

AN ACCOUNT AND EXPLANATION OF THE  
INCREASED RÔLE PLAYED BY  
WOMEN  
IN THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES  
1896 - 1972

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BRIDGET MARY HANDLEY

Rhodes University

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PREFACE

This thesis is concerned with the participation of women and girls in the Olympic Games. In these days of women's liberation it seemed appropriate to try to put together the knowledge available about women competitors and their participation in the Olympics. I have tried to set out an overall view with some historical background and then an account leading up to the initial and continuing participation of women in the Games and showing the reasons for the slow beginning and the gradual increase in numbers of competitors and sports. I have also tried to evaluate some well known myths and misconceptions concerning participation and made an attempt with the use of research data to disprove many of these.

Acknowledgement is made to Rhodes University for a grant used for a trip to Europe to visit libraries for research purposes, and to Prof. E.E. Locke, my supervisor, without whose invaluable guidance and interest and unfailing enthusiasm the project would never have been completed.

Finally my sincere thanks to Miss M. Igglesden for her translation of various works, and for reading and checking the manuscript.

BRIDGET HANDLEY

Rhodes University,  
GRAHAMSTOWN.

"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

Coubertin.

"Woman stands nearer the world than man".

Paracelsus (1494-1541).

THE MODERN OLYMPIADS

<u>VENUE</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
I 1896 Athens	6,4,1896 - 15,4,1896
II 1900 Paris	20,5,1900 - 28,10,1900
III 1904 St. Louis	1,7,1904 - 23,11,1904
1906 Athens (Intermediate Games)	22,4,1906 - 2,5,1906
IV 1908 London	27,4,1908 - 31,10,1908
V 1912 Stockholm	5,5,1912 - 22,7,1912
VI 1916 Berlin (not celebrated)	
VII 1920 Antwerp	20,4,1920 - 12,9,1920
VIII 1924 Paris	4,5,1924 - 27,7,1924
IX 1928 Amsterdam	17,5,1928 - 12,8,1928
X 1932 Los Angeles	30,7,1932 - 14,8,1932
XI 1936 Berlin	1,8,1936 - 16,8,1936
XII 1940 Tokyo (not celebrated)	
Helsinki (not celebrated)	
XIII 1944 London (not celebrated)	
XIV 1948 London	29,7,1948 - 14,8,1948
XV 1952 Helsinki	19,7,1952 - 3,8,1952
XVI 1956 Stockholm*	10,6,1956 - 17,6,1956
Melbourne	22,11,1956 - 8,12,1956
XVII 1960 Rome	25,8,1960 - 11,9,1960
XVIII 1964 Tokyo	10,10,1964 - 24,10,1964
XIX 1968 Mexico City	12,10,1968 - 27,10,1968
XX 1972 Munich	26,8,1972 - 10,9,1972

\* 1956 Stockholm. Equestrian Sports.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Due to the length of the names of some countries, abbreviations have been used in the tables.

D.P.R. of Korea	=	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
D.D.R. or German Democ. Repub.	=	German Democratic Republic.
United States	=	United States of America.

A clarification of various countries is also necessary:

Bohemia became Czechoslovakia in 1921.

Formosa is now called Taiwan.

In the case of Germany the author has included under Germany:

1. Germany from its first inclusion up to 1964.
2. West Germany in 1968.
3. Federal Republic of Germany in 1972.

East Germany only took part in 1968, and then became the German Democratic Republic in 1972. So there are three separate entries for Germany in the tables.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

The Olympic Games, the most celebrated of the ancient Greek festivals were conducted every four years at Olympia. The games lasted five days during August and were always accompanied by religious ceremonies in honour of the Greek God Zeus. These games date historically from 776 B.C. with the first race winner recorded as Coroebus of Elis, and continued in unbroken succession until 394 A.D., when Theodosius, Christian Emperor of Rome, abolished the Games because he considered them to be pagan.

The festival was at first a purely local affair, similar to the games held at Delphi and Corinth. But in time Olympia surpassed its rivals in prestige and scope, attracting competitors and spectators from great distances, to become the most important and spectacular of the Panhellenic national festivals.

Participation in the athletic events was restricted to men and later to boys. Women and slaves were not even permitted to watch the games, but women and girls eventually set up a rival meeting, held four yearly and confined to foot racing, known as the Heraea after Zeus' wife, Hera.

More than 1300 years after the final suspension of the Ancient Olympic Games, the French government and later the German government began to excavate Olympia. In 1881 the ruins, still projecting a golden era in history, were completely uncovered, and there is no doubt that the scientists and historians dug up not only the secrets of the site of the ancient Olympics but their spirit and glory as well, and that the renewal of this spirit led to the efforts toward a renaissance of the Olympics.

According to Watman it was even before the uncovering of the ruins of Olympia that the idea of the revival of the Olympics had in fact been formulated. Already in the seventeenth century in

the Cotswolds of England, the Cotswold Games are believed to have been held since Saxon times. These were much like any other rustic sports meeting until they were transformed by one Robert Dover (1582-1652), a man who - anticipating Baron de Coubertin by nearly three centuries - was fired by the desire to revive the ancient Olympic ideal. So effectively did he succeed that one writer author unknown suggested the competitors

"imagined that they had stepped back into a classical past where they were the companions or equals of the mythological heroes of old."<sup>1</sup>

Messinesi author of A Branch of Wild Olive points out that there were also proposals of a revival of the Games in 1779 in Worlitz Germany, but these were chiefly with the idea of paramilitary preparedness in the background.

Thus in France in 1790 Condorcet, Daunou and Lakanol, the revolutionary republican pedagogues, saw the possibility of a democratic levelling in the revival of the games, certainly with the idea of rounding off education for the formation of better citizens, and, as in Germany a few years earlier, with a definite paramilitary objective.

As Jusserand wrote in his - Les Sports et Jeux d'Exercices dans l'Ancienne France -

"To the military exercises were added under the Directoire, which prided itself on its Hellenism, a number of public games, revived from the Greeks: races, athletic wrestlings, and chariot races held in the Champs de Mars. Voltaire without leaving his native land could have thought himself transported to the Olympic Games".<sup>2</sup>

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1. Quoted in Watman, M. History of British Athletics (London: Robert Hale, 1968) p 16.
  2. Messinesi, X.L. A Branch of Wild Olive (New York: Exposition Press, 1973) p 52.

Coubertin refers to the above in his The Olympic Games (1896).

Many countries in both Europe and the United States of America were from about 1850 onwards organising athletic games, but the most noteworthy revival in the form of Olympic Games, however, was to occur in Greece itself.

The inspiration for the revival of the Olympic Games in Greece came from one Eugenious Zappas, a Greek who had emigrated to Rumania and there had made a large fortune which he decided to devote to the benefit of his native land. A building was constructed close to the ancient Panathenian stadium and endowed for the purpose of reviving the Olympic Games. Zappas stated that the Games should include competitions in the fine arts, and these were to be held in the halls of this building. Thus the first Olympic Games of the modern era were promoted and held in Athens in 1859, thanks to the Zappas endowment.

The games were repeated in 1870, 1875 and 1889 though they were to have had a four year cycle. They had varying degrees of success, chiefly because of bad organisation. For example, the 1859 games were held in a square in the streets of Athens, as no stadium was available, and the problem of keeping the streets clear of spectators was only one part of the resulting confusion.

These four games failed essentially because the world was not quite ready, and also partly because Greece was a poor country, but mainly because the Rumanian Government had sequestered the fortune made available by Zappas, as it did of all the Greeks who no longer lived in Greece.

"The Games were intended to be entirely Greek, for Greeks only and for the promotion of Greek fitness, athletics, art, industry and so forth. They lacked the deeper inspiration and vision of the international social force which was the purpose of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin." <sup>1</sup>

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1. Ibid. p 54.

His idea was to revive the ancient Olympic Games, but in a manner whereby the nations of the world would replace the city states of ancient Greece.

CHAPTER TWOBARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

The modern Olympic Games are among the fastest growing and most important social phenomena of our times. Aside from religion, world sport represents the most comprehensive organisation in social spheres. The Olympic movement has become part of modern civilisation. Over one hundred nations regularly participate in these quadrennial games.

There is nothing obscure about the origin of the modern Olympic Games, although the ancient and the modern series have dangers in common.

Pierre Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, French educationist, untiring reformer and author of thirty six volumes of writings, also promoter and organiser of the modern Olympic Games, was not a mythological person. He was born in Paris at 28 Cudinet Street, in the family home, on 1 January, 1863, and died in Geneva on 2 September, 1937, at the age of seventy four years. Baron de Coubertin was born of an old French family, which, however, had some of its roots in Italy. On his father's side one can trace his genealogy back five centuries to the Roman Fredi family, established in Viterbo near Rome. One branch of this family emigrated to France where its representatives were to be found in the court of Louis XI. One of his descendants, having made his wealth as a spice merchant, purchased the estate of Coubertin, situated about six kilometres from Versailles. This estate has remained the family property, and from it the family took its new name.

Other ancestors were a lawyer in parliament, a naval organiser, merchants (one of whom made a fortune in the India Company and from the profits built the Coubertin Castle), an incurable inventor, a councillor in the Court des Aides in Paris, a consul of Napoleon, a violinist and an artist who owned the Chateau de Mirville. This last fathered Pierre de Coubertin who spent his holidays for the next

thirty years at the chateau. This is then the origin of the man who revived the Olympic Games and this is what no doubt explains his make-up: the aristocracy of his spirit, his faith in an idea, his liking for writing and his ability to take action, his love of the Arts and his knowledge of humanity through knowing himself.

Only seven years old at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the young Coubertin was raised in a household that felt they and the nation had been humiliated by Prussia's easy victory over an effeminate, non-sporting, excessively intellectual population; "it was a decadence which existed only within themselves." <sup>1</sup>

Pierre de Coubertin had at first a leaning towards the study of literature and history, but later he was to move gradually towards the problems of sociology and education. Thus he gave up the army, to which he seemed to be called by family tradition, he also renounced the church, and refused the political career that was open to him, in order to become a teacher and an educator.

He was very well educated and through this education he became convinced that the classic French pedagogy of his day did not fit modern conditions. The aristocratic and impressionable youth first came into contact with a part of English society in 1875 at the age of twelve. He had read a French translation of Thomas Hughe's English classic Tom Brown's Schooldays. The distorted image of vigorous young English boys, future leaders of the well spread and powerful British Empire, disporting themselves endlessly on the lush green English playing fields, was to influence the young Baron profoundly throughout his long life. He made a number of trips to England between 1883 and 1887, in order to acquaint himself more intimately with the sporting philosophy of the famed English Public Schools, and with "a desire to attach my name to a great pedagogical reform." <sup>2</sup>

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1. Ed. Zeigler, E.F. A History of Sport and Physical Education to 1900 (Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co., 1973) p 331.
  2. Ibid. p 331, quoting P. de Coubertin, Une Campagne de Vingt-et-Un Ans, 1887-1908 (Paris: Librairie de l'Education Physique, 1908) p 2.

The figure of Dr Thomas Arnold, headmaster of Rugby School from 1828-1842, is one of the most important and least understood personalities in the evolution of the modern Olympic Games.

"Dr Arnold was the single most important influence on the life and thought of Pierre de Coubertin. The Baron's philosophical approach to the many facets of his life combined the 'wholeness' of the Grecian spirit of antiquity, with the extreme nineteenth century moralism of Thomas Arnold. Coubertin's concept of Grecian thought, exemplified in the trinity of 'character, intellect and body' was inextricably fused with the image of disciplined austerity and sportsmanship of the English Rugby School. The Anglophilic Coubertin was convinced that the vigour, wealth and power of Great Britain was due primarily to its unique system of public education." <sup>1</sup>

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was convinced that the sports-centred English public school system of the late nineteenth century, was the rock upon which the vast and majestic British Empire rested. In the scholarship of Dr. Arnold and the ensuing trend toward manly sport at Rugby School, and in England, Coubertin saw a catharsis, not only for the English, but for Frenchmen and eventually for all mankind. The genius of Arnold had sown the seed. The genius of Coubertin responded. The latter's life-long devotion to the Hellenic trinity of body, mind and spirit, coupled with a compelling faith in the character-building qualities of English sports education, formed the rationale for his dream of universal amateur athletics (sports). The guiding principle of this Olympic movement, called "Olympism", was viewed by its creator as a pervasive religion, a cult of beauty, and an instrument for world peace. The singular dedication of the idealistic Frenchman and those of his associates resulted in one of the most comprehensive organisations in social spheres---the International Olympic movement.

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1. Ibid. , p 331-32.

### CHAPTER THREE

#### THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

"Nothing in ancient history", said Coubertin, "had made me ponder more than Olympia, this city of dreams, dedicated to a task strictly human and material in form, but purified and magnified by the idea of the fatherland which there possessed a reserve of vitalising forces and which resurrected its colonades and porticoes in my adolescent thoughts. Long before I even thought of extracting renovation principles I occupied myself in reconstructing in spirit and making its broad outlines relive....Thence came the project, less glamorous but more practical and more fruitful, of re-establishing the Games, and thenceforth it was not a long road, especially since the hour had struck for the internationalisation of sports to be called to play its role anew in the world" <sup>1</sup>

Now that the seed had been sown, Coubertin was, however, not content that he had caused it to be born, he felt he had to and, moreover he 'wanted' to do more. From the moment that the idea of the revival of the Olympic Games had come to him, he adopted it completely and made it his life's task.

Prior to 1894 there was little international sport of any consequence. There were very few international sports federations and therefore few internationally recognised rules and regulations. All of the vast programme of international competition that exists today, has developed almost entirely as a result of the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. Baron de Coubertin's idea that national programmes of physical training and sport would prove beneficial to the world, and that the Olympic Games in a modern form would contribute to the welfare of humanity, has been found to be correct in all countries.

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1. Vialar, P. "Pierre de Coubertin", The International Olympic Academy, Second Session (9-21 July, 1962), quoting P. de Coubertin, Une Compagne de Vingt-et-Un Ans 1887-1908 (Paris: Librairie de l'Education Physique, 1908)

Coubertin himself was not a sportsman, but he chose sports as his field. The first major sport with which he associated himself was rowing, but, when he attempted to bring the British oarsmen to France or to send the French oarsmen to Britain, he found the British and French conceptions of amateurism were not the same. This gave him the idea of bringing together educators, diplomats and sports leaders for the purpose of developing a universal understanding of amateurism, so that athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis.

When, after his visit to Rugby School in England, he became convinced that the way to a better individual humanity lay along the rugged pathway of exposure to competitive modern life, he returned to his own country with a growing conviction that he must get the youth of the world together, preferably in the atmosphere of friendly competition in sport.

As he began the campaign that was to lead toward a meeting in Paris, of persons whom he felt he could interest in the project of building a better humanity, he wrote, talked, argued, listened and generally agitated ceaselessly for his proposal. He found that progress was very slow.

"It is hard for anyone to realise," he wrote, "the very slow formation of the International Olympic Committee. It did not enter into real action until after the beginning of the century. Until then, they were friends gathered around me with much indifference and pleasant smiles. As to public opinion - there was none. No help could come from there either financial or moral. It has been said that Olympism was 'in the air' and likely to be revived somehow or other. It was not. It was born artificially and could not be brought up according to ordinary methods. Its growth was artificial<sup>1</sup> and there still remains a little of that needed today."

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1. Henry, B. An Approved History of the Olympic Games (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1948) p 26-7 quoting private correspondence from P. de Coubertin.

Coubertin's dreams of a revival of the ancient Olympic Games began to crystallise and take form. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at the Sorbonne in Paris on 25 November, 1892, he first gave voice publicly to the great idea that animated his whole being.

Speaking at the meeting, at which there was a historical lecture in three parts by three persons, Coubertin being the last said

"Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future - and on the day when it shall take its place among the customs of Europe, the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support. This thought is sufficient to encourage your humble servant to dream now of the second part of his programme: he hopes that you will assist him as you have aided him to this point, and that with your assistance he can work for and eventually realise, on a basis properly in tune with the conditions of modern life, the re-establishment of the Olympic Games." <sup>1</sup>

It is not strange that his audience failed to grasp the significance of the idea thus first put into words. As he later wrote,

"It was applauded. It was approved. I was wished a great success, but no-one had understood. It was the beginning of a total lack of understanding. It was to last for a long time." <sup>2</sup>

But Coubertin was persistent. One Adolphe de Polissaux had proposed an international congress for the 'Study of Questions of Amateurism', and he and Coubertin joined forces to bring it actually into being. They secured the backing of the French Sports Union for their idea, and Coubertin personally drew up the preparatory programme. Three commissioners were to have charge of the programme.

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1. Ibid., p 30 quoting de Coubertin, P. Une Campagne de Vingt-et-Un Ans, 1887-1908 (Paris: Librairie de l'Education Physique, 1908) p 90.
  2. Messinesi, X.L. A Branch of Wild Olive (New York: Exposition Press, 1973) p 62 quoting an unnamed source.

Mr C. Herbert, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Association, who represented Great Britain and the colonies; Prof. W.M. Sloane of Princeton University, who represented the American continent; and Baron de Coubertin representing France and Continental Europe.

The programme, printed in French and English, contemplated the discussion and study of seven questions closely related to the problems of amateurism. For example such topics as definition, qualifications, distinction between sports, betting and the like were on the programme. To these seven Coubertin on his own initiative added an eighth, which read as follows:

"Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games. Under what conditions could they be re-established?"<sup>1</sup>

Thus modestly was launched the idea that was eventually to occupy the dominant position in the discussions of the congress, and develop within a few years into the great worldwide Olympic movement.

Baron de Coubertin's ideas on the subject were perhaps explained more explicitly in a circular dated 19 January, 1894, which was sent to athletic organisations all over the world. Today's athletic groups, struggling with the same problems, will read his document with interest. It said:

"Before all things it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today, as it played so admirably in the days of Ancient Greece. Imperfect humanity has ever tended to transform the Olympic athlete into the paid gladiator. But the two things are incompatible. We must choose between one formula or the other.....Reform is necessary, and must be discussed before we undertake it. There are compromises and there are contradictions in the amateur regulations of the present day, which it will be the business of this Congress to consider. And the last subject on this agenda paper is the request that you will sanction, if not the realisation, at any rate the preparation of an international agreement that will revive the Olympic Games under modern conditions, so that every four years the athletic representatives of the world may be brought together, and that the spirit of international comity may be advanced by the celebration of their chivalrous and peaceful contests." 2

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1. Vialar, P. The International Olympic Academy, Second Session (19-21 July, 1962). p 27
  2. Drawn up by Cook, T.A. The Fourth Olympiad (London: The British Olympic Association) p 16-7 quoting P. de Coubertin, circular dated 19 January, 1894.

In his preparation for the congress, which was scheduled to be held in the spring of 1894, Coubertin found his main support in the person of Prof. Sloane, the Princeton University lecturer who was his colleague in preparing for the sessions. Their English colleague, Herbert, took an interest in the technical portion of the programme, but evinced little enthusiasm in the revival of the Olympic Games, in which regard he reflected the attitude of his country at that moment. As Coubertin so aptly expressed his thoughts at this time:

"England, which regarded bodily strength and vigour the exclusive property of her children, was not enthusiastic." <sup>1</sup>

However, while Coubertin found little enthusiasm in the countries on which he based his hopes, France and England, he succeeded in interesting personages of great prominence in his project. The Duke of Sparta, the King of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and many prominent figures in the European political world accepted honorary memberships in the congress. Mr Balfour of England accepted and evinced great interest in the programme, although openly expressing some scepticism regarding the Olympic portion of the programme.

Most enthusiastic of all nations invited to the Congress was Sweden, and on 28 May Victor Balck announced the arrival of Lieutenants Bergh and Brakenberg to represent Sweden and to request, on her behalf, the honour of holding one of the Olympic celebrations in Stockholm at some future date.

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1. Henry, B. p 32 quoting P. de Coubertin from an unknown source.

The only actual opposition to the congress came from the Belgian Gymnastic Society, who wrote that that organisation "had always believed and still believed that gymnastics and other sports were opposed and contrary in principle."<sup>1</sup> and, not content with sending this letter, it organised violent propaganda, among gymnastic organisations all over Europe, against the Congress.

The shadow of the Franco-Prussian war loomed up when, just previous to the opening of the momentous congress, the French Gymnastic Union announced that it would not participate if Germany was admitted to the congress, creating a situation that fortunately was smoothed over through the failure of Germany to send official delegates. Baron von Reiffenstein, the only German present, appeared at the congress on his own initiative as an individual, and not as a representative of his own country.

Official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Italy and Spain attended, while Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Australia sent proxies or letters. Altogether there were seventy nine delegates representing a total of forty nine organisations, when the six day congress opened in the great amphitheatre at the Sorbonne.

The congress was opened by Baron de Courcel, and the discussion of the Olympic Games was presided over by Mr M. Bikelas, representative of Greece.

The enthusiasm of Baron de Coubertin proved to be infectious and in fact his project for the revival of the games overshadowed the other matters that were scheduled for discussion. Messinesi, however, has a different explanation - the delegates were so tired after dealing

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1. Henry, B. p 32 quoting the Belgian Gymnastic Society from an unknown source.

with the first seven points, that, when it came to number eight, they agreed. Most other sources seem to feel that the discussion of the Games overruled the other topics. As the delegates pictured the idea of a great international athletic meeting along the lines of those celebrated in ancient history, the possibilities of the project became so clear that they were anxious to get under way at once.

Baron de Coubertin, an indefatigable writer as well as an inspiring worker, made use of his literary ability to stir up popular interest in his proposition by writing an article proposing Paris, with its international exposition planned for the opening of the twentieth century, as the logical site for the first renewal of the Games. This article had been published in the *Revue de Paris* on the eve of the congress, and the delegates were well acquainted with it.

But now, with enthusiasm fully aroused, six years seemed too far away, and the delegates demanded more immediate action. The iron was hot and so it was the time to strike. Such ardour might easily cool in the six years intervening before 1900. Someone suggested 1896, Coubertin took his Greek friend Bikelas aside, and in an instant, between the two a great inspiration flashed - Athens, the capital of Greece! What more fitting site for the celebration of the Games of the first modern Olympiad?

The idea swept the congress like wildfire. By unanimous vote the delegates chose Athens and the date of 1896. The Games should be held every four years in the leading cities of the world, the programme should be exclusively modern and an International Olympic Committee of fifteen should be named to have supreme authority over the celebration. The I.O.C. was formed with select, trusted, expert and aristocratic members, who were to be, as they still are today, not representatives of their countries to the I.O.C. but representatives of the I.O.C. to their countries.

And so, amid strange scenes in which the practical men of the athletic world, found their petty differences dissipated under the mystic spell of the atmosphere of ancient Greece that was cast over the congress through the inspired stage management of its great

protagonist, the Olympic dream of Baron de Coubertin took definite shape for the first time.

The organisation - for the first Games of the modern Olympiad to be held in Athens went ahead under the Presidency of Mr Bikelas. There were organisational problems, but these were overcome, and the event was such a success that Greece requested that, that country be the permanent venue. However, Coubertin's idea was that the Games should be truly international and therefore held in different cities around the world. The International Olympic Committee agreed with him. The Greeks were not satisfied and obtained permission to stage games in Athens between the official Olympic Games. This was done in 1906 but never repeated.

From 1896 Baron de Coubertin was elected President of the I.O.C. and he continued to lead the movement until 1925 when he retired. It was during this period that most of the traditions of the games were built up. As Messinesi explains:

"The remarkable fact about the Games of the first Olympiad held in Athens in 1896 was that the pattern set has required almost no change. Events, ceremonies, and the inclusion of women have been added, and also the series of winter sports, otherwise the skeleton framework elaborated for the first Games has stood the test of time." 1

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1. Messinesi, X.L. A Branch of Wild Olive (New York: Exposition Press, 1973) p 67.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WOMEN'S SPORT PROGRAMME AND RELATIVE STATISTICS

#### 1.0 Historical

The Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and the basic rule stated that everybody may participate "without any social and sex discrimination". However, in that year there were no official events organised for women; these came later.

Nevertheless in 1896 in Athens there was a lady who might be termed a pioneer in Olympic participation. She was a Greek girl - Melpomene, who trained secretly for three weeks and then presented her entry to the Olympic Committee for participation in the marathon. Her request was refused, but she was determined to run, and so, accompanied by her friends on bicycles, she set out from Marathon to Athens, and allegedly covered the forty kilometres in four and a half hours. A Greek newspaper heard of this spectacular event and wrote:

"The Olympic Committee deserves to be reprimanded, because it was discourteous in refusing a lady's entry. We can assume from those concerned that none of the participants would have had any objections".<sup>1</sup>

At the end of the nineteenth century physical education and sport was being popularised, and women, in spite of their subordinate social position, were becoming interested in participation. But as we shall see their participation lagged far behind that of the men at this time.

For greater clarity when discussing the development of the Olympic Sports programme for women, the time between 1896 and 1972 will be divided into three periods:

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1. Földes, E. "Women at the Olympics". The International Olympic Academy Report of the Fourth Session, August 1964 p 108.

1:1 1896 to 1912

This initial period was characterised by long discussions on principle: was the participation of women in the Olympic Games necessary and warranted? Opinions differed considerably.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin declared himself against women's participation. We can assume his reasons to have been:

- a. The influence of the Ancient Olympic Games especially as regards form and content.
- b. The Victorian attitude of men and women to sports participation in those days.
- c. The unpopularity in most cases of sport for women at this time.

Coubertin's views were opposed by the International Olympic Committee members at several consecutive I.O.C. sessions, and especially at the fourteenth at Stockholm in 1912. In spite of the fact that the participation of women in the Olympic Games did not appear on the agenda, Coubertin raised the matter. In a speech entitled 'Women in the Olympic Games' he said:

"The question of the admission of women to the Olympic Games is not decided. It cannot be decided negatively through the reasoning that antiquity resolved it so; it is not either settled in the affirmative because of the fact that some female contestants have been accepted for swimming and tennis in 1908 and 1912. The other day an engagement came signed by a neo-Amazon who was insisting on running in the modern Pentathlon and the Swedish Committee which was free to rule on this, in the absence of any fixed legislation, refused this engagement. So one can see, the discussion remains open.

It is better that no too rapid decision should be taken, and that the affair dragged on. It will find a natural solution at the time of the Congress of Paris which will outline definitely the Olympiads. In what direction? We have no means of foreseeing, but we have no fear, for our part, in backing the negative side. We judge that the Olympic Games should be reserved for men. And first of all, applying the famous proverb of Musset: a door must be either open or shut. Can one consent to women having access to all the Olympic events? No?... then why allow them some and forbid them others? And above all on what can we found ourselves in establishing the

frontier between permitted and banned events? It is not only the tennis players and swimmers that are involved. There are also the fencers, there are horsewomen and, in America, there are rowers. Tomorrow there will probably be runners or maybe even footballers? Would such sports practised by women constitute a sight to be recommended before the crowds that an Olympiad attracts? We do not think this can be claimed.

But there is another motive of a practical nature. Would one organise separate events for the women or would one accept engagements in any order regardless of sex, whether it were a case of individual or team events? This last procedure would be logical since the dogma of the equality of the sexes is tending to spread. Only this supposes mixed clubs. There are hardly any in existence at the moment, apart from tennis and swimming. Now, even with mixed clubs, 95 times out of 100, the eliminating bouts would favour men. The Olympic Games, do not let us forget, are not parades of physical exercises but aim at the improvement or at least the maintenance of records. Citius, Altius, Fortius. Faster, higher, stronger, is the motto of the International Committee and the *raison d'être* of all Olympics. Whatever may be the athletic ambitions of women, they cannot rise to the pretention of beating men in foot races, fencing and riding.... To bring in here the principal of the theoretical equality of the sexes would be to indulge in a platonic attitude stripped of sense and scope.

There remains the other combination consisting of doubling up on the events for men and those for women in the sports declared open to the latter. A little female Olympic alongside the big male Olympic. Where would be the interest in this? The organisers would be overworked, the delays already too short, difficulties in accommodation and classification already formidable, expenses already excessive, all this would be doubled! Who would want to take it on?....

Unpractical, uninteresting, unaesthetic, and we are not afraid to add; incorrect, such would be in our opinion this feminine demi-Olympiad. This is not our idea of the Olympic Games in which we judge that we have sought and must continue to seek the realisation of this formula; the solemn periodic exaltation of male athleticism with internationalism as its basis, loyalty as its means, art as its framework and female applause as its reward.

This formula combined with the antique ideal and the traditions of chivalry is the only healthy and the only satisfactory one. It will of itself sway opinion." 1

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1. de Coubertin, P. Les Femmes aux Jeux Olympiques.

Revue Olympique 1912 p 109.

Baron de Coubertin hoped to obtain support for his views, but the International Olympic Committee abstained from making a decision.

It is interesting to note that irrespective of the discussions, and the pros and cons regarding the participation of women in the Olympics, women had in fact taken part in five different sports,<sup>1</sup> in the series of Games held until that time. What is more, when the debates had reached a culminating point at the above mentioned session at the fifth Olympics in Stockholm in 1912, women were included in yet another sport - swimming.

### 1:2 1920 to 1936

After a period of stagnation during and after the First World War, the International Olympic Committee made commendable efforts to give the Olympic Games a new impetus. At several consecutive I.O.C. Sessions the problem of the participation of women was discussed with renewed vigour, due to pressure from the various international sports federations for new sports, and an increase in the numbers of events of the already accepted sports.

The twenty second and twenty sixth sessions of the International Olympic Committee decided to admit women to several more sports and in the 1928 Olympic Games they were allowed to compete in the following: Fencing, Gymnastics, Swimming and Diving, Track and Field Athletics and Yachting.

At this stage Coubertin reiterated his feelings about women taking part in the Games -

"As to the admission of women to the Games, I remain strongly against it. It was against my will that they were admitted to a growing number of competitions...." <sup>2</sup>

Discussions now were centred on the form and content of the women's programme. However the road between proposal and decision and between decision and its fulfillment is not always short. A good example is that of track and field athletics for women.

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1. Archery, Golf, Iceskating, Tennis, Yachting.

2. de Coubertin, P. Les Femmes aux Jeux Olympiques La Revue Olympique (July 1912) p 110.

The Fédération Féminine Sportive de France, founded in 1917 by Mme Milliat, asked the International Olympic Committee in 1919 to include in the Games some track and field events for women. The request was refused. However, in October 1921 representatives from France, the United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Spain met and decided to found the Fédération Sportive Féminine Internationale. This body then organised its own first Women's Olympic Games in Paris in 1922. The second Games held in Sweden in 1926 were called the 'Women's World Games' because the International Olympic Committee and the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the controlling body of Track and Field Athletics for men, objected to the wording 'Olympic Games'. At the International Olympic Committees Session in 1926 Mr S. Edström of Sweden proposed the admittance of women to a limited number of events. These were 100 m high jump, discus, 4 X 100 m relay and 800 m. Later in the year the proposal was amended and confirmed by the I.A.A.F., the controlling body of athletics, the decision being that "Women's competition in track and field athletics be taken into the 1928 Olympic Games on an experimental basis".<sup>1</sup> Thus women's track and field made its début into the Olympic Games programme.

As the efforts of the women in their first Olympic Games had won over many former opponents, the International Amateur Athletic Federation decided in August 1928 that the experiment had been successful. Thus it was that five or six events were to be included at future Olympics, and there were long discussion as to which these should be. The women accepted this half programme, but felt it was a very poor recognition of the true situation of women's athletics.

The matter was not completely settled. During the Olympic Congress from 25 - 30 May 1930, new aversions were to be heard. President Bailet-Latour of the International Olympic Committee proposed

"In the Olympic Games women may be admitted solely to the competitions in gymnastics, swimming, tennis and skating."<sup>2</sup>

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1. Diem, L. Olympic Sports for Women. Evaluation and Declaration. The International Olympic Academy. Report of the Fourth Session August 1964 p 117 quoting from the Official Organ of the I.O.C. 1926 Nr 4 p 24.
  2. Ibid., p 26.

Fortunately the proposal was defeated by a majority vote.

During the thirty-third session of the I.O.C. in Oslo, one of the Commissions was ordered to make a detailed study of women's participation in the Olympics, but the results of this study appear never to have been made known.

### 1.3 1948 to 1972

If the second period can be qualified as transitory, this third period since the end of the Second World War marks a clearly upward curve of women's sports participation in the world. We have been astounded not only by the high performances - unthinkable without the existence of women's sport on a mass basis - but also by the perseverance and endurance, combined with grace and beauty. Participation in the Olympics has been characterised by progress in both numbers and quality. Regardless of this gratifying fact, the participation of women in the Olympic Games did not and still does not give a completely adequate reflection of the general development of world sports among women.

During the sixty-second session in Tokyo in 1964, the I.O.C. approved a proposal for a detailed study of the Olympic programme, with a view to overcoming certain shortcomings as regards the participation of women. The results of the findings of this Commission have not come to light, sharing the fate of the first Commission of this kind, given the same assignment in 1939.

In 1968 in Mexico a Commission was appointed to study the Olympic programme - this was designated Joint Committee IV.

Under the presidency of Mr A. Csanadi (I.O.C. member for Hungary) this commission, composed of six I.O.C. members and six National Olympic Committee representatives started its activity by a total revision of the Olympic programme. This close study indicated a lack of balance between various sports, particularly in relation to the number of participants, an undue expansion of events within some individual sports, and the fact that the participation of women in the Olympic Games did not match the popularity of women's sports in general.

This has resulted amongst other decisions and developments, in some new events such as the slalom kayak singles and sports like archery being admitted to the programme for women for the 1972 Games. This will draw even larger sections of women to take part in an ever increasing number of sports throughout the world.

Thus from Olympiad to Olympiad women nibble away at the still numerous obstacles which, in the domain of sport as much or more than in any other, prevent them from having complete freedom of action.

## 2:0 The Sports Programme

When one examines the development of the women's sports programme, one sees that women first took part in 1900 in two sports and that this number had increased to ten by 1972.

It is possible to see three phases in the development of the programme.

### 2:1 1900 to 1920

The first sports participated in by women were tennis and golf in the Games of 1900, the latter being included for only one Olympiad. Then, in 1904, another sport - archery - was included, but it was only offered again in 1908 and then it was removed from the programme to return later (in the third phase). In actual fact there were no tennis competitions in 1904, but the sport was offered from 1906 to 1924 when tennis events were discontinued. Yachting first came into the women's programme in 1908, as a sport practised together with the men. One woman took part in that year. Skating was included in 1908 and 1920 and after that was transferred to the Winter Olympic programme. Swimming and diving were added to the programme in 1912.

Thus in this period tennis, yachting, swimming and diving, golf, archery and skating (six different sports in all) were on the programme at one time or another. The last three were only available for one or two Games before being removed or transferred. Women's international sport was still in its infant stages during this phase and it is noticeable that the sports were chosen at random and sporadically.

### 2:2 1924 to 1936

During the next two Olympics another three sports were offered - in 1924 fencing was included and then in 1928 track and field athletics and gymnastics were offered. In 1932, the latter was not participated in, the reason possibly being that European countries were the only ones taking part in gymnastics, and they could not afford the time or the expense to travel to Los Angeles, particularly as this was a team event (twelve ladies in each team).

The programme offering five sports remained constant during this period, but women's participation developed much more rapidly - spreading throughout the five continents - and this growth has not really been shown in the programme.

As was pointed out in phase one, three of the six sports were only offered at one or two Games - this left three, and as tennis was withdrawn in 1924, the number of sports offered had in fact not kept pace with the growth of participation during these three Olympiads.

### 2:3 1948 to 1972

The Second World War intervened between the last phase and this, and two Olympic Games were cancelled as a result. In the first post-war Games in 1948 canoeing was added to the programme and in 1952 equestrian events were participated in for the first time by women - this is a combined sport with the men. The first team game to be included was volleyball in 1964 and in 1968 women's entries were received for shooting - also in combination with the men. Then in 1972 archery was reintroduced after sixty four years.

During this sixteen-year period there has been an unprecedented advance and growth of women's participation in sport, and this is shown in the increase of competitions on an international level. The inclusion of three new sports - volleyball, shooting and canoeing - and the reintroduction of another - archery - brings the number of sports offered in the 1972 Games to ten.

This sports programme evolved slowly as a result of decisions taken by the International Olympic Committee, resulting from pressure by various women's organisations and International Federations, for a wider and more representative Olympic programme.

See Table 1 page 24.

TABLE 1

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLYMPIC SPORTS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARCHERY			X		X													X
CANOEING												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS													X	X	X	X	X	X
FENCING								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GYMNASTICS									X	01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SHOOTING																	X	X
SWIMMING						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TENNIS		X		X	X	X	X	X										
TRACK & FIELD									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VOLLEYBALL																X	X	X
YACHTING					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SPORTS	0	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	9	10

NOTE: 01 indicates not held

### 3:0 The number of Events offered in each Sport

Although there has been only a small increase in the number of sports, we have witnessed a progressive increase in the number of events offered in various sports. This has been principally in track and field from five events in 1928 to fourteen in 1972, and in swimming and diving from three in 1912 to sixteen in 1972.

When it all began in 1900 there were three events, Golf - one event only and Tennis - two events i.e., Ladies Singles and Mixed Doubles and in 1972 63 events were offered in the ten different sports on the programme.

The events are made up as follows:

TABLE 2

THE NUMBER OF EVENTS OFFERED IN EACH SPORT IN 1972

Archery .....	1
Canoeing.....	3
Equestrian Sports.....	6
Fencing.....	2
Gymnastics.....	6
Shooting.....	8
Swimming and Diving.....	16
Track & Field Athletics.....	14
Volleyball.....	1
Yachting.....	6

The steady expansion of the events in each sport took place over many Olympiads with the greatest increase falling between the 1948 and the 1952 Olympics. This is shown in Table 3 on page 26.

The development of the programme in each sport is shown in Tables 4 to 14 on pages 27 to 32.

TABLE 3  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF EVENTS IN EACH OLYMPIC SPORT FOR WOMEN

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARCHERY			3		1													1
CANOEING												1	1	1	2	2	2	3
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS													6	6	5	6	6	6
FENCING								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
GYMNASTICS									1		1	1	7	7	6	6	6	6
SHOOTING																	7	8
SWIMMING & DIVING						3	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	16	16
TENNIS		2		2	2	4	3	3										
TRACK & FIELD									5	6	6	9	9	9	10	12	12	14
VOLLEYBALL																1	1	1
YACHTING		7			4	4	14	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
TOTAL EVENTS		9	3	2	7	11	22	14	17	18	19	24	36	37	39	44	57	63

TABLE 4  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCHERY PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Double National Round (60 yds - 50 yds)			X															
Double Columbia Round (50 yds, 40 yds, 30 yds)			X															
Team Round			X															
National Round (60 yds & 50 yds)					X													
Double FITA Round (70, 60, 50 & 30 metres)																		X
TOTAL EVENTS			3		1													1

NOTE: Five different events have been offered.

TABLE 5  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANOEING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
500 metres Kayak Singles												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
500 metres Kayak Pairs															X	X	X	X
Slalom Kayak Singles																		X
TOTAL EVENTS												1	1	1	2	2	2	3

NOTE: Three different events have been offered.

TABLE 6  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EQUESTRIAN SPORTS PROGRAMME AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES  
(MEN & WOMEN COMPETE TOGETHER)

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
High Jump		X																
Long Jump		X																
Figure Riding							X <sup>1</sup>											
Military Three-Day Event- Individual						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Military Three-Day Event- Teams						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grand Prix Jumping - Individual		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grand Prix Jumping - Teams						X	X	X	X	X <sup>2</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grand Prix Dressage - Individual						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grand Prix Dressage - Teams								X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL EVENTS		3				5	7	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>Individual and Team - only soldiers took part

<sup>2</sup>No nation completed the course with three riders.

NOTE: Women have only competed since 1952

Nine different events have been offered.

TABLE 7  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FENCING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Individual Foil								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Team Foil															X	X	X	X
TOTAL EVENTS								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

NOTE: Two different events have been offered.

TABLE 8  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GYMNASTICS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Individual Combined Exercises													X	X	X	X	X	X
Team Combined Exercises									X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Asymmetrical Bars													X	X	X	X	X	X
Horse Vault													X	X	X	X	X	X
Balance Beam													X	X	X	X	X	X
Floor Exercises													X	X	X	X	X	X
Team Exercise with portable (hand) apparatus													X	X				
TOTAL EVENTS									1		1	1	7	7	6	6	6	6

NOTE: Seven different events have been offered

TABLE 9  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHOOTING PROGRAMME AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES (MEN AND WOMEN COMPETE TOGETHER)

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Free Rifle	X			X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small Bore Rifle					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small Bore Rifle, 3 Positions													X	X	X	X	X	X
Rapid Fire Pistol or Revolver	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Free Pistol	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clay Pigeon Shooting		X		XX	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	XX	XX
Running Wild Boar Shooting		X																X
Free Rifle, Individual	X			XXXX	X													
Free Rifle, Teams				X	X	X	X	X										
Military Rifle, Individual		XXXX		XX		XX	XXX											
Military Rifle, Teams		X			X	X	XXXX											
Small Bore Rifle, Individual					XX	X												
Small Bore Rifle, Teams					X	XX	X											
Living Pigeon Shooting		X																
Clay Pigeon Shooting, Teams					X	X	X	X										
Running Deer Shooting, Single Shot, Individual					X	X	X	X										
Running Deer Shooting, Single Shot, Teams					X	X	X	X										
Running Deer Shooting, Double Shot, Individual					X	X	X	X										
Running Deer Shooting, Double Shot, Teams							X	X										
Running Deer Shooting, Single and Double Shot													X	X				
Military Revolver, Individual	X			XX														
Military Revolver, Teams		X			X	XX	XX											
Duelling Pistols				XX														
TOTAL EVENTS	5	11		16	15	18	21	10		2	3	4	7	7	6	6	7	8

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>Women first competed in 1968.

<sup>2</sup>More than one X opposite an event denotes the number of different distances. Twenty three different events have been offered.

TABLE 10  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SWIMMING AND DIVING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
<u>Freestyle</u>																		
100 metres						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
200 metres							X										X	X
300 metres							X											
400 metres								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
800 metres																	X	X
<u>Breaststroke</u>																		
100 metres																	X	X
200 metres								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Backstroke</u>																		
100 metres								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
200 metres																	X	X
<u>Butterfly</u>																		
100 metres (from 1964 Dolphin)														X	X	X	X	X
200 metres (Dolphin)																	X	X
<u>Medley</u>																		
4x100m Medley Relay															X	X	X	X
200m Individual Medley																	X	X
400m Individual Medley																X	X	X
<u>Relay Freestyle</u>																		
4 x 100 metre						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Diving</u>																		
Springboard							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
High Board Diving						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>TOTAL EVENTS</b>						3	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	16	16

NOTE: Seventeen different events have been offered.

TABLE 11  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TENNIS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
<u>Lawn</u>																		
Ladies Singles		X		X	X	X	X	X										
Mixed Doubles		X		X		X	X	X										
Ladies Doubles							X	X										
<u>Hard Court Indoors</u>																		
Ladies Singles					X	X												
Mixed Doubles						X												
<b>TOTAL EVENTS</b>		2		2	2	4	3	3										

NOTE: Five different events have been offered.

TABLE 12  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
100 metres									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
200 metres												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
400 metres																X	X	X
800 metres									X						X	X	X	X
1500 metres																		Y
80 metres Hurdles										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
100 metres Hurdles																		X
4 x 100 metres Relay									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4 x 400 metres Relay																		X
High Jump									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long Jump												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Discus									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Javelin										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shot Put												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pentathlon																Y	X	X
TOTAL EVENTS									5	6	6	9	9	9	10	12	12	14

NOTE: Fifteen different events have been offered.  
In 1972 the 100 metres Hurdles replaced the 80 metres Hurdles.

TABLE 13  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOLLEYBALL PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Volleyball																X	X	X
TOTAL EVENTS																1	1	1

NOTE: Only one event has been offered.

TABLE 14

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YACHTING PROGRAMME AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES  
(WOMEN AND MEN COMPETE TOGETHER)

EVENTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Monotype Class							XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Star										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flying Dutchman															X	X	X	X
Soling																		X
Tempest																		X
Dragon												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.5 m													X	X	X	X	X	
6 m					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
6 m 1907 Rating							X											
6.5 m 1919 Rating							X											
7 m					X		X											
8 m					X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
8 m 1907 Rating							X											
10 m						X												
10 m 1919 Rating							X											
10 m 1907 Rating							X											
12 m					X	X												
12 m 1907 Rating							X											
12 m 1919 Rating							X											
Sharpie													X					
30 m <sup>2</sup>							X											
40 m <sup>2</sup>							X											
Swallow												X						
Olympic Yachting in 1900		X <sup>2</sup>																
TOTAL EVENTS		7			4	4	14	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6

NOTE: Women first competed in 1908

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>12 feet and 18 feet dinghies

<sup>2</sup>Seven classes, i.e. open class; 0.5 ton; 0.5-1 ton; 1-2 ton; 2-3 ton; 3-10 ton; 10-20 ton.

Twenty-four events have been offered.

4:0 The Number of Women Participants.

There has been a severalfold increase in the number of female participants in the Olympic Games between 1900 and 1972 (6 to 1059). This shows the growing participation of women in the Games, and also the correct attitude of the International Olympic Committee, regarding the rôle of the Games as a stimulus for the promotion of women's sports on an international scale.

The following shows the number of women participants in each Olympic Games.

TABLE 15

## TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN PARTICIPANTS IN EACH OLYMPIC GAMES

1896.....	0
1900.....	6
1904.....	8
1906.....	7
1908.....	36
1912.....	57
1920.....	64
1924.....	136
1928.....	278
1932.....	127
1936.....	328
1948.....	385
1952.....	518
1956.....	384
1960.....	610
1964.....	683
1968.....	782
1972.....	1059

If we look at it in the same three phases as we did in Chapter 4 Section 2, we can see where the greatest increase lies. In phase one, between 1900 and 1920, the increase was 900 per cent - i.e. from 6 to 64. In phase two, leading up to the second World War, the increase was

from 136 to 328, a 140 per cent increase, and in the third phase, from 1948 to 1972, the numbers have almost trebled from 385 to 1059.

When one looks at Table 15, one sees that the increase has not always occurred from Olympics to Olympics. One must remember that economics, travelling distance and other factors such as standard of performance, could have a limiting effect on the numbers. For example, from 1960 standards were laid down in various sports (e.g. Track and field) each country could send one participant per event regardless of her time, but any others had to reach the required standard before their entries were accepted. Prejudice against women and the fact that many countries have paid little attention to the development of women's sport is another limiting factor. Also in many countries where Olympic sports are being practised, the standard of performance is still very low.

In 1932 (Los Angeles) and in 1956 (Melbourne) the venues were far from being central and the numbers are noticeably lower at those two Olympiads.

In 1956 several countries withdrew shortly before the start of the competition because war broke out in Hungary and Egypt. These countries were the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Egypt<sup>1</sup> and the Lebanon. Hungary's team was already on her way to Australia at the outbreak of hostilities and so she did not withdraw.

The outbreak of war and the location of the games are the two most important factors in the reduction of numbers in the Melbourne Games.

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1. Egypt has never sent any women to the Games.

5:0 The Number of Different Countries who have sent women Participants

The mass development of women's sports in the mid-twentieth century is also evident from the fact that, while in the initial period the sportswomen came from only a few European countries and the United States, today every corner of the globe sends representatives. The second Olympic Games held in Paris (no women took part in the first) drew entries from Great Britain, France, Bohemia and the United States only. The twentieth Games held in Munich in 1972 brought together participants from sixty six countries and all five continents.

Ninety different National Olympic Committees have sent women to participate in the Games up to and including 1972.

The following Table 16 shows the number of different countries participating at each Olympic Games.

TABLE 16

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN EACH  
OLYMPIC GAMES

1896.....	0
1900.....	4
1904.....	1
1906.....	2
1908.....	2
1912.....	11
1920.....	12
1924.....	20
1928.....	25
1932.....	18
1936.....	27
1948.....	33
1952.....	41
1956.....	38
1960.....	45
1964.....	53
1968.....	54
1972.....	66

The same factors mentioned earlier as a deterrent to participation have also affected the number of countries participating.

There have been seventeen Olympics when women have taken part, but no country has sent competitors to all of them. France and Great Britain have sent competitors to fifteen and the United States and Sweden to fourteen, and then Belgium and Denmark follow with thirteen participations. Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy have all sent teams to twelve Games nearly one third of the countries have entered once only.

Participation by other countries is shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TIMES THE NINETY COUNTRIES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN  
THE GRAMES

15	France, Great Britain
14	Sweden, the United States
13	Belgium, Denmark
12	Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia & Bohemia, Italy
11	Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland
10	Canada, Finland, Germany
9	Brazil, Japan, Switzerland
8	Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Rumania, Yugoslavia
7	Argentina, Chile
6	Bulgaria, Israel, Korea, South Africa, the Soviet Union
5	Cuba, Iceland, India, Jamaica, the Phillipines, Spain
4	Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela
3	Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Taiwan (Formosa)
2	Bermuda, Columbia, Guyana, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Panama, Rhodesia, Uganda
1	The Bahamas, Barbados, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, East Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Iran, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaya, Morocco, the Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Northern Rhodesia, the Republic of China, Saarland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Vietnam, Zambia.

TABLE 18  
SHOWS THE OLYMPIC GAMES EACH COUNTRY HAS PARTICIPATED IN

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARGENTINA											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AUSTRALIA						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AUSTRIA						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BAHAMAS								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BARBADOS																		X
BELGIUM																		X
BERMUDA						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BRAZIL												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
BULGARIA										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAMBODIA													X	X	X	X	X	X
CANADA									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CHILE									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CHINA											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
COLUMBIA											X							X
COSTA RICO																	X	X
CUBA																	X	X
CZECHOSLOVAKIA & BOHEMIA		X												X	X	X	X	X
D.P.R. OF KOREA							X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DENMARK						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EAST GERMANY																	X	X
ECUADOR																	X	X
EL SALVADOR																	X	X
FINLAND						X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FRANCE		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																	X	X
GERMANY						X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GHANA																	X	X
GREAT BRITAIN		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GREECE				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GUATEMALA								X			X	X						X
GUYANA													X				X	X
HAITI														X	X			
HONG KONG													X					X
HUNGARY								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ICELAND												X	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 18 (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
INDIA								X					X	X		X		X
INDONESIA														X				X
IRAN															X	X		
IRELAND								X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X
ISRAEL													X	X	X	X	X	X
ITALY						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
JAMAICA												X						
JAPAN									X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
KENYA														X			X	X
KOREA												X	X		X	X	X	X
LATVIA									X									
LEBANON																		X
LITHUANIA									X									
LUXEMBOURG								X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X
MALAWI															X	X	X	X
MALAYA														X				
MALAYSIA																		
MEXICO										X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MONGOLIA																X	X	X
MOROCCO																X	X	X
NETHERLANDS							X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES															X	X	X	X
NEW ZEALAND							X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NICARAGUA																X	X	X
NIGERIA																X	X	X
NORTHERN RHODESIA																X	X	X
NORWAY						X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PANAMA											X	X			X	X	X	X
PERU															X	X	X	X
PHILIPPINES														X	X	X	X	X
POLAND								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PORTUGAL													X	X	X	X	X	X
PUERTO RICO													X					
REPUBLIC OF CHINA															X	X	X	X
RHODESIA									X		X				X	X	X	X
RUMANIA											X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SAARLAND													X	X	X	X	X	X
SINGAPORE													X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 18 (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
SOUTH AFRICA									X	X		X	X	X	X			
SOVIET UNION													X	X				X
SPAIN								X							X	X	X	X
SWEDEN					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SWITZERLAND								X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
SYRIA															X	X	X	X
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)															X	X	X	X
THAILAND																X		
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO																		X
TURKEY											X	X			X			X
UGANDA																X		X
UNITED STATES		X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
URUGUAY													X				X	X
VENEZUELA													X		X	X	X	X
VIETNAM															X	X	X	X
YUGOSLAVIA											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ZAMBIA																	X	X
TOTAL COUNTRIES	0	4	1	2	2	11	12	20	25	18	27	33	41	38	45	53	54	66

## NUMBER OF TIMES THE 90 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 15 France: Great Britain                               | 3 Ghana: Guatemala: Indonesia: Kenya: Mongolia: Nigeria:           |
| 14 Sweden: United States                               | Peru: Puerto-Rico: Singapore: Taiwan (Formosa)                     |
| 13 Belgium: Denmark                                    | 2 Bermuda: Columbia: Guyana: Hong Kong: Malaysia: Panama:          |
| 12 Australia: Austria: Czechoslovakia & Bohemia: Italy | Rhodesia: Uganda   |
| 11 Hungary: Netherlands: Norway: New Zealand: Poland   | 1 Bahamas: Barbados: Cambodia: China: Costa Rico: D.P.R. of Korea: |
| 10 Canada: Finland: Germany                            | East Germany: Ecuador: El Salvador: German Democratic Republic:    |
| 9 Brazil: Japan: Switzerland                           | Haiti: Iran: Latvia: Lebanon: Lithuania: Malawi: Malaya:           |
| 8 Ireland: Luxembourg: Mexico: Rumania: Yugoslavia     | Morocco: Netherland Antilles: Nicaragua: Northern Rhodesia:        |
| 7 Argentina: Chile                                     | Republic of China: Saarland: Syria: Thailand: Trinidad & Tobago:   |
| 6 Bulgaria: Israel: Korea: South Africa: Soviet Union  | Vietnam: Zambia  |
| 5 Cuba: Iceland: India: Jamaica: Philippines: Spain    |  |
| 4 Greece: Portugal: Turkey: Uruguay: Venezuela         |  |

NOTE: There have been 17 possible Olympics in which women could have competed

Table 18 shows us when each country sent women competitors to Olympic Games. ( See pages 37 to 39 ).

During the period 1896 to 1972 there have at one time or another been 146 National Olympic Committees registered with The International Olympic Committee. Obviously they have not all been registered at the same time or all the time, because some countries have changed their name and/or ideology, been incorporated with others, or have separated and become countries in their own right.

The following is a list of national Olympic Committees who have as yet never sent a woman participant to the Games.

Afghanistan	Kuwait
Albania	Lesotho
Algeria	Liberia
Antilles	Libya
Bolivia	Liechtenstein
British Honduras	Madagascar
Burma	Mali
Cameroon	Malta
Central Africa	Monaco
Ceylon	Nepal
Chad	Niger
Congo-Brazzaville	Northern Borneo
Congo-Kinshasa	Pakistan
Dahomey	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	San Marino
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Estonia	Senegal
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Fiji Islands	Somalia
Gabon	Sudan
Guinea	Surinam
Honduras	Swaziland
Iraq	Tanganyika
Ivory Coast	Tanzania
Jordan	Togo

Tunisia	Virgin Islands
United Arab Republic	Zaire
Upper Volta	

It is of interest to see which countries have sent the most competitors, counting the numbers from each of the Games. This has been set out below in declining order, ending with those countries who have only ever entered one female participant.

TABLE 19

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS SENT BY EACH COUNTRY

580	United States
499	Great Britain
389	Germany
333	Soviet Union
267	France
243	Hungary
241	Netherlands *
207	Sweden
202	Australia
198	Japan
190	Canada, Poland
175	Italy
148	Czechoslovakia
138	Austria
119	Denmark
116	Rumania
89	Mexico
79	Belgium
73	Finland , Yugoslavia
66	German Democratic Republic
62	Bulgaria
61	Switzerland *
53	Korea
47	Cuba
43	Norway
41	New Zealand
40	East Germany

- 35 Argentina
- 33 Brazil
- 26 Jamaica
- 24 Phillipines
- 23 Israel, Spain \*
- 21 South Africa
- 17 Israel, Luxembourg
- 16 Peru
- 15 Taiwan (Formosa)
- 14 Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
- 13 Chile
- 12 Nigeria
- 11 Greece, Uruguay, Venezuela
- 10 Mongolia
- 9 Columbia, Portugal, Rhodesia
- 8 El Salvador, Iceland, India, Panama
- 7 Indonesia, Malaysia, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Turkey
- 6 Ghana, Republic of China
- 5 Barbados, Kenya, Saarland, Singapore
- 4 Bermuda, Iran, Uganda
- 3 Hong Kong, Malawi, Zambia
- 2 China, Guatemala, Guyana, Latvia, Lebanon \*, Morocco, Netherland Antilles, Vietnam
- 1 Bahamas, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Lithuania, Malaya, Nicaragua, Northern Rhodesia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago

From the above we see that the United States heads the list, the average team size has been forty one over the fourteen Olympic Games they have taken part in. Great Britain has sent teams to the greatest number of Games, and their team size has averaged thirty three competitors.

Under Germany, third on the list are included all competitors from their first participation until 1972, but I have excluded East Germany, who sent forty in 1968, and the German Democratic Republic, who sent

sixty six in 1972. The latter number of participants of the G.D.R. in one Games, puts them almost in the top third, above many countries who have participated more than once.

The Soviet Union only took part for the first time in 1952, but they rank fourth with an average of fifty five competitors at each of the six Olympics to which they have sent teams.

The countries marked with an asterisk \* in Table 19 withdrew from the 1956 Games and one can only speculate as to their totals if they had not done so. For example the Netherlands who have an average of twenty two competitors for eleven Games attendances would have been placed above Hungary.

Mexico is placed relatively high and her position was definitely boosted by the holding of the Games in that country in 1968. The Mexico team in that year almost equals the combined total of their other participations - forty two in 1968 and forty seven over seven other Olympic Games.

See page 44 for Table 20 showing the number of women competitors representing their country at each Olympiad.

TABLE 20  
THE NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS REPRESENTING EACH COUNTRY AT EACH OLYMPIAD

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARGENTINA											1	10	8	1	6	5	4	
AUSTRALIA						.3	1		4	4	4	10	10	44	29	40	24	29
AUSTRIA						7		3	5	2	17	25	20	5	21	11	8	14
BAHAMAS																		1
BARBADOS																		5
BELGIUM						1	7	5	13	1	5	18	5	4	8	1	5	6
BERMUDA												2	2					
BRAZIL										1	6	12	5	1	1	1	3	3
BULGARIA													9	3	9	7	10	24
CAMBODIA																		1
CANADA									7	17	17	15	10	15	11	20	28	50
CHILE											1	4	2	1	1		2	2
CHINA											2							
COLUMBIA																	5	4
COSTA RICO																	1	
CUBA														1	3	2	14	27
CZECHOSLOVAKIA & BOHEMIA		1					2	4	1		13	13	13	12	17	9	27	36
D.P.R. OF KOREA																		14
DENMARK						1	3	12	9	6	15	18	14	6	12	7	4	12
EAST GERMANY																	40	
ECUADOR																	1	
EL SALVADOR																	8	
FINLAND						2			2		5	5	30	1	10	5	6	7
FRANCE		2		1		2	2	20	33	2	11	36	31	18	28	20	31	30
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																		66
GERMANY						5			32	7	42		32	27	55	63	43	83
GHANA																		
GREAT BRITAIN		2																2
GREECE				6	34	10	18	26	27	14	37	45	44	29	46	44	49	74
GUATEMALA								1			1	1						2
GUYANA													1				1	
HAITI														1	1			
HONG KONG																		1
HUNGARY													2					
ICELAND								3	16	2	18	21	27	20	27	32	32	45
INDIA												3			1	1	2	1
INDONESIA								1					4			1		1
IRAN														2	2	4		3

TABLE 20 (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
IRELAND								2	1			1		1	2	1	7	8
ISRAEL													3	1	6	2	3	2
ITALY						1	1	3	16		13	16	23	15	34	11	15	27
JAMAICA												4	2			4	4	12
JAPAN								1	17	16			11	16	20	56	25	36
KENYA														1			2	2
KOREA												1	1		2	26	13	10
LATVIA									2									
LEBANON																		2
LITHUANIA									1									
LUXEMBOURG								2	2			2		1	5	2	2	1
MALAWI																		3
MALAYA														1				
MALAYSIA																		3
MEXICO										2		7	3	3	6	4	42	22
MONGOLIA																4	4	2
MOROCCO																		2
NETHERLANDS							1	9	39	11	19	32	26		30	20	25	29
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES																	2	
NEW ZEALAND							1	1	3	1		1	2	8	4	8	5	7
NICARAGUA																		1
NIGERIA																	5	5
NORTHERN RHODESIA																1		
NORWAY						2	2	2				3	6	3	1	2	9	11
PANAMA															4	4		
PERU																1		
PHILIPPINES																	12	3
POLAND								1	5	3	11	4	22	4	4	8	3	5
PORTUGAL														15	29	25	37	38
PUERTO RICO													3		4	1	1	
REPUBLIC OF CHINA															1	2	4	
RHODESIA																		6
RUMANIA															5	4		
SAARLAND								2		2			11	11	16	31	16	27
SINGAPORE													5					
SOUTH AFRICA									6	2		1	1	2				2
													4	6	2			

TABLE 20 (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
SOVIET UNION													40	40	50	64	66	73
SPAIN								2							11	3	2	5
SWEDEN					2	23	13	12	13	1	8	19	23	14	19	18	14	28
SWITZERLAND								4	1		5	6	9		2	1	4	29
SYRIA																		1
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)															3	4	8	
THAILAND																7		
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO																		1
TURKEY											2	1			3			1
UGANDA																	2	2
UNITED STATES		1	8				13	23	37	34	40	38	41	47	51	79	84	84
URUGUAY													1				6	3
VENEZUELA													2		5	1		3
VIETNAM																	2	
YUGOSLAVIA											15	10	10	3	9	3	10	13
ZAMBIA																		3
NUMBER OF COMPETITORS	0	6	8	7	36	57	64	136	278	127	328	385	518	384	610	683	782	1059
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	0	4	1	2	2	11	12	20	25	18	27	33	41	38	45	53	54	66

Total number of competitors = 5468

### 6:0 Continents of Origin of the Participants

It is interesting to note from which of the five continents the participants have come. See Table 21. (Page 49).

The first conclusion to be drawn from a look at these figures is that the greatest number of women participants come from Europe. This statement may seem obvious, as modern sport has grown up on the continent of Europe, but on reflection it grew under stress and disinterest and even opposition from the male section of the population. For many years it was not considered beneficial or 'lady like' for women to take part at all. One must remember that they have in most cases benefitted from longer participation in Europe than on the other continents except North America.

The next largest total is from the American continent, but this is boosted almost entirely by the United States' large total, and Canada - between them they contribute 770 participants as against 334 from the other 24 countries.

On the Asian continent, Japan has contributed just more than half the number of competitors, that is 198 out of 394.

Australasia has done very well considering only two countries have sent women, and they are not at the bottom of the list. Both countries were colonised by Britain and this could be a reason for their high participation rate - the British brought their sports and games with them. Britain has a long history of participation and this could have influenced the Australasians to enter.

In Africa, the Republic of South Africa has contributed approximately one third of the total number from this continent. Of the rest (chiefly black states) Nigeria has sent the next highest and that is twelve (less than one fifth).

One of the reasons that Asia on the whole has not had many participants is because, except for Japan, it is a poor continent and very often struggling with economics, malnutrition and over population. Religion and prejudice have been against the participation of women.

In Africa superstition, taboos and prejudice, more than religion have played an even greater rôle in their low participation rate than the fact that most of the countries are poor. Also independence in many cases has led to political instability. The rôle of the woman in African society is generally still one of subjugation and not as a leader or someone who can take part in sport.

In Asia, Africa and South America the limiting factors would include lack of technical knowledge, coaches, facilities and administrative ability.

TABLE 21

## NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS

<u>AMERICA</u>		<u>EUROPE</u>	
Argentina	35	Austria	138
Bahamas	1	Belgium	79
Barbados	5	Bulgaria	62
Bermuda	4	Czechoslovakia	148
Brazil	33	Denmark	119
Canada	190	East Germany	40
Chile	13	Finland	73
Columbia	9	France	267
Costa Rica	1	G.D.R.	66
Cuba	47	Germany	389
Ecuador	1	Great Britain	499
El Salvador	8	Greece	11
Guatemala	2	Hungary	243
Guyana	2	Iceland	8
Haiti	1	Ireland	23
Jamaica	26	Italy	175
Mexico	89	Latvia	2
Netherland Antilles	2	Lithuania	1
Nicaragua	1	Luxembourg	17
Panama	8	Netherlands	241
Peru	16	Norway	43
Puerto Rico	7	Poland	190
Trinidad & Tobago	1	Portugal	9
United States	580	Rumania	116
Uruguay	11	Saarland	5
Venezuela	11	Soviet Union	333
TOTAL	1104	Spain	23
		Sweden	207
		Switzerland	61
		Yugoslavia	73
		TOTAL	3661
		<u>AFRICA</u>	
<u>ASIA</u>		Ghana	6
Cambodia	1	Kenya	5
China	2	Malawi	3
D.P.R. of Korea	14	Morocco	2
Hong Kong	3	Nigeria	12
India	8	N. Rhodesia	1
Indonesia	7	Rhodesia	9
Iran	4	South Africa	21
Israel	17	Uganda	4
Japan	198	Zambia	3
Korea	53	TOTAL	66
Lebanon	2	<u>AUSTRALASIA</u>	
Malaya	1	Australia	202
Malaysia	7	New Zealand	41
Mongolia	10	TOTAL	243
Phillipines	24		
Republic of China	6		
Singapore	5		
Syria	1		
Taiwan	15		
Thailand	7		
Turkey	7		
Vietnam	2		
TOTAL	394		

7:0 Sports which have attracted the greatest number of women competitors.

Let us now examine the sports and note which have attracted the greatest number of participants. See Table below.

TABLE 22

SPORTS WHICH HAVE ATTRACTED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS

Track and Field Athletics.....	1775
Swimming and Diving.....	1699
Gymnastics.....	829
Fencing.....	466
Volleyball.....	247
Canoeing.....	173
Tennis.....	96
Equestrian Sports.....	92
Archery.....	73
Yachting.....	12
Shooting.....	6

When looking at these figures we must remember that some sports are team sports, e.g. volleyball, so each country which sends a team sends between 9 and 12 players. Other sports are purely individual, such as fencing and canoeing, and yet others such as gymnastics have individual and team events. Gymnastics was originally only a team sport. Swimming and track and field have relay events included in the programme.

In spite of the fact that swimming and diving has been included in the most number of Games - thirteen, it is not the most popular sport, neither in the number of participants it has attracted, nor in the number of different countries sending competitors. It can boast of 1 699 participants from 60 different countries, while track and field athletics, which has been included in the programme for ten Olympiads, has had 1 775 entries from 80 different countries.

The next most popular sport is gymnastics, in which there have been nine competitions (as for some reason it was not offered in 1932, although it had been included in the 1928 programme) resulting in 829 competitors from 38 countries.

Women had participated in fencing in eleven Olympiads by 1972, which has resulted in 466 women taking part from 36 countries.

The team sport, volleyball, has proved very popular as in only three Olympics it has had 247 participants from 13 countries, although the number of countries represented at each Games has increased only from six to eight in the three years.

Canoeing is becoming more popular with every Olympics. Twenty six countries have sent 173 canoeists to seven Olympiads.

Of the three sports - shooting, yachting and equestrian events - where men and women compete together, the latter is by far the most popular, both in number of participants and in number of countries. It would be true to say that there are many more opportunities for women to participate in riding than in shooting or yachting.

It is interesting to note that archery, which had not been included in the programme for 12 Olympiads, returned in 1972 with 40 competitors (more than half of the total of the previous two inclusions) and 21 countries.

If we look at Table 23 showing the number of women competitors who have participated in the sports programme at the Games we see that in most cases the numbers of competitors in each sport has increased from Games to Games with the exception of 1932 (Los Angeles) and 1956 (Melbourne). This is most probably due to the distance and therefore the greater transport expenditure. The 1972 entry was a record for all sports possibly because the venue was centrally situated. ( See page 52 ).

Let us now examine Table 24. Here we find tabulated the number of countries who have participated in each sport at each Olympiad. There has been a steady increase in the numbers in most sports apart from 1932 and 1956. The reasons for poor attendance at these two Games have already been discussed. ( See page 53 ).



TABLE 23  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS IN EACH SPORT OFFERED AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

SPORTS	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	Total	
ARCHERY			8		25													40	73	
CANOEING												10	13	10	28	27	29	56	173	
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS													4	13	8	13	23	31	92	
FENCING								25	30	17	41	36	37	23	78	56	58	65	466	
GYMNASTICS									50		64	88	134	65	123	86	101	118	829	
SHOOTING																		3	3	6
SWIMMING						42	40	75	95	55	122	111	143	125	169	194	242	286	1699	
TENNIS		6		7	10	15	23	35												96
TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS									101	55	98	140	184	148	204	237	239	369	1775	
VOLLEYBALL																69	87	91	247	
YACHTING					1		1	1	2		3		3			1			12	
NUMBER OF COMPETITORS		6	8	7	36	57	64	136	278	127	328	385	518	384	610	683	782	1059	5468	
NUMBERS OF SPORTS		1	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	3	5	5	7	6	6	8	8	9		

NOTE: Not included Golf: 6 in 1900

TABLE 24  
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN EACH SPORT

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARCHERY			1		1													21
CANOEING												10	13	10	15	14	13	19
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS													4	6	4	7	9	14
FENCING								9	11	11	17	15	15	11	24	17	16	20
GYMNASTICS									5		8	11	18	15	27	24	24	23
SHOOTING																	3	3
SWIMMING						9	9	12	17	13	19	19	25	26	26	27	42	41
TENNIS		4		2	2	6	8	14										
TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS									18	11	20	28	37	27	33	41	41	57
VOLLEYBALL																6	8	8
YACHTING					1		1	1	2		2		2			1		

SUMMARY

THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PART IN EACH SPORT

Archery	21
Canoeing	26
Equestrian Sports	18
Fencing	36
Gymnastics	38
Shooting	3
Swimming	60
Tennis	16
Track & Field Athletics	80
Volleyball	13
Yachting	7

NOTE: The total number of different countries that have sent women competitors to the Olympic Games is 90.

One can also note that the greatest number of countries send participants firstly for track and field athletics and secondly for swimming and diving. This supports a previous statement where it was found that these two sports had the most number of participants. Thus one could say that these are the two most widespread Olympic sports in the world.

Table 25 shows the various sports and the number of different countries that have participated in these sports. We know that 90 different countries have participated in the Games, and now we see that 80 of these have competed in track and field.

TABLE 25

THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PART IN EACH SPORT

<u>SPORT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES</u>
Track and field atheltics .....	80
Swimming and Diving .....	60
Gymnastics .....	38
Fencing .....	36
Canoeing .....	26
Archery .....	21
Equestrian Sports .....	18
Tennis.....	16
Volleyball .....	13
Yachting .....	7
Shooting .....	3

From the following Table 26 showing the distribution of the 5 468 competitors by country and sport, we see that there is a considerable difference in the number of sports participated in by each country. We should be able to see which country has a wide programme of Olympic sports and which a narrow programme.

TABLE 26

## DISTRIBUTION OF COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY ACCORDING TO SPORTS

	ARCHERY	CANOEING	EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	FENCING	GYMNASTICS	SHOOTING	SWIMMING & DIVING	TENNIS	TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS	VOLLEYBALL	YACHTING	NUMBER OF SPORTS PART- ICIPATED IN	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
ARGENTINA				7			13		15			3	35
AUSTRALIA	1	5	1	14	13		94		74			7	202
AUSTRIA		7		20	23		41		47			5	138
BAHAMAS									1			1	1
BARBADOS									5			1	5
BELGIUM		2	3	15	14		18	11	16			7	79
BERMUDA									4			1	4
BRAZIL			1	1			18		13			4	33
BULGARIA		3			30		2		27			4	62
CAMBODIA									1			1	1
CANADA	3	5	8	9	15		80		70			7	190
CHILE			1						12			2	13
CHINA							1		1			2	2
COLUMBIA							7		2			2	9
COSTA RICA									1			1	1
CUBA				8	8				19	12		4	47
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		11		4	54		15	2	38	24		7	148
D.P.R. of KOREA	3									11		2	14
DENMARK	2	8	5	21	1		60	4	18			8	119
EAST GERMANY		3			6		16		15			4	40
ECUADOR							1					1	1
EL SALVADOR							6		2			2	8
FINLAND		4		5	16		18		30			5	73
FRANCE	2	5	3	39	49		77	12	79		1	9	267
GERMAN DEMOC. REPUBLIC		6			6		24		30			4	66
GERMANY	2	16	8	30	40		120	1	161	11		9	389
GHANA									6			1	6
GREAT BRITAIN	28	14	19	36	51		183	24	140		4	9	499
GREECE							2	7	2			3	11
GUATEMALA							1		1			2	2
GUYANA									2			1	2
HAITI									1			1	1

TABLE 26 (Continued)

	ARCHERY	CANOEING	EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	FENCING	GYMNASTICS	SHOOTING	SWIMMING & DIVING	TENNIS	TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS	VOLLEYBALL	YACHTING	NUMBER OF SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
HONG KONG							3					1	3
HUNGARY	1	11		37	64		62	1	55	12		8	243
ICELAND							7		1			2	8
INDIA							2	1	5			3	8
INDONESIA	1			2			3		1			4	7
IRAN					1				3			2	4
IRELAND		1	5	2			7	2	6			6	23
ISRAEL					3		4		10			3	17
ITALY		3		28	55		35	4	50			6	175
JAMAICA							2		24			2	26
JAPAN	1	2	2	4	30		80		46	33		8	198
KENYA							1		4			2	5
KOREA				1	4		5		12	31		5	53
LATVIA									2			1	2
LEBANON							1		1			2	2
LITHUANIA									1			1	1
LUXEMBOURG	1			5	3		6		2			5	17
MALAWI									3			1	3
MALAYA									1			1	1
MALAYSIA									3			2	7
MEXICO	3	2	1	11	12	2	4		7	12		9	89
MONGOLIA	2				5		39		3			3	10
MOROCCO									2			1	2
NETHERLANDS		6	2	14	38		113	1	67			7	241
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES				2								1	2
NEW ZEALAND					4		18		19			3	41
NICARAGUA									1			1	1
NIGERIA									12			1	12
NORTHERN RHODESIA				1								1	1
NORWAY	1		4		15		9	4	9		1	7	43
PANAMA									8			1	8

TABLE 26 (Continued)

	ARCHERY	CANOEING	EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	FENCING	GYMNASTICS	SHOOTING	SWIMMING & DIVING	TENNIS	TRACK & FIELD ATHLETICS	VOLLEYBALL	YACHTING	NUMBER OF SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPETITORS
PERU					2	2	3		2	9		4	16
PHILIPPINES					2		6		16			3	24
POLAND	3	13		20	46	2	8		76	22		8	190
PORTUGAL				1	7		1					3	9
PUERTA RICO				1			6					2	7
REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1						6		3			3	6
RHODESIA							9					1	9
RUMANIA		8		22	32		5		38	11		6	116
SAARLAND		1							4			2	5
SINGAPORE							2		3			2	5
SOUTH AFRICA					1		12		8			3	21
SOVIET UNION	3	13	2	27	38		75		140	35		8	333
SPAIN	1			3	7		10	2				5	23
SWEDEN	2	7	3	12	38		90	14	39		2	9	207
SWITZERLAND	1	3	6	13	6		18		13		1	8	61
SYRIA							1		1			1	1
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)					4		2		9			3	15
THAILAND									6		1	2	7
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO									1			1	1
TURKEY				3					4			2	7
UGANDA									4			1	4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	11	14	18	39	54		233	6	179	24	2	10	580
URUGUAY							7		4			2	11
VENEZUELA				6			4		1			3	11
VIETNAM							2					1	2
YUGOSLAVIA				3	54		6		30			4	73
ZAMBIA									3			1	3
NUMBER OF COMPETITORS	73	173	92	466	829	6	1699	96	1775	247	12		5468
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	21	26	18	36	38	3	60	16	80	13	7		90

Using the data from Table 26 a list has been compiled to show how many sports a country has participated in up to and including 1972.

Thus we note that the United States has entered individuals or teams in 10 out of the 11 sports that have been officially offered. (See Table 27) Twenty six of the countries have only ever entered one sport and another eighteen only 2. This means that just over half the countries have taken part in two or fewer sports.

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF OLYMPIC SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN BY EACH COUNTRY

<u>SPORTS</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>
10.....	U.S.A.
9.....	France, Great Britain, Mexico, Sweden
8.....	Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Soviet Union, Switzerland
7.....	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, Norway
6.....	Ireland, Italy, Rumania
5.....	Austria, Finland, Korea, Luxembourg, Spain
4.....	Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, E. Germany, G.Democ. Republic, Indonesia, Peru, Yugoslavia.
3.....	Argentina, Greece, India, Israel, Mongolia, New Zealand, Phillipines, Portugal, Republic of China, South Africa, Taiwan, Venezuela
2.....	Chile, China, Columbia, D.P.R. of Korea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Puerto Rico, Saarland, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay
1.....	Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaya, Morocco, Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Nigeria, N. Rhodesia, Panama, Rhodesia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia.

From the list showing the number of different sports countries have participated in at the Games, I have chosen the following four countries, the United States, Great Britain, Mexico and Japan and listed the different sports they have taken part in since the inauguration of the Games. Tables 28, 29, 30 and 31 show this analysis. See pages 60,61,62 & 63.

Table 28 shows the progress of the United States. She started rather hesitantly in phase one in 1900, never entering more than one sport at a time. In phase two from 1924 it increased to three, remained the same for the following two Games, and then increased to four for the last one before the war. In the last phase her entries have grown steadily from 4 in 1948 to seven in the last three Games.

Table 29 shows Great Britain's progress, by the end of phase one she had already entered three different sports. In phase two her entry increased to five and in the last phase to seven, a very steady increase over the seventy two years of participation.

Mexico (Table 30) who entered the Games for the first time as recently as 1932 (possibly due to the proximity of the venue - Los Angeles) has already participated in nine of the eleven sports.

It is interesting to note that up until the year when the Games were held in Mexico she had never entered more than three sports. In 1968 this entry jumped to six. This shows very clearly that the Olympic Games do encourage women to take part in sports and in particular that the holding of the Games in a certain country gives participation in that country an added impetus.

Japan (Table 31) has entered women in eight out of the eleven proffered sports - and she is the only country from the Asian continent to be so near the top. Japan's first entry into the Games was in 1928, and then for the next two Olympics she entered two sports. In 1948, immediately after the war, she did not send any representatives, but from 1952 onwards her entries have increased from two to an all-time record of seven when she organised the Games in Tokyo, 1964. This proves the point made when discussing Mexico.

TABLE 28

SHOWS THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN EACH SPORT

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Archery			X															X
Canoeing															X	X	X	X
Equestrian Sports													X	X	X	X	X	X
Fencing								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gymnastics											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shooting																		
Swimming and Diving							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennis		X						X										
Track & Field Athletics									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Volleyball																X	X	
Yachting													X					
Number of Sports	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	4	4	6	5	6	7	7	7

NOTE: The United States has entered 10 out of the 11 sports offered

TABLE 29

SHOWS THE PARTICIPATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EACH SPORT

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Archery					X													X
Canoeing												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equestrian Sports														X	X	X	X	X
Fencing								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gymnastics									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shooting																		
Swimming and Diving						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennis		X			X	X	X	X										
Track & Field Athletics										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Volleyball																		
Yachting					X		X		X		X							
Number of Sports	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7

NOTE: Great Britain has entered 9 out of the 11 sports offered

TABLE 30

SHOWS THE PARTICIPATION OF MEXICO IN EACH SPORT

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Archery																		X
Canoeing																	X	
Equestrian Sports													X	X				
Fencing										X		X		X	X		X	
Gymnastics																	X	X
Shooting																	X	X
Swimming and Diving												X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennis																		
Track & Field Athletics																		X
Volleyball																	X	
Yachting																		
Number of Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	6	5

NOTE: Mexico has entered 9 out of the 11 sport offered

TABLE 31

SHOWS THE PARTICIPATION OF JAPAN IN EACH SPORT

	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Archery																		X
Canoeing																X		
Equestrian Sports																X		X
Fencing																X		
Gymnastics														X	X	X	X	X
Shooting																		
Swimming and Diving										X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennis																		
Track & Field Athletics									X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Volleyball																X	X	X
Yachting																		
Number of Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	7	3	6

NOTE: Japan has entered 8 out of 11 sports offered.

Further, by taking each sport separately we can show the number of competitors per country at each Olympic Games. This is then summarised to show the total number of competitors per country, e.g. Great Britain has sent altogether 28 archers to take part in the archery competitions at the Games. See Tables 32 to 42 on the following pages.

TABLE 32  
ARCHERY  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
AUSTRALIA																		1
CANADA																		3
D.P.R. OF KOREA																		3
DENMARK																		2
FRANCE																		2
GERMANY																		2
GREAT BRITAIN					25													3
HUNGARY																		1
INDONESIA																		1
JAPAN																		1
LUXEMBOURG																		1
MEXICO																		3
MONGOLIA																		2
NORWAY																		1
POLAND																		3
REPUBLIC OF CHINA																		1
SOVIET UNION																		3
SPAIN																		1
SWEDEN																		2
SWITZERLAND																		1
UNITED STATES			8															3
TOTAL COMPETITORS			8		25													40
TOTAL COUNTRIES			1		1													21

SUMMARY

73 women from 21 different countries have so far competed in Archery

Great Britain	28	Mongolia	2
United States	11	Sweden	2
Canada	3	Australia	1
D.P.R. of Korea	3	Hungary	1
Mexico	3	Indonesia	1
Poland	3	Japan	1
Soviet Union	3	Luxembourg	1
Denmark	2	Norway	1
France	2	Republic of China	1
Germany	2	Spain	1
		Switzerland	1

TABLE 33  
CANOEING  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
AUSTRALIA														1	2	2		1
AUSTRIA												1	1	1	2	1		1
BELGIUM												1						1
BULGARIA																1		2
CANADA																	3	2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA												1	1		2	1	1	5
DENMARK												1	1	1	2	2		1
EAST GERMANY																	3	
FINLAND												1	1	1	1			
FRANCE												1	1	1	1			1
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																		6
GERMANY													1	1	2	3	3	6
GREAT BRITAIN												1	1	1	1	1	3	6
HUNGARY												1	1	1	2	2	2	2
IRELAND																		1
ITALY															3			
JAPAN																2		
MEXICO																	2	
NETHERLANDS												1	1				2	2
POLAND														1	2	2	3	5
RUMANIA															2	2	2	2
SAARLAND													1					
SOVIET UNION													1	1	2	3	2	4
SWEDEN												1	1		1	2	1	1
SWITZERLAND													1					2
UNITED STATES															3	3	2	6
TOTAL COMPETITORS												10	13	10	28	27	29	56
TOTAL COUNTRIES												10	13	10	15	14	13	19

SUMMARY

173 women competitors from 26 different countries have competed in Canoeing

Germany	16	Australia	5
Great Britain	14	Canada	5
United States	14	France	5
Poland	13	Finland	4
Soviet Union	13	Bulgaria	3
Czechoslovakia	11	East Germany	3
Hungary	11	Italy	3
Denmark	8	Switzerland	3
Rumania	8	Belgium	2
Austria	7	Japan	2
Sweden	7	Mexico	2
German Democratic Rep.	6	Ireland	1
Netherlands	6	Saarland	1

TABLE 34  
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
AUSTRALIA														1	1	1		1
BELGIUM																		
BRAZIL																	1	
CANADA																2	2	4
CHILE																		1
DENMARK													1	2				2
FRANCE																1	1	1
GERMANY													1	3	1		1	2
GREAT BRITAIN														3	4	1	5	6
IRELAND																	5	
JAPAN																1		1
MEXICO																		1
NETHERLANDS																		2
NORWAY													1	3				
SOVIET UNION																	1	1
SWEDEN																		3
SWITZERLAND																1	2	3
UNITED STATES													1	1	2	6	5	3
TOTAL COMPETITORS													4	13	8	13	23	31
TOTAL COUNTRIES													4	6	4	7	9	14

SUMMARY

92 women from 18 different countries have so far competed in Equestrian Sports

Great Britain	19	France	3
United States	18	Sweden	3
Canada	8	Japan	2
Germany	8	Netherlands	2
Switzerland	6	Soviet Union	2
Denmark	5	Australia	1
Ireland	5	Brazil	1
Norway	4	Chile	1
Belgium	3	Mexico	1

TABLE 35  
FENCING  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARGENTINA												3	1			1	1	1
AUSTRALIA													2			5		2
AUSTRIA										1	3	3	3					5
BELGIUM									4	1	3	3	3	1	3			1
BRAZIL											1							
CANADA										1	3	2				1	1	1
CUBA																1	2	5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA									1		2							1
DENMARK								4	3	3	3	3	3	1				1
FINLAND																		
FRANCE								4	4	1	3	2	3	3	5	5	5	4
GERMANY								4	4	1	3		1	2	4	4	5	6
GREAT BRITAIN								4	3	2	2	1	3	2	5	4	5	5
HUNGARY								1	3	2	3	3	3	2	5	4	5	5
INDONESIA															5	5	5	5
IRELAND												1			2	1		
ITALY												3	3	2	5	5	5	5
JAPAN																4		
KOREA																1		
LUXEMBOURG																2	1	
MEXICO																1	5	
NETHERLANDS								3	3	1	1	3		1				
NETHERLAND ANTILLES												2			4		2	
NORTHERN RHODESIA																1		
POLAND								1				1	3				5	5
PORTUGAL															5			
PUERTO RICO															1			
RUMANIA											2			2	4	5	5	4
SOVIET UNION													3	3	6	5	5	5
SPAIN															3	3	5	5
SWEDEN								3	2		2				1	2	1	1

Continued/....

FENCING (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
SWITZERLAND								3	1		3	3	1					2
TURKEY											2							1
UNITED STATES								2	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
VENEZUELA													2		4			
YUGOSLAVIA											2				1			
TOTAL COMPETITORS								25	30	17	41	36	37	23	78	56	58	65
TOTAL COUNTRIES								9	11	11	17	15	15	11	24	17	16	20

SUMMARY

466 women from 36 different countries have competed in Fencing

France	39	Cuba	8
United States	39	Argentina	7
Hungary	37	Venezuela	6
Great Britain	36	Finland	5
Germany	30	Luxembourg	5
Italy	28	Czechoslovakia	4
Soviet Union	27	Japan	4
Rumania	22	Spain	3
Denmark	21	Turkey	3
Austria	20	Yugoslavia	3
Poland	20	Netherlands Antilles	2
Belgium	15	Indonesia	2
Australia	14	Ireland	2
Netherlands	14	Brazil	1
Switzerland	13	Korea	1
Sweden	12	Northern Rhodesia	1
Mexico	11	Portugal	1
Canada	9	Puerto Rico	1

TABLE 36  
GYMNASTICS  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
AUSTRALIA														3	2	6	1	1
AUSTRIA												8	8		6	1		
BELGIUM												8			3	1	2	
BULGARIA													8	3	6	2	5	6
CANADA														1	2	1	5	6
CUBA															2		6	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA											8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6
DENMARK																	1	
EAST GERMANY																	6	
FINLAND													8		6	2		
FRANCE									10			8	8	2	6	3	6	6
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																		6
GERMANY											8	8	8		6	6	6	6
GREAT BRITAIN									10		8	8	8	1	6	2	2	6
HUNGARY									10		8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6
IRAN																1		
ISRAEL																		
ITALY									10		8	8	8	6	3		3	6
JAPAN														6	6	6	6	6
KOREA															1	3		
LUXEMBOURG															2			
MEXICO																	6	6
MONGOLIA																		
NETHERLANDS									10			8	8		6	2	3	6
NEW ZEALAND																3		1
NORWAY													3				6	6
PHILIPPINES																		
POLAND											8		8	6	6	2	6	6
PORTUGAL													3		2	1	1	
RUMANIA													8	6	6	6		6
SOUTH AFRICA															1			
SOVIET UNION													8	6	6	6	6	6
SPAIN															6			1

Continued/....

GYMNASTICS (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
SWEDEN												8	8	6	6	6	3	1
SWITZERLAND																		6
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																2	2	
UNITED STATES											8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6
YUGOSLAVIA											8	8	8		3	1	1	6
TOTAL COMPETITORS									50		64	88	134	65	123	86	101	118
TOTAL COUNTRIES									5		8	11	18	15	27	24	24	23

SUMMARY

829 women from 38 different countries have competed in Gymnastics

Hungary	64	Sweden	38	Australia	13	Korea	4
Italy	55	Yugoslavia	34	Mexico	12	New Zealand	4
Czechoslovakia	54	Rumania	32	Cuba	8	Taiwan (Formosa)	4
United States	54	Bulgaria	30	Portugal	7	Israel	3
Great Britain	51	Japan	30	Spain	7	Luxembourg	3
France	49	Austria	23	East Germany	6	Philippines	2
Poland	46	Finland	16	German Demo	6	Denmark	1
Germany	40	Canada	15	cratic Rep.		Iran	1
Netherlands	38	Norway	15	Switzerland	6	South Africa	1
Soviet Union	38	Belgium	14	Mongolia	5		

TABLE 37

SHOOTING

NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
MEXICO																	1	1
PERU																	1	1
POLAND																	1	1
TOTAL COMPETITORS																	3	3
TOTAL COUNTRIES																	3	3

SUMMARY

6 women from 3 different countries have so far competed in Shooting

Mexico	2
Peru	2
Poland	2

TABLE 38  
SWIMMING AND DIVING  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARGENTINA											1	5	1		1	3	2	
AUSTRALIA						3	1	3	3	3	3	5	4	16	12	15	15	14
AUSTRIA						7		3	3	1	6	2	2	1	6	6	3	1
BELGIUM						1		1				4	5	3	1		2	1
BRAZIL										1	5	6	2	1				3
BULGARIA																	1	1
CANADA									1	8	7	5	4	7	5	10	8	25
CHINA											1							
COLUMBIA																	5	2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA							1	4	6	3	2			1	1		2	4
DENMARK							1	7	6	3	12	8	8	2	6	3	1	3
EAST GERMANY																	16	
ECUADOR																	1	
EL SALVADOR																	6	
FINLAND						2			2		1	1	5			1	4	2
FRANCE								11	7	1	4	10	8	7	9	3	9	8
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																		
GERMANY						4			12	1	16		7	9	14	21	13	24
GREAT BRITAIN						7	11	17	13	7	16	15	16	11	14	18	15	23
GREECE																		2
GUATEMALA																	1	
HONG KONG																		
HUNGARY								1	2		6	6	2	9	7	8	7	7
ICELAND												3			1	1	2	
INDIA																		
INDONESIA														2				1
IRELAND									1								2	4
ISRAEL														1			2	1
ITAIY													4	1	12	5	3	9
JAMAICA																		2
JAPAN										7	9		8	7	9	17	10	13
KENYA														1				
KOREA																3	2	
LEBANON																		1
LUXEMBOURG								2	2						1		1	
MAIAYSLA																3		1
MEXICO												4	2	2	5	3	12	11
NETHERLANDS							1	5	12	5	10	11	12		15	15	13	14
NEW ZEALAND							1	1	2			1	1	4		1	4	3
NORWAY						1	1				2	2					1	2
PERU																1	2	
PHILIPPINES									1				2	2	2		2	
POLAND														1			2	
PORTUGAL															1			2
PUERTO RICO																2	4	

SWIMMING AND DIVING (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
REPUBLIC OF CHINA											1							
RHODESIA															5	4		
RUMANIA														1			1	3
SINGAPORE																		2
SOUTH AFRICA									5	1			1	4	1			
SOVIET UNION													8	7	13	14	17	16
SPAIN															2	3	2	2
SWEDEN						16	10	7	5	1	3	5	7	6	7	7	6	10
SWITZERLAND											2	3	5		2			6
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																	2	
URUGUAY																	5	2
UNITED STATES							13	16	18	16	16	15	18	18	17	27	29	30
VENEZUELA															1	1		2
VIETNAM																	2	
YUGOSLAVIA														1			4	1
TOTAL COMPETITORS						42	40	75	95	55	122	111	143	125	169	194	242	286
TOTAL COUNTRIES						9	9	12	17	13	19	19	25	26	26	27	42	41

SUMMARY

1699 women from 60 different countries have so far competed in Swimming and Diving

United States	233	Switzerland	18	Malaysia	4
Great Britain	183	East Germany	16	Venezuela	4
Germany	120	Czechoslovakia	15	Hong Kong	3
Netherlands	113	Argentina	13	Indonesia	3
Australia	94	South Africa	12	Peru	3
Sweden	90	Spain	10	Bulgaria	2
Canada	80	Norway	9	Greece	2
Japan	80	Rhodesia	9	India	2
France	77	Poland	8	Jamaica	2
Soviet Union	75	Columbia	7	Republic of China	2
Hungary	62	Iceland	7	Singapore	2
Denmark	60	Ireland	7	Taiwan (Formosa)	2
Austria	41	Uruguay	7	Vietnam	2
Mexico	39	El Salvador	6	China	1
Italy	35	Luxembourg	6	Ecuador	1
German Democratic Republic	24	Philippines	6	Guatemala	1
Belgium	18	Puerto Rico	6	Kenya	1
Brazil	18	Yugoslavia	6	Lebanon	1
Finland	18	Korea	5	Portugal	1
New Zealand	18	Rumania	5		
		Israel	4		

TABLE 39  
TENNIS  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
BELGIUM							7	4										
BOHEMIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA		1					1											
DENMARK						1	2	1										
FRANCE		2		1		2	2	5										
GERMANY						1												
GREAT BRITAIN		2			8	3	6	5										
GREECE				6				1										
HUNGARY								1										
INDIA								1										
IRELAND								2										
ITALY							1	3										
NETHERLANDS								1										
NORWAY						1	1	2										
SPAIN								2										
SWEDEN					2	7	3	2										
UNITED STATES								5										
TOTAL COMPETITORS		6		7	10	15	23	35										
TOTAL COUNTRIES		4		2	2	6	8	14										

SUMMARY

96 women from 16 different countries have so far competed in Tennis

Great Britain	24	Bohemia and	2
Sweden	14	Czechoslovakia	
France	12	Ireland	2
Belgium	11	Spain	2
Greece	7	Germany	1
United States	6	Hungary	1
Denmark	4	India	1
Italy	4	Netherlands	1
Norway	4		

TABLE 40  
TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
ARGENTINA												2	6	1		4	1	1
AUSTRALIA									1	1	1	5	4	21	11	11	8	11
AUSTRIA									2		8	11	6	2	3	3	5	7
BAHAMAS																		1
BARBADOS																		5
BELGIUM									9		2	2					1	2
BERMUDA													2					
BRAZIL												6	3		1	1	2	
BULGARIA													1		3	4	4	15
CAMBODIA																		1
CANADA									6	8	7	8	6	7	4	6	9	9
CHILE											1	4	2	1	1		2	1
CHINA											1							
COLUMBIA																		2
COSTA RICO																	1	6
CUBA														1	1	1	6	10
CZECHOSLOVAKIA											1	4	4	5	8	2	6	8
DENMARK												6	1		4	2	2	3
EAST GERMANY																	15	
EL SALVADOR																	2	2
FINLAND											4	3	13		1	2	2	5
FRANCE									11		4	15	11	5	7	8	10	8
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.																		30
GERMANY									16	5	15		14	14	26	29	15	27
GHANA																3	1	2
GREAT BRITAIN										5	10	20	16	11	16	18	19	25
GREECE											1	1						
GUATEMALA													1					
GUAYANA														1	1			
HAITI																		1
HUNGARY									1		1	3	6	2	7	11	12	12
ICELAND																		1
INDIA													2	1		1		1
INDONESIA																		1
IRAN																3		
IRELAND														1	1	1		3
ISRAEL													3		3	2	1	1
ITALY									6		5	5	8	6	8	1	4	7
JAMAICA												4	2			4	4	10
JAPAN									1	10	7		3	3	5	14		3
KENYA																	2	2

Continued/.....

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
KOREA												1	1		1	7	1	1
LATVIA									2									
LEBANON									1									1
LITHUANIA												2						
LUXEMBOURG														1				
MALAYA																1		2
MALAYSIA																		3
MALAWI													1				4	
MEXICO										1						1	1	
MONGOLIA																2		
MOROCCO																		2
NETHERLANDS									14	5	8	10	5		5	5	10	5
NEW ZEALAND									1	1			1	4	4	4	1	3
NICARAGUA																		1
NIGERIA																2	5	5
NORWAY												1	1		1	2	2	2
PANAMA															4	4		
PERU																		2
PHILIPPINES														2	2	6	1	5
POLAND									4	3	3	3	9	7	16	7	8	16
REPUBLIC OF CHINA																		3
RUMANIA									2				3	2	4	7	8	12
SAARLAND													4					
SINGAPORE													1	2				
SOUTH AFRICA													3	2				
SOVIET UNION									1	1		1	20	23	23	24	24	26
SYRIA																		1
SWEDEN									6		1	5	7	2	4	1	3	10
SWITZERLAND													2				2	9
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)															3	2	4	
THAILAND																6		

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS (Continued)

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO												1			3			1
TURKEY												1						2
UGANDA																2		
UNITED STATES									17	15	13	12	9	19	18	20	25	31
URUGUAY												1	1				1	1
VENEZUELA																		1
YUGOSLAVIA											5	2	2	2	5	3	5	6
ZAMBIA																		3
TOTAL COMPETITORS									101	55	98	140	184	148	204	237	239	269
TOTAL COUNTRIES									18	11	20	28	37	27	33	41	41	57

SUMMARY

1775 women from 80 different countries have so far competed in Track & Field Athletics

United States	179	Argentina	15	Malawi	3
Germany	161	East Germany	15	Mongolia	3
Soviet Union	140	Brazil	13	Republic of China	3
Great Britain	140	Switzerland	13	Singapore	3
France	79	Chile	12	Zambia	3
Poland	76	Korea	12	Columbia	2
Australia	74	Nigeria	12	El Salvador	2
Canada	70	Israel	10	Greece	2
Netherlands	67	Norway	9	Guyana	2
Hungary	55	Taiwan (Formosa)	9	Latvia	2
Italy	50	Panama	8	Luxembourg	2
Austria	47	South Africa	8	Morocco	2
Japan	46	Mexico	7	Peru	2
Sweden	39	Ghana	6	Bahamas	1
Czechoslovakia	38	Ireland	6	Cambodia	1
Rumania	38	Thailand	6	China	1
German Democratic Republic	30	Barbados	5	Costa Rica	1
Finland	30	India	5	Guatemala	1
Yugoslavia	30	Bermuda	4	Haiti	1
Bulgaria	27	Kenya	4	Iceland	1
Jamaica	24	Saarland	4	Indonesia	1
Cuba	19	Turkey	4	Lebanon	1
New Zealand	19	Uganda	4	Lithuania	1
Denmark	18	Uruguay	4	Malaya	1
Belgium	16	Iran	3	Nicaragua	1
Philippines	16	Malaysia	3	Syria	1
				Trinidad	1
				Venezuela	1

TABLE 41  
VOLLEYBALL  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
CUBA																		12
CZECHOSLOVAKIA																	12	12
D.P.R. OF KOREA																		11
GERMANY																		11
HUNGARY																		12
JAPAN																12	9	12
KOREA																12	10	9
MEXICO																		12
PERU																		9
POLAND																10	12	
RUMANIA																11		
SOVIET UNION																12	11	12
UNITED STATES																12	12	
TOTAL COMPETITORS																69	87	91
TOTAL COUNTRIES																6	8	8

SUMMARY

247 women from 13 different countries have so far competed in Volleyball

Soviet Union	35
Japan	33
Korea	31
Czechoslovakia	24
United States	24
Poland	22
Cuba	12
Hungary	12
Mexico	12
D.R.P. of Korea	11
Germany	11
Rumania	11
Peru	9

TABLE 42  
YACHTING  
NUMBER OF WOMEN COMPETITORS FROM EACH COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
FRANCE									1									
GREAT BRITAIN					1		1		1		1							
NORWAY													1					
SWEDEN											2							
SWITZERLAND								1										
THAILAND																1		
UNITED STATES													2					
TOTAL COMPETITORS					1		1	1	2		3		3			1		
TOTAL COUNTRIES					1		1	1	2		2		2			1		

SUMMARY

12 women from 7 different countries have so far competed in Yachting

Great Britain	4
Sweden	2
United States	2
France	1
Norway	1
Switzerland	1
Thailand	1

TABLE 43

NUMBER OF GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE & TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDALS WON BY EACH  
COUNTRY

COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF ENTRIES	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
United States	580	91	62	57	210
Soviet Union	333	54	42	48	144
Germany	389	22	32	26	80
Australia	202	22	17	16	55
Great Britain	499	19	36	25	80
Hungary	243	17	16	18	51
Czechoslovakia	148	13	8	5	26
Netherlands	241	12	15	6	33
German Democ. Repub.	66	9	12	7	28
France	267	8	8	5	21
Poland	190	5	8	10	23
Denmark	119	5	7	7	19
Rumania	116	5	6	11	22
Sweden	207	3	5	13	21
Italy	175	3	4	6	13
Japan	193	3	4	2	9
Canada	190	2	6	8	16
Austria	138	2	2	7	11
South Africa	21	2	1	4	7
East Germany	40	1	5	2	8
Greece	11	1	2	2	5
Finland	73	1	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	73	1	1	0	2
New Zealand	41	1	0	2	3
Bulgaria	62	0	2	2	4
Argentina	35	0	2	0	2
Cuba	47	0	1	2	3
Mexico	89	0	1	1	2
Norway	43	0	1	1	2
Switzerland	61	0	1	1	2
Chile	13	0	1	0	1
D.P.R. of Korea	14	0	0	1	1
Taiwan	15	0	0	1	1
<u>TOTAL</u>		302	308	296	906

### 8.0 Medals

A study of the ninety countries which have sent 5 468 participants to the Games, shows that only 33 countries - just over one third - have been successful in winning medals. The accompanying Table 43 (page 80) shows that the distribution of medals has been based firstly on the number of gold medals won, then silver and finally bronze, and not on the total number of medals won. This is illustrated in the case of Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. Although the latter has won more medals the former has won more gold medals.

From this same table we see that the most successful countries so far have been the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany, Australia, Great Britain, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. Although the United States has gained the highest total number of medals she has not won medals in the greatest number of different sports. This honour belongs to Great Britain and the Soviet Union as shown below.

TABLE 44

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPORTS IN WHICH EACH COUNTRY HAS WON MEDALS

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPORTS</u>
Great Britain	8
Soviet Union	8
United States	7
Germany	7
France	6
Hungary	5
Netherlands	5
Czechoslovakia	4
German Democratic Republic	4
Australia	3

The following Table 45 shows the total number of gold, silver and bronze medals won by each country in each sport for all the Games inclusive of 1972. This in actual fact is related to Table 43 - as this shows in which sport each country won its medals.

TABLE 45  
DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS ACCORDING TO SPORTS

COUNTRIES	ARCHERY			CANOEING			EQUESTRIAN SPORTS			FENCING			GYMNASTICS			SHOOTING			SWIMMING & DIVING			TENNIS			TRACK & FIELD			VOLLEYBALL			YACHTING					
	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B	G	S	B
UNITED STATES	4	3	2		1	1		1							1				65	46	44	3	1	2	19	10	7									
SOVIET UNION			1	7		2	1	2		4	2	1	23	23	19				1	4	6				16	10	19	2	1							
GERMANY				2	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1					5	5	10	1	1		9	16	11									
AUSTRALIA																			13	10	6				9	7	10									
GREAT BRITAIN	1	1	1				1	2	1	1	3				1				4	7	12	7	7	5	3	16	5									2
HUNGARY					1	2				4	5	2	6	5	9				4	4	3				3	1	2									
CZECHOSLOVAKIA													9	6	1				1	1			3		3	1	1									
NETHERLANDS					2								1						7	11	4		1		4	2	1									
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.				1	1								2	3	1					4	3				6	4	3									
FRANCE							2					1								2		4	3	2	3	1	2						1			
POLAND		1				1									1										5	7	6						2			
DENMARK				1		1	2			1	1	2							3	3	3		1				1									
RUMANIA					1	3					1	3			3										5	4	2									
SWEDEN									1				1	1	1				2	3	5		1	2	1	2	3						1			
ITALY										2		2		1						1	2				1	2	2									
JAPAN															1				2	1	1				1	1	1	1	2							
CANADA																				3	3				2	3	5									
AUSTRIA					1	1				1		2									1				1	1	3									
SOUTH AFRICA																			1		3				1	1	1									
EAST GERMANY													2	1						2	1				1	1	1									
GREECE																						1	2	2												
FINLAND				1																						1										
YUGOSLAVIA																			1	1																
NEW ZEALAND																		1							1		1									
BULGARIA																										2	2									
ARGENTINA																				1					1	1										
CUBA																										1	2									
MEXICO																		1																		
NORWAY										1														1												
SWITZERLAND							1	1																												
CHILE																										1										
D.P.R. OF KOREA																																				
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																											1									
TOTAL MEDALS	5	5	4	12	12	12	4	12	5	15	15	15	43	42	39				109	109	109	16	16	18	92	94	90	3	3	3	3	1	1			

The following ten tables, 46-55 one for each sport, showing the countries that have won the medals, and the total number of gold, silver and bronze medals won in the respective sports. From these tables we see that the largest number of medals won by any country is 155 by the United States in swimming and diving. Following this in a poor second place position is the Soviet Union with 65 medals in gymnastics.

TABLE 46  
DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS FOR EACH SPORT

ARCHERY

73 women competitors from 21 different countries have participated in the Archery. The 14 medals for the 5 events were distributed among the countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	4	3	2	9
Great Britain	1	1	1	3
Poland	0	1	0	1
Soviet Union	0	0	1	1

TABLE 47

CANOEING

173 women competitors from 26 different countries have participated in the Canoeing. The 36 medals for the 12 events were distributed among 11 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	7	0	2	9
Germany	2	5	1	8
German Democratic Republic	1	1	0	2
Denmark	1	0	1	2
Finland	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	2	0	2
Rumania	0	1	3	4
Hungary	0	1	2	3
Austria	0	1	1	2
United States	0	1	1	2
Poland	0	0	1	1

TABLE 48  
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Women compete with men in the Equestrian Sports events. It was only in 1952 that women participated for the first time. Since then 92 women from 20 different countries have competed and the 21 medals won by women were distributed among 8 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	2	2	2	6
Great Britain	1	2	1	4
Soviet Union	1	2	0	3
Denmark	0	2	0	2
France	0	2	0	2
Switzerland	0	1	1	2
United States	0	1	0	1
Sweden	0	0	1	1

TABLE 49  
FENCING

466 women competitors from 36 different countries have participated in the Fencing. The 45 medals for the 14 events were distributed among 10 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Hungary	4	5	2	11
Soviet Union	4	2	1	7
Germany	2	2	2	6
Italy	2	0	2	4
Great Britain	1	3	0	4
Denmark	1	1	2	4
Austria	1	0	2	3
Rumania	0	1	3	4
Mexico	0	1	0	1
France	0	0	1	1

TABLE 50  
GYMNASTICS

829 women competitors from 38 different nations have participated in the Gymnastics. The 124 medals for the 39 events were distributed among 14 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	23	23	19	65
Czechoslovakia	9	6	1	16
Hungary	6	5	9	20
German Democratic Republic	2	3	1	6
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Germany	1	1	0	2
Netherlands	1	0	0	1
East Germany	0	2	1	3
Italy	0	1	0	1
Rumania	0	0	3	3
Great Britain	0	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	1	1
Poland	0	0	1	1
United States	0	0	1	1

#### SHOOTING

Women and men compete together in the same events in Shooting. Women participated for the first time in this event in 1968. Six women from the same three different countries participated in three of the Shooting events in both 1968 and 1972. No medals were won by them. In 1968 one of the women competing with 61 men was placed 38th in the Small Bore Rifle-Three positions. In the Small Bore Rifle Prone the other two women competing with 84 men were placed 22nd and 31st respectively. In 1972 one of the women competing with 61 men from 36 countries was placed 38th in the Clay Pigeon Shooting-Skeet and in the Small Bore Rifle Prone the other two women competing with 99 men from 73 different countries were placed 28th and 75th respectively.

TABLE 51

## SWIMMING AND DIVING

1 699 women competitors from 60 countries have participated in the Swimming and Diving. The 327 medals for the 109 events were distributed among 22 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	65	46	44	155
Australia	13	10	6	29
Netherlands	7	11	4	22
Germany	5	5	10	20
Great Britain	4	7	12	23
Hungary	4	4	3	11
Denmark	3	3	3	9
Sweden	2	3	5	10
Japan	2	1	1	4
Soviet Union	1	4	6	11
Czechoslovakia	1	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	2
South Africa	1	0	3	4
German Democratic Republic	0	4	3	7
Canada	0	3	3	6
East Germany	0	2	1	3
France	0	2	0	2
Italy	0	1	2	3
Argentina	0	1	0	1
New Zealand	0	0	1	1
Austria	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	1	1

TABLE 52

## TENNIS

96 women competitors from 16 different countries participated in the Tennis. The 50 medals for the 16 events were distributed among 10 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Great Britain	7	7	5	19
France	4	3	2	9
United States	3	1	2	6
Greece	1	2	2	5
Germany	1	1	0	2
Sweden	0	1	2	3
Denmark	0	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia & Bohemia	0	0	3	3
Netherlands	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1

TABLE 53

## TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS

1775 women competitors from 80 different countries have participated in the Track and Field Athletics. The 276 medals for the 92 events were distributed among 27 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	19	10	7	36
Soviet Union	16	10	19	45
Germany	9	16	11	36
Australia	9	7	10	26
German Democ. Rep.	6	4	3	13
Poland	5	7	6	18
Rumania	5	4	2	11
Netherlands	4	2	1	7
Great Britain	3	16	5	24
France	3	1	2	6
Hungary	3	1	2	6
Czechoslovakia	3	1	1	5
Canada	2	3	5	10
Italy	1	2	2	5
Austria	1	1	3	5
South Africa	1	1	1	3
East Germany	1	1	0	2
New Zealand	1	0	1	2
Bulgaria	0	2	2	4
Cuba	0	1	2	3
Argentina	0	1	0	1
Chile	0	1	0	1
Finland	0	1	0	1
Japan	0	1	0	1
Sweden	0	0	3	3
Denmark	0	0	1	1
Taiwan (Formosa)	0	0	1	1

TABLE 54  
VOLLEYBALL

247 competitors from 13 countries have participated in Volleyball since it was introduced in 1964. The 9 medals were distributed among 4 countries as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	2	1	0	3
Japan	1	2	0	3
Poland	0	0	2	2
D.P.R. of Korea	0	0	1	1

TABLE 55  
YACHTING

Women and men compete together in Yachting. As early as the 1908 Olympic Games a woman competed for Great Britain as a crew member. So far 12 women from 7 different countries have participated in Yachting. Women crew members from 4 countries have won 5 medals. The medals were distributed as follows:

Countries	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Great Britain	2	0	0	2
France	1	0	0	1
Norway	0	1	0	1
Sweden	0	0	1	1

SUMMARY

Of the 21 countries that have participated in Archery only 4 have won medals		
26	Canoeing	11
18	Equestrian Sports*	8
36	Fencing	10
38	Gymnastics	14
3 countries with women competitors have competed in the	Shooting*	0
60	Swimming & Diving	22
16	Tennis	10
80	Track & Field	27
13	Volleyball	4
7	Yachting*	4

\* In these sports women compete with men.

TABLE 56  
GOLD MEDALS WON BY EACH COUNTRY IN RESPECTIVE OLYMPIC GAMES

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	TOTAL
UNITED STATES			3				4	9	6	11	4	5	3	4	8	10	14	10	91
SOVIET UNION													6	7	14	8	7	12	54
GERMANY						1			3		3			1	3	3	3	5	22
AUSTRALIA						1				1			3	7	1	2	2	5	22
GREAT BRITAIN		2			4	3	2	1						2	1	2	2	2	19
HUNGARY											2	2	5	4		2	1	1	17
CZECHOSLOVAKIA												1	1	1	1	3	6	6	13
NETHERLANDS									2		4	5					1		12
GERMAN DEMOC. REP.																		9	9
FRANCE				1		1	2		1			2					1		8
POLAND									1	1				1		1	1		5
DENMARK							1	1				3							5
RUMANIA															1	2	2		5
ITALY											1		1					1	3
JAPAN											1					1		1	3
CANADA									2										2
SWEDEN						1							1					1	3
AUSTRIA										1		1							2
SOUTH AFRICA													2						2
EAST GERMANY																	1		1
GREECE				1															1
FINLAND													1						1
YUGOSLAVIA																	1		1
NEW ZEALAND													1						1
BULGARIA																			0
ARGENTINA																			0
SWITZERLAND																			0
CUBA																			0
MEXICO																			0
NORWAY																			0
CHILE																			0
D.P.R. OF KOREA																			0
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																			0
TOTAL	0	2	3	2	4	7	9	11	15	14	15	19	24	27	29	34	40	47	302

TABLE 57  
SILVER MEDALS WON BY EACH COUNTRY IN RESPECTIVE OLYMPIC GAMES

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	TOTAL
UNITED STATES			3				3	6	5	6	2	4	1	5	3	10	7	7	62
SOVIET UNION													10	7	7	6	6	6	42
GERMANY						2				1	5		2	5	7	4	2	4	32
AUSTRALIA						1				1		2		2	3	2	3	3	17
GREAT BRITAIN					3	1	5	4	3	1	2	4	1	2	4	2	3	1	36
HUNGARY												1	4	3	1	2	2	3	16
CZECHOSLOVAKIA											1			1	2	1	2	1	8
NETHERLANDS									2	2	1	1	5		1	2		1	15
GERMAN DEMOC. REP.													1					12	12
FRANCE		2						1					1			3	1		8
POLAND											2				2	3		1	8
DENMARK						1					1	3	1	1					7
RUMANIA														1		1	2	2	6
ITALY									1			2						1	4
JAPAN									1	1								1	4
CANADA									1	2								1	4
SWEDEN						2								1	1			1	6
AUSTRIA													1						5
SOUTH AFRICA													1						2
EAST GERMANY																	5		5
GREECE				2															2
FINLAND												1							2
YUGOSLAVIA																	1		1
NEW ZEALAND																			1
BULGARIA																		2	0
ARGENTINA											1	1							2
SWITZERLAND																1			2
CUBA																	1		1
MEXICO																	1		1
NORWAY													1						1
CHILE														1					1
D.P.R. OF KOREA																			1
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																			0
TOTAL	0	2	3	2	3	7	8	11	13	14	15	19	27	28	31	37	40	47	308

TABLE 58

## BRONZE MEDALS WON BY EACH COUNTRY IN RESPECTIVE OLYMPIC GAMES

COUNTRIES	1896	1900	1904	1906	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	TOTAL
UNITED STATES		2	2				3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	1	7	10	6	57
SOVIET UNION													7	5	11	12	6	6	48
GERMANY									3	1	5		2	3	6	1	1	4	26
AUSTRALIA												3	1	4	1	3	2	2	16
GREAT BRITAIN					2	3	1	3	3	3		1	3	2	3	1			25
HUNGARY										1	1	1		1	1	2	2	3	18
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		2					1	1					1					1	5
NETHERLANDS								1				2			1	1	1		6
GERMAN DEMOC. REP.																		7	7
FRANCE						1	1					2		1					5
POLAND										1	1			1	2	2	2	1	10
DENMARK								1		1	1	2		1					7
RUMANIA													1	2	3	2	2	2	11
ITALY															2	1		3	6
JAPAN															1	1			2
CANADA									1	1	2	1		1			1	1	8
SWEDEN					1	1	2	2	3		1	1		1				1	13
AUSTRIA						1				1	1	3					1	1	7
SOUTH AFRICA									1	2				1					4
EAST GERMANY																	2		2
GREECE				2															2
FINLAND																			0
YUGOSLAVIA																			0
NEW ZEALAND													1			1			2
BULGARIA																		2	2
ARGENTINA																			0
SWITZERLAND																	1		1
CUBA																		2	2
MEXICO																		1	1
NORWAY						1													1
CHILE																			0
D.P.R. OF KOREA																			1
TAIWAN (FORMOSA)																	1		1
TOTAL	0	4	2	2	3	7	8	11	14	14	16	19	26	27	28	33	39	43	296

When we study the distribution of medals for each sport we note that the leading countries in respect of the number of medals won in the respective sports are as follows:

Archery: ..... United States  
 Canoeing: ..... Soviet Union  
 Equestrian Sports: ..... Germany, Great Britain and the Soviet Union  
 Fencing: ..... Hungary and the Soviet Union  
 Gymnastics: ..... Soviet Union  
 Swimming and Diving: ... United States  
 Tennis: ..... Great Britain  
 Track and Field Athletics: United States and the Soviet Union  
 (The former shows a superiority in track events  
 and the latter in field events).

The number of medals won at each Olympiad by the different countries is recorded in Tables 56, 57, 58. ( See pages 91, 92 & 93).

When we examine the distribution of medals according to continents, it is not surprising that Europe and America are well ahead of the other three. Table 59 illustrates this distribution.

#### Europe

Thirty nations from this continent have participated in the Games, and more than two thirds have at one time or another won medals. These 21 medal-winning nations have collected a grand total of 596 medals, more than two thirds of the total number ever won.

#### America

Twenty six countries from this continent have sent competitors, but only six of these have won medals. The total number of all medals won is 234.

#### Australasia

Two countries from this continent have sent competitors and both have won medals.

#### Asia

Twenty two countries from this continent have been represented at the Games, but only three have won medals.

Africa

Ten countries from the whole of Africa have sent participants, and of these only one - South Africa - has won any medals.

TABLE 59

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDALS ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS

## EUROPE

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	54	42	48	144
Germany	22	32	26	80
Great Britain	19	36	25	80
Hungary	17	16	18	51
Czechoslovakia	13	8	5	26
Netherlands	12	15	6	33
German Democratic Rep.	9	12	7	28
France	8	8	5	21
Poland	5	8	10	23
Denmark	5	7	7	19
Rumania	5	6	11	22
Sweden	3	5	13	21
Italy	3	4	6	13
Austria	2	2	7	11
East Germany	1	5	2	8
Greece	1	2	2	5
Finland	1	1		2
Yugoslavia	1	1		2
Bulgaria		2	2	4
Norway		1	1	2
Switzerland		1	1	2
	181	213	202	596

## AMERICA

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	91	62	57	210
Canada	2	6	8	16
Argentina		2		2
Cuba		1	2	3
Mexico		1	1	2
Chile		1		1
	93	73	68	234

Table 59 - continued

## AUSTRALASIA

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Australia	22	17	16	55
New Zealand	1	0	2	3
	23	17	18	58

## ASIA

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Japan	3	4	2	9
D.P.R. of Korea			1	1
Taiwan (Formosa)			1	1
	3	4	4	11

## AFRICA

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
South Africa	2	1	4	7

Finally Table 60 (page 97 ) shows a summary of data previously discussed, in respect of the most successful ten medal-winning countries.

TABLE 60

## SUMMARY OF THE TEN MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDAL-WINNING COUNTRIES

Country	First Participation	Number of Olympics Competed in	Number of Competitors	Number of Sports Participated in	Sports they have won medals in	Number of Gold Medals	Number of Silver Medals	Number of Bronze Medals	Grand Total Medals
United States	1900	14	580	10	7	91	62	57	210
Soviet Union	1952	6	333	8	8	54	42	48	142
Germany	1912	10	389	9	7	22	32	26	80
Australia	1912	12	202	7	2	22	17	16	55
Great Britain	1900	15	499	9	8	19	36	25	80
Hungary	1924	11	243	8	5	17	16	18	45
Czechoslovakia	1900	12	148	7	4	13	8	5	26
Netherlands	1920	11	241	7	5	12	15	6	33
German Democ. Rep.	1972	1	66	4	4	9	12	7	28
France	1900	15	267	9	6	8	8	5	21

CHAPTER FIVE

AGE

There is no age limit laid down by the International Olympic Committee. Their book on rules and regulations puts it this way:

"No. 28. No age limit for competitors in the Olympic Games, is stipulated by the I.O.C." 1

Only once was this not so, in the programme and general regulations for the 5th Olympiad in 1912 it was stated, and I quote:

"No. 8. The minimum age for competitors in the Games is 17 years, subject to exceptions in special cases where the entry is accompanied by a doctor's certificate testifying to his fitness." 2

This rule was applicable to all sports.

Thus there is only one Olympic winner no matter what his/her age is, and thus everyone has a chance for a medal.

The age of competitors at the Olympic Games has been studied by E. Jokl using data collected by M. Karvonen and others at the 1952 (Helsinki) Games. Kin-Itsu Hirata, using data collected at the 1964 Games in Tokyo, studied the physique and age of Olympic champions and Lindsay Carter and others obtained data from the Mexico Games in 1968 and studied age amongst other factors. Erich Kamper, the Austrian authority on Olympic participation has also prepared some work on age which he delivered to the Olympic Academy session in August 1966. His work includes data on all the Games that had been held up until 1966.

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1. The Olympic Games 1962 p 19.

2. The Olympic Games of Stockholm. Sweden 1912. Programme and General Regulations p 2.

In addition to other factors, the above investigators examined some of the following in respect of age:

1. The age range of competitors;
2. Age trends for various sports;
3. Age trends for the different events in a particular sport.

In addition one can examine:

4. The ages of Olympic winners in different sports and events;
5. Outstanding achievements by persons of different ages;
6. The fact that age is no bar to continuous high level participation;
7. The age of gold medal winners.

Ernst Jokl, when discussing the age of women participants at the 1952 Olympics, stated the following:

"Currently, the age span of participation of women athletes in top level competition increases. Young girls of 15, 14 and even 13 have attained Olympic honours. Until 25 years ago it was unusual to encounter married women among champion performers. A process of acceleration of growth and of deceleration of ageing characterises the growth pattern of our time. A large number of the Olympic finalists in the women's events of the 1952 Olympic Games were married and had children. Many of them were over 35 and at least two were grandmothers.... In most athletic competitions the youngest women were between 14 and 16 years old - though they were beaten<sup>1</sup> in many instances by competitors 15 to 20 years older".

In his analysis of the distribution of the ages of the participants in the various competitive events in 1952, Jokl noticed a difference of 32 years in the girls' and women's ages - i.e. 13 years to 45 years.

He also states that it is worth noting that, in some of the women's sports, top level performances were attained at an earlier age than in the corresponding men's events, and he goes on to say:

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1. Jokl, E. and others. Sports in the Cultural Pattern of the world (Helsinki: Institute of Occupational Health, 1956) p 50.

"Perhaps women attain full maturity in athletic prowess at a younger age than men".<sup>1</sup>

In some of the swimming events, the average age of the participants was less than 20 years, and in all but one of the women's events studied by him girls under 20 took part.

Average ages are of limited significance, of greater significance is the age range of the participants. In the fencing competitions the range of ages amounted to three decades, the youngest female fencer being 16 and the oldest 45. In canoeing the age range was 20 to 38, in swimming 14 to 32, in gymnastics 16 to 36 and in track and field 18 to 38.

The following are age ranges for various events as stated by Jokl.

TABLE 61  
AGE RANGES-1952 OLYMPIC GAMES

<u>Sports &amp; Event</u>	<u>Youngest</u>	<u>Oldest</u>	<u>Age Range</u>
<u>Track and Field</u>			
100m	16	34	18
200m	17	34	17
80m hurdles	17	36	19
High Jump	16	35	19
Long Jump	18	32	14
Shot Put	18	31	13
Discus	18	34	16
Javelin	15	38	23
<u>Canoeing</u>			
500m Kayak - Singles	20	38	18
<u>Fencing</u>	16	45	29
<u>Gymnastics</u>	16	36	20
<u>Swimming</u>			
100m Freestyle	14	32	18
400m Freestyle	14	32	18
100m Backstroke	15	27	12
200m Breaststroke	15	27	12
<u>Diving</u>			
High board	16	35	19
Spring board	15	28	13

The results of Kin-Itsu Hirata's studies in Japan are of little use to us for comparison purposes, as his statistics are concerned only

1. Ibid. p 58.

with the Olympic winners, and he gives us no age range on all the other competitors that took part. He does include average ages for various events and sports.

Ernst and Peter Jokl in their book The Physiological Basis of Athletic Records records the age range of the participants in track and field events at the 1964 Olympic Games.

They are as follows:

TABLE 62  
AGE RANGES-1964 OLYMPIC GAMES

<u>Event</u>	<u>Age Range</u>
100m .....	16-32
200m .....	16-32
400m .....	17-36
800m .....	17-36
80m Hurdles.....	20-23
High Jump .....	17-28
Long Jump.....	16-28
Shot Put .....	19-33
Discus .....	17-35
Javelin .....	17-31
Pentathlon .....	18-30

From Lindsay Carter and others on data obtained from a limited number of competitors at the Mexico Games in 1968 I extracted the age ranges for the following sports and for events in some sports.

Track and Field: We are told that the age range is 15-29 years, which is common to both sprinters and pentathlon women. In addition, middle distance runners, jumpers and weight throwers have 15 year old athletes in their group.

Lindsay Carter has grouped various events together thus:

TABLE 63

## AGE RANGES FOR TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS-1968 OLYMPIC GAMES

<u>Groups of Events</u>	<u>Age Range</u>
100, 200, 400, 80m Hurdles (Sprinters) .....	15-29
400, 800, (Middle distance) .....	15-25
High Jump, Long Jump (Jumpers) .....	15-28
Shot Put, Discus (Weight throwers).....	15-28
Javelin .....	17-25
Pentathlon.....	15-29

Amongst the swimmers, because they had such a small number, they used the different strokes for analysis and so arrived at four groups - freestyle, breaststroke, backstroke and medley. (There were no butterfly swimmers in their sample).

The average age of the swimmers is 16 years, with an individual range from 12 to 23 years. The youngest swimmers took part in freestyle and breaststroke and the oldest in breaststroke.

TABLE 64

## AGE RANGE FOR SWIMMERS 1968 OLYMPIC GAMES

<u>Event or Sport</u>	<u>Age Range</u>
Freestyle .....	12-20
Breaststroke .....	12-23
Backstroke .....	16-19
Medley .....	14-20
Diving (High & Springboard).....	16-38
Canoeing .....	18-25 (only 4 tested)
Gymnastics .....	13-26

Lindsay Carter found that:

"All of the female groups are younger than the male groups except for the male swimmers. The female swimmers are the youngest and the divers the oldest; however divers, track and field and canoeists are the oldest three groups at 20 to 21 years."<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Ursula Weiss, writing in the Olympic Review on "Age and Peak Performance", reports the following on mean age distribution at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972.

"With but very few exceptions, we noted that in the events under consideration the women were on an average younger than the men. This same observation belongs to both swimming and athletics".<sup>2</sup>

Dr Weiss says this difference can be accounted for by the fact that a woman reaches maturity two to three years before a man and that, consequently, she is capable of achieving her maximum performance two to three years before her male counterpart. This does not explain, however, why the difference remains perceptible up to quite an advanced age.

Swimmers at Munich aged on an average between 17 and 19 years are seen to form the youngest group of competitors. The age increases in track and field, fencing and archery, which has the oldest average age of 32. The gymnasts are closer to the swimmers with an average age of 19.

I think we can conclude that the sport where the highest proficiency is reached at the earliest age is swimming. Although it is a sport of early specialisation, it is also one of inferior longevity. Certain track and field events also fall into this category such as the running events. Other events where skill is important, such as discus, shot and javelin, can be participated in for a much longer period. Sports with a much longer athletic longevity are shooting, fencing, yachting and equestrian sports. There is a great dispersion in age in fencing,

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1. Lindsay Carter, J.E. and others. Genetic and Anthropological Studies of Olympic Athletes. (New York: Academic Press, 1974) p 56.
  2. Weiss, U., "Age and Peak Performance", Olympic Review 89-90 (March-April 1975) p 106.

archery and yachting. These sports offer a wide scope for early specialisation and for the preservation of a considerable sports longevity.

The oldest competitors are found in archery, an event which does not require great physical fitness, which is why even the oldest archers have a good chance of success in this sport.

According to Erich Kamper, using data on all the Games up to 1966, the age range of the female participants has been from 11 to 65 years. The youngest girls to have taken part during this period have all been figure skaters and thus appear in the Winter Olympic statistics. But the oldest Brenda Williams (a mother and grandmother) from England, took part in the equestrian events in Rome 1960 - at the age of 65 years and came eleventh out of 17.

Kamper also poses this question: "What percentage of the 3 644 women competitors fall into the following age ranges:

1. 20 years and younger
2. 21 to 30
3. 30 years and older?"<sup>1</sup>

The female grouping is very different from that of the men.

TABLE 65  
PERCENTAGE AGE RANGES AFTER E. KAMPER

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
20 years and younger	39,44%	11,68%
21 to 30	52,65% (more than half)	66,08% (two thirds)
31 years and older	7,91%	22,26%

Thus one can see that until 1966 more under 20 girls took part in Olympic competition than girls in the age group 31 years and over.

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1. Kamper, E. 'Analysis of Age of Competitors at Olympic Games'

The International Olympic Academy Sixth Session (August 1966) p 75.

While discussing age span and average age, Kamper states the following:

Swimming: The age span is 12-35 years, with the average age at 19,8 - which is the lowest for any sport. He found the youngest medal winner was I. Sorénson, a 12 year old from Denmark, who won a bronze medal in the 200m breaststroke in 1936. The oldest was Urusla Happe, a thirty year old breaststroke swimmer from Germany who won a gold medal in the 200m in 1956.

Track and Field: The age ranges from 15-38 years with the average age at 21,3 years. An American, Elizabeth Robinson, was not quite 17 years old when she won the first 100m race for women at Amsterdam in 1928, and, in the victorious American relay team which won the 400m race in 1952, there was a girl, Barbara Jones, who was just 15 years old. Herma Bauma of Austria, who won the javelin in 1948 at the age of 35,5, was the oldest.

Fencing: This sport has the largest age range , 16-49 years, and the average age is the highest at 28,3 years. Age extremes among the winners are the German Helene Mayer, 17, and the Hungarian veteran Ilona Ilek, 41 years.

Gymnastics: The age range is 15-38 years. Here Kamper states: "It is remarkable that there have only been three women gymnasts under 20 who have won a gold medal, and all three only in team events."<sup>1</sup> Since he wrote this we have had a number of under 20's winning individual gold medals e.g. Olga Korbut in 1972. The oldest gymnastic Olympic winners are the Hungarian, Agnes Keleti, and the Russian, Galina Urbanovitsch, both at 35 years.

Here follows Kamper's table on "The Comparative Ages of the Competitors and winners of the Olympic Games up to 1966"<sup>2</sup>

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1. Ibid p 80.

2. Ibid p 81.

TABLE 66  
COMPARATIVE AGES OF COMPETITORS AND WINNERS UP TO 1966

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Competitors</u>			<u>Winners</u>		
	<u>Youngest</u>	<u>Oldest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Youngest</u>	<u>Oldest</u>	<u>Average</u>
Fencing	16	49	28,3	17	41	26,2
Canoeing	18	38	25,4	23	37	28,6
Gymnastics	15	38	23,9	18	35	25,7
Track & Field	15	38	21,3	15	33	23,6
Swimming	12	35	19,8	14	30	20,0
Diving	13	36	22,1	13	26	20,0

Using Jokl's 1952 data and some data from Weiss, and consulting the official list of competitors for the Munich Games in 1972,<sup>1</sup> I have been able to compile a chart to compare the age ranges of the participants in 1952 with those in 1972.

In some sports we see a reduction of the age range, generally because the older competitor does not seem to reach the Games. For example in gymnastics the age range in 1952 was 16-36 and in 1972 14 to 28 - this means the age range is reduced from 20 years to 14 years. In swimming there is also a decrease but only of 3 years, 14-32 ( 18 years ) in 1952 to 13-28 (15 years) in 1972. In track and field athletics we have the opposite, an increase of three years of the age span from 23 years in 1952 to 26 years in 1972.

The overall age range increases incredibly from 31 years to 57 years i.e. in 1952 14-45 years and in 1972 13 to 70 years.

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1. Official List of Competitors, published by the Organising Committee of the Games of the 20th Olympiad, Munich 1972.

TABLE 67  
A COMPARISON OF THE AGE RANGES OF COMPETITORS IN THE 1952 AND 1972  
OLYMPIC GAMES

	<u>1952</u>	<u>Age Range</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Age Range</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Archery	not offered		20 - 59	39	-
Canoeing	15-38	23	17 - 38	21	Decrease 2 yrs
Equestrian Sports	-	-	22 - 70	48	-
Fencing	16-45	29	18 - 37	19	Decrease 10 yrs
Gymnastics	16-36	20	14 - 28	14	Decrease 6 yrs
Shooting	no competitors		26 - 35*	10	-
Swimming	14-32	18	13 - 28	15	Decrease 3 yrs
Diving	15-35	20	14-30	16	Decrease 4 yrs
Track & field	15-38	23	14-40	26	Increase 3 yrs
Volleyball	not offered	-	17-34	17	
Yachting	*	-	no competitors	-	-
Overall Age Range	14-45	31	13-70	57	Increase 26 yrs

\* Only three women competitors took part.

The following conclusion can be drawn. Five out of the six sports in which there were comparable data, showed a decrease in the age range, but the overall age range shows a tremendous increase - 26 years. In 1972 there were two competitors, one from archery and the other from equestrian sports, who were much older than the average, and this explains why the span here is so great.

The average ages of the participants are available for the Games of 1964 and 1972, and they show that there has been little or no change in the average ages of the competitors in the 8 years separating these 2 Olympiads.

TABLE 68

## AVERAGE AGE OF PARTICIPANTS IN 1964 AND 1972

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Canoeing</u>		
500m Kayak - Singles	25	26
500m Kayak - Pairs	25	25
<u>Fencing</u>	27	27,5
<u>Gymnastics</u>	23	19
<u>Swimming</u>		
100m Freestyle	18	18
400m Freestyle	18	17
100m Backstroke	19	18
200m Breaststroke	19	18,5
100m Butterfly	18	18,5
400m Individual Medley	19	18
<u>Diving</u>		
Highboard	20	22
Springboard	20	22,5
<u>Track and Field</u>		
100m	22	23,5
200m	23	22
400m	24	23
800m	24	24
80 or 100m Hurdles	24,5	25
High Jump	23	21
Long Jump	24	24,5
Shot put	26	26
Discus	26,5	29
Javelin	24	25

A comparison of the age of the gold medal winners of the 1952, 1964 and 1972 Olympic Games in various sports and events does not show any pattern. In some cases the age rises and in others it decreases. One cannot say, for instance, that in swimming the 1972 winners are younger than in 1952 and 1964, although from other statistics one would feel that this would be the case. We have one example where the winners are younger at each successive Olympiad. This is the 80m hurdles - 27 in 1952, 26 in 1964 and 22 in 1972, but this is an exception.

In some cases one has the reverse order, the winners are older at each succeeding Games. (e.g. Long Jump 1952 - 23 yrs., 1964 - 24 yrs. and 1972 - 25 yrs.) See Table 69.

TABLE 69

AVERAGE AGE OF GOLD MEDAL WINNERS IN 1952, 1964 AND 1972

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1972</u>
Canoeing			
500m Kayak Singles	38	28	25,5
500m Kayak Pairs	-	24 & 23	36 & 23
Fencing	26	23	32
Gymnastics	31	22	20
Swimming			
100m Freestyle	17	27	16
400m Freestyle	19	16	16
100m Backstroke	16	17	16
200m Breaststroke	25	16	18
100m Butterfly	-	16	19
400m Individual Medley	-	17	17
Diving			
Highboard	22	17	17
Springboard	22	17	28
Track and Field			
100m	21	19	22
200m	21	20	22
400m	-	26	20
800m	-	22	23
80 or 100m Hurdles	27	26	22
High Jump	28	28	16
Long Jump	23	24	25
Shot Put	21	27	27
Javelin	30	17	25
Pentathlon	-	25	33

In 1964 the mean age of the gold medal winners was 22,8 years and in 1972 the mean age of the 69 gold medal winners was 22 years, with 46,4% above and 53,6% below the mean.

Still dealing with gold medals, it is interesting to note that they have been won from adolescence to an advanced age. Here follow some examples from 13,5 years to 44 years 11 months. (See Table 70 below)

TABLE 70

GOLD MEDAL WINNERS FROM ADOLESCENCE TO AN ADVANCED AGE

13,5 years	.....	M. Gestring (U.S.A.) Diving
14 years	.....	S. Morgan (Australia) Swimming C. Watson (U.S.A) Swimming
15 years	.....	S. Stouder (U.S.A) Swimming (3 gold & 1 silver) F. Leach (Australia) Swimming
16 years	.....	G. Prozumenschtschikova (Soviet Union) Swimming E. Robinson (U.S.A) Track & Field E. Meyfarth (Germany) Track & Field
17 years	.....	M. Caird (Australia) Track & Field I. Kramer (Germany) Diving (2 gold) M. Mastenbroek (Netherlands) Swimming (3 gold, 1 silver) M. Penes (Rumania) Track & Field
18 years	.....	B. Cuthbert (Australia) Track & Field (3 gold) M. Didrikson (U.S.A) Track & Field (2 gold & 1 silver) E. Bleibtrey (U.S.A.) Swimming (2 gold)
19 years	.....	L. Tourischeva (Soviet Union) Gymnastics Y. Shinozaki (Japan) Volleyball
20 years	.....	A. Bahman ( D.D.R.) Canoeing E. Preis (Austria) Fencing G. Coleman (U.S.A.) Diving
21 years	.....	J. Nowikowa (Soviet Union) Fencing
22 years	.....	W. Prudskova (Soviet Union) Fencing P. McCormick(U.S.A) Diving
23 years	.....	T. Sarytscheva (Soviet Union) Volleyball T. Press (Soviet Union) Track & Field
24 years	.....	M. Rand (Great Britain) Track & Field Y. Handa (Japan) Volleyball
25 years	.....	W. Winogradowa (Soviet Union) Volleyball L. Radke (Germany) Track & Field
26 years	.....	I. Camber (Italy) Fencing L. Morton (Great Britain) Swimming

27 years .....	D. Frazer (Australia) Swimming
	V. Krepkina (Soviet Union) Track & field
28 years .....	L. Chwedosjuk (Soviet Union) Canoeing
	P. Astochowa (Soviet Union) Gymnastics
29 years .....	E. Bosakova (Czechoslovakia) Gymnastics
	L. Tjurina (Soviet Union) Volleyball
30 years .....	F. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands) Track & Field (4 gold)
	A. Seredina (Soviet Union) Canoeing
31 years .....	N. Ponomaryeva (Soviet Union) Track & Field
	L. Michailowskaja (Soviet Union) Volleyball
32 years .....	L. Pinajewa-Chwedosjuk (Soviet Union) Canoeing
	A. Lonzi-Ragno (Italy) Fencing
33 years .....	H. Bauma (Austria) Track & Field
	M. Peters (Great Britain) Track & Field
34 years .....	L. Buldkowa (Soviet Union) Volleyball
	E. Osier (Denmark) Fencing
35 years .....	A. Keleti (Hungary) Gymnastics (3 gold)
	A. Sabelina (Soviet Union) Fencing
36 years .....	L. Manoliu (Rumania) Track & Field
	L. Pinajewa (Soviet Union) Canoeing
38 years .....	S. Saimo (Finland) Canoeing
41 years .....	I. Elek (Hungary) Fencing
42 years .....	D. Wilber (U.S.A) Archery
45 years .....	L. Linsenhoff (Germany) Equestrian

Having discussed age and remarked on the wide age range of participants and medal winners, it is interesting to note that single women, married women and married women with children have participated with great success in the Olympic Games. Many participants have competed both before and after marriage and before and after childbirth. Some have met with their greatest success after marriage and even after having had a child or children. While some have only competed in one Olympic Games, others have competed in two, three, four or five Olympiads. Several women have successfully defended their Olympic titles and others regained a title after several years. Here follow some examples.

Some outstanding performances by married women with children

Fanny Blankers-Koen (Netherlands), thirty years old and mother of two children, won 4 gold medals in track & field athletics in 1948. The events were 100m, 4 X 100 m Relay, 200m and 80m hurdles and she gained Olympic records in the last 2 events.

Mary Rand (Great Britain), 24 years old and mother of a two year old daughter won a gold medal in track & field.

Patricia McCormick (U.S.A) 24 years old and mother of an 8 month old child won 2 gold medals in diving in 1956 by successfully defending both her springboard and firmboard titles won in 1952.

The most successful Olympian was Larissa Latynina, a gymnast and mother of one child, who won a total of nine gold, five silver and four bronze medals in 1956, 1960 and 1964.

Sofia Muratova also a mother, won two gold, two silver and three bronze medals at the Melbourne and Rome Olympics.

Shirley de la Hunty-Strickland was a mother when she competed in the 1952 and 1956 Games and won 3 gold and 1 bronze medals.

Liesel Hartel - mother of two children was struck down with polio, but recovered sufficiently to win a silver medal for dressage in the 1956 Games.

Dimiter Mishev (Bulgaria) also gives us the following examples:

"The Soviet women's teams at the Olympics easily hold the record for mother participants. In 1952, 14 out of 39 were mothers. In 1956, 9 out of 22 (41%). The 8 Soviet women in the gymnastic team included 4 mothers which is without a precedent in the annals of the Olympic Games. It is worth recording their names and ages. Urbanovich 32, Danilova 34, Dzhugeli 27, and Kalinchuk 30 - all gold medallists of the Helsinki Games."<sup>1</sup>

Earlene Brown (U.S.A) was the mother of three little boys when she won a bronze medal in Rome for the shot put and placed 6th in the discus.

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1. Mishev, D. Meet the Olympians (Sofia: Medicine and Physical Culture Publishing House 1964) pp 73-83.

Helen Rakosi of Poland had a fifteen year old daughter when she competed in the gymnastics in Melbourne.

The following is a list of some married women who have won gold medals.

Archery	D. Wilber (U.S.A.) 1972
Diving	P. McCormick (U.S.A) 1952 and 1956 D. Hill-Poynton (U.S.A.) 1936
Fencing	E. Osier (Denmark) 1924
Track & Field	
100m	F. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands) 1948
200m	R. Stecher (G.D.R.) 1972
800m	L. Schewtsowa (Soviet Union) 1960
80m hurdles	S. de La Hunty-Strickland (Australia) 1952
Long Jump	M. Rand (Great Britain) 1964
Shot Put	M. Gummel-Helmboldt (D.D.R.) 1968
Discus	L. Manoliu (Rumania) 1968
Javelin	R. Fuchs (G.D.R.) 1972
Canoeing	L. Pinajewa-Chevedosjuk (Soviet Union) 1968
Yachting	V. Heriot (France) 1928

Some outstanding performances by single women

M. GESTRING (U.S.A)

In 1936 she won the Springboard Diving title at the age of 13,5 years.

I. ELEK (Hungary)

Aged 29 years, took part in fencing in 1936 and won the gold medal. Twelve years later in 1948 she successfully defended her title, and then went on to win a silver medal in the 1952 Games.

L. MANOLIU (Rumania)

Has competed in 6 successive Olympic Games, starting in 1952 when she was 20. Her record is as follows:

1952 - 6th, 1956 - 9th, 1960 - 3rd, 1964 - 3rd, 1968 - 1st and Olympic Record and in 1972 - 9th.

D. FRASER (Australia)

Is the first and only swimmer (man or woman) to win a title in the same event in three successive Games breaking a world or Olympic record each time. Here is her record.

1956 - 100m Freestyle (1) World Record, and 4 X 100m Freestyle relay (1) World Record, 400m Freestyle (2)

1960-100m Freestyle (1) Olympic Record, 4 X 100m Freestyle relay (2)  
4 X 100m Medley Relay (2)

1964-100m Freestyle (1) Olympic Record, 4 X 100m Freestyle (2)

S. GOULD (Australia)

Swam in all four freestyle events at the 1972 Games, and won 2 gold medals and broke the world records at the same time. She also won a silver and a bronze medal. She then won a gold for the 200m Individual medley, gaining a third world record.

U. MEYFARTH (Germany)

Became the youngest individual woman gold medallist in track and field (high jump) and equalled the world record at the same time.

#### Sporting longevity in the Olympic Games.

Here follows a list of a number of participants who have competed in three Olympic Games or more. Some of these are well-known names because they have achieved success at the same time, others have taken part many times without great success.

#### CANOEING

Three Olympiads.

A. Seredina (Soviet Union) 1960-64-68

R. Esser (Germany) 1964-68-72

#### EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Three Olympiads.

K. Kusner (U.S.A) 1964-68-72

L. Linsenhoff (Germany) 1956-68-72

#### FENCING

Five Olympiads.

E. Müller-Preis (Australia) 1932-36-48-52-56

Four Olympiads.

G. Gorochova (Soviet Union) 1960-64-68-72

A. Lonzi-Ragno (Italy) 1960-64-68-72

K. Lachmann (Denmark) 1936-48-52-56

G. Theuerkauff (Germany) 1960-64-68-72

Three Olympiads.

J. Addams (Belgium) 1928-32-36

I. Elek (Hungary) 1936-48-52

H. Mayer (Germany) 1928-32-36

I. Ujlaki-Rejtő (Hungary) 1960-64-68

T. Samasenko-Petrenko (Soviet Union) 1964-68-72

H. Schmidt (Germany) 1960-64-68

GYMNASTICS

Three Olympiads.

- P. Astachowa (Soviet Union) 1956-60-64
- L. Latynina (Soviet Union) 1956-60-64
- K. Ikeda-Tanaka (Japan) 1956-60-64
- V. Caslavská (Czechoslovakia) 1960-64-68

SWIMMING AND DIVING

Four Olympiads.

- J. Irwin-Stover (U.S.A.) 1948-52-56-60

Three Olympiads.

- P. Pope-Myers (U.S.A.) 1952-56-60
- I. Engel-Kramer (Germany) 1960-64-68
- N. Darrigrand-Pellissard (France) 1948-52-56
- D. Hill-Poynton (U.S.A.) 1928-32-36
- I. White (Great Britain) 1912-20-24
- D. Fraser (Australia) 1956-60-64
- E. Szekely (Hungary) 1948-52-56

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS

Six Olympiads.

- L. Manoliu (Rumania) 1952-56-60-64-68-72

Five Olympiads.

- O. Fikotová-Connolly (Czechoslovakia & U.S.A.) 1956-60-64-68-72

Three Olympiads.

- I. Balas (Rumania) 1956-60-64
- K. Balzer (Germany, East Germany & D.D.R.) 1964-68-72
- M. Gummel-Helmholdt (Germany, East Germany & D.D.R.) 1964-68-72
- N. Ponomaryeva-Romaschkova (Soviet Union) 1952-56-60
- V. Young-Sloper (New Zealand) 1956-60-64
- S. de la Hunty-Strickland (Australia) 1948-52-56
- I. Szewinska-Kirszenstein (Poland) 1964-68-72
- J. Marcinkiewicz-Wajsówna (Poland) 1932-36-48
- D. Zatopkova (Czechoslovakia) 1952-56-60
- G. Zybina (Soviet Union) 1952-56-64

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Three Olympiads.

- L. Buldakova (Soviet Union) 1964-68-72
- I. Ryskal (Soviet Union) 1964-68-72

Here follows a list of some women who have successfully defended their individual titles.

Canoeing:

R. Esser & A. Zimmerman (Germany) won the 500m Kayak Pairs in 1964 and defended the title successfully in 1968.

L. Pinajewa-Chwedosjuk (Soviet Union) won the 500m Kayak singles in 1964 and retained her title in 1968.

Fencing:

I. Elek (Hungary) won the ladies foil in 1936 and again, twelve years later, in 1948.

Swimming and Diving:

M. Norelius (U.S.A.) won the 400m freestyle in 1924 and defended it successfully in 1928.

D. Hill-Poynton (U.S.A.) won the Highboard diving in 1932 as Poynton and retained the title in 1936 as Hill-Poynton.

P. McCormick (U.S.A.) won both the Springboard and Highboard diving titles in 1952 and defended them both successfully in 1956.

D. Fraser (Australia) won the 100m freestyle in 1956 and defended it successfully in 1960 and again in 1964.

I. Engel-Kramer (Germany) won the springboard diving in 1960 as Kramer and retained her title in 1964 as Engel-Kramer.

Gymnastics:

A. Keleti (Hungary) won the Floor Exercises in 1952 and retained her title by tieing in 1956.

L. Latynina (Soviet Union) tied for the title in Floor Exercises in 1956 and won it again in 1960 and 1964.

P. Astachowa (Soviet Union) won the Asymmetrical Bars in 1960 and retained her title in 1964.

V. Caslavská (Czechoslovakia) won the Horse Vault in 1964 and successfully defended her title in 1968.

L. Latynina (Soviet Union) won the Combined Individual Championship in 1956 and retained her title in 1960.

V. Caslavská (Czechoslovakia) won the Combined Individual Championship in 1964 and successfully defended her title in 1968.

Track and Field:

S. de la Hunty-Strickland (Australia) won the 80m hurdles in 1952 and defended her title successfully in 1956.

T. Press (Soviet Union) won the Shot Put in 1960 and retained her title in 1964.

I. Balas (Rumania) won the High Jump in 1960 and again in 1964.

W. Tyus (U.S.A.) won the 100m in 1964 and defended her title successfully in 1968.

CHAPTER SIX .FACTORS WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE  
OLYMPIC GAMES

Misconceptions, hearsay, male chauvinism, old wives tales and genuine sparseness of biological, medical, psychological and sociological data have all contributed to the general lack of knowledge with regard to the total impact of sport and physical activity involvement upon the human being and specifically upon the female. While numerous studies and observations have been conducted upon the male athlete, the assessment of the female's function and role as a participant in vigorous and competitive sport has been generalised to a large extent from the results of the investigations upon males. This, in itself, is probably the biggest source of misconception and faulty speculation about the female participant. Unfortunately the male's superior performance has been utilised as the standard of excellence; anything falling short of this has been interpreted as less than efficient or less than proficient. However, as more research is reported, the results suggest that what is human and the same in male and female "Homo sapiens" is much greater than what is different. No small part of the problem in the sports performance area is that these "differences" between the sexes have been exaggerated and misinterpreted in such a fashion that they become synonymous with "inferiorities", much more systematic and scientific research is needed before many of the misconceptions surrounding the female participant in physical activity will be proved to be untrue.

Women have been influenced, discouraged, inhibited and prohibited from taking part in strenuous physical activity by some or all of these myths, restrictions and misconceptions.

In the following pages I shall discuss some of the psychological, sociological and physiological factors which have played their part in retarding and restricting the development and participation of women in sport. The results of some of the more important research that has helped to disprove many of the above factors will be included where relevant.

### 1.0 Psychological Factors.

There has been much confusion about the psychological effects of competitive sports in respect to the female. Particularly in American society, but in many other societies as well, the relationship of social and sexual roles and participation in sport is a complicated one. The accepted pattern has been that sport involvement is male territory, that competitive sports and participation in vigorous activities are prerogatives of the male only. Perhaps the biggest concern has been the fear that competition tends to masculinise the behaviour of girls. All too often it has been difficult for the skilled athletic female to stay "feminine" and still gratify her need for high level participation. If she desires to be successful in competition, she must become more aggressive, dominant, oriented towards achievement; she must demonstrate endurance and be less afraid to take risks. However, these traits are not the traditional ones respected in the female.

Is the psychological effect of sports competition different for the female? Apparently not; data collected on highly successful female competitors suggest that these girls possess outstanding personalities and that there has been no loss of the feminine traits most valued in society. Interestingly enough, in investigations of the female athlete's personality, they have been found to be very similar - i.e. female athletes as a group tend to be alike. This suggests that the girls who decide to compete in sports are perhaps a biased group, and that those who persist in successful competition have decided in some way that the reward is great enough for a gamble for peer group acceptance.

Most experimental literature in psychology suggests that the female is passive and non-aggressive, but many researchers suggest that girls may be as aggressive as boys in many respects, and that they are more hostile and aggressive than most experimental procedures have so far revealed.

The assumption that females are not "tough enough" psychologically to stand the stress of competition is another misassumption that is falling by the wayside as research data are collected.

As a matter of fact it may be just the opposite: A study<sup>1</sup> completed in 1972 of boys and girls in age-group competitive swimming demonstrated a significant difference between the anxiety manifested before workouts and the anxiety before a competitive swimming gala. Inspection of the data suggested that the difference appeared to be determined by the boys in this group. Upon separating them by sex and analysing the data, the girls did not show a significant difference; however the boys did. The only explanation at this point is that the expectation of the male to succeed, to win, is so great in American society that even young boys feel the pressure. On the other hand, girls have no such pressure; therefore, they are not anxious about winning or losing at this age.

In general the female involved in competitive sport needs to be considered primarily as a human being with special needs and abilities and secondarily as a female. The personality complex best suited to situations demanding achievement from the male is the same as that needed by the female in similar situations. While there are indications that the female is more anxious and more susceptible to anxiety-producing situations, this may be from culturally induced causes rather than sex linked. It is not surprising to find the athletic female more anxious, not about her skill in sport as such, but about the dissonance she feels regarding how she perceives herself and how society expects her to be. Until society recognises that the female shares the same joys and satisfactions in sport as the male, and until society allows her to pursue these without questioning why she might wish to do so, the female will continue to evidence psychological responses which distinguish her from the male.

One of the main criticisms is that sports participation tends to masculinise the behaviour of girls. However there is no evidence of this. The traits necessary for high level participation often correspond to those that are admirable in the male: aggressiveness, tough mindedness,

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1. Harris, D.V. An investigation of anxiety among age-group swimmers. Unpublished study, 1972. Quoted in Harris, D.V. A somatopsychic rationale for physical activity (Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger 1973), p 199.

dominance, self-confidence and the willingness to take risks. Yet these same qualities are often necessary for the female to be successful in competitive life situations.

A reason commonly put forth by those who would oppose competition for women is that girls and women are basically emotionally unstable, and consequently unable to cope with the emotionally charged atmosphere and stressful conditions involved by intense competition. De Vries<sup>1</sup> indicates that there is no acceptable scientific evidence to support this assertion.

Bugard<sup>2</sup> cites a study of 48 Olympic athletes and concludes that the sportswoman shows better emotional balance than the non-sports-woman. Montagu suggests that the so-called emotional instability of the female is in reality "evidence of the female's superior resiliency, her possession of a mechanism which permits her to absorb the shocks of life, to tolerate the stresses and strains put upon her, much more efficiently than the male"<sup>3</sup>

Thus it would seem that under stress girls are as emotionally stable as men, and that they are more balanced than their non-sporting counterparts. As to the masculine characteristics of girls who take part in sport, the fact that they have some of the psychological traits that society confuses with masculinity, does not mean that they are physiologically masculine. Perhaps, as Dorothy Harris says in her "Psychosocial considerations"<sup>4</sup>, the question becomes one of what standard of behaviour is being used to determine what is desirable; may be we should look at "human" behaviour rather than feminine behaviour and masculine behaviour.

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1. de Vries, H.A. Physiology of exercise for physical education and athletics. (Dubuque, Iowa, Wm.C. Brown Co. 1966) Quoted in Klafs, C.E. & Lyon M.J. The Female athlete. (Saint Louis, The C.V. Mosby Co. 1973) p 74.
  2. Bugard, P. Control of the animate environment. In Encyclopaedia of Sport Science. (New York. The Macmillan Co 1971) Quoted in Klafs & Lyon Ibid. p 75.
  3. Montagu, A. The natural superiority of women. (New York. Lancer books Inc. 1953). Quoted in Klafs & Lyon. Ibid. p 75.
  4. Harris, D.V. Psychosocial considerations. Journal of physical Education and Recreation. Vol. 46:1 1975. pp 32-36.

This may be especially important in the sport environment where the behavioural demands are generally the same for all those who are participating regardless of sex.

## 2:0 Sociological Effects and Culturally Imposed Restrictions.

The turn of the century marked gradual and basic changes in the social status of women. These changes were further advanced by the advent of wars and the work the women were expected to perform for the war effort. This beginning of equality which many women enjoy today, not everywhere, but nevertheless in many parts of the globe, has been reflected in their general outlook and their role in society, as citizens with a profession, as wives and mothers. In some parts of the world the social limits on women's participation in sports are disappearing. Young girls in particular have found it possible to participate and compete in many sports.

But for many years and still in many cases today stereotypes, prejudices and misconceptions have served to curtail the participation of females in vigorous, competitive physical activities.

Sue Taylor of Pennsylvania State University has the following to say about women and sport:

"Historically, women were excluded from sports because of alliance between sports and war. Warriors participated in sports to ready themselves physically and psychologically for battle. Since women did not go to war, they also did not participate in athletics (sports). Women were relegated to the roles of cheerleader, homemaker and childbearer. Since infant mortality rates were high, large families valued and birth control methods unknown, women were married early and almost always in some phase of pregnancy. The ritualistic and brotherhood factors of sports participation served to exclude women from athletic (sports) pursuits. The low status of women and other societal pressures prevented women from taking an active part in sports."

Masculinity and femininity, as culturally defined, have been extremely resistant to change: this has been especially true where sport and athletic competition have been concerned.

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1. Ed. Harris, D.V. D.C.W.S. Report: Women in sports. Washington A.A.P. H.E.R. 1973. Taylor, S. Adolescent crisis: sport participation for the female. p 27.

Thus the social demands of competitive athletic experience are not generally compatible with society's stereotyped image of what the female should be. This is further complicated by the fact that the demands that are made in highly competitive athletic situations are those which reinforce what is typically masculine and what the male is supposed to represent in today's society. Because of this sports have been the prerogative of the male. Many people believe that experience in competitive sports brings out undesirable behaviour in the female; indeed it seems to be to her detriment to pursue such involvement.

It is easy to see then why young girls do not enter the sports world, but, once they have entered and experienced success, why do they drop sports? As adolescence approaches the sex differences become more pronounced. Girls begin to look more like the women they will become. Thus a woman's status becomes increasingly linked to her femininity. Her friends are not based on similarities in physical activities but are based on similarities of social activity. Because of the presence of secondary sex characteristics, she becomes more aware of her femininity.

Important to the social aspects of women's participation in sports is the different light in which men and women who excel, or in the latter case even participate, are regarded by society. There are not so many organisations which administer and supervise sports for girls. The reasons for this are complex and multiple, but high on the list would be society's idea of 'feminine' which does not include sports for girls and women. There is much evidence that if young girls are given the opportunity they will participate in vigorous activity.

The exclusion of the female from strenuous competitive sport has persisted down through the ages. In spite of this some females have found sports participation to be a significant and meaningful experience.

Misconceptions about woman's responses to vigorous competitive sports have been perpetuated for centuries: the attempt to protect, shelter and care for her has been to her detriment rather than to

her benefit with regard to our curtailing her involvement in strenuous physical activity. For most females the avoidance of all participation in physical activities becomes the easiest route to follow. Once little girls become aware of the "socially" acceptable feminine image, the majority choose to conform, hiding behind the claim that it is "unladylike" to play.

Equality of encouragement and opportunity for women's participation in sports is lacking throughout the world and virtually absent even in advanced societies. But there is optimism with regard to programmes, facilities, opportunities, etc., as Ryan and Allman state:

"The winds of change though slower in eroding the restraints imposed by a male dominated social system than many think reasonable, are blowing with greater force, over a greater area and with greater results." <sup>1</sup>

### 3:0 Physiological Factors.

Probably the misconception that is the biggest liability to female involvement in vigorous physical activity is the fear of becoming heavily muscled and unfeminine in appearance. There is not one shred of evidence to support this. The hormones that make a male a male and a female a female are the hormones responsible for determining the degree of musculomass. The variance among females is no greater than the variance among males, although it is quite possible that some females may be stronger and faster than some males. However, the degree of physical activity cannot change the inherent capacity for muscle development which is determined genetically by the sex hormone levels.

Ken Foreman, citing numerous studies, concluded that "there is growing evidence that highly skilled female athletes possess great natural strength and an essentially ecto-mesomorphic body structure,

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1. Ed. Ryan, A.J. & Allman, F.L. Sports Medicine (New York, Academic Press. 1974) p 350.

but the supposition that girls will become heavily muscled, malelike creatures as a consequence of intense training is a tragic distortion of reality".<sup>1</sup>

A study by Harmon Brown,<sup>2</sup> who has conducted extensive research on girls and women, concludes that women are capable of performing heavy exercises and achieving considerable strength without showing muscle hypertrophy, probably due to these factors: hypertrophy is marked by a loss of adipose tissue and hypertrophy is revealed much less in women because they produce only about 10 per cent as much androgen (male hormone) as do males.

Wilmore and Brown<sup>3</sup> reported a study involving 80 women who had been using heavy-resistance exercises for a period of ten weeks or more. This showed that there were substantial increases in strength but only slight muscle hypertrophy. They concluded, however, that the extent of increases was small due to the fact that women secrete only a small amount of testosterone.

Although much remains to be learned about the effects of competitive sports on girls and women, research to date tends not only to dispel the notion of the biological inferiority of females but to provide evidence in support of vigorous training and competitive sports programmes. Clayton Thomas, M.D. said that women just are not as fragile as society likes to think they are. This idea is a myth that has no scientific basis. Any healthy person who has the desire and the patience to become conditioned for sport should be able to do so.

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1. Foreman, K. What research says about the female athlete.

Report made at Pacific North-west sports Medicine Seminar, Seattle, Washington, 1972. Quoted in Miller, D.M. Coaching the Female athlete. (Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger. 1974) p 37.

2. Brown, H. New dimensions in physical activity and fitness for girls and women. American Corrective Therapy Journal, 25:3, 1971  
Quoted in Miller, Ibid. p 37.

3. Wilmore, J.H. and Brown, C.H. The Effects of maximal resistance training on strength and body composition of women athletes.  
Presented at American College of Sports Medicine, Albuquerque, N.M. 9 May, 1970. Quoted in Miller Ibid. p 37.

Physiologically the female is free to participate in vigorous physical activity; however, as it has already been pointed out, the cultural roles in society appear to restrict this freedom.

There are certain special considerations which may help to explain, but not necessarily to justify, why girls and women have not been encouraged or permitted to participate in sports to the same extent as males. These considerations principally concern the menstrual cycle and pregnancy. Also important is fear of injury to the reproductive organs.

### 3:1 Menstruation

Until recently, both public and medical opinions have held that participation during menstruation was not only unwise but could be physiologically harmful. A considerable amount of research has established that this view is not justified (particularly when the participant is healthy).

Menstruation begins at puberty and usually ceases in the last half of the fourth decade. The periodicity, amount and duration of the menstrual flow are extremely variable and unpredictable both within and among subjects. This is particularly true for young girls. The functions of all body systems may be influenced by menstruation. These characteristics of the menstrual cycle explain the absence of controlled studies, based on objective data of the influence of menstruation on the quality and quantity of physical activity.

Sportswomen experience less difficulty with menstruation than do the sedentary women. To what extent this is due to selection - that is, women who experience painful menstruation will not choose to be athletic - is unknown. It has been proved that the incidence and severity of menstrual discomfort can be decreased by the institution of a specific exercise programme. A physiological basis for prohibiting healthy women from participating in accustomed exercise or sports competitions during any phase of their menstrual cycle is lacking. This is true for all women's sports.

Research into the effect of competition and exercise on menstruation is conflicting.

Kral and Markalous<sup>1</sup> studied women participating in the 1930 track and field championships for women in Prague and found that in 63 per cent of the competitors, menstruation had no effect on their performance but in 8 per cent a slight drop in performance was noted. The remaining 29 per cent produced their best performances while menstruating.

Among 104 Finnish sportswomen reported by Ingman<sup>2</sup> in 1952 to have taken part in competition during menstruation, 20 reported better results, including 5 record performances, than during other phases of their cycle, 45 reported no change, and 39 reported poorer performances than usual. Most of the latter attributed their poor results to physical or mental fatigue or lack of interest. Twentyfour of the total number interviewed stated that they did not ordinarily compete during menstruation because of fatigue, pains, nervousness, uncertainty and disturbances of menstrual flow. Competition during menstruation did cause some of these disturbances in 27 persons of the whole group. This included 12 of those who said they ordinarily did not compete at this time.

Kaufmann and Muller<sup>3</sup> found in a group of 543 female athletes engaged in track and field, hockey, tennis, swimming and gymnastics no instance of serious menstrual disability.

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1. Kral, J and Markalous, E. The influence of menstruation on sport performance, in Proceedings of the 2nd International Congress on Sports Medicine. A. Mallwitz. Ed. (Leipsig 1937) Quoted in Ryan, A.J. Gynaecological considerations. Journal of Physical Education and Recreation. Vol 46: 1 1975 p 43.
  2. Ingman, O. Menstruation in Finnish top class sportswomen. in Sports Medicine-International Symposium of the Medicine and Physiology of Sports and Athletes. Helsinki 1952. Quoted in Ryan Ibid. p 43.
  3. Kaufman, C and Muller, H.A. The prognosis of menstrual disturbances in relation to the environment. Geburzhilfe und Frauenheilkunde Vol 8:9, 1948. Quoted in Ryan Ibid. p 43.

Erdelyi<sup>1</sup> in 1962 reported that 467 of 557 Hungarian female athletes did not show any changes in their menstrual cycles as the result of sports participation, 28 noted favourable changes and 62 unfavourable changes. Unfavourable changes were twice as frequent in the younger group as in the older group. Prokop, Ingmann, Bausenwein, Iwato and Nemoto and Erdelyi<sup>2</sup> all observed that girls who started intensive sport training before menarche showed a higher percentage of menstrual disorders later on than those who started after menarche.

Erdelyi<sup>3</sup> summarised the reports of various research workers with his own experience to find out the effects of menstruation on sports performance. Fortytwo to 48 per cent showed no change, 30 to 48 per cent showed worse performance and 13 to 15 per cent showed a better performance. He found a difference between the first two days of flow and the later days, when it appeared to improve. He also found that performances in rowing and tennis were poor in half the athletes during menstruation, whereas better performance was demonstrated (although not up to normal) in ball games, swimming and gymnastics. Track and field athletes showed the best performances during menstruation especially sprinters.

Zaharieva<sup>4</sup> studied 66 sportswomen from 10 different countries at the Tokyo Olympics who were taking part in track and field athletics, swimming, gymnastics and volleyball. They were between 16 and 33 years of age and the majority were 25. Ninety seven per cent of those under 20

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1. Erdelyi, G.J. Gynaecological survey of female athletes.

Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness. Vol 2:3 1962 pp 174-179.

2. Quoted in Ryan, A.J. Gynaecological considerations.

J.O.P.E.R. Vol. 46: 1 1975 p 43.

3. Quoted in Ryan, Ibid. p 43.

4. Zaharieva, E. Survey of sportswomen at the Tokyo Olympics.

Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness Vol 5: 4 1965  
pp 215-219.

were swimmers. They had as a group been engaged in sport from 5 to 12 years. The menstrual cycle was rhythmic in 92,4 per cent; of the remainder all but one were under 16 and she was amenorrhoeic.

Depending on their events 60-80 per cent of the sportswomen continue their training during menstruation, according to Zaharieva. Among the Olympic women, 34 per cent always continued, 54 per cent trained sometimes, and 12 per cent never trained. However, 69,2 per cent always competed while the remainder took part in certain, but not all, events during their menstruation. Swimmers showed the highest per cent of those who never trained at this time.

Of the Olympic women, 50,8 per cent showed no changes in their menstrual cycle or period as the result of training and competition, 41,5 per cent did show an unfavourable effect and 7,7 per cent showed improvement. When they competed during menses it made no difference in 36,9 per cent, varied in 27,7 per cent and in 17 per cent the performance was invariably worse. Sixty three per cent felt that they could do as well during menses as any time.

Observations of actual performances at Olympic Games by medical officers from various nations over the years have repeatedly recorded gold medal and record breaking performances by women athletes who have been actively menstruating.

Thus it would seem that we have been overprotective about menstruation for years and that in most cases the female can participate and compete without any dire consequences. In fact exercise or activity programme have been found beneficial in alleviating dysmenorrhoea and other uncomfortable symptoms of menstruation. The sportswoman may not be at her peak while menstruating, but no evidence has been led that it is harmful to participate at this time.

### 3:2 Pregnancy and Sport.

Over the years one of the major arguments against female participation in strenuous sports activities has been that the stresses and strains of such competition should be avoided because they could permanently damage the reproductive organs. Research indicates that this point of view simply is invalid. Another widely held view asserts

that woman athletes tend to have narrower pelves than normal; hence they are subject to more complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

The reproductive organs are remarkably well protected. The body provides natural safeguards to the uterus by absorbing external shocks to the body; any force that reaches the uterus is greatly diminished.

When examining the correlation between pregnancy and sports activity one should investigate:

1. The effect of pregnancy on the quality and the quantity of the sport performance and
2. The effect of sports activity on pregnancy.

1. The effects of pregnancy on sports performance.

Top class athletes do not permit pregnancy to interrupt their training and competing schedules much. Two-thirds of the women athletes surveyed continued training and competing up until the third month of pregnancy with no deterioration of performance noted. (Erdelyi 1962<sup>1</sup>, Kiss 1957<sup>2</sup>). A few athletes (50%) in one study engaged in sports up until the sixth month of pregnancy (Casper 1928<sup>3</sup>). The deterioration in performance was the motivation for the athlete's cessation of training.

Some women do not even experience significant performance deterioration at the third and fourth months of pregnancy. Some fairly startling performances have been recorded by pregnant women. For instance, during the 1952 Olympics a diver, 3 1/2 months pregnant, received the bronze medal. One pregnant female performed very well in the 1956 discus event. Zaharieva and Sigler (1963)<sup>4</sup> combined their efforts to survey 207

1. Erdelyi, loc. cit.

2. Kiss, L. and others. Deliveries of sports athletes. Quoted in Encyclopaedia of Sport Medicine. Ed L. Larson pp 174-179.

3. Casper, H. Deutsch. Med. Wochenstr., 54 (1928) 25. Quoted in Gerber, E.W. and others The American woman in sport (Massachusetts. Addison-Wesley Co. 1974) p 510.

4. Zaharieva, E and Sigler, J.J.G. Maternidad y deporte, Tokoginec Pract. 1963 pp 144-149. Quoted in Gerber Ibid.

well trained athletes from Hungary and Spain. All these athletes had from one to four children, and 70 per cent of them reported that they continued their training up until the sixth month. Of 26 of their athletes who competed in the Melbourne Olympics, 10 were pregnant. A discus thrower in the sample produced her very best performance in a national competition when she was 4 1/2 months pregnant. Perhaps most spectacular of all, one of the divers of the sample won a national championship while six months pregnant.

In the Olympic sample mentioned above, 46 per cent of the women bettered their results by the end of the first year after childbirth, and 30,8 per cent of the women between their first and second year following childbirth. The mothers in that sample even stated that they felt stronger, had greater stamina and were better balanced in every way after the birth of their child. Childbirth apparently is not a barrier to top level performance providing the training schedule following birth is reasonable. It was suggested by Pros<sup>1</sup> that training should begin two months after giving birth. Intensive training may begin at four months following pregnancy and top form should be reached by the sixth month after pregnancy.

In 1950 Pfeiffer<sup>2</sup> studied 24 women, all Olympic athletes and holders of world records. The majority gave birth relatively quickly with little pain and had both shorter delivery and convalescent periods. Upon resumption of athletic competition following childbirth, many of the women showed a marked improvement in their physical performances.

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1. Pros, J.R. A gynaecologists' remarks on women's competitive swimming. Abstract in Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness. Vol 2:2 1962 p 122.
  2. Pfeiffer, W.A. Top performance of women and their influence on constitution, fertility and proceedings of birth Rev. Anal. Educ. Phys. Sport. Vol. 8:2 1966. Quoted in Klafs, C.E. and Lyon M.J. The female athlete (Saint Louis, the C.V. Mosky Co. 1973) p 55.

He postulated that hormones that were activated by pregnancy might account for the relative ease of delivery and the improvement in performance. Klaus and Noack<sup>1</sup> studied 15 women athletes. Six of the 15 established record performances following pregnancy, five dropped out of sports activities, two maintained their status quo as regards performance, while others established better performances than previously. All of the women stated that they had more strength, endurance and tenaciousness following pregnancy.

2. The effects of training and competition on pregnancy.

Heavy training and competition has been questioned by some as having detrimental effects upon the nine month gestation period, as well as on the act of childbirth. The studies of both Erdelyi and Zaharieva refuted this statement. Erdelyi found less toxemia and no more abortions and premature deliveries in the Hungarian athletes than in the non-athletic sample. Similarly, Zaharieva reported no abortions that were caused by sport participation. In another study of 50 athletes, only one had even a premature birth (Casper 1928)<sup>2</sup>.

Two theories have been proposed concerning the effects of vigorous activity as a lifestyle and its consequences upon childbirth. One of these theories states that intensive sports activity makes the muscles of the pelvic floor and perineum more rigid; consequently, childbirth is much more difficult in women who participate in sports (Sellheim; Kustner; Westman; cited in Erdelyi 1962). The second theory is that sports performance has the favourable effect of strengthening the abdominal musculature, thus making the second stage of labour a much

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1. Klaus, E.J. and Noack, H. *Woman and Sport*. (Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag 1961) Quoted in Klafs and Lyon *Ibid*.
  2. Casper, H. *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschr* 54 (1928) 25. Quoted in Gerber, E.W. and others. *The American woman in sport*. (Massachusetts, Addison-Wesley Co. 1974) p 510.

more efficient and shorter function. The entire process of childbirth should be easier due to the superior body of the female athlete, the heavier musculature and the efficiency of the nervous system. The athletes' reports in both the Hungarian and the Olympic sample overwhelmingly support the second theory. In the Olympic sample 87,2% of the athletes delivered their babies faster than the established average. The second stage of labour for them was one half the time of the average. There were also 50 per cent fewer Caesarian sections in the athletic sample than in normal populations. These figures were true for the very top class athletes as well as the second class athletes that were present in Tokyo. Zaharieva also reported normal deliveries among the Hungarian athletes. In another study, females who played competitive baseball were reported to have suffered no harm regarding childbirth (Niemi<sup>1</sup> 1953).

Systematic and correct physical exercise and training then has no unfavourable influence on pregnancy and delivery. Motherhood has not proved a handicap to higher achievements. If certain mothers give up competitive sports this is not due to the fact that their physical condition has been weakened, but because they have to look after their child and have no time for training.

With a rational approach to athletic training, the functional capacities of sportswomen after childbirth are not only restored, but normally tend to show an improvement.

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1. Niemi<sup>1</sup>, K. Course of delivery of Finnish baseball players and swimmers. Sports Medicine. Ed. Karvonen Helsinki 1953.  
Quoted in Gerber Ibid.

### CONCLUSION

At present, without question, opportunities in physical activity for females have increased; more girls and women are participating in sport and participating more frequently.

This increase in women's participation is due to:

1. Scientific studies indicating that biologically the female sex is more capable of adapting itself to the demands of environmental changes than has so far been assumed.
2. The satisfactory aesthetic result of women's participation in sport.
3. The social advancement of women i.e. women's liberation movement, has enhanced opportunities for women in sport as well as in other endeavours.
4. Better and more enlightened physical education programmes in schools, etc.
5. An increase in women's organisations offering sport, and the fact that women are now controlling their sports, whereas formerly in many instances men controlled both men's and women's sport and tended to neglect the latter.
6. The new outlook of women and the desire to establish themselves. This is due to relief from endless child bearing due to the pill, increasing affluence and time- and labour-saving gadgets which have relieved them from the drudgery of housework.
7. Women realise that the values of exercise are human benefits and will not make a woman masculine but will make her physiologically healthier.

Thus a revolution in attitudes concerning sports competition for the female has begun in spite of the problems involved. It will be some time, however, before society accepts the girl athlete as readily as her brother. It is apparent that society, and specifically the male, must change its concept of femininity before the female will ever have the full opportunity to attain her potential of performance in physical feats and sports competition.

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APPENDIX AFEMININITY TESTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In certain cases, women athletes have derived advantages from certain anatomical anomalies.

Such anomalies, without depriving her in any way of her social or psychosocial status, give the woman athlete endowed with these masculine anatomical conditions, an unfair and unlawful advantage over the anatomically normal woman athlete.

The instances of participation by these intersexed individuals in the female events initiated a clamour for some type of test in which the sex of the female could be validated. At the Tokyo Olympics physical examinations were made mandatory for all track and field competitors. At the Mexico Olympics, a five step test was used. These tests were rather lengthy and even embarrassing for the athletes.

Recently the test has become less embarrassing and inconvenient; athletes simply have to provide a hair from their head and the cell constituents can be determined from it.

The tests are always carried out before the Games start, so that if an anomaly is detected, the athlete in question may be notified in time and excluded with all the desired discretion.

Once the anomaly is detected, the athlete concerned must withdraw, but nobody, not even the members of her team, may know the reason.

These tests have served the purpose of ensuring that all female athletes compete under identical anatomical conditions. Several noted world class "female" competitors have dropped out of competition since the inception of the tests.

Women's track and field, should now be free of those individuals who have anatomical differences that enable them, through heavy training, to achieve strength levels that normally healthy women cannot achieve.

Each athlete who has passed the tests received a certificate of femininity signed by the President of the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee. This certificate is valid for all other amateur sports contests.

APPENDIX B

THE FOLLOWING COMPETITORS HAVE WON THREE OR MORE GOLD MEDALS DURING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE GAMES.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Participations</u>	<u>Medals</u>			<u>Sport</u>
L. Latynina	SOV	1956-60-64	9 Gold	5 Silver	4 Bronze	Gymnastics
V. Caslavskaja	CSR	1960-64-68	7	4	0	Gymnastics
A. Kéleti	UNG	1952-56	5	3	2	Gymnastics
P. Astakhova	SOV	1956-60-64	5	2	3	Gymnastics
D. Fraser	AUS	1956-60-64	4	4	0	Swimming
P. McCormick	USA	1952-56	4	0	0	Diving
F. Blankers-Koen	HOL	1948	4	0	0	Track and Field
B. Guthbert	AUS	1956-64	4	0	0	Track and Field
S. de la Hunty-Strickland	AUS	1948-52-56	3	1	3	Track and Field
I. Engel-Kramer	G.D.R.	1960-64	3	1	0	Diving
H. Mastenbroek	HOL	1936	3	1	0	Swimming
L. Pinajewa-Chwedcsjuk	SOV	1964-68-72	3	1	0	Canoeing
T. Press	SOV	1960-64	3	1	0	Track and Field
S. von Saltza	USA	1960	3	1	0	Swimming
S. Stoder	USA	1964	3	1	0	Swimming
W. Tyus	USA	1964-68	3	1	0	Track and Field
W. Rudolph	USA	1956-60	3	0	1	Track and Field
E. Bliebtrey	USA	1920	3	0	0	Swimming
H. Madison	USA	1932	3	0	0	Swimming
D. Meyer	USA	1968	3	0	0	Swimming
M. Forelius	USA	1924-28	3	0	0	Swimming

APPENDIX CRESULTS OF OLYMPIC SPORTS EVENTS 1896-1972ARCHERYDouble National Round

1904

1.	M.C. Howell	USA	620
2.	H.C. Pollock	USA	419
3.	E.C. Cooke	USA	419

Double Columbia Round

1904

1.	M.C. Howell	USA	867
2.	E.C. Cooke	USA	630
3.	H.C. Pollock	USA	630

Team Round

1904

1.	Cincinnati A.C.		506
	(M.C. Howell, H.C. Pollock, L. Woodruff, L. Taylor)		
2.	Potomac Archers, Washington		

National Round

1908

1.	Q.F. Newall	GBR	688
2.	Lottie Dod	GBR	642
3.	Hill-Lowe	GBR	618

Double F.I.T.A. Round

1972

1.	D. Wilber	USA	2424
2.	I. Szydłowska	POL	2407
3.	E. Gaptschenko	SOV	2403

CANOEINGKayak Singles

1948

1. Karen Hoff	DAN	2:31,9
2. Alida van der Anker-Doedans	HOL	2:32,8
3. Fritzi Schwingl	AUT	2:32,9

1952

1. Sylvi Saimo	FIN	2:18,4
2. Gertrude Liebhart	AUT	2:18,8
3. Nina Savina	SOV	2:21,6

1956

1. Yelisaveta Dementyeva	SOV	2:18,9
2. Therese Zenz	GER	2:19,6
3. Tove Söby	DAN	2:22,3

1960

1. Antonina Seredina	SOV	2:08,08
2. Therese Zenz	GER	2:08,22
3. Daniela Walkowiak	POL	2:10,46

1964

1. Lyudmila Khvedosyuk	SOV	2:12,87
2. Hilde Lauer	RUM	2:15,35
3. Marcia Jones	USA	2:15,68

1968

1. Lyudmila Pinayeva-Khvedosyuk	SOV	2:11,09
2. Renate Breuer	GER	2:12,71
3. Viorica Dumitru	RUM	2:13,22

1972

1. J. Rjabtschinskaja	SOV	2:03,17
2. M. Jaapies	HOL	2:04,03
3. A. Pfeffer	UNG	2:05,50

Kayak Pairs

1960

1.	(Maria Schubina, Antonina Seredina)	SOV	1:54,76
2.	(Therese Zenz, Ingrid Hartmann)	GER	1:56,66
3.	(Klára Fried-Bánfalvi, Vilma Egresi)	UNG	1:58,22

1964

1.	(Roswitha Esser, Annemarie Zimmermann)	GER	1:56,95
2.	(Francine Fox, Gloriane Perrier)	USA	1:59,16
3.	(Hilde Lauer, Cornelia Sideri)	RUM	2:00,25

1968

1.	(Roswitha Esser, Annemarie Zimmermann)	GER	1:56,44
2.	(Anna Pfeffer, Katalin Rozsnyói)	UNG	1:58,60
3.	(Lyudmila Pinayeva, Antonina Seredina)	SOV	1:58,61

1972

1.	(L. Pinajewa, J. Kuryschko)	SOV	1:53,50
2.	(I. Kaschube, P. Grabowski)	DDR	1:54,30
3.	(M. Nichiforov, V. Dumitru)	RUM	1:55,01

Kayak Singles Slalom

1972

1.	A. Bahmann	GDR	6:04,50
2.	G. Grothaus	GER	6:38,15
3.	M. Wunderlich	GER	6:40,50

EQUESTRIAN SPORTSThree-Day event, teams

1972

1. GBR

Mary Gordon-Watson	Cornishman V	+ 30,27 (4)
Bridget Parker	Cornish Gold	+ 7,53 (10)

Dressage

1952

2. L. Hartel DAN Jubilee 541,5

1956

2. L. Hartel DAN Jubilee 850,0

3. L. Linsenhoff GER Adular 832,0

1972

1. L. Linsenhoff GER Piaff 1229

2. J. Petuschkowa SOV Pepel 1185

Dressage Teams

1952

3. GER

I. von Nagel Afrika 503,0 (10)

1956

2. GER

L. Linsenhoff Adular 832 (3)

H. Weygand Perkunos 785 (9)

A. Klippers Afrika 729 (14)

1964

2. SUI

M. Gossweiler Stephan 802 (7)

1968

1.	GER		
	L. Linsenhoff	Piaff	855 (8)
2.	SOV		
	J. Petuschkova	Pepel	870 (6)
3.	SUI		
	M. Gossweiler	Stephan	836 (10)

1972

1.	SOV		
	J. Petuschkova	Pepel	1747 (2)
2.	GER		
	L. Linsenhoff	Piaff	1763 (1)
	K. Schlüter	Liostro	1614 (9)
3.	SWE		
	U. Hakansson	Ajax	1649 (5)
	N. Swaab	Casanova	1622 (7)
	M. von Rosen	Lucky Boy	1578 (11)

Jumping

1968

2.	M. Coakes	GBR	Stroller	-8
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1972

2.	A. Moore	GBR	Psalm	-8/3
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Jumping teams

1956

3.	GBR		
	P. Smythe	Flanagan	-21 (10)

1964

2.	FRA		
	J. Lefebvre	Kenavo D	-32 (14)

1968

2.	FRA		
	J. Lefebvre	Rocket	-29,75 (7)

1972

2. USA

K. Kusner

Fleet Apple

-32

FENCINGIndividual Foil

1924

1. Ellen Osier	DAN	5
2. Gladys Muriel Davis	GBR	4
3. Grete Heckscher	DAN	3

1928

1. Helene Mayer	GER	7
2. Muriel B. Freeman	GBR	6
3. Olga Oelkers	GER	4

1932

1. Ellen Preis	AUT	8+1
2. Judy Heather Guinness	GBR	8
3. Erna Bogen	UNG	7

1936

1. Ilona Elek	UNG	6
2. Helene Mayer	GER	5/19
3. Ellen Preis	AUT	5/20

1948

1. Ilona Elek	UNG	6
2. Karen Lachmann	DAN	5/11
3. Ellen Müller-Preis	AUT	5/16/24

1952

1. Irene Camber	ITA	5+1
2. Ilona Elek	UNG	5
3. Karen Lachmann	DAN	4

1956

1.	Gillian Sheen	GBR	6+1
2.	Olga Orban	HUN	6
3.	Renée Garilhe	FRA	5

1960

1.	Heidi Schmid	GER	6
2.	Valentina Rastvorova	SOV	5
3.	Maria Vicol	HUN	4

1964

1.	Ildikó Ujlaki-Rejtő	UNG	2+2
2.	Helga Mees	GER	2+1
3.	Antonella Ragno	ITA	2

1968

1.	Yelena Novikova	SOV	4
2.	Pilar Roldan	MEX	3/14
3.	Ildikó Ujlaki-Rejtő	UNG	3/16

1972

1.	A. Lonzi-Ragno	ITA	4
2.	I. Bobis	UNG	3
3.	G. Gorochova	SOV	3

Team Foil

1960

1. SOV

Tatyana Petrenko, Valentina Rastvorova, Lyudmila Schischova,  
Valentina Prudskova, Aleksandra Zabelina, Galina Gorokhova

2. UNG

Tiborné Szekély, Ildikó Rejtő, Magda Kovács-Nyári, Katalin Juhász-Nagy,  
Lidia Dömölky.

## 3. ITA

Irene Camber, Welleda Cesari, Antonella Ragno, Bruna Colombetti,  
Claudia Pasini

1964

## 1. UNG

Ildikó Ujlaki-Rejtő, Katalin Juhász-Nagy, Lidia Sákovics-Dömölky,  
Judit Mendelényi-Ágoston, Paula Földessy-Marosi

## 2. SOV

Galina Gorokhova, Valentina Prudskova, Tatyana Samusenko,  
Lyudmila Schischova, Valentina Rastvorova

## 3. GER

Heidi Schmid, Helga Mees, Rosemarie Scherberger, Gudrun Theuerkauff

1968

## 1. SOV

Aleksandra Zabelina, Yelena Novikova, Galina Gorokhova, Tatyana Samusenko,  
Svetlana Tschirkova

## 2. UNG

Ildikó Bobis, Lidia Sákovics, Ildikó Ujlaki-Rejtő, Mária Gulácsi,  
Paula Marosi

## 3. ROM

Clara Iencic, Ileana Drimba, Olga Szabo, Maria Vicol,  
Ana Ene-Dersidan

1972

## 1. SOV

J. Bjelowa-Nowikowa, A. Zabelina, G. Gorochova, T. Samusenko,  
S. Tschirkowa

## 2. UNG

I. Sagi-Ujlaki-Rejtő, I. Tordasi, M. Szolnoki, I. Bobis, I. Matuscsák

## 3. ROM

O. Szabo, I. Gyulai-Drimba, A. Pascu-Ene, E. Stahl.

GYMNASTICSTeam exercise with portable apparatus

1952

1. SWE 74,20  
K. Lindberg, G. Röring, E. Berggren, G. Pettersson, Ann-Sofi Pettersson,  
I. Sandahl, H. Nordin, V. Blomberg.
2. SOV 73,00  
M. Gorokhovskaya, N. Botscharova, G. Minaitscheva,  
G. Urbanovitsch, P. Danilova, G. Schamrai, M. Dschugeli, Y. Kalintschuk
3. UNG 71,60  
M. Korondi, A. Keleti, E. Perenyi, O. Tass, E. Gulyas, M. Zalai-Kövi,  
A. Bodo, I. Daruhazi

1956

1. UNG 75,20  
A. Keleti, M. Korondi, O. Tass, A. Bodo, A. Kertesz, E. Gulyas-Koteles
2. SWEDEN 74,20  
A-S Colling, K. Lindberg, E. Rönstrom, E. Berggren, Dhedberg Mkarlen
3. POL 74,00  
H. Rakoczy, N. Kotowna, D. Jokiel, D. Stachow, B. Slizowska,  
L. Szczerbinska

Combined Exercises Individual

1952

- |                        |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1. Maria Gorokhovskaya | SOV | 76,78 |
| 2. Nina Botscharova    | SOV | 75,94 |
| 3. Margit Korondi      | UNG | 75,82 |

1956

- |                     |     |        |
|---------------------|-----|--------|
| 1. Larissa Iatynina | SOV | 74,933 |
| 2. Ágnes Keleti     | UNG | 74,633 |
| 3. Sofia Muratova   | SOV | 74,466 |

1960

1.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	77,31
2.	Sofia Muratova	SOV	76,696
3.	Polina Astakhova	SOV	76,164

1964

1.	Vera Caslavská	CSR	77,564
2.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	76,998
3.	Polina Astakhova	SOV	76,965

1968

1.	Vera Caslavská	CSR	78,25
2.	Zinaida Voronina	SOV	76,85
3.	Natalya Kutschinskaya	SOV	76,75

1972

1.	L. Turischtschewa	SOV	77,025
2.	K. Janz	DDR	76,875
3.	T. Lasakowitsch	SOV	76,850

Combined Exercises, teams

1928

1.	HOL	316,75
2.	ITA	289,00
3.	GBR	258,25

1936

1.	GER	506,50
2.	CSR	503,60
3.	UNG	499,00

1948

1.	CSR	445,45
2.	UNG	440,55
3.	USA	422,63

1952

1. SOV	527,03
2. UNG	520,96
3. CSR	503,32

1956

1. SOV	444,80
2. UNG	443,50
3. RUM	438,20

1960

1. SOV	382,320
2. CSR	373,323
3. RUM	372,053

1964

1. SOV	380,890
2. CSR	379,989
3. JAP	377,889

1968

1. SOV	382,85
2. CSR	382,20
3. ODE	379,10

1972

1. SOV	380,50
2. DDR	376,55
3. UNG	368,25

Asymmetrical Bars

1952

1. Margit Korondi	UNG	19,40
2. Maria Gorokhovskaya	SOV	19,26
3. Ágnes Keleti	UNG	19,16

1956

1.	Ágnes Keleti	UNG	18,966
2.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	18,833
3.	Sofia Muratova	SOV	18,800

1960

1.	Polina Astakhova	SOV	19,616
2.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,416
3.	Tamara Lyukhina	SOV	19,399

1964

1.	Polina Astakhova	SOV	19,332
2.	Katalin Makray	UNG	19,216
3.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,199

1968

1.	Vera Caslavská	CSR	19,650
2.	Karin Janz	ODE	19,500
3.	Zinaida Voronina	SOV	19,425

1972

1.	K. Janz	DDR	19,675
2.	O. Korbut	SOV	19,450
2.	E. Zuchold	DDR	19,450

Floor Exercises

1952

1.	Ágnes Keleti	UNG	19,36
2.	Maria Gorokhovskaya	SOV	19,20
3.	Margit Korondi	UNG	19,00

1956

1.	Ágnes Keleti	UNG	18,733
1.	Larissa Latynina	SOV	18,733
3.	Elena Leustean	RUM	18,700

1960

1. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,583
2. Polina Astakhova	SOV	19,532
3. Tamara Lyukhina	SOV	19,449

1964

1. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,599
2. Polina Astakhova	SOV	19,500
3. Anikó Jánosi	UNG	19,300

1968

1. Larissa Petrik	SOV	19,675
1. Vera Caslavská	CSR	19,675
3. Natalya Kutschinskaya	SOV	19,650

1972

1. O. Korbut	SOV	19,575
2. L. Turischtschewa	SOV	19,550
3. T. Iasakowitsch	SOV	19,450

Horse Vault

1952

1. Yekaterina Kalintschuk	SOV	19,20
2. Maria Gorokhovskaya	SOV	19,19
3. Galina Minaitscheva	SOV	19,16

1956

1. Larissa Latynina	SOV	18,833
2. Tamara Manina	SOV	18,800
3. Ann-Sofi Colling	SWE	18,733
3. Olga Tass	UNG	18,733

1960

1. Margarita Nikolayeva	SOV	19,316
2. Sofia Muratova	SOV	19,049
3. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,016

1964

1. Vera Caslavská	CSR	19,483
2. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,283
2. Birgit Radochla	GER	19,283

1968

1. Vera Caslavská	CSR	19,775
2. Erika Zuchold	ODE	19,625
3. Zinaida Voronina	SOV	19,500

1972

1. K. Janz	DDR	19,525
2. E. Zuchold	DDR	19,275
3. L. Turischtschewa	SOV	19,250

Balance Beam

1952

1. Nina Botscharova	SOV	19,22
2. Maria Gorokhovskaya	SOV	19,13
3. Margit Korondi	UNG	19,02

1956

1. Agnes Keleti	UNG	18,800
2. Tamara Manina	SOV	18,633
2. Eva Bosáková	CSR	18,633

1960

1. Eva Bosáková	CSR	19,283
2. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,233
3. Sofia Muratova	SOV	19,232

1964

1. Vera Caslavská	CSR	19,449
2. Tamara Manina	SOV	19,399
3. Larissa Latynina	SOV	19,382

1968

1.	Natalya Kutschinskaya	SOV	19,650
2.	Vera Čáslavská	CSR	19,575
3.	Larissa Petrik	SOV	19,250

1972

1.	O. Korbüt	SOV	19,400
2.	T. Iasakowitsch	SOV	19,375
3.	K. Janz	DDR	18,975

SHOOTING

No women competitor has been placed in this sport in any event.

SWIMMING AND DIVING100 m Freestyle

1912

1.	Fanny Durack	AUS	1:22,2
2.	Wilhelmina Wylie	AUS	1:25,4
3.	Jennie Fletcher	GBR	1:27,0

1920

1.	Ethelda Bleibtrey	USA	1:13,6 WR
2.	Irene Guest	USA	1:17,0
3.	Frances Schroth	USA	1:17,2

1924

1.	Ethel Lackie	USA	1:12,4
2.	Mariechen Wehselau	USA	1:12,8
3.	Gertrude Caroline Ederle	USA	1:14,2

1928

1.	Albina Osipowich	USA	1:11,0 OR
2.	Eleanor Garatti	USA	1:11,4
3.	Margaret Joyce Cooper	GBR	1:13,6

1932

1.	Helene Madison	USA	1:06,8 OR
2.	Willemijntje den Ouden	HOL	1:07,8
3.	Eleonor Saville-Garatti	USA	1:08,2

1936

1.	Hendrika Mastenbroek	HOL	1:05,9 OR
2.	Jeanette Campbell	ARG	1:06,4
3.	Gisela Arendt	GER	1:06,6

1948

1.	Greta Andersen	DAN	1:06,3
2.	Ann Curtis	USA	1:06,5
3.	Marie-Louise Vaessen	HOL	1:07,6

1952

1.	Katalin Szöke	UNG	1:06,8
2.	Johanna Termeulen	HOL	1:07,0
3.	Judit Temes	UNG	1:07,1

1956

1.	Dawn Fraser	AUS	1:02,0 WR
2.	Lorraine Crapp	AUS	1:02,3
3.	Faith Leech	AUS	1:05,1

1960

1.	Dawn Fraser	AUS	1:01,2 OR
2.	Susan Christine Von Saltza	USA	1:02,8
3.	Natalie Steward	GBR	1:03,1

1964

1. Dawn Fraser	AUS	59,5 OR
2. Sharon Stouder	USA	59,9
3. Kathleen Ellis	USA	1:00,8

1968

1. Jan Henne	USA	1:00,0
2. Susan Pedersen	USA	1:00,3
3. Linda Gustavson	USA	1:00,3

1972

1. S. Neilson	USA	58,59 OR
2. S. Babashoff	USA	59,02
3. S. Gould	AUS	59,06

200 m Freestyle

1968

1. Debbie Meyer	USA	2:10,5 OR
2. Jan Henne	USA	2:11,0
3. Jane Barkman	USA	2:11,2

1972

1. S. Gould	AUS	2:03,56 WR
2. S. Babashoff	USA	2:04,33
3. K. Rothhammer	USA	2:04,92

400 m Freestyle

1920

1. Ethelda Bleibtrey	USA	4:34,0 WR
2. Margaret Woodbridge	USA	4:42,8
3. Frances Schroth	USA	4:52,0

1924

1. Martha Norelius	USA	6:02,2 OR
2. Helen Wainwright	USA	6:03,8
3. Gertrude Ederle	USA	6:04,8

1928

1.	Martha Norelius	USA	5:42,8 WR
2.	Maria Johanna Braun	HOL	5:57,8
3.	Josephine McKim	USA	6:00,2

1932

1.	Helene Madison	USA	5:28,5 WR
2.	Lenore Kight	USA	5:28,6
3.	Jennie Makaal	SAF	5:47,3

1936

1.	Hendrika Mastenbroek	HOL	5:26,4 OR
2.	Ragnhild Hveger	DAN	5:27,5
3.	Lenore Wingard-Kight	USA	5:29,0

1948

1.	Ann Curtis	USA	5:17,8 OR
2.	Karen-Margrete Harup	DAN	5:21,2
3.	Catherine Gibson	GBR	5:22,5

1952

1.	Valéria Gyenge	UNG	5:21,1 OR
2.	Éva Novák	UNG	5:13,7
3.	Evelyn Kawamoto	USA	5:14,6

1956

1.	Lorraine Crapp	AUS	4:54,6 OR
2.	Dawn Fraser	AUS	5:02,5
3.	Sylvia Ruuska	USA	5:07,1

1960

1.	Susan Christine Von Saltza	USA	4:50,6 OR
2.	Jane Cederqvist	SWE	4:53,9
3.	Catharina Lagerberg	HOL	4:56,9

1964

1. Virginia Duenkel	USA	4:43,3 OR
2. Marilyn Ramenofsky	USA	4:44,6
3. Terri Lee Stickles	USA	4:47,2

1968

1. Debbie Meyer	USA	4:31,8 OR
2. Linda Gustavson	USA	4:35,5
3. Karen Moras	AUS	4:37,0

1972

1. S. Gould	AUS	4:19,04 WR
2. N. Calligaris	ITA	4:22,44
3. G. Wegner	DDR	4:23,11

800 m Freestyle

1968

1. Debbie Meyer	USA	9:24,0 OR
2. Pamela Kruse	USA	9:35,7
3. Maria Teresa Ramirez	MEX	9:38,5

1972

1. K. Rothhammer	USA	8:53,68 WR
2. S. Gould	AUS	8:56,39
3. N. Calligaris	ITA	8:57,46

100 m Breastroke

1968

1. Djurdjica Bjedov	YUG	1:15,8 OR
2. Galina Prozumenschtschikowa	SOV	1:15,9
3. Sharon Wichman	USA	1:16,1

1972

1. C. Carr	USA	1:13,58 WR
2. G. Stepanowa-Prozumenschtschikowa	SOV	1:14,99
3. B. Whitfield	AUS	1:15,73

200 m Breastroke

1924

1. Lucy Morton	GBR	3:33,2	OR
2. Agnes Geraghty	USA	3:34,0	
3. Gladys Helena Carson	GBR	3:35,4	

1928

1. Hilde Schrader	GER	3:12,6	
2. Mietje Baron	HOL	3:15,2	
3. Lottie Mthe	GER	3:17,6	

1932

1. Claire Dennis	AUS	3:06,3	OR
2. Hideko Maehata	JAP	3:06,4	
3. Else Jacobsen	DAN	3:07,1	

1936

1. Hideko Maehata	JAP	3:03,6	
2. Martha Genenger	GER	3:04,2	
3. Inge Sørensen	DAN	3:07,8	

1948

1. Petronella van Vliet	HOL	2:57,2	
2. Beatrice Lyons	AUS	2:57,7	
3. Éva Novák	UNG	3:00,2	

1952

1. Éva Székely	UNG	2:51,7	OR
2. Éva Novák	UNG	2:54,4	
3. Helen Gordon	GBR	2:57,6	

1956

1. Ursula Happe	GER	2:53,1	OR
2. Éva Székely	UNG	2:54,8	
3. Eva-Maria Ten Elsen	GER	2:55,1	

1960

1.	Anita Lonsbrough	GBR	2:49,5 WR
2.	Wiltrud Urselmann	GER	2:50,0
3.	Barbara Göbel	GER	2:53,6

1964

1.	Galina Prozumenschtschikova	SOV	2:46,4 OR
2.	Claudia Kolb	USA	2:47,6
3.	Svetlana Babanina	SOV	2:48,6

1968

1.	Sharon Wichman	USA	2:44,4 OR
2.	Djurdica Bjedov	YUG	2:46,4
3.	Galina Prozumenschtschikova	SOV	2:47,0

1972

1.	B. Whitfield	AUS	2:41,71
2.	D. Schoenfield	USA	2:42,05
3.	G. Stepanowa-Prozumenschtschikova	SOV	2:42,36

100 m Backstroke.

1924

1.	Sybil Bauer	USA	1:23,2
2.	Phyllis Harding	GBR	1:27,4
3.	Aileen Riggis	USA	1:28,2

1928

1.	Maria Johanna Braun	HOL	1:22,0
2.	Ellen Elizabeth King	GBR	1:22,2
3.	Margaret Joyce Cooper	GBR	1:22,8

1932

1.	Eleanor Holm	USA	1:19,4
2.	Philomena Mealing	AUS	1:21,3
3.	Elizabeth Valerie Davies	GBR	1:22,5

1936

1.	Dina Wilhelmina Senff	HOL	1:18,9
2.	Hendrika Mastenbroek	HOL	1:19,2
3.	Alice Bridges	USA	1:19,4

1948

1.	Karen Margrete Harup	DAN	1:14,4 OR
2.	Suzanne Zimmerman	USA	1:16,0
3.	Judy Davies	AUS	1:16,7

1952

1.	Joan Harrison	SAF	1:14,3
2.	Geertje Wielema	HOL	1:14,5
3.	Jean Stewart	NSE	1:15,8

1956

1.	Judith Grinham	GBR	1:12,9 OR
2.	Carin Cone	USA	1:12,9
3.	Margaret Edwards	GBR	1:13,1

1960

1.	Lynn Burke	USA	1:09,3 OR
2.	Natalie Steward	GBR	1:10,8
3.	Satoko Tanaka	JAP	1:11,4

1964

1.	Cathy Ferguson	USA	1:07,7 WR
2.	Christine Caron	FRA	1:07,9
3.	Virginia Duenkel	USA	1:08,0

1968

1.	Kaye Hall	USA	1:06,2 WR
2.	Elaine Turner	CAN	1:06,7
3.	Jane Swagerty	USA	1:08,1

1972

1. M. Belote	USA	1:05,78 OR
2. A. Gyarmati	UNG	1:06,26
3. S. Atwood	USA	1:06,34

200 m Backstroke

1968

1. Pokey Watson	USA	2:24,8 OR
2. Elaine Tanner	CAN	2:27,4
3. Kaye Hall	USA	2:28,9

1972

1. M. Belote	USA	2:19,19 WR
2. S. Atwood	USA	2:20,38
3. D. Gurr	CAN	2:23,22

100 m Butterfly

1956

1. Shelley Mann	USA	1:11,0 OR
2. Nancy Ramey	USA	1:11,9
3. Mary Sears	USA	1:14,4

1960

1. Carolyn Schuler	USA	1:09,5 OR
2. Marianne Heemskerk	HOL	1:10,4
3. Janice Andrew	AUS	1:12,2

1964

1. Sharon Stouder	USA	1:04,7 WR
2. Ada Kok	HOL	1:05,6
3. Kathleen Ellis	USA	1:06,0

1968

1. Lynette McClements	AUS	1:05,5
2. Ellie Daniel	USA	1:05,8
3. Susan Shields	USA	1:06,2

1972

1. M. Aoki	JAP	1:03,34 WR
2. R. Beier	DDR	1:03,61
3. A. Gyarmati	UNG	1:03,73

200 m Butterfly

1968

1. Ada Kok	HOL	2:24,7 OR
2. Helga Lindner	ODE	2:24,8
3. Ellie Daniel	USA	2:25,9

1972

1. K. Moe	USA	2:15,57 WR
2. L. Colella	USA	2:16,34
3. E. Daniel	USA	2:16,74

200 m Individual Medley

1968

1. Claudia Kolb	USA	2:24,7 OR
2. Susan Pedersen	USA	2:28,8
3. Jan Henne	USA	2:31,4

1972

1. S. Gould	AUS	2:23,1 WR
2. K. Ender	GDR	2:23,6
3. L. Vidali	USA	2:24,1

400 m Individual Medley

1964

1. Donna De Varona	USA	5:18,7 OR
2. Sharon Finerman	USA	5:24,1
3. Martha Randall	USA	5:24,2

1968

1. Claudia Kolb	USA	5:08,5 OR
2. Lynn Vidali	USA	5:22,2
3. Sabine Steinbach	ODE	5:25,3

1972

1.	G. Neall	AUS	5:02,97	WR
2.	L. Cliff	CAN	5:03,57	
3.	N. Calligaris	ITA	5:03,99	

4 X 100 m Freestyle Relay

1912

1.	GBR	5:52,8	WR
2.	GER	6:04,6	
3.	AUT	6:17,0	

1920

1.	USA	5:11,6	WR
2.	GBR	5:40,8	
3.	SWE	5:43,6	

1924

1.	USA	4:58,8	WR
2.	GBR	5:17,0	
3.	SWE	5:35,6	

1928

1.	USA	4:47,6	WR
2.	GBR	5:02,8	
3.	SAF	5:13,4	

1932

1.	USA	4:38,0	WR
2.	HOL	4:47,5	
3.	GBR	4:52,4	

1936

1.	HOL	4:36,0	OR
2.	GER	4:36,8	
3.	USA	4:40,2	

1948

1. USA 4:29,2 OR
2. DAN 4:29,6
3. HOL 4:31,6

1952

1. UNG 4:24,4 WR
2. HOL 4:29,0
3. USA 4:30,1

1956

1. AUS 4:71,1 WR
2. USA 4:19,2
3. SAF 4:25,7

1960

1. USA 4:08,9 WR
2. AUS 4:11,3
3. GER 4:19,7

1964

1. USA 4:03,8 WR
2. AUS 4:06,9
3. HOL 4:12,0

1968

1. USA 4:02,5 OR
2. ODE 4:05,7
3. CAN 4:07,2

1972

1. USA 3:55,19 WR
2. DDR 3:55,55
3. GER 3:57,93

4 X 100 m Medley Relay

1960

1.	USA	4:41,1	WR
2.	AUS	4:45,9	
3.	GER	4:47,6	

1964

1.	USA	4:33,9	WR
2.	HOL	4:37,0	
3.	SOV	4:39,2	

1968

1.	USA	4:28,3	WR
2.	AUS	4:30,0	
3.	GER	4:36,4	

1972

1.	USA	4:20,75	WR
2.	DDR	4:24,91	
3.	GER	4:26,46	

Springboard Diving

1920

1.	Aileen Riggin	USA	539,9
2.	Helen Wainwright	USA	534,8
3.	Thelma Payne	USA	534,1

1924

1.	Elizabeth Becker	USA	474,5
2.	Aileen Riggin	USA	460,4
3.	Caroline Fletcher	USA	436,4

1928

1.	Helen Meany	USA	78,62
2.	Dorothy Paynton	USA	75,62
3.	Georgia Coleman	USA	73,38

1932

1. Georgia Coleman	USA	87,52
2. Katherine Rawls	USA	82,56
3. Jane Fauntz	USA	82,12

1936

1. Majorie Gestring	USA	89,27
2. Katherine Rawls	USA	88,35
3. Dorothy Hill-Poynton	USA	82,36

1948

1. Victoria Draves	USA	108,74
2. Zoe Ann Olsen	USA	108,23
3. Patricia Elsener	USA	101,30

1952

1. Patricia McCormick	USA	147,30
2. Mady Moreau	FRA	139,34
3. Zoe Ann Jensen-Olsen	USA	127,57

1956

1. Patricia McCormick	USA	142,36
2. Jeanne Stunyo	USA	125,89
3. Irene MacDonald	CAN	121,40

1960

1. Ingrid Krämer	GER	155,81
2. Paula Jean Pope-Myers	USA	141,24
3. Elizabeth Ferris	GBR	139,09

1964

1. Ingrid Engel-Krämer	GER	145,00
2. Jeanne Collier	USA	138,36
3. Mary Willard	USA	138,18

1968

1. Sue Gossick	USA	150,77
2. Tamara Pogoscheva	SOV	145,30
3. Keala O'Sullivan	USA	145,23

1972

1. M. King	USA	450,03
2. U. Knape	SWE	434,19
3. M. Janicke	DDR	430,92

Highboard Diving

1912

1. Greta Johansson	SWE	39,9
2. Lisa Regnell	SWE	36,0
3. Isabelle White	GBR	34,0

1920

1. Stefani Fryland-Clausen	DAN	34,6
2. Eileen Armstrong	GBR	33,3
3. Eva Ollivier	SWE	33,3

1924

1. Caroline Smith	USA	33,2
2. Elizabeth Becker	USA	33,4
3. Hjørdis Töpel	SWE	32,8

1928

1. Elizabeth Pinkston-Becker	USA	31,60
2. Georgia Coleman	USA	30,60
3. Lala Sjöqvist	SWE	29,20

1932

1. Dorothy Poynton	USA	40,26
2. Georgia Coleman	USA	35,56
3. Marion Roper	USA	35,22

1936

1. Dorothy Hill-Poynton	USA	33,93
2. Velma Dunn	USA	33,63
3. Käthe Köhler	GER	33,43

1948

1. Victoria Draves	USA	68,87
2. Patricia Elsener	USA	66,28
3. Birte Christoffersen	DAN	66,04

1952

1. Patricia McCormick	USA	79,37
2. Paula Jean Myers	USA	71,63
3. Juno Irwin-Stover	USA	70,49

1956

1. Patricia McCormick	USA	84,85
2. Juno Irwin	USA	81,64
3. Paula Jean Myers	USA	81,58

1960

1. Ingrid Krämer	GER	91,28
2. Paula Jean Pope-Myers	USA	88,94
3. Ninel Krutova	SOV	86,99

1964

1. Lesley Bush	USA	99,80
2. Ingrid Engel-Krämer	GER	98,45
3. Galina Alekseyeva	SOV	97,60

1968

1. Milena Duchková	CSR	109,59
2. Natalya Lobanova	SOV	105,14
3. Ann Peterson	USA	101,11

1972

1. U. Knape	SWE	390,00
2. M. Duchkova	CSR	370,92
3. M. Janicke	DDR	360,54

TRACK AND FIELD100 m

1928

1.	Elizabeth Robinson	USA	12,2	WR
2.	Fanny Rosenfeld	CAN	12,3	
3.	Ethel Smith	CAN	12,3	

1932

1.	Stanislawa Walasiewicz	POL	11,9	WR
2.	Hilde Strike	CAN	11,9	
3.	Wilhelmina Von Bremen	USA	12,0	

1936

1.	Helen Stephens	USA	11,5	
2.	Stanislawa Walasiewicz	POL	11,7	
3.	Käthe Krauss	GER	11,9	

1948

1.	Francina Blankers-Koen	HOL	11,9	
2.	Dorothy Manley	GBR	12,2	
3.	Shirley Strickland	AUS	12,2	

1952

1.	Marjorie Jackson	AUS	11,5	WR
2.	Daphne Hasenjager-Robb	SAF	11,8	
3.	Shirley de la Hunty-Strickland	AUS	11,9	

1956

1.	Betty Cuthbert	AUS	11,5	
2.	Christa Stubnick	GER	11,7	
3.	Marlene Matthews	AUS	11,7	

1960

1.	Wilma Rudolph	USA	11,0	
2.	Dorothy Hyman	GBR	11,3	
3.	Giuseppina Leone	ITA	11,3	

1964

1.	Wyomia Tyus	USA	11,4
2.	Edith McGuire	USA	11,6
3.	Ewa Klobukowska	POL	11,6

1968

1.	Wyomia Tyus	USA	11,0	WR
2.	Barbara Ferrell	USA	11,1	
3.	Irena Szewinska-Kirszenstein	POL	11,1	

1972

1.	R. Stecher	DDR	11,07	WR
2.	R. Boyle	AUS	11,23	
3.	S. Chibas	CUB	11,24	

200 m

1948

1.	Francina Blankers-Koen	HOL	24,4
2.	Audrey Williamson	GBR	25,1
3.	Audrey Patterson	USA	25,2

1952

1.	Marjorie Jackson	AUS	23,7
2.	Bertha Brouwer	HOL	24,2
3.	Nadyeschda Khnykina	SOV	24,2

1956

1.	Betty Cuthbert	AUS	23,4
2.	Christa Stubnick	GER	23,7
3.	Marlene Matthews	AUS	23,8

1960

1.	Wilma Rudolph	USA	24,0
2.	Jutta Heine	GER	24,4
3.	Dorothy Hyman	GBR	24,7

1964

1. Edith McGuire	USA	23,0	OR
2. Irena Kirszenstein	POL	23,1	
3. Marilyn Black	AUS	23,1	

1968

1. Irena Szewinska-Kirszenstein	POL	22,5	WR
2. Raelene Boyle	AUS	22,7	
3. Jennifer Lamy	AUS	22,8	

1972

1. R. Stecher	DDR	22,40	OR
2. R. Boyle	AUS	22,45	
3. I. Szewinska	POL	22,74	

400 m

1964

1. Betty Cuthbert	AUS	52,0	OR
2. Anne Packer	GBR	52,2	
3. Judith Amoore	AUS	53,4	

1968

1. Colette Besson	FRA	52,0	
2. Lillian Board	GBR	52,1	
3. Natalya Petschenkina	SOV	52,2	

1972

1. M. Zehrt	DDR	51,08	OR
2. R. Wilden	GER	51,21	
3. K. Hammond	USA	51,64	

800 m

1928

1. Lina Radke	GER	2:16,8	WR
2. Kinuye Hitomi	JAP	2:17,6	
3. Inga Gentzel	SWE	2:17,8	

1960

1.	Lyudmila Schevtsova	SOV	2:04,3	WR
2.	Brenda Jones	AUS	2:04,4	
3.	Ursula Donath	GER	2:05,6	

1964

1.	Ann Packer	GBR	2:01,1	WR
2.	Maryvonne Dupureur	FRA	2:01,9	
3.	Ann Chamberlain	NSE	2:02,8	

1968

1.	Madeline Manning	USA	2:00,9	OR
2.	Ileana Silai	RUM	2:02,5	
3.	Maria Gommers	HOL	2:02,6	

1972

1.	H. Falok	GER	1:58,6	OR
2.	N. Sabaite	SOV	1:58,7	
3.	G. Hoffmeister	DDR	1:59,2	

1500 m

1972

1.	L. Bragina	SOV	4:01,4	
2.	G. Hoffmeister	DDR	4:02,8	
3.	P. Cacchi-Pigni	ITA	4:02,9	

80 m Hurdles

1932

1.	Mildred Didrikson	USA	11,7	WR
2.	Evelyne Hall	USA	11,7	
3.	Marjorie Clark	SAF	11,8	

1936

1.	Trebisonda Valla	ITA	11,7	
2.	Anny Steuer	GER	11,7	
3.	Elizabeth Taylor	CAN	11,7	

1948

1.	Francina Blankers-Koen	HOL	11,2	OR
2.	Maureen Gardner	GBR	11,2	
3.	Shirley Strickland	AUS	11,4	

1952

1.	Shirley de La Hunty-Strickland	AUS	10,9	WR
2.	Maria Golubnitschaya	SOV	11,1	
3.	Maria Sander	GER	11,1	

1956

1.	Shirley de la Hunty	AUS	10,7	OR
2.	Gisela Köhler	GER	10,9	
3.	Norma Thrower	AUS	11,0	

1960

1.	Irina Press	SOV	10,8	
2.	Carol Quinton	GBR	10,9	
3.	Gisela Birkemeyer-Köhler	GER	11,0	

1964

1.	Karin Balzer	GER	10,5	WR
2.	Tereza Ciepla	POL	10,5	
3.	Pamela Kilborn	AUS	10,5	

1968

1.	Maureen Caird	AUS	10,3	OR
2.	Pam Kilborn	AUS	10,4	
3.	Chi Cheng	TAI	10,4	

1972 (now 100 m Hurdles)

1.	A. Ehrhardt	DDR	12,59	
2.	V. Bufanu	RUM	12,84	
3.	K. Balzer	DDR	12,90	

Long Jump

1948

1. Olga Gyarmati	UNG	5,695
2. Noëmi Simonetto De Portela	ARG	5,60
3. Ann-Britt Leyman	SWE	5,575

1952

1. Yvette Williams	NSE	6,24	OR
2. Aleksandra Tschudina	SOV	6,14	
3. Shirley Cawley	GBR	5,92	

1956

1. Elzbieta Krzesinska	POL	6,35	WR
2. Willye White	USA	6,09	
3. Nadyeschda Dvalischvili	SOV	6,07	

1960

1. Vyera Krepkina	SOV	6,37	OR
2. Elzbieta Krzesinska	POL	6,27	
3. Hiltrun Claus	GER	6,21	

1964

1. Mary Rand	GBR	6,76	WR
2. Irena Kirszenstein	POL	6,60	
3. Tatyana Schtschelkanova	SOV	6,42	

1968

1. Vicorica Viscopoleanu	RUM	6,82	WR
2. Sheila Sherwood	GBR	6,68	
3. Tatyana Talyscheva	SOV	6,66	

1972

1. H. Rosendahl	GER	6,78
2. D. Jorgowa	BUL	6,77
3. E. Suranova	CSR	6,67

4 x 100 m Relay

1928

1.	CAN	48,4	WR
2.	USA	48,8	
3.	GER	49,0	

1932

1.	USA	47,0	WR
2.	CAN	47,0	
3.	GBR	47,6	

1936

1.	USA	46,9	
2.	GBR	47,6	
3.	CAN	47,8	

1948

1.	HOL	47,5	
2.	AUS	47,6	
3.	CAN	47,8	

1952

1.	USA	45,9	WR
2.	GER	45,9	WR
3.	GBR	46,2	

1956

1.	AUS	44,5	WR
2.	GBR	44,7	
3.	USA	44,9	

1960

1.	USA	44,5	
2.	GER	44,8	
3.	POL	45,0	

1964

1. POL	43,6	WR
2. USA	43,9	
3. GBR	44,0	

1968

1. USA	42,8	WR
2. CUB	43,3	
3. SOV	43,4	

1972

1. GER	42,81	WR
2. DDR	42,95	
3. CUB	43,36	

4 X 400 m Relay

1972

1. DDR	3:23,0
2. USA	3:25,2
3. GER	3:26,5

High Jump

1928

1. Ethel Catherwood	CAN	1,59	WR
2. Carolina Gisolf	HOL	1,56	
3. Mildred Wiley	USA	1,56	

1932

1. Jean Shiley	USA	1,657	WR
2. Mildred Didrikson	USA	1,657	WR
3. Eva Dawes	CAN	1,60	

1936

1. Ibolya Csák	UNG	1,60
2. Dorothy Odam	GBR	1,60
3. Elfriede Kaun	GER	1,60

1948

1.	Alice Coachman	USA	1,68	OR
2.	Dorothy Tyler-Odam	GBR	1,68	OR
3.	Micheline Ostermeyer	FRA	1,61	

1952

1.	Esther Brand	SAF	1,67	
2.	Sheila Lerwill	GBR	1,65	
3.	Aleksandra Tschudina	SOV	1,63	

1956

1.	Mildred McDaniel	USA	1,76	WR
2.	Maria Pissaryeva	SOV	1,67	
2.	Thelma Hopkins	GBR	1,67	

1960

1.	Iolanda Balas	RUM	1,85	OR
2.	Jaroslawa Józwiakowska	POL	1,71	
2.	Dorothy Shirley	GBR	1,71	

1964

1.	Iolanda Balas	RUM	1,90	OR
2.	Michele Brown-Mason	AUS	1,80	
3.	Taisiya Tschentschik	SOV	1,78	

1968

1.	Miloslava Rezková	CSR	1,82	
2.	Antonina Okorokova	SOV	1,80	
3.	Valentina Kozyr	SOV	1,80	

1972

1.	U. Meyfarth	GER	1,92	OR
2.	J. Blagojewa	BUL	1,88	
3.	I. Gusenbauer	AUT	1,88	

Shot Put

1948

1. Micheline Ostermeyer	FRA	13,75
2. Amelia Piccinini	ITA	13,095
3. Ine Schaffer	AUT	13,08

1952

1. Galina Zybina	SOV	15,28	WR
2. Marianne Werner	GER	14,57	
3. Klavdiya Totschenova	SOV	14,50	

1956

1. Tamara Tyschkevitsch	SOV	16,59	OR
2. Galina Zybina	SOV	16,53	
3. Marianne Werner	GER	15,61	

1960

1. Tamara Press	SOV	17,32	OR
2. Johanna Luttge	GER	16,61	
3. Earlene Brown	USA	16,42	

1964

1. Tamara Press	SOV	18,14	OR
2. Renate Garisch	GER	17,61	
3. Galina Zybina	SOV	17,45	

1968

1. Margitta Gummel-Helmboldt	ODE	19,61	WR
2. Maritta Lange	ODE	18,78	
3. Nadyeschda Tschischova	SOV	18,19	

1972

1. N. Tschischowa	SOV	21,03	WR
2. M. Gummel	DDR	20,22	
3. I. Christowa	BUL	19,35	

Discus

1928

1.	Halina Konopacka	POL	39,62	WR
2.	Lillian Copeland	USA	37,08	
3.	Ruth Svedberg	SWE	35,92	

1932

1.	Lillian Copeland	USA	40,58	OR
2.	Ruth Osburn	USA	40,12	
3.	Jadwiga Wajsówna	POL	38,74	

1936

1.	Gisela Mauermayer	GER	47,63	OR
2.	Jadwiga Wajsówna	POL	46,22	
3.	Paula Mollenhauer	GER	39,80	

1948

1.	Micheline Ostermeyer	FRA	41,92	
2.	Edera Gentile-Cordiale	ITA	41,17	
3.	Jacqueline Mezeas	FRA	40,47	

1952

1.	Nina Romaschkova	SOV	51,42	OR
2.	Yelisaveta Bagryantseva	SOV	47,08	
3.	Nina Dumbadze	SOV	46,29	

1956

1.	Olga Fikotová	CSR	53,69	OR
2.	Irina Beglyakova	SOV	52,54	
3.	Nina Ponomaryeva-Romaschkova	SOV	52,02	

1960

1.	Nina Ponomaryeva	SOV	55,10	OR
2.	Tamara Press	SOV	52,59	
3.	Lia Manoliu	RUM	52,36	

1964

1. Tamara Press	SOV	57,27	OR
2. Ingrid Lotz	GER	57,21	
3. Lia Manoliu	RUM	56,97	

1968

1. Lia Manoliu	RUM	58,28	OR
2. Liesel Westermann	GER	57,76	
3. Jolán Kleiber	UNG	54,90	

1972

1. F. Melnik	SOV	66,62	OR
2. A. Menis	RUM	65,06	
3. W. Stojewa	BUL	64,34	

Javelin

1932

1. Mildred Didrikson	USA	43,68	OR
2. Ellen Braumüller	GER	43,49	
3. Tilly Fleischer	GER	43,00	

1936

1. Tilly Fleischer	GER	45,18	OR
2. Luise Krüger	GER	43,29	
3. Maria Kwasniewska	POL	41,80	

1948

1. Herma Bauma	AUT	45,57	OR
2. Kaisa Parviainen	FIN	43,79	
3. Lily Carlstedt	DAN	42,08	

1952

1. Dana Zátopková	CSR	50,47	OR
2. Aleksandra Tschudina	SOV.	50,01	
3. Yelena Gortschakova	SOV	49,76	

1956

1. Inese Jaunzeme	SOV	53,86	OR
2. Marlene Ahrens	CHI	50,38	
3. Nadyeschda Konyayeva	SOV	50,28	

1960

1. Elvira Ozolina	SOV	55,98	OR
2. Dana Zátopková	CSR	53,78	
3. Birute Kalediene	SOV	53,45	

1964

1. Mihaela Penes	RUM	60,54	
2. Márta Rudas	UNG	58,27	
3. Yelena Gortschakova	SOV	57,06	

1968

1. Angéla Németh	UNG	60,36	
2. Mihaela Penes	RUM	59,92	
3. Eva Janko	AUT	58,04	

1972

1. R. Fuchs	DDR	63,88	OR
2. J. Todten	DDR	62,54	
3. K. Schmidt	USA	59,94	

Pentathlon

1964

1. Irina Press	SOV	5246	WR
2. Mary Rand	GBR	5035	
3. Galina Bystrova	SOV	4956	

1968

1. Ingrid Becker	GER	5098	
2. Liese Prokop	AUT	4966	
3. Annamária Tóth	UNG	4959	

1972

1. M. Peters	GBR	4801 WR
2. H. Rosendahl	GER	4791
3. B. Pollak	DDR	4768

LAWN TENNISSingles.

1900

1. C. Cooper	GBR
2. H. Prevost	FRA
3. M. Jones	USA
3. H. Rosenbaumova	BOH

1906

1. E. Simitou	GRE
2. S. Marinou	GRE
3. E. Paspatis	GRE

1908

1. D. Chambers	GBR
2. D. Boothby	GBR
3. J. Winch	GBR

1912

1. M. Broquedis	FRA
2. D. Köring	GER
3. M. Bjurstedt	NOR

1920

1. S. Lenglen	FRA
2. E. Holman	GBR
3. K. McKane	GBR

1920

- |    |             |     |
|----|-------------|-----|
| 1. | S. Lenglen  | FRA |
| 2. | K. McKane   | GBR |
| 3. | M. Skrbkova | CSR |

1924

- |    |             |     |
|----|-------------|-----|
| 1. | H. Wightman | USA |
| 2. | M. Jessup   | USA |
| 3. | C. Bouman   | HOL |

INDOORSingles

1908

- |    |                   |     |
|----|-------------------|-----|
| 1. | G. Eastlake-Smith | GBR |
| 2. | A. Greene         | GBR |
| 3. | M. Adlerstrahle   | SWE |

1912

- |    |                  |     |
|----|------------------|-----|
| 1. | E. Hannam        | GBR |
| 2. | T. Castenschiold | DAN |
| 3. | M. Parton        | GBR |

Mixed Doubles

1912

- |    |              |     |
|----|--------------|-----|
| 1. | E. Hannam    | GBR |
| 2. | H. Aitchison | GBR |
| 3. | S. Fick      | SWE |

1924

- |              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. H. Wills  | USA |
| 2. J. Vlasto | FRA |
| 3. K. McKane | GBR |

Doubles

1920

- |                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. W. McNair and K. McKane  | GBR |
| 2. G. Beamish and E. Holman | GBR |
| 3. S. Lenglen and E. d'Ayen | FRA |

1924

- |                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. H. Wightman and H. Wills        | USA |
| 2. E. Covell and K. McKane         | GBR |
| 3. D. Sheherd-Barron and E. Colyer | GBR |

Mixed Doubles

Only the woman member of the couple is named

1900

- |                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. C. Cooper       | GBR |
| 2. H. Prévost      | FRA |
| 3. H. Rosenbaumová | BOH |
| 3. M. Jones        | USA |

1906

- |               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. M. Decugis | FRA |
| 2. S. Marinou | GRE |
| 3. A. Matsa   | GRE |

1912

- |                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1. D. Köring    | GER |
| 2. S. Fick      | SWE |
| 3. M. Broquedis | FRA |

VOLLEYBALL

1964

1. JAP
2. SOV
3. POL

1968

1. SOV
2. JAP
3. POL

1972

1. SOV
2. JAP
3. PRK

YACHTING

Only the woman member of the crew is named.

5.5 m

1952

2. V. Lunde NOR

6 m

1936

3. D. Salén SWE

7 m

1908

1. Mrs. F. Rivett-Carnac GBR

1920

1. Mrs. D. Wright GBR

8 m

1928

1. Mrs. V. Heriot FRA

ABBREVIATIONS

ARG	Argentina
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
BOH	Bohemia
BUL	Bulgaria
CAN	Canada
CHI	Chile
CSR	Czechoslovakia
CUB	Cuba
DAN	Denmark
DDR	German Democratic Republic
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
GBR	Great Britain
GER	Germany
GRE	Greece
HOL	Netherlands
ITA	Italy
JAP	Japan
MEX	Mexico
NOR	Norway
NZE	New Zealand
ODE	East Germany
POL	Poland
PRK	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea
RUM	Rumania
SAF	South Africa
SOV	Soviet Union
SUI	Switzerland
SWE	Sweden
TAI	Taiwan (Formosa)
UNC	Hungary
USA	United States of America
YUG	Yugoslavia

