

Great Britain and Olympism

"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 Burghley (now the Marquess of Exeter), Chairman of the Organising Committee for the 1948 Olympic Games in London, at the closing ceremony

"Baron Pierre de Coubertin dreamt a dream in 1894 hoping that the youth of the world would throw away suspicions and misunderstanding and meet as friends on the field of sport. This dream is being triumphantly fulfilled."

BOA Council on the occasion of its 50th centenary celebrations, 1955

GREAT BRITAIN

94,216 square miles (244,000 square kilometres).

55,521,534 inhabitants (1973).



BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION (BOA)

Founded on 24th May 1905.

Recognised by the IOC in 1905.

President in office : The Marquess of Exeter *.

Chairman : Lord Rupert Nevill *.

Secretary General : G. Michael Sparkes *.

Director of International Affairs: K. Sandy Duncan *.

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* See biographical notes.

Thanks to the British Olympic Council

Whilst it is but just to acknowledge that the relations between the International Olympic Committee and the various National Olympic Committees have always been of the best kind, one ought to add that none of the National Committees has understood and fulfilled its duties towards the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic movement better than the British Olympic Council. The establishment of such relations was not the simplest of tasks, for it must be remembered that the Olympic revival was not prepared and started by the athletic and sport societies of each nation, but that, on the contrary, it was somewhat forced upon them at a time when they were not yet prepared to endorse such a scheme.

Pierre de Coubertin, President of the IOC :
extract from the British Olympic Association's
1914 Annual Report.

Role of the BOA

- To encourage the population's interest in the Olympic movement.
- To ensure that Great Britain is worthily represented at the Olympic and Winter Games.
- To support the development of the Olympic movement throughout the world and to foster its aims and ideals throughout the country.
- To raise money by public appeals for furthering its activities.
- To consult with other interested bodies on matters relating to amateur sport and physical education in Great Britain.

Competitors in the Olympic Games are prepared by the national sports feder-



Charles Herbert

ations with the financial assistance of the Sports Council. However, the BOA also assists with its «Olympic Preparation Fund».

From the origin of British Olympism...

Between 1892 and 1894, the preparatory work for the meeting of the inter-

Olympic Review No 2 - 1894

Three major federations: the **Amateur Athletic Association** which exercises complete control over almost all the athletic sports societies, even outside England; its regulations are observed throughout the British Empire; they are generally considered as being superior to all others: the **National Cyclists Union** which was originally called the Bicycle Union dates from 1878; it governs cycling; its beginnings were difficult and on many occasions was severely criticised; the difficulties, particular to cycling, which it faced, moreover explain why its directors became enemies; however, it has not been proved that others can do better; a treaty unites the NCU to the AAA: the **Amateur Rowing Association** is especially strict with regard to amateurism, but tends above all to conserve the social character of rowing which in England is the aristocratic sport par excellence; it prides itself on being uninformed as to what is happening abroad and on counting it of little or no importance; the French Athletics Sports Union has however succeeded in signing a treaty with the ARA and therefore finds itself in a privileged position with regard to it.

Then follow: the **Irish Amateur Athletic Association**, the powers of which do not extend beyond Ireland where in fact it represents the AAA; the **Scottish Amateur Athletic Association** plays the same role in Scotland although more independently as sport in Scotland has its own characteristics; the universities of **Oxford** and **Cambridge** each of which have their own athletics club and boat club tend to keep apart as they were the birthplace of the athletics renaissance in the XIVth century; finally, the large clubs, **London Rowing Club**, **London Athletic Club**, **Leander** and **Thames Rowing Clubs**, clubs which are made up of a group of young men in the same career such as the **Civil Service**

Sport in Great Britain

Amateur Athletic Union, those that have a more democratic form like the **Polytechnic Harriers** or localised like the **Wenlock Olympian Society** — the number is endless.

Football, cricket, polo, lawn tennis, swimming and even skating form special unions or societies, such as the **Rugby Football Union**, the **Hurlingham** and the **Queens Clubs**, the **National Skating Association of Great Britain**, etc.; there is a court tennis club at Richmond; there are also organising committees for competitions, the most famous of which is the **Henley Royal Regatta Committee** which holds the yearly Henley Regattas; games pitches are almost entirely owned by financial groups which manage and entrust them to the different societies.

Gymnastics however is not really thriving in this country where free sports have established their domination so deeply; there are however some German, Swedish and even English societies; fencing is even less widespread, and although English boxing (in which only fists are used as opposed to French boxing which allows kicks) remains popular especially in colleges, it is like extra exercise without giving rise to major competitions.

England is also the present headquarters of the **International Cyclists Association** founded on 24th November 1892 for the organisation of world (amateur) championships between the principal federations—l'Union des Sports Athletiques de France, la Ligue Vélocipédique Belge, the National Cyclists Union, the League of American Wheelmen, Allgemeene Nederlandsche Wielrijders Bond, etc. The presidency of the Association changes country every year, but the secretariat is permanent; the Secretary is Mr. Henry Sturme, director of the paper "The Cyclist" of Coventry (England). The world championships were held in London (1892), Chicago (1893) and Antwerp (1894).

national congress, destined to result in the renovation of the Olympic Games, was divided by Coubertin between three commissioners: himself for Europe, William M. Sloane of the United States for the American continent, and Charles Herbert* for the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. The latter, Secretary of the already powerful and established Amateur Athletic Association of England, convened a decisive preliminary meeting on 7th February 1894 at the London Sports Club.

Influenced and inspired by Anglo-Saxon culture, follower of the British concept of sport, supporter of the pedagogue Thomas Arnold whose doctrines he tried in vain to introduce in France, enthralled visitor to Rugby College, Coubertin associated Great Britain to his task right from the start. He looked for and always found there ardent champions for the Olympic cause. Thus, he wrote at the end of the Olympic Congress in Le Havre (1897): *«The Hellenism which had pervaded the atmosphere of the initial congress in 1894 was eclipsed here by the closer influence of the British»* (Mémoires Olympiques, page 47).

Thanks to the plentiful reserve of propagandists whom Herbert* could call on, a great many Britons gave their support and participated in the historic congress of 1894. Among the honorary members appeared HRH the Prince of Wales, Lord Aberdare whose son became an IOC member in 1929, Arthur James Balfour, Member of Parliament who was to become Prime Minister in 1904, Sir John Astley, President of the London Sports Club, and Lord Duffern, British Ambassador in Paris. Among the delegates of the associations, let us mention the names of Norman Jones and, of course, Charles Herbert* for the Amateur Athletic Association, N. L. Clark, R. Todd and J. Britten for the National Cyclists Union, J. and O. Sloan for the International Cyclists Association, the headquarters of which were situated in London, and Count O'Con-

nell for the London Polytechnic Club. Other associations, such as the National Skating Association, the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association and the London Rowing Club also joined the congress.

At the end of the congress, two Britons, Herbert* and Lord Ampthill, were among the thirteen personalities invited to form the first International Olympic Committee.

When Coubertin considered the IOC established and powerful enough to withstand external opinions without risk, he chose London for what he called in his *«Mémoires»* the *«IOC's first outing»*. This took place at Mansion House, the Lord Mayor of London's seat, *«with surrounding our meetings most of the prestige that venerable England exudes to the new institutions which turn to it...»*

... to the birth of the BOA



Révérend
R. S. de Courcy Laffan



Lord Desborough

In turn the following joined the IOC:

- Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan*, learned philosopher, in 1897 following the Olympic Congress in Le Havre; until his death he defended the Olympic ideals;
- Colonel Sir Howard Vincent* in 1901, sincere and dedicated, died too young in 1907;
- W. H. Grenfell, who in 1905 became Lord Desborough*, in 1906 whereas he had just made contact with the IOC and had already been won over by Olympism.

Coubertin grouped these three pioneers together in the same tribute when he wrote: «*Magnificent trinity of practical sense, manly purpose and enthusiastic drive*». Under their influence, the British Olympic Association was formed on 24th May 1905 at the House of Commons in London.

In the «Olympic Review» of March 1906, page 48, we read: «*Due to the fortunate initiative of Sir Howard Vincent and the Rev. de Courcy Laffan, the British Olympic Association has definitively been constituted. Its Council is composed of the following members: President: The Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough of Taplow, President of the Epee Club and Executive President of the Royal Life Saving Society; Honorary Secretary: Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan; members: The Rt. Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, Sir Lees Knowles, T. W. J. Britten, Treasurer of the National Cyclists Union, W. Hayes Fisher, President of the National Skating Association, R. G. Gridley, Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Rowing Association, C. Herbert, Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, G. Rowland Hill, President of the Rugby Football Union, Captain A. Hutton, President of the Amateur Fencing Association, E. Lawrence Levy, Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Gymnastic Association, E. Syers, President of the Ski Club of Great Britain, F. J. Wall, Honorary Secretary of the Football Association, Colonel H. Walrond, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Toxophilite Society, and Theodore A. Cook. The British Olympic Association and the Deutscher Reichsausschuss für Olympische Spiele are thus the first two major national associations, the formation of which the International Committee took up the task of instigating from the outset.*»

On 9th February 1906, Pierre de Coubertin, President of the IOC, sent the following letter to his friend, de Courcy Laffan*: «*My dear colleague and friend, Thank you for the notification that you kindly sent me of the definitive*



constitution of the British Olympic Association. It is understood that we shall consider this group as our usual intermediary with the English associations in matters of sport and education, just as the British Olympic Association considers the International Olympic Committee as the supreme authority in all questions relating to Olympic events.

We joyfully acclaim the first result which you have achieved and I personally await steady progress for the common cause we hold dear.

With my kindest regards to yourself and the members of the BOA Council, Yours sincerely.»

The Olympic Games in London of 1908 and 1948

During the summer of 1906, it became obvious that the Games of the IVth Olympiad in 1908 would not be staged in Rome as planned, and the possibility of holding them in London was considered. At that time there were few International Federations and no international code of rules. These were laid down later by the relevant bodies and published in a book by the British Olympic Association, under the direction of Sir Theodore Cook*.

In 1908, the Games took place in London on the grounds of the White City Exhibition which had a track a third of a mile round and a swimming pool situated inside the track facing the official stand.

The Games were by far the biggest and most comprehensive ever held and resulted in a profit of £6,000. Lord Desborough* had in fact indicated in a statement to the press, released in 1906: *«It is imperative for England which has been the birthplace of so many sorts of athletics that the Olympic Games, the day they are held there, be organised and celebrated in a manner worthy of its sporting reputation.»*

From which time, going from success to success, British Olympic history would continue to depend on energetic leaders: The Duke of Somerset, The Earl Cadogan, Lord Rochdale, General R. J. Kentish*, Viscount Portal, Lord Aberdare*, Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett*, Lord Luke*, Lord Rupert Nevill* and the most reputed of them all, Lord Burghley, today the Marquess of Exeter. This latter, Olympic 400 m. hurdles champion in 1928 and fourth in

1932, passed easily from top competition to senior sports administration, as he was elected IOC member in 1933 and Chairman of the BOA in 1936.

In February 1946, the BOA Council suggested to the Lord Mayor that he should invite the IOC to consider London as the venue for the 1948 Olympic celebration and on 14th March 1946, the Council was informed that the Games of the XIVth Olympiad would be held in London.

Under the chairmanship of Lord Burghley* and the technical guidance of Mr. E. J. Holt, the Organising Committee managed to organise these Games quite outstandingly in two years.

There can be no doubt that the Olympic Games in London did much to enhance Britain's prestige, and set a high standard of sportsmanship.

The present BOA, under the patronage of HM Queen Elizabeth II, is presided by the Marquess of Exeter*, doyen of the IOC of which he was Vice-President from 1954 to 1966, whilst the Council is chaired by Lord Rupert Nevill*.

* See biographical notes.





1928 - Lord Burghley (now Marquess of Exeter), Olympic champion

IOC members for Great Britain

1. Charles Herbert*, member of the original committee from 1894 until his resignation in 1907.
2. Lord Ampthill, member of the original committee from 1894 to 1898.
3. Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan*, from 1897 until his death in 1927.
4. Colonel Sir Howard Vincent*, from 1901 until his death in 1907.
5. Lord Desborough of Taplow*, from 1906 until his resignation in 1909.
6. Sir Theodore Cook*, from 1909 until his resignation in 1915.
7. The Duke of Somerset, from 1913 until his resignation in 1920.
8. Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish*, from 1920 until his resignation in 1933, Executive Board member from 1926 to 1931.
9. The Earl Cadogan, from 1922 until his resignation in 1929.
10. Lord Rochdale, from 1927 until his resignation in 1933.
11. Lord Aberdare*, from 1929 until his death in 1957, Executive Board member from 1931 to 1951.
12. The Marquess of Exeter* (Lord Burghley before 1956), since 1933, Executive Board member from 1951 to 1970, Vice-President from 1954 to 1966.

13. Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett* from 1933 to 1950.
14. Lord Luke of Pavenham*, since 1951.

Successive Presidents of the BOA

Presidents:

- 1923-1936: The Duke of Sutherland.
- 1936-1949: Viscount Portal.
- 1949-1966: The Duke of Beaufort.
- Since 1966: The Marquess of Exeter*.

Chairmen:

- 1905-1913: Lord Desborough*.
- 1913-1919: The Duke of Somerset.
- 1919-1920: Lord Downham.
- 1920-1922: Rev. de Courcy Laffan*.
- 1922-1927: The Earl Cadogan.
- 1927-1931: Lord Rochdale.
- 1931-1935: Sir Harold Bowden.
- 1935-1936: Viscount Portal.
- 1936-1966: Lord Burghley (The Marquess of Exeter* since 1956).
- Since 1966: Lord Rupert Nevill*.

* See biographical notes.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

- **British cities which have applied to stage the Olympic Games**

London, organising city for the 1908 Olympic Games, celebrating the IVth Olympiad, from 27th August to 29th October, with 2034 participants (including 36 women) from 22 countries.

London, candidate city for the organisation of the 1940 Olympic Games.

London, appointed city for the organisation of the 1944 Olympic Games, which could not take place.

London, organising city for the 1948 Olympic Games, celebrating the XIVth Olympiad, from 29th July to 14th August, with 4062 participants (including 385 women) from 58 countries.

- **Date of first participation:** 1896.

Eight British sportsmen appeared at the 1st Olympic Games of the modern era, 72 at Paris in 1900 and only one four years later at St. Louis.

Since then, the British Olympic Association has sent competitors to all the Olympic Games, as well as to all the Winter Games.

We would point out that the first female participants were four French and two British women in Paris in 1900.

Tokyo - 1964: The British delegation led by the Olympic swimming champion, Anita Lonsbrough (200 m. breaststroke, 1960).



Representation of Great Britain at the Winter Games from 1924 to 1972¹

	Biathlon	Bobsleigh	Ice Hockey	Luge	Speed skating	Figure skating	Skiing	Total
1924	●	12	9	●	6(3)	4		31(3)
1928	●	11	12	●	3	6(3)		32(3)
1932	●			●		4(4)		4(4)
1936	●	4	13	●		12(6)	10(4)	39(10)
1948	●	10	14	●	6	8(6)	15(6)	53(12)
1952	●			●	3	10(7)	7(4)	20(11)
1956	●	9		●		11(5)	25(6)	45(11)
1960	1	●		●		6(2)	10(4)	17(6)
1964	1	15		4	3	5(3)	22(6)	50(9)
1968		12		3	5(1)	7(4)	20(7)	47(12)
1972	6	9		6	2	5(2)	11(5)	39(7)

¹ The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.
 ● Not included on the programme.

Representation of Great Britain at the Olympic Games from 1896 to 1972¹

	Athletics	Rowing	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian Events	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Weightlifting
1896	4	x	●	●	●	2	x		●		1
1900	10	3	●	●	●	2			0 ²	8	●
1904	1		0 ²		●		●		●		
1908	150	30	●	32	●	33	●	26	11	65	●
1912	71	24	●	●	●	26	4	24	14	31	●
1920	47	10	●	16	●	9		18	11	27	2
1924	63	21	●	16	●	12	7	20(4)		8	10
1928	57	23	●	8	●	13		25(3)		18(10)	5
1932	23(5)	15	●	3	●	7		3(2)			
1936	49(10)	18		8	3	11	6	18(2)	15	8(8)	5
1948	79(20)	26	13	8	7(1)	10	6	19(1)	19	16(5)	10
1952	66(16)	23		10	7(1)	12	6	17(3)	11	14(8)	5
1956	55(11)	12		7	3(1)	12	8(3)	9(2)	12	3(1)	5
1960	61(16)	25		10	8(1)	12	10(4)	18(5)	15	12(6)	7
1964	63(18)	8		8	5(1)	12	8(1)	13(4)		4(2)	5
1968	67(19)	11		9	10(3)	14	10(5)	17(5)		4(2)	7
1972	73(26)	19		9	24(6)	16	14(8)	19(5)		10(7)	9

¹ The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.

x Sport included in the programme but in which no event was contested.



BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming	Modern Pentathlon	Shooting	Archery	Volleyball	Yachting	Total
1896	●	●	●	1		●		●	●	X	8
1900	●	●	●	✓ Z	12	●			●	9	44
1904	●	●	●			●	●		●	●	1
1908	●	44	●	53	49	●	70	37(22)	●	36(1)	636(23)
1912	●	●	●	13	30(7)	3	38	●	●		278(7)
1920	●	14	●	10	28(11)	4	7	3(3)	●	6(1)	212(15)
1924	●	●	●	14	42(17)	4	23	●	●	5	245(21)
1928	●		●	6	33(13)	3	✓ Z	●	●	8(1)	199(27)
1932	●		●	2	13(7)	3		●	●	2	71(14)
1936	0 ²		●	6	37(16)	3		●	●	14(1)	201(37)
1948	●	12	●	16	45(15)	3	11	●	●	13	313(42)
1952	●	13	●	6	38(16)	3	12	●	●	14	257(44)
1956	●	14	●	4	32(11)	3	6	●	●	12	197(29)
1960	●	15	●	6	30(14)	4	10	●	●	11	254(46)
1964	●	18	4	6	31(18)	4	8	●		9	206(44)
1968	●	17	●	4	29(15)	4	10	●		11	214(49)
1972		18	6	6	44(23)	4	14	6(3)		17	308(78)

² Demonstration sport.

● Not included on the programme.

The British Olympic Champions

I. Titles obtained at the Olympic Games

* The names in heavy print indicate that the champion in question will be mentioned again later on.
 * We would like to thank in advance all readers able to help us complete this table and give us news of all the champions.

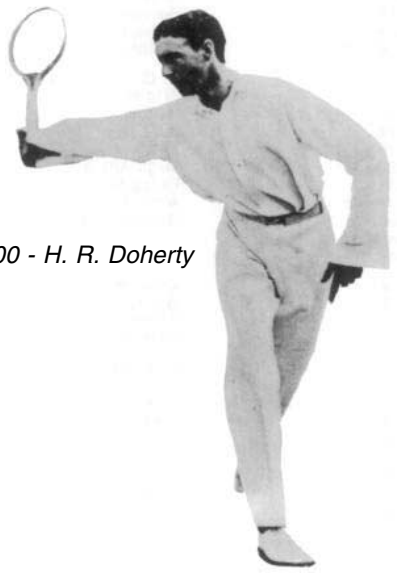
Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Elliott	Launceston	Weightlifting	One handed
Boland	John Pius	<u>Lawn tennis</u>	Singles
Boland	John Pius	—	Doubles
Tysoe	Alfred E.	Athletics	800 m.
Bennett	Charles	—	1500 m.
Rimmer	John T.	—	4000 m. steeplechase
Bennett	Charles	—	5000 m. team
Rimmer	John T.	—	—
Robinson	Sidney J.	—	—
Rowley	Stanley	—	—
Tysoe	Alfred E.	—	—
Chalk	A.	Football	
Buckenham	Claude	—	
Burridge	T. E.	—	
Grosling		—	
Haslom		—	
Jones	J. H.	—	
Nicholas	J.	—	
Quash	W.	—	
Spackman		—	
Turner	R. R.	—	
Zealley	J.	—	
Jarvis	John	Swimming	1000 m. freestyle
Jarvis	John	—	4000 m. freestyle
Coe	Thomas	Water polo	
Derbyshire	John	—	
Kemp	Peter	—	
Lister	William H.	—	
Robertson	Arthur G.	—	
Robinson	Eric	—	
Wilkinson	George	—	
Currie	Lorne C.	Yachting	Open
Gretton	John H.	—	—
Hope	Linton	—	—
Currie	Lorne C.	—	0.5-1.0 ton
Gretton	John H.	—	—
Hope	Linton	—	—
Exshaw	W.	—	2-3 ton
Daly	Dennis	Equestrian	Polo
Keane	Foxhall	—	—
Mackey	Frank J.	—	—
Rawlinson	A.	—	—
Doherty	Hugh	Lawn tennis	Singles
Doherty	Hugh	—	Doubles
Doherty	Reginald	—	—
Cooper	Charlotte	—	Mixed Doubles
Doherty	Reginald	—	—
Cooper	Charlotte	Lawn tennis W.	Singles

1896 - John Pius Boland






Year	Birth	Death	Notes	
1896	1873	1930		
1896	1870	1958	Boland Hearing of a tennis tournament whilst on holiday in Athens during the 1896 Olympic Games, he entered the men's singles, winning the gold medal. In partnership with Fritz Traun of Germany he also won the men's doubles title.	
—	1870	1958		
1900			Australia.	
—	1870			
—	1879			
—	1870			
—	1879			
—				
—	1877			
—				
1900				Wilkinson Took part in his first Olympic Games in 1900 at the age of 21. Member of the winning 1908 water polo team and captain of the 1912 team that won the gold medal. Over 22 years, was selected for 26 international matches, besides the Olympic Games.
—	1876			
—				
—				
—				
—				
—				
—				
—				
—				
1900			Reginald Doherty Wimbledon tennis champion for men's singles (1897-1900), men's doubles (1897-1901 and 1903-1905). Also United States and South African champion. Winner of three Olympic gold medals. Together with Laurie Doherty, ranks as a founder of the game.	
—	1872	1933		
—	1872	1933		
1900				
—	1878	1938		
—				
—				
—	1879	1946		
1900				
—	1863			
—				
—	1863			
—	1830	1908		
1900				
—				
—				
1900				
—	1876	1919		
—	1876	1919		
—	1874	1910		
—	1871	1966		
—	1874	1910		
—	1871	1966		

1900 - H. R. Doherty





Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Kiely	Thomas	Athletics	Decathlon
Dod	William	Archery	York Round
Newall	Queenie F.	—	National Round
Douglas	John	Boxing	Middleweight
Grace	Frederick	—	Lightweight
Gunn	Richard K.	—	Featherweight
Oldman	A. L.	—	Heavyweight
Thomas	A. Henry	—	Bantamweight
Johnson	Victor L.	Cycling	660 yds
Jones	Benjamin	—	5000 m.
Kingsbury	Charles B.	—	20 km.
Bartlett	Charles H.	—	100 km.
Jones	Benjamin	—	Team 4000 m. pursuit
Kingsbury	Charles B.	—	—
Meredith	Leonard	—	—
Payne	Ernest	—	—
Halswelle	Wyndham	Athletics	400 m.
Voigt	Emil	—	5 miles
Russell	Arthur	—	3000 m. steeplechase
Larner	George E.	—	3500 m. walk
Larner	George E.	—	10 mile walk
Ahearne	Timothy J.	—	Triple jump
Coles	William	—	Team 3 miles
Deakin	Joseph E.	—	—
Robertson	Arthur	—	—
Barrett	Edward	—	Tug of war
Goodfellow	F. W.	—	—
Hirons	William	—	—
Humphreys	Frederick H.	—	—
Ireton	Albert	—	—
Merriman	Frederick	—	—
Mills	Edwin	—	—
Shepherd	James	—	—
Bailey	Horace	Football	—
Berry	Arthur	—	—
Chapman	Frederick	—	—
Corbett	William S.	—	—
Hardman	Harold	—	—
Hawkes	Robert	—	—
Hunt	Kenneth	—	—
Purnell	Claude H.	—	—
Smith	Herbert	—	—
Stapley	Hubert S.	—	—
Woodward	Vivian	—	—
Baillon	L. C.	Hockey	—
Green	Eric H.	—	—
Logan	Gerald	—	—
Noble	Alan H.	—	—
Page	Edgar	—	—
Pridmore	Reginald G.	—	—
Rees	Percy M.	—	—
Robinson	John Y.	—	—
Freeman	Harry Scott	—	—
Shoveller	Stanley	—	—
Wood	H. I.	—	—
Miller	Charles	Equestrian	Polo
Miller	George	—	—
Nickalls	Patteson	—	—
Wilson	Herbert H.	—	—
Burnell	Charles	Rowing	Eights
Bucknall	Henry	—	—
Etherington-Smith	Raymond	—	—
Gladstone	Albert	—	—
Johnstone	Banner C.	—	—
Kelly	Frederick	—	—
MacLagan	Gilchrist	—	—
Nickalls	Guy	—	—
Sanderson	Ronald	—	—

Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1904	1869		
1908			
—			
1908	1882	1930	
—	1884		
—	1870		
—	1884		
—	1889		
1908			<i>1908 - Emil Voigt</i>
—			
—			
—			
—	1882	1930	
—	1885		
1908	1882	1915	
—	1882	1973	
—	1886		
—	1875	1949	
—	1875	1949	
—	1885	1968	
—	1886		
—	1879	1972	
—	1879		
—	1880		
—			
—	1878		
—			
—	1878		
—	1884		
1908	1883		
—	1888		
—			
—	1882	1965	
—	1880		
—	1884	1949	
—			
—	1879	1954	
1908	1881		
—	1878	1972	
—			
—	1884		
—			
—	1876		
—	1881		
1908	1868	1951	
—	1867	1935	
—	1876		
—			
1908	1876	1969	
—	1885	1962	
—	1877		
—	1886	1967	
—	1883		
—	1881	1916	
—	1879	1915	
—	1866	1935	
—	1876	1918	

1908 - Polo team

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Cudmore	Collier	—	Coxless fours
Gillan	(James)	—	—
McKinnon	Duncan	—	—
Somers-Smith	John	—	—
Fenning	J. R. K.	—	Coxless pairs
Thomson	Gordon	—	—
Blackstaffe	Harry T.	—	Single sculls
Carnell	A. A.	Shooting	Small bore rifle
Millner	Jerry K.	—	Free rifle
Fleming	A. F.	—	Small bore rifle moving target
Styles	William	—	Small bore rifle disapp. target
Amoore	E. J.	—	Team small bore rifle
Humby	Harry	—	—
Matthews	M. K.	—	—
Pimm	William	—	—
Easte	P.	—	Team clay pigeon
Maunder	Alexander	—	—
Moore	F. W.	—	—
Palmer	Charles	—	—
Pike	J. F.	—	—
Postans	J. M.	—	—
Taylor	Henry	Swimming	400 m.
Taylor	Henry	—	1500 m.
Holman	Frederick	—	200 m. breaststroke
Foster	William	—	4 x 200 m. relay
Radmilovic	Paul	—	—
Taylor	Henry	—	—
Derbyshire	John Henry	—	—
Cornet	George	Water polo	—
Forsyth	Charles	—	—
Nevinson	George	—	—
Radmilovic	Paul	—	—
Smith	Charles	—	—
Thould	Thomas	—	—
Wilkinson	George	—	—
Bacon	Stanley v.	Freestyle wrestling	Middleweight
de Relwyskow	George	—	Lightweight
O'Kelly	George	—	Heavyweight
Crichton	Charles	Yachting	6 m.
Laws	G. Umfreville	—	—
McMeekin	T. D.	—	—
Bingley	Norman	—	7 m.
Dixon	R. T.	—	—
Rivett-Carnac	Charles	—	—
Rivett-Carnac	Frances C.	—	—
Campbell	Charles	—	8 m.
Cochrane	Blair	—	—
Rhodes	J. E.	—	—
Sutton	Hugh	—	—
Wood	Arthur N. L.	—	—
Aspin	John S.	—	12 m.
Buchanan	John	—	—
Bunten	J. C.	—	—
Downes	A. D.	—	—
Downes	J. Henry	—	—
Dunlop	David	—	—
Glen-Coats	Thomas C.	—	—
MacKenzie	John	—	—
Martin	Albert	—	—
Tait	Gerald	—	—
Ritchie, Major	Josiah	Lawn tennis	Singles (grass courts)
Chambers	Dorothea	Lawn tennis W.	—
Hillyard	George	Lawn tennis	Doubles (grass courts)
Doherty	Reginald	—	—
Gore	Arthur	—	Singles (covered courts)
Eastlake-Smith	Gwendoline	Lawn tennis W.	—
Gore	Arthur	Tennis	Singles (covered courts)
Barrett	Herbert	—	—

Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1908	1885		
—	1885		
—	1887	1917	
—		1916	
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—	1884		
—	1868		
1908			
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—	1879		
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—	1861		
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—	1869		
—			
1908	1885	1951	<p>Gillan First man to gain two Olympic gold medals for rowing—1908 for coxless fours and 1912 for eights.</p> <p>Taylor Winner of two gold medals at the 1906 Intermediary Games in Athens, and won three gold medals in 1908 in London, two of which in world record times.</p> <p>Radmilovic Took part in five Olympic Games, winning four gold medals, thus earning him the title of the world's best water polo player. His competitive career lasted 22 years and he won a long distance swimming championship at the age of 40. All-round sportsman, keeping active until his death.</p>
—	1885	1951	
—	1885	1913	
—	1890	1963	
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—	1874	1954	
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1908	1870	1955	
—	1878	1943	
—	1864	1910	
—	1972	1960	
—	1868	1928	
—	1883	1928	
—	1868	1928	
—	1868	1943	
—			
—	1873		

1908 - H. Taylor carried in triumph

Gillan

First man to gain two Olympic gold medals for rowing—1908 for coxless fours and 1912 for eights.

Taylor

Winner of two gold medals at the 1906 Intermediary Games in Athens, and won three gold medals in 1908 in London, two of which in world record times.

Radmilovic

Took part in five Olympic Games, winning four gold medals, thus earning him the title of the world's best water polo player. His competitive career lasted 22 years and he won a long distance swimming championship at the age of 40.
All-round sportsman, keeping active until his death.



1908 - Paul Radmilovic (centre)

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Thornycroft	Thomas	<u>Motor boating</u>	<u>Class « B »</u>
Redwood	Bernard	—	—
Thornycroft	Thomas	—	<u>Class « C »</u>
Redwood	Bernard	—	—
Noel	Evan	Racquets	Singles
Astor	John	—	<u>Doubles</u>
Pennell	Vane H.	—	—
Jackson (later Strode-Jackson)	Arnold	Athletics	1500 m.
Applegarth	William	—	<u>4 x 100 m. relay</u>
d'Arcy	Victor	—	—
Jacobs	David	—	—
Macintosh	Henry	—	—
Berry	Arthur	Football	
Brebner	Ronald G.	—	
Burn	Thomas C.	—	
Dines	Joseph	—	
Hanney	Edward T.	—	
Hoare	Gordon R.	—	
Littlewort	Henry C.	—	
Knight	Arthur	—	
McWhirter	Douglas	—	
Sharpe	Ivan	—	
Stamper	Harold	—	
Walden	Harold A.	—	
Wright	Edward	—	
Woodward	Vivian	—	
Burgess	Edgar	Rowing	Eights
Fleming	Philip	—	—
Garton	Arthur	—	—
Gillan	(James) Angus	—	—
Horsfall	Ewart	—	—
Kirby	Alister	—	—
Swann	Sidney	—	—
Wells	Henry B.	—	—
Wormald	Leslie	—	—
Kinnear	William	—	Single sculls
Lessimore	Edward	Shooting	Team 50 m.
Murray	Robert	—	—
Pepe	Joseph	—	—
Pimm	William	—	—
Fletcher	Jennie	Swimming W.	<u>4 x 100 m. relay</u>
Moore	Bella	—	—
Speirs	Annie	—	—
Steer	Irene	—	—
Bentham	Isaac	Water polo	
Bugbee	Charles	—	
Cornet	George	—	
Hill	Arthur	—	
Radmllovic	Paul	—	
Smith	Charles	—	
Wilkinson	George	—	
Dixon	Charles	Lawn tennis	Mixed doubles
Hannam	Edith M.	<u>Lawn tennis W.</u>	—
Hannam	Edith M.	—	Singles (covered courts)
Hill	Albert	Athletics	800 m.
Hill	Albert	—	1500 m.
Hodge	Percy	—	3000 m. steeplechase
Ainsworth-Davis	John	—	4 x 400 m. relay
Butler	Guy	—	—
Griffiths	Cecil R.	—	—
Lindsay	Robert A.	—	—

Year	Birth	Death	Notes
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1956
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1949
1954

1974
1917

1967
1926

1959
1968
1951
1946

1939

1969
1969
1967



1912 - 4 x 100 m



1920 - Albert Hill

Hill
At the age of 31, won the Olympic 800 m. and 1500 m. in 1920 having run five races within four days, and 10 years after winning his first British title. Was helped considerably by his colleague, Philip Noel-Baker, the future Nobel Peace prizewinner and recipient of the Olympic Diploma of Merit in 1974.

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Canning	George	—	Tug of war
Holmes	T.	—	—
Humphreys	Frederick H.	—	—
Mills	Edwin	—	—
Sewell	John	—	—
Shepherd	James	—	—
Stiff	H.	—	—
Thorn	E.	—	—
Mallin	Harry W.	Boxing	Middleweight
Rawson	Ronald	—	Heavyweight
Lance	Thomas	<u>Cycling</u>	2000 m. tandem
Ryan	Harry	—	—
Barrett	Frederick	<u>Equestrian</u>	<u>Polo</u>
Lockett	Vivian	—	—
Melville	Tim D.	—	—
Wodehouse	John	—	—
Turnbull	Oswald	<u>Lawn tennis</u>	<u>Doubles (grass courts)</u>
Woosnam	Maxwell	—	—
McNair	Winifred	<u>Lawn tennis W.</u>	<u>Doubles (grass courts)</u>
McKane	Kathleen	—	—
Bugbee	Charles	<u>Water polo</u>	—
Dean	William	—	—
Jones	Christopher	—	—
Peacock	William	—	—
Purcell	Noel	—	—
Radmilovic	Paul	—	—
Smith	Charles	—	—
Coleman	J. R. H.	<u>Yachting</u>	<u>7 m.</u>
Maddison	W. J.	—	—
Wright	Dorothy	—	—
Wright	Cyril	—	—
Hedberg	T.	—	<u>18 ft. dinghy</u>
Richards	F. A.	—	—
Atkin	Charles	<u>Hockey</u>	—
Bennett	John	—	—
Cassels	Harold	—	—
Campbell	Colin H.	—	—
Cooke	Harold D. R.	—	—
Crockford	Eric	—	—
Crummack	Rex W.	—	—
Haslam	Harry	—	—
Leighton	Arthur	—	—
Marcum	Charles	—	—
McBryan	John C. W.	—	—
McGrath	George F.	—	—
Shoveller	Stanley	—	—
Smith	William	—	—
Wilkinson	Cyril	—	—
Abrahams	Harold	<u>Athletics</u>	<u>100 m.</u>
Liddell	Eric	—	<u>400 m.</u>
Lowe	Douglas	—	<u>800 m.</u>
Mallin	Harry W.	<u>Boxing</u>	<u>Middleweight</u>
Mitchell	Harry J.	—	<u>Light heavyweight</u>
Eley	Charles	<u>Rowing</u>	<u>Coxless fours</u>
MacNabb	James A.	—	—
Morrison	Robert	—	—
Sanders	Terrence	—	—
Beresford	Jack	—	<u>Single sculls</u>
Mackworth-Praed	Cyril	<u>Shooting</u>	<u>Team running deer,</u>
Neame	Philip	—	<u>double shot</u>
Perry	H. S.	—	—
Whitty	Allen	—	—

Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1920			
—	1878		
—	1878		
—	1882		
—	1884		
—			
1920	1892	1969	
—	1892		
1920			
—	1883		
—	1880		
—	1883	1941	
1920	1890		
—	1892		
—	1897		
1920	1887	1959	
—	1887	1949	
—	1891		
—	1899		
—	1886	1968	
—	1879	1951	
1920			
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1920	1889		
—	1885		
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—	1888		
—	1883		
—	1889		
—	1890		
—			
—	1881		
—	1886	1937	
—	1884		
1924	1899		
—	1902	1945	
—	1902		
1924	1892	1969	
—	1896		
1924	1902		
—	1901		
—	1902		
—	1901		
—	1899		
1924	1891	1974	
—	1888		
—	1894		
—	1867		



1924 - Douglas Lowe



1920 - Harry W. Mallin



1924 - Jack - Beresford

Mallin

Never lost an amateur contest; British champion from 1919-1923. In a contest against Brousse (France) during the 1924 Games he seemed to have won on points, but following the last round tried to complain that he had been bitten on the chest. However, before he could make himself understood, the bout was awarded on points to Brousse. A protest from a Swedish judge brought forward positive medical evidence and Brousse was disqualified, though the jury declared the foul had not been intentional. In the final, Mallin narrowly outpointed John Elliott (Great Britain).

Smith

Captain of the champion water polo team in 1908; also gold medalist in 1912 and 1920.

Lowe

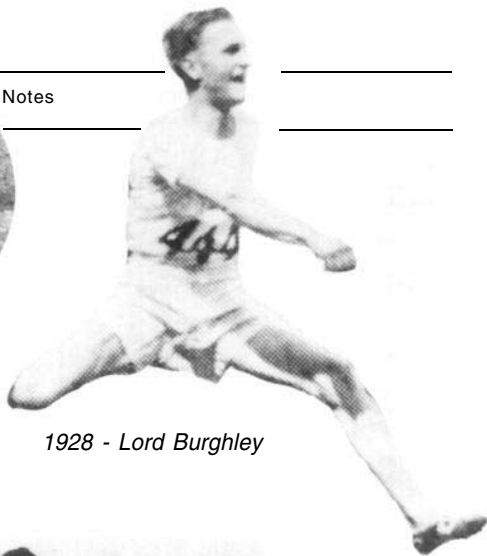
Outstanding middle distance tactician. Won his first Olympic gold medal before even gaining a British title. His 1928 victory set a personal and Olympic record.

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Morton	Lucy	Swimming W.	200 m. breaststroke
Lowe Burghley (now Marquess of Exeter)	Douglas (Lord) David	Athletics —	800 m. 400 m. hurdles
Beesly Bevan Lander Warriner	Richard Edward John Michael	Rowing — — —	Coxless fours — — —
Hampson Green	Thomas Thomas	Athletics —	800 m. 50 km. walk
Badcock Beresford Edwards George Clive Edwards	John C. Jack Hugh Rowland D. Lewis Hugh	Rowing — — — — —	Coxless fours — — Coxless pairs —
Whitlock Brown Rampling Roberts Wolff	Hector Arthur Godfrey William Frederick	Athletics — — — —	50 km. walk 4 x 400 m. relay — —
Beresford Southwood	Jack Leslie	Rowing —	Double sculls —
Bellville Boardman Harmer Leaf Martin	Miles Christopher Russell Charles Leonard	Yachting — — — —	6 m. — — — —
Laurie Wilson Burnell Bushnell	William John H. T. Richard D. Bertram	Rowing — — —	Coxless pairs — Double sculls —
Bond Morris	David J. W. Stewart H.	Yachting —	Swallow —
Llewellyn Stewart White	Harry Douglas N. Wilfred	Equestrian — —	Prix des Nations — —
Brasher	Christopher	Athletics	3000 m. steeplechase
McTaggart Spinks	Richard Terry	Boxing —	Lightweight Flyweight
Hill Rook Weldon	Albert Arthur Frank W. C.	Equestrian — —	Team 3-day event — —
Sheen	Gillian M.	Fencing W.	Foil
Grinham	Judy	Swimming W.	100 m. backstroke
Thompson	Donald	Athletics	50 km. walk
Lonsbrough	Anita	Swimming W.	200 m. breaststroke
Matthews Davies Packer Rand	Kenneth Lynn Ann Mary	Athletics — Athletics W. —	20 km. walk Long jump 800 m. Long jump
Hemery	David	Athletics	400 m. hurdles
Finnegan	Christopher M.	Boxing	Middleweight

Year	Birth	Notes
1924	1898	
<u>1928</u>	1902 1905	
<u>1928</u>	1907	
<u>1932</u>	1907 1894	1965
<u>1932</u>	1899 1906 1905 1910 1906	1972 1938 1972
<u>1936</u>	1903 1915 1909 1912 1910	
<u>1936</u>	1899 1906	
<u>1936</u>	1909 1903 1896 1895 1901	
<u>1948</u>	1915 1915	
<u>1948</u>	1909	
<u>1952</u>	1911 1913 1904	
<u>1956</u>	1928	
<u>1956</u>	1935 1938	1956 – Christopher Brasher
<u>1956</u>	1927 1921	
1956	1928	
1956	1939	
1960	1933	
1960	1941	
1964	1934 1942 1942 1940	
1968	1944	
1968	1944	



1924 - Lucy Morton



1928 - Lord Burghley



1952 – Harry Llewellyn



1956 – Christopher Brasher

Beresford

The most successful Olympic oarsman and sculler of all time, competing in five consecutive Games. Awarded the Olympic Diploma of Merit in 1949.

Llewellyn

Initially a keen jockey, coming second in the 1936 Grand National, he turned to show jumping after the war. His long association with «Foxhunter» made him famous, this partnership contributing to Britain's success in the 1952 Grand Prix des Nations. Holds the record for the most international wins - 152. Recently elected President of the British Equestrian and Show Jumping Associations.

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Allhusen Jones Meade	Derek Reuben S. Richard	Equestrian —	Team 3-day event —
Braithwaite	John	Shooting	Clay pigeon (trap)
Macdonald-Smith Pattisson	Iain Rodney	Yachting	Flying Dutchman
Peters	Mary	Athletics W.	Pentathlon
Meade Gordon-Watson Meade Parker, Mrs. Phillips	Richard Mary D. Richard Bridget Mark	Equestrian — — —	3-day event Team 3-day event — —
Davies Pattisson	Christopher Rodney	Yachting	Flying Dutchman

II. Titles obtained at the Winter Games

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Syers	E. Madge	Skating W.	Figure
Archer Borland Brenchley Chappell Coward Dailley Davey Erhardt Foster Kilpatrick Stinchcombe Wyman	Alexander James Edgar James John Gordon John Carl James John Archibald Robert	Ice hockey — — — — — — — — — — —	
Altwegg	Jeanette	Skating W.	Figure
Dixon Nash	Thomas Antony	Bobsleigh	2-man

III. Titles obtained in the Art competitions

Name	Christian Name	Category	Work
Nicholson	William	Other graphic art	12 branches of sport carved in wood
Hughes	John	Designs for town planning	Design for a sports and recreation centre with stadium for the City of Liverpool
Thomson	Alfred R.	Painting and graphic art	«London Amateur Championships»

Year	Birth	Death
1968	1914	
—	1932	
—	1938	
1968	1925	
1968	1945	
—	1943	
1972	1944	
1972	1938	
—	1948	
—	1938	
—	1939	
—	1948	
1972	1946	
—	1943	



1972 - Richard Meade

Pattisson

First Briton to win two consecutive gold medals for yachting. In 1968, crewed by Smith, had five firsts and one second, incurring the lowest number of penalty points in any Olympic regatta. World and European champion from 1968 to 1972.

Meade

Britain's first individual equestrian gold medallist at Munich in 1972, his third Olympic Games. Has been a member of the British team since 1964, with one exception, and contributed to five major victories.

Year	Birth	Death
1908	1881	1918
1936	1910	
—		
—	1915	
—		
—	1914	
—	1900	
—		
—	1912	
1952	1930	
1964	1935	
—	1936	



Jeanette Altwegg



1972 - Mary Peters



1968 - Rodney Pattison

Year	Birth	Death
1928	1872	1949
1932		
1948		



1964 - Dixon and Nash

PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE BOA

- *The statutes* in force were adopted on 27th April 1954 and amended in 1965 and 1970.

- *Composition*: The BOA comprises honorary members, including the IOC members for Great Britain, members representing the associations, and two representatives of the ordinary and life members.

- *50 member associations*: Amateur Athletic Assn., Amateur Boxing Assn., Amateur Fencing Assn., Amateur Rowing Assn., Amateur Swimming Assn., British Amateur Athletic Board, British Amateur Gymnastic Assn., British Amateur Weightlifters Assn., British Amateur Wrestling Assn., British and Irish Basketball Fed., British Canoe Union, British Cycling Fed., British Handball Assn., British Judo Assn., British Equestrian Fed., Clay Pigeon Shooting Assn., English Basketball Assn., English Lacrosse Union, English Volleyball Assn., Football Assn., Grand National Archery Soc., Great Britain Hockey Board, Joint Shooting Comm. for Great Britain, Lawn Tennis Assn., Modern Pentathlon Assn. of Great Britain, Race Walking Assn., Royal Yachting Assn., Scottish Amateur Athletic Assn., Scottish Amateur Boxing Assn., Scottish Amateur Rowing Assn., Scottish Amateur Swimming Assn., Scottish Amateur Wrestling Assn., Welsh Amateur Boxing Assn., Welsh Amateur Swimming Assn., Women's Amateur Athletic Assn., British Bobsleigh Assn., British Racing Toboggan Assn., British Ice Hockey Assn., National Skating Assn. of Great Britain, National Ski Fed. of Great Britain, Army Sports Control Board, British Assn. of Sport and

Medicine, British Universities Sports Fed., Cambridge University Athletic Club, Central Council of Physical Recreation, Civil Service Sports Council, RAF Sports Board, Oxford University Athletic Club, Royal Navy and Royal Marines Sports Control Board, Universities Athletic Union.

Note: For some sports, the national sports federations are divided into bodies for men or women and also separate bodies for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Not all are affiliated to the respective International Federations.

- *The Annual General Meeting*, supreme authority, holds a meeting annually, according to the statutes. Other special assemblies can be convened if necessary.

- *The Council*, administrative body, consists of the President of the Association, the IOC members for Great Britain, trustees, officers, representative members of the national sports federations, and two representatives of the ordinary and life members who have been elected from their number. No representative member, other than one nominated by a governing body, the sport of which is included in the programme of the Olympic Games celebrating the current Olympiad, is entitled to vote at a Council meeting on any resolution which relates solely to sport at the Olympic Games or Great Britain's representation at them. Otherwise, every Council member present has one vote.

- *The officers*: (Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Chairman of the Council, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Legal Adviser, Honorary Medical Adviser) are elected for four years, from among the BOA members, during the first annual general assembly meeting after each Olympiad celebration.

- *The Finance and General Purposes Committee*, executive body, is appointed from the members of the



Miss Maria Hartman

Mrs. A. Glen Haig

Mr. Sandy Duncan

Mr. G. M. Sparkes

Council, and within the limits of the authority granted to it by the Council and subject to directions from the Council is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's finances and affairs. It consists of the officers and of not more than ten nor less than eight other members who include:

- five persons appointed from among the representative members nominated by governing bodies of sports included in the previous Olympic Games which are affiliated to the relevant International Federation;
- one person appointed from among the representative members nominated by governing bodies of sports included in the previous Winter Games which are affiliated to the relevant International Federation;
- one person appointed from among the representative members nominated by governing bodies which control sport in Scotland alone and which are affiliated to the relevant International Federation.

The Committee presents a report of its activities to each Council meeting.

● The Council can also appoint *other Committees* with powers and terms determined by the Council and can appoint any person, whether he be a member of the Association or not, to be a member of any such Committee.

● Members of the present Council

PT: The Marquess of Exeter*; *Chairman:* Lord Rupert Nevill*; *V-Chairman:*

Mr. C. G. V. Davidge; *Dep. Chairman:* Mr. J. W. Dudderidge; *Hon. T:* Lieut.-Col. J. Innes; *Hon. Legal Adviser:* Mr. J. Emrys Lloyd*; *Hon. Medical Adviser:* Dr. J. Raymond Owen*. These Council members also form part of the *Finance and General Purposes Committee* with: Lord Luke*, IOC member; Mr. D. Follows, football; Mr. J. L. Garton, rowing; Mrs. A. Glen Haig, fencing; Miss M. Hartman, women's athletics; Mr. J. Henderson, boxing; Major-Gen. R. C. de M. Leathes, skiing; Major-Gen. E. G. G. Lonsdale, modern pentathlon; Mr. A. A. Gold, athletics; Major-Gen. J. R. Reynolds, equestrian.

SG: Mr. G. M. Sparkes*; *Deputy SG:* Mr. R. W. Palmer; *Dir. of Int. Affairs & Techn. Consultant:* Mr. K. S. Duncan*.

● *The Trustees* are responsible for financial administration. They number between two and four persons appointed by the General Assembly.

● Financing of the BOA

Funds are obtained from the following sources:

- public appeals for funds,
- affiliation fees from the national sports federations (very small),
- fees from its membership scheme (about 3,000 members) at £1.50 yearly,
- a small grant from the Sports Council.

● Olympic federations affiliated to the BOA

	Creation	Affiliation to the IF	Clubs	Members in 1974
Archery	1844-1961	1932	750	14 000
Athletics	1880-1932	1913	1 000	
Basketball	1936-1970	1937	1 000	15 000
Boxing	1880	1946	650	15 000
Canoeing	1933-1936	1946	400	8 300
Cycling	1878-1959		600	10 000
Equestrian	1908-1972	1925	400	42 000
Fencing	1902	1913	780	2 000
Football	1863	1905	37 000 (England)	
Gymnastics	1888	1936		
Handball	1968	1970		
Hockey	1886-1948	1948	820 (England)	93 000
Judo	1948	1949	1 000	60 000
Modern pentathlon	1928			
Rowing	1882	1947	500	26 000
Shooting	1860-1955		3 300	150 000
Swimming/diving	1869	1908	1 650	30 000
Volleyball	1955	1964		
Weightlifting	1910			
Wrestling	1904	1923		
Yachting	1875		1 130	over 40 000
Bobsleigh	1928			
Ice hockey	1908	1908		
Luge	1939	1960		
Skating	1879	1892	105	3617
Skiing	1903-1964	1924	170	55 000

Note: Where two dates have been given above for creation, this indicates a change in the federation's name. For athletics, there are two federations, so the earliest and latest dates of formation are recorded.

THE BOA AND OLYMPISM

● IOC Sessions held in Great Britain

1904: Session in London.
 1908: Session in London.
 1939: Session in London.
 1948: Session in London.

● Olympic Day

The Association does not celebrate an Olympic Day. It however spreads and encourages the Olympic ideal through its membership scheme and through several membership branches established around the country.

● International Olympic Academy

Students, usually four in number, have been sent to the IOA Sessions since 1969, and a number of lecturers have been invited over a longer period. The latter have included Mr. Sandy Duncan*, for a long time Secretary General of the BOA and currently its Director of International Affairs, the renowned miler Dr. Sir Roger Bannister, recently resigned from the chairmanship of the British Sports Council, the journalist Vernon Morgan, Miss Maria Hartman, member of the BOA, Mr. D. W. Master-son, Director of Physical Education at the University of Salford, etc.

● Protection of the Olympic emblems

By law, such protection is impossible. However, due to persuasion, British commercial firms do not use the Olympic rings.

● Olympic Awards obtained

Olympic Diploma

- By Lord Desborough*, 4th holder in 1905, for his great love of sporting achievement and his work in favour of sports development.
- By Jack Beresford, 20th holder in 1949, for having participated in five Olympic Games (1920 to 1936) and finishing first or second in the rowing events on each occasion.
- By Miss Jeannette Altwegg, Olympic figure skating champion, 28th holder in 1953, for having refused many professional offers in order to devote herself to underprivileged children.
- By Vernon Morgan, 1928 Olympic competitor, 48th holder in 1968, for his talent as a journalist placed at the service of sport.
- By The Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, Nobel Peace Prize, 58th holder in 1974, for his work as a sports humanist.
- By Sir Stanley Rous*, President of the FIFA from 1961 to 1974, 59th holder in 1974, for his activity as a sports leader over more than forty years.

Olympic Cup

1907 - By Henley Royal Regatta in recognition of its outstanding role in nautical sports since 1839.

1915 - By Rugby School, of which Thomas Arnold was the Rector, for its immeasurable contribution to sports pedagogy.

1931 - By the National Playing Fields Association for its contribution to the development of sport in Britain, and

which has been responsible for laying out no less than 25 square miles of permanent playing fields.

1938 - By the Central Council of Physical Recreation for the development of sport throughout the country and for its organisation of several sports centres, as well as providing a forum for discussion by all national sports federations and recreational organisations.

Olympic Order

1975 - silver medal by Lt.-Colonel R. H. Russell*, President of the Fédération Internationale de Boxe Amateur from 1959 to 1975.

Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup

1956 - By Stoke Mandeville Institution for its excellent organisation of the first five International Paraplegic Games.

Mohammed Taher Trophy

1955 - By Sir Roger Bannister, first man to run the mile in less than four minutes.

Tokyo Trophy

1968 - By David Bodington, the speed skater, for his sporting and noble attitude at the Xth Winter Games in Grenoble.

Merit for Alpinism

1924 - By C. Granville-Bruce for his 1922 expedition to Mount Everest.

● Publications of the BOA

Since 1928 the BOA has been publishing a review which for a long time was entitled «*The British Olympic Journal*», becoming «*World Sports*» and finally «*Sportsworld*», a monthly magazine the editorial interest of which is worthy of its magnificent presentation.

In addition, the BOA produces a richly illustrated report for each Olympiad celebration, the first of these reports appearing in 1948, published by *World Sports*, later to be named *Sportsworld*. Prior to this date the BOA normally published its own reports.

● **British Olympic Bibliography**

— *Official Reports of the Olympic Games*

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Published by "The Sporting Life", 148 Fleet Street and 27 St. Bride Street, London, E. C. 4.

XIVth Olympiad - London, 1948.

Report of the Organising Committee for the Games, published by Corquodale and Co. Ltd., St. Thomas Street, London.

— *Principal books*

1908 - Alex Devine "*Official Handbook of the Olympic Games*". Published by Hudson and Kearns, London.

1908 - under the direction of Theodore Andrea Cook: "*The Rules of Sport*" (the international code of rules for all competitions in the Olympic Games) Published by Archibald Constable and Co. Ltd., London.

1909 - Theodore Andrea Cook: "*Fourth Olympiad*". Published by the British Olympic Association.

1910 - Theodore Andrea Cook: "*International Sport*". Published by Archibald Constable and Co. Ltd., London.

1948 - Ernest A. Bland: "*Olympic Story*". Published by Rockliff, London.

1956 - Stan Tomlin: "*Olympic Odyssey*". Published by Modern Athlete Publications Ltd., Croydon.

1964 - Christopher Brasher: "*A Diary of the XVIIIth Olympiad - Tokyo 1964*". Published by Stanley Paul, London.



Sir Stanley Rous



Lieut.-Col. R. H. Russell



Mr. J. F. Ahearne



Alderman H. E. Fern

1968 - Christopher Brasher: "*A Diary of the XIXth Olympiad - Mexico 1968*". Published by Stanley Paul, London.

1968 - James Coote: "*Olympic Report 1968 - Grenoble and Mexico*". Published by Robert Hale, London.

1972 - James Coote: "*History of the Olympics*". Published by Tom Stacey Ltd., London.

1972 - Ron Pickering and Norman Harris: "*The Sunday Times Book of the Olympics*". Published by Times Newspapers Ltd., The Sunday Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

1972 - Norris and Ross McWhirter: "*The Guinness Book of Olympic Records*". Published by Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex.

1972 - Christopher Brasher: "*Munich 72*". Published by Stanley Paul, 3 Fitzroy Square, London.

1976 - edited by Lord Killanin and John Rodda: "*The Olympic Games*". Published (January 1976) by Barrie and Jenkins.

Britons and the International Sports Federations

The table below, although not comprehensive, clearly shows the confidence placed in the sports administrators of Great Britain.

Sport	President	Secretary
<i>Archery</i>	Mrs. Inger K. Frith* (since 1961) <i>Mrs. Inger K. Frith</i>	Mr. S. Mansell (1961-1962) Mr. A. R. Harvey (1962-1965) Mr. D. M. Thomson* (since 1965)
<i>Athletics</i>	The Marquess of Exeter*	Mr. E. J. Holt (1946-1952) Mr. D. T. Pain (1952-1970) Mr. Frederick W. Holder* (since 1970)
<i>Basketball</i>		Mr. R. William Jones* (since 1932)
<i>Boxing</i>	Lt.Col. Rudyard H. Russell* (1959-1974)	Lt.Col. Rudyard H. Russell* (1946-1959)
<i>Equestrian</i>	HRH the Duke of Edinburgh* (since 1964)	
<i>Football</i>	Mr. D. B. Woolfall (1906-1918) Mr. Arthur Drury (1956-1962) Sir Stanley Rous“(1962-1974)	
<i>Judo</i>	Mr. Charles S. Palmer* (since 1965)	
<i>Lawn tennis</i>	Mr. A. E. M. Taylor (1923-1947) Mr. J. Eaton Griffith (1948-1960)	HRH the Duke of Edinburgh Mr. H. A. Sabelli (1913-1947) Mr. S. B. Reay (since 1948)
<i>Swimming</i>	Alderman H. E. Fern* (1936-1948)	Mr. G. Hearn (1908-1912)
<i>Weightlifting</i>		Mr. Oscar State* (since 1960)
<i>Wrestling</i>		Mr. P. Longhurst (1925-1935)
<i>Yachting</i>	<i>Mr. Charles S. Palmer</i>	Mr. Nigel Hacking* (since 1964)
<i>Ice hockey</i>	Mr. J. F. Ahearne* (1954-1975)	
<i>Skating</i>	Mr. H. J. Clarke (1946-1952)	
<i>Medical</i> International Association of Olympic Medical Officers	Dr. J. R. Owen* (Chairman) (since 1968)	Dr. A. Smith (since 1968)



* See biographical notes.

SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN

- **Other sports governing bodies**

The Minister for Sport

In Great Britain there is in fact no Minister or Ministry for Sport, but Mr. Denis Howell is the Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, one of five Ministers based in the Department of the Environment. Sport and recreation are only part of his duties within the Department. He works closely with the Sports Council, the Central Council of Physical Recreation, other sports bodies and organisations concerned with recreation, such as the Countryside Commission, the Forestry Commission and water authorities, and liaises between government departments and local government authorities. His help and support are invaluable.

The Sports Council

This independent body was set up by Royal Charter in 1972. It receives monies from the central government for the development of sport and recreation. In 1975-76, it received a grant of £8.5 million which was used to grant aid to the development of new facilities of national, regional and local significance, to assist governing bodies of sport with administration, coaching, foreign travel and preparation training and for research into sport and recreation. The Sports Council is responsible for the running of national sports centres, an information centre and has a staff of over 500 working centrally and in the regions.

The Central Council of Physical Recreation

This association's membership consists of representatives of all the national sports federations and is concerned with the organisation of physical recreation. It is a forum for discussion and can present the views of sport to

government departments and local government authorities.

The National Playing Fields Association

This body, from its own funds and fund raising activities, gives grants towards the provision of outdoor playing areas and also acts in an advisory capacity.

- **State aid for the sports movement**

The government finances sports installations in schools, colleges, universities and military establishments through grants from the appropriate ministries. However, it gives no direct grants to the national sports federations which are subsidised through the Sports Council. Grants are awarded for the following purposes:

administration; part salary of professional coaches; three-quarter costs of team travel for international matches abroad; part cost of home internationals or European or world championships; three-quarter cost of travel of representatives to International Federation congresses or working meetings; to national sports federations for special Olympic training; maintenance of training centres for courses or training sessions of short duration.

The Sports Council does not yet assist individual competitors with their legitimate out-of-pocket expenses, nor does the BOA receive any substantial grant from it since the Olympic Fund Raising Campaign normally provides sufficient funds.

- **Formation of sports leaders**

There are no courses for administrators of national sports federations. However, recreational management courses are organised in various universities and polytechnics in Britain. The physical education profession however provides



Mr. F. W. Holder



Mr. Douglas M. Thompson



Mr. Nigel Hacking

a high percentage of the sports leaders at school, local, regional and national levels.

● **Sport at school**

Great Britain, which originated contemporary sport, introduced sports pedagogy at school very early on. Its system was incorporated into most other countries. Physical education is a compulsory aspect of the school curriculum and a wide range of games and sporting activities are encouraged in and out of school hours.

● **Sports installations**

The most recent statistics show (for England alone, and not the whole kingdom) the following figures:

	Existing facilities	Total requirements for 1981
Indoor sports centres	43	779
Indoor swimming pools	504	898

● **Sports which draw the biggest crowds**

Amateur and professional: boxing, cricket, football, (Association and rugby), golf, horse racing, lawn tennis, motor cycling, motor racing, show jumping and all-in wrestling.

● **Sports experiencing the greatest developments**

Gymnastics, badminton, squash.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The following are notes on only some from Great Britain who have played a leading role in the Olympic movement and international sport. The omission of all the others who have made great contributions is regretted.

Lord Aberdare

IOC member from 1929 until his death in 1957, Executive Board member from 1931 to 1951.

Lawyer, in his youth he played cricket, rackets (national champion) and tennis for Oxford University. He won many events before becoming a leader of several educational, religious and social organisations. Member of the BOA from 1926; Honorary Treasurer of the BOA's fund appeal for the 1928 Olympic Games; Chairman of the National Fitness Council of England and Wales from 1937 to 1939; Chairman of the British Sportsman's Club in 1944; Chairman of the Development Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain. Writer of books and articles on the Olympic Games, rackets, tennis and squash rackets.

John Francis Ahearne

President of the International Ice Hockey Federation from 1954 to 1975, when he became Honorary Life President.

A member of this International Federation for 42 years, he presided over 55 congresses, attended 35 world championships, without missing a single one since 1934, and eight Winter Games.

Sir Theodore Andrea Cook

IOC member from 1909 until his resignation in 1915.

Born on 28th March 1867. An excellent oarsman and famous fencer, he captained the English fencing team at the 1906 Intermediary Games. He played a major role in the preparation of the 1908 Olympic Games. Editor of "St. James' Gazette" in 1900; joined "The Daily Telegraph" in 1901; editor-in-chief of "The Field" from 1910; his publications include: "A History of the English Turf" (horse racing), "Thomas Doggett" (Thames aquatic sport), "Henley Races" (rowing), "The Art and Science of the Oar", "Character and Sportsmanship" (1927), and his autobiography "The Sunlit Hours" (1926). He died on 16th September 1928.

Reverend Robert Stuart de Courcy Laffan

IOC member from 1899 until his death in 1927.

Born on 18th January 1853. Deacon in 1882, priest in 1883 of the Church of England. Senior classical master and chaplain at Derby School from 1880 to 1884; headmaster of King Edward VI's School, Stratford-on-Avon from 1884 to 1895; principal of Cheltenham College from 1895 to 1899. Member of the Technical Education Board, London County Council from 1900 to 1904. Impressed Coubertin at the 1897 Olympic Congress in Le Havre: "I had no doubt that a new and most valuable collaborator had come down to me from the heavens", wrote the Renovator of the Games. Laffan later admitted to him that from the first day he felt "called" to serve the Olympic cause with all his might, and to which he was to remain faithful until the end of his life. His friendship with Coubertin was close and lasting. Member of the BOA from 1905 to 1927 and

acting Chairman from 1920 to 1922. His wife was the well-known novelist and playwright Bertha Jane who wrote "The Scout Song" in 1909.

Sir Francis Noel Curtis-Bennett

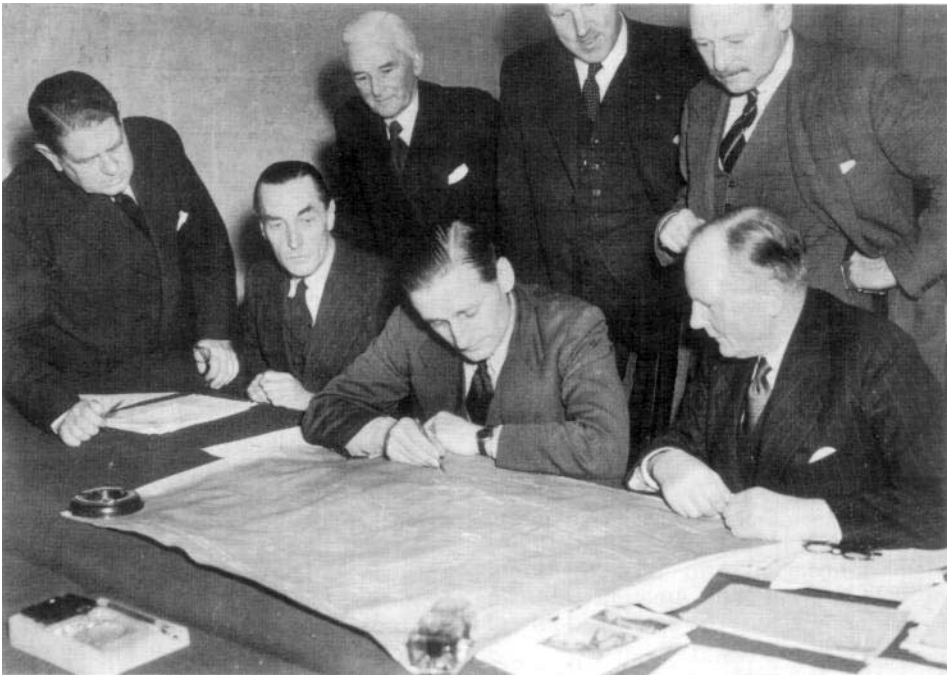
IOC member from 1933 to 1950, then honorary member until his death a few months later.

Born in London on 14th May 1882. Member of the BOA from 1932. Played cricket and rugby football for various clubs. Founder and Chairman of the Civil Service Sports Council—by far the largest sports organisation in Great Britain; co-founder and Chairman of the National Playing Fields Association; held office in more than 60 different sports organisations in Great Britain. A distinguished civil servant, best known for his voluntary welfare work and particularly for his encouragement of sport and outdoor recreation.

Lord Desborough of Taplow (William Henry Grenfell)

IOC member from 1906 until his resignation in 1909, first President of the BOA in 1905.

His prestige as a leader enhanced the legend that his various sporting exploits, especially his swim across Niagara's rapids, had woven around his name. He received the Olympic Diploma of Merit in 1905, and the following year won a gold medal for team epee at the Intermediary Games in Athens. In contact with the IOC from 1905 and present at the IOC Session in Athens, he joined the Olympic movement to which he brought his intellectual authority. First President of the BOA from 1905 to 1913, he was one of those responsible for the excellent organisation of the 1908



1948 - London - The Organising Committee. From left to right: (standing) Mr. C. B. Cowley, Chairman of the Press Committee, Mr. R. B. Studdert, Executive Committee member, Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of the Football Association, future President of the FIFA, Colonel E. A. Hunter, Secretary General of the BOA; (sitting) Lieut.-Col. J. P. M. Bevan, Secretary General of the Organising Committee, Lord Burghley, future Marquess of Exeter, Chairman of the Organising Committee, Mr. E. J. Holt, Director of Organisation.

Olympic Games in London. Until his death in 1945, he continued to support his NOC and amateur sport.

Kenneth Sandilands Duncan

Secretary General of the BOA from 1948 to 1974, Director of International Affairs and Technical Consultant of the BOA since 1974.

Born in 1912. International long jump athlete from 1933 to 1938; silver medalist (sprint relay) at the 1938 British Empire Games. Secretary General of the Commonwealth Games Council for

England from 1948 to 1974; Honorary Secretary of the Commonwealth Games Federation. Twelve times chef de mission of British teams participating in Olympic and Winter Games from 1952 to 1972. Co-author of "The Administration of an Olympic Games", member of the IOC commissions for publications and the Olympic programme.

HRH the Duke of Edinburgh

President of the Federation Equestre Internationale since 1964.

Accomplished sportsman, at an early date Prince Philip placed his authority

at the service of sport's development. Among his many administrative functions, he is President of the Commonwealth Games Federation (1955), the National Playing Fields Association, the British Royal Yachting Association (1956-1970 and since 1974).

He was a first class polo player, but has now taken up combined driving. Starting four years ago, his first major championship was in 1973. He finished 4th in 1974 in the Great Britain championships and was chosen to represent Great Britain in the European championships in Poland in 1975.

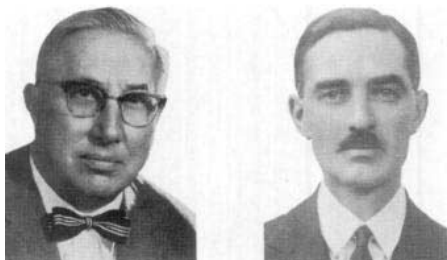
The Marquess of Exeter (Lord Burghley)

IOC member since 1933, Vice-President from 1952 to 1966, Executive Board member from 1951 to 1970, President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation since 1946, President of the BOA since 1936.

As Lord Burghley, he took part in three Olympiad celebrations (1924, 1928 and 1932), winning the Olympic 400 m. hurdles title in 1928 and finishing 4th in 1932. President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club from 1926 to 1927; winner eight times of Oxford v. Cambridge 120 yds. and 220 yds. hurdles races; triple winner at the 1930 British Empire Games. At the age of 28, he entered the IOC and three years later was Chairman of his country's NOC. In 1946 he acceded to the presidency of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and took over, with the success we know, the organisation of the 1948 Olympic Games. Became doyen of the IOC while still young, he will be celebrating in Montreal his 40th year at the head of the BOA and his 30th anniversary as President of the IAAF.

Harold E. Fern

Devoted his life to swimming, the Olympic movement and his work with



Mr. R. William Jones

Lord Aberdare

the Hertfordshire County Educational Committee, which named one of its school baths after him. He held many important positions with the Amateur Swimming Association of England between 1903 and 1970, including the secretary generalship for fifty years; President of the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (swimming) from 1936 to 1948. BOA Council member for more than fifty years, Chairman of its Executive Committee for many years and also Treasurer, either singly or jointly, between 1952 and 1966.

Inger K. Frith

President of the Federation Internationale de Tir a l'Arc (archery) since 1961. Member of the British archery team at the 1950, 1952 and 1953 world championships; head of the British team for ten years. President of the FITA since 1961, after being its Vice-President from 1953 to 1961; life honorary Vice-President of the Grand National Archery Society after holding the vice-presidency from 1951 to 1972. Member of the BOA and Chairman of numerous committees for more than thirty years. Mrs. Frith can be doubly proud as she is the only female President of an International Federation and she has succeeded in having archery re-admitted to the Olympic programme (Munich 1972). This sport had not appeared in the Olympic Games since 1920.

R. William Jones

Secretary General of the Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur.

Elected to this position on 18th June 1932 in Geneva, when the federation was created. He has held this responsibility continuously since then.

Captain Nigel Hacking

Secretary General of the International Yacht Racing Union since 1971.

Born in 1927. It was in 1958 that he became Assistant Secretary of the Royal Yachting Association (Great Britain) and of the IYRU. Secretary of these two bodies in 1965 and 1967, he acceded to the secretary generalship in 1971. Now Secretary General of the IYRU only.

Charles Herbert

IOC founder member from 1894 to 1906.

“Quite reserved, much more understanding than he seemed at first meeting”, in the words of Coubertin, he held a leading and influential position as administrative head of the Amateur Athletic Association. In this capacity, he was appointed a commissioner for Great Britain and the British Empire of the congress for the renovation of the Olympic Games. He played an important part in promoting universal rules for athletics. Bad health forced him to retire in 1906, and he died in 1925.

Frederick William Holder

Secretary General-Treasurer of the International Amateur Athletic Federation since 1970.

Born in 1913. Head of the Investment Department of Lloyds Bank from 1969 to 1975. Acquired varied experience as an amateur trainer, meeting organiser, judge and referee, and was active in the promotion of athletics in the sports clubs of the London banks. Became Assistant Secretary of the IAAF in 1962, and then Secretary in 1970.

Colonel Evan Hunter

Played a considerable part in the Olympic movement and sport in Britain from the 1920s up to his retirement as Secretary General of the BOA in 1948. Secretary of the Universities Athletic Union from 1931 to 1946, of the British Empire Games Council for England and of the British Empire Games Federation from 1932 to 1948, and of the BOA from 1925 to 1948. Chef de mission of all British delegations to the Olympic and Winter Games between 1928 and 1948. His charm and tactful handling of difficult situations will never be forgotten.

Brigadier General R. J. Kentish

IOC member from 1920 to 1933, Executive Board member from 1926 to 1931, Secretary General of the BOA from 1921 to 1925.

Born in 1876. Served with distinction in the South African and First World Wars, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Led Britain's teams in the 1920 and 1924 Olympic Games. One of the most respected members of the IOC, he loyally served the BOA and IOC for many years. He died in 1956.

John Emrys Lloyd

Born in September 1905. Qualified as a solicitor in 1932, practising in

London until his retirement in 1971. British amateur foil champion seven times, and member of the British Olympic team in 1932 (5th), 1936, 1948 (4th) and 1952. Honorary Legal Adviser of the BOA and Council member since 1937. Member of the Organising Committee for the 1948 Olympic Games in London. Vice-President of the Amateur Fencing Association and President in 1972-1973; President of the Welsh Amateur Fencing Association; President of the British Commonwealth Fencing Federation. Member of the IOC Juridical Commission and Emblems Commission.

The Lord Luke of Pavenham IOC member since 1951.

Born on 7th June 1905 in London. Chairman and Director of business firms. Vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Association; Chairman of the National Playing Fields Association and a great advocate of sport in Great Britain. Since he joined the IOC, he has been very active on a number of commissions: Olympic Aid (1962-1963), Olympic Emblems (1967-1971), Press and Public Relations (1967-1972), Finance (since 1967), Amateurism (1968-1969) and Eligibility (1969-1971).

Lord Rupert Nevill

Chairman of the BOA since 1966.

Born in 1923. Captain in the Life Guards in the Second World War, and ADC to Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks from 1945 to 1947. Has served as a member or officer of many organisations including The Sports Council, the National Playing Fields Association, the British Show Jumping Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. Now Honorary Treasurer to Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, and head of his Household.

Dr. J. Raymond Owen

Studied medicine at St. Mary's Hospital. Coach to the Cambridge University Boat Race crew from 1950 to 1966; rowing team manager to the 1958 and 1962 Commonwealth Games teams; rowing team manager to the 1960 and 1964 Olympic Games teams. Honorary Medical Adviser to the Commonwealth Games Council for England in 1966, 1970 and 1974, to the Commonwealth Games Federation in 1970 and 1974, and to the BOA since 1968. Chairman of the International Association of Olympic Medical Officers since 1968.

Charles Stuart Palmer

President of the International Judo Federation since 1965.

Born in 1930. Started judo at the age of 15, obtaining his 1st Dan three years later. Selected for the national team from 1949, he captained the champion European team in 1958 and 1959. President of the British Judo Association since 1962, BOA Council member, and member of the IOC Tripartite Commission since 1974.

Sir Stanley Rous

President of the Fédération Internationale de Football Amateur from 1961 to 1974, when he became Honorary President.

A talented player, then an international referee respected by everyone, his qualities of leadership very soon led him to responsible positions. For 28 years, he ran the secretariat of the British Football Association. In 1938 he drew up new rules for the game and from then on his influence spread increasingly. He worked on the IOC Tripartite Commission.

Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Russell

President of the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur from 1959 to 1974, when he became President Emeritus.

When the AIBA was founded in 1946, Col. Russell, Executive member of the British Boxing Federation, was chosen as Secretary-Treasurer. He took part in the work of the IOC Tripartite Commission.

George Michael Sparkes

Secretary General of the BOA since 1974.

Born on 26th July 1926. General Manager of a tea producing company in Ceylon from 1948 to 1968. Appeals Director for St. Paul's Cathedral from 1970 to 1972; Appeals Secretary of the BOA from 1972 to 1974. He was Deputy Chef de Mission of Great Britain's team in Munich in 1972. He is also Secretary of the Commonwealth Games Council for England and was Deputy General Team Manager at the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch in 1974.

Oscar State

Secretary General of the International Weightlifting Federation since 1960.

Born in 1911, physical education teacher. Has devoted his energies to sports education for more than 35 years. Rhodesian champion and dis-

trict champion in England for weightlifting. Member, Secretary or President of more than 50 different sports organisations.

Douglas M. Thomson

Secretary General of the Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (archery) since 1965.

Born in 1919. Discovered archery in 1950, since when he has devoted himself to this sport as a participant and administrator. Treasurer of the FITA from 1963 before taking on the post of Secretary General.

Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent

IOC member from 1901 until his death in 1907.

Born in 1849. Soldier, lawyer, journalist, writer, head of the London Police Force, Member of Parliament, he greatly contributed to England's membership of the Olympic renaissance movement. Co-founder of the BOA, he became one of its most active members.

