it clear that the number of vehicles to be loaned would be small. Post-war conditions had created a situation which had caused them to hire,

from private sources, up to 400 single-decker coaches a day to augment their own fleet of more than 3,000 vehicles, in order to administer an efficient daily service to London's road passenger needs.

At no stage, therefore, was the Transport Department able to plan on anything but an austerity basis. In order to meet this situation demands on the vehicles had to be kept below a figure allocating a seat to all competitors at the same time. Eventually, a scheme for the running of a shuttle service between the main venues and living quarters was devised. This could be worked by approximately fifty vehicles, and London Transport agreed to provide the Organising Committee with a maximum of twenty double-decker vehicles of 56-seat capacity, twelve single-deck coaches of 30-seat capacity and twenty small 20-seaters. These last were an obsolete type, and were offered reluctantly as, owing to age, their condition was below standard.

Further arrangements were made to hire sufficient London Transport vehicles for the Opening Ceremony and other special occasions. It was also arranged that, to operate the fleet of buses efficiently, twelve members of the London Passenger Transport Board's own road staff, under the control of a senior official, should be loaned to the department for the days of operating, and should become, for these few weeks, paid members of the Transport Department.

A Transport Working Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Director of Organisation. Members consisted of senior officials of the Metropolitan Police, the London Passenger Transport Board, the Royal Automobile Club, the Automobile Association, the Secretary of the British Olympic Association and the Olympic Games Transport Manager. Through pressure of business the Director of Organisation asked Mr. Percy F. Cranmer to take over the Chairmanship of this Committee after the first meeting. From this time onwards, Mr. Cranmer took an active daily interest in all arrangements and negotiations.

The deliberations of this Committee were in the nature of a round-table conference. Members did not meet often, but as each was an expert in his own particular sphere of activity, it was only necessary for the telephone to be brought into use between individual members for plans to proceed smoothly from stage to stage.

The main concern of the Committee was to ensure that competitors' vehicles would have free and unobstructed runs. As the police required all buses to travel on set routes, the London Transport prepared a plan of such routes for their approval, and the two motoring organisations undertook to give attention to the posting of road signs.

Members of the Committee met together or went individually to each new site as its location became known. Each brought his organisation's local representative for discussions and in most cases decisions were reached on the spot.

Especially helpful at this stage was the arrangement that allowed the senior Road Official nominated by the London Passenger Transport Board to accompany the Transport Manager in investigating every housing centre and sports venue. In this way the known requirements of the Organising Committee were translated into practical working possibilities for the heavy double-decker vehicles. Journeys were measured and timed and

noted for the proposed schedule. Managers of the local bus depots, from which vehicles and staff would eventually be drawn, were brought into discussion, and much attention was given to such details as the capacity of the road surfaces in the housing centres to bear the weight of the buses, the width of the gateways, low bridges, and other matters that only informed local knowledge could supply.

Light Transport

As details became available from the Technical Department about the sports venues and training grounds, and from the Housing Department about the number and location of the housing centres, it was clear that the Transport Department would have to provide a speedy and mobile form of transport which would work independently of buses. What was needed was a fleet of comparatively fast cars to carry small parties of five or six people on the innumerable cross-London journeys which had to be undertaken.

Approach was made to car manufacturers for assistance, but it was soon apparent that, because of the demands of the export programme, their co-operation was impossible. The cost of private hire cars of the capacity needed was prohibitive. Finally, approach was made to the Ministry of Supply. This Ministry has a large pool of cars in use for many Government Departments. Normally, these cars cannot be used outside government work, but the needs of the Organising Committee were placed fully before the Treasury, and permission was granted for the Organising Committee to hire up to fifty vehicles each day from the Ministry of Supply's Essential Car Services' Organisation.

The detailed final arrangements were for fifty 8-seater station wagons, driven by green-uniformed girls, to be hired for the period July 8 to August 21. The scale of charges was to be similar to that agreed with London Transport, that is, on a wages and mileage basis. Again, a senior Road Official was to be loaned to the Transport Department for the whole period of planning. He accompanied the Transport Manager and London Transport Official on their calls to the sites so that they were able fully to co-ordinate the arrangements both for buses and cars. It added a great load to the Department when this official had to be withdrawn a few days before the station wagons came into service.

Henley

It was known that at least four housing centres would be established in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, thirteen miles from the river at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, for the competitors in the Rowing and Canoe events. A daily maximum total of 600 people was expected to require transport from about July 22 until August 12. It had been suggested that all the competitors should be conveyed to the river in the morning for training, should feed and rest nearby, and return at a set time in the evening.

It was pointed out, however, that, apart from the possible wishes of some of the competitors, this was likely to be an expensive way of undertaking the movement, especially as the hours for training had been carefully allocated between Rowing and Canoeing. Instead of using up to twenty coaches a day on one return journey, the Department suggested a shuttle scheme to use approximately ten coaches a day, each vehicle to make

as many return trips as was necessary for training and competition. This would also dispense with the trouble and expense of arranging for rest rooms by the river, the competitors being able to return to their own quarters for food and rest. This plan was accepted.

No firm could provide sufficient coaches during the summer season. The only vehicles that could be obtained were of the luxury type in use for summer pleasure trips. Petrol rationing and the lack of new vehicles gave them a scarcity value and, in addition, no coach operator was willing to hire to the Organising Committee to the total exclusion of the needs of local people.

However, eventually, five separate companies, in High Wycombe, Henley and Reading, were combined together into an unofficial association that agreed to provide, from one source or another, sufficient vehicles each day to cover the Committee's needs. Firm orders had to be placed with these operators for all requirements. It became more necessary than ever to check and re-check the daily needs and, to avoid unnecessary expense, orders were eventually placed for a varying number of vehicles for each day, according to the likely flow of traffic suggested by the timetable of events. Having ordered these coaches on a daily hire and contract mileage basis of 120 miles per day per coach, Transport Department placed the responsibility for the efficient running of the proposed service in the hands of the local association of coach operators.

The Reading organisation provided an experienced official to whom was delegated the task of running the local High Wycombe-Henley coach service which was then augmented by two Ministry of Supply station wagons.

Aldershot

The Aldershot and District Traction Company, the chief bus proprietors in the area of the equestrian events, was approached to co-operate with the Organising Committee's Transport Department. This they readily agreed to do and all the vehicles necessary were made available at reasonable rates.

Both double- and single-decker buses and luxury coaches were used in the area which included Camberley, Sandhurst, Aldershot and Bisley Camp. By careful research into the requirements of the official programme, and the unofficial needs of the officers and men travelling between living quarters and the stables, it was again possible to place firm orders for vehicles, but, unlike the Henley arrangements, the resources of the Aldershot Bus Company allowed for a degree of elasticity in ordering in case of necessity.

Once again a local man, nominated by the Bus Company, was given the appointment of Olympic Transport controller, and acted in complete liaison with the Bus Company, the Organising Committee's Transport Department, and the local military and housing centre officials. Five station wagons were provided as run-abouts in addition to the buses.

As Bisley Camp was a combined camp and sports venue, it was not necessary to provide daily transport, and arrangements were confined to travel between London and the Camp.

The Southern Railway had a small branch line between Brookwood and Bisley Camp.

Although it was not thought possible to re-open this railway owing to fuel restrictions, it was eventually decided to run trains for the convenience of competitors, officials and members of the public for the period of the competitions, at no cost, of course, to the Organising Committee.

Financial

By March, 1948, these arrangements were satisfactorily concluded and the financial commitments were reviewed. In every case orders had been placed in such a manner that the mileage travelled had a direct influence upon costs. This varied from 1s. 6d. per mile at Henley to 5½d. per mile travelled by the 8-seater station wagons. Great care, therefore, had to be taken in estimating the possible daily mileage of each of approximately 120 vehicles in use throughout the period from July 8 to August 21. A total figure of 345,960 miles was estimated, and the Executive Committee was advised that the daily cost of competitors' transport would not exceed 5/- per head.

Private Cars

Two subsidiary but important side issues took up a great deal of time and attention from January, 1948. Petrol rationing had made it impossible for officials of National Governing Bodies to use their cars for the additional work being thrown upon them while assisting the Organising Committee. It was, therefore, necessary to approach the Ministry of Fuel and Power to lay the position before them. This approach was received most sympathetically.

It was necessary to take precautions against false claims for petrol allowances, and an assistant to the Transport Manager was given the task of examining all claims to establish their authenticity. Once this was done, they were passed to the local petroleum officers for their attention.

Olympic attaches and visiting officials of all kinds placed their demands through the Transport Department, so that all claims were dealt with through one channel. An official of the Ministry was nominated to deal with all Olympic business and it was through this close liaison between the two offices that everyone who had official reason to travel by road was, in fact, kept mobile.

Car Parks

The other important side issue was that of car parking arrangements. When discussions on this subject were first opened, it was not known whether petrol would be available for private cars for pleasure at the time of the Games. It was decided that arrangements should go ahead upon the assumption that such use of petrol would be allowed.

At the Empire Stadium the normal arrangements for the parking of coaches and cars were in the hands of a professional organisation specialising in this work, and this firm was asked to undertake all the necessary work for the Organising Committee at Wembley and all other venues at which such services might be required.

Appropriate financial arrangements were made by the Executive Committee and the Transport Department's chief task was therefore in acting as liaison between the various Departments of the Olympic Games Organisation, the National Governing Bodies, the National Olympic Committees, and all other Bodies who would require to use the official car parking facilities.

Space was checked at all venues, and allocated for official use before the needs of the public were considered. In many cases the space available was quite inadequate, and the assistance of the police had to be sought in order to see what public roads, if any, might be used as overflow parks.

In no case could public roads be used as official car parks, but, as all cars in use on official business were to carry special identity discs, it was agreed that the police should direct the cars and coaches to conveniently quiet side roads.

At the Empire Stadium, a whole section of the forecourt was taken over as a competitors' bus station, and another large area was allocated to the official Film Unit, the Press and B.B.C. Space for another three hundred cars was set aside close to the main entrance for all other official cars. Each National Governing Body was provided with two free passes, as were the National Olympic Committees. Attaches and members of the I.O.C. were given one pass each, whilst the Press Department were furnished with 150 passes for distribution to home and visiting journalists. Members of the Organising Committee Staff also carried the passes, which consisted of a small circular disc of cardboard on which was printed a suitable inscription. These discs were affixed to the windscreens of the cars by a rubber suction pad, which permitted the holder of the pass to carry it on any car in use at the time.

Reduced Fares

Soon after its inception, the Transport Advisory Committee had undertaken to discover whether reduced fares could be arranged for the convenience of competitors and officials when travelling in this country. It was able to co-ordinate arrangements between the then four main line railway companies in such a way that a reduction by one-half was made in all single fares, and return tickets were issued at the single fare. A similar reduction was obtained on baggage and certain equipment. All National Olympic committees were advised of these concessions, and the necessary vouchers sent to them, but it soon became apparent that some difficulties would have to be overcome before countries could take full advantage of the offer.

There were no international arrangements in operation that would allow through bookings to London to incorporate the reduced fare on English railways. In most cases teams would have their passages booked to Britain and would be required to exchange their voucher for reduced fare tickets on arrival. The delay so caused would have been disastrous to train connections. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son were approached to see what might be done to clear this point and arranged for their agents abroad to discover from the secretaries of National Olympic Committees the exact numbers of the contingents crossing in each boat. They then booked the rail section of the journey in advance. Reduced train fares were available to all those entitled to the Olympic Identity card.

Other advantages of importance were gained by this arrangement. Foreign currency difficulties received some relief. Cook's advices confirmed the information received from the National Olympic Committees about the numbers of persons travelling, and sometimes gave information that had not been made available to the Transport Department through other channels. Furthermore, Cook's agents in Europe approached railway organisations in the various countries and in nearly all cases obtained considerable reductions in rail fares for Olympic teams travelling over national rail systems. To make complete the service offered, the travel company placed their own interpreters at the service of the larger parties reaching England from European ports without charge, and assisted in some cases as guides and interpreters from the South of France to London.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son also arranged for a senior member of their staff to be continually at the service of the Transport Department, and help and information was given on all enquiries placed before them.

Travel Passes

Concessions on sea and air journeys were not obtainable, but London Transport made a notable contribution in offering free travel in the London area to all those carrying the Olympic Identity card between the dates July 15 and August 15, inclusive.

London Transport control and operate all the public transport in London outside the main line railway systems. Special passes were printed and issued in bulk to National Olympic Committees on arrival at the housing centres. The sole requirement of London Transport was that each ticket should be signed by the holder to avoid possible use by those not entitled to this concession.

Staff

The engaged staff of the Transport Department was always planned to be small. The Transport Manager relied mainly upon men borrowed from the concerns from which transport was to be hired for the strength of operations. For some months the staff consisted of the manager, a secretary and one male assistant, whose duties became largely arranging car parking with the official agents. In January, 1948, the services of an additional secretary were secured. Shortly after this, another male assistant was employed to supervise the allocation of the petrol ration. Later it was arranged that five students on holiday should augment the staff during the last days of July and the first half of August.

Routes and Schedules—Buses and Coaches

A list of 67 training centres to be used by competitors was provided by the Technical Department. The Housing Department had also given a provisional list of the housing centres expected to be in use in London. It therefore became necessary to complete a final survey of routes between the various stations, airports, housing centres, sports venues and training centres in order that the police and bus operators could agree the roads over which the double-decker and single-decker buses should run.

This entailed a great deal of work, the results of which were published in duplicated book form and issued to all London Transport bus drivers undertaking Olympic work. In addition to details of 750 possible routes to be followed, this book also contained instructions to drivers to assist them in the special work they were undertaking.

The importance of the use of this book can be judged by the fact that the area to be covered in London alone was in excess of 400 square miles. The road system to be used was too vast to allow of special sign-posting, which would have proved too complicated and expensive, and the bus service was to be operated by drivers strange to most of the roads over which they must travel. No special corps of men could be recruited for the work and no special training could be given. If the drivers had not been provided with some such guide, the completion of London journeys to time would have been impossible.

No rigid plan of working was designed for the training side of the competitors' activities. It was simply agreed that Team Managers, through Chefs de Missions, should tell the local Transport Officer of their requirements for the following day, and transport would be arranged accordingly. It was, therefore, not important to the Department that there were a few more or a few less training centres, the elasticity of arrangements would take care of daily fluctuations. What was of major importance was knowledge of the final arrangements for housing competitors, in order that the proposed schedule of buses could be worked out and timed.

Journeys between the centres at Uxbridge, West Drayton and Richmond Park and the venues were easy to arrange and, if this had been the sole undertaking, the schedules would have been relatively simple. There were, however, a number of schools to be brought into the picture. No school was large enough to warrant its own scheduled service with 56-seater buses and, to avoid waste of vehicle seats, certain schools had to be linked up into one service. The buses were planned to start at the most distant of three schools from Wembley, or whatever venue was in question, and would then call at the other two places *en route*. Until these schools were known, nothing could be done to advance this plan. Finally, when a start could be made on the schedules, two experienced men were loaned to the Department by London Transport, and these men, with occasional assistance, worked on the problem for six or seven weeks, studying each and every route, timing and measuring, until the whole complicated plan was complete. This work was undertaken under the direction of the Transport Department.

A most important issue, was the necessity of seeing that nothing was demanded of the bus drivers or crews that would be in excess of their normal day's work. At times this seemed impossible to accomplish, especially owing to the comparatively small supply of vehicles. Journeys were to start at 7.0 a.m., and were not planned to finish until 1.0 a.m. As the garages were not always near to the housing centres this would mean that bus crews would be moving at 5.0 a.m. and some vehicles would need three crews each day. It became clear that some relief should be sought, and London Transport agreed to provide an almost unlimited supply of double-decker vehicles if their use was restricted to hours of working outside the public peak hours. This offer eased the situation and planning continued more freely.

The bus service was under the supervision of twelve London Transport officials, who staffed the transport offices at Uxbridge, West Drayton and Richmond Park, two men each working about nine hours, staffed the office from the first to the last bus. Four men worked in the Central Control office at Wembley, again in two shifts, and two men were in charge of the main bus parks at Wembley.

No difficulty was expected in running the vehicles to strict schedule as this was done daily throughout London. The important work, in which no advance training could be given was in the ordering and controlling of the numerous journeys on the training runs. By allocating to each housing centre a quota of buses, decentralisation was achieved, so that each could have complete local control for the basis of their daily work. Extra needs were supplied by the main pool, established at Wembley. When the schedule began on July 29, it absorbed most of these buses, and the few spare ones remaining were allocated according to the needs of the still continuing training programme.

Station Wagons

The fifty Ministry of Supply station wagons were driven by women, half of whom were drawn from districts outside London. To ensure an orderly operation, billets had to be found for them. Arrangements had been made for two to take their vehicles to Henley, and five to Camberley (for the Sandhurst service). Twenty were found quarters just outside Richmond Park housing centre and the rest were billeted in Eccleston Square, Victoria. The cars of those living at Victoria were garaged and serviced in the usual manner by the Ministry of Supply and for others, local arrangements were made. In the case of those vehicles under the care of the drivers at Richmond Park, the housing centre had excellent accommodation, and this was completed by the Ministry sending down a mobile servicing plant and a petrol bouser, to give the vehicles daily care and refuelling attention.

In Henley and Camberley the drivers were under the instructions of the resident transport officers. At Richmond Park the twenty vehicles were under the control of a senior woman official working mainly at the housing centre and taking instructions from the Transport Office there. The balance of the Station Wagons reported to Wembley each morning.

To fill any gaps that might appear during the period of operations, and to provide a source of extra transport which would also help the Organising Committee to provide for the International Olympic Committee and other special bodies, the department booked twelve luxury 30-seater coaches from private sources. Mr. Percy F. Cranmer, placed three cars free of charge at the disposal of the Department, and two others were loaned, also free of charge, by his business colleagues.

Cycle Training

In dealing with the cycle training programme a certain amount of difficulty was experienced at first in satisfying all demands. When discussing plans the Transport Department had been assured on several occasions that as far as the track at Herne Hill was concerned, competitors would house their machines in the accommodation provided at

the track once training had commenced, and that most of those using Windsor Great Park would travel on their machines between their living quarters and the race circuit.

In fact, nothing like this happened. A certain number of station wagons had been equipped with special racks to carry two or three machines and their riders, but this was quite inadequate to meet the demand of nearly all the competitors that the cycles should be conveyed to and from the training grounds on every occasion.

Operators refused to take the machines aboard with their owners for fear of damage to the seats of the coaches, so lorries and furniture vans were brought into service. This brought complaints from some teams that they were prevented from accompanying their bicycles by this method of transport. There were actually no hold-ups, but the whole operation was the cause of a great deal of daily last-minute arrangements.

The best answer to the problem was obtained by having seats stripped from one side of a 32-seater coach. This enabled about twelve machines to be carried in the space so provided, the riders, trainers and others interested in the teams, being able to travel in comfort with the bicycles. The cost of such an arrangement was twice that of the lorries, but there is no doubt that it gave complete satisfaction to those able to make use of it.

Communications

For communication between Transport officers and the Central Transport Control, it was arranged to have complete independence of telephone operations between each main housing centre and the Wembley Control, and three private lines were installed.

At the Wembley Control office, six exchange lines were installed in addition to the three private lines. London Transport have their own private telephone exchange system inter-communicating with all their garages and repair depots in London. This system was extended to include Wembley Control, so that twelve instruments were available to the Control operators. A telephone extension was placed in a small Control office on the bus park at Harringay, and the use of a line was placed at the disposal of the bus controller at Earls Court, as these two places were in continuous use during the Games up to a late hour. London Transport supplied officials to control competitors' buses at these points.

Transport Control

As at Head Office, space in the Wembley administrative buildings was not available in sufficient quantity for convenient arrangements to be made for the Transport Department. In consequence the Department obtained the use of the meeting hall of a local Roman Catholic Church, and this became the Wembley Transport Control. A newly laid concrete bus park, served by the main road, had already been earmarked as a bus pool. This Church Hall was the nearest building to the parking ground, and its windows overlooked the area. In the same building there were lavatories, canteen and rest room, and a small number of sleeping quarters. The grounds outside offered parking for the whole of the Department's cars and station wagons, so that the site was in every way ideally situated for the operations planned. Occupation of this building was taken on July 8 and it

was vacated on August 21. After the first few days a night staff was employed, and the office did not close until the end of the whole operation.

Arrival of Teams

The first arrivals to be met were the New Zealand contingent. Because the Executive Committee had ruled that the Official Transport Service should commence on July 8, all coaches used before this date were charged direct to the National Olympic Committee using them, but this financial arrangement did not prevent the Department from taking its full part in the arrival arrangements.

Already it was obvious, from the varied and often contradictory information reaching the Department, that great care would have to be taken to discover the actual facts of all proposed movements before transport was laid on to meet them. To be able to present a true picture of impending arrivals to each Department of the Organising Committee, it was agreed that the Transport Department should receive all information available from any source, check and re-check, and distribute the final corrected results to all Departments of the organisation.

For this purpose, a man and two women secretaries were installed in two rooms, the larger of which was equipped with a number of telephones, and three walls covered with specially prepared blackboards. One wall represented today, one tomorrow, and one the following day. The boards were ruled in lines and columns and each board had current information chalked upon it as soon as it became available. Each operation was washed from its place as soon as completed.

The distribution of information was worked in three distinct stages. A white paper containing early advices was sent by hand to each Department. News of arrivals, the method of travel, numbers travelling, and other relevant details were checked and cross-checked, until the Department was as certain as it could be of its information. All this was transposed to a pink paper and distributed 24 hours before the arrival. Finally, a red paper, sent out within a few hours of arrival, was the warning for everyone concerned to be ready.

These precautions were vitally necessary to avoid chaos in reception centres and in the detailing of transport. The Olympic Attaches were originally thought to be the reliable source of all this information, but in actual fact there were so many parties arriving from the same country at different stations and airports, with places of arrival being switched at the last moment, that nothing less than a complete organisation, continually informing itself, hour by hour, could hope to keep abreast of events.

On behalf of the Organising Committee, three people were employed to await arrival of ships at the ports, and to work alongside the Reception Committee in assisting the contingents to disembark. These officers telephoned the Department from Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Harwich or Southampton or wherever they might be, and were able to confirm the numbers of men and women in the parties, and the weight and number of pieces of baggage.

At the station or airport in London, students were employed to act as Transport Stewards for each party. They were instructed by the briefing room from the last minute

information contained on the day's blackboard. For two days each man was able to trace the movement of his party, and his was the responsibility of requesting transport from Wembley Control. Separate coaches were ordered for the women, and special arrangements made for the reception and delivery of the baggage which accompanied the teams. The Steward's final duty for each operation was to telephone the reception centres as the coaches departed from the place of arrival. He would then prepare for the next assignment.

Five men were employed for this job ; four were students on holiday, and one a school-master. The biggest troubles arose over baggage. At no time in planning this section of the undertaking was there warning of the large and varied parcels, mainly of food that would accompany the teams. The London Transport buses and coaches were not fitted for the carrying of much luggage. The loads were too large for the station wagons, so that the Department was compelled to hire lorries and vans from private services to deal with the situation.

The system of sending a Steward to supervise transport arrangements was especially successful at the airports. Small parties were continually arriving by air, some without prior advices ; other parties were delayed. By installing a Transport representative at Heathrow and Northolt Aerodromes, all arrivals were covered throughout the days of the peak arrivals. In the earlier days, buses and coaches were often standing-by for hours until much overdue aircraft finally arrived. This waste of vehicles was overcome by not ordering transport for any but arrivals in B.O.A.C. aircraft, of which there was firm detailed information. For the others, transport was ordered from West Drayton or Uxbridge Camps only when the information was received that the expected aircraft was actually in the air over the airport.

The main airlines take passengers by road coaches from the airport to their various headquarters in London. The Transport Department arranged with the B.O.A.C., B.E.A., PAN-AMERICAN, K.L.M., A.O.A. and SABENA airlines, that their coaches should, instead of travelling to London with Olympic competitors, take them direct to the Olympic centres at which they were expected. The B.O.A.C. placed their duty crew officers at the disposal of the Department, and eventually their Transport officer undertook to take care of any unexpected arrivals and convey them to their centres in aircrew cars at nominal cost. In view of the Company's preoccupation with their own work, this service to the Olympic Games Transport Department was greatly appreciated.

The schools in London and High Wycombe came into use as Olympic Centres between July 21 and 23. Many of the competitors to be housed in the schools had already arrived and were housed temporarily in one of the other centres. They had to be transferred to the schools at a time when other arrivals were at their peak. Special arrangements were made to transfer them at times convenient to competitors, in order to avoid undue interference with their training programme. On July 23, over 1,000 competitors were moved to twenty-three housing centres from stations, airports, and main Olympic centres. During the whole period the mislaying of only one package was reported. This was a small suitcase placed on a wrong coach and delivered to Richmond Park instead of Uxbridge. It was retrieved and re-delivered the same day.

The centres housing women competitors were a difficulty, because many nationalities were collected together, all anxious to train either with male colleagues, or under their coach, who also had to train his men. A member of the Transport Department toured all the women's centres daily to obtain concrete instructions from the Commandants, and in this way the difficulties were overcome. A certain number of vehicles were placed on permanent service at these centres, and also at one or two of the men's housing centres where special circumstances warranted this course.

Opening Ceremony

The arrangements for transport for the Opening Ceremony were not without their special difficulties. By studying the past and current movements from the stations and airports a general idea of requirements was obtained, and by checking with Camp Commandants a reasonably accurate forecast was made. Training runs were curtailed and the whole of the regular fleet and sufficient extra double-decker buses were ordered for the occasion.

No attempt was made to restrict numbers of vehicles ; a surplus was provided so that each nation should have adequate transport. The Parade Marshal had selected a site close to the Stadium for the assembly point, and requested that competitors should all be in position by 1.30 p.m. In order to avoid congestion of traffic, it was arranged that bus and coaches should leave their bases at intervals, timed to allow arrivals to be spaced over ninety minutes. In fact, all competitors were unloaded in eighty minutes. The first arrivals, from High Wycombe, were at midday, the last, from Uxbridge, at 1.20 p.m. Two hundred and twenty vehicles were used for the operation.

As soon as competitors had alighted, the vehicles moved to prearranged parking places behind the Empire Stadium. When the Ceremony was over, the parade marched straight out of the Stadium to their buses, and in less than an hour the ground was cleared.

Transport during the Games

The carefully prepared schedule of buses came into operation on the Friday morning, July 30, to an inauspicious start. For weeks it had been arranged that buses should leave all centres in time to arrive for the wrestling weigh-in at Earls Court at 8 a.m. However, the weigh-in had been put forward to 7 a.m. As the bus service was run on a two shift system, no drivers were available to be acquainted with the alterations, so that search parties were sent out to find them at their homes. Fortunately, lists of private car hire firms had been compiled, and these cars were employed to fill the gaps left by drivers who could not be reached.

However, from then on things went remarkably smoothly. The schedule arranged for Uxbridge, West Drayton and Richmond Park worked well. It relieved the Transport staff from the need to plan for each individual team, and the published time-tables allowed team managers to make their necessary arrangements in good time. All buses kept a strict schedule, controlled by the experience of the London Transport inspectors. Spare buses were placed near to the normal departure points, and these were brought into use as extra demands arose.

This was not entirely the case with the School centres, as no allocation of transport staff had been made for these establishments, and in consequence no tight control could be kept of the bus movements and demands. Very often delay or confusion was caused by the residents themselves, especially where more than one nation was concerned. To assist matters, a few additional coaches were obtained, and placed at the disposal of certain contingents who proved unable to avail themselves of the scheduled services. It is clear, however, that had it been possible to have a permanent transport official, who was completely familiar with the geography of London, and well briefed in the complexity of the needs of the competitors, resident at each school, the needs of both the Transport Department and the competitors would have been better served.

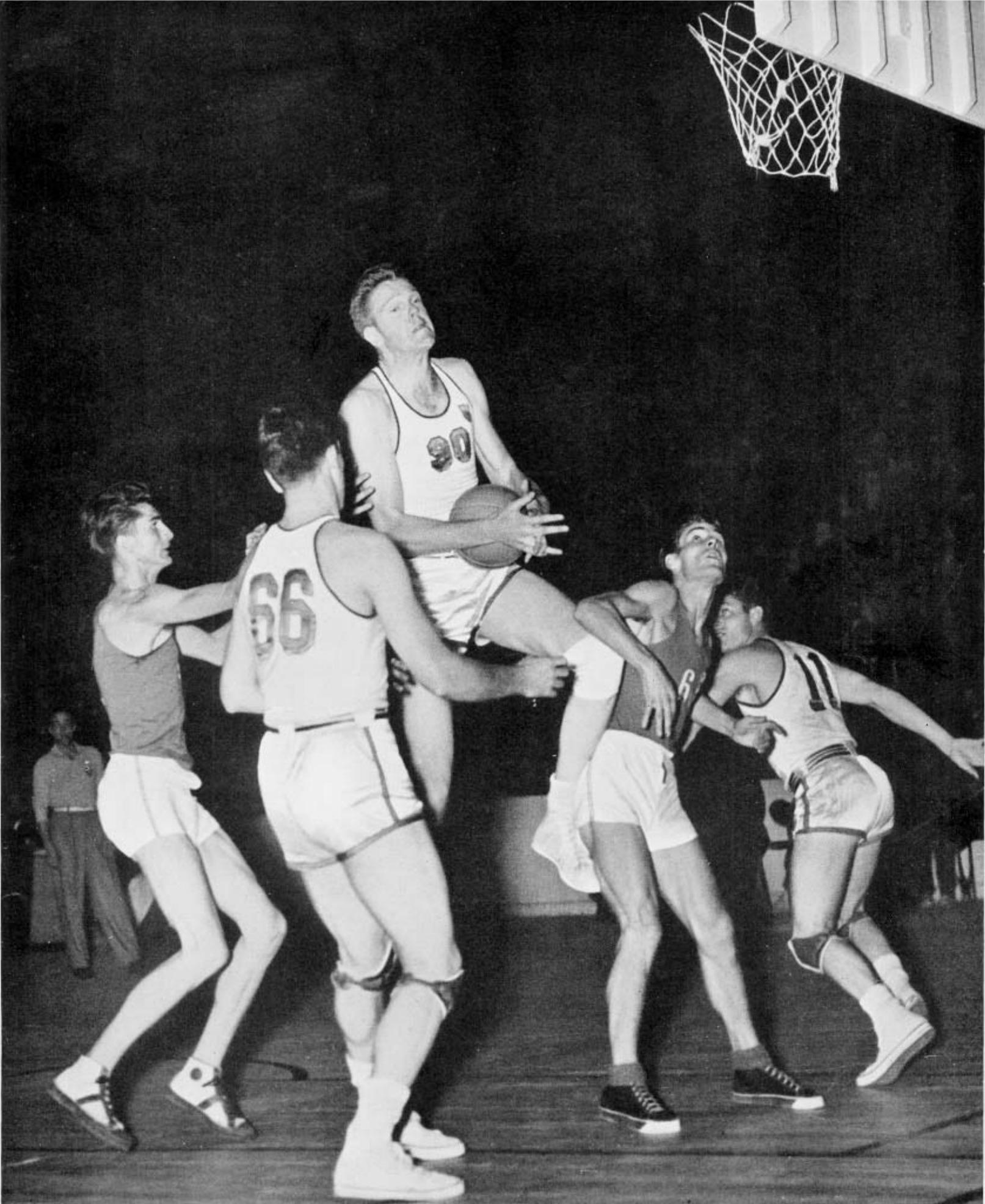
During the early days of the Games, the training programme continued with unabated pressure. Extra buses could not be spared by London Transport during the critical early morning hours, and a great number of special luxury coaches had to be secured to augment the fleet. They were brought in from Aldershot, Reading, High Wycombe and Cambridge, apart from those obtained in London. August Bank Holiday saw forty of these extra vehicles in use. The first training run on this day was from Uxbridge at 7 a.m. Sixty orders for buses were dealt with by Wembley Control alone on this day for training runs or to meet competitors still arriving. The main housing centres, Transport offices and the station wagons accounted for over a hundred more runs between them. This was outside the 300 journeys of the vehicles running on schedule.

The work of those allocating the vehicles for these indents was not helped by orders being telephoned from some school centres as late as 1 a.m. in the morning. No one was refused transport even though only a few hours warning was given, but it meant continuing planning the next day's work all through the night. It was not unusual for men, whose work started at midday to continue without a break for eighteen hours at a time, only to start again six hours later for another long spell.

Release of Transport

Competitors continued to arrive until August 10. The first departures were on August 2. As the departures became more frequent, there was less need to operate the full fleet of vehicles. The first to go were the specially hired coaches, for although these vehicles were mobile, they were also expensive. The double-decker and single-decker buses running on the schedules were not so easy to release. The framework of the time-table was so elaborate that no one bus could be eliminated. However, as it was imperative that vehicles should be released as early as possible, the whole time-table was scrapped after the completion of the athletic and swimming programmes, and everyone was advised that journeys would revert to an indenting basis. In this way buses and station wagons were released in almost direct proportion to the departures from the country.

This sudden change was made more necessary by the fact that all bus crews were to be changed on August 9, and new ones were to take over. In the early days of planning the Department had asked London Transport to see that the Organising Committee should have the services of the same drivers for the whole of the proceedings. This request, however, could not be granted, as it is the custom to allocate this type of special work to



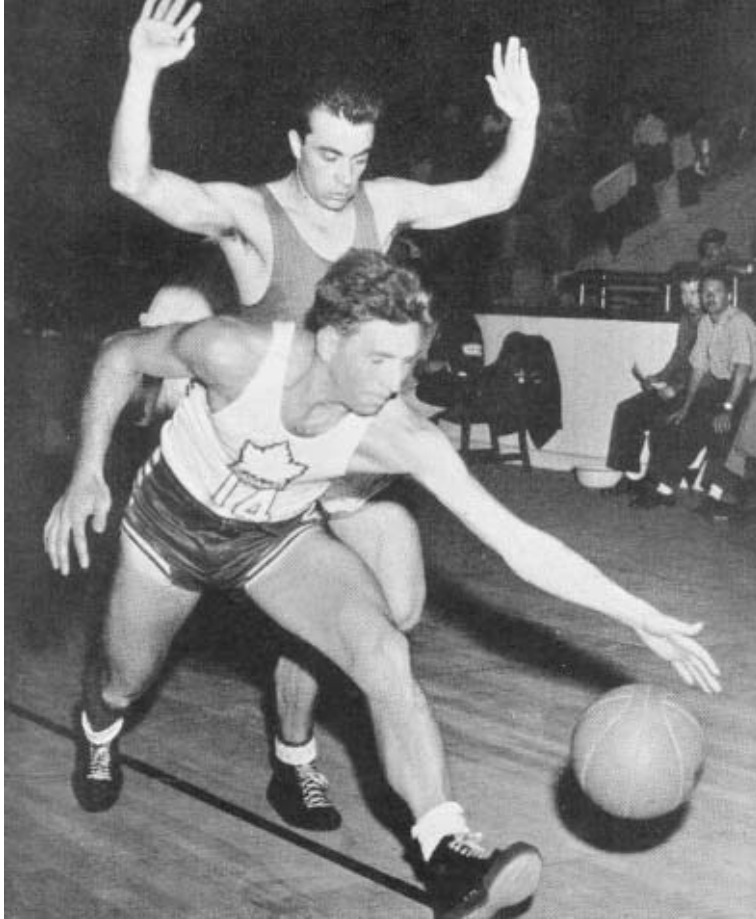
The final game of the basketball tournament between U.S.A. and France, U.S.A. winning by 65-21. R. Kurland (U.S.A.) No. 90 is here taking the ball on the rebound. No. 66 is C. Carpenter and No. 11 L. Beck. The French No. 6 is J. Perrier.



The vital match in Group C of the Preliminary Round was that between U.S.A. and Czechoslovakia, which U.S.A. won 53-28. R. Kurland (U.S.A.) and J. Siegel (Czechoslovakia, in light shirt) are jumping for the ball. Nos. 11 and 66 for U.S.A. are C. Carpenter and L. Beck respectively and on the Czechoslovak side No. 7 is L. Trpkos and No. 4 J. Drvota.

USA against Argentine in a match in the Preliminary Round which U.S.A. won 59-57. This was the only match of the tournament in which the USA team was in danger of defeat. Here C. Carpenter (No. 66) passes to R. Robinson (No. 77). The Argentine players on the right are R. Lledo (No. 6) and L. Contarbio (No. 13).





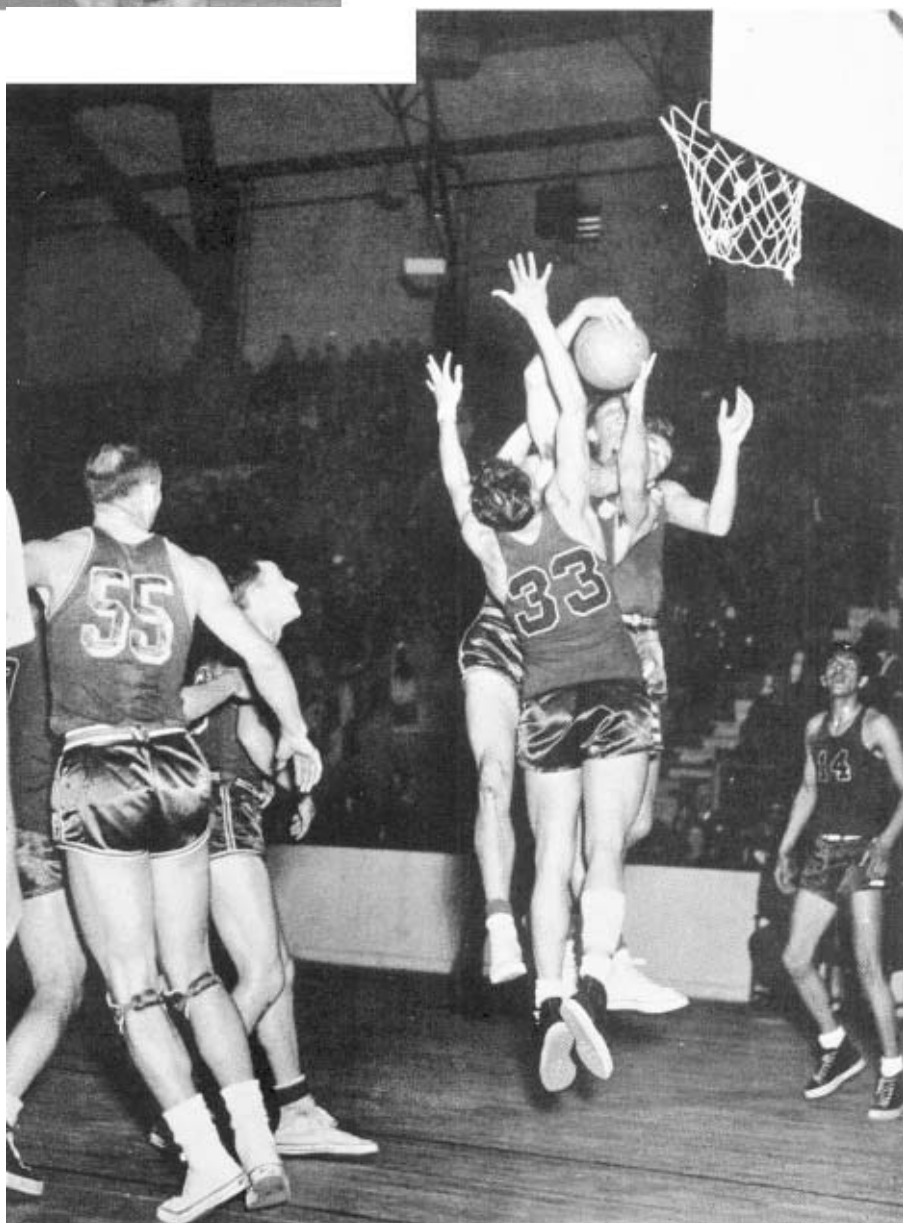
Canada v. Italy in a Preliminary Round match on the first day of the tournament, Canada winning 55-37. D. Bloomfield (Canada) reaches for the ball and is hotly pursued by R. Ranuzzi (Italy).

The match between Chile and Uruguay which determined fifth and sixth placings, Uruguay winning 50-32. A. Lombardo (Uruguay) No. 84 is just making a scoring shot. His colleague on the right, No. 78, is R. Lovera. Chilean players are No. 46 E. Cordero Fernandez, No. 52 V. Mahana Badrie and No. 41 E. Parrá Rojas.

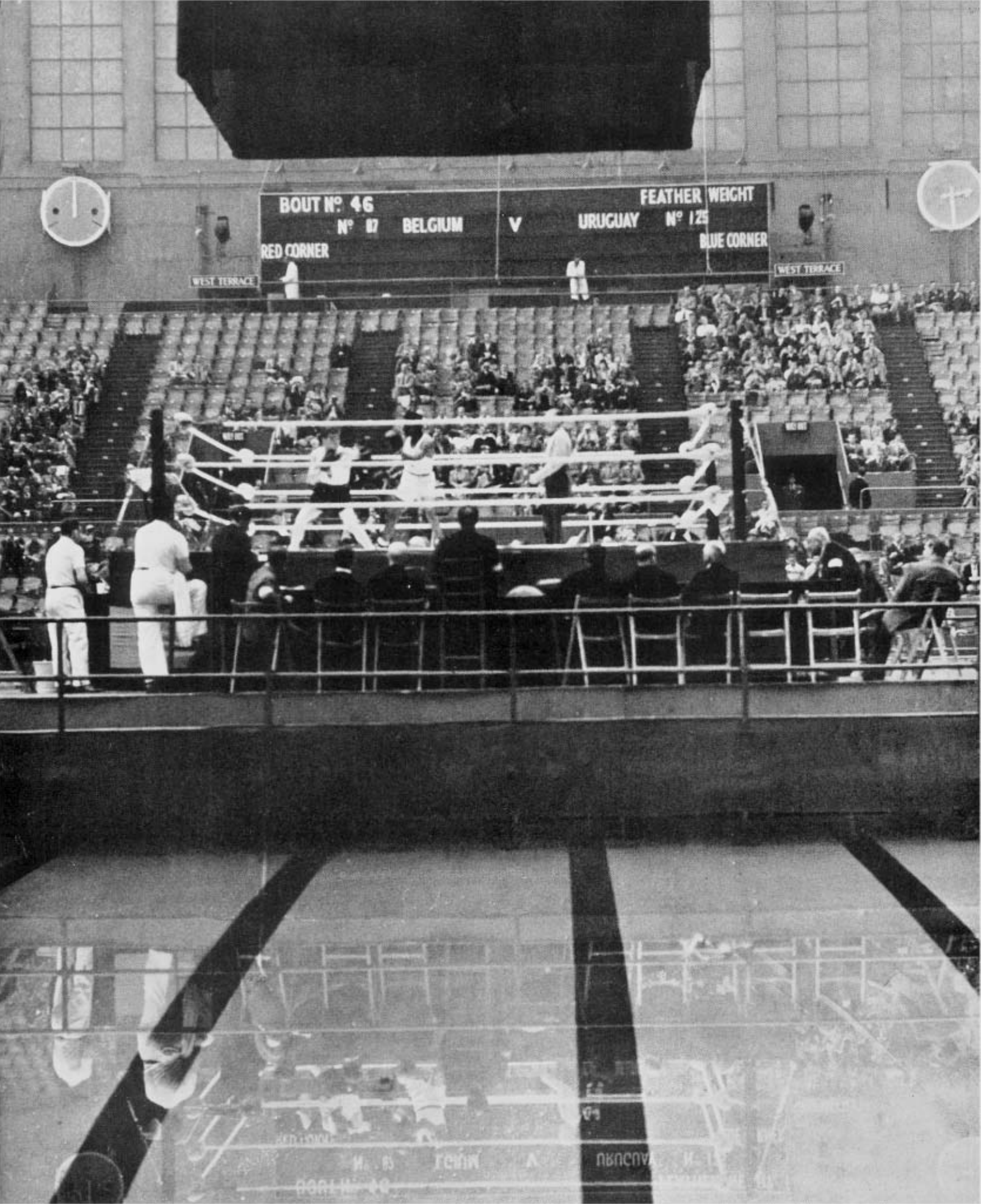




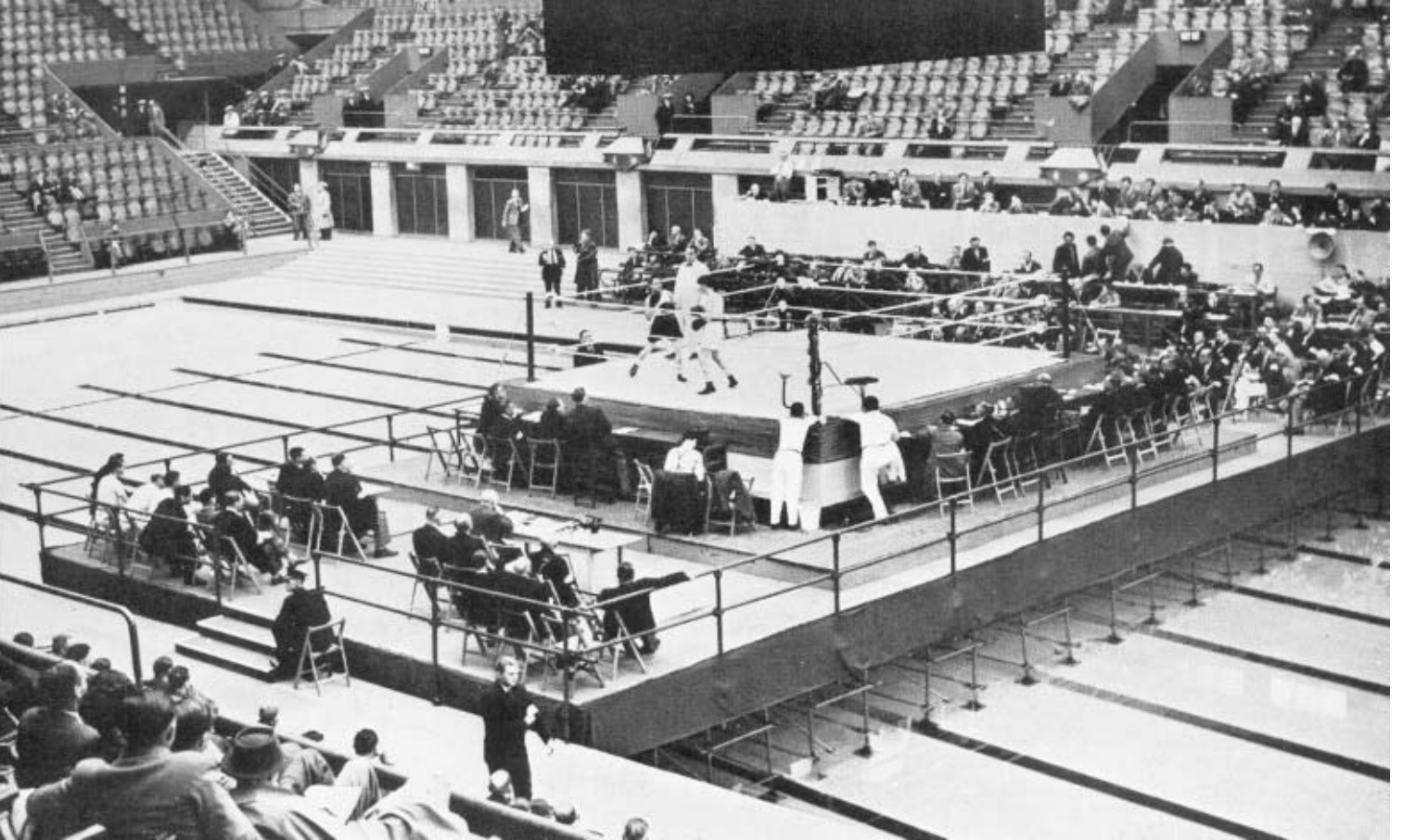
The highest score during the tournament was recorded by China who beat Iraq 125-25. No. 11, John Sung-Yuan Pao (China) is about to score after taking the ball from a rebound.



The semi-final in which U.S.A. beat Mexico 71-40. Of the players leaping for the ball only D. Barksdale (U.S.A.) No. 33 can be identified. No. 55 is J. Renick (U.S.A.) and No. 14 J. Rojas Herrera (Mexico).



A general view of the boxing ring erected on the "bridge" across the Empire Pool. The bout in progress is between B. Alves (Uruguay) and E. Delannoit (Belgium) in the featherweight class, Alves being the winner.



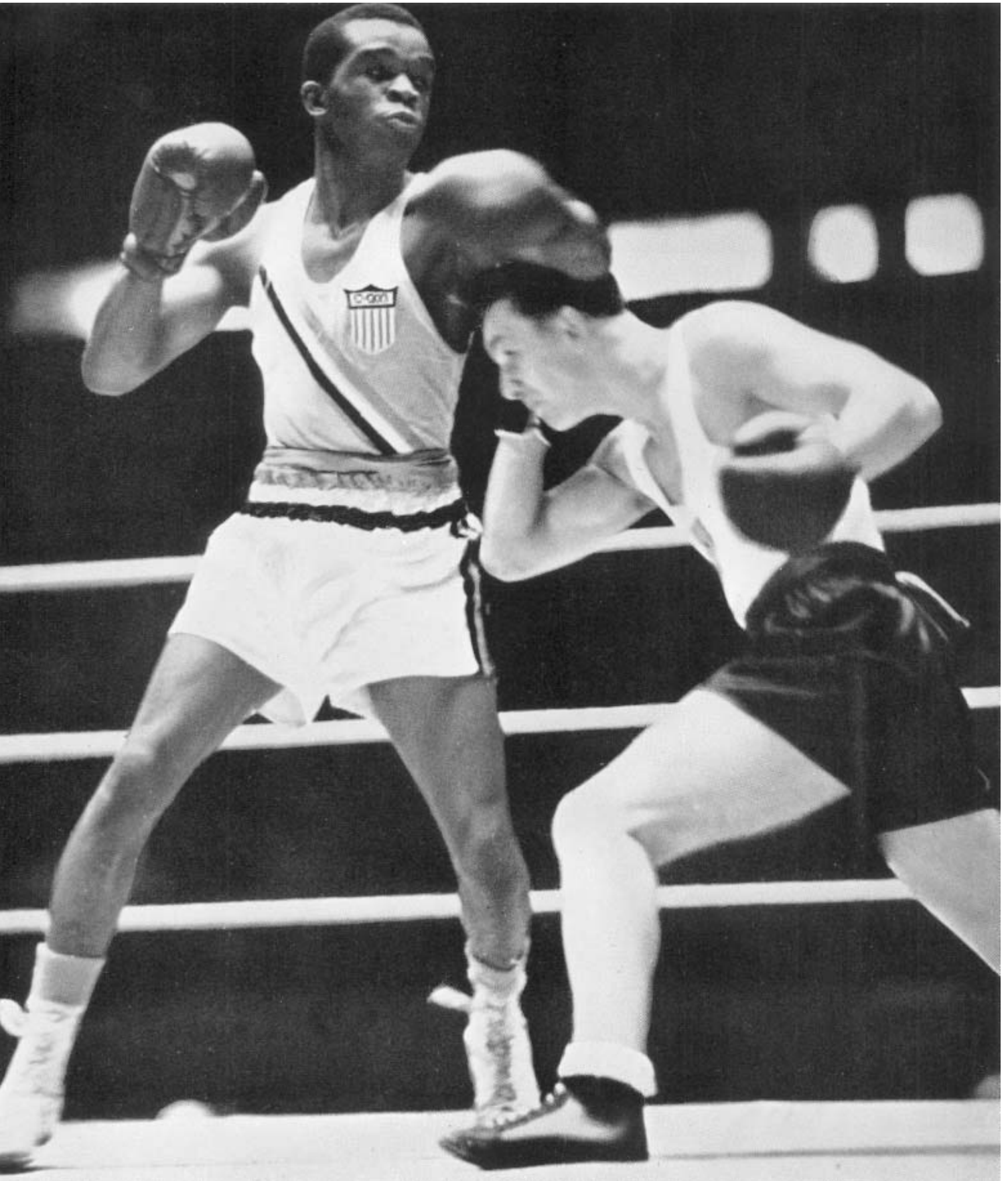
Another general view of the ring, showing the method of construction adopted and the placing of the seats of the officials.

The final bout in the flyweight class between P. Perez (Argentine) the winner, on the left, and S. Bandinelli (Italy).





E. Formenti (Italy), left, beating D. Shepherd (South Africa) in the featherweight final.



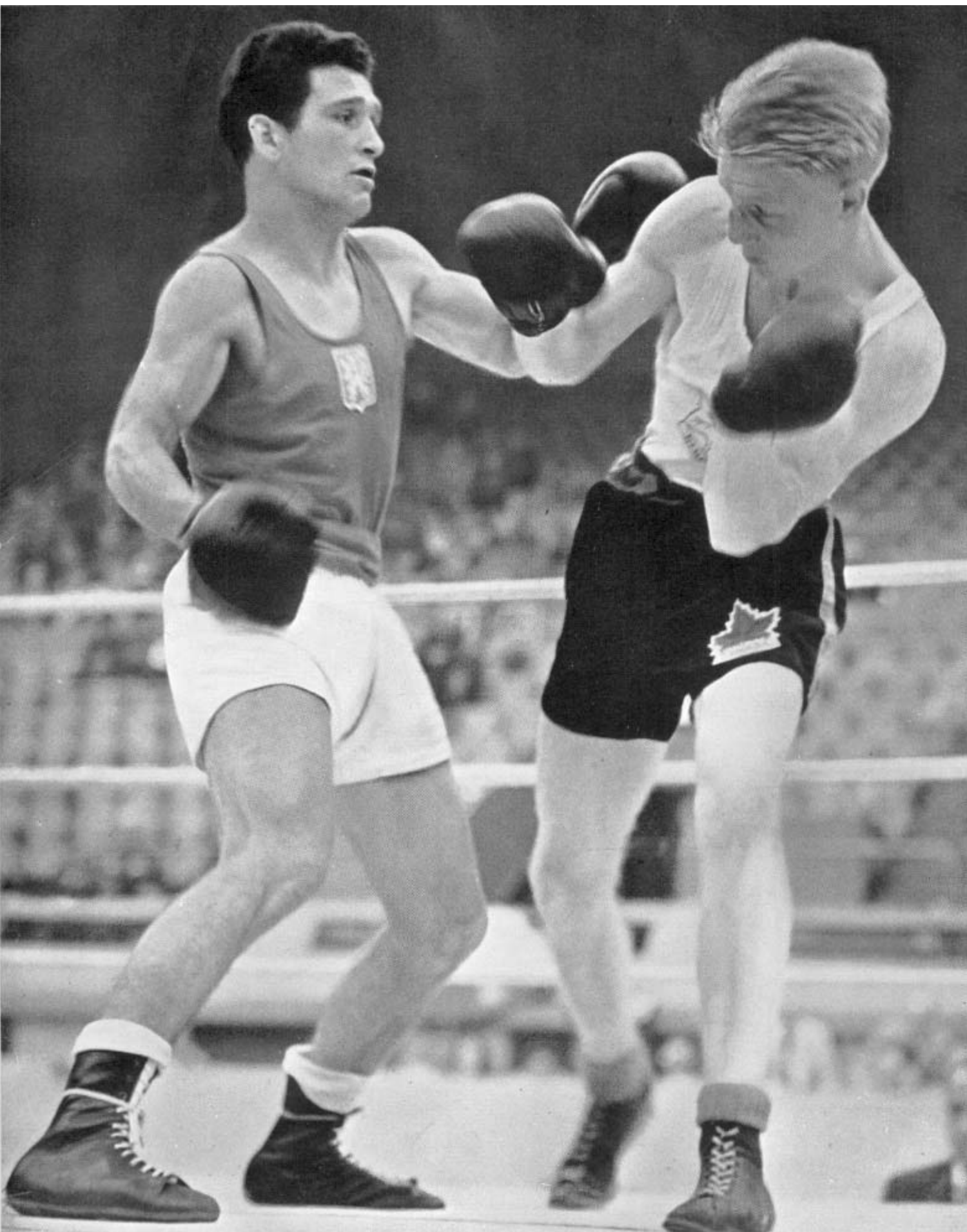
A semi-final in the lightweight class between W. Smith (U.S.A.) on the left and J. Vissers (Belgium) the winner, and Olympic silver medallist.



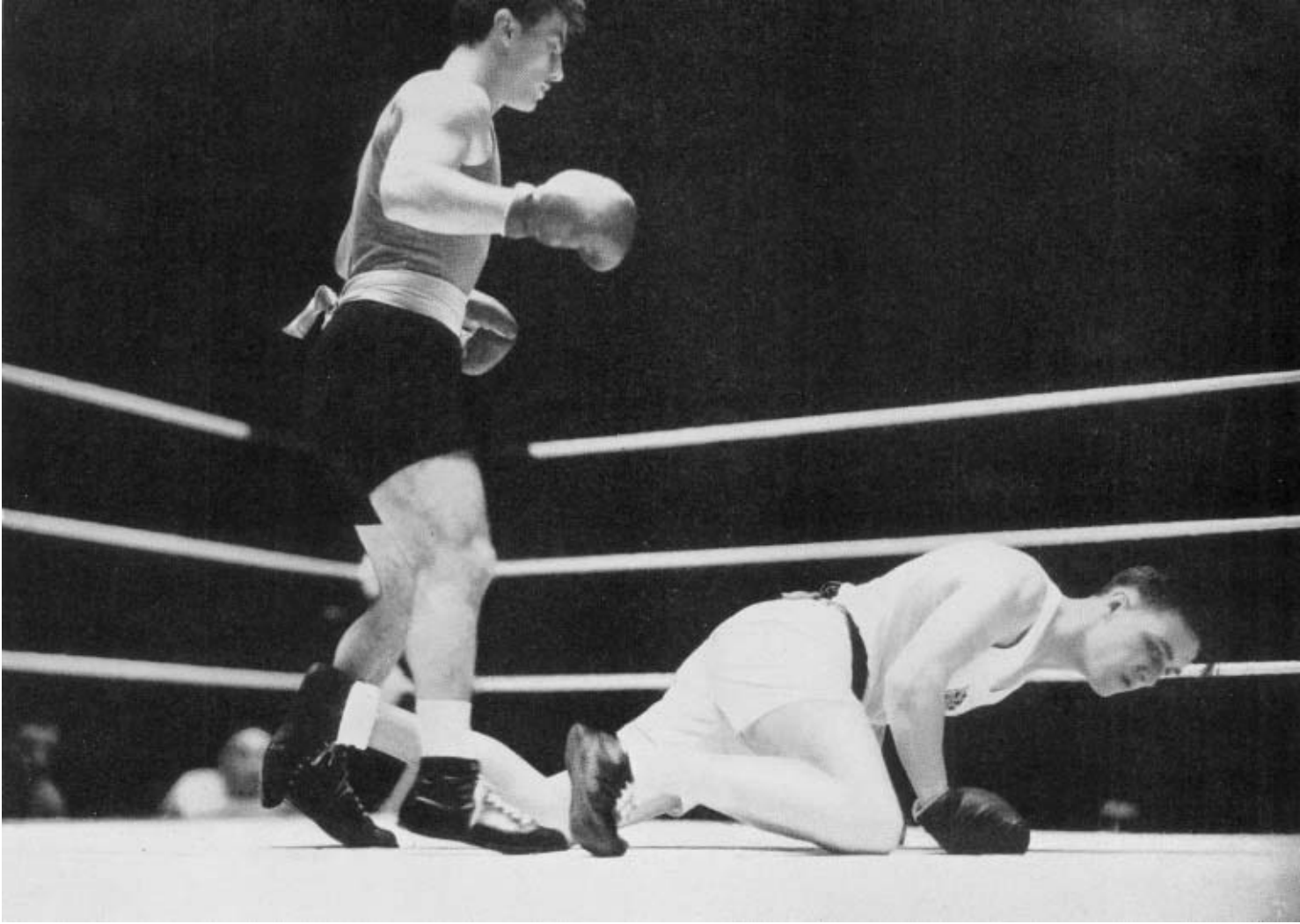
G. Zuddas (Italy) ducks in the bantamweight final against T. Csik (Hungary) but Csik was the winner.

The lightweight final, G. Dreyer (South Africa) on left, the winner, against J. Vissers (Belgium)





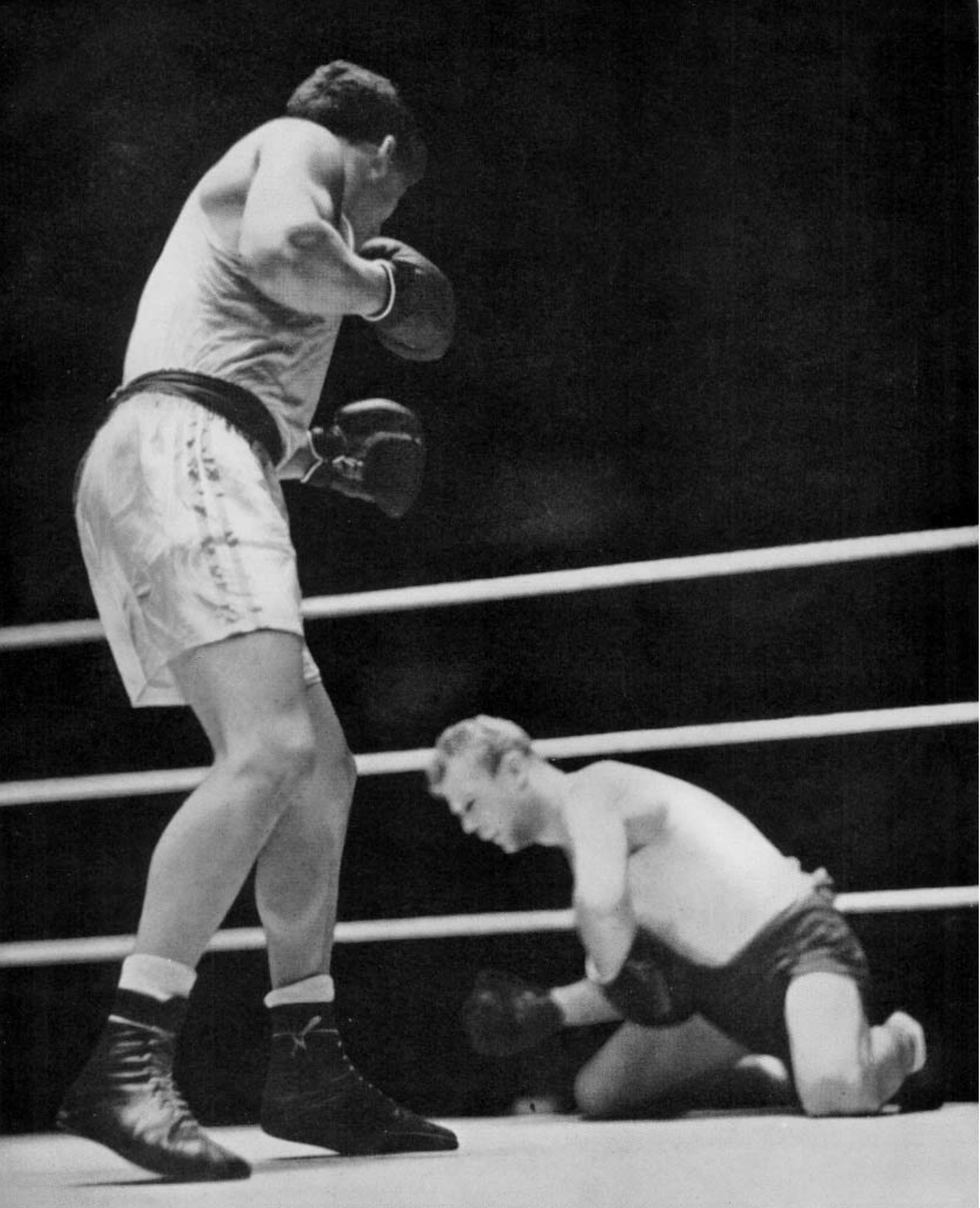
J. Torma (Czechoslovakia) eventual winner of the welterweight class, on left, in action against G. Blackburn (Canada) in the second round.



J. Wright (Great Britain) is knocked down during the final of the middleweight class by the winner, L. Papp (Hungary).

The light-heavyweight final in which G. Hunter (South Africa) on right won the Olympic title by beating D. Scott (Great Britain).





A knock-out decides the heavyweight final, A. R. Iglesias (Argentina) putting G. Nilsson (Sweden) down in the second round.

drivers on a rota. This meant that some drivers were delayed by driving on strange ground every day. After Mr. Cranmer had made special representations it was agreed that drivers could work a week for the Department, and then be relieved. So to avoid the delays that arose in the earlier days, a change of programme with a change of drivers seemed to be the best solution possible.

No difficulty presented itself in the final phases of the programme. In the main, local Transport Officers arranged the transport for departing competitors. Those teams from High Wycombe, Henley, Sandhurst and Bisley, who were waiting to return with their main contingent, were brought to London with their baggage and equipment.

Closing Ceremony

Gradually, the transport fleet was reduced in numbers, vehicles being released to their normal activities as soon as possible. For the Closing Ceremony a number of extra vehicles were brought into service. At Uxbridge ten double-decker buses were used for 530 competitors. Five of the same type of vehicle were sent to West Drayton for 240 people. Richmond Park still contained sufficient numbers for twelve 30-seater and twelve 20-seater buses to be needed, about 605 competitors in all. One bus went to Greenford School for twenty people. Southlands, Wimbledon, had two 56-seaters for 100 women. St. Helens, Northwood, still housed seventy women for whom two double-decker buses were sent. Willesden County School and Acton School each had two buses for 80 and 108 competitors respectively. Hendon, Willesden Technical and all Wembley County Schools each housed about sixty, and one double-decker bus was sent to each. On this same day 681 competitors were taken to London stations and airports on their return journeys.

For Hurlingham, where the official party was held, a great number of buses was concentrated. No accurate idea of the numbers attending could be gained. Competitors, released from their period of training, were off sight-seeing, but there was no point in under-estimating the number to be expected at the party. Few travelled in official buses to Hurlingham, but some 100 vehicles of those assembled were used to take competitors back to their centres.

During the final period of the competitions, the Transport Department was able to release a number of their vehicles to National Olympic Committees and the Ling Association for private trips. These buses and coaches were charged at cost price.

Accounts

The accounts worked out much as anticipated. The Henley operations were 5 per cent. above estimate, but coaches had been used from this area to take competitors to and from Uxbridge, and the saving in rail fares was considerably more than this. At Aldershot, a matter of £30 less was spent than had been anticipated. In London, the cost of wages of the bus crews was £3,000 more than estimate, mainly due to two shifts and overtime being worked, and the fact that the men had long journeys to and from their local garages, travelling time, of course, being paid to them. The bus mileage was less than

estimated, but this was balanced by the mileage of extra coaches, which were used during the rush period. The Ministry of Supply account for the use of fifty vehicles was slightly below the anticipated figure.

Total Mileage

The total mileage of all vehicles, except the lorries, was 345,200 ; 760 miles short of the original estimate.

Such results were only obtained after a magnificent response from all sides. It had been rather a battle at times to keep on top of events, but the Transport Department was extremely fortunate in its choice of helpers. These people, strangers to each other mostly, were gathered together hurriedly, and for a few short weeks, but worked loyally and cheerfully for long hours, carrying out strange tasks in a spirit that was fully worthy of the organisation.

There were few special incidents to be recorded. One double-decker bus became mis-routed and smashed its top deck on the low bridge at West Drayton. One bus damaged a gatepost at the Indian Gymkhana. An eight-seater vehicle was badly damaged in Windsor Park when an excited cycle coach attempted to drive the vehicle away. Two buses, one in London and one in Henley, were driven away by competitors. Those responsible in London were taken home from the Wembley Police Station by Mr. Cranmer and no charge was made. The Henley joy-riders were not traced. Neither bus received any damage.

Emergency Arrangements

One special item which expresses the willingness shown by the Transport Department to find a quick answer to a problem, was shown with the arrival of a contingent from Hungary at Northolt. The Steward telephoned Control to say that the aircraft was in circuit at 5 p.m. A bus was sent at once. At 7 p.m. Northolt telephoned to say that the aircraft had been re-directed to Blackbush. This Aerodrome is easily reached from Aldershot and the manager of Aldershot and District Traction Company was reached on the telephone and a special coach was sent to meet the contingent. At 10 p.m., Manston Aerodrome, in Kent, eighty miles away, telephoned to say that they had some Hungarians in the Mess. What should they do ? Transport Department at once telephoned the East Kent Road Car Company's garage at Herne Bay, and by 12.30 a.m. in the morning the coach and company were at their housing centre at Hendon School. As the Commandant had been kept advised, a meal was ready and the party sat down to eat at 1 a.m., six hours after they had sighted their Olympic centre from the air.

This then is the short history of the many and rapidly changing problems of the transporting of the 6,000 competitors and officials to their temporary homes in the many housing centres, to their training on the 67 practice grounds, to their competitions in the 27 arenas, and finally to their departure by sea and air. For the success of this incredibly complicated operation, the credit belongs to all and everyone who took part in it from the executive staff to the drivers, for the enthusiastic and wholehearted way in which they gladly carried out their tasks for this great festival of sport.

**COMPETITORS' OFFICIAL TRANSPORT
OPERATIONAL STATISTICS**

<i>Operators</i>	<i>Vehicle Days</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Miles</i>
London Transport	1,988	10,000*	117,547	127,576
Ministry of Supply	1,342	11,700	40,000	127,913
Henley area	203	1,461	28,980	23,769
Camberley and Bisley area	96	480	7,680*	8,000
London Coaches	279	1,395	22,320*	(approx.) 41,360
Private Hire Cars	241	1,792	5,000*	16,582
Totals	4,149	26,828	221,527	345,200

* Indicates estimated figures.

The Transport Department was responsible for meeting 5,806 people on 233 occasions at five aerodromes, four docks and seven rail termini.

The highest figure of arrivals was at London Airport, 1,913 in 81 parties. Victoria Station was second highest with 1,188 in 51 parties.

MEDICAL SERVICES

A comprehensive Medical Service, which would be available free of charge to all competitors and officials, was envisaged from the time of the earliest meetings of the Organising Committee.

Chairman

Mr. Arthur E. Porritt, F.R.C.S., was appointed Chairman of the Medical Sub-Committee and Director of the Olympic Medical Services. Mr. Porritt, himself a former Olympic bronze medal winner and a member of the International Olympic Committee, had had wide experience of medical organisation during the war, and as a member of the surgical staff of several well-known London hospitals, an extensive knowledge of sports injuries and their treatment.

Committee

The Medical Sub-Committee had many members well known in sport. Its personnel consisted of:—

- *Mr. A. E. Porritt (Chairman)
- *Brigadier H. Glyn-Hughes (Vice-Chairman)
- *Sir Adolphe Abrahams
- *Lord Amulree (Ministry of Health)
- *Mr. E. H. Beasant (Wembley Stadium First-Aid Services)
- *Captain Goulden, R.A.M.C. (Equipment)
- Dr. R. Greene
- Professor A. V. Hill
- Dr. K. N. Irvine (Rowing, Henley)
- *Mr. Hume Kendall
- *Professor A. Kennedy
- Dr. K. O'Flanagan
- Dr. J. M. G. Sarson (Wembley Stadium)
- Mr. H. B. Stallard
- Sir Henry Tidy
- Mr. W. E. Tucker
- Major A. C. White-Knox (St. John Ambulance)
- *Dr. A. L. Winner
- Mr. R. S. Woods
- Lt.-Col. T. P. M. Bevan (Secretary)

Those members marked with an * formed an executive committee, the other members being employed in an advisory capacity. (Dr. J. E. Lovelock was also a member of the Committee in its early stages, but resigned on leaving to take up permanent residence in U.S.A.). The full advisory Committee held its first meeting in October, 1946, and had four subsequent meetings before July, 1948 ; the Executive Committee met first in January, 1947, and held in all fifteen meetings before the Games.

Objects

The Medical Committee set out to provide a complete and free medical service in all the various sports arenas and housing centres used by Olympic Competitors and Officials. This involved the provision at each arena and housing centre of medical officers, nurses, orderlies, physiotherapists and nursing auxiliaries ; the arranging of facilities for X-ray and bacteriological examinations as required; the provision of suitable drugs and appliances at the various centres ; the organisation of an ambulance service between arenas, housing sites and hospitals ; and the catering for special facilities required for individual events such as the Road Walk, Marathon, Cycle Road Race, Yachting and Equestrian events. Apart from these commitments, the Sub-Committee was also able to advise the Organising Committee on various general problems, such as camp hygiene (inspection of food and cooking arrangements), and physiological research on competitors.

Full liaison was made with visiting medical officers accompanying national teams and with the various medical services at the different sports arenas catering for spectators' needs. As a matter of policy the Medical Sub-Committee in general confined its activities exclusively to competitors and officials, although working in co-operation with those organisations responsible for the medical care of spectators.

The medical problem was, like many others, greatly intensified by the multiplicity of arenas to be served and even more by the large number of separate housing centres. These facts meant considerable reduplication of facilities and added materially to the expense of the service.

Finance

Early in 1947, the Medical Sub-Committee made a provisional budget of £1,000 for the medical services. The fact that such a comprehensive service could be provided in so many places, at such a reasonable outlay, was largely due to the generosity of the 150-odd medical men employed—all of whom gave their services free, apart, in a few special instances, from certain travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Associated Organisations

Generous help was given by various organisations—the Royal Army Medical Corps, the British Red Cross, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists.

Several London hospitals (Wembley, St. Mary's, Middlesex, University College, Royal Free and Royal Northern) also carried out X-ray and other special investigations, and in a few cases in-patient care free of charge.

Drugs and Equipment

Messrs. Boots, Chemists, of Nottingham, were responsible for the provision of drugs and appliances on a sale or return basis. This part of the service was excellently organised under the capable direction of Captain Goulden, R.A.M.C., who was responsible for the distribution of, re-collection of and accounting for all medical supplies—itsself a task of

no small magnitude. Messrs. Boots were able to dispense prescriptions, through their multiple branches, near all the various housing and sports venues, and their central branch in Piccadilly was specially equipped with a series of drugs in popular demand on the Continent and elsewhere, and staffed with a group of interpreters.

Medical Case Card

The Medical Committee had printed a special Medical Card (one side for surgical conditions and the reverse for medical conditions) to enable records to be kept by medical officers with the minimum of clerical work and to allow a correlation of results after the Games. These cards were distributed to the medical officers at the various sports arenas and housing centres as soon as the arena or housing site was due to function and were returned to the Olympic office for analysis after the Games.

Medical Services Pamphlet

A small 14-page pamphlet was produced, by June, 1948, summarising all the medical facilities and giving details of doctors available, chemist shops, etc., in each particular area. General information was included regarding medical supplies and special drugs, ambulance and hospital facilities, and how to procure them, and instructions for filling up medical case cards. These were distributed to all administrative departments, to commandants and medical officers of housing centres and arenas, to all allied medical bodies and to the medical officers, managers and captains of each national team on arrival. Judging by subsequent reports from many sources, this booklet served a definite and useful purpose.

Sports Arenas

1. *Wembley Stadium*.—A special "Olympic Hospital" (a prefabricated hutment) was constructed outside the Pageant Tunnel of the Stadium. This hospital contained two small wards (eight beds for men and four for women), a reception room for first-aid treatment, a small operating room, a medical officers' room, a physiotherapy room, showers and lavatories. It was staffed day and night during the Games by four Medical Officers (Mr. W. E. Tucker, in charge, and Major Wheatley, R.A.M.C., Mr. Lipmann Kessel and Dr. D. S. Chapman, assistants), two trained nurses, four nursing auxiliaries, ten R.A.M.C. orderlies and a physiotherapist. Cases were brought into the hospital by the R.A.M.C. orderlies stationed in pairs, with a stretcher and first-aid equipment, at strategic points around the stadium ; cases were also received from other neighbouring arenas and, when necessary, spectators (brought in by local St. John Ambulance Brigade workers) were given treatment. After treatment, casualties returned to the Stadium to continue in the competitions, or were sent by ambulance or car to their individual housing centres. Where necessary, patients were sent to hospital for investigation (X-ray, etc.), or admission, according to the particular needs of each case.

2. *Empire Pool*.—A first-aid room was established here with a medical officer in attendance and six R.A.M.C. orderlies. After immediate preliminary treatment, cases were transferred to the nearby Olympic hospital. For the Swimming events here (and also at

2a. *Finchley Baths*), the following medical officers shared the duties of the three daily sessions :—

Drs. Behrman, Bleasdale, Caffrey, Grey, Hudson-Clifford, H. McClatchey, W. McClatchey and Stanley.

For the Boxing events, the Amateur Boxing Association provided four medical officers for each session.

3. *Palace of Engineering, Wembley*.—A first-aid room was established here for the fencing events, staffed by four R.A.M.C. orderlies, but, in view of the propinquity of this venue to the Olympic Hospital, no medical officer was permanently stationed here.

4. *Harringay*.—A dressing room was adapted as a first-aid room for the basketball events, this being staffed by a medical officer and four R.A.M.C. orderlies. Two trained nurses attached to the small Red Cross room for spectator casualties also gave assistance.

5. *Empress Hall*.—A good existing first-aid room was staffed by a medical officer (for wrestling events, not for weightlifting) and four R.A.M.C. orderlies. An ambulance was standing by.

6. *Herne Hill Cycling Track*.—A tented first-aid station was improvised and staffed by a medical officer from King's College Hospital and four St. John orderlies. Ambulance facilities were immediately available.

7. *Henley*.—Medical arrangements, both on the riverside and in the six housing centres at High Wycombe and Henley, for the rowing crews and canoeists, were in the hands of Dr. K. N. Irvine, assisted by Drs. Bristow, Hawkins and Owen. A first-aid station was established on the banks of the Thames near the finishing post, with one medical officer, St. John orderlies and a masseur in attendance during the actual events; in High Wycombe daily visits were made to the various housing centres, a separate sick-bay and a medical centre were established, and 14 beds in a local hospital were taken over and put under the care of two trained nurses and two auxiliaries. Dental facilities were also made easily available.

8. *Torquay*.—Medical arrangements for yachting competitors were organised by Dr. Dobson Smyth and included first-aid posts (with telephone) at the harbour-side in Torquay, Paignton and Brixham, with Red Cross orderlies on duty all day. Hospital facilities were made readily available, and an ambulance service organised to cover the various localities. For accidents afloat, arrangements were in the hands of the Royal Navy, which had a Medical Guard Ship moored in the harbour and several speed patrol boats to follow the actual races.

9. *Aldershot*.—For the equestrian and modern pentathlon events, all arrangements were in the hands of the Assistant Director of Medical Services at Aldershot and were carried out by R.A.M.C. personnel, both at the competitors' living quarters and at a series of field first-aid posts during the competitions.

10. *Bisley*.—A sick bay for the shooting events was established on the rifle range under the charge of Lt. Brierly, R.A.M.C. Three R.A.M.C. orderlies were on permanent duty

during the events, an ambulance was standing by and full hospital facilities were available at the nearby Cambridge Hospital in Aldershot.

11,12. *Football and Hockey*.—Preliminary Rounds in the football tournament were held on the grounds of the following clubs :—

Arsenal	Fulham
Brentford	Ilford
Crystal Palace	Tottenham Hotspur
Dulwich Hamlet	Walthamstow Avenue

In each case, the local medical officer of the club on whose ground the match was being played was in attendance. In the hockey preliminaries, played at Guinness Ground, Park Royal, Polytechnic Ground, Chiswick, and Lyons Ground, Sudbury, two St. John Ambulance Orderlies were detailed to provide first aid and obtain such medical assistance as might be required.

13. *Marathon*.—The start and finish were covered by the Olympic Hospital at the Stadium. Seven first-aid stations were established at various points on the course, each of which was manned by three St. John orderlies. Five of these stations were connected by telephone to Wembley. One ambulance was stationed at the half-way point, at which post a medical officer, Dr. Reader, was also stationed. A second ambulance followed the competitors and carried another medical officer, Dr. D. S. Chapman.

14. *Road Walk*.—Similar arrangements to those for the Marathon were organised. There were eight first-aid stations with two St. John orderlies at each, and two medical officers, Drs. Chapman and Pybus, one following the race in an ambulance and the other, with another ambulance, at the half-way point.

15. *Cycle Road Race, Windsor Great Park*.—A tented Medical Centre was established at the enclosures and seven first-aid stations en route. Each of the stations was staffed by two St. John Ambulance men; at the centre, four nursing auxiliaries were also in attendance. Two medical officers, Drs. Janson and Linzee, were in charge, one remaining at the centre, the other touring the course in one of the two ambulances which accompanied the competitors.

Housing Centres

(Numbers in brackets give approximately the capacity for competitors and officials of each site.)

1. *Richmond Park* (1,600). A small hutted hospital was established here with ten beds, consulting and treatment rooms. The centre was under the charge of Surgeon Captain Digby-Bell, R.N. (Retd.), who was resident throughout the Games. He was assisted by daily visits from Dr. Hogbin. The staff included three trained nurses (resident), three auxiliaries, and three orderlies (one resident). There was at this centre a fully equipped physiotherapy department, with two trained physiotherapists in daily attendance, and a mobile dental van, lent by the Army. An ambulance stood by.

2. *Uxbridge* (1,600) and *West Drayton* (700).—These two housing centres were Royal

Air Force camps. At Uxbridge the R.A.F. hospital, with R.A.F. medical personnel, provided all the necessary facilities. Wing-Cdr. Dales and Flt.-Lt. Lumsden were in charge. Two trained physiotherapists were resident at Uxbridge and full dental facilities were available. At West Drayton, a sick bay was established and visited twice daily by a Royal Air Force medical officer. Any case requiring more than simple first-aid treatment was sent to Uxbridge in one of the several ambulances kept available.

3. *Women's Centres* (390).

(a) St. Helen's, Northwood (120).

(b) National Training College, Eccleston Square (120).

(c) Southlands Training College, Wimbledon (150).

In each of these centres a room was set aside for consultations and minor treatment; a local medical officer visited daily and as required, and a trained nurse, who was assisted daily by two nursing auxiliaries and a physiotherapist, was in residence.

4. *Middlesex Schools* (2,070).—Eighteen schools were temporarily converted into residential centres for competitors and officials. For each of these schools, a nearby medical practitioner was on constant call and paid a routine daily visit. Through him, dental facilities were made easily available, and each school was provided with detailed instructions as to methods of obtaining drugs, physiotherapy and hospital facilities in case of emergency.

5. *High Wycombe*

6. *Torquay*

7. *Aldershot*

} See Sports Arenas, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Activities of the Service

In general the medical services worked smoothly and, although from the above description it will be seen that ample cover was provided at all points, at no time was any real strain thrown on the organisation. To some extent this was due to the fact that a number of national teams, including some of the larger ones, brought their own medical officers, who dealt with their own cases, often assisted by the Olympic service.

One tragic fatality occurred during the Games, a Czech girl gymnast dying of meningitis. Infectious diseases were conspicuous by their absence, only one case of paratyphoid being reported. There were relatively few major accidents (three major fractures and two dislocations of the shoulder), one case of concussion and one serious burn. Amongst surgical conditions, the usual cuts, lacerations and abrasions, sprains and contusions, and minor sepsis accounted for most of the cases requiring treatment. On the medical side mild gastro-enteritis, colds, tonsillitis and fibrositis were the commonest complaints. It is of interest to note that in a country with a climate such as England's both sunburn and insect bites produced a noticeable number of patients. Various analyses of the 550 case cards are appended below.

CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTRIES

Country	Competitors		Officials		Unclassified	
	(M.)	(F.)	(M.)	(F.)	(M.)	(F.)
1. Afghanistan (11)	4	—	—	—	7	—
2. Argentine (4)	2	—	1	—	1	—
3. Australia (13)	4	3	—	—	6	—
4. Austria (9)	2	1	—	—	—	6
5. Belgium (9)	8	1	—	—	—	—
6. Bermuda (3)	2	1	—	—	—	—
7. Brazil (7)	7	—	—	—	—	—
8. Br. Guiana (1)	—	—	—	—	1	—
9. Canada (8)	7	1	—	—	—	—
10. Chile (9)	5	—	2	—	2	—
11. Cuba (1)	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Czechoslovakia (5)	1	2	1	—	1	—
13. Denmark (6)	5	—	—	—	—	1
14. Egypt (2)	2	—	—	—	—	—
15. Eire (7)	3	—	4	—	—	—
16. Finland (12)	6	1	3	—	1	1
17. France (13)	8	—	4	—	1	—
18. Great Britain (205)	29	2	101	37	29	7
19. Greece (16)	14	—	—	—	2	—
20. Holland (17)	4	4	4	—	—	5
21. Hungary (6)	4	—	1	—	—	1
22. Iceland (5)	1	2	1	—	1	—
23. India (7)	3	—	1	—	3	—
24. Iraq (5)	5	—	—	—	—	—
25. Italy (16)	9	—	—	—	7	—
26. Jamaica (2)	1	—	1	—	—	—
27. Korea (4)	3	—	1	—	—	—
28. Lebanon (4)	4	—	—	—	—	—
29. Lichtenstein (2)	2	—	—	—	—	—
30. Luxembourg (4)	4	—	—	—	—	—
31. Malta (1)	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. Mexico (3)	1	—	—	—	2	—
33. New Zealand (6)	5	1	—	—	—	—
34. Nigeria (1)	—	—	1	—	—	—
35. Norway (10)	1	—	4	2	2	1
36. Pakistan (3)	3	—	—	—	—	—
37. Panama (2)	1	—	1	—	—	—
38. Peru (5)	4	—	—	—	1	—

CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTRIES

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Competitors</i>		<i>Officials</i>		<i>Unclassified</i>	
		<i>(M.)</i>	<i>(F.)</i>	<i>(M.)</i>	<i>(F.)</i>	<i>(M.)</i>	<i>(F.)</i>
39.	Poland (6)	—	2	—	—	3	1
40.	Portugal (2)	2	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Russia (1)	—	—	—	—	1	—
42.	South Africa (2)	—	—	2	—	—	—
43.	Spain (8)	4	—	—	—	4	—
44.	Sweden (15)	2	1	8	—	4	—
45.	Switzerland (10)	5	—	1	—	4	—
46.	Turkey (7)	4	1	—	—	2	—
47.	Uruguay (13)	11	—	1	—	1	—
48.	U.S.A. (12)	7	—	3	—	2	—
49.	Yugoslavia (2)	—	—	2	—	—	—

CLASSIFICATION BY SPORTS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Athletics	50	10	60
Basketball	34	—	34
Boxing	11	—	11
Canoeing	9	—	9
Cycling	13	—	13
Equestrian	1	—	1
Fencing	8	1	9
Football	2	—	2
Gymnastics	8	3	11
Hockey	10	—	10
Rowing	21	—	21
Swimming	8	8	16
Weightlifting	3	—	3
Wrestling	22	—	22
Yachting	2	—	2
Non-Competitors (Officials and Staff).	146	49	195
Spectators	4	1	5
Unclassified	—	—	116
			541

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

<i>Medical</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Asthma	1	—	Abrasions	51	15
Bronchitis	12	—	Appendicitis	2	—
Chicken-Pox	1		Burns, Scalds	9	6
Chills, Colds	15	2	Bursitis	1	—
Deafness	5	—	Boils	23	—
Dermatitis	13	4	Concussion	1	—
Exhaustion	2	1	Conjunctivitis	9	2
Faints	3	—	Contusions	28	8
Fibrositis	10	1	Crushes	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis	24	4	Cuts, Lacerations	50	10
Headache, Migraine	3	1	Dislocations	2	—
Insect Bites	11	10	Eye, Foreign Body ...	5	2
Meningitis	—	1	Finger, Foreign Body	3	—
Neuroses	5	—	Fractures	11	1
Paratyphoid	1	—	Otitis Media	3	—
Pleurisy	1	—	Septic Hand, etc.	24	6
Pneumonia	1	—	Sinusitis	1	—
Stomatitis	1	1	Sprains, etc.	37	6
Sunstroke	3	—	Tear Muscle	19	1
Tinnitus, Earache.....	5	1	Miscellaneous	1	1
Tonsillitis	17	10			
Toothache	5	1			
Vaccination	9	1			
Miscellaneous.....	2	1			
Not Recorded ...		12			
	150	12	39	281	59
	201			340	
Total: 541					

Commonest Medical Conditions
 Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis
 Gastro-Enteritis
 Insect Bites

Commonest Surgical Conditions
 Abrasions
 Cuts and Lacerations
 Sprains

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

A Reception Committee was formed towards the end of 1947 and consisted of the following members:—

Sir Eugen Millington-Drake (Chairman)
Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett (Vice-Chairman)
The Viscount Acheson
Sir John Bennett
Mr. Arthur Deakin
Sir Angus Gillan
Mr. Harold Holt
Mr. J. W. Platt
Lt.-Col. Rudyard H. Russell
Mr. Thomas H. Preston
Mr. Lawrence Litchfield } Joint Secretaries
Mr. Garry Fifer }

This Committee was responsible for the co-ordination of the entertainment both of competitors and officials, including members of the International Olympic Committee, for the engagement of interpreters and the administration of this service, and to organise the various conferences of the International Federations which are normally held during the period of the Olympic Games. One of the main functions of the Committee prior to the Games was the greeting of the teams and officials. The Chairman, or a member of the Committee, met every team, either at the London railway stations or at the airports. After delivering a message of welcome on behalf of the Organising Committee, the member travelled to the housing centre at which the team was to be accommodated, and was present at the ceremony of the raising of its national flag. As certain teams arrived in the early hours of the morning, it was not always possible to arrange the " flag-raising " ceremony on their first entering the housing centre and in some cases the address of welcome was coupled with this ceremony the following day. Certain teams did insist that no matter what the hour, their flag should be run up as soon as they arrived.

International Olympic Committee Official Functions and Entertainment

Most of the members of the I.O.C. arrived some days before the Opening Ceremony and were accommodated in London hotels. Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, the President of the I.O.C., arrived by air from Sweden on Thursday, July 22, and was met at the airport by Lord Burghley. The I.O.C. Office was opened on that date at the Dorchester Hotel by Mr. Otto Mayer and Madame Zanchi, Chancellor and Secretary respectively of the I.O.C. An English secretary from the Organising Committee staff was attached to the I.O.C. Office.

Mr. Edstrom, in his official capacity as President of the I.O.C., had the honour to be received, shortly after his arrival in England, by His Majesty the King. The President also paid an official call on the Lord Mayor of London.

The following members of the International Olympic Committee, many of whom were accompanied by members of their family, were present in London for the opening of the Games:—

- Mr. H. BUSTOS MORON, *Argentina*
 Dr. M. M. R. von MARKHOF, *Austria*
 Sir HAROLD LUXTON, *Australia*
 Baron de TRANNOY, *Belgium*
 Mr. R. W. SEELDRAYERS, *Belgium*
 Dr. J. FERREIRA SANTOS, *Brazil*
 Mr. J. C. PATTESON, *Canada*
 Mr. A. S. DAWES, *Canada*
 Dr. C. T. WANG, *China*
 Prof. SHOU-YI-TUNG, *China*
 Dr. M. A. MOENCK, *Cuba*
 Prof. J. GRUSS, *Czechoslovakia*
 S.A.R. PRINCE AXEL, *Denmark*
 H. E. MOHAMMED TAHER PACHA, *Egypt*
 Mr. J. J. KEANE, *Eire*
 Mr. E. KROGIUS, *Finland*
 Marquis de POLIGNAC, *France*
 M. A. MASSARD, *France*
 LORD ABERDARE, *Great Britain*
 LORD BURGHLEY, *Great Britain*
 SIR NOEL CURTIS-BENNETT, *Great Britain*
 Mr. A. BOLANACHI, *Greece*
 Mr. J. KETSEAS, *Greece*
 Col. P. W. SCHARROO, *Holland*
 Lt.-Col. C. F. PAHUD de MORTANGES, *Holland*
 Dr. F. MEZO, *Hungary*
 Mr. B. G. WAAGE, *Iceland*
 Mr. G. D. SONDHI, *India*
 Count ALBERTO BONACOSSA, *Italy*
 S.A.R. Prince JEAN, *Luxembourg*
 Sir THOMAS FEARNLEY, *Norway*
 Mr. DITLEV-SIMONSEN, *Norway*
 Mr. A. E. PORRITT, *New Zealand*
 Mr. A. BENAVIDES, *Peru*
 Hon. J. B. VARGAS, *Philippines*
 Prof. JERZY LOTH, *Poland*
 Dr. J. PONTES, *Portugal*
 Mr. S. DOWSETT, *South Africa*
 Mr. R. HONEY, *South Africa*
 Baron de GUELL, *Spain*
 Mr. J. SIGFRID EDSTROM (President of I.O.C.), *Sweden*
 Mr. Bo EKELUND, *Sweden*
 Major ALBERT MAYER, *Switzerland*
 Mr. JOHN JEWETT GARLAND, *United States of America*
 Mr. AVERY BRUNDAGE (Vice-President of I.O.C.), *United States of America*
 Mr. F. H. COUDERT, *United States of America*
 Mr. J. SERRATOSA CIBILS, *Uruguay*
 Mr. S. BLOUDEK, *Yugoslavia*
 Mr. OTTO MAYER (Chancellor of the I.O.C.)

Sir Eugen Millington-Drake, Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave a luncheon party on Monday, July 26, in honour of Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, President of the I.O.C., Viscount Portal, President of the London Games, and Lord Inverchapel, who had been appointed by His Majesty's Government, in connection with the XIV Olympiad, to welcome the visitors on its behalf. Later that afternoon the Twelve Great Livery Companies of the City of London gave a Reception to celebrate the XIV Olympiad at the Grocers' Hall. Some two hundred guests were present, including most members of the I.O.C. and their ladies, and presidents and secretaries of National Olympic Committees, international sporting federations, national governing bodies of sport and other Olympic officials. The guests were shown the treasures and gold plate displayed in the hall and rooms of the Grocers' Company. Members of the I.O.C. were conveyed to and from the Grocers' Hall in private buses. That evening the Empire Members of the I.O.C. gave a dinner at the Dorchester Hotel to the other members of the I.O.C. and their ladies, at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was present, together with other former Governors-General of the Dominions. The Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, himself an Olympic athlete in 1912, was in the chair.

I.O.C. Conference

The Conference of the I.O.C. was opened at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, on the morning of Tuesday, July 27, by the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker. Mr. Edstrom and Lord Burghley delivered addresses on this occasion, which was attended by all the members of the I.O.C. and their ladies, together with many Ambassadors and Diplomatic representatives. After the official opening, the I.O.C. Conference began in the Council Room. In the late afternoon, Lord and Lady Aberdare and the Committee of the Lansdowne Club gave a Reception for members of the I.O.C. and their ladies. After this Reception, members of the I.O.C. were entertained to dinner by Lord Portal at Claridges' Hotel. At this dinner the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee, other members of the Cabinet and many Ambassadors and Ministers were present. While the dinner was in progress, the ladies of the I.O.C. were taken by bus from the Lansdowne Club to the Odeon Cinema, Leicester Square, where they were entertained by the Hon. Mrs. J. Arthur Rank at a showing of "Hamlet." After the film the ladies went to a supper party given by Sir Eugen and Lady Effie Millington-Drake at their house.

On Wednesday, July 28, the I.O.C. Conference continued. In the afternoon, the ladies of the I.O.C. were entertained to tea by the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker on the terrace of the House of Commons, and in the evening the Chairman and members of the Organising Committee gave a dinner for some four hundred and fifty guests at the Dorchester Hotel. Among those present at this dinner were Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Norway, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Presidents and Secretaries of National Olympic Committees, Presidents of International Federations and representatives of National Governing Bodies of sport in Great Britain, together with their ladies.

The I.O.C. Conference ended on the morning of Thursday, July 29. Members of the I.O.C. with their ladies were driven from the Dorchester Hotel in a large number of Rolls Royce cars and attended a luncheon party given by Lord Portal at the Empire Stadium. In the afternoon the Opening Ceremony of the Games of the XIV Olympiad took place. In the evening, the Lord Mayor, Sir Frederick Wells, and the Lady Mayoress of London, gave an official dinner for members of the I.O.C. at the Mansion House. Speeches were made by the Lord Mayor and Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom.

Religious services were held in the afternoon of Sunday, August 1, at St. Paul's and Westminster Cathedrals for the Olympic competitors and officials. Most of the members of the I.O.C. were present.

During the following two weeks there were few official functions, and members of the I.O.C. went to Wembley and other Olympic stadia on most afternoons or evenings. Special buses were arranged for those who did not have their own cars with them. Receptions, to which members of the I.O.C. and other Olympic officials were invited, were given at the Embassies and Legations of countries taking part in the Games.

On Sunday, August 8, a concert in honour of the Olympic Games took place at the Royal Albert Hall. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, and the soloists were Eva Turner and Ida Haendel. After the concert, the members of the I.O.C. attended the distribution of medals for the Arts Competition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The President of the I.O.C., Mr. Edstrom, presented the awards, and Lord Burghley proposed a vote of thanks to him.

His Majesty's Government gave an evening Reception in honour of Olympic officials at Hurlingham Club on Tuesday, August 10, at which some two thousand guests were present.

A further meeting of the I.O.C. was held on Friday, August 13, in the conference room of the Organising Committee offices. Certain presentations were made to members after the conclusion of official business. During that morning the ladies of the I.O.C. visited the Tower of London. In the evening Sir Eugen and Lady Effie Millington-Drake gave a dance at their house in honour of the members of the I.O.C.

The members of the I.O.C. were entertained to lunch by Lord Portal at the Empire Stadium, prior to the Closing Ceremony. In the evening the Organising Committee gave a farewell party for competitors at Hurlingham Club. 2,500 guests were present, including many members of the I.O.C., officials and competitors.

International Federation Conferences

The Secretary of the Reception Committee circularised all International Federations in 1947 in order to ascertain their requirements for the conferences which they would hold during the course of the Olympic Games in London. Information regarding the numbers attending, the duration of the conferences and the provisions to be made for committee meetings was sought, together with details of any specific hotel accommodation which might be required in this connection. These requirements varied considerably as certain Federations held their meetings prior to their sport and others subsequently.

Some, too, held formal dinner parties to which were invited members of the I.O.C. and Organising Committee. As accommodation in London was somewhat limited and as the Organising Committee had no suitable accommodation of its own, the venues of conferences were widespread throughout the city.

The deliberations and findings of these conferences are not within the scope of the Report of the Organising Committee.

Contact with Attaches and Other Official Bodies

The first contact between the Reception Committee and the Olympic Attaches was at a meeting held in February, 1948. Subsequently, the Attaches were kept informed of the proceedings of the Reception Committee by circulars.

On Tuesday, July 27, Sir Eugen and Lady Effie Millington-Drake gave a garden party at their residence to welcome all Ibero-American visitors to London on the occasion of the Olympic Games and for the benefit of the Ibero-American Benevolent Society. To this the Olympic delegates from Latin-America, Spain and Portugal were invited, as well as the heads of Diplomatic Missions concerned. The occasion was honoured by the presence of H.H. Princess Marie-Louise.

Prior to the services for the Olympic visitors at St. Paul's and Westminster Cathedrals, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Lady Effie Millington-Drake gave a buffet lunch for the Presidents and Chefs de Mission of all Olympic Delegations, the Heads of Diplomatic Missions of countries participating in the Games, and the members of the Executive Committee of the Olympic Attaches. The occasion was honoured by the presence of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Archdeacon of London.

In connection with the Olympic Regatta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee arranged jointly with the Chairman of the Welcome and Entertainment Committee of Henley-on-Thames, Alderman C. Luker, a luncheon on Monday, August 9, the day of the Rowing Finals. To this were invited the members of the International Olympic Committee, the Organising Committee, Presidents of National Olympic Committees of the countries participating in the Olympic Regatta, international rowing personalities and the Stewards of the Henley Regatta.

Competitors

On Tuesday, August 3, Their Majesties the King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace 300 competitors and officials, representing all countries taking part in the Games. The party was informal; with Their Majesties were H.M. Queen Mary, Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princess Margaret.

The Organising Committee entertained competitors to a farewell party at Hurlingham Club on Saturday, August 14. This took place after the Closing Ceremony and the guests, who numbered over 2,000 were given a buffet supper, followed by dancing and a fireworks display.

Many public and private parties were held in honour of the Olympic competitors. The Mayors of the Boroughs of Wembley, Richmond, Hammersmith, Kingston-upon-Thames, High Wycombe, Henley-on-Thames, Torquay, and the Chairmen of the Urban District Councils of Uxbridge and West Drayton gave Receptions for the competitors. At some of these places recreational facilities and entertainments were provided throughout the period of the Games. Many Societies, such as the English-Speaking Union, the Union of Maccabi Association, the International Sports Fellowship, organised large parties, and in some cases offered honorary membership of their clubs. British European Airways gave a dinner at Uxbridge for 75 competitors who were quartered near Northolt Airport. After the dinner they were taken for flights over London. In addition to these and other similar functions, the Embassies and Legations of the countries taking part in the Games offered hospitality to their competitors and officials.

Interpreters

While the International Olympic Committee rules lay down the provision of an interpreter service as a necessity for all Olympic Games, the celebration of the Games in an English-speaking country curtails this need very greatly. With the exception of the Finnish team, no interpreters were allocated individually to nations. So many of the competitors were English-speaking that they fulfilled the function for their teams at their housing centres.

In addition to this, the employment of student labour for domestic and catering duties in the centres proved an added advantage since many were multi-lingual.

The interpreter service that was established was on a purely voluntary basis, the individuals being paid only travel and out-of-pocket expenses.

The languages catered for at the various housing centres were : French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, Greek, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hungarian, Polish and the Slavonic languages. Only at the out-lying centres of High Wycombe and Bisley was it necessary for any interpreter to live in.

The military provided the necessary facilities for the equestrian and modern pentathlon teams in the Aldershot area.

Interpreters are required for certain sports, and National Governing Bodies in England, as the representatives of the International Federation concerned, were circularised by the Reception Committee Secretary. The majority stated that as many members of the teams and officials to be appointed would have sufficient knowledge of languages, no facilities would be necessary. However, in boxing, wrestling, swimming, weight-lifting and athletics a small number of interpreters was supplied.

There can be little doubt that the need for interpreter service at Olympic Games must vary according to the country of celebration; and each Organising Committee will have its own special requirements.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

The rules and regulations, based upon those of previous Olympiads, were printed and despatched to all nations invited to participate in the Games some fourteen months before the commencement of the Games of the XIV Olympiad. Labels in different colours according to the nature of the exhibits, and entry forms, were sent to each country. Labels for work in competition differed from those to be attached to work for exhibition only. All entry forms and music and literature contributions were sent in fifteen weeks before the opening of the exhibition.

The Fine Arts form had spaces to be filled in as follows :—

- (a) Category.
- (b) Title.
- (c) Date of execution.
- (d) Measurement.
- (e) Material employed.
- (f) Size of base for sculpture and models.
- (g) Insurance.
- (h) Price.

The latest date for receiving art works was five weeks before the opening of the exhibition.

The British Fine Arts Committee was set up approximately a year before the Games. This was under the Chairmanship of General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O. The Deputy Chairman was Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B. The Chairmen of the Sub-Committees were as follows :—

Architecture.—Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., LL.D.

Painting.—Mr. Norman Wilkinson, O.B.E., P.R.I.

Graphic Art.—Mr. Malcolm Osborne, R.A.

Sculpture.—Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A.

Literature.—Sir Alan Herbert, M.P.

Music.—Sir Arnold Bax, Mus.D.

Director of Art, and Secretary to the Committees.—Major A. A. Longden, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Judging

The Craft section was greatly strengthened by the competition instituted by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, who gave prizes for the best shield, cup, or torch. Two torches of considerable excellence were forthcoming, one of which, by Mr. Lavers, was used at the Games.

The Members of the International Juries were decided by ballot. The following countries accepted the invitation to serve :—Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S.A. Two foreign

representatives were included, with the British Jurors, in each of the five sections. They were :—

<i>Architecture</i>	1. JAN WILS, Holland. 2. HOWARD CRANE, U.S.A.
<i>Painting</i>	1. PAUL BRET, France. 2. PROFESSOR GIULIO CARLO ARGAN, Italy.
<i>Sculpture</i>	1. STIG BLOMBERG, Sweden. 2. PROFESSOR HENRIQUE SALVIO, Brazil
<i>Graphic Art</i>	1. VIKTOR STRETTI, Czechoslovakia. 2. SAKARI SAARIKIVI, Finland.
<i>Crafts</i>	1. BLAKE-MORE GODWIN, U.S.A.
<i>Literature</i>	1. PROFESSOR MAX WILDI, Switzerland. 2. SIGFRED PEDERSEN, Denmark.
<i>Music</i>	1. PAUL LEROI, France. 2. BRUNO ROGHI, Italy.

Exhibition Galleries

The Minister of Education generously placed seven galleries at the disposal of the Hanging Committee in part of the front of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The number of running feet in which to hang work was 1,144 (352 metres).

- 3 Galleries were devoted to oil paintings.
- 1 Gallery was reserved for sculpture.
- 1 Gallery for architecture.
- 1 Gallery for water-colours and graphic arts.
- 2 Galleries for crafts.

Large sculpture was exhibited in the centre of the picture galleries and vitrines containing glass, porcelain and silver were placed in the centres of the water-colour and craft rooms. Works of art were arranged in groups according to class and not by countries. Every work was clearly described in the catalogue, giving the country of the exhibitor.

An impressive entrance to the exhibition was designed by the architects department of the Ministry of Works. This included the Olympic sign cut out of wood above the main entrance with the flags of competing nations on either side. Stands for the sale of catalogues and photographs were built at each end of the exhibition. Screens were built at right angles to the walls, at intervals along the sides of the larger galleries. This greatly increased the hanging space. Eighty-three exhibitors in the sculpture section required special pedestals, and numerous tables had to be constructed for the architectural models. The cost of constructional work was approximately £666. The cost of the Fine Arts exhibition, apart from office expenses, was approximately £3,000.

Foreign exhibits were unpacked and repacked under customs supervision in the exhibition galleries, no duty being levied thereon. The Jurors worked with the utmost accord. The work of judging in the Fine Arts took four days and in the case of every award the decision was unanimous. The question of language was extremely difficult.

Linguists and professors from the University of London, however, gave the Jurors much assistance. Readers from the British Broadcasting Corporation were of great help in going through the music compositions and reducing the entries to a reasonable size for the judges.

All exhibits were covered by insurance by the Organising Committee from the moment they were received at the exhibition galleries until they were handed over to the shippers, in the case of foreign exhibits, and until they were handed over to the owners in the case of British exhibits.

A non-illustrated catalogue was printed and sold at 1s. 6d. An illustrated souvenir, containing 97 illustrations, i.e., 32 paintings, 20 water-colours and black and whites, 25 pieces of sculpture, 10 crafts, and 10 architecture, was sold at 3s. 6d. A charge for admission of 2s. was made. This proved to be too high. A reduction was made for large parties, and art students were admitted at half price. None the less, a number of people with children abandoned the idea of entering on hearing of the 2s. charge. Photographic prints of exhibits from every nation were on sale in the exhibition, and there was a large demand for them.

Opening of Exhibition

The Exhibition was opened by H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, in the presence of approximately 1,000 guests, including Ministers, Members of the Corps Diplomatique, the President of the International Olympic Committee, the President of the Games, and numerous distinguished foreigners. The Exhibition was open from July 15 to August 14, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Twenty-seven countries participated in the competition and exhibition. The names of the prize-winners were announced during the Olympic Victory Ceremonies in the Empire Stadium, Wembley, on July 29.

On the termination of the exhibition the awards were made to the successful competitors on Sunday, August 15, in the main gallery of the Exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum, by the President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. J. Sigfrid Edstrom, supported by the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G. One hundred and ninety-six Commemoration medals and diplomas were sent to foreign and overseas exhibitors as follows :—

Austria	44	France	29	Czechoslovakia	19	Poland	17
Italy	35	Canada	21	Switzerland	16	Eire	15

There were 36 Music and 44 Literature entries. The remainder were in the various sections of Art.

The Exhibition was advertised in four leading dailies, two leading Sunday newspapers, and three magazines, at a cost of £135. The Juries agreed that on future occasions a more intensive press campaign would result in supporters of sport becoming interested in art. Such a campaign amongst intellectuals would lead to an enrichment of the Olympic ideal, and of one of its most important missions, the balance between body and mind.

On the termination of the exhibition, the British Fine Arts Committee drew up a report containing a number of recommendations for guidance in connection with future Olympic art competitions and exhibitions. The Jurors' recommendations were :—

1. *Architecture*.—The committee were of the opinion that the conditions should be simplified. There was great difficulty in judging owing to the immense variety of subjects.

The suggestion was put forward that a set competition would be best. For example, in the Town Planning Section, a design for the lay-out of a Sports Centre; in the Architectural Section, a design either for a Stadium or a Swimming Bath. A real competition amongst the nations for a *definite project*. A separate prize should be given for the best model as such, regardless of the subject. The Dutch Juror stated that in his country it is intended to hold annual national competitions with prizes to encourage high quality at the International Competition at the Games, physical culture in general to be the main theme.

2. *Painting*.—The Jurors were unanimous in their proposal that oil painting must be in a different class to water-colours and drawings. As regards black and white, there should be separate classes for (*a*) original work, and (*b*) prints (reproduction work), such as etchings, lithographs, engravings and wood-cuts.

3. *Sculpture*.—The Jurors recommend that owing to the lengthy process of creating important work in stone or bronze, at least 15 months notice should be given to exhibitors.

4. *Crafts*.—There must be two sections, one for objects in the *round*, and one for *flat* exhibits, such as posters, stamps, banners, textiles, etc.

5. *Literature*.—For the benefit of judges, the language in which the entries are submitted should be either French or English. It is impossible to judge fairly from a *precis*. In their opinion a set subject with a direct connection with the Games would be desirable.

6. *Music*.—In this section there were 38 entries, eight countries gaining awards. There were 15 Diplomas. Italy and Poland won first places. The Jurors' recommendations were that the competitions should be devoted to a specific idea, such as an ode or a symphony to the Olympic Games. They suggested that there should be three sections

- (*a*) A march, hymn, or song to the Olympic Games.
- (*b*) A cantata on an Olympic subject limited to 20 minutes.
- (*c*) An overture or tone poem with Olympic Spirit.

7. *General Recommendations*.—One of the results of the Exhibition was to cause a general feeling that the exhibits could be more closely linked up with the Games themselves. For example the large sculpture could be displayed in the open air, in or near the Stadium. In the craft section the Committee were of the opinion that such exhibits as posters, stamps, seals, diplomas—even announcements and letter headings and invitation cards—should all be designed in a topical manner, judged first nationally and then internationally *well in advance of the Games*, so that the winning entries could be used for and at the Games.

THE OPENING CEREMONY

At the very outset it was realised that if the Opening Ceremony was carried through smoothly and with traditional solemnity, a spirit would be engendered which would permeate the whole of the Games.

To this end, in January, 1947, an Opening Ceremony Committee was formed to deal with all necessary preparations. The constitution of this Committee was :—

Chairman : Lord Burghley.

Members : Brigadier L. F. E. Wieler, Captain R. C. Harry, R.N., Wing-Commander A. F. Ingram, Mr. E. J. Holt, Director of Organisation, Lt.-Col. T. P. M. Bevan, General Organising Secretary.

Previously, towards the end of 1946, the Executive Committee had already given consideration to the choice of the Olympic Hymn to be sung at the Opening Ceremony. Various possibilities were discussed. It was suggested that an established British composer might be commissioned to write the hymn, or that a competition be held. There were, however, some practical difficulties. Should a new work be written, it would require to be printed, orchestrated and, of course, rehearsed. Also, time was short. Colonel Bevan found that there existed a work written in 1936 by Roger Quilter, which was eminently suitable, a setting of Rudyard Kipling's " Non Nobis Domine." Both words and music when heard by the Committee, made a deep impression and it was agreed, with the approval of Mr. Kipling's family and Mr. Quilter, to adopt the work as the Olympic Hymn.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE.

Words by Rudyard Kipling.

Non Nobis, Domine
Not unto us, O Lord.
The praise and glory be
Of any deed or word
For in thy judgment lies
To crown or bring to nought
All knowledge and device
That man has reached or wrought.

Music by Roger Quilter.

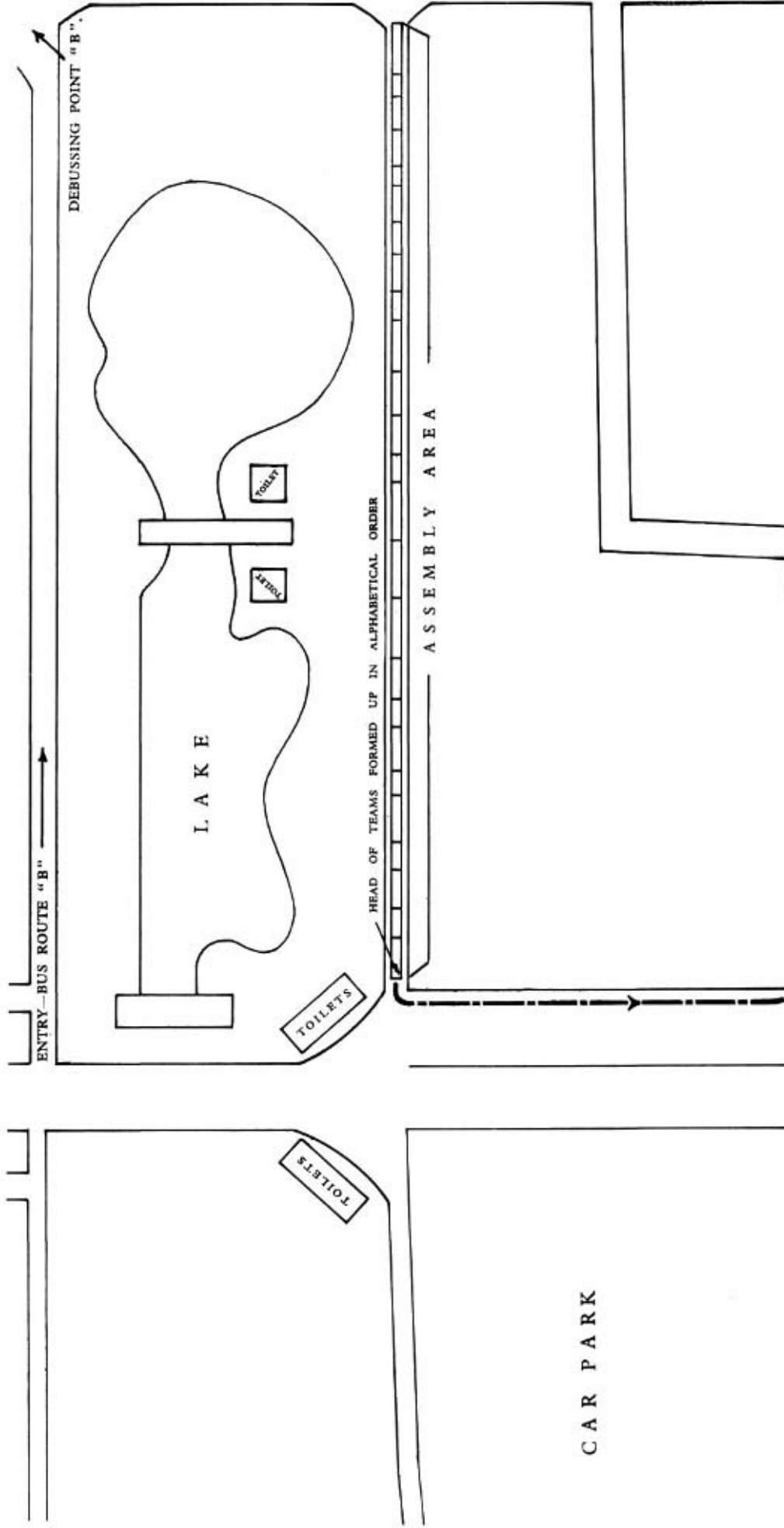
And we confess our blame,
How all too high we hold
That noise which men call fame,
That dross which men call gold.
For these we undergo
Our hot and godless days
But in our souls we know
Not unto us the praise.

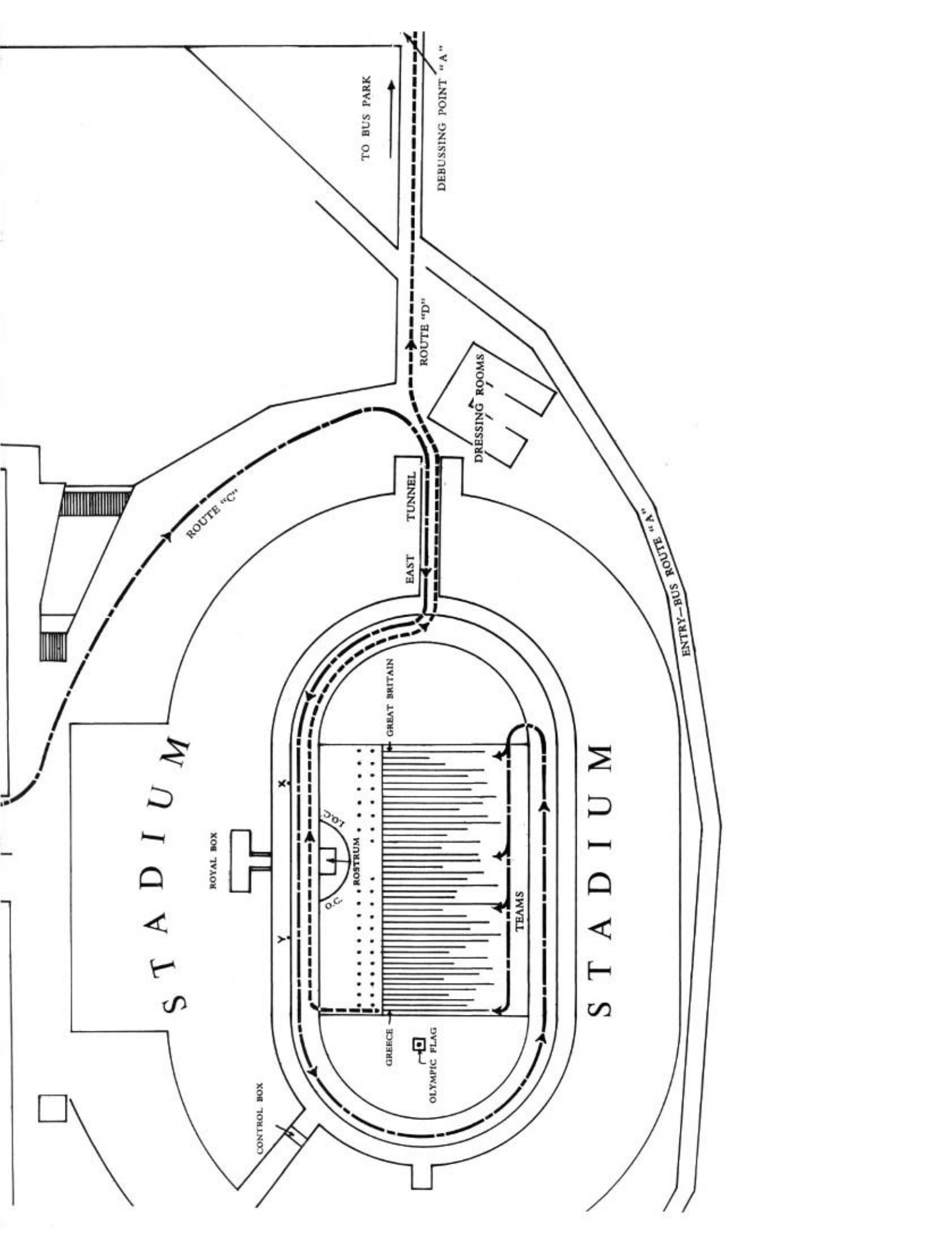
O Power, by whom we live,
Creator, Judge and Friend,
Upholdingly forgive,
Nor leave us at the end.
But grant us yet to see
In all our piteous ways,
Non Nobis, Domine
Not unto us the praise
Non Nobis, Domine.

The Hallelujah Chorus was chosen as the official cantata for the Opening Ceremony.

OPENING CEREMONY

DIAGRAM OF PARADE ARRANGEMENTS





Sir Malcolm Sargent accepted the invitation to act as Director of Music and conduct the massed bands and choirs at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. As full rehearsals would be impossible, owing to the dispersal of most Choral Societies during the summer, it was necessary to select music well known to those choirs which would be taking part.

To enlist the services of 1,200 singers, drawn from seven Choral Societies, was in itself a problem. It was necessary to acquire nominal rolls and addresses of each Society's members and then ascertain who, among them, would volunteer. The next problem was to ensure some reasonable degree of balance between parts, and this was based on 6 sopranos to 5 contraltos, 3 tenors and 4 basses. The final difficulty was the distribution of music where necessary, and of tickets, which were sent to each individual member taking part. Every precaution was taken to ensure that each of the four sections of the Choir was seated together.

The preliminary detailed work was well rewarded, for when the day came, the choirs moved into their respective places and no adjustments in seating were necessary.

The music for the March Past, to be played by the Massed Bands of the Brigade of Guards, 200 musicians under the Directorship of Major G. H. Willcocks, was carefully selected in order to make it, as far as possible, representative of the 59 competing nations. The Bands were to play continuously for 45 minutes while the 6,000 athletes and officials marched past. There was some doubt, and a very reasonable one, as to whether the bandsmen, dressed as they would be in Bearskin and Tunic Order, with no protection from the sun, would withstand the ordeal. However, in spite of the sweltering heat experienced on July 29, not a single man "fell out."

Parade Organisation

Colonel the Hon. J. Hennessy, who had had much experience in ceremonial parades, was loaned by the Army to take charge of the Parade and to work out the detailed timing of the Ceremony to conform with the protocol as laid down by the International Olympic Committee.

With several thousands, the representatives of 59 nations, taking part in the Parade it was necessary to find a large assembly ground close to the arena and to provide facilities for light refreshment and conveniences for men and women. Five Guards Officers and two Drill Sergeants were employed to marshal the teams on this ground and at the turning points in the arena itself.

One of the major points confronting the Opening Ceremony Committee was the most satisfactory method of disposing of the teams in the arena after they had marched past the Royal Box. It was decided that they should proceed the full length of the back straight before making a complete left wheel on to the grass, thus ensuring that all the spectators had the opportunity of seeing each team. The first team, the Greek, on reaching the end of the back straight, therefore, counter-marched to the end of the ground, before wheeling to the right to take up its position in column facing the Royal Box. The following teams carried out the same manoeuvre, each counter-marching a little less, to take up their positions beside the preceding team. As a result, the Greek team was on the left facing

the Royal Box, and the British team, which came in last, was on the extreme right (see diagram on pages 200 and 201).

It was agreed that His Majesty should perform the actual Opening at 4 p.m. The timing of the whole Ceremony, before and after, depended, therefore, upon this hour. Consequently, it could not be decided until the last moment, when the sizes of the individual teams were known, as to how many abreast each team should march. Actually this varied from one to six. It was arranged that 250 buses would transport the competitors, and the limited number of team officials who were permitted to march, from their housing centres to the Assembly ground, to arrive at 1.30 p.m.

After discussion with the Racing Pigeon Association, it was decided that 2,500 birds would be the most suitable number for release, and these were placed around the arena in 350 baskets with one Boy Scout to every two baskets. No announcement or commentary was made over the loudspeaker system during the Ceremony.

The official Olympic Flag—which measured 18 ft. by 11 ft.—was hoisted by three corporals of the Guards. The arena was decorated by the flags of all the competing nations, with three Olympic flags over the scoreboard, which was to carry the famous words of Baron de Coubertin :—

" The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing is not conquering, but fighting well."

The two main towers carried the Union Jack and the Olympic Flag. The jumping pits were boarded in for the day and small white circular plates were set in the grass for positioning the name-board carriers, who were drawn from the Boy Scouts' Association. These, under Colonel Hennessy's Deputy, Colonel Johnstone, carried out a practice parade the night before the Opening. The Tribune of Honour, appropriately decorated and with microphones connected, was situated on the edge of the track opposite the Royal Box. Owing to the size of the teams, the International Olympic Committee did not form a semi-circle round the Tribune, but was drawn up in line to the right of it, facing the Royal Box in order of seniority, with the most senior members on the right. Luncheon was taken by this body as the guests of Lord Portal in the precincts of the Stadium, but before lunch they held a practice parade in order that they could, in due course, go straight to their correct positions. The Organising Committee was lined up similarly, on the left of the Tribune.

The detailed instructions and the timetable for the Opening Ceremony are reproduced in full on the next five pages.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY, JULY 29

The following instructions cover all the points of which those taking part in the March at the Opening Ceremony should be informed.

In order that the ceremony should be carried out with precision and in a manner worthy of the occasion, Chefs de Missions and other officials responsible for controlling the teams of their respective nations are strongly urged to read these instructions carefully and to do all in their power to ensure that they are followed as closely as possible.

As there will be no rehearsal, IT IS IMPORTANT that an official from each nation and the athlete chosen to carry the flag of each nation should present themselves at Wembley Stadium at the EAST TUNNEL of the Stadium at 14.30 hours on Wednesday, 28th July, 1948, in order to have the instructions for the ceremony fully explained to them on the ground. Will these individuals please make every effort to be punctual at this rendezvous.

1. *Those permitted to take part in the March are :* Men and women athletes and those holding an official position with an Olympic team.

Persons NOT holding official Olympic connections with a team are NOT permitted to march, neither can any band or musical organisation be added to the team.

2. *Dress.* All taking part in the March must wear their team's parade uniform or the athletes may wear their athletic suits. All must be so dressed when they leave their living quarters as they will NOT be able to change on arrival at Wembley. Should any persons taking part in the parade bring extra clothing with them, they should leave it in the bus and NOT in the Assembly area, since after the March, teams will NOT return to the Assembly area before re-embussing.

3. *Transport.* Buses will be provided to bring teams from their camps to Wembley Stadium. They will leave the camps in time to deposit their passengers not later than 13.30 hours. Teams will de-bus at either de-bussing point "A" or "B" and should then proceed immediately to the Assembly area where they will find boards with the names of all nations taking part. When each team has found its place in the " Order of March " it should keep together as much as possible while waiting to move forward by Route " C " to the Stadium. Seating and toilet facilities will be provided in the immediate vicinity of the Assembly Area.

4. *Order of March.* Teams will form up in the Assembly Area and enter the Stadium with Greece leading and Gt. Britain last. Other nations will be in alphabetical order according to English spelling. Carriers for the " name of country " boards will be provided by the Organising committee, but each nation must provide its own flag-bearer.

A guide carrying the " name of country " board will lead each team, followed at an interval of five metres by the flag-bearer. Another interval of five metres will be maintained between the flag-bearer and the team itself which should be led by its officials followed by the women competitors and then the men competitors. There will be a gap of 20 metres between the rear of one team and the board carrier of the following team.

5. *Formation on the March and in the Stadium.* As soon as teams arrive in the Assembly Area, they will be told how many abreast they will march. It is NOT possible to circulate this information sooner owing to the strengths of teams not being known till almost the last moment. Generally speaking, the small teams will march in single file or two abreast; the medium-sized teams three or four abreast; and the largest six abreast. On arrival at their correct position in the Stadium, teams should stand " at ease " but remain in their ranks. They should come to " attention " only during the National Anthem, the formal opening of the Games by the King, and the taking of the Olympic oath.
6. *The Salute.* As each team approaches point X (see plan) all athletes should turn their heads towards the Royal Box—but NOT raise their arms—and the flag bearer should lower his flag. At point Y they will look to their front and flags will be raised again. Points X and Y will be indicated by markers with small British flags.
7. *The Olympic Oath.* As soon as the band and choir start the " Hallelujah " Chorus, the flag-bearer of each nation will move forward and form a semi-circle on the position just vacated by the O.C. and I.O.C., the British athlete chosen to take the Olympic Oath will follow his flag-bearer and will mount the Rostrum. While the chosen British athlete is reciting the Oath, he will hold the corner of the flag in his left hand and at the same time raise his right hand. At the same time, every member of every team will raise their right hands level with their faces, palm to the front, or as is customary when taking an oath in their own countries. At the end of the Oath, there will be a short pause before the National Anthem is played. All flag-bearers and the chosen athlete will remain where they are till the *end* of the National Anthem when they will rejoin their respective teams.

8. *The March Out* will start as soon as the flag-bearers rejoin their teams and the Band begins to play again. Teams will march out in the same order as they marched in, i.e., Greece leading and Gt. Britain last. There will be no further salute. Each team will march straight forward on to the track, turn right and leave the Stadium by the East tunnel, i.e., as for their entry. On emerging from the East tunnel, teams will proceed straight on by Route D (see plan) to the area where their buses will be waiting for them. ON NO ACCOUNT must teams halt or even pause during this movement or the effect will be felt right back on to the Stadium. The Guides provided for each team will be responsible for collecting the flag and name-board of each country before the teams re-enter their buses since these are required for the Closing Ceremony.

OPENING CEREMONY TIMETABLE**JULY 29, 1948 at 14.30 hours**

From 14.00 hours to 14.25 hours there will be a display in the Stadium by the Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry and the Massed Drums, Fifes and Pipers of His Majesty's Brigade of Guards :—

Then:

Serial No.	Time	Item	Notes
1	14.35	I.O.C. and O.C. take up position on the grass opposite the Royal Box to await The King.	
2	14.45	The Royal Party arrives in the Royal Tunnel and is received by the President of the Games who will present the President of the I.O.C., The Chairman of the O.C. and the Lord Mayor of London to the King.	The remainder of the Royal Party will be conducted straight up to the Royal Box by the Lord Mayor of London.
3	14.48	National Anthem by the Massed Bands.	The Choir will NOT sing.
4	14.50	President of the I.O.C. presents the members of the I.O.C. to the King and the Chairman of the O.C. presents the members of the O.C.	When all have been presented, the King goes to the Royal Box accompanied by the two Presidents. The I.O.C. and O.C., return to their seats in the stand, <i>MUSIC during all this.</i>
5	15.00	MARCH IN starts.	Teams enter in alphabetical order, as in the English language, except that Greece leads and Gt. Britain comes in last. Details of spacing, saluting, etc., will be issued to all taking part in the March. Massed Bands play all the time.
6	15.50 (approx.)	I.O.C. and O.C. with their Presidents leave their seats and form a semi-circle on the field as soon as last Team has passed saluting Base.	See Plan.
7	15.55	Chairman of the O.C. makes an address from the Rostrum ending by asking the King to open the Games.	
8	16.00	H.M. The King opens the XIV Olympiad.	
9	16.01	Fanfare of Trumpets and Olympic Flag raised.	The Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry will have taken up position on the track in front of the Royal Tunnel while serial 6 is going on.
10	16.02	Pigeons released.	Boy Scouts and baskets already in position on the side of the track.
11	16.05	21 Gun salute.	Five sec. interval between guns.
12	16.07	Runner with torch arrives, circles track and lights Olympic flame.	Enters by East Tunnel.

XIV OLYMPIAD

Serial No.	Time	Item	Notes
13	16.10	Olympic Hymn by Band and Choir.	Conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent.
14	16.13	Dedication address by The Archbishop of York.	From the Rostrum.
15	16.18	I.O.C. and O.C. return to their seats and the Presidents to the Royal Box.	
16	16.20	" Hallelujah " Chorus by Band and Choir.	While this is being sung, the flag bearers of all the Nations form a semi-circle on the position just vacated by the I.O.C. and O.C.
17	16.27	Olympic Oath by Athletes.	The athlete who is to take the oath mounts the Rostrum with the bearer of the British flag on his left side. He holds the corner of the flag with his left hand and reads the oath facing the Royal Box.
18	16.30	National Anthem by Band and Choir (One verse).	At the conclusion of the National Anthem, the Royal Party leaves the Royal Box. The flag-bearers of the Nations rejoin their teams.
19	16.36	MARCH OUT starts.	Teams march out in the same order as for the MARCH IN. Bands play all the time.

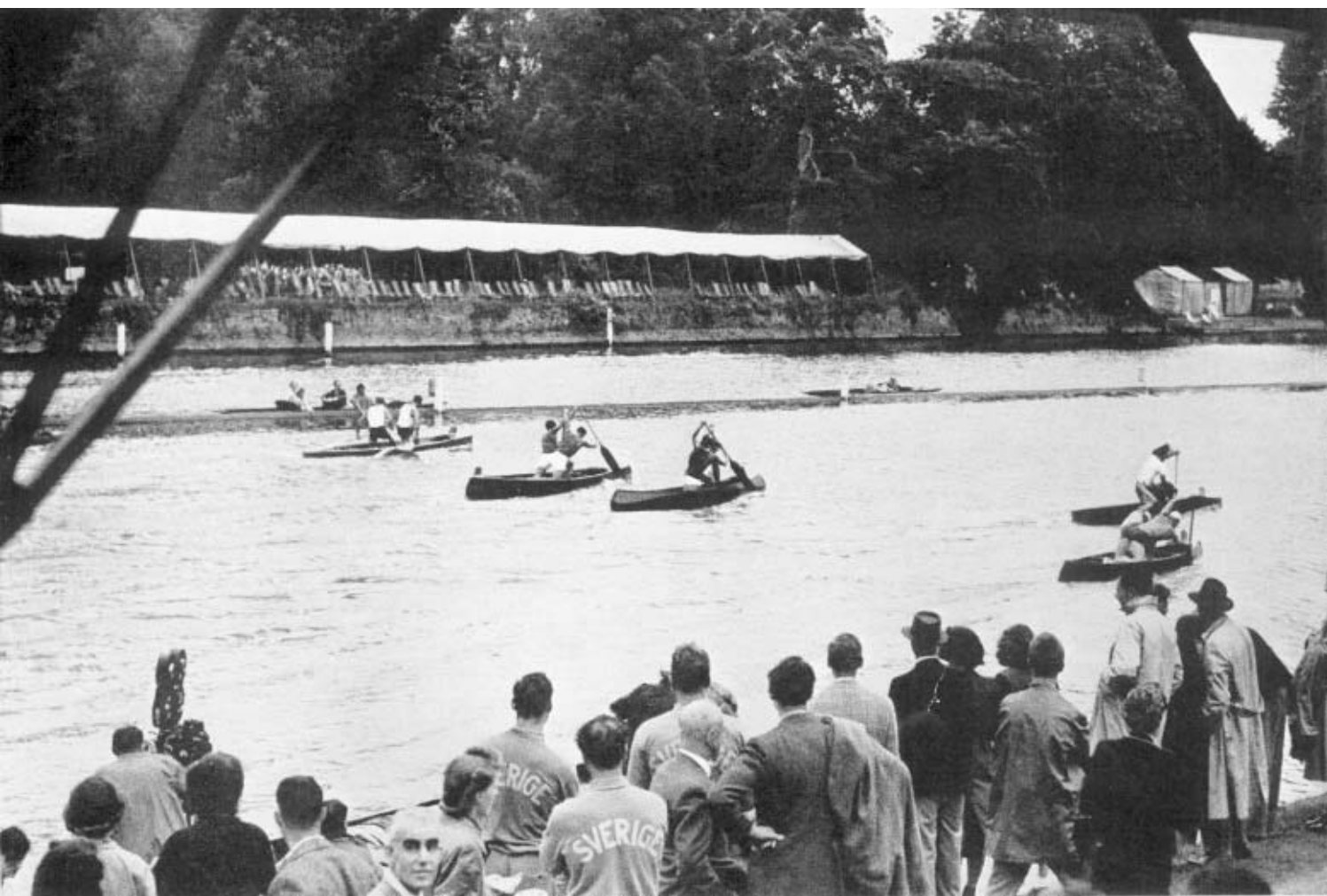


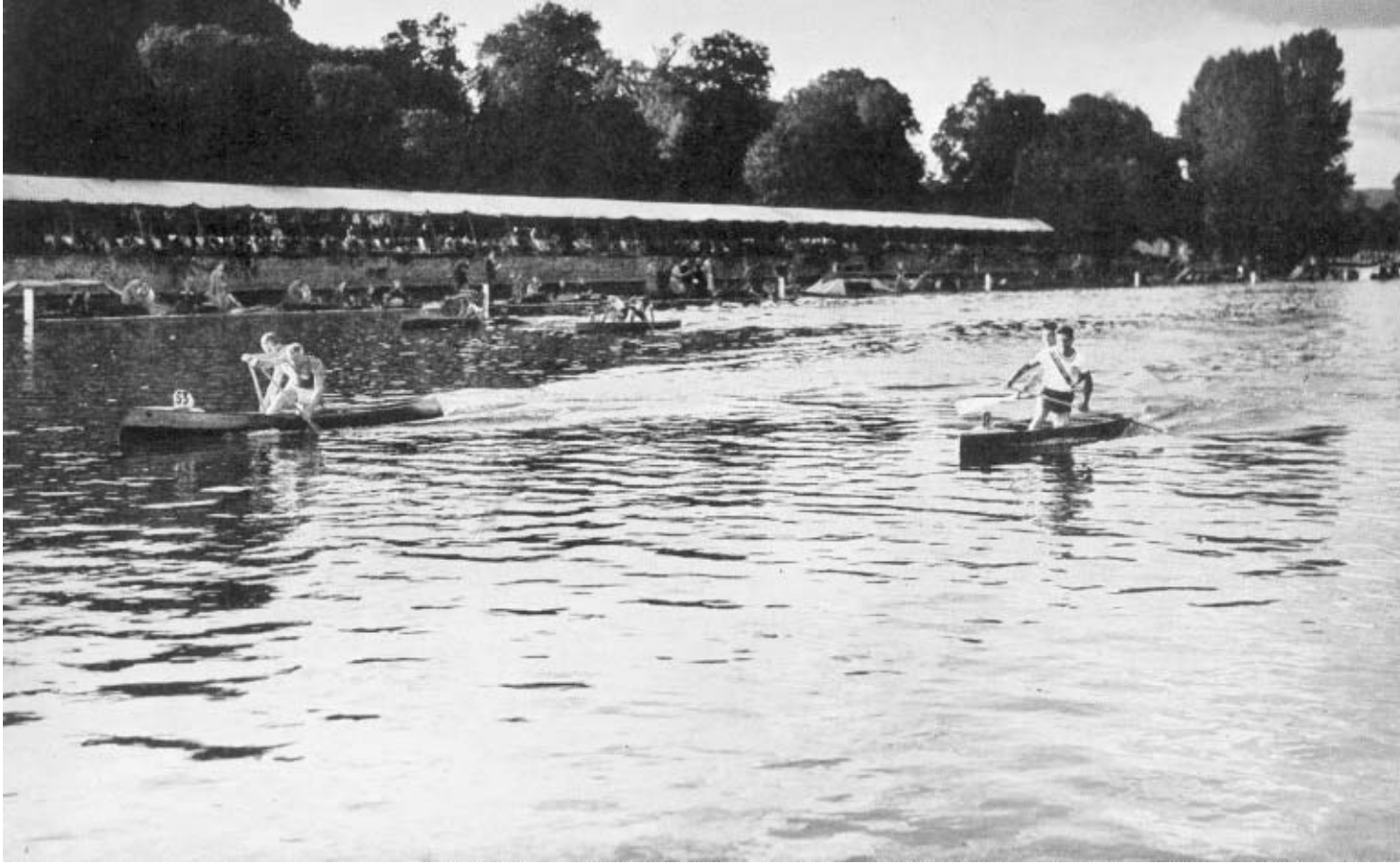
The winning pair in the 10,000 metres Kayak pairs, G. Akerland and H. Wetterstrom (Sweden).



The 10,000 metres Kayak pairs with W. Piemann and A. Umgeher (Austria) on far side, being passed by G. Covey and H. Harper (Canada), nearer the camera.

During the race for the 10,000 metres Canadian pairs.





The finish of the 1,000 metres Canadian pairs, with Czechoslovakia (J. Brzak and B. Kudrna) in boat 53 on left, beating U.S.A. (S. Lysak and S. Macknowski) in boat 57 on right, with France (G. Dransart and G. Gandil) boat 54, on left of the pair in the background, third.

J. Holecek (Czechoslovakia), left, winning the 1,000 metres Canadian singles from D. Bennett (Canada), further from the camera on right, and R. Boutigny (France).

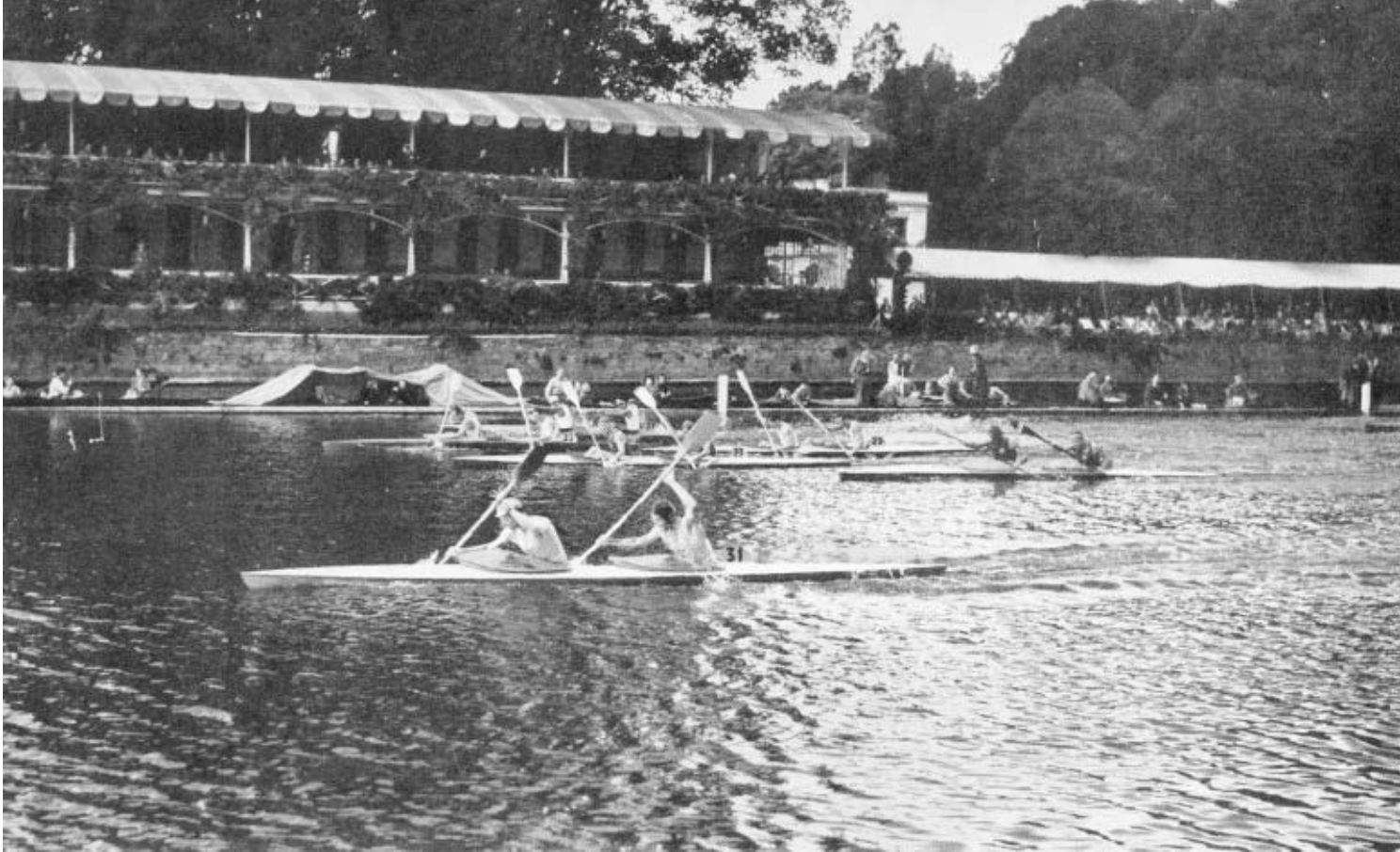




A view of the starting arrangements for the canoeing events. The Hungarian pair (J. Toldi and G. Andrasi) are awaiting their signal in the 10,000 metres Kayak pairs.

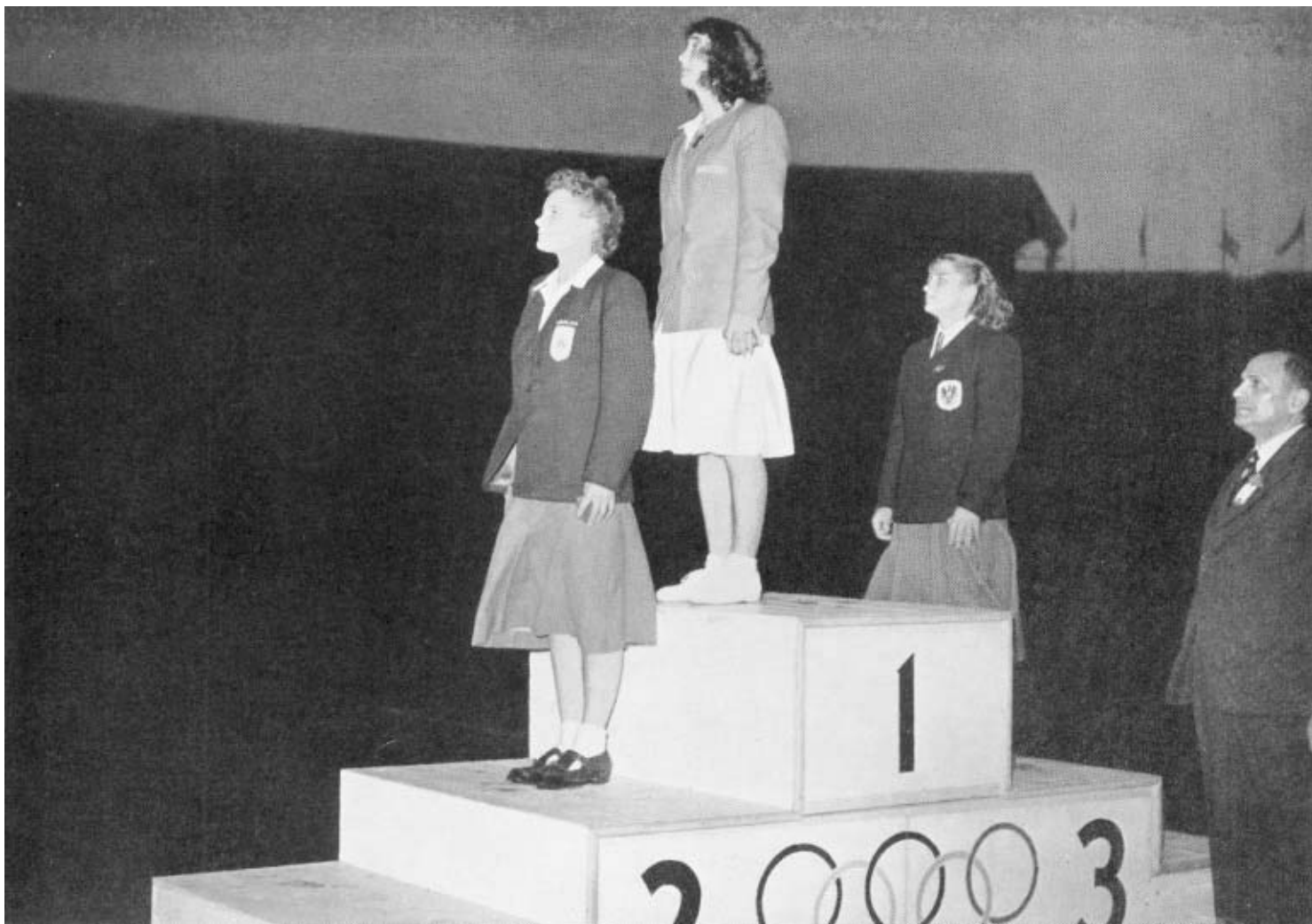
G. Fredriksson (Sweden), winner of the 10,000 metres Kayak singles, leading from A. Corbiaux (Belgium) and J. Bobeldijk (Holland) during the course of the race.

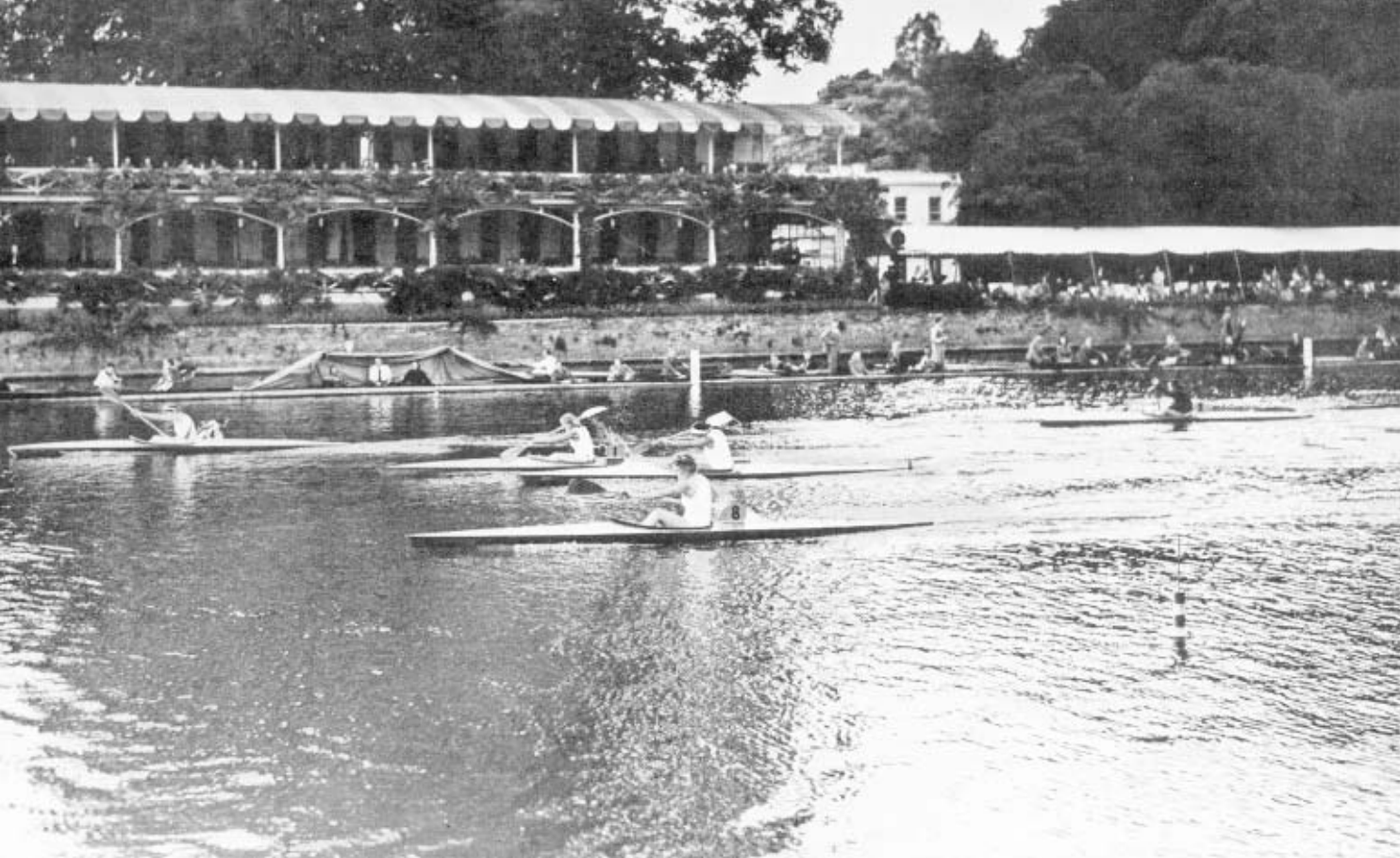




The finish of the 1,000 metres Kayak pairs, with Sweden (H. Bergland and L. Klingstrom) in boat 31 narrowly beating Denmark (E. W. Hansen and J. B. Jensen) in boat 22 and Finland (T. Axelsson and N. Bjorklof) in boat 23.

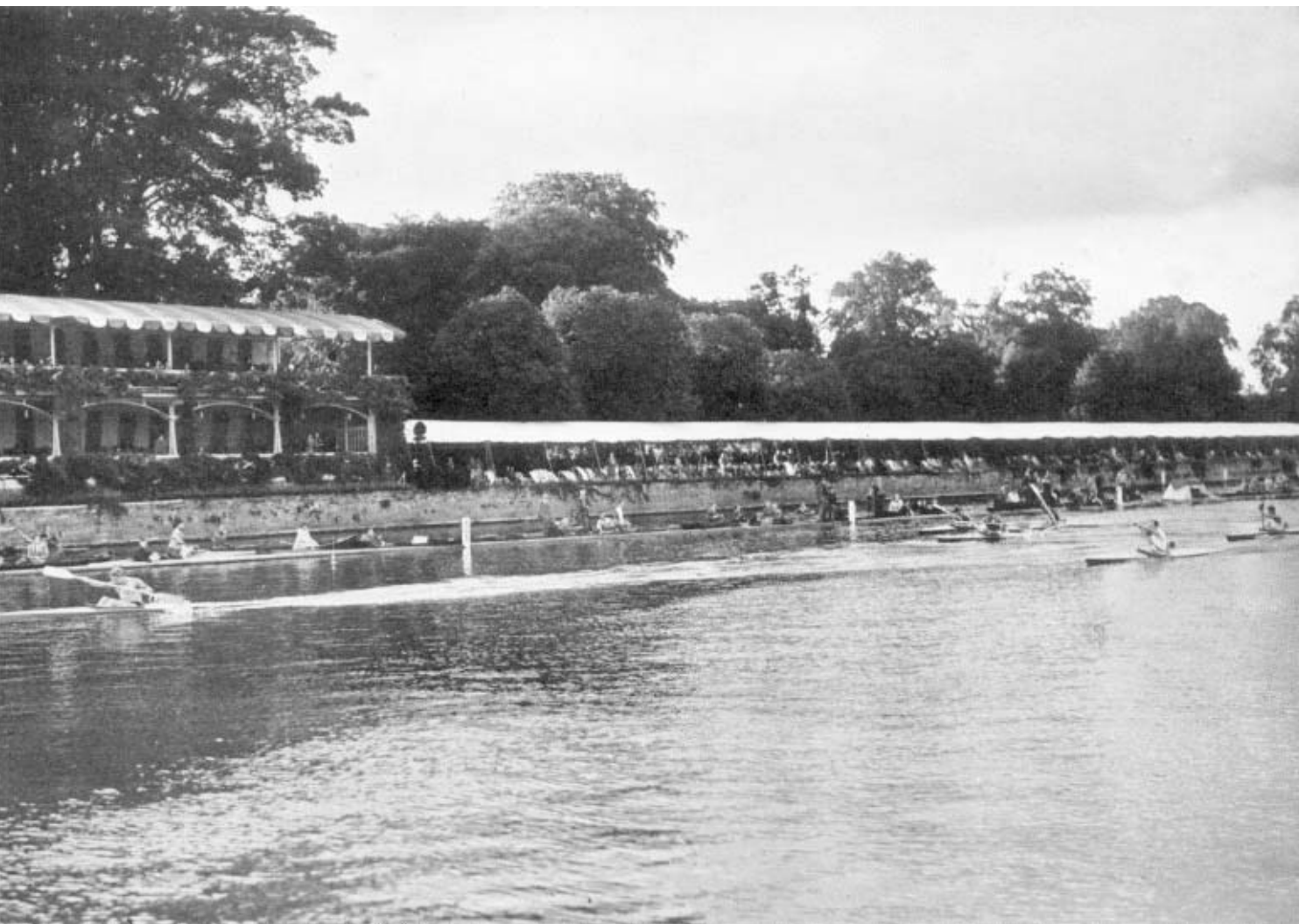
Victory ceremony of the women's 500 metres Kayak singles. K. Hoff (Denmark) 1st, Van de Anker-Doedans (Holland) 2nd, F. Schwingl (Austria) 3rd.

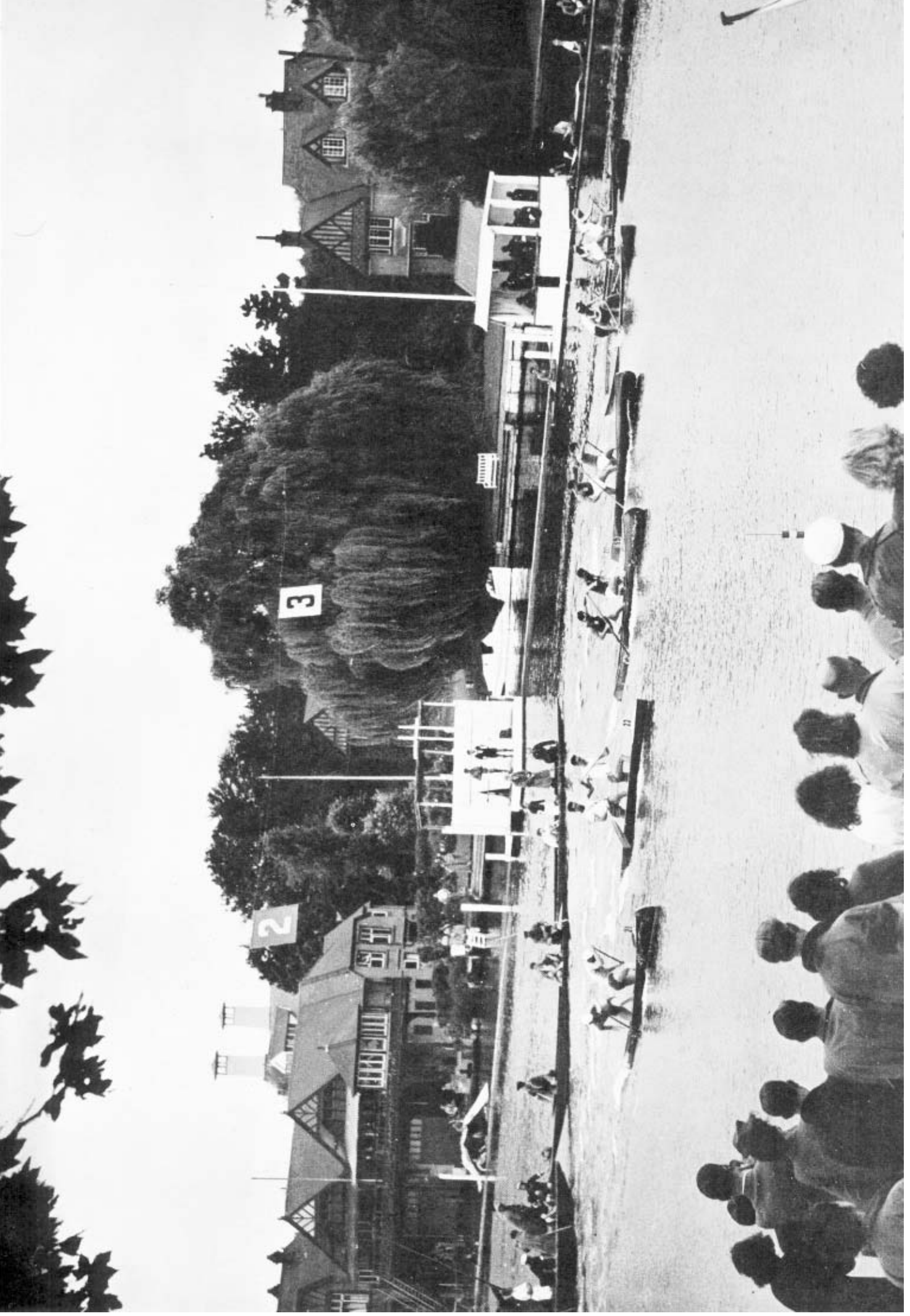




The 500 metres women's Kayak singles; K. Hoff (Denmark), on left, beats A. G. Van de Anker-Doedans (Holland), nearest the camera, and F. Schwingl (Austria) in boat No. 1.

G. Fredriksson (Sweden) completes a double by taking the 1,000 metres Kayak singles by a large margin, followed home by J. Andersen (Denmark) and H. Eberhardt (France).



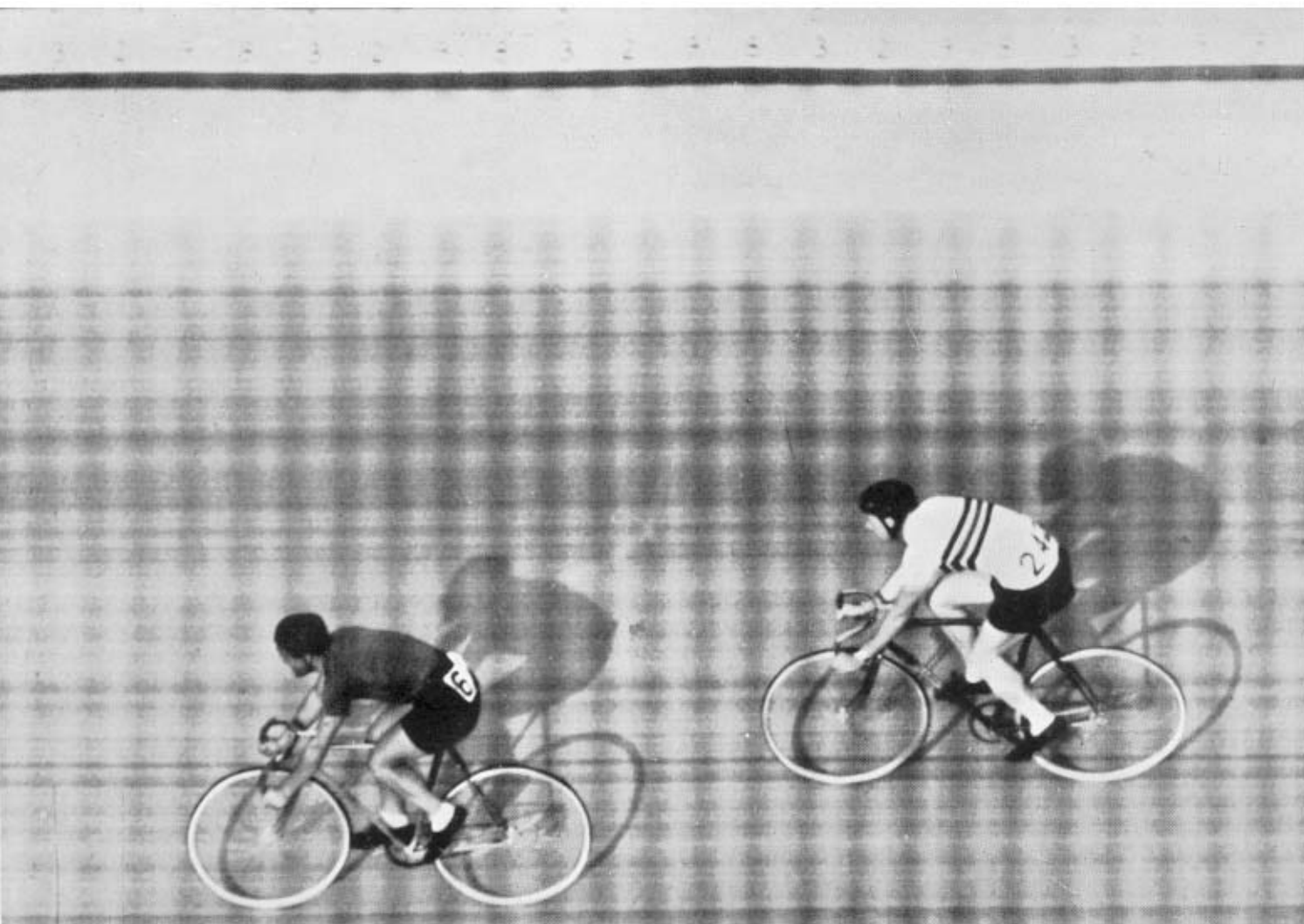


The start of the 10,000 metres Canadian pairs. From left to right: G. Johansson and V. Wettersten (Sweden), S. Lysak and S. Macknowski (U.S.A.), the winners, V. Havel and J. Pecka (Czechoslovakia), G. Dransart and G. Gandil (France), B. Oldershaw and W. Stevenson (Canada), and K. Molnar and V. Salmhofer (Austria).



The finalists in the 1,000 metres sprint, M. Ghella (Italy), the winner, on the outside, and R. Harris (Great Britain) nearer the camera.

The photo-finish print of the finish of the second and deciding heat in the sprint final, showing Ghella beating Harris by one and a half lengths.



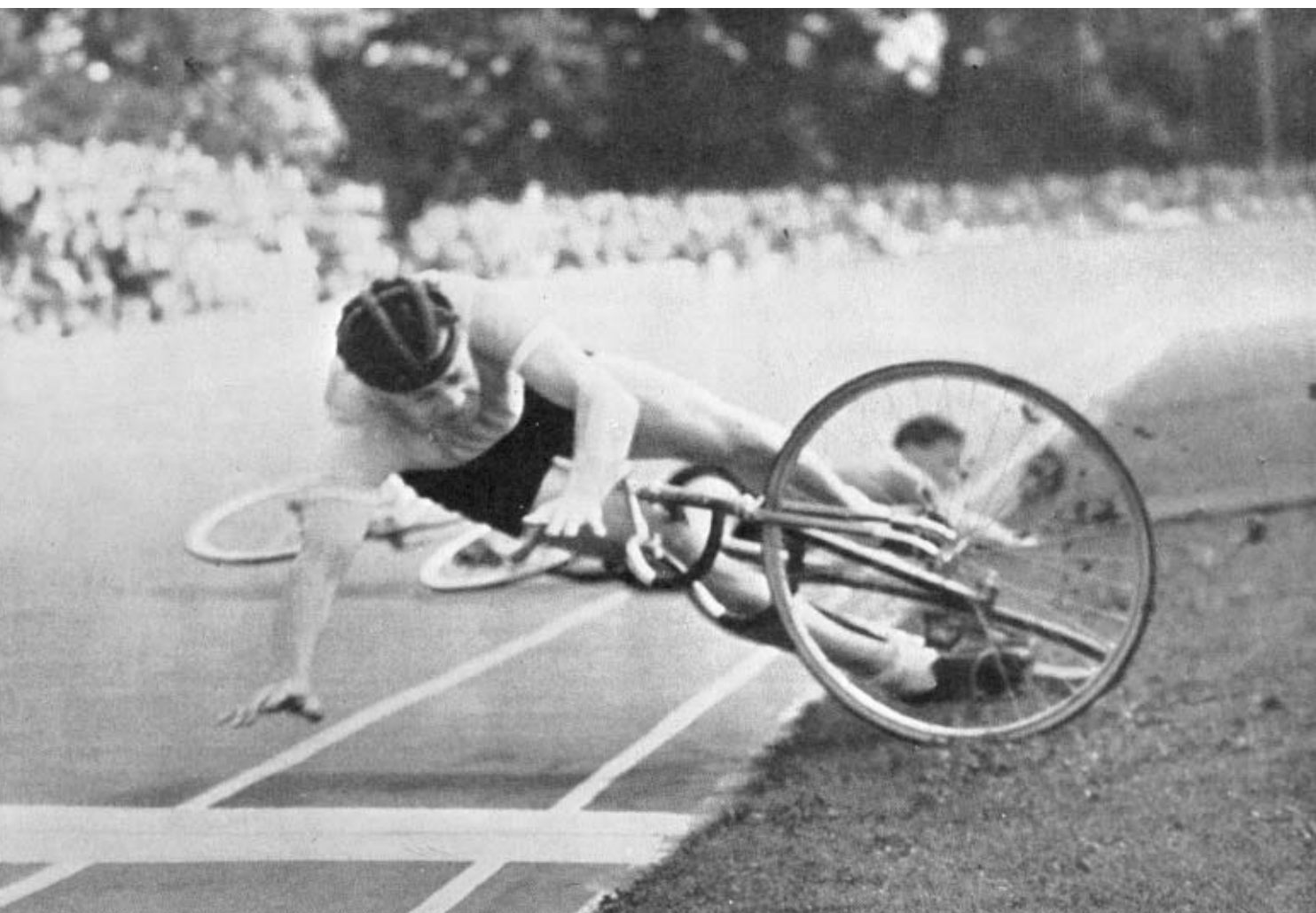


The French team who won the 4,000 metres pursuit, C. Coste, S. Blusson, F. Decanal, and P. Adam.



J. Dupont (France), winner of the 1,000 metres time trial.

The result of the collision in the eighth finals of the 1,000 metres sprint, heat two, between J. Hijzelendoorn (Holland) and L. Rocca (Uruguay). Rocca is falling to the ground, while Hijzelendoorn is already lying on the track behind him.





Tandems full speed for the line in the final between F. Teruzzi and R. Perona (Italy), the winners, nearer the camera, and R. Harris and A. Bannister (Great Britain).



The field in the cycle road race gets away in damp and cloudy conditions. The weather conditions can be judged by the garb of the spectators, and the gaps on the stand.

The start of the 120 miles cycle road race.





The field in the cycle road race close together in one of the early laps, takes the corner at Johnson's Pond and begins the climb up Breakheart Hill.



A view of the corner at Blacknest Gate, with competitors swinging round on the first lap. Note the protective padding on the gatepost.



The sharp corner at Blacknest Gate was the scene of the only major crash during the race. Here two competitors have taken a tumble, and those following are having difficulty in avoiding trouble.

Climbing Breakheart Hill on the second lap of the cycle road race, the competitors are still in close formation.





The crucial moment of the race. Approaching the top of Breakheart Hill on the final lap, J. Beyaert (France) jumps into the lead, which he held over the last half-mile to win by 3.6 seconds. The official car follows closely behind the riders.

J. Beyaert winner of the cycle road race at Windsor Great Park, is congratulated by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who acted as starter.



TORCH RELAY

In September, 1946, the Organising Committee decided that the lighting of the Sacred Fire should be carried out by a Torch kindled in the traditional manner at Olympia, in Greece, and carried by relays of runners across Europe to London. It was soon discovered that to repeat the arrangements of 1936 would be so costly as to be quite out of the question. It was therefore necessary so to organise the relay that while capturing the imagination of the public and the spirit of the Olympic torch, the cost would not be prohibitive.

For the XI Olympiad, the torch holder was made of stainless steel and the burner element was a magnesium candle. As this had a burning time often minutes at maximum, to ensure ample time at each take-over point, the runners covered only about one kilometre each, running for some three to four minutes. A longer burning time was decided on, to enable each runner to cover two miles (three kilometres) on the flat and thus reduce the number of torches. The Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was asked to design a suitable container and to recommend a fuel. A metal canister, containing a solid fuel which was already in commercial manufacture and reasonably cheap, met requirements. The holder for the fuel container had to be inexpensive and easy to make but, at the same time, it had to be of pleasing appearance and a good example of British craftsmanship. This latter requirement was particularly necessary as the torches would be on view to the people of many countries during the Relay and afterwards would become mementoes for the runners who would carry them from Olympia to Wembley.

The Fuel Research Station started their experiments early in 1947 and in May of that year the first running trials were held. As a result of these trials it was decided to use hexamine in tablet form as the fuel, housed in a perforated canister. In order to make luminous the flame from the hexamine, 6% naphthalene was incorporated in the tablets.

It had been agreed that the minimum burning time of each torch should be 15 minutes. As this requirement seemed to be the governing factor, the arrangement of air holes in the fuel canister was made so that, even in a strong wind, the fuel would last for that time.

To ensure economy of production, the size of tablets had to be similar to those in commercial production, but these were not large enough to ensure the required burning time if all in the fuel pack were lit on ignition. Eight tablets were therefore placed on a central rod, the bottom three being carried in a cup in the holder; as the top tablets burnt away, these were gradually fed up by a spring.

To keep the fuel, which readily absorbed moisture, dry under all weather conditions it had to be kept in an airtight pack which would burn completely, leaving no residue to choke the air holes in the canister. A thin nitro-cellulose casing to hold the eight tablets was specially made for the purpose.

When the final prototype torch and holder in sheet metal had been made and tested by the Fuel Research Station, Mr. Ralph Lavers, A.R.I.B.A., accepted an invitation to

design an aluminium holder without altering the basic principles of the prototype torch and to supervise manufacture so that all torches would reach the agreed standard.

The torch, to be carried by the final runner in the Stadium, had a magnesium flame in order that it would be sufficiently bright to be seen across the Stadium, even in the brightest sunlight. To carry the magnesium candle, a stainless steel holder was required. This also was designed by Mr. Lavers and made by E.M.I. Factories, Ltd. The candle, which was designed to burn for ten minutes, was supplied by Wessex Aircraft Engineering Co., Ltd. All the work on the final torch and torch holder was done without charge.

Organisation of Runners—Route of the Relay

The most direct route from Greece to England was to have been used. This meant a sea passage from Greece to Italy, thence through Switzerland and France, and a sea passage to England. However, two additional countries, Luxembourg and Belgium, asked if the Flame could pass through their territory, and this was agreed.

The exact route to be followed was fixed with the Olympic Committees of the countries concerned and the final route decided upon was as follows :

Greece.—Owing to the unsettled state of the country the Flame went direct from Olympia to the coast at Katakolon, thence by Greek warship to the island of Corfu.

Adriatic.—The Admiralty willingly gave their co-operation in providing warships to make the sea passages. From Corfu, H.M.S. *Whitesand Bay*, a frigate of the Mediterranean Fleet, carried the Flame to Bari in Italy. Though this passage was planned to take only 22 hours, H.M.S. *Whitesand Bay*, had to be ready to carry the Flame for a period of up to 48 hours in case there was a last minute change of route in Greece. It was therefore decided that she should burn a gas Flame, and a special burner for this was made by Spencers (London), Ltd. It was fed with butane gas, the same fuel as was used for the Flame at Wembley and Torquay. The burner, piping and gas cylinders were sent to the Mediterranean by the Admiralty, being shipped in H.M.S. *Liverpool* in April, 1948, when she also took the torches for Greece.

Italy.—Bari, Foggia, Pescara, Ancona, Rimini, Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, Milan, Domodossola, the Simplon Pass.

Switzerland.—Brig, Martigny, Montreux, Lausanne, Geneva, Perly.

France.—St. Julien en Genevois, Belgarde, Nantua, Lons-le-Saulnier, Poligny, Besancon, Vesoul, Epinal, Nancy, Metz, Thionville, Evrange.

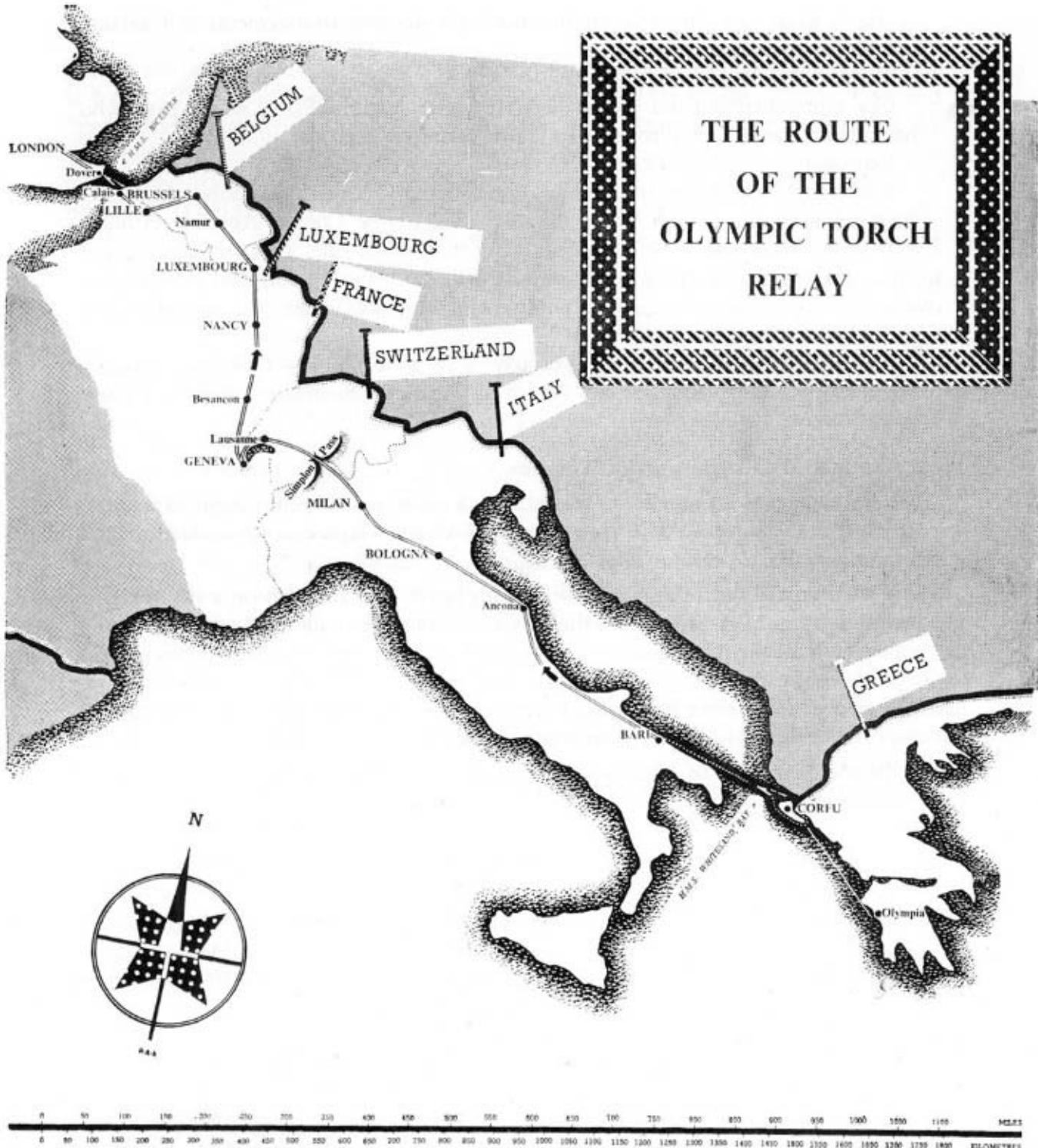
Luxembourg.—Frisange, Esch, Luxembourg City, Ettelbruck, Wiltz.

Belgium.—Bras, Bastogne, Marche, Namur, Brussels, Renaix, Tournai, Hertain.

France.—Lille, Armentieres, St. Omer, Calais.

English Channel.—H.M.S. *Bicester*, a destroyer of the Nore Command, was detailed to carry the Flame from Calais to Dover.

England.—The route from Dover to Wembley passed through the following towns :—Dover, Canterbury, Charing, Maidstone, Westerham, Redhill, Reigate, Dorking, Guildford, Bagshot, Ascot, Windsor, Slough, and Uxbridge.



A Torch Relay (England) Committee made the detailed arrangements in England. The members were:

Torch Relay Organiser (Chairman).

One representative from each county through which the Flame would pass, who had a close connection with athletics in the county concerned.

Representatives of the Police.

Representatives of the Automobile Association and Royal Automobile Club.

The runners were chosen from clubs affiliated to the County Amateur Athletic Associations, one runner from each club being the general rule, with preference given to those clubs through whose area the route passed. Stages in England were as near two miles as possible, change-over points being at places where the runners could shelter in case of bad weather.

The route from Wembley to Torquay was as follows :—Uxbridge, Slough, Maidenhead, Reading, Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Sherborne, Yeovil, Exeter, Newton Abbot.

Final Trials and Distribution of Torches

When the route and the number of stages in each country had been completed, torches were packed and shipped. The entire work of design, experiment, production and distribution was carried out in Great Britain.

Trials were carried out in a gale of wind with heavy rain and also on a day when it was fine with a light breeze. Under the first conditions the trials were satisfactory, the torches burning for the requisite time, and under the second condition the torches burned for over half an hour when carried by a runner. As the last date for shipping the first batch of torches for Greece had by then been reached, no more trials could be carried out and production was completed with the torches as then designed.

The distance, numbers of torches supplied and the number of stages in each country were as follows :

	<i>Kms.</i>	<i>Stages</i>	<i>Torches</i>
Greece	750*	300	324
H.M.S. <i>Whitesand Bay</i>	415	—	6
Italy	1,072	500	540
Switzerland	261	135	144
France (i)	521	270	300
Luxembourg	108	38	42
Belgium	287	108	120
France (ii)	126	—	—
H.M.S. <i>Bicester</i>	35	—	12
England (Dover-Wembley)	255	73	80
(Wembley-Torquay)	330	107	120
Total	3,160	1,531	1,688

* As planned.

A late request for a further 12 torches for Switzerland was met from the spares retained for such purposes and 20 other torches were used for demonstrations, trials and as spares in England. The total number manufactured was thus 1,720.

Extension of Route to Torquay

In the first week of May, 1948, arrangements were agreed for an Olympic Flame at Torquay ; this was to be lit from the parent Flame at Wembley by an extension of the Torch Relay. The arrangements for the run from Wembley to Torquay were on the same basis as that from Dover to Wembley.

