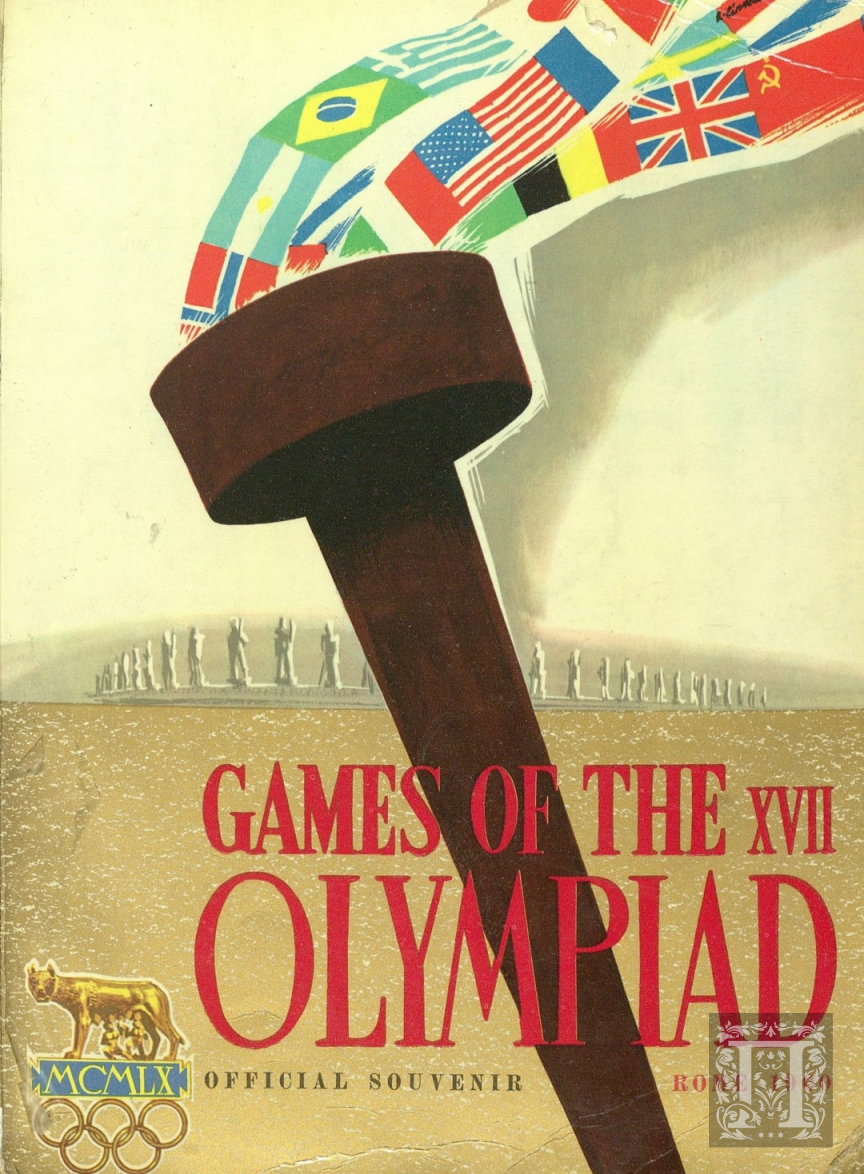

GAMES OF THE XVII OLYMPIAD

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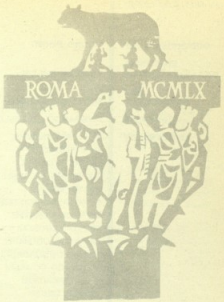

GAMES OF THE XVII OLYMPIAD

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THE PURPOSE *of this volume is to accompany the Reader in his search for something rather more than a superficial and ephemeral knowledge of the Rome Olympiad. It is not intended to be an arid tourist guide book, a breviary of instructions and suggestions for guests of the Eternal City and even less is it intended to be simply and solely a detailed sports programme.*

The intention of this publication is a more ambitious one, and that is to offer to the Reader a panoramic survey of the Games, their past and present history, their setting and their multiple aspect.

In accordance with one of the fundamental precepts of the International Olympic Committee, the Games are assigned every four years not to this or that country, but exclusively to this or that city. This precept differs from the original ancient ruling whereby the Games were assigned permanently to the sacred city of Olympia, named after the city and organised by her. The modern ruling, which has remained unaltered since the day the Games were revived in the Athens stadium, is based on the principle of rotation because in it can be identified the spirit of the Games, their transposition from one end of the world to the other, their aspiration to exalt the youth of the world without distinction of race, faith or ideology.

The concept of formal equality between all those cities designated in turn to organise the Games has an absolute value. Needless to say, however, this law which is of a spiritual and political order cannot be applied in a uniform and mechanical manner. Every Olympiad in fact, acquired from the host city a special character and dimension depending on a number of factors ranging from the characteristics of place, atmosphere and costume to the historical and social climate which distinguish one city from another.

To give Rome a title of nobility in the almanac of universal Olympic aristocracy is not just an empty rhetorical gesture, and even less is it a gratuitous expression of exaggerated patriotism. It is generally agreed that the Rome Olympiad is likely to beat all previous records of athletic participation. This fact is evidence of the vitality of sport, of its everlasting powers of compulsion and of the eternal fascination of the Olympiad for all the peoples of the Earth.

This record, revealed by statistics taken on the eve of the event will also be due in no small measure to the charm and fascination of the site of the XVII edition of the Games, the city of Rome itself.

Within the compass of her ancient and modern precincts, Rome, proud of evidence of her past and of her modern expansion, will reveal herself as both the symbol and the cornice of the universality of the Games. Every pilgrim coming to Rome from the most remote and far-flung corners of the earth will, for the space of two weeks, feel himself to be a Roman citizen. The city is conscious of this and will neither fail in her obligations nor fall short of what is expected of her.

GAMES OF THE XVII OLYMPIAD

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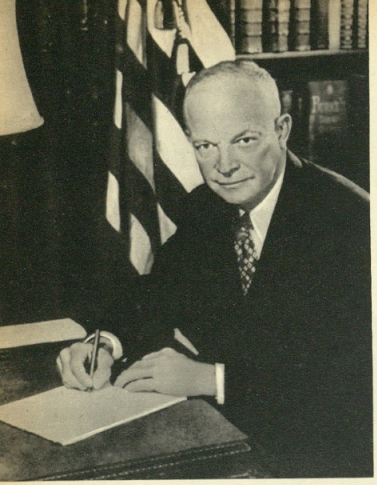
IT IS WITH great pleasure and sincere enthusiasm that Italy is preparing to act as host for the XVII Olympiad. The athletes, coming from all corners of the earth will convene in Rome not only animated with the best of agonistic intentions, but also with sentiments of reciprocal esteem and loyalty. This gathering can certainly be considered as one of the most important events that distinguishes the year 1960. I am, therefore, particularly delighted to extend a most cordial greeting to all those who will be taking part in it.

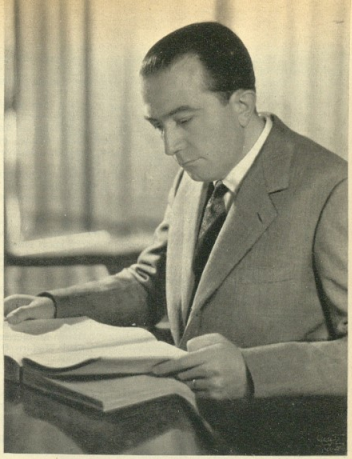
May the Olympic Games be a happy omen for the future of peace and progress in a setting of liberty and justice which is the height of aspirations of all peoples.

Giovanni Gronchi



"WITH MY FELLOW citizens in the Unites States of America, I am keenly anticipating the start of the Games of the XVII Olympiad. As the mighty host of athletes gathers in Rome, we are inspired in the Olympic tradition to salute each victory and applaud each contest of strength and skill. These Games, attracting the finest competitors of all lands, can contribute much to the cause of friendship and understanding among nations».

Dwight D. Eisenhower



THE ETERNAL CITY, with its unique and ample view of monuments and civilisation, will in 1960 be the scene of a great event, whose importance and significance will make a deep impression upon her: the XVII Olympiad. Rome, in fact, is preparing to welcome, with an open heart, the finest athletes and sportsmen from every corner of the earth next summer; she is delighted to be able to offer generous hospitality and a countryside which conforms to the beauty and the solemnity of that manifestation which, for many centuries, made ancient Olympia the centre and the soul of a superb sporting competition and the symbol of friendship between the peoples of all countries.

Ideal links united the glory of Republican and Imperial Rome to [illegible] where, for the first time, the Olympic Flame was kindled. The Sacred Fire of that Torch then radiated its heat and kindled an aspiration in youth which had [illegible] consequence in perfect harmony with the precepts of the Roman Juvenal: «Mens sana in corpore sano».

The rite which was repeated until 393 A.D. and which was to see the staging of 293 Olympiads, established its fame and authority from those things, which have succeeded human contingencies, the changing of political fortunes and the evolution of social



ROME, the «Communis Patria», is preparing to welcome athletes from all over the world in a joyous festivity of enthusiasm and youth. This city, which is the centre of Catholicism and the cradle of Latin civilisation, so ancient and yet so young because of its continual renaissance throughout time, is not inused to the spectacle of multitudes who convene within her walls, attracted by her grandeur and her fascinating history; but the celebration of the Olympic Games will, however, be a further experience and yet another attraction of great interest.

Ever since 1896, the year in which the first Modern Olympiad was celebrated, our city has patiently and serenely awaited the time when she would be given the honour to organise and act as host to such a universal and solemn sports event.

Today, finally, Athens and Rome have once again been united by the Olympic flame.

On the eve of the opening of the Games of the XVII Olympiad, it is my earnest wish that every athlete competes in sincere loyalty and with that spirit and ideal that Pindarus immortalised for posterity and that Pierre de Coubertin brought back to light to serve as a guide for every sports undertaking.

I sincerely hope that the Rome Olympiad will achieve that which is undoubtedly its most noble scope: to create amongst the athletes and the peoples of the whole world a spirit of cordiality and friendship, without distinction of race, colour or religion so that 1960 may be remembered by future generations as a year of progress towards peace and goodwill amongst all peoples.

Urbano Cioccetti



THE LONG YEARS of toil and expectation will come to an end on 25th August 1960, the opening day of the Games celebrating the XVII Olympiad, to be held in Rome.

The Italian National Olympic Committee has always desired that these Games be held in Italy, and the assignment was awarded in recognition of the tremendous effort exerted to achieve that end. All Italian sportsmen have contributed to this effort and, grouped in their respective Federations, they are now part of a Movement which is increasing in a most impressive manner.

Italy is among those countries which have participated in the majority of Olympic Games and has also, thanks to the performance of her athletes, gained for herself a noteworthy place in the annals of world sport. One does not take part in the Games merely to be present. Each quadrennial has shown that Italian sport has attracted more and more enthusiasts; it has improved its standard and has thus proved itself worthy of the responsibility which participation in Olympic events involves. It is thought opportune to remind readers that in 1948, immediately after the disaster of war, Italy reappeared on the scene of world sport and it did not take long for her to regain the prestige that she had temporarily lost. We were present at the London Games with an excellent team, and the results were to show that notwithstanding all the hardships endured, Italian sport had sufficient energy to regain its former standing. From that day onwards there has been more and more evidence to confirm this. Our prestige in the international field has increased to such an extent that the I.O.C. permitted us the honour of organising the Winter Games in Cortina in 1956, and now the Rome Games. It has already been said, and confirmed in writing, that the I.O.C. does not make a gift of the Olympic Games to any given country but decides, on merit, to whom they should be assigned, due consideration being given to the sporting capacity of the country in question. In competing for the assignment of the Games, Italy had started off with the advantage of being considered amongst the «élite» of sport. The recognition given to us was not due to our popularity with others; we had really worked hard to increase the sports movement in our country. C.O.N.I.'s activities had been directed by two fundamental principles: incrementing the practice of sport on the one hand and the building of sports venues on the other. One must not, however, think that

the building programme for the Olympic Games will in any way obstruct our basic work of providing what is required for medium or minor category sports. It is in this latter respect that the technical offices of the C.O.N.I. have been industriously engaged in providing many cities with new venues and enriching the national patrimony with splendid works of art. The opinion expressed abroad is that the Olympic buildings are ideal for the Games. Even though they have been created for the great event of 1960, they will nevertheless remain as fundamental installations which all our sportsmen will enjoy for many years to come.

The C.O.N.I. is of the opinion that the celebrations of the Games in Rome will mean a lot to Italian sport and will be yet another step forward in gaining the recognition it deserves. It is easy for us to say that in the years to come we shall greatly benefit from the facilities that are available as well as from the enthusiasm which is now so evident. However, we must now deal with the Olympic celebration. Athletes from all corners of the world will gather under the sky of Rome. This time, our athletes will act as hosts and they will make every effort to return all the courtesies and hospitality that has been extended to them so many times in other countries. We are confident that the Italian athletes will keep up their tradition and will not fail us in the expectations we have of them. The Sports Federation and all their affiliated members deserve a reward for all the sacrifices they have made and the enthusiasm they have shown during this period of preparation. It is with these sentiments that I, as President of both the Italian National Olympic Committee and the Executive Committee for the Games, extend my greetings to all the visiting delegations and my encouragement to the athletes who will have the honour of defending the Italian colours.

Giulio Onesti



Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, member of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee and Vice-President of the Organising Committee for the Games of the XVII Olympiad.



Mr. Giorgio De Stefani, member of the International Olympic Committee and of the Organising Committee for the Games of the XVII Olympiad.



Mr. Bruno Zauli, General-Secretary of the Italian National Olympic Committee, member of the Organising Committee and Vice-President of the Executive Committee for the Games of the XVII Olympiad.



THE ASSOCIATION of games with religious rites can be traced back across the twilight of ages, and the origin of this cult is lost in the mists of antiquity. The island of Crete, mediterranean centre of the cult of agonistics, extended the Minoan culture in those regions of Greece inhabited by immigrant peoples of Indo-European extraction. The Achaeans — such was the name of these peoples — were in turn forced towards the regions beyond the Aegaeus. The siege of Troy crowned Greek colonisation in the Mediterranean.

The Games immortalised by Homer in the XXIII verse of the Iliad were celebrated beneath the walls of the Asiatic fortress; chariot races, boxing, wrestling, fencing, throwing discus and javelin, and pigeon shooting are some of the many competitions mentioned by the poet in his magnificent detailed description.

The « Homeric question », is still open, and the problem of the actual date of the siege of Troy remains unsolved. The most reliable critics, supported by the discoveries made by archaeological excavation, maintain that the war and the Games which celebrated its conclusion took place in approximately 1200. However, the content of the Homeric poem is sufficient to prove that the celebration of athletic Games was already a deeply rooted custom in the tradition of those ancient peoples.

About 1000 B.C., the Doric peoples — also of Indo-European extraction — invaded the Peloponnesus and other regions of the Greek peninsular, established themselves there and gave life and form to the political and social organisation which was to have its constant expression in the « polis » and that is to say in the city nucleus. Thus began the history of Mycaenae, Sparta, Athens, Thebes and Corinth, etc., etc.

Against the pattern of war and peace treaty, of alliance and rivalry, of greatness and decadence was woven the history of the Greek people It reached its zenith with the Persian wars, and the victory of a people finally united to confront and repel the barbaric invader, and it closed in the last century before Christ



when the Roman conquest strangled the independence of Greece.

The Olympiad was born at the meeting place between war and peace. In the Greek people, insatiable quarrelsomeness which led to continual conflicts was equal to their passion for athletic contest, which, by its very nature united men as war divided them. Hence the miracle of Greek sport which arrested war on the threshold of the stadium, imposing a truce for a fixed period of time on peoples continually fighting for supremacy over one another. This aspect of the Games reflects the only manifestation of unity in a Greece perennially divided up into rival « polis » and Leagues.

The document of the truce was in a bronze disc on which was engraved the precept for the cessation of battle during the period of the competitions. The disc « of Iphitus », from the name of the King of Elis who fashioned it in agreement with a legendary Spartan king (Lycurgus), revived the Homeric Games, starting the series of celebrations which were to take place every four years without interruption for ten centuries.

The historical version of the origin of the Olympic Games, established by the experts in 776 B.C., is interwoven with the mythological version. The best known legend describes Hercules, the son of Jove and prototype of Greek heroes, as the founder of the Games. In the Ode dedicated to a young boy boxer, winner at Olympia in 474, Pindar of Thebes recounts that Hercules made sacrifices to the gods and then founded the first Olympiad to celebrate one of his twelve labours.

Religious rite will be the connecting link throughout the history of the Games over the centuries. There is nothing conventional in this imitation. The Greek Olympus was crowded with gods who, from the first, had challenged and fought one another to affirm their supremacy over the other gods and men. Greek theogony contained within it an agonistic quality which was to become transformed in the soul of mortal men into a constant dramatic tension, an urge to surpass one another for the sake of the glory which attends the strongest and most worthy. Most beloved of the gods therefore were the athletes, the epitomy of vigour and beauty; they competed against one another beneath the kind regard of their divine protectors, and were exalted in life and honoured in death as demi-gods.

This conception of life and its battles, which found in the stadiums the most suitable and spectacular place and means of manifesting itself, was to give the Games their religious character and their ethical quality. The olive crown awarded to the victor was a twisted branch of the sacred tree of Apollo cut by the golden scythe of a child.

For that matter, all athletic celebrations held in the Greek cities had a certain sacerdotal quality; so, to mention the major events, the Isthmian Games evoked the death of the son of the god Poseidon; the Nemean Games honoured the memory of the son of one of the seven kings of Thebes killed by a dragon in the same valley where Hercules had strangled the lion, another of his twelve labours; the Pythian Games celebrated the victory of Apollo over the serpent Python.

These and other festivals recalled the origins and the liturgy of the myths. Olympia was destined to prevail over all the others, both for the privilege of having been born two centuries earlier and for the supreme patronage of Zeus who, named the Olympic after the mountain where he ruled supreme, gave the same name to the place where the quadrennial games were held. In the fifth century a huge statue sculpted by Phidias in marble, gold and ivory, was placed in the temple of Jove, the greatest shrine of Olympia, as an ornament. It was exalted as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Olympia was situated in the western region of the Peloponnesus, a short distance from the sea. It lay in a narrow pleasant valley which stretched along the banks of the river Alpheus, near its confluence with the river Cladeus, on the lower slopes of Mount Cronios. The Alpheus, the subject of many legends amongst which the most charming exalts his love for the nymph Arethusa who fled but was caught amongst the papyrus of the Syracusan spring of the same name, was a navigable river in antiquity and the rich pilgrims sailed their light craft up its water to Olympia.

The Alpheus was the boundary which women, universally excluded from the Games with the exception of the priestess of Demeter, were forbidden to cross on pain of severe punishment. This rule was violated by the young mother of an Olympic champion; pretending to be his trainer, she entered the stadium in men's clothes, but overjoyed at the victory of her son she jumped the paling and confessed her sex. She was pardoned, but to avoid a further infringement of the laws of the Games, the judges ruled that from that time onwards, the trainers must also come naked to the competitions. In later times other women did take part in the Games, such as the Spartan Cinisca (396, Olympiad 36). the Macedonian Belistida (288, Olympiad 128) both of whom owned horses and quadrigas, and if not necessarily present themselves in the hippodrome were represented by their « equipage » and charioteers.

The sacred city of Olympia was in the region of Elis where the warrior and priestly caste prevailed over the border peoples, the Pisaei, and succeeded in obtaining permanent control of the Games. This privilege was rarely contested and the number of Olympic champions from Elis, during the period of the Roman conquest, proves that the obstinate survival of the Olympiads is due in good measure to the people who had administered the games for a long time.

Olympia was not a « polis » but a sacred place which was crowded only during the period of the Games. Only the priests and keepers of the temples resided there permanently. Within the enclosure — the so-called « altis » — were the shrines and little temples where votive gifts were offered, the gymnasium and the palestrae. And there were raised the statues which, as from 544 were commissioned from the most celebrated sculptors of the time by those who wished that their name and achievements should be known to posterity. (Each statue was carved in cypress wood and dedicated to the boxer Praxidamas of Aegina).

The stadium and the hippodrome were incorporated in the marginal zone of the sacred city.

The stadium consisted in a rectangular pit with sandy floor dug at the foot of Mount Cronios. It was 200 metres long and 30 wide. On the three sides were grassy escarpments where the crowd could stand. Pausanius mentions 45.000 spectators, a doubtful figure. The discovery of grooves in the oblique bands of stone placed at the end of the track have suggested the hypothesis that they were cavities for the support of the runners. The posts separating the lanes were probably placed in the holes which are spaced out at equal distances along the stone strips; about 20 competitors could run at the same time. In a corner of the field was the judges' enclosure and the ruins of an altar have given substance to the conjecture that the priestess of Demeter officiated there.

The hippodrome was adjacent to the stadium. It was in the form of a horseshoe. The track was ¾ chilometre long and half as wide. A cord across the track made jockeys and horses start simultaneously and in an orderly manner.

This arrangement must have been an ingenious one as its inventor was honoured with a commemorative statue. In the « theatre », situated at the level of the finish, there were seats for the judges and important spectators. The people crowded along the grassy banks of the hippodrome.

As for the races, we know there were short distances (about 300 metres) and long ones (about 4000 metres or more).







The Games were held during the period of the full moon between July and August. In the stadium no trace has been found of stands or porticoes; with the sun directly overhead the spectators must have been roasted during the midday heat. This might explain the phrase with which a rich miller of Chios apostrophied his neglectful servant: «No I won't condemn you to pushing the millstone but I will take you with me to roast at Olympia!».

Although much information should be treated with caution as it is given by writers of a later date, it seems certain that during the initial stages, the games were held from dawn until sunset on one single day. This opinion is supported by the fact that until the XIV Olimpiad (724) only the sprint race («stadio» 182 m.) figures in the catalogue of Olympic champions whilst the other competitions have been added gradually; from the «diaulo» (a cross-country race equal to 2 «stadi») to the «dolico» (endurance race, 720); from the pentathlon to wrestling (708); from boxing (688) to the quadriga (680); from «pancratium» to horse racing (648); from the «oplithodrome» (armed race, 520) to trotting races (496). Between 632 and 616 competitions for boys were also added to the programme («stadio», wrestling, pentathlon and boxing).

Inflation was responsible for the temporary expansion of the Games and the cycle ended by comprising seven days, the first and last being dedicated to religious rites, ceremonies, processions and sacrifices.

According to an ancient papyrus discovered towards the end of the last century (the so-called papyrus of Oxyrinchus) the order of the competition in the full programme was the following: «stadio», «diaulo», «dolico», «pentathlon», wrestling, boxing, pancratium, competition for boys, races with weapons, quadrigas, horse racing.

The Olympiad was proclaimed by a herald who brought news of the truce and of the opening of the Games to the «polis». The competitors would come to Elis where they would spend the remaining days before the event in undergoing severe tests to decide on their fitness for the contests. A solemn procession, headed by the judges in purple robes, would leave Elis for Olympia; there would be a two days' journey interrupted by halts and the performance of sacred rites. The procession would be welcomed with great festivity by the multitude of pilgrims who had gathered in Olympia; among them were poets and writers, philosophers and statisticians, demagogues and «condottieri» (the historian Herodotus read pages from his Persian histories at Olympia and it is certain that, with the others, Pindar and Lucian were also present). There are curious landmarks of the itinerary followed by the Olympiad from the period of legend to the period when the great military and political events recounted by contemporary writers (Herodotus, Theucydides, and Xenophon, to mention the most important) give the Games the hall-mark of historical validity. The landmarks of this emigration from the world of fable to the world of reality, are indicated in personalities.

The athlete preferred by the inventors of myths inspired by the superhuman strength of the ancient heroes is the Calabrian wrestler Milo of Crotona (540 Ol. 60), winner of six consecutive

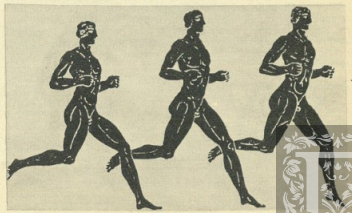
1

1 - A wrestling match (Athens, The National Museum).

Olympiads, of six Pithyian games, of ten Isthmian games, and of nine Nemean games during thirty years of uninterrupted agonistic activity. There is no doubt of his existence. He was a pupil of the famous philosopher Pythagoras (530) and, wrapped in a lionskin and armed with a club, he led the army of his city to victory over the opulent and corrupt Sybaris. However his fascination as a warrior athlete fired the imagination of the writers who outdid one another, in attributing the achievement of miraculous feats to him (carrying a bull over his shoulders once round the track; carrying a marble statue to its pedestal; taking the place of an unsteady column in the gymnasium where Pythagoras taught, with his back). This bragging drew the sarcasm and ridicule of later writers of the Games, when sport was already decadent and its champions often vilified as clumsy histrionics. Mocking the tragic death of Milo whose hands were caught in the crack in a tree-trunk, the geographer Strabo of the first century of the Christian era wrote that «the death of Milo was a proof of his stupidity». The «matadors» of the Olympic arena famous for their prowess — the authenticity of which is more proverbial than historical — belong to the sixth century and the first half of the fifth. It is told of the Spartan runner, Chionides (664, Ol. 29) that he crossed the river Alpheus at its widest point in one jump to train himself for the long jump record then established at 52 feet, equal to about 16 metres. According to legend the Syracusan pancratiast Lygdamis (648, Ol. 33) had enormous feet, compact bone structure with no marrow and was gigantic in stature. Stories are told of the goatherd, Polymnestor, of Miletus (596, Ol. 46), the boy runner who chased hares and caught them by their ears. Thysander the boxer of Naxus (572, Ol. 52) was famous for his iron hands which he strengthened by swimming night and day. The poet Simonides sang of the glory of the boxer Glaucus of Caristum (500, Ol. 65) a cowherd over two metres tall who used his fist as a cudgel to adjust the plough. Of Theogenes, the boxer of Thasos (480, Ol. 75), it is told that at the age of seven, he carried a bronze statue on his shoulders to the market.

These and other similar adventures are probably the invention of later writers but the fact that feats of bravado of this kind, if not even more sensational, were attributed to the athletes of classical times can be interpreted as the tendency of the Olympic anecdote to become exaggerated over the centuries, almost as though to demonstrate that the modern athletes were not unworthy of their mythical predecessors.

As evidence of this, we have the prowess of the pancratiast Polydamas (408, Ol. 93); tired of emulating Hercules by strangling lions, stopping quadrigas at full gallop by seizing hold of the



wheels, of killing his enemies in battle by using his fist only, he caught hold of a wild bull by its hoof and with such strength that the hoof came off! As if this were not enough, that true lover of sport, the Asian Lucian, four times present at Olympia (he lived in the 2nd century of the Christian era), found information to the effect that the statue of Polydamas, sculpted by Lysippus, possessed miraculous powers; the obsessed who touched it were cured of their ills.

One of the problems which has most aroused the curiosity of students is the problem of corruption.

There were relatively few cases, at least in the times of the greatest fame of the Games. The most frequent cases are in connection with false registration particulars given by the competitors. For example, the runner Astylus (484, Ol. 74) a Crotonian, pretended to be Syracusan, perhaps to gain the favour of the tyrant Gelon. His fellow citizens accused him of treachery and made his house into a prison; the Spartan Lycas (420, Ol. 90) who, turned away by the judges as his city had been struck off by Olympia for political reasons, called himself a native of Thebes, and as such won the chariot race. He was discovered, and was stripped and flogged in spite of his years. The episode was not the least of the causes of the war between Sparta and Elis, which ended in the victory of the former. The Greeks declared war on each other for even less.

Apart from false registration, the rare case of fraudulent victory occurred in 388 (Ol. 98) when the Thessalanian boxer Eupolus bribed his adversaries with money. He was unmasked and sentenced to pay a big fine which served to increase the number of expiatory images dedicated to Zeus in the Olympic enclosure. A similar fine was imposed for a similar reason on the Athenian pentathlonist, Callippus (332, Ol. 112). His fellow citizens requested the remission of the sentence and entrusted the defence of the culprit to a celebrated orator. The judges hardened. Only after a sulky reply from the Delphic oracle did the Athenians finally pay the fine in order not be definitely expelled from the Games.

However, in the cases of lying and corruption mentioned, the punishment inflicted on kings did not involve the annulment of their victories and that makes one think of the sacred character of the final and irrevocable « result ».

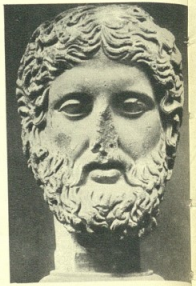
In fact, not even the « *Hellenes* » were always above suspicion. One « *Leon d'Ambracia* » (396, Ol. 96) accused the Elidian runner, Eupolemos, winner of the « stadio », of causing wilful harm. Two judges out of three agreed with their fellow citizen. The loser appealed to the supreme Olympic Council, his claim was accepted and the suspect judges were punished by being replaced. Not for this was the result revoked.

The pedestals of many statues bore the inscription that « the prizes of Olympia must be won not with money, but with the ardour of faith and vigour of the body », but the warning, we repeat, did not imply measures which went beyond fines, floggings and in the more serious cases, ostracism by the native cities of the corrupt or corrupted athletes. The « result » however, remained unalteratble.

We will now examine the various sports in the Olympic programme according to the order of introduction indicated above.

Much evidence, even if not always in agreement, makes it clear that the running race (stadio) was the queen of the competitions. Winners of the « Stadio » are the first 14 athletes to figure in the lists of Olympic champions. However poetry and sculpture have taken the record from the runner to assign it to athletes of other sports. Only six of Pindar's Odes are inspired by runners whilst nineteen refer to athletes of other sports. And as for statues, 45 heads are portraits of runners whilst 59 are boxers, 39 wrestlers, and 20 pancratiasts.

It appears that the runners in each heat were decided by lot.





1 - Head of Jove. A work of 440-430 B.C. attributed to Agoracritus (Rome, National Roman Museum).

2 - The most famous sports statue of antiquity: The Discobolus of Myro (Rome, Vatican Museum).

Lucian speaks of a silver urn into which were thrown dice as big as beans, marked with the letters of the alphabet; each dice corresponded to a competitor.

« Ready with one foot close to the other; go! ». With this exhortation, the herald started the naked and oiled-rubbed runners. In this connection, the poet Bacchylides tells us that Aglaus the Athenian runner dirtied the dress of a group of spectators with grease when he fell, bowled over by his own impetus.

The style of running varied with the nature of the competitions: the sprint runner « used his arms as wings », writes a diarist; the long distance runner trusted in powerful and constant step which can be observed in many vascular paintings.

« *Oplitodromo* » — and that is a race between athletes armed with spear and shield — was introduced into the Games in 520 (Ol. 65). The sport corresponded to the ideas of the athlete-soldier, so dear to Plato who recommended the exercise to young men in his ideal state. An indication of its effectiveness as training comes in a passage from Herodotus' long report of the battle of the Marathon (890). The historian recounts that the Persians were bewildered in the face of the selected Athenian troops who advanced at a run, armed with shield and spear; this was the first time, comments Herodotus, that such an extraordinary thing had been seen in war.

As no technical evaluations could be gauged from the order of arrival, appreciation of the valour of the runner eludes the critic. In an inscription of the fourth century one reads that Dromaeus, winner of pancratium (480, Ol. 75) had in the course of one single day, run the hundred kilometres separating Elis from his native city in order to bear the news of his victory. We do not know if this Dromaeus is the same or only bears the same name as a previous Dromaeus of Stymphalus (484, Ol. 74) who introduced meat into the athletes diet (others attribute this innovation to the boxer Eurymenes of Samos (532, Ol. 62) on the suggestion of the philosopher Pythagoras). Previously, athletes had lived on a diet of figs and cheese. The aptitude for long distances was common amongst athletes of antiquity and this can be explained by the wide use of runner-heralds by the « polis » for their international communications. The Athenian Philippides, the subject of the famous anecdote about the battle of the Marathon (for that matter not mentioned by Herodotus, which leads one to believe it may be an invention of later writers) belonged to the category of « professional messengers » of the city of Pericles.

Jumping, discus and javelin throwing and wrestling formed together with running the five sports of the pentathlon which were admitted for the first time to the Games in 708 (Ol. 18) with the victory of the Spartan Lampides.

It is very hard to see clearly in the tangle of technical ruling of those times concerning jumping, in view of the fact that the exercise was not practised exclusively by specialists, but also by gymnasts and dancers. The historical truth cannot be easily extracted from the sheath of legend. A certain Phayllus, a native of Chronos is supposed to have jumped beyond the « scamma », the sandy ditch into which the jumpers fell after their jump; and a prodigious jump it must have been too as it is remembered in the proverb « to jump beyond the ditch » to show how much is risked in undertaking feats over and above one's strength.

The jumper used special weights of stone or metal to add impetus to his jump. Similar weights were used by discus throwers. The famous discobolus of Miro made Lucian write that the athlete portrayed by the sculptor « seemed to be at the moment of throwing » and no image could be more vivid or exact.

The varieties and the differences in weight of the discus make a critical appreciation of the throws of the most famous athletes on a scientific basis impossible; so the 95 feet of Phayllus, to

100 cubits of a certain Protesilaus, and the throw over the river Alpheus accomplished by Phlegias lack reliable means of comparison in modern terms.

Once included in the Pentathlon as a complementary exercise, javelin throwing, in the same way as the discus, lost the privilege of autonomy which it enjoyed in the times of Homer. The innumerable sources of information obtained from inscriptions on vases and the very frequent allusions of the authors have given shape to the copious literature on throwing, a sport evidently derived from throwing war weapons. Themistocles personally taught his young son the art of throwing on horseback.

Olympic shooting was a long distance exercise, not target-shooting, at least inasmuch as the Games at Olympia were concerned. The javelin was provided with a hilt, called « amentum », the rotary action of which could be compared with that of the barrel of a gun. The point of the weapon was blunted; nevertheless a boy was pierced in the neck by a javelin whilst incautiously crossing the field.

The history of wrestling goes back to the most famous biceps of the most famous athlete of Greek mythology: Hercules! Knight errant of the ancient world, precursor of the Paladin Roland, explorer of unknown lands towards the conquest of which man, avid for knowledge, is constantly striving; exterminator of criminals, champion of justice; symbol of eternal youth exalted by strength, the demi-god son of Zeus was the incarnation of the wrestler-athlete « par excellence ». To say nothing of the rest, some of his feats have been translated into proverbs which are still current in everyday language; apart from the adjective « Herculean » the phrase « to clean up the Augean stable » indicates metaphorically an improvement on custom; « Nassus' tunic » the fatality of destiny; and « the pillars of Hercules » as the forcing of a boundary. Perhaps it was as an allegorical allusion to the defeat of paganism and triumph of Christianity that Giovanni Pisano used the statue of Hercules bearing lionskin and club as one of the caryatids of his pulpit in the Duomo of Pisa.

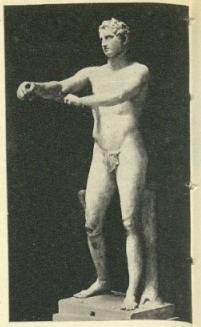
Such was to be through the centuries the mediumistic presence of Hercules in the wrestling competition, that in the bad times of the Olympiad (around 200 B.C.) a typical expression (« first mortal after Hercules ») was to be adopted to exalt the athlete who could win both the wrestling and the pancratium in one day.

The popularity of the « Herculean » sport is indicated by the figures: the lists of Olympic champions contain the names of about one hundred wrestlers!

The Spartans shone in this sport: in the course of a century and a half (from 708 to 540) there were real and true dynasties of Olympic champions from that « iron » country, from Ippostenes with six consecutive victories, to the son of Etemocles, five times a winner.

The guard position; the skirmish with the hands, shoulder, hip, wrist, arm, neck and body holds; hip throws, lifts and throwing (known as flying-mares) are blows and attitudes in wrestling which have not undergone any basic change during their evolution through the centuries. But unlike the repertory of the modern sport, leg holds and even tripping-up were allowed or so it would appear from the humourous account of the writer Heliodorus, possibly contemporary with Pansanius (the fight between the Greek Theogenes and a giant Ethiopian).

A great number of athletes have inspired anecdotes relating to wrestling. Aristodamas of Elis (388, Ol. 98) by virtue of his cyclopic build, prevented his opponents from seizing him round the waist. The Sicilian Leontiscos (456, Ol. 86) was known and feared for his skill in breaking his adversaries' fingers. The bravery of Cleithostrates (192, Ol. 147) lay in twisting his rival's neck. Agesistratos of Rhodes (172, Ol. 152) became famous for





1 - The athlete Apoxyomenos (Rome, Vatican Museum).

2 - The bronze statue of the giant, Amycus, King of the Bebryces, known as the « Boxer » (Rome, The Diocletian Museum).

defeating three opponents in succession without once touching the ground with his knee. The instructor of Alcimedonte of Aegina (460, Ol. 80), a certain Milesias, went down in the history of the Games for having directed a school which obtained thirty victories at Olympiads and other festivals.

The glory in the boxing field rests on the shoulders of two Asian boxers. From Smyrna, possibly belonging to an Ionic League of the 7th century we have Onomastus (688, Ol. 23), the first boxer on the list and, according to tradition, the first compiler of the rules of the sport. Varazdat is an Armenian king, the last boxer of the group and, according to some experts, the last Olympic champion before the suppression of the Games. It is difficult to resist the temptation to see two ancient Turks as being the « matadors » of one fighting sport which, in the modern version of free style wrestling founded a tradition which is still alive and popular today.

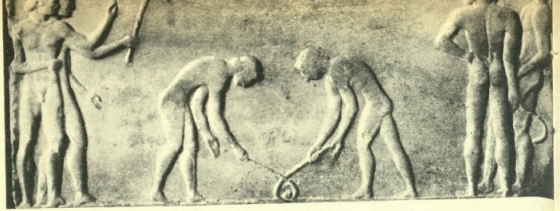
Over one hundred adult boxers won the olive crown, but 250 boys are also mentioned as having participated in the Olympic tournaments beginning with the Calabrian Philitas of Sybaris who won the title of the first tournament reserved for boys (616, Ol. 41). There are no Spartans. This warlike people cultivated boxing only as an exercise in military training.

There is a mass of anecdote. Already we find indications of certain type personalities (Thisander, Praxidamas, Glaucus, Theogenes). There are records of matches which ended in tragedy. Cleomedes of Astypalaea (492, Ol. 72) was the first Olympic champion to be disqualified for the barbarous slaughter of his adversary, Ikkus of Epidaurus. Cleomedes went mad with rage and shame; back again in his own country, in a fit of madness, he crashed the roof of a building causing the death of many children. He barely escaped a public stoning, but was later re-instated and honoured as a hero because of a word from the Delphic Oracle. The same honours were paid to the Cretan boxer Diognetus (488, Ol. 73) who killed his opponent and was turned out of Olympia without a crown.

There were frequent cases of boxers winning more than one Olympiad (Phylon of Corcyra, Euthymus of Locri, Democrates of Magnesia). The titanic Diagora of Rhodes (464, Ol. 79) fathered a large family of boxers. One of Pindar's Odes dedicated to him, was written in gold and exhibited in one of the city's temples. Legends grew that he was the son of a god and he was exalted as Hercules reborn.

The technical history of boxing lies in the history of the glove. The use of strips to bind the fist goes back to the times of the Cretan civilisation and was carried on from century to century. During the initial stages, the bindings were light and narrow (boxing was then understood as a sport in which skill went hand in hand with vigour) and then we have the sharp hands reinforced by a leather ring, and finally the iron and lead padding (boxing understood as the exercise of brute force). In the Olympic stadium it was the boxer-athlete who triumphed and in the Roman circus it was the boxer gladiator. In this evolution lies the decadence of boxing.

The fights did not take place on platforms conforming to a pre-ordained measurement, but on cleared spaces in open ground. To hit with the sun at his back was the particular move which distinguished the astute boxer. There was no subdivision amongst the athletes into weight categories, only into age groups (boys and adult men). The fights were not broken in rounds but continued until the collapse or surrender of one of the contestants. Boxing required long and patient training. Sharp boxing as training anticipated the modern shadow-boxing. « Dicticos » was the name of the large swaying sack hung from a tree against which athletes strengthened their wrists and knuckles. Today it is called a punching-ball.



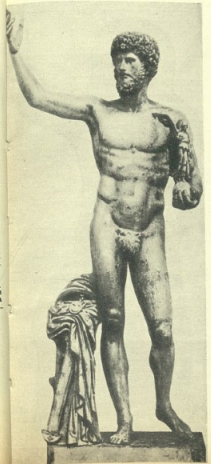
With Lygdamis from Syracuse (648, Ol. 33) we have the first of a series of eighty odd athletes of that violent and brutal Olympic sport, pancratium, a mixture of wrestling and boxing. Whether Lygdamis was a product of the « mythomania » of the Greeks or as some say, a « demiurge » of earlier times, the fact remains that as a political figure he was of particular interest as he marks the appearance at the Games of numerous pancratiasts belonging to the elite classes of the city which escorted them to Olympia with a large throng of fanatical supporters. The Athenian « Callias » (472, Ol. 77) who lived during the great century of Pericles and was a pancratium winner, was also ambassador at the court of the king of Persia not to mention his fabulous riches (he was said by his contemporaries to « have become rich through mines »).

To say nothing of the Athenian Phrynon (636, Ol. 36) a prominent figure in the political events of Mytilene; there is Stomios of Elis (376, Ol. 101), a cavalry commander under the Theban Epaminondas during the war against Sicyonia, and Diosippos of Athens (336 Ol. 111), the unlucky counsellor of Alexander the Great during the expedition to Asia.

Side by side with the political pancratiasts are the athletes who have been remembered in history and in legend. For a brief selection one might choose Tymen of Cleonis (456, Ol. 81) who went to the stake he had built for himself when he realised that his strength was declining; Astydamas of Miletus (324, Ol. 114) of whom it was said that he ate the food of nine men as training; Promachus of Pellene (404, Ol. 94), honoured with two statues, one of bronze and the other of marble; Phaydimos of Alexandria (200, Ol. 145), the first child winner of pancratium and so on.

The writers Pausanius and Philostratus have left us a description of the fatal battle of the pancratiast Arrichione of Phigaler, a dominant figure of the 52 Ol. (572), three times Olympic champion and remembered as the first athlete of antiquity to have been assisted and guided by a trainer. The epilogue of the match, as told by Pausanius, runs as follows: Arrichione breathed his last breath as his adversary (whose name remains unknown) declared himself beaten by lifting his arm. The « Ellanodici » crowned Arrichione as he was dying and proclaimed him victor.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the sources, this description is important for the establishment of the technical ruling governing pancratium: naked hands, action standing up or on the ground, permission to hit the athlete when he was down, wide freedom of holds (scratching, biting, fingers in the eyes etc. excluded), full use of the feet, throwing onto the stomach, and onto the back, contortion of the members of the body and of the neck (he had an « invincible neck » writes Pindar of one pancratiast), and strangling. Enough: one may well ask whether during the cessation of hostilities and intestine feuds, prescribed by the code of Olympia, pancratium was not an excellent pretext for fanning the flames of hate in a hypocritical version of sport and almost in order to keep fit for the next battles.



1 - Hockey is a game which dates back to ancient times. Here is an eloquent bas-relief (Athens, The National Museum).

2 - The statue of a winner at Olympia. In the left hand of the athlete is clearly shown the coveted trophy, a reproduction of the winged Victory.

The heroes of the Olympiads were not only blond or dark, they were also chestnut, bay and jet. Some statistical information assigns a privileged position to equestrian events in the panorama of sports. As Homer has dedicated a good 400 lines of the Iliad to chariot racing, giving little more than 300 in all to the other sports, so also Pindar has dedicated six of his fourteen Olympic Odes to the winners of the equestrian « ludi ».

Inaugurated in 680 (Ol. 28) with the victory of the Theban Pagondas (the land of Thebes was considered very good for horses), the quadriga competitions, charger-races, two-wheeled chariot racing and occasionally trotter and mule races were added to the repertory of the Games whilst didactic literature on the subject of horses had in Xenophon an exponent which the other sports lacked.

Going through the long list of Olympic Champions — over a hundred in all — one is aware of the presence of a great many personalities who were in the limelight in the most important political and military events in the history of Greece; from Cymon to Pisistratus, from Jeron to Gelon, from Lycea to Alcibyades, from Philip the Macedonian to Glaucus, from Tiberius to Nero. This may be accounted for by the high cost of equestrian sport, accessible only to the rich and powerful and also by the fact that the prizes were usually awarded to trainers and to owners, not to charioteers and jockeys. Thus the Athenian Alcibiades was able to present a good seven entries at Olympia and win the first, second and fourth place.

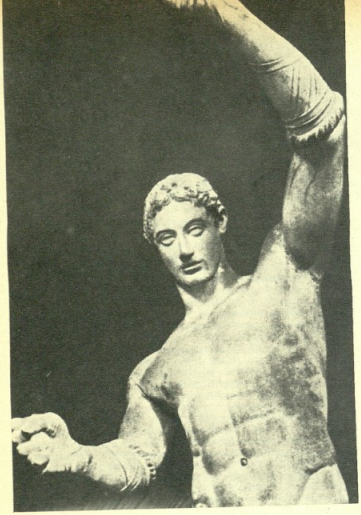
The victories of the most illustrious winners were accompanied by magnificent ritual; they outdid one another in sumptuous banquets offered to all the spectators present at Olympia. At the end of their careers the most famous horses were buried with royal honours. Foremost among them all, according to Pindar, was the horse Pherenice owned by the Syracusan tyrant Jeron.

Apart from those episodes from the celebrations of the Olympia hippodrome, the equestrian competitions represent a reliable point of reference for following the Games in their slow development into public entertainment. In a way the horse draws the athlete away from the exercises congenial to him and by attracting trainers and owners of stables, from the higher classes of the various States within the orbit of the sacred city, alters the very spirit of individual sport and helps to set the Olympiads on their downward path.

Every vice is a virtue in reverse. This axiom serves to retrace the symptoms and the germ of Olympic decadence to the corruption of these very qualities which had created its greatness and splendour. The motives are political, religious, technical and moral.

The sense of racial superiority, triumphant in the times of the Persian wars and during the century of Pericles will be progressively blunted owing to the predominance of Macedonian weapons or customs. The cult of liberty, the proud flame of the Greek soul, had to come to terms with the exigencies of the new conquerors who, although qualifying themselves as the standard bearers of Greek civilisation, were to become in fact its contaminators and oppressors. Faith in ancestral divinity already undermined by the Socratian irony, becomes crystallised in the superstitious repetition of mechanical and empty ritual. And finally, with the edict of Constantine, triumphant Christianity deals the « coup de grace » to the already tottering pagan concept of life, the fount of Olympianism.

The new conquerors honoured the Olympiads as an instrument to achieve their desire for power. In 333 during the Delphian Games, Alexander the Great insisted on being rewarded a gold crown as defender of Greek liberty against the barbarians. Seven years later, Greece was reduced to absolute subjection to Macedonia. The typical athletic competitions were regulated by the



Macedonians whose most famous Olympic champions were the « hippophiles » (three victories of Philip the charger, in the quadriga and biga races).

Even further from the spirit of the Greek games are the Roman. Using physical education for military training they competed at Olympia almost exclusively in the equestrian events. As to the rest they were bored or indifferent. There is information to the effect that on one occasion the Roman mob tired of listening to a few « cytharists » and flautists brought from Greece for their entertainment (musical competitions had then been held at Olympia for some time) forced the musicians to put down their instruments, to strip and fight a bout of boxing against one another. In so far as horses were concerned, Tiberius Nero, the future emperor, won the quadriga race in 4 B.C. whilst Nero the Emperor, the vain histrionic of the Olympiad of 67 A.D. won in all his chosen activities (quadriga and « charger » races, tragedy, heralding, and « cytharists » competitions).

Not for this did Olympia surrender. Clinging desperately to her traditions, Olympia continued to renew her celebration every four years even though she was gradually constrained to restrict the range of international expansion. From 96 to 64 B.C. (the fall of Athens caused by Silla occurred in 86, and in the same year Greece was reduced to the status of a Roman Province) the

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1 - Detail of the famous statue of the « Boxer » (Paris. The Louvre).

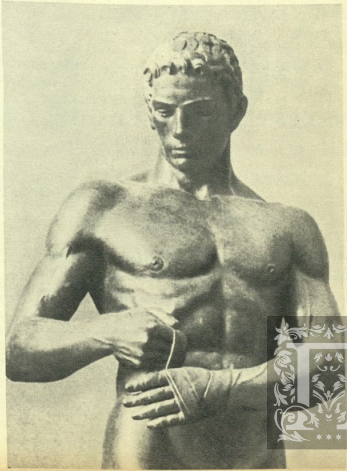
list of Olympic champions bears the names of at least 20 athletes of Elis, an obvious sign of the household dimension now assumed by the Games.

To the pressure of political and religious factors may also be added as a collateral cause of the final downfall, decadence of custom and the growth of corruption. The orators, philosophers and pedagogues will vie with one another in vilifying the athletes and covering them with ridicule.

So the athletes are no longer the elect of the gods; their sacred and heroic qualities disappear, sport in the higher sphere of agonistics degenerates into more and more brazen forms of professionalism. The pancratiast Ulpius Domesticus of Ephesus (129, Ol. 227) becomes president for life of the general association of athletes, and superintendent of the Imperial baths under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

The twilight of the Greek stadium fades before the brilliant midday of the Roman circus. A riot which broke out in the circus of Thessalonica was quelled with much bloodshed by the Emperor Theodosius; the latter was then threatened with excommunication by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, who requested the Emperor to suppress the Games in expiation. After some hesitation, the Emperor finally obeyed. This happened in 393 A.D. and the Games ceased to exist after a thousand years of interrupted life. A few years later, all the pagan temples which Olympia had succeeded in saving from previous sackage, fire, collapse and flooding were destroyed. And the statue of Zeus, the Phydian symbol of the millenarian greatness of the sacred city was shattered in the flames. This glorious and tragic death was of his own choosing.

BRUNO ROGHI



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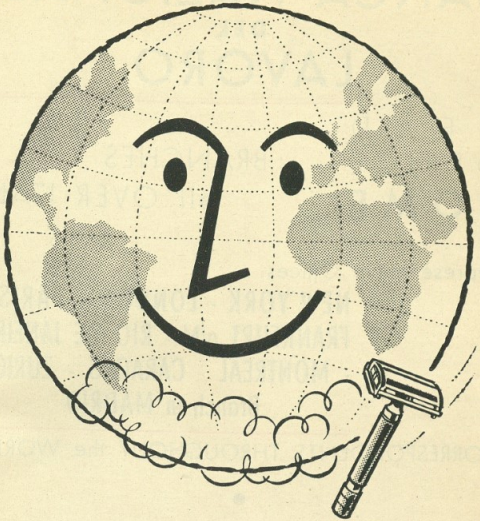

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ETRUSCANS AND ROMANS
PILLARS OF SPORT
by ROMOLO PASSAMONTI

1

2

1 - **SPORT OF 5000 YEARS AGO!** — Up to date, the oldest evidence we have of the sports of remote antiquity is the Sumerian relief now in the Bagdad Museum and believed to date back to 3000 B.C. It shows, on the right hand side, two boxers in the defensive position and on the left, wrestlers in action. It goes back, in fact to over 2000 years before the Greek Olympiads.

2 - **BOXING AND BULL-FIGHTS** — The reliefs on this big conical vase from Haghia Triada (in the island of Crete), believed to belong to the middle-Minoan civilisation (1500 - 1600 B.C.), illustrate the mediterranean love of boxing and bull-fighting. The boxers were coupled according to age (men, youths and boys) and there were plenty of « knock-outs »!





The present pubblication was still in print when, unexpectedly, in the early hours of 7th May, Mr. Romolo Passamonti, a leading sportsman and journalist, passed away after a sudden and severe illness.

The detailed study on Etruscan and Roman sport which he compiled for our book just before his death will be treasured in honour of his memory and cause us even more to regret his loss.

IT WOULD not be difficult to prove to what extent the mediterranean race has a right to the title of creator of the most ancient civilisations, traces of which can still be seen in our own civilisation so many centuries later. It is certainly true to say that determining influences were born and flourished round this great closed sea, which is locked by three continents, as early as the third or fourth millenium before Christ and were later followed by civilisations such as the Sumerian-Babylonian in the Valley of Mesopotamia, the Egyptian in the Nile Valley and the Cretan or Mycaenic of the Oriental basin — three worlds, the Asian, the African and the European created from the same race.

On the other hand, archaelogical exploration in Crete, the Aegian islands and Asia Minor has revealed that the roots of the Greek civilisation — justly counted amongst the most brilliant — are to be found in the Minoan and Mycaenic; in the remote eras of pre-Hellenic culture. In the same way, one may identify the progressive phases of the European civilisation, the last of the Mediterranean trio, in first the *Minoan-Mycaenic* era, then the *Hellenic* and finally the Latin civilisation which in turn absorbed the basic teaching of its predecessors, filling in the gaps, and profiting also by the Etruscan experience.

In fact, in spite of the undeniable contribution made by pre-Hellenic civilisations, by the Greek colonies in Southern Italy (the « italioti ») and in Sicily (the « siceliotti »), and by Greece herself, it is apparently the Etruscans who most influenced the destiny of primitive Rome, the future unifying and dominating power in Italy and the Mediterranean. There is no doubt that, before disappearing from the world scene, Etruria was the city's first preceptor in almost every sphere of religious, civil, military and artistic life.

In taking part in the formation of the new civilisation, to which *the whole mediterranean race contributed*, the Etruscan fathers also gave Rome her first lessons in matters of physical education and agonistics, origins of which are to be found in the history of the other two mediterranean worlds — the African and the Asian — which paved the way for the European civilisation.

Today, the oldest proofs of this are contained in a Sumerian relief of *boxers* in the modern guard position, and in a small bronze, also Sumerian, of *wrestlers* grappling; both works believed to date back to about 3.000 B.C. These are followed by the Egyptian records consisting mainly in paintings and *graffiti* on the interior of the tombs of the Pharaohs or other high-ranking dignitaries of the Empire of the Nile which illustrate, by means of an excellent and effective technique, nearly every kind of gymnic or sporting



exercise. (On the walls of one of the tombs there is a complete *treatise on free-style wrestling* including examples of hundreds of blows, defences and counter-blows in black and white).

In the European world, the first indications of the practice of physical training or sporting contest go back only as far as the Minoan or Cretan civilisation; to be more precise, to approximately 1500 B.C. with illustrations of boxing matches and *bull-fighting tournaments* in the reliefs on the conical vase of Haghia Triada, and in other scenes of the kind in various murals and seals.

Whether they came among us from the north, or from Asia Minor (as Herodotus, the father of history, would have us believe) or whether, in so far as our Peninsular is concerned, they are autochthonous; whichever one of the three main theories concerning their origin may be correct, it is evident that the Etruscans were extremely fond of athletics and in particular of the most spectacular aspects of the sport.

The craze for sport is undoubtedly one of the most contagious maladies. And the *virus* was quite soon communicated by the Etruscans to their neighbours and pupils (later their subjects and finally their masters) the Romans. A horse show in honour of the god Consus was in fact the bait used to lure the unsuspecting frontier tribesmen and their womenfolk, dressed in all their finery, for the legendary « Rape of the Sabine Women », which was ordained by Romulus only a few months after the foundation of



1 - **ACTION ON THE SPORTS GROUND** — In the murals of the Etruscan « Charioteers or « Stackelberg » tomb (5th Century B.C.), we have the complete record of ancient sports. On the field can be seen charioteers, boxers, wrestlers, pancratiasts, etc., either competing or training, whilst, beneath the stands crowded with « fans » of both sexes, other athletes are waiting their turn.

2 - **RUNNERS AT THE FINISH** — With long strides, and waving their arms, these long-haired youths are competing in the sprint races. The judge holds out the prize to the winner. In this relief from an Etruscan urn of the 6th/5th Century B.C. we can also see other prizes: three amphoras, probably full of olive oil.

3 - **THE WINNING CHARIOT** is racing towards the finishing line. Note how the reins are looped round the waist of the charioteers (a custom which was subsequently retained in Roman drivers). Note also the realistic ease and grace, and the realistic vigour of their movement and that of their horses. Painting from the Etruscan « **Tomb of the Hills** » at Chiusi (5th Century B.C.).

4 - **ALL SET TO THROW** his javelin: a small Etruscan bronze of the beginning of the 5th Century B.C. now in the Museum of the Louvre in Paris. His right arm is lifted, with the first and middle fingers of his hand held as if inserted into the rope or leather noose which served to propel the sharpened weapon.





the City in 753 B.C. (23 years after the institution of the ancient Olympiads).

In the same valley, known as the Murcia, between the slopes of the Palatine and the Aventine, the two most sacred of the seven famous hills, Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, fifth king of Rome and father of the Etruscan dynasty which reigned over the future « caput mundi » from 616 to 510 B.C. until the creation of the Republic, built on the simple « *campus ubi ludunt* » the most important of the many Roman circuses, the Circus Maximus.

One can still admire the ruins of the building and its impressive size which, with out-buildings, has been calculated as 640 metres long and 235 metres wide at the foot of the Domus Aurea and the other Palaces of the Caesars which were later built above it.

Before then, in the « *campus ubi ludunt* » which remained a sports ground right through Rome's millenarian history, the people had watched the competitions standing on wood planking. Tarquinius Priscus ordained that the Circus, afterwards called Maximus to distinguish it from the other minor ones, be provided with covered stands, and that the seating space should be divided into three sectors, one reserved for each of the three Curie.

The circus was inaugurated with the Games which from that time onwards were always known as the « *Ludi Magni Romani* » (and the word *ludi* is obviously of Etruscan origin), and the king, according to Titus Livy, spared no expense: the horses and the boxers « *were brought for the most part from Etruria* ». Nor could it have been otherwise: as the bull-fighting tournaments and the boxing matches for the Cretans of the Minoan civilisation, so the various types of trotting and galloping in equestrian sport, and the boxing and gladiator's duels constituted the most outstanding feature of the « *Ludi* », or Etruscan games inherited together with other institutions by the Romans, maintained by them and later developed and exported during the period of their supremacy.

Proof of this is to be found in the mural paintings of the Tombs of Tarquinia and Chiusi which are believed to go back to the sixth or fifth century B.C. some considerable time before the decadence of Etruria and its subsequent absorption by Rome. In these tombs, some of which are remarkably luxurious, there are many pictorial representations of other sports such as wrestling, pancratium (a mixture of wrestling and boxing with bare fists), racing with or without weapons, throwing the discus and the javelin, the long jump with balancing weights in the hand and also apparently pole vaulting, diving, hunting and fishing etc.

Furthermore, it is on the walls of the Tarquinian « Tomb of Chariots or Stackelberg » attributed to the fifth century B.C., that we have one of the most complete records not only of Etruscan sport, but of sport throughout antiquity. And we must be grateful to the memory of the German archaeologist and painter [illegible] Otto Magnus von Stackelberg who was the first to copy and describe its murals which had been severely damaged by [illegible] for the preservation of the subject which is of exceptional value for the history of custom, and which is named after the many chariots appearing in the paintings.

It is to be remembered that the « tomb » originally [illegible]

about one hundred figures and illustrations of the games with which the Etruscans honoured the dead of high social rank. The painting consists of a magnificent panorama (unique of its kind) of a sports ground 2500 years ago bustling with activity. Nor has the artist forgotten to complete the picture with four spectators' stands, elevated from the ground and draped with coloured stuffs; underneath, in the company of their respective instructors, other athletes, recognisable by their nakedness, seem to be waiting, sheltered from the wind and sun, for their turn to go on.

In all likelihood this is the planking structure installed by Tarquinius Priscus in the Circus Maximus so that senators, cavaliers and others belonging to the other Curie could watch the games in comfort, seated, well-placed and under cover. And they are substantially the same as those which are still used today for competitions, ceremonies and peasant «sagras». At all events, comfortably settled in the stands, authorities and spectators of both sexes (there is also a woman, her arm round her escort!)



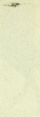
gesticulate, argue and shout encouragement, advice and insults (just as we do nowadays): the arena is swarming with athletes and horses training for the races, with judges and referees or instructors (recognisable by their clothes and the canes they carry) and their assistants.

As in a film, this panorama progresses across the three walls of the tomb. Note that in the four stands, as well as the apparently high-ranking civil and religious dignitaries, there are also many women as there used to be a few centuries before in the island of Crete but, as we know, not at the Greek Olympiads. Athletes and instructors, sitting beneath the stands in various attitudes of relaxation, observe and comment on what is going on. Meanwhile, in the various sectors of the field, boxers (leather correctors — the simplest and oldest type of «caestus» — covering their fists and forearms), wrestlers and pancratiasts are grappling in couples. A pole-vaulter is about to stick his pole into the ground in preparation for his leap.

The athletes are naked. So are some discoboli just getting ready to throw, a javelin thrower receiving his weapon and some last-minute advice from a strapping warrior; and also some other athletes who are preparing for the competitions with loosening-up exercises and massage. The only persons with clothes are the competition officials, the instructors, a «*pyrricist*» or armed dancer and the charioteers, some of whom are showing off their horses' paces in front of the stands.

This, briefly, is the precious documentation presented by the «*Tomb of the Chariots*». But it is not the only one offered by the Tombs of Tarquinia and Chiusi.

In Tarquinia, for the purposes of studying Etruscan sport, we have some important paintings in the «*Tomb of the Auguries*», the «*Tomb of the Barons or of the horses*», the «*Tomb of Hunting*



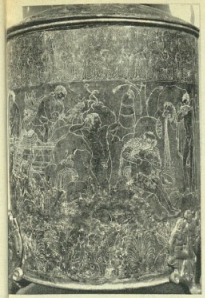
1 - **BEARDED AND BEARDLESS** athletes in sprint races, long and high jumping and discus competitions are portrayed on one of the painted walls of the magnificent Etruscan tomb recently discovered at Tarquinia and re-baptised the «Tomb of the Olympiads». The winner will be the most bearded one of all, who is already near the finishing line, marked simply by a small twig.

2 - **A COLLEAGUE OF CONSOLINI,** this discus thrower reproduced from the «Tomb of the Olympiads»; both his attitude and expression reveal vivacity, energy and his power of decision. He is the authentic fighting cock, with a gleam in his eye and that cluster of curls on his forehead! He appears to be completing the last spin before the throw.



3 - **WORK AT THE PUNCHING BAG** in the graffitoes of the famous «Cista Ficoroni», a happy expression of Etrusco-Roman art of the 4th Century B.C. Excited by the thrilling fight in which the Barbarian, Amycus, was heavily defeated by the king of the fisticuffs, the young Pollux starts training on a punching bag hung up on a tree. Rome: Villa Giulia Museum.

4 - **THE HAMMER BLOW** was not forbidden in ancient boxing. One of the boxers here, from the «Tomb of the Monkey» (5th Century) at Chiusi, is striking a rival who is attempting to defend himself. To the right of the boxers, a javelin thrower inserts two fingers into the throwing strap. On the right is a «Pyrricist» or armed dancer.

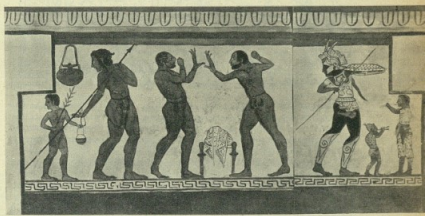


and Fishing», the «*Tomb of the Young Oak* or *of the Wild Boar Hunt*», the «*Tomb of the Cirathist*», the «*Tomb of the Dead*» and, last but not least, the «*Tomb of the Olympiads*», discovered only last year and of particular interest for the magnificent realistic murals which cover almost entirely sporting subjects.

Let us give precedence to the «*Tomb of the Olympiads*». It deserves it for the nobility of the happy agonistic tone which pervades it. It is attributed to the end of the sixth century B.C.; its artistic style is original and skilful. The paintings show three runners nearing the finish, which is marked by a little twig (in the lead is a very bearded competitor!); a long jumper at the moment of landing; a discus thrower probably in the last spin before the throw, two boxers in action (like equestrian events, boxing was always present in Etruscan painting) and a very active competition with four chariots, the last of which has had an accident, has fallen to pieces and the charioteer been thrown up into the air.

Of the other Tarquinian tombs, the «*Tomb of the Auguries*» (middle sixth century B.C.) shows, amongst other things, a couple of tough looking wrestlers, whilst the paintings in the «*Tomb of the Baron* or *Horses*» (end of the sixth century B.C.) is devoted to horses and horsemen, the last of which look like the ancestors of the «Contrade» jockeys who now compete every year in the «Palio» of Siena. In the two chambers of the «*Tomb of hunting and fishing*» (end of the sixth century), we have hunting scenes with hare and aquatic birds; fishing with either line or harpoon, and a diver high up on a cliff. Hunting wild boar which the Etruscans were mad about and the Romans were very fond of, is depicted in the single chamber of the «*Tomb of the young oaks* or *wild boar hunting*» (the end of the first half of the fifth century).

The flute is a musical instrument which recurs with great frequency in Etruscan art. According to classical authors, such as Aristotle for example, the Etruscans not only fought their boxing



matches to the accompaniment of the flute, but also ate their bread and carried out their beatings to the sound of this music. Beside some wrestlers and the horses, two boxers are fighting here to the musical accompaniment of a «*subulo*» or flautist in the frescoes of the «*Tomb of the Inscriptions*» (sixth century B.C. — one of the oldest). A huge boxer is about to give a violent «*hammer blow*» (exactly the one which is forbidden in modern box[illegible]) with his other arm stretched out, he seems to be about to parry the attack of a hypothetical adversary. This scene appears in the «*Tomb of the Funeral bed*» (first half of the fifth century B.C.) the frescoes of which have been removed; they show the «pyrricist» or armed runner, a discus thrower and two charioteers.

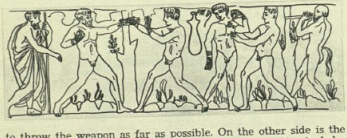
And by reason of the usual dancing and sporting [illegible]

little *« Tomb of the Dead »* (the last twenty years of the sixth century B.C.) is in some ways similar to the *« Funeral Bed »* tomb. Once again horses and chariots distinguish the *« Francesca Giustiniani Tomb »* whilst a couple of naked boxers, side by side in the entrance characterise the *« Tomb of the Citharist »* closed down some time ago.

Amongst the Tarquinian tombs which have remained accessible, those which we have mentioned offer ample documentation for the study of sport and games of the Etruscans. But equally, the tombs of Chiusi, the ancient Camars, are also of considerable importance. They are believed to date back to the fifth century B.C. and they illustrate the enthusiasm and passion of the ancient Tuscans for dancing (also a gymnic exercise), games and sporting entertainment.

There are three tombs at Chiusi of particular value for our purposes, the *« Tomb of the Monkey »*, the *« Tomb of the Hills »*, and the *« Tomb of "Poggio del Moro" »*.

Popular games, balancing and acrobatics, agonistics and horse racing are very realistically represented in the *« Tomb of the Monkey »*. Under the supervision of an instructor, a boxer practices against his shadow, or against an imaginary antagonist (« okiamaxia » in Greek, *pugna umbratilis* in Latin). There really is nothing new under the sun! Chariot races and horsemen in couples appear on the other walls of the room, and also two hefty naked boxers, their hands armed with the usual leather *correctors*, one of whom is trying to hit his adversary smack in the centre with a hammer blow. Beside the boxers, a javelin thrower is inserting the first and middle finger of his right hand into the rope noose (*amentum*) as was the custom even in war in order



to throw the weapon as far as possible. On the other side is the *pyrricist*. On the opposite wall, a wrestler throws his rival, by means of a *flying mare;* (*« tour de bras »* in French); *« braccio girato in spalla »* in Italian), the classic blow even in antiquity, and retained in modern style wrestling.

Once again games and sporting entertainments are to be found in plenty in the *« Tomb of the Hills »*; the finish of a chariot race, the effects of the *« flying mare »* of the preceding tomb, a *pyrricist*, an athlete exercising, bearing the little weights for jumping (halteres), a naked boxer fighting his shadow to the sound of the double flute (in this shadow-boxing training, the hands were not protected or armed by leather strips).

The scenes of the *« Tomb of Poggio al Moro »* although apparently largely inspired by the preceding, have a greater variety and completeness. The race with the three chariots is more lively. The boxer has found a rival. We can watch the start of a foot-race given by a competition official and supervised by another with a white skin, there is also a discus thrower, and what is probably a javelin-thrower and also a couple of wrestlers.

And the somersault executed by the naked youth with the help of the platform and his instructor's assistance, must be unique in the record of Etruscan art (jumping, foot races, discus throwing and javelin throwing, wrestling: but aren't these the five games of the Latin *quinquertium* and the Greek *pentathlon*?).



1 | 4
2 | 5
3 | 6

1 - **THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN** — Observe how close though distant is the relationship between the punching-bag in the graffito of the « Cista Ficoroni » and this one (24 centuries later) taking a hammering from Bernasconi, the ex-European feather-weight champion. In particular, they have in common the central strip: the target for blows aimed at the face.

2 - **BEFORE AND DURING THE FIGHT** is the title of this engraving on the « Cista Peter », another product of Etruscan art: the scenes complete those of the preceding « Cista » which shows the defeat of Amycus and some training at the punching bag. Here, on the other hand, the boxers fight to the rythm of a flute, and Pollux is having a preliminary massage.

3 - **HEAVY-WEIGHT FIGHTING** — Two hefty wrestlers with big mediterranean eyes and thick curly hair, one bearded and the other with long sideburns, both naked, are meeting head to head to obtain the best hold. The one on the right has a « cauliflower » ear. In the background are the prizes. Tarquinia: « Tomb of the Auguries ».





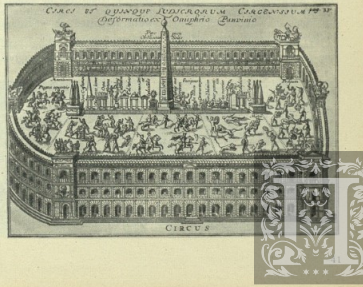
4 - **SHADOW-BOXING** — A naked boxer training against an imaginary adversary to the sound of the double-flute, whilst an instructor, carrying the traditional cane, supervises two wrestlers, one of whom is in the act of throwing his rival in a « flying mare ». Chiusi: « Tomb of the Hills » (5th century B.C.).

5 - **A PICTURE OF ROMAN ATHLETICS** in this 3rd Century mosaic from Tuscolo near Frascati. There are boxers, wrestlers, pancratiasts, jumpers, discus throwers, runners and many more besides. To the left, beside a table laden with prizes, the solemn coronation of one of the victors is taking place.

6 - **CIRCUS GAMES** — Chariot races and equestrian games, including the young men's « Ludus Troiae », a kind of « carousel » were the principal features of the « Circenses ». But, as we can see from this reconstruction of the Circus Maximus, by Paravinio, athletes and gladiators also competed in the circus and wild beasts were hunted.



Apart from the paintings of Tarquinia and Chiusi, with which the relations of the deceased intended to alleviate the melancholy of his soul, evoking scenes from the life he had lived, a full record of Etruscan games is furnished by the external graffiti of the cylindrically shaped receptacles for toilette articles, or *« Ciste »* (amongst them the famous *« Ficoroni »* of the Roman Museum of Villa Giulia), and by the women's metal mirrors, as well as by the reliefs on the pails *(situle)*, on the urns, the *stele* and on the funeral *cippi*. One might add the small bronzes of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. (treasured even in antiquity) of boxers, wrestlers, discus throwers, javelin and shot-putters, runners, jumpers, swimmers and divers, and lastly the traditional reed bag for gymnic accessories such as the *« strigile »*, or scraper, the little skin bag with fine sand and the phial of oil for greasing. It is possible to come to a realisation of the documentary value of these different forms of artistic expression, by examining the collections in the various Italian museums, especially in those of Bologna, Florence, Chiusi, Tarquinia, Volterra, Perugia, Taranto, Ferrara, Palermo and, of course, in Rome. There are few written records concerning the various aspects of Etruscan life, and in the case of physical education, games and sport in general we have no direct record (the *« Etruscarum rerum »* by Verrius Flaccus and Emperor Claudius' *« Thyrrhenica »* both comprehensive and systematic treatises, have been lost). All information through art is therefore very helpful for the reconstruction of the gymnic celebrations in ancient Tuscany. A famous rescript of the Emperor Constantine, discovered at Spello, gives one reason to believe that until the beginning of the fourth century of the present era, in spite of the Roman conquest which was by

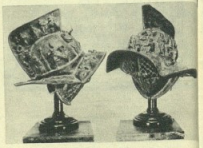




1 - ANOTHER GENERAL VIEW OF ROMAN AGONISTICS in the 3rd or 4th century of the present era appears in this impressive coloured mosaic which formed two floors in the Baths of Caracalla. There are twenty larger-than-life athletes of the various types of sport and eight instructors.

2 - HELMETS FOR THE GLADIATORS' PARADE in the amphitheatre. There are others like these beautifully decorated with superb relief-work. They were worn at displays or for the parade round the arena, before the various fights were started. « Toreros » and their respective « cuadrillas » still march in procession in the Spanish bull-rings. Naples: National Museum.

3 - BOXERS IN SKIRTS, and that is to say with the « campestre », are depicted in the funeral stele of Sextus Primus Titius and his family, proof that the Romans never liked the complete and public athletic nudity of the Greeks (and not even the most ancient Greeks liked it very much). Here, one of the boxers attacks with his left, whilst the other stands ready to parry and return the blow.





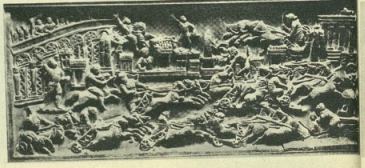
4 - QUADRIGAS IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS. Like the great mosaic of Piazza Armerina, this relief portrays eight quadrigas of the four classical factions, or stables (red, blue, green and white), engaged in the « certamen binarum ». High up in the « carceres », is the president of the games. One chariot has come to grief. Foligno: Civic Museum.

5 - SCORPUS, A CELEBRATED CHARIOTEER is portrayed on this memorial stone, bearing the attributes of victory — the palm and the crown — in his chariot drawn by his famous quartette of trotting horses: Ingenuo, Adimeto, Passerino and Ameto. According to Juvenal, some charioteers earned more than one hundred lawyers. From « De Columna Traiani » by Fabretti.

6 - THE « BLUE » OR « VENETIAN » CHARIOT is behind. The charioteer therefore has to resort to the whip to urge on his champing steeds. But the race will be won by the green of « prasina » stable, immediately followed by the red or « russata ». Some way behind are the chariots of the white or « albata ». From the mosaic of Piazza Armerina of the 3rd/4th Century B.C.

7 - THE « CAESTUS » OR « HARD BANDAGING » of ancient boxing consisted of a large leather ring into which the hand, already covered by a skin glove ending on the forearm in a fur border, was inserted. The ring covered the knuckles which could then deal terrible blows. Verona: The Roman Theatre Museum.







that time some centuries old, the annual Games of the twelve federated Etruscan peoples were still held at the « *Fanum Voltumnae* », a shrine near the Lake of Bolsena.

It would appear that all kinds of equestrian competitions as also purely agonistic events (principally boxing, and then wrestling and pancratium) *determined the pre-eminently spectacular character of Etruscan sport*. The Romans who received their first instruction in matters of sport directly from the Etruscans, always retained this quality and even after a long period of close contact with the Greek civilisation, the signs of its Etruscan origin could still be discerned in Roman sport.

The Romans also inherited from the Etruscans the « *Ludi gladiatorii* ». First introduced into the City by Decimus Junius Brutus, in 264 B.C. in occasion of this father's funeral celebrations, these « games », which were undoubtedly very cruel, accustomed the young race of conquerors to strength and courage. It was no doubt here that fencing training reached that perfection which was to distinguish the Romans in peace as in war and which later developed into the « *gioco di punta* » which made them feared in hand to hand combat with small arms. From the « *gioco di punta* », characteristic of the Roman legionaries and which, at the beginning of the fifth century of the present era was still recommended by *Vegezio* as superior to the « *gioco di taglio* », must have come the supremacy of the Italian fencing school during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and also the excellence of the other two Latin schools: the French and the Spanish.

Most important of all, was the introduction of the amphitheatre, a purely Roman invention which often — as for instance in the case of the Colosseum — assumed the aspect of a monument; they were built first in wood and then in stone for the « *Ludi* » or « *munera gladiatoria* » and for the « *venationes* »; the hunting of all kinds of wild animals which were imported at enormous expense from their native lands.

In the arenas of the amphitheatres, with which Rome provided the greatest cities of the three continents over which she reigned, boxing, wrestling and pancratium matches were also held between athletes who were often professionals and came for the most part from Etruria, Campania, Greece, Africa and other Provinces of the Roman Empire. Nor did the Romans neglect to « sow » throughout the whole Empire (as well as in the capital) side by side with the amphitheatres, other sports venues of exceptional grandeur, such as the « *Thermae* » for hot and cold baths both in ordinary baths and in swimming pools, the « *Gymnasium* » after the Greek custom for physical and intellectual education; (the expression: « *Mens sana in corpore sano* » is a Latin one from Juvenal), the « *Palestrae* » which even private persons were encouraged to build and the « *Circenses* » for which they had a particular fondness.

Rome had a great many Circuses or rather Hippodromes; (athletic contests were also held there); so many that she could be described as the city of Circuses. Besides the Circus Maximus which, enlarged, raised and restored by Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero and Constantine, has remained the grandest and most important, we should remember the circuses of Maxentius, of Alexander Severus, of Sallust, of Caius



and Nero, of the Vatican; the Flaminius and Apollinaris, the Castrensis, etc. To amuse the Quirites, the famous « *Giochi circensi* » were held there. Chariot races formed the principal feature. The charioteers were divided into four factions, according to the colour of their clothes; that is to say the *albata* (white), the *russata* (red), the *prasina* (green) and the *veneta* (blue); to these the Emperor Domitian later added the *aurata* (yellow) and the *porpora* (purple) which soon went out of use. They raced round the lists seven times, before coming to a halt at the « *alba linea* » of the finish, marked in chalk on the ground, where the three first chariots classified received the palm of victory and the prize.

As well as the « *quadriga* » (the classical chariot and four) the « *biga* » and « *triga* » also took part in the Circus and on exceptional occasions there were also chariots drawn by six, seven, eight or even ten horses, (Nero himself drove ten in the Olympia Hippodrome). An ancient medal represents a chariot and driving chariot with twenty horses! There is however no other mention of races of this kind. We do know, on the other hand, about the « *centenarii* » horses and the « *miliarii* » charioteers or rather horses and charioteers, who had won one hundred or one thousand victories respectively. One *Pompeius Epaphroditus*, a slave, in

have won 1,467 prizes; but this total was surpassed by a long way by *Scorpus*, with 2,048, by one *Pompeius Muclusis* (the record holder) with 3,559 and by one *Diocle* with 3,000.

In connection with a certain *Crescente*, we have information to the effect that he managed to attain the palm the first time he competed in the Circus at the age of only thirteen years. The commemorative epigraphs of these and other *« heroes of the noisesome Circus »*, which have been discovered during excavations, even mention the names of the horses (Nitidus, Tuscus, Decoratus, Rapitor, Noricus), their colour and quality (albo, cinereo, badio, rufo, murino) as well as the names of the winning drivers and the number of prizes won. And, complains the satirical poet Juvenal (1st/2nd century), the most skilled and sought after charioteers earned as much *« as one hundred lawyers »*.

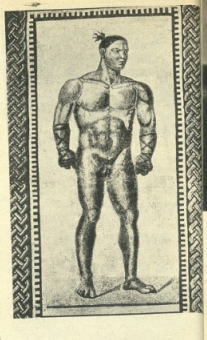
During the early period of the Empire, the daily programme included ten races. With Caligula they ran into 20 or 24 the last number remaining the classic one. Subsequently for exceptional occasions, 28, 30, 36 and as many as 100 as Domitian ordered were presented in one day, though the number of times round the lists was reduced from seven to five so that all the races could be fitted in. Their enthusiasm for the « Circensi » was so persistent that after the Olympiads had been abolished at Christmas-time in 393, by Theodosius the Great in gratitude to St. Ambrose of Milan and, even a century later, when the Western Roman Empire had fallen, the Circus Games continued for at least another hundred years. Then they disappeared in the waves of barbaric invasion, as so many other Hellenic and Romanic institutions which had already been undermined by Christianity.

After the *« ludi circensi »* and the amphitheatre games with which Theodoric continued to gratify the Romans, the last horse races we know of are in fact those offered by Totila, the king of the Goths. But the competitions which Tertullian, the eminent and belligerant Doctor of the Church had already condemned a long time ago, branding the spectators as *« guests of the devil »*, survived for many more centuries in the Hippodrome of Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, where they continued to excite the crowds in the twelfth century. And who knows whether on the day of Judgement, we will not see the drivers of *« bigas »* and *« quadrigas »* in a wheel of flame and athletes practising in the gymnasiums in the midst of fire, as Tertullian (having defined athletics as a « devilish affair ») prophesied.

Circuses, gladiator fights and hunting shows always enjoyed the enthusiastic and almost unanimous favour of the Romans. But it would be a mistake to wish to ignore the merit of Romanity also in the field of publicising and developing physical education and agonistics in sport. We have no doubt that *even the Pan-Hellenic Games, including the Olympics would have remained purely Hellenic* without the generous and effective support and catalysing action of the Romans. In confirmation of this theory we have the fact that with the decadence and final collapse of the Roman Empire, the Olympic ideal and all organised athletics disappeared from the mediterannean scene, swept away in the downfall of the great protector.

The Roman conception of physical exercise consisted solely in a useful means to the attainment of proficiency in war; they attempted therefore to imitate as closely as possible Greek athletics which had in fact already degenerated under the influence of professionalism.

For the Romans however, the idea of anyone confessing, as *Epeus* in Homer's Iliad, to being a good boxer but a bad soldier was inconceivable. For them, as for the Greek *Euripides* who considered athletes as *« the greatest of Greece's evils »*, one did not fight the enemy by throwing discì or showing one's fist, nor was the nearness of the enemy's sword to be taken lightly.



1 - **READY TO FIGHT** on the other hand is this Roman boxer of the same mosaic of the 3rd-4th Century; the shock of hair on the crown of his head gives him to be a professional; he is wearing the « cestus », or rather the « hard corrector ». Note the big leather ring round the knuckles and the glove covering the forearm.

2 - **EVEN « PROTECTIVE MASKS »!** In short, nothing in boxing has been invented in respect of the ancients. Here is a marble head of the Roman era, which has unfortunately been lost, which proves the existence of the « unfouth » i.e. ear protection for boxers and wrestlers. From the « De Columna Traiani » by Fabretti.



aruo noſtro Muſeo hoc

hic noſter,& tertius, ac omnes, atque implica-



3 - **THE « PUGNA UMBRATILIS »** was the Latin expression corresponding to the Greek « sciamachia » and to the English « shadow-boxing », and the Italian « pugilato con Fombra » or « a vuoto ». was practised then exactly in which the same way as it is done nowadays. This skirted athlete hits the air, « boxing with his shadow »; a Roman lantern in the Museum of the Villa Giulia.

4 - **THE « SPHERES » OR « BALLS »** mentioned by Plato, were not deadly weapons used by boxers of ancient times, but rather the covering for the fists, used for training purposes not unlike the effect of the shoes (are not our modern fencing gloves somewhat similar?). Here is a boxer from the famous mosaic, with his fists softened and his arms entirely protected.



The training of a Roman legionary, whilst including physical exercises had a pre-eminently practical purpose. Judging by the information which we are given by *Vegetius* in his treatise *« De Re militari »* it was not unworthy of attention. Having been rigorously selected on the basis of their somatic qualities and temperament, the recruits like the other soldiers, had to perform daily exercises in quick marching burdened with very heavy packs, and in racing, jumping and swimming. (The Romans were wont to say of an idler that he *« could neither read, nor swim »*). The throwing programme consisted in throwing various types of war javelins, stone throwing either by hand or by means of a sling or catapault, the throwing of leaden balls, also with a sling. Fencing was against a pole stuck in the earth and between couples armed with heavy wooden cudgels and osier shields and constituted furthermore, one of the main features of training; and it was a kind of fencing which consisted mainly of « thrust » because, explains *Vegetius* « to penetrate two inches — about five centimetres — is fatal ».

The target for the various kinds of spear throwing was the same pole as for fencing, whilst bowmen and slingers « shot » their arrows or stones bound with straw from a distance of 600 ft (177 metres) and frequently made bullseyes. All had to be able to ride; (for the initial exercises, there were wooden horses in the square in front of the barracks and in Rome, in the *« Campo Marzio »*, there was an immense open gymnasium, bounded on one side by the Tiber.)

This was the training programme for the Roman militia. But the legionaries also played very energetic and rough ball games, such as « harpastum », in which can be seen the characteristics of modern rugby, and also boxing, wrestling and *pancratium*, three sports of very distant military origin. In this way these games spread to all countries under Roman rule. In this connection we have authentic information in the *« lasciti testamentari »* of Roman legionaries for the celebration of athletic contests in places.

From the inscription on a stone discovered in Africa (Numidia, Thevest) we learn, for example, that C. Cornelius Egrilianus, prefect in the XIV twin Legion wished that gymnastic demonstrations should be given to the people on certain days of every month.

Even more informative is the stone on the subect of a bequest made by a centurion to the city of Barcelona in Spain in the second century, now on exhibition in the Archaeological Museum of that city. Here is the whole text, translated from the Latin:

« LUCIUS CAECILIUS OPTATUS son of Lucius of the tribe of Papiria, centurion of the VII Felix Twin legion and of the XV Apollinaris Legion, dismissed after serving faithfully and honourably in the militia under the Emperors Augustus M. Aurelius Antoninus and Aurelius Verus, exempted by the citizens of Barcelona *from paying taxes or tributes* having obtained the honours of « aedileship », thrice named *Duumvirus*, Flamine of Rome of the gods and of the Augusti, MADE THE FOLLOWING BEQUEST TO THE REPUBLIC OF BARCELONA:

« I give, bequeath and wish that 7500 DENARI with interest on the same, at 6% be given; I WISH that a BOXING CONTEST BE ORGANISED on the 10th June of every year costing up to 250 *denari* and that, on the same day, with the other 200 *denari* OIL should be furnished in the PUBLIC BATHS to the people and that beds should be made available, provided that my bondmen and also the sons of my bondmen and women who will have the honour of serving me be exempt from all expenses whatever in these duties. If one of them were obliged to [illegible] these expenses, *then* I command that the 7500 *denari* be [illegible] to the Republic of Tarragona for the SAME KIND OF SPECTACLE as mentioned above, to be given in Tarragona.

« Authorised by decree of the decurions ».

Although invited by the Corinthians to the Isthmian Games,

lianus did as much with the «*Actian*» Games of Augustus. In 369 Valentinus revived the Olympic Games which had been broken off. Valentinianus I, Valente, Grazianus, Valentinianus II, Theodosius and Arcadius continued to protect athletes and decree that they should be given honours and statues should be dedicated to them. The Emperor Trajan, on the request of Pliny the Younger, examined and decided questions regarding the coronation and pensions for athletes winning in sacred games. Marcus Aurelius spent a considerable part of the day in the gymnasium. Lucus Verus also loved sporting exercises and Commodo surrounded himself with athletes, one of whom was to kill him.

The Emperor's edicts, whilst constanly restricting, because of pressure from Christianity, the sphere of action of the «ludi gladiatori», which finally disappeared completely in the fifth century, granted on the other hand new privileges to sports professionals. In the second century the latter united in a general Association, with headquarters in Rome, in premises given by the Emperors Adrian and Antoninus Pius near the Baths of Titus (the Church of St. Peter in Chains). This Association, from which they selected their chiefs, their priests and officials, and which also had the task of guarding the registers of the winners and the documents relating to the Capitoline Games was called «Corporation of Athletes winning in the Sacred Games dedicated to Hercules».

In the huge but supple Roman Empire, physical education and sport performed a major role; everywhere in stadiums which were often of grandiose proportions, not only charioteers, gladiators and hunters of almost every nationality competed in valour but also boxers, wrestlers, pancratiasts, pentathlon athletes, foot-runners, jumpers, discus-throwers and javelin-throwers, carefully selected and trained in public and private gymnasiums, took part in the competitions and there is also precise information concerning the «*Ludi barcarum*», that is to say the rowing competitions. But to the beneficial effects in the field of sport of the Roman civilisation which, throughout the centuries of its supremacy was able to absorb, consolidate and render universal the best qualities of preceding mediterranean culture, we must also add the development of the youth Associations — the Juventus — in Italy and the Empire. These institutions of a sports and premilitary character are of direct Italian and pre-Roman origin, and they gradually extended from Italy to Belgium, Germany and Dalmatia, to «*Noricus*» Pannonia; and to Africa: in all to 62 of the Empire's centres according to information available up-to-date.

ROMOLO PASSAMONTI









1 - **A DISCUS THROWER OF QUALITY** or at least a doughty athlete! Reproduction from the Lateran mosaic. A professional of nearly 1600 years ago! The discus though formed roughly like these of the present day, seems to be heavier and larger. There is therefore no need for our record holders to worry about the «distances» achieved by the ancients.

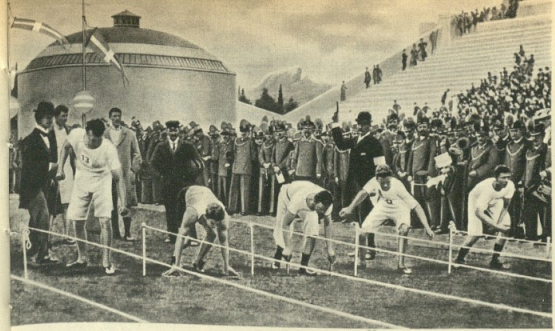
2 - **IT IS NOT THE JAVELIN** commonly used in sport, which this athlete grasps firmly in his hand in the grandiose Roman mosaic, but the «pilum» which the legionaries used to hurl at the enemy before attacking with short arms. Practical as usual, the Romans considered sport as a means of achieving fighting efficiency for the purposes of war.

3 - **ATHLETES IN BIKINIS** — Not even the two-piece is a modern invention! Judge for yourself from these two girls — their hair done in the latest fashion — one jumping (the «little weights» served to increase the impetus) and the other throwing the discus. From the mosaic of the «Ten Girls» (and pretty!) of Piazza Armerina.

4 - **THE LITTLE HUNT** is the title of this splendid coloured mosaic from Piazza Armerina belonging, like the others, to the 3rd/4th Centuries. It contains a series of hunting episodes covering all the various types of hunting: fox, hare, stag, wild boar and so on and even including the hunting of little birds such as the thrush with snares and falcons.

THE MODERN OLYMPIADS

by GIUSEPPE MELILLO



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1 - I OLYMPIAD - ATHENS 1896 — The start of the 100 metres in which various starting methods were used. The American, Burke (second from left), who used the modern stooping method for the first time and which caused great hilarity, was the winner. This method was subsequently adopted officially but only after many arguments and contrasting opinions had been expressed.

2 - II OLYMPIAD - PARIS 1900 — The events took place on the fields of the « Racing Club de France » in the Bois de Boulogne. The 500 metre track was a meadow in the centre of which were trees which obstructed one's view.

MODERN GREECE could not fail to inherit the spirit of Olympia from ancient Greece. For many long years, the fire of the revival of sport smouldered beneath the ashes of the city of the pagan gods which was destroyed in the year 401 by Emperor Theodosius II. Many were the efforts made to revive the wonderful tradition. Many Greek Governments included the « Games » topic in their political programme. Every initiative, however, met with the inevitable organisational disaster. It therefore became subsequently the honour and duty of a Frenchman, Baron Pierre Fredy De Coubertin to revive this sporting celebration of world interest. 69 delegates from 12 nations of five continents held a meeting at the Sorbonne in Paris on 23rd June, 1894 to ratify the most noble and most sincere pacts of the sporting fraternity, and to issue the first regulations for the Olympiads of the 20th century. The motto « Citius, Altius, Fortius » was adopted and the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) was founded with its headquarters at Lausanne. It was decided to celebrate the Olympiads of Modern Sport every four years, commencing on 24th March, 1896. These Olympiads were to be the modern counterpart of the Classical Games and included all the sports practised by the civilised world provided that they were completely amateur. These Olympiads were to be celebrated as a sign of love amongst peoples and in a spirit of true collaboration.

The first Olympiad, as might have been foreseen, appeared rather limited in scope. Only 13 nations participated at Athens in 1896 with a total of only 285 athletes. There were nine sports on



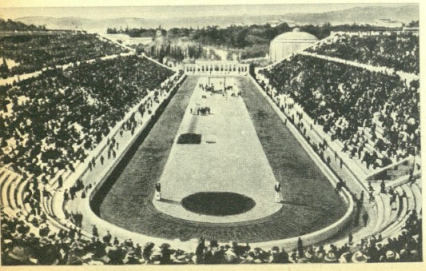
the programme: athletics, gymnastics, swimming, cycling, Greco-Roman wrestling, weightlifting, shooting and tennis.

The event, however, became a solemn and moving spectacle thanks to the tremendous effort made by the Promoting Committee which was directed by King George of Greece. Even if the technical achievements were somewhat modest, the background against which the Games were held was so magnificent and the enthusiasm so great that the outcome was, nevertheless, excellent and held out great hopes for the future. Italy also wished to take part in the parade at Athens but was only represented by one athlete: the Milanese, Carlo Airoldi, who, however, owing to the excessive severity of the judges, was accused of being a professional and consequently struck off the rolls of the competitors in the marathon event at the last moment.

The 2nd Olympiad was a much more controversial affair even though there were many more competitors. 1.066 athletes from 20 nations assembled in Paris. Many countries, however, including Italy, were not represented, and the competitions lost all their interest because of the Universal Exhibition that was being held at the same time, and which stole all the limelight. The outcome was that the Games were described as « a complete flop », or at least, « an event completely lacking in prestige ». There was only one achievement which impressed public opinion: the American, Kraenzlin, won four titles (60 metres, 110 metres hurdles, 200 metres hurdles and long jump) AND WAS LOUDLY PRAISED for this incredible feat. There were incidents and quarrels, involving particularly the French and the Germans. Some, by this time, said that the Olympiads were a complete failure and that nothing more could de done about them. De Coubertin, however, did not give up, and from then on until 1925, he waged an unremitting crusade for sport. He fought single-handed against his adversaries, very often alone against a general scepticism and frequently alone against even his own collaborators.

Having overcome the great storm in Paris, the Olympiads were resumed and crossed the ocean again without much success. The 1904 Games were organised, with great care and attention, by the American city of St. Louis. Owing to the high cost of travelling there, and the protracted absence of European, Asiatic and African athletes from their homes, participation was reduced to a minimum: 11 nations and a total of 496 athletes. Italy was unable to participate.

But the long awaited moment arrived at last — London 1908. Baron De Coubertin was at last able to smile. His dream had come true and all his plans were brilliantly successful. 22 nations were represented and there were 2.059 competitors. These figures were the starting point of large-scale competition. There were 104





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titles to be contested. Italy, for her part, came out of hiding. 104 Italian athletes faced their first International test, and results show that it was well worthwhile. Braglia, in the Individual Gymnastics competition and Porro in the Greco-Roman wrestling (light-weight category) won the titles; Lunghi (800 metres flat) and the sabre team (Nowak, Biroli, Bertinetti, Olivieri and Cecchierini) gained second places. However, the real hero at the Crystal Palace was undoubtedly Dorando Pietri, the unfortunate protagonist in the marathon (26 miles). Dorando Pietri, the courageous workman from Carpi, moved the whole world. His race was described as being « the most sensational of all times » and won him a Gold Medal from the Queen of England, but not the Olympic title.

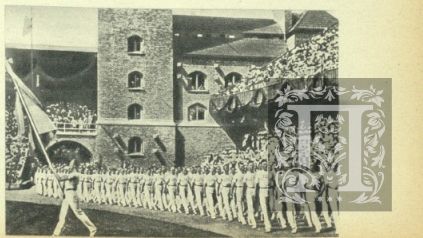
Dorando Pietri had broken away from all his rivals and entered the stadium track to the accompaniment of deafening applause from the spectators, but, however, a few yards from the finish, he was overcome by fatigue. Dorando did his utmost to keep going, but his heart could not stand the strain, and he collapsed completely exhausted. A judge and a megaphone announcer helped him to his feet and assisted him to victory and to disqualification. The American, Hayes, was proclaimed Olympic Champion whilst Dorando, in the meantime, was being snatched from the jaws of death in a hospital bed by determined but anxious doctors.

1 - **III OLYMPIAD - ST. LOUIS 1904** — The German swimmer, C. Rausch, who was Olympic champion for the English mile and half-mile.

2 - In 1906, in between the III and IV Olympiad, Athens, wishing to celebrate the first decade of the Olympic Games, organised the Pan-Hellenic Games. Here is a lovely view of the Athens Olympic Stadium which was built by the Greek « Maecenas », Averuf, at a cost of 1 million drachmas.

3 - **IV OLYMPIAD - LONDON 1908** — The moving and dramatic episode that happened to the Italian, Dorando Pietri, who, having fallen down exhausted a few yards away from the finishing line, was hurriedly helped to his feet by some spectators and supported up to the finishing line. Pietri was disqualified for this inopportune gesture.

4 - **V OLYMPIAD - STOCKHOLM 1912** — In the presence of the Royal Family, the Swedish gymnasts parade in the Stockholm Stadium built in Gothic style.



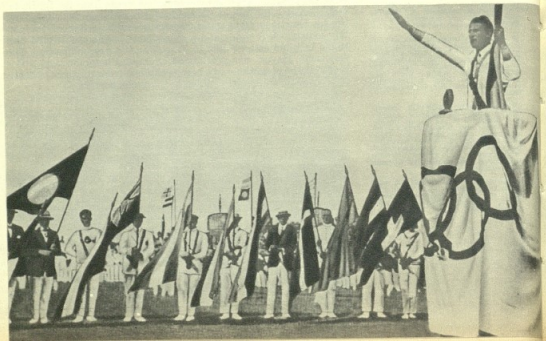


From that day, Dorando Pietri's episode echoed throughout the sacred precincts of all British schools as a symbol of generosity, will power and self-denial. « There is no one in Great Britain who has not heard of the Italian, Dorando, who still lives in the Midlands », wrote the Olympic historian, Bland, in 1948. Yes, it was Dorando Pietri, the first Italian to find a place of dignity in the sports annals of today.

The Olympiads were, by this time, launched. The London Games were the international test-bench. Sport became « fashionable » in the pre-war period. Even female participation showed a marked increase. Baron De Coubertin was no longer a « queer pioneer » but an « innovator of genius and rich in ideas ». No one was surprised, therefore, when the V Olympiad, which was held in 1912 in the austere city of Stockholm, again broke all records for numbers of competitors: 2.541 male athletes and 57 female athletes, representing 28 nations. We, the modest recorders of the years of « world-wide gatherings », could not but be impressed by these figures.

In 1913, on the suggestion of De Coubertin, the Olympic flag was created. It was a white flag with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings were blue, yellow, black, green and red in colour and were to represent the five continents of the world united under a magnificent idea (blue was Europe, yellow Asia, black Africa, green Australia and red America).

Then came the war, the first World War. Berlin was to wait in vain for her hour; the I.O.C. could do nothing but obey the





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thunderous booming of guns. The VI Olympiad of 1916 was not held.

But De Coubertin also emerged a victor himself. Notwithstanding the difficulties of a troubled post-war period, notwithstanding the hostility of the many politicians of hate and revenge, Antwerp was able to deck herself in festive garlands and give her fervid and warm greeting to a reflourishing Olympiad. It was then that the flag with the five rings was to flutter in the wind for the first time. It was in the year 1920 and a memorable event. Sport triumphed with a stupendous and unparalleled burst of affection; it transformed hatred into healthy rivalry, and rancour into a keen spirit of sportsmanship. Once again, the figures were to register a new record: 2.696 male athletes, 63 female athletes, 29 competing nations, and 154 titles to be contested. The Games were re-born, more beautiful, more exciting than ever, with greater and more impressive crowds than ever before.

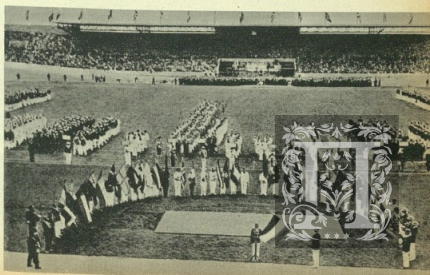
Baron De Coubertin had by now become old and sick. His idea, however, had remained young and extraordinarily fresh. The Olympiads went on increasing in scope. In 1924, Paris: 3.092 male athletes, 136 female athletes, 44 nations. In 1928, Amsterdam: 3.015 male athletes, 290 female athletes and 46 nations. In the meantime.

1 - **VII OLYMPIAD - ANTWERP 1920** — The parade in the Olympic Stadium of the teams from the participating Nations.

2 - **VIII OLYMPIAD - PARIS 1924** — Geo André, surrounded by the flags of the participating nations, pronouncing the Olympic Oath.

3 - **IX OLYMPIAD - AMSTERDAM 1928** — The three « giants » of the 10.000 metres race, Ritola and Nurmi of Finland and Wide of Sweden, struggling for the lead. It was only in the last lap that Nurmi passed his fellow countryman Ritola and went on to win the gold medal in 30'18.5". The Swede came in third.

4 - **AMSTERDAM 1928** — Harry Denis, a Dutch footballer, holding his country's flag and pronouncing the Olympic Oath.





a « historical bill » was proposed during the Prague Congress of 1925. The Winter Olympiads were thus instituted and scheduled for 1928, at Chamonix for the first time. De Coubertin had retired from public life; his successor, Count Baillet Latour, had the same tough qualities. The Olympiads began to prosper both on the snow as well as under the burning August sun. Their foundations now appeared completely indestructible.

The 1932 Games at Los Angeles were to represent a retrograde step. The Americans appeared to be complete masters in many sports. The expense of a long journey across the Atlantic Ocean seemed beyond the means of many, or hardly worthwhile to many European nations. Mere participation was considered a brave act — there were 1,281 male athletes and 127 female athletes from 37 nations. This was but a pause however. Berlin in 1936 offered a superb sports panorama to the whole world. Hitler wished to amaze his future enemies. A carefully prepared organisation, splendid venues and an unusually solemn protocol were the main characteristics which boosted the XI Olympiad, 49 nations were represented by 3.740 male athletes and 329 female athletes. All past records were thus eclipsed. Germany had been able to dazzle everyone

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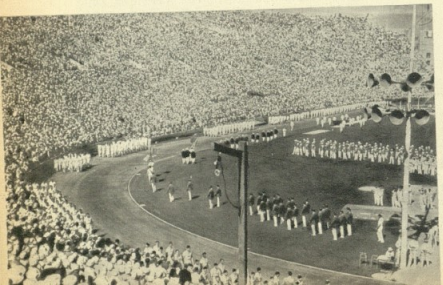
1 - **LOS ANGELES 1932** — Luigi Beccali, on the Coliseum track, winning the 1500 metres, beating the Englishman Cornes and the Canadian Edwards.

2 - **LOS ANGELES 1932** — A charming view of the stands of the Olympic Stadium, the famous « Coliseum », taken during the parade.

3 - **LONDON 1948** — A panoramic view of Wembley Stadium where most of the events of the XIV Olympic Games were held.

4 - **HELSINKI 1952** — The Olympic Stadium of the XV Games with the famous Marathon tower to the right.



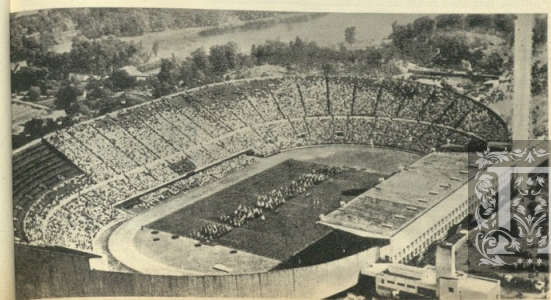


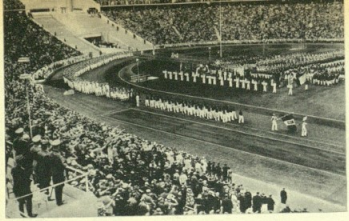
with majestic scenery and elegant staging which could but provoke admiration.

The terrifiying second world war then broke out.

The Olympiads once more went into cold storage. The I.O.C in the meantime had lost two of its most worthy and constructive members. On 2nd December, 1937, Baron De Coubertin died in Geneva, and on 6th January, 1942 he was followed by Count Baillet Latour who died in Brussels. The entire International Sports Organisation wandered in the wilderness; it reeled in the shadows of disagreement and in the most absurd of all struggles. Four continents were put to the sword and fire. Four continents were shaken by the rattle of machine-gun fire, the bursting of bombs and the struggles of partisan warfare. But the Olympiads were, nevertheless, able to outlive it all. In 1946 at Lausanne, the five-ringed flag was hoisted over the ruins of sports, thanks mainly to the Swede, Siegfried Edstrom.

The great resumption took place in London in 1948 in an atmosphere of very strict austerity. 59 nations (with a total of 4.468 athletes) convened in the old Wembley Stadium. The United States, as usual, took the lion's share of the spoils but two European « prodigies » — the Czech, Emil Zatopek, and the Dutch girl,





Fanny Blankers-Koen — were to receive the greatest ovations, by having their names inscribed in the glorious book of the annals of sport. The « human locomotive » from Prague and the « flying mother » from Amsterdam became two outstanding personalities who were to precipitate the revival of world sport. The public wanted « new champions » very badly. London, notwithstanding her cold reception, had satisfied this demand.

The Helsinki Olympiad was to be even more significant politically. For the second time during the troubled period of the I.O.C. (the first was in Stockholm in 1912), the United States and Russia were to meet in chivalrous and magnificent competition, this time in very large numbers. The Soviet athletes, having emerged from the most complete isolation, were to face the Americans in direct and open competition and, having gained a great number of titles, affirmed themselves as being the second « sporting power ». The Russians revealed tremendous progress in each branch of every sport, excelling particularly in women's events, and establishing standards of maturity which in many respects were quite bewildering.

The presence of Russia obviously contributed to a spectacle the like of which had never been seen before. (69 participating nations with a total of 6.019 athletes). It was an event which can justly be considered a milestone not only in the extension of world sport, but also in its continued development amongst all nations which already favoured and practised it.

The XVI Olympiad, Melbourne 1956, followed in the steps of the « memorable event » at Helsinki. There was not a record number of competitors, (the Games, apart from being held in distant Australia, took place in the autumn), but 68 official entries were received, compared with 69 at Helsinki. Furthermore, these Games were enhanced by the appearance of a number of very young « stars » (see the Australian swimmers) and the mounting thrills of the contest between the United States and Russia. The latter, thanks to a very carefully-planned preparation, achieved the modest satisfaction of winning the greater number of Gold Medals (37 against 32 for the Americans), and of maintaining its astounding progress. The United States, on the other hand, confirmed its high technical standards even if it was not always fortunate or successful in the fray.

The Games of serenity will now be housed in the intoxicating environment of Rome, the most famous and most fascinating city in the world. Ideological differences are not so marked now, and even in the most intransigeant circles, love and solidarity are beginning to spread. This seventeenth sports meeting seems destined to become an outstanding « peace gathering », genuinely and unreservedly seeking progress. This was the dream of Baron De Coubertin, just as it is the passionate desire of all men of good faith.

GIUSEPPE MELILLO

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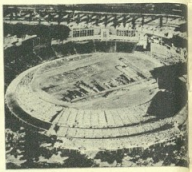
2

1 - **BERLIN 1936** — The parade of athletes in the Olympic stadium. It is the turn of the Italian team, with the flag in front.

2 - **MELBOURNE 1956** — The colossal Melbourne Olympic stadium, the cricket ground, on the inauguration day of the XVI Games.



THE
SUMPTUOUS TOGA
by GIUSEPPE SABELLI SORETTE

passed at the Board Meeting of the I.O.C. at the Sorbonne. This sensation was obviously in De Coubertin's favour and we are of the strong belief that De Coubertin himself instigated the idea. One can, in fact, believe that De Coubertin had singled out Paris as the cradle for the Olympic re-birth because of his affection for the city in which he was born. But it is also logical to presume that his fine diplomatic intuition had induced him to propose Paris, at the outset so as to reduce, as far as possible, the innumerable difficulties that might hinder the realisation of his dream and to re-unite the whole of the Latin world around him. When, in fact, it became obvious that they could not wait until 1900 (to which date the Paris Games were tied because of the economic association between the Games of the I Olympiad and the International Exhibition), De Coubertin immediately suggested the candidature of Athens, an idea that was very close to his heart. It was an act of great courage. The possible failure of the Games at Athens could have destroyed world interest in the Modern Games and the Olympiad ideal of the Renovator. This extract from the «Olympic Memoirs» speaks volumes on this subject: «As regards the choice of Athens and the date of 1896, it did not correspond to my initial plan because, although the majority of my contemporaries were mistaken in their estimate of the youthful energy of a reborn Greece, I did not think that she was in a position to sustain the inauguration of world sporting competitions. I had thought of inaugurating them in Paris in the first year of the 20th century, as I stated in the "Revue de Paris" on 15th June 1894, even though the celebration of the Games would "be imbibed with Hellenism". Conversations with D. Bikelas, whose arguments charmed me from the very beginning, have led me to change my mind. He wanted it but at the same time hesitated at the responsibility of launching this adventure in his country. We encouraged each other and Athens was designed by acclamation».

Then, after Athens and Paris, came the turn of America. It was a tacit agreement which went back to 1894; but immediately afterwards, Pierre De Coubertin applied himself to a task with zeal and authority. At the meeting in London, he asked the I.O.C. to entrust «to the Eternal City, to Glorious Rome, the task of organising, four years later, the Games of the IV Olympiad». Thus it was that, through his merit alone, after the favourable decision in London and for a considerable length of time afterwards, Rome was officially the centre of the Games of the IV Olympiad.

The time had now come to reveal the second reason for the great love De Coubertin nursed for Rome. He was a direct descendant of certain Roman citizens. He himself stated this in a letter sent by him on 24th April 1936 to Count Alberto Bonacossa, Italian representative on the I.O.C., and jealously conserved in the archives of that family; «When I direct my attention towards Rome I am looking to my origins five centuries ago, because you probably know that I belong to the French branch of the Fredi family, founded by my ancestor the chamberlain to King Louis XI».

The real name of the De Coubertin family is, in fact, Fredi (or De Fredi), an old Roman family, a branch of which settled in France at the end of the 14th Century or the beginning of the 15th Century. The emigrants, who subsequently altered their name to its French form, Fredy, were probably ennobled by King Louis XI as a result of the efforts of another Pierre De Fredy, Seigneur La Motte, who was chamberlain to the King and who was granted in 1477 a new French coat-of-arms which consisted of the nine golden shells of the order of St. Michael on a blue background. It was only 100 years later, in 1577, to be precise, that the Fredy family became De Coubertin as a result of the purchase of the Seigniory which is located 4 kilometres away from Versailles.

The Italian origin of the founder of the Modern Olympic Games is therefore neither illusory nor a matter of conjecture. The German, Dr. Karl Diem, one of the greatest authorities on the ancient history of Olympia, a classical student of world fame who is justly described by Lando Ferretti in his work «Olympiads» as «a poet of the Olympic ideal», acquired this information from an accurate account of his life that he compiled from the personal letters of De Coubertin and from genuine documents kept in the family archives.

That the De Coubertins were originally Fredis by direct descent and that they will always remain so is clearly proved by Diem's narrative. From the time of the purchase of the Seigniory of Coubertin, transacted by Jean Fredy (1518-1598), all the descendants clung to this family name: François Fredy, a naval officer; Pierre Fredy, Counsellor at Court; François-Louis Fredy, like his father lawyer and Counsellor at Court; «citizen» Fredy (who sometimes called himself Fredy Coubertin, and at other times Fredy the Coubertin) did not get into trouble during the revolution, whereas one of his relations, Henri Louis De Fredy, was beheaded at the age of 73 years. And so it goes on through the course of time: it was on 1st January 1863, in Paris, in the family mansion at N. 20, Rue Oudinot, that Pierre Fredy De Coubertin, Renovator of the Olympic Games was born to Charles Louis de Fredy and Agathe Gabrielle de Grisenoy de Mirville. «The blood of Italian ancestors, of the French nobility and bourgeoisie, of Norman knights that came to France with William the Conqueror flowed through the veins of De Coubertin». It was with these words that Diem concluded his fascinating story.

All that we have cited has the specific motive of illustrating how, immediately after the re-birth of the Games in the thousand year-old stadium of Athens, the great wish of Pierre De Coubertin was the Rome Olympiad, at which the Olympic ideal would once again wear the «sumptuous toga». As we have already pointed out, immediately after the great success of the Athens Olympiad, De Coubertin had to place Rome amongst the restricted élite of great cities, possible hosts to the Olympics, for this was his dearest wish; the same was true of London which also irresistibly attracted his interest as a master and propagandist of physical culture. The failure from a technical as well as a spectacular point of view of the Paris Games (1900) and the St. Louis Games (1904), as a result of the very strict economic links that the Games had with the respective great International Fairs, acted as an incentive to his convictions and induced him to play all his cards on Rome for the IV Olympiad. He succeeded in having the Games assigned there, but not to the extent of realising his dreams. Unfortunately on that occasion a situation similar to that of Athens in 1896 also arose in Rome: the government authorities did their utmost to dissociate themselves from such a venture as it was one which they could not understand. It was in vain that De Coubertin spent the whole of the spring of 1905 in Rome. It was in vain that he himself sought possible sports venues. What he wrote at that time has still, today, prophetic value: «The King and Queen were kind enough to show me Piazza di Siena in Villa Borghese, a natural stadium of perfect beauty, which in effect was marvellously suitable for athletics. I chose the Piazza d'Armi for the gymnastic events and the Baths of Caracalla for all the single combat events. What wonderful sites, and how simple it would be to organise events there! Tor di Quinto was ideal for the equestrian sports and the tournaments, the Tiber between Ponte Milvio and Ponte Margherita, for rowing and swimming; the Campidoglio for all the ceremonies and receptions».

Piazza di Siena, Piazza d'Armi (the present site of the Olympic Village), the Baths of Caracalla, Tor di Quinto, Campidoglio... on reading the «Olympic Memoirs», an unobservant reader could

quite easily be led to thinking that he was reading a report on the XVII Olympiad.

Aroused by the sublime idea of an Olympiad in Immortal Rome, immediately after the London meeting, De Coubertin had written: « Everything seemed to be pointing to the success of the next Games. Rome possessed all the resources which were lacking from the very start in Athens ». Out of the ingenuity, the heart and the blood of Pierre Fredy de Coubertin, the last descendant of the Roman Fredi family, flowed the call for Rome to succeed Athens, the love for the greatness of his land of origin. It was his Roman background which soothed his despair at the moment of disillusion. When Rome renounced the organisation of the IV Olympiad, Pierre de Coubertin was neither irritated nor scornful, but very bitter. « Rome is now trying to wipe itself off the map », is all he said on a matter which had lasted for many months and which must have been a deep personal labour to him. On these decisions, which were taken in Athens in 1906, it was sufficient for him to point out that « the curtain falls discreetly on the panorama of the Tiber and will soon rise again on that of the Thames ».

However, the zealous, passionate effort that de Coubertin had expended on the Roman Olympiad that he had always so earnestly desired, was not to be in vain. Fifty years have gone by; and Rome, which now has installations, means and men capable of ensuring that the Modern Olympiad will be one of the worthiest and most unforgettable celebrations, « Glorious Rome » has wanted and obtained the Olympiad with the same faith and strong will as that of Pierre de Coubertin. If he were still alive today, Rome would have found in him the indomitable reconstructor of the Olympic spirit, its most tenacious and convinced champion.

It is not in vain therefore, that our athletes have, up till now, unstintingly fought in past Games, expending great stores of energy, winning countless Olympic medals. But even when beaten, they always fought with determination and courage as an act of homage to the greatest, most serene and wise Coubertin creed, that the magnificence of sport lies in the fight and not necessarily in victory.

It is therefore not in vain that Rome has taken on all its splendour with the passing of centuries for the ultimate and express purpose of providing suitable venues and to act as host in the worthiest and most majestic of all Olympiads. Nearly everything that he had examined and chosen with the firm conviction of being able to organise a great IV Olympiad in Rome is still valid today. The Piazza di Siena remains a stadium of natural beauty and many of the other sites that he had selected will contribute to the technical success, and a spectacular and widespread view of the Olympic ideal. From the Baths of Caracalla, the Basilica of Maxentius, ancient arenas to be used for the Modern Olympiad, with the wonderful complex array of the Foro Italico and the majestic buildings of the E.U.R., together with all the grandiose stadiums expressly built for the XVII Olympiad, Rome has decked and provided herself with the greatest of venues for her impending great sporting occasion. The unrealised dream of the distant son of Rome, whose father, less than a century ago, attended to the restoration of the tomb of his ancestor Felice de Fredi in the most Roman of Roman churches, the Aracoeli, is now about to come true. It will be in the name of De Coubertin that Rome will stage the most glamorous Olympiad in history; the Olympic ideal will wear — and this is an undertaking that Rome has signed in capital letters — the sumptuous toga, clothed in art and thought, the one with which he had always wanted Rome to be attired.

GIUSEPPE SABELLI FIORETTI

MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT ROME AND THE XVII OLYMPIAD

by ROBERTO VERZI



THE CAPITOL

Start of the Marathon

THE ORIGIN of the Capitol is the origin of Rome itself. The strategic importance of the hill, which dominates the Tiber and protects by its advanced position both the Palatine and the Quirinal, determined the founders of the city to occupy it and make it their citadel, the *Arx*.

Soon the religious and political centre of the city, as the Forum was the civil and commercial centre, the Capitoline Hill was always, and still remains, the symbol of Rome. «*Stet Capitolium fulgens*», may the Capitol be always radiant: was the augury formed by the ancients for the future destiny of Rome.

On the Roman Capitol, rose the greatest temple of the city, also known as Capitolium and dedicated to Jupiter Ottimus Maximus, to Juno and Minerva, the temple to Juno Moneta, with the Mint offices, many other smaller shrines and the Tabularium, the seat of the State Archives of ancient Rome where bronze tablets containing the original text of the laws were kept.

The Capitoline Temple was considered as the religious centre of the whole Roman world; so profound was this feeling that those Italian and Provincial cities which had obtained full Roman citizenship called the Capitolium their principal temple.

To its summit, to lay the spoils of victory at the feet of the god, came the triumphers having marched in procession along the Via Sacra and through the Forum; here too, sacrifices were offered by magistrates on the assumption of their powers, and by generals at the moment of their departure for the wars.

Also on the Capitol, the most solemn civil and military ceremonies were performed; every year the Senate assembled here for its inaugural meeting and for the public sittings held here in exceptional circumstances; it was here that Roman youths came to wear the virile toga for the first time; where consuls organised military levies, and where the procession of the *Ludi*



The Capitol, with the Tabularium and the Capitoline tower, seen from the Roman Forum.



Romani was formed before wending its way down to the Circus Maximus for the opening of the games. On the Capitol hill itself were celebrated the *Ludi Capitolini* consisting of boxing and racing, and various comic features such as the sack race!

Of the Temple of Jupiter, the ruins of the massive foundations can still be seen; in a better state of preservation however, is the Tabularium which dates back to 78 B.C. and is, therefore, the oldest civic building of ancient Rome still standing today.

During the Middle Ages, the Capitol became the seat of the highest civic power, corresponding to the Commune in other Italian cities, and the highest-ranking magistrate there held the title of «Senator of Rome».

On the site of the ancient *Arx*, the Church of Santa Maria in Aracoeli was built, linked to the mediaeval legend of the prophecy of Christ's birth made by the Sybil to Augustus.

In the 16th century, the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius which had been in front of the Lateran Palace, was brought to the Capitol; and Michelangelo, changing the direction of the square which had originally faced towards the Forum, created that remarkable architectural ensemble of the Senatorial Palace with a high tower in the centre, the Palaces of the «Conservatori» and the Capitoline Museum at the sides of the square itself with the statue of Marcus Aurelius in the centre and the balustrade adorned with marble statues and trophies at the head of the stairway leading up to it.

Nowadays, though disfigured by the Victor Emmanuel monument and somewhat reduced by excessive «isolating», the Capitol still retains all its artistic and ideal value; it houses the offices of the Commune of Rome and the Capitoline Museum which contains one of the greatest collections of the art of antiquity in the world. Within its halls, on the marble tables of the «Fasti», Rome continues to register the names of her rulers and of all those to whom is awarded the supreme honour of Roman citizenship.



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THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE

The Marathon Finish

WAS BUILT by the order of Constantine to commemorate the battle of the Milvio bridge in 312 A.D. when he defeated his rival Maxentius, thanks to divine inspiration; «instinctu divinitatis» is in fact the dedicatory inscription (which occupies the whole of the central part of the attic), clearly an allusion to Christianity which, from that time onwards, was granted public recognition and freedom of worship.

The monument was built of a number of bas-reliefs, statues and architectural fragments already in existence belonging perhaps to earlier buildings which had been demolished; the whole design, however was carried out with such taste and perfect sense of the architectonic as to produce one of the most impressive and perfect of the Roman triumphal arches.

The eight columns in relief framing the arches on the two facades and also the trabeation above them come from a monu-

1 - The Capitol (stairway). Statue of a Dioscurus (Castore) and marble trophy.

2 - The Capitol. Statue of the Goddess Rome.

3 - The Capitol. A Michelangelo square, with the monument of Marcus Aurelius and the Palace of the Senate (now the Rome Municipality).

4 - View of the Arch of Constantine, built in 315 A.D. to commemorate the victory over Maxentius (North side facing towards the Colosseum).





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ment of the Domitian era (81-96 A.D.) as also the haut-relief, representing a cavalry charge and the Emperor crowned by Victory, which, divided into 4 sections, adorns the interior of the central vault and the attic on the sides; the eight medallions above the minor vaults illustrating hunting scenes and sacrifices to rural deities are of the time of Hadrian (117-138 A.D.) and the reliefs of the attic, on each side of the inscription, of scenes of imperial triumphs and addresses belong to the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A.D.). In order to link such disparate elements, Constantine (312-337 A.D.) added figures of legionaries, barbarians, prisoners, and personifications of Rivers and Victories with trophies in the pedestals of the columns and in the spandrels above the arches, and also the two medallions on the sides with the chariots of the Sun and the Moon, and the friezes on the minor arches and on the sides of battle scenes, military parades, imperial assemblies in the Forum and triumphal ceremonies. Thus the Arch gives us a complete anthology of Roman sculpture from the 1st to the 4th century A.D.

1 - Arch of Constantine (South side facing towards the Appian Way).

2 - The Arch of Constantine (detail of the South façade). In the medallions can be seen Hadrian in a bear-hunt and attending a sacrifice to Diana; in the frieze, the battle of the Milvio bridge.

3 - Arch of Constantine (detail of the North façade). In the medallions, can be seen Hadrian in a wildbear hunt and attending a sacrifice to Apollo; in the frieze, Constantine making an address in the Roman Forum.

4 - The Baths of Caracalla. The Frigidarium.





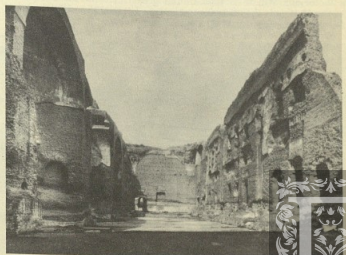


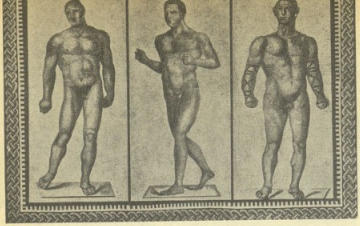
THE BATHS OF CARACALLA

Where the Olympic gymnastic event will be held

THE IMPERIAL BATHS, the glory of Roman architecture from the point of view of complexity of design and audacity in construction, originated in the combination of public baths with gymnasiums. In ancient Rome, there were three examples of this type of thermal establishment; the Baths of Trajan on the Colle Opium, of Caracalla on the slopes of the Aventine and the Baths of Diocletian on the Viminal. The latter were the biggest, but the Caracalla are in the best state of preservation.

Founded by Septimus Severus in 206 A.D., the Baths were completed by his son, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus known as Caracalla, ten years later and their official name was « Thermae Antoninianae ». The complex consisted of a rectangular enclosure 400 by 350 metres comprising parks, meeting halls, libraries, shops, offices, store-houses and single baths and, at the back, a section of steps in the form of a half-stadium against an enormous cistern containing 32 intercommunicating chambers. Within this enclosure were gardens and open spaces for exercises or sports entertainments and in the centre, a building measuring 20 x 114 metres in which were grouped, one after the other along the principal axis, the actual thermal chambers: the frigidarium with the pool for cold baths, the tepidarium, the central hall of the whole building, for the passage and blockage of warm air, and the cali-





1 - Detail of the mosaic at the Baths of Caracalla. (Lateran Museum).

2 - Detail of the mosaic at the Baths of Caracalla.

3 - The Caracalla or Antonine Baths. The Tepidarium.

4 - Baths of Caracalla. Capital depicting the Farnese Hercules.

darium which was round in shape, faced South-West and was also artificially heated, for the two hot baths. Flanking these chambers were the dressing rooms, other smaller premises for massage, sudatoriums etc., and two big gymnasiums, with porticoed courts, gymnic schools, small rooms with baths for athletes and open air courts for exercises. Together, the two big palaestra occupied a surface greater than that covered by the bathing buildings to which they were connected both by reason of the sanitary services indispensable to the practice of sport and because of the exercises and swimming contests. The Roman Baths can therefore be considered as buildings of a pre-eminently sporting character and as a setting for the gymnic events of the modern Olympiad, they are therefore all the more appropriate.

A dense and systematic network of underground passages guaranteed the perfect functioning of the various services and the Via Nova, a road especially built for the purpose, links the Baths directly with the Circus Maximus.

All the buildings were embellished by sumptuous architectonic and sculptural decoration; facings of precious marble, vast mosaics such as that with figures of athletes and gladiators of the palaestra, now in the Lateran Museum, huge statues and groups such as the Farnese Hercules and the Bull, now in the Museum of Naples. Even the capitals were adorned with figures and athletic scenes; the splendid capital with the figure of Hercules is still there, whilst another capital showing the apotheosis of a victorious athlete is now in the great niche of the Belvedere in the Vatican. It is this capital which inspired the official poster for the Games of the XVII Olympiad.



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THE BASILICA OF MAXENTIUS

where the wrestling matches will be held

BUILT BY MAXENTIUS between 306 and 312 A.D., it was the last of the great basilicas of the Forum and the largest civic building not used for any public entertainment in ancient Rome. It consisted in an enormous hall, 100 metres long by 65 metres wide, divided into three naves by four huge pillars supporting the central vault of mortared rubble, which measured 25 metres in width and 35 metres high. All that remains today are the three immense vaults forming the north nave, more than 20 metres wide and almost 25 metres high; all the rest has fallen away. What remains, however, is sufficient to give us the measure of the architectural perfection achieved by the Romans, and of their daring; twelve centuries later, these majestic vaults decorated with coffering served to Bramante and Michelangelo as a model for the Vatican Basilica.

The architectonic ornamentation, entirely removed during the Middle Ages and Renaissance period, was immensely rich; huge Corinthian columns stood against the pillars in the central nave, and the last of these remained standing until the 16th century when it was removed by Paul V and erected in front of the facade of Santa Maria Maggiore.

The original entrance to the Basilica was on the short side near the Colosseum; but a few years later when Constantine completed the building, he changed its direction and opened a new entrance to face the Roman Forum and correspondingly a new apse at the end of the central vault.

In this apse was placed the colossal statue of the Emperor; the head of which as well as some other fragments of the statue portions, are now exhibited in the court of the «Palazzo dei Conservatori» on the Capitol Hill. From that time the building was given the name of the Basilica of Constantine, but this name was soon forgotten and even until the last century, when these ruins were believed to be ruins of the Temple of Peace.



The Roman Forum. Remains of the Basilica of Maxentium.

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THE DARING MODERN ARCHITECTURE OF OLYMPIC ROME

by ROMOLO GIOMINI



STADIO OLIMPICO: The Olympic Stadium has been built so as to offer the maximum technical facilities, and its sports equipment, the services available to meet the requirements of a large international public together with the incomparable beauty of the site make this an ideal centre for one of the greatest sports gatherings on the Olympic programme, namely athletics.

ROME ASPIRES to a greater awareness of her legitimate pride in her spiritual heritage, preparing to offer herself to all the visitors, athletes, officials and tourists who will gather here for the Olympics Games, in an incomparable vision of beauty, sun and colour, an austere but majestic spectacle born of a civilisation which made of art and sport the two main bastions of her world renown.

It is not easy to say what it cost the Organisers in hope and patience to solve the thousand and one problems connected with such a big undertaking, not only of a technical and organisational nature but also pertaining to the sphere of art and psychology.

The Organising Committee for the Games of the XVII Olympiad has approached all these problems with care and common sense; they have carried out a building programme which is nearing completion, according to schedule and, in many cases, well ahead of that schedule. During the Olympic year, Rome will be proud to show her sports achievement; her stadiums, swimming pools and palaces. These buildings stand out for their elegant line and ingenious architectonic structure.

In 1955, when the I.O.C. assigned the organisation of the XVII Olympiad to Rome, the capital of Italy only possessed one modern venue which conformed to the requirements of an Olympiad. This was the Olympic Stadium, inaugurated in 1953, and which had been used principally for football matches. To organise her Olympiad, therefore, Rome had to tackle the problem of providing suitable venues. These were duly planned both for the specific requirements of the Games and the pressing need to provide the capital with sports facilities.

So the Italian National Olympic Committee, in collaboration with the Ministry for Public Works, which approved all the projects, undertook these gigantic building schemes; and very soon the first venues at the E.U.R. South Olympic Centre and the Foro Italico North Olympic Centre were created.

The latter is situated in a typical quarter of Rome, stretching from the wooded slopes of Monte Mario to the picturesque Piazza Flaminia bordered to the east of the Tiber by the Ponte Milvio, the Cassia and the Via Cassia, and to the north and west by the Via Cassia, Via Camilluccia and a portion of the Via Trionfale. The roads still bear the names used in ancient Roman times. They were part of the main highways which connected Rome with [illegible]

near which the patricians built their homes, far away from the noise of the Circus and the Forum. During the Renaissance, Cardinal Giulio de' Medici asked Raphael, Giovanni Battista and Antonio di Sangallo and Giulio Romano to build and decorate a luxurious villa in this area for Pope Leo X. This is the Villa Madama which is still a magnificent residence to-day.

In the centre of this quiet and graceful countryside is the Foro Italico. It was here, in 1928, that the first modern sports buildings were constructed. The war prevented the execution of this vast project of modern sports venues, which was to have centered around the stadium known at the time as «Stadio dei Cipressi» («Stadium of the Cypresses»).

In December 1950, work was resumed on the ruins of the Stadium of Cypresses in order to produce the present Olympic Stadium. The shape of this stadium, its functional qualities and the ingenious way in which spectator and other problems have been solved, makes of it one of the most important and impressive achievements of the whole complex. Two milliards eight hundred million lire were spent on its construction.

The «Olimpico», as it is commonly called, is built on an area of over 90.000 sq. metres of which 35.500 are taken up by the stadium alone. The external perimeter is 1300 metres in length, the major diameter 519 metres and the minor diameter 136 metres. It can hold, in case of necessity, 100.000 persons both seated and standing.

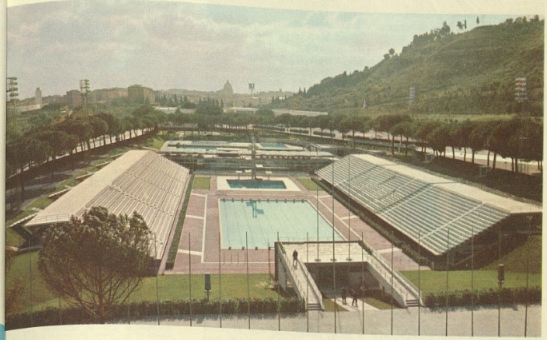
At its highest point, the Stadium stands 25.50 metres from ground level.

The public can enter the Stadium by means of 10 outer entrances and 66 direct entrances and it is calculated that the Stadium can be emptied in about 11 minutes. Powerful and modern equipment will make it possible to water the ground in a very short time. A thermic centre with 5 boilers, producing a total of 1.200.000 calories, will provide heating and will also supply hot water for the various services. The power plant for lighting and motive power has a total capacity of 375.000 watts and, in case of emergency, an autonomous plant is available.

With regard to communications with the exterior, the Stadium has a large number of telephone both for direct trunk and international telephone calls, as well as apparatus for teleprinter and telephoto service. At the top of the main tribune is a series of 40 cabins made of light alloy and glass for the use of the directors of athletic competitions, radio personnel, commentators and technicians. Specials loud-speaker equipment has been installed in the safety pit which encircles the field so that the public can hear perfectly, in all sectors, all the announcements made. Two very large electrical score-boards measuring 15,50×7 metres, for the immediate transmission of results, have been installed at the two extensions of the Stadium. Each scoreboard consists of nine rows of twenty-seven pigeon-holes, each measuring 0,5 × 0,35



STADIO DEL NUOTO: The Swimming Stadium is near the covered swimming pool of the Foro Italico to whom it is connected by means of an underground tunnel. The new venue consists of a number of adjoining pools of varying sizes and depths. All possible technical problems have been overcome by careful planning.



STADIO DEI MARMI: The Stadio dei Marmi (Marble Stadium), because of its severe architectural style, somewhat resembles a Greek stadium. The superb series of sixty statues which crown the glacis have undoubtedly something of the classical Roman touch. In this stadium, the athletes will have the opportunity to «warm up» before going onto the track of the Olympic stadium to participate in the athletics events. The elimination rounds of the hockey tournament will also be held here.



metres and containing 35 bulbs. These installations, weighing ten tons each, were made by the Siemens company for the electrical portion and the remainder by the firm of Curtiss of Bologna.

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Games, the Grand Prix Jumping event, which will conclude the Olympic competitions, and all the Athletics events except the Marathon will be held in the Olympic Stadium. The Marathon, which takes place over a long and varied course and which in past Olympiads finished in the main Stadium, will undergo quite a substantial change for the Rome Olympiad as it will end at the Arch of Constantine, having followed a winding course from the Imperial Forums, along the Via dei Trionfi, past the Baths of Caracalla, along the Viale Cristoforo Colombo, returning along the Appian Way and once again along the Via dei Trionfi; an area rich in monuments and natural beauty. The start will take place at the foot of the large Capitol stairway.

Adjacent to the Olympic Stadium is the Stadio dei Marmi with its severe style somewhat resembling a Greek stadium. 60 marble statues crown the glacis of the tiered seats which run right round the stadium except where the two entrances are situated. Some 20.000 spectators can be seated around the track which is formed of huge blocks of marble. The athletics track and the [illegible]



for the competitions have been completely re-laid on the model of those in the Olympic Stadium. The Stadio dei Marmi has a 6-lane track, 400 metres long, which will be used by the athletes to warm-up before the events. The grass field will be used for the elimination rounds of the Hockey tournament. An underground passage connects the Marmi Stadium to the Olympic Stadium so that athletes may have direct access to the competition arena.

The Stadio del Nuoto (Swimming Stadium) is near the covered swimming pool to which it is connected by means of a underground passage. The building was started in 1957, and completed in time for it to be handed over exactly two years later. The total cost of this venue, which was inaugurated on 22nd August 1959 with a triangular swimming meeting between Italy, Great Britian and Sweden, was 800 million lire and 120.000 work days were required for its construction.

The Stadio del Nuoto is divided into two sectors; one for competitions proper and the respective services and the other for the Swimming School. The stadium consists of a number of adjoining pools of varying sizes and depths according to their use. One of the peculiarities of this venue is the possibility afforded to the public of being able to follow the underwater movement of the swimmers from below the pool through special glass observation panels fixed alongside the length of the sides and special underwater floodlighting. Special thermic apparatus keeps the water at a constant temperature of 22 to 24° C.

The normal seating capacity of the stadium is 8000 but, during the Olympic competitions, this capacity will be increased considerably by means of additional temporary fixtures.

The Olympic pool measures 50 × 25 metres and has a depth ranging from 1,80 to 2 metres. There are two 3-metre and 1-metre spring-boards. There is a 1-metre, a 3-metre, a 5-metre, a 7,50-metre and a 10-metre diving platform. The diving pool measures 18 × 18 metres with a depth ranging from 4,50 to 5 metres.

Near the pools, there are ample dressing-rooms and rest rooms reserved exclusively for the athletes. Furthermore, there is a bar and two luncheonette snack-bars, one of which is reserved for the athletes.

During the swimming events of the Games, use will also be made of the large covered pool which, as we have already explained, is connected to the Stadium by means of an underground passage. Athletes will thus be able to «warm up» immediately before a competition and then rapidly proceed to the competition area. The covered pool, built in 1932 on a project by the architect, Del Debbio, when the Foro Italico complex was under construction, is particularly attractive with its black and white marble floor and decorations of mythological scenes in coloured mosaic.

PALAZZETTO DELLO SPORT: The Small Sports Palace can be regarded as a prototype for modern sports architecture. It is a very original building both practical and economical, and will undoubtedly interest not only sportsmen but also students of modern architecture.

STADIO FLAMINIO: The new Flaminio Stadium, which has been built on the same site as that of the former Torino stadium, is fully reformate for all technical and functional requirements as a result of its modern features and the services it provides for both the public and the press. Even though this stadium is reserved for football matches, there are numerous training gymnasiums below the stands which can be reached by separate entrances.

Not far away from the Foro Italico is the Palazzetto dello Sport (Small Sports Palace), a building of decidedly modern lines and, one might almost add, appertaining to the «avant garde». The building was started in 1956 over an area of 4776 sq. metres and completed in September of the following year. 28,570 work hours were necessary for its construction which cost 263 million lire. The building was designed and built by the architects, Annibale Vitellozzi and Pierluigi Nervi, who made use of 1260 prefabricated concrete sections for the dome. The height from floor level to the roof of the dome is 21 metres, the interior diameter of the circular building is 58,50 metres and the external diameter 78 metres.

Completely modern concepts have been applied in the lighting arrangements, loud-speakers and smoke aspirators, which are situated in the centre of the dome.

The Basketball elimination rounds and the weightlifting competitions will be held here.

The building can be considered as a prototype for a medium-size and inexpensive Sports Palace.

Any kind of competition that does not have to take place in the open can be held there. Notwithstanding that it forms part of the venues necessary for an Olympiad, it was also built with a view to excite interest and increase the popularity of amateur sport. It has a capacity for some 5.000 spectators.

In order to allow the maximum amount of space possible for spectators, accessory installations have been limited to an absolute minimum. There is a road, 18 metres wide, which encircles the building so as to facilitate the dispersal of the public. A special study has been made for a systematic arrangement of the public for indoor tennis, basketball, boxing and wrestling matches. Electrical scoreboards with chronometers synchronised with those of the referees keep the public informed on the progress of basketball matches. These same scoreboards, once a few modifications have been made, can also be used for tennis matches. A special chronometer, installed in the centre of the dome and regulated to the 3 minutes duration of each round, is used for boxing matches. The lighted results are well visible in all sectors.

The new Flaminio Stadium stands on the site of the former Torino Stadium. The old stadium, once noted for its architecture because of its severe style and its classical Grecian line, was demolished. Built in 1911 and reconstructed in 1927, it was considered to have been out of date from a technical point of view; it was practically unfit for use due to the ravages of time and, above all, because of the dangerous cracks which were such as to induce the Authorities to restrict use of the stadium for reasons of safety.

The work of demolition immediately followed by the work of construction on the new venue was begun on July 1st 1957. The new stadium was inaugurated on 18th March 1959 with an amateur football match between Italy and Holland. The new venue, designed and built by the architects Pier Luigi and Antonio Nervi, has a capacity for approx. 55.000 spectators, obtained by means



of a daring system of projecting tiers starting at a height of 6 metres.

The Flaminio stadium has a playing field measuring 105 × 70 metres, 12 cabins for radio commentators placed in a projected position beneath the roof of the covered stand, a press room with telephone booths and a room for teleprinters. It is equipped with a floodlighting installation consisting of 240 projectors fixed on to four metallic towers, each tower having 60 projectors placed in four rows of 15 each at a height ranging from 42 to 46,50 metres. The illumination of the field can be graduated to exceed 300 «Lux» units.

Even though this stadium is reserved for football matches, there are numerous training facilities located below the stands which can be reached by separate entrances without interfering with the normal entrances for the public attending the football matches. The facilities in question include an indoor heated



swimming pool measuring 25 × 10 metres, a gymnasium, a spacious fencing hall with two coaching rooms, two gymnasiums for wrestling and weightlifting, and one for boxing. All these are provided with modern services.

The total cost of the stadium amounted to 900 million lire and necessitated a total of 80.000 work days for its completion. The final matches of the Football Tournament will be played at the Flaminio Stadium.

Some time ago, the need to furnish Rome with an adequate sports centre to meet the increasing demands of the capital led C.O.N.I. to set out grounds and construct stadiums in the Acqua Acetosa area.

This vast area, which is both picturesque and easily accessible, lies to the north-west of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber, about 2 kms. from the Foro Italico Olympic Centre, 1 km. from the Tiziano Sports Zone, Olympic Village, «Palazzetto dello Sport» and the Flaminio Stadium, and about 4 kms. from the centre of the city.

The centre extends over an area of 220.000 sq. metres and includes 10 football, rugby and hockey grounds and a swimming pool measuring 50 × 20 metres. A vast gymnasium for indoor sports is nearing completion. A centre for sports medicine studies will be built in the centre of this area.

All the stadiums are supplied with modern amenities, showers, adequate changing rooms, offices and stores for sports equipment.

Work is in progress to make suitable car parks both at the side of the road leading to the areas as well as within the grounds near the various buildings and games fields.

VILLAGGIO OLIMPICO: The Olympic Village has been built in the area known as «Campo Parioli» which is bordered by the Via Flaminia, Villa Glori, Acqua Acetosa and the Flaminio Stadium. The area is most satisfactory from a point of view of picturesqueness, accessibility and its proximity to the various sports venues. The buildings, ultra modern in style, two, three and four storeys high and surrounded by lawns and trees, will be raised from the ground on pillars so that the ground will be left entirely open for pedestrians to walk about freely.

PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI: The marble Palace of Congresses is situated in the South Olympic Centre of the E.U.R. The white building, which has an enormous portico adorned by a colonnade of 14 granite columns about 12 metres high, will contain a series of eight to twelve platforms which will make it possible to hold the matches of the fencing tournament simultaneously.

The area is particularly well cared for and 10.000 plants add to its charm and beauty.

50.000 work days were required for its completion and its cost amounted to 350 million lire.

Rome has thus been enriched by additional athletic facilities which will contribute towards the preparation of future generations and which will help to solve the problem of the athletes' training during the Olympic Games.

In between the Acqua Acetosa and the Foro Italico lies the Olympic Village which will be used to accommodate the 7000 athletes that are expected to come to Rome.

The choice of the locality was made for practical reasons; its proximity to the North Sports Centre and main lines of communication.

The area on which the Village has been built is bordered by the Via Flaminia, Villa Glori, the Flaminio Stadium and, as we have said, the Acqua Acetosa. The general plan envisages that only 25% of this vast area will be used for the buildings, the remainder to be taken up by gardens and roads.

Putting aside any idea of setting up provisional buildings, the Ministry for Public Works which financed the cost of building the Olympic Village decided on constructing normal brickwork buildings based on modern concepts and which, once the Games are over, will be used for the housing of State employees. The complex will be built under the auspices of INCIS (National Institute for the Housing of State employees). It will consist of comfortable houses two, three and four storeys high, for a total availability of some 8.000 rooms in 1500 appartments. The roads in the Olympic Village will be named after prominent persons connected with Olympic Games. A grandiose viaduct which passes above it will permit a link between the Flaminia and Cassia main roads and the centre of the City.

The Olympic Village covers an area of 30.000 sq. metres. The buildings will be raised from the ground on pillars thus permitting pedestrians to walk about freely. Each room will normally accommodate two athletes or accompanying personnel, or a maximum of three in the event of an increase on estimated numbers. Dining-halls, storerooms, meeting rooms, rest rooms, postal and telephone services, infirmaries, travel offices, bars, restaurants, barber shops etc. will be available to ensure that the Village is completely self-contained.

After this concise summary, we will now go on to the South Olympic Centre at the E.U.R.

The modern garden city of the E.U.R., enhanced by the splendour of its buildings, is where a complex of venues have been especially designed both for the Games as well as to meet the ever increasing sports requirements of the Capital.



The project for these buildings was originally drawn up in 1935 for the «Esposizione Universale di Roma» (E.U.R.) — Universal Exhibition of Rome — for the great gathering which was to be called the «Olympiad of Civilization» but which was more commonly known by the abbreviation «E. 42».

The plans for «E. 42» were based on maps of ancient Roman towns which are even today a guide to all good townplanning. At the time it was decided to create a big new quarter which could be at once both classical and modern in character and which would serve the dual purpose of housing first this unique exhibition and afterwards various cultural, artistic and recreational institutes for which it would be very suitable.

And so a really impressive quarter came into being. Some magnificent buildings were erected; among the most well known are the «Palace of Congresses», the «Palace of Sciences», and the palaces of «Ancient Art» and «Italian Civilisation» all of which have the most remarkable architectural style; today they are used as offices by various important associations, cultural institutions and museums.

The outbreak of war put a stop to preparations for the Exhibition and prevented the total realisation of the project; however, the work accomplished was not entirely destroyed and immediately after the war the greater part of the original programme was carried out in accordance with the plans for the new town centre; one of the most important factors behind the planning was the Roman's love of the sea.

The whole project is still in the process of realisation; palaces, villas, belts of trees, steps, porticos, terraces, squares, parks and beautiful fountains will complete the new city and the incomparable splendour created for the «Olympiad of Civilisation» will now become the setting for the XVII Olympic Games.

The Olympic Fencing Tournament will be held in the «Palazzo dei Congressi» (Palace of Congresses).

The spacious hall, square in shape, measuring 40 × 40 metres and 57 metres in height, is ideal for setting up many platforms. Its size can more easily be conveyed by saying that the Rome Pantheon would fit exactly into it.

In 1955, the world fencing championships were held there; use was not only made of the main hall but also many other halls of smaller dimension. The number of platforms that can be made use of varies from 9 to 12, not counting those platforms to be used for the fencing competition of the Modern Pentathlon.

Another sector of the Congress Palace contains a large «Aula Magna» with a seating capacity for 1000 persons, 5 booths for simultaneous transmission and a cinema screen.

There are also two other halls, each capable of accommodating 500 people, as well as several minor halls. On the terrace an open-air theatre has been built which will hold 1.400 people and from which it is possible to see the whole E.U.R. area, the Latium hills, and the Tyrrhenian coast.





PALAZZO DELLO SPORT: The Sports Palace is an ultra-modern building situated in the E.U.R. Olympic Centre. This large and original edifice is, as a result of the ingenuity applied, a masterpiece of architectonic scenography and is a miracle in re-inforced concrete; it is a technical achievement in iron and cement, breath-taking in its spaciousness and vastness of its proportion and above all for the originality of its design.



VELODROMO: The Velodrome is situated on the Western boundary of the E.U.R. zone where the natural charm of the landscape is enhanced by the beauty of gardens with an ornamental arrangement of trees. Many problems were faced to make of this noteworthy project a work of modern architecture which can be considered during from a rational and technical point of view.



A little further away, along the Cristoforo Colombo road, is the Palazzo dello Sport, a building of graceful style and, without doubt, the most perfect Olympic building of the complex. It is the gem of the South Olympic Centre and has, more than once, been highly praised by both Italian and foreign visitors who have come to Rome lately.

Work on this exceptional building was started in December 1957 and is still continuing at a very fast rate; it is expected to be completed by spring 1960.

The building occupies an area of 11.500 sq. metres and a cubic capacity of 200.000 c. metres. 350.000 work days and 2 milliard lire in cost are the figures which give one an idea of the majesty of this building. It is situated between the two branches of the Via Cristoforo Colombo on high ground, thereby making it stand-out against a picturesque background of trees.

The Palazzo dello Sport was designed by the architects Pierluigi Nervi and Marcello Piacentini. It is circular in shape with an external diameter of 122 metres and thus a circumference of 384 metres. The internal diameter is 100 metres, 45 metres of which is taken up by the arena. The dome is made up of prefabricated undulating parts and contains the air-conditioning piping and the wiring for the lighting. The dome also has a diameter of 100 metres. The Palazzo dello Sport has a capacity for 15.000 spectators. The boxing matches and basketball finals will be held there.

In addition, it contains 25 large dressing rooms completely equipped with showers, sauna baths, etc.

The building has also been planned to be used for events of an artistic and cultural nature. In fact, there will be a large gallery going right round the building where it will be possible to hold exhibitions of paintings, prints, drawings and other exhibitions of this nature.

The Palazzo dello Sport will be ideal as an auditorium for concerts etc. and particular care has therefore been devoted to the question of acoustics.

Lastly, there is a vast road network around the building which permits easy access and exit in all directions.

The Velodrome is situated on the western boundary of the E.U.R. zone, on secluded ground in the midst of green lawns and trees.

The necessity of providing Rome with a ven[illegible] kind has existed for quite some time. In fact, the only [illegible] the old Appio velodrome, no longer responds to [illegible] population of Rome has long felt the need for a [illegible] C.O.N.I. therefore, having to attend to Olympic [illegible] decided against building anything temporary. Notwithstanding the heavy cost involved, about 900 million lire, orders were [illegible]



PISCINA DELLE ROSE: The Piscina delle Rose (Rose Swimming Pool) takes its name from the area of the E.U.R. which has been planted with numerous rose-beds and where the grace of the new buildings and the peaceful atmosphere of green lawns constitute one of the major attractions. Part of the water-polo ournament will be held in this pool.

the building of a modern and permanent velodrome. Work was started on this venue in August 1957 over an area of 55.000 sq. metres and was completed by the end of 1959, involving a total of 100.000 work days.

The track, 400 metres in length and 7 to 7,50 metres wide, has been built in «doucié», a special wood from the Cameroons, by the architect Herbert Schürmann, son of the renowned architect Clemens Schürmann who, in 1932, in occasion of the world cycling championships, built the track in Rome's National Stadium and which was later removed to the Vigorelli Velodrome in Milan.

20.000 persons can be accommodated in the stands and steps and this capacity can be increased by means of additional metallic fixtures.

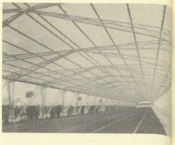
The central portion of the stands is covered by a projecting roof. The Velodrome possesses a telephone exchange, radio and TV cabins and ample services. It also has a floodlighting installation enabling competitions to be held in the evening. In the centre, there is a grass field measuring 100 × 65 metres which can be used for various competitions and principally for hockey matches. In fact, the finals of this sport will be held on this ground.

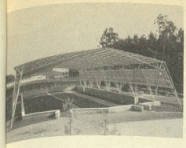
Near the Velodrome, which is connected to the exterior by means of a passageway along which competitors in road events can enter the stadium and other underground passageways, a building has been erected which will cointain dressing rooms, public conveniences, a gymnasium, a workshop, store rooms, infirmary as well as a covered parking space for the stayers' motorcycles. The Velodrome also has adequate parking space and a road network permitting easy access and exit. The Velodrome was built by the architects Ligini, Ortensi and Ricci.

The Piscina delle Rose (Rose Swimming Pool), another venue built in occasion of the 1960 Games, is situated very near to the Palazzo dello Sport. It will be used, insofar as the Olympiad is concerned, for part of the water polo tournament and for the swimming competition of the Modern Pentathlon.

The swimming pool takes its name from the rosebushes which surround it and has a pool measuring 50 × 25 metres with a depth ranging from 1 to 2 metres.

Work on this venue was started in July 1958 and, less than one year later, in June 1959, it was handed over to the C.O.N.I. 40.000 work days were required for its construction and it cost 85 million lire.





Adjacent to the swimming pool will be two buildings, one of which will contain dressing rooms for men and for women (a total of 63 cabins) together with a cloakroom and toilets. The pool will be reached from the dressing room by means of an obligatory passage fitted with sprinklers on the roof and walls.

There is a vast solarium outside the Piscina delle Rose which is also surrounded by rosebushes.

One cannot conclude the description of the venues in the E.U.R. zone without referring to the new sports area situated on the other side of the Via Cristoforo Colombo and called Tre Fontane. It consists of two large grounds covering a total area of 12 hectars and which comprise a series of football, rugby and hockey fields, a covered gymnasium, a roller skating rink, the first in the world to be built for speed skating, a track and venue, also covered, for athletics, and so on.

Work was started here in 1957 over an area of 170.000 sq. metres for a total cost of 220 million lire and 40.000 work days were required for its completion.

In order to complete the description of the venues built by the C.O.N.I., reference must be made to the subsidiary venues. Apart from those existing in the Acqua Acetosa area, these are the following:

Tor di Quinto: a series of football grounds for training purposes costing 60 million lire and covering an area of 50.000 sq. metres.

Campo Stella Polare at Ostia Lido: Grounds covering an area of 50.000 sq. metres which were built in August 1956 and completed in July 1959.

Farnesina: An athletics training ground.

The Olympic Rowing and Yachting events will take place on Lake Albano and in the Bay of Naples respectively.

Lake Albano is situated 293 metres above sea-level and has a circumference of 10 kms. and a maximum depth of 170 metres. As the lake lies in a crater which is curiously formed in the shape of an amphitheatre, it will be possible for perfect visibility to be had all the way round it. Many building enterprises have been undertaken by the C.O.N.I. which include the construction of boathouses. New roads giving access to the lake, constructed by the Ministry for Public Works at a cost of approximately 1 milliard 500 million Lire.

Ever since 1903, hundreds of rowing contests, from Italian to European championships, have been held on this charming lake. It is 26 kms. distant from Rome along the Appian Way. In 396 B.C., during the time of the war with Veium, the Romans constructed an affluent about 1.300 metres long to maintain the waters of the lake at a constant level; it is in operation even to-day.

ESEDRE TRE FONTANE: The South Olympic Centre located in the E.U.R. zone possesses two parks where numerous modern sports venues have been built. During the Olympic Games, these venues will be used by the many teams for training purposes.





ACQUA ACETOSA: Rome has been enriched by the additional sports facilities provided by the Acqua Acetosa complex which will contribute towards the preparation of youth and which will also help to solve the problems of athletes' training during the Olympic Games. This vast area, which is both picturesque and easily accessible, lies to the north-west of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber about 2 kms from the Foro Italico Olympic Centre and about 4 kms from the centre of the city. It lies in a setting of great charm and peacefulness.

The town of Castelgandolfo stands above Lake Albano and in fact the lake is often erroneously called after this name.

It stands on the site of the ancient Alba Longa and takes its name after the Gandolfi, a family of Genovese origin who built a castle there and, after many changes of possession, it became the summer residence of the Popes.

The Yachting regattas will take place in the Bay of Naples, in the water facing the area known as Santa Lucia. In order not to disappoint yachting enthusiasts, the Ministry for Public Works has undertaken to enlarge and improve the small ports of Molosiglio, Santa Lucia, Mergellina, Posillipo and Ischia, not only in order that craft may be moored there but also to render them more safe and sheltered. The work will cost some 1,500,000,000 lire.

This panoramic survey will make it easy to affirm that Rome has shown herself to be a city full of dynamism and alacrity. Her ambition to be able to demonstrate, after thousands of years, that Italy is still a faithful disciple to the sports ideal which was founded in Greece, is understandable. Olympic Rome can now add to her thousand year-old heritage a modern and functional complex of sports venues which will make her worthy of being host to the celebration of the Games of the XVII Olympiad.

ROMOLO GIACOMINI



LAKE ALBANO: Lake Albano, lying below Castelgandolfo, will be the scene of the rowing and canoeing events of the Rome Olympiad programme. The crater in which the lake is situated is curiously formed in the shape of an amphitheatre which will make it possible for thousands of spectators to follow all phases of the competitions. Villas, woods and oleanders are a natural spectacle and have made of Lake Albano a famous resort for summer holidays and peaceful excursions.



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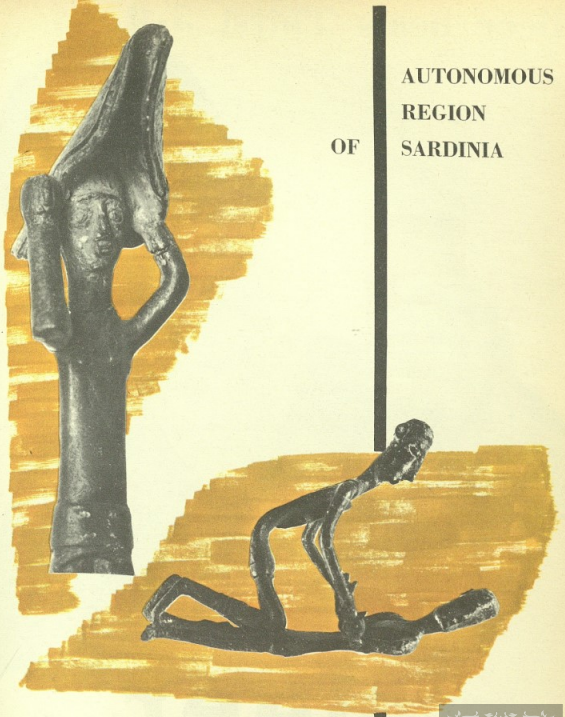

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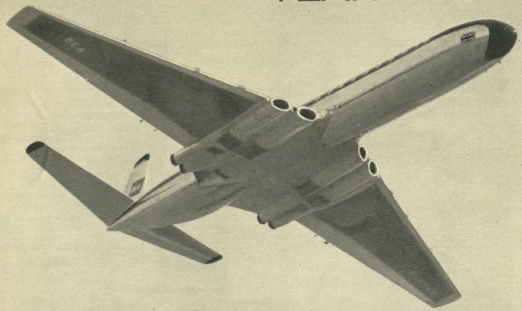
THE EIGHTEEN SPORTS
OF THE XVII OLYMPIAD

The photographs illustrating the Olympic sports refer to the Summer Games of the XVI Olympiad - 1956.

IN THIS OLYMPIC YEAR...



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BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS



1 - The American, Morrow, who had already won the 100 metres (10.5), now wins the final of the 200 metres (20.6).

2 - The American, Courtney, in his triumphant finish of the 800 metres (1.47.7). Close behind him are the Englishman, Johnson, and the Norwegian, Boysen.

ATHLETICS

by RENATO MORINO

At the Melbourne Games athletics held the arena for 8 days, and drew 661,679 paying spectators, which is roughly equivalent to a daily attendance of 82,700. Taking into consideration invitations, journalists, competitors in other events, officials and service personnel, one can say that over 100,000 spectators crowded into the Melbourne Cricket Ground every day.

At Melbourne, as at Helsinki, London, Berlin, Los Angeles, to mention the most recent Games, athletics was the sport which attracted the largest crowds. This success is due to spontaneity and simplicity. Athletics is the most « natural » of sports. Running, jumping and throwing are the first manifestations of human vitality. We can say that athletics, before they became a sport, were an instinctive need of man. Transformed into technical competitions, they became the basic essential of sport to the extent that it is not possible to practise any sport properly today without an extensive athletic preparation. Let us take one of the most current examples: Eastern European countries which were until recently comparative beginners in fencing, have now reached the stage where they can supersede the Latin school, long considered to have been the most classical and traditional, as a result of the rigid athletic preparation they have undertaken.

Again, the athlete is one who fights alone against the rest. This is another reason for the popularity of athletics. What other sport, in fact, can pride itself in such a colourful history that stretches even to the realms of legend? We are not merely using rhetoric, — a figure which very often distorts reality, but which also sometimes strikes the very essence of truth — when we say that athletics is the Queen of the Olympiads.

If we wish to delve into the history of the Olympiads, we must accept a premise of an archaeological nature. This sport even appeared in the extensive sports programme of the Games of the Iliad. It already figured very prominently at that time. Pindar and Bacchylides were the first to laud it in their odes; the plastic

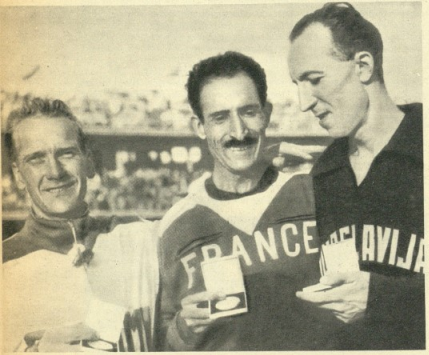


models of those preceding the Consolinis, the Owens and the Zatopeks found insuperable exaltation in the statues of Phidias and Praxiteles.

Once the Games had been suppressed by Theodosius, athletics existed in only two of its most popular forms, walking and running, and as such was taken up by the militia. It was only many centuries later, namely in the first few years of the nineteenth century, that it was to return to the sphere of sports. Its great «re-birth» took place on the grass fields of Great Britain, where the gentlemen of Oxford and Cambridge would meet to compete in the half-mile race (804.67 metres), a distance which was to become the most classical and typical of a champion, or «crack», to use a horse-racing term which describes a horse capable of keeping up a constant speed over a fairly long course. We have been told by the American coach, Spaszow Robertson, that the first half-mile to be timed was in 1830 when the Englishman, Wood, covered the distance in a time of 2'06".

Athletics, a simple sport, came back to life in its most instinctive, its freest and truest form: running. It was logical therefore, that the first «start» in the modern Olympic Games (Athens 1896) should have been a runner, the hirsute Greek priest, Spiridione Louis, who triumphed in the 42 kilometre race, commemorating the feat of the Marathon messenger.

Having crossed the Atlantic, athletics began to spread throughout the United States. The Americans came to the fore in a very short space of time. As far back as 1900, in Paris, in the second Olympiad which was organised on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition, the American champions registered an outstanding success by winning eighteen out of the twenty-four events on the programme. Alvin Kraenzlein was the hero, winning four gold medals (60 metres flat, 200 metres hurdles, long jump and 110 metres hurdles). Kraenzlein was the first athlete to win more than one event in the Olympic Games.





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1 - Vladimir Kuts in the 10.000 metres. At Melbourne, the Russian long-distance runner won both the 5.000 and 10.000 metres events (13.39.6 and 28.45.6).

2 - The Frenchman, Alain Mimoun, winner of the Marathon, between the Yougoslav, Mihalic, (right) and the Finn, Karvonen.

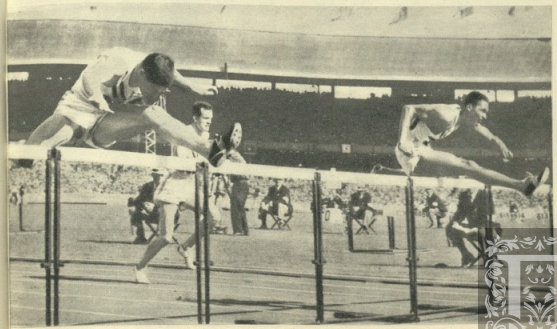
3 - The U.S.A. 4x100 metres relay team, winners of the gold medal at Melbourne (39.5). From left to right: Ira Murchison, Leamon King, Thane Baker and Bobby Morrow.

4 - The American negro, Calhoun, winner of the 110 metres hurdles (13.5), in the contested finish at Melbourne. His adversary is his fellow-countryman Jack Davis.



But the marathon was once again to be the main feature at London in 1908. It was, once again, this race which represented athletics and which brought forth a new personality.

This time the protagonist was an Italian, Dorando Petri. The humble runner from Carpi had dominated the race from start to finish and was still in the lead a few metres from the finish when, overcome with fatigue, he collapsed a number of times. A well meaning judge, who was however not very familiar with the regulations, helped him to his feet and assisted him to the finish. Dorando Petri was the first to cross the line but was disqualified. It was an incident which was to make headlines. Photographs illustrating the episode were flashed all over the



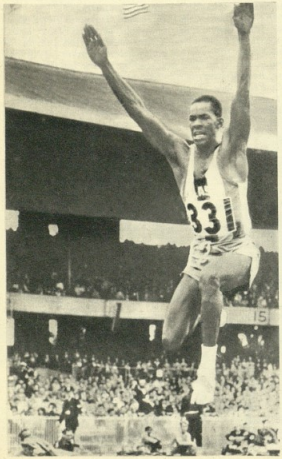
world. News of this reached Buckingham Palace and Queen Alexandra then graciously received the Italian to award him a special prize. Dorando Petri and Emilio Lunghi (who finished second in the 800 metres) were the first Italians to attract the attention of the sporting world in an Olympic event.

All this happened in 1908. Two years previously, the « Federazione Podistica Italiana » (Italian Athletic Federation) had been founded, but as far back as 1898, certain representatives of the « Teseo » Sports Society had already formed the « Unione Podistica Italiana » (Italian Athletic Union).

Meanwhile, athletics, which had been in what we might call an experimental state, gradually became a technical sport. The seed of evolution had been growing for several years but it was Paavo Nurmi who was to propagate it. The « God of stadiums », as he was called, came from Finland. His preparation was based on modern and rational criteria.

Nurmi was the greatest protagonist in world athletics for more than a decade; the system he adopted in running was based on a division of the distance of the race into so many fractions of four hundred metres, each of which he would run in a given time. Nurmi was a winner in the Antwerp (1920) and Paris (1924) Games in which he won nine gold medals. The last laurel he was to win was at Amsterdam (1928) where he emphasized his greatness by lowering the Olympic record in the 10,000 metres.

Twenty-four years later, at the Helsinki Games in 1952, Nurmi





3
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1 - The Brazilian, Ademar Ferreira da Silva, Olympic champion for hop, step and jump at both Helsinki and Melbourne (16.35 metres).

2 - The New-Zealander, Read, on his way to victory at the end of the exhausting 50-kilometre walk.

3 - First at Helsinki and then Melbourne: here is the American, Parry O'Brien, triumphant winner of the shot put (18.57 metres), in action.

4 - The Reverend Robert Richards (U.S.A.) winner in his second Olympiad at the pole vault with 4.56 metres.



was the last of the relay runners to carry the sacred flame of Olympia. This personality who had created a myth so many years beforehand, re-appeared for a very brief, but nevertheless triumphant appearance, with the same charm, in spite of the fact that his unforgettable achievements had been tarnished by a disqualification for having infringed the rules of amateurism.

Sprint running came to the fore with the two black « arrows », Tolan and Metcalfe, at Los Angeles in 1932 and again during the following Olympiad, the grandiose Berlin Games in 1936. It was again a sprinter who gave an inkling of what a superman might be; Jesse Owens, the black Apollo. Owens won four gold medals: 100, 200, 4 × 100 metres and long jump. Hitler refused to shake his hand but the whole of Germany was at his feet for a whole week. On his return, New York gave him the triumphant welcome that had been given to Lindberg a few years previously.

The London Games in 1948 produced yet another star, the Dutch girl Fanny Blankers-Koen, the « flying mother ». Fanny, like Owens, also won four titles (100, 200, 80 metres hurdles and the relay). Queen Wilhelmina went to Amsterdam airport to greet her on her return home.

Following in the wake of the enthusiasm aroused by Nurmi, Zatopek excited the Finnish crowds in 1952. In eight days, the runner with the strength of a horse won the 5,000 metres, the 10,00 metres and the Marathon. Zatopek, the Czech phenomenon, was completely devoid of style. His running was tormenting, it showed an expression of tremendous will-power.

Melbourne, in 1956, was the scene of his downfall; with him disappeared the precursor of the modern middle-distance races. However, at Melbourne, the Zatopek school reaffirmed itself with







Vladimir Kuts, the fair-haired sailor from Odessa who, in a homeric battle with the Englishman, Pirie, went on to win the 5,000 metres as well as the 10,000 metres, whilst the sprints were dominated by Bobby Morrows, the Texan who was as perfect as a machine and as handsome as a god. Running had found two new poets in Kuts and Morrows.

* * *

After a century of development, athletics has reached a very high technical level and is spreading rapidly. Even in those countries which had, until recently, ignored sport (for instance, certain Balkan, African and Asiatic States), athletics today has developed to such an extent that even they can produce champions.

The Americans, by virtues of their race, are still the absolute masters, but the Russians also lead the field on a broad front, particularly because they have concentrated on a study of special techniques. At this point we might add that apart from the natural events there are others which might be defined as hybrids, such as throwing the hammer, an old Scottish game which will probably disappear in the not too distant future, and the hop, step and jump which came into being as the result of a misunderstanding (the Greeks and the Romans used to establish the classifications in the long jump on the basis of the addition of the three best jumps of each competitor; the modern conception was that the three separate jumps were one jump only, hence the definition of « triple jump »). Throwing the hammer and hop, step and jump are, together with the long distance races, high jump and the decathlon, the events in which the Russians are amongst the best in the world.

On the eve of the Rome Games, the long jump is the only event whose record has not been broken for twenty-five years — Owens established the record for this event at 8.13 metres — we do not know why this is so. It is almost certain, however, that the force of gravity must be an important factor and that it influences the long jump more than any other event.

In contrast, the figures for other events have been improved upon tremendously. We can now talk in terms of 2.20 metres for the high jump, 10 seconds dead for the 100 metres, 3'30" for the 1500 metres, 48 seconds for the 100 metres hurdles, 5 metres for the pole vault, 62 metres for the javelin, 20 metres for the shot

1 2
3 4

1 - Establishing a new Olympic record with 56.36 metres, the American, Oerter, won the discus gold medal at Melbourne.

2 - The decathlon athlete (7.937 points - a new Olympic record), Milton Campbell (U.S.A.), portrayed in the 1,500 metres race.

3 - The American, Harold Connolly, Olympic champion for throwing the hammer with 63.19 metres, in action.

4 - Having won the 100 (11.5) and 200 metres (23.4), Betty Cuthbert brings a third gold medal to Australia by defeating Miss Armitage of Great Britain in the finish of the 4x100 metres relay (44.5).







put and 70 metres for the hammer throw (which should register an absolute limit).

Today these figures may sound insurmountable but very probably five Olympiads from now they will not be good enough for a competitor to qualify for the finals. Real athletics will be born tomorrow.

RENATO MORINO



1 - Miss Mc Daniel (U.S.A.), clear winner of the women's high jump at Melbourne (1.76 metres — a new Olympic and World record).

2 - Tamara Tychkevitch of the U.S.S.R. the new Olympic record-holder for the Women's shot (16.59 metres).

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by KEN HAWKES

Great Britain and the countries of the British Commonwealth won twenty gold, silver or bronze medals in athletics at the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games. Despite the continued and unchallenged supremacy of the two giants, the USA and USSR, in world athletics, there is good reason to expect that number to be beaten in Rome.

At Melbourne the medal score was: twelve to Australia, the host country; seven to Great Britain; one to New Zealand.

The 1958 Empire Games, at Cardiff, give a more recent comparison of the overall relative strength of the various Commonwealth countries. Still leading were England and Australia, each with 22 medals, followed by New Zealand and the West Indies (competing as separate islands) with nine each, South Africa (8), Canada (7), Pakistan (4), Kenya (2) and one each to India, Wales (part of Britain at the Olympics), Nigeria and Ghana.

Let us look at the Commonwealth athletes now in training with a reasonable hope of climbing on the victory rostrum next September.

First, and I believe foremost, Great Britain. Sports writers in this country are now falling over each other to avoid the starry-eyed over-optimism which characterised many of their writings before the last Olympics. This led, in the event, to deep — though largely unjustified — disillusion and disappointment when the British team failed to fulfil these extravagant expectations. So now the opposite extreme is in vogue and it is being suggested that our runners, jumpers and throwers have virtually no chance of success. The picture that emerges from a balanced assessment of British hopes, based on past performances and likely improvement during the pre-Olympic season, is far from depressing, however.

Judging by the 1959 international ratings, no Britons are likely to start favourites in their Olympic events, but I give at least six of them reasonable hopes of winning gold medals. Certainly we should improve on our one first place — Chris Brasher in the steeplechase — of 1956. Several more athletes, while unlikely to strike gold, have excellent prospects of silver or bronze awards and I believe the same to be true of our three relay teams.

The golden sextet are Brian Hewson, Stan Eldon, Fred Norris, Arthur Rowe, Mary Bignal and Joy Jordan.

Admittedly none of them achieved top world ranking in their events last year, but this may be to their advantage, as they all have the ability to improve their performances considerably in the coming months. Their peak lies in the future, not the past.

London tailor Hewson, 27 years old in April, will retire from athletics at the end of this summer and intends to do so as Olympic 800 metre champion. But for a tactical error, he would have finished higher than his creditable fifth place in the 1,500 metre final at Melbourne. In 1958, despite his wish to compete in the 800 metres, Britain's selectors insisted on his running the 1,500 metres again at the European championships.

Hewson proved them right on that occasion by taking the 1,500 metre title, but he is now determined to concentrate on the 800 metres and will, I believe, have the support of the selectors this time.

Despite some notable performances at one mile and 1.500 metres, there is little question that he is better suited by the shorter race, which provides a first-class chance of ending his distinguished career with a brilliant victory.

His best time over 800 metres is 1 min. 47 sec. This is seven-tenths faster than the winning time of American Tom Courtney, now retired, at Melbourne, but 1.3 sec. outside the world record of Belgian Roger Moens. Hewson readily admits that the controversial Belgian is the one man he fears, but the slim-built Londoner can, I am convinced, produce a performance to beat Moens and — though I doubt whether this will be necessary in a tactical race — to take his world record in the process.

It is often suggested that fair-haired, readily-smiling Brian lacks the « killer » temperament needed for world class racing. I do not share this view. Hewson's technical and tactical maturity, coupled with his punishing « kick », makes him my confident tip for a gold medal.

Whether I shall be equally confident about 24-year-old Berkshire policeman Stan Eldon depends on a decision he has still to make.

International cross-country champion in 1958, Eldon has several times failed in races contested under hot conditions. During the Empire Games six miles, for instance, he faded completely in the heat of a brilliant summer afternoon at Cardiff. Now he is torn between making the 5.000 or 10.000 metres his target for Rome. The choice is one between safety and the obvious risk of an all-out victory bid.

Eldon rightly considers the danger of heat exhaustion to be far slighter in the 5.000 m, but he also realises that his only real chance of a gold medal is at 10.000. He would like to solve the problem by contesting both races, but I doubt whether Britain's selectors will take that chance (England refused to do so in the Empire Games).

Should Eldon go against his normal temperament and play safe by opting for the 5.000, I rate his chances very slimly against such opposition as Thomas, Lincoln, Halberg, Janke, Zimny and Kovacs.

At 10.000, on the other hand, he could have every prospect of a gold medal. Running for Britain, he has little opportunity of regular competition at this metric distance, but his times at our 376-yard shorter six miles are impressive: world's fastest in 1958 and 1959. His best six-mile time is 28min. 5sec.

The tall policeman will make his decision after the national championships in June, when he defends the six-mile title he has held for the past two years. I believe it will be to concentrate on the 10.000 metres. So long as Rome is not in the middle of a heat wave when that race is run, Eldon will be my second gold medal selection from Britain.

The third is Fred Norris, a lion-hearted little miner from Lancashire. Of apparently frail physique, 5ft. 6ins. tall and 38 years old, Norris will almost certainly lead Britain's challenge in the marathon. At the European championships in Stockholm (1958), the even smaller Russian, Sergei Popov, set a world best of 2 hrs. 15 min. 17 secs. for this stamina-sapping race and is sure to be the favourite in Rome. Distance-running expert Johnny Johnston, who coaches Norris, has no illusions about the gigantic task his man faces.

« To get within sight of Popov, you must be well inside 2 hrs. 20 mins » says Johnston. « That takes an outstanding runner... the sort of man Mimoun proved himself in Melbourne. Has Britain anyone of that calibre? Undoubtedly... Fred Norris ». I agree with that assessment.

Choice No. 4, Blacksmith Arthur Rowe from Yorkshire, is holder of the European shot putt record with a distance of 61 feet. This is more than two feet below the world record of Parry O'Brien (US), but Rowe, under the highly-scientific tuition of chief national coach, Geoff Dyson, has made enormous improvement during the past two years and should continue to do so. Dyson tells me he will be clearing 63 feet comfortably before September, to become a dangerous challenger for premier Olympic place in his event.

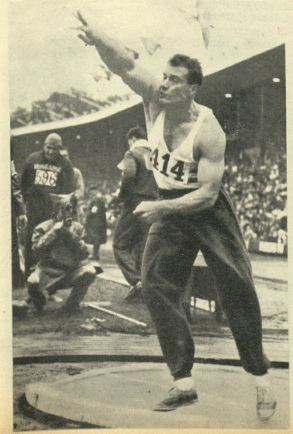
Rowe's development has been delayed by lack of competition against men of his own class, but I believe this superb athlete will overcome the handicap by his enormous strength, dogged determination and fine technique.

Attractive, blonde Mary Bignal, aged 20, is unquestionably the finest woman athlete Britain has produced. An all-rounder — high and long jumps, hurdles, pentathlon and sprints — her hope of victory in Rome will be the long jump. Last year she cleared 20ft. 4¼in. and coach John le Masurier has set her the target of 21ft. 4in. (six inches more than the present world record of Poland's Elzbieta Krzesinska) for 1960. That is the distance le Masurier estimates will be needed for Olympic victory. I share his confidence that Mary will reach it.

Last of my British six is Mrs. Joy Jordan, who has succeeded Diane Leather as Britain's premier woman distance runner. Her best time last year for the 800 metres was 2 min. 7.5 sec.,1.3 sec.

1 - Rowe is the European record-holder of putting the shot, probably the only athlete in Europe together with Mecate who is capable of surpassing the nineteen metres which is the achievement of the Americans, O'Brien, Nieder, Dennis Long and Davis.

2 - Gordon Pirie has reached outstanding form this season. He has started his training for the Games on short distances. In Rome, he will be one of the protagonists in the 5.000 metres.





slower than Russia's Ludmila Lisenko, ranked No.1. But the easy, compact style of the bespectacled Surrey girl can easily cut back this difference under pressure.

The fastest British runner of all time is 20-year-old Peter Radford, a Midland schoolteacher who is almost sure to be selected for both sprints, but believes his better chance is in the 200 metres. Radford could be first British sprinter to win an Olympic gold medal since Harold Abraham's 100 metre victory in 1924, but at worst I expect him to collect a bronze.

Other Britons whom I give chances of silver or bronze honours are ex-world record-holder Gordon Pirie (5.000 m.), Mike Ellis (hammer), Crawford Fairbrother (high jump) and Heather Young (women's 80 m. hurdles).

Australia's best-known athlete is lithe, lanky Herb Elliott, holder of the one mile world record at 3 min. 54.5 sec. Neglecting training for academic studies — he will go to England's Cambridge University after the Olympics — Elliott was far from his fantastic 1958 peak last year. Under the astute guidance of coaching genius Percy Cerutty, he should regain his top form for the Olympic 1.500 metres. If he does so, no other runner is likely to get within five yards of him at the tape.

Tired of filling the role of shadow to Elliott, his compatriot Merv Lincoln has announced a probable switch to the 5.000 metres. I believe Australia will provide the winner of this event in little Albert Thomas (another product of Cerutty's rigorous training routine), who holds the world record at two and three miles. Thomas is also a possible silver or bronze medallist in the 1.500 metres.

Cerutty tells me that he has two more great middledistance prospects for Rome in Don Brain and Ian Beck, whose training achievements have equalled, and even surpassed, those of Elliott.

Dave Stephens, now 31, quit athletics with a foot injury in 1956, after setting a world six-mile record. He is making a comeback bid for Olympic selection at 10.000 metres or the marathon, where Keith Ollerenshaw, three times national champion, should do well. Another promising Australian distance hope is 19-year-old Bob Vagg and Charlie Porter could easily collect same shade of medal in the high jump.

Also on the comeback trail: Shirley Strickland-Delahunty, women's hurdles champion at Melbourne and Helsinki. Now 34, I doubt whether she retains the speed to achieve a third Olympic victory, but Australia has two more highly-rated probables for this event in Gloria Cooke and Norma Thrower.

The Australian women also hold a strong hand at sprinting, with Betty Cuthbert, Marlene Willard, Gloria Wigney, Kay Johnson and Nancy Boyle all well placed in last year's world rankings.

High jumpers Michele Mason (21) and Helen Frith (20) are likely to trail Rumania's Jolanda Balas and the Russian girls.

From South Africa will come the probable winner of the 400 metres hurdles, powerful Gert Potgieter. He returned the 1959 world's fastest time of 50.1 secs. and is Empire champion. At Melbourne, Potgieter was lying third in the final of this event, when he hit the last flight and crashed. Two other South African men likely to be at least in the first six of their events are discus thrower Fanie du Plessis and 400 metre star Mal Spence.

Best of the New Zealand men is indomitable Murray Halberg, the man who overcame the physical handicap of a withered arm to become one of the world's great middle-distance runners.

Halberg won the Empire three-mile title at Cardiff and is fancied to do well in the Olympic 5.000 metres.

If statuesque Valerie Sloper can find another foot before the Games, she may challenge for third place in the women's shot putt.

The West Indies have impressive men sprinters in Mike Agostini and Bill Jackson (both Trinidad), Keith Gardner (Jamaica) and Tom Robinson (Bahamas), although Agostini recently said his future running would not be in West Indian colours. Another hope from this area is George Kerr, in either the 400 or 800 metres.

Canada's lone hope seems to be Terry Tobacco in the 400 metres, where India also have a bright prospect in Empire quarter-mile champion, Army officer Milkha Singh.

Pakistan, where athletics standards are rapidly rising, have outside hopes for the sprints in Abdul Khaliq and Ghulam Sarwar, a useful, though not yet world class, pole vaulter in Allah Ditta and an experienced international hammer thrower in Mohammed Iqbal. No medals this time, perhaps, but the same may not be true at Tokyo in 1964.

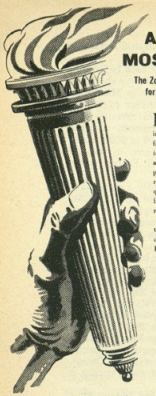
Nigeria provides the only likely African native bid for honours in 29-year-old Jimmy Omagbemi, who has been a prominent sprinter in Britain during the last couple of years. He won the national 100 yards title in 1958, but is making the 200 metres his big challenge for Rome. Omagbemi, whose easy, relaxed running is reminiscent of McDonald Bailey, recently accepted a four-year scholarship at San Jose State College, California the university whose astute coach, Bud Winter, developed Ray Norton, America's top sprinter. Given a few months of competition against the leading Americans and the help of Winter's wisdom, Omagbemi should reach the 200 metre final and might even spring a suprise.

Some new names are certain to come forward before final selection of teams is made for the 1960 Olympic Games, but one thing is sure. Even with those athletes I have listed, Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries need have no fear of eclipse by the Big Two in Rome next September.

KEN HAWKES



In the final of the 400 metre hurdles of the Rome Games, the South African, Potgieter, will play the role of protagonist and hot favourite. Close on his heels, but without possibility of success, will be the Americans, Howard and Culbreth, the German, Janz, the Englishman, Farrell and the Italian, Morale.



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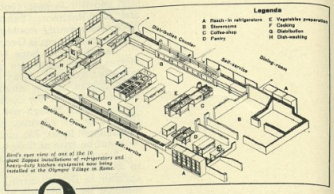

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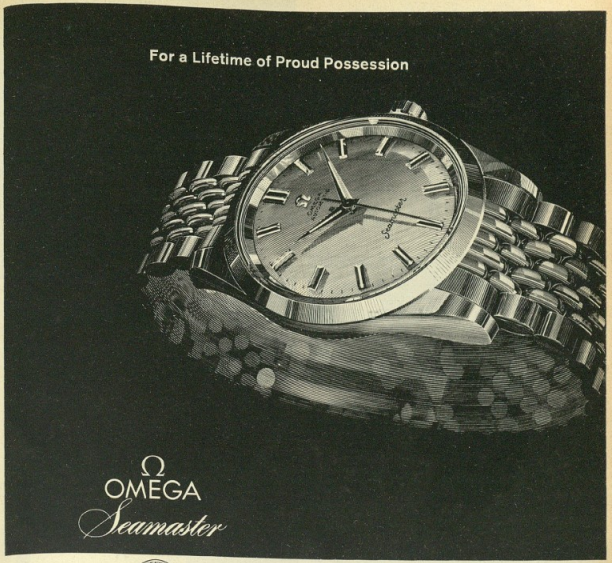
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SWIMMING, WATER-POLO AND DIVING

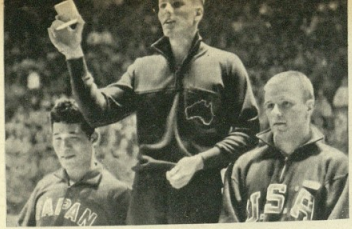
by ALFONSO FUMAROLA

AFTER half a century of Olympic Games, swimming is still going through a process of evolution and the various phases happen to coincide with the history of the Games. The achievements of the Australian swimmers at Melbourne are very significant; as a result of tough and well-prepared training schedules, they dominated the swimming events, and thus created a new era in world swimming; an era which is so exceptional that it has superseded the equally glorious ones created by Hungary, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. The outstanding performances of Henricks, Rose, Dawn Fraser and Lorraine Crapp have belittled the achievements of the Czech, Hajos, the Englishman, Jarvis the Hawaian, Kahanamoku, «Turzan» Wessmuller, and the short swimmers from the Land of the Rising Sun. The latest prodigies of Australian swimming,



1 - The Australian, Murray Rose, gold medallist in the 400 and 1.500 metres free style and member of the victorious 4x200 metres relay team.

2 - Devitt (left) embracing Henricks, winner of the 100 metres free style (55.4 - a new Olympic record). To the right is Chapman who completed the Australian triumph in this event.



who came to the fore after the Melbourne Games, are the Konrads, Jon and Ilsa. Konrad's rival is Yamanaka, the leader of the Japanese resurgence. The boldest of forecasts made by technical experts have always been exceeded by the astonishing times achieved by the main swimming protagonists in the world. The word « limit » is still arbitrary.

The advent of the Australian school (if school it is) is nothing new. Fifty years ago, it was actually the « Aussies », through the initiative of the Cavill brothers, who were to revolutionise swimming technique by introducing the crawl, a style which enabled Fanny Durack, also an Australian, to win the first women's Olympiad in 1912. In half a century of history, swimming has gone through a great number of changes, as far as times, theories and styles are concerned, but the mastery of crawl has been the prerogative of the Australians who were indisputable winners in all the free-style events at Melbourne. The eight gold medals (out of thirteen events) won by the Australians in the last Olympic Games have made us forget the Japanese « revolution »

1 3
2 4



1 - The Australian, Rose (centre), showing his gold medal for the 400 metres free style (4.27.3); he then went on to win the 1.500 metres (17.58.9). To his left is Yamanaka (Japan) and Breen (U.S.A.) who were second and third respectively.

2 - Masaru Furukawa of Japan, Olympic champion of 200 metres breast stroke (2.34.7).

3 - Robert Clotworthy (U.S.A.), Olympic champion in the springboard diving, preparing to dive.

4 - Australia's 4x200 metres free style relay team (8.23.6 — world record) on the dais with the U.S.A. team on the left and the U.S.S.R. team on the right.



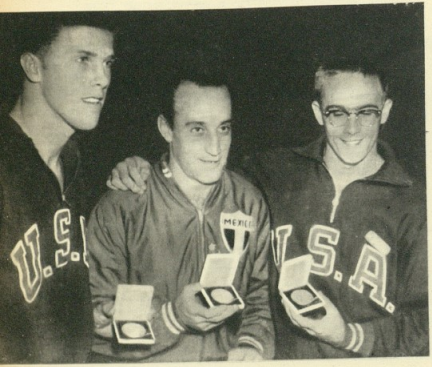
at Los Angeles in 1932 (five titles out of six men's events), which, in turn, had put a stop to the American hegemony (eight medals out of nine at Antwerp in 1920). After the war, it appeared that the Hungarian girls (four victories out of five events at Helsinki in 1952) had achieved a prolonged and constant superiority; this was confirmed at the European Championships in 1954, but not at the Australian Games when the Hungarians were competing in a rather uneasy frame of mind.

Strictly in accordance with the destiny of the Olympiads, swimming continues along the road of progress. The myths and legends of the past (Hellespont crossed by Leander for his love of Eros, Pesce Cola diving into the whirlpool of Charybdis, Gianni Salati's escape from British imprisonment in order to join Napo-





leon in France) are undoubtedly fascinating but they have no place in the history of agonistic swimming. Man has had contact with water from his origins just as with earth, air and fire. He has, however, in half a century of Olympiads, succeeded in establishing a completely new relationship with water which will, in all probability, enable him to master this element with great ease. As a comparatively new sport, swimming has succeeded in winning an important place in Olympic Games in the last few years and the prospect of further development ensures that it will be one of the major attractions of the modern Olympiads.



1 | 3
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1 - The three protagonists of the Ladies 400 metres free style. The winner with 4.54.6, Crapp of Australia (right), Ruuska of the U.S.A. (centre) who came in third and the other Australian Fraser, silver medallist.

2 - The Mexican, Capilla, who was classified first in the 10-metre high-diving, between the Americans, Tobian and Connor.

3 - A smile from Miss Dawn Fraser of Australia, the fastest lady swimmer that has ever existed. Olympic record-holder of the 100 metres with 1.02.

4 - America dominated completely in the first Olympic 100 metres butterfly stroke event. From left to right: Nancy Ramey, Shelley Mann (1.11) and Jean Mary Sears, classified second, first and third respectively.



Water-polo, which is no less recent than swimming, has been called the sport of the future on many occasions. It originated in Great Britain at the end of the last century and was introduced into the Olympic Programme in the year 1900 in Paris. The British superiority, interrupted in 1924 (won by France) and in 1928 (won by Germany), lasted for many years and was eventually worthily inherited by Hungary.

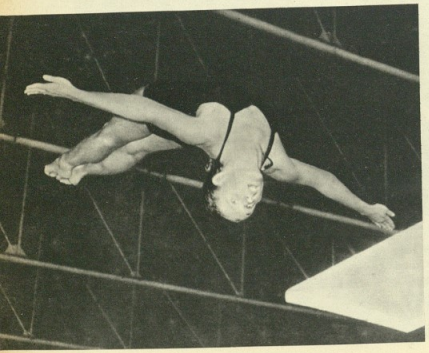
Notwithstanding the many changes in the regulations, the Hungarian water-polo players were always able to maintain a



privileged position which was only upset after the war by the Italian team in London in 1948. Water-polo is a game which is still liable to undergo developments of both a technical and spectacular nature. Although radically different from the game which first appeared in Great Britain, water-polo is today a sport which calls for swimmers of a high calibre. The tussle for world championship has for years been restricted to four European nations — Hungary, Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. and Italy. The coaching of nations across the ocean by experts from Eastern Europe may well produce some surprising results, although this may not happen for a few years yet. However « waterfootball » (as it was called many years ago) is a sport in which the people of Europe are particularly gifted; this is not true of transatlantic athletes, a fact that is confirmed by the meagre interest that football attracts in the United States.

Once certain uninteresting events such as « under-water swimming » (1900) and « plunging » (1904) had disappeared, diving was definitely included in the Olympic programme. Swimming, Water-polo and diving now form an inseparable trio. Diving, a sport which requires great co-ordination, is very similar to artistic gymnastics and is judged in the same manner (classification by vote). The ease and vigour of execution, and the harmony of movement place it within the framework of the restricted group of the artistic sports. The United States school, which, for many years, has headed the world classification after supplanting the Swedish school, rather surprisingly allowed the Mexican, Capilla, to win a title in the last Games. It was, however, an isolated case which is hardly likely to be repeated in future Games.

ALFONSO FUMAROLA









1 - Judy Grinham of Great Britain, Olympic champion of the 100 metres backstroke (1.12.9), between the American, Carin Cone, and Margaret Edwards, also from Great Britain, who were classified second and third respectively.

2 - From left to right: Sandra Morgan, Faith Leech, Dawn Fraser and Lorraine Crapp who formed part of Australia's Ladies 4x100 free style relay team. Their time 4.17.1, a world record.

3 - The Hungarian water-polo team, main protagonists in Melbourne as had been the case in Helsinki.

4 - A nice dive by Patricia Mc Cormick, a gold medallist in both the springboard and high-diving at Helsinki as well as in Australia.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by PAT BESFORD

CAN Australia's swimmers in Rome win even more gold medals then they did in Melbourne four years ago? Will a European diver at last win the Olympic high diving title... and will this clever young man be Brian Phelps of Britain? Can a British Commonwealth team reach the final pool of the water polo tournament for the first time in thirty years?

These are the intriguing questions, amongst others, which will be settled in Italy between August 25 and September 3 this year.

Australia won eight of the 13 swimming titles when the Games were held in their own home-land. There will be two extra medley relays this time and the Australians, not shy about their chances, believe they can win 12 of the 15 1960 Olympic swimming events.

They pin their chances especially on their defending champions, Dawn Fraser and David Theile and their two world record holding freestylers, Jon Konrads and John Devitt.

Miss Fraser, after astonishing performances in the Australian championships at the beginning of this year, can — dare one say « will » — be the first woman to win the 100 m. free-style at successive Games. In Melbourne, in 1956, she returned 62 seconds to win her first Olympic gold medal. This February she won her National 110 yards (100.58 m.) championship in a world record time of 60.2 seconds (equal to 59.8s for 100 m.).

She could be the first woman to win three individual titles at one Olympic Games for she is no slow coach either when it comes to racing 400 metres free-style or flying through the water for 100 m. butterfly. She won the yards equivalents of these events in the Australian championships — the first by beating her compatriot and the world record holder, Ilsa Konrads, by 4 yards over 440 yards in a time of 4 mins. 47.4 secs; the second by setting up an Australian record for 110 yards butterfly of 70.8 secs.

This slim, dark haired, very strong girl, who puts up man-like performances, will be 23 years old on September 4th, the day after the swimming events end.

As a child she was never out of the swimming bath. Every moment of her holidays and the hours before and after school were spent in the Balmain pool in Sydney. Says Dawn, « I just kept swimming, up and down, all day. Then I got my break. Harry Gallagher from Adelaide travelled 600 miles to Sydney to see me swim and offered to coach me ». To take up this offer, Dawn had to move to Adelaide and get an office job. But she quickly showed the kind of champion material she was made of.

Her first important title was a State one. In 1954 she won the 110 yards butterfly in a time of 1 min. 30.2 seconds. Two years later, on February 21st (1956), she broke her first world record when she swam 110 yards free-style in 64.5 secs. Four days afterwards she cracked the records for 200 m. and 220 yards 2.01.17 m. free-style when she covered the longer distance in 2 mins. 21.2 secs.

Dawn seems to like a four days break between her world records swims for four days after winning the 1960 Australian 110 yards title, she took the 220 yards in a fantastic 2 mins. 11.9 secs

to break this record and the one for 200 metres for the fourth time in two years.

Australia have a strong second string in the 400 metres. If Dawn doesn't bring off the free-style double, then they are sure the winner of the 400 metres will be Ilsa Konrads of Sydney.

Ilsa, British Empire champion and world record breaker of all free-style marks from 400 m. up to 1.650 yds., is now 16, stands 5 feet 8½ inches and weighs 164 lbs. Like her brother Jon, she is an elegant, effortless swimmer and though she does not have Dawn's Olympic experience, she has youth and vigour and wonderful family support from Jon to help her in Rome.

Jon Konrads has eyes on two titles; the 400 m. and 1,500 m. championships. His chief rival is Tsuyoshi Yamanaka of Japan, who in 1959 broke two of his world free-style records. Jon regained one of these last February when he won the Australian 440 yds. title in 4 mins. 15.9 secs.

To underline his determination to succeed in Rome, a few days later he slashed 17.7 seconds off his own world records for 1,500 m. and 1.650 yds. (1508.70 m.) with a time of 17 m. 11 secs. This was 47.9 seconds faster than the winning time of Murray Rose in the 1956 1,500 m. event and 35.6 secs faster than any other man had done before.

Jon is now 18, a bronzed six-footer and weighing 192 lbs. Like his sister he is ideally built for swimming; comparatively slim through from chest to back, able to ride the water like a surf board and with tremendous heart and lung capacity. His coach Don Talbot told me, « Yamanaka's records really added incentive to Jon's aims and despite the Japanese boy's wonderful performances, I think Jon can win two titles, the 400 m. and 1500 m., in Rome and in times close to 4 m. 15 secs. and 17 minutes flat ».

Devitt, who was a member of Australia's gold medal winning 4 × 200 m. free-style relay team in Melbourne (they broke the world record) has swum 100 metres in 54.6 seconds. This is 1.1 seconds faster than the winning time of Jon Henricks, Australia, in the 1956 Games.

As well as these six events, Australia hope that David Theile, after more than a year away from swimming, can make a comeback and regain his 100 m. back-stroke title. They hope Neville Hayes will be first home in the 200 m. butterfly. They expect their wonderful boys and girls to win all four relays.

Who in the Commonwealth can answer this Australian challenge? Perhaps it is Ian Black of Britain, triple European champion and world record breaker for the 400 m. and 440 yds. individual medley.

Black, just 19 and a little smaller and fairer than Konrads, finished second behind Jon in the British Empire 440 yards and won the 220 yards butterfly in July, 1958. Two months later he amazed the packed stadium on Margaret Island, Budapest, when he won the European 400 m. free-style, 200 m. butterfly and 1,500 metres free-style; the first two titles with only 35 minutes rest between races.

A dour, determined Scot from Aberdeen, Black has said little about his chances in Rome but has been doing a great deal to achieve his dream of being the first Scottish Olympic swimming champion. Two years ago he turned down an offer from Gallagher to go out to Australia to train, in ideal sunny conditions, for the 1960 Olympic Games. He said then, « If I am lucky enough to win in Rome, I would rather do it as a home produced champion ».

Britain's other star swimmer, Anita Lonsbrough, has been in « big swimming » for just over two years and has been using her speciality style, breast-stroke, for only three years. Yet two months after her first international contest, she won the British

Empire 220 yards breast-stroke title. A year later she had broken the world 220 m. record.

Miss Lonsbrough, like all great champions, is dedicated to her Olympic task; 19 years old and a clerk in Huddersfield, Yorkshire (in the North of England), lots of hard work in the water and early nights is her recipe for the most important race of her life, in Rome. She is a great fighter; at her best when coming from behind and won't count herself beaten until she really has been.

Brian Phelps of London has been called a « Giant Killer ». He will certainly have earned his title if he can beat the diving champions from the United States and Mexico who have dominated the Highboard event since 1920.

Now 16 years old, 5 feet 5 inches and 10 stone, Brian has a history of giant killing; ever since he was 10 and beating much bigger boys in junior contests right up to 1958 when, at 14, he defeated men old enough to be his father to become champion of Europe. And again, in 1959, when he won an eight-nation contest in Moscow by nearly 13 points.

His coach, Wally Orner, who is also coach to the British Olympic diving team in Rome, told me « we don't under-estimate the standard of the opposition, especially of the Americans but I think Brian has all the attributes; determination, consistency, split-second precision and judgement to win. At any rate he will do his best; and his best can be pretty terrific ».

Margaret Edwards, 1956 back-stroke bronze medallist, Natalie Steward, 17 year-old former Rhodesian who now lives in and swims for Britain, Diana Wilkinson and Nan Rae, both 16, are other Britons who hope at least to reach the finals of their races in Rome.

So, too, does Canada's Irene Macdonald who won a bronze medal for springboard diving in Melbourne despite dropping one of her most important dives. Miss Macdonald, 26 years old from Hamilton, Ontario, spends most of her time now in the United States training under Glenn MacCormick husband and coach of the great Pat MacCormick, winner of four Olympic gold medals. Last year Irene won the American outdoor title. This year she hopes to emulate her Melbourne success.

South Africa have two members of their women's free-style relay team who won a surprise third place in 1956. They are the Myburgh's — no relation — Natalie and Jenny. Natalie, better known as « Toy », who has been representing her country since 1954 — and she is only 20 now — won the South African 100 m. and 400 m. titles in March, the latter in record time.

Britain dominated world water polo between 1900 and 1920; winning the Olympic tournament four times during these years. But neither this « father » of the sport, nor Australia are likely to uot-play the European nations, Hungary, Russia, Holland, Yugoslavia, or Italy in the 1960 tournament.

PAT BESFORD

world domination. Jupiter managed to avoid this abomination by a sheer miracle and, once he had grown up, challenged his cannibal father to a single combat. In later periods either poison or a hired assassin would have settled the matter in a rather more simple way. But the Greeks were already sportsmen and preferred organising single duels in the arena with no weapons other than those provided by nature and without having to resort to witchcraft. Jupiter won, and Cronos, naturally lost his life. Legend also has it that Mercury and Mars — the cunning and the robust — also won a boxing match at Olympia; firm in one's memory are the encounters between Apollo and Aries, Pollux and Amycus and, later, the homeric description of Euryales, who was in a pitiful state after he had triumphed in the Games held to celebrate the death of Patrocles, as well as the shower of blows between Garetes and Enthellus. Legend again relates that Hercules, son of Jupiter, was the organiser for the Games at Olympia and that Theseus was his closest collaborator by undertaking to be responsible for the boxing section.

According to chronological evidence the Olympiads became a quadriennial event much later, in 776 B.C., namely twenty-three years before Romulus, having killed Remus, had completed digging what was to be the famous furrow. For seventeen Olympiads, the programme consisted of horse and foot racing only; pentathlon and wrestling were introduced in the XVIII Games and it was only during these that boxing was admitted and, as we have already said, produced Onomastus as the first Olympic champion in this sport.



The Italian, Nenci, silver medallist in the light welter-weight category in his match against the Argentinian, Marcilla.



The German, Kurschat floored during the decisive match in the light-weight category. Standing above him is the Britisher, Mc Taggart, winner of the title.

During the course of the long series of two hundred and ninety three Olympiads (1172 years) there were many famous boxers amongst those who won titles. One of these was Tisandrus of Naxos who was a winner in four consecutive Olympic Games. He was a contemporary of the strongest of the strong, Milo of Crotone, who was champion of wrestling in six Olympiads. Other famous champions were Eulimius of Locri, three times Olympic champion, and Teagnes of Thasos, invincible in boxing, pancratium and running. He was a real hero, crowned with some sixteen hundred laurels that he had won in Olympiads, various competitions and local fetes and who managed to put aside quite a [illegible] for whatever the supporters of pure amateurism may [illegible] the Olympic champions also received a handsome [illegible] hundred drachmas, which was increased during the [illegible] to thirty thousand drachmas. A matter of many [illegible] of lire.

The Olympiads, however, gradually degenerated. [illegible]

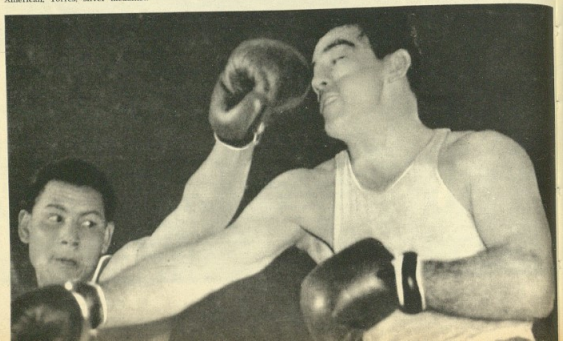
become poor and oppressed. Once the braggart, Nero, had been to compete at Olympia with an escort of many thousands of armed soldiers, the Romans returned there to plunder the artistic treasures from the sanctuaries, and engaged athletes to take part in the Neronian Games. The primitive but sacred and patriotic nature of the Games no longer had any significance. The great celebration which, for hundreds of years, had provided episodes of vigour, art and kindness was now reduced to a spectacle which merely whetted the appetite of a crowd hungry for excitement. The Olympiads, which had once been presided over by such eminent men as Socrates and Themistocles, where Herodotus had recited historical ballads, in which Plato, Alcibides and Philip the Second had competed, had become nothing more than a bloodthirsty exhibition of professional, corrupt and brutal athletes, and which the Church had stigmatised for its lack of spirituality. St. Ambrose declared Emperor Theodosius to be sacrilegious, and amongst the many acts performed by the latter to seek acceptance back into the fold of the faithful, was the suppression of the Games of Olympia after its two hundred and ninety-third series. The last Olympic champion of whom we have any trace in that period was, in fact, a boxer, an Armenian named Varasdate. Believe it or not, he was a barbarian.

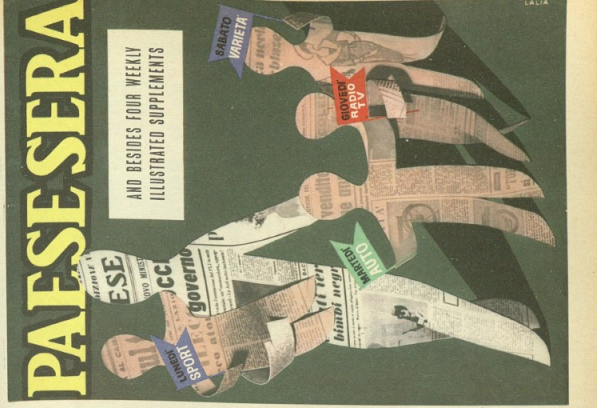
Boxing was not even introduced into the programme of the modern Olympiads with any great ease. There were no boxers either in 1896 at Athens, nor in 1900 at Paris, nor in 1912 at Stockholm, notwithstanding that the American organisers of the previous Olympiad at St. Louis had already introduced them. The regularity of boxing events only came into being after the first world war in the 1920 Games at Antwerp where Italy participated for the first time in this sport and where Garzena won a bronze medal.

The Olympic tradition of the Italians in boxing is first rate. They have won six gold, seven silver and six bronze medals in eight Olympiads, and at Amsterdam, Italy won the classification by nations.

PIETRO PETROSELLI

A phase of the welter-weight category match between the Hungarian, Papp (right), gold medallist, and the American, Torres, silver medallist.







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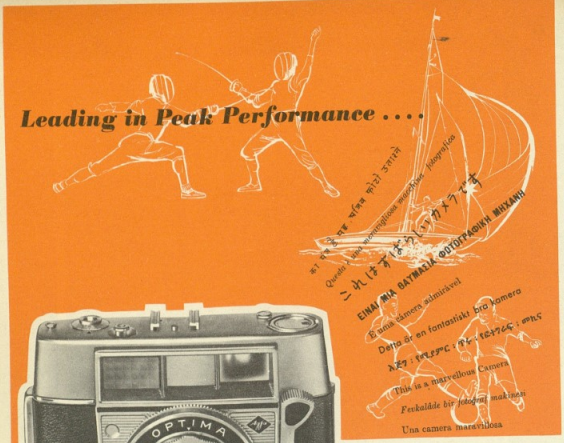

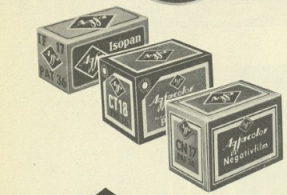

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PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by WALTER BARTLEMAN

WHEN Britain's boxers set out for the Melbourne Olympics four years ago it was not with unreasonable optimism that it was thought they might achieve a couple of Gold Medal triumphs.

Sure enough the most coveted awards were safely packed when the homeward journey was begun but not by the fancied pair. Triumph had gone to the much less considered flyweight Terry Spinks and Scottish lightweight Dick McTaggart.

While there will be no outstanding challengers from Britain and the Empire at the Rome Fiesta it would be foolhardy, although very much in keeping with British tradition of over-glamourising the other fellow, to suggest that the pioneers of the Noble Art will come away empty handed.

It was only a public warning for grabbing at the massive bulk of the Russian soldier Andrei Abramov which lost Dave Thomas the European Championship final in Lucerne last year, and indeed an Italian journalist turned to me at the end of the three rounds and said « Your man's won it ».

I thanked him, but true to British custom I told him I did not think Thomas had done quite enough. On this occasion my pessimism was confirmed.

Yet I believe that Thomas, a 22 years-old refuse collector from the London Borough of Paddington has the beating of the giant Russian and has most to fear from whoever America — whose amateur boxing has been in the doldrums — and the Empire produces.

Dan Bekker, who proved too tough an obstacle for Thomas in their Empire Games final two years ago, could easily become the first South African Gold Medallist since lightweight Gerald Dreyer and lightheavy George Hunter brought off a double for the Union in 1948.

Has Britain or the Empire a fighter capable of upsetting such classy light-heavies as the ebony-skinned American Sylvester Banks or the clinically cold looking Pole, Zbigniew Pietrzkowski, both of whom combine a punch which disposes of judges score papers with a studied ring-craft?

Until he was knocked out by Banks in two minutes in London last October, I thought that 20 years-old dock worker Johnny Ould, the Cockney boy from Bermondsey, might fill the bill.

Ould, a powerful hard-jabbing young man, may still prove himself the best of Britain's light-heavies, but it would be only a super optimist who would favour his chance of either gaining revenge over Banks or upsetting European champion Pietrzkowski.

It could be that that inveterate globe-trotting Australian Tony Madigan, taking time off from his work with a tobacco firm, will put a spanner in the works of the more educated movers.

Madigan, who hitch-hiked and worked his way from Helsinki to England after the 1948 Games, hammer-fisted his way to victory in the American Golden Gloves tournament last year in Chicago.

Although he is now approaching the near-veteran stage, cheerful Tony who enjoys a fight like nothing else will be a difficult man to overcome.

A points defeat last December in the international match with Ireland knocked the legs from under many, including myself, who considered that European Bronze Medallist Harry Scott, the 22 years-old cotton-spinner from Bootle, near Liverpool, was a live Olympic middleweight hope.

The runaway tactics that gave Eammon McKean a double over the squat spiky-haired Scott will not however go down very well in Rome, and when recalling the England boxer's form against such as the West German Ernest Haschka, the Rumanian Dumitru Gheorghio and Tadeusz Walesek of Poland, who narrowly outscored him in their European semi final.

Of course it could be that Scott has failed to make the British side. But the only one I could visualise upsetting him on the home stepping ground is 19 years-old Bob Nicolson from London's fashionnable Fitzroy Lodge club who leapt to the front with two good wins against Budapest in Hungary a year ago.

If Nicolson, a precision instrument maker at Farnborough in Hampshire has managed to get in on the Rome trip, fancy that here is the lad who could pleasantly surprise British hopes in a manner similar to Spinks and McTaggart.

Of the Dominion middleweights perhaps the best chance will be held by the South African Peter du Plessis who was runner-up to Ireland's Terry Milligan (now retired) for the European Championship, and is classier enough, but perhaps not being a sufficiently devastating puncher.

Doncaster colliery worker Stuart Pearson could by this time have made himself a triple British champion. But even so I feel that he is nowhere nearly well enough equipped to stand any sort of chance in the hurly burly of the Olympics.

When he is allowed to, Pearson boxes neatly enough but is inclined to wilt under heavy pressure but neither he nor anyone Ireland or the Dominions can produce can, in my opinion, have any chance against Giovanni Benvenuti, Italy's European titleholder.

There looks to be more than a gleam of hope for an Irish success at welter where the sweet moving Mick Reid, a Dublin policeman, could overcome the powerful opposition that is likely to be pitted against him.

Reid is also a useful puncher and for the last twelve months has gone from strength to strength and was undefeated during Ireland's ten weeks tour of South Africa at the end of last year

Britain is not likely to be entirely out of the picture at lightwelter and in Bobby Kelsey, a 21 years-old printer from Forest Gate in East London, have a young boxer who allies brain to brawn.

Last season Kelsey had victims over two men who could be strong Olympic contenders - Vince Shomo, hero of Golden Gloves and American A.A.U. Championships on whom the United States pins big hopes, and the East German Bruno Guse.

Kelsey is still learning fast and securing the experience which I think is certain to take him a very long way.

Whether or not he yet has sufficient know-how for such a big task is a moot point. But again I must point to the case of

Spinks, who was boxing abroad for the first time when he became world kingpin at 19.

Welter responsibilities in Britains's team may rest with Bobby Keddie, a 21 years-old woodworker from Glasgow who in the past has shown that he is not ideally temperamentally suited by the big occasion.

South Africa will naturally fancy the chance of their Empire champion John Greyling, who is a clever mover but who showed that he is not too happy against an all-out attacker such as Kawere the Ugandan whom he outscored in the Empire final.

Has former Olympic master and Empire champion Dick McTaggart from Dundee seen his best days? A first series defeat in the Europeans by the Soviet's Kakoschin and dismissal from the British Championships last season would indicate that such is the case. But southpaw McTaggart is an unpredictable one and a canny Scot, and the boxer who won the Val Harper stylist award in Melbourne may still be Britain's best.

Only in his absence could I see the Union Jack vest being worn — but with some distinction — by 21 years-old soldier Paul Warwick, a clever ringman who has been hampered by eye injuries and is overdue for the touch of good fortune which is so necessary, even to the most accomplished.

If only Warwick can get safely over the first series, I feel that he would gain such confidence as to see him prove a good match for such as the clever Finn, Olli Maki, and Terry Donovan who must be a fancy from New Zealand.

Australia must hold a strong hand at featherweight with Wally Taylor, a strong puncher and all-action man who look to have the edge over the remainder of his English-speaking rivals.

Ireland's representative looks certain to be Ando Reddy, whose squat bobbing and weaving action and two-handed body hitting always makes him a dangerous customer.

But Reddy is now 28 and, had he been good enough to win world honours, I think he would have done so some four years ago when he was clearly at his best.

Britain may have a useful enough youngster at feather in Phil Lundgren from Essex. His experience against foreign opposition is, however, limited and this may possibly go more against him rather than a lack of courage and ability.

The Australians will be out for a family double with bantam Ollie Taylor and it will not be easy to check such a bid.

A youngster who could go a long way to upsetting these fond plans is Peter Bennyworth, from London, a 21 years-old draughtsman who is serving his two years National Service with the R.A.F.

Bennyworth hit peak form last season following a long spell of frustation — injury and poor decisions, and with newly won confidence ran up an impressive string of inside-the-distance victories.

The powerful swinging Scot and soldier Lewis Mackay is Bennyworth's most dangerous rival for the bantam berth in Britain's team and he has the right temperament for the job, fearless, nonstop in action, and always trying a decisive punch.

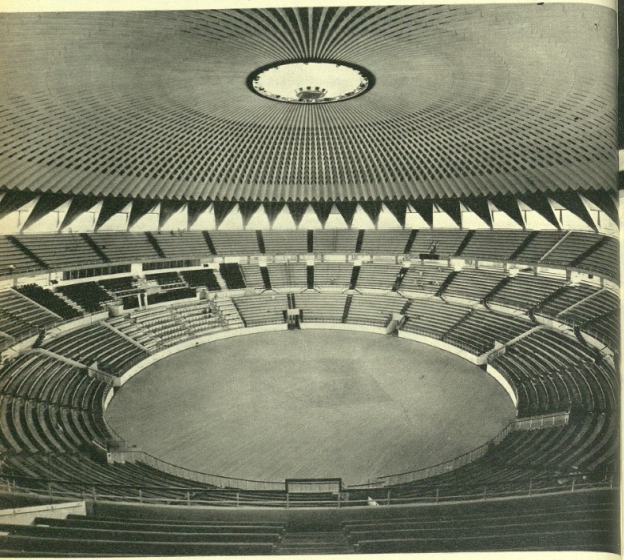
If Mackay fails to reach Rome the Scots may gain some [illegible]

solation at flyweight with George McGowan, an 18 years-old who has an ice-cold boxing brain and is destined to reach the top.

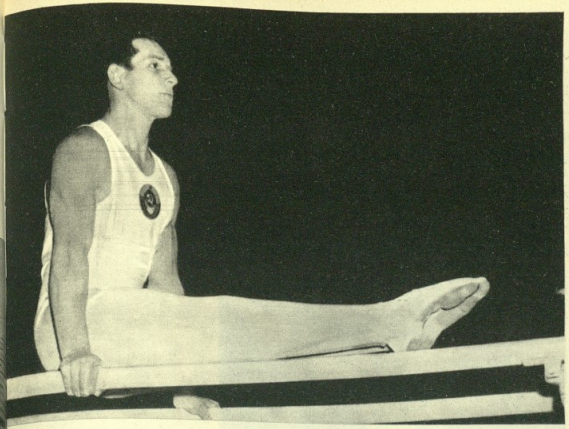
Last season McGowan mastered the tough, tenacious and strong little Adam McClean, whom the Irish are confident is going to do the trick in Rome.

Will McGowan foil this move, too, and follow in the footsteps of Spinks. Poland's Kukier, the Russian Stolnikov, and the cunning Rumanian Dobrescu are not getting any younger — but even if one of them still retains the master touch they will be made to realise that the boxing world at which the British professional managers so often drink is still far from being dry.

WALTER BARTLEMAN



An internal view of the Palazzo dello Sport at the E.U.R. where the Olympic Boxing tournament will take place



Muratov of the U.S.S.R., classified first in the free standing exercise, at the parallel bars.

GYMNASTICS

by LUIGI FERRARIO

GYMNASTICS were first introduced into the Olympic programme in 1896, on the occasion of the first modern Olympiad held in Athens. The first competitions were for male athletes only, and it was not until 1928 that female gymnasts were allowed to compete. The initial programme for the Olympic Games comprised team exercises only and this was continued until 1908 when, in London, an individual classification was included for the first time.

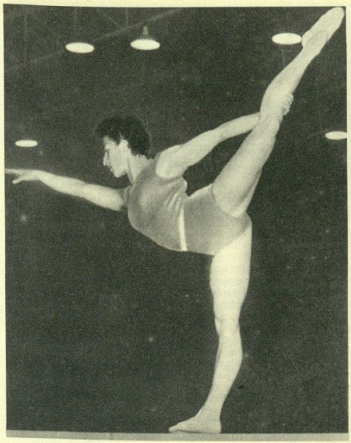
The team competition, for male gymnasts, consisted of a demonstration of the physical education method adopted by a given country, and, as the Swedish method was by far the most perfect, the first successes went to Sweden. These collective competitions included ground and apparatus exercises which were based on one voluntary and one compulsory exercise. The free-standing exercises were performed by the team as a whole, whereas for the apparatus work the gymnasts performed the exercises in groups of four, each group in turn performing a more difficult version of the original exercise. In these team compositions all the gymnasts had to adapt themselves to the standard of the least adept athlete so that uniformity could be achieved in execution; individual brilliance, therefore, distinguishing one athlete from another, was either lacking or repressed.

In 1908, however, on the occasion of the London Olympiad, an individual competition was added to that of the team event. Each gymnast performed a voluntary and a compulsory exercise in free-standing, horizontal bar, parallel bars, pommelled horse, long horse and rings.

Apparatus acceptable for the exercises of suspension and support naturally depended on whether the athlete was suspended, as in the case of the rings, or supported, as in the case of the horse. However, up to the Antwerp Olympiad in 1920, acrobatics were banned and certain spectacular vaults, which today depict the talent of a gymnast, were not taken into consideration.

The transformations which took place in the individual exercises for male gymnasts was principally due to the Italian, Braglia, who taught the sporting world that any exercise, even if bold, any movement executed either vertically or with a spring, could really be an artistic performance; it was this concept, in fact, which gave rise to "artistic" gymnastics, which clearly illustrated to the public the difference between acrobatics and gymnastics. The former is showmanship and the latter skill, whereby the movements of the body are controlled and harmonious, and the exercise thus becomes a spectacle.





1 - Tchoukarine of the U.S.S.R., first in the general classification, at the end of his exercise on the horizontal bar.

2 - The Hungarian Keleti, winner of the Ladies balancing on the beam and asymmetrical bars exercises.

It is constant training and proper preparation that produce the ability, to a greater or lesser degree, and it is this which serves, together with the standard that has been attained, to classify the athlete.

Male artistic gymnastics have, with time, been subject to an evolution concerning standards, and it is this fact, added to the precision and spontaneity in the harmony of movement, which represents the basis for the awarding of points.

Women's artistic gymnastics, which are controlled by an appropriate technical commission set up by the International Federation, have been kept in line, right from the outset, with that of the programme for men. This event also started with team competitions in 1928 at Amsterdam, and later included individual events. Here again, the question of apparatus was the cause of much controversy. Asymmetric parallel bars, the balancing beam and the long horse on which a vault is executed are used because they are considered suitable for women. For some time, the individual free-standing exercise with or without music has been performed. In the last Olympiad at Melbourne and at the world championships in Rome in 1954, a collective exercise was added (to the accompaniment of music) which necessitated a greater number of titles as well as, perhaps, a useless increase in the events on the programme.



1 - Miss Latynina of the U.S.S.R., classified first in the Ladies Individual classification.

2 - Chaikine of the U.S.S.R., seen here on the parallel bars was gold medallist in the Long Horse exercise.

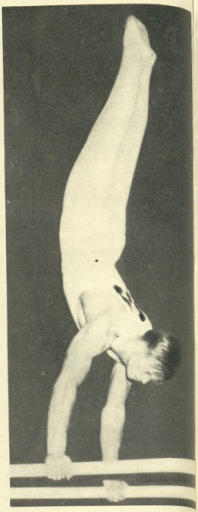
3 - The Roman Games will, in the gymnastic competitions, be the scene of a hard tussle for the winning of the gold medal between the team of the U.S.S.R., winner at Melbourne, and that of the Japanese which is, technically speaking, revolutionary» in the acrobatic execution of modern gymnastic. Outstanding amongst the Japanese, for the individual classification will be Takemoto Misao, an athletic personality of the Japanese school who has had long experience in international competitions.

Women's exercises have been designed to bring out grace, agility and skill; and all exercises, as with the men's event, include graduated standards which help to produce the final classification. The asymmetric parallel bars, unlike the beam, do not appear to have been very successful. Even in this exercise, a great many people have confused the dancing movements with those of grace, whereas the modern judge only takes the standard attained into consideration. The dancing movement is only likely to cause falls and does not score high marks. In the Rome Olympiad the individual free-standing exercises (to music), asymmetric parallel bars, balancing on the beam and, lastly, long horse vault will be on the programme. Men and women will have to perform both the voluntary and compulsory free-standing exercises.

There are those who say that gymnastics are on the downward trend; however, the fact that thirty-two nations have sent in their entries for this event in the Rome Games seems to belie this opinion.

LUIGI FERRARIO





PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by FRANK EDMONDS

THE SPORT of Gymnastics in Britain has, for a number of years, had to struggle for survival. Hampered by lack of funds, by a scarcity of up-to-date apparatus and by an indifferent Press, it has not been surprising that Britain has made a poor showing in this Sport at the last three Olympiads. Happily, two events have occurred in recent years which have helped Gymnastics in Britain to gain in popularity and to raise the standards of performance. One has been the televising of Gymnastic events and the other has been the emergence of two British gymnasts — C.S.M.I. «Nick» Stuart and S.S.I. Dick Gradley — who have by natural ability and sheer determination made their presence known in International Gymnastics. Stuart particularly, has built up a reputation as a first class gymnast having been placed second in Floor Exercices in the European Cup in 1957, and fifth in the total results of that event in 1959. Moreover, he has beaten a number of champions of European countries in open events. It is not too much to hope that this constantly improving gymnast might, in one of the six items comprising the Olympic Gymnastics Competitions, gain the first medal for Britain since the 1912 Games.

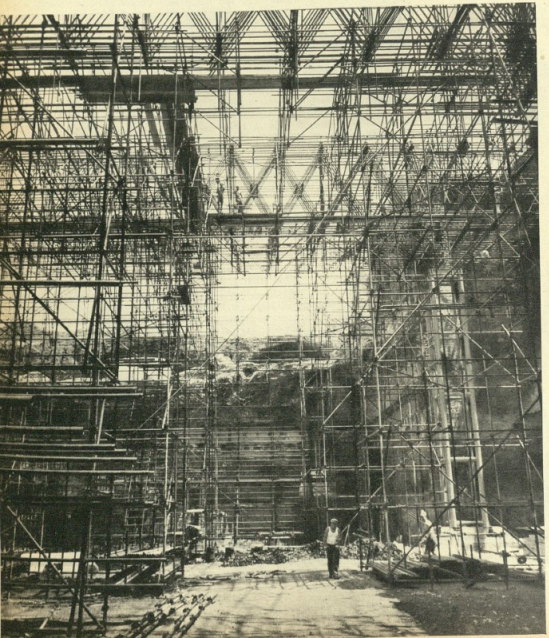
With regard to the Men's Team event, Britain cannot hope to offer a serious challenge to countries of such established prowess as the U.S.S.R., Japan and Finland. Nevertheless, in recent matches with Switzerland and Norway, the British team has shown very marked improvement and it is hoped that Bernard Cawthorne — a Yorkshire discovery who is showing rare talent — will further raise the team's standard. Their aim will be to finish in the top half of the list of competing nations and to gain further experience for future development of the Sport in Britain.

While British women gymnasts have not yet produced gymnasts to equal the achievements of Stuart and Gradley, it has to be borne in mind that they have not had the same opportunity to take part in international events. However, the reigning champion, Mrs. Gwynedd Langard, and the runner-up, Mrs. Margaret Neale, have participated in the Olympic Games having been very youthful members of the British Team at Helsinki in 1952. Since then they have made considerable progress and they have performed creditably against visiting champions from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Sweden. It is most likely that the rest of the team will comprise promising youngsters and there are signs that the team will consist entirely of gymnasts from Wales, a unique achievement. Even the most optimistic supporter of Women's Gymnastics in Britain cannot think in the terms of an Olympic medal being brought back home by our team but they do believe that Britain will field its strongest Women's team yet and that they will give a good account of themselves. As to individual events, the Vault always presents hazards even for the most accomplished gymnast and it is not without the realms of possibility that a British girl could be in the running here. Honours in the Beam, Asymmetrical Bars and Floor Exercises' events will most likely be divided between the Russians Poles, Rumanians, Hungarians, Japanese and, possibly, the vastly improved Chinese.

The position in regard to other Commonwealth countries is somewhat obscure. It is extremely doubtful that they will be re-

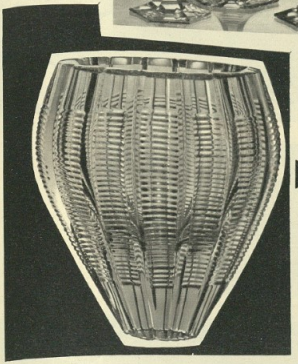
presented in the Gymnastic events but Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa might very well enter teams or individual gymnasts. Unless there have been prodigious advances in any of these countries during the last three years it is likely that their chief concern will be to gain competitive experience with a view to building up for the future. To date, Australia has only entered « token » teams in the 1956 Games; South Africa also entered teams in those Games, while Canada had individual entries both at the Melbourne Games and at the World Championships in Moscow in 1958. Gymnastics is a Sport in which of all the flair and « guts » in the World cannot make up for lack of years of hard work: the role of any countries newly entering the Olympic field, therefore, can only be to gain this experience with an eye to future honours.

FRANK EDMONDS



Work on the preparation of the stands for the public at the BATHS OF CARACALLA, where the Gymnastic events will be held. Everything will be ready by the 15th July.





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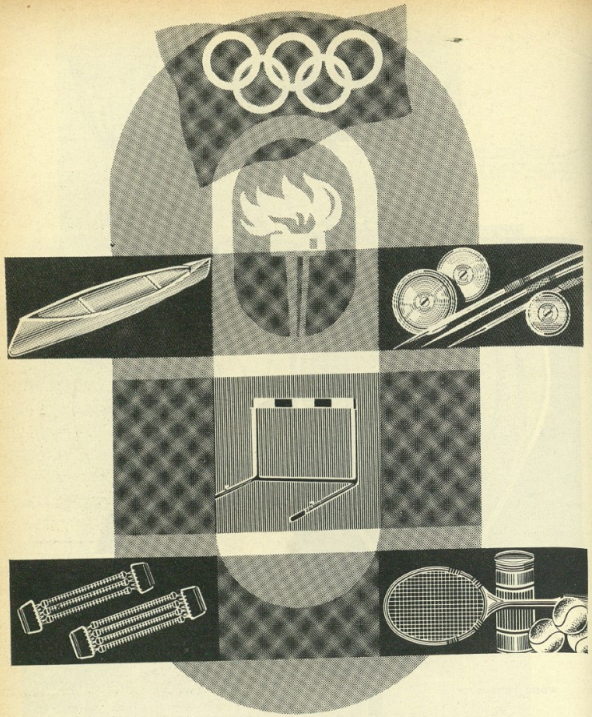

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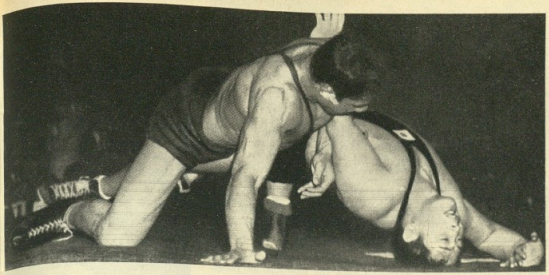


A fine hold by the Iranian, Takhti, winner of the light heavy-weight title, during his match against the Japanese, Ohira.

WRESTLING

by GIORGIO GIUBILO

THERE is good reason to believe that wrestling was the first manifestation of competitive spirit amongst living beings. The origins of wrestling in fact go back to those of man himself. Rivalry and the exigencies of life have always provided man with a pretext to search for ever better methods of attack and defence. Doing exercises to keep his body supple and vigorous led man to study the forms and the fixed laws. It can therefore be said with a fair amount of certainty that this was the beginning of the sport which, even today, at least in some countries, is the most widely practised and popular.

Greek and Roman classical mythology offers, through the works of illustrious poets, sculptors, and painters a mass of immensely valuable material, as abundant as it is interesting concerning the feuds between the various divinities who were pictured as beings similar to man and so, although immortal, were nevertheless subject to the laws of nature and therefore not exempt from human passion, sorrow and pain.

The gods were intriguing, jealous, envious and therefore compelled to struggle for their own defence and for the offence of others. In their contests, man to man fights were very frequent; in the titanomachia for example, Kronos succeeded in defeating his father Uranus, but was in turn defeated by Zeus, the father of the gods.

The combats between the Giants and Zeus are sung by many poets and Ovid in the Metamorphosis dwells at length on the battles between the Centaurs and the Lapithae.

Egyptian drawings and sculptures dating back to the 35th century B.C. offer further evidence that wrestling was practised as a gymnic exercise. The Assyrians and the Babylonians have also left works illustrating various phases of wrestling as a part of the physical education of youth. Even the Holy Bible contains information on wrestling understood as a sport.

Nine centuries before Christ, Homer and a century later Hesiod exalt the educative virtues of wrestling. In the ancient Scandanavian, Teutonic and Burgundian sagas, wrestling as a sport and entertainment is no less a poetic motive.

throat, pulling hair, scratching, twisting the fingers, holds below the waist, lifting the adversary when he is in a bridge position, and free-style wrestling in which, unlike the Greco-Roman, leg holds are not allowed.

In comparison with the Greco-Roman style, free-style wrestling has a greater variety of blows; it is faster and more spectacular and lends itself to sudden and unexpected denouements!

There are no fundamental differences between the basic blows of the two types of wrestling, even though in the freestyle, certain holds which could prove too dangerous are forbidden. In free-style for example, neither the double Nelson nor the double Hammerlock, both dangerous when effected simultaneously with a leg hold are allowed in this manner, only when the legs remain inactive.

In comparison with the Greco-Roman, free-style wrestling has in addition the holds effected below the waist by the legs, amongst which the leg hooks (especially famous amongst Turkish wrestlers) executed on the opponent's limbs.

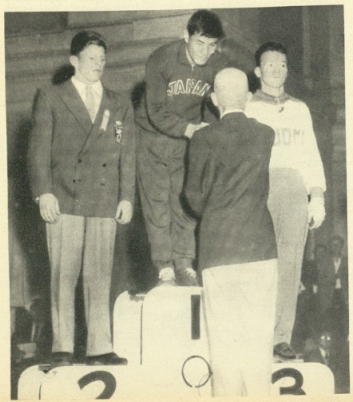
The origins of the classical are to be found in France and Italy, countries into which wrestling was introduced almost simultaneously about 1850 as a result of the work of the Roman, Basilio Bertoletti, to whom is due the name « Greco-Roman » wrestling and of the Frenchman, Exbroyat, whom the celebrated Paolo Pons describes in his book as the father of modern wrestling.

Centres for these new forms of wrestling were Marseilles, Bordeaux, Tarascon and Arles in France; Milan, Genoa, and Turin in Italy.

From the city of Bordeaux came the « bordelaise » wrestling which, for a great many years, was considered as the best technical expression of modern wrestling.

In 1911, the decadence of professional wrestling began, whilst the traditions of the amateur sport which have been included in the programme of the Games ever since the First Modern Olympiad, in 1896 in Athens, have still remained intact.

GIORGIO GIUBILO



Dr. Takaishi, Member of the I.O.C. for Japan, awards the prize to his countryman, Sasahara, classified first in the feather-weight category followed by the Belgian, Mewis and the Finn, Penttila.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by ALEC WISHART

THE prospect of Great Britain obtaining an Olympic Wrestling Title at the forthcoming Olympiad in Rome is not very difficult in endeavouring to do so. Great Britain has not had a Gold Medallist since 1908 when G. de Relyskow won the Lightweight Class, S. V. Bacon won the Middleweight Class and G. Okelly won the Heavyweight Class.

In the 1948 Olympiad in London R. Cazaux was placed fifth in the Bantam Free Style Class.

At Helsinki in 1952 Ken Richmond of Great Britain obtained third place in the Heavyweight Free Style Class.

In Melbourne in 1956 Ken Richmond of Great Britain and C. Mitchell of Australia tied for fourth place.

Of the Commonwealth Countries, South Africa, Australia and Pakistan should do very well. Pakistan entered a Team for the Worlds Championship in Free Style in Teheran 1959 and obtained two third places, two fifth places and one sixth place.

In the 1948 Olympiad in London, R. Garrard of Australia won a silver medal being placed second to Dogu of Turkey in the Welter weight Free Style Class. C. Reitz of South Africa was placed fourth in the Middleweight Free Style Class. A. Fayette of Canada was also placed fourth in the Light Heavyweight Free Style Class, and W. Armstrong of Australia won third place in the Heavyweight Free Style Class.

At Helsinki in the 1952 Olympiad, L. Baise of South Africa was placed sixth in Flyweight Free Style Class, C. Reitz was placed sixth in the Middleweight Free Style Class and T. Theron was placed sixth in the Light Heavyweight Free Style Class. Reitz and Theron were also from South Africa.

At the 1956 Olympiad at Melbourne Australia, A. De Villiers of South Africa obtained a sixth place in the Welterweight Free Style Class. H. Coote of Australia was placed fifth in the Light Heavyweight Free Style Class. At the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Cardiff, Wales, during 1958, South Africa won four events in the Free Style wrestling: Flyweight, Featherweight, Middleweight, Light Heavyweight; Pakistan won three events, Bantamweight, Lightweight, Welterweight and India won the Heavyweight.

During the past three Olympiads in Free Style Wrestling, of the twenty-four gold medals, Turkey have won eight, Japan three, United States of America three, U.S.S.R. three, Iran and Sweden two each and Bulgaria, Finland and Hungary one each.

At the World Free Style Championships held at Teheran in 1959, U.S.S.R. obtained three first places and one second place. Turkey obtained two first places and two second places, Iran obtained two first places and Bulgaria one.

At the forth-coming Olympiad in Rome, Turkey and the U.S.S.R. in my opinion will be among those countries that obtain most Gold Medals in the Free Style Classes.

In the Greco-Roman Style at the last three Olympiads, of the twenty four Gold Medals, U.S.S.R. won nine, Sweden won seven, Turkey won three, Finland and Hungary won two and Italy one.

During the past last three World Championships in Greco-Roman Style, U.S.S.R. won sixteen first places, Sweden won three, Turkey and Hungary won two each, and Italy one.

I again would predict that U.S.S.R., Sweden and Turkey will be among the Countries that obtain most Gold Medals in the Greco-Roman Style wrestling at the Olympiad in Rome.

ALEC WISHART



THE BASILICA OF MAXENTIUS, where the wrestling events will be held. A photographic detail of the work being performed on the setting up of stands for spectators.



The Swede, Hall, first in the Individual classification.

MODERN PENTATHLON

by ROBERTO ROBERTI

ONE OF THE MOST *important competitive events that was contested by the Ancient Greeks at the Olympian Games was, without a doubt, the pentathlon. Information that has reached us down the centuries concerning this event is far from detailed or complete. We have been able to ascertain, however, that the Greeks organised the five separate tests on each of the five days that the Olympian Games lasted. These comprised running, jumping, discus-throwing, javelin-throwing and wrestling. Amongst all the other events that took place, each test of the Pentathlon constituted the most important event of each day.*

To the Greeks, these events symbolised an uncommon athletic « optimum » and, as it was necessary to possess considerable strength in order to win the Pentathlon, it was also considered the height of physical prowess and athletic talent. The winner of this event was always considered to have achieved « the greatest honour, and the marble statue and the verses of poets would hand down to posterity his achievement and quality ».

Notwithstanding the passing of centuries, the fascination of the ancient pentathlon must have left an indelible mark, for the Swedes, once the Olympiads had again become popular, established a link with the past by re-introducing this exercise. However, in order to differentiate it from its Greek form, they added the word « Modern ». The five events of this new competition were in fact adapted to the times, inheriting from the past only the running test which still keeps its name but is, however, modified into a cross-country race. The other four Tests were altered to riding, fencing, pistol shooting and swimming.

The spirit of this event was also changed because whereas the Greek pentathlon athlete epitomized athletic prowess and will-power, the Organisers of the modern Pentathlon sought to assess man as a complete athlete in all the more expressive branches of sport.

This alteration of tests pleased Baron de Coubertin to such an extent that he had it included in the programme of the 1912 Olympiad which was held in Stockholm. This sport has remained on the compulsory programme of the Games ever since that date, notwithstanding the passing of time, the impact of mechanisation and the changes that have taken place in many sports.

Even a cursory analysis of each test will reveal the completeness of this sport.

The first test, riding, is held over a cross-country course which varies between 2.500 and 5.000 metres in length and along which are placed various natural obstacles (tree-trunks, small walls, brush fences, gates etc.) with maximum dimensions of 1.10 metres in height and 3.50 metres in length. The competitors are not allowed a trial run along this course, but they may inspect it on foot the day before the test takes place, accompanied by a member of the Organisation Committee. The horses, which are provided by the Organisers, are assigned by lot to the competitors immediately before the test and are handed over to them, at a practice ground, 15 minutes before the start. The order of departure (the competition is timed) takes place at an interval of four minutes between each competitor, and is decided by the drawing of lots.

Falls, refusals and time in excess of 500 metres per minute are penalised in accordance with an established table. Times faster than the rate of 500 metres per minute carry a bonus over and above the 1.000 basic points. The standard of 500 metres per minute can, on the other hand, be reduced, (but never raised), in the event that the ground conditions or inadequate preparation of the horses makes this necessary. In any case, the organisers must always inform the competitors of this at least 24 hours before the test.

The second test, fencing, consists of a bout involving one hit only. Each competitor must compete against all his opponents. 1.000 points are awarded to the competitor who wins 75% of his bouts. The basic score of 1.000 points is increased or decreased in proportion to the number of victories gained by a certain number of points which varies in proportion to the number of competitors, and which is worked out in accordance with a special table.

The pistol shooting test takes place over a distance of 25 metres, the target appearing for three seconds and disappearing for ten. The target, which is the outline of a man in a standing position, 1.65 metres high, has graduated concentric zones numbered from one to ten starting from the outside and working towards the centre. The marksmen must fire 20 shots, divided into 4 series of 5 shots each. Classification is made on the basis of a table which awards 1.000 points for a target score of 195, and 20 points more or less than 1.000 for every target score more or less than 195.

The swimming test is based on time over a distance of 300 metres. The positions gained by each competitor in the various tests are not in themselves significant, as it is the times that are of prime importance. A time of 4 minutes dead carries an award of 1.000 points and every second in excess or less than this time either decreases or increases the 1.000 basic points by 5 points.

The cross-country race, the course of which is gone over by the competitors sometime before the test starts, is over a distance of 4.000 metres across country which is uneven and of varying heights. This test is also timed. The competitors start, on the basis of lots drawn, at an interval of one minute between each other. 1.000 points are awarded for a time of 15 minutes and this basic score is either increased or decreased by 3 points for every second less than or in excess of this time.

From this simple description of the tests and the brief technical summary given, the modern Pentathlon is obviously an unremitting contest. From the moment that he starts, the Pentathlon athlete must give of his best over a period of 5 consecutive days and in 5 different sports. He must overcome intense mental and physical stress and his nervous system undergoes a severe test.

The Pentathlon has always had its place in the Olympic programmes. Since 1948, furthermore, World Championships of this type have also been held every year except during the years in which Olympic Games are held.

Until a few years ago, it had always been the Swedes who excelled in the Modern Pentathlon, having won all the Olympic titles of this category with the single exception of the 1936 Olympiad which took place in Berlin and which was won by the German, Handrich. After the last Olympiad (Melbourne 1956) the Swedes went through an alarming and unexpected technical crisis and yielded the sceptre of world supremacy to the Russians who won both the individual and the team events of the world championships in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

As a rule, classification is arrived at by awarding 1.000 points to the competitor who has covered the course without incurring any penalties and at a time corresponding to that of 500 metres per minute.

ROBERTO ROBERTI

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by HYLTON CLEAVER

IN Modern Pentathlon within the British Commonwealth, only Great Britain take a leading part. Australia came briefly into the picture when the Olympic Games were about to be held in Melbourne in 1956. Jack O'Driscoll was appointed to come to Britain for advice and instruction. This was gladly given him, but prior to that he had never heard of the Pentathlon.

Today Australia are an up and coming country in this respect, although of the 27 countries expected to take part in the Games in Rome, they have been allotted only one individual place, with one more on the waiting list for a spare man if need be. They will not be represented by a team. However Pentathlon has been introduced at Duntroon, the Military equivalent of Sandhurst in that country, and should produce men of promise for the future.

One individual place has been allotted to South Africa. Canada sent an observer to this country some years ago, but no developments seem to have resulted; and New Zealand are evidently not interested.

In Great Britain alone has enthusiasm grown rapidly with the years. The World Championships were held in this country for the first time in 1957, and in 1958 Britain sent a team to compete in a similar event at Harrisburg, U.S.A.

Hitherto British candidates have come almost invariably from the fighting services, in which Pentathlon is rightly considered to be a test of virility in man and of leadership in officers and non-commissioned officers.

Opportunities to train simultaneously at five events in civilian life are virtually non-existent.

Nevertheless in 1958 the first-ever match took place between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Certain public schools followed their example, and Corpl. Hudson of the Household Cavalry, a past British Champion is now a civilian himself, and eager to continue.

Each fighting service now holds its own championship, the winners meeting for the Combined Services Title.

In 1959, there emerged from these competitions six "Possibles" who were put into training under Major Peter Duckworth, a past British champion, and captain of former teams. He will go to Rome as leader of the British this time.

The most experienced of the probable British teams is Sergeant Cobley of the Royal Air Force. He has been in the British team for a good many years: his great gift being that of cross-country running. Another member of the R.A.F. who seems a probable choice is Flying Officer, P. Little, who, in fact, comes from New Zealand.

Next is Lieut. P. Harvey of the Royal Tank Regiment.

These three formed the British team in U.S.A.

Their closest challengers for Rome are a Gunner officer, Lieut.

J. Shelburne; Corporal Finnis of the Infantry; and Lieut. R.F. Tuck of the Royal Marines.

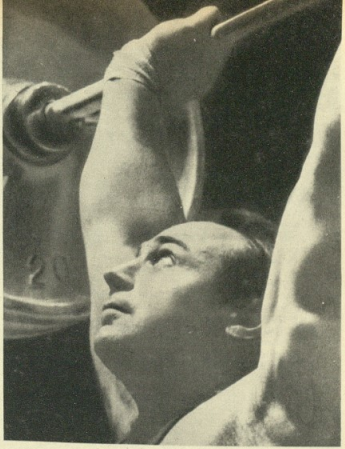
After intensive training three of these six will be chosen to represent Britain in Rome, possibly, but not definitely, with one spare man.

HYLTON CLEAVER

The façade of the Umberto I shooting range where the pentathlon athletes will compete in the pistol shooting test.



Vorobyev of the U.R.S.S., gold medallist in the middle heavy-weight category.



WEIGHTLIFTING

by GIORGIO GIUBILO

HOW WAS *weightlifting* born? *The question does not call for different interpretations and the most logical and convincing answer that can be given is that of the necessity for the primitive man to push, throw and lift in order to improve his chances of survival, to defend himself, and to attack.*

The rough-and ready building of shelter for protection against the ravages of weather and possible attack by beasts forced man to push rocks, move them from one place to another and to throw stones. These three exercises have always been directly connected with one another.

In the stronghold of Athens, by will of Ayrominus, there was a heavy and rough ball of iron which the young had to lift to show their strength and the elasticity of their muscles, in order to be alloped to participate in wrestling and other competitions included in the programme of the ancient Olympiads.

In fact, when Iphitus instituted the « sacred truce » in 776 B.C., thus initiating the quadrennial cycle of sports events which have been historically recorded, the masters of the gymnasium were under the obligation of making competitors take part in the Olympic events, events which originally only consisted of [illegible] races and some preliminary exercises which formed part of the preparations of the Games. Amongst these exercises was [illegible] the lifting of the iron ball.

One can thus affirm that, in ancient times, weightlifting was one of the exercises which were necessary for the [illegible] « athlete's licence ».

A great therapeutic value was attributed to this exercise ever since the remotest of times, to the extent that the famous doctor, Clelius Aurelianus, some fifteen centuries ago, prescribed weightlifting for those suffering from gout.

The gradual development of the Olympic programme (horse and chariot races, jumping, throwing, wrestling, pancratium and boxing were added to the athletic races initiated by Cleota) did not affect the obligation that all the competitors were under to lift the ball as a preliminary exercise.

The exercise of lifting weights, a simple sport which did not require special venues, was extensively practised by all the ancient peoples, who however, preferred throwing and displacing the weight. This latter exercise is still very popular amongst the youth in certain mountain regions in Switzerland.

Weights of special shapes, known as « dumb-bells », were used by the ancients not only to develop muscles but also to help the jumpers, as it was thought that by gradually increasing the weight, the athlete would attain greater impulse.

There are frequent examples of athletes throughout the centuries who figure in literature and figurative art because of their outstanding strength. Mention is made of Milus of Crotone, the wrestler who became famous for having won six Olympic wrestling titles, who, in one of these Olympiads, lapped the stadium four times, each lap being approximately 180 metres, carrying a four year-old bull on his shoulders.

Jumping ahead in the centuries, we again find mention of a certain Duke Cristoph of Bavaria, who died in Rhodes in 1493, who was famous for his strength in throwing stones and in weightlifting.

There is no trace, however, of any precise ruling governing this exploit of strength and it was only towards 1870 that France, Germany and Austria almost contemporaneously began to lay down fixed rules for the sport of weightlifting, a sport which began to spread amongst the masses towards 1880.

Once a fixed ruling had been established for this exercise, groups of athletes began to gather together to give exhibitions in public squares in return for financial rewards.

Very fertile ground for this sport was found in France, where, starting in 1930, it began to develop very rapidly, thanks to Hyppolite Triat (1813-1881), the apostle of physical education, who always maintained that weightlifting exercises were the most useful for the preparation of athletes.

In 1839, Triat had the idea of constructing a massive bar weighing 84 kilos with a span of 40 millimetres. This bar, despite a defect in its construction; (one of the balls weighed a good 7 kilos more than the other), remained famous in France and even today is known as « Triat's Dumb-Bell ».

Many other weightlifters followed in the wake of Triat, a famous one being Luis Uni who would lift, in one jerk, a bar which is still in existence today and which weighs 166 kilos. This feat was subsequently repeated by Rigoulot, the best French weightlifter.

A Parisian troupe gave exhibitions in Vienna in 1880 and were so successful that this exercise began to spread very rapidly in Austria as well. The spread of weightlifting as a sport in the German countries is due to Stephan Turch and the great success he achieved.

The first series of records was established by the Frenchman, Edmond Dezbennet in 1885 and three years later this same athlete produced a specimen regulation for the sport which was not very different from that now used by the International Federation. In this regulation, the two-phase « two hands clean and jerk » and a severe composure in the « press » was adopted for the first time.

During this period, weightlifting also began to develop in



George of the U.S.A., Bogdanovskii of the U.R.S.S. and Pignatti of Italy who were classified second, first and third respectively in the middle-weight category.

England, Russia and other Scandinavian countries, apart from France, Germany and Austria.

The construction of a bar with movable discs, the apparatus still used today, was the work of the German, Carlo Abs.

Having established the general regulations and the creation of the prototype apparatus, the start of weightlifting as a proper international sport was brought into being. During the Christmas festivities of 1894, the first international championship was held at Mouseron in which French, Belgian and Dutch athletes participated.

It was only in 1902 that the first world championship was held in London, whilst during the following year, the international championships for professionals and amateurs were organised in Paris.

It was again in Paris in 1914 that the « Federation Française des Poids et Halteres » was founded and later recognised by the « Comité National des Sports ».

As far as the Modern Olympic Games are concerned, weightlifting was included in the programme at the outset in 1896 in Athens, then in 1904 at St. Louis and again in 1906 in Athens. It was omitted in Paris, London and Stockholm but made a triumphant return in 1920 in Antwerp; it was due to this re-admission that weightlifting was finally officially recognised as being one of the « great sports » after the creation of the « Federation Internationale Haltérophile », with the Frenchman, Russet, as its President.

It was only after 1920 that the nations which practised the sport founded their respective national federations.

According to the modern regulations, weightlifting consists in the execution of three exercises with an apparatus known as the bar. This apparatus consists of a revolving bar of steel and a few discs of varying weights which are added to the bar as and when the athlete completes an attempt, thus permitting a steady increase in weight.

The present regulations comprise three exercises: press, snatch and jerk.

The press consists of lifting the bar to chest height and then lifting it in one single movement, that is without any pause, but slowly raising it above the head by stretching the arms; the snatch consists of lifting the bar from the ground to a position above the head in one single movement, with the help of a scissor movement of the legs; the jerk consists in lifting the bar to the height of the chest, in the same way as for the press, and then lifting it up not only by stretching the arms but also with a scissor movement of the legs.

Olympic titles and world championships are awarded on the total of the three compulsory exercises. The athletes are divided into various categories, in the same way as for other sports: wrestling and boxing.

In weightlifting the categories are as follows: bantam weight up to 56 kgs; feather weight up to 60 kgs; light weight up to 67,5 kgs; middle weight up to 75 kgs; light heavy weight up to 82,5 kgs; middle heavy weight up to 90 kgs and heavy weight over 90 kgs.

At the present moment, the best weightlifters are mainly the Russians and the Americans but other countries are coming to the fore, and it is not unlikely that there will be some surprising results in the Rome Olympic Games.

GIORGIO GIUBILO



The Italian, Pigolani (right), third in the heavy-weight category, congratulates the Argentinian, Salvetti. In the centre is the winner, Anderson (U.S.A.).

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by OSCAR STATE

EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH weightlifters have a grand record in the last three Olympic Games. At London in 1948 they secured two silver medals (Julian Creus, England and Rodney Wilkes, Trinidad) and a bronze medal (Jim Halliday, England). At Helsinki in 1952 they won one silver medal (Gerry Gratton, Canada) and three bronze medals (Rodney Wilkes, Trinidad, Vern Barberis, Australia and Lennox Kilgour, Trinidad). There were no medal winners at Melbourne in 1956 but four lifters were placed on the honours roll of the first six in each class, among them the ubiquitous Rodney Wilkes of Trinidad, who narrowly missed second place. In fact, in addition to the seven medal winners of the past three Games there have been twelve Commonwealth lifters who were registered on the rolls of honour: 1948 - John Stuart, Canada, Gerry Gratton, Canada, Jack Varaleau, Canada, Alf Knight, England; 1952 - Chay Weng Yew, Singapore, Issy Bloomberg, South Africa, Ken McDonald, Australia, Dave Baillie, Canada; 1956 - Rodney Wilkes, Trinidad, Phil Caira, Scotland, Tan Kim Bee, Malaya, Dave Baillie, Canada.

It is more than likely that there will be an even better result at the Rome Olympic Games. Two Commonwealth lifters could even win gold medals — light weight Tan Howe Liang of Singapore and middle heavy-weight Louis Martin who, although born in Jamaica, will be representing Great Britain. In addition, nine other Commonwealth lifters could place on the rolls of honour.

At the time I am writing this article, no countries have selected their teams but recent form permits me to attempt my forecasts even at this early stage. Great Britain, being the nearest, may send a full team which should consist of the following: bantam - Ron Brownhill, feather - Harold Norville, light - Ben Helfgott, middle - Blair Blenman, light-heavy weight - Phil Caira, middle heavy - Louis Martin and in the absence of a suitable heavy weight, there may be a second feather weight, Alan Robinson. Of these, Louis Martin has the best chance. He is the reigning world champion, having scored one of the greatest upsets in weightlifting history when he beat six times world champion Arkadi Vorobyev of the U.S.S.R. at the 1959 world championships in Warsaw. However, Martin fully realises that he will have a much more difficult task in Rome where the Russians are almost certain to enter their new man Vitali Dvigun who totalled 465 kg. at the end of 1959 as against Martin's best total of 445 kg. The British representative is aiming for the same figures and his recent record attempt of 140 kg. Press on a television show, indicates that he is making steady progress towards his target. Having coached him at the world championship in Warsaw, I am also confident that he has more fighting, competitive spirit than the untried Dvigun who has yet to experience his first international competition. Their contest for the gold medal promises to be one of the most exciting of the whole Games. One other British lifter, Phil Caira, ought to place in the first six, if he can reproduce the form that won him an honourable place in Melbourne. Incidentally, Caira is of Italian descent.

Canada has made a brave showing in past Olympics and will again send a fair number of lifters to the coming Games. Among them we ought to see light weight - Jules Sylvain, middle - Albert Gilbert, light-heavy - Gerry Gratton, middle-heavy - Kenneth Jay, heavy - Bill Swaluk. No medal winners here, but Gerry Gratton, providing he has fully recovered from his back trouble, could place 5th or 6th, a fine enough result for this veteran who will be competing at his fourth Olympic Games.

On last year's figures, South Africa can claim to be the strongest of the Commonwealth countries, so I expect them to bring more lifters than previously: bantam - Reg Gaffley, light - Harry Webber, light-heavy - Hennie van Staden, middle-heavy - Ming de Paiva. British Empire champion, Reg Gaffley has proved his ability to produce top results against tough opposition and should rank highest of his team, but even his British Empire record total of 315 kg. would not earn him a medal. It would place him in the first six and Harry Webber could also place on the honours list if he reaches the 365 kg. total of which he seems capable. It is a pity that Ming de Paiva does not appear capable of producing his best in competition, otherwise he could reach 6th place.

Another country making rapid progress is Australia and despite the distance and expense of their journey I think five lifters ought to make the trip: feather - Alan Oshyer, middle - Helmut Schindler, middle-heavy - Manny Santos, heavies - Arthur Shannos and Ken McDonald. Santos responds well to training camp conditions as his victory at the 1958 Empire Games proved and he ought to do well enough to merit inclusion in the roll of honour. Ken McMonald has lived in England since the 1952 Olympic Games and missed the Melbourne Games, but since he is so near to Rome, is reigning Empire champion and one of the best heavies in the world, the Australians would be well advised to include him. He will certainly place among the first six and if he strikes the form he is really capable of, he has an outside chance of taking third place. Young Arthur Shannos is forging steadily ahead and if he keeps it up, he too could reach the honours roll.

Although one of the smallest of the Commonwealth countries, Singapore has always had outstanding weightlifters. Both Tan Howe Liang, light weight, and Tan Ser Cher, feather weight, are Empire champions and the former has the unique distinction of being in addition the present Asian champion and a world record holder. I had the privilege of coaching him at the Empire Games where I could see that he is capable of rising to the big occasion. So I think that he is the other Commonwealth weightlifter who could win the supreme award of an Olympic gold medal. His rival would be Viktor Bushuev, Russian world champion, but who seems to falter against close competition, having been beaten two or three times in tournaments in his own country; Kenji Onuma of Japan has already been beaten by Tan whose world record ability in the Jerk could prove to be his trump card. Tan Ser Cher would only have to add 12,5 kg. to his best total in order to place in the first six and with sensible training he could do it.

Newly federated West Indies can now present a combined team of up and coming youngsters, all of whom would place reasonably well. Their star is undoubtedly Maurice King of St. Vincent who was second feather weight in the 1959 Pan-American Games. Difficulty in reducing to the weight limit of his category has prevented him from showing his best form away from home but with the experience he has now gained and the careful training he will be given at Rome he might be good enough to challenge for a place, particularly if he can reproduce the sensational 367,5 kg. Total that ranked him second in the world in 1958, and certainly should place him among the first six.

Other competitors will be coming from New Zealand, British Guiana, Pakistan, Malaya and India to swell the ranks of Commonwealth weightlifters and I am sure that they will add to their reputation and that of the Commonwealth which will be prouder than ever of its strong men.

OSCAR STATE



The Frenchman, Christian D'Oriola, one of the greatest fencers of all times. Individual Foils Olympic champion at Helsinki and Melbourne.

FENCING

by RENZO NOSTINI

THE SPORT of weapons or, as it is now more commonly called, fencing, can be said to have originated in prehistoric times when man, having laid down his cudgel and club after discovering iron, went on to use this first cutting weapon to defend himself and to attack.

It would be a lengthy business to describe the changes that this weapon underwent in the course of time since these very much depended on the armour, shields and methods of warfare that were in use. It is however certain that both the sword and the sabre not only became, at one time, a means of defence, but also the only weapons that could be used for the purpose of defending one's honour.

One can say that fencing became a sport at the time when the «Musketeers» and the «Cardinal's Guards» fought one another behind the walls of the Convent of the Unshod Carmelites. There is no need to mention the vast amount of training and the patience of many fencing masters that are required [illegible] to become proficient in the art of fencing. Both the Italians and the French became experts in this art as long ago as the XVIII century. The treatise written on fencing in that century [illegible] confirm that the sport of weapons has become a reality.

In the first Olympiad at Athens in 1896, fencing was one of the few sports on the programme of those Games. The individual foil and the individual sabre, the only two events [illegible]

respectively by a Frenchman and a Greek, now long forgotten, but whose names are worthy of mention: Gravelotte and Georgiadis.

In 1900 in Paris, there were three events on the programme; this time the individual épée was included; the foils were won by Coste of France, the épée by Fonst of Cuba and the sabre by another Frenchman, De La Falaise.

At St. Louis in the II Olympiad, the Cuban, Fonst, Nedo Nadi's precursor as far as the winning of titles is concerned, won the individual and team foil, and the individual épée. The other Cuban, Diaz, won the individual sabre title. However, in these Games, all the best European fencers did not compete.

We now come to the London Games in 1908 and to the Stockholm Games in 1912. Nedo Nadi, whose name appears for the first time, won the foils competition.

In 1920 in Antwerp, the 1916 Games not having taken place owing to the war, Nedo Nadi inscribed his name in the Golden Book of the Olympiads by winning five titles: individual and team foils, team épée, individual and team sabre.



1 - The Italian fencing team on the the dais, having won the gold medal in Foils.

2 - The Italian Olympic epée team: from left to right (standing) Edoardo Mangiarotti, Pavesi, Pellegrino and Delfino; (squatting) Bertinetti and Anglenio.



In 1924 in Paris, Italy won the team sabre title for the second and last time by beating Hungary; ever since then, the latter country has gone on to dominate this competition. Ladies' foils appeared for the first time in these Games and this event was won by the Dane, Osiier.

In 1928, another outstanding fencer came into the lime-light, the Frenchman Gaudin, who won the individual foils. In this same year, however, France had to concede victory to Italy in the team foils whilst in the sabre competition, Gaudin figured again by winning the individual title, with Italy winning the team title in this category.

The Hungarian sabre successes continued in both the individual and team competitions right up to the last Olympiad. The German, Mayer, won the ladies' competition.

In 1932, the Games went across the ocean to Los Angeles where Gustavo Marzi won the foils title for Italy and France gained her revenge by winnng the team competition. The team sabre event also went to the French team whilst the individual competition was won by the Italian champion, Cornaggia Medici. 1936 saw the staging of the Games in Berlin. Here Oliva Gerevini made his name by winning both the individual and team foils. Italy once again won the individual sabre with Riccardi, as well as the team sabre in which the very young Edoardo Mangiarotti made his debut. The Hungarian, Elek, won the ladies' individual



foils. Then followed the interruption caused by the second world war.

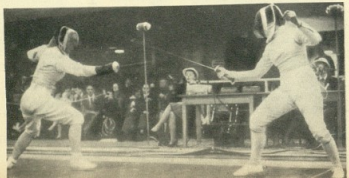
The Games were resumed once again in London in 1948; the Frenchman, Buhan, won the individual foils, second place going to yet another future star, his countryman D'Oriola. France also won the team competition with Italy taking second place. The individual sabre was won by the Italian, Cantone, whereas the team competition was yet another French success. The Hungarian victory in sabre continued uninterrupted. Elek once again won the ladies' title for Hungary.

In 1952 we come to Helsinki; the new Olympic champion in foils was the Frenchman, D'Oriola, who also repeated his success in the team event. Edoardo Mangiarotti won the épée, and repeated his success in the team competition. The Hungarians continued to dominate the sabre event. The Ladies' foils title was won by the Italian, Camber, in a competition which proved that ladies can also be excellent fencers.

This brings us to the last Olympiad; that of 1956 when the Olympic Flame travelled for the first time to a new continent, to Melbourne. It was D'Oriola who once again won the foils, followed by the Italians, Bergamini and Spallino. Italy retaliated by winning the team event and followed up this success with Pavesi winning the individual épée as well as the team épée. Hungary kept up the tradition by winning the two sabre events. Sheen won the ladies' individual foils for Great Britain.

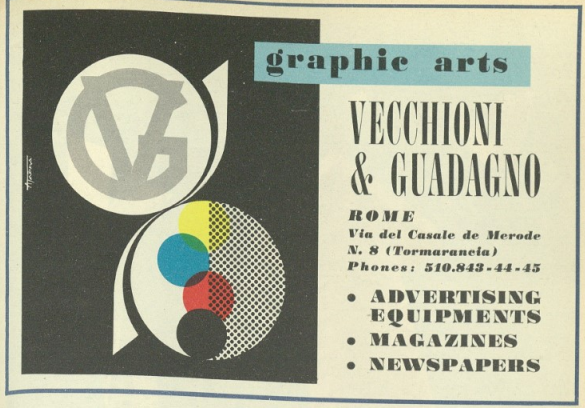
It will now be Rome's turn. Hitherto, the Olympic fencing titles have been shared between France, Italy and Hungary. We have reason to believe that this triangle will be broken up in the Rome Games. In recent years, and particularly after Melbourne, other countries have forced their way into the fencing headlines. Poland, Germany, and Russia in particular, have made enormous strides in this sport of weapons. The last world championships which were held in Budapest showed that Russia has placed a mortgage on the world fencing supremacy. What will happen in the Rome Olympiad? Will the representatives of the classical European school be able to repel the attack that the Soviet fencers will be making?

RENZO NOSTINI



1 - The three pretagonists of the individual sabre competition. On the left is the Pole, Pawlowski, raising the winner, the Hungarian Karpati's arm, whilst Kuznetsov of the U.S.S.R. is on the right.

2 - Gillian Sheen of Great Britain (left), Olympic Foils champion, during her bout against the French girl, Renée Garilhe, bronze medallist.







PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by DOUG GARDNER

ONE woman and two men, Britain's « Three Musketeers » of International fencing, have in three years brought their country to a pre-eminence she has never before enjoyed in the sport. The rise began in the last Olympic Games in Melbourne in 1956. Will it continue into the Rome Games of 1960?

I predict that the three, Gillian Sheen, Allan Jay and Bill Hoskyns can prove that they are the best in the world.

Gillian Sheen, then a 28-year-old dental student, was first to pull the teeth of Britain's major rivals in the fencing world when she won the 1956 women's foil title and our first individual medal of any kind in Olympic fencing. Her success helped to inspire Hoskyns and Jay to later collect our first-ever world titles in épée (1958) and foil (1959) respectively. Now Mr. C. L. de Beaumont who will be British Olympic fencing captain for the fifth successive time says: « We have more chance than ever of getting medals in both individual and team events ».

Jay is best known for his tremendous performance in the Budapest world championships last October when he won the foil title and was runner-up in the épée. A 28-year-old London solicitor, he competes in his third Olympics and will probably concentrate on foil.

In character and fencing style, Jay and Hoskyns are poles apart. Volatile and somewhat flamboyant, Jay is a whirl of energy in fencing white. Old-Etonian Hoskyns, a 28-year-old fruit farmer from Somerset, is more restrained but has great determination and sense of adventure. He is pilot of his own small private aeroplane which he once, against all advice, flew behind the Iron Curtain for a contest in Hungary — a somewhat hair-raising experience still remembered by Jay and Miss Sheen, who accompanied him.

Although there are excellent and experienced men in the Paul brothers, Rene and Raymond, Mike Howard and Mike Amberg to lend support to these stars, Britain does not yet possess the necessary depth of skill to make a great impression as a team, except in épée where Jay, Hoskyns and Howard are a formidable enough combination to make a repeat of our third place in the 1957 world championships a possibility.

The relative strength of Commonwealth fencers can best be gauged by recalling that in the 1958 Empire Games in Cardiff (Wales) England won all the gold medals in both individual and team events. But Australian Ivan Lund, a 30-year-old Melbourne bank official put up an amazing tour-de-force by competing in and reaching the final pool of every event. He was foil silver-medallist, but épée is probably his best weapon and if he has more opportunity to concentrate on one event in Rome he could surprise a few people in the final pool.

In the women's foil, Britain will almost certainly rely mainly on Miss Sheen for a successful defence of her Olympic title. Although she has not been particularly prominent recently she

may be approaching peak form by next August and in view of what happened in Melbourne it would be unwise to « white her off ».

As with the men, the majority of Commonwealth women fencers are way behind in international standards. Best hopes lie in tough, hard-fighting little Australian Barbara McCreath, Empire silver-medallist who stayed on in London after the Games to gain more fencing experience. She has since also gained a husband and future domestic ties will govern whether or not she appears in Rome.

DOUG GARDNER





1 - William Hoskyns, who won the 1958 Epee World Championships in Philadelphia, is one of England's leading fencers.

2 - Gracious Gillian Sheen, who won the Olympic title in 1956 for Ladies Foil, will be in Rome to defend her title.





ROWING

by ALBERTO MARCHESI

ROWING, the bastion of amateur sport, could, to quote the opinion of Mr. Jack T. Franklyn, the ex-President of the American Federation, be defined as a religion. For some people perhaps, it may be even more; a real philosophy which compels young men to submit to a rigorous way of life and requires them to make the tremendous effort that is demanded by a 200-metre race rowed at a feverish pace.

Rowing is perhaps the most ancient organised sport in the world. Many rowing authorities believe that it originated as such in the era of ancient Greece, but a funeral inscription preserved in the Edinburgh Royal Museum informs us that in the year 1430 B.C., the Egyptian King Ammenophis II, as well as being a famous warrior, also distinguished himself by his rowing exploits on the Nile.

Virgil, in book V of the « Aeneid » has given us some splendid pages on the regatta held on the sea of Sicily, during the Nine Days Games held by Aeneas in honour of his father, Anchises. There were four boats: Pristis, Chimaera, Centaur and Scylla, « and all the rowers were sturdy Trojans... now seated on the thwarts with arms stretched and braced at the oars, they intently awaited the signal... Hardly had the trumpet sounded than all the oars plunged in almost as one, and all leapt forward together from the starting-line. The seamen's shouts rose to the skies, and the waters were churned to foam. They clove furrows in unison to the piercing shouts of the captains, and, wrenched by the oars, the sea split open ».

As you see, 2000 years ago, the regattas aroused the same emotions as they do today; we only lack radio commentators of



1 - The U.S.A. « Eight oars » team which triumphed in this event at Melbourne.

2 - The « two-oars with cox » of the U.S.A. (Ayrault jr., Findlay; cox Seiffort), clear winners over Germany and the U.S.S.R.

3 - The President of the I.O.C. hands the gold medal over to Ivanov of the U.S.S.R., winner of the « single sculls ».

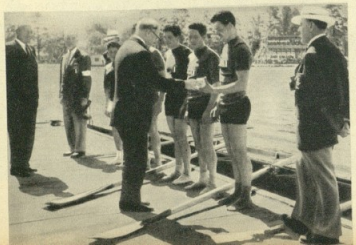
the calibre of Virgil, who had such a gift for describing them with unparalleled richness of detail and sublime poetry.

With the passing of the centuries, oarsmen of the world were assisted in their efforts by science, experience and technical development. From the rough craft of those times, we have evolved today boats which are masterpieces of the art of modern boat-builders; today an oarsman weighing some 90 kilos can quite easily sit on the sliding-seat of a skiff weighing from 12 to 15 kilos. In 1846, the first 8-oared outrigger with fixed seats appeared in regattas, but the decisive step forward in modern rowing was taken in 1871 at Tyneside when sliding-seats, running in grooves, were tested for the first time. It was an innovation which greatly increased the efficiency of the very light craft in relation to the natural movements of the oarsmen. It was the beginning of the leg-drive which is the basis of all modern systems in rowing. In 1873, again in England, craft with rolling seats were seen for the first time. A new age had begun in rowing.

In 1900 on the Seine, rowing made its first appearance in the modern Olympiad; today we can say that after athletics and swimming, rowing comes next in importance in the quadrennial games. In the Paris Games which coincided with the beginning of the 20th century, there were 6 regattas. All types of craft took part with the exception of double sculls; to make up for this, there was a second event in the Coxless Fours reserved for junior teams. In 1904 at St. Louis, the organisers were evidently somewhat confused but later in London, in 1908, rowing was only represented by the single sculls, Coxless Pairs, Coxless Fours and the Eights; and in 1912, in Stockholm, there were again four events: the single sculls, outrigged Fours, the yawl Fours and the Eights. When the Olympiads were resumed after the First World War (Antwerp 1920), the rowing programme consisted of five events: single sculls, coxless pairs, coxed fours and eights. Finally in 1924 in Paris, we had the classical pattern which has never varied since and which comprised seven Olympic types of craft which competed in the following order: Coxed Fours, Coxless Pairs, Single Sculls, Coxed Pairs, Coxless Fours, Double Sculls and Eights.

The world's oarsmen have an appointment in 1960 at Castel Gandolfo, where the most modern technical equipment has been installed; it will undoubtedly be considered the finest venue for regattas ever used for an Olympiad. Germany emerges, after her rousing victories in the last two European Championships, as one of the nations likely to gain the largest number of laurels. Even the United States, which from 1920 until today has continuously won the « eights », will have to come to grips with the young but already famous Ratzberger crew of Kiel. If only to watch this memorable duel, it would be worthwhile coming to Rome from the remotest corner of the earth.

ALBERTO MARCHESI



The President of the I.O.C., Mr. Brundage, awards the prize to Winkler, Sghelz, Vandin, Trincavelli and the cox, Stefanoni, members of the « Four-oars with cox » team.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by HYLTON CLEAVER

THE hopes of the British Commonwealth in rowing have, in past Olympiads, rested chiefly on Australia and Canada, with Great Britain coming third. Now there are certain changes, and exceptions. Britain may seem to have lost the knack of winning races in eights, but she can still triumph in small boats. In the Empire Games of 1958 Canada beat Australia in eights, but England won gold medals on very rough water, in coxed and coxless fours and in double sculls.

In the Olympic Games of 1956 Canada won the coxless fours, and came second to U.S.A. in the eights. Britain was virtually outclassed.

The prospects for 1960 are very different.

For the first time in British rowing history (and in this case we are covering more than 100 years), the winning crew in the University Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge will stay together and so become eligible, if required, for the Olympic Games.

Previously these University crews have always broken up after their one race against the other, and the members of both eights have then been separated to row for their individual colleges.

A real break with tradition was made in 1959 when the Oxford eight, subject to two unavoidable changes, entered for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta, and were beaten by only half a length by Harvard. They then went on tour to Japan, and virtually swept the board.

Now they are ready to repeat this adventure, and Cambridge are fully prepared to join in, which should make a considerable difference to Britain's chances in eights.

In the single sculls there really seems no one likely to beat S.A. Mackenzie of Australia. In 1956 he was beaten into second place in the Olympic Sculls, largely as the result of misjudgment. Later he beat his Russian conqueror twice.

After winning the Diamond Sculls at Henley twice, the European Championships, and the Empire Games, he underwent an internal operation, and before he had properly recovered, insisted on defending his European title at Macon in August 1959.

Naturally he had to give in.

But since he first arrived in England, he has stayed to train in this country.

But he races wherever and whenever he can find an opportunity, and he would seem one absolute rowing certainty for the Olympic Games of 1960, the only Sculling title he has not yet won.

Eire are not expected to compete.

HYLTON CLEAVER



ON THE THAMES FROM 1870 TO THE PRESENT

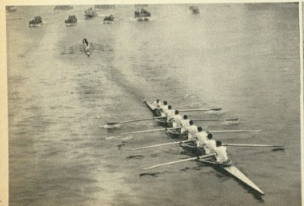
1 - Modern rowing was born on the Thames. The artistic print we reproduce shows the finish of the regatta between Oxford and Cambridge which was held in 1870.

2 - A dramatic moment during the famous regatta of that time; in the foreground can be seen the Oxford eight, but it will be Cambridge to win.

3 - A very modern aspect of the regatta: Cambridge's eight is the first to pass under Hammersmith Bridge and, in accordance with tradition, will therefore win the race.

4 - Oxford's crew listens to its trainer's suggestions.







The German, Hans Gunther Winkler, classified first in the «Grand Prix des Nations», between the Italians, Raimondo (left) and Piero d'Inzeo, silver and bronze medallists respectively.



EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

by VITTORIO CORELLI

THE HORSE *first appeared in the Olympic sphere in 676 B.C., when coach races were included in the programme of events. They were later followed by horseback riding which continued until the sacred fire of Olympia was extinguished as a result of a general degeneration of the custom.*

Even if the presence of the horse in the Games of antiquity bears no technical relationship to its participation in the modern ones, we can well understand the ideals which encouraged the Swede, Count Clarence von Rosen, to battle whole-heartedly for the inclusion of equestrian sports in the modern Games which, in 1896 at Athens, were to re-kindle the flame of sporting contests in the hearts of people. It is therefore thanks to the Swedish horseman that, in 1912 on the occasion of the Stockholm Olympiad, the horse re-appeared in Olympic competitions, thereby giving rise to the Equestrian Games which will, during the Rome Olympiad next year, be celebrating their tenth anniversary.

The programme of the Equestrian Sports has not changed very much since that of 1912, even if certain modifications to the regulations have been made in the various events for technical reasons, changes in the numbers of competitors allowed to participate as well as the method of establishing classification and the award of individual and team medals. In fact, today there are still three events on the programme for the Olympic Games: the «Dressage», the «Three-Day Event» and the «Jumping» competition.

The Grand Prix de Dressage consists of an exhibition which takes place in a limited area (a rectangle measuring [illegible] metres), in which the horseman carries out a series of [illegible] movements at varying speed and at given points in order to show that the horse is completely obedient and easy to handle.

The Three-Day Event consists of three different tests which

are held on three different days. Each horseman undergoes these tests with the same horse and receives a partial and progressive classification in each on points, the highest number counting for the general classification. The first test is based on the lines of the Dressage event but is not as difficult; the second is a long-distance ride of some 34 chilometres over varying types of ground at different speeds, including a steeplechase over 3.600 metres, and a cross-country of about 8.000 metres with natural obstacles. Lastly, the third test is an ordinary jumping competition.

The Grand Prix Jumping event takes place over a course of difficult obstacles which has to be covered twice with the same horse. It is carried out in accordance with the rules of the « Grand Prix des Nations » which figures on the programme of every International Horse Show.

27 individual gold medals and 23 team gold medals have been awarded on the previous nine occasions that the Equestrian Games have been held. The discrepancy between these two figures is due to the fact that not all individual classifications in the various events include a team classification, or because none were taken into account (such as for the Dressage in the 1912, 1920 and 1924 Games) or because no team finished the course with all its competitors (such as the Grand Prix Jumping competition at the Los Angeles Olympiad).

As far as results are concerned, the Grand Prix de Dressage has nearly always resulted in a Swedish victory, their horsemen having obtained five individual and two team victories in this event; the first in the years 1912, 1920, 1924, 1952 and 1956 and the others in 1952 and 1956. Germany had two individual and two team victories at the Amsterdam and Berlin Games; one individual and two team victories went to France at Los Angeles and London, and one Swiss victory in London.



1 - The Swede, Kastenmann, on « Illuster », winner of the Individual 3-day Event.

2 - Piero d'Inzeo (Italy) on « Uruguay ».



The Swedish horsemen have also won the greatest number of gold medals in the Three-Day Event with a total of 4 individual titles and three team titles as opposed to the three individual and two team titles won by Holland, one individual and one team by Germany, two team by the United States, one individual by France and one team title by Great Britain.

The list of the Olympic champions in the Grand Prix Jumping is rather more varied and successes very much more difficult to repeat. This is due to the greater number of competitors who normally take part in this competition. In the last nine Olympic Games, we have had three team victories for Sweden, two for Germany and one each for Great Britain, Mexico and Spain. In the individual competitions, only France and Germany were able to repeat their successes; the former with a victory in 1912 in Stockholm and 1952 in Helsinki, and the latter in Berlin in 1936 and twenty years later at Stockholm in the more recent Olympiads. In the other Games, Italy won the laurels in the individual event in Antwerp, Czechoslovakia in Amsterdam, Japan in Los Angeles and Mexico in London. This makes up a total of 17 gold medals for Sweden, 10 for Germany, 6 for France, 3 for Poland, 2 each for Great Britain, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States, and one each for Czechoslovakia, Japan, Italy and Spain.

In the coming Olympic Games, a total of 5 gold medals will be awarded: one individual for Dressage, one individual and one team for each of the Three-Day and Grand Prix Jumping events.

The great interest shown by the riding fraternity in the Olympic Games can be deduced from the number of nations offici-

have, from time to time, been represented on the field: 10 in Stockholm in 1912, 8 in Antwerp in 1920, 17 in Paris in 1924, 20 in Amsterdam in 1928, 6 in Los Angeles, 21 in Berlin in 1936 — this last figure registered a record number of nations participating for the whole of the pre-war period. When the Games were resumed after the second world war, 17 nations were present in London in 1948, 25 in Helsinki in 1952 and 29 in Stockholm in 1956. We can foresee a very large number of competitors in the coming Rome Games during which the equestrian sport will once again show how vital it can be.

VITTORIO CORELLI



A nice jump by «Merano» ridden by Raimondo d'Inzeo (Italy).

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by HYLTON CLEAVER

GREAT Britain won the Olympic Gold Medal for Show-jumping in Helsinki in 1952; and the Gold Medal for the Three-Day Events in Stockholm in 1956. Chances in Rome in 1960 depend to some extent on whether those who captured the past honours, are still in world class form.

Some of Britain's great horses are no more. Their successors have still to prove themselves of international quality, however talented and experienced their riders may be. In certain instances both riders and horses have noticeably grown older.

The most famous British show-jumper of all, Foxhunter, who was retired to grass, died in retirement in 1959. Miss Pat Smythe lost Prince Hal through illness at home while she was abroad. Lieut. Col. Frank Weldon, captain of our winning three-day event Olympic team in 1956, lost his great horse, on which he had ridden in the Coronation Procession of Queen Elizabeth, when Kilbarry fell as he actually took a jump.

Only Wilf White and his personality Horse, Nizefela, so beloved of the public are still in the top class. They earned best marks for Britain in show-jumping in 1952, and again in 1956, which must be unique.

But it is not at all certain that at their present age, these two will make the grade again for 1960 although both are in serious training with the possibles.

In show-jumping there is, however quite a possibility that Britain may be represented by three women. That too might create a record.

Miss Pat Smythe, the champion of champions, is jumping a new horse. Grand Manan, which belongs to the Hon. Mrs Edward Kidd, daughter of Lord Beaverbrook, and mother of one of Britain's hopes of the future, 16-years old Jane Kidd.

Close behind Miss Pat Smythe comes Miss Ann Townsend, whose mother was a horsewoman, and whose father was a vet. Although still very young, Ann Townsend has a long list of international successes to her credit on Bandit; then comes the former Miss Dawn Palethorpe, now Mrs. Wofford, who has been scoring heavily on a horse, Hollandia, given to her by her American father-in-law.

Among the men most likely to challenge these women is Lieut. Col. "Monkey" Blacker on Workboy, a former steeplechaser. Colonel Blacker has ridden in the Grand National, boxed for his regiment whilst commanding it, which must be unique, and is a pentathlete.

In the three-day event Colonel Weldon — no longer in the army — will certainly captain the British team again. And he will probably ride Samuel Johnson.

Every form of persuasion has been used to recall from retirement Bertie Hill, a really brilliant horseman and a Devon farmer who competed for his country in the three-day event in 1952 and 1956, but needs a new horse. The third member of the team is

expected to be Major Derek Allhusen* on his German mare, Laurren. Allhusen has been in one of the top places in most British three-day events, and although not a young man, has represented Britain in the Winter Olympic Games.

There is not thought to be much serious competition from any other country within the Commonwealth, or Ireland, at show-jumping.

But the Australians have been taking the three-day event to their heart, and arrived in Britain in January to train there for Rome.

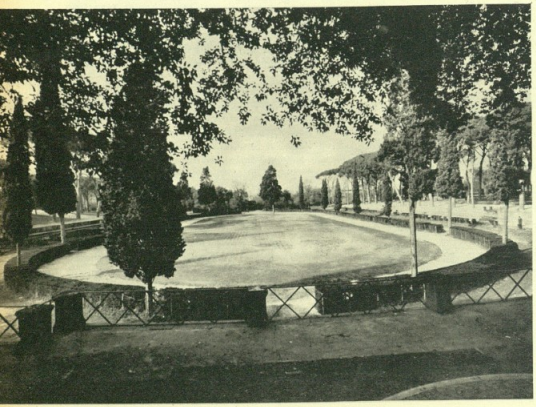
Previous Olympic riders, Ian Dudgeon, son of a famous father, and H. Freeman Jackson, Master of Foxhounds, are still available for Ireland. But nothing has been heard of entries from Canada or South Africa. The chief problem for these countries is that of transporting horses. Only Australia send their team to Britain to be trained, and then, most often, buy British horses there.

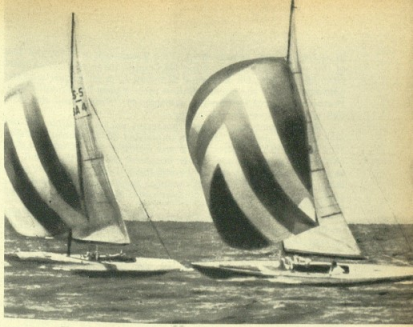
Miss Sheila Willcox (now Mrs John Waddington) has been for a long time the European and British champion in the three-day event. Despite all her triumphs she cannot represent Britain in the Olympic Games because the Council think this event too tough for women!

Mrs Waddington may compete alone in Dressage.

HYLTON CLEAVER

A picturesque view of Piazza di Siena where the individual Grand Prix Jumping event of the Equestrian Sports will take place.





An attractive view of a 5.5 metre yacht racing.

YACHTING

by SERGIO CAPECE

YACHTING, one of the nautical sports, only became officially recognised as one of the Olympic sports in 1894. On the 16th June of that year, in fact, Baron de Coubertin, the putative father of the Modern Olympiads, won his first battle in Paris for the revival of the « Games », by succeeding in having his proposal approved by the International Congress of Athletic Sports. Representatives from 12 nations only (France, USA, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Uruguay, Bohemia, Sweden, Belgium and New Zealand), who had met in the hall of the Sorbonne to discuss amateurism, a sore subject even then, voted for the revival of the Olympiads. But a few days later, the Olympic Card showea yachting, rowing and swimming as included amongst the list of the 13 compulsory sports.

Nevertheless, even if swimming and rowing figured in the first Modern Olympiad in 1896 in Athens, yachting had to wait until the Paris Games for inclusion in the programme. However, the second Olympiad was in fact, more of a trial of strength involving heavy boats than a real and proper regatta. In any case, the 6-metre I.C. and the 8-metre I.C. had a successful initiation and these were, after the 1904 intercalation to become the main « class » in international yachting for a long time.

In 1900, however, both the 10-metre I.C. and the 12-metre I.C. took part in the regattas and these maintained interest until 1920, that is to say until the first post-war Olympiad. But, as we have said, it was the 6-metre and the 8-metre which were the main attraction for many years until 1936. They were light, fast, elegant and, at the same time, imposing craft, being all that helmsmen desired. The European crews dominated these events, and met with no competition in these two « classes ».

In the 6-metre, the Swiss victory in 1900 was followed by a British success. Then came the turn of France, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain again. The USA only came into the limelight in 1948 by winning the title with the famous « Opose », a feat which was repeated in 1952. As one can see, Italy did not meet with much good fortune in this class. In the golden book of the 8-metre class, on the other hand, the name of Italy figures

in a tremendous achievement. This happened in 1936, the last of the « class » regattas in Olympic Games, when the Italian team (Reggio, Bianchi, De Manincor, Mordini, L. & M. Poggi) won the gold medal with the yacht « Italia » after a very hard-fought race. Previously, Great Britain (2), Norway (4), France and the USA had always dominated the scene.

Olympic yachting did not, however, anchor itself to the old idea of large craft for long. Attempts had already been made in 1908 and in 1920 to introduce a new « class », the « 7-metre I.C. », but this type of boat was never accepted. On the other hand, an expected success was realised with the « 12 p I.C. » a few years later; it was a one-man craft that was easy to handle and which, even today, is still the most popular training craft for the younger generation.

The 12 p. I.C.'s appeared for the first time in Olympic circles, in 1924 when, together with the 6-metre and the 8-metre, they formed the three Olympic classes until 1936. However, in 1932, the « Stars », greyhounds of the sea, began to attract attention; they were fast and responsive to the helmsman's touch. The « stars » are still today the favourite « class » and, so to speak, the most sporting. Ever since 1932, the USA has always been to the fore in world circles and this is mainly due to the vast experience of their crews as well as to the large numbers of craft which are built in their yards, and the constant search for improvements. Hitherto, three Olympic titles have always been the preserve of the Americans, whilst one each has gone to Germany and Italy. Straulino and Rode, on the faithful « Merope », were the architects of the great success in 1932 at Helsinki and this success was, in some measure, confirmed four years later when they finished second to « Kathleen », the American craft, at Melbourne.

After the gap of the war years, the new « Dragon » class put in an appearance in the London Olympiad of 1948 and here the Scandinavian crews proved to be the best. Two victories in fact went to Norway (in 1948 and 1952) and one to Sweden in 1956. This was a class in which the Italians defended their colours with honour (fifth in 1948 and sixth in 1956).

A decided change in Olympic yachting came about during the Helsinki Games in 1952 when two new classes were launched for the first time; the 5.5 I.C. and Finn class.

The « 5.5 I.C. », possessing in a proportionately smaller degree all the excellent qualities of the 6-metre and the 8-metre and adapted to the necessities of modern technique, in many ways has become the successor of its two predecessors by gaining the sympathy and popularity of yachting enthusiasts. The USA and Sweden won the two titles contested in the two Olympiads.

The « Finn », on the other hand, is a one-man craft of extraordinary lightness and speed and is considered to be the successor of the « 12 p. I.C. »; it is a particular favourite with the younger generation as it not only requires nautical skill but athletic preparation as well. The Dane, Elvstrom, is the Olympic champion in this class.

The « Firefly » and the « Swallow » in 1948 and the « Sharpie » in 1956 were other types of craft which were sailed in Olympic events, but these were soon to disappear. In the 1960 Games, they will be replaced by the « Flying Dutchman » class.

This is a short résumé of the history of Olympic yachting. It is a short story which, as we have seen, started in Paris with the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, who understood the importance of this exciting sport, even though it was never considered in the ancient Olympiads and never existed during the time of the « pancratium » and the « Stadium Race » which were the fundamental principles of the very first Games.

SERGIO CAPECE



The American pair, Knowles and Farrington, winners of the « Star » class in the yacht « Kathleen ». To the right are the Italians, Straulino and Rode, who came in second and to the left, Williams and Low of the Bahamas.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by GABOR DENES

AT MELBOURNE Great Britain won only three medals, (1 silver and 2 bronze), but the whole British Commonwealth collected seven (1 gold, 2 silver and 4 bronze), nearly half of the total available for the five classes. No wonder therefore, that, although generally speaking not a great deal is known of the overseas preparations, we in Britain are confident of winning some medals again.

The standard of sailing in this country must not be judged by such isolated instances as « Sceptre's » failure to win the America's Cup in 1958, but our successes in small craft, such as the winning of the International 10 sq. metre canoe trophy from the Americans, or the overwhelming success of the British Universities team in dinghy races in the U.S.A. last summer are a much better guide.

It is not in the British character to take any sport too seriously and make a full time business of it, and so perhaps our preparations in the way of training and selection are not so impressive, but nevertheless we hope to put up a « good show ».

Col. R. S. G. Perry, our leading international helmsman in the International 5.5 metre class, who won the only silver medal for Great Britain at Melbourne in 1956, is still our most promising choice. In this class alone out of the five, the design of the boat is of the greatest importance.

Col. Perry won his medal the last time in « Vision », designed by Arthur Robb (she was later sold to Dr. Beppe Croce of Italy), and the same designer has designed his new boat « Vision II », no doubt an improved version, based on the experience of her predecessor.

But she is not only an improvement, she is also designed with full consideration given to the light weather conditions to be expected at Naples. However, this in itself is no safe guarantee of success, as design has progressed everywhere in the intervening years, and, particularly in the U.S.A. and in Sweden some extremely fast boats have appeared in the class.

Another 5.5 metre enthusiast, Owen Aisher had two boats built during the winter, one designed by the American Luders, and the other by Olsen of Sweden, probably the two most successful designers of 5.5 metre boats in the world. If either of these should prove faster than « Vision II » during the season's regattas at Cannes and Naples, Mr. Aisher is quite prepared to put the best boat at the disposal of the best helmsman.

In the International Dragon Class « Salamander » has been provisionally selected by the Olympic Committee. She is owned by Cdr. Graham Mann and J. Janson. Cdr. Mann won a bronze medal in the 1956 Games sailing « Bluebottle » (Gold in 1948) and « Salamander » was champion boat in the Solent in 1959. There is just a chance that his position might be challenged by Bruce Banks, who won the Edinburgh Cup in « Apollyon » a year

very old boat, last summer. It all depends if Bruce Banks can get a new boat in time.

Canada may do well in this class; one of their helmsmen, Walter Windear was the winner of the Gold Cup in his boat « Pip » at Copenhagen.

Whereas the International Star is one of the most popular classes in most other countries, it is not liked in Great Britain, and the opportunities for racing are precious few. All I would venture to say is, that if Roy Mitchell, who has great international experience in this class is to represent his country, he will do well to finish amongst the first six. He could not beat the best Italian, American, Cuban or even German helmsmen.

The International Flying Dutchman, which for the first time is to be the two-man centreboard boat in the Olympics, is not a popular class here either, and apart from the Whitstable Y. C. which is its largest centre, very few clubs give races. It has been essential therefore for British helmsmen to be successful in this class, to have many opportunities of racing on the Continent. Such experience is making Adrian Jardine a good choice. Both he and his crew, Angus Fryer, are army officers and have been stationed in Germany for a long time, having raced on many occasions against the best helmsmen in the class in Europe.

In the World Championship of the class which was sailed last July at Whitstable, the Italian Mario Capio was the winner, Jardine was second, and the German Rolf Mulka was third. As these races took place mainly in light weather, they would present a reasonably good yardstick for the chances at Naples, so it stands to reason that a medal could go to Britain.

No Commonwealth countries took part in these championships, but the previous year, the Australian Rolly Tasker was the winner in Austria, and he will have to be watched at Naples, particularly as at Melbourne when sailing a 12 sq. metre sharpie, he was only just beaten into second place by New Zealander P. G. Mander.

There is complete uncertainty at the time of writing as to who is to represent Great Britain in the singlehanded « Finn » event. Still in the running is the last Olympic representative Richard Creagh-Osborne (he was 11th at Melbourne, in conditions which were too heavy for him), and others who have been showing similar potential during last season are Brian Ellis, Richard Murray, Vernon Stratton and Keith Musto. The position is made even more complicated by the return from America of Jack Knights, winner of last year's North American championship. Equally little can be said about selection in the other Commonwealth countries, and so the field is quite open, but who knows?

GABOR DENES



The Italian team, winners of the team pursuit race. From left to right are: Faggin (gold medallist in the 1,000 metres standing start), Gasparella, Domenicali and Gandini.

CYCLING

by RUGGERO RADICE

THE CYCLING EVENTS *of the Olympic Games comprise the track sprint test, the team pursuit, the individual kilometre time-trial and the tandem sprint, together with the two road tests which are entirely separate.*

Sprinting, the plainest expression which can be used in bicycle racing, is one of the the finest and most exciting events of the Olympic Games, both from a technical and a spectacular point of view. It is the cycling equivalent of the 100 metres track event. It is a test which calls for prompt insight, quick reaction, intelligence, and dash. It is an event for the aristocrats of the popular two-wheeled sport. In fact, the number of high class sprinters is very limited. Only the « elite » amongst the champions can distinguish themselves in this particular event which at one time was one of the greatest attractions for cycling connoisseurs and enthusiasts. The exciting « surplaces », when the sprinter suddenly stops dead and remains motionless by going through acrobatic movements to keep his balance, so that he does not put his adversary in an advantageous position by taking the lead; the surprise attacks which, for example, can consist of the sprinter leaping forward and charging down from the top of the wall of the curve to the inside edge; the thrilling elbow-to-elbow duels and the speed of over 60 kilometres per hour which is achieved in the last 200 metres, are all factors which make the sprint test the most select event of track cycling.

Sprint cycling has been included in the Games ever since 1896, the year in which the first Modern Olympiad was held, and was deleted only in 1908 and 1912. This competition has been entirely dominated by European cyclists, particularly the Latin races. The French have won five titles (Masson, Taillandier, Michard, Beaufrand and Rousseau), the Italians three titles (Verri, Ghella and Sacchi), the Dutch two (Peeters and Van Egmond) and the Germans one (Merkens).

The tandem sprint is also a very spectacular test and is, in many respects, very much more exciting. However, one does not have the surprise dash that one gets in the individual test, neither does one experience the unexpected spectacular thrill that one gets in the individual test when the cyclist, for instance, comes rushing down from the top of a curve. The tandem pair have got to keep up a certain pace and avoid too many deviations. But when the partners break loose, one can witness some very impressive speeds which can exceed an average of 70 kms. an hour.

This test was introduced into the fourth Olympiad (London) and was not disputed until 1912; the 10 gold medals have been awarded as follows: three to France, two to Australia (but each two Olympic titles) and Great Britain, one each to Holland, Germany and Italy.

The 1,000 metres time-trial event calls for special qualities. This event, in fact, begins from a standing start. The rider must therefore make a terrific effort to start, upright on the pedals, and then gain the maximum speed possible in a very short period of time; this is not easy, owing to the high ratio of speed that has to be developed, and also because he has to start without any impetus whatsoever. Once he has reached the desired speed, he must then keep it up. Thus, the supreme effort of starting from a steady position and being able to sustain his speed for a very long time are the special gifts of the « kilometre » specialist.

This competition was not introduced until the ninth Olympiad of the present series at Antwerp, in 1928. Australia has twice won this event (Gray and Mockridge), and Denmark (Falk-Hansen), Holland (Van Vliet), France (Dupont) and Italy (Faggin, in the record time of 1'09" 8/10) once each.

In the Games of the past, the flying-start lap of the track race was held instead of the « kilometre » but this was not very popular because of the time variations, due to the differing tracks and their varying distances.

Lastly, the team pursuit race is equally spectacular and exciting. In this event, over 4 kilometres, teams are made up of four riders each, two teams at a time, placed on opposite sides of the track. All members of the team must keep up the same speed, which varies from 52 to 53 k.p.h. for more than four and a half minutes. It is pleasing to see the riders exchange positions every half lap, whereby, when entering the curve, the leading athlete allows himself to be overtaken by his companions and hands over the lead to the one who was immediately in his wake.

The teâm pursuit competition came into being during the first Olympiad in 1896. The United States won both the first and second titles. In Athens, in 1906, in occasion of the Pan-Hellenic Games which were held to celebrate the decennial of the first Olympiad, the event was dropped but was re-introduced in London in 1908, the English team winning on that occasion. It was dropped once again in 1912 but re-instated in 1920 when the event was lengthened to the classical distance of 4,000 metres. The Italians won the event (to which they are particularly adapted) in 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1952, and 1958, the French having interrupted the Italian series of wins in 1936, immediately prior to the end of the pre-war series, and again in 1948 in the first post-war Games.

These are all the track events in which cycling assumes a purely technical aspect.

Then come two road events: the individual, instituted in occasion of the first Olympiad in Athens in 1896, and only interrupted once (in Paris in 1900) and the team time-trial over a distance of 100 kms. introduced for the first time in the programme of the XVII Olympiad of Rome in 1960.

The individual road race has seen winners from many nations; the Greek, Constantinides; the Englishman, Barlett; the Swede, Stenquist; the Dane, Hansen; the Belgian, Noyelle; the South African, Lewis; the Italians, Pavesi and Baldini; and the Frenchmen, Vast, Blanchonnet, Charpentier and Beyaert. The event takes place over a varying road course, more or less on a circuit, and the participants are formations of four riders per nation.

Up to the Melbourne Olympic Games, a team classification was made up, based on the order of arrival in the individual event, but this classification has been abolished for the Rome Games.

In the XVII Olympiad, a new event will be held, namely that of the team time-trial. It is certainly the most interesting competition of the road events and is a title which every nation would like to hold because of its competitive quality and high technical value.

RUGGERO RADICE



1 - The Italian, Ercole Baldini, Olympic champion in the road race, seen in action during his victorious break-away.

2 - The Frenchman, Rousseau (left) and the Italian, Pesenti, classified first and second respectively in the sprint race, during one of the two final rounds.



PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by PETER BRYAN

BRITAIN, who taught the world how to ride bicycles only to be outstripped by her European pupils, faces a gold-less 1960 Olympic series. Since the last Olympiad gathering in Melbourne the British cycling prizewinners on road and track have changed little.

The men of Melbourne have had, at the beginning of 1960, three years further experience — but few can claim that they will be faster if selected to travel to Rome.

The British Cycling Federation made a commendable start to their Olympic preparations by naming a « short list » of 22 riders well before last Christmas.

But there was a familiar ring about the names... Sheil, a former world pursuit champion, Gambrill, the lean, long-limbed No. 2 British pursuiter. Binch, with five years reign as national sprint champion showing that he is no longer a young man, Thompson the tandemist and roadman Holmes.

All made the Melbourne round trip in 1956... and all look fairly certain to be given a ticket for Rome next August.

Since the brief, post-war emminence of Reg Harris, Britain has been sadly lacking in track cycling strength. No truly great sprinters, kilometre men or team pursuit combinations.

But this year, with the introduction of the road team time-trial into the Olympic programme, there is, in theory, the possibility that British riders will win gold medals for the first time since Ryan and Lance triumphed in the 1920 Games tandem event.

Britain is a country of time trials; from March to September there are more than 1,000 first class road events against the clock. The shortest: 25 miles. The longest: 24 hours.

There is no other country in the world whose amateur cyclists have such a programme of time trials. But the British riders' insistence of riding on flat courses to register fast times is completely unsuited to the give and take roads which await them on the Olympic time - trial course.

And only two of the short-listed eight men for the team time-trial had ridden in that type of event before the start of the 1960 season.

The talent is there all right: Tour of Britain winner, Bradley; Isle of Man international race winner Hinds, 50 miles time-trial champion Wiltcher... with Holmes, Perks Bill Baty (British road champion), Laidlaw and Wilkings.

But, like all the other Olympic « possibles », they will have to travel at their own expense to widely scattered parts of the country to ride in a dozen or more special races.

It is doubtful whether Britain will ever be in a position to produce a home-bred international cycling champion while there is no form of State or Federation assistance to promising men.

The two riders who might have emulated Ryan and Lance on the tandem — Handley and Barton — are both practically certain to be racing in Rome. But not together, although without doubt, they are the finest tandem pair since Harris and Porter were beaten in the 1948 Games final in near-darkness by Perona-Terruzzi.

Handley has three times steered a tandem to victory in the national championship. But it was not until last August that they riding for Britain against East Germany in Leipzig, that they for the first and only time with stocky little Barton.

The pair had been the bitterest rivals in sprints for two years; on the tandem there were brilliance, grace and speed.

But the British selectors have nominated Barton for the individual sprint and the kilometre time trial for Rome. And have probably handed an Olympic gold to whatever combination Italy produces.

That East Germany match in 1959 was an important one for Barton. It also provided him with the opportunity to ride 1,000 metres against the clock for the first time. And, suprisingly, he made joint fastest time with Empire champion and record holder Tong — min 11.7 sec. — on the track that will be used for this year's world sprint championship.

Sprinter Binch, perhaps seeing the success of Barton and Tong, has said that he, too, would like to go for the kilometre in Rome. Indeed, with the years taking the edge from his speed, it may well be that his idea is not necessarily a bad one.

For the team pursuit, the British Federation have shown wisdom in keeping their list of « possibles » down to six. Of these, only Sheil and Gambrill have international experience. The others, McCoy, Killick, Baylis and Hoban are, internationally, raw. Of them, Baylis, barely 20, is the lad with the greatest promise. If he has any faults it is a natural tendency to want to ride in every type of race, at all distances, on the road and track. Specialisation could make him a champion.

Of the Commonwealth riders, those from South Africa and Australia are likely to figure highest in the Olympic placings.

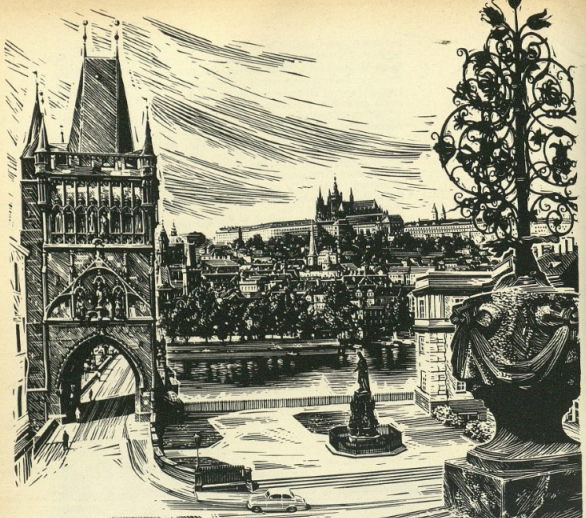
The South African championships, which will determine Olympic selections, are to be held at Easter at Cape Town. They should again prove that Jim Swift is one of the greatest track all-rounders that the country has had. He is the reigning kilometre champion, holds the tandem title (partnered by Raymond Robinson) and won a runner's-up medal in the 1959 sprint championship.

Last year, the Northern Transvaal team set a new national 4,000 metres pursuit record at Pretoria with a time of 4 min. 47.8 sec.

PETER BRYAN



A view of the Olympic Velodrome at the E.U.R. where the track cycling events will be held.









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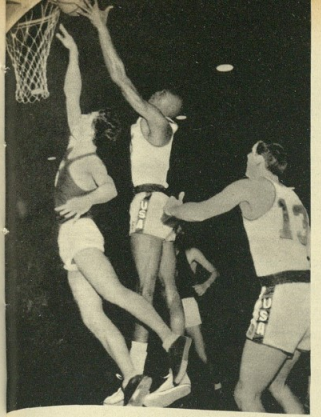


A phase of the final match between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The very tall American negro pivot, Russel, is on the point of scoring.

BASKETBALL

by OSVALDO CIRIACHI

BASKETBALL IS A SPORT *which has no historical background. It is not rooted in ancient times like other sports which have remote origins, even though authorities have come across the existence of similar games played by certain people in olden times. Basketball has not got a long history but it is for this reason that it has a future before it. It came into being in the year 1891 as a result of an idea conceived by Dr. James Naismith, a Protestant clergyman of Canadian origin who was a teacher of physical education at a Y.M.C.A. school in Springfield. It was based on a decalogue, a dozen rules, and was designed as an exercise for the school pupils during the intermission between the end of the Rugby Football championship and the beginning of the Baseball championship. The word "basketball" is derived from the fact that fruit baskets were normally used in the place of the present baskets which bear an iron ring at the top.*

After a phase of rapid preparation and development, basketball made its first appearance in the Olympic Games in St. Louis (1904) purely for demonstration purposes. Having entered St. Louis by the backdoor, it also went out in the same way, without leaving any clear impressions. In the meantime, however, the game started to take a hold in various tournaments and championships. In 1897, the first national championship was held in the United States and in 1913 the first Far East championship was held at Manila. Dr. Naismith's idea, over which he was not at all presumptuous, began to develop in an ever more increasing and precise form and achieved incredible and unforeseen importances. The original simple regulations became necessarily complicated; the technical experts in the sport began to study the game more deeply and its devotees grew in number from day to day.

The doors of the Olympiads had not yet been opened to the

new sport, but in the meantime, in Paris (1924) another demonstration of it was held, and this time it almost rose to the heights of a real and well-organised tournament (but not Olympic, however) which was won, naturally, by an American team. After differences of opinion amongst the I.O.C. officials of that time over its suitability, basketball, which had by then achieved world-wide popularity, was finally admitted as one of the Olympic sports. This decision was taken at Oslo in 1935 and a year later, Berlin had the honour of holding the baptism of the first basketball tournament in the XIII Olympiad of the Modern Era which was presided over by the creator of the Games. This sport was thus officially initiated in the most authentic and regulated manner. At Berlin, the U.S.A. team deservedly won, thus befitting the country in which the game originated — a game which was being played by an ever-increasing number of enthusiasts. There were a great number of participants at that time, 23 nations, and this was a sure sign that basketball had become mature enough to take its place in the Olympic programme.

After the standstill due to the war, the second basketball tournament of the Games was held in London in 1948. The United States, world masters of the sport, again achieved success over 22 other participating nations. This confirmed the world supremacy that American basketball players had achieved in Berlin. The history of the Olympiads in this sport has always shown American supremacy. Others have tried to copy, imitate and emulate, but the American experts have always come forward with fresh ideas and no one has been able to maintain the pace they have set in their progress.

The U.S.A. were again victorious at Helsinki in 1952. Their nearest challengers had never been the same country, but this time a second international force appeared on the scene: the Russian team. However, there was no stopping the Americans whose field of selection was always vast and whose only difficulty was that of choice. It was therefore logical and a foregone conclusion that the United States team should win the Melbourne Olympiad in 1956. Their fifth consecutive win is expected at the Rome Games unless there is to be a complete turn-up in the book.

The certainty that the United States would always win the Olympic Gold medal has not in any way or at an time removed interest from the tournament. It is a tournament which, on the occasion of the Games, has always brought out the finest technical preparation that a four-years period can produce; the Americans have always been the masters and they teach all those who are willing to learn. It is thus that once the Games are over, basketball, a sport which is still young, begins a new phase in its development which is becoming more rapid. Its history is brief and swift, and is more chronicled than history itself. Its very freshness in modern sport may result in its becoming one of the most important sports in the Olympiads of the future.

OSVALDO CIRIACHI



The teams of the United States and the Soviet Union, gold and silver medallists respectively, gathered together at the end of the decisive match.



An internal view of the Palazzetto dello Sport where the elimination rounds and semi-finals of the Olympic Basketball tournament will be held.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by PHIL PILLEY

IN Great Britain, sport is on the downgrade in terms of popularity — both as regards spectator-interest and active participation — in face of the challenge of other forms of entertainment. To this general trend there are one or two notable exceptions. Golf, for example, booms, with more people playing and watching than ever before; and lower down the scale another sport shows unmistakable signs of advance... basketball.

It is ironical, therefore, that basketball may be — as it was in 1956 — the only sport in which Britain will not compete in the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome.

The position is this: only 16 teams can compete in Rome, and nine places have already been filled by the first eight in the 1956 Melbourne Games (USA, Russia, Uruguay, France, Canada, Brazil, Philippines and Chile) plus the host nation, Italy. Three other places were reserved for non-European teams, so only four places remain, and if Britain is to seize one of them she must enter, and do well in, a special pre-Olympic tournament being held in Bologna from August 13-18.

Bluntly, Britain may enter — but if she does not [illegible]

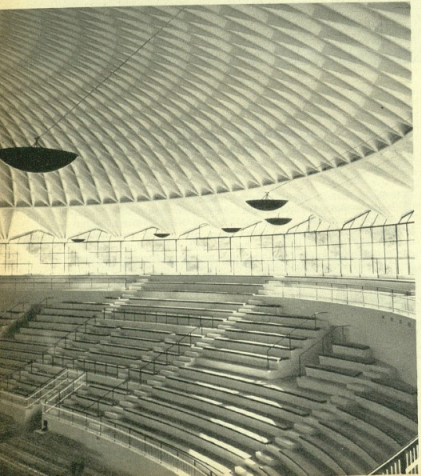
unlikely to be good enough to qualify for Rome. Trials are due to be held in Scotland during February in an attempt to find the best possible team from among the top players of England, Scotland and Wales, and the present feeling is that a British team *should* challenge in Bologna. There are some officials, however, who feel that this might be an unwarrantable waste of money. In any case, even if Britain does enter the Bologna tournament, the British players are unlikely to qualify for Rome.

Prospects for Commonwealth countries in the Olympic basketball are not much brighter. Australia, it seemed, was not intending to enter, primarily because of the expenses and the remote prospect of her team even getting to the final stages of Games proper. They did not fare well in the 1956 Games, even though their better players were European-trained, mainly Latvian or Lithuanian in origin. But information just received is that Australia — somewhat surprisingly — will in fact enter the preliminary tournament. She is sending her players more for experience than with any serious chances of victory.

Canada *are* likely to make a challenge — but even here there seems little chance of ultimate success. Canada was once a not-inconsiderable force in basketball, but now other countries have improved tremendously and have surpassed her.

That situation has a familiar ring in Britain — the country who taught the world to play many sports and who is now surpassed in several of them by her erstwhile pupils. But in basketball things are different... here is a sport which Britain is only *learning*.

PHIL PILLEY



PALAZZETTO DELLO SPORT: A view of part of the interior.



The prize-giving ceremony at the end of the match between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. The Russian athletes are on the winner's podium, facing the President of the I.O.C., Mr. Brundage.

FOOTBALL

by LEONE BOCCALI

THE ELEVEN COUNTRIES *which reached the final round of the Melbourne Games together with the 5 other qualifiying teams that will make up the total of 16 will ensure that the football tournament at the Rome Games will once again earn the importance that it deserves. Even though there will be only 16 teams making the journey to Rome, this selection is the result of matches played in some fifty countries.*

There will be a fresh basis for qualification in this football competition. However, there will not be a restoration of the golden age when there were no divisions, whether real or the result of official rulings, between professionals and amateur. This distinction together with the FIFA-inspired World Cup, the most important and the most regular world competition, will prevent each country from sending its strongest national team.

The Amsterdam Olympiad was the last almost normal competition, even though professionalism was already seeping into it. The football competition was an admirable foretaste of what was to come into being at MONTEVIDEO *almost exactly two years later. The World Cup was originally organised as a tribute to Uruguay which was victorious in the two preceding Olympiads. After its surprising triumph at the Paris Games in 1924, Uruguay repeated the success at Amsterdam by defeating Argentina in the final after a replay. South American football had thus made its triumphant appearance in Europe with two of its strongest national teams. This success was to signal exceptional circumstances for Italian football, because after Amsterdam, repatriation of Italian nationals was begun from amongst footballers in Buenos Aires and Montevideo — but not as yet in San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro — and these players were to follow in the wake of the isolated case of* LIBONATTI *who was then playing for the* TORINO *team.*

The name of the small but magical centre-forward, of the famous trio, BALONCIERI - LIBONATTI - ROSSETTI, *who were*

to represent the most brilliant forward line in Italian football during the period between the two world wars, calls attention to the particular situation which existed at the Amsterdam Olympiad. Both LIBONATTI *and* CONTI, *suspected of being professionals, were in fact deliberately omitted, but the young* SCHIAVIO *played brilliantly in their absence and contributed to the victory for third place by the overwhelming score of 11-3 against Egypt. This happened after cruel luck rather than tactical errors had prevented Italy, fielding three centre-halves, Pitto, Bernardini and Janni, from defeating the powerful Uruguayan team in the semi-finals.*

Football, which was omitted from the following Olympiad at Los Angeles as it was one of the optional sports which did not interest the Americans, then re-appeared at Berlin in 1936, where the Italian team brought off one of the biggest surprises by winning the competition. The team was composed of university students, most of whom in fact later went on to take their degrees. This team had no member who had ever played in the first division, and only two who had played in second division matches in Italian football.

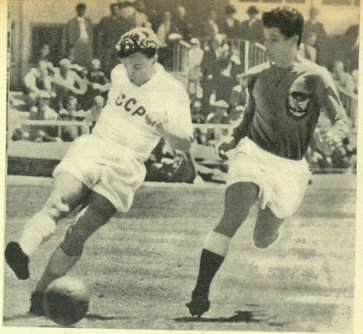
This extraordinary Italian team, although strictly amateur, only played against one team of the same description against Austria in the final. In the preliminary rounds Italy played against teams whose players were full internationals; these included the United States, Japan, (which had defeated the full Swedish XI), and Norway, which had gained a surprising victory over the favourites, the full German national XI.

As the 1936 Olympiad was to become noted for the re-introduction of the football tournament and that of 1928 for the « admonishing » factor, this is a suitable opportunity to give a brief summary of the first four normal Olympiads which were interrupted by the first world war. Of these, both those of 1908 and 1912 were contested in the true amateur spirit, and England, both in London and in Stockholm, won by defeating Denmark on each occasion. Britain had already introduced professionalism into its football but the official distinction between that and amateurism was not only severe but was very much respected and still



1 - Russia's half-back, Netto (left) stops the Yugoslav right-winger, Mujic, during the final match which ended in a narrow victory for Russia.

2 - A Soviet forward in action during the match between the U.S.S.R. and Indonesia, which the U.S.S.R. won by 4 goals to nil.



is today. We might add at this point that it was only in 1912 that Italy competed for the first time, her national team having been formed only two years previously; after being eliminated by Finland in the first round, Italy gained her revenge in the consolation tournament by defeating the hosts, Sweden, only to concede victory to the classical Austrians.

It was France, on the other hand, which managed to eliminate Italy from the Antwerp Olympiad in 1920 which ended in Belgium's victory in the final over the new Czech team which was disqualified. Here again, Italy, in the supplementary tournament for lower placings, succeded in gaining an exceptional victory over Norway; this was all the more noteworthy as the Norwegians had eliminated England from the tournament.

The English amateurs appeared for the last time in 1920, mainly because the amateur-professional split no longer made it possible for them to send their full international side. However, the amateur footballers from across the Channel appeared once again representing Great Britain as a whole — a ruling which governed all Olympic sports — at the Berlin Games (where they were beaten by Poland) after having missed the 1924 Paris Games. In the latter, Italy defeated Spain for the first time, but later had to bow to Switzerland after a most unfortunate game. Switzerland later reached the final where they played against Uruguay.

In the Olympiads after the second World War, the gulf between full international teams and the rest, whether amateur or near-amateur, became all the wider.

We wish to assert that we are not being narrow in our views, but we are merely considering sporting values. We do not question in any way the amateur status of the Swedish and Danish players participating in the 1948 London Games; this is clearly borne out by the fact that several of their « stars » were signed-on by Italian clubs without having to go through the formalities of the transfer system. Denmark was far too strong, by comparison with the « easy » USA team, for the student regeneration of the Danish side, but one cannot expect miracles to be repeated. Nevertheless, Sweden was the only team to defeat Italy, in the semi-final round, before going on to dispose of Yugoslavia in the final. The latter was supposed to be amateur in character, but one questions whether this status was as genuine as that of the Swedish team,

for it is well known that athletes in general, and footballers in particular, in Eastern states receive preferential treatment.

Hungary, a truly brilliant team, also belonged to this category of « State amateurs », and donned Sweden's mantle at the Helsinki Olympiad in 1952 where once again Yugoslavia succeeded in reaching the final. It was this Hungarian team which triumphed at Wembley after having mastered Italy in Rome on the occasion of the inauguration of the Olympic Stadium. It was clearly obvious from the start that she would brush aside Italy's third student attempt, this time perhaps even more « sui generis » than before. Italy paid a high price for the good fortune of having drawn the United States once again in its first match.

Notwithstanding the tragic events of the revolution, Hungary had already decided not to defend her title at Melbourne where even Yugoslavia resolved against sending her full international side, and relied instead on a team of « B » internationals and young up-and-coming players. This side was defeated in the final by the hot favourites, Russia, by an only goal.

At the Rome Games we shall be entering the third phase of the Olympic formula. As the « amateur status » ruling brought out by the International Federation prior to the Melbourne Games was singularly ineffective, an innovation has been introduced for the Rome tournament, applicable even to the eliminating rounds, whereby no players of teams participating in the final round of the 1958 World Cup in Sweden will be allowed to play. This was a drastic decision and even though it was intended to remove certain excesses, it has resulted in further injustice and wrangling, to the extent that Russia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, all of whom qualified for Sweden, will be unable to field their best team, whereas Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, which also believe in the « State Amateur » system, will be able to do so.

In conclusion, three types of national teams will contest the title in Rome: firstly, full international teams, secondly, full international teams minus those players who were selected for Sweden, and lastly, amateur teams from those countries which rigidly distinguish between the amateur and the professional. The last-named will, therefore, be the clay vases amongst those of bronze and iron.

LEONE BOCCALI



A phase of the deciding match for the title between the U.S.S.R. and Jugoslavia which ended in favour of the Soviets by 1-nil.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by **BRIAN GLANVILLE**

ONCE UPON a time a gentleman with stars in his eyes and a long, aristocratic French pedigree, swallowed very hard and said « The important thing about the Olympic Games is not winning but having taken part ».

Perhaps, in those far off days, it was true. Today, it makes nonsense; but in this, and this alone, will the British Olympic football team be able to find faint consolation. They have no chance at all of winning the football tournament; a thing Britain has not done since 1912, the days of Ivan Sharpe and Vivian Woodward. Though the *mores* of the average leading British amateur will not sustain close scrutiny - clubs in the principal London Leagues are known to be wonderfully generous in the « expenses » they pay - they are amateur indeed compared with a Hungarian political policeman who goes once a week to the police station to collect his pay; or a Russian « Army officer » who seldom if ever wears a uniform.

Unfortunately, the day of the amateur playing regularly in British League soccer has gone. The exception to the rule is Michael Pinner — on whom, more than anyone else, rests our slight chances of making a *bella figura*.

Pinner is 26, and comes from Boston, in Lincolnshire. He has a Cambridge Law Degree, is at present serving his conscription in the Royal Air Force, and has kept goal in League football for Aston Villa, Sheffield Wednesday and Queen's Park Rangers. He's a player of great style, grace and courage, beautifully though slenderly built, a powerful kicker of a ball with his left foot.

This has been his first full — or nearly full — season in League football. Hitherto, he has preferred to give Pegasus, the Oxford-Cambridge graduates and undergraduates club, first call upon him. Alec Stock, well enough known to connoisseurs of Roman football, persuaded him to play regularly in the Third Division for Queen's Park Rangers. Certainly this has materially helped him.

« The difference between amateur and professional football, » he once told me, « is that in the professional game, when you go up for a high ball, there is always someone there with you ».

Pinner has a most intelligent and refreshing approach to the game. His calling-up for the Air Force has deprived him of several months of League football, but nevertheless, you will see in him the best amateur goalkeeper England has produced for many years.

Jim Lewis of Walthamstow Avenue, now in his early thirties, is a veteran of two Olympic Games, and another who has played regularly in League football. Jim had many games for Chelsea, mostly on the left wing (though he is really a right winger) but often at centre-forward. He is quite the most experienced and dangerous British forward, and has made a laudable recovery this season, after breaking a leg.

Paddy Hasty, the Ireland centre-forward, could certainly have become a professional if he had cared to. A forceful, energetic player, he had some brilliant games against professional opposition during Totting's 1959 Cup run. They very nearly beat Nottingham Forest, the eventual winners, who defeated them in a

re-play. Paddy has played a few times for the League team of Leyton Orient.

By and large, however, those amateurs who play for league clubs do so largely because they are too young to turn professional. This is the case of Bobby Kellard, a 16 year old inside or outside-left, who is a regular member of the League team of Southend United, a Third Division side. Kellard is a player of high promise and precocity, who seems most unlikely to stay with a Third Division club for long. He is one of the few members of the side who have looked impressive in the disastrous trial matches against professional opposition.

Another whom professional clubs covet — he has played one or two non-League games for Fulham — is Bobby Brown, the slender, 19 year old Barnet centre-forward or outside-right; a beautiful mover with a splendid *scatto*, who goes like an arrow for goal.

It is hardly enough to challenge Hungary. Yet our amateurs can take heart from such performances as their draw with Bulgaria at Wembley, in the last Olympic qualifying tournament, and their achievement in reaching the semi-final, in 1948. The ball, after all, is round...

BRIAN GLANVILLE



A view of the Stadio del Sole at Fuorigrotta (Naples) where certain matches of the Olympic Football tournament will be played

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Uscita per Torino - S.S. 10 - Km. 53

BARI ☎ 19.794
Via Napoli - S.S. 16 - Km. 798

BOLOGNA (tav. calda) ☎ 34.45.62
Via Mazzini, 47

CIVITANOVA MARCHE ☎ 73.964
Via Cortidoni - S.S. 16 - Km. 242

FOLLONICA ☎ 84.091
Bivio Bondelli - S.S. 1 - Km. 227

FOSSANO ☎ 959
Uscita per Torino - S.S. 28 - Km. 6

FOSSATO DI VICO ☎ 4
Loc. Osteria del Gatto - S.S. 3 - Km. 195

FROSINONE ☎ 37.37
Loc. dei Matthels - S.S. 6 - Km. 83

LATINA ☎ 40.310
Uscita per Roma - S.S. 148 - Km. 79

MIRABELLA ☎ 203
Fuori Eclano - S.S. 90 - Km. 9

MONCALIERI ☎ 64.17.81
Corso Roma - S.S. 10 - Km. 1

MUCCIA ☎ 25
Bivio Maddalena - S.S. 77 - Km. 44

OMEGNA ☎ 61.994
Lungo Lago d'Orta

ORBETELLO ☎ 77.473
Loc. Fonteblanda - S.S. 1 - Km. 159

ORISTANO ☎ 24.75
Via Tirso - S.S. 131 - Km. 93

PERUGIA ☎ 39.33.47
Ponte S. Giovanni - S.S. 3 bis - Km. 85

REVERE ☎ 310
Uscita per Modena - S.S. 12 - Km. 220

RIMINI - CELLE (tav. calda) ☎ 88.81
S.S. 16 - Km. 201

ROMA (tav. calda) ☎ 62.09.14
Via Aurelia - S.S. 1 - Km. 6.600

ROMA - FRATTOCCHIE ☎ 93.50.26
Via Appia - S.S. 7 - Km. 19

ROSETO DEGLI ABRUZZI ☎ 68.393
Uscita per Pescara - S.S. 16 - Km. 430

SALERNO ☎ 19.34
Loc. Mercatello - S.S. 18 - Km. 57

VITERBO (tav. calda) ☎ 30.829
Porta Romana - S.S. 2 - Km. 81





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CANOEING

by ALBERTO MARCHESI

IF ROWING is an ancient sport, we can consider canoeing to be... antediluvian. In fact, when man first endeavoured to cross rivers, lakes, and stretches of sea, he would take a tree trunk, and burn out a cavity in the centre, thus inventing the first canoe, which he propelled with primeval double paddles, in either a sitting or kneeling position, in exactly the same way that present-day canoeists manoeuvre their « kayaks » and « canadians ».

Classical rowing is the only sport in the world where the competitor reached the finishing line with his back to it; canoeing, however, always permits the paddler to see where he is going. It is in this way that the canoeist has an advantage over his elder brother.

The sporting origin of canoeing is rooted in tourism. Long excursions in these light and fragile craft were organised across stretches of water and lakes, and it was during these that man's competitive spirit was aroused. In 1865, an Englishman named MacGregor constructed a wooden canoe called « Rob-Roy » which was approximately 5 metres long, ninety centimetres wide, and weighed about thirty kilogrammes; and he based it on the type of craft used by the Eskimoes. Thus was born the craft which we now know as the « kayak ».

As the years went by, the canoe gradually became narrower and lighter until 1934, when the I.R.K. who replaced the regulations laid down that the canoe should have a maximum length of 5,20 metres, a minimum width of 51 centimetres, a minimum weight of twelve kilogrammes. At the present time, three regulation types of canoe: the kayak, which is always punished with the letter « K », the canadian, with the letter « C », and a collapsible type with the letter « F ». The latter is the German word « Faltboot » which means a folding boat.

Canoeing was first introduced into the Olympic Games in 1936 — thirty-six nations having voted for and were represented by

duction. You would surely like to know who it was that gave a vote to the contrary on that occasion? It was actually Hungary which was later to become the leading nation in the sport of canoeing. However, even before the Olympic Games, European canoeing competitions had been organised in Prague (1933), Copenhagen (1934), Gand (1957), and Duisberg (1959); and world championships were organised at Wexholm, Sweden (1938), Copenhagen (1950), Macon (1954), and Prague (1958). The next world championships will be held at Essen in 1962. The programme today only comprises competitions for the « K » and « C » types whilst the « F » type had been included up to 1948.

The Olympic programme in 1936 which included competitions for nine titles (K1: 1000 and 10,000 metres; K2: 1000 and 10,000 metres; F1 and F2: 10,000 metres; C1: 1000 metres; C2: 1000 and 10,000 metres) was the same for the London Games in 1948 and in 1952 at Helsinki, with the only difference that the « F » type was deleted and the Women's K1 over 500 metres was introduced instead. The Rome Games, on the other hand, will have a reduced programme with only seven events, the Women's K2 over 500 metres, and the Men's relay, 4 × 500 metres, K1 Class, being introduced instead of the four-distance events which have been deleted.

At Berlin in 1936, Austria and Germany distinguished themselves in the kayak category whereas Canada and Czechoslovakia dominated the canadian category. In the 1948 London Games Sweden and Denmark were completely successful in the « K » class and Czechoslovakia in the « C » class together with the USA. In 1952 at Helsinki, the Nordic mastery was again repeated by Sweden and Finland in the « K's » whilst in the « C's » a hard tussle took place between Czechoslovakia, the U.S.A., France and Denmark. In 1956 at Melbourne, the Hungarians strongly contested the title with Sweden and Germany in the « K » category; whereas in the canadian category, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and Hungary again were the strongest competitors. The Russian canoeists appeared here for the first time and swept the board in the women's events.

In so far as the Rome Games are concerned, taking into account the results of the latest European championships which were held at Duisberg, Hungary should have no rivals in the « K » class, whereas Hungary, the U.S.S.R. and Rumania will have to fight it out in the canadian class. In the women's events, the powerful Russians should have a fairly easy time.

ALBERTO MARCHESI





1 - Miss Dementieva of the U.S.S.R. winner of the Ladies Kayak 500 metres, between the German, Zens, and the Dane, Soby, classified second and third respectively.

2 - The German pair, Briel and Klotz (right) congratulating the Hungarians, Urányi and Fabian, winners of the Kayak 10.000 metres event.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by JOHN DUDDERIDGE

CANOEING, as a modern sport, had its beginning in 1865 when a Scotsman named John MacGregor built a canoe which he named « Rob Roy » and in it made extensive journeys on the waterways of Europe. The following year 1866 saw the foundation of the first canoe club near London, the club which was to develop into the Royal Canoe Club; and members of this club carried the sport to the rest of Europe and to America. From this beginning has arisen the modern sport of Canoeing.

In 1924 the International Canoe Federation was formed to establish racing regulations, and in 1936 canoe racing became an Olympic sport.

In Britain the interest in competitive aspects of canoeing is sharply divided between international class racing, long distance racing (20-250 km.) and slalom, and at present the interest in class racing is confined to the Central and Southern parts of England. Over the years there has been a steady improvement in performance, and in 1959 at the European Championships in Duisburg, a high point was reached when R. Rhodes succeeded in gaining a Bronze Medal in the 1000 m. K. 1 against the cream of the world's paddlers. This was Rhodes first international race, and it is interesting to note that in the same year the World Slalom title was won by another Englishman, Paul Farrant; truly an auspicious year in the annals of British canoeing. In Rome 1960 Britain will be represented in all the kayak events, but in none of the single blade events, as at present the standard of Canadian Canoe racing does not merit an entry.

Rhode's performance in Duisburg has put him well into world class and there is every possibility that in him Britain may gain a much coveted medal.

In Canada, the home of the Canadian Canoe, which evolved from the birchbark canoe of the North American Indian, the sport of canoe racing is well developed but suffers from its isolation from the rest of the world, particularly Europe. It is only in the Olimpic Games that the Canadians can match themselves against the canoeists of Europe, and standards of boat racing cannot be assessed entirely by the stop watch, since water conditions vary so much. Only in actual competition can men be compared. In 1936 and 1948 the paddlers from Canada achieved success, gaining awards, but in 1952 they did not do so well, and in 1956 they finished low down on the lists. Their poor showing in Melbourne was partly due to a failure to appreciate the tremendous developments in European canoeing, particularly in the countries of central and eastern Europe.

South Africa has only recently entered the I.C.F. and as no South African has yet competed in an international event there are no means of judging the standard reached. Should a canoeing contingent be included in the South African Olympic Team, its chief purpose will be to gain experience of international competition standards and conditions, in order that it can build for the future. It is not expected that the South Africans will achieve success, nor are they likely to survive to the Finals of any events for which they enter.

In 1956 the Australians entered the field of international canoeing with little or no experience of the standard required and relying on advice and information received from Europe, and their own rugged fitness. It was therefore a great surprise to the other teams when the Australians succeeded in reaching the finals of every event, and in collecting a Bronze Medal. It is known that their progress has continued, particularly in New

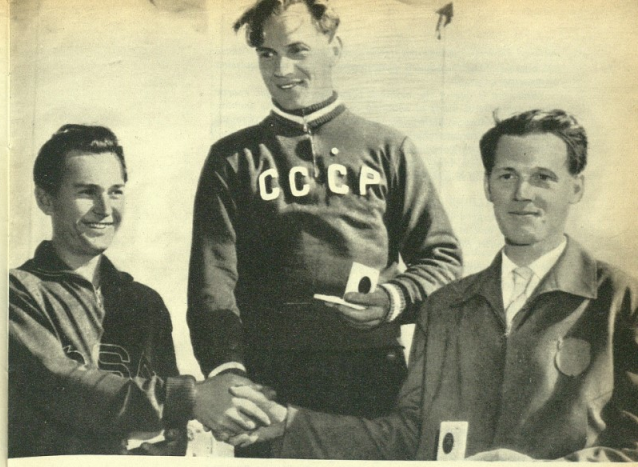
South Wales, and several promising crews have appeared, who, inspired and encouraged by what was accomplished in 1956, should give Australia a strong expectation of getting through to the finals, and good prospects in them.

Many English canoeists have made journeys on the rivers, lakes and coastal waters of Eire, but the youth of Eire has been slow to take up this sport. During recent years a beginning has been made and a few clubs founded. No approach has been made to the I.C.F. and competitive activity in the fields of racing and slalom has not reached international standards. It is unlikely that Eire will be represented in the canoeing events in Rome 1960.

JOHN DUDDERIDGE



An enchanting picture of a canoe on the waters of an lake. The paddler is an Italian girl who is training in the early hours of the morning for the Olympic Games.



The three medallists in the small bore rifle competition. In the centre is Boglanov of the U.S.S.R. (gold medallist), to the left, the Czech, Hortnek (silver medallist) and to the right, the Swede, Sundberg (bronze medallist).

SHOOTING

by GIOVANNI GATTA

THE ART *of target shooting, that is, the ability to hit any target with any propelled object once aim at that target has been taken, is one which has existed ever since the creation of mankind. It is one which will never die, whatever the types and methods of propulsion may be in the future.*

It is an ability that man has always found useful both for the purposes of defence and hunting, but it is one which very quickly departed from the field of speculation as it were, and entered that of sport; a field in which improvement on previous performances and competitive rivalry are a source of great satisfaction.

The ability to «shoot» at a target was principally exercised in the ancient Olympiads when the javelin was thrown. In modern Olympiads, military weapons were used; today, however, these have been replaced by sporting weapons.

Any conception of either defence or hunting has, today, disappeared, or is entirely secondary to the gift of accurate shooting. By improving on his ability to shoot, the athlete main[illegible]

increase mastery of his nerves, feelings and self-control. All these are qualities which are much more necessary than the possession of muscular strength.

Shooting is one of the eighteen compulsory Olympic sports. There are several kinds of shooting competitions, these include precision shooting at both fixed and moveable targets and rapid-fire shooting at targets which appear quickly. In the Games of the XVII Olympiad in Rome, only the under-mentioned competitions will be held which, in effect, are the most important as far as the sport of shooting is concerned:

FREE CALIBRE RIFLE up to 8 mm: 120 shots at 300 metres in 6½ hours, fired in a series of 40 shots in a prone position, 40 kneeling, and 40 standing. This competition will be held on the Cesano Infantry School firing-range.

SMALL-BORE RIFLE AND PISTOL (5,6 mm): This competition will be held on the Umberto I range in Rome:

SMALL-BORE RIFLE: two tests at 50 metres: 120 shots in the three afore-mentioned positions in 6 hours; 60 shots, prone position in 2½ hours.

FREE PISTOL: precision shooting at 50 metres, 60 shots in 3 hours; Automatic pistol, rapid-fire at silhouettes, 2 rounds fired in 6 series of five shots of which 2 series in 8", 2 in 6" and 2 in 4".

SHOTGUN, double-barelled, in clay-pigeon shooting: 200 clay pigeons in 4 series of 50 each; at the « Lazio » Sports Association shooting-stand in Rome.

Each National Federation may participate with a maximum of 10 marksmen in the above-mentioned 6 events. There will only be an individual classification.

Gen. GIOVANNI GATTA

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by A. J. PALMER

ONE HAS to turn back the pages of Olympic Games history to 1908 when the shooting events were staged at Bisley near London for the only sweeping supremacy of British success. It would be a courageous man, or a foolish one, who attempted to forecast the results of the shooting events in Rome next September.

English speaking riflemen firing with the centre fire (300 metres) and the .22 calibre small-bore rifle (50 metres) are traditionally prone shooters. Throughout the British Commonwealth countries it is the prone position which predominates at varying range distances, whereas most other riflemen in the World concentrate on single range distance but in three firing positions.

In the past ten years or so, however, a small but growing body of shooters in the English-speaking countries have taken more interest in the standing and kneeling positions. To the surprise of the accepted champions in three positions the U.S.A. team has recently won a world-wide competition for teams of ten fired with .22 calibre rifles in the prone, kneeling and standing positions and their score was 23 points more than that of Finland who are traditionally one of the leading countries in that type of shooting. West Germany, who won the competition in 1958 were placed third, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark followed in that order.

The Canadians are changing their .22 calibre shooting to attract larger numbers. Instead of organising competitions in the prone positions with expensive match rifles, the conditions call for light rifles in three positions, which are consequently much cheaper and more attractive to the average enthusiast. The more successful among them are encouraged to purchase « Free » rifles to put them into « WORLD » class. The South Africans and the Australians each have a few enthusiasts who are equipped with « Free » rifles and propose entering the Rome Games with high hopes if only moderate chances of success.

In Great Britain we consider ourselves comparable with the best prone position and this was proved in the World Championships at Moscow in 1958 when we won World Titles for 40 shots prone, Team and Individual.

The latest proof of our ability in three positions is in the match which the Americans have won recently. Great Britain was placed 9th with Austria, Italy and Japan in 10th, 11th and 12th places. In Great Britain the N.S.R.A. organises a rifle league fired in the standing and kneeling positions for which, in the current season, there are more than 300 shooters. There is also an individual competition for which the best 70 or so enter because the scores decide who will shoot for the British team in the Postal International Match. At the Bisley ranges, where the National Small-bore Rifle Association promotes a large National tournament with some 1,500 competitors, the programme includes shooting in the standing and kneeling positions but the entry is not more than 10% of the total.

Thus Britain, and the same applies in a large measure to its Dominion countries of Australia and New Zealand, cannot be compared with the majority of other countries [illegible]

bore rifle shooting prospects, though we always hope to pull off the gold medal in the prone event at Rome.

THE CLAYS

Great Britain has bright prospects however of a high placing in clay pigeon shooting. The Clay Pigeon Shooting Association has selected six men who will fire in a number of selected tournaments and their aggregate scores will determine which two of them will fire in Rome. The recent success, in Milan, for the European Championship, of Joseph Wheater and Edward Fear, who were both highly placed with Wheater winning the title, give cause for optimism.

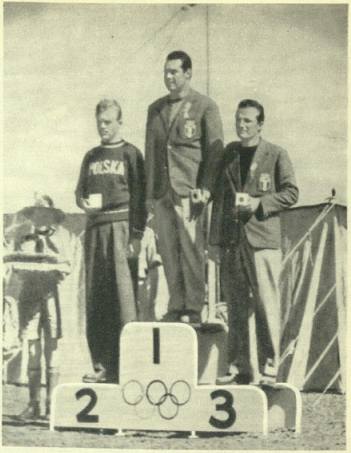
There are two pistol events in the Olympic Games and the British competitors, although enthusiastic, are only moderately optimistic of success. With an eye on the future there are a number of very promising contestants, both in the free pistol 50 metres slow fire event, and the 25 metres rapid fire event at silhouette targets. The biggest handicap is that neither event is traditionally an English speaking competition, but the British are not allowing the grass to grow beneath their feet.

The sixth of the Olympic Games shooting events, which is fired at 300 metres with rifles in the standing, kneeling and prone positions, is losing popularity due to the high cost of the very superior firearms and extremely accurate cartridges which are necessary to maintain world standard. Britain and the Commonwealth countries have always concetrated on its Army rifle in the prone position shooting at ranges up to 1200 yards. There has always been a small minority, practising the «match rifle» firing from all sorts of weird positions and at extreme distances.

It is hoped, however, that men from the serving forces the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, will be encouraged to practise 300 metres shooting in three positions.

To sum up then, Great Britain has a good chance of success in the Clay Pigeon event and in the prone small-bore rifle event. They will not be disgraced in the three position small-bore rifle, the free pistol, the rapid fire pistol, nor, we hope, in the 300 metres free rifle event. Nevertheless one regards the scientifically trained and highly skilled Russians as the probable winners in the shooting events, as proved by recent International Matches.

A. J. PALMER



The first three competitors in the clay pigeon shooting competition. In the centre is the Italian, Rosini, to the left, the Pole, Smelczynski and to the right, the other Italian, Ciceri.

CLAY-PIGEON SHOOTING

by RINO LAMBERTENGHI

CLAY-PIGEON SHOOTING was first introduced as a sport in the second Modern Olympiad as far back as 1900. The Olympic crown was won by the Canadian Ewing who confirmed himself as Olympic champion in the next Olympiad held in 1908. In the subsequent Games the gold medal for clay-pigeon shooting was successively won by the Americans, Graham (1912) and Arie (1920), then the Hungarian Halasy in 1924, the Canadian Genereux in 1952 (when the system of a maximum score of 200 clay-pigeons was adopted), and lastly the Italian Rossini at Melbourne in 1956, when the system of three series of 75, 75 and 50 clay-pigeons at 15 metres was applied.

However, the origin of clay-pigeon shooting dates back to the second half of the last century, when the first clubs were formed by clay-pigeon enthusiasts in the principal towns of many countries. The sport enjoyed continued and increasing popularity particularly in Europe. Thereafter, immediately after the Great War, clay-pigeon shooting developed even further and it was then that the first regular competitions were organised, a matter which had previously been completely overlooked.

It was thus that the first crude installations for this new type of shooting came into being; these consisted of simple machines with a fixed arm placed in very small holes or behind improvised cover.

With the passing of time the launching apparatus was gradually improved and constructed in such a way that the task of those engaging in this exercise became increasingly more exacting.

We have thus been brought to the present complicated structure which includes as many as 15 machines, divided into five groups of three each, and capable of distant and high-trajectory launchings. This has evolved into a specialist sport which calls for more than average alacrity on the part of the competitor, in as much as more energy is required in competitions of this nature than is required for bird-shooting.

Technical progress, however, has halted the development of this sport. The ever-increasing difficulties and the necessity for more and more experience has reduced the number of enthusiasts. Even those who are less experienced have preferred to concentrate their activities on bird-shooting, where competitions are less exacting and where everyone, competitor and sportsman alike, can obtain the same satisfaction without having to undergo any specialised training.

However, quite a number of young people, to whom this type of shooting is undoubtedly congenial, and many of the older generation who are particularly gifted and whose past experience still enables them to figure prominently, continue to practise clay-pigeon shooting.

Olympic clay-pigeon shooting is in fact a most severe test which requires highly technical and agonistic qualities of the competitors, as well as thorough daily preparation and training.

In the XVII Olympiad, the events will consist, as in previous Games, of the three series of 75, 75 and 50 clay-pigeons at a distance of fifteen metres.

The clay-pigeon competition will, during the Rome Olympiad, be held in the venue which has been specially prepared by the Italian National Olympic Committee at the « Tiro a Volo Lazio » Club. According to experts from several countries, it is considered perfect in every respect — technical lay-out, location, and the diversity of its services.

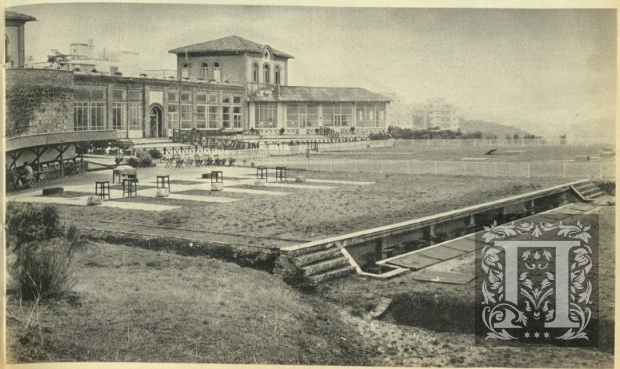
RINO LAMBERTENGHI





1 - The Melbourne shooting stand (1956) 2 - A shotgun, cartridges and the remains of clay pigeons.
Galliano Rossini at his shooting position. The Italian won the event without much opposition, also establishing a new record. He will also be defending the Italian colours in clay pigeon shooting in the Rome Games of the XVII Olympiad.

3 - The Club House and shooting stand of the « Tiro a Volo Lazio » where the Olympic clay pigeon shooting events will be held.





THE COMPETITION GROUNDS FOR THE TARGET SHOOTING EVENTS

1 - Preparation work on the Cesano Rifle Range where, on 5th September, the Free Rifle, 120 shots — 3 positions — event will take place.

2 - An internal view of the Umberto I Rifle Range in Rome where most of the target shooting competitions will be held.



Ever since 1928, India has had no rival at Hockey. It has been 21 years of uninterrupted victories and continual triumphs. Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Berlin, London, Helsinki and Melbourne have all crowned with the Olympic laurel these magicians of the game against whom the noble efforts of the British, the Pakistanis, the Dutch and the Germans have always crumbled. Here is the Indian team in the formation it played against the young Italian National team on the 28th October 1959 in the Stadio dei Marmi (Marble Stadium) in Rome.



HOCKEY

by GIOVANNI BRINCHI GIUSTI

HOCKEY IS NOT a new sport. Its origin is remote and dates back to the time of the Persians and Azteca. The same may be said of its first appearance in Europe, in Scotland, where it was a reasonably controlled game. From Scotland it spread throughout England and, in 1875, the first Hockey Club, called «Men's Hockey Association of England» was formed. A few years later, the game became very popular and the «Wimbledon Hockey Club» brought out the first regulations governing this sport.

1875 saw the first real development of hockey. It was from that year onwards that this sport spread throughout all the English territories, going on to win the fancy of other European nations and thence across the Atlantic. In the latter case, this was mainly due to women, who started to practise this sport in 1887.

If the precise origin of this sport is unkown, we are equally unsure of its Italian beginnings. Some say that it was started in the Liguria province, at Genoa. Others say that it was introduced in Rome as a result of the meeting of a few enthusiast in a small restaurant. Others again — and perhaps these can be said to be the most reliable — maintain that the towns of Venice and Palermo were the first to practise this sport in Italy back in 1907.

However, one thing is certain: in 1924, once an International Federation had been formed, the Hockey Club of Milan, which arose from the «Milan Skating Hockey Club», was the first to be formed in the Lombardy region.

There is another important detail concerning Italian hockey: in 1938 the first national championship was held and the winners were the Genoa Hockey Club.

Exactly thirty years before this, on the other hand, hockey was officially introduced into Olympic circles. This was in 1908. London was the venue of those Games which were also to have been held in Rome but the offer was not accepted. The V Olympiad of

modern times was held along the banks of the Thames and comprised twenty-one sports in which twenty-two nations participated. Hockey was one of the sports on the programme. London was the first to introduce this sport into the « Five Rings » sports gathering and Great Britain was the first country to win the laurels in this sport.

Hockey was omitted from the Games of the V Olympiad in 1912 but re-appeared once again in the next Olympiad, the VII Games in Antwerp in 1920. Once again, the British team showed its supremacy. This was the second and last time that the British flag was to triumph. It was forced to concede victory to the Indians who had now confirmed themselves as masters of this sport and who went on to gain success after success.

The Indians are unbeaten in six Olympiads; those of Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Berlin, London, Helsinki and Melbourne. There was nothing that Great Britain, Pakistan, Holland and Germany could do to snatch victory from them. From 1928, to 1956, the eleven players selected from amongst the best of several million in that country have always managed to meet the fiercest of attacks without yielding.

GIOVANNI BRINCHI GIUSTI



India's team, clear winners of the Olympic Hockey Tournament, being cheered by Australian sports enthusiasts.

PROSPECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by RICHARD LEYNTON HOLLANDS

To say that one or other of the countries of the British Commonwealth is certain to win the Olympic hockey tournament at Rome would no doubt be a slight exaggeration. But there is no denying that the Commonwealth has dominated international hockey for a very long time and to such a degree that since the war only two other countries, Holland and Germany, have contrived a foothold among the top four teams. Holland were third in 1948 and second in 1952. Germany took third place in 1956. Over the same period India, Great Britain and Pakistan have never been out of the first four. No room here for those two giants of the athletic world the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.!

India's record of winning the gold medal at six consecutive Olympic tournaments, three before the war and three since, spanning almost 30 years, is one of the most remarkable in the whole field of sport. It is a tribute to their natural flair for the game and their acceptance of the stern discipline demanded of those who would stay at the top in face of the intense competition which is a condition of the times. Whether India can hold on to the title yet again this year is a question at which even the Oracle of Delphi might have shied.

Certainly the challenge to Indian supremacy continues to intensify. There is nothing to choose between India and her neighbours of Pakistan on current form. India won in 1956 at Melbourne in a desperately close final; Pakistan took first place from India in the Asian Games at Tokio in May 1958 on goal average, the two countries having played a goalless draw. At the recent international tournament at Munich, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain all drew with India, another sign of the mounting opposition to the champions.

My own impression, after watching the Munich tournament, was that the quality of their half-back play is not quite what it was, always excepting the superb little Claudius, the best half-back in the world. They produced a very promising inside right in Jaswant Singh. The other inside forward was the highly experienced Udham Singh, a neat, accomplished player. Absent on this occasion but not, I am told, out of the running for Rome is the fabulous Kunwar Singh (called Babu) the greatest inside forward in the world since the war. No, there is not likely to be much wrong with their attack.

In this department Pakistan have two highly skilled and experienced players in Hamid and Habib, whom I remember when they visited England on their way Helsinki. With Pakistan, as with India, nothing will be left to chance that scientific preparation can achieve. In this respect they are far ahead of Great Britain and, I fancy, of Australia and New Zealand too. But these three have their own special attributes, which must be taken into account.

In the case of Australia and New Zealand, their speed, their spirit, their physical and mental toughness, make them a powerful

much to be respected. Did not Australia give Britain a monumental tussle at Melbourne? And, if New Zealand had not relaxed when they thought they held a winning lead, the Germans would have been lost without trace in their pool, sunk by the N.Z.'s.

Britain is something of a puzzle to her rivals within and without the Commonwealth, who fail to understand why, outside the Games, British teams often fail to play up to their Olympic ranking. The explanation is that, so far as hockey is concerned, Britain is an alliance of England, Scotland and Wales existing only for the Games. At all other times and in all other ways, the three partners guard their independence jealously, blindly sometimes.

Right now, for instance, with the Games only seven months ahead, the preparation of our Olympic team is at a standstill. This is because each country wants its leading players for its own area, trial and international games and is unwilling to make the small sacrifice that would be involved in releasing whatever players were required by the British Hockey Board, the body that controls our Olympic entry.

Add to this the insatiable appetite of British selectors for experiments, and you can perhaps realise why the teams which represented Britain against Belgium at Hove last April and in the Munich tournament last October did not exactly distinguish themselves. Very rude things were said about the team which Belgium beat 1-0 at Hove. To most of us it was a relief that the score was no worse. At Munich, it was decided that all the 16 players present must have at least two games each and the changes which were involved did nothing to help the development of teamwork.

Let no one forget that Britain ran Pakistan to 3-2 in the semi-final round at Melbourne. Only those who saw it know how near Britain were to forcing a replay. In weighing up Olympic form in advance, it would be wise, I think, to measure Gt. Britain by that performance and forget all that has happened since for the reasons I have given. Whoever you make your favourite, take my tip and let Britain be your best outsider.

RICHARD LEYNTON HOLLANDS



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CAPITALI E LE RENDITE ASSICURATI PRESSO L'ISTITUTO SONO INDISCUTIBILI
(LEGGE 4 APRILE 1912 N. 305 E R.D.L. 29 APRILE 1923 N. 966)

POLIZZA DI ASSICURAZIONE

A FAVORE DEGLI ATLETI E DEI GIORNALISTI
PARTECIPANTI ALLA XVII OLIMPIADE. ROMA 1960

Contraente: Comitato Organizzatore dei Giochi della XVII Olimpiade - Roma 1960

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Costituisce parte integrante della polizza l'elenco nominativo dei singoli Atleti, Giornalisti, Radiocronisti e Telecronisti assicurati.

Roma, 15 febbraio 1960

ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DELLE ASSICURAZIONI — PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO DI AMMINISTRAZIONE — DIREZIONE GENERALE

COMITATO ORGANIZZATORE DEI GIOCHI DELLA XVII OLIMPIADE - ROMA 1960 — PRESIDENTE — PRESIDENTE ESECUTIVO

Whoever follows Sport life certainly knows efforts I.N.A. has undertaken long since to favour Italian Sport. To describe it exactly it would be necessary a list too long indeed. Here is enough to mention the « Seminatore d'Oro », prize yearly conferred to that Italian referee who excelled during football season and the Agenda I.N.A.-Sport published annually; at the end of 1959 it has been published in a special edition dedicated to XVII Olympiad. But what gives high dignity to nature and design besides efficacy that allowed I.N.A. to take an adequate position even looking at the great Olympic meeting it is the issue of an insurance policy of 7,500,000,000 lire by virtue of which 6,200 athletes participating to the Games and 1,300 officially accredited journalists will each enjoy a life insurance coverage for a capital of 1,000,000 lire. As President of I.N.A. said delivering policy, « offering it the National Insurance Institute is sure to interpret the feelings of the whole Italian people ». This insurance policy reflects successfully nature and tradition of the National Insurance Institute. Established on 1913 as a State Institute to protect and to strengthen civil aims of life insurance, I.N.A. has reached to-day in Italy a pre-eminent position not only by virtue of its pecularities as an Institute of public finality but even because its modern industrial organisation achieved results of real supremacy.

THE INSURANCE POLICY OF THE ROMAN OLYMPIAD



The President of the Organising Committee for the XVII Olympiad thanks Directors of I. N. A. for having offered the policy.

MILLIONS OF SPORTSMEN ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO ROME WITH JOY

by EMIL ZATOPEK



NOW THAT *the Games of the XVII Olympiad are rapidly approaching, my friends are ever more insistantly asking me the question: « Will you be going to Rome? ». To be perfectly honest, I am very fond of hearing these words. They remind me of the enchanting final scene of the Melbourne Olympiad.*

The sports competitions over, the champions gathered in the Melbourne Cricket Ground stadium for the last time. The Olympic flag was lowered and our departure was accompanied by that famous and pleasant melody « Arrivederci a Roma » (We'll meet again in Rome).

Millions of persons are today anxiously waiting for the words of that song to come true for them. There are millions of enthusiasts whom perhaps no-one will ever succeed in counting. Notwithstanding the fact that I am very fond of sport, which I sincerely hope will develop ever the more, thus creating a greater friendship amongst peoples, I could never have expected such an eagerness and so much enthusiasm from that multitude of enthusiasts and athletes.

Some 20 years ago, when I started to train on long distances, I felt as though I were a hermit. It was during the war, and the stadiums were empty and abandoned. I trained on my own. and also competed almost on my own, and I could not believe that the tradition of the Olympic Games could possibly be revived.

And yet, London in 1948 prepared a warm greeting to all the sportsmen and spectators who came from all parts of the world. How pleasant all this was! At that time, I was anxiously awaiting with joy both the competitions and Dana. Who had won for herself participation in the Games and whom I was courting at the time Together with my racing-shoes I had also packed my guitar in my bag so that we could have had some fun together, but in London a sharp command sounded out: « Men to the left, ladies to the right »; it was thus that all our dreams of love were shattered. We were accommodated in West Drayton, whilst Dana, together with the other girls, was accommodated some 20 kilometres farther away in a girls school at Northwood. Once I did succeed in reaching that place having taken a bus, the underground and lastly a train. I found the school empty and written above the entrance were the words (which had been placed there at least some hundred years before): « Entrance Forbidden to Men ». That could not possibly have applied to the Olympic Games and to Olympic champions — I said to myself — and then after all I have got a gold medal and a silver medal in my pocket...

Courageously, I dared to enter; I met Dana and even took the liberty, in the end, of taking a swim in the swimming-pool in the garden, but after all this the Headmistress chucked me out, gold and silver medal and all...

Four years then went by and Helsinki was to show that London had been the dress-rehearsal for the splendid Olympic Games that the Finns organised in 1952. I still continue to maintain, even today, that these Games were the finest of the lot, and I do not only say so because I happened to receive a gold medal for all the competitions in which I participated. The same enthusiasm was current in Helsinki amongst all those who came as spectators. Not even the incessant rain, which fell throughout the whole of the day of inauguration, was able to dampen the solemnity of the participants' parade.

The events started on the second day. The stadium was packed with spectators who had come from all over the world; all of them were differently dressed but they were all equally anxious to witness the successes of their representatives.

I was greatly assisted by the fact that my first event was that of the 10,000 metres. I felt in my best form and it was therefore no surprise to me that soon after the start all my opponents immediately fell behind me. We were all in one long file and to the extent that newspapers created a caricature of us as ressembling a train, of which I was the locomotive and the others the carriages attached to it. They did not succeed in keeping up the pace for long; at the bends and on the straights I accelerated the pace a bit and some of the carriages became disconnected. In the end I was on my own. On the last day, I also won the 5,000 metres and 5 minutes later Dana was to throw the javelin about half a metre further than all the other competitors.

I was not the only one to affirm that her new Olympic record had been created as the result of the enthusiasm over my success. But, when I told her this, she answered brusquely: « Enthusiasm, nonsense! You go and create some enthusiasm amongst some other girls and then you'll see if I can't throw the javelin 50 metres! ». Dana maintained that her victory was much more important than both of my two put together because no-one had expected this of her. At this point there was nothing else left for me to do but to continue fighting for the prestige of my family.

I also engaged to take part in the marathon, notwithstanding objections on the part of many journalists who said that the Olympic Games were not suitable for such an experiment. I had had no experience in this type of race, and so, with calm I had to follow the pace set by the other competitors. The newspapers had in fact written that the best one would be the Englishman, Peters Jim, in fact number 187. On the starting-line therefore. I hurriedly took a look at him and in order to be sure, asked him if he really was Peters. Having received an affirmative answer, I felt a bit better. Do you know, that had the newspapers made a mistake everything might have ended up in quite a different way...

I must say that that race was a most wonderful one. In the last kilometre, when I was already running on my own, a long way in front of the other. I was met with thunderous applause from all the spectators who were lining the course. Here and there, amongst others, I caught sight of my first opponents in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres who were encouraging me wholeheartedly. Twice I had beaten them and yet, notwithstanding this, they were hoping that I would achieve my third success as well.

During certain moments, one understands better what sport really is. You can be first or last but you can equally be happy to be present at this great gathering, the Olympic Games, where nothing is more important than total and disinterested friendships. I also had proof of this in Melbourne; there I was unable to hold with my eternal adversary Mimoun. He waited for me quite a time before I was able to reach the finishing line and place myself in the sixth place in the marathon. We embraced each other with the same spirit of friendship as we had embraced each other in London and Helsinki. On taking leave of one another we said to each other as many other thousands had done, « Arrivederci a Roma » (See you again in Rome).

I am also very much looking forward to the advent of the Rome Games and I would like to express the particular wish that all the participants in the Games of the XVII Olympiad will succeed in improving upon all their past successes so that their ties of friendship may be drawn even closer. I hope that the greatest number possible will meet again in Rome. The best thing would be for us to meet up with all the world, because however great is the victory, greater on the other hand is the friendship amongst all.

EMIL ZATOPEK

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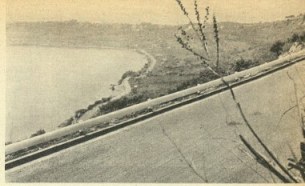

THE DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

IN ORDER *that the coming Olympic Games may be held in the best way possible in surroundings really worthy of such a great world sports event, not only has it been necessary to build suitable modern sports venues but many problems have had to be faced and solved in connection with the building of a great number of essential public works, which, which, directly or indirectly, will help to guarantee that the Olympic Games run smoothly.*

A few months away from the date of the start of the events, both Rome's aspect and that of other areas chosen for the holding of Olympic events have undergone a radical transformation. The co-operation of the Ministry of Public Works, with the personal interest taken by its Minister, Mr. Togni, has proved decisive from all points of view as well as efficacious both technically and financially speaking, following two basic principles: the solution of problems directly connected with the running of the Games and, taking advantage of such an occasion, the permanent fulfilling of certain requirements of daily life in Rome and other important areas.

Within the framework of this vast programme of construction, amongst the greatest undertakings are the following:

Inter-Continental Airport of Roma-Fiumicino. - *It is one of the largest and best equipped in the world and able to take a traffic of more than 400 planes a day with 6,000 passengers. Its installations are adequate to meet the latest requirements of jet air traffic and of the largest aircraft in existence. It covers an area equal to that of the City of Florence and is equipped with two magnificent runways 60 metres wide and 3 and 4 kilometres long respectively, with appropriate taxiways. For fuelling, reserves for twelve days' maximum need are assured with a simultaneous supply capacity of more than 20 aircraft in only 20 minutes. The airport, which with all its services covers an area of more than three hectares, is directly linked, by means of a viaduct two kilometres long, to the Via del Mare — which will adequately take rapid traffic — and thus to Rome, the distance being covered in little more than 15 minutes. Parking for more than 6 thousand vehicles is assured.*

Olympic Village. - *This has been designed with the basic purpose of meeting both aesthetic and functional requirements during its temporary use in connection with the Olympic Games and those of a self-sufficient urban community. In fact at the close of the Games it is designed to accommodate 1,500 families of State employees who will be able to pay off in instalments their respective flats. There is a total of 8,062 rooms which can accommodate over 8,000 persons.*

Re-laying of Exsternal Roads. - *Improvements have been made to a great number of the city's external roads, amongst which are the Via Appia, the Maremmana, the Via Pontina, the Via del Mare, the Circular By-pass, whilst many new roads of access to the Lake of Castelgandolfo have been built, together with squares, parking places, etc. to ease the traffic proceeding to the Regatta area.*

Re-laying of Internal Roads. - *Amongst the most important are the new fast traffic road between Via Salaria and the Foro Italico across a new bridge over the Tiber in the Tor di Quinto area, the Corso Francia Viaduct (which crosses the Olympic Village) and the laying of a road network, parking lots, the planting of trees, and lighting improvements etc. in the Foro Italico and Stadio Flaminio area, the «Olympic Road» between the EUR and the Foro Italico, underground road passages, etc.*

Road Links between Rome, the North and South. - *Improvements and modernization on various stretches of State highways of primary importance and of major interest to traffic for the Olympic Games.*

Installations at Naples. - *Works in connection with the increase of receptive capacity in the small ports of Molosegllo, Santa Lucia, Mergellina and Posillipo, as well as in that of Ischia.*

This programme, which consists of a complex of permanent works of vital importance from both an economic and social point of view, has necessitated an outlay of about 64 milliards of lire.



1 - **The Rome-Fiumicino Inter-Continental Airport** — In the foreground: the parking lots where over 6,000 cars can be accommodated; the service station proper with the two «fingers» the control tower and the technical offices.

2 - **An Aerial View of the Fiumicino Airport Complex** — Visible are the two flyng fields; the taxiway; the terminal with its two «fingers» etc.



3 - The Olympic Village and the Corso Francia viaduct seen from above.

4 - **The Lake of Castelgandolfo** — The laying of the road running alongside the lake and the composition installations seen from the new panoramic road of access to the west bank.

5 - The small harbour of Molosiglio in Naples where important works of enlargement have been carried out.

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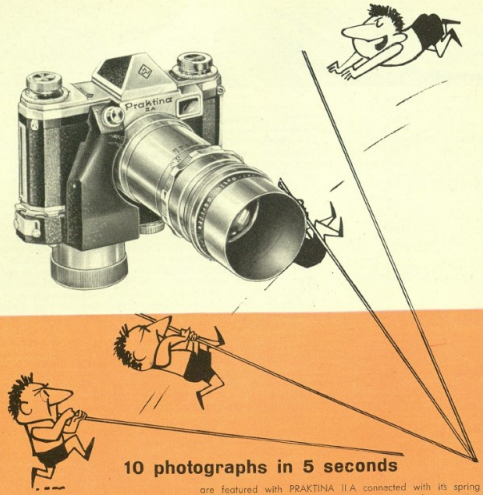

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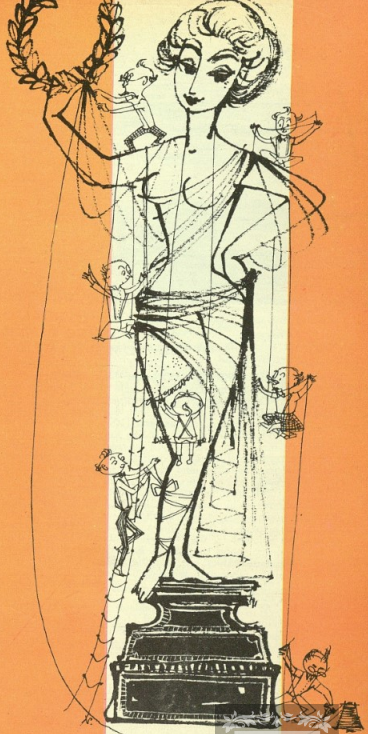

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The Sacred Flame, which will be brought to Rome, being kindled by the rays of the sun in a solemn ritual held against a background of the historic ruins of Olympia.

THE OFFICIAL OPENIN AND CLOSING CEREMONIES OF THE ROME OLYMPIC GAMES

THE OPENING and Closing Ceremonies inaugurate and conclude the quadrennial cycle of the Olympic Games in an atmosphere of high spiritual tension. In the case of the XVII Olympiad, they will both take place in the Olympic Stadium on the 25th August and 11th September 1960 respectively.

The President of the Italian Republic, who will proclaim the opening of the Games, will be received by the President of the International Olympic Committee and the President of the Organising Committee and, having been escorted to the Tribune of Honour, will be officially saluted by the National Anthem.

This is immediately followed by the parade of the athletes, divided up by nations in Italian alphabetical order. Greece, whose privilege it is in each Olympiad, will head the parade as an act of homage to the Motherland of the Olympic Games; she will be followed by the Delegations of other Nations. Italy, as host country, closes the parade. Each delegation is preceded by two standard-bearers, one carrying a banner with the nation's name and the other with the National flag.

Having made a round of the Stadium, the delegations line up in the centre of the field.

At this stage, the President of the Organising Committee, together with the President of the I.O.C., proceeds to the dais and having made a short address of welcome to the Delegations and to the eminent persons present, requests the President of the I.O.C. to invite the Head of the State to proclaim the opening of the Games of the XVII Olympiad.

The Head of the State will then proclaim the Games open with the following formula: — «I proclaim the Rome Olympic Games, celebrating the XVII Olympiad of the modern era, open».

Immediately afterwards the Olympic Anthem is sung by thousands and thousands of voices whilst the white flag with the five interlaced rings, blue, yellow, black, green and red is slowly hoisted on the high central flag-mast.

As the last notes of the Anthem fade away into the air, the Mayor of Rome will approach the dais to receive from the Mayor of Melbourne (host city of the preceding Olympiad) and from the President of the I.O.C., the Olympic flag (in embroidered

The last athlete of the thousands and thousands of runners participating in the torch-carrying relay will, after having entered the Stadium, light the fire which will burn under the skies of Rome for the duration of the Games.



silk, donated in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee) which will be kept in the Capitol until the next Olympiad in Tokyo, when the Representative of the City of Rome will, in turn, hand it over to the Mayor of the Japanese city for the opening of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad.

This will be followed by the symbolic release of pigeons whilst three salvoes of cannon-fire announce the arrival of the Olympic Flame which has come all the way from Olympia. The athlete bearing the Torch, last member of the long relay which has travelled over 1200 kilometres, having made a round of the track will then light the tripod of the Olympic Flame.

Another Italian athlete, accompanied by the flag-bearer, will then mount the dais to pronounce the Oath. Taking off his hat and raising his right hand, holding the edge of the Italian flag in his left, he will repeat the following words: — «In the name of all competitors, I swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory and the honour of our country».

No less moving and significant is the Closing Ceremony. As soon as the protocol of the prize-giving ceremony of the Equestrian team competition, which concludes the sports events, is over, the flagbearers enter the Stadium alone, in the same order as that for the Opening Ceremony, and form a semi-circle behind the dais to the foot of which the President of the I.O.C. will come.

The flags of Greece, Italy and Japan (this nation as the host to the XVIII Olympiad) will be hoisted on the three flag-poles; Greece on the right, Italy in the centre and Japan on the left. The National Anthem of each of these three countries will be played, as each flag is hoisted.

The President of the I.O.C. will thereupon mount the dais and pronounce the formula for the closing of the Games of the XVII Olympiad. After a fanfare of trumpets, at the close of day, the Olympic flame will slowly be extinguished to the strains of the Olympic Anthem. The five-ringed white Olympic flag will be lowered and then carried out, horizontally, by a group of 8 men in sports uniform. It will be saluted by five salvoes of cannon-fire whilst the choirs will sing Iris's Hymn to the Sun, the significance being that the dusk of an Olympiad does not mean the closing of an epoch but in fact the beginning of yet another, ever more glorious and joyful.

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FIVE POPULAR COMPETITIONS DURING THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In occasion of the Olympic Games, five popular competitions will be held under the siupices of the Rome Municipality and the «Ente Nazionale Industrie Turistiche» (Italian State Tourist Board). These competitions will remind the crowd of spectators of the noble age - old contests, which will be re - enacted in all the pageantry of the costumes of the period. For the purpose of keeping up tradition, Rome could not fail to organise these very old sports events in conjunction with the modern competitions. We feel opportune to give a brief description of these five traditional games.

The Crossbowmen's Tournament

Each year, Gubbio and Sansepolcro challenge each other to a crossbow competition, marshialling their champions on the field. The crossbow, known as "balestra" or "balista", was referred to for the first time in Italy during the alliance between Genoa and Alessandria which was signed on 21st February, 1181.

Historical documents contain many references to the Society of Crossbowmen which was constituted in every free Commune; a society which even today attracts many enthusiasts who use this weapon expertly in memorable contests. The coveted title of "Capo Balestriere" (Chief crossbowman) is conferred on the winner and is held for a year, to be put up again for the subsequent competition.

This contest, which will be held during the evening of 20th August in the Rome Borghese Gardens, will have some 500 participants in spectacular costume and will open the cycle of historic sports competitions to be held in conjunction with the Olympic Games.

Tilting at the Quintain

In 1613, the Priors of the City of Foligno, wishing to celebrate Carnival with extraordinary pomp, entrusted the Councillors of the Commune with the task of organising an exceptional spectacle. It was thus that during the evening of February 13th of that year, an artistic dummy in massive walnut representing the "Bella simulacrum", with the right arm out and the shield with the crest of Foligno on the left arm, was erected in the centre of the square. Each cavalier had to gallop past the Quintain and strike its face. The "Faithful" cavalier, the nobleman Bartolomeo Gregori, was proclaimed one of the winners of the Tournament together with another nobleman, Cesare Barnabò. The former was awarded a collar of gold worth 6.50 scudi and the latter a piece of gold jewellery worth 1.50 scudi. The Commune then wished to reward Gregori further and presented him with the statue of the Quintain which his descendants have preserved and kindly lend each year for the celebration.

This Foligno competition will be shown in Rome during the afternoon of 21st August and will include 600 participants.

The Florentine Football Match

This traditional competition, which is held three times a year in Florence, once at the beginning of May in the amphitheatre in the Boboli Gardens and again in the evenings of 24th and 28th June in the Piazza della Signoria, commemorates a celebrated match which the Florentines played on 17th February, 1530 in Piazza Santa Croce as an act of arrogant defiance to the Imperial troops of Charles Vth who were besieging the city.

The detailed regulations of this game are codified in a book called "Discorso sopra il Gioco di Calcio" (Discussion on the Game of Football) printed in 1580 and dedicated by Giovanni de' Bardi dei Conti di Vernio to the Serene Grand Duke de' Medici. Unalterable rules are laid down in this for the size of the field, the number of players (27 per side), and for the conduct of the game which consists in "making a chase". This is done by sending the ball over the paling at the end of the opponent's territory with either fists or feet.

This competition will again be held in Rome this year, in Piazza di Siena on the 28th August, and in which there will be 108 players and 312 components of the historic procession.

The Quintain Tournament

This chivalrous tournament, which is held in Ascoli Piceno, has very firm historical traditions and a precise documentation contained in the "Statuto Ascolano" which dates back to the year 1387 when the first exhibition of cavaliers in tournament took place.

This competition is different from the other historical celebrations owing to certain marked and original factors. In fact, the true communal Magistrates, represented by the Mayor of the Town, the Town Council and the leading personalities of the town take part in the parade together with the exceptional number of 900 components. There represent the whole of the population which belong to the various "wards" into which the city is subdivided, with their respective Gonfaloni, Consuls, Ladies and Maidens, Valets, competing Cavaliers, Armigers, Standard-bearers and many other figure-heads of the period. The Tournament takes place on the playing-field with assaults on the "Saraceno" (Saracen) by the cavaliers until final victory is obtained by one of these representing his ward.

This game will be re-enacted this year in Rome on 4th September in the Borghese Gardens.

The Game of the Bridge

The origin of this game is very ancient; some attribute it to Pelops, the originator of the Olympia competitions, whilst others hold that the game came from the Pisatae, Nestur's soldiers at the siege of Troy. There are yet others who attribute it to the Emperors Hadrian or Nero.

However, the title of "Gioco del Ponte" was decreed in 1490 to replace the name of "Gioco del Mazzascudo", a contest which used to be fought in the historic Piazza degli Anziani (now Cavalieri), and it was Lorenzo il Magnifico who established the use of the "targoni", or large shields, and that it should be held on the Ponte di Mezzo.

The city of Pisa is divided into two factions (Tramontana and Mezzogiorno), respectively north and south of the river Arno which divided it into two equal parts. Each of these parts has 380 participants with their own emblems, mottoes and colours. Each part is divided up into six districts, each of which is represented by a team of 24 combattants in steel armour and helmets.

This year the game will be re-enacted with some 700 participants during the evening of 10th September in the Circo Massimo of Rome.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AT THE ROME OLYMPIC GAMES

by GERHARD LERCH

When, on 25th August 1960, the élite of the sporting youth of the world will enter the Foro Italico area in Rome for the opening of the XVII Olympic Games, amongst the representatives from over eighty countries will also be the athletes of the German Democratic Republic, occupying a worthy place amongst the common team coming from the two German states. Thirty-four athletes from the G.D.R. participated in the 1960 Winter Games at Squaw Valley. Helga Haase won a gold and silver medal in the skating races and Helmut Reknagel won the crown in the special «combined» event. As our country also possesses champions in other sports, the Italian capital will accommodate many of our sportsmen. The hopes of success are not unfounded, as sport occupies an important place in the everyday life of the German Democratic Republic.

This is very apparent from the sports venues that have been built. As well as other installations that already exist, amongst which the most note-worthy is the Sports Forum at Leipzig, (which possesses a stadium with a capacity for 100.000 persons, a swimming stadium, facilities for regattas, large halls for all forms of athletics, fencing and other sports), during the next five years 1,500 new gymnasiums, 6 artificial ice-rinks, 3 sports palaces, two 50-metre covered swimming-pools and nine 25-metre covered swimming-pools will be built. Great care will be devoted to preparation of trainers, sports directors and sports teachers who will be responsible for the training of one and a half million practising sportsmen. It is from this latter mass that the champions who won the medals at Squaw Valley came: the twice world champion of amateur road cycling, Gustav Adolf Schur; the boxer, Wolfgang Behrendt, 1956 Olympic champion; the world champions of handball, rowing, skittles, European champions and record holders in swimming such as Jutta Langenau (who won the title in 1954 at Turin), Conrado Enke and Karin Beyer; world class athletes such as Gisella Birkemeyer, Sigfried Valentin, Frederick Janke and Klaus Richtzenhain. At Cortina d'Ampezzo, the sportsmen from the G.D.R. won their first Olympic victory: Harry Glass earned the Bronze Medal for himself in the special «combined» event. At Rome, our representatives also ardently hope once again to honour their country, thereby confirming the success of the sports movement of the German Democratic Republic as well as to support and encourage friendship amongst the sportsmen of all peoples.

All this shows that the German Democratic Republic is a strong supporter of the Olympic ideal of peace, reciprocal respect and friendship amongst all.

It is with this spirit of comprehension, with fervour and loyalty that our athletes, who form part of the common German team, will fight for the laurels of victory.

GERHARD LERCH



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OLYMPIC PHILATELY

by CARLO CONDARELLI





STAMP-COLLECTING is a passionate human pursuit, (perhaps it is the most popular of hobbies) and stimulates the finest and most noble of motives: the joy of research. It has today, on the occasion of the centenary of the institution of the stamp, achieved such wide-spread popularity that it amply justifies, for reasons of economy and time, the many specialised characteristics which are sub-divided into various branches. Each branch is completely distinguishable by the methods of collection used, ranging from single country collections to those which might be called constructive, from a thematic or ideographic catalogue to unrestrained freedom of conception.

The Olympic Games obviously come under the thematic heading, a developing form of modern philatelic specialisation which has spread tremendously amongst collectors who are attracted by the particular interest that the Olympiads exercise on students of every kind of sport. This is particularly true of those who, unable to dedicate themselves to active competition for reasons beyond their control, feel sentimentally attached to the collection of stamps issued to celebrate sporting events or Olympiads.

The history of stamps on Olympic subjects dates back to 1896, when the Greek Government, in order to meet the heavy expense of organising the first Modern Olympiad, had recourse to the issue of a series of 12 stamps of classical style following the suggestion made by two stamp collectors: the Sacoraphos brothers.

The second series, issued in great number, was also produced in Greece on the occasion of the 1906 Pan-Hellenic Games, to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the first Modern Olympiad. This issue, like the previous one, was in classical style. There were, however, no issues to commemorate the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Modern Olympiads. From 1920 to the present day the Olympic Games have always been remembered through special issues of commemorative stamps.

An Olympic collection can only exist when the stamps are arranged in the chronological order of the topics featured and are classified under headings and well-defined sub-titles. The specialising philatelist, however, is not merely content with the stamp alone. Once a collection is started, he finds numerous references



to postal origin which permit the descriptive chronological record of each single commemoration. The complementary material consists of advertising and commemorative cancellations, post-card and sticker-labels so that the thematic commentary present in all this material, once it is accurately compiled, must influence the main aim which is the collection of stamps.

The first Olympic stamps were issued in 1906 in Athens, on the occasion of the 1906 Pan-Hellenic Games. On this occasion, the Greek Post Office issued three commemorative stamps with a common title (Olympic Games) and a second title indicating the locality where a special Post Office was set up (Stadion, Acropolis, Zappeion). Three stamps of exceptional rarity followed in 1912, on the occasion of the Stockholm Olympic Games. After these all the successive Olympiads had their advertising and commemorative cancellations.

The continued development of Olympic philately, apart from the issue of commemorative stamps, was clearly demonstrated in the years between the Berlin Olympiad of 1936 and that of Melbourne in 1956, as a result of the particular organisational structure of the postal services connected with the celebration to meet the ever-increasing demands of the public. These services had to be amplified and in consequence the issue of cancellations increased in proportion to the growing number of Post Offices. Then came the VII Winter Olympic Games of Cortina d'Ampezzo







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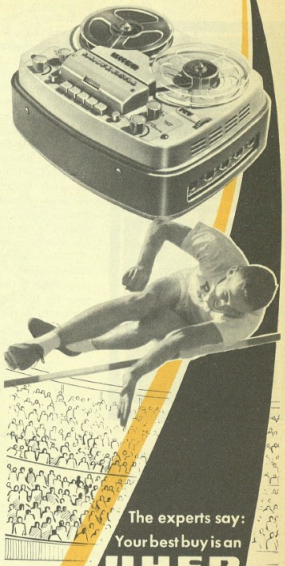

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where Olympic philatelic specialisation was officially recognised by the institution of a Philatelists' Assistance Office.

On this occasion the highly successful application of a postal cancellation for each single event of the Olympic programme, instituted for the first time during the course of a sporting event of world character, resulted in the request for material published by the Philatelists' office far exceeding the most optimistic of forecasts.

Strengthened by this experience, and in consideration of the importance of Olympic philately which is consequential on the triumphant decision whereby the Games of the XVII Olympiad were assigned to the city of Rome, the Italian Olympic Committee has also included a Philatelists' Assistance Office within the framework of the 1960 Organisation. Its duty will be to ensure that an ample and tangible record of the Games of the XVIII Olympiad will find its way into the albums of thousands upon thousands of specialists. Naturally, it will not be possible to give the same chronological order to the Rome Games as that of the Winter Games of Cortina; the programme, however, has been studied in such a way as to offer an efficient documentation at reasonable expense to all enthusiasts of Olympic philately.

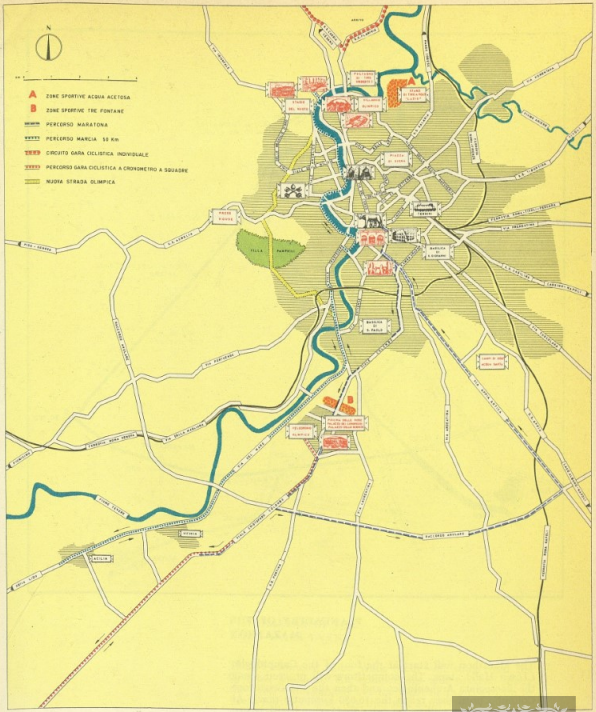
On the other hand it is very easy to foresee that the Postal authorities of the whole world will manifest an interest of such magnitude in the Rome Games that 1960 will constitute a record year for the issue of sporting stamps in general and Olympic stamps in particular.

CARLO CONDARELLI



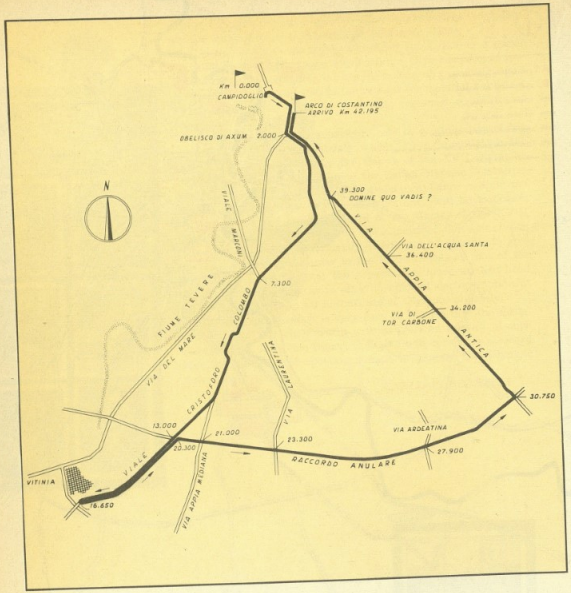






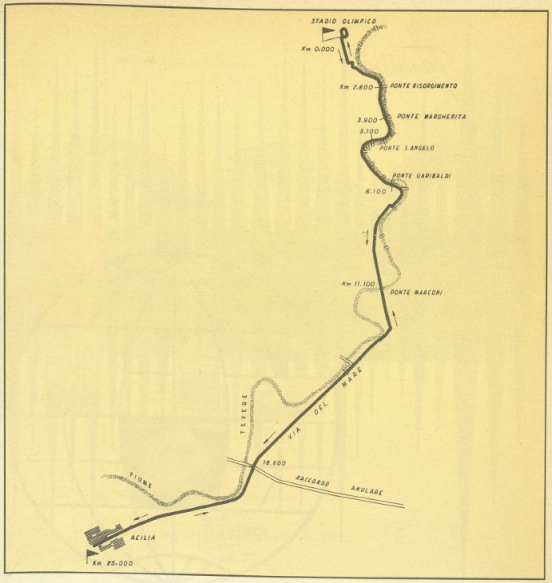
DISTANCES FROM THE CENTRE OF ROME (Campidoglio)

Stadio Olimpico	Km. 6,800	Terme di Caracalla	Km. 2,300	Palazzo dello Sport	Km. 9,900
Stadio del Nuoto	» 5,800	Basilica di Massenzio	» 0,800	Velodromo	» 9,900
Stadio dei Marmi	» 6,500	Piazza di Siena	» 3,400	Piscina della Rondinella	» 9,500
Stadio Flaminio	» 4,200	Stand Tiro a Volo « Lazio »	» 8,300	Palazzo dello Sport	» 8,600
Palazzetto Sport	» 4,700	Press-House	» 6,200	Palazzo della Scienza	» 8,700
Villaggio Olimpico	» 5,000	Campi Golf Acqua Santa	» 7,500	Zona Sportiva Tre Fontane	» 8,200
Poligono Umberto I	» 7,000				
Zone Sportive Acqua Acetosa	» 7,400				



PLANIMETRY OF THE MARATHON

The Marathon will start at the foot of the Campidoglio (Town Hall) steps. The competitors will proceed along the Passegiata Archeologica and then the Via Cristoforo Colombo until they reach the 16.650 kilometre mark. At this point, they will go round a marker and will return along the same route until they reach the by-pass where they will turn into the Old Appian Way. Having gone along this route, they will again enter the Passegiata Archeologica and proceed to the finish which is situated in front of the Arch of Constantine.



PLANIMETRY OF THE ROAD WALK EVENT

The 50-kilometre Road Walk event will start from the Olympic Stadium. The competitors will proceed along the Tiber embankment (to the right of the river) up to Porta Portese. From here they will enter Viale Trastevere and then Via del Mare (which leads them to Fiume Marconi) until they reach the 18.750 kilometre mark. They will then return along the same route back to the Olympic Stadium where the event will end.

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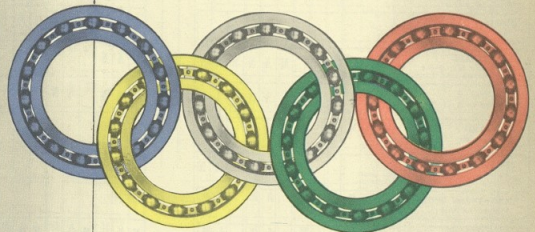

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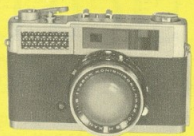



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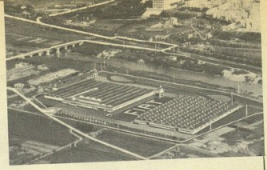

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DAILY PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

THURSDAY 25th AUGUST 1960 (First Day)

16.30 - Stadio Olimpico: Opening Ceremony
20.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.30 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 3 matches elimin. rds.
20.30 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 3 matches elimin. rds.

FRIDAY 26th AUGUST (Second Day)

08.00 - Modern Pentathlon (Passo Corese): Riding Test
08.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (Men) heats
09.00 - Cycling (Circuito Crisoforo Colombo): Start of team time-trial race
09.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): Heats
09.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
10.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group B
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
10.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (Ladies) - heats
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
11.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches elimin. rds.
14.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): Elimination heats
15.00 - Cycling (Velodromo): Scratch sprint - heats and repêchages, Tandem - heats and repechages
15.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match - Group D
15.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (Ladies) heats
16.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
16.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3m. (Ladies) - elimination rounds
16.30 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group D
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (Men) semi-finals
20.45 - Cycling (Velodromo): Scratch sprint - eights finals; Tandem - quarter-finals; 1.000 m. time-trial from standing start
21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
21.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - elimination rds.
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (Ladies) - semi-finals
21.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (Men) - heats
22.30 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - elimination rds.
23.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
The elimination rounds for the Olympic Football Tournament will also take place at Leghorn, Grosseto, Florence, L'Aquila, Pescara and Naples.

SATURDAY 27th AUGUST (Third Day)

08.00 - Modern Pentathlon (Palazzo del Congressi): Fencing test - épée (1 hit)
08.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Ladies) - semi-finals
09.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
09.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): Repêchages
09.45 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Men) - elimination round
10.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match - Group D
10.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - elimination rounds
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
14.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): Semi-finals
15.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group A
15.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4×100 m. medley relay (Men) - heats
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
16.00 - Cycling (Velodromo): Team pursuit race - elimination rounds; Scratch sprint - quarter-finals
16.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Ladies) - Final
16.30 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group A
16.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Men) - semi-finals
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling



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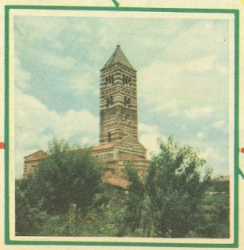

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20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Ladies) - Victory Ceremony
20.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (Ladies) - semi-finals
20.45 - Cycling (Velodromo): Tandem - semi-finals; Team pursuit race - quarter-finals; Tandem - Final for 3rd and 4th place; Tandem - Final for 1st and 2nd place
21.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - elimination rds.
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.10 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.50 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - elimination rounds
23.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): elimination rounds

SUNDAY 28th AUGUST (Fourth Day)

REST DAY

MONDAY 29th AUGUST (Fifth Day)

08.00 - Modern Pentathlon (Poligono Umberto I): Pistol shooting test - 20 shots at 25 metres
08.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): High diving 10 m. (Ladies) - elimination round
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Men)
09.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
10.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group C
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
10.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - elimination rd.
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
14.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): K1 Men - 1,000 m. - Final
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Men)
15.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group C
15.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. butterfly stroke (Ladies) - heats
15,20 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): K1 Ladies - 500 m. - Final
15.40 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): C1 Men, 1,000 m. - Final
15.45 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Men) - Final
16.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): K2 Men - 1,000 m. - Final
16.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
16.20 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): C2 Men - 1,000 m. - Final.
16.30 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group B
16.40 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): K2 Ladies - 500 m. - Final
17.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): K1 Men - 4×500 m. relay Final
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): Springboard diving 3 m. (Men) - Victory Ceremony
20.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (Men) - semi-finals
20.45 - Cycling (Velodromo): Team pursuit race - semi-finals; Scratch sprint - semi-finals; Team pursuit race - Final for 3rd and 4th place; Team pursuit race - Final for 1st and 2nd place; Scratch sprint - Final for 3rd and 4th place; Scratch sprint - Final for 1st and 2nd place

21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
21.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - elimin. rds
21.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. free style (Ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.20 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4×200 m. free style relay (Men) - heats
21.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
22.30 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - elimin. rds.
23.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Elimination rounds
The elimination rounds for the Olympic Football Tournament will also take place at Leghorn, Florence, Grosseto, L'Aquila, Pescara and Naples.

NAPLES - Yachting - 1st race

TUESDAY 30th AUGUST (Sixth Day)

08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Men)
09.00 - Cycling (Circuito Grottarossa): Start of individual road race
09.00 - Modern Pentathlon (Stadio del Nuoto): Swimming test - 300 m. free style
10.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group B
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
15.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars without cox - elimination round
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Men) Final
15.00 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group D
15.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): High diving 10 m. (Ladies) - Final
15.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4×100 m. medley relay (Ladies) - heats
16.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars with cox - elimination round
16.25 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 400 m. free style (Men) heats
16.30 - Hockey (Stadio dei Marmi): 1 elimination round match Group A
17.15 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars with cox - Elimination round
18.05 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 1 match - semi-finals
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco - Roman wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto). High diving 10 m. (Ladies) - Victory Ceremony
20.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. back stroke (Men) - heats
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport). Elimination rounds
21.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. butterfly stroke (Ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
22.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. breast stroke (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
22.20 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches of semi-finals

NAPLES - Yachting - 2nd race

WEDNESDAY 31st AUGUST (Seventh Day)

08.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. backstroke (Men) - semi-finals
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Ladies)
08.50 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto). High diving 10 m. (Men) - elimination round
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Shot (Men) - qualification; Long jump (Ladies) - qualification; 100 m. (Men) - heats
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo) 1 elimination round match - Group C

Grand Marnier
LIQVOR

10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco-Roman wrestling
10.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Single sculls - elimination round
10.25 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 80 m. hurdles (Ladies) heats
11.15 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four - oars without cox - elimination round
11.50 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 1 match of semi-finals
12.15 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Double sculls - elimination round
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico). 400 m. hurdles (Men) - heats
15.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Eight-oars - elimination rd.
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): elimination rounds
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Ladies)
15.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group D
15.00 - Modern Pentathlon (Acqua Santa): Athletics test - 4,000 m. cross-country race
15.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Long jump (Ladies) - Final
16.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 100 m. (Men) - quarter-finals
16.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars with cox - repêchages
16.30 - Hockey (Velodromo) 1 elimination round match - Group A
16.35 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico) 800 m. (Men) - heats
16.50 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Shot (Men) - Final
17.15 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars without cox - repêchages
17.20 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 80 m. hurdles (Ladies) - semi-finals
17.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico) 5.000 m. (Men) - heats
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Greco-Roman wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. butterfly stroke (Men) - heats
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Elimination rounds
21.15 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 400 m. free style (Ladies) - heats
22.15 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 400 m. free style (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
22.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. backstroke (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
23.00 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - semi-finals

NAPLES - Yachting - Third race

THURSDAY 1st SEPTEMBER (Eighth Day)

08.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Ladies)
08.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): High diving 10 m. (Men) - Semi-finals
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): High jump (Men) - qualification; Javelin (Ladies) - qualification; 100 m. (Ladies) - heats
09.15 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group B
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
10.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Single sculls - repêchages
10.10 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. backstroke (Ladies) - heats
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
11.15 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars with cox - repêchages
11.45 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Javelin (Ladies) - Final; 100 m. (Ladies) - quarter-finals
15.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars without cox - repêchages
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Quarter-finals
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, individual (Ladies) - Final
15.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group C
15.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): High jump (Men) - Final
15.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 100 m. (Men) - semi-finals
16.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
16.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Double sculls - repêchages
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
16.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 400 m. hurdles (Men) - semi-finals
16.30 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group B
16.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 800 m. (Men) - semi-finals
17.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Eight-oars - repêchages
17.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 80 m. hurdles (Ladies) - Final
17.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 100 m. (Men) - Final
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
17.50 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 3.000 m. steeplechase (Men) - heats
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4x100 m. medley relay (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
20.55 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. backstroke (Ladies) - semi-finals
21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - elimination round
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Quarter-finals
21.15 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 400 m. free style (Ladies) Final and Victory Ceremony
21.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4x200 m. free style relay (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
22.10 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - semi-finals
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals

NAPLES - Yachting - Fourth race
The elimination rounds for the Olympic Football Tournament will also take place at Leghorn, Florence, Grosseto, L'Aquila, Pescara and Naples.

FRIDAY 2nd SEPTEMBER (Ninth Day)

08.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, teams (Men)


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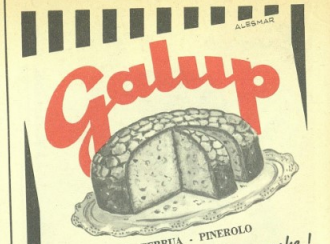
08.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4 x 100 m. free style relay (Ladies) - heats
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Long jump (Men) - qualification; Shot (Ladies) - qualification; 200 m. (Men) - heats
09.15 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 1,500 m. free style (Men) - heats
09.15 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
10.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars with cox - semi-finals
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group D
10.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Hammer (Men) - qualification
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
10.40 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars without cox - semi-finals
11.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): High diving 10 m. (Men) - Final
11.20 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Single sculls - semi-finals
11.45 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 100 m. (Ladies) - semi-finals
15.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars with cox - semi-finals
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Quarter-finals
15.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, teams (Men) - Final
15.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group D
15.00 - Water Polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - Finals for 5th to 8th place
15.20 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Long jump (Men) - final; 200 m. (Men) - quarter-finals
15.40 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars without cox - semi-finals
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
16.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 400 m. hurdles (Men) - Final
16.20 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 100 m. (Ladies) - Final
16.20 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Double sculls - semi-finals
16.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Start of 20 km. road walk
16.30 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group A
16.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Shot (Ladies) - Final
16.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 800 m. (Men) - Final
17.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Eight-oars - semi-final
17.00 - Water polo (Piscina delle Rose): 2 matches - Finals for 5th to 8th place
17.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 5,000 m. (Men) - Final
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
18.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Probable finish of 20 km. road walk
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): High diving 10 m. (Men) - Victory Ceremony
20.40 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 200 m. butterfly stroke (Men) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.00 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4 x 100 m. medley relay (Ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Quarter-finals
21.25 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 1,500 m. free style (Men) - heats
22.15 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): 2 matches - Finals for 5th to 8th place
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
NAPLES - Yachting - Possible re-sailing of postponed or unsailed races

SATURDAY 3rd SEPTEMBER (Tenth Day)

08.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, teams (Ladies)
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Discus (Ladies) - qualification; 110 m. hurdles (Men) - heats
09.15 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
09.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 400 m. (Men) - heats
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group A
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
10.00 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): Finals for 1st to 4th place
10.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
11.45 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
13.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 200 m. (Ladies) - heats
15.00 - Canoeing (Lake Albano): Four-oars with cox - Final
15.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Semi-finals





15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Foil, teams (Ladies) Final
15.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group C
15.30 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars without cox - Final
15.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 200 m. (Men) - semi-finals
16.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Hammer (Men) - Final
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
16.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Single sculls - Final
16.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 400 m. (Men) - quarter-finals
16.20 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Pair-oars with cox - Final
16.20 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 elimination round match - Group C
16.50 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 3,000 m. steeplechase (Men) - Final
17.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Four-oars without cox - Final
17.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 1,500 m. (Men) - heats
17.30 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Double sculls - Final
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
18.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 200 m. (Men) - Final
18.00 - Rowing (Lake Albano): Eight-oars - Final
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
20.30 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 100 m. backstroke (Ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
20.50 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 1,500 m. free style (Men) - Final
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): 1 match - semi-finals
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Semi-finals
21.25 - Swimming (Stadio del Nuoto): 4 x 100 m. free style relay (Ladies) - Final and Victory Ceremony
21.50 - Water Polo (Stadio del Nuoto): Final and Victory Ceremony
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzetto dello Sport): Semi-finals
NAPLES - Yachting - Possible re-sailing of postponed or unsailed races

SUNDAY 4th SEPTEMBER (Eleventh Day)

REST DAY

NAPLES - Yachting - Possible re-sailing of postponed or unsailed races

MONDAY 5th SEPTEMBER (Twelfth Day)

08.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Compulsory exercises (Men) - team competition and individual combined exercises
08.00 - Equestrian sports (Piazza di Siena): Dressage Grand Prix
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, individual
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Pole vault (Men) - qualification; Decathlon (Men) - 100 m.
09.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): Quarter-finals - 1st match
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono di Cesano): Free rifle, 120 shots, 4 positions - Final
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Free pistol, 60 shots - Final
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
10.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - Long jump
11.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): Quarter-finals - 2nd match
14.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): Quarter-finals - 3rd match
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - shot
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, individual
15.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 110 m. hurdles (Men) - semi-final
15.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 200 m. (Ladies) - semi-finals
15.40 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Discus (Ladies) - Final
15.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - High jump
16.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): Quarter-finals - 4th match
16.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 400 m. (Men) - semi-finals
16.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 110 m. hurdles (Men) - Final
17.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Continuation of compulsory exercises (Men) - team competition and individual combined exercises
17.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 200 m. (Ladies) - Final
17.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - 400 m.
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
21.00 - Boxing (Palazzo dello Sport): Finals
21.00 - Football (Stadio di Fuorigrotta - Naples): 1 match - semi-finals
NAPLES - Yachting - 5th race

TUESDAY 6th SEPTEMBER (Thirteenth Day)

07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Pratoni del Vivaro) - 3-day event - dressage

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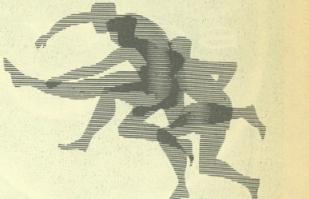

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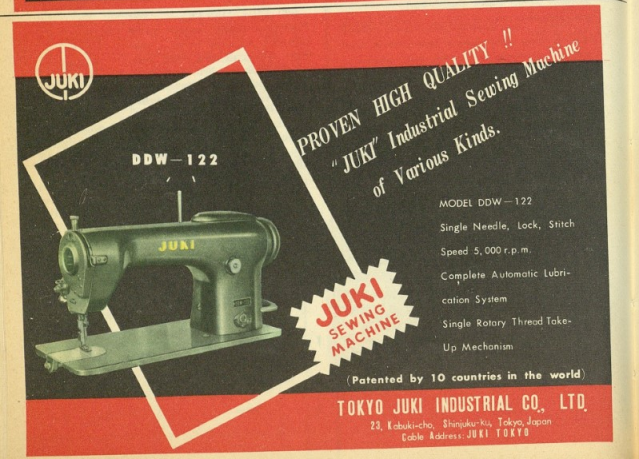
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08.00 - Equestrian Sports (Piazza di Siena): Dressage Grand Prix
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, individual
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Discus (Men) - qualification
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Hop, Step and Jump (Men) - qualification
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - 110 m. hurdles
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Free pistol, 60 shots - Final
10.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
10.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - discus
14.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - pole vault
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Hop, Step and Jump (Men) - Final
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, individual - Final
15.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 800 m. (Ladies) - heats
15.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 1.500 m. (Men) - Final
16.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - javelin
16.50 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - Final
17.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Continuation of compulsory exercises (Ladies) - team competition and individual combined exercises
18.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Decathlon (Men) - 1.500 m.
20.00 - Wrestling (Basilica di Massenzio): Free style wrestling
21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): 1 match - semi-finals
NAPLES - Yachting - 6th race

WEDNESDAY 7th SEPTEMBER (Fourteenth Day)

07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Pratoni del Vivaro): 3-day event - dressage
07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Piazza di Siena): Jumping Grand Prix, individual - 1st round
08.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Free exercises (Men) - team competition and individual combined exercises
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, individual
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Javelin (Men) - qualification
09.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): High Jump (Ladies) - qualification
09.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Bantam weight
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Small bore rifle, 60 shots, 3 positions - elimination round
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1st match of semi-finals
10.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x400 m. relay (Men) - heats
10.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Start of 50 km. road walk
13.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Pole vault (Men) - Final
14.00 - Equestrian Sports (Piazza di Siena): Jumping Grand Prix, individual - 2nd round
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, individual
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Discus (Men) - Final
15.20 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Ladies) - heats
15.30 - Hockey (Velodromo): 2nd match of semi-finals
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 13th to 18th place
16.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Men) - heats
16.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 300 m. (Ladies) - Final
17.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Feather weight
17.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Continuation of free exercises (Men) - team competition and individual combined exercises
17.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x400 m. relay (Men) - semi-finals
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 13th to 16th place
17.45 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Probable finish of 50 km. road walk
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th place
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th place
NAPLES - Yachting - 7th race

THURSDAY 8th SEPTEMBER (Fifteenth Day)

07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Pratoni del Vivaro): 3-day event - dressage
08.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Free exercises (Ladies) - team competition and individual combined exercises
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, individual
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Small bore rifle, 120 shots, 3 positions - Final
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Automatic pistol, 30 shots - 1st round; 20 shots - 2nd round - Final
09.00 - Shooting (Stand Tiro a Volo "Lazio"): Clay pigeon shooting, 100 pigeons - 1st round of Final
09.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Light Weight
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): High jump (Ladies) - Final
15.00 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Ladies) - semi-finals
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, individual - Final
15.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Men) - semi-finals
15.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): Javelin (Men) - Final
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 9th to 12th place
16.30 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x400 m. relay (Men) - Final
17.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Continuation of free exercises (Ladies) - team competition and individual combined exercises
17.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Middle weight
17.15 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 10.000 m. (Men) - Final
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 9th to 12th place
17.55 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Ladies) - Final
18.10 - Athletics (Stadio Olimpico): 4x100 m. relay (Men) - Final
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place
NAPLES - Yachting - possible re-sailing of postponed or unsailed races

FRIDAY 9th SEPTEMBER (Sixteenth Day)

07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Pratoni del Vivaro): 3-day event - cross country test
08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, teams
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Small bore rifle, 60 shots prone - elimination round
09.00 - Shooting (Stand Tiro a Volo "Lazio"): Clay pigeon shooting, 100 clay pigeons - 2nd round of Final
09.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Light heavy weight
10.00 - Hockey (Velodromo): 1 match of final for 3rd and 4th place
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Epée, teams - Final
15.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Ladies special 4-apparatus competition - Final
15.30 - Hockey (Velodromo): Match of Final for 1st and 2nd place
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 13th to 16th place
17.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Middle heavy weight
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 13th to 16th place
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th place
21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): Match of Final for 3rd and 4th place
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th place
NAPLES - Yachting - possible re-sailing of postponed or unsailed races

SATURDAY 10th SEPTEMBER (Seventeenth Day)

08.30 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, teams
09.00 - Shooting (Poligono Umberto I): Small bore rifle, 60 shots prone - Final
14.30 - Equestrian Sports (Piazza di Siena): 3-day event - jumping test
15.00 - Fencing (Palazzo dei Congressi): Sabre, teams - Final
15.00 - Gymnastics (Terme di Caracalla): Men's special 6-apparatus competition
16.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 9th to 12th place
17.30 - Athletics (Campidoglio): Start of Marathon race
17.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 9th to 12th place
19.50 - Athletics (Arco di Costantino): Finish of Marathon race
20.00 - Weightlifting (Palazzetto dello Sport): Heavy weight
21.00 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 1st, nd, 3rd and 4th place
21.00 - Football (Stadio Flaminio): Match of Final for 1st and 2nd place
22.30 - Basketball (Palazzo dello Sport): Match of Finals for 1st, nd, 3rd and 4th place

SUNDAY 11th SEPTEMBER (Eighteenth and last Day)

07.00 - Equestrian Sports (Stadio Olimpico): Jumping Grand Prix, teams - 1st round
15.00 - Equestrian Sports (Stadio Olimpico): Jumping Grand Prix, teams - 2nd round
17.00 - Stadio Olimpico - Closing Ceremony

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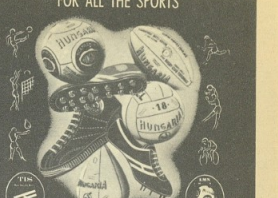

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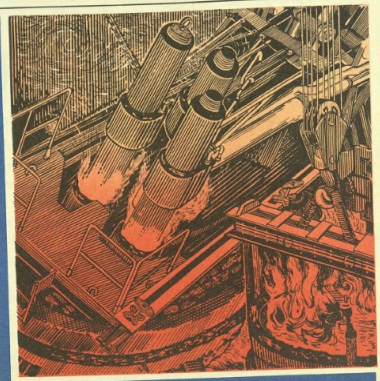

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THE GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR EACH SPORT

ATHLETICS

STADIO OLIMPICO

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST 1960

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Shot - Qualification (16.75 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: Long Jump - Qualification (5.80 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: 100 metres - Heats (first round)
— 10.35 hrs - Ladies: 80 metres hurdles - Heats (first round)

Afternoon
— 15.00 hrs - Men: 400 metres hurdles - Heats (first round)
— 15.45 hrs - Ladies: Long Jump - Final
— 16.00 hrs - Men: 100 metres - Heats (second round)
— 16.35 hrs - Men: 800 metres - Heats (first round)
— 16.50 hrs - Men: Shot - Final
— 17.20 hrs - Ladies: 80 metres hurdles - Semi-finals
— 17.40 hrs - Men: 5000 metres - Heats (first round)

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Men: High jump - Qualification (2.00 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: Javelin - Qualification (48.00 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: 100 metres - Heats (first round)

Afternoon
— 15.00 hrs - Ladies: Javelin - Final
— 15.00 hrs - Ladies: 100 metres - Heats (second round)
— 15.15 hrs - Men: High jump - Final
— 15.40 hrs - Men: 100 metres - Semi-finals
— 16.15 hrs - Men: 400 metres hurdles - Semi-finals
— 16.40 hrs - Men: 800 metres - Semi-finals
— 17.10 hrs - Ladies: 80 metres hurdles - Final
— 17.30 hrs - Men: 100 metres - Final
— 17.50 hrs - Men: 3000 metres steeplechase - Heats (first round)

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Long jump - Qualification (7.40 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: Shot - Qualification (14.50 m.)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: 800 metres - Heats (first round)
— 10.15 hrs - Men: Hammer - Qualification (60.00 metres)

Afternoon
— 15.00 hrs - Ladies: 100 metres - Semi-finals
— 15.20 hrs - Men: Long jump - Final
— 15.20 hrs - Men: 200 metres - Heats (second round)
— 16.00 hrs - Men: 400 metres hurdles - Final
— 16.20 hrs - Ladies: 100 metres - Final
— 16.30 hrs - Men: Start of the 20-Km. road walk
— 16.40 hrs - Ladies: Shot - Final
— 16.45 hrs - Men: 800 metres - Final
— 17.10 hrs - Men: 5000 metres - Final
— 18.00 hrs - Men: Probable finish of 20-km. road walk - Final

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: Discus - Qualification (47.00 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: 110 metres hurdles - Heats (first round)
— 09.50 hrs - Men: 400 metres - Heats (first round)

Afternoon
— 15.00 hrs - Ladies: 200 metres - Heats (first round)
— 15.45 hrs - Men: 200 metres - Semi-finals
— 16.00 hrs - Men: Hammer - Final
— 16.10 hrs - Men: 400 metres - Heats (second round)
— 16.30 hrs - Men: 3000 metres steeplechase - Final
— 17.15 hrs - Men: 1500 metres - Heats (first round)
— 18.00 hrs - Men: 200 metres - Final

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Pole vault - Qualification (4.30 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Decathlon, 100 metres series
— 10.00 hrs - Decathlon, long jump

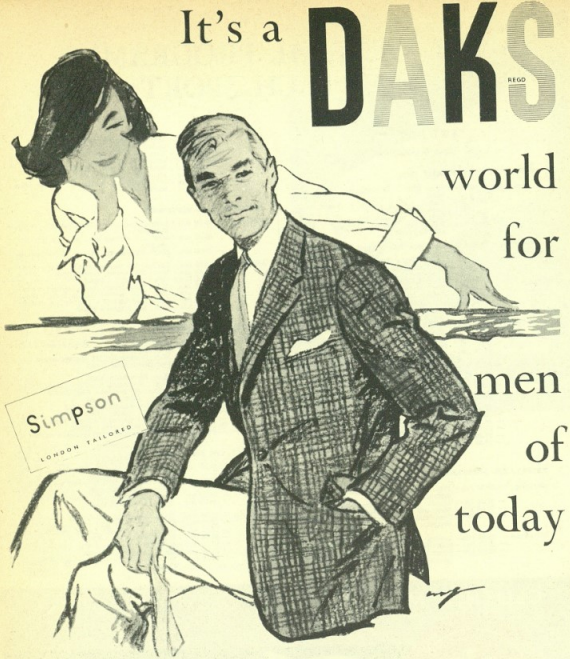
Afternoon
— 15.00 hrs - Men: Decathlon, shot
— 15.15 hrs - Men: 100 metres hurdles - Semi-finals
— 15.40 hrs - Ladies: 200 metres - Semi-finals
— 15.40 hrs - Ladies: Discus - Final
— 15.45 hrs - Men: Decathlon, high jump
— 16.15 hrs - Men: 400 metres - Semi-finals
— 16.45 hrs - Men: 110 metres hurdles - Final
— 17.10 hrs - Ladies: 200 metres - Final
— 17.45 hrs - Men: Decathlon, 400 metres - Series

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER

Morning
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Discus - Qualification (52.00 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Hop, step and jump - Qualification (15.50 metres)
— 09.00 hrs - Men: Decathlon, 110 hurdles - Series
— 10.10 hrs - Men: Decathlon, discus

Afternoon
— 14.30 hrs - Men: Decathlon, pole vault
— 15.00 hrs - Men: Hop, step and jump - Final
— 15.15 hrs - Ladies: 800 metres - Heats (first round)
— 15.45 hrs - Men: 400 metres - Final
— 16.15 hrs - Men: 1500 metres - Final
— 16.50 hrs - Men: Decathlon, javelin
— 18.10 hrs - Men: Decathlon, 1500 metres (series) - Final





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WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Men: Javelin - Qualification (74.00 m.)
— 09.00 hrs - Ladies: High Jump - Qualification (1.63 metres)
— 10.30 hrs - Men: 4 x 400 metres relay - Heats (first round)

Afternoon — 12.30 hrs - Men: Start 50-km. road walk
— 13.30 hrs - Men: Pole vault - Final
— 15.00 hrs - Men: Discus - Final
— 15.30 hrs - Ladies: 4 x 100 metres relay - Heats (first round)
— 16.10 hrs - Men: 4 x 100 metres relay - Heats (first round)
— 16.45 hrs - Ladies: 800 metres - Final
— 17.10 hrs - Men: 4 x 400 metres relay - Semi-finals
— 17.40 hrs - Men: Probable finish 50-km. road walk - Final

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Ladies: 4 x 100 metres relay - Semi-finals
— 15.00 hrs - Ladies: High Jump - Final
— 15.15 hrs - Men: 4 x 100 metres relay - Semi-finals
— 15.30 hrs - Men: Javelin - Final
— 16.30 hrs - Men: 4 x 400 metres relay - Final
— 17.15 hrs - Men: 10.000 metres - Final
— 17.35 hrs - Ladies: 4 x 100 metres relay - Final
— 18.10 hrs - Men: 4 x 100 metres relay - Final

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER - MARATHON

Afternoon — 17.30 hrs - Start from Capitol Hill
— 19.30 hrs - Expected time of finish at the Arch of Constantine

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TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST 1960

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Pair-oars without cox
— 16.06 hrs - Four-oars with cox
— 17.15 hrs - Pair-oars with cox

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Single sculls
— 11.15 hrs - Four-oars without cox
— 12.15 hrs - Double sculls

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Eight-oars with cox
Repêchages
— 16.00 hrs - Four-oars with cox
— 17.15 hrs - Pair-oars without cox

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Single sculls
— 11.15 hrs - Pair-oars with cox

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Four-oars without cox
— 16.00 hrs - Double sculls
— 17.00 hrs - Eight-oars with cox
Semi-finals

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Four-oars with cox
— 10.40 hrs - Pair-oars without cox
— 11.20 hrs - Single sculls

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Pair-oars with cox
— 15.40 hrs - Four-oars without cox
— 16.20 hrs - Double sculls
— 17.00 hrs - Eight-oars with cox
Finals

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Four-oars with cox
— 15.30 hrs - Pair-oars without cox
— 16.00 hrs - Single sculls
— 16.30 hrs - Pair-oars with cox
— 17.00 hrs - Four-oars without cox
— 17.30 hrs - Double sculls
— 18.00 hrs - Eight-oars with cox

BASKETBALL

PALAZZETTO DELLO SPORT
Elimination rounds

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960

Morning — 09.00 hrs and 10.30 hrs - 2 matches
Afternoon — 14.30 hrs, 16.00 hrs and 17.30 hrs - 3 matches
Night — 20.00 hrs, 21.30 hrs and 23.00 hrs - 3 matches

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST

Morning — 09.00 hrs and 10.30 hrs - 2 matches
Afternoon — 14.30 hrs, 16.00 hrs and 17.30 hrs - 3 matches
Night — 20.00 hrs, 21.30 hrs and 23.00 hrs - 3 matches

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST

Morning — 09.00 hrs and 10.30 hrs - 2 matches
Afternoon — 14.30 hrs, 16.00 hrs and 17.30 hrs - 3 matches
Night — 20.00 hrs, 21.30 hrs and 23.00 hrs - 3 matches
Semi-Finals

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 08.00 09.15, 10.30 and 11.45 hrs - 4 matches for 9th to 16th place
Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning — 08.00 09.15, 10.30 and 11.45 hrs - 4 matches for 9th to 16th place
Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Morning — 08.00 09.15, 10.30 and 11.45 hrs - 4 matches for 9th to 16th place
Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches for 1st to 8th place
PALAZZO DELLO SPORT
Finals

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 13th to 16th place)
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 5th to 8th place)

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 9th to 12th place)
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 1st to 4th place)

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 13th to 16th place)
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 5th to 8th place)

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 16.00 and 17.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 9th to 12th place)
Night — 21.00 and 22.30 hrs - 2 matches (Finals for classification from 1st to 4th place)

BOXING

PALAZZO DELLO SPORT

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1960

Night — 20.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

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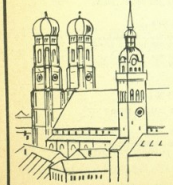

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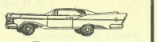
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FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Elimination rounds
Night — 21.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Elimination rounds
Night — 21.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Elimination rounds
Night — 21.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Elimination rounds
Night — 21.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Elimination rounds
Night — 21.00 hrs - Elimination rounds

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Quarter-finals: 10 matches
Night — 21.00 hrs - Quarter-finals: 10 matches

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Quarter-finals: 10 matches
Night — 21.00 hrs - Quarter-finals: 10 matches

GREAT CLOTHING STORES
"Uomo di Pietra„ Palace
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SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Semi-finals: 10 matches
Night — 21.00 hrs - Semi-finals: 10 matches

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER
Night — 21.00 hrs - Finals: 10 matches

CANOEING
LAGO ALBANO

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960
Morning — 09.00 hrs - Heats
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Heats

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST
Morning — 09.00 hrs - Repêchages
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Semi-finals
Finals

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - K 1 (Men) - 1.000 metres
— 15.20 hrs - K 1 (Ladies) - 500 metres
— 15.40 hrs - C 1 (Men) - 1.000 metres
— 16.00 hrs - K 2 (Men) - 1.000 metres
— 16.20 hrs - C 2 (Men) - 1.000 metres
— 16.40 hrs - K 2 (Ladies) - 500 metres
— 17.00 hrs - K 1 (Men) - 4 x 500 metres relay

CYCLING
VELODROMO OLIMPICO
Track events

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Scratch sprint - Heats and repêchages
- Tandem - Heats and repêchages

Night — 20.45 hrs - Scratch sprint - Eighth-finals
- Tandem - Quarter-finals
- Kilometre time-trial from standing start

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 16.00 hrs - Team pursuit race - Elimination rounds

Night — 20.45 hrs - Tandem - Semi-finals
- Team pursuit race - Quarter-finals
- Tandem - Final for 3rd and 4th place
- Tandem - Final for 1st and 2nd place

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST
Night — 20.45 hrs - Team pursuit race - Semi-finals
- Scratch sprint - Semi-finals
- Team pursuit race - Final for 3rd and 4th place
- Team pursuit race - Final for 1st and 2nd place
- Scratch sprint - Final for 3rd and 4th place
- Scratch sprint - Final for 1st and 2nd place

Road events

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960 - Viale Oceano Pacifico (EUR)
Morning — 09.00 hrs - Start of team time-trial race

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST - Via Flaminia
Morning — 09.00 hrs - Start of individual road race

FENCING
PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1960
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, individual (men)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, individual (men)

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, individual (men)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, individual (men) - Final

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, individual (ladies)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, individual (ladies)

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, individual (ladies)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, individual (ladies) - Final

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, teams (men)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, teams (men) - Final

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Foil, teams (ladies)
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Foil, teams (ladies) - Final

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Epée, individual
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Epée, individual

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Epée, individual
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Epée, individual - Final

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Sabre, individual
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Sabre, individual

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Sabre, individual
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Sabre,individual - Final

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Epée, teams
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Epée, teams - Final

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.30 hrs - Sabre, teams
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Sabre, teams - Final

FOOTBALL
Elimination Matches

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960
Afternoon — 16.00 hrs - 2 matches (at L'Aquila and Rome)
Night — 21.00 hrs - 6 matches (at Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Pescara, Naples and Rome)

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST
Afternoon — 16.00 hrs - 2 matches (at L'Aquila and Rome)
Night — 21.00 hrs - 6 matches (at Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Pescara, Naples and Rome)

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 16.00 hrs - 2 matches (at L'Aquila and Rome)
Night — 21.00 hrs - 6 matches (at Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Pescara, Naples and Rome)
Semi-Finals

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER
Night — 21.00 hrs - 1 match at Naples

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTTEMBER
Night — 21.00 hrs - 1 match at Rome
Finals

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER
Night — 21.00 hrs - Rome, Final for 3rd and 4th place

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER
Night — 21.00 hrs - Rome, Final for 1st and 2nd place

GYMNASTICS
TERME DI CARACALLA

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1960
Morning — 08.00 hrs - Compulsory exercises. Men. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)
Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Compulsory exercises. Men. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.00 hrs - Compulsory exercises. Ladies. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)
Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Compulsory exercises. Ladies. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.00 hrs - Free exercises. Men. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)
Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Free exercises. Men. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER
Morning — 08.00 hrs - Free exercises. Ladies. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)
Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Free exercises. Ladies. (Team competition and individual combined exercises)

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Special competition on four apparatus. Ladies

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Special competition on six apparatus. Men

HOCKEY
STADIO DEI MARMI
Elimination rounds

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960
Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group B
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group B
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group D

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST
Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group D
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group A
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group A

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST
Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group C
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group C
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group B

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST
Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group B


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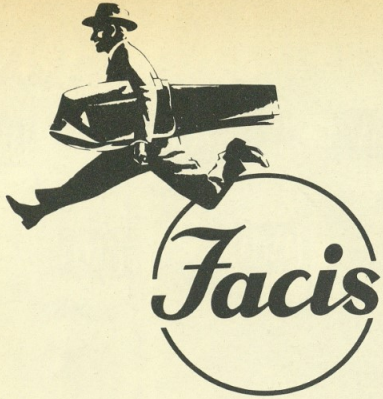
ELEGANCY OF STYLE, POWER IN THE SPRING, WITHSTANDING TO THE FORCING: QUALITY OF THE DOMINATOR

STUDIO BARALE



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Facis LA MAYOR Y LA MAS IMPORTANTE CASA ITALIANA DE CONFECCIONES PARA CABALLEROS

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group D
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group A

VELODROMO OLIMPICO

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group C
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group D
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group A

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group B
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group C
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group B

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group D
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group D
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group A

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1 match from Group A
Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 1 match from Group C
— 16.30 hrs - 1 match from Group C
Quarter-finals

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - 1st match
— 11.00 hrs - 2nd match
Afternoon — 14.00 hrs - 3rd match
— 16.00 hrs - 4th match
Semi-finals

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 1st Semi-final
Afternoon — 15.30 hrs - 2nd Semi-final
Finals

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Final for 3rd and 4th place
Afternoon — 15.30 hrs - Final for 1st and 2nd place

WRESTLING

BASILICA DI MASSENZIO

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Greco-Roman Wrestling

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling
Night — 20.00 hrs - Free Style Wrestling

SWIMMING AND WATER-POLO

STADIO DEL NUOTO

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1960

Night — 20.30 hrs - 23.30 hrs - Water polo: 3 matches (elimination rounds)

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST

Morning — 08.30 hrs - 11.00 hrs - Swimming: men's 100 metres free style (heats) - Swimming: ladies' 200 metres breast stroke (heats)

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 18.00 hrs - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres free style (heats) - Diving: ladies' 3 m. (elimination rounds)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 00.30 hrs - Swimming: men's 100 metres free style (semi-finals) - Swimming: ladies' 200 metres breast stroke (semi-finals) - Swimming: men's 200 m. breast stroke (heats) - Water polo: 2 matches (elimination rounds)

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST

Morning — 08.30 hrs - 12.30 hrs - Diving: ladies' 3 m. (semi-finals) - Diving: men's 3 metres (elimination rounds)

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 17.55 hrs - Swimming: men's 4 x 100 metres medley relay (heats) - Diving: ladies' 3 m. (final) - Diving: men's 3 metres (semi-finals)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 23.40 hrs - Diving: ladies' 3 m. (final) - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres free style (semi-finals) - Swimming: men's 100 metres free style (final) - Swimming: ladies' 200 metres breast stroke (final) - Water Polo: 2 matches (elimination rounds)

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST

Morning — 08.30 hrs - 10.30 hrs - High Diving: ladies' 10 metres (elimination rounds)

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 16.45 hrs - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres butterfly (heats) - Diving: men's 3 m. (final)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 00.30 hrs - Swimming: men's 200 metres breast stroke (semi-finals) - Swimming: ladies' 100 m. free style (final) - Swimming: men's 4 x 200 metres free style relay (heats) - Water Polo: 2 matches (elimination rounds)

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 19.05 hrs - High Diving: ladies' 10 metres (elimination rounds) - Swimming: men's 100 metres butterfly (heats) - Diving: men's 3 m. (final) - Swimming: men's 200 metres breast stroke (final) - Swimming: men's 400 metres free style (final)



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Water polo: 1 match (semi-finals)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 00.10 hrs - Swimming: men's 100 metres backstroke (heats) - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres butterfly (final) - Swimming: men's 200 metres breast stroke (final) - Water polo: 2 matches (semi-finals)

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Morning — 09.30 hrs - 12.40 hrs - Swimming: men's 100 metres (semi-finals) - High Diving: men's 10 m. (elimination rounds) - Water polo: 1 match (semi-finals)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 00.50 hrs - Swimming: men's 200 metres butterfly (heats) - Swimming: ladies' 400 metres free style (final) - Swimming: men's 100 metres backstroke (final) - Water polo: 2 matches (semi-finals)

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.30 hrs - 11.10 hrs - High Diving: men's 10 metres (semi-finals) - Swimming: ladies' 100 m. backstroke (heats)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 24.00 hrs - Swimming: men's 4 x 100 metres medley relay (final) - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres backstroke (semi-finals) - Swimming: ladies' 400 metres free style (final) - Swimming: men's 4x200 metres free style relay (final) - Water polo: 2 matches (semi-finals)

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Morning — 08.30 hrs - 12.00 hrs - Swimming: ladies' 4x100 metres free style relay (heats) - Swimming: men's 1.500 metres free style (heats) - High Diving: men's 10 metres (final)

Night — 20.30 hrs - 00.05 hrs - Swimming: men's 200 metres butterfly (final) - Swimming: ladies' 4 x 100 m. medley relay (final) - Swimming: men's 1.500 m. free style (heats) - Water polo: Finals (5th to 8th place)

SATURDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 11.50 hrs - Water polo: Finals for 1st to 4th place

Night — 20.30 hrs - 24.00 hrs - Swimming: ladies' 100 metres backstroke (final) - Swimming: men's 1500 metres free style (final) - Swimming: ladies' 4 x 100 tres free style relay (finals) - Water polo: Finals

WATER-POLO

PISCINA DELLE ROSE

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1960

Night — 20.30 hrs - 23.30 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST

Morning — 11.00 hrs - 13.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

Night — 21.00 hrs - 23.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 12.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

Night — 21.00 hrs - 23.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST

Morning — 10.00 hrs - 12.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

Night — 21.00 hrs - 23.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - elimination rounds

FRIDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - 17.00 hrs - Water polo: 2 matches - Finals for 5th to 8th place

MODERN PENTATHLON

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1960

Morning — 08.00 hrs - Piazo Coreso - Riding, 5000 m. cross-country

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST

Morning — 08.00 hrs - Palazzo dei Congressi - Fencing (epée)

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST

Morning — 08.00 hrs - Poligono Umberto I - Pistol shooting, 20 shots in 4 series of 5 at 25 metres

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Swimming Stadium - Swimming, 300 metres free style

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Afternoon — 13.00 hrs - Acqua Santa - Athletics, 4000 m. cross-country running

WEIGHTLIFTING

PALAZZETTO DELLO SPORT

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1960

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Bantam-weight

Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Feather-weight

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Light-weight

Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Middle-weight

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Light heavy-weight

Afternoon — 17.00 hrs - Middle heavy-weight

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER

Night — 20.00 hrs - Heavy-weight

EQUESTRIAN

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1960

Morning — 08.00 hrs - Piazza di Siena - Grand Prix de Dressage

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 07.00 hrs - Pratoni del Vivaro - Three-Day Event (Dressage)

— 08.00 hrs - Piazza di Siena - Grand Prix de Dressage

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 07.00 hrs - Pratoni del Vivaro - Three-Day Event (Dressage)

— 07.00 hrs - Piazza di Siena - Grand Prix Olympic Jumping Event (Individual - 1st round)

Afternoon — 14.00 hrs - Piazza di Siena - Grand Prix Olympic Jumping Event (Individual - 2nd round)

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 07.00 hrs - Pratoni del Vivaro - Three-Day Event (Dressage)

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 07.00 hrs - Pratoni del Vivaro - Three-Day Event (Cross-country)

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER

Afternoon — 14.30 hrs - Piazza di Siena - Three-Day Event (Jumping) - Final

SUNDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 07.00 hrs - Olympic Stadium - Grand Prix Olympic Jumping Event (Teams - 1st round)

Afternoon — 15.00 hrs - Olympic Stadium - Grand Prix Olympic Jumping Event (Teams - 2nd round)

SHOOTING

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1960

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Cesano range - Free rifle - 120 shots (3 positions - Final)

— 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Free pistol - 40 shots - Elimination rounds

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Free pistol - 60 shots - Final

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Small-bore rifle - 60 shots (3 positions) - Elimination rounds

THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Small-bore rifle - 120 shots (3 positions - Final)

— 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Automatic pistol 1st round - 30 shots, 2nd round 30 shots

— 09.00 hrs - S.S. Lazio shooting stand - Clay pigeon shooting - 100 clay pigeons - Final: 1st round

FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Small-bore rifle - 40 shots (prone) - Elimination rounds

- S.S. Lazio shooting stand - Clay pigeon shooting - 100 clay pigeons - Final: 2nd round

SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 09.00 hrs - Umberto I range - Small-bore rifle - 60 shots (prone) - Final

YACHTING

BAY OF NAPLES

MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1960

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 1st Race

TUESDAY, 30TH AUGUST

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 2nd Race

WEDNESDAY, 31ST AUGUST

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 3rd Race

THURSDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 4th Race

MONDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 5th Race

TUESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 6th Race

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER

Morning — 12.00 hrs - 7th Race

Friday 2nd, Saturday 3rd, Sunday 4th, Thursday 8th and Friday 9th are reserved for eventual postponed or unsailed races.

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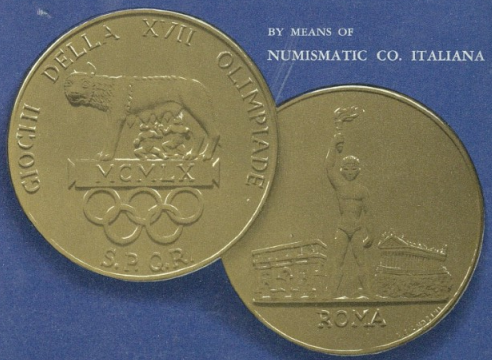

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