

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

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.

**HEAVYWEIGHT**

(Any weight)

*Previous Olympic Winners*

1904 S. Berger	U.S.A.	1928 A. Jurdado	Argentine
1908 A. Oltman	Great Britain	1932 S. R. Lovell	Argentine
1920 Rawson	Great Britain	1936 H. Runge	Germany
1924 O. V. Porath	Norway		

There were 28 entries from 18 nations ; 17 participants from 17 nations

	1st ROUND	2nd ROUND	3rd ROUND	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
Faul, A.	Canada Faul	Faul On pts.	Nilsson On pts.	Nilsson On pts.	IGLESIAS K.O. 2nd rd.
Bignon Guzman, V.	Chile Bignon Guzman				
Nilsson, G.	Sweden Nilsson	Nilsson Disq. 2nd rd.			
Djamshidabadi, M.	Iran Djamshidabadi				
Muniz, A.	Uruguay Muniz	Muller K.O. 2nd rd.	Muller On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
Muller, H.	Switzerland Muller				
Ameisbichler, K.	Austria Ameisbichler	Gardner K.O. 2nd rd.	Iglesias On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
Gardner, J.	Gt. Britain Gardner				
Baccileri, U.	Italy Baccileri	Baccileri On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
O'Colmain, G.	Eire O'Colmain				
Rubio Fernandez, J.	Spain Rubio Fernandez	Iglesias On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
Iglesias, A. R.	Argentine Iglesias				
Arthur, J.	S. Africa Arthur	Arthur Ref. stopped fight 1st rd.	Arthur On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
Galli, J.	France Galli				
Bothy, F.	Belgium Bothy	Lambert On pts.	Arthur On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	
Lambert, E.	U.S.A. Lambert				
Antonio dos Santos, V.	Brazil Antonio dos Santos	Lambert On pts.	Arthur On pts.	Iglesias On pts.	

Third place bout ARTHUR w.o. Muller withdrew

**FINAL PLACINGS**

- 1 IGLESIAS, A. R. Argentine
- 2 NILSSON, G. Sweden
- 3 ARTHUR, J. South Africa

**CANOEING**

At Henley, the centre of British rowing, canoeing enjoyed the advantage of being brought before the wider public gathered there for that sport. The Canoeing Regatta occupied two days and on each there were races for two distinct classes of boat, the Kayaks and the Canadian Canoes.

The Kayak, a Swedish development of the older English "Rob Roy Canoe," is founded on the hunting craft used by Eskimo fishermen. It is long, narrow and decked, and is propelled from a sitting position by a man wielding a double-bladed paddle. A rudder operated by the feet may be used if desired.

The Canadian Canoe is an open craft, based on the birch bark canoe of the North-American Indian. The paddler kneels on one knee and using a single-bladed paddle he both propels and steers his craft. No rudder is permitted. This class has a very strong following in the land of its origin and in several European countries, notably Czechoslovakia, Austria and France.

Most of the teams arrived in time for the Opening Ceremony and afterwards settled down to serious practice over the course.

Many of the competitors expressed their approval of the technical arrangements and admiration for the beautiful setting provided by Henley and its surroundings. The warm welcome given by the people of Henley and the villages around was much appreciated. The provision of rest tents where competitors could relax was a happy innovation.

During the competitions, commentaries were received from some half-dozen stations along the course, and this enabled the longer races to be followed throughout.

The canoeing programme contained nine events from the World Championship list, and they had been selected to give a balanced representation. Thus, there were 1,000 metre and 10,000 metre races in kayaks and Canadian canoes for both Singles and Pairs, and one event for women, 500 metre Kayak Singles, the first time a women's event had been included.

**The 10,000 Metre Course**

The 10,000 metre events were all held on the first day ; the course used comprised four legs, two downstream and two upstream. The starting line and the finishing line were the same and the start was made downstream to Temple Island round which a left hand turn was made, the turning arc being marked by buoys. It then continued upstream past the enclosures, through the bridge and round Rod Eyot before returning over the same course back to Temple Island. Then came the final straight of 2,000 metres to the normal finishing line. Such a course provided the competitors with plenty of variety and the races could be watched not only from the enclosures, but also from the bridge, the tow path, and the roads skirting the bank above and below the bridge. When the 10,000 metre events were held in Berlin in 1936, they were along a straight course and each spectator saw but one short part of each race. In Scandinavia, it has now become the

practice to hold these races over a triangular course with the craft in view all the time, very much as sailing races are held.

During the morning of the first day of competition, rain fell heavily and continuously, and although it had cleared by the time racing was due to begin, it had discouraged many who would have attended. Sixteen nations had submitted entries for the kayak events, and this large number, combined with the narrow course, made it impossible to carry out a collective start. Since the I.C.F. Rules forbid heats for the long races, the kayaks had to be sent off at intervals of 30 seconds. This decision, although inevitable, was not popular, since it is impossible for a competitor to judge his position relative to the others, and he is forced to race to the clock, an extremely difficult technique. For similar reasons the method is unpopular with spectators, who, if they wish to follow progress, must make regular checks of time and order. However, this spacing of craft made possible a closer study of individual techniques.

In the Kayak Singles and Pairs, the spectators soon realised that the Scandinavian competitors were making good progress, and when the result of the Pairs was announced it was found that, not only had Sweden won as expected, with Akerlund and Wetterstrom but all the first four places had gone to the Northern countries.

In the Singles, the Swedish champion, Gert Fredriksson, who had not competed in the pairs, took part. During the last few years he has gained an enviable reputation in kayak racing circles in Europe. His superb technique, confidence and physique were most impressive, and he won his race by a comfortable margin. It was in this race that Wires of Finland collapsed after crossing the line and was gallantly assisted by Ditlevsen of Denmark until help arrived. It was found afterwards that Wires had gained second place and again the first four places went to Scandinavia, with Skabo (Norway) 3rd, and Ditlevsen 4th.

#### The Canadian Events

As only some half-dozen countries had entered for the Canadian canoe events, it was possible to have normal mass starts, and this enabled spectators to see both the start and finish of two first-class races. In the Pairs, the American crew, Lysak and Macknowski, soon took the lead, and although Havel and Pecka of Czechoslovakia fought hard, and came in second, they never seriously challenged the leaders, who won by nearly two minutes. It was therefore with some surprise and consternation that a report was received from the Turning Point Control on Rod Eyot that the leading canoe had fouled one of the buoys marking the turn. The Umpire, in deciding against disqualification, presumably took account of the fact that the buoy was struck by a paddle during recovery and not by the canoe, and that the incident had in no way affected the outcome of the race. It had been a fine race, particularly interesting from the contrast in paddling styles displayed by the crews.

The Canadian Singles, the last event of the day, proved a test of endurance. It was the first time that this competition had been included in an international programme and some had considered it to be too long and severe.

When a canoe is paddled by one man, the drive of his paddle on one side has the effect of turning the bow away from the paddling side, and it is the skill involved in correcting this turning tendency, with the minimum loss of forward motion, that constitutes one of the most important factors in Single Canadian Canoe technique.

#### "Crooked" Canoes

In this race certain teams used what came to be known as "crooked" canoes, from the lateral curve put into all or part of the keel. The effect of this curve is to give the canoe a tendency to turn in one direction, and by curving the keel in the appropriate direction, it can be made to neutralize the turning tendency caused by the paddling. Under these conditions, the canoe will run straight without the need for expenditure of effort in steering, by the paddler. Naturally, this gives a man in a "crooked" canoe an advantage over an opponent who must steer as well as drive, and protests were registered with the I.C.F. some days before the competition. These were rejected on the ground that this form of construction did not violate the existing building rule, since a curved keel is not a rudder in the accepted sense of the word. It was agreed, however, that such a development was undesirable, and the rule was amended to forbid their use in future competitions. The race was won by Capek of Czechoslovakia in one of these canoes. The removal of the need for much steering had enabled him to develop a stroke of maximum power.

#### The Second Day

The second day's programme was composed of the heats and finals of the short-distance events, 500 metre and 1,000 metre. The large entry for kayaks made it necessary to hold eliminating races in the morning. Although in America and Britain women have never taken part in serious racing activity, in Denmark and a number of other countries the sport is very popular. It was from some of these countries, led by Denmark, that there came a strong call for the inclusion of at least one event for women. The Organising Committee and the International Olympic Committee agreed to this in substitution for the originally scheduled men's relay race. The admission of this one race proved fully justified, for ten nations sent entries and a very high standard was achieved.

Again the Canadian canoe entries were limited to the half-dozen nations who used this craft, and it was not necessary to arrange morning heats. In the Singles, Holecek of Czechoslovakia took first place, leading from Bennett of Canada by some ten seconds. Obviously, the "crooked canoe" technique could have no value outside racing, for it could not lead to advancement in the technique of running rapids.

The luck of the draw for Kayak Pairs placed three of the Scandinavian countries into one heat, but they all succeeded in reaching the final, in which Berglund and Klingstrom of Sweden won from Hansen and Jensen of Denmark by a split second. The first five kayaks crossed the line within three seconds. Toldi and Andradi of Hungary were well placed, but were unfortunate in being disqualified for the technical fault of "hanging" in the wash of another kayak. This is forbidden by I.C.F. Rules, but over a short distance under conditions which permit only a minimum space between craft, it is possible to give the appearance of "hanging" when innocent of any such intent.

The Kayak Singles gave Fredriksson his second triumph, and he again demonstrated his amazing reserve of power and self assurance. In his heat in the morning he had allowed himself to lie fourth until within about 50 metres of the line when he increased his stroke and took first place, a split second ahead of Akerfelt of Finland. In the final, he repeated this by travelling with several others until near the finish and then spurting to cross about 6 seconds ahead of Andersen of Denmark, the winner of the other heat. Eberhardt of France, who gained third place, was a veteran of the 1936 Olympiad in which he won a Silver Medal in Singles.

The Canadian Pairs was a hard-fought race in which the Czechoslovak crew, Brzak and Kudrna, beat the Americans by three-quarters of a length.

The second Olympic Canoeing Regatta went off very smoothly and brought few surprises. The results followed known form remarkably closely, and the outstanding figure was Gert Fredriksson. His country set the seal on its reputation for kayak racing by winning all four events for men. Similarly, the Czech team, with three gold medals in Canadian canoes, demonstrated that in Europe they are pre-eminent with the single blade.

## INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION

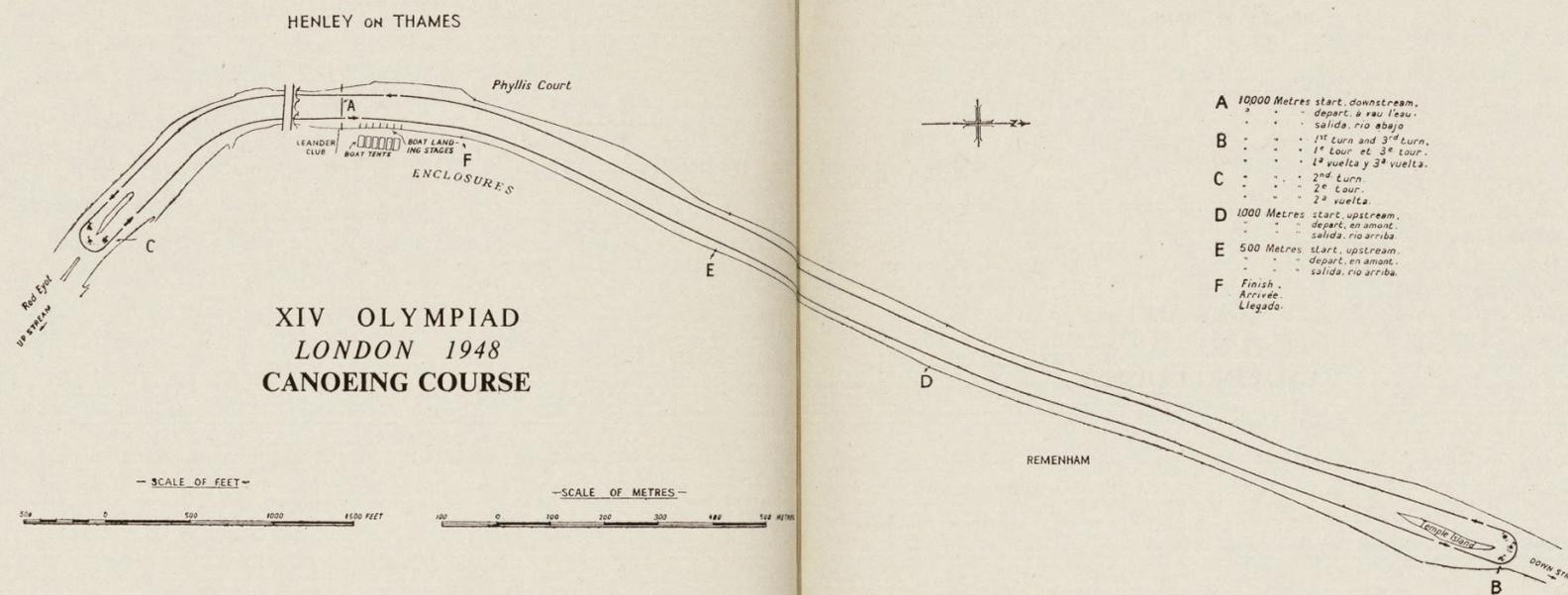
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## 10,000 METRES KAYAK SINGLES

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 E. Krebs *Germany* 46 m. 1.6 sec.

There were 27 entries from 16 nations; 13 participants from 13 nations

		<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1	FREDRIKSSON, G. .... <i>Sweden</i> .....	50	47.7
2	WIRES, K. .... <i>Finland</i> .....	51	18.2
3	SKABO, E. .... <i>Norway</i> .....	51	35.4
4	Ditlevsen, K. .... <i>Denmark</i> .....	51	54.2
5	Eberhardt, H. .... <i>France</i> .....	52	9.0
6	Bobeldijk, J. .... <i>Holland</i> .....	52	13.2
7	Sobieraj, C. .... <i>Poland</i> .....	52	15.2
8	Cobiaux, A. .... <i>Belgium</i> .....	53	23.5
9	Matocha, J. .... <i>Czechoslovakia</i> .....	53	51.0
10	Klepp, H. .... <i>Austria</i> .....	55	11.7
11	Bottlang, E. .... <i>Switzerland</i> .....	55	33.7
12	Riedal, E. .... <i>U.S.A.</i> .....	56	34.5
13	Lentz, M. .... <i>Luxembourg</i> .....	59	58.2



XIV OLYMPIAD  
LONDON 1948  
CANOEING COURSE

10,000 METRES KAYAK PAIRS

Previous Olympic Winners

1936 P. Wevers and L. Landen *Germany* 41 m. 45 sec.

There were 47 entries from 15 nations ; 30 participants from 15 nations

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 SWEDEN (Akerlund, G. and Wetterstrom, H.)	46	9.4
2 NORWAY (Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.)	46	44.8
3 FINLAND (Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.)	46	48.2
4 Denmark (Christensen, A. and Rasmussen, F.)	47	17.5
5 Hungary (Andrasi, G. and Uranyi, J.)	47	33.1
6 Holland (Koch, C. and Stroo, H.)	47	35.6
7 Czechoslovakia (Klima, L. and Lomecky, K.)	48	14.9
8 Belgium (Deprez, H. and Massy, J.)	48	23.1
9 Austria (Piemann, W. and Umgeher, A.)	48	24.5
10 Poland (Jezewski, A. and Matloka, M.)	48	25.6
11 Switzerland (Frey, F. and Zimmerman, W.)	48	33.2
12 France (Fleche, R. and Graffen, M.)	50	10.1
13 U.S.A. (Clark, R. and Eiseman, J.)	50	26.6
14 Canada (Covey, G. and Harper, H.)	53	4.2
15 Luxembourg (Fonck, R. and Nickels, J.)	53	4.60

10,000 METRES CANADIAN SINGLES

This event was included in the Olympic programme for the first time

There were 9 entries from 6 nations ; 5 participants from 5 nations

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 CAPEK, F. <i>Czechoslovakia</i>	62	5.2
2 HAVENS, F. <i>U.S.A.</i>	62	40.4
3 LANE, N. D. <i>Canada</i>	64	35.3
4 Argentin, R. <i>France</i>	66	44.2
5 Andersson, I. <i>Sweden</i>	67	27.1

## 10,000 METRES CANADIAN PAIRS

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 V. Mottl and Z. Skrdlant *Czechoslovakia* 50 m. 33.5 sec.

There were 18 entries from 7 nations ; 12 participants from 6 nations

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 U.S.A. (Lysak, S. and Macknowski, S.)	55	55.4
2 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Havel, V. and Pecka, J.)	57	38.5
3 FRANCE (Dransart, G. and Gandil, G.)	58	0.8
4 Austria (Molnar, K. and Salmhofer, V.)	58	59.3
5 Canada (Oldershaw, B. and Stevenson, W.)	59	48.4
6 Sweden (Johansson, G. and Wettersten, V.)	63	34.4

## 1,000 METRES KAYAK SINGLES

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 G. H. Hradetzky *Austria* 4 m. 22.9 sec.

There were 27 entries from 16 nations ; 15 participants from 15 nations

## FIRST ROUND

*The first four in each heat qualified for the Final*

HEAT 1			HEAT 2		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 Fredriksson, G.	Sweden	4 51.9	1 Andersen, J.	Denmark	4 40.9
2 Akerfelt, H.	Finland	4 52.0	2 Gulbrandsen, H.	Norway	4 45.4
3 Piemann, W.	Austria	4 52.2	3 Eberhardt, H.	France	4 45.5
4 Vambera, L.	Czechoslovakia	4 52.8	4 Van der Kroft, W.	Holland	4 46.2
5 Boogaert, J.	Belgium	5 0.1	5 Sobieraj, C.	Poland	4 46.5
6 Straub, H.	Switzerland	5 5.5	6 Horton, T.	U.S.A.	4 58.0
7 Lentz, M.	Luxembourg	5 10.8	7 Blaho, K.	Hungary	4 59.8
			8 Dobson, N.	Great Britain	5 0.1

## FINAL

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 FREDRIKSSON, G.	Sweden	4 33.2
2 ANDERSEN, J.	Denmark	4 39.9
3 EBERHARDT, H.	France	4 41.4
4 Gulbrandsen, H.	Norway	4 41.7
5 Van der Kroft, W.	Holland	4 43.5
6 Akerfelt, H.	Finland	4 44.2
7 Vambera, L.	Czechoslovakia	4 44.3
8 Piemann, W.	Austria	4 50.3

## 1,000 METRES KAYAK PAIRS

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 A. Kainz and A. Dorfner *Austria* 4 m. 3.8 sec.

There were 52 entries from 16 nations ; 32 participants from 16 nations

## FIRST ROUND

*The first four in each heat qualified for the Final*

HEAT 1			HEAT 2		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 Finland (Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.)	4	16.7	1 Denmark (Hansen, E. W. and Jensen, J. B.)	4	7.3
2 Hungary (Toldi, J. and Andradi, G.)	4	18.4	2 Norway (Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.)	4	7.5
3 Czechoslovakia (Kroutil, O. and Pech, M.)	4	20.1	3 Holland (Gravesteyn, C. and Pool, W.)	4	8.7
4 Canada (Covey, G. and Harper, H.)	4	34.2	4 Sweden (Berglund, H. and Klingstrom, L.)	4	9.1
5 Luxembourg (Fonck, R. and Nickels, J.)	4	41.7	5 Austria (Felingner, P. and Klepp, H.)	4	9.8
6 Switzerland (Masciadri, B. and Reiner, F.)	4	43.9	6 Belgium (Van Den Berghen, R. and Van de Vliet, A.)	4	15.8
7 Great Britain (Henderson, J. and Simmons, A.)	4	45.0	7 France (Donna, F. and Richez, R.)	4	56.8
			8 Poland (Jezewski, A. and Matloka, M.)		
			9 U.S.A. (Clark, R. and Eiseman, J.)		
					(No times were taken)

## FINAL

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 SWEDEN (Berglund, H. and Klingstrom, L.)	4	7.3
2 DENMARK (Hansen, E. W. and Jensen, J. B.)	4	7.5
3 FINLAND (Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.)	4	8.7
4 Norway (Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.)	4	9.1
5 Czechoslovakia (Kroutil, O. and Pech, M.)	4	9.8
6 Holland (Gravesteyn, C. and Pool, W.)	4	15.8
7 Canada (Covey, G. and Harper, H.)	4	56.8
Hungary (Toldi, J. and Andradi, G.)		(Disqualified)

## 1,000 METRES CANADIAN SINGLES

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 F. Amyot *Canada* 5 m. 32.1 sec.

There were 11 entries from 7 nations ; 6 participants from 6 nations

	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
1 HOLECEK, J.	Czechoslovakia	5 42.0
2 BENNETT, D.	Canada	5 53.3
3 BOUTIGNY, R.	France	5 55.9
4 Andersson, I.	Sweden	6 8.0
5 Havens, W.	U.S.A.	6 14.3
6 Maidment, H.	Great Britain	6 37.0

## 1,000 METRES CANADIAN PAIRS

*Previous Olympic Winners*1936 R. V. Syrovatka and F. J. Brzak *Czechoslovakia* 4 m. 50.1 sec.

There were 21 entries from 8 nations ; 16 participants from 8 nations

	<i>m. s.</i>
1 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Brzak, J. and Kudrna, B.)	5 7.1
2 U.S.A. (Lysak, S. and Macknowski, S.)	5 8.2
3 FRANCE (Dransart, G. and Gandil, G.)	5 15.2
4 Canada (Bennett, D. and Poulton, H.)	5 20.7
5 Austria (Salmhofer, V. and Molnar, K.)	5 37.3
6 Sweden (Johansson, G. and Wettersten, V.)	5 44.9
7 Great Britain (Symons, J. and Van Zwanenberg, H.)	5 50.8
Belgium (Coomans, H. and Dubois, J.) (Retired, man overboard).	

## 500 METRES KAYAK SINGLES (Women)

This event was included in the Olympic programme for the first time.

There were 13 entries from 10 nations ; 10 participants from 10 nations

## FIRST ROUND

*The first four in each heat qualified for the Final*

HEAT 1			HEAT 2		
	<i>m. s.</i>			<i>m. s.</i>	
1 Kostalova, R.	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> 2 39.6	1 Hoff, K.	<i>Denmark</i> 2 32.2		
2 Saimo, S.	<i>Finland</i> 2 41.7	2 Van de Anker-Doedans, A. G.	<i>Holland</i> 2 35.4		
3 Van Marcke, A.	<i>Belgium</i> 2 44.7	3 Schwingl, F.	<i>Austria</i> 2 35.7		
4 Vautrin, C.	<i>France</i> 2 45.2	4 Banfalvi, K.	<i>Hungary</i> 2 37.5		
5 Richards, J.	<i>Great Britain</i> 3 0.1	5 Apelgren, I.	<i>Sweden</i> 2 38.5		

## FINAL

	<i>m. s.</i>
1 HOFF, K.	<i>Denmark</i> 2 31.9
2 VAN DE ANKER-DOEDANS, A. G.	<i>Holland</i> 2 32.8
3 SCHWINGL, F.	<i>Austria</i> 2 32.9
4 Banfalvi, K.	<i>Hungary</i> 2 33.8
5 Kostalova, R.	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> 2 38.2
6 Saimo, S.	<i>Finland</i> 2 38.4
7 Van Marcke, A.	<i>Belgium</i> 2 43.4
8 Vautrin, C.	<i>France</i> 2 44.4

Of all the Olympic programme, it was the cycling events which produced the greatest number of surprise results, not a single one of the eventual champions having been expected to win his event. As always, most attention focused upon the sprint, one event which it had been confidently expected would be won by a rider on his home track and cheered on by his own supporters—Reg Harris, already world champion among the amateur sprinters. Yet it was M. Ghella, of Italy, who was the winner in two straight heats, both won by comfortable margins.

The sprint was due to be taken to the semi-final stage on the first afternoon of the cycling events, Saturday, August 7. Actually, only three of the semi-finalists were known at the end of the day's racing, owing to the protest against the result of the race in the eighth-final between L. Rocca (Uruguay) and J. Hijzelendoorn (Holland). There had been a crash, almost on the finishing line, when this heat was first run, as a result of which the U.C.I. Controllers disqualified Rocca. A protest from Uruguay was, however, upheld by the Jury of Appeal, which decided that the race should be re-run on the following Monday. This protest caused a long delay in the racing on Saturday, already held up by the insistence of the U.C.I. Controllers on leaving the track after each round of the sprint to make the draw for the next succeeding round. The climax of this and the Uruguay appeal was that there was a period of 40 minutes during which no racing took place, a delay which the spectators bore with some impatience.

On the other hand, the large crowd fully appreciated the new results board, specially installed for the Games, and the extra seating space provided by the new stand and the temporary stand along the back straight. At the start of the afternoon there had been no real surprises in the first round of the sprint, nor in the repechage, but there was one shock in the eighth-finals (apart from the disputed heat) when J. Bellanger of France was eliminated by the Chilean rider, M. Masanes Gimeno. The eighth-finals were decided by a single race, subsequent stages being the best of three runs; and there was no repechage after the first round, so a half-wheel margin was sufficient to put Bellanger out of the competition.

All three quarter-finals which were decided on the Saturday were settled in straight races, and by convincing margins, Harris, for instance, beating Masanes Gimeno by a distance and 3 lengths; and Ghella disposing of E. Van de Velde (Belgium) by a distance and 2 lengths. The remaining quarter-final on the Monday, saw Rocca unable to cope with C. Bazzano (Australia), after winning his re-run against Hijzelendoorn. Bazzano, in turn, went down to Harris in one of the semi-finals, the other giving a foretaste of the power of Ghella's jump when he beat A. Schandorff (Denmark), in one race by as much as six lengths.

The power was immediately obvious in the first heat of the final, for at the 300-yard mark, Ghella whipped down inside Harris and was away with a two-length lead, which he not merely held but increased round the final banking and down the straight, to win by 3 lengths. Nor was the result any different in the second leg, in which Ghella was in front. When Harris challenged, coming off the banking into the back straight, Ghella