



THE INTER-ALLIED  
GAMES 1919

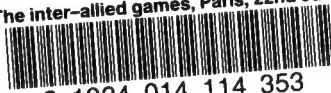


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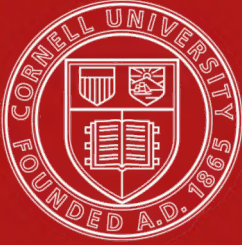
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The inter-allied games, Paris, 22nd June



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(Design of bronze badge described on page 151).





# THE INTER-ALLIED GAMES



PARIS  
22<sup>ND</sup> JUNE TO 6<sup>TH</sup> JULY  
1919

PUBLISHED BY THE GAMES COMMITTEE



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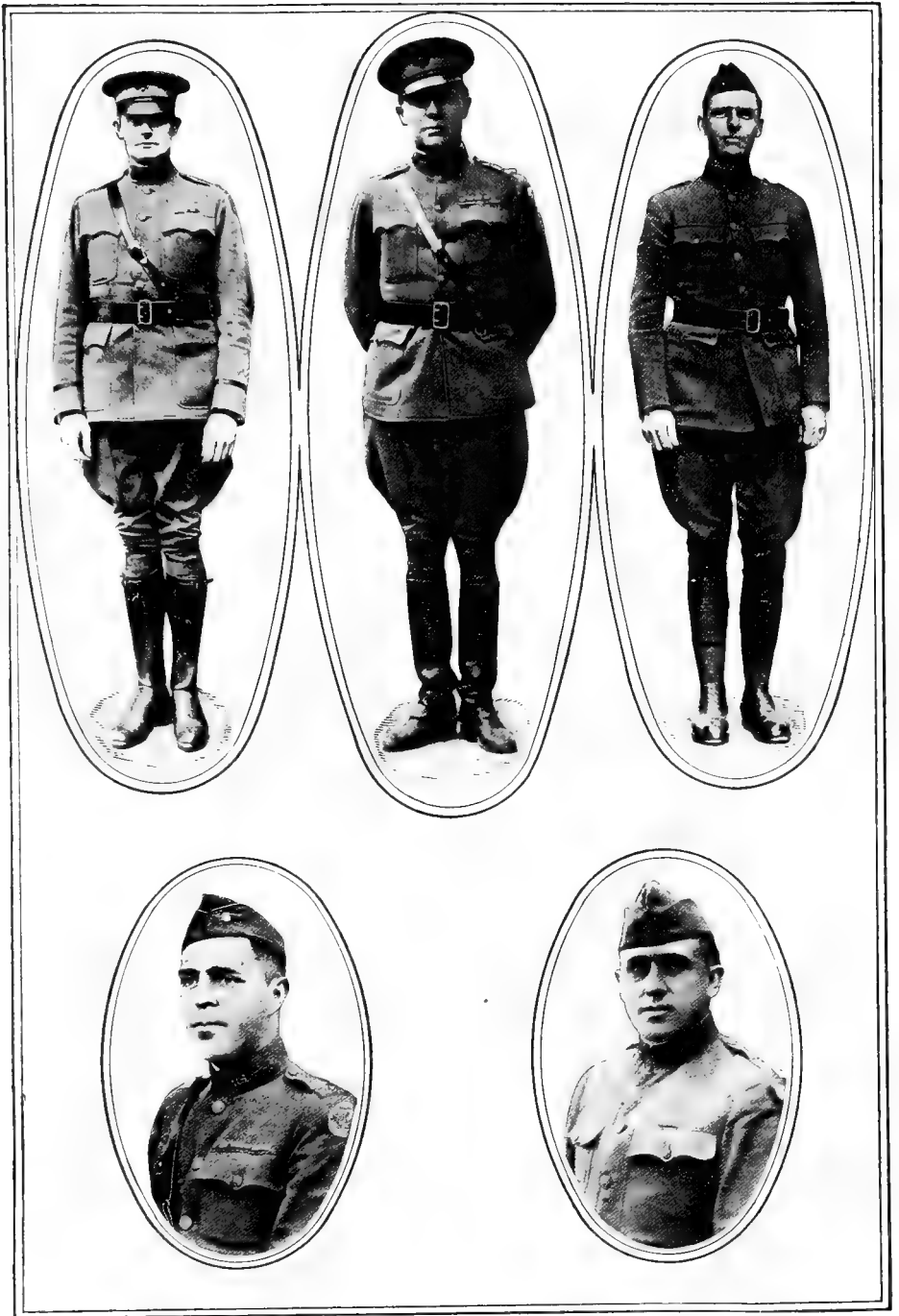
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A proper distribution of the pictures throughout the book made it impossible to connect each with the text to which it relates. A logical order only is attempted.







The Games Committee. *Top left*—Lieut. Col. D. M. Goodrich, G. S., Chief Liaison Section. *Top center*—Col. Wait C. Johnson, G. S., Chief Athletic Officer A. E. F. and Chairman of Games Committee. *Top right*—W. A. Reynolds, Associate Director Dept. of Athletics, Y. M. C. A. *Bottom left*—Lieut. Col. T. C. Lonergan, G. S., Chief Technical Section. *Bottom right*—Elwood S. Brown, Director Dept. of Athletics, Y. M. C. A. and Director General of the Games.







## INTRODUCTION

### ORIGIN OF THE INTER-ALLIED GAMES

**N**o result was ever yet achieved without a cause; no end ever accomplished without a beginning. The present volume records the history of the Inter-Allied Games; important in themselves because of their magnitude, unparalleled in the annals of sport by reason of the circumstances under which they were held, and memorable for the good feeling, the precision of execution and the close adherence to pre-arranged plans which marked their progress. These Games signaled to a vast number of soldiers of the various Armies of the Allies the end of the Great War and the beginning, in this unique love feast of divers races and nationalities, of a greater and more hopeful peace than the world had yet known. But how, at the first, was conceived that ultimate objective so clearly that it could be kept in constant focus throughout a long period of preparation? How was devised, and through what previous experiences was there an agency capable of devising, the mechanism by which, from millions of men, strong but weary from warfare, were sifted out the few hundred physically elite who finally stood, clean-limbed and lithe, upon the oval of the Pershing Stadium and contended before tens of thousands of the Allied peoples for the highest athletic honors of the armed hosts of civilization? If the Inter-Allied Games are to be seen in that sort of perspective from which alone events can be truly understood, it is necessary that these questions be answered.

In a sense by no means fanciful the Inter-Allied Games of 1919 may be said to have originated with a volleyball and an indoor baseball lying in a trunk which arrived in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, one day in 1910. This trunk, together with the volleyball and the baseball, belonged to Elwood S. Brown who at that time went to the Philippines as Physical Director of the American Y.M.C.A. at Manila to see what could be done in the way of building up sports among the American civilian population in the Philippines and later among the natives.

Naturally, baseball was much in vogue with American civilians and soldiers stationed in the Islands. This rather highly specialized

game, however, did not reach the great majority of the Filipinos, to whom mass sports of any sort were an unknown quantity. That summer at Baguio, the mountain "summer capital" of the Philippines, where the American officials took refuge from the intense heat in Manila, the Filipino clerks and other attaches of the government were, as usual, very discontented and uncomfortable, the cool weather of the place being as disagreeable to them as it was refreshing to the Americans. They knew nothing of occupying their idle time in vigorous physical exercises, but, bringing out his volleyball and indoor baseball, Mr. Brown induced a group to begin playing with them. The sport interested them; very soon it enthused them. Every day more and more Filipinos, not only men but women, came out to play and more and more wanted to take part. Games between different groups representing different departments were very soon in popular vogue. More volley balls and indoor baseballs were imported from the United States but the supply could hardly keep up with the demand. The games were carried back to Manila and, encouraged by Governor General Forbes, Mr. Brown introduced them and gradually other sports into the Government departments and into the public schools and their popularity spread rapidly throughout the archipelago. The Filipinos, ignorant of general play, became enthusiastic participants as soon as they discovered that skill was not a prerequisite to enjoyment of such games. During the seventh year of mass play development, one dealer alone in Manila sold 11,000 volleyballs, practically all of them to natives, and manufacturers in the Philippines were making them in quantity in the cheaper grades.

Taking advantage of the newly aroused spirit, Mr. Brown organized during 1911 and 1912, competitive games between Americans and Filipinos in which the natives performed very creditably. In 1912, at the invitation of the Manila Tennis Club, Kumagae, the Japanese tennis champion, came to the Philippines and played against resident Americans and the few Filipinos who had developed some skill in the game. It was a thing unprecedented for no Japanese athlete, as such, had ever visited the Philippines before. In 1913, through efforts made in various trips to China and Japan, both nations were induced to send small groups of athletes to take part in a series of Far Eastern Games, staged at Manila, the Chinese delegation being accompanied by Wu Ting Fang, the distinguished former Chinese minister to the United States. The distrust and dislike between the three races was a matter of tradition; it had never seemed possible that a Filipino, a

Chinese and a Japanese could come together except to transact necessary business. But on the field of sport they found that not only could they meet amicably but, each learning that the other was not such a bad fellow after all, a new and mutual respect each for the other was engendered.

The first Far Eastern Games consisted of track and field events, baseball, volleyball, basketball, swimming and tennis. They were so successful that a permanent organization was formed and largely through the agency of the Y.M.C.A. and other associations having to do with athletics, more extensive activities were begun in each country which had participated. The games were made permanent biannual events, the second meet occurring at Shanghai in 1915, the third at Tokio, Japan, in 1917, and the fourth at Manila in 1919. At the Shanghai Games from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators daily attended the events, which roused such widespread interest that when Mr. Brown and the delegation of athletes from the Philippines arrived at Peking for the purpose of giving some exhibition games, they were summoned to an audience by Yuan Shi Kai, the President of China. Escorted through a maze of circuitous passages into the center of the Presidential palace and surrounded by burly Manchu guards whose presence made the visitors anything but at their ease, the interview was, nevertheless, highly interesting and the Chinese President learned the truth of the report, which previously he had been unable to credit, that the medium of athletics had induced Chinese from such politically hostile districts as Canton, Shanghai and Peking, to stand shoulder to shoulder as the champions of a common China. Thenceforward the Far Eastern Games have commanded the hearty support of the Chinese Government. In Japan they have aroused great popular interest and enthusiasm and in consequence modern athletics have made much headway despite the fact that at first they had to combat the powerful counter-influence upon the people of the school of Judo, the semi-religious combination of philosophy, art and individual physical development whose expression, in the last named phase, is more or less understood in foreign countries as Jiu-Jitsu. Through the men and the agencies working with him and through Mr. Brown's own efforts during the latter part of his time in the Far East, modern athletics were also introduced and started on the road to healthy development in Siam and through the Malay Archipelago.

In April, 1918, America being in the World War and having a rapidly expanding army in Europe, Mr. Brown requested war service

and was brought to France as one of the Y.M.C.A. athletic directors. At that time little had been done in the way of organizing athletic relaxation among the troops resting near the front or waiting to go in the line, chiefly because of demands which seemed more pressing for work in other lines. But with this physical director from the Philippines came wide experience in organizing, full knowledge of the psychology of sport and a vision, founded upon practical demonstrations, of the possibilities of bringing diverse peoples together in friendship upon the field of sport. Becoming a Field Secretary the new man began urging in influential quarters more widespread and systematic athletic activity in the army. There being no difficulty in arousing the interest of General Pershing and securing full cooperation from the Army and the Y.M.C.A. headquarters, in a comparatively short time the American Expeditionary Forces themselves were being fairly well equipped and directed for the enjoyment of the sports in which Americans will always indulge if they are given the opportunity.

But his underlying aims far outran the mere encouragement of athletics in their most natural field, among the young men of the forces of his own country. In the armies of the Allies, struggling in varied and widely separated fields all over Europe, Mr. Brown saw multitudes of men bound together by strong ties of sympathy in the common ideals for which they were fighting, yet often knowing each other not at all. He believed that, after the triumph of the cause for which they all were striving, as many of these men as possible should be brought together in order that they might know each other face to face and thus lay the foundations for those enduring friendships which can come only from personal contact and which, in this case, were of such fundamental importance to the future welfare of the world. In what manner could they be brought together which would be most revealing, most harmonizing, most natural? The answer was obvious: by bringing them together as athletes. If a Chinese, a Japanese and a Filipino could be induced to sink their racial antipathies when they met on the field of sport, men animated in advance by interest in and admiration for one another would be certain to find such a gathering pleasant and profitable in many ways.

To bring this basic idea to fruition was not so easy, however. But, watching the developments of the war and beginning, early in October, to discern the unmistakable signs of coming collapse on the part of the Central Powers, Mr. Brown, who in the meantime had



Members of the advisory committee of the Inter-Allied Games, in the garden of the Cercle Inter-Allies, 33, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, May, 25, 1919, after the luncheon given by the Americans in honor of the Allied representatives.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Lt. Col. H. G. Mayes, C. B. E. (Canada).          | 22. Lt. Col. T. C. Lonergan, G. S.              |
| 2. Col. Arturo Leone (Italy).                        | 23. Capt. E. D. Toland, Inf.                    |
| 3. Maj. J. A. Cameron (New Zealand).                 | 24. Maj. Charles C. Bull, Inf.                  |
| 4. Lt. Mario da Cunha (Portugal).                    | 25. Lt. Col. Norman Marshall (Australia).       |
| 5. Maj. Andrea Gastaldi (Italy).                     | 26. Capt. M. Stern (Roumania).                  |
| 6. Maj. S. A. Greenwell, S. C.                       | 27. Lt. F. R. Miller, Inf.                      |
| 7. Lt. Col. David M. Goodrich, G. S.                 | 28. Capt. Ray Harrison, F. A.                   |
| 8. Lt. Col. See (French).                            | 29. Mr. Elwood S. Brown, Y. M. C. A.            |
| 9. Maj. Barbier (France).                            | 30. Lt. R. R. Townsend, F. A.                   |
| 10. Lt. Col. C. Watson, D. S. O. (Australia).        | 31. Maj. L. B. Rogers, M. C.                    |
| 11. Col. Wait C. Johnson, G. S.                      | 32. Lt. Hajny (Czecho-Slovakia).                |
| 12. Maj. Raoul Daufresne de la Chevalerie (Belgium). | 33. Lt. Col. Paul Watson, F. A.                 |
| 13. Capt. Antonio Mascarenhas de Menezes (Portugal). | 34. Maj. G. C. Woodruff, Inf.                   |
| 14. Lt. Nelson Fell, A. S.                           | 35. Capt. W. Delaney, A. G. D.                  |
| 15. Capt. Horace Eremie (Roumania).                  | 36. Lt. Horace R. Palmer.                       |
| 16. Lt. Col. E. Martin (Belgium).                    | 37. Lt. Col. J. A. McDermott, Inf.              |
| 17. Capt. Andritch (Serbia).                         | 38. Lt. Col. R. M. Hardaway, M. C.              |
| 18. Mr. Popovitch (Serbia).                          | 39. Maj. George Wythe, Inf.                     |
| 19. Mr. Gradeojevitch (Serbia)                       | 40. Maj. J. J. McConville, Inf.                 |
| 20. Capt. Richard H. Waldo, Inf.                     | 41. Maj. E. V. Graves, Q. M. C.                 |
| 21. Mr. W. A. Reynolds, Y. M. C. A.                  | 42. Capt. Ken Wang (China).                     |
|  | 43. Maj. N. A. D. Armstrong, O. B. E. (Canada). |



become Director of the Department of Athletics, A.E.F.—Y.M.C.A., on the 15th of that month launched his campaign by writing the following letter to the First Section of the General Staff, G.H.Q, A.E.F. :

October 15, 1918.

From : Elwood S. Brown, Department of Athletics, Y.M.C.A., Paris.  
To : Colonel Bruce Palmer.  
SUBJECT : Proposed Athletic Program for Demobilization Period.

#### CONDITIONS.

Peace, whether it comes tomorrow or many months from now, should find us in a state of preparedness against the inevitable period of relaxation that must be met when hostilities cease. This period will bring about an increased danger from moral temptations, will be a time of impatient waiting for the day of departure for America and will call for very constructive and interesting bodily activity if the dangers of disorderly physical expression are to be avoided.

Fundamentally our Army in France is a physical machine. Physical vitality is the chief element, the most important asset. Two million men are now engaged in the strenuous game of beating the Hun. They are in hard daily labor, intensive military training or engaged in actual fighting — physical expression, nearly all of it. When this is suddenly taken away no mental, moral or social program however extensive will meet the need. Physical action will be the call; games and play, informal and competitive, will be the answer. It is assumed that a certain amount of military work will be continued but it is not believed that this will be found either sufficient or the best way to offset the certain reaction that will come about when the fighting is over.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Four activities are suggested below for which in co-operation and conjunction with the necessary army committees the Y.M.C.A. through its Department of Athletics is prepared to assume the initial responsibility in promotion and organization. It should be said that the underlying principle would be to conduct a two-sided effort coordinating the athletic play program, both informal and competitive, for which the Association would be primarily responsible, with the strictly military effort looking towards the accomplishment of the same results and for which it is recognized the Army will have a program.

#### ITEMS.

1. Great mass games and play for every possible man — “ Athletics for everybody.”

2. Official A.E.F. championships in a wide variety of competitive sports including military events, beginning with elimination regimental contests, ranging upwards through the divisions, possibly the army corps, and culminating in great finals in Paris.

3. Physical pageants and demonstrations to be held in many centers demonstrating to our allied friends America's best in sport, her great play spirit and incidentally her finest in physical manhood.

4. Interallied athletic contests—open only to soldiers of the Allied Armies — a great set of military Olympic games.

#### ITEM No. 1.

This item represents the major portion of the program and unquestionably the most important part. The Y.M.C.A. is in a strong position to handle a purely recreative effort of this kind. It would introduce the play spirit and would keep the activities free from a strictly military aspect ; that is, its recreative work could be semivolunteer in character and hence would not be regarded by the men as one more duty in the military day's order.

##### *This item involves for the Association :*

1. The immediate arrangement with at least one hundred of its strongest and best trained experts in mass play now in France to remain for the entire demobilization period. Most of these men are now on contracts reading "for the duration of the war."

2. The placing of an order by cable for at least \$500,000 worth of additional athletic supplies. An order amounting to \$1,085,000 for 1919 has already been placed.

3. The immediate preparation of the necessary instruction handbooks and other technical printed matter that would be required.

##### *For the Army is involved :*

1. Plans to detail a considerable group of noncoms whom our trained athletic directors could instruct in the promotion, organization and conduct of the groups games adopted.

2. The detailing, after hostilities cease, of a number of trained athletic directors now in the Army who would supplement the efforts of, and work in cooperation with, the Association directors.

3. The appointment of a committee of officers with which and through which the Association representatives could work.

#### ITEM No. 2.

Division rivalry of every sort is characteristic of our Army and is a wholesome incentive to better effort. This is particularly true in competitive athletics and, it is understood, in purely military sports as well. It is believed this rivalry can be most constructively capitalized through official A.E.F. championships sanctioned and recognized as such by the Commander-in-Chief.

##### *This item involves for the Association :*

1. Technical direction of the elimination athletic contests within the regiments and divisions of their equivalent units.

2. The securing of suitable grounds, equipment and the necessary prizes for the finals.



3. The general responsibility for the handling of the many details such as entry lists, arrangements of heats, events, officials and the like.

*For the Army is involved :*

1. Committees of athletic officers within the divisions to conduct the strictly military events desired and to coordinate these with the athletic events.

2. A group of officers to sit as members of a representative A.E.F. Championships Committee in general charge of the finals.

ITEM No. 3.

The French soldiers as well as the civilian population are keenly interested in American sports and the fine play spirit that permeates them. There is also unusual interest in American calisthenic drills and a number of other of our best-known activities. There is particular interest in baseball and track and field sports. Through the Foyer du Soldat baseball has been quite generally introduced in the French Army. The American Army could make a lasting impression on French sports as well as a most definite contribution to them by demonstrating in various great centers in France our popular National games, and by putting on great pageants such as are frequently used in our municipalities at home to typify the spirit and traditions of the community. If military band concerts or competitions together with male chorus singing could be added, the net result would be at once physically stimulating and strongly artistic.

*This would involve for the Association :*

1. Bringing over from America a number of specialists on events of this kind.

2. The drilling of many large groups of men in the various pageants. The general conduct of the games and demonstrations.

3. Furnishing of the necessary suits for the athletic activities and costumes for the pageants.

*For the Army is involved :*

1. Committee with authority to treat with the French officials in the locations decided upon as to the use of buildings or fields, permission for parades and other required items about which it would be necessary to deal with local authorities.

2. A general committee of officers to work in conjunction with a similar Association committee.

ITEM No. 4.

A Military "Olympic" would bring together the best athletes in every sport from all of the Allied Armies and would undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of athletes ever seen. Entry would be restricted to men who had seen military service in the present war. The amateur-professional question would be ignored. Such an athletic meeting would unquestionably be a great factor in cementing on the field of sport those friendly ties between the men of the

Allied Armies that have sprung up on the common field of battle. International sports of this kind have always developed mutual respect and understanding.

*For the Association this involves :*

1. Securing and arranging a suitable stadium.
2. The general responsibility for the technical details.
3. The furnishing of symbolic and artistic prizes.

*For the Army is involved :*

1. Responsibility for the training of its men entered in these International events.
2. As the initiative in promoting the Games would be taken by the American Army, the meet should be of an invitation nature and therefore it is suggested that if this item is approved, the Commander-in-Chief formally invite the Commanders of the Allied Armies to send entries and to participate extensively in the contests.
3. The organization of a suitable Interallied-Army Committee to work with a technical committee from the Association forming a general operating unit for the games.

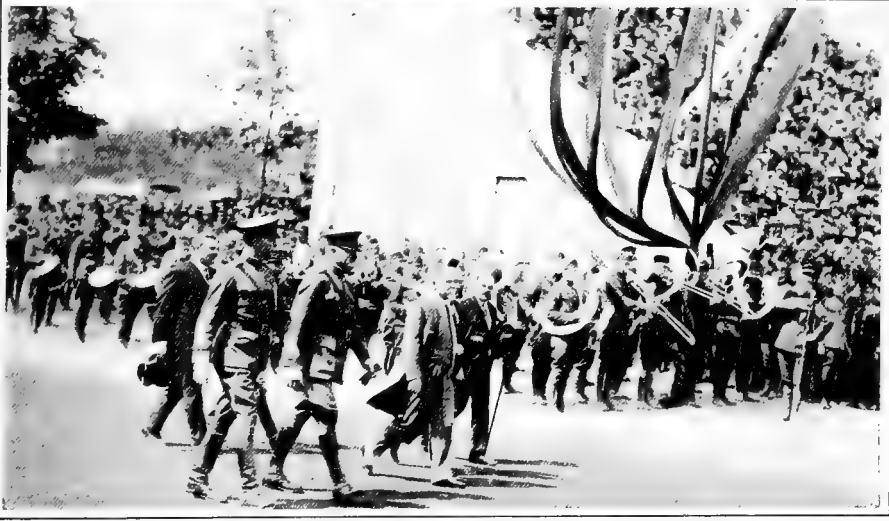
It will be observed that the adoption of any or all of the above items calls for immediate and definite plans and also financial appropriations by the Association. These things it is prepared to do, as well as to supply further details whenever necessary, if the general outline is approved by the Army authorities and the definite responsibility now placed upon the Association by the Commander-in-Chief for the operation of the volunteer athletic program with the A.E.F. be continued to include the period under discussion and the items suggested.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

ELWOOD S. BROWN,  
Department of Athletics.

As American General Headquarters could not at this time officially recognize the possibility of an armistice, no action was taken on the letter but it was placed in the files for future reference. Immediately after the signing of the Armistice, the Director of the Department of Athletics, Y.M.C.A., renewed to G.H.Q. the expression of the readiness of his organization to put into effect the plan suggested on 15 October, and on 27 November, 1918, the following letter was written to the Commander-in-Chief, further elaborating the reasons not only for holding Inter-Allied Games but for holding them through the initiation and at the invitation of the American Expeditionary Forces :



Opening Day. *Top left to right*—Colonel Johnson, General Pershing, President Poincaré. *Center left*—General Pershing presenting Stadium to French government. *Center right*—M. Georges Leygues accepting Stadium from General Pershing in name of French government. *Bottom left to right*—Colonel Johnson, General Pershing, President Poincaré



A.E.F.—Y.M.C.A.

November 27, 1918,

From : Chief, Y.M.C.A.

To : Commander-in-Chief, G-1.

SUBJECT : Inter-Allied Games—"Military Olympics."

1. In a memorandum previously submitted relative to a general athletic program during demobilization, for which the Y.M.C.A. was prepared to undertake the responsibility in promoting, directing and financing, one of the items suggested was a great set of interallied competitive athletic contests, which might be termed "Military Olympics." It was urged that these games be held at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies. Reasons in support of this suggestion follow :

*a.* Invitation games avoid the customary preliminary meetings which, experience in international games has invariably shown, involves long-drawn-out and difficult conferences before general agreement is possible.

*b.* Inasmuch as the A.E.F. would be prepared to be responsible through the Y.M.C.A. for the promotion, direction and financing of the project, imposing no financial obligation on the Allied Armies other than that involved in sending their athletes, it is perfectly logical for the A.E.F. to take the initiative in extending the invitation.

*c.* Such games would be invaluable in still further strengthening mutual understanding and friendship amongst soldiers of the Allied Armies. Information is at hand indicating that such games would be welcomed by many English, French, Australian and Canadian officers responsible for physical training.

*d.* Such games would focus the interest of the athletic world both in Europe and in America; would give a striking illustration of the place of athletics in the military training of the Allied Armies and would be of absorbing interest to great numbers of troops during the somewhat restless period waiting their return home.

2. It is recommended that the Commander-in-Chief extend a formal invitation to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies to participate in a series of interallied athletic games, open only to officers and men who have served in the Great War; that the games take place in Paris during the month of April, 1919; that they be under the joint control of an Executive Committee representing the A.E.F. and the Y.M.C.A. and that the Allied Commanders be invited each to send two suitable delegates to become members of an Advisory Committee charged with the responsibility of suggesting appropriate events.

3. In response to tentative inquiries the Y.M.C.A. has discovered that the Great National Racing Club of France is prepared to place the Colombes Stadium at the disposal of the A.E.F. for the proposed games, provided the Y.M.C.A. will undertake the financing and responsibility of repairing the stadium and putting it in first-class physical condition. The stadium, which is fourteen kilometers from Paris, was the site of the 1900 Olympic Games.

4. Speedy action is desirable regarding the whole proposition as it is possible that a somewhat similar proposal, but on a less satisfactory basis, may be forthcoming from another source.

We believe that if the Commander-in-Chief were to inform the French authorities that he desired to arrange for such games unless the French had objection, that an affirmative answer would be forthcoming.

(Signed) E. C. CARTER.

Chief A.E.F.—Y.M.C.A.

On 1 December, Colonel Wait C. Johnson, General Staff, an expert in athletic matters and in his own person an athlete of wide Army repute, was transferred from the Intelligence Section, G.H.Q., in which he had been chief of the subsection charged with coordinating information concerning the enemy order of battle (G-2-A), and made Chief Athletic Officer of the A.E.F. His work in this highly important capacity will be further mentioned presently. But, as connected with the present subject, on 16 December, 1918, the Director of the Department of Athletics, Y.M.C.A., addressed to him a letter making some very clear and definite proposals concerning the projected Inter-Allied Games. The exactness with which these proposals were executed shows how clearly the Director had thought out the problem and how thoroughly conversant he was with the elements of the situation. He says:

It is recognized that, in the event of a favorable attitude on the part of the Commander-in-Chief to the proposal that he invite the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies to send men to participate in a series of interallied athletic competitions, certain details will need to be available for his information.

*Basis for games.*

The direct invitation of General Pershing to the Commanders-in-Chief of each of the Allied Armies to send men to participate in a series of interallied athletic competitions to be held in the coming spring at a time and place to be designated by the American Army and at no expense to the Armies invited other than that involved in the training, transportation and billeting of their own representative teams. The various Dominion Units of the British Forces to be considered as separate Armies for purposes of these Games.

*Operating unit.*

A General Games Committee of Army Officers and Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Directors, totalling not more than five, one of the number to act as Director General. This Committee would be the deciding agency and the final authority on all matters pertaining to the games.

This Committee would invite the various Armies to send two delegates each to an Advisory Council which would be asked to submit any proposals desired

to the Games Committee, to make any suggestions it saw fit and to render any general assistance possible looking to the success of the competitions. The active cooperation of such a council would do much to make the games popular and constructive.

#### *Finances.*

As hereinbefore suggested, the various Armies would be expected to carry all of the expense in connection with the training, equipping, transporting, housing and rationing of their own competing athletes; this, it is believed, each Army would prefer to do. The cost of a suitable site for the Games, the necessary prizes (other than such trophies as might be donated), printed matter, and all miscellaneous expenses would be underwritten by the Y.M.C.A. It is expected that the American Army could join with the Association in providing the necessary stenographic services, certain office help and like incidentals.

#### *Site.*

The great Colombes Stadium near Paris, the site of the 1900 World's Olympic Games, is available. It is equipped with an excellent running track, a number of playing fields suitable for baseball, football and other games, has grandstands seating more than 20,000 persons, dressing-rooms, and other accessories. Certain other sites may be available, notably Longchamps Field.

#### *Cooperation indicated.*

The Chief Physical Training Officer of the British Army in France, Lieut. Col. H. S. Huntington, has made inquiry by letter as to the probability of inter-allied games. The Director of Recreative Training, Australian Imperial Force, Col. Alderson, has stated in person to the undersigned that the Australian Army would welcome an opportunity to enter games such as those suggested, and that, if necessary, he was prepared to hold in France the required men to represent them. The official French national society, "Comité National d'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiène Sociale," of which Premier Clemenceau is the Honorary President, is interested in the project and has expressed the hope that the American Commander-in-Chief would find it possible to extend the proposed invitations.

The Games would furnish a splendid incentive to our own American athletes to enter largely in the A.E.F. championships as, normally, the winning men and teams in these competitions would earn the honor of representing the whole American Army in the great interallied competitions.

This project, if approved, will bring real results in physical efficiency, interest in athletics in general, pride in physical skill as well as mutual respect and understanding between the soldiers of the armies of the Allies.

The Commander-in-Chief was heartily in sympathy with the proposed Games from the day the idea was first presented. But he was confronted with one difficulty. Should he accept the suggestions of the Y.M.C.A. and invite the Allied nations to enter their militarized athletes in the Games as Commander-in-Chief of an American Army

in France, he would be in the position of a person inviting his friends to a party in another man's house without first receiving assurances that it would be agreeable to the owner. Before any such invitations could be extended, therefore, it became necessary to ascertain whether such a procedure would be acceptable to the French Army and Government, even though little doubt could be entertained that it would. So the Y.M.C.A. entered into communication with the *Comite Nationale d'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale* and asked that it ascertain from Marshal Petain his views on the subject. On 2 January, 1919, the *Comite Nationale* addressed the following letter to the Marshal :

We are informed that one of the welfare organizations officially connected with the physical recreation of the American Army has suggested the idea of the organization of athletic competitions between the Allied Armies to take place in May or June of 1919. They have presented this idea to the Commander-in-Chief of their army, suggesting that he invite the Commanders-in-Chief of all of the Allied Armies to authorize the Armies under their command to participate in these games.

The *Comite Nationale d'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale*, under the high patronage of the President of the Council, Minister of War, has the honor to call your sympathetic attention to the importance that such a manifestation would have in the diffusion of the wholesome practice of physical education and hygiene, which is the basis of their program for the regeneration of the French race.

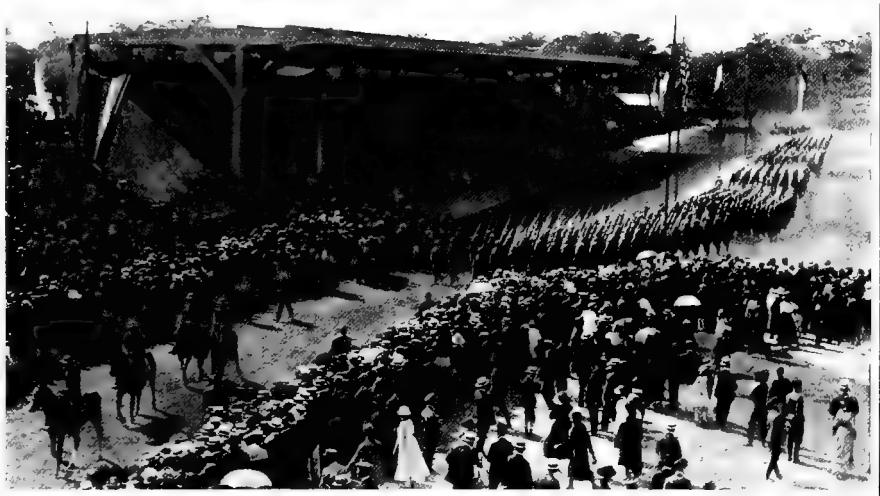
It will not escape you that independent of the good that France will receive from this effort along the lines of general physical education and the brotherhood of arms on the field of sport, there would also be happy results in the general relations of the various countries. On the other hand the preparation and selection are events which would create a wholesome rivalry among our units, small or large. They would uphold in physical form and be an excellent moral influence to the soldiers, whom the cessation of hostilities has transferred suddenly from the intensive life of the battle to the waiting period of demobilization.

The organization of the military games is assured financially and materially by our American Allies. The American Army would like the moral support, advice and public and private help that might be needed, for example, in the matter of obtaining suitable ground. In this latter case the Stadium prepared and used would be left without cost at the disposal of the French youth, as a permanent witness of the ineffaceable friendship uniting the two democracies.

Please accept, Monsieur Marechal, the assurances of our respectful consideration.

The results of this inquiry were embodied in a letter dated 7 January from the *Comite Nationale* to the Director, Department of Athletics, Y.M.C.A., as follows :





Dedication Ceremonies.—Parade of troops. *Top*—French Chasseurs. *Center*—Composite regiment of American troops. *Bottom*—French Zouaves.



We have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Republic in the presence of Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War, on the one hand, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, in the person of Maréchal Petain on the other hand, following a visit made to them by a representative of the Comite Nationale d'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale have given their entire support to the principle, organization and conduct of the great athletic competitions to be opened to the soldiers of the Allied Armies as set forth in the attached letter.

Marechal Petain awaits the invitation and later the program that he understands are to be presented to him by the American Army.

We beg you to please inform General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, of this fact, and we are pleased that the Comite Nationale d'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale has been able helpfully to aid towards the realization of such a magnificent project.

The acceptability of the Games to the French on the basis proposed being thus warmly assured, the Commander-in-Chief duly issued invitations to the Commanders-in-Chief of the various Armies of the Allies to participate, with the happy results set forth in the first chapter of this volume following.

While the present work is designed to be primarily a record of the Inter-Allied Games, in order to have a proper background for the story, it will be of interest to indicate in a general way the methods pursued and the results achieved in the American Expeditionary Forces during the preliminary period of training before entering upon the narrative of the culminating event, particularly as the American preliminaries resembled, to a great extent, those which occurred in other competing armies.

When Colonel Johnson became Chief Athletic Officer of the A.E.F. he brought with him the conviction that something was needed to replace fighting as the stimulus for united, organized effort. It was evident that a schedule of compulsory military drills and exercises could not grip the imagination or maintain the enthusiasm of a civilian army after the purpose for which the majority of officers and men had enlisted had been achieved by the defeat of the Central Powers. While waiting to go home, something purely voluntary, but forming an integral part of the military schedule to the extent of excusing participants from other duties, was needed as an outlet for Yankee energies which would absorb the interest of all ranks and at the same time be of a beneficial nature.

Colonel Johnson had informally mentioned his idea to a member of the Training Section of the General Staff, G-5, who in turn

presented it to Brigadier General H.B. Fiske, head of the Training Section. General Fiske sent for Colonel Johnson and asked him to elaborate his plan. The outcome of this conference was that on 1 December, 1918, Colonel Johnson was transferred from G-2 to G-5 and made Chief Athletic Officer of the A.E.F.

Lt. Col. David M. Goodrich G. S., who had been associated with Colonel Johnson in G-2, was transferred with the latter. These officers immediately came in contact with the Director of the Department of Athletics, Y.M.C.A., and between the three of them an athletic program for the A.E.F. was worked out which was embodied and published in G.O. 241, G.H.Q., on 29 December, 1918. The portion of the order relating to athletics follows :

#### G.H.Q. AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

General Orders

No. 241

France, Dec. 29, 1919.

The Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of all concerned to the importance of encouraging the development of general and competitive athletics, for the purpose of keeping up the morale, fostering and developing organization *esprit de corps*, and improving the physical fitness of the army.

#### I. ATHLETICS.

1. An officer of the 5th Section, General Staff, at these headquarters, has been detailed to take general charge of this work. He will further the development and secure the application of a uniform system of athletic training, and also coordinate the military efforts along these lines and the work of the several welfare agencies throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Each Army, corps and division, and such units in the S.O.S. as the Commander thereof shall determine, will detail similar officers who shall be responsible for the general conduct of athletic activities in their units.

Commanders of regiments and other similar units will also detail suitable officers to supervise the athletic activities of their units. Company athletic officers will in all cases be assigned and in addition company sports managers, noncommissioned officers and privates, for each of the various athletic activities.

The attention of all commanders is directed to the desirability of selecting, for the various details hereinbefore mentioned, officers and men who in the past, either before or after their entry into the service, have demonstrated their special fitness for this work.

2. *Mass Athletics and Competitions.* All commanders will, as far as consistent with military duties, encourage, in every way possible, athletic sports and competitions of all kinds, especially those in which the greatest number of participants are actively engaged.

With a view to securing the entry of the entire personnel of companies or similar units, division athletic officers will arrange mass athletics and group

competitive game schedules in which the number of men entering, as well as the individual effort of each man in the various events in which he enters, will be taken into consideration in determining the company or unit winning the event or schedule.

Programs for games and instructions regarding their conduct will be published from time to time by these headquarters. They will embrace such games as volleyball, indoor baseball, tug-of-war, cross-country runs, relay, obstacle, rescue, equipment, shuttle, potato, leapfrog races, and other sports. The division athletic officers will, however, consider these programs as guides only and will supplement the events listed therein with such other contests as may seem to them most suitable to the needs of their organizations.

In addition to these local games an all-point company championship will be held under regulations to be issued later by these headquarters for the company championship of the American Expeditionary Forces. A suitable trophy, emblematic of this championship, will be presented to the successful unit, and individual prizes to those representing that unit.

3. *A.E.F. Athletic Championships.* Official championships in the following sports will be conducted under rules and regulations to be published later. They will consist of track and field events, baseball, football, basketball, tennis, boxing and wrestling. These contests will be conducted in general on an elimination basis, beginning with the company and progressing through the battalion, regiment, brigade and division. These events will culminate in a series of finals for the athletic championships of the American Expeditionary Forces, winners of the divisional championships to be eligible to enter these finals.

As much latitude as possible, consistent with military duties, should be allowed all those representing their units in competition for the purpose of training and developing team play.

The athletic officers of divisions and smaller units will keep careful records of the athletic performances of the units under them and these shall be considered along with their military record and general efficiency in determining upon the selection of units to represent each division called upon to participate in any international triumphal ceremonies that may be held upon the conclusion of peace.

4. The Y.M.C.A., with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, has organized a Department of Athletics and is prepared to give every assistance in the development of general athletics and the arrangement and management of competitions between military units. It has a large number of specially trained physical directors with wide experience in mass play and in other athletic activities now in its ranks in France. One of these will be attached to the staff of each division and separate unit and will be designated in orders as Divisional (or Unit) Athletic Director and, under supervision of Division Athletic Officer, will be charged with the responsibility for the arrangement, management and general conduct of athletic activities throughout the unit.

5. Officers, noncommissioned officers or privates desired for duty in connection with athletics may be detailed for such duty and ordered to report to the division or unit athletic officer. Details of officers are to be made only by these headquarters on request stating the special qualifications of the officer

requested, the number, if any, already detailed from his command for such duty, and that the services of the officer requested can be spared. Details of noncommissioned officers and privates may be made by division headquarters on similar request. When it is impracticable for soldiers so detailed to be assigned for rations or quarters to any organization they may be paid commutation of rations or quarters in accordance with existing regulations and orders.

Noncommissioned officers and privates detailed as hereinbefore indicated shall not at any time exceed four to the battalion and shall remain on said duty not to exceed four months, except as this time may be extended upon application to these headquarters.

II. . . . .

III. [ COOPERATION OF WELFARE AGENCIES. ]

1. In carrying out the work outlined in this order the Y.M.C.A. will seek the participation and assistance of the personnel of the other auxiliary welfare agencies in such a way as to obtain the maximum efficiency and results.

IV. . . . .

V. [ EXCUSES FROM MILITARY DUTY. ]

1. With a view to making it possible for all the men who so desire to take part in the athletic activities herein provided for, G.O. No. 236, c.s., these headquarters, is so modified as to authorize all commanding officers to excuse from all military training in excess of four hours per day all of the men of their commands who take part actively each day in any of the athletic sports approved by the divisional or unit athletic officer. The provisions of this paragraph shall only apply to those organizations that have completed one month's complete course of training under G.O. No. 207.

By command of General Pershing :

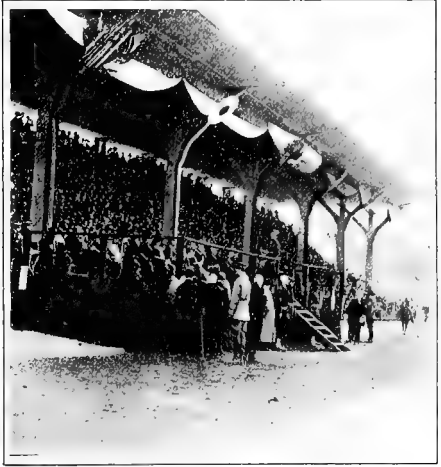
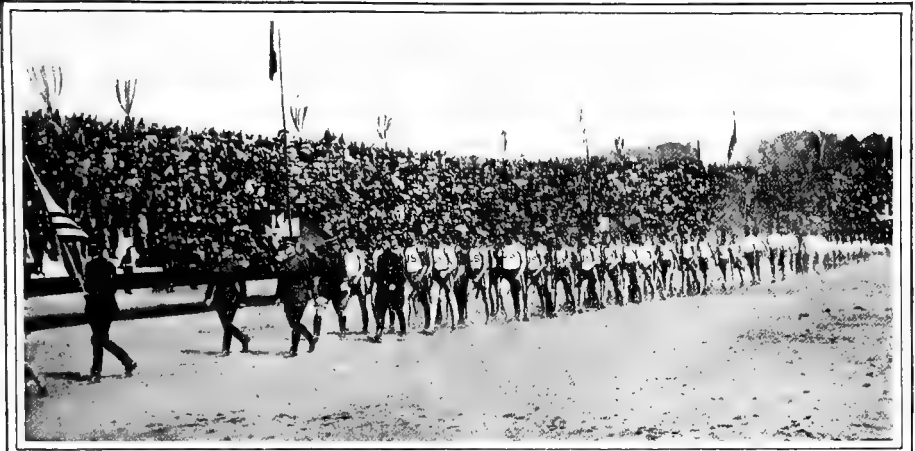
JAMES W. McANDREW,  
Chief of Staff.

Official :

Robert C. DAVIS,  
Adjutant General.

Athletic officers and welfare workers carried out this order for the realization of the same end: to keep the men overseas profitably employed, their exuberant energies directed in wholesome channels, and most important of all, to carry out the Commander-in-Chief's determination to return the citizen army to the United States " prepared to take an active and intelligent part in the future progress of the country."

The athletic program itself may be divided into three successive phases, the second and third each being a logical outgrowth of the one preceding and each designed to accomplish a specific end. These phases were : 1, Mass Athletics and Competitions; 2, A.E.F. Athletic Cham-



Opening Day. *Top*—U. S. athletes passing in review. *Center left*—Australian entrants in line. *Center right*—Dedication ceremonies. *Bottom*—Serbia's representatives.





pionships, and 3, The Inter-Allied Games. From the standpoint of the welfare of the A.E.F. alone, the first of these was the most important and the other two phases of the program were the more spectacular features which were the logical outcome of the success of the first phase. What was really important was that every man be induced to play, and that every man should become so interested in the game that he would receive the maximum physical and mental benefit. The purpose of the championship games, therefore, was not to single out the individual athletic stars from the fighting ranks, not to set up comparisons, not to furnish material for newspaper stories, but to provide the element of competition which was necessary to furnish an incentive to play on a large scale. The Yankee, more than any other man, loves to best someone at something, and he puts into his game the same fighting spirit, the same unconquerable zeal that he displayed at Belleau Woods, at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne and along the Meuse.

While it is impossible to summarize the achievements in statistics, it will at least be illuminating to make a note of the fact that figures carefully compiled by the Y.M.C.A. Department of Athletics show that during the first five months of 1919 the entire A.E.F. was reached fifteen times over both as participants and spectators. The tables follow :

## PARTICIPANTS

Activities.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Baseball, Standard.....	105,350	107,187	738,841	1,081,931	1,300,752	3,334,061
Baseball, Indoor.....	646,066	259,365	603,129	453,146	381,190	2,342,896
Basketball.....	331,277	225,838	735,124	210,431	98,116	1,600,786
Boxing.....	142,866	137,405	126,263	84,504	51,741	542,779
Football, Intercollegiate..	305,467	227,993	176,399	29,276	4,571	743,696
Football, Rugby.....	.....	1,485	.....	.....	690	2,175
Football, Soccer.....	557,244	303,738	369,818	245,229	81,898	1,557,927
Quoits.....	43,299	110,992	61,801	123,500	142,440	482,032
Setting-up Drill.....	209,020	1,100,291	162,982	75,054	80,938	1,628,285
Tennis.....	6,770	8,584	26,162	57,083	66,955	165,554
Track and Field Athletics.	40,996	73,303	921,436	558,853	137,398	1,731,986
Volleyball.....	322,314	367,265	348,916	330,980	256,233	1,625,708
Wrestling.....	52,596	41,859	46,688	33,117	6,776	181,036
Tug-of-War.....	8,490	800	2,986	.....	.....	12,276
Cageball.....	65,100	196,710	88,480	13,850	3,362	367,502
Informal Games.....	2,170,154	3,612,519	3,019,964	1,758,203	749,561	11,310,401
Walking Trips.....	133,400	39877	46,071	25,243	20,882	265,473
Golf.....	.....	, 85	.....	37 0	320	1,545
Swimming.....	.....	.....	27,530	32,220	95,117	154,867
Totals.....	5,140,409	6,816,066	7,502,580	5,112,990	3,478,940	28,050,985

## SPECTATORS

Activities.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Baseball, Standard....	197,180	237,497	861,241	2,044,848	4,158,457	8,099,223
Baseball, Indoor.....	194,496	129,379	320,227	457,757	432,932	1,534,791
Basketball.....	453,459	359,094	710,321	548,956	265,910	2,337,740
Boxing.....	1,179,260	844,391	1,237,961	1,275,864	1,263,443	5,800,919
Football, Intercollegiate..	1,218,054	876,966	1,523,063	116,237	11,418	3,745,738
Football, Rugby.....	.....	7,120	.....	.....	18,000	25,120
Football, Soccer.....	201,496	250,709	357,625	258,671	130,435	1,198,936
Quoits.....	6,548	11,865	31,735	80,712	204,601	335,461
Setting-up Drill.....	.....	2,460	.....	182	.....	2,642
Tennis.....	18,770	29,203	54,892	96,568	147,016	346,449
Track and Field Athletics.	36,300	126,971	388,665	435,815	296,009	1,283,760
Volleyball.....	118,936	162,012	274,630	288,330	289,438	1,133,346
Wrestling.....	250,008	422,262	473,779	271,663	133,309	1,551,021
Tug-of-War.....	25,000	5,000	10,000	.....	.....	40,000
Cageball.....	5,800	82,550	85,500	106,100	13,950	293,900
Informal Games.....	79,349	144,769	332,259	298,745	610,667	1,465,789
Swimming.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	15,791	16,891
Totals.....	3,984,656	3,692,248	6,661,898	6,881,548	7,991,376	29,211,726

The aim expressed in the slogan, "Every Man in the Game," was thus carried out. Every manner of mass games was played, volleyball, indoor baseball, cageball, tug-of-war, and a long series of nonequipment games for unskilled men.

## A. E. F. CHAMPIONSHIPS SERIES

Championships series were held in the following sports: Football, basketball, boxing and wrestling, golf, shooting, soccer, tennis, track and field events, swimming and baseball, roughly in the order named. The first general championship event was in Football, the finals being held at Paris on 29 March. However, there had been held an officers' tennis tournament at Nice prior to that time, 19 February-4 March. The Baseball championship was the last to be determined, the "big league" opening after the conclusion of the championship events in the other sports and continuing through the Inter-Allied Games themselves. The Basketball finals was the second championship event, and was held in the Palais de Glace, Paris, 7-11 April.

The method of conducting the championships was very similar in all cases although there were slight variations on account of the nature of the sport, the size of the teams and the manner of playing the game. The most important fact to be noticed was that the title could be won only after long and gruelling competitions, beginning,

in most cases, as low as the company and continuing through larger army units until the final arena was reached. The general rule followed at first was the running off of preliminaries in large units which were called regions. For the purpose of convenience the A.E.F. was divided at the beginning of the program into eight such regions, each containing approximately the strength of an Army or about 175,000 men. Later on, as demobilization proceeded and the 1st and 2nd Armies ceased to exist, the policy was followed of selecting more than one team from the regions which remained in Europe. The eight regions were : G.H.Q., 1st Army, 2nd Army, 3rd Army, Le Mans Forwarding Area, District of Paris, Advance Section S.O.S., and the Intermediate Section S.O.S.

After the regional titles had been settled two teams were selected by a series of semifinals for the championship game. The rule was followed that the teams which went into the semifinals and finals were not all-star aggregations picked from the entire personnel of the various regions which they represented, but were the original teams which had fought their way to victory. The advantage of this method was that every organization thus had an equal opportunity to be represented by name in the finals — a procedure which greatly fostered organization *esprit de corps*, as was manifested by the enthusiasm and loyalty with which the winning teams were backed and encouraged by the units from which they were selected. As evidence of this, witness the spirit of Wood, Winn and Wright's Middle Westerners, who cheered the 89th Division to victory through sternly contested preliminaries and the final game against the 36th Division at Paris.

The four months' struggle, from the time the first football teams were formed until the question of which was the best in the A.E.F. was decided, illustrates the interest which marked every step of the various championships series. In the Army of Occupation the competition was particularly keen as the issue narrowed down to the team of the 89th Division, headed by Capt. Paul Withington, the team of the 2nd Division captained by Harry Legore of Yale, and the team of the 4th Division led by Hamilton Fish, the Harvard Captain and all-American tackle. The games were played before crowds so immense that the number of spectators could not have been increased except by the use of aeroplanes or observation balloons. In the 2nd Army four no-score games were played between the 5th and 28th Divisions before the 28th finally nosed out a victory by a

field goal; then the 28th was in turn adjudged the loser to the 7th Division on a yardage basis because neither division was able to score. The St. Nazaire team, representing the S.O.S., presented a galaxy of stars, coached by Eddie Hart, the gritty Princeton tackle, and including in the lineup such men as Eddie Mahan, formerly of Harvard, and Johnny Beckett, Captain of the University of Oregon team.

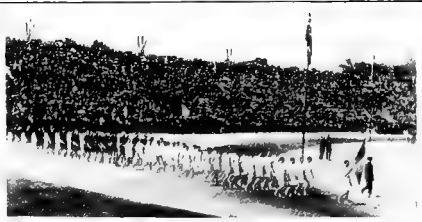
The semifinals at Bar-sur-Aube between the teams of the 1st and 2nd Armies were witnessed by General Pershing and the King of the Belgians, as well as approximately 25,000 soldiers brought by special trains. The outcome of the final game between the 89th and 36th Divisions at Auteuil Velodrome, Paris, was awaited by thousands in Europe as anxiously as ever the score in the great Harvard-Yale or Army-Navy contests was awaited by the American public.

A feature worthy of note in the football tournaments is that, although more than 75,000 officers and men took active part, and despite the fact that some games were played on fields covered with snow or ice, there was not a single serious accident and only one broken bone was reported.

Games were played wherever Americans were found, whether on the rain-soaked fields of France, under the balmy Italian skies, along the downs of the Kentish coast, on Luxembourg's neutral soil, or on islands in the Rhine with the castles of the Hohenzollerns looking down from rugged cliffs. Champs de Mars, where have trod Roman legionaries commanded by imperialistic Caesar, or French hosts led by the saintly Jeanne d'Arc, were the scenes of friendly gridiron contests. German prisoners of war laid out straightaways under the direction of U.S. Engineers and cleared off grounds for baseball diamonds. Detachments of students at the most famous universities of the Continent and England introduced not only their favorite games but also their contagious and noisy "ataboys."

So widespread did the athletic fervor become that the Paris newspapers printed in English, truly reflecting the topics of the times, devoted more space to games than to the Peace Conference, and the baseball league, organized in June, held its own as a conversational subject in Army circles with the League of Nations.

The spirit with which all games were conducted was truly sportsmanlike. When dressed for the game all ranks met on a universal plane where "a man's a man for a' that." A general, an assortment of all grades of field and line officers, first sergeants and "bucks,"



Opening Day—Parade of athletes. *Top*—Hedjaz. *Center left*—Upper, Italy; lower, Serbia. *Center right*—Upper, Belgium; lower, America, *Bottom*—Italy.



all in golf togs, contended for honors on the Cannes links, eight kilometers west of Nice in the middle of April. A sergeant emerged as champion.

The results achieved in boxing were particularly gratifying. The success with which the matches were conducted under the new A.E.F. rules, reducing the length of rounds to two minutes and reclassifying fighters with special rules for bouts, established this sport on an entirely new plane and gave it an impetus which bids fair to result in a cleansing of boxing in the United States. The fact that hundreds of officers have received practical experience in managing bouts in the A.E.F., and are returning to civil life as warm supporters of boxing, will elevate the sport and insure to it an established position.

The spirit manifested by the contestants was worthy of the highest commendation. Voluntarily subjecting themselves to the most grueling training, receiving no return other than soldiers' pay, the men buckled down to a long series of preliminaries in which all gave a good account of themselves. Every bout staged was a real exhibition — there was no shamming. Out of the thirty-nine contests in the championship series, twenty-two were decided on points after the full ten rounds had been fought; two went to eleven rounds, one to twelve rounds, and one to thirteen rounds. Only five men were knocked out, one in the tenth round, one in the eighth round, and three in the sixth round. Boxing may be called the favorite soldier sport. Packed crowds gathered around every ring. Many exhibitions were given in France, Germany, England, Italy and Luxembourg in addition to the competitions.

It was within a stone's throw of Napoleon's Tomb that the finals in Boxing and Wrestling were held 7-26 April, 1919. They occurred in the Cirque de Paris, reserved for the purpose—the place where Georges Carpentier, the French idol, won his fame. On the final night General Pershing, in a short address, summarized the achievements of these sports: "The results of this type of athletics," he said, "are sure to create a higher type of athletics at home. Two million men are going to carry back home a better notion of what clean sport should be."

The track and field stars of the A.E.F., picked out wherever they could be found by "scouts," whether in the Army of Occupation, among the universities, scattered along the S.O.S., or bogged in the mud of the Le Mans Forwarding Area, were brought to Paris, organized into a training detachment at Clignancourt Barracks, and put through

a period of training and elimination prior to the A.E.F. championship event. This procedure made possible the high standard of performance in the A.E.F. Championship Series and served as well the purpose of seasoning them for the Inter-Allied Games. The finals at Colombes Stadium, 30 May-1 June, were spectacular. The individual star of the meet was Lt. Alma W. Richards, who was a member of the U. S. team at Stockholm in 1912. The winners received their prizes from the hands of General Pershing.

Shooting and musketry were held at d'Aouvours Rifle Range, Belgian Camp, near Le Mans. There were competitions in rifle, pistol, machine-gun and automatic-rifle shooting, and a musketry match. The finals were run off 5-17 May.

Soccer finals began at Colombes Stadium on 12 May and lasted four days. As the 1st and 2nd Armies had been broken up, only five regions were represented. The Tennis championship was fought out at the Racing Club of France 20-26 May. In addition to the A.E.F. championship at Paris and the officers' tournament at Nice, strong American teams went to England and Belgium to play in those countries. Swimming, the last event on the program with the exception of baseball, occurred 5-7 June at St. James Lake, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

#### ORGANIZATION

As regards the organization which directed the vast athletic program, it will be necessary to add but little to the official statement of General Orders 241. At the head of the system was the Chief Athletic Officer, a member of the Fifth Section of the General Staff, G.H.Q., and the activities were supervised by specially detailed athletic officers in units from armies down to platoons. In addition, these athletic officers had associated with them qualified athletic directors representing militarized societies serving with the A.E.F. Just as the Y.M.C.A. had played a large part in originating the program, so there fell to its lot the privilege of having a cooperative share in the conduct of the Games themselves. On 1 March there were 327 trained Y.M.C.A. physical directors with the A.E.F. The Knights of Columbus devoted its efforts particularly to boxing and brought from America some of the most prominent boxing managers, trainers and referees.

The method of using the personnel varied with the different stages of development. During the period of mass games the important matter was field work; the overhead organization at headquarters



was small. But the staff of G-5 Athletics G.H.Q., which consisted of Colonel Wait C. Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Goodrich and an enlisted man stenographer only, was greatly expanded, necessarily, during the early period of mass games development in order to take care of the many details involved in the championships series. As practically all finals were held in or near Paris, and because it is literally true that "all roads lead to Paris," the French capital was chosen as the logical center for the A.E.F. athletic organization. Accordingly, about the middle of March, 1919, offices were removed from Chaumont, American G.H.Q., to Paris.

G-5 Athletics G.H.Q., played a dual role in that it was charged with conducting both the American athletic program proper and, through the Games Committee, the Inter-Allied Games. In order to adjust the machinery to the requirements of the Inter-Allied Games, a reorganization and distribution of duties was made on 19 April. The diagram approved by the Games Committee on that date, with modifications and additions, remained fundamentally unchanged. About the middle of May, as it became increasingly evident that a larger force would be necessary to handle the innumerable details connected with a meet of such importance, authority was obtained to call for such additional personnel as was needed. When the Games opened there were 261 officers, 18 field clerks and 168 enlisted men on duty with G-5 Athletics, a total Army personnel of 447, aided by 20 Y.M.C.A. athletic specialists, 26 women secretaries and a large number of women assistants at the entertainment huts.

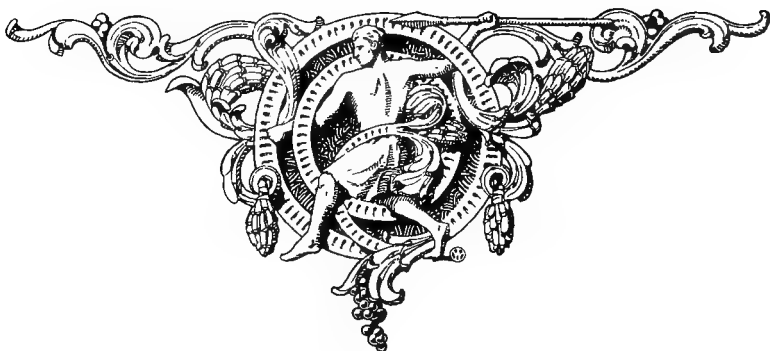
An operating fund sufficient to cover the cost of prizes, decorations, entertainments, printing and like general expenses was placed at the disposal of the Finance Committee by the Y. M. C. A. This fund was used in defraying all expenses which could not properly be met through Army channels.

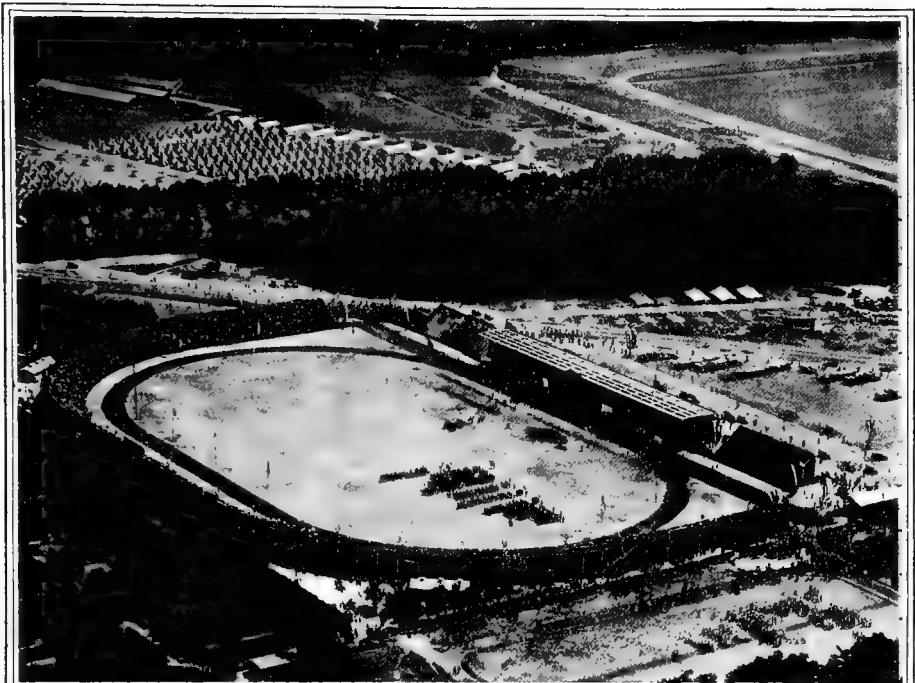
#### ATHLETIC GOODS

Some indication of the popularity of athletics in the A.E.F. is given by the figures showing the distribution of athletic goods. Prior to 15 March the goods were distributed by the Y.M.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, and representatives of the Training Camp Commission. On that date control of the distribution was given to the Army by all of the agencies having athletic goods to supply, approximately 90 per cent being furnished by the Y.M.C.A.

Below is an itemized statement of leading types of athletic supplies distributed in April and May.

Baseballs .....	58,963
Baseball bats .....	12,646
Boxing Gloves, prs. ....	8,359
Field Gloves .....	14,385
Indoor Baseballs and Playground Balls.....	8,171





Opening Day at Pershing Stadium as seen from the air.



## CHAPTER I

### AN ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT OF THE ALLIED NATIONS



ARISING out of the epochal circumstances of the greatest war of history, the Inter-Allied Games stand out as an event unique in the annals of modern sport. Never before in recent times has there been such a gathering of athletic stars with a setting so unusual, and it is safe to assume that the occasion will not be duplicated within the memory of the participants. Those who love to draw comparisons or have a passion for searching for obscure origins in the dim past may, indeed, find a parallel in the classic games of the Homeric age when the armies of Agamemnon, "intrenched" before the walls of Troy, amused themselves with games and sports not unlike the competitions at Pershing Stadium.

That an athletic tournament of any sort could have been held after fifty-two months of devastating war, with the Allied countries impoverished by heavy losses, exhausted by long-sustained effort, weary after a seemingly interminable period of fighting, was in itself a remarkable exhibition of the sportsmanlike spirit which had distinguished the peoples leagued against the Central Powers.

Inspired by love of the game, a desire to recognize the share that athletics played in making possible the victory, and the wish to continue and strengthen the ties of comradeship developed on the battle field, the countries which had suffered most from the war's desolation entered the tournament with the same whole-hearted enthusiasm as nations emerging from the conflict in a less exhausted condition.

The meet was "military" only to the extent that every participant had been an officer or enlisted man in one of the Allied armies. The question of eligibility was answered by an affirmative reply to the interrogation, "Were you a soldier in the Great War?" The eligibility clause of the rules read, "Each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier, who has at any time between 4 August 1914 and 11 November 1918 been a member of the military forces of that nation." The amateur-professional question, which is usually a fruitful source of argument, was not raised.

Although the meet was directly the outgrowth of the war, was designed to serve a need of the Armies, and formed an integral part of the military program of the host and guests alike, there was nothing about the Games themselves, to suggest the *champs de bataille*. The sports were the standard events usually held in great meets and in no way reflected the gigantic contests fought out on the battlefields of the Western Front. The only exceptions were the rifle and pistol competitions and the handgrenade-throwing contest.

The invitation to participate in the Inter-Allied Games was issued by General Pershing, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, on 9 January 1919, less than five and one-half months before the opening of the events themselves. The letters sent to the Commanders of the Armies with which the A.E.F. was associated were in all cases the same as the following one addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of France :

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

*Office of the Commander-in-Chief.*

January 10, 1919.

Sir :

The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, being keenly appreciative of the splendid relations which exist among those who have borne arms in a great, common cause, and which, in the present instance, have so happily developed into such deep feelings of mutual respect and admiration, are most anxious to preserve and strengthen this relationship in every way possible.

Now that active military operations have ceased, they believe that nothing could be more conducive to this end than to gather in friendly competition on the field of sport, representatives of the Armies of each of the nations which have so long been associated together in the stern struggle for right.

Accordingly, they have decided to organize an Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting, to be held in the Colombes Stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919, in which the officers and men of all of these Armies shall be eligible to take part.

As Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, I have the honor, therefore, to invite, through you as their Commander-in-Chief, the officers and men of the armies of France to participate in these contests and to express the earnest hope that many of them may do so, so that the ties of the much cherished spirit of comradeship which have sprung from the gallant joint effort of our forces on the battlefield may thus be even more closely cemented.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

The twenty-nine nations, colonies and dependencies receiving this letter were as follows :

Australia,	Japan,
Belgium,	Liberia,
Brazil,	Montenegro,
Canada,	Nicaragua,
China,	Newfoundland,
Cuba,	New Zealand,
Czecho-Slovakia,	Panama,
France,	Poland,
Great Britain,	Portugal,
Greece,	Roumania,
Guatemala,	Russia,
Haiti,	Serbia,
Hedjaz,	Siam,
Honduras,	South Africa.
Italy,	

Eighteen acceptances were received, the other countries finding themselves forced to decline the invitation owing to the fact that they had a very small number of men in France and the date set for the games was too near to allow time for training and transporting others, or for the reason that their troops had already left French soil and were being demobilized at home.

The fine spirit which animated all the countries entering the games is reflected in the following replies :

#### AUSTRALIA

14 May, 1919.

My dear General:

I have to thank you very much for your kind letter of the 6 May, which I have not answered earlier as I have been away from my Headquarters seeing outlying detachments of the Australian Forces, and, I am glad to say, bidding Godspeed to some half dozen transports of men returning to their homes, in the knowledge that they have accomplished that which we all set out to do.

I so fully agree with all you say as regards the splendid relations which have existed between all our troops throughout this great fight for freedom, and I am very glad to know that you are so anxious, as we all are, to strengthen the ties which have been formed in the field. I quite agree that Inter-Allied Games of the nature you are organizing will do much to foster the good cause we have at heart, and I should be only too glad to do all that I possibly could to help in the matter in regard to the Australian troops whom I have the honour to command.

So many Australian athletes answered the call at the outbreak of hostilities — in a great number of cases unfortunately making the supreme sacrifice — and so many also have been away from home so long, and are above all things anxious to return, that I fear our team of athletes will not be as strong as we would all like to send you; but every effort will be made to send the most representative athletes in the A.I.F. to compete at this classic gathering of warrior sportsmen.

The matter of selection of teams will be immediately taken up by my Sports Control Board, and I think we can count on being represented in some of the events under Boxing, Cross-Country Running, Rowing, Rifle Shooting, Swimming, Tennis, Track and Field Sports, and possibly Wrestling.

In accepting the invitation on behalf of the officers and men of the A.I.F. I wish to express my belief and sincere wish that this great sporting venture will be the unqualified success it so richly deserves.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

#### BELGIUM

Brussels, 25 January 1919.

Dear General Pershing:

I have been greatly touched by the contents of your kind letter.

The officers and men of the Belgian army will keenly appreciate the expressed desire of their comrades of the American Expeditionary Forces to commemorate by an Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting the long struggle in close cooperation on the battlefield.

They will be proud to meet the representatives of the Allied Armies in these peaceful contests.

Believe me always, dear General Pershing,

Your affectionate,

ALBERT.

#### BRAZIL

Paris, 20 January, 1919.

My dear General:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 9th instant. If I am still in France at the time of the establishment of the Inter-Allied Meeting you may well count on me and rest assured that I shall do all in my power to draw closer the bonds that unite our two countries. We have just seen what President Wilson has done for Brazil.

Constant attention to physical and moral development is the most commendable work a country can devote itself to, for it prepares its own future as well as that of humanity.

Please accept, my dear General, in my name and in that of my officers, the expression of my highest feeling of admiration and thanks.

(Signed) J. NAZOLEAO FELIPPE D'ACHE,

General.





Poster used to advertise the Games. Designed by First Lieutenant J. H. Dulin. F. A.



## CANADA

Canadian Corps H.Q.  
Oxford Circus House 145, Oxford Street,  
London, W.1. 14th May. 1919.  
G-5.

The Chairman,  
Games Committee of the Inter-Allied Games,  
53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of Lieut. General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I write to thank you for so courteously extending to Canadians the privilege of competing in the Inter-Allied Games organized by you.

We shall be pleased to send :

Lt. Colonel H. G. Mayes, C.B.E.  
Major N. A. D. Armstrong, O.B.E.

as Canadian representatives on the Advisory Committee, and these two officers will be in Paris in time to take part in the first meeting of the Committee on the 25th inst.

Most respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. M. PROWER.  
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff, Canadian Corps.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN REPUBLIC

Ministerstvo Valky, Ministère de la Guerre.  
34 rue Bonaparte, Paris.

16 January, 1919.

My dear General:

I am deeply touched by the most flattering invitation made in your kind letter of 9 January to officers and men of the Czecho-Slovak Army to participate in the Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting to be held in the Colombes Stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919.

Our regiments, which have had the high honor of fighting on the side of your splendid boys in Champagne and at Vouziers, have now left for their home, and I am, therefore, transmitting your kind letter to our Government at Prague.

Words cannot express the great deep admiration our whole nation at home feels for the unequalled effort and high ideals put forth by American troops in France. Your men have been true champions of Right and best friends to ours in their hardship. Nothing could fill our officers and men with deeper satisfaction than your invitation to meet once more here in France with their comrades of past common struggle in a friendly competition on the field of sport, and I am certain that they will do their best to show themselves worthy of this favor.

For the Secretary of War,

(Signed) Dr. EDUARD BENES, Jr.  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

## CHINA

Chinese Military Mission,  
7 Square Thiers, Paris (16<sup>e</sup>).

20 January, 1919.

My dear General:

I have the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of your favour of the 9th instant. We are certainly appreciative of the splendid relation with you in the great common cause and as keenly preserve and strengthen this relationship as you do.

As chief of Chinese Military Mission, I have the honour to forward your message and kind invitation of the Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting to be held in the Colombes stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919, to our officers here at present.

With anticipation of the great honor to attend on the field of sport in friendly competition, I hope that some of us shall be able to participate in these contests.

Allow us to express our heartiest thanks and earnest hope to the success in near future.

I am. Yours most sincerely,

(Signed TANG-TSAI-LI.

(No. 2)

Hôtel Lutetia, Paris.

5 May, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I have been instructed to present through you three trophies for competition during the Inter-Allied Games to be held in June and July. The trophies are the following :

One gold cup on behalf of General Chin Yun Pen, Minister of War.

One silver cup on behalf of H.E. Lou Lseng Tsiang, Chief of the Chinese Peace Delegation.

One Chinese vase on behalf of H. E. Hoo Wei Teh, Minister to France.

It is requested that you designate the athletic events for which the trophies shall be awarded.

I regret to say that China will be unable to enter teams. But I beg to assure you that we shall always be glad to do everything we can in cooperation with the American authorities towards making the Games a success.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) S. T. LIANG,

Brigadier General Chinese Army.

Technical Delegate, Chinese Peace Delegation.

## FRANCE

Grand Quartier Général des Armées Françaises de l'Est.  
Le Maréchal de France Commandant en Chef.

G.H.Q., 17 February, 1919.

Dear General:

You inform me that the American Army is organizing a great program of sports, to be held in Paris in May, at which it is desirable that the officers and men of the French Army take part in as large numbers as possible in order to keep up the excellent relations formed in the battle.

I am entirely of your opinion and I am giving orders that every facility be given the Armies under my command.

It will be necessary, however, that your directing officers establish connections with my First Bureau and furnish it the details concerning the sort of contests which will take place.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES PÉTAÏN.

## GREECE

General Headquarters Hellenic Army.  
Salonica, 20 January, 1919.

My General:

It is with great pleasure that the officers and other ranks of the Hellenic Army received the kind invitation from you to participate in the Inter-Allied Games which will take place in Paris in order to cement our glorious victory and make more binding the links of our mutual esteem and sacred friendship, which grew, sprinkled by the noble blood of those who fell so gloriously during the present struggle, the most sacred struggle that Humanity has ever seen.

The officers and other ranks of the Hellenic Army will be proud to compete with the heroes of the Eastern front. The rivalry between the contestants will be of the highest order because in these Games will participate the descendants of ancient Greece whose antiquity found so many fervent admirers in your beautiful country.

As in ancient times, the barbarous were excluded from the Games, it is the same today. In these Games will participate only the soldiers of the nations which fought for Right and the Liberty of the World. The thought makes us especially proud of your honorable invitation.

My General, I should be very much obliged if you would kindly give me information concerning the events of the competition.

It would be an exceptional honor for us, the Greeks, if you would accept a branch of Olympia's laurel, and also a branch of the Acropolis olive tree, to be among the other prizes which will crown the brows of the victors, considering as a continuation of the beautiful games of Ancient Greece, the games of today which will be undertaken at your noble initiative.

L. PARASKEVOPOULOS.

Commander-in-Chief

The Allied Forces of Salonica.

## GUATEMALA

Paris, 5 May, 1919.

From: Legation of the Republic of Guatemala.

To : General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F.

The Government of the Republic of Guatemala directs me to thank you for the kind invitation you were kind enough to send him, in order to have this Government represented at the Inter-Allied Games which will be held in the near future, at Colombes Stadium.

I have also the pleasure to say that the Guatemalan Army, grateful and proud to find itself at the side of the gallant American Army, will be represented by a Captain of the Staff, Mr. Miguel Ydigoras, Military Attache of the Special Mission of Guatemala which is already in Paris.

I take this opportunity to assure you of my deep respect.

MATOS PACHESO.

## HEDJAZ

Paris, 20 March, 1919.

My dear General:

I am deeply sensible of the honour you paid the troops under my command in inviting us to take part in the Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting to be held shortly in Paris. It will give us the greatest pleasure to participate. I have sent General Nuri Pacha Said of my staff to Damascus to choose such team as we can supply, and will send you details of our entry as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir

Yours very faithfully,

FAISSAL.

## ITALY

Paris, 29 May, 1919.

Dear General:

I have greatly appreciated the invitation which I have received from the officers and men of the American forces to the officers and men of our forces asking them to take part in an Inter-Allied Athletic Meeting.

It is also my opinion that to gather together in a friendly athletic contest the representatives of the courageous armies which contested fraternally on the battlefield in a spirit of sacrifice and of military virtue, would contribute to uphold and increase these bonds of comradeship, of deep respect and of reciprocal admiration which made of the combined forces, different in race, language and habits, a united and a most efficient army, and an unbreakable bulwark.

Permit me to express my most lively pleasure for the proposal of your officers and soldiers and I beg to inform you that the officers and soldiers of the Italian army are pleased to accept the invitation which has been extended to them, and that they are proud to participate in the proposed athletic meet.

Please accept the expression of my most sincere comradeship and regards.

Yours devotedly,

(Signed) A. DIAZ.

*The Commander in Chief  
of the  
American Expeditionary Forces,  
requests the honor of your presence  
at the opening of  
The Inter-Allied Games  
Pershing Stadium, Paris  
22<sup>nd</sup> June 1919.*

*Compliments of*

## CARTE POSTALE

*La correspondance au recto n'est pas acceptée par tous les pays étrangers*

### FACTS ABOUT INTER-ALLIED GAMES

*Formal Opening : 22 June.  
Closing ceremonies : 6 July.*

**Place :** Pershing Stadium, on outskirts of Paris, in Bois de Vincennes near Joinville-le-Pont.

**The Stadium :** Erected especially for the Games by the Y.M.C.A. and presented to the A.E.F.; seating capacity 25,000; concrete structure completed by U.S. troops; field graded and track laid by French engineers. To be presented to France on completion of Games.

**Competitions in the Stadium :** Baseball, basketball, boxing, cricket, cross country race, fencing, soccer, Rugby football, hand grenade throwing, horse-riding, track and field sports, tug-of-war, wrestling.

**Competitions not in the Stadium :** Tennis, swimming, rifle and pistol shooting, rowing, and golf.

**Nations Participating :** America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Guatemala, Hedjaz, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia.  
**Civilians and Soldiers of all Allied countries invited; no charge for tickets. Information bureaus will be operated at all prominent points in Paris before and during Games.**

ADRESSE :

M .....

DEVAMBEZ, PARIS

*Top*—General invitation to the Games. *Bottom*—Mailing card for disseminating information relative to the Games.

## NEW ZEALAND

Administrative Headquarters.  
New Zealand Expeditionary Force.  
29, 30 & 31 Bloomsbury Square, London,  
W.C.1.

16 May, 1919.

My dear General Pershing:

In reply to yours of the 6th inst., I have very great pleasure in accepting, on behalf of the officers and men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, the very kind invitation you have extended to them to take part in the Inter-Allied Games to be held in Paris from 22 June to 6 July next.

We have already many friends amongst the American Forces, particularly with the 317th Infantry, who, under the command of Brigadier General Jamieson, were attached to us for a considerable period in the Hebuterne Sector.

It is sincerely to be hoped that these old friendships may be renewed and new ones formed.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) C. W. MELVILLE.

## PORTUGAL

Roquette-sur-la-Lys, France, 2 May, 1919.

Dear General Pershing:

Having taken over the command of the Portugese Expeditionary Corps a few days ago, I beg to be allowed to present to you my compliments as the Commander of the American Troops in France, and, above all, to thank you for the honour conferred upon us by your letter, sent to the Commander of the Portugese Expeditionary Force, inviting us to take part in the coming athletic sports.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I received your invitation, and I follow the organization of the sports with the maximum interest and enthusiasm.

I am at this moment employing all my efforts to ensure that the Corps under my command, and my nation, will enter with the highest possible number of competitors and in the most brilliant manner.

With my greatest consideration, believe me, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
AUGUSTO ROCADAS.

## ROUMANIA

Roumanian General Headquarters.

March 1, 1919.

My dear General Pershing:

The officers and soldiers of Roumania are profoundly touched by the kind attention of their American comrades, who fought so valiantly on the French front, by inviting them to take part in the Inter-Allied Athletic Contests. Although the sports have only recently been introduced in our country, they will be glad to participate.



They pray you to accept for yourself and to transmit to their American comrades their cordial thanks for the great honor bestowed upon them and the joy which they feel in being considered by the Allied Armies and especially yours upon whom the admiration of the entire world has been drawn by the superb bravery and exemplary endurance.

Please accept, dear General, the expression of my best regards.

(Signed) PRESAN.

#### SERBIA

General Headquarters of the Serbian Army,  
General Chief of Staff.

Belgrade, 12 January, 1919.

My dear General:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., by which you were kind enough to invite the Serbian officers and soldiers to take part in the sport contests which will take place at Paris.

I send you my hearty thanks for the happy initiative which you took in organizing this gathering, and in thus procuring for all the Allied Armies the opportunity of linking more closely the bonds of comradeship and friendship, by which they are already so closely bound.

The Serbian Army, in particular, will be very glad to make a more intimate acquaintance with their comrades of the great and heroic American Army, not having had the honor to fight side by side with them in that epic struggle, and always avowing enthusiastic admiration for their chivalrous and nobly disinterested intervention, which has contributed so much to the splendid victory won over the enemy.

Please believe in my most affectionately devoted sentiments.

(Signed) VOIVODE MICHITCH.

The difficulties connected with the making of all arrangements for an athletic tournament of such proportions within the short time allowed were so innumerable that the very project of an interallied meet seemed almost too audacious. But such a task did not daunt the architect of the plan nor the leaders who had given to the world a demonstration during the fighting days of how seemingly impossible problems can be solved by organization, industry and determination applied to the realization of a dream. All the difficulties melted away before that same invincible spirit which had overcome even greater obstacles in achieving a military victory over Germany and her allies and, in the realm of sport, in establishing the Far Eastern Games.

It will be sufficient to indicate only a few of the many problems which had to be solved. The chief difficulty, of course, was that, inasmuch as all participants in the games were officers or soldiers

the competitors had to be selected from the ranks of troops part of whom were still engaged in important military duties on many fronts, and the remainder of whom were being returned to their homes as fast as possible to be demobilized. Discharge from the service was not a disqualification, but the attempt to select and transport men out of military control rendered the problem more difficult.


The state of military affairs on some fronts was so unsettled that Allied commanders were unwilling to withdraw many officers or men. However, in spite of this handicap, the new-born nationalities in the heart of Europe, and in the traditionally turbulent region of the Balkans, recognized the Games as of sufficient importance to warrant the taking of heroic steps to select their athletes from their fighting ranks and send them to Paris to participate in the contests at Pershing Stadium. Noteworthy was the action of such countries as the Czecho-Slovak Republic which entered a strong team in spite of the fact that 100,000 men were still pent up in Siberia, that the country was almost encircled by enemies requiring the maintenance of troops on all fronts, and that there were moments when Red armies from the south seemed to threaten her very existence. Roumania, after having been overrun during the war, and still open to danger from several directions, manifested an enthusiastic interest, not only in the Inter-Allied contests themselves, but also in the furtherance of sports in every manner possible.

The romantic career during the war of the soldier athletes of the smaller countries, the difficulties which their teams encountered in equipment, transportation and training, are topics worthy of chapters in themselves and will be treated more fully at other places in this book.

All nations felt keenly the absence from the Games of some of their best athletes, who, like hundreds of thousands of their comrades in arms, had been eliminated forever by death, by wounds or by disease, from all the competitions of life. In many cases the series of hard-fought competitions, employed by the Armies as the basis of selecting their teams, by drawing into the field of sport men who had never before participated in championship events, succeeded in filling in an equally creditable manner places left vacant by better known athletes. The spirit of the Inter-Allied Games was characterized by the action of such men as Vermeulen of France, who won the cross-country and modified Marathon in spite of numerous wounds one of which practically paralyzed an arm and left it limp and useless.

## CHAPTER II

### ORGANIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DUTIES OF THE GAMES COMMITTEE

s host of the Games the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. appointed a Games Committee charged with full responsibility for the Games and all matters relating thereto. The Games Committee held its first official meeting on 4 February, 1919, although there had been informal discussions among its members prior to that date. It was composed of the same men who had been most active in making the A.E.F. athletic program a success : Col. Wait C. Johnson, Lt. Col. David M. Goodrich and Lt. Col. T. C. Lonergan, representing the Army, and Mr. Elwood S. Brown and Mr. W. A. Reynolds, of the Department of Athletics of the Y. M. C. A.

Associated with the Games Committee, which was composed entirely of Americans, was the Advisory Committee, formed of two representatives of each country participating in the meet. Its duties may best be explained by quoting the address by which Col. Wait C. Johnson, Chairman of the Games Committee, opened the first meeting of the Advisory Committee in his office at 53 Avenue Montaigne on 25 May, 1919. He said:

“As Chairman of the Games Committee, I take great pleasure in welcoming you at this opening meeting of the Advisory Committee of which you are members. In accordance with the desires of my Commander-in-Chief and on behalf of the Games Committee I ask of you your hearty cooperation. The Games Committee will no doubt frequently, from time to time, call upon you for advice and assistance. Realizing the pitfalls which have heretofore always lain in the path of international athletic competitions, we feel sure that with your cooperation and assistance many of these difficulties will be obviated. We shall be grateful to receive your suggestions as to reception, entertainment and attendance of your military and government officials, with recommendations as to the ceremonies attending such meeting. We have in the past received your suggestions as to added events. Where suggestions have come relative to rules and competitions from

various sources, we have tried to coordinate them to the fullest degree, meeting the desires of all concerned. Your response to our future requests for advice or assistance will be deeply appreciated, not only by the Committee itself but by our Commander-in-Chief, and the forces which he represents, and will materially aid in the success of this friendly competition among the Allied Nations at Pershing Stadium.

“The organization of our Games Committee, as indicated in the charts furnished you all, has three general sections for the conduct of the Games and all matters connected therewith. The Liaison Section, with which you gentlemen as members of the Advisory Committee will come most closely in contact, has been organized as the medium through which your written suggestions are to come, also to assist and aid you and your competing athletes in all ways possible. We trust that you will command its services.”

Under the direction of General Pershing, the athletic branch of the Training Section of the General Staff, G.H.Q., G-5 (Athletics), and the Y.M.C.A. Department of Athletics worked as partners in promoting the Inter-Allied Games. The available resources of both agencies in personnel, finances, and materials, were pooled for the common purpose. The joint responsibility was given recognition in the membership of the Games Committee itself and also in the roster of subordinate departments.

Having anticipated the athletic program of the American Expeditionary Forces, the Y.M.C.A. had made provision for its needs by increasing its force of trained physical directors, by placing orders for the requisite amount of athletic goods, and by setting aside funds to defray expenses for prizes, special equipment, and a stadium suitable for the championship games. As regards the Inter-Allied Games alone a fund of 1,000,000 francs was appropriated to be expended as follows: 450,000 francs for the preparation of a site for the Games; 150,000 francs additional for necessary expenses in connection with the equipping of the Stadium; 50,000 francs for prizes, and 350,000 francs for general operating expenses of the Games, including welfare and entertainment service to American troops and to competitors of all the nations.

On 22 June the roster of officers of G-5 (Athletics) G.H.Q., and members of the Y.M.C.A. Department of Athletics directly associated with the Games was as follows

*The Commander in Chief  
of the  
American Expeditionary Forces  
requests the honor of the presence of*

*at the opening of  
The Inter-Allied Games  
Pershing Stadium  
Paris*

*22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1919.*

## GAMES COMMITTEE

Col. Wait C. Johnson, G.S.  
 Lt. Col. D. M. Goodrich, G.S.  
 Lt. Col. T. C. Lonergan, G.S.  
 Mr. Elwood S. Brown, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. W. A. Reynolds, Y.M.C.A.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Capt. Richard H. Waldo, Inf., Secretary.  
 Major J. J. McConville, Assistant.  
 2nd Lt. R. E. Mickel, Engr., Supply Officer.  
 R. G. Hinckley, Y.M.C.A., Treasurer.

## TECHNICAL SECTION

Lt. Col. T. C. Lonergan, G.S.  
 Major G. M. Gillet, Jr., Cav.

## GROUND AND BUILDINGS — TRANSPORTATION

Major Chas. C. Bull., Inf.  
 Major M. Browne, Inf.  
 Capt. K. J. Boyd, Engrs.  
 1st Lt. A. J. Kelly, T.C.  
 1st Lt. Robert Orr, Engrs.  
 Major P. S. Holmes, M.T.C.  
 2nd Lt. J. R. McCluchion, A.S.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Major E. V. Graves, Q.M.C.  
 Capt. J. S. Switzer, Inf.  
 Capt. Lamar Jeffers, Inf.  
 Capt. P. L. Bramblett, Inf.  
 Capt. W. S. Redhed, F.A.  
 Capt. H. L. Harllee, F.A.  
 Capt. E. R. McIver, F.A.  
 1st Lt. E. E. Spencer, Inf.  
 1st Lt. Jas. H. Scott, Inf.  
 2nd Lt. J. P. Walden, A.S.  
 A. M. Gelston, Y.M.C.A.

## COMPETITIONS

Lt. Col. Benj. F. Castle, A.S.  
 1st Lt. D. A. Montgomery, S.C.  
 2nd Lt. F. S. Haberly, C.A.C.  
 F. C. Brown, Y.M.C.A.  
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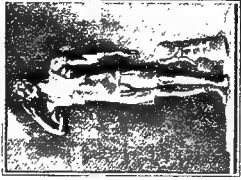
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INTER-ALLIED GAMES



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in *the 100 yard Sprint* in the  
Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium, Paris, France, 22<sup>nd</sup> June to 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1919.

The American Expeditionary Forces

The Games Committee

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The duties of the various departments and the relation of each department to other branches of the organization is seen at a glance in the table of organization of date of 21 June, 1919.—(See diagram, "The Games Committee, Inter-Allied Games—Organization and Distribution of Work," opposite page 80.)

The responsible head of the organization was Colonel Johnson, chairman of the Games Committee. Closely associated with him was Mr. Brown of the Y.M.C.A., who, as the originator of the plan for athletics in the A.E.F. and the Inter-Allied Games, and one of the hardest workers for the success of the program, had a clear vision of the end to be accomplished and knew the best means to be used for

its realization. Mr. Brown was Director General of the Games. Lieutenant Colonel Goodrich, who had been charged with the issuance of the original invitations to the Allied Armies to participate in the meet, retained, throughout, the direction of all matters of liaison. The Liaison Section, of which Colonel Goodrich was chief, was the intermediary between the guests of the Games and all the various departments of the Games organization.

In February, 1919, when it was realized that a few officers at Chaumont would not be able to handle the multitudinous details of the A.E.F. championship series, Captain Richard H. Waldo was made Secretary of G-5 (Athletics) for the purpose of forming the necessary organization. G-5 (Athletics) was at that time organized with a division of duties along the same lines as given in the table of organization of the Inter-Allied Games, although, of course, modifications and enlargements were necessary for the culminating event at Pershing Stadium. As Secretary of The Games Committee, Captain Waldo acted as the interpreter of the flexible organization, which had rapidly developed and expanded, and as the "buffer" between the Games Committee and its many points of contact.

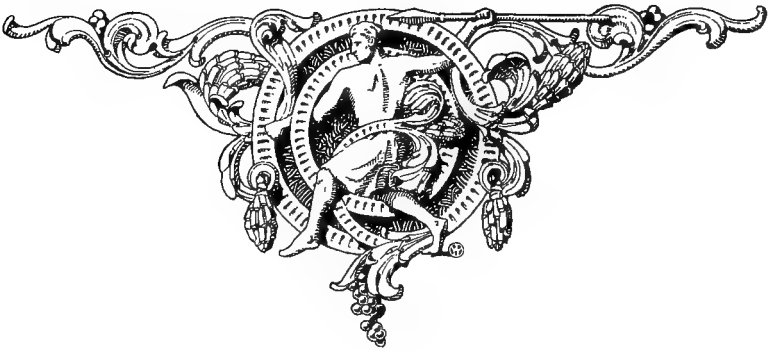
The duties connected with any great athletic meet are naturally grouped around two facts: the event and the setting for the event. In accordance with this logical division of labor all departments charged with the Games themselves such as the competitions, the site for the competitions, equipment and supplies, camps for the athletes of all countries, and medical service, were put under one chief, Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Lonergan, the entire group of activities being called the Technical Section. But whether "the play's the thing" or not, it was by no means sufficient merely to arrange for the competitions. The stage on which the play was to be given and the spectators invited to witness the performance had to be given equal consideration. The Stadium had to be decorated; the program of sports was to be supplemented by parades and ceremonies; the public must be informed through the press, from posters and by information booths, of what was to take place; it was a part of the duty of the host to receive and entertain athletes and visitors; prizes to be awarded the victors had to be prepared; who were to attend the games, how they were to receive their tickets and the means of transportation they were to use, were problems that had to be solved. This long list of duties, coordinated by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. McDermott, was embraced under the General Section.





Medal presented to winners—front and back. Designed by F. Fraisse.

For the most part the established principle of "army channels" was followed. Matters of policy were established by the section heads; the execution of details was left to officers in charge of departments or subdepartments. Owing to the short time between the original step toward holding the Games and the date on which the formal dedication was held at Pershing Stadium, it was necessary to keep the organization as flexible as possible and to allow great latitude and initiative to all subordinate officials. The results justified this action. The problems which confronted the head of each department at the beginning of the organization, the manner in which the officers and Y.M.C.A. officials set about removing difficulties and getting everything ready for the big event, and, finally, the crowning success of the Games themselves, clearly proved that the coordinated efforts of G-5 (Athletics) and the Department of Athletics Y.M.C.A. had not been in vain.



## CHAPTER III

### CHOOSING THE SPORTS PROGRAM



ONE of the very first problems faced by the Games Committee was that of deciding on the sports in which competitions were to be held. There was no precedent. This was to be an invitation tournament with the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the role of host, and to the host in such tournaments, invariably, according to American custom, falls the prerogative of arranging the program of competitions.

But in America there is a recognized set of sports, all or any number of which may be chosen with little likelihood of unfairness to any competing team. This is not true in making up a program for international contests for the very obvious reason that what is a common sport in one country may be comparatively unknown in another. True, the Olympic Games had done much before the Great War to standardize sports throughout the world, but there had not been enough progress made to simplify the selecting of a program of sports for international competition.

When the matter of staging the big tournament had been first suggested the term "Military Olympic" was used. The competition was to be among soldiers or men who had been soldiers but a few months before. Why not arrange a program of military sports only? But what are military sports? Every known sport can easily be traced back to a time when it was an exercise in which a warrior must excel and excellence in most of them is just as useful to a soldier in modern warfare as it was at any time in the past. There seemed no way to make the tournament a distinctively military tournament.

To compare the methods of warfare in the days when men first banded together against a common enemy, when fleetness of foot counted toward victory, with the methods of modern warfare in which men walk 100 meters in four minutes behind a curtain barrage and even a "runner" seldom runs, may seem far-fetched; but there is little difference between the range and accuracy required by our ancient forefathers in pelting their enemies with smooth round stones and that required by a well trained modern bomber in hurling his

hand grenades. The same kind of endurance that enabled Miltiades' runner to carry his message from Marathon to Athens was needed by the warriors of the Allies when for weeks, without faltering from weariness, they harassed the retreating Germans from the Hindenburg Line to the Meuse, the Aisne and the Scheldt. So running and throwing, recognized as exercises necessary in the training of the early warriors, have always been included in athletic contests in the forms of sprints, runs, the shotput and the discus throw.

Therefore a study of the things lending themselves to athletic competition which should be well done by the modern soldier brought out but one new event—hand-grenade throwing.

In one of the early meetings of the Games Committee, in April, 1919, the suggestion was made that bayonet competition be included in the list of events. This was a form of warfare that had been highly developed during the Great War and it was a part of every infantryman's training. After due consideration it was decided that there could be no satisfactory manner of judging such a competition and the Committee rejected it as an event in the Games.

Many sports were suggested to the Committee that were not made official events, usually on the ground that it would be impossible to arrive at satisfactory decisions in judging them. Among those rejected were some well known sports including diving for form. This is a most attractive event both to the participant and to the spectator, but it is decided on a point system based entirely on a consensus of opinion of the judges. All sports which involved form were rejected.

A walking competition was suggested but rejected because of the difficulty always encountered in distinguishing between walking and running.

The Games Committee, composed wholly of American officers and Y.M.C.A. athletic experts, realized the difficulty of arranging a program that would not favor too strongly any one country. Its first step, therefore, was to make a list of the best known forms of athletic competition which it termed "Recognized Sports." These were definitely selected for inclusion in the Games. This list of events embraced :

1. Baseball.
2. Basketball.
3. Boxing.
  - a. Bantamweight..... 118 pounds and under

- |           |                        |          |                  |
|-----------|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| <i>b.</i> | Featherweight.....     | 125      | pounds and under |
| <i>c.</i> | Lightweight.....       | 135      | " and under      |
| <i>d.</i> | Welterweight.....      | 145      | " and under      |
| <i>e.</i> | Middleweight.....      | 160      | " and under      |
| <i>f.</i> | Light Heavyweight..... | 175      | " and under      |
| <i>g.</i> | Heavyweight .....      | over 175 | pounds.          |
4. Cross Country Race—10,000 meters—individual competition.
  5. Fencing—Foil—individual and team competition.
  6. Fencing—Sabers " " "
  7. Fencing—Epee " " "
  8. Football—Soccer.
  9. Football—American Intercollegiate.
  10. Football—Rugby.
  11. Golf—Individual and team competition.
  12. Hand-Grenade Throwing.
  13. Horse-Riding Competition.
  14. Rowing—Single sculls.
  15. Rowing—4-oared shells.
  16. Rowing—8-oared shells.
  17. Shooting—Army Rifle—Team competition.
  18. Shooting—Army Rifle—Individual competition.
  19. Shooting—Revolver or Automatic Pistol — Service weapons  
—Team competition.
  20. Shooting—Revolver or Automatic Pistol — Service weapons  
—Individual competition.
  21. Swimming :
    - a.* 100 meters, free style
    - b.* 100 meters, back stroke
    - c.* 200 meters, breast stroke
    - d.* 400 meters, free style
    - e.* 800 meters, free style
    - f.* 1,500 meters, free style
    - g.* 800 meters, relay, free style—4 men (4×200).
  22. Tennis—Singles and Doubles.
  23. Track and Field Sports :
    - a.* 100-meter Dash
    - b.* 200-meter Dash
    - c.* 400-meter Run
    - d.* 800-meter Run

- e.* 1500-meter Run
  - f.* Modified Marathon—16,000 meters
  - g.* 110-meter High Hurdles
  - h.* 200-meter Low Hurdles
  - i.* Running High Jump
  - k.* Standing Broad Jump
  - l.* Running Hop, Step and Jump
  - m.* Pole Vault
  - n.* Throwing the Javelin, best hand
  - o.* Throwing the Discus, best hand
  - p.* Putting the 16-1b Shot, best hand
  - q.* Pentathlon :
    - 200 meter dash,
    - Running Broad Jump,
    - Shot put, 16-1b, best hand,
    - Throwing Discus, best hand,
    - 1500 meter run
  - r.* Relay Race, 800 meters, 4 men ( $4 \times 200$ )
  - s.* Relay Race, 1600 meters, 4 men ( $4 \times 400$ )
  - t.* Medley Relay Race, 4 men
    - First man runs 200 meters,
    - Second man runs 400 meters,
    - Third man runs 800 meters,
    - Fourth man runs, 1600 meters.
24. Tug-of-War, 9-man team.
25. Water Polo.
26. Wrestling— Catch-as-Catch-Can and Greco-Roman :
- a.* Bantamweight..... 118 pounds and under
  - b.* Featherweight. . . . . 125 " and under
  - c.* Lightweight.. . . . 135 " and under
  - d.* Welterweight..... 145 " and under
  - e.* Middleweight..... 160 " and under
  - f.* Light Heavyweight. . . . . 175 " and under
  - g.* Heavyweight . . . . . over 175 pounds.

But as there was to be no winner of the Inter-Allied Games, only the winners in the separate events being recognized, each country had the privilege of entering only such events as it desired. A still more liberal provision was included which allowed any sport which

# THE GAMES COMMITTEE

## INTERALLIED GAMES

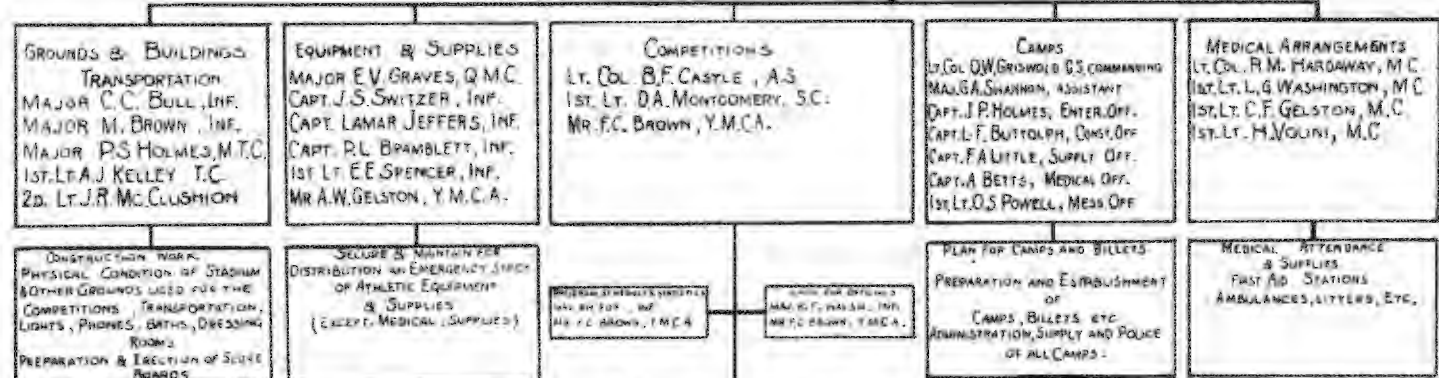
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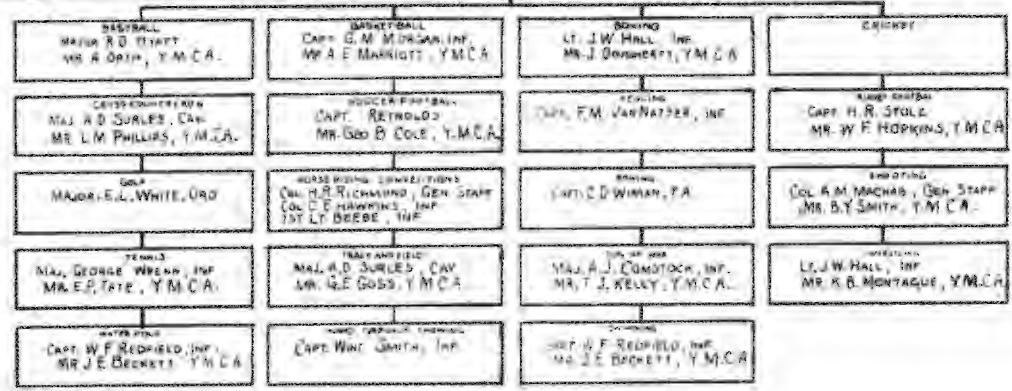
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 INSPECTION OF SEAT  
 NUMBERS & ARRANGEMENT  
 OF SEATS  
 MOTOR PARK & ROAD TRAFFIC  
 AT STADIUM







1919  
INTERNATIONAL GAMES  
PARIS & ENVIRONS  
LOCATION OF EVENTS  
JUNE 22<sup>nd</sup> - JULY 6<sup>th</sup>



Scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Kilometers

attracted two entries to become an official event and any sport in which there was only one entry to be an exhibition event. Arrangements were made to allow any country to demonstrate a sport in which there was no other entry.

By this comprehensive plan a country needed only to find a competitor to have its favorite sport made an official event. The long-drawn discussions which preceded each of the Olympic Games were thus avoided and no country was unduly favored. This method of selecting sports for a big competition had never before been used in America or Europe but the plan had been devised by the Y.M.C.A. in the course of development of the Far Eastern Games and had been found satisfactory in these competitions several years before the Great War.

The Games Committee was willing at all times to consider suggestions concerning changes or interpretations of the rules. In fact, the rules that finally governed the games were developed rather than adopted arbitrarily. The rules that governed the leading highly developed sports, such as football, tennis, fencing and baseball were those which governed in the countries or organizations that had specialized in these sports. This was true in all but the great sport of boxing. In this case the rules were adopted which had been used in the American Army since boxing was made a leading sport of the United States troops in France. They were called "The American Expeditionary Force Rules." They had been found highly satisfactory and contained only a few slight modifications from the usual Marquis of Queensbury rules.

In Cricket the Marylebone Cricket Club rules of England governed. The Fencing contests were governed by the 1913 rules of the Federation Nationale d'Escrime. The last Olympic Games before the war contributed the rules that regulated the Rifle and Pistol competition, with very slight changes to meet conditions. Tennis was governed by the International rules. America's contribution in the form of rules to govern important sports naturally included baseball and American intercollegiate football.

The youngster among athletic events that made its first appearance at the Inter-Allied Games was Hand-Grenade Throwing. This event had created considerable discussion before the Games, and attracted much interest during their progress. Those who had not familiarized themselves with the rules that were to govern the event were surprised to see some of the contestants, especially the Americans,

throwing the grenade much as they would hurl a baseball from the outfield into the diamond.

When hand-grenade throwing first began to play an important part in the Great War the bombs were usually hurled from the narrow confines of a deep trench. The ideal form for such a throw was thought to be a long, sweeping arm motion with the elbow held almost rigid both to save the arm and to avoid the danger of the grenade not clearing the trench. When the United States entered the war the American soldiers were taught to throw the grenade in this manner, but they had strong opinions of their own on the matter and eventually proved that they could throw accurately a long distance from the depths of a trench with the arm motion so commonly associated with baseball.

In view of this contention on the part of the American soldiers the rules that governed the Hand-Grenade event permitted the use of either arm and any form preferred by the contestant. The grenade used was the French F-1 weighing 600 grs. loaded. The competitors were allowed a run to the scratch line if they chose. The throwing was done from the field and the grenade was not thrown over any obstruction.

The great ideal, the real object of the introduction of athletics into the American overseas Army, was not lost to view by the Games Committee in making up the program. This ideal was, "Every Man in the Game." Every event that could possibly be included was made an official event. The object sought by the Games Committee was many entries rather than extraordinary records although everything possible was done to aid in the establishing of new athletic records.

As a result of the no-winner plan teams from countries that had never known some of the official events were entered to compete against countries that had specialized for years in those particular games. Many of the countries wanted to introduce certain games among their people. With nothing to lose by entering a team they gained by actual experience. Men from countries in which basketball, for example, had never been played, competed against some of the very best players from America where the game originated and had become a specialized winter sport.

## CHAPTER IV

### HOW THE TEAMS WERE SELECTED AND TRAINED FOR THE GAMES

**V**ITALLY military as were the Inter-Allied Games from many aspects, the imprint of the great World War upon their character is nowhere brought more forcefully to the attention than through a study of the difficulties encountered in the selection of the national teams and in the training of the individual competitors.

The effects of the war and its four years of tragedy were manifest when the roll of each nation's athletes was studied in the days during which the teams were being formed. Following the names of scores of brilliant performers in previous world meets were the words "Killed in Action" or "Died for Country." Where the answer, "here," came to the rollcall, only too often it was followed by the discovery of battle scars which had made of the former star merely an onlooker in this and coming great meets. And finally, even those ultimately selected for the teams found that the years spent in trenches and in camp had sapped their strength and stiffened muscles which formerly responded electrically to the demands of strenuous competition.

The United States, having suffered smaller losses than her sisters among the Allies, found less formidable difficulties to surmount than those which were experienced by such nations as France and the British Dominions. The sportsmen of little Serbia, torn by eight years of Balkan strife and world conflict, found themselves engaged in a practically hopeless task when they sought athletes for the Games. Czecho-Slovakia, her people ground down for many generations by Austrian autocracy, had fostered an ancient gymnastic tradition but had long been prohibited by law from realizing her desire to participate in athletics and sports.

But there was one feature, distinctly military, which aided rather than retarded the process of selection and training. This was the policy in practically every Allied Army, of promoting, through military channels, a program of athletics and of sports competition among all soldiers. Not only was this element of military activity responsible

for opening up an avenue for experienced athletes to exercise their talents, but in some instances, rare to be sure, it developed new stars capable of competing for places on an Olympic team. This was particularly true in the American Army where an athletic program was a very vital part of the early training of the soldier and also of his entire army life. During the early part of America's participation in the world conflict athletics were largely under the control and supervision of the Y.M.C.A. whose Athletic Director did much toward establishing the firm foundation for future development of all types of sports and games in the American Expeditionary Forces and among the troops in the United States. Later the publication of G. O. No. 241 established a cooperative arrangement between the Army and the Y.M.C.A. substantially the same as that under which the Inter-Allied Games were later conducted. The A. E. F. competitions, which took place after the signing of the Armistice, were carried out in accordance with this arrangement.

The eligibility requirement of the Inter-Allied Games, carrying with it the restrictions that the competitors must be men who were still wearing, or had worn, the military uniform of one of the Allied nations, brought about the adoption, in practically every instance, of a system of selecting athletes entirely different from that which had been adopted in previous world meets. Since the date of the Games was known only months—instead of years as is usual in case of great meets—before its actual staging, teams had to be chosen and trained quickly. America and the British Dominions were also faced with the contingency that the meet would keep soldiers in France after their normal date of demobilization. Even the attraction of a world's athletic meet was not sufficient in many cases to persuade athletes to forego for a time their homeward trip. For this reason the contending nations were necessarily sometimes represented by athletes inferior, on the basis of previous performances, to others who might have borne their colors in some of the important events. America practically overcame this handicap by returning to France several athletes who had gone home and by adding to this contingent a number of Army athletes who had never had the opportunity to come overseas during the two years of the United States' participation in the war.

The story of the selection and training of the athletes of the countries which participated in the world's meet brings to light interesting histories similar in no two instances.

Guatemala could not obtain ocean transportation to bring her athletes to France. Lt. Aguirre, a Guatemalan who had earned a reputation as a sprinter while a student in his native country, was studying in Paris at the time the Games were projected, although he had not been in training for many months. Captain Ydigoras and Dr. Robles of the Guatemalan Peace Commission selected Aguirre as the sole member of their nation's team and he carried the Republic's colors in the 100-meter sprint on the opening day of competition.

New Zealand's team, though small, was the result of a carefully laid plan of selection and training. Immediately after the Armistice the Commanding General of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces appointed Major J. A. Cameron to take charge of an athletic program for the whole New Zealand forces. A definite program was outlined which had for its principal intent the encouraging of all types of athletics and sports competitions during the period when the New Zealand soldiers were to be in the English demobilization camps. Inasmuch as athletics had been widely cultivated and competition had been keen in New Zealand in pre-war days, sports in the twelve demobilization camps to which New Zealand troops were assigned immediately took definite shape. Major Cameron was able, in view of the comparatively small number of troops under his jurisdiction, to become thoroughly acquainted with the performances of the best of the New Zealand athletes then in the camps. At the time of the Armistice it was expected that demobilization would be a matter of eight or ten months and in order adequately to care for the program an Athletics Officer was appointed for the New Zealand soldiers in each demobilization depot. So, when the word came that New Zealand would enter a team in the Inter-Allied Games, the problem was not difficult. On the basis of competition the men for the New Zealand track and field team were picked in the month of January, 1919, and immediately went into training at Stamford, England. There they were given many advantages, staying at their English training grounds until the latter part of the week just preceding the Games. They then came to France and were quartered for a day or two at Colombes Stadium, later moving to Pershing Stadium. The crew which represented New Zealand was picked in March, 1919, and used as its training area, Putley, England. On 30 April the New Zealanders rowed against the American crew on the Seine and bested the United States. The other competitive race in which they rowed during their period of training was on 21 June at the Marlow Regatta in England, where they





were again winners. The New Zealand single sculler won his event at this regatta in his preparation for the Games competition.

Italy's participation in this Military Olympiad was to a striking degree the result of American influence. Training in the Italian Army did not include a program of athletic competition until after America entered the war. When the American Expeditionary Forces first entered Italy with a view of fighting beside other Allies on that front, the soldiers were accompanied by the Y.M.C.A. athletic directors, together with their equipment and their system of competitions. Italian Army officers immediately became interested and asked for the introduction of the Y.M.C.A. ideas and systems into the Italian Army. The request was granted and immediately met with tremendous success. Basketball was introduced to the Italian soldier for the first time in his life and the result was the selection of a basketball team for the Games. This team was entered for the purpose of competition only and not with any idea of winning the meet against the admittedly superior American team.

The track and field team for the Games was chosen by means of an elimination meet which was held at the athletic college near San Remo on the Riviera. At this meet the winners of similar elimination competitions in various parts of Italy where the Armies were stationed came together for the final selection. Immediately upon completion of this meet the chosen athletes went into a period of training which kept them in Italy until the final week before the Games. They then came to Colombes Stadium for a day of limbering up before joining the camp at Pershing Stadium.

The officers who represented Italy in the horse events were chosen on the basis of previous performances in competitions which have made the Italian cavalry famous the world over. The Nadi brothers and the others on the fencing team were chosen in the same way. The impression among the Italians previous to the meet that it was to be distinctively an amateur event had resulted in the barring of professional fencers. Had this impression not prevailed an elimination competition would have been held which would have resulted in the selection of several notable professional Italian fencers of international reputation. The selection of the wrestling team was made easy by reason of the fact that this sport had always been promoted and fostered in Italy. The Italian swimmers were selected at a competitive match held at Lake Como where the competition for the selection of the rowing crews was also held. The team which

represented Italy for the Games shooting matches at Le Mans was selected as a result of a large shooting match held at Turin. It practiced for two weeks before coming to France.

Czecho-Slovakia, her armies still in the field against several menacing forces, was deprived of many of her best athletes by the Army order keeping them at the front. Furthermore, the new nation found it difficult to readjust her athletic scheme quickly so as to put teams into the field for the Games. The boycott against Czech athletics, aimed particularly by the Austrian rulers against soccer and rowing, had resulted in the suppression of the sport instinct among a people normally sport-loving. But in spite of these adverse conditions this new nation put a comparatively large team of competitors into the Games. The soccer team, the famous Prague squad which had been boycotted by the Austrians from 1908 to 1918, represented the nation in that competition and won the championship. It was the same type of team which, in spite of the Austrian edict, won the amateur championship of Europe at Roubaix, France, in 1911, beating the English team in the finals by a score of 2 to 1.

Because of a dearth of experienced trainers and coaches the Czechs have never had any large number of skilled competitors for track and field. The athletes who were entered in those events for the Games had won their reputations in local competitions. The rowing crews were the result of a similarly arbitrary method of selection. The tennis players came to the Games without having had any training principally because there have been no tennis balls in their country since the war broke out in 1914. In fencing the Czechs have won honors in many previous world's competitions and the selection of the fencers for the Games was made from a comparatively large number of possible competitors among Army officers.

France thoroughly combed her active, reserve and demobilized forces for the athletes to uphold the Tricolor in the Games. With the great meet scheduled for the French capital, the Ministry of War determined that representatives of France should be in practically every sport. The result of this determination was that one of the largest groups of competitors came from France. The actual selection of the participants was made through a process of elimination contests and a final choice accomplished by representatives of the Section d'Education Physique whose efforts were chiefly bent toward assuring every possible athlete an opportunity to qualify for a team which eventually competed. A distinguished soldier, Lieutenant Colonel

Fernand See, was appointed by the Ministry of War to cooperate with the many athletic federations in gathering the athletes and in directing France's participation in the Games.

By reason of this thorough and carefully-planned scheme, France was able to put into the field the best of the track and field men in her Armies. The ranks of French athletes had been terribly depleted by the World War and many of the men who did actually appear in the various events bore the marks of wounds received in battle. Three distinct channels of obtaining track and field men were used in making up the teams. The athletes of the Regular Army on active service met in an elimination meet at Colombes in May and by means of this competition the best were chosen and put into training for a later selection.

At St. Cloud on 15 May a meet was held for the athletes from the Army of the Interior and the best were chosen. The demobilized men trained during this period at the many athletic clubs throughout France and were later selected by the officials of the clubs to compete in the final selection meet held at Colombes Stadium on 15 June. This meet was equal in interest to the American selection meet on the same field later in the same week and was watched by a large crowd of spectators. The winners in this meet were announced as the members of the French team and were put in training at Joinville-le-Pont.

The champion French Army soccer team and the champion Rugby team had been determined long before the date of the Games by reason of successive victories in the army and even over teams of other nations. Three squads were further strengthened for the Games matches by players sent to the training camps by the football federation which picked some of the most promising players from other units in the army. The basketball team was made up from the players who had shown the most aptitude for the game during the brief time it had been played in the French Army. The team was entered not for the purpose of winning laurels for the French but because of the desire to have competitors in as many events as possible and also in order to acquire a further knowledge of the new sport. The tug-of-war team was arbitrarily chosen for the same reason and its personnel was taken from among the artillerymen of the 83rd Regiment which was stationed near Paris at the time of the Games. The biggest men in the Regiment were chosen and given as thorough a course of training as was possible under the conditions. The basketball team was

later brought to the same training grounds after it had finished its practice at Royen near Bordeaux.

The French swimmers were selected from among the Army stars and were reinforced by men sent to the squad by the Swimming Federation. The tank men trained for the Games races at Piscine de la Gure. The French fencers were picked in the same manner, both active and demobilized officers having an opportunity to become members of the squad which went into training at Joinville, the scene of the majority of the fencing competitions during the Games. For the horse-riding competition the various armies sent their best riders to the great military school at Saumur and there the final selection was made and the training conducted.

Next to the United States, France probably had the most effective system for selecting participants in the rifle and pistol competitions. Elimination contests were begun in April throughout the French Armies. In May the 200 topmost marksmen were sent to Camp de Cenottes, near Orleans, where, after another month's eliminations, the actual contestants were selected. Several pistol-shooting societies, composed of French war veterans, also sent representatives to the Cenottes match, some of whom eventually made the international team.

For the crews the squad collected from the armies was added to by the men sent up from the Federation and the best eight men were selected to represent France.

The Hedjaz, though not represented in the actual competition of the Games, sent a delegation of fifteen men to exhibit the type of competition most popular in their Armies. The horsemen were Arabs and, like the rest of the Hedjaz representatives, were chosen by General Noury-Sred. The eight men who gave an exhibition of sword dancing were picked from the reserve forces of the army while the camel riders and their mounts were selected from among the best in the two camel-mounted regiments in the Arabian army. These regiments are equipped chiefly for machine-gun and light-artillery combat.

Greece trained her Games competitors in the great stadium which had been in 1906 the scene of an Olympiad such as was held centuries ago when Greece was supreme in the athletic world. The selection of her competitors was carefully made and thoroughly carried out. As soon as the military authorities reached their decision to enter the Inter-Allied Games an order was sent to all army corps to select the best in each sport and to report their names to headquarters. By

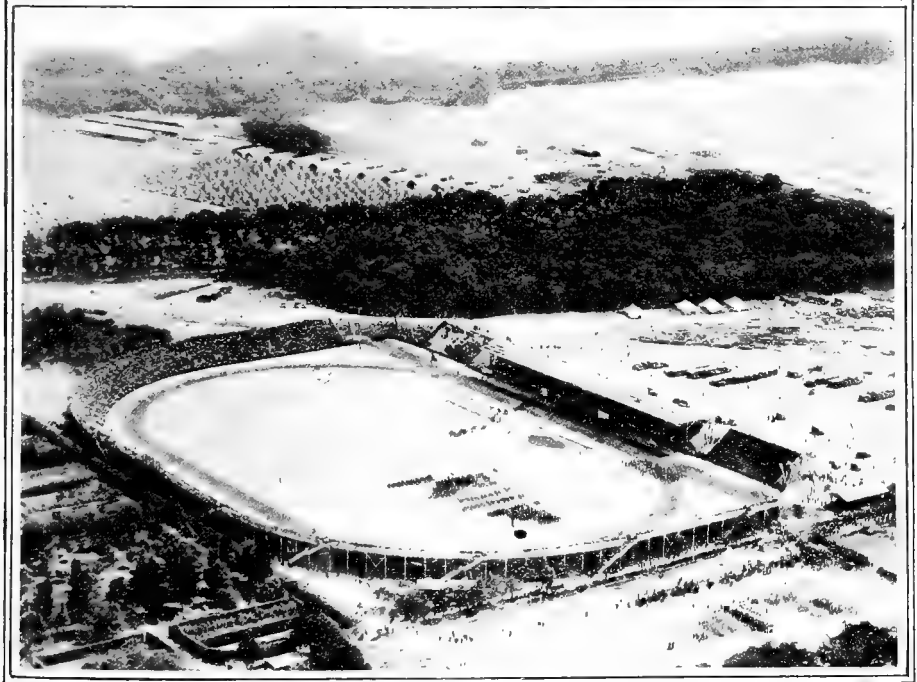
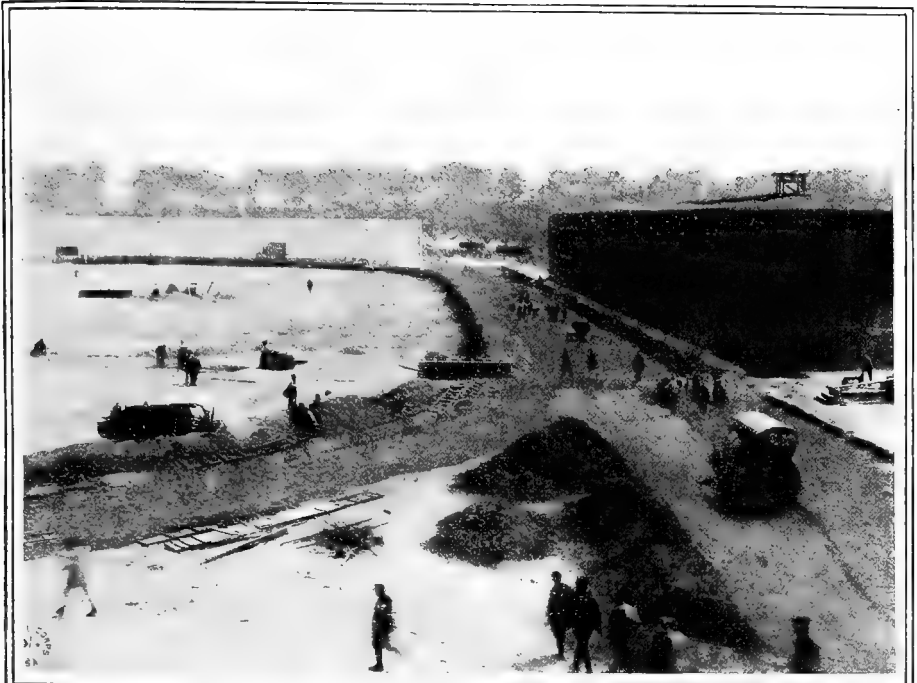
this means a designated number of aspirants for the teams were selected from each of the regiments of the Greek Army in the two zones of operation, Western and Eastern. Those from the Western Zone were sent to Salonica for preliminary training while those from the Eastern Zone went to Athens and the stadium there. When the period of preliminary training had been completed the whole number was concentrated in the stadium and went through a final training course lasting one month. An elimination meet was held and the best three men for each event in the track and field contest were nominated for the team to go to Paris.

The selection of the soccer team was not difficult in view of the fact that only a few players were found in the Greek Army. There were no preliminary eliminations for this event, but the men with the best records were chosen to compose the squad. The fencers were also picked men, but the number to choose from was large in view of the fact that fencing had been for many years a popular sport among the Greeks.

The Greek entries for the rifle and pistol events were determined by short elimination contests held within each line regiment and by the previous records of some marksmen who were unable to take part in these contests. The teams practiced for ten days before coming to France.

Belgium adopted a simple and effective way of selecting her competitors, a committee being appointed immediately upon the decision to enter the Inter-Allied Games, the function of this committee being the nomination of contestants. This committee consisted of Majors Demarneffe and Dufresne, Lieutenants Chome and Boir, Auditeur Anspach and the Commanding Officer of the Camp de Beveloo, each one of these officers having particular jurisdiction of some certain sport. This committee was called the Comite Sportive de l'Armee; its members were all army officers and its method of working military.

The track and field athletes of the Belgian Army were chosen at a large preliminary meet held on 11, 12 and 13 June in the stadium at Antwerp which is to be the scene of the Olympic of 1920. The members of the boxing and wrestling team were chosen in a tournament held at the same time and in the same stadium. The Rugby team which represented Belgium was the one which had played in Army games as a unit for some time previous to its Games competition. During its training for the Paris contests it defeated England and tied



*Top*—The Stadium in process of construction *Bottom*—The Stadium as seen from airplane on Opening Day.





France in a triangular contest held in England, 2 to 6 May and it also defeated Czecho-Slovakia in a game played at Rome on 15 June. The swimming team was chosen in the elimination contests at Antwerp, while the water polo team which later won the Games championship was the same one, with a few changes made necessary because of the war, which won the Olympic title at Stockholm in 1912.

Practically every regiment in the Belgian Army sent representatives to the Camp de Beveloo to compete for places on the shooting team. Eliminations were held at the range there and the training was staged at that place before the squad finally chosen was sent to Le Mans after ten days practice at Beveloo. The members of the fencing team were chosen on the basis of past records of fencing contests in Belgium before and during the war. The competitors trained at Brussels at the Ecole d'Escrime et de Gymnastique during the months of May and June. The horsemen were selected after an exhaustive and thorough competition at Brussels 10 to 15 June.

Canada, because of its plan of army athletics, similar to that of the American Expeditionary Forces, found the problem of selecting athletes for the Games easy of solution. Competition in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces had consisted in a large measure of matches between the teams of the different Canadian commands, a rivalry which had brought to the forefront the best athletes among the officers and men. So when the call went out for men to remain in Europe for the Inter-Allied Games, the men to be appealed to were well known and easily reached. Many of those who volunteered to compete would have been demobilized long before the date of the Games. With hardly an exception the athletes who competed in the Games had been wounded during the course of the war.

The organization which had been responsible for athletics during the war and during the period following the Armistice furnished the machinery for picking the Games competitors. This organization had as its head the Canadian Military Athletic Association, a committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In the preparation for the Inter-Allied Games this committee was composed of one representative from each branch of sport in the eight Canadian training areas in England. The head of this body was Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Mayes, for several years the tennis champion of Canada.

The track and field team was selected at Seaford, England, 7 May, when a championship elimination meet was held in which the best

athletes from all the Canadian forces then in England were entered. The contestants finishing in the first three places in the various events were nominated as members of the Canadian track and field team and were sent into training at Chiswick Park in London. The tug-of-war team finally picked to compete in the Games was the squad of the 3rd Canadian Garrison Artillery attached to the 22nd Corps of the 1st British Army. On 7 May at Seaford, England, it won the right to represent Canada in the Inter-Allied Games by defeating six teams selected from the training areas.

The Canadian soccer team which played in the Inter-Allied Games was an all-star squad picked from the best in the Canadian Army. The team of the 27th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Division, won the championship of the Canadian troops in France in a series of games staged to determine the champion combination. Subsequently this team met and defeated, at Seaford, England, the team which had won the championship of the training areas. From these two champions an all-Canadian squad was chosen for the Games. The baseball team was made up in practically the same way. It was picked through the agency of a league composed of a team from each of the training areas in England. At Stamford Bridge, Chelsea, on 13, 14 and 15 May, the Ripon Area team won the championship by defeating the London Area nine. From the rosters of the competing teams twenty of the best players were chosen and trained as a team for the Inter-Allied Games.

The Canadian boxers were chosen as a result of the Canadian championship matches which were staged in March, 1919, at Witley, England. The winners and runners up in these contests were held for training and later appeared in the Imperial Boxing Association championship of England in May. The Canadian swimmers were arbitrarily picked by the committee in charge of the team, the choice being based on past performances in actual competition. A complete elimination tourney resulted in the selection of the shooting team. Each training area held a match to choose its team for the final practice and competition was held at Bisley, England. The survivors of this competitive shoot were nominated as the members of the Canadian shooting team and after a week's practice at Bisley were sent to Le Mans under command of Lieutenant Colonel William Rae, the commanding officer of the team.

Portugal's competitors in the special events which this country entered were selected on the basis of past records. Horsemanship

and fencing have long been emphasized in this new republic and the records of Army officers are matters of universal knowledge. With these records as a basis the members of the horse-riding teams and of the fencing squads were picked by the officials in charge. The same held true of the other competitors who were sent to the Games.

Australia adopted a system of choosing her team which was similar in some respects to that followed by the other British dominions. At the head of the Australians sports system, during the war and after the Armistice, was a board appointed by the Commanding General, known as the Australian Imperial Forces Sports Board of Control. At the time of the preparation for the Inter-Allied Games the board was composed of two members from the Australian Corps in France, one member from the demobilization depots in England, one member from Australian Headquarters in London and one member from the Australian Comforts Fund. The President of this board was Brig. Gen. Griffiths, C.M.G., D.S.C., while the organizing secretary was Major S. A. Middleton, D.S.O. This board was convened in London in January, 1919, to take up the matter of entering an Australian team in the Inter-Allied Games. The system determined upon called for the appointment of a sports officer for each branch of athletics; this officer to be one who had a thorough knowledge not only of the sport with which he was concerned but also of the material available for that sport. Each one of these officers was given full discretion in the choice of men to represent Australia.

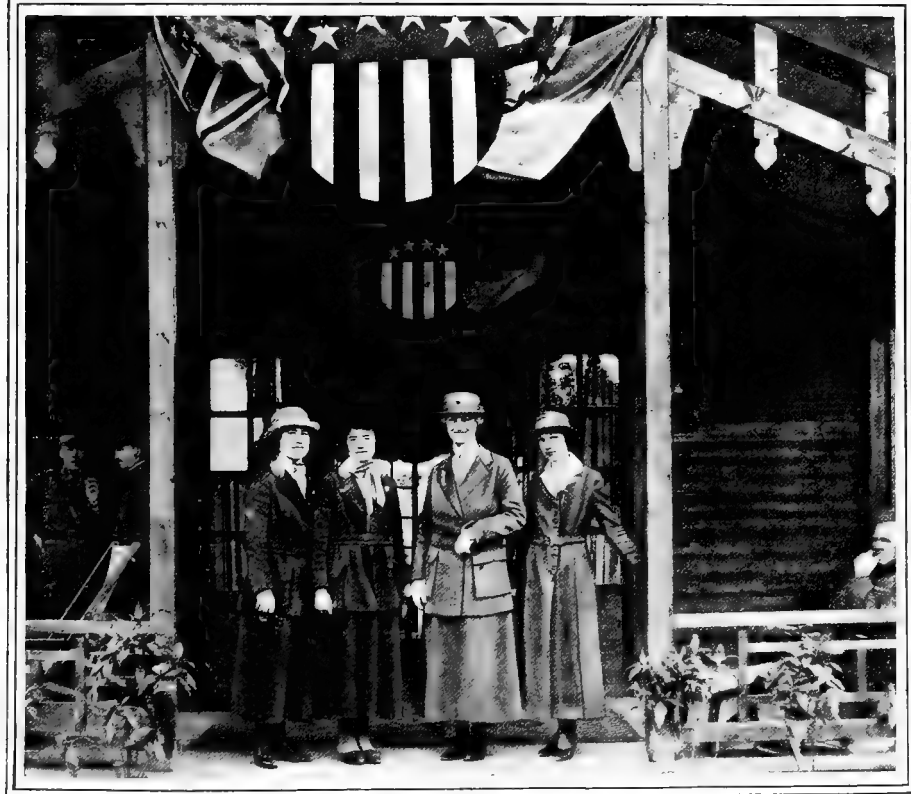
Lieutenant Chalmers had charge of the choice of the track and field squad and, after making his selection, took the athletes to Hernehill Grounds, London, and began his training on 5 May. In June the Marathon runners participated in the British Championship Marathon at Stamford Bridge, this race being the feature event of their training period. Lieutenant W. Longworth, an Australian champion swimmer, was given the task of making up a tank squad. He had a large number of titleholders to choose from and after gathering his men together took them to London for training at the Royal Auto Club Baths. Captain G. Coghill, amateur heavyweight champion of Australia, was the choice of the board as supervisor of the boxing and wrestling team. The many bouts which had held the center of the athletic stage in the Australian Army during the war gave to the supervisor a sound foundation for the picking of his team. He took the men to Warwick Square, London, in the middle of April and began a careful system of training and competition.

Huskies from all parts of the Australian overseas forces were picked by Lieutenant C. Keliher for the tug-of-war squad. The nine men who represented the Dominion averaged 213 pounds per man. The squad was picked early in May and on 25 May went into training at Queens Club in London. During the conditioning process a match pull was held with the London Police team, the Colonials winning all five pulls of the competition. The Australian tennis team, which later won the championship in the Games, was chosen by Captain R. Lycett. He took as his mates on the team men who had won titles in matches in Australia in pre-war times.

Serbia's prospects for a team, at the time when the decision was first made to enter the Inter-Allied Games, appeared to be practically nil. Torn by eight years of almost constant warfare and brief reconstruction, the people of this little country had had little time for promoting and encouraging sports. The result was that the Comite Serbi-Croate-Slavine, whose duty it was to seek out and name Serbian competitors for the Games, had to go back eight years to determine qualifications. They were also confronted with the situation that in their country competitive athletics had never been emphasized, the passion of the race for sports having been satisfied through the medium of the society known as Sokol, a gymnastic organization whose function called for the training and exhibition of mass calisthenics.

To show the Allied nations this form of athletics, a team of Sokols came to the Games for exhibition purposes. And in addition to this team a duo of track and field athletes were entered. One of them was entered for the Pentathlon competition and the other for the 100-meter dash. Neither had competed in their events since a large meet in Prague in 1911 and they entered the Games solely for the purpose of carrying Serbia's colors and to gain experience to take back to their native country.

Roumania entered track and field events and several of the other contests for somewhat the same reason, that of proving to the Allies the interest of Roumania in the Games and for the purpose of learning. Track and field sports had never been emphasized in Roumania previous to the Games and the entries in these highly specialized events were made for the purpose of gaining instruction and experience. During the training period of the Roumanians in Paris before the Games they asked the American Committee for the assistance of Y.M.C.A.



*Top*—Herbert Hoover, U. S. Food Commissioner, left, and U. S. Secretary of State Robert A. Lansing at the Games. *Bottom*—Y. M. C. A. girls at their hut, Pershing Stadium.



coaches and trainers. Two of the best men on the staff of advisory coaches were assigned to this duty and did much in the brief time allowed in showing to the Roumanians the reasons for American success in this type of competition. The members of the Roumanian track and field team were picked from the Army by Army officers, the men chosen being those expected to make the best showing and to be capable of developing into the best instructors when they returned to Roumania. The fencers and the horsemen were chosen because of their past records, both of these sports having been prominent in the Army for many years. However, the fact that Germany had taken all the best mounts in the conquered Balkan country militated against the entry into the competition of the best possible representation. The Roumanian tennis players who were available were ordered to compose the team and they took part in the Games competition with practically no previous training. The soccer team and the Rugby squad were picked from army players, those men being chosen who had shown the most aptitude for the game. Neither of these games had been played in Roumania more than three years before the war and for this reason the players had never engaged in competitions of a nature to make trained and experienced teams.

While the Roumanian participants in the rifle and pistol competitions were selected largely on the basis of previous reputation for skill as marksmen—a system generally not so productive of results as special eliminations—their early arrival at Belgian Camp enabled them to overcome this handicap to a considerable extent by careful practice. The Roumanian entries arrived a full fortnight before the contest began and after a trial with the Springfield rifle decided to use that arm in preference to their own. Accordingly they drew Springfields and under American coaches practiced assiduously, thus gaining much valuable information regarding light, visibility and weather conditions peculiar to the d'Auvours range.

America, sponsor of the meet, entered the Games with a team selected through a series of eliminations which combed the ranks of the two million soldiers in France for the best in every event. It was estimated by those in charge of the selection of the teams that more than 5,000 American officers and soldiers were tried out for places on the United States squad. The status of the meet and of the participants were put on a firm basis through general orders from G.H.Q. and the athletes and those in charge of them were given all the privileges and power necessary.

The system of elimination contests was universally followed in determining the membership of the teams for the various events. America entered one or more athletes in every event on the program, whether the games were ones well known to Americans or not.

Semi-final and final elimination meets, following a large number of smaller competitions, constituted the scheme of selecting athletes for the track and field contests. General orders authorized the remaining in France of those athletes whose organizations were embarking for home.

In the campaign to procure the strongest possible team a thorough canvass of the American Expeditionary Forces was made by those acquainted with the records of star American athletes. These men were brought to Paris where, from 30 May to 1 June, over 600 athletes, the survivors of divisional and army meets and the individual choice of officials, contested for places on the team. At that time approximately 120 athletes were chosen which number was later reduced to 80. A movement was then started to bring back to France a few of the A.E.F. stars who had already returned home. This agitation resulted in bringing over to France a detachment of about 50 athletes, some of them track and field men, some tennis players, a few boxers and wrestlers, and some swimmers. This group included not only men who had formerly been in the A.E.F. but also soldiers who never had the opportunity to win the gold chevron. To place the best of these on the squad another selection meet was held the week before the Games and the men winning first, second and third places were announced as the team. These athletes were then placed under the tutelage of Major Dale F. McDonald and his staff of Y.M.C.A. coaches: Pipal, Wann, Adams, Finger and Cummings. Harry W. Maloney, as trainer, was responsible for the conditioning of the men. He kept the survivors of the first elimination contest in training at the Colombes Stadium and continued his excellent service throughout the Inter-Allied Games.

The soccer team was the result of a careful study of the best teams of the American Expeditionary Forces which was made possible through the championship tournament held at Colombes Stadium in Paris, 12 to 15 May. At this time the four best teams, champions of their respective sections of the A.E.F., met in the tourney for the American championship. From these four teams, Coach Jack McKenzie, the Y.M.C.A. man in charge of soccer, chose a large squad of the best players and added to them others in the Expeditionary Forces who



had made good records in the Army matches or in play in the United States. Eight practice games were played at the stadium during the course of training, three with the French team, two with the Roumanian team, and the remainder between picked teams of the American squad. The Rugby team was picked in much the same way, though the elimination process was simple compared to that of soccer, and it was necessary for the players to be recruited to the squad through the individual efforts of the officers in charge of the sport.

The swimming team was organized by taking the winners of the elimination meet held in the Mare St. James in the Bois de Boulogne during the latter part of May. This squad was strengthened by the addition of the men brought over from the United States. One further elimination meet was held at Neuweid to pick the Games entries. The basketball team was a composite organization, chosen by Capt. Bennet and Coach Zahn of the Y.M.C.A. from among the best players of the many teams which competed in the American Expeditionary Forces championship meet. The training of this team took place at Colombes and at Joinville.

The members of the fencing team were gathered in Paris from among the best known fencers with West Point or university experience. The horsemen were chosen by elimination from among men who had established their supremacy in America in the days before America's entry into the war.

The tennis team was the result of an A.E.F. championship tournament held on the Riviera during the latter part of February, 1919, and the golf tourney which determined both the American champions and the Games team was staged at the Nice Golf Club, also on the Riviera. The tug-of-war huskies were picked from among the champions of the many tug-of-war teams in the various divisions. These candidates were brought to Colombes Stadium near Paris and there many matches and individual tests were made in the process of picking the nine men to pull for the United States.

The boxing and wrestling representatives of the American Army were largely those who earned their right in the A.E.F. finals. They, however, were required to defend their titles against later comers and in some instances substitutions occurred.

The baseball team which represented the United States was the nine of the American Embarkation Center, the champions of the American Expeditionary Forces in the diamond tournament held just previous to the Games. The American Embarkation Center team was

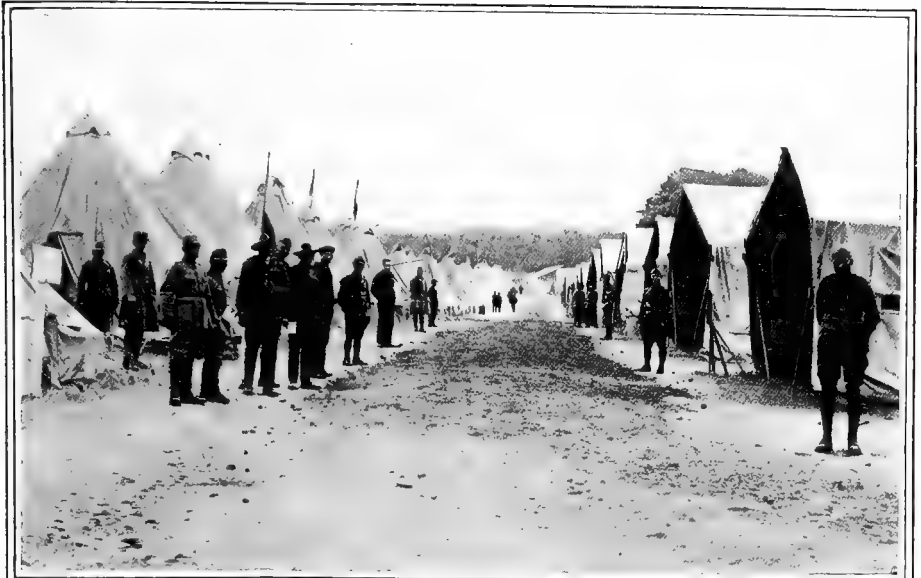
recruited from men in the 86th, or Blackhawk, Division and carried the name of "Blackhawks" during their championship play in the A.E.F.

The signal American victories in the rifle and pistol competitions are a trustworthy reflection of the careful selection and painstaking training of the American participants. Similarly the foreign teams appeared to shoot with about the same consistency as was exercised in their selection and training. No nation approached the United States in this regard and never in the range annals of the American Army has a rifle or pistol team been selected from so great a field of original aspirants.

The American entries were determined after three stages of competition, the first of which were the preliminaries for the A.E.F. shoot which began in February and were concluded the last of April. In these 400,000 men participated, every organization and service in the overseas forces being represented. The 2,000 most capable trigger-squeezers of this lot participated in the A.E.F. matches at Belgian Camp in May. This match constituted the second elimination. At its conclusion the 175 best rifle shots and the 75 highest pistol men were retained to try out for the Inter-Allied classic. To these numbers were added a few especially qualified and known shots who had not fired in the A.E.F. meet.

These men began the Inter-Allied team preliminaries on 19 May and continued firing every day in all weathers until 20 June, eliminations proceeding all the while. On that date the actual teams, twelve men for the rifle, ten for the pistol, and the lists of twenty-five individual competitors with each weapon, were officially announced.

The members of the American crew were picked up from all parts of the Army gathered in Paris and there made into a crew. Frequent changes were made both before the race on the Seine which New Zealand won, and afterwards, when the crew went to England to train for the Henley and the later race near Paris.



Athletic camp at Pershing Stadium. *Top*—Allied row showing mess halls on right and athletic quarters on left. *Bottom*—Group of Australian athletes on their street.



## CHAPTER V

### SITE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PERSHING STADIUM



FOR the permanent use to which it will be put in coming years—the practice of athletic sports among the French people—the site of the Pershing Stadium was happily chosen. Situated\* within the eastern edge of the Bois de Vincennes, on the ancient highway between Vincennes and Joinville-le-Pont, it lies in the midst of what is not only one of the most beautiful of the many lovely parks of Paris, but in the one which is frequented, perhaps more than any other, by the average classes of the city, who, in Paris as elsewhere, make up the body and blood of its population. Of the Bois de Vincennes an Englishman wrote, a few years ago: “On Sunday afternoons in summer the Bois is crowded. Under every tree, along the edge of every lawn, by the bank of every stream, are family picnic parties, easily satisfied and intensely happy. Stolid Englishmen are astonished at the eagerness with which grown-up people are playing at ball or battledore. Nowhere is the light-hearted, kindly, cheery character of the French middle classes seen to greater advantage.”

It is precisely to these classes that a great stadium for the practice of athletic sports will be most valuable because from them must come the chief strength of generations able to repair the cruel ravages of war in the French nation. No parting gift that America could have made to her ally would have better attested her deep desire for the speedy rehabilitation of France, or have offered greater possibilities for aiding to that end, than the Stadium which was named in honor of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Lying just without the southeastern walls of Paris, whose nearest gateway, the Porte de Vincennes, is distant less than four kilometers, the Stadium has around it a region rich in reminiscences of the eventful history of Paris and of France. In nearly every direction, but particularly toward the southeast along the lofty hills which follow the picturesque windings of the Marne, are a number of fine old chateaux, each with its sheaf of legends from the past. But the Bois de Vincennes

\* See map, page 87.

itself is the appropriate center of such a region. The Bois, whose dense treetops, forming a pleasant background of green, look over the walls of the Stadium on every side save that occupied by the Tribune of Honor, was, as a fragment of primeval forest, a hunting preserve of King Louis IX (Saint Louis) in the thirteenth century, and the weathered obelisk, which stands near the south corner of the Ecole de Polytechnic, beside the main road from the Porte de Vincennes to the Stadium, is a memorial erected on the spot where, it is said, formerly grew a great oak tree beneath which the good king was accustomed to dispense justice to his subjects. The original forest was replanted in 1731 by Louis XV and under Napoleon III was converted into a public park which at present contains about 2,275 acres, a great part of this area being given over to the Champs de Manœuvres in the center and to the race course of Vincennes immediately southwest of the Pershing Stadium. This race course is the largest and oldest of the several around Paris.

Immediately north of the Bois is the suburb of Vincennes which originally grew up about the Chateau de Vincennes, a royal residence founded in the twelfth century and used and enlarged by the royalty of France until 1740. In this chateau died several kings of France and other famous personages, including Henry V of England, while in the great Donjon, 170 feet high, which is the last one remaining of nine towers, a long list of notable prisoners have been confined at one time or another. The chateau was defended for Napoleon against the Allies in 1814-15 by General Daumesnil, whose memory is perpetuated by a statue in the town and by the largest of the lakes in the Bois de Vincennes. Converted into a powerful fort and an artillery depot by Louis Philippe in 1832-44, the ancient stronghold still retains the latter function. The large Champ de Manœuvres and the Polygone de l'Artillerie, as well as the Ecole de Pyrotechnic and the Camp de St. Maur, occupying the whole central part of the Bois, are all in a sense military dependencies of Fort de Vincennes, as the work on the site of the old royal chateau is now called. It is, indeed, what might be termed the citadel of the powerful system of detached fortifications guarding Paris on the southeast from the crossings of the Marne river as it approaches its junction with the Seine at Charenton. North and south of Fort de Vincennes are several of the bastioned masonry forts which guarded the city during the siege of 1870-71, while east of it, on the high hills east of the Marne, lie Fort de Villiers and Fort de Champigny, works considered modern until 1914, and

designed to protect the bridgehead of Joinville-le-Pont. On the nearer side of the river, entirely covering the loop of its last sweeping bend before it enters the Seine, stand the older but once very powerful redoubts of Gravelle and Faisanderie, connected by a bastioned curtain separating the southeastern corner of the Bois de Vincennes from the town of St. Maur-les-Fosses, and commanding from their heights the whole populous suburban district embraced within the bend of the Marne.

The traditions of St. Maur-les-Fosses lead back to the most remote event recorded of this region, for it was here that in the year 287 A. D. the Roman emperor, Maximianus, attacked the Gallic peasants, the Bagaudae, who had revolted against the oppressions of Rome. The rebel leaders, Aelianus and Amandus, lost their lives and their forces were utterly crushed, Maximianus thus making good for a while longer the waning Roman power. East of St. Maur, on the hills rising along the opposite bank of the Marne, stands the village of Chennevieres from which the views toward Paris and over the surrounding country are so superb that Louis XIV seriously thought of making the place his royal residence and expending upon it the vast wealth and labor which he eventually lavished upon Versailles. It was at Chennevieres that the long-distance and cross-country riding events of the horse-riding competitions were held.

About two kilometers east of Joinville-le-Pont, whose railroad station is the one most convenient to Pershing Stadium for suburban trains from Paris, lies, in the lap of the hills rising eastward, Champigny-sur-Marne. It is in the loop of the Marne forming the bridgehead of Joinville-le-Pont, previously mentioned. Here, on 29 November, 1870, Paris being already in the throes of famine, large French forces under command of Generals Trochu and Ducret began the most formidable of the repeated sorties which, during the four months' course of the siege, were made at various points in the hope of breaking through the lines of the besieging Germans. Some ground was gained on that day and the next, but a bridge needed for the crossing of troops at Champigny was not thrown in time to be of use, while the French Army of the Loire, directed in dispatches sent by balloon to create a diversion in the German rear, failed to receive word in time to make the necessary attack. By most violent fighting the enemy was able to contain Trochu and Ducret in the bridgehead westward of Champigny and, after clinging for a while to the inferior positions which they had taken, the French retired on

2 December to the west bank of the Marne. Later and less powerful sorties elsewhere proving equally abortive, toward the end of January, 1871, Paris surrendered.

After the outbreak of war in 1914 the ground now occupied by the Stadium was converted into a training area and its surface was covered with trenches and wire entanglements which had to be cleared away when the work of laying out an athletic field was begun in February, 1919. Directly north of the Stadium are the barracks of the Ecole Normale de Gymnastique et d'Escrime, the remainder of the Ecole Normale being located at the Redoute de la Faisanderie.

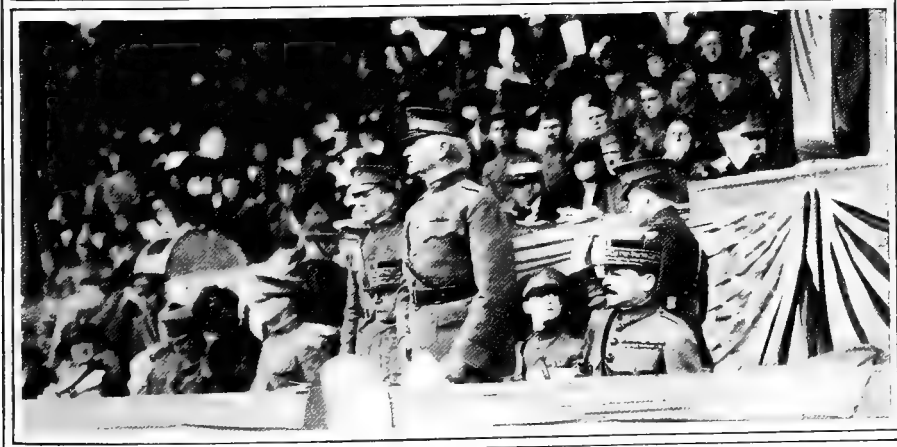
It seems peculiarly fitting that a locality so intimately associated with the martial history of France should have been chosen for the athletic meet between the soldiers of the Allied armies, marking the close of the greatest war in which France or any of the nations associated with her had ever engaged. It became the site of this memorable celebration, however, only after careful preliminary consideration of other possible places.

The first place considered was the stadium at Colombes, about four kilometers northwest of Paris, where the Olympic Games of 1900 were held. It was well adapted to the proposed object in many ways and the Y.M.C.A. secured a lease upon it for the purpose of using it both for the A.E.F. finals and for the Inter-Allied Games themselves. It soon became obvious, however, that it would not be just to use a field for the international events which was familiar to only American contestants. Colombes was retained, therefore, only for the A.E.F. finals, and another track and field, equally unknown to all competitors, was sought. No existing place being found available it was decided that the only solution would be to build an entirely new amphitheatre.

The site finally selected for the new structure was the one in the Bois de Vincennes already described. It was beautifully situated, presented many easy routes of access from Paris, and could be prepared with a minimum of engineering difficulties. The ground belonged to the City of Paris but, as has already been mentioned, it was being used by the French military authorities. Through the negotiations of the Comite Nationale d'Education Physique et de l'Hygiene Sociale, however, the city, with the approval of the Ministry of War, donated it for the purpose contemplated. The Y.M.C.A. undertook to finance the structural work.

The constructive project was divided into two parts. The building of the reinforced concrete stadium itself was to be done by a





*Top*—Marshal Foch and General Pershing in reviewing stand. *Center left*— General Pershing closely following an event. *Center right*—General Pershing addressing American engineers. *Bottom*—Marshal Foch, General Pershing and General Weygan watching the events.



civil contractor. The grading of the field and the completion of the track was to be the work of French military engineers. The Stadium was designed by Buisson and Giffard, a contracting firm of Paris, and the contract for the construction under their plans as approved was let by the Y.M.C.A. to this firm on 24 February, 1919.

The assembling of equipment and material began at once. But the location was a rather difficult one from the standpoint of water supply and railroad transportation for such large building operations. The considerable amount of water needed in concrete mixing, however, was provided by connecting up a supply line with the Paris mains. Sidetracks from the railroad spur running into the artillery depot at Camp de St. Maur were laid adjacent to the Stadium site, although throughout the building period the shortage of cars, due to the heavy military requirements all over the country, necessitated more or less use of motor transportation for the hauling of building material.

Construction work on a large scale had begun 11 April, the contract providing for the completion of the Stadium in ninety working days. By reason of the earnest and enthusiastic efforts of the contractors the construction was about thirty-five per cent completed, a considerable amount of material for further work was on the ground, and excellent progress was being made when, about 1 May, unfortunate developments of the labor situation put a stop to all civilian work.

The date for the scheduled opening of the Games was now less than seven weeks away. It was evident that if the Stadium was to be completed in time heroic measures would be necessary. Accordingly it was decided to put American troops to work to finish the structure and to do whatever other work might be found necessary, such as rendering the place conveniently accessible by the repair or construction of roads and paths.

The first American troops to arrive on the ground began work on 5 May. The organizations thenceforth employed were as follows : Companies C and G of the 22nd Engineers, Companies B, C and F of the 55th Engineers, Companies A, B and C of the 122d Engineers. Headquarters Detachment and Companies A, B and C of the 128th Engineers, Co. C of the 131st Engineers, Companies B, H, K and L of the 59th Pioneer Infantry and Companies A and F of the 806th Pioneer Infantry (colored)—a total of eighteen companies aggregating about 100 officers and 3,300 enlisted men.

Everyone entered into the spirit of the task with good will and, working continuously in three daily shifts of eight hours each,

construction was pushed as rapidly as possible considering the time that had to be allowed for the proper setting of the concrete. As many as eight concrete mixers were often in use at one time. The cement used was the product of factories in France, England, and Alsace-Lorraine. It was obtained wherever possible on the market and a large quantity of it, finally, from the A.E.F. depots at Gievres, Le Mans, and Paris. The latter depots also furnished considerable other material, much of which was hauled by American trucks owing to the railroad situation. It was no small problem so to arrange the operations that men could be working on all parts of the structure at once and still allow time for the concrete, particularly that of the sections of the grandstand and the bleachers which would be called upon to sustain living loads, to set properly before the beginning of the Games. But the desired result was accomplished. By the last of June the sustaining parts of the concrete work were completed and could be left to harden until the opening day. Practically until the opening, however, work had to continue on the minor parts of the structure in order to finish it.

The completed Stadium has a periphery measurement of 2,100 feet and it encloses an area of about nine acres. The total seating capacity is approximately 25,000 of which the grandstand, or Tribune d'Honneur, seats 2,500 while the bleachers, or Tribunes Populaires, seat about 22,500. The grandstand, which is the only part covered, has a concrete roof. It is about one hundred yards in length and beneath it are twenty dressing rooms for the use of the athletes. Two detached bleachers, separated from the rest of the Tribune Populaire by the straight-away track, stand at the ends of the grandstand. Shower baths and store rooms are constructed under the Tribune d'Honneur and detached bleachers. From every part of the seating spaces in all the tribunes the view of the track and field is excellent and there are ample exits both by exterior stairways descending from the back and by passageways passing beneath the structure from the ground in front.

While the American engineers and labor troops, in their olive drab uniforms, were working night and day on the Stadium itself, a force of French poilus, about 300 in number, in every shade of uniform from the horizon blue of the Infantry and the dark blue of the Chasseurs to the yellowish khaki of the Zouaves and the Colonials, was working side by side with them on the field and track. Under the direction of French engineer officers they had begun work on

12 April. Their first task was to level the field, which, in the lowering of some areas of the surface and the filling of depressions, including the old trenches, involved the moving of about 50,000 cubic meters of earth.

Following the levelling came their most important labor, the building of the track. This consisted of a circuit for races of long distance and a straightaway for the dashes. The straightaway was laid out immediately in front of the Tribune d'Honneur, with its center opposite to the covered grandstand, the track being 232 metres long and ten meters wide. The oval track followed practically the shape of the amphitheatre itself, having curving ends and two straight sides, the one nearest to the Tribune d'Honneur coinciding with the straightaway in front of the grandstand. The length of the *corde sportive*, as the French expressively term the theoretical path of a runner on the track, is 500 meters, measured at a distance of thirty centimeters outside the inner rail of the track. The width of the oval track, except during its coincidence with the straightaway, is 6.30 meters.

Four layers of cinders having a total thickness of 50 centimeters were used in the construction of the track. The bottom layer was made of very coarse cinders, the next of medium, the next of fine, and the last, finishing off the surface, of very fine cinders. Six thousand cubic meters of cinders were used in building the track but their bulk was reduced almost one-half by the constant rolling to which they were subjected after being laid. Time is as important a factor in producing the proper settling necessary for a fast track as it is in the setting of concrete in a building. The French engineers considerably reduced the period ordinarily necessary for settling by continuously watering and rolling the new track during the two weeks that intervened between its completion and the opening of the Games. During this time the American engineers also cooperated with them in order to make sure that everything would be in readiness in time. After the completion of the track a football field, 144 by 70 meters, was laid out in the center of the arena and provision was made for fields for other games and whatever temporary structures or ground preparation might be necessary for the exhibition of other sports.

The labors of the American Engineer and Pioneer troops did not end with the completion of the Stadium proper. Before the Games parking spaces had to be provided for the large number of motor trucks and

other vehicles which were constantly bringing in building materials and other supplies. For the automobiles bringing out officials and other passengers during the Games, a large parking place was sited and levelled behind the Tribune d'Honneur and between that and the railroad tracks. From two of the main roadways passing near the Stadium, the Chemin de Bosquet Montmartre and the Route de la Pyramide, entirely new connecting roads were built to the Stadium. The Chemin de Bosquet Montmartre was repaired and put in good condition over its entire length and the Route de la Pyramide from the Stadium to beyond Fort de Vincennes. Several other shorter stretches of roadway were built in various places as required and gravel paths laid out around the whole Stadium. Necessary repairs on another route of approach, the Avenue Daumesnil, were made by the French.

#### DECORATIONS

The Decoration of the Stadium was placed in charge of the Committee on Ceremonies and Parades. The plans which they prepared involved the use of large quantities of bunting in the colors which appear in the flags of the various Allied nations. The first scheme under consideration centered about an ambitious idea which would have been very effective had it proved possible to carry it out. This was to anchor a balloon above the center of the Stadium, with four guy ropes descending from it to the corners of the structure on which would be hung Allied flags and streamers. However, the failure of Germany to ratify the peace treaty before the date of the opening of the Games deterred the Air Service of the American Army from providing a balloon for the purpose and the plan had to be abandoned.

It remained to decorate only the Stadium itself. The flags of many of the nations could easily be obtained in quantities and sizes required. But the flags of others, particularly those very recently given a recognized national existence by the action of the Peace Conference, such as Czecho-Slovakia and Hedjaz, were not to be found in the markets. In fact, their very designs were not known until after inquiry was made of their diplomatic representatives in Paris by the Committee. It then became necessary to establish a sewing shop in which sixteen French seamstresses were employed for several weeks



*Top*—England's entrants. *Middle*—Czecho-Slovakian contestants. *Bottom*—Group of U. S. track and field athletes.





in making these and other flags and large quantities of streamers and draperies. Not only decorations for the Pershing Stadium were made here but also decorations for use at the other places where certain events of the Games were to be staged because they could not be put on at the Stadium, namely: the Mare de St. James (St. James' Lake) in the Bois de Boulogne where the swimming contests were to be held, the Colombes Stadium where the Rugby football events were to occur, and La Boulie Golf Links, the scene of the golf tournament.

At the Pershing Stadium itself, as has been said, the decorative scheme involved the use of the flags and colors of the Allied Nations. Around the inner line of the oval track was a series of flag poles, each one carrying a large flag of one of the competing nations, all of the flags being of the same size. The flags of France, the United States, England, Italy, and Belgium were on the poles immediately in front of the Tribune d'Honneur, the flags of the other nations extending on around the track. All of these flags were on lanyards so that they could be raised in the morning and lowered and furled in the evening. The front edge of the roof of the Tribune d'Honneur was draped with broad strips of bunting of the colors of the larger nations which were looped up at each pillar in order to display a round shield bearing the colors of one of the nations surrounded by small flags and with strips of bunting descending from it down the face of the pillar.

At regular intervals around the top of the tribunes, poles were set, each carrying at its top a ring about six feet in diameter. From these were draped streamers of Allied colors looped together at the bottom of the pole, thus forming basket-shaped clusters. The entire outer rail of the track, from its upper edge to the ground, was draped with red bunting. The top rail of each of the ten large exit doorways in the Tribune Populaire was similarly decorated. In addition each of these doorways had above its center the shield of one of the nations with its own and either the American or the French flags at its sides.

The features mentioned were only the major ones of a decorative scheme which had many effective minor details. The significance of all of them may be said to have centered, in a permanent sense, around the tablet on the front of the Tribune d'Honneur at its center, which voices in its inscription the origin and the enduring purpose of Pershing Stadium. The place of this tablet was occupied during the

Games by a plaster cast of what will eventually be a bronze plate bearing the following words :

## PERSHING STADIUM

ERECTED FOR THE  
INTER-ALLIED GAMES

JUNE-JULY 1919

BY THE  
AMERICAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

AND PRESENTED BY IT THROUGH  
EDWARD C. CARTER

CHIEF SECRETARY

TO

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

FOR THE

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

AND IN TURN PRESENTED BY GEN. PERSHING

TO

MR. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, MINISTER OF WAR

AND HONORARY PRESIDENT OF COMITE NATIONAL DE L'EDUCATION PHYSIQUE,  
SPORTIVE ET DE L'HYGIÈNE SOCIALE

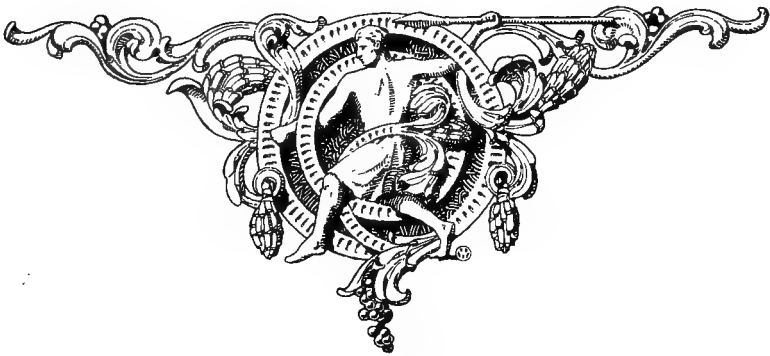
FOR THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

THAT THE CHERISHED BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA,  
FORGED ANEW ON THE COMMON FIELD OF BATTLE, MAY BE TEMPERED AND  
MADE ENDURING ON THE FRIENDLY FIELD OF SPORT.

### TRANSPORTATION

At the beginning of operations the Motor Transport Service of the American Army was requested to make arrangements for furnishing transportation for use between Paris and the Stadium to each of the three sections of the Games Committee of the Inter-Allied Games; that is, to the Technical Section, the Liaison Section, and the General Section. Each of these sections furnished to the transport service an estimate of the peak, or maximum, transportation requirements which it believed would be necessary for its particular service. The sum of these estimates amounted to 95 motor cars and 20 C.M.C. ambulances. On this basis transportation was furnished by the Motor Transport Service, the Games Committee being given also the privilege of calling for three-ton trucks for heavy hauling in any number up to one hundred.

More than sixty per cent of the trucks for which provision was made were never called for at one time although the engineers working on the Stadium once employed twenty-four trucks to assist in hauling materials. Of the motor cars the Technical Section, having in charge the actual construction work, normally used more than either of the other sections. The Liaison Section, particularly during the Games, was called upon for much transportation, carrying, among others, many foreign civilians and also contestants entered in the Games. The contestants were carried, not only on days when they were competing, but on other days when they wished to attend the Games as spectators. Under the conditions the estimated peak requirements of the several sections were sometimes exceeded. But they were seldom all exceeded at the same time, so the motor transport service was generally able to take care of the excess requirements for any one section by drawing on the idle transportation of another. Very infrequently did an actual shortage occur and in general the transportation was ample and satisfactory to all concerned.



## CHAPTER VI

### CAMPS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

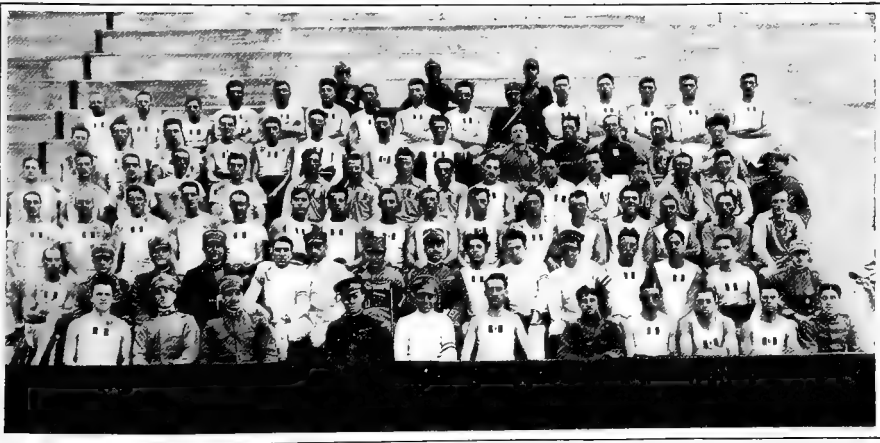


ALTHOUGH General Pershing's invitation to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies included the announcement that the American Quartermaster Corps would furnish quarters to all visiting athletes and that the United States Army ration would be available at the same prices allowed to the American Army, it was not expected that all the nations participating in the Games would depend solely upon the United States for these things. Not that the Quartermaster Corps was not ready and willing to supply the wants, but it was believed that some of the teams would prefer to buy their supplies on the open market in Paris.

But much to the surprise of the Americans, when the teams began to arrive at Paris, one by one, they looked to the Americans to handle all details as to food, equipment, quarters and transportation.

It is probable that the United States Army ration has never been put to a more severe test than immediately preceding and during the Inter-Allied Games when fifteen nations and colonies from every part of the world took the regular issue of food—the food that composes the “doughboy's” ration—and converted it into training table diet. It is true that, after some of the cooks from foreign lands had applied their varied treatments, it would hardly have been recognized as the component parts of Yankee “slum.” But the ration measured up in every way, according to the trainers of all the visiting teams, to all the requirements of an athlete's diet. Very few of the visiting teams bought food in Paris and what was bought was in such small quantities as to be negligible.

The visiting athletes not only ate American food, but they used American equipment to a large extent, slept in American beds in American tents, used American cars for practically all their transportation, depended on the Americans to straighten out any difficulty that might arise—in fact, the camp took on more of the American atmosphere than was first intended, but only as the result of the inclination of the visitors to leave these matters to the hosts.



*Top* -French contestants. *Center*—Serbian athletes and officials. *Bottom*—Group of Italian contestants and officers.



Colombes Field, which belongs to the Racing Club of France, had been leased and put into shape by Y.M.C.A. experts. The American Army erected a well equipped training camp there for the use of all teams except the tennis players, golfers, and rowing crews. These teams did practically all their training in their respective countries.

The force to handle the camp was quickly and well organized. When the teams began to arrive the first week in June they were at once taken to Colombes, easily accessible from Paris by train and pike. Pyramidal tents, obtained by the supply officer from salvage, were erected, streets were laid off with a row assigned to each team, mess tents were put up and equipped. Enough men were detailed to meet all needs.

The visitors were handled much as any American Army outfits would have been handled under the same circumstances. When a team arrived the men were taken to their "streets," blankets were issued—few teams brought any personal baggage—a hot meal was ready and transportation made available to bring any equipment they might want from Paris.

When American rations were first purchased few of the visiting teams understood their preparation. To meet this, American Army cooks were immediately assigned to each mess and worked under the direction of each team's own mess officer or mess sergeant. The striking feature of the ration issue was the fact that few of the teams were able to use all the food. The French, the Roumanians, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Italians and others never learned to eat the cereals contained in the American issue and turned them back. They took no other food in return, simply asking for a money credit. The Australians, however, wanted a slightly bigger meat issue for their wrestlers and boxers than the American issue allowed. This was easily arranged by permitting them to draw the meat which was turned back by other teams, for only the Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders were able to eat the entire American meat ration.

Some of the teams used wine on their tables and a cafe at Colombes, run by civilians, supplied this want. Some of the teams also cooked their meat in wine. This they bought in bulk and it was the largest single item purchased outside of the American ration.

The Quartermaster Corps allowed the visitors to buy clothing, the only restriction placed on these purchases being that no cloth in bulk was sold.

Colombes Field proved to be an almost ideal training camp and elicited praise from every team. The weather during the training period was excellent though it turned somewhat cooler after the Games began and caused some discomfort, but extra blankets and clothing were issued and none of the teams were handicapped by the change of weather.

Some of the teams, such as the Czecho-Slovaks and Roumanians, coming from countries virtually fighting for existence and suffering from a scarcity of food, were surprised at the plentiful supplies. The American canteens, with chocolate and other sweets as well as tobacco for sale, were open to the visitors on the same basis as to the American soldiers.

The atmosphere of the camp was cosmopolitan, indeed. While there had been Olympic games in which more nations entered teams than were entered here, never before had there been an athletic meet in which each country sent its fighting men in uniform. The variety of dress was a most interesting feature and these soldiers, who had been fighting for the same cause and who knew of each other by hearsay only, fraternized splendidly when thus brought together in friendly competition.

English and French were the official languages of the Games and most of the visitors were able to speak one of these languages. To facilitate the handling of the details of the camp the Liaison Section assigned interpreters in all the languages of the Allies to the Camp Commander, but, much to the pleasure of the visiting athletes, they found many American soldiers doing duty at the camp who spoke their languages. There were men who spoke the rare tongue of the Slovaks as well as the more generally known Greek, Italian and others. These men were always available in an emergency. The visitors soon made their acquaintance and called on them frequently. An American-Chinese cook, however, waited in vain for a team to whom he could talk in his mother tongue, for China was not represented.

A row of headquarters tents, in which were the officers in charge of the different departments with their office forces, was erected near the tents of the athletes. These tents housed the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, the Supply Officer, the Athletic Supply Officer, the Personnel Officer, the Transportation Officer and others. Telephone connections were made and telephones were available at all times for the officers in charge of the different teams.



Ample transportation was at all times available to the teams.

On Saturday, 21 June, most of Colombes Camp was moved to Pershing Stadium. At Colombes were left the Australian swimmers, a few other athletes and labor organizations. The move was effected without disturbing the routine of training. Kitchens were opened at Pershing Stadium before the messes were moved from Colombes.

The arrangements at the Stadium were similar to those at Colombes. The location of the camp was probably not quite so nearly ideal, but some improvements were made in other comforts including more room for messing. Each team was allowed an officers' mess tent separate from the mess of the men. Kitchen police were assigned to aid the kitchen help furnished by the teams.

The picked regiment from the American Army of Occupation was established in barracks formerly used by French Hindu-Chinese labor troops. These barracks were in excellent condition and the smart regiment from the Rhine made the camp a model of cleanliness. This regiment, picked from the entire Third Army, functioned as an independent unit, had its own battalion and company organizations, and drew its supplies through its own Quartermaster. The barracks were within two hundred yards of the Stadium.

The American athletes were quartered at Clignancourt Barracks at the end of the Metro line north of Paris. These barracks had formerly been a French hospital but were used during practically the whole period of America's participation in the war as a replacement barracks for American troops. The big buildings afforded ample room for the athletes to do a large part of their training. A special mess, separate from the mess of the troops at the barracks, was established for the athletes.

The swimmers of all nations except the French did their training outside of France and reported at Paris immediately before the aquatic events started. The French trained in Paris.

The American team selected Neuweid, Germany, a town of some 18,000 inhabitants, situated on the Rhine, for its place of training. A very fine natatorium, thoroughly sanitary and well equipped, caught the eyes of the trainers while the Third Army team was training on the Rhine. When the swimmers from the United States, who came to France for the meet, arrived they were sent immediately to Germany. In spite of the facilities offered by the big pool, however, most of the American team's training was done in a small stream that ran into the Rhine at Neuweid.

The swimming events of the Games were held at Lake St. James in the Bois de Boulogne where the A.E.F. meet had already been held. Tents were erected for dressing rooms and other comforts were arranged for the swimmers. No messing was done here.

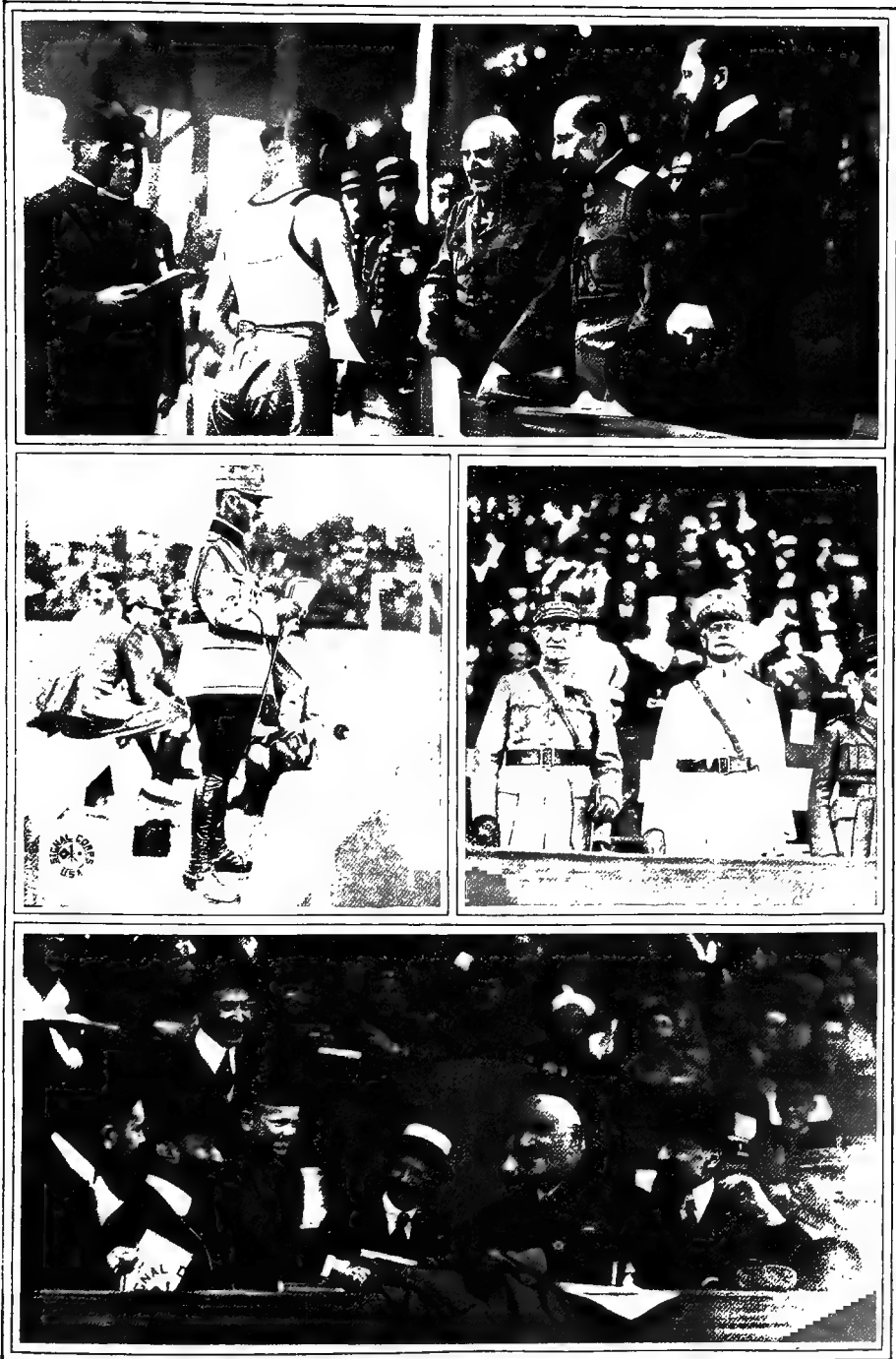
#### CAMP NEAR LE MANS

The problems presented in connection with the Rifle and Pistol events, which were held at Belgian Camp, Sarthe, near Le Mans, were virtually the same as those which confronted the Games officials at Paris and were handled in about the same way. The competition camp was an inheritance from the A.E.F. Rifle and Pistol Competition, concluded in May, for which it had been constructed. The d'Auvours Range, the world's largest, with a front of 200 targets, was built in 1918 when the Le Mans area was an American combat troop training center. It was rehabilitated for the A.E.F. shoot and served the Inter-Allied competitions without further alteration.

The Camp itself, while complete in all ordinary requirements of a first class cantonment at the time of being taken over, was considerably improved and beautified for the reception of the foreign marksmen. The competitors were quartered in a characteristically American tent city, one street of twenty-eight Sibley tents being assigned to each nation. All tents were floored and equipped with doors. At the head of each "national street" stood a tall staff bearing a large wooden shield with the nation's coat of arms painted in colors. Competitors' kitchens and mess halls were adjacent to their streets. Separate messes for the officers and enlisted personnel of each contingent were provided under the same roof. All kitchen help, barracks police and orderlies were supplied by the United States from the two service battalions on duty at the camp.

An American officer had charge of each national street and all men assigned to duty therewith were under his command. These officers saw to it that every service was rendered and every wish fulfilled which the visitors might express.

Team captains and their adjutants, and in two cases the captains' wives, occupied a row of converted Swiss huts which was laid out in a pine grove forming Headquarters Street. These huts were painted and, with the addition of rustic porches and window boxes filled with blooming flowers, bore more resemblance to small hunting lodges than the conventional knock-down shelter. Within they were divided



*Top*—King of Montenegro presenting medals to American athletes. *Center left*—General Gavanenser, Roumania, an interested spectator. *Center right*—General Pilot, France, and General de Ache, Brazil. *Bottom*—King of Montenegro shaking hands with General Pershing's son.



into two rooms and furnished with rustic tables and chairs made by American artisans from timber hewn in the grove.

At the head of the street stood the Headquarters Mess constructed and furnished in the same style. It was accessible through a series of winding gravel walks laid out in an artistically landscaped garden of lawns and flower beds. This was the handiwork of a soldier who had been a landscape gardner in civil life. In its construction more than two acres of sod were transplanted. Night illumination was achieved by colored lights fixed in the boughs of the trees.

The Headquarters Mess was the scene of much of the social side of the camp life. During the day its broad veranda formed a gallery for spectators of tennis and golf. Every effort was made to invest the free hours of the visitors with a social atmosphere in keeping with their traditions of hospitality. The officers of the visiting teams were entertained in turn and at the conclusion of the meet the team captains were the guests of the Headquarters Staff at a dinner dance.

There were nightly entertainments for the enlisted men at the Y.M.C.A. theater and clubrooms. Tennis courts, a golf course, volleyball courts, baseball grounds and a swimming pool were provided for the use of the competitors.

The officers and part of the enlisted personnel of the camp were housed in thirty-eight wooden barracks. The remainder of the enlisted men lived in tents.

#### HORSE-RIDING COMPETITORS AT FORT DE CHAMPIGNY

The officers and enlisted men and also the horses of the Allied teams entered in the Horse-Riding events were received and quartered at Fort de Champigny, one of the outer chain of forts erected for the defense of Paris. In it comfortable quarters were arranged for the enlisted men of all the Allied teams and messing arrangements and other conveniences established for them. Stables were immediately built on the adjoining public ground for the horses and land was rented nearby on which suitable obstacles were quickly constructed so that after their arrival the various Allied teams might continue their training without interruption until the day of the events in the Stadium. These obstacles were duplicates of the obstacles to be placed later in the Stadium and were laid out with distances and arrangements exactly as they would be found on the day of the events. All the Allied teams availed themselves of this obstacle course and continued their training

at Fort de Champigny after their arrival. Colonel F. P. Lahm, A.S., was designated as Commanding Officer of Fort de Champigny, a suitable staff placed at his disposal, and under his direction the Allied officers were billeted in the adjoining towns, automobile transportation furnished for trips to and from the Stadium and to Paris, and, in general, every attention possible was given by him towards the comfort and pleasure of the officers and men.

Officers' messes were established by each nation. The enlisted men of each nation were rationed and the horses foraged at the expense of the United States. A suitable saddling stable, about 1,000 yards from the Stadium, was rented and placed at the disposal of all the teams for temporary use on the days of the events in the Stadium, where the officers might assemble their horses under cover, and where suitable conveniences were provided for officers, men and horses while waiting their turn to enter, according to their places on the starting list.

#### ROWING TRAINING CAMP, BOIS DE BOULOGNE

The departure of a number of military police no longer needed in Paris left room in the American Military Police Barracks in Bois de Boulogne at Aqueduct Bridge for the 150 Allied oarsmen training for the Inter-Allied Regatta on the Seine, 17-18 July. Each of the ten competing nations and colonies had separate quarters for their oarsmen, trainers and boatmen. All the contestants messed together in one of the vacant mess halls, each crew having its own training table.

Across the street, on the river bank, twelve canvas hangars were set up to house the shells and other material required for the races. Three landing stages were built on the shore and the shells and tents were guarded night and day by American soldiers. The Y.M.C.A. provided an entertainment tent where refreshments were served, dances held and every opportunity given to the visitors to mingle under pleasant conditions.

## CHAPTER VII

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

**W**HILE the lack of sufficient athletic equipment was a serious handicap to the teams of many of the competing nations during the period of their training in their own land, as has been seen in Chapter IV, "How the Teams Were Selected and Trained for the Games," practically all difficulties disappeared immediately upon arrival in Paris.

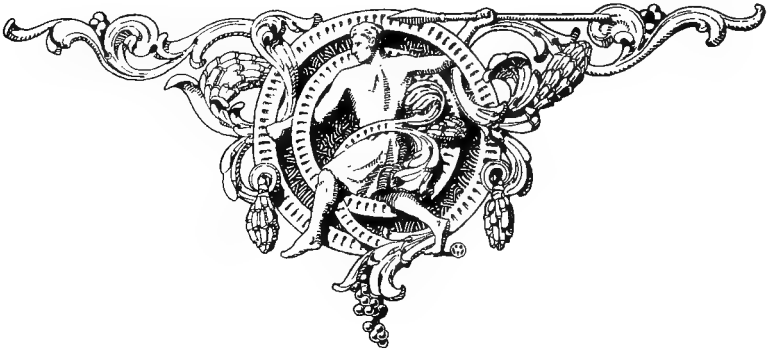
Naturally, the first thought of the coaches and managers after their arrival was to complete their stock of athletic goods. The section of the Games Committee charged with Equipment and Supplies assisted the visitors in every way possible by advising them as to where the needed articles could be purchased, and by furnishing necessary transportation. In accordance with the general regulations governing the competitions, each nation assumed responsibility for the equipment for its individual athletes. However, the American Expeditionary Forces provided all field equipment and all supplies which are not strictly personal, including javelins, vaulting poles, discus, 16-pound shot, wrestling mats, tug-of-war ropes, and complete baseball, football and basketball equipment, in addition to the more permanent fixtures on the field such as stands, poles, bars, hurdles, flags and lanes. Prior to the opening of the Games, dumbbells, chest-weights, boxing rings and similar supplies were furnished the athletes at Colombes Field for training purposes. Personal equipment also was furnished to the baseball teams and in certain other cases where the visitors were unable to provide for their needs either on account of lack of time or the scarcity of the articles required.

The chief source of supply of athletic goods was the large stock brought to France by the Y.M.C.A. in particular, the other welfare societies assisting also, in anticipation of the A.E.F. athletic program. The Equipment and Supply section of the Games Committee was practically the same organization which had been charged with the distribution of athletic goods in the A.E.F. Consequently there was no difficulty nor delay in procuring the principal articles of equipment. However, it was necessary to buy some articles on the

French market and even to send to England for special equipment required for sports not played among American troops.

During the Games a supply booth was maintained under the Tribune d'Honneur in charge of a supply officer who was prepared to meet the needs of everyone on short notice. The main supply tent was located in the Inter-Allied Camp. In case the required articles were not in stock either at the booth or at the tent, the request was telephoned to the Paris office where it was immediately taken care of by the purchasing officer on duty.

After the Games the supplies were salvaged for reshipment to the United States for use among the troops there. The teams of the Allies were allowed to keep some sets of equipment for a number of sports, notably baseball. This gift was made for the purpose of encouraging those sports among those nations which would not have been able to continue to play the games unless they had received this assistance from America.







*Top left*—Four Hedjaz camels which amused the crowd with a number of races. *Top right*—A demonstration of Hedjaz swordsmanship. *Bottom left*—Hedjaz camel and its rider. *Bottom right*—A Hedjaz representative.



## CHAPTER VIII

### MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

**W**HEN a heavy-muscled Greek wrestler stepped from the ring at Pershing Stadium with an angry mat burn across his broad shoulders, a medical officer was on hand to give him proper treatment. If an Arab failed to parry a slashing swing of a sabre in the hands of a fellow tribesman and lost a few square inches of cuticle as a result, a bandage was promptly applied by the hands of an Army surgeon. If Monsieur Bonhomme became excited when a poilu breasted the tape ahead of the other Allies and tumbled from the perchy bleachers, a doctor and an ambulance were on the spot in anticipation of the accident.

Medical arrangements to care for the hundreds of athletes and the thousands of other officers and men of all nations connected with the big games, as well as for the spectators, assumed large proportions.

The chief surgeon of the District of Paris, American Expeditionary Forces, was in charge of medical arrangements for the Games. This made available the entire machinery of this department and through it were operated the dispensaries and dressing stations established at all the sites of competitions.

While proud of the completeness of their arrangements for medical and surgical relief, the attendants were very much gratified that no grave cases arose to require their remedial measures. Considering the large number of contestants who participated in the Games, and the thousands of spectators who crowded the Stadium and grounds for fifteen days, the fact that there was not a single really grave accident was remarkable.

Not one participant in the competitions received a serious hurt. Several spectators suffered painful and somewhat serious injuries. Two of these were due to the press of the crowd on Opening Day.

A Frenchman who had succeeded in gaining a coigne of vantage in a tree, whence he could catch a fleeting glimpse of the marching troops and other ceremonials, lost his footing and suffered a bad case of shock. In the jam around the gates a woman sustained a dislocated elbow. These cases were treated by the first aid station and

rushed to French hospitals. The most serious accident of the Games was sustained by an American soldier on the night of the Fourth of July when the trough holding a skyrocket slipped and the blazing arrow shot into his face as he sat in the stand. The sight in one eye was endangered by this bit of celebration of the Glorious Fourth.

One of the first acts of the Medical Department was to offer to cooperate closely with all the physicians of the visiting teams. At the dressing stations soldiers and athletes of all nations were treated.

The main dispensary for the Games was set up at the camp at Pershing Stadium. This consisted of a hospital tent divided into an operating room, a dressing station, quarters for the enlisted personnel, and a prophylactic station. Three officers and ten enlisted men handled all medical work at the Stadium itself. In addition to holding sick call daily for 3,500 men, this dispensary kept a medical officer in the arena at all times when competition was actually going on. An officer also was sent to the Salle-d'Escrime nearby, where much of the fencing was held. An officer was at the ringside for every boxing bout. An ambulance was held in readiness at the entrance to the Stadium during the Games and three others were available. These arrangements were in addition to the less elaborate arrangements of the medical officers with each of the competing teams. American and French hospitals in Paris were ready to take any case that could not be handled at the dispensary.

During the Tennis and Golf tournaments medical officers and a sufficient number of enlisted personnel were sent from the Paris District office. At Mare St. James a first-aid tent was set up and a medical officer with enlisted personnel cared for the swimmers. This station was also operated from the Paris District. An ambulance accompanied the runners in the Cross-Country race but was not needed.

While training was in progress at Colombes Field, a dispensary was operated there.

In a word the medical arrangements were marked by unusual precautions for every phase of the Games, from the more hazardous, such as fencing, to sports in which the probability of injury is almost negligible, such as golf; but the actual duties of the section fortunately turned out to be nothing more than the treatment of a few injuries and attending to the routine prescriptions of sick call.

## CHAPTER IX

### RECEPTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS



IN order properly to play the role of host to guests from eighteen parts of the world, whose ideas of entertainment differ almost as widely as do their languages, there was organized a special department to see that none of the participants in the Inter-Allied Games suffered from ennui and that their time did not hang heavily on their hands before or during the Games.

This department was composed of officers and welfare workers of the Y.M.C.A. who had experience along this line in the American Army. These people had already discovered the psychological fact that no other entertainment is so enjoyed by the American doughboy as that which he furnishes or takes part in himself. This knowledge was applied in the plan of entertainment for the Inter-Allied athletes. In other words, the entertainment department worked out a scheme to make the visitors feel that it was "their show."

The teams were met when they arrived in Paris, taken to their camps and told to "make themselves at home." Of course there were formal entertainments, but the greatest stress was laid on the plan of having every man meet the rest of the fellows. The scheme worked. The cosmopolitan atmosphere of the little groups about the pianos proved it. Informal dances that simply started up spontaneously with a Belgian or a Frenchman pounding out the latest American foxtrot for a group of all nations to dance by, showed that language and customs were no barriers. When the supply of Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross girls was not enough to allow each athlete a dancing partner, an Australian, with ostrich plume swaying, seized a fellow-soldier from Roumania and swung into the rhythm. "Madelon" proved to be almost an international song. But everybody knew "Tipperary." If they didn't know the words they whistled the tune. And the visitors entertained each other. For it must be remembered that most of them were as interesting to the others as all were to the Americans. When the Arabs stretched a canvas across the tennis court at Colombes Field and performed the latest

thing in sword dancing, or the Czecho-Slovaks did a folk dance, the Poilu athletes were just as interested as the Canadians. These soldiers, fresh from their common victory, made an interesting and varied crowd as they formed a circle around the performers. The incident at Babel produced no greater variety of tongues than voiced approval of a particularly well received stunt.

Social and club life was provided for all the visiting athletes; a hut was erected for the Composite Regiment, one for the casual troops and one for the four negro companies.

The center of main activities was the Y.M.C.A. Inter-Allied Hut, 90 by 140 feet, rightly called "the melting pot." This hut was moved from Brest to the camp at Pershing Stadium. It was here that the best of the A.E.F. shows were staged. The stage and lighting arrangements were almost perfect. Cinema shows were held nightly when other formal entertainments were not scheduled. Four formal dances were held. It took twenty-one Y.M.C.A. secretaries and ninety-five American girls to operate this hut. Besides making and serving lemonade, the women worked in shifts, as they termed it, as "floaters." This meant that their duty was to remain in the hut, available as dancing partners, to start informal games, give information and encourage the visitors to mingle. This plan produced a wonderfully homelike atmosphere in the big hut.

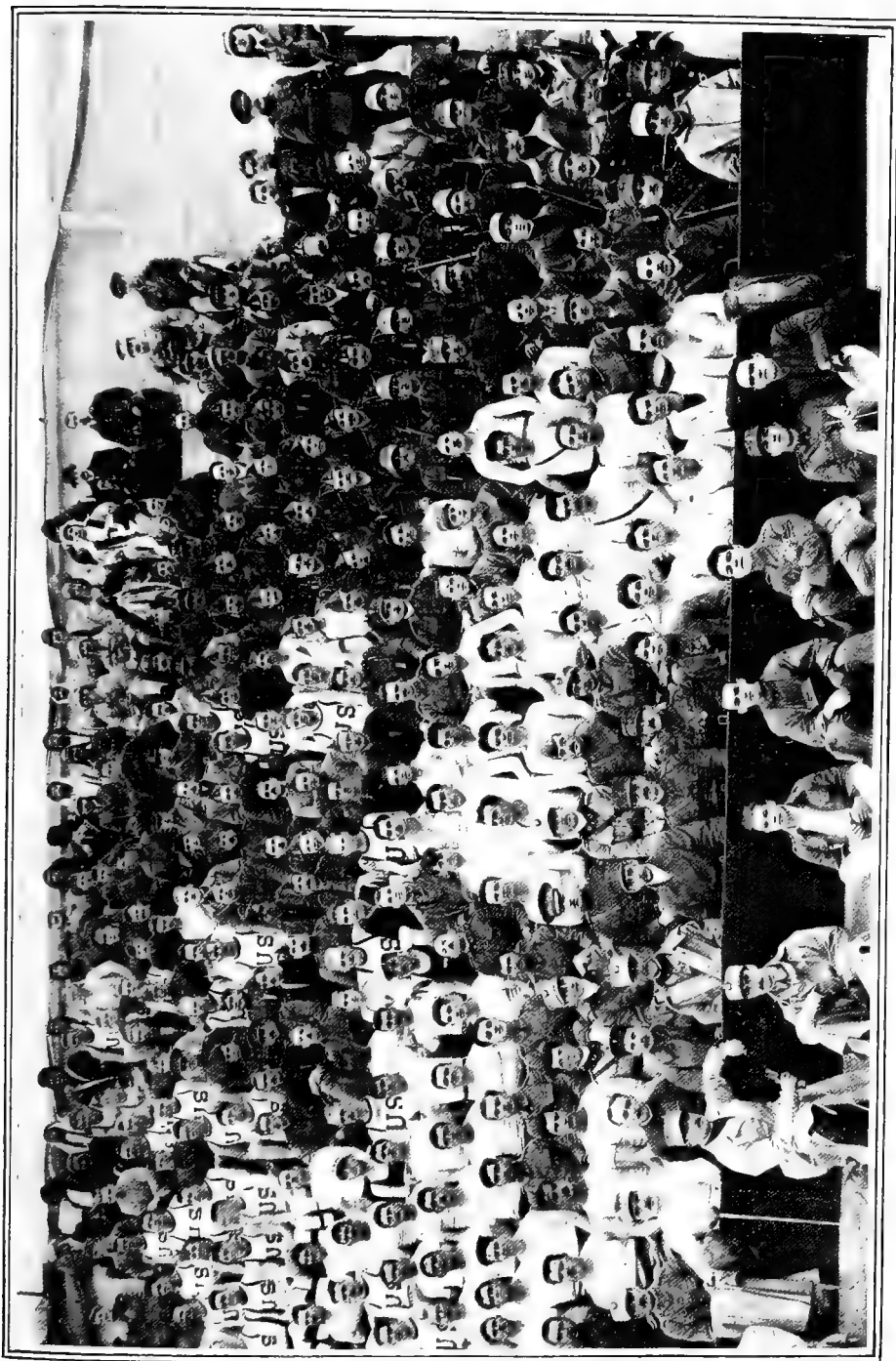
A total of 39,000 litres of ice cream and 200,000 gallons of lemonade were served without charge by the Y.M.C.A. during the training period and while the games were on.

In the library corner of the big hut hundreds of letters were written home daily in no fewer than twelve languages. All these letters could be mailed in the postoffice at the hut.

Most of the 1,000 athletes and 7,000 other troops in and around the Stadium went on sight-seeing trips in Versailles, Paris and vicinity with Y.M.C.A. guides and in cars furnished by both the Army and the Y.M.C.A.

Some of the best speakers of the day delivered addresses to the visitors and other troops. Such men as former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau were on the lecture program.

Not all the entertaining was done at Colombes and Pershing Stadiums. At Clignancourt, where many American athletes were quartered, similar recreation places and programs were arranged by the Y.M.C.A. The horsemen were well cared for at Champigny.



Group of Inter-Allied athletes, Stadium.





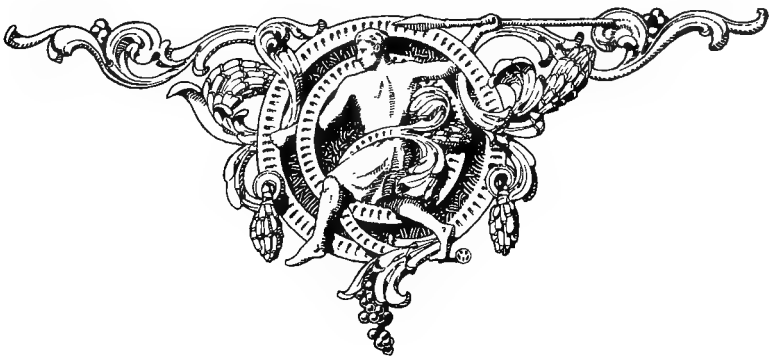
The visitors gasped at the magnitude of the entertainment arrangements. Free ice cream and other dainties were things that had been unknown for a long time in some of their war-ravaged countries. Trainers said that at first many of the men showed signs of overindulgence in sweets, but the quality of the cream and the pure lemon juice insured no really bad effects.

Transportation was available at all times for groups that wanted to make special trips. The officers of all nations were given the same privileges of using automobiles that the American officers enjoyed.

In addition to the big entertainment huts an officers' tent was erected at Pershing Stadium where Allied officers could meet more privately. This tent was handled somewhat similarly to the others.

Pershing Hut was a bungalow erected for the accommodation of the Commander-in-Chief, his friends and dignitaries who visited the Games. It was the "reception room," so to speak, of the host. It was in this hut that all high officials were entertained for a short while before and after the Games each afternoon. A private entrance led from the bungalow to the Stadium.

The Games, then, became a sort of huge, three-sided entertainment. The athletes entertained the thousands who poured out to see the competitions each day ; they entertained each other, and the Y.M.C.A. and American Army left nothing undone to supply them with outside entertainment.



## CHAPTER X

### MEDALS AND TROPHIES



MERIT was rewarded and permanent recognition made of the part played by victorious athletes through the agency of trophies, medals and diplomas.

Of greatest interest to the individual competitors was the Inter-Allied Medal which was awarded to the winners of first, second and third places in each event, and to each member of the winning teams. Winners in all the principal sports likewise received the gold or silver medal of the French Minister of War.

Trophies were donated by prominent officials of the competing nations in the majority of sports. Among the illustrious donors of gifts are the names of President Wilson, President Poincaré, King Albert of Belgium, Marshal Petain, M. Clemenceau, Italy's Minister of War, China's Minister of War, and their Excellencies, Hoo Wei Teh and Lou Tsong Tsing of the Celestial Republic.

The Presidential Trophy can well be considered the principal one of the list. It is a beautiful bronze by the classic sculptor, Lanson, and represents the successful return of Jason after his heroic quest of the Golden Fleece. A happier symbolism could scarcely have been chosen by President Wilson for his gift, typifying as it does not only the supreme attainment of merit at Pershing Stadium, but also the attitude—almost that of a Launcelot—of America's participation in World War. It was awarded to the nation winning the highest the place in the track and field events.

President Poincaré contributed eight trophies—a large bronze statue of America's best friend, the Marquis de Lafayette, designed by Dolan, and seven small statuettes representing four types of the French poilu and three of the Yankee doughboy. The latter group in particular is wonderfully well done, full of the poise and action that are the characteristics of these fighters. They were awarded in the swimming events which were of particular interest to the French President.

King Albert of Belgium interested himself particularly in the art of military equitation and accordingly presented a handsome silver

cup, surmounted by the figure of Winged Victory, to be given to the team making the best performance in horsemanship.

Italy's monarch, in commemoration, perhaps, of the safe return to Venice of the famous horses of St. Marks, donated a pair of exquisitely wrought silver horses mounted on marble pedestals. The workmanship is marvelous and fully carries out the old Italian guild traditions of delicacy and feeling in design and execution. They were prizes in the Rowing (Eights) contests.

True to his constant belief in the importance of individual marksmanship as well as organization expertness in musketry, General Pershing identified his gift with the rifle-shooting competition of the Games. His trophy was doubtless the most heroic and inspiring in pose of all the varied prizes and yet the bronze statue partakes of the classic only in spirit. With true fidelity to the original, the artist, Richefeu, caught and molded into his work the indomitable spirit of the American soldier in action. With trench knife grasped in his left hand and with menacing automatic in his outstretched right, with every line and curve of his figure picturing energy and fearlessness, the Doughboy is a symbol of American resolution in time of stress and adversity, and of grim American aggressiveness when the battle broke in favor of the Allies.

The trophy given by France's beloved premier, M. Clemenceau, sets forth, as nothing else could have done, his country's deep, abiding love of ultimate justice and right. In noble gold and bronze, his gift portrays what France longed and labored for throughout the years since 1870. Virile, exultant, victorious in idealism and justice, the Cock stands triumphant at last over the black German Eagle. The Boche sword is finally broken, no more to threaten the happy homes of France, and the hated Prussian helmet is at last humbled to the dust of dishonor and oblivion. The artist, Vacossin, could find no more appropriate title for his work than that which he chose, "La Revanche et le Droit." It was awarded to the winning soccer team.

Marshal Petain gave a beautiful gold stop watch to the winner of the Rowing Singles. Another beautifully wrought gold watch was the gift of the Italian Minister of War. It was awarded to the winner of the 800-meter run.

Although unable to send a team, China showed her interest in the Games by donating three handsome gifts. The Minister of War's

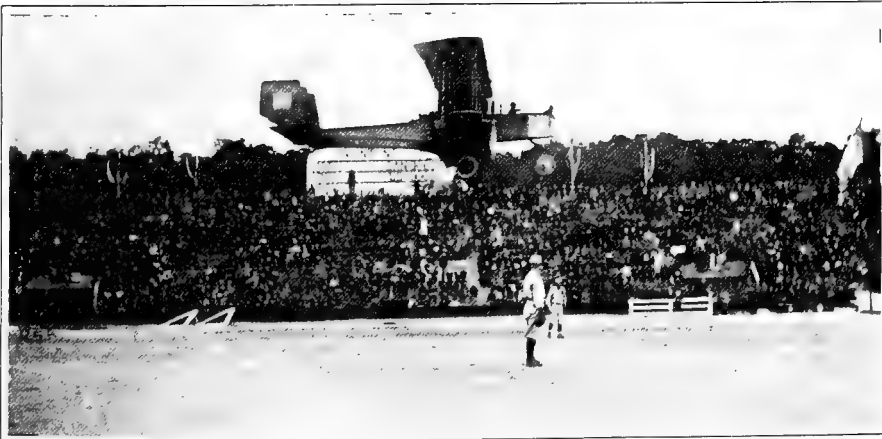
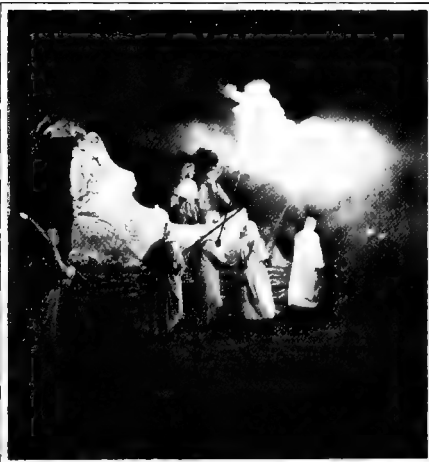
gold cup, His Excellency Hoo Wei Teh's exquisite porcelain bowl, and Lou Tsong Tsing's silver cup, are beautiful examples of oriental craftsmanship.

The Comite Nationale d'Education Physique et de l'Hygiene Sociale contributed a notable bronze statue of General Hoche designed by Dalon.

The French medal was made by the government mint. It shows on the obverse side the classic French Liberty head in profile with the words "Republique Française," and on the reverse side is the designation of the donor, "Prix offert par le Ministre de la Guerre." The Inter-Allied medal is of bronze after a design by F. Fraisse and shows on one side Liberty bestowing a wreath of Victory upon two Greek athletes with the inscription, "Corporis Robur et Habilitas." The reverse of the medal, with appropriate ornamentation, bears the name of the winner, the event, and place engraved for the various events.

The schedule of awards of medals and trophies was as follows :

Event	Inter-Allied Medal				French Medal	Trophies
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total		
Baseball . . . . .	18	18	...	36		Chin. Porc'n. Bowl.
Basketball . . . . .	10	10	...	20		
Boxing :						Statue of General Hoche.
Bantamweight..	1	1	...	2	Silver to winner.	
Featherweight..	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Lightweight...	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Welterweight...	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Middleweight...	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Light-heavywt..	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Heavyweight...	1	1	...	2	" " "	
Cross Country Race.	1	1	1	3	1st Place-Gold. 2nd Place-Silver.	
Fencing (Foils) Ind..	1	1	1	3	Gold, to winner.	
Fencing (Saber) Ind.	1	1	1	3	" " "	
Fencing (Epee) Ind.	1	1	1	3	" " "	
Fencing (Foils) Team	6	6	...	12		
Fencing (Saber) Team	6	6	...	12		
Fencing (Epee) Team	6	6	...	12		
Soccer . . . . .	14	14	...	28	Silver for each member of team, Total 11.	Cock and Eagle.
Rugby . . . . .	18	18	...	36	Silver for each member of winning team, Total 15.	Chinese Silver Cup.



Fourth of July at Pershing Stadium. *Top*—Airplane soaring over field. *Center left and right*—Night pageants. *Bottom*—Airplane flying inside the Stadium



Event	Inter-Allied Medal				French Medal	Trophies
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total		
Golf, Ind.....	1	1	....	2		
Golf, Team .....	8	8	8	24		
Hand-Grenade Throw	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner.	
Horse-riding, Military Team.....	6	6	6	18		Silver Cup, King of the Belgians.
Horse-riding Ind ...	1	1	1	3		
Horse-riding Prize Jumping, Ind.....	1	1	1	3	Gold to winner.	
Horse-riding Prize Jumping, Prs.....	2	2	2	6	Silver to winner, total 2.	
Rowing (Singles)....	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner	Gold watch, Marshal Petain.
Rowing (Fours).....	5	5	5	15	Silver to each member of winning crew, coxswain excluded.	
Rowing (Eights)....	9	9	9	27	Silver to each member of winning crew, coxswain excluded.	Two Statues of Horses, King of Italy.
Shooting, Rifle Team .....	15	15	15	45	Silver to each member of winning rifle team. Silver to high individual score.	"Hands Up," General Pershing.
Shooting, Rifle, Ind.	1	1	1	3	Gold to winner.	
Shooting, Pistol, Team .....	13	13	13	39	Silver to each member of winning team. Silver to highest individual score.	Chinese Gold Cup.
Swimming :						
a. 100-M. Free style .....	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner.	Seven statues of Soldiers, President Poincaré.
b. 100-M. Back stroke .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
c. 200-M. Breast stroke .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
d. 400-M. Free style .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
e. 800-M. Free style .....	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner.	
f. 1500-M. Free style .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	

Event	Inter-Allied Medal				French Medal	Trophies
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total		
<i>g.</i> 800-M. Relay, Freestyle, (4 men).....	4	4	4	12	Silver to each member of winning team.	
Tennis :						
<i>a.</i> Singles .....	1	1		2	Silver to winner.	
<i>b.</i> Doubles .....	2	2		4	" " "	
<i>c.</i> Team Singles and Doubles.	4			4		
Track and Field :						
<i>a.</i> 100-M. Dash..	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner.	Jason and the Golden Fleecce, President Wilson.
<i>b.</i> 200-M. Dash..	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>c.</i> 400-M. Dash..	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>d.</i> 800-M. Run...	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>e.</i> 1500-M. Run..	1	1	1	3	" "	Gold watch, Italian Minister of War.
<i>f.</i> Modified Marathon.	1	1	1	3	Gold to winner.	
<i>g.</i> 110-M. High hurdles.....	1	1	1	3	Silver to winner.	
<i>h.</i> 200-M. Low hurdles.....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>i.</i> Running High Jump .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>j.</i> Running Broad Jump. ....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>k.</i> Standing Broad Jump. ....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>l.</i> Hop, Step and Jump. ....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>m.</i> Pole Vault....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>n.</i> Throwing Javelin .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>o.</i> Throwing Discus.....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>p.</i> Putting 16 lb. shot .....	1	1	1	3	" " "	
<i>q.</i> Pentathlon ...	1	1	1	4	1st Place, Gold, 2nd Place, Silver.	
<i>r.</i> Relay race, 800 M. (4 men)	4	4	4	12	Silver to winner.	
<i>s.</i> Relay race, 1600-M. (4 men).....	4	4	4	12	" " "	
<i>t.</i> Relay race, Medley (4 men.).....	4	4	4	12	" " "	



Event	Inter-Allied Medal				French Medal	Trophies
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total		
Tug of War (9 men).	11	11	...	22		Silver to each member of winning team. Total 9.
Water Polo.....	10	10	...	20		
Wrestling :						
<i>a.</i> Catch-as-catch-can.						
Bantam ..	1	1	...	2		
Feather.....	1	1	...	2		
Light.....	1	1	...	2		
Welter .....	1	1	...	2		
Middle .....	1	1	...	2		
Light-heavy	1	1	...	2		
Heavy .....	1	1	...	2		
<i>b.</i> Greco-Roman :						
Bantam .....	1	1	...	2	Silver to winner of	
Feather.....	1	1	...	2	each wrestling	
Light .....	1	1	...	2	event — Greco-Ro-	
Welter .....	1	1	...	2	man Style, total 7.	
Middle .....	1	1	...	2		
Light-heavy	1	1	...	2		
Heavy.....	1	1	...	2		
Special events (Ar-						
my of Occupation						
Only).						
<i>a.</i> 800- M. Relay						
Race (4 men.)	4	4	4	12		
<i>b.</i> Running broad						
Jump.....	1	1	1	3		

In addition to the medals and trophies prepared for the successful competitors, each individual winner and all members of winning teams received a diploma signed by General Pershing and by Colonel Wait C. Johnson, Chairman of the Games Committee. This diploma bears a special design prepared by the American sculptor, Captain Aitken of the U. S. Army, and shows the name of the athlete, the country represented by him, the place won by himself or his team, the event participated in, and the date and place of the event. A similar diploma was presented to all members of the Advisory Committee for their work in promoting the success of the sports.

All games and administrative officials and competitors were given an artistically wrought bronze badge, which, when worn with variously

Diploma, page 69. Design of bronze badge, page 1.

colored ribbons, identified them and their divers duties. The metal emblem bore the legend "Inter-Allied Games, Pershing Stadium, Paris, June, 1919."

Ribbons in the following color combinations and numbers were distributed :

## GAMES OFFICIALS

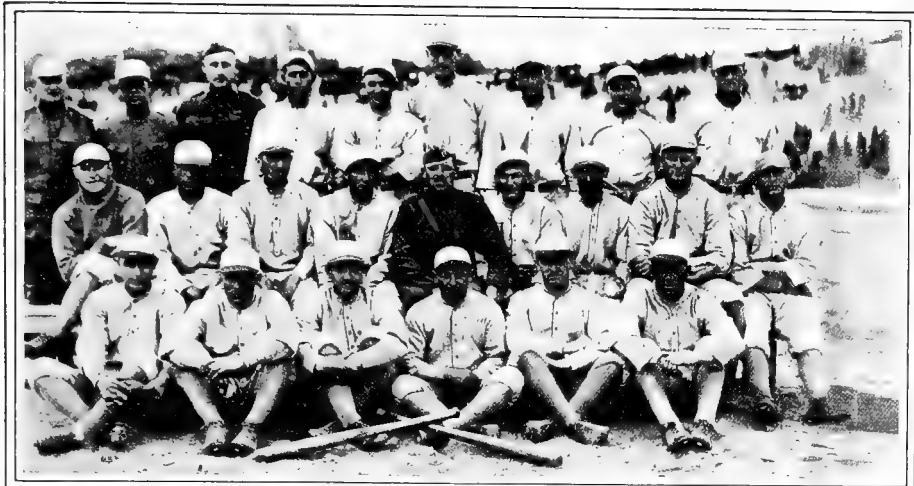
	COLOR OF			COLOR OF			COLOR OF		
	RIBBON	INK	No.	RIBBON	INK	No.	RIBBON	INK	No.
Referee .....	White	Gold	10	Red	Gold	10	Blue	Gold	10
Scorer.....	White	Gold	10	Red	Gold	25	Blue	Gold	15
Starter .....	White	Gold	10	Red	Gold	10	Blue	Gold	10
Judge .....	White	Gold	100	Red	Gold	50	Blue	Gold	50
Inspector .....	White	Gold	100	Red	Gold		Blue		
Timer .....	White	Gold	50	Red	Gold	10	Blue	Gold	25
Clerk of course ....	White	Gold	10	Red	Gold	6			
Umpire .....	White	Gold		Red	Gold	75	Blue	Gold	25
Official.....	White	Gold	100	Red	Gold	100	Blue	Gold	100
Manager.....	White	Gold	25	Red	Gold	25	Blue	Gold	25

## GENERAL OFFICIALS

	COLOR OF			No.
	RIBBON	INK		
Games Committee .....	Gold	Blue		15
Advisory Committee.....	Red, White and Blue	Gold		50
Press .....	Yellow	Black		50
Photographers .....	Yellow	Black		50
Courier .....	Light Green	Gold		50
Information .....	Red	Gold		100
Usher .....	Yellow	Black		300
Liaison Section .....	Red	Gold		75
Technical Section .....	Red	Gold		100
General Section .....	Red	Gold		100

## COMPETITORS

	COLOR OF			No.
	RIBBON	INK		
Athletes in all events .....	Blue	Gold		1,500



Baseball. *Top*—America. *Center left*—America playing against Canada. *Center right*—Gilpatrick of Canada scoring on hit to center by Klaehn, beating throw from center. *Bottom*—Canada.



## CHAPTER XI

### ADVERTISING THE GAMES



As the Inter-Allied Games were organized not only as a test of athletic skill but with a view to arousing universal interest in organized sports, publicity connected with the Games had the double role of sport propaganda as well as athletic news. In addition it was the function of the Publicity Department to stimulate interest in the Inter-Allied Games, not only among those fortunate enough to be living in Paris with opportunity to witness the Games, but among the people of all Allied nations. In the main this was accomplished by the printing press and the camera.

The large crowds filling Pershing Stadium day after day regardless of rain and cold were the proof of the persuasive power of the publicity campaign. The same is true of the thousands who saw the swimming competitions in the Bois de Boulogne or who watched the Rugby matches at Colombes. They would not have been there but for the work of three sections of the Publicity Department of the General Section of the Inter-Allied Games—The Press Section, Printing and Advertising Section, and the Information Service. And it is the fourth section, the Historical Section, which collected the necessary data and wrote this history.

It was through the press that the public first learned of the Inter-Allied Games. This information came from the Press Section organized for the service of all newspapers and periodicals of the competing countries. The Section served Parisian publications both in French and English; Continental papers including French, Belgian, Italian, Portugese, Czecho-Slovak, Yugo-Slav, Roumanian, and Greek; British papers in Australia, New Zealand and Canada as well as in the British Isles, and also the American press.

In addition to supplying newspapers with written articles and photographs, the Press Section obtained authentic material and offered every facility possible to newspapermen writing their own accounts of the Games. Composed of officers, soldiers and Y.M.C.A. workers who were newspaper writers before the war, the staff of the Press

Section was organized on the lines of a large American city newspaper. There were also several French journalists attached to this Section.

At the Press Section offices at 11 Avenue Montaigne, Paris, Army rank was practically discarded. Editors and writers were assigned to "cover," the various features of the Games and a second lieutenant, for example, edited articles written by captains, lieutenants and enlisted men. The object was to get out the news, to get the facts of the Inter-Allied Games before Allied readers.

Both before and during the Games these articles were furnished to Paris newspapers printed in English and to British and American papers. Here is a record of Inter-Allied Games news items, written by the Press Section, which were printed during the week previous to the Games in the three English printed Parisian newspapers :

		NEW-YORK HERALD		CHICAGO TRIBUNE		LONDON DAILY MAIL	
		<i>Items</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Words</i>
Sunday.....	June 15	5	1,800	12	3,055	21	2,340
Monday.....	" 16	5	1,800	12	4,030	1	65
Tuesday.....	" 17	4	1,800	13	3,835	8	1,560
Wednesday.....	" 18	6	3,180	12	3,250	15	2,665
Thursday.....	" 19	4	4,355	13	4,615	4	975
Friday.....	" 20	1	2,820	11	3,835	3	1,335
Saturday.....	" 21	6	3,360	17	4,160	11	1,950
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		31	19,115	90	26,780	63	10,890

Grand total : 184 items, 56,785 words.

Newspapers printed in French received a similar service. French articles were written daily by Parisian journalists attached to the Press Section and reproduced generously in the sports columns of French and Belgian newspapers. Through the generous and unflinching cooperation of the American Committee on Public Information, Inter-Allied Games news was transmitted by wireless each day to America, Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Balkans.

During the Games a section of the Tribune d'Honneur of Pershing Stadium nearest the finish line of the track events was reserved for the press. Official results were sent here within a few seconds after the stopwatch recorded the time of a race. Telephones were installed in the press stand for Parisian representatives to communicate results to their papers. In this way Paris evening papers were able to print an account of athletic events held the same afternoon.

Just behind Pershing Stadium a building was set aside as press headquarters. Here were more telephones and French and American typewriters for the use of press representatives. Motorcycle couriers were available to deliver "copy" in Paris to newspapers or to the cable offices. Army telegraph lines communicating with Paris were installed here and through this medium the Games were chronicled event by event for the use of French, British, and American news services such as Havas, Reuters's, Associated Press, United Press, and the International News Service.

One branch of the Press Section handled photographs exclusively. A staff of U.S. Signal Corps photographers was attached to this branch and kept constantly on the field at Pershing Stadium taking pictures of every event. The negatives were rushed by couriers to the photographic laboratories where prints were made and delivered to Paris papers the same day. The next morning the Paris public would see a photograph of an exciting finish to the race witnessed the afternoon before. A number of interesting photographs of the Games were taken from airplanes above Pershing Stadium. The photographic branch kept on file copies of photographs of all events and distinguished personages at the Inter-Allied Games. These were furnished without charge to Allied publications. The close of the Games saw the photographic branch in possession of a complete pictorial history of the Inter-Allied Games, not only of the events themselves, but of the training for these events before the Games.

Another important section of the Publicity Department was Printing and Advertising. This section had charge of the printing of the 500,000 tickets necessary for the fifteen days at Pershing Stadium, the Tennis events at the Racing Club and Stade Français, the Swimming competitions at Mare St. James, and the Rugby matches at Colombes Field. A thousand posters in colors were printed and posted on Paris billboards. An equal number of placards, bearing the same design as the posters, were placed in hotels and shop windows, and 100,000 postcards, posters in miniature, were distributed to hotels, information booths, and rooms of the Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, and Knights of Columbus.

This section placed the orders for the engraving of invitations. Several thousand handbooks listing the sports of the Inter-Allied Games were issued, and copies of the Games Rules and Regulations printed with French and English texts. Thousands of information folders, with directions as to best routes to reach Pershing Stadium,

were printed for the Information Service. Other printing items included hundreds of signs for Pershing Stadium and other places where various events were held, cloth numerals for contestants, and brassards. Automobile routes to the Stadium were marked by signs through the maze of Bois de Vincennes. It was this section which prepared 10,000 souvenir booklets, designed by American students at Julien's Academy, which were given to contestants in the Games.

The Daily Program for the Games required great care as well as speed in preparation. This folder listed the day's events, contestants entered, and results of events of the preceding day. Copy for the next day's program could not be made up until all the afternoon's results were available, usually about nine o'clock in the evening. By working all night, type was set up at the A.E.F. Central Printing Plant, and the Mobile Printing Plant of the 29th Engineers had 20,000 copies printed by morning ready for distribution at information booths in Paris and at the Stadium.

A threatened strike of Paris newspaper printers led to fears that not a daily paper in the city would appear just before and during the Games. In case of such a strike taking place, the Publicity Department had all arrangements made to issue a four page daily newspaper with items of world news as well as news of the Inter-Allied Games. With the Press Section already having an organization similar to that of an American newspaper, with arrangements made to secure cable and telegraphic news, and with the Mobile Printing Plant available, the Publicity Department could have brought out a condensed paper each morning with little difficulty.

The Information Service, another section of the Publicity Department, also kept the public informed as to the Inter-Allied Games. Through the courtesy of the French Mission in Paris, seventy-five noncommissioned officers of the French Army, who spoke English, were attached temporarily to this service. Also, twenty-five non-commissioned officers from the Third American Army were attached for duty. These men reported 10 June and immediately were sent to a school which lasted until the opening of the Games. Here they were taught the history, organization, object and other facts concerning the Inter-Allied Games.

Authority was sought and given to establish forty-one information booths in the city of Paris at the following places: Compagnie Generale des Omnibus de Paris bureaux in Place Chatelet, Place Louvre, Place de la République, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare du Nord,



# PERSHING STADIUM

IS LOCATED 2 KILOMETERS EAST OF PARIS.  
NEAR JOINVILLE-LE-PONT.

## *To Reach the Stadium*

### METRO AND CONNECTIONS

Take line No. 1 in direction Porte Vincennes. From Porte Vincennes tramway runs every five minutes direct to stadium. Take tramcars marked "Champigny" or "La Varenne."

Taxi-cabs also meet Metro at this point.

### STEAM RAILROAD

Chemin de Fer de Vincennes leaves Place Bastille every twenty minutes for Joinville-le-Pont.

Take Metro line No. 1 direction Port Vincennes to Gare de Vincennes at Place de la Bastille to board trains.

Taxi-cabs meet trains at Joinville-le-Pont.

### AUTO ROUTES

1. Go east on Rue de Rivoli. Turn to right at Place Bastille onto Rue de Lyon. At Gare de Lyon turn to left on Boulevard Diderot. This boulevard becomes the Cours de Vincennes and later Avenue de Paris. Then on Ave. de la Tourelle, Ave. Esplanade and Rue Pyramids to south entrance.

2. Another and usually less congested route is east along the Grands Boulevards (Bds. de la Madeleine, des Capucines-des Italiens) through place de la Republique. Turn to right on Boulevard du Temple to Place de la Bastille through Rue de Lyon to Avenue Daumesnil to Fort de Picpus la Demi-Lune—the Fort de Vincennes to route de l'Obelisque. then on to South entrance to Stadium.

### PARKING SPACE

Machines will be parked in rear of the Tribune d'Honneur and in space just southeast of Stadium.  
Machines will be checked and placed under guard.

# STADE PERSHING

SITUE A 2 KILOMETRES A L'EST DE PARIS,  
PRES DE JOINVILLE-LE-PONT.

## *Pour Aller au Stade*

### METRO ET CORRESPONDANCES

Prendre la ligne no. 1, direction Porte de Vincennes. De la Porte de Vincennes des tramways partent toutes les cinq minutes dans la direction du Stade. Prendre les tramways "Champigny" ou "la Varenne."

Des taxis se trouveront aussi a la sortie du Metro.

### TRAINS

Le Chemin de Fer de Vincennes part de la Place de la Bastille toutes les vingt minutes. Prendre metro ligne no. 1, direction Porte de Vincennes. Descendre a la Bastille pour prendre le train a la Gare de Vincennes.

Des taxis se trouveront a la Gare de Joinville-le-Pont.

### EN AUTO

Aller, vers l'Est de Paris, par la Rue de Rivoli. Tourner a droite, place de la Bastille dans la Rue de Lyon. A la Gare de Lyon, prendre a gauche le Boulevard Diderot. Ce boulevard devient Cours de Vincennes, puis Avenue de Paris. Prendre ensuite l'Avenue de la Tourelle, l'Avenue de l'Esplanade et la Rue des Pyramides qui conduit a l'entree sud du Stade.

Une autre route ou le trafic est generalement moins intense consiste a suivre, en se dirigeant vers l'Est, les Grands Boulevards (Bds. de la Madeleine, des Capucines et des Italiens) jusqu'a la Place de la Republique. La, prendre a droite et par le Boulevard du Temple aller a la Place de la Bastille, suivre la Rue de Lyon, l'Avenue Daumesnil jusqu'au Fort de Picpus, a la Demi-Lune, au Fort de Vincennes; prendre la route de l'Obelisque qui conduit a l'entree sud du Stade.

### GARAGE

Les voitures seront garees derriere la Tribune d'Honneur et dans un enclos situe au Sud Est de la Grande Tribune.

Les machines seront gardees et des tickets delivres a leur proprietaire.

# INTER-ALLIED GAMES

## PROGRAMME, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1919

162-A Event—Concours Time—Heure 10:00

### PELOTA.

EXHIBITION BY BELGIAN TEAMS

163 Event—Concours Time—Heure 11:—12:00

### MASS GAMES—JEUX D'ENSEMBLE.

Exhibition of mass games as used for training in American Army, given by 2nd Battalion, 7th Engineers of the 5th Division, American Army of Occupation.

Démonstration des Jeux d'ensemble comme employée pour l'entraînement de l'armée Américaine, donnée par le 2me Bataillon, 7me Régiment de la 5me Division de l'armée d'occupation Américaine.

164 Event—Concours Time—Heure 9:, 14:, 17:30

SABERS, Team Competition—SABRE, Concours par équipes.

BELGIUM .....	}	.....	}	.....	}	.....
ITALY .....						
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA .....	}	.....	}	.....	}	.....
FRANCE .....						
AMERICA .....	}	GREECE (12-10) .....	}	.....	}	.....
GREECE .....						
PORTUGAL .....						

BELGIUM	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GREECE
1070 Calle	329 Javurek	2200 Botassi
1092 Darien	335 Svorek	2176 Notari
1093 De Strooper	328 Kreopa	2361 Zarcadi
1084 Feyerick	327 Klika	2362 Triantafillacos
1090 Gillens	336 Ciperá	2204 Skotidas
1094 Tom	333 Pfeiffer	2205 Tsagaris
ITALY	FRANCE	PORTUGAL
1046 Nadi, Nedo	542 Ancel	751 Recha
1048 Urbani	543 Collin	752 Sabbo
1050 Cesarano	544 de St. Germain	753 Dias
1044 Nadi, Aldo	545 Hubert	754 Oliviera
1047 Baldi, Baldo	546 Mendielli	756 Motta
1051 Puliti	547 Peredom	758 Ferreira

165 Event—Concours Time—Heure 14:30

### 800 M. RUN—(Finales)—800 M. PLAT.

Worlds Record—Record du Monde—J. E. Meredith, America, 1m. 51.9s.  
 Olympic Record—Record Olympique—J. E. Meredith, America, 1m. 51.9s.  
 French Record—Record Français—Henri Arnaud, France, 1m. 55.8s.

1st — 1ere	2nd — 2e	3rd — 3e	TIME — DUREE

848 Mason, New Zealand	839 Spink, America
1183 Bergmeier, Australia	838 Scudder, America
891 Eby, America	1185 Chalmers, Australia
1184 Fraser, Australia	1272 Delarge, Belgium
1444 Hellbuth, France	

166 Event—Concours Time—Heure 14:45

### MODIFIED MARATHON—16,000m.—MARATHON MODIFIÉ.

169 Event—Concours Time—Heure 14:45

### SHOT PUT—(Finales)—LANCEMENT DU POIDS.

World's Record—Record du Monde—Rose, America, 15.544m.  
 Olympic Record—Record Olympique—P. Mc.Donald, America, 15.34m.  
 French Record—Record Français—Tison, France, 13.14m.

	1st	2nd	3rd
No.			
Dist.			

912 Caughey, America	915 Maxfield, America
903 Liversedge, America	1456 Paoli, France

170 Event—Concours Time—Heure 15:30

### POLE VAULT—(Finales)—SAUT A LA PERCHE.

World's Record—Record du Monde—M. S. Wright, America, 4.019m.  
 Olympic Record—Record Olympique—H. S. Babcock, America, 3.95m.  
 French Record—Record Français—F. Gonder, France, 3.745m.

	1st	2nd	3rd
No.			
Dist.			

1437 Francquemelle, France	898 Ervin, America
1438 Gajan, France	899 Floyd, America
1412 Girard, France	902 Harwood, America

171 Event—Concours Time—Heure 14:00

### TUG-OF-WAR—(Demi-Finales)—LUTTE A LA CORDE.

FRANCE .....	}	AMERICA (2-0) .....	}	.....	}	.....
AMERICA .....						
ITALY .....	}	ITALY (2-1) .....	}	.....	}	.....
CANADA .....						
AUSTRALIA .....	}	AUSTRALIA (2-0) ..	}	.....	}	.....
GREECE .....						
BELGIUM .....						

172 Event—Concours Time—Heure 15:00

### BASEBALL.

													TOTAL			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	RUN	HIT	ERROR	
CANADA																
AMERICA																

Event—Concours Time—Heure 14:00

Weight—Poids

BANTAM—COQS.

174	1200 Evans, Australia VS. 909 Macronati, Italy.
-----	---

848 Mason, New Zealand  
 1183 Bergmeier, Australia  
 831 Eby, America  
 1184 Fraser, Australia  
 1444 Heilboth, France

839 Spink, America  
 838 Scudder, America  
 1185 Chalmers, Australia  
 1272 Delarge, Belgium

**166 Event—Concours** Time—Heure 14:45

**MODIFIED MARATHON—16,000m.—MARATHON MODIFIÉ.**

1st — 1ere	2nd — 2e	3rd — 3e	TIME — DUREE

720 Keeper, Canada	1271 Holsbecke, Belgium
730 Massey, Canada	1280 Van Hoey, Belgium
846 Stout, America	1383 Vermeulen, France
850 Faller, America	1389 Heuet, France
853 Kennedy, America	2143 Djebellia, France
971 Pagliani, Italy	2185 Dima, Roumania
972 Negri, Italy	2192 Florea, Roumania
973 Speroni, Italy	2195 Balan, Roumania
1103 Broos, Belgium	2257 Tsailas, Greece
1189 Hewitt, Australia	2258 Kovyloberdas, Greece
1190 Griffiths, Australia	2363 Phillips, Canada
1191 Dolton, Australia	

**167 Event—Concours** Time—Heure 16:30

**MEDLEY RELAY—RELAIS MIXTE.**

1st — 1ere	2nd — 2e	3rd — 3e	TIME — DUREE

First man runs 200 meters  
 Second man runs 400 meters  
 Third man runs 800 meters  
 Fourth man runs 1,600 meters

1ere homme court 200 m.  
 2eme homme court 400 m.  
 3eme homme court 800 m.  
 4eme homme court 1,600 m.

<b>BELGIUM</b>		<b>ROUMANIA</b>	
1258 Wouters	Substitutes	2158 Valiantu	
1268 Smet	1262 Boon	2178 Marniescu	
1271 Van Dyck	1267 Laen	2179 Cristia	
1272 Delarge	1276 Devaux	2165 Ene Radu	
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>		<b>ITALY</b>	
1180 Hume	1223 Francombe	975 Croci	
845 Johnson	1221 Tittle	980 Candelori	
1183 Bergmeier	1220 Norlton	981 Salvi	
1188 Manley	352 Atkin	982 Bonini	
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>FRANCE</b>	
813 Haas	1396 Scurin		
828 Campbell, T.	1401 Devaux		
827 Campbell, F.	1407 Burtin		
922 Shields	1406 Arnaud		

**168 Event—Concours** Time—Heure 14:45

**RUNNING HIGH JUMP—(Finales)—SAUT EN HAUTEUR AVEC ÉLAN.**

World's Record—Record du Monde—G. L. Horine, America, 2.000m.  
 Olympic Record—Record Olympique—A. W. Richards, America, 1.93m.  
 French Record—Record Français Geo. André, France, 1.885m.

	1st	2nd	3rd
No.			
Dist.			

1432 Labat, France	870 Larsen, America
1433 Lowden, France	873 Rice, America
1344 Mathey, France	876 Templeton, America
2284 Ghiringhelli, Italy	

**BOXING—BOXE.**

**Event—Concours** Weight—Poids Time—Heure 14:00

174		<b>BANTAM—COQS.</b>
1209	Kyous, Australia VS. 999 Marcoriti, Italy.	
175		<b>HEAVY—LOURDS.</b>
1317	Martin, America VS. 1197 Coghill, Australia.	
176		<b>FEATHER—PLUMES.</b>
1342	Fundy, America VS. 382 DePonthieu, France.	
177		<b>LIGHT HEAVY—MI-LOURDS.</b>
1348	Norton, America VS. 1199 Pettibridge, Australia.	
178		<b>LIGHT—LEGRS.</b>
1350	McNeill, America VS. 1204 Watson, Australia.	
179		<b>MIDDLE—MOYENS.</b>
1338	Eagan, America VS. 373 Thomas, France.	
180		<b>WELTER—MI-MOYENS.</b>
679	Attwood, Canada VS. 374 Prunier, France.	

**WRESTLING—Catch-as-Catch-can—LUTTE.**

181		<b>HEAVY—LOURDS.</b>
1357	Parvaull, America VS. 402 Salvator, France.	
182		<b>FEATHER—PLUMES.</b>
1361	Littlejohault, America VS. 1215 Taylor, Australia.	
183		<b>LIGHT HEAVY—MI-LOURDS.</b>
1357	Parvaull, America VS. 1211 Meeske, Australia.	
184		<b>LIGHT—LEGRS.</b>
1360	Mitropolis, America VS. 570 Marshall, New Foundland.	
185		<b>MIDDLE—MOYENS.</b>
1358	Prehin, America VS. 1213 Palmer, Australia.	
186		<b>WELTER—MI-MOYENS.</b>
1359	Parley, America VS. 1211 Bridges, Australia.	

**WRESTLING—Greco-Romaine—LUTTE.**

187		<b>BANTAM—COQS.</b>
2304	Wiseman, America VS. 2305 Belcome, France.	
188		<b>HEAVY—LOURDS.</b>
1248	Coelos, Belgium VS. 400 Bechard, France.	
189		<b>FEATHER—PLUMES.</b>
1050	Vaglio, Italy VS. 1256 Dirik, Belgium.	
190		<b>LIGHT HEAVY—MI-LOURDS.</b>
305	Dostal, Czecho-Slovakia VS. 306 Kopriva, Serbia.	
191		<b>LIGHT—LEGRS.</b>
1055	Parro, Italy VS. 301 Beranek, Czecho-Slovakia.	
192		<b>MIDDLE—MOYENS.</b>
1053	Gargano, Italy VS. 1251 Van Antwerpen, Belgium.	
193		<b>WELTER—MI-MOYENS.</b>
1253	Sauvonnnet, Belgium VS. 303 Halick, Czecho-Slovakia.	

**184 Event—Concours** Time—Heure 17:30

**PARADE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.**

Review of Composite Regiment, American Army of Occupation.

**195 Event—Concours** Time—Heure 19:00

**SOKOL.**

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION BY YOUNG-SLAVS

**FIREWORKS IN EVENING—FEU D'ARTIFICE (SOIR)**

# Program June 22---July 6, 1919

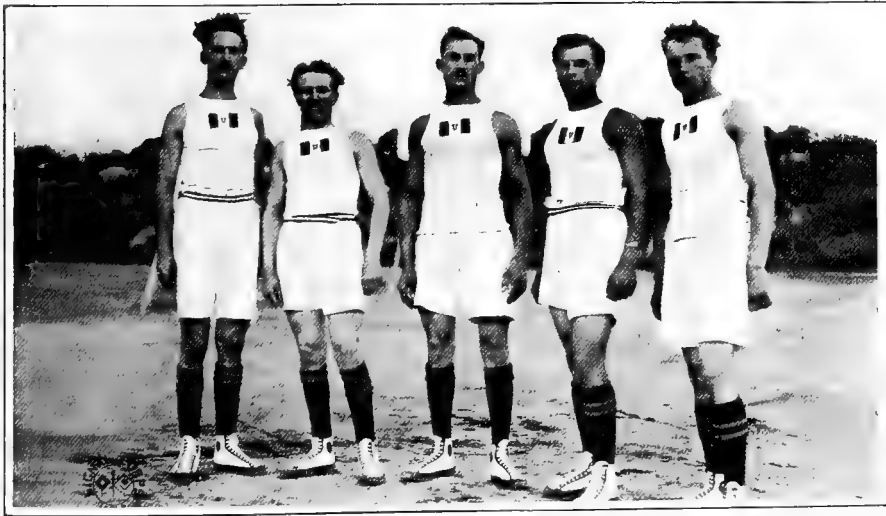
IN STADIUM—DANS LE STADE					OUTSIDE STADIUM—HORS DU STADE		
Date.	Track. Course.	Field. Concours Athletiques.	Other Event. Autres Concours.	Special Events. Divers.	Events Epreuves	Place. Lieu.	Time. Heure.
22 June 22 Juin				Dedication Ceremonies Formal Opening Parade of Athletes Inauguration Défilé des athlètes			
23 June 23 Juin	100 m. dash (trials) 100 m. plat (éliminatoires) 1500 m. run (trials) 1500 m. course de fond (éliminatoires) 100 m. dash (semi-finales) 100 m. plat (demi-finales)		Baseball  Boxing Boxe	Informal Opening	Rugby	Colombes	5 P. M. 17 Heures
24 June 24 Juin			Soccer Football—association Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Fencing Escrime	Exhibition Riding, Arabians Fantasia Arabe			
25 June 25 Juin	110 m. hurdles (trials) 110 m. haies (éliminatoires) 200 m. dash (trials) 200 m. plat (éliminatoires)	Hand Grenade Lancement de grenades Javelin Javelot	Fencing Escrime				
26 June 26 Juin	100 m. dash (finales) 100 m. plat (finales)		Soccer Football—association Basket Ball Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Fencing Escrime		Rugby Swimming—Natacion 400 m. free style (trials) 400 m. style libre (éliminatoires) 100 m. back stroke (trials) 100 m. nage sur le dos 800 m. free style (trials) 800 m. style libre Water Polo	Colombes Mare St. James Bois de Boulogne	5 P. M. 17 2:30 P. M. 14:30
27 June 27 Juin			Baseball  Fencing Escrime 9 Heures		Swimming—Natacion 100 m. free style (trials) 100 m. style libre 200 m. breast stroke (trials) 200 m. brasse 1500 m. free style (trials) 1500 m. style libre	Mare St. James Bois de Boulogne	2:30 P. M. 14:30
28 June 28 Juin	200 m. dash (semi-finales) 200 m. plat (demi-finales) 1500 m. run (finales) 1500 m. course de fond (finales) 200 m. hurdles (trials) 200 m. haies (éliminatoires) 200 m. dash (finales) 200 m. plat (finales)	Discus (trials) Disques (éliminatoires) Running Broad Jump (trials) Saut en longueur avec élan (éliminatoires)	Soccer (finales) Football—association Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Basket Ball Fencing Escrime		Swimming—Natacion 100 m. back stroke (finales) 100 m. nage sur le dos (finales) 400 m. free style (finales) 400 m. style libre (finales) 100 m. free style (semi-finales) 100 m. style libre (demi-finales) Water Polo	Mare St. James Bois de Boulogne	2:30 P. M. 14:30
29 June 29 Juin	400 m. dash (trials) 400 m. plat (éliminatoires) 110 m. hurdles (finales) 110 m. haies (finales) 800 m. relay (trials) 800 m. relais (éliminatoires)	Running Broad Jump (finales) Saut en longueur avec élan (finales)	Soccer (finales) Football—association Fencing Escrime Basket Ball	Mass Games Jeux d'ensemble	Football—Rugby	Colombes	10 A. M. 16:15
30 June 30 Juin	400 m. dash (semi-finales) 400 m. plat (demi-finales) Cross-Country Run Cross-Country (individuel) 800 m. relay (finales) 800 m. relais (finales)	Standing Broad Jump (trials) Saut en longueur sans élan Hammer Throw (Exhibition) Lancement du marteau Discus (finales) Disques (finales)	Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Fencing Escrime	Mass Games Jeux d'ensemble	Distance Ride, military Concours Hippique (Raid) Swimming—Natacion 100 m. free style (finales) 100 m. style libre (finales) 1500 m. free style (finales) 1500 m. style libre (finales) 200 m. breast stroke (finales) 200 m. brasse (finales)	Mare St. James Bois de Boulogne	17:30
1 July 1 Juillet	400 m. dash (finales) 100 m. plat (finales) 200 m. hurdles (finales) 200 m. haies (finales) PENTATHLON	Standing Broad Jump (finales) Saut en longueur sans élan (finales) Pole Vault (qualifying) Saut à la perche (qualification) High Jump (qualifying) Saut en hauteur avec élan	Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Fencing Escrime Tug-of-War (trials) Lutte à la corde (éliminatoires)	Mass Games Jeux d'ensemble	Swimming—Natacion 800 m. relay (4 men) 800 m. relais (4 hommes) 800 m. free style (finales) 800 m. style libre (finales) Water Polo	Mare St. James Bois de Boulogne	14:30
2 July 2 Juillet	800 m. run (trials) 800 m. course de fond (éliminatoires)			Horse Competition Prize Jumping, Military Concours hippique militaire Exhibition Riding, Arabians Fantasia Arabe	Golf	La Boule	
3 July 3 Juillet	1500 m. relay (trials) 1500 m. relais (éliminatoires)	Shot-Put (trials) Lancement du poids, éliminatoires)	Fencing—Escrime	Horse Competition Prize Jumping in Pairs Concours hippique (saut par deux) Exhibition Riding, Arabians Fantasia Arabe	Golf	La Boule	
4 July 4 Juillet	Modified Marathon Marathon modifié, 16,000 m. 800 m. run (finales) 800 m. course (finales) Medley relay Relais mixte	High Jump (finales) Saut en hauteur avec élan (finales) Pole Vault (finales) Saut à la perche (finales) Shot-Put (finales) Lancement du poids (finales)	Boxing Boxe Wrestling Lutte Baseball Tug of War (semi-finales)	Parade of Picked Regiment Revue (régiment d'infanterie américaine) Fireworks in evening Feu d'artifice (soir) Gymnastics by Yungo-Slay-Piela, (exhibition by Belgian teams)			
5 July 5 Juillet	800 m. relay (army of occupation) 800 m. relais (armée d'occupation)	Running Broad Jump (Army of Occupation) Saut en longueur avec élan (armée d'occupation) Hop, Step and Jump Triple saut	Tug-of-War (finales) Lutte à la corde (finales) Fencing Escrime	Horse Competition Prize Jumping (Individual) Concours hippique Exhibition Riding, Arabians Fantasia Arabe			
6 July 6 Juillet	Postponed Events Epreuves remises			Closing Ceremonies Cloture Award of Prizes Remises de décorations			

Rifle and Pistol Competition—Le Mans, June 23.  
Fusil et Pistolet—Le Mans, Juin le 23.

Tennis—Completed June 9.  
Tennis—Complété Juin le 9.

Rowing—After July 6.  
Aviron—Après le 6 Juillet.

Golf—To continue after July 6.  
Golf—A continuer après le 6 Juillet.



Top—American basketball team. Center left—French basketball team. Center right—Rudiger of America throwing basket in game with French. Bottom—Italian basketball team.



(Sample of pamphlet in English and French, showing location of Pershing Stadium and giving full directions for reaching it).

# INTER-ALLIED GAMES

## Pershing Stadium Joinville-le-Pont



JUNE 22 **PARIS** JULY 6  
1919

Conducted jointly by the  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES and the  
Y. M. C. A.







# PERSHING STADIUM

IS LOCATED 2 K...  
NEAR J

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## *To Reach the Stadium*

### METRO AND CONNECTIONS

Take line No. 1 in direction Porte Vincennes. From Porte Vincennes tramway runs every five minutes direct to stadium. Take tramcars marked "Champigny" or "La Varenne."

Taxi-cabs also meet Metro at this point.

### STEAM RAILROAD

Chemin de Fer de Vincennes leaves Place Bastille every twenty minutes for Joinville-le-Pont.

Take Metro line No. 1 direction Port Vincennes to Gare de Vincennes at Place de la Bastille to board trains.

Taxi-cabs meet trains at Joinville-le-Pont.

### AUTO ROUTES

1. Go east on Rue de Rivoli. Turn to right at Place Bastille onto Rue de Lyon. At Gare de Lyon turn to left on Boulevard Diderot. This boulevard becomes the Cours de Vincennes and later Avenue de Paris. Then on Ave. de la Tourelle, Ave. Esplanade and Rue Pyramids to south entrance.

2. Another and usually less congested route is east along the Grands Boulevards (Bds. de la Madeleine, des Capucines-des Italiens) through place de la Republique. Turn to right on Boulevard du Temple to Place de la Bastille through Rue de Lyon to Avenue Daumesnil to Fort de Picpus la Demi-Lune—le Fort de Vincennes to route de l'Obelisque, then on to South entrance to Stadium.

### PARKING SPACE

Machines will be parked in rear of the Tribune d'Honneur and in space just southeast of Stadium.

Machines will be checked and placed under guard.

# *Pour Aller au Stade*

## METRO ET CORRESPONDANCES

Prendre la ligne no. 1, direction Porte de Vincennes. De la Porte de Vincennes des tramways partent toutes les cinq minutes dans la direction du Stade. Prendre les tramways "Champigny" ou "la Varenne."

Des taxis se trouveront aussi a la sortie du Metro.

## TRAINS

Le Chemin de Fer de Vincennes part de la Place de la Bastille toutes les vingt minutes. Prendre metro ligne no. 1, direction Porte de Vincennes. Descendre a la Bastille pour prendre le train a la Gare de Vincennes.

Des taxis se trouveront a la Gare de Joinville-le-Pont.

## EN AUTO

Aller, vers l'Est de Paris, par la Rue de Rivoli. Tourner a droite, place de la Bastille dans la Rue de Lyon. A la Gare de Lyon, prendre a gauche le Boulevard Diderot. Ce boulevard devient Cours de Vincennes, puis Avenue de Paris. Prendre ensuite l'Avenue de la Tourelle, l'Avenue de l'Esplanade et la Rue des Pyramides qui conduit a l'entree sud du Stade.

Une autre route ou le trafic est generalement moins intense consiste a suivre, en se dirigeant vers l'Est, les Grands Boulevards (Bds. de la Madeleine, des Capucines et des Italiens) jusqu'a la Place de la Republique. La, prendre a droite et par le Boulevard du Temple aller a la Place de la Bastille, suivre la Rue de Lyon, l'Avenue Daumesnil jusqu'au Fort de Picpus, a la Demi-Lune, au Fort de Vincennes; prendre la route de l'Obelisque qui conduit a l'entree sud du Stade.

## GARAGE

Les voitures seront garees derriere la Tribune d'Honneur et dans un enclos situe au Sud Est de la Grande Tribune.

Les machines seront gardees et des tickets delivres a leur proprietaire.

The U. S. Army and Y. M. C. A. are joint hosts to the following allied nations taking part in the Inter-Allied games: England, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, China, Brazil, Serbia, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Guatemala, Poland, Kingdom of Hedjaz.

The French Authorities gave the land for Pershing Stadium, the Y. M. C. A. financed the project, and American Army Engineers constructed it in four months.

The seating capacity, including the Tribune d'Honneur, is 20,000. The Tribune d'Honneur is reserved for rulers of the nations and other guests of honor. Civilians will secure tickets free of charge from information booths; none are required for men in uniform.

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L'Armee Americaine et l'Y. M. C. A. reunis sont les hotes des nations suivantes qui prennent part aux Jeux Interallies: Angleterre, France, Italie, Belgique, Portugal, Grece, Serbie, Roumanie, Tcheco-Slovaquie, Australie, Canada, Nouvelle Zelande, Guatemala, Hedjaz, Chine, Bresil, Pologne.

Les Autorites francaises ont donne le terrain du Stade Pershing, le Y. M. C. A. a donne les fonds necessaires et le Genie de l'Armee Americaine a construit le Stade en quatre mois. Le Stade peut contenir 20,000 spectateurs assis, en comprenant la Tribune d'Honneur. Cette Tribune est reservee aux representants des Nations engagees et aux autres hotes de marque. Les personnes civiles pourront obtenir des billets gratuits aux Bureaux d'Information. L'acces du Stade est gratuit pour les militaires.

(Sample of Daily Program slightly reduced in size.)

INTER-ALLIED GAMES  
PERSHING STADIUM  
JOINVILLE-LE-PONT  
PARIS

July  
Fourth



# YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

## 138 Event 1600 m. RELAY—(Finales)—1600 m. RELAIS.

All but three teams having dropped out the event was run in one heat as a FINAL.  
 1st—AMERICA—(Campbell, T.; Campbell, V. H.; Mehan; Teschner) Time 3m. 28.8s.  
 2nd—AUSTRALIA—(Bergmeier; Johnson; Hume; Fraser).  
 3rd—FRANCE—(Devaux; Delvart; Dumont; Laubstrand).

## 139 Event—SHOT PUT (Trials)—LANCLEMENT DU POIDS (Eliminatoires)

Worlds Record—Record du Monde—15.544m.

1st—CAUGHEY, America, 13.357m.  
 2nd—LIVERSEDGE, America, 13.33m.  
 3rd—MAXFIELD, America, 12.806m.  
 4th—PAOLI, France, 12.314m.

## 140 Event—HORSE RIDING—CONCOURS HIPPIQUE. PRIZE JUMPING IN PAIRS—EPREUVE DE SAUTS, COUPLES.

(Rider's Name)	(Country)	(Horse)	(Points)
1st—Major ANTONELLI	Italy	Otello	236
Captain ALVISI	Italy	Voli	
2nd—Major UBERTALLI	Italy	Ernani	234
Major CAFFARATTI	Italy	Nabucco	
3rd—Captain COSTA	France	Gazeuse	231
Lieutenant LARREGAIN	France	Tapageur	
4th—Colonel MERCHANT	America	Sandy	226
Colonel WEST	America	Prince	

### BOXING—BOXE.

#### Event—Concours

#### Weight—Poids.

#### LIGHT—LEGERS.

142 WATSON, Australia, defeated Zoonens, Belgium, by decision at end of 10 rounds.  
 143 McNEIL, America, defeated Alberindo, Italy, knockout in second round.

#### WELTER—MI-MOYENS.

144 ATTWOOD, Canada, defeated Salvu, Roumania, who gave up bout in second round.  
 145 PRUNIER, France, won from Dusausoit, Belgium, by default.

#### MIDDLE—MOYENS.

146 EAGEN, America, won from Suain, Belgium, by default.  
 147 THOMAS, France, defeated Harris, Canada, by decision at end of 10th round.

#### LIGHT HEAVY—MI-LOURDS.

148 Pettibridge, Australia VS Norton, America, POSTPONED, on account of rain.

### FENCING—ESCRIME.

EPEE, Individual (Finales)—Epee, Individuel.

1st—LAURENT, France.  
 2nd—PIAVA, Portugal.  
 3rd—FEYERICK, Belgium.

SABER, Team Competition—1st Round—SABRE, Concours par équipes.  
 GREECE, won from America, 12-19.

### GOLF.

#### FOUR BALL FOURSOME (18 holes)—FOURSOMMES A QUATRE BALLE (18 trous).

Event 151—GOLIAS and CAVALLO, France, won from Bartlet and Morse, America.  
 Event 152—GOMMIER and BOMBOUDIAC, France, won from Part and Pierson, America.  
 Event 153—LAFITTE and DAUGE, France, won from Walton and Hurley, America.  
 Event 154—DAVIS and RAUTENBUSH, America, won from Massy and Gossiat, France.

#### SINGLES (18 holes).

Event 155—GOLIAS, France won from Bartlett, America, 6-4.  
 Event 156—PIERSON, America, won from Cavallo, France, 2-1.  
 Event 157—HART, America, won from Gommier, France, 5-4.  
 Event 158—BOMBOUDIAC, France, won from Morse, America, 6-5.  
 Event 159—WALTON, America, won from Lafitte, France, 1 up 20 holes.  
 Event 160—DAUGE, France, won from Hurley, America, 1 up, 19 holes.  
 Event 161—GOSSIAT, France, won from Davis, America, 5-3.  
 Event 162—MASSEY, France, won from Rautenbush, America, 4-3.

SCORE—France 8; America 4.

FINAL RESULT TEAM MATCH:—1st—France; 2nd America.

The next Golf event will take place at LaBoulie, on Monday July 7th.

Gare St. Lazare, Gare Montparnasse, Gare d'Orleans, Hotels Continental, Ritz, Castiglione, Chatham, Crillon, Louvre, Meurice, Palais d'Orsay, Scribe, St. James et d'Albany, Wagram, Montana, Plaza, Terminus et Gare St. Lazare, Lutetia and Grand ; Poccardi Cafe, Officers Leave Bureau, Red Cross Headquarters at Hotel Regina, American University Union, five Y.M.C.A. hotels and meeting places, two booths in Place de la Concorde and four booths at Pershing Stadium and the camp of the athletes. A booth in the pavilion on which stands the fine statue representing Strassbourg, gaily bedecked in honor of her return to France, attracted wide interest. Posters, pamphlets, information data, and tickets were placed in all the leading clubs in the city and at all hotels whose size would not warrant an information booth.

The information booths were opened a few days before the Games and were served by the noncommissioned officers from the French and American Armies. All booths were equipped with sketches showing seating arrangements at Pershing Stadium, maps of Paris, copies of the information folder, post cards, copies of the Daily Program, tickets to the Tribune d'Honneur and the Stadium proper, mimeographed slips showing Metro and automobile routes from booths to the Stadium, and daily newspapers carrying accounts of the Games.

In this manner the Information Service was prepared to answer all questions as to best routes to the Stadium, including Metro, train, tramway, automobile and omnibus services, results of the day before, the day's program, the standing of each nation in the various sports, prominent people expected to attend the Games, and special events taking place.

The information booths were open from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening. Booths in groups of about ten each were supervised and frequently inspected by officers, one of whom was placed in charge of each group. A message center was organized at 11 Avenue Montaigne where one man from each booth reported each morning for tickets and instructions.

The Y.M.C.A. operated five booths with their own personnel. Furthermore, information concerning the Games was placed in the hands of sixty Y.M.C.A. secretaries of the information service, who were easily distinguished by blue brassards on which "Information" was printed. In this manner a large number of enlisted men of the American Army on leave in Paris received information of the Games, while the equal mixture of khaki and French horizon blue testified, with

thousands of civilians in the crowded stands of the Stadium, to the widespread service of the Information Section of the Publicity Department.

#### PROGRAMS AND STATISTICS

The Committee on Programs and Statistics operated separately from the Publicity Department, being organized as part of the Competitions Division. This Committee was assigned very definite duties which fell under three heads: Programs, Statistics, and Field Message Center. The first general program, covering the whole meet, was prepared and submitted to the Officer in Charge of Competitions Division, 10 June. This program underwent several revisions, but 16 June it assumed a form which, except for a very few minor changes, was adhered to throughout the meet. In arranging this program effort was made to give the spectators an interesting and varied series of events each day and so to distribute them that athletes competing in closely allied events should find them in logical sequence and have adequate rest between their performances. It was also arranged that on those days when horse-riding competition was in progress it should be given as clear a field as possible so that no swift motions, such as might be found in certain field events like pole vaulting, might distract the horses and put riders in hazard, and to minimize as far as possible the labor involved in preparing the field for different types of sport.

The general series of events was printed each day in the daily program and was kept revised up to date. This program not only gave in detail the events for the day with the exact time of starting, but listed in addition all competitors with their nationality and competition number and gave, when available, the world's records, the Olympic records and the French records, these being embodied as information for the spectators and a goal for the competitors. Forms were also included for scoring the respective events.

In preparing the daily program it was necessary to assemble the representatives of the various nations to make drawings in all heats in races, the pools in fencing and the brackets for team competitions. In making these drawings the number of competitors was ascertained from the entries, the number of heats and pools determined, whether or not semifinals were necessary was stated and the number of men to qualify in various heats was specified. The drawings were made by lot in the presence of the representatives. Some readjustment was



necessary to minimize the number of contestants of any nation in a given heat. These alterations were made in every case in the presence of the representatives.

When these drawings were made the nations were called upon to specify which of their entrants should participate in a given heat or pool. These choices were submitted and entered on the program without knowledge of the distribution of the competitors of any other nation.

The daily program thus contained all information necessary for following the day's events in close detail. Each competitor could be recognized by his number. Moreover it contained the results of the preceding day's sports, showing the event, the winners and nation. It also contained, as noted above, the general program so that spectators present on any day could readily familiarize themselves with the program of the games as a whole, seeing at a glance what had already taken place and what events were to take place on following days. The speed with which the daily program had to be prepared each night has already been indicated.

The statistical subcommittee was charged with the receipt and filing of entries, the custody of all records of the results of events, and the preparation of scorecards for the judges. Each competitor, as his entry was received, was assigned a number which followed him throughout his entire participation. The horses entered in the horse competition were assigned letters.

An elaborate system of card files was prepared for this work. They were in the following forms :

1. By events with participants grouped according to nations alphabetically.
2. By competition numbers.
3. Alphabetically by name irrespective of nation or event.
4. Similar to the first set except that it was a transitional file and from it were taken out daily those contestants who were from time to time eliminated. This file kept abreast of the actual progress of events and by reference to it one could determine the contestants who were still in. It facilitated the preparation of the daily program so far as the semifinals and finals of the various events were concerned.

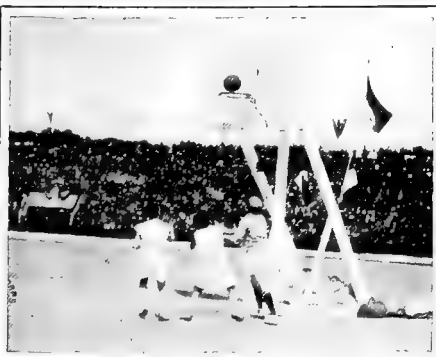
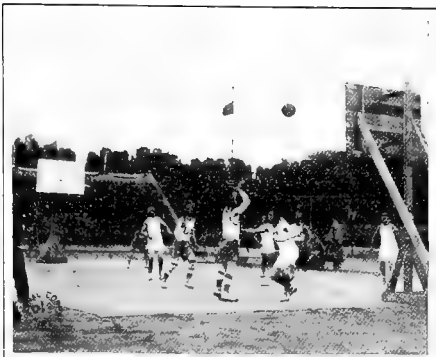
The official entry slips, as they were received, were necessarily subject to close checking. In many cases they were filled in script and were difficult to decipher. On 20 June a list of entries up to date was

submitted to the Liaison Section for revision, with a request that the full names and the military rank of contestants be ascertained.

In some cases nations had entered competitors in excess of the number allowed under regulations. It was necessary to interview a representative of the nation concerned and have him designate the actual competitors. On each day, however, lists of all entries for the events of the day were prepared and given to the Clerk of the Course with instructions that no substitutions could be allowed except from the men named in the list.

Scorecards were also prepared by this committee. These were for the use of the judges in the various events. For track and field they were four in number—for horse riding, two, for fencing, two, and for boxing and wrestling, one. The form for track and field events was also available and suitable for the swimming events. The names of the contestants or teams were entered and the records of their performances. These cards contained in all events space for the signature of the officials judging the events, and upon completion of the performance these were properly signed and turned over to the statistical officer. They then became a part of the official record of the meet and any statement as to performances in any event was taken from them. These official scorecards came to the statistical officer through the branch statistical office established at the Stadium. For results of events such as swimming and Rugby, which took place outside of the Stadium, the scorecards came directly to the statistical office.

At the branch statistical office at the Stadium, which was really a message center, there were typewriters and an office personnel of sufficient size to copy rapidly the records from the score cards, as well as a group of runners to take the information to the announcers, to the scoreboard, to the statistical office and to the box of the ranking officer present at the Stadium. In general the publication by the announcers followed the completion of the event within two minutes and in some cases within one minute. On 4 July, fifty bulletins were actually published for the information of the spectators.



Basketball. *Top left and right*—Italy versus America. *Center*—America versus France; soccer game in background. *Bottom left*—France versus Italy. *Bottom right*—America versus France.



## CHAPTER XII

### TICKET DISTRIBUTION



HO were to see the Games? How were they to get out to the Stadium? How were they to be handled without confusion after they had arrived there? These problems were turned over to the Ticket Distribution Committee to solve.

Of course the matter of invitations was largely handled by experts familiar with diplomatic courtesy for this was an international affair. Mr. William Martin, Chef de Protocol of the American Embassy, and also Major Henry Whitehouse, aided greatly in making up the list of persons to be invited. Major Whitehouse had handled such matters for the American Peace Delegation. General Pershing also had certain names he wished included which were not on the other lists. The list of box assignments was handled by the Advisory Committee and all were finally passed on again by General Pershing.

Two kinds of personal invitations were sent out — one from the Commander in Chief himself which read :

The Commander in Chief  
of the  
American Expeditionary Forces  
requests the honor of the presence of  
  
at the opening of  
The Inter-Allied Games  
Pershing Stadium  
Paris  
22nd June, 1919.

and another which was issued by officials and members of the Advisory Committee, with personal cards inclosed. It read :

The Commander in Chief  
of the  
American Expeditionary Forces  
requests the honor of your presence  
at the opening of  
The Inter-Allied Games  
Pershing Stadium, Paris  
22nd June 1919.

Inclosed with these invitations were tickets, some for boxes, others for seats good only for a single day, others permanent passes to the Tribune d'Honneur.

Aside from these special invitations and assigned seats and boxes, tickets to the Tribune d'Honneur and to the Tribunes Populaires were distributed at booths located at the different hotels, Y.M.C.A.'s and other well known places in Paris. Every effort was made by those in charge of these booths to see that a fair distribution of the tickets was made.

Various clubs, athletic organizations and departments of the Armies and high officials were allotted daily a certain number of tickets for distribution.

The Tribune d'Honneur was divided into four sections, from right to left — A, B, C and D. The tickets to these sections were of different colors — A red, B blue, C green, D white. All boxes were numbered.

The Military Police on duty at the entrance could note the color of the card in the hands of the guest well before the holder had arrived at the gate and could indicate which entrance was to be used. This helped to avoid crowding at the entrances. All the cards to the Tribunes Populaires were white, but the sections were numbered and each card bore a number. Military Police again helped to avoid confusion by directing the ticket holders to their sections. Permanent cards bore a colored stripe running diagonally from corner to corner.

In the Tribune d'Honneur a choice section was reserved for members of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies. No tickets were issued to this section, the members being admitted by their official cards. Members of the press had a special section and were admitted by badges and by special cards. The French and American

Army Engineers, who took over the erection of the stadium after the May Day labor disturbances, had an entire section in the Tribunes Populaires assigned to them ; the competitors had a section reserved in the Tribunes Populaires also. One section of the Populaires was reserved for soldiers only and, being directly behind home plate, was usually occupied by American and Allied soldiers who were following the baseball games. Men in the uniform of the Allied Armies, however, were admitted to any part of the Tribunes Populaires without ticket. Another section of the Populaires was reserved for the bands.

On the opening day more tickets were issued than there were seats. This was done in accordance with Continental custom in connection with sporting events. There was no definite information as to how the Games would be taken by the French civilians, it was not believed that every person who received a ticket would attend, and there was no way of determining in advance how many soldiers would claim places. The popularity of the Games was beyond any early estimate. On the first Sunday the crowd could not be accommodated. Better estimates were made, however, after this first experience and comparatively few ticketholders were turned away again, except on 4 July, when the military attendance was again very large. Not so many civilians were turned away, however, as on the first occasion.

The Ticket Distribution Committee received hearty cooperation from the tramway, omnibus and railway companies. Special schedules were put into effect and except for the night of 4 July the big crowds were transported without inconvenience. On that night, the occasion of the fireworks display, a number of people were unable to obtain transportation back to Vincennes and Paris.

The Military Police worked in conjunction with the Ticket Distribution Committee. Besides the men stationed along the roads from Vincennes to handle traffic, an elaborate scheme for handling the parking of cars and traffic in the vicinity of the Stadium was worked out.

All cars were directed into a one-way road at a point southeast of the Stadium and driven up to the main entrance at the Tribune d'Honneur. Here Military Police handed to the driver a check to correspond to the number of the section in which the ticketholder was to sit. A corresponding ticket was also handed to the occupant of the car. This ticket indicated in what section of the two parking areas the car was to be parked. The chauffeur then drove quickly away, displaying his ticket conspicuously. Military Police stationed along the short

road running in front of the Stadium could tell by the color of the card the section in which the car was to be parked.

When the car was wanted, a man with a megaphone called out the number. This was relayed by other men with megaphones, and the cars left their parking spaces and drove around the area, approaching the Stadium by way of the one-way road again, loading and leaving in the same direction. In this way there was no turning of cars near the Stadium and a constant stream of automobiles passed rapidly, loading and unloading without confusion.

On the afternoon of 4 July, 600 cars took their passengers at the gate and departed in fifteen minutes. French Gendarmes assisted the American Military Police. Taxi drivers at first had a tendency to try to turn around on the one-way road, but the regulations were strictly enforced by both bodies of police and no difficulty was encountered.

Carefully compiled daily reports by the Transportation section of the Ticket Distribution Committee show that a remarkable record was made in handling the big crowds. On Sunday, 22 June, Opening Day, the steam railroads moved 21,600 people from Gare de Vincennes to Joinville-le-Pont between 1:00 p. m. and 3:30 p. m.; the Metropolitan subway moved toward Vincennes between 1:00 p. m. and 3:00 p. m. the same day, 44,400 people; the trolley car systems moved from points in Paris to the ground near the Stadium, between 12:45 and 3:30 p. m., 24,900 people; twenty omnibuses moved from Porte de Vincennes to the Stadium, between 1:00 p. m. and 3:00 p. m., 6,400 people. Taxicabs to the number of 288 moved from all points in Paris and Porte de Vincennes to the Stadium, between 1:00 p. m. and 3:00 p. m., 5,700 people; and private cars took out 7,700.

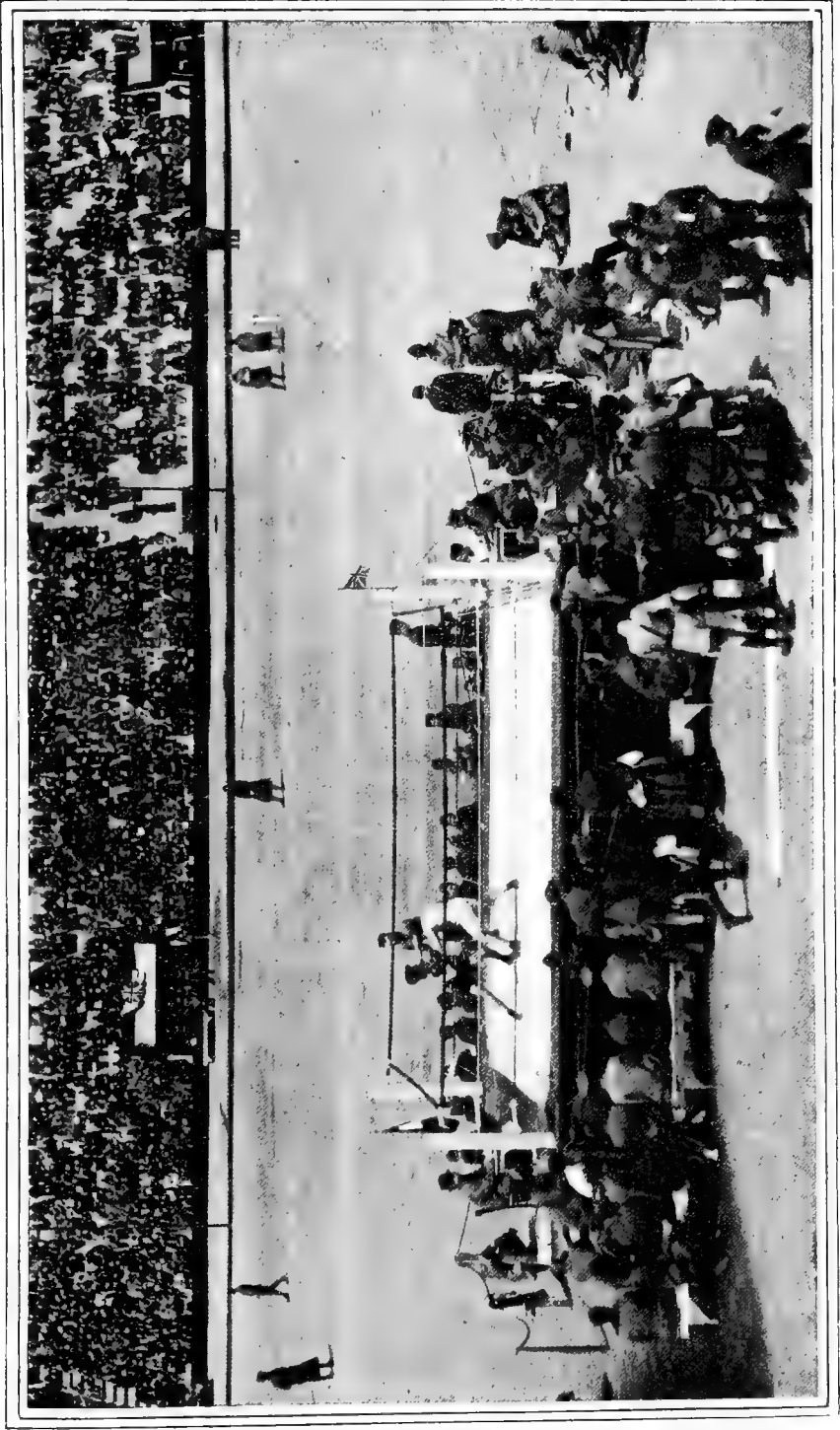
Figures also show that the total number of passengers moved from Paris toward Joinville between the hours of 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. during the Games—22 June to 6 July—was 867,750.

While all passengers were not for the Stadium, the amount of normal traffic from Paris at these hours is small. It can be well considered that by far the greater part of this traffic was the result of the Games.

These passengers were distributed among the different systems as follows :

	TOTALS
Metropolitan subway system.. . . . .	355,000
Trolley car systems. . . . .	213,350
Steam railway systems. . . . .	153,300
Omnibuses, taxicabs and private cars. . . . .	146,100
Grand total . . . . .	<u>867,750</u>





A boxing bout at the Stadium ring.



## CHAPTER XIII

### THE LIAISON SECTION



IN his letter of invitation to the officers and men of the various Allied Armies to participate in the Inter-Allied Games, General Pershing expressed the hope that "... the ties of the much cherished spirit of comradeship, which have sprung from the gallant joint efforts of our forces on the battlefield, may thus be more closely cemented."

It is obvious from this that the Commander-in-Chief had in mind, as the principal aim of these Games, the bringing together on the friendly field of sport of representatives of the various Allied Armies, with the object of giving them an opportunity to learn to know and understand each other, and to form friendships from such an understanding rather than merely to produce the highest possible excellence in athletic performance.

With this in mind it was clear that in forming the organization to conduct the Games there must be a section for the purpose of gathering information regarding the wishes and needs of the various competitors and to bring them to the attention of those whose duty it would be to see that they were promptly provided for. It was essential that information regarding provisions which had been made for the various teams, rules for the conduct of the competitions themselves, and all other information necessary for the proper handling by their chiefs of the individual teams, should be carefully brought to the attention of these chiefs and thoroughly explained to them.

To accomplish this delicate and difficult task the Liaison Section was organized. The harmonious conduct of an enterprise so complex in nationalities as the Inter-Allied Games required that this organization be invested with a peculiar authority. It had to be elastic, inclusive and the more nonapparent and undefined the better ; an authority, however, none the less actual and firm, but which directed and controlled without seeming to do so, achieving its ends through skill of individual address rather than reliance on the power of clearly constituted regulations.

A multitude of prickly little problems presented themselves constantly from American as well as from foreign sources. Largely these fell into two categories : (1) International misunderstandings, usually small enough in their inception, but, if neglected, capable of visiting widespread devastation upon the spirit of fellowship these Games were designed to promote. Such instances generally sprang from the different national and racial conceptions of the same situation, and, no two of them being exactly alike, they could not be handled in the same manner; (2) Points of information and service which were of endless variety and ranged from requests for the proper form in which to notify a monarch of the existence of the Games to such matters as supplying a manicurist for a lady of the entourage of a visiting general.

All of these matters required immediate adjustment and that adjustment had to be accomplished so deftly that it would appear that no adjustment had taken place. It was the elimination of these little frictions, the forestalling of larger disagreements, and the supplying of every possible want that any of the foreign visitors might experience, which contributed largely to the general satisfaction of the visitors to the Games.

An executive staff of the section was formed and charged with the conduct of the organization itself. This staff had in charge all matters relating to official correspondence, transportation, supplies, and immediate contact with all outside sources of information, as well as the prompt execution of all business transmitted to it by other elements of the greater organization.

The second function of the section was to deal with the representatives of the Allied Nations and this work was conducted by the group of diplomatic junior officers comprising the balance of the personnel. All of these officers spoke at least one language other than English. They were assigned to permanent duty with the various national delegations and to other special duties.

An assembly was instituted each morning at which all matters connected with the Section were discussed in open meeting. Matters of interest to visiting foreigners were brought to the attention of the proper officers and reports were made upon all matters relating to the successful conduct of the Games themselves, or to the proper housing, recreation and comfort of our visitors. In this way Liaison officers were kept constantly posted regarding one another's activities. Duplication of effort was reduced to a minimum and many valuable suggestions were received from the experiences of others. Throughout the

course of the Games the Liaison officers made it their business to inform the visiting teams to which they were assigned of the conditions governing each event just before it took place and of the reasons for decisions or for changes or postponements ; they answered numberless questions and made plain the many happenings which to a stranger might have been baffling without such ready assistance ; in a word, the Liaison officers undertook to place at the service of every visiting team all the information and all the facilities which had been brought together for the A.E.F. competitors.

The initial problem of the Section concerned the issuing of invitations to various countries in the hope that they would send representative teams or individuals to contest in the Games. The accuracy of the text of these invitations was no small problem. Great delicacy was exercised in this matter and the result is shown by the fact that eighteen countries were represented. While it is to be regretted that Great Britain did not find it possible to send a list of general entries, it must be noted that the British Dominions were excellently represented in the Games, considering the state of demobilization of their forces. The entire question of British participation was not the least perplexing of the problems which the Section was called upon to handle. All preparations for the reception of visiting delegates and of the athletes themselves were initiated through the medium of the Liaison Section. As each team arrived it was met by a Liaison representative speaking the language of the visitors. This officer was definitely detailed to this team and was instructed to grant every request, regardless of its character, or, if this was not possible, to afford immediate opportunity for so doing. Automobiles were kept constantly at hand for the transporting of visitors. Plans for amusement were suggested, and, in connection with the Reception and Entertainment Section, trips of interest were arranged by the same officer. Facilities offered by the Quartermaster Department were made available to all the countries and it became the duty of the Liaison officer to assist in the purchase of needed supplies.

After the actual start of the Games the duties of the Liaison Section became more complex. The distribution of tickets alone was a matter requiring much attention and tact. The resources of the organization were stretched in keeping the various teams informed of the events, in supplying them with the materials necessary for their own participation, and in looking after the endless details involved in constant service. During the period of the actual conduct of the

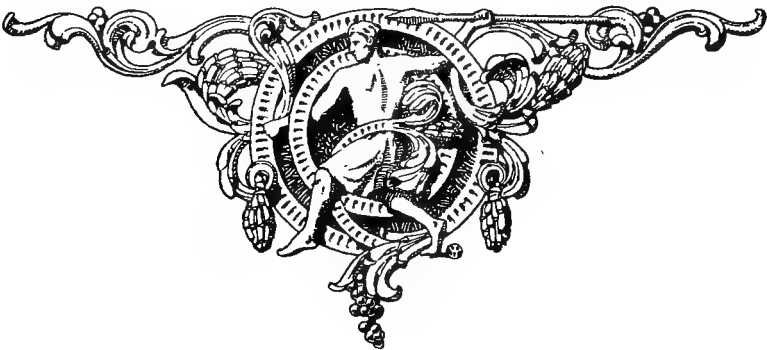
Games, Liaison officers were on duty practically eighteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Social activities soon began to assume an important place in the daily work of the organization. Liaison officers were frequently called upon to act as interpreters and to facilitate social contact between the various nations meeting at these functions.

As practically all correspondence was conducted in French the necessity for immediate and accurate translation of every imaginable type of document was apparent. These translations, both from English to French and from French to English, were made by Liaison officers without delay.


All historical and other data concerning the athletes of the Allied Armies in their connection with the Games was gathered by the Liaison Section. It collected the special prizes offered by the various nations and handed them to the Prize Committee for distribution. It prepared lists of officers meriting decorations.

One of the lasting benefits of the Inter-Allied Games promises to be a recrudescence of sport in lands which have been for five years devastated by war. Baseball has made a particularly favorable impression on some of the foreign representatives who have conceived the idea of introducing it in their countries. The Liaison Section has, to this end, put representatives of the various foreign teams in touch with the athletic departments of American colleges where they may obtain the best information as to how to popularize the game. It also suggested that the matter of detailing American officers to various nations to act as instructors be considered by the War Department,



## CHAPTER XIV

### SUMMARY OF THE GAMES

LTHOUGH the conclusion of the competitions at Pershing Stadium, Joinville-le-Pont, on the afternoon of 6 July, did not bring to an end the complete official program of the Inter-Allied Games, the date marked the summary of two brilliant weeks in which sport history was made. There remained only the golf and rowing events to be carried through to a championship conclusion of which rowing was still to be contested in its entirety. But for the mass of the entrants themselves and for the athletic-loving public that followed with intense interest the competitions at the Stadium, the two weeks of track and field events, of boxing, soccer, and the dozen other sports which centered there, more or less fully made up the Games. When General Pershing awarded the medals to the various winners of events, amid the applauding of the crowds he put the seal of official approval on a sport gathering unique in the history of athletics.

The spirit in which the Inter-Allied Games were carried out reflected credit upon the sportsmanship of the nations involved. Not only did it demonstrate how wholeheartedly the nations that had striven shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield could turn to friendly rivalry in the stadium, but it showed the indomitable spirit surviving more than four years of war which had drained the very lifeblood of almost every nation involved. Men who saw as through a glass darkly in 1916 and 1917 whispered that it would be years before a pitifully broken world could create again such heroic epics of athletics as the Olympiads of London and Stockholm. But it was the good fortune of the Inter-Allied Games to give a rosier hue to that pessimistic forecast and to prophecy for the next Olympic competition even greater success than has attended the games of the past. The Games would have been notable for that one achievement even had the

events of 22 June-6 July at Pershing Stadium failed to produce as brilliant competition as they did. They showed that if old stars of track and field, links, court, mat and ring had faded in the red glare of war or been rendered incapable of participation, new ones could be developed under conditions of active service to take their places. Further, the Games served to stimulate interest in sport in countries that have come into being in the travail of world war and which in the future will take their part in the improvement of athletics.

The Inter-Allied Games were unique, for it is hardly conceivable that ever again can there be held a sport contest with the identical eligibility requisite that every man competing should have earned the right to wear his country's colors in the stadium by having first borne them in her service as a soldier. There was no talk of amateurs or professionals; no haggling over the status of the competitors. In the eyes of the qualification committee, every entrant had to show that he was qualified in one of the oldest and most honored of all professions—that of arms. The records made on the fields of Inter-Allied competition stand as Inter-Allied Records. Probably they will never be contested and will stand by themselves for all time.

Nearly 1500 athletes, representing eighteen nations or dominions, participated. The list of entrant countries differed of course materially from that of any Olympiad as only those nations linked together in the common cause of justice in the war were eligible to compete. It was universally regretted that Great Britain decided to send only rowing crews and a golf team as, wherever the sport world foregathers, the Englishman is a welcome competitor and one whose chances of winning must be minutely calculated by his adversaries. Old England, however, if absent in the flesh, was present in the spirit, and indeed in the blood, for Australia, Canada and New Zealand played an important part in the competitions. The Dominions gave a good account of themselves, too.

The simple plan developed by which a sport might become a point-scoring event on the program guaranteed a varied and intensely interesting series of competitions. Of the twenty-six forms of sport originally designed to fill the major portion of the program, it was necessary to abandon but two. Cricket, included as a courtesy to expected English entries, was given up when the three Dominions decided not to enter teams against each other; and for a similar reason American intercollegiate football failed to take its place with soccer



and Rugby. Nor were exhibitions of these sports held. The Dominions concentrated their attention on the many events in which they were entered, while the warm weather made it undesirable to employ the equipment and to undergo the training and practice necessary to bring American intercollegiate football up to its standard of presentation.

In the Games themselves the athletes of the American Expeditionary Forces made a handsome showing, not only in their chosen branch of track and field, a phase of sport in which Americans have been particularly successful ever since they have been participants in international meets, but often they displayed like ability in other major divisions of the program.

Of the twenty-four separate events listed in the program the United States militarized athletes won first place for their country in twelve and second in seven more, A.E.F. entrants making clean sweeps of all three places in five events and in a sixth having three of four men who succeeded in placing. Again in the service shooting events the A.E.F. was successful with both rifle and pistol, taking four first places. Other first places were gained by the United States in baseball, basketball, boxing, prize jumping with horses, swimming, tug-of-war and catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

Counting two team championships in fencing not included in the major list of the original program, France made the next best showing as an event winner. The French entrants annexed first honors in six events and second in as many. Their first included three titles in fencing, one in horsemanship, the cross-country run, and the individual singles in tennis. France also won both team and individual golf events. Italy won two fencing titles, one in riding, and three second places. Australia's two brilliant tennis victories were backed up by four second places. Belgium won one fencing title and two second places. Czecho-Slovakia trimmed all comers in soccer and divided a first place with Belgium in Greco-Roman wrestling, while Portugal had three second places to its credit and Canada one.

In the events which might be described as strictly military in character, the notable American victories were in the new hand-grenade event in which a world's record was created by an A.E.F. chaplain, F. C. Thompson, and in the events with the service rifle and revolver. In riding and fencing, however, the new world had to give place to the old. France, Italy and Belgium took all but one place in horsemanship, while the A.E.F. failed to figure at all in the field of foil and saber, where France, Italy, Belgium and Portugal divided the six

championships between them. Similarly, while the United States team pinned its competitors to the mat in catch-as-catch-can wrestling, they were lost in the field of Greco-Roman endeavor in which Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Italy divided the honors.

America's notable success in winning first and second places in so many varied events was due of course in no small degree to the preponderance of entries and to the consistent preliminary training, not only immediately prior to the Games, but also in numerous athletic competitions fostered in the Expeditionary Forces by Y.M.C.A. experts and Army officers before the Inter-Allied classic was undertaken. It is no mean tribute to the sportsmanlike spirit of the competing nations that they fared gaily into the competitions against this handicap. Indeed, the sportsmanship that characterized every nation and every individual contender was a prominent feature of the Games. In the two weeks at Pershing Stadium there was hardly one untoward incident in regard to team conduct on the field, and in general there was so little protest against even the official conduct of the Games as to make them stand out over every preceding tournament of a similar kind where bickering over points and technicalities have sometimes left unhappy memories.

The absolutely new arena at Pershing Stadium discouraged the establishing of world records. The cinder path was fairly fast but not exceptionally so, and the playing fields, formed of sand, made speed difficult in the competitions. It was impossible to provide ideal ground in the short time necessarily employed in erecting the Stadium.

In spite of this, one new world's record was established. This was Thompson's hand-grenade toss of 245 feet, 11 inches. But for a record-smashing performance in the United States a few weeks earlier, another world's mark would have been made, as the American team in the 800-meter relay, composed of Paddock, Haddock, Torkelson and Teschner, notched 5 1-5 seconds from the recorded best mark for the event by negotiating it in 1 minute, 30 4-5 seconds. In the preliminaries of this event, both the American and Canadian teams had succeeded in beating the old mark by running the distance in 1 minute 33 1-5 seconds.

French records in track and field went by the boards frequently. Mason, the dashing New Zealand runner, turned the 800 meters in 1:50 2-5, while Butler, the broad-smiling American black, went 24 feet, 9 3-4 inches in the running broad jump. Bob Simpson was no stranger

to Frenchmen who have followed the athletic story of the past three years, but he gave them two mementos to keep his memory green along the boulevards by setting two new French hurdle records, one of 15 1-5 seconds over the 110-meter high sticks, and the other of 24 4-5 over the 200-meter low ones.

Paddock equalled the world's record of 21 3-5 in the 200-meter dash. Perhaps the most brilliant individual star of the two weeks was the American swimmer, Norman Ross. He not only set new French marks in the 100-meter free style at 1:04 3-5 and in the 1500-meter free style at 24:22 2-5, but by negotiating the 400-meter free style in 5:40 2-5 in the finals, smashed a record a few days old by Stedman of Australia. When Stedman made his register he beat a record performance by Ross on the same day.

While the two weeks' meet brought into prominence many really wonderful individual feats—Paddock in the dashes, Butler in the jumps, Thompson with the grenade, O'Hara-Wood, Patterson and Lycette of Australia in tennis, Major Ubertalli of Italy in riding, Lt. Nedo Nadi of Italy with the foils, Vermeulen of France over the cross-country and modified Marathon, and outstanding figures in boxing and wrestling—no single entry in any sport in the two weeks compared with the dazzling performances of Norman Ross, already a noted swimmer in American tanks prior to his entry into the Army, in which he served as a Lieutenant in the Air service. Indeed, Ross' record in the Inter-Allied swimming competition stands out as the greatest individual achievement in the history of competitive natation.

Aside from the actual conduct of the Games, interest during the two weeks at Pershing Stadium and the other places where the Inter-Allied sports were held, was centered, as is always the case, on the crowds themselves. It is a psychological factor of immense importance in the sport world that the spectators constitute for themselves a great part of the spectacle.

In view of the fact that admission was entirely free to all the competitions, the actual attendance at the Games could not be accurately checked. Only estimates could be made, but a daily average of 20,000 at Pershing Stadium was easily maintained for the fifteen days from opening to closing. Between 300,000 and 320,000 saw the competitions at the Stadium. As there were several other places where events were staged, it is perhaps a very conservative estimate to say that the Inter-Allied Games played to a gallery of half a million persons.

Every available seat in the huge concrete Stadium was occupied on Opening Day, and in addition, the throngs overflowed upon the field and surged against every entrance. Thousands who found it impossible to get inside the barriers spent the afternoon simply walking around the vicinity or strolling through the adjacent Bois de Vincennes.

The scene of Opening Day was repeated on the Fourth of July, and on the two Saturdays and Sundays included in the course of the events.

The tennis competition, which was held more than a fortnight before the other Games, also drew splendid crowds in spite of the fact that at that time Paris transportation was tied up by the strike on the Metro and surface lines.

Parisian sportlovers had a difficult problem in choosing where they wished to go to witness the Inter-Allied Games. The track and field, boxing and wrestling bouts, and a major portion of the other competitions were held at Pershing Stadium. But on a number of days, there were simultaneous\* attractions. The swimming events were held in the beautiful lake St. James in the Bois de Boulogne. The earlier riding events took place at Chennevieres, most of the fencing was scheduled at the Ecole d'Escrime at Joinville, and Rugby was at home at Colombes Field north of Paris. The golf matches took place on the La Boulie links outside the gates of Paris—a course regarded as one of the best in Europe. The Inter-Allied shooting events were not held in Paris at all, but hours away by rail on the d'Auvours range near Le Mans. The tennis tournament was divided between the Racing Club and the Stad Français near Paris.

Spectators at Pershing Stadium faced an added difficulty in determining their preference in sport as several events were conducted simultaneously, though games of the type of baseball, soccer and basketball were usually halted between periods to permit a track race to be run. On the last day of actual competitions, several wrestling matches were staged outside the Stadium owing to the needs of the riding program.

Although variable weather was encountered in the course of the two week's program, on the whole the weather was good. Rain on a few afternoons dampened the enthusiasm of the crowd and necessitated the postponement of several events to later dates, but no feature of the program was permitted to lapse entirely.

Ceremonies, principally military in character, served to stimulate the interest of the show-loving Parisians. The martial splendor of both American and French Armies was lent to the occasion.

\* See map of location of events, page 81.

The principal military feature of the A.E.F. was the presence of the Composite Regiment formed from the ranks of the first six, or Regular, Divisions of the United States Army. Originally intended as the Guard of Honor for General Pershing in his planned trip to London for Empire Day, which was postponed by the possibility of an advance into unoccupied German territory, the Regiment was kept together and brought to Paris for the Games.

Each infantry brigade of the first six divisions supplied a rifle company to the Regiment, the men being selected for size, military bearing, and excellence in drill. With these requisites as a basis, and after an intensive drill program in the training area at Coblenz, the Regiment made a splendid showing. One battalion was always on duty at the Stadium. A Third Division band accompanied the Composite Regiment to Paris.

After the formal Opening Day ceremonies, the gala event at the Stadium took place on 4 July, an Independence Day that will never be forgotten by the American Army in Europe or the spectators from the French capital. The day was made the occasion of a special program at the Stadium in connection with the official celebration of the holiday throughout the District of Paris.

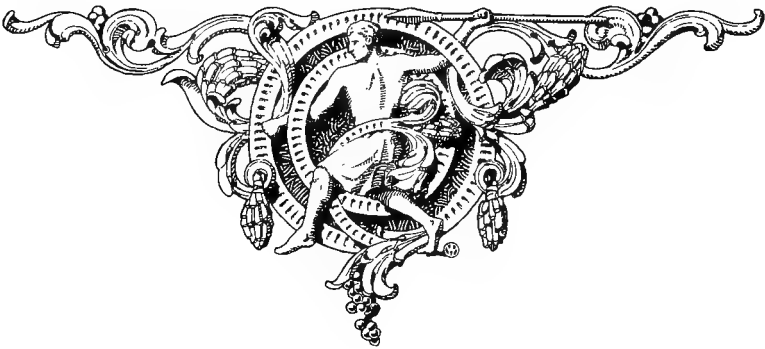
The performances of a squadrilla of military airplanes, low-flying and "circusing" over the field, formed a spectacular feature of the program. In the afternoon a parade and a series of drill manouvers by the Composite Regiment received vociferous compliments from the assembled crowd and were applauded by General Pershing himself. The Commander-in-Chief remained on the field but a short time, as he was an afternoon honor guest at Maison Lafitte. In the evening there was an exhibition of fireworks, a display of Serbian gymnastics, Arabian sword dancing, a parade of symbolical floats and living tableaux.

There were two decoration ceremonies during the Games at the Stadium. The picturesque character of the second was augmented by the fact that just before it occurred (28 June) an official announcement was made to the immense Saturday throng that Germany had just signed the Peace Treaty; and amid a stirring display of enthusiasm, M. Valdor of the Opera Comique had just rendered the Marseillaise. It was at this moment that several star athletes were summoned to the royal box of King Nicholas of Montenegro and were decorated by His Majesty in person with the Order of Danilo of Montenegro.

On the preceding afternoon, before 30,000 cheering spectators, M. Henry Pate, president of the Comite National de l'Education


Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale, acting for the French government, decorated with the Legion of Honor the chief Americans who organized the Inter-Allied Games. Colonel Wait C. Johnson, chairman of the Games Committee, was made an officer of the Legion. The following were made knights: Lt. Col. David M. Goodrich, vice-chairman and head of the Liaison Section; Lt. Col. T. C. Lonergan, member of the Committee and head of the Technical Section; Lt. Col. J. A. McDermott, head of the General Section, and Mr. Elwood S. Brown, Y.M.C.A., member of the Committee and Director General of the Games.

The concluding ceremony of the Games took place on Sunday, 6 July, when the medals were presented to the victors by General Pershing, the Allied flags lowered and the French standard left to float alone over Stade Pershing—now the official property of the French nation—an abiding monument to the most unique sport carnival in athletic history.



## CHAPTER XV

### DEDICATION DAY

o one of the fifteen eventful days of the Inter-Allied Games surpassed in enthusiasm the remarkable scene presented by the formal opening of Pershing Stadium on the afternoon of Sunday, 22 June, 1919. The glamour of military splendor, joined with the brilliant changing spectacle of color inseparable from a Continental holiday crowd, made the day one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to witness it.

There were distinguished guests from all of the Allied nations, military delegations, well-turned speeches and there was the double presentation by which Pershing Stadium, planned and built by the American Y.M.C.A. and presented to the American Expeditionary Forces, became in turn the perpetual property of the French people—but above all there was The Crowd.

Approximately 90,000 people filled every possible seating space in the huge concrete stands, overflowed on the grounds, or stormed in vain outside the circular walls in efforts to get a glimpse of the ceremonies inside. Thousands of American soldiers helped to fill the stands, and there was a riot of color ranging from the sober olive drab of the A.E.F. and the striking horizon blue of the poilu, through the many gradations of shading that can be presented only by Europe's numberless uniforms and Paris on a *jour de fête*. With the sun of ideal summer weather smiling over the scene, Opening Day proved a grand success.

As the inauguration of the Games took place during one of the most momentous periods in the diplomatic and political history of the world, the two leading figures in the international situation found, at the last moment, that they would not be able to attend the dedication ceremonies. But while urgent business of the moment prevented the

attendance of President Wilson and M. Clemenceau at the inauguration of the Stadium, there was, nevertheless, a notable gathering of distinguished people. The President and Mme. Poincare occupied the seats in the center of the platform of honor, with General Pershing on their right. On General Pershing's right sat Mrs. Hugh Wallace, wife of the American Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador in Washington. On the left of Mme. Poincare sat Mr. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine. M. Leygues was accompanied by M. Pate, Deputy, and other officials of the Government. On his left sat General Bliss and next to him, Mr. E. C. Carter, Chief Secretary of the A.E.F.-Y.M.C.A. Others on the platform were: Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand; General Sir Charles Rosenthal of the Australian forces; General Alby, Chief of the French General Staff; General Dubail; M. Politic, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs; Colonel Wait C. Johnson, Chief Athletic Officer of the A.E.F., and the officers of his staff; Mr. Elwood S. Brown of the Y.M.C.A., Director of the Games; M. Vesnich, the Serbian Minister; M. Jusserand; General Laorat, the French officer attached to President Wilson; Rear Admiral Knapp; Admiral Long, Naval Attache of the American Embassy, and others of the Embassy staff; Miss Sarah Beecher, niece of Ambassador and Mrs. Wallace; the Japanese Ambassador and his wife, and officers representing all the nations contesting in the athletic field.

The day's events began at 2:30 in the afternoon when the military parade, headed by the Garde Republicaine band, entered the oval and marched past Col. W. S. Babcock, U.S.A., the Grand Marshal. The review included companies from the two famous old French military schools, the Polytechnic and St. Cyr; detachments from the Chasseurs Alpins, Zouaves and Tirailleurs; the 89th Infantry, and a battalion from the superb Composite Regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces. Led by Commandant Rolland and his staff, the French contingents carried tattered battle flags, many of them dyed in the blood of campaigns far older than the World War, while the American color guard bore the Stars and Stripes and the regimental colors. After marching around the oval, the troops were drawn up in line facing the central stand and inspected by President Poincare and General Pershing.

On the completion of the review the march around the Stadium by the athletes selected to compete in the Games constituted the single non-military feature of the day. Headed by the band of the 45th



Infantry, the parade followed the course of the military procession, the athletes eventually lining up in front of the serried ranks of French and American troops.

The parade of the athletes was a notable event. Nearly 1500 men, representing sixteen nations and colonies, participated in this, the first ceremony of the kind since the close of the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. Despite the four years of world war involving countries and men who had helped to make athletic history in the last three Olympics, here and there in the march around Pershing Stadium might be detected the figures of those who had achieved victories on Olympic fields in the years which now seem so far in the background.

To the French was given the honor of heading the parade. The teams of other competing nations followed in alphabetical order, ranging in number from the lone representative of far Guatemala to the 300 or more wearing Uncle Sam's colors. Following France in order came Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, the Hedjaz, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, and finally, the United States. Once in line in front of the soldiers, the long array of international athletes stretched from end to end of the oval.

The formal double presentation of the Stadium followed, the ceremony taking place on the reviewing platform constructed as an abutment from the center of the main stand. Mr. E. C. Carter, Chief Secretary of the A.E.F.-Y.M.C.A., on behalf of his organization, presented the deed to the Stadium to General Pershing in these brief and well-chosen words:

“ Mr. President and General Pershing—

“ In America, years ago, France built a noble monument to liberty. Today in France, America has here completed a monument to one aspect of liberty—the right to play. From the arrival in Europe of the very first American troops, the Y.M.C.A. has been in a great partnership with the American Expeditionary Forces in making universal the best play spirit of our country—of play for all, strong and weak, rich and poor.

“ The meaning of the A.E.F. championships lies not in a few hundred final competitors, but in the hundreds of thousands of soldiers of average skill who unconsciously have established play for play's sake, and sport as the possession of all.

“ These Inter-Allied Games, at the invitation of the American Commander-in-Chief, mark the culmination of the ideals which have been stressed in Europe by the American Army and fostered by the Association’s Department of Athletics—the democracy of sport and the wider internationalization of athletics.

“ In making this gift to the American Army, as trustees of money subscribed by the American people, the Association believes it has used their money for the largest good of the American and Allied Armies. Our thanks are due not only to the American people, but also to the Army itself, particularly to the engineer and pioneer troops who have completed this structure in so short a time.

“ To you, General Pershing, on behalf of the American people, through the Y.M.C.A., I present this Stadium for the American Expeditionary Forces. I am greatly honored in handing you this certificate of the deed of gift.”

The following is the wording of the deed:

The undersigned, Edward C. Carter, Chief Secretary Young Men’s Christian Association, under a General Power of Attorney, does hereby give, transfer and convey to John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, all and singular the property described herein, the structure known as the “Pershing Stadium.”

Which consists of a building constructed of cement and steel, erected by the Young Men’s Christian Association of the United States of America, together with all appliances, appurtenances and apparatus belonging thereto, and erected on land ceded by the City of Paris to the Comité National de l’Education Physique, Sportive et de l’Hygiène Sociale, situated in the Bois de Vincennes, at the place called “Mortemart” for the establishment of a stadium, being more specifically described as follows :

A piece of ground consisting of 200 meters to the side situated upon the aforesaid racefield in the part called “Champ de Manœuvres”, adjoining the Camp de St. Maur, and the Municipal Nurseries, and comprised within the limits traced in red ink on the sketch attached hereto;

This ground being designed solely for the establishment of a stadium offered to the people of France by the Young Men’s Christian Association of the United States of America.

The conditions of this transfer are :

That the grantor conveys the above described personal property to the Comité National de l’Education Physique, Sportive et de l’Hygiène Sociale, as trustee for the people of France and for their sole use and exclusive benefit; it being understood that the said properties herein conveyed shall not be retransferred by the said Comité National de l’Education Physique, Sportive et de l’Hygiène Sociale, to any person, firm, partnership or corporation, or any other society, by which the rights of the people of France could in any way be curtailed; it being the intention of the grantor herein that people of France shall for ever enjoy the rights, benefits and privileges of the property conveyed without price; provided, however, that the said Comité National may charge reasonable admission fees to said Pershing Stadium for sporting events and other entertainments conducted directly by said Comité National and provided further that any other person, agency or organizations, having first obtained the right to use said Pershing Stadium, shall also have the right to charge a reasonable admission fee, it being understood, however, that in all such cases

said person, agency, or organisation shall be required to pay said Comité National—or its successors—a reasonable percentage of the net proceeds, where admission fees are so charged, to be used for the up-keep of the said Pershing Stadium.

In Witness Whereof the said Edward C. Carter, Chief Secretary Young Men's Christian Association has executed the above and foregoing instrument this..... day of July, 1919.

Witnesses :

Elwood S. Brown  
Cass Connaway

(Seal)

EDWARD C. CARTER.

General Pershing followed with a simple and soldierly speech of acceptance of the gift for the A.E.F. The Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces said:

“ Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—

“ It is very gratifying to us of the Army to be able to testify to the extraordinary results that have come to us through athletics, especially since the Armistice. Hundreds of thousands of our officers and men have participated in these Games and have received material benefit through them, because of having to prepare for these competitions. The results have been very gratifying indeed.

“ But we could not be here today to testify to these things if it had not been for the assistance, the aid, the encouragement given us by the Y.M.C.A. of America, who, by their financial aid and by the assistance given us through their trained instructors, have made these things possible.

“ Mr. Carter—and I address all your associates as well—we most fully appreciate all that you have done. This monument that you leave here is a material evidence of what you have accomplished. But beyond that you are leaving in our memories something more—you are leaving with us a lesson which will benefit not only those of us who are here, but we hope will be transmitted to those who are to follow.

“ In accepting this deed, I extend to you the most cordial appreciation of the Army for what you have done for us”.

In turn General Pershing presented to M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, acting for Premier Clemenceau, the deed of gift transferring the Stadium to France. A touching tribute to the spirit of comradeship in arms was paid by the American Commanding General in his address. He said:

“ The association of nations and of armies, M. le Ministre, on the field of battle, developes ties of friendship which naturally lead, if followed to their logical conclusion, to a stronger friendship and naturally enable us to accomplish greater things.

“ Since the war has happily ended we have been able to assemble here athletes from all the Allied Armies, and we feel that this is but a beginning of that which will be carried out later by the French government and the French people.

“ In transmitting to you this deed for the Stadium, I do so with the hope that those bonds of friendship, which have been developed by us when fighting side by side, may continue, and that they may become everlasting memories.”

The following is the wording of the deed:

The undersigned, John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, does hereby give, transfer and convey to the Comité National de l'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiène Sociale, all and singular the property described herein, the structure known as the “Pershing Stadium.”

Which consists of a building constructed of cement and steel, erected by the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States of America, together with all appliances, appurtenances and apparatus belonging thereto, and erected on land ceded by the City of Paris to the Comité National de l'Education Physique, Sportive et de l'Hygiène Sociale, situated in the Bois de Vincennes, at the place called “Mortemart”, for the establishment of a stadium, being more specifically described as follows:

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In Witness Whereof the said John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has executed the above and foregoing instrument, this..... day of July, 1919.

Witnesses :

Quekemeyer  
Holmes

(Seal)

JOHN J. PERSHING.

M. Leygues' acceptance was brief. The French Minister said:

“ I accept with the greatest of gratitude and joy the magnificent gift of the Pershing Stadium which you have just made to the Premier of the French nation. This Stadium will be the center of the Inter-Allied Games. It will very powerfully contribute to develop the taste for physical education which forms strong races and victorious soldiers. It will perpetuate forever the remembrance in France of the generosity of the Y.M.C.A. and the American Army. It will also remind us of the gracious help of your splendid legions at the most dramatic hour of the history of the world, as brought to the defense of the sacred cause of liberty and right.”

Upon the completion of the double presentation, General Pershing turned and faced the ranks of soldiers and athletes, and in a loud, clear voice proclaimed the formal opening of the Inter-Allied Games. The General said:

“ It is very gratifying to the Army of the United States to be assembled here and ask all the athletes of the Allied Armies to contest in friendly games among themselves and with us.

“ We feel sure that this is a new beginning for the development of athletics among the people with whom we have been associated in the Great War.

“ I trust that we may all carry in our minds the thought that strong men make strong nations, and I predict this as a beginning of a new era in such development.

“ I extend to you athletes and your friends a most cordial welcome to these Games.

“ I now declare the Inter-Allied Games opened.”

At this juncture the flags of the competing nations were raised to the tops of the tall poles erected at intervals around the Stadium, “Old Glory” being the first to float from its pinnacle.

The athletes then marched off the field in order, followed by all of the troops except the two companies selected for the Guard of Honor. The departure from the field as signally honored as was the appearance of the march companies, for at this time the outer barriers had been removed, and the huge crowd had overflowed to the field, forming a dense fringe of humanity around the oval, through which with difficulty the French Garde Nationale and American Military Police held a passage for the paraders. As the companies filed past, the crowd burst into storms of cheers for their favorites, the detachments from

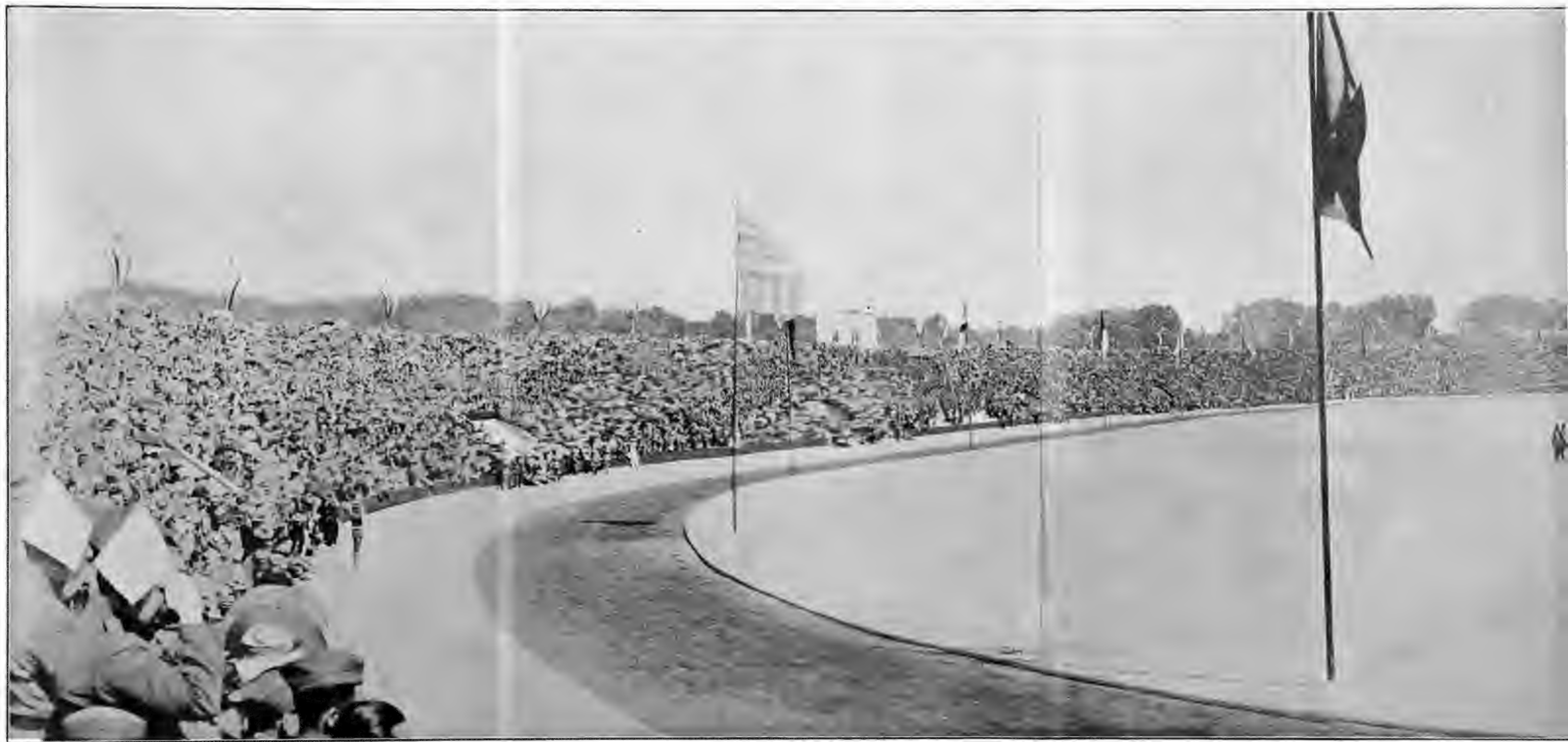
the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr coming in for a share as well as the older combat organizations. The American troops went off the field at double time.

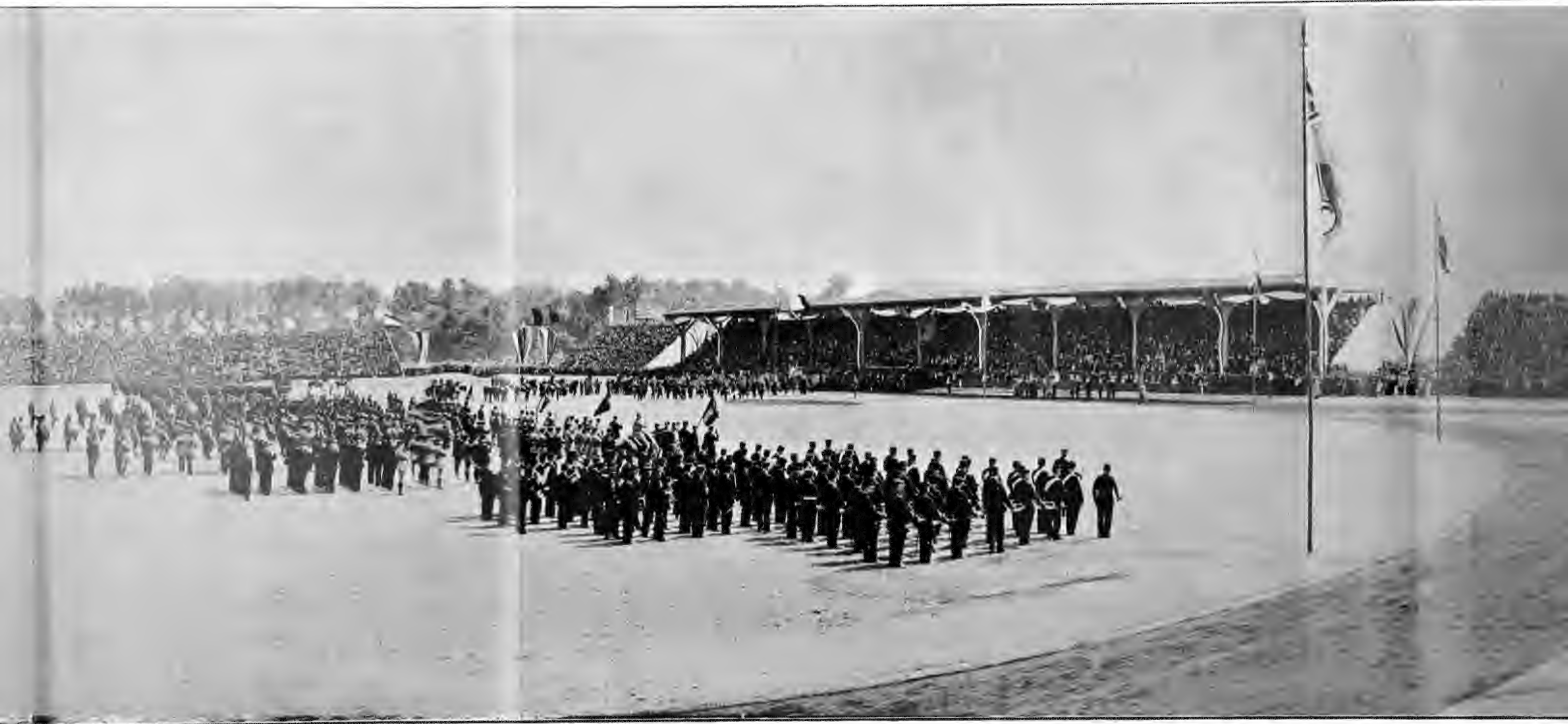
The Guard of Honor from the Composite Regiment, led by the District of Paris band, was drawn up in front of the reviewing stand, taking the field for its formal inspection. It was late in the afternoon at this time and most of the principal guests found it necessary to leave the Stadium, a considerable portion of the crowd trailing out after them. This left comparatively empty stands to watch the most spectacular event of the day—a parade of airplanes which reached its climax in a thrilling sham in air, and culminated in an accident which luckily proved fatal only to the machine.

Throughout the ceremonies planes had swooped low over the crowded Stadium. Two huge bouquets which were let fall were recovered and presented to Mme. Poincare and Mrs. Wallace, wife of the American Ambassador.

Twelve types of machines took part in the air review, displaying between them almost a complete series of the dashing feats of the airman's repertoire, to the great delight of the spectators. The accident occurred when Captain Moseley, United States Air Service, wrecked a Fokker he was flying in a mimic fight with a French-piloted Spad. Moseley displayed splendid airmanship in his enforced landing at Vincennes racetrack but he had so little clearing space that the little plane was completely wrecked in a smash against a tree, the pilot escaping unhurt. The crowd tore the machine to pieces for souvenirs.

The airplane exhibition concluded the official ceremonies of the Opening Day of the Inter-Allied Games, though it was nearly three quarters of an hour before the huge Stadium was finally cleared of the tremendous crowd that had helped make the brilliant and colorful initial program an unqualified success.





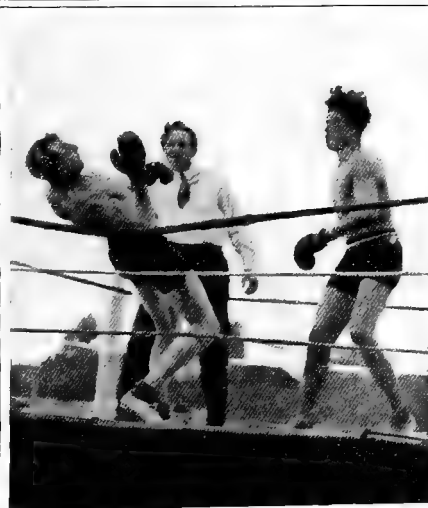
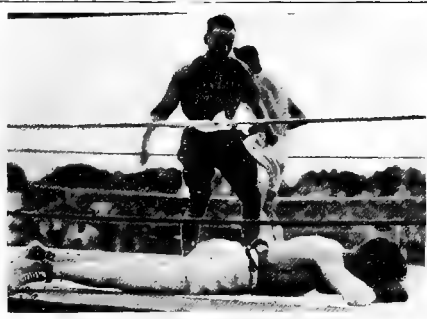
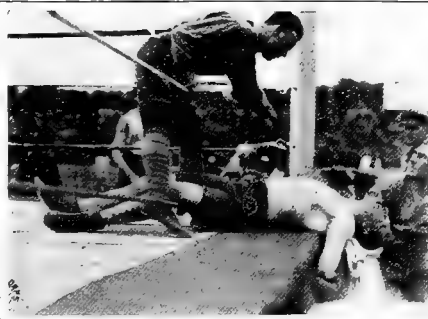
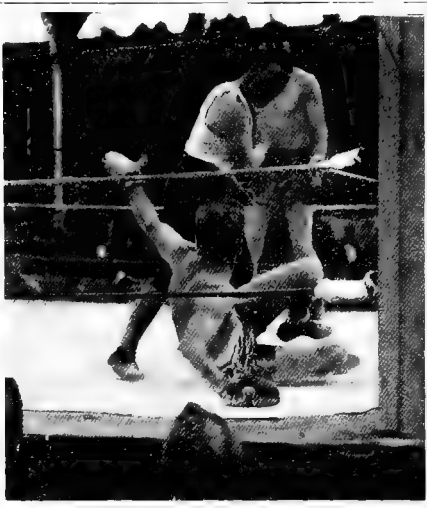
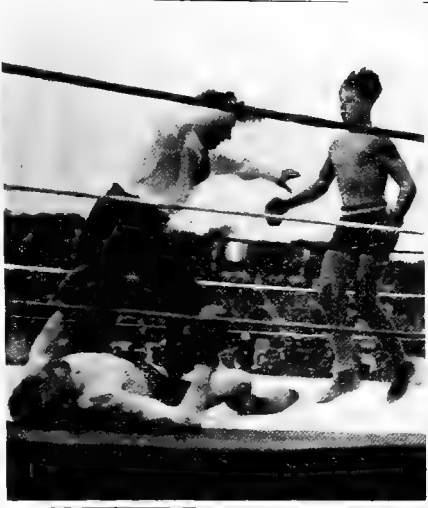
PANORAMIC VIEW OF PERSHING STADIUM ON OPENING DAY











*Top left*—Van den Eynde, Belgium, counted out in bout with Spalla, Italy. *Top right*—Coghill, Australia, down in fight with Martin, U. S. *Center left*—Checkett, Australia, knocked out by Harris, Canada. *Center right*—Lonacrts, Belgium, down in bout with Arnold, Canada. *Bottom left*—Spalla, Italy, knocking out Van den Eynde, Belgium. *Bottom right*—Martin, U.S., knocking out Coghill, Australia.



## CHAPTER XVI

### THE COMPETITIONS

- 1 Baseball
- 2 Basketball
- 3 Boxing and Wrestling
- 4 Equitation
- 5 Fencing
- 6 Football
- 7 Golf
- 8 Rowing
- 9 Shooting
- 10 Swimming
- 11 Tennis
- 12 Track and Field
- 13 Tug-of-War
- 14 Mass Games.



## BASEBALL

**W**INNING three out of four games, the Le Mans team of the A.E.F. League, representing the United States, took first place in the Baseball competition against the Canadians in the Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium. The Americans took the first, third and fourth games ; the Canadians won the second. These two teams were the only entries in Baseball.

The first game in the series was played on 23 June, the United States getting five runs and shutting out their opponents. On 25 June the Canadians took their only victory with a 2-to-1 score. The third game, played on the Fourth of July, was a 10-to-0 victory for the Americans and the final game, which lasted only seven innings, ended in a score of 12 to 1.

In the four games played the United States showed excellence in every feature. The United States team made a total of 28 runs against 3 for the Canadian team. There were 24 hits for a total of 29 bases made by the United States against 10 hits for a total of 12 bases by Canada. The United States made 7 errors in the four games, Canada 22. Pitchers for the winning team showed their superiority not only in holding down the number of hits, but also by striking out 19 batters to 8 strikeouts by the losing team batteries. Base running honors were taken by the United States with 19 stolen bases against 6 by Canada.

Of the men who played in all four games, but one batter reached .300 per cent. This was Anderson, shortstop for the United States, who made 6 hits out of 13 times at bat. His nearest competitor for honors was Marriott, second baseman, who hit 5 times out of 15 chances. The leading Canadian batter was Gilpatrick, third baseman, who hit 3 times with 12 chances and the second on the Canadian team was Carmel, left fielder, who got 3 hits out of 14 chances.

Two men on each team played in all four games and fielded perfectly. The Canadians who did not make an error during the series were Carmel and Thompson, outfielders. The Americans with 1.000 fielding average were Brausen, third baseman, and Dean, center fielder.

The United States team had 9 earned runs during the series against 2 for the Canadians. Brausen was the best rungetter for the winning team, crossing the plate 5 times. Debus came second with 4 tallies to his credit. Dean and Marriott made 3 each.

The second game, won by the Canadians, was the best exhibition of baseball shown on the field. The game was close throughout and played fast. Tate, pitching for the winners, allowed but 1 hit and his team gave him strong support, only 1 error being made behind him. Taylor, pitching for the United States, allowed a total of 5 hits and received perfect support from his fielders.

In the first game most of the credit for the victory was due to Fuller's pitching for the Americans. Although 4 errors were made, the former Washington pitcher held his opponents to 1 hit. Loose fielding allowed the Americans to pile up their big leads in the third and fourth games. In the third contest the Canadians made 6 errors and in the last game 10.

The Canadian team, fresh from a final series against the other troops from their country in London, showed themselves to be worthy opponents for the Americans in the first two games played. Afterwards, however, the Le Mans team went to Germany where they played three games while the Canadians remained at Pershing Stadium without a chance to play. The week of resting showed itself plainly in the last two games of the series.

The Le Mans team, representing the United States, was selected after a three-game series with the Third Division team in which the former took two of the contests. These two teams were conceded to be the best in the A.E.F. League. The Canadian team was selected after a series in London with the best baseball teams in the Canadian Army. The winning team was reinforced by the best players from the two next highest teams in the Canadian finals.

Although the United States and the Canadian forces were the only ones in the Allied Armies to have baseball teams, much interest was taken in these games played at the Stadium. Many French soldiers and civilians gathered in the stands nearest the diamond and gave Baseball first place in their attention over the other events on the field. Even the fact that they had no national interest in any of the players did not prevent them from following the plays and enjoying the exhibition. Although fewer in number, representatives of the other Allied Nations also watched the series with evident interest



and probably got a new and clearer understanding of this game hitherto played almost exclusively in North America.

Each team had eighteen players entered. Canada used sixteen of her men in the four games and the United States eleven.

First Game : Score by innings R H E Batteries  
 Canada..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 1 5 Clayton and Sheppard.

United States. 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 x — 5 6 4 Fuller and Novak.  
 Umpires—Orth and Frambes. Scorer—Thornton. Time of game—1:45.

Second Game : Score by innings R H E Batteries  
 United States. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 — 1 1 0 Taylor and Novak.  
 Canada..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 x — 2 5 1 Tate and Peckham.

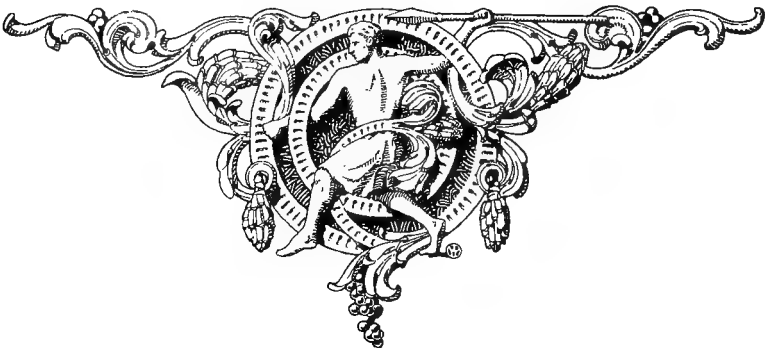
Umpires—Orth and Frambes. Scorer—Doran. Time of game—1:35.

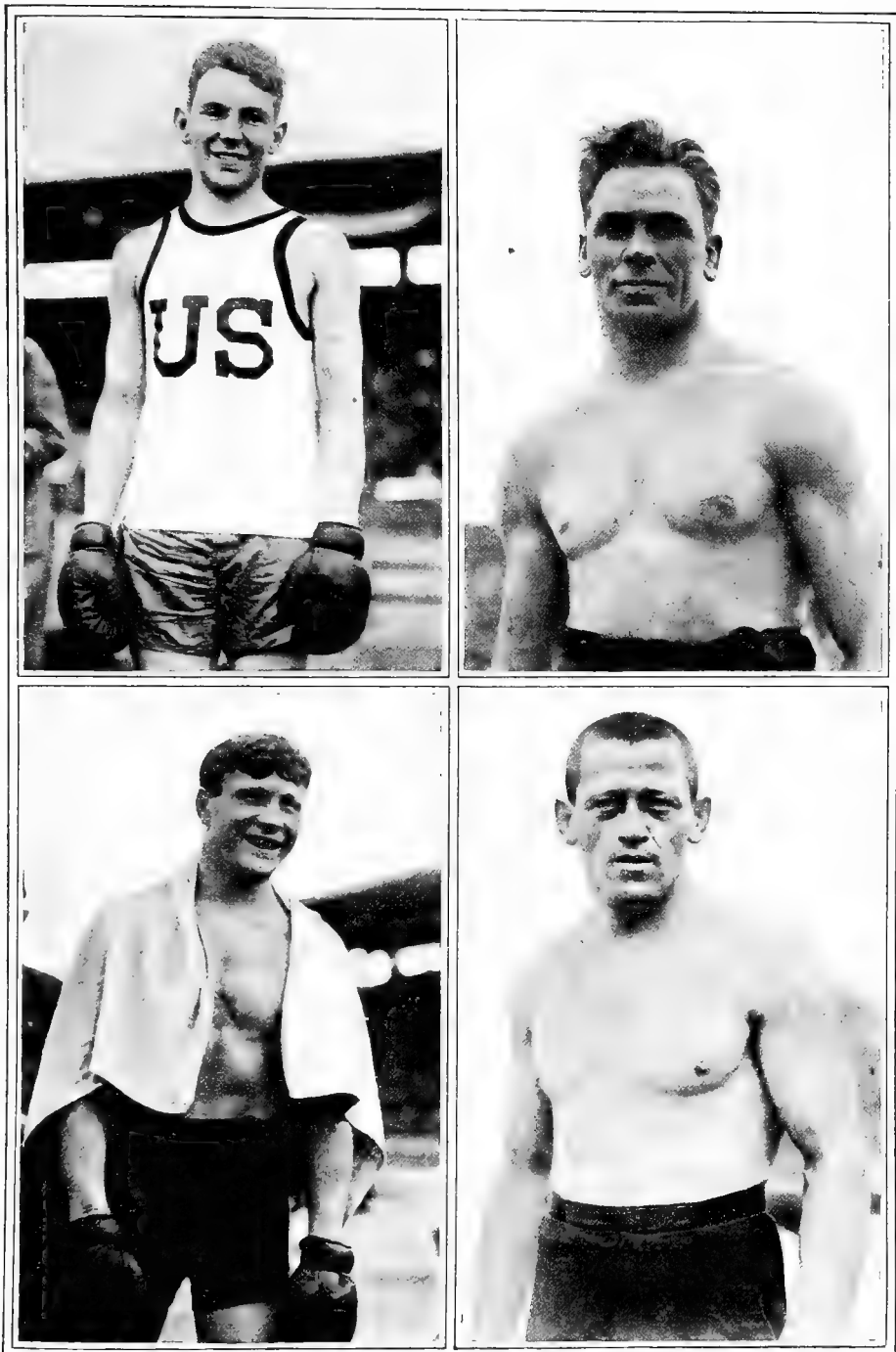
Third game : Score by innings R H E Batteries  
 Canada..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 1 6 Chalmers and Sheppard.

United States. 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 6 x — 10 9 2 Fuller and Novak.  
 Umpires—Orth and Roth. Scorer—Doran. Time of game—1:45.

Fourth Game : Score by innings R H E Batteries  
 United States. 0 0 3 0 3 2 4 — 12 8 1 Taylor and Novak.  
 Canada..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 3 10 Tate and Peckham.

Umpires—Roth and Orth.





*Top left*—Lieutenant Eagan, U. S. middleweight. *Top right*—Coghill, Australia, heavyweight.  
*Bottom left*—Prunier, France. *Bottom right*—Salvan, Roumania.





## BASKETBALL

**I**F the Europeans proved superior in soccer, the sport so popular on the Continent, the United States quite as decisively showed the way in Basketball to Italy and France, the only other entries. Since this game is one of the most popular in America but almost unknown in Europe, the one-sided scores by which the United States won both games from their sportsmanlike but less practised opponents were not surprising.

There were three games in the series, the first between Italy and the United States, the second between France and Italy and the third between the United States and France. The contests were held on the site of the baseball infield of Pershing Stadium. Although basketball is an indoor sport, the floor of tightly stretched canvas and the movable but firmly placed standards formed an excellent court. Good weather prevailed during all but the first game in which the second half was played in the rain.

The first game on 26 June resulted in an easy victory for the United States over the Italian quintette. The latter was the first team ever organized in this sport in Italy and it had enjoyed little opportunity for training. The Americans won by a score of 55 to 17 and used substitutes in the second half. Their teamwork, short passing and condition stood out in contrast to the losers who tried disastrous long passes and were weak on scoring. Brennan was the main cog in the mechanism of the winning five, scoring six field goals. The players of both nations were as follows: United States—Ruddiger (R.F.), Greene (L.F.), Brennan (C.), Pelletier (R.G.), Friedman (L.G.), substitutes, Kewallis, May and Brown. Italy—Sessa (R.F.), Baccarini (L.F.), H. Muggiani (C.), M. Muggiani (R.G.), Pecelle (L.G.).

Italy defeated France 15 to 11 on 28 June. This game was exciting throughout, the play at times being excellent. France led at the end of the second half 6 to 5, but Seccá, starring for Italy, shot his team into victory in the final period with 4 successive baskets from the field and one foul goal. Because of unfamiliarity with the rules, more fouls were called in this contest than in either of the other two. As the low scores indicate, both teams were weak on offensive and

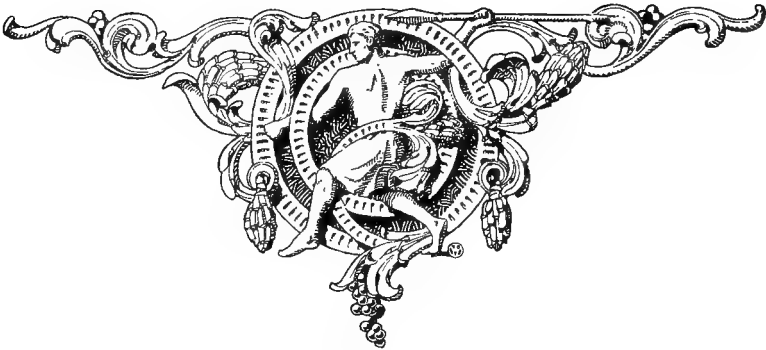
See pages 159 165 for basketball pictures.

often missed easy baskets. The players were as follows : France—Bagay (R.F.), Aube (L.F.), Chauvet (C.), Aguillaume (R.G.), Turaglie (L.G.); substitute, Maurier. Italy—Sessa (R.F.), Baccarini (L.F.), H. Muggiani (C.), Pecollo (R.G.), Bagnoli (L.G.).

The final game on 29 June was won by the United States from France, 93 to 8. The winners went at top speed all the way and scored at will. Brennan was again the mainstay with sixteen goals. He seldom lost the tipoff and usually started the ball towards another score. The forwards, Ruddiger and Kewallis, found the net for nine counters each, while Pelletier, in addition to holding his opposing forward scoreless, shot eight baskets. The French players were helpless and seldom had the ball. An entirely new American team was substituted in the last five minutes. Players follow: United States—Ruddiger (R.F.), Kewallis (L.F.), Brennan (C.), Pelletier (R.F.), Friedman (L.G.); substitutes, Greene, Clarke, May, Brown, and Doing. France—Bagay (R.F.), Aube (L.F.), Chauvet (C.), Turaglio (R.G.), Aguillaume (L.G.).

Final Standing of Teams :

	Won	Lost
United States .. . . .	2	0
Italy .. . . .	1	1
France .. . . .	0	2





## BOXING & WRESTLING

**T**HROUGHOUT the Inter-Allied Games the Y.M.C.A. model ring occupied a conspicuous place in Pershing Stadium and those who performed in it were the center of interest for thousands of spectators always willing to stay late for the attractive boxing and wrestling bouts.

Keener competition than that developed in the Inter-Allied Games ring contest will not be seen for a long time. Cleaner sportsmanship will never be seen.

Practically every nation competing in the Inter-Allied Games had a list of entrants in the boxing and wrestling tournaments. Next to the track and field meet the ring contests were the sports most popularly received alike by the competing nations and by the spectators. Boxing bouts and wrestling matches, both Greco-Roman and Catch-as-catch-can, took place every day that weather permitted.

### BOXING

In the boxing contests the team competition was exceedingly keen and the results close. Although from the start Australia's string of fighters loomed up strong on the fistic horizon, America's team bested that of the Dominion. France had counted on winning; her entrants were all veterans and promising contenders for honors. The United States entered its A.E.F. champions with two substitutions. Belgium and Italy both entered strong teams.

Difficult is the task of selecting the tournament's star performers. Perhaps the two winning men at the extreme limits of the weight scale stood out throughout the tourney above the other winners.

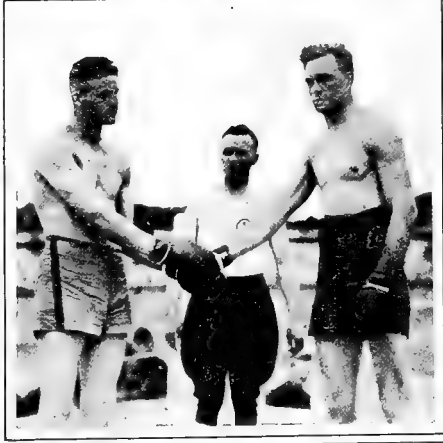
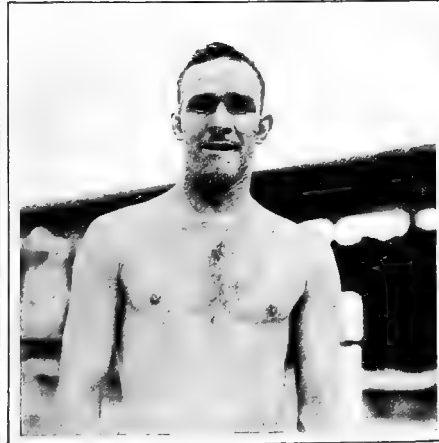
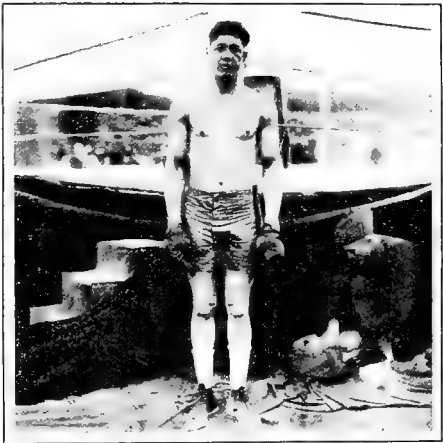
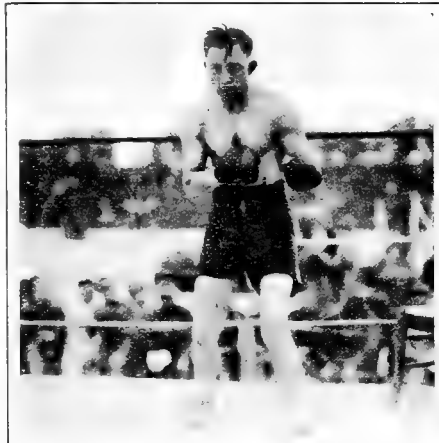
"Digger" Evans of Australia cleverly boxed his way to the bantam-weight title. His good-natured sportsmanship, his winning and cheerful smile, made him a decided favorite with the ring-side fans of all nations. He was far and away the cleverest boxer in the tourney. The fact that his punches lacked "steam" was overbalanced by the fact that he hit almost at will and where he wanted to hit. His favorite trick was to wait for his opponent to lead and then to step in with

a fusilade of rights and lefts to the head or body. All of his bouts were won on judges' decisions; all of them but one were by wide margins.

Evans' closest battle was his bout with "Babe" Asher, the A.E.F. bantamweight champion. The drawings brought these two boys together on the first day of the tournament. Although Asher hit harder than Evans, the latter's cleverness kept the American out of range for the most part and won for the Australian the decision. Some neutrals at the ringside thought that the bout could have been called a draw. Evans had no difficulty in his other matches

The other star uncovered in the tourney was "Bob" Martin, the big A.E.F. heavyweight champion. In the A.E.F. tournament Martin, a green boxer, won his title by his terrific hitting. His fighting was devoid of cleverness and he seemed ill at ease. When he stepped into the Inter-Allied ring "Bob" seemed a different fighter. Schooling subsequent to the A.E.F. matches had given him much needed cleverness and style and had taught him something of ring generalship. His ability to coordinate muscle and mind, to take advantage instantly of any slip on his opponent's part, won him his title. Martin's two bouts in the Inter-Allied tourney were short affairs. He disposed of the French heavyweight contender in the second round of their scheduled ten-round bout. He was more than a match for the Frenchman in cleverness and his sledge-hammer blows quickly subdued the latter and put Martin in the final heavyweight bout with Captain Coghill of Australia. The latter had been judged the equal of Georges Carpentier, France's well-known heavy who was unable to fight in the Inter-Allied Games. Coghill lasted one minute and thirty-six seconds with Martin in the title bout. The American led very cleverly three times to the Australian's stomach with left jabs. These three leads caused Coghill to lower his guard, which was what Martin wanted. The Australian led with his left and Martin's instantaneous counter, a right swing to the face, ended the bout and won the American the heavyweight title. Sportsman-like, Martin carried Coghill to his corner.

No better boxing card has ever been witnessed than the championship bouts staged in Pershing Stadium on the Fourth of July before a record-breaking and enthusiastic crowd. General Pershing was among those who kept their seats until the final bout was concluded. The lightweight-championship tilt between "Benny" McNeil, United States, and Watson, Australia, was generally proclaimed the



*Top left*—Martin, U. S., heavyweight champion. *Top right*—De Ponthieu, France, featherweight champion. *Center left*—McNeill, U. S., lightweight champion. *Center right*—Al. Norton, U. S., heavyweight. *Bottom left*—Atwood, Canada. *Bottom right*—Martin, U. S.; Coghill, Australia; Bronson, referee.





star bout of the tourney. Both men are clever, hard-hitting boxers, and each called into play all the resourcefulness at his command. Although the bout was a slashing affair it was not the wild-swinging fight of unskilled boxers. Both men gave and received considerable punishment. At the end they stood arm-in-arm with broad smiles on their battered faces and submitted to the photographic ordeal. Here is the lineup of the Inter-Allied champions who won their titles by virtue of that day's fighting :

*Bantamweight*.—Evans, Australia, outpointed Marzzorati, Italy, in 10 rounds.

*Featherweight*.—De Ponthieu, France, outpointed Fundy, United States, in 10 rounds.

*Lightweight*.—McNeil, United States, outpointed Watson, Australia, in 10 rounds.

*Welterweight*.—Attwood, Canada, outpointed Prunier, France, in 11 rounds. (No decision at end of scheduled 10 rounds).

*Middleweight*.—Eagan, United States, won from Thomas, France, by default.

*Light Heavyweight*.—Spalla, Italy, outpointed Pettibridge, Australia, in 10 rounds.

*Heavyweight*.—Martin, United States, knocked out Coghill, Australia, in first round of 10-round bout.

By the scoring system employed under the rules of the Inter-Allied Games a nation was credited with 2 points for every bout which was won by one of its fighters. The nation whose fighter lost in the bout was credited with 1 point. The scoring included both preliminary and final bouts. With 20 points to its credit, by virtue of 8 wins and 4 losses, the United States led the field in team scoring. Australia was second with 17 points while Canada and France tied for third with 16 points each. The tabulated score sheet is as follows :

	Wins	Losses	Points
United States .....	8	4	20
Australia .....	6	5	17
Canada .....	6	4	16
France .....	6	4	16
Belgium.....	2	6	10
Italy .....	2	6	10
Roumania .....	1	1	3
Portugal .....	0	1	1
	<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>93</u>

Lieut. "Ben" Steinel, Red Cross, matchmaker, and his assistant, Sgt. "Joe" Levins, handled the ring cards admirably. "Jimmy" Bronson, Y.M.C.A., was third man in the ring in most of the bouts. The satisfaction that he gave is indicated by the fact that several non-American fighters requested that he officiate even when they were boxing American fighters. He conducted the bouts with the finished hand of the expert that he is. Capt. "Harry" Sharpe, Red Cross, and Monsieur Lerda, the French expert, shared the task of officiating with Bronson and rendered excellent service, as did Maj. Beveridge, Canada, Lt. Kelaher, Australia, and Lt. Maker, Belgium.

The boxing rules of the American Expeditionary Forces, which governed the contests at the Stadium as they had those of the A.E.F. finals, were the work of Col. Wait C. Johnson, assisted by Lt. Col. J. A. McDermott who had charge of the A.E.F. boxing and wrestling championships. These rules embraced some important modifications of the standard ring rules, notably the reduction of the length of rounds from three minutes to two minutes. Their use during the Inter-Allied Games gave universal satisfaction and they achieved a standing which very probably will result in their continued and increased employment in the future.

#### WRESTLING

From the beginning of the Wrestling tourney the problem of developing competitions which would attract both Americans and other nationalities was rendered difficult by the fact that of the two styles of wrestling recognized, Greco-Roman was unknown to the Americans and Catch-as-catch-can equally unknown to the other nationalities. The difficulty was never overcome. Twenty-two Greco-Roman bouts were staged and only seven Catch-as-catch-can. Slinger, the United States Catch-as-catch-can bantamweight, found no opponent and hence won undisputed championship title. Whereas, American matmen won six of the seven championships in Catch-as-catch-can wrestling, other nations won six of the seven championships in the Greco-Roman style.

Mat matches started in Pershing Stadium simultaneously with the boxing bouts. Each day's ring card included both boxing and wrestling. Both the Greco-Roman and the Catch-as-catch-can tournaments were concluded on 5 July.

Greco-Roman wrestling, which occupied the ring the greater part of the time, is not as spectacular as the Catch-as-catch-can form of the

sport known to the American ring followers. Nevertheless the mat matches vied with boxing in attracting interest from the ring enthusiasts who followed the Inter-Allied Games.

Keen competition was developed in the Greco-Roman tourney. The scarcity of entrants in the Catch-as-catch-can did not give the American grapplers an opportunity to demonstrate their skill. Some of the world's best men competed in the Inter-Allied ring. After the preliminary bouts the title matches were staged. The list of the Inter-Allied Games title holders is as follows :

## CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

*Bantamweight*.—Slinger, United States, won title. No challenger appeared.

*Featherweight*.—Littlejahault, United States, defeated Taylor, Australia.

*Lightweight*.—Metropolis, United States, defeated Marshall, Newfoundland.

*Welterweight*.—Farley, United States, defeated Bridges, Australia,

*Middleweight*.—Prehm, United States, defeated Palmer, Australia.

*Light Heavyweight*.—Parcault, United States, defeated Meeske, Australia.

*Heavyweight*.—Salvator, France, defeated Polk, United States.

## GRECO-ROMAN

*Bantamweight*.—Wiseman, United States, defeated Belliomet, France.

*Featherweight*.—Dierek, Belgium, defeated Vaglio, Italy.

*Lightweight*.—Beranek, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Parro, Italy.

*Welterweight*.—Halick Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Savonet, Belgium.

*Middleweight*.—Van Antwerpen, Belgium, defeated Gargano, Italy.

*Light Heavyweight*.—Kopriva, Serbia, defeated Dostal, Czecho-Slovakia.

*Heavyweight*.—Bechard, France, defeated Coelst, Belgium.

Team scoring, as in boxing, gave 2 points to the nation whose wrestler won each bout, including preliminary matches, and 1 point

to the nation whose man was the loser in each bout. The United States scored 15 points to 4 points scored by Australia, the second-place nation in the Catch-as-catch-can tourney. In the Greco-Roman series Czecho-Slovakia and Belgium were tied for first place with 14 points each; Italy was third with 13 points; France and the United States were tied for fourth place with 7 points each. The complete scoring table is as follows :

## CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

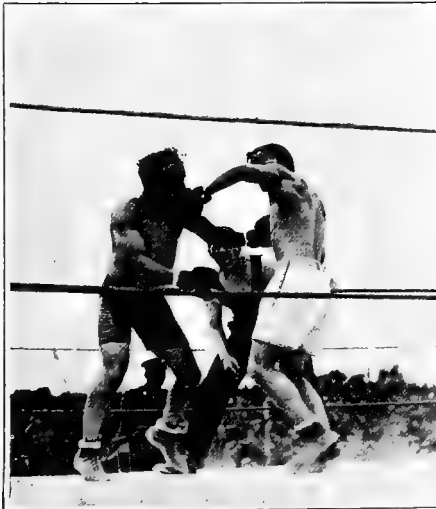
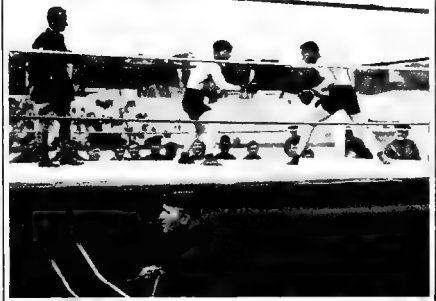
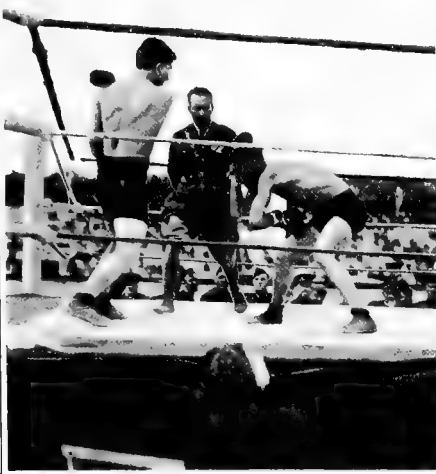
	Wins	Losses	Points
United States . . . . .	7	1	15
Australia . . . . .	0	4	4
France . . . . .	1	0	2
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	0	1	1
Newfoundland . . . . .	0	1	1
	—	—	—
	8	7	23

Slinger, United States, won the bantamweight title when no challenger appeared. Hence no nation is credited with a loss and the total wins and losses do not balance.

## GRECO-ROMAN

	Wins	Losses	Points
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	6	2	14
Belgium . . . . .	5	4	14
Italy . . . . .	5	3	13
United States . . . . .	1	5	7
France . . . . .	2	3	7
Greece . . . . .	1	2	4
Serbia . . . . .	2	0	4
Roumania . . . . .	0	3	3
	—	—	—
	22	22	66

To the individual efforts of Capt. Harry Sharpe, Red Cross, was largely due the success of the Wrestling tournament. As director, judge and referee he worked unceasingly for the smooth running of the matches. He was assisted by Maj. Defigier, France, Lieut. Pellerin, France, Lieut. Hall, U.S.A., Lt. Pikios, Greece "Jimmy" Bronson, Y.M.C.A., Lt. "Ben" Steinel, Red Cross, and Sgt. "Joe" Levins, U.S.A.



Top left—Digger Evans, Australia, and Johnnie Asher, U. S., bantamweights. Top right—Evans and Asher shaking hands before the bout. Center left—Two lightweights in action. Center right—Opening round Evans-Asher bout. Bottom left—An exchange of blows in a middleweight bout. Bottom right—Norton, U. S., and Herscovitch, Canada, in light heavy-weight bout.





## EQUITATION

**M**AJOR honors in the riding events of the Inter-Allied Games went to Italy. The Italian riders made a brilliant showing in the two concluding features of the program and by taking the first two places in the pairs and first and third in the individual jumping contest, offset the initial victory of France in the team and individual military competitions.

Owing to the fundamentally military character of the Inter-Allied Games, horse-riding competitions, long honored in army sport, were recognized from the beginning as among the principal events of the program. All of the competing nations manifested the greatest interest in horseriding and, while some were prevented from competing by the difficulty of finding the necessary mounts and of transporting them to Paris, seven countries—America, Belgium, Hedjaz, France, Italy, Portugal, and Roumania—entered the lists.

The great crowds which braved the rain on the first day that prize jumping was included in the program at the Stadium, and the almost breathless interest with which they followed the course of the riders over the obstacles, testified to the fact that the love of horses is keen, not only with the Parisian public but also with the rank and file of the American Army.

The organization of the horse-riding competitions was placed by the Games Committee in charge of Col. Henry P. Richmond. Through the courtesy of the French Ministry of War, quarters and messing places for the enlisted men of all competing teams, and stables for the horses, were provided at Fort de Champigny on the hills east of the Marne, Capt. Gallini of the French General Staff having charge of these matters while Col. F. P. Lahm, A. S., U.S. Army, with a suitable staff, was designated as commanding officer of the fort. The competing officers of the Allied Armies were billeted in adjoining towns. Automobile transportation for trips to and from Paris and the Stadium and all other desirable conveniences were provided for them, and in the vicinity of Fort de Champigny all of the competing teams took up their training until the days of the contests. A suitable saddling stable, at a distance of about 1,000 yards from the Stadium, was

See pages 219 227 233 239 245 249 for equitation pictures.



placed at the disposal of the teams for use on the days when the riding occurred in the Stadium.

The adoption of the final program for riding was delayed until the exact number of competing nations could be known and until an accurate judgement could be formed upon the limitations of the Stadium for certain events. In the end it was decided that the program should consist of four days of riding, the events themselves to be three in number: first, the Military Competition, of which the long-distance and cross-country rides should occur on the first day and the military prize jumping on the next day; second, prize jumping in pairs; third, individual prize jumping. It was found that it would be impossible to include the steeple chase in the Military competition owing to the impracticability of arranging a suitable course in the short time available. The omission of this picturesque and exciting event was generally regretted.

The competitors in the program were all officers of the Allied Armies who had been selected by their respective nations, some by being picked out as the most favorably known among available riders and others, as in the case of the Americans, by elimination contests. The rules permitted them to ride either private or government-owned horses. The minimum weight of riders in the Military competition was placed at 165 pounds, while biting and saddling in all of the events were optional.

The Italian team, reaching the practise course only two days before the commencement of the program, entered seven riders but had twenty mounts. France had ten competitors and nineteen animals. Belgium entered nine officers and as many horses. The three Hedjaz entries had but one mount, Portugal one entry and one horse, and Roumania three riders to five animals. Seven American officers competed for the A.E.F. with nine horses. The American team gave an unusually fine exhibition of horsemanship but were handicapped by the lack of good mount material. They were unable to take advantage of the privilege of using privately owned stock, because of the distance from home, and had to be content with what mounts they could pick up in the remount depots and the different organizations of the A.E.F.

During the four days of the Competitions, the weather was exceptionally good save during the Military Prize Jumping competition when a heavy downpour of rain temporarily stopped the riding. Although the ground afterwards was almost covered with water

and the footing was rather soft and slippery the event proceeded without apparent difficulty.

The riding program began with the Long-distance and Cross-country ride on 30 June. The ground was a little hard in some places on the Long-distance ride but the location selected was the best obtainable near Paris. The two courses\* covered about 55 kilometers. Starting at Chennevieres, about 12 kilometers outside Paris, the ride followed a zig-zag course to the Chateau du Piple. From there it circled through Chatenay to Pattie d'Oie in the Bois de Meudon. At this point began the five-kilometer Cross-country ride which had to be completed in fifteen minutes. There were twelve jumps over this part of the course, which was not exceptionally difficult, the obstacles consisting chiefly of fences, ditches, and imitative stone walls, none exceeding three feet in height or eight feet in width. The finish point was at Croix de Berny.

The Long-distance and Cross-country ride was purely an endurance test but had to be completed within four hours. The weather was good and all the horses and men finished in excellent condition without undue physical strain. Every competitor finished within the required time. Two of the Arabian team, who were unable to take the jumps in the Cross-country because their mounts were untrained, were eliminated but finished out the ride.

The French team supplied the day's star in Major Joseph de Soras whose mount, Le Minotier, a 9-year-old gelding thoroughbred, led the field in the matter of fast time, completing the course more than three minutes ahead of any other entry. With time allowance de Soras made the fifty-five kilometers in 3:42:5. His actual time was 3:47:41 with a total time credit of 5 minutes 36 seconds. He was held 2 minutes by the starter in the Cross-country and 3 minutes 36 seconds at the railroad gate. Major Felip Jacob, Roumania, on Beby, a 12-year-old Irish bay mare, was credited with 3:45:27; Lt. de Brabandere, Belgium, on Pilouche, 3:46:33; and Lt. Col. H. D. Chamberlain, A.E.F., on Nigra, 3:47:27.

The greatest sensation of the Long-distance riding was supplied by one of the Hedjaz riders, Captain Fowzi, who at the half-way point began to bring his little gray Arabian, Masoud, past opponent after opponent until he landed seventh in the field. He held his own until the Cross-country course put him out of the running. Captain Faraj was the only one of three Hedjaz riders able to take the jumps.

Every contestant except Major Jacob, Roumania; and Captain

\* See charts of courses, page 249 and insert opposite page 208.

Van Welsenaers, Belgium, received the maximum number of points, 130, for the spectacular ride.

After a day's rest the same horses and riders were entered in the third section of the Military competition, the Individual Prize Jumping, which took place in the Stadium. Although rain fell intermittently all through the contest the jumping was marked by brilliant riding. Major de Soras, France, whose thoroughbred, *Le Minotier*, had registered the best time over the long grind, lived up to his reputation as one of the finest horsemen on the Continent by literally lifting the big gelding into first place and coming within seven points of the perfect 240 in spite of the adverse field conditions.

The American team captured a tie for second place and won fourth place. Lt. Col. H. D. Chamberlain on the 7-year-old American mare, *Nigra*, took the fifteen obstacles in brilliant fashion. *Nigra* had the advantage of the rest of the field as she was the only entry to come to the post before the start of the rain which left the field in a muddy condition. Colonel Chamberlain held her well in hand and gave a splendid exhibition of horsemanship. Lt. Col. E. Taulbee came in on *Raven* for the fourth place for the A.E.F.

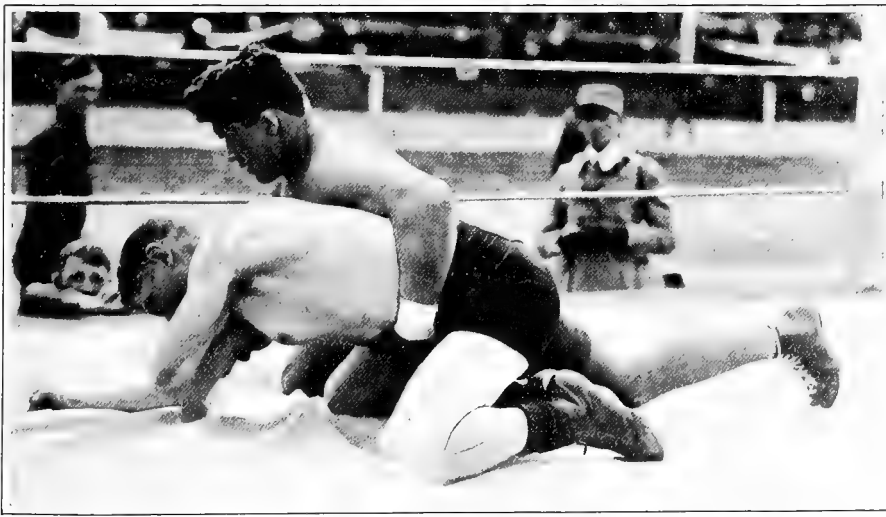
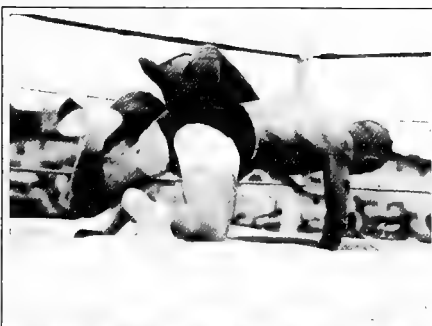
Some of the prettiest riding of the day was furnished by the Belgian, Major Morel, who rode the skittish *Miss Daisy* into the tie with Chamberlain. The Irish mare refused the brick wall and ditch. The latter jump occasioned the downfall of nearly every rider and mount.

It was a day of exciting interest in spite of the weather and one that stirred the enthusiasm of the spectators. At the end of the contest the Arabian riders gave an exhibition of horsemanship and spectacular riding.

The points in the event for the first four places were scored as follows: de Soras, France (*Le Minotier*), 233; Chamberlain, U.S.A. (*Nigra*), 231; Morel, Belgium (*Miss Daisy*), 231; Taulbee, U.S.A. (*Raven*), 230.

As a result of the three sections of the Military event, de Soras, France, was placed first with 29.708 points; Chamberlain, U.S.A. and Morel, Belgium, second, 29.625 points; Taulbee, U.S.A., fourth, 29.583 points. It was agreed that the tie between Chamberlain and Morel should be decided by their respective showing in the Individual Prize Jumping contest scheduled for 5 July. On that occasion, although neither finished among the high point scorers, Colonel Chamberlain led the Belgian, taking second place.

The totals by teams in the Military event gave France the victory



Wrestling. *Top*—Parcaut, America, versus Fristensky, Czecho-Slovakia—Parcaut winner. *Center left*—Same—Parcaut on top. *Center right*—Greco-Roman—Wiseman of America versus Piere of Italy. *Bottom*—Heavyweight—Colles of Belgium versus Polk of America.



with 88.707. The United States was second, 88.541, and Italy third, 87.832.

The Prize Jumping in pairs which took place on 3 July was the prettiest exhibition of the Horse-riding competitions. Before the event the captains of all competing teams were taken over the course of the Stadium and they, in turn, took the members of their teams over it, giving each competitor an opportunity to examine the ground, the obstacles and the other arrangements. The Prize Jumping developed into distinctly an Italian affair, the riders from the South registering a clean-cut victory. Two of their pairs, living up to reputation and working like machines, came through for first and second places. The ditch jump, which gave the Italian team so much worry in the military event, no longer seemed a mental or physical hazard. Both teams went over it in excellent form.

There was a dash of Irish in the victory as *Voli*, Captain Alessandro Alvisi's 9-year-old bay gelding, was bred in the Emerald Isle, but *Otello*, ridden by his team-mate, Major Giacomo Antonelli, was Italian. This team finished first with 236. A score of 234 was registered for second place by another Irish-Italian combination, *Ernani*, ridden by Major Ruggero Ubertalli, and *Nabucco* by Major Ettore Caffaretti. France won third place with 231, the team being made up of Captain Antoine Costa on *Gayeuse*, and Lt. Paul Larregain on *Tapageur*. The American honors were upheld by Lt. Col. C. L. Stevenson on *Raven* and Major D. L. Henderson on *Moses*, who went over the jumps for fourth place with a total score of 229.5. Both horses were American bred.

The last day of the meet was taken up with the Individual Prize Jumping and was of an exceedingly spectacular nature. The fifteenth and last obstacle on the course, a water jump, had been increased to four meters in width and became a Waterloo for many of the contestants. No less than ten horses fell at this point and, failing to complete the course, were eliminated, while ten others landed in the water although not for a fall.

The event was a personal triumph for Major Ruggero Ubertalli of Italy whose brilliant horsemanship won both first and third places for his team. His first score, made on the 10-year-old Irish bay gelding, *Treviso*, came within one point of the perfect 240, the only fault against him being on the dyke. Then on *Ernani*, Major Ubertalli registered a clean-cut 237. *Ernani* is an Irish veteran of sixteen years service. Incidentally, the Major's other ride over the jumps on

Sprone was scored at 235, a mark beaten only by two other riders of the 55 attempts. Second place went to Major Felip Jacob, Roumania, on Beby, a 12-year-old Irish bay mare. He scored 238, losing his 2 points at the fourth fence. As Caffaratti finished fourth, the Italian team won four of the five first places.

On 6 July at 3:00 p. m. the following prizes were presented to the successful competitors in the Stadium :

Silver Cup, France, 1.	Bronze Medals, France, 9.
Gold Medals, Italy, 1.	Bronze Medals, America, 7.
Silver Gift Medals, Italy, 2.	Bronze Medals, Roumania, 1.
Bronze Medals, Italy, 12.	Bronze Medals, Belgium, 1.

In addition to the general regulations governing the Horse-riding competitions, the following general requirements and information relative to the Long-distance and Cross-country rides and the Prize Jumping Military competition and relative to the Prize Jumping, individually and in pairs, were given to all competitors prior to their entry upon the events :

#### LONG-DISTANCE AND CROSS-COUNTRY RIDES—PRIZE JUMPING MILITARY COMPETITION—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. A map will be given each contestant of the course (road and cross-country sections) for the Long-distance ride (55 kilometres).

2. The course for the Long-distance ride will be shown to contestants on the 28 June, 1919. The competitors will meet at 8:30 a.m. 28 June, 1919, at Fort de Champigny, where roll call will be held.

3. In Tests 1, 2 and 3, riders will start according to special starting list which will be determined by drawing for places.

Riders who do not appear at the start at the time fixed, will be excluded from the competition unless their excuses are accepted by the committee.

4. The rider must weigh out at the weighing tent not later than 20 minutes before the start.

5. On weighing out, a number will be pinned on the back of each competitor by attendants who will be present for the purpose. On weighing in, this number must be returned.

6. Five minutes before the start, the rider shall notify his presence to the assistant starter at a point 100 metres from the starting point (cross roads at Chennevieres).

The rider will be notified one minute before the start.

7. The starting point (Chennevieres) is marked by two (2) yellow flags.

The start shall be made on the word "Ride" being given and a yellow flag being lowered. The time will be reckoned from this instant.

8. Military guides or arrow indicators will be at all crossways, etc., to show the way.

9. If the railway crossings at 1 and 2 (as indicated on the map) are blocked the time lost will be deducted by a timekeeper who will be stationed at these points for the purpose. *The rider must start again as soon as the way is clear*, the deduction ceasing from this moment. A man stationed about 100 metres from the crossing will raise a flag as a signal to stop, the rider thus halting at once. The time deduction begins with the halt, and ceases when the flag is lowered again.

10. A competitor who rides more than seventy-five metres from the course (Long-distance and Cross-country) will be disqualified.

11. At Patte d'Oie, the contestants must state their programme number to the control official stationed there.

12. The starting point of the Cross-country ride is marked by two yellow flags, between which the rider must pass and, at the same time, state his programme number to the control official there. The taking of time for the Cross-country ride will begin when the flags are passed.

13. The Cross-country course is marked by flags. The obstacles where points are counted are marked by red flags, and the obstacles *must* be taken between these flags.

14. The finish of the Cross-country course is marked by two yellow flags, between which the rider must pass. His time will then be taken, and he must state his programme number to the control official stationed there.

15. The finish of the Long-distance ride will be at (X) as indicated on the map. The time will be taken when the rider passes the finish.

16. Immediately after arrival the competitor will ride to the weighing tent to weigh in.

17. During the ride veterinary surgeons and horseshoers may be consulted at Chateau du Piple, (X) (as indicated on the map) and Patte d'Oie, and after passing the finish of the Cross-country course, horses can also be watered at these points.

18. If a rider retires during the course of the ride, information must be given to the nearest control official or judge, stating the rider's programme number and approximate time of retirement.

19. In the event of a competitor not starting, information of the fact should be given to the starter before 8:00 o'clock.

#### I. — INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPETITORS IN TEST NO 3, MILITARY COMPETITION (PRIZE JUMPING COMPETITION C) IN STADIUM

1. These Instructions will be referred to as Instructions No. 1.

2. On the 2nd day of July, at 1:30 p.m., the competitors will meet on foot for rollcall at the saddling stables near the Stadium, when the starting times will be given.

First start at 2:30 p.m.

3. Each rider shall weigh out not later than twenty minutes before the time set for his start, and when directed will proceed to the west entrance of the



Stadium and notify his presence to an assistant Master of Ceremonies stationed thereat (This official will wear a blue ribbon marked "Official" in gold letters).

When directed by said official, the rider enters the Stadium, crosses the bridge over the running track and proceeds to a point in front of the center of the Tribune d'Honneur.

Attention will be sounded by a bugler stationed near this point whereupon the riding begins.

4. On passing the starting place a flag will be lowered and time will begin from this moment.

5. On passing the finish (marked by two flags 15 meters beyond the 15th obstacle) a flag will be lowered at which time will be taken.

6. Upon notification of elimination or upon completion of the course each rider will, without delay, ride directly out of the Stadium through the same entrance used upon entering the Stadium and then proceed to the saddling stables.

Those officers about whom there is any possibility of a tie for place should not leave the saddling stables until final instructions are given.

7. See Instructions for Competitors in the Prize Jumping Competition (Individual and in Pairs) hereafter referred to as Instructions No. 2.

## II. — INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPETITORS IN THE PRIZE JUMPING COMPETITION (INDIVIDUAL AND IN PAIRS) IN STADIUM

1. These Instructions will be referred to as Instructions No. 2.

2. On the 3rd and 5th days of July, at 1:30 p.m., Competitors in the Prize Jumping competitions, III and II, will meet on foot for rollcall at the saddling stables, when the starting times will be given.

The competitors will ride in the order given in the list.

The first rider starts on July 3rd and 5th at 2:30 p.m.

3. Each rider or pair will, when directed, proceed to the west entrance of the Stadium and notify his or their presence to an Assistant Master of Ceremonies (same official as on July 2nd) stationed thereat.

When directed by said official the rider or pair enter the Stadium, cross the bridge over the running track and proceed to a point in front of the center of the Tribune d'Honneur.

Attention will be sounded by a Bugler stationed near this point whereupon the riding begins.

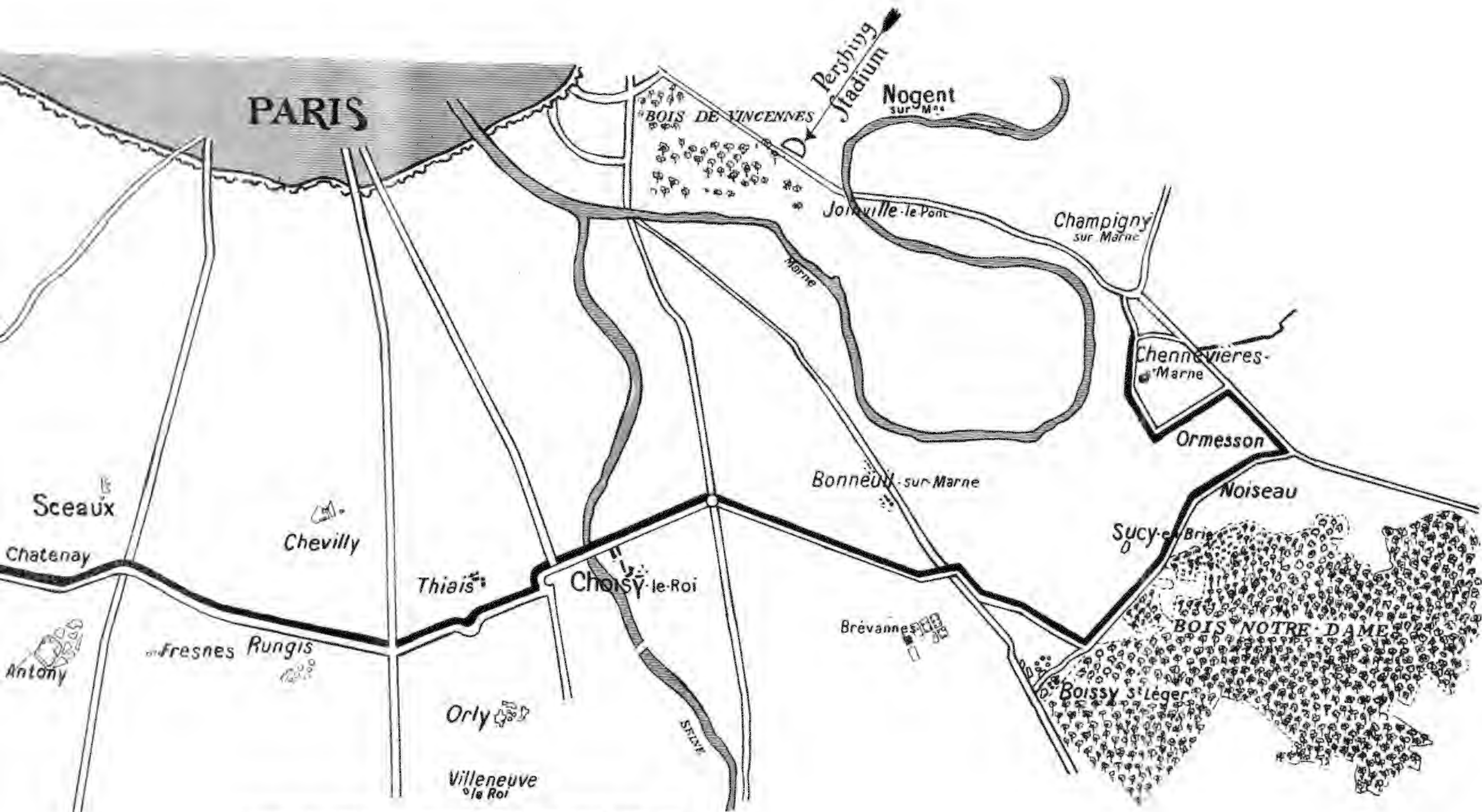
4. On passing the starting point, a flag will be lowered and time will begin from this moment.

On passing the finish (marked by two flags 15 meters beyond obstacle No. 15) a flag will be lowered at which moment time will be taken.

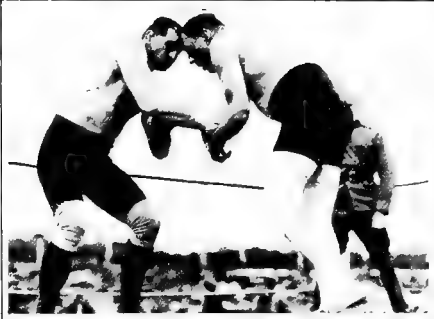
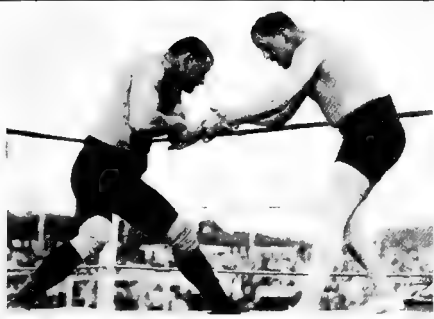
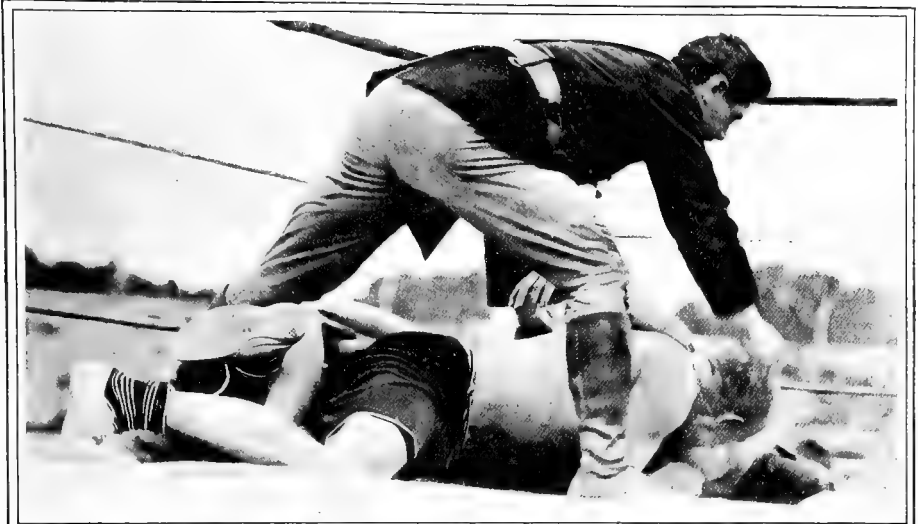
5. Upon notification of elimination or upon completion of the course each rider or pair will, without delay, ride directly out of the Stadium through the same entrance used upon entering the Stadium and then proceed to the saddling stables.

Those riders or pairs of riders about whom there is any possibility of a tie for place should not leave the saddling stables until final instructions are given.





Courses of the Long-Distance and Cross-Country Horse-Riding Competitions.



Wrestling. *Top*—Dostal, Czecho-Slovakia, versus Pampuri, Italy—Dostal on top. *Center left and right*—Heavyweight bouts—Basha-Dane, France, versus Fristensky, Czecho-Slovakia—France the winner. *Bottom*—Catch-as-catch-can—Parcaut, America, versus Fristensky, Czecho-Slovakia—America on top.







6. The following notes are given to elucidate the "Principles for Judging:"

a. A flying start will be made.

b. The course must be taken over Obstacle No. 1 first time around and outside Obstacle No. 1 thereafter and always on the outside of the flags at the end of the course.

c. Touching or knocking down the fences will be counted only if part of the obstacle falls down.

d. At refusal or falling of the horse at a combined obstacle, the part of the obstacle passed need not be taken again. If, however, the rider elects to again take the part of the obstacle passed, additional penalties acquired will be recorded.

e. If a horse stands still or refuses an obstacle and knocks down the whole or part of it, the rider has to ride over the obstacle in the condition it is in.

f. All ditches must be taken in their whole breadth; the far side is marked with two small flags between which the horse (or horses) must pass.

g. In case of hedges, neither touching nor knocking down will be counted.

h. No outside assistance is allowed the rider (or riders) if he falls (is unseated) or if the horse falls, provided the competition is to be continued.

#### LIST OF COMPETITORS AND HORSES IN MILITARY COMPETITION

Prog. No.	Name of Rider	Country	Name of Horse	Prog. Letter
353	Maj. Joseph de Soras .	France	Le Minotier, 9y-g-tb.	K
355	Lt. Paul Larregain...	France	Brillant, 8y-g-tb-English-ch.	E
354	Lt. François de Rivoyre	France	Hebe, 11y-m-½ Anglo-Arab.	T
356	Lt. Alexis Tinel .....	France	Poker, 8y-g-½ Anglo-Arab-ch.	T
1,229	Capt. Faraj .....	Hedjaz	Masoud, 9y-g-Arab.	D
1,228	Capt. Fowzi .....	Hedjaz		
1,231	Lt. Izzet .....	Hedjaz		
949	Capt. Giulio Caccian- dra .....	Italy	Faceto, 10y-g-b-Ireland-bay.	N
952	Capt. Leone Valle ...	Italy	Virginia, 9y-m-½B.	R
948	Capt. Francesco Amalfi	Italy	Bifourchette, 12y-m-bl-Ireland	I
946	Maj. Ruggero Ubertalli	Italy	Gioconda, 11y-m-gray-Ireland.	B
771	Lt. C. Van Grichen ...	Portugal	Volga, 8y-g-bay-American.	G
2,127	Col. D. Soutzo .....	Roumania	Happy King, 12y-g-bay-Irel.	F
2,123	Major Filip Jacob ...	Roumania	Beby, 12y-m-bay-Ireland.	L
2,262	Lt. Daudouin de Bra- bandère .....	Belgium	Pilouche, 12y-g-bay-Ireland ½B	C
2,261	Lt. Herman de Gaiffier.	Belgium	Duhaz, 11y-g-bay-Ireland.	J
2,267	Cmdt. Edouard Morel de Westgaver .....	Belgium	Miss Daisy, 12y-m-a, Ireland.	O
2,270	Capt. Pierre Van Wels- senaers .....	Belgium	Karysta, 10y-m-bay-½B-Eng.	S
1,067	Col. B. T. Merchant...	America	Montabaur, 8y-g-br-American	Q
1,068	Col. W. W. West, Jr. .	America	Prince, 7y-g-ch-American	M
1,069	Lt. Col. H. D. Chamber- lain .....	America	Nigra, 7y-m-bl-American.	A
1,070	Lt. Col. E. W. Taulbee	America	Raven, 8y-g-bl-American.	H



## SUMMARY OF SCORE FOR TRIAL I—LONG-DISTANCE RIDE

Maximum time, 4 hours.			Distance, 55 km.								
S. No.	Prog. No.	Name of Rider	Started h.	Started m.	Started s.	Arrived h.	Arrived m.	Arrived s.	Time Taken	Time Ded.	Total Points
1	1,069	Chamberlain.....	8	59	42	12	47	9	3-47-27	0	10
2	946	Ubertalli.....	9	3	16	12	58	8	3-54-52	0	10
3	2,262	De Brabandere.....	9	8	54	1	6	27	3-47-33*	0	10
4	1,229	Faraj.....	9	13	59	1	14	43	4- 0-44*	0	10
5	355	Larregain.....	9	19	6	1	14	8	3-55- 2*	0	10
6	2,127	Soutzo.....	9	23	55	1	26	14	4- 2-19*	0	10
7	771	Van Grichen.....	9	28	56	1	25	20	3-56-24	0	10
8	1,070	Taulbee.....	9	34	12	1	30	29	3-56-17	0	10
9	947	Amalfi.....	9	39	10	1	37	56	3-58-46*	0	10
10	2,261	De Gaiffier.....	9	44	16	1	40	57	3-56-41*	0	10
11	1,228	Fowzi.....	9	49	19	1	44	00	3-54-41	0	10
12	353	De Soras.....	9	54	31	1	42	12	3-47-41*	0	10
13	2,123	Jacob.....	9	59	00	1	48	27	3-49-27*	0	10
14	1,068	West.....	10	4	55	1	59	00	3-54- 5*	0	10
15	949	Cacciandra.....	10	9	19	2	1	15	3-51-56	0	10
16	2,263	Morel.....	10	14	21	2	7	38	3-53-17	0	10
17	1,231	Izzet.....	10	19	19	2	1	10	3-51-51*	0	10
18	356	Tinel.....	10	24	21	2	20	26	3-56- 5	0	10
19	1,067	Merchant.....	10	29	39	2	21	26	3-51-47*	0	10
20	952	Valle.....	10	34	41	2	29	00	3-54-19	0	10
21	2,264	Van Welssenaers.....	10	39	46	2	35	43	3-55-57	0	10
22	354	De Rivoyre.....	10	44	41	2	41	24	3-56-43*	0	10

\* No 3 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 1 minute.

\* No 4 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 1 minute.

\* No 5 held at R.R., gate for 15 seconds.

\* No 6 held at R.R., gate 2 minutes, 8 seconds—Additional credit of 12 seconds given by Judges at finish—Total time credit, 2 minutes, 20 seconds.

\* No 9 held at R.R., gate 3 minutes, 50 seconds.

\* No 10 held at R.R., gate 3 minutes, 45 seconds and held by starter, Cross-country ride 2 minutes—Total credit, 5 minutes, 45 seconds.

\* No 12 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 2 minutes; held at R.R., gate 3 minutes, 36 seconds—Total credit, 5 minutes, 36 seconds.

\* No 13 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 4 minutes.

\* No 14 held at R.R., gate, 2 minutes, 45 seconds.

\* No 17 held at R. R., gate, 2 minutes, 45 seconds.

\* No 19 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 2 minutes.

\* No 22 held by starter, Cross-country ride, 2 minutes.

## SUMMARY OF SCORE FOR TRIAL 2.—CROSS-COUNTRY RIDE.

Maximum time, 15 minutes.			Maximum points, 130.			
Prog.	Name	Started	Arrived	Time	Deductions	Total.
No.	of Rider	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	Taken	Time Obstels	Pts
1069	Chamberlain.	11 39 59	11 50 12	10-13	0 0	130
946	Ubertalli . . . .	11 57 39	12 08 23	10-44	0 0	130
2262	Brabandere ..	11 59 57	12 12 24½	12-27½	0 0	130 <sup>1</sup>
1229	Faraj . . . . .	12 2 30	12 15 19½	12-49½	0 0	130 <sup>2</sup>
355	Larregain . . .	12 4 57	12 16 11	11-14	0 0	130
2127	Soutzo . . . . .	12 20 15	12 32 17½	12-2½	0 0	130
771	Van Gritchen.	12 15 16	12 25 37	10-21	0 0	130
1070	Taulbee . . . . .	12 27 17	12 39 43	12-26	0 0	130
947	Amalfi . . . . .	12 31 53	12 41 38	9-45	0 0	130
2261	De Gaiffier ..	12 34 1	12 44 36	10-35	0 0	130 <sup>3</sup>
1228	Fowzi . . . . .	12 29 31	12 44 23	14-52		4
353	De Soras . . . .	12 36 14	12 47 20	11-6	0 0	130 <sup>5</sup>
2123	Jacob . . . . .	12 38 22	12 49 38	11-16	0 2	128 <sup>6</sup>
1068	West . . . . .	12 44 9	12 55 17	11-8	0 0	130
949	Cacciandra ..	12 47 21	12 58 0	10-39	0 0	130
2263	Morel . . . . .	12 55 50	1 04 28½	8-38½	0 0	130
1231	Izzet . . . . .	12 40 22	12 52 44	12-22		7
356	Tinel . . . . .	1 6 57	1 17 56	10-59	0 0	130
1067	Merchant . . .	1 9 20	1 19 23½	10-3½	0 0	130 <sup>8</sup>
952	Valle . . . . .	1 18 48	1 29 10½	10-22½	0 0	130
2264	Van Welsse					
	naers . . . . .	1 25 19	1 39 34	14-15	0 2	128
354	De Rivoyre .	1 27 19	1 38 21½	11-2½	0 0	130 <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Held by starter 1 minute.

<sup>2</sup> Held by starter 1 minute.

<sup>3</sup> Held by starter 2 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> Eliminated—did not complete course.

<sup>5</sup> Held by starter 2 minutes.

<sup>6</sup> Held by starter 4 minutes.

<sup>7</sup> Eliminated—did not complete course.

<sup>8</sup> Held by Starter 2 minutes.

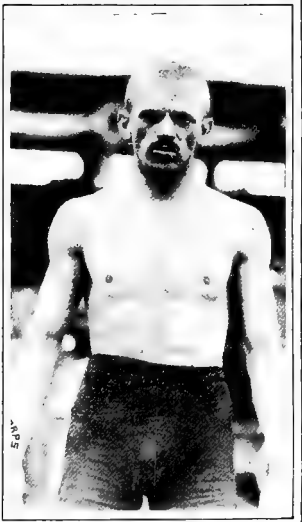
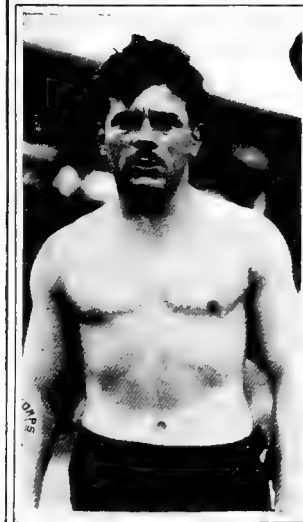
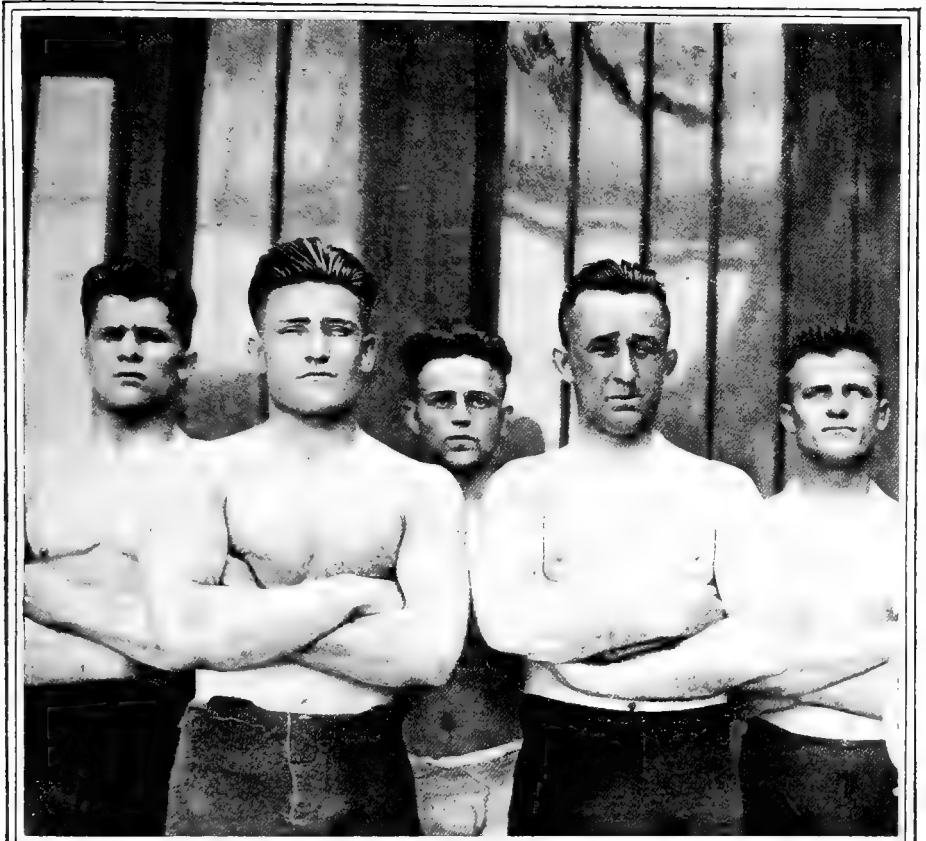
<sup>9</sup> Held by starter 2 minutes.

## INDIVIDUAL PLACING AFTER TRIALS 1 AND 2—30 JUNE, 1919.

Start	Prog.	Total			
No.	No.	Name of Rider	Points	Placing	Remarks
1	1,069	Chamberlain . . .	20	1	United States.
2	946	Ubertalli . . . . .	20	1	Italy.
3	2,262	De Brabandere	20	1	Belgium.

Start No.	Prog. No.	Name of rider	Total Points	Placing	Remarks
4	1,229	Faraj .....	20	1	Arabia.
5	355	Larregain.....	20	1	France.
6	2,127	Soutzo .....	20	1	Roumania.
7	771	Van Gritchen..	20	1	Portugal.
8	1,070	Taulbee .....	20	1	United States.
9	947	Amalfi .....	20	1	Italy.
10	2,261	De Gaiffier ....	20	1	Belgium.
12	353	De Soras .....	20	1	France.
14	1,068	West.....	20	1	United States.
15	949	Cacciandra ....	20	1	Italy.
16	2,267	Morel .....	20	1	Belgium.
18	356	Tinel.....	20	1	France.
19	1,067	Merchant .....	20	1	United States.
20	952	Valle.....	20	1	Italy.
22	354	De Rivoyre ...	20	1	France.
13	2,123	Jacob .....	19.85	2	Roumania.
21	2,264	Van Welsenaers	19.85	2	Belgium.
11	1,228	Fowzi* .....			Arabia.
17	1,231	Izzet* .....			Arabia.

\*Eliminated—did not complete Cross-country course.



Wrestling. *Top*—Group of American wrestlers—left to right: Pvt. Joe Polk, Pvt. Alf Parcaut, Pvt. Frank Sliger, Sgt. Paul Prehm, Sgt. Cal Farley. *Bottom left*—Savonnet of Belgium, welterweight, winner over Ranghieri of Italy. *Bottom center*—Parcaut, U. S., catch-as-catch-can wrestler. *Bottom right*—Beranek, Czecho-Slovakia, winner over Mitropolis, U. S.





## INDIVIDUAL PLACING AFTER TRIALS 1, 2, AND 3,

30 JUNE TO 2 JULY, 1919.

Prog.		Total		
No.	Name of Rider	Points	Placing	Remarks
353	De Soras .....	29.708	1	
1,069	Chamberlain .....	29.625	2 *	
2,267	Morel .....	29.625	2 **	
1,070	Taulbee .....	29.583	4	
355	Larregain .....	29.541	5	
949	Cacciandra .....	29.541	5	
354	De Rivoyre.....	29.458	7	
771	Van Gritchen .....	29.458	7	
1,067	Merchant .....	29.333	9	
952	Valle .....	29.333	9	
356	Tinel .....	29.208	11	
948	Amalfi .....	28.958	12	
2,264	Van Welsenaers....	28.933	13	
1,068	West .....	28.917	14	
946	Ubertalli. ....	28.583	15	
2,262	De Brabandere....	28.541	16	
2,261	De Gaiffier .....	27.958	17	
2,127	Soutzo .....			Eliminated in Trial 3.
2,123	Jacob.....			Eliminated in Trial 3.
1,229	Faraj. ....			Eliminated. Did not ride in Trial 3.

\* It was agreed that this tie should be decided in the Prize Jumping.

\*\* Individual contest held July 5, 1919.

## FINAL RESULTS—MILITARY COMPETITION.

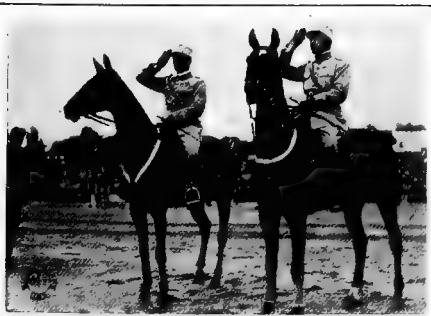
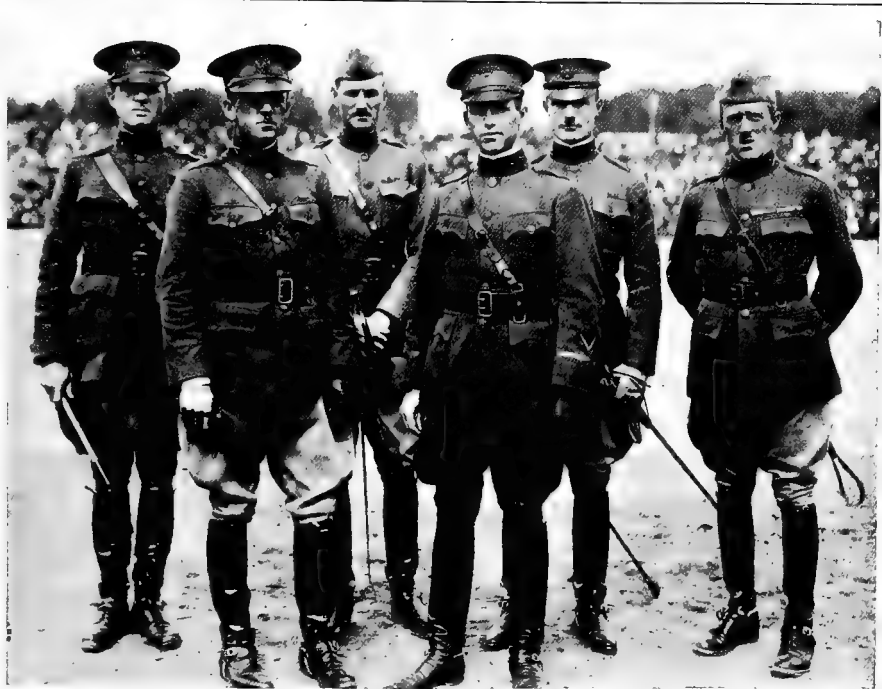
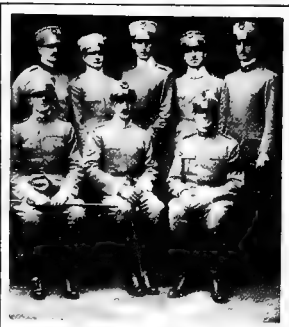
Program.	Name of Rider	1st Trial	2nd Trial	3rd Trial	Country	Total	Individual Placing	Pl. in Team Competit.	Total points in Team Competition Best three Competitors
353	De Soras . . . . .	10	10	9.708	France	29.708	1		
355	Larregain . . . . .	10	10	9.541	France	29.541	5	I	88.707
354	De Rivoyre . . . . .	10	10	9.458	France	29.458	7		
356	Tinel . . . . .	10	10	9.208	France	29.208	11		
1069	Chamberlain . . . . .	10	10	9.625	U.S.	29.625	2		
1070	Taulbee . . . . .	10	10	9.583	U.S.	29.583	4		
1067	Merchant . . . . .	10	10	9.333	U.S.	29.333	9	II	88.541
1068	West . . . . .	10	10	8.917	U.S.	28.917	14		
949	Cacciandra . . . . .	10	10	9.541	Italy	29.541	5		
952	Valle . . . . .	10	10	9.333	Italy	29.333	9		
948	Amalfi . . . . .	10	10	8.958	Italy	28.958	12	III	87.832
946	Ubertalli . . . . .	10	10	8.583	Italy	28.583	15		
2267	Morel . . . . .	10	10	9.625	Belgium	29.625	3 *		
2264	Van Welsenaers	10	9.85	9.083	Belgium	28.933	13	IV	86.099
2262	De Brabandere . . . . .	10	10	8.541	Belgium	28.541	16		
2261	De Gaiffier . . . . .	10	10	7.958	Belgium	27.958	17		
771	Van Gritchen . . . . .	10	10	9.458	Port'l.	29.458	7	V	29.458

\* In the Prize Jumping Individual Contest, 5 July, 1919, in jumping off the tie for second place, Chamberlain of United States won.



## LIST OF COMPETITORS AND HORSES—PRIZE JUMPING IN PAIRS—3 JULY.

Prog. Number	Name of Rider	Country	Name of Horse	Where Foaled	Prog. Letter
358	Capt. Antoine Costa.	France	Gayeuse, 16y-g-br. bay.	Unknown	W
355	Lieut. Paul Larregain	France	Tapageur, 8y-g-br. bay.	Unknown	X
946	Major Ruggero Uber- talli .....	Italy	Ernani, 16y-g-bay..	Ireland	Y
951	Major Ettore Caffa- ratti .....	Italy	Nabucco, 12y - g - gray.	Italy	Z
1,067	Col. B. T. Merchant.	America	Sandy, 8y-g-sor.	America	AA
1,068	Col. W. W. West, Jr.	America	Prince, 7y-g-ch.	America	M
354	Lieut. François de Rivoyre .....	France	Hebe, 11y-m-½ An- glo-Arab-ch.	Unknown	T
366	Lieut. Tardieu ....	France	Gamine, 7y-m-ch-½ Anglo-Arab.	Unknown	AE
364	Lieut. Rolland .....	France	Joyeux II, 12y-g bay.	Unknown	AF
365	Capt. Wallon .....	France	Jolly Jockey, g-bay.	Unknown	AM
947	Major Giacomo Anto- nelli .....	Italy	Otello, 9y-g-bay.	Italy	AJ
953	Capt. Alessandro Al- visi .....	Italy	Voli, 9y-g-bay.	Ireland	AK
1,073	Lt. Col. C. L. Ste - venson .....	America	Raven, 8y-g-bl.	America	H
1,074	Major D. L. Hender- son .....	America	Moses, 14y-g-ch.	America	AX



*Top left*—Italian riding team. *Top center*—Colonel Soutzo of Roumania. *Top right*—Italian contestants. *Center*—United States riding team. *Bottom left*—Lieut. de Rivoyre and Lieut. Tardieux of France. *Bottom right*—Capt. Wallon and Lieut. Rolland of France.





## LIST OF COMPETITORS AND HORSES—PRIZE JUMPING—INDIVIDUAL (II)

Prog. No.	Name of Rider	Country	Name of Horse	Where Foaled	Prog. Letter
358	Capt. Antoine Costa.	France	Joyeux, 16y-g-bay.	Unknown	AF
			Tapageur, 8y-g-bay.	Unknown	X
			Jacobine, 12y-m-ch.	Unknown	BP
359	Capt. Franck Tisnes.	France	Farceur, 16y-g-bay.	Unknown	AO
			Ugolin, 10y-g-L bay	Unknown	BD
360	Capt. Jacques des Moutis . . . . .	France	Fol-Espoir, 11y-g-ch.	Norfolk	BI
			Energique, 11y-g ch tb.	England	AQ
361	Capt. August De Lais-sardiere . . . . .	France	Othello, 16y-g-dk bay.	Unknown	AV
			Loot, 7y-g-br, bay.	Normand	BK
			Jap, 10y-g-ch.	Unknown	BR
356	Lt. Alexis Tinel . . .	France	Le Minotier, tb.	English	BT
			Hebe, 11y-m- $\frac{1}{2}$ AA.	Unknown	T
			Poker, 8y-g-ch $\frac{1}{2}$ AA.	Unknown	P
363	Capt. Count Leonard de Mezamat de Lisle	France	Noiraud, 8y-g-bl.	Unknown	AY
			Brilliant, 8y-g-ch tb	England	BN
			Caporal, 12y-g-dk. ch- $\frac{1}{2}$ AA.	Unknown	BU
771	Lt. C. Van Gritchen.	Portugal	Volga, 8y-g-bay.	American	G
946	Major R. Ubertalli . .	Italy	Sprone, 8y-g-bay.	Ireland	BS
			Ernani, 16y-g-bay.	Ireland	Y
			Treviso, 10y-g-bay.	Ireland	BO
			Ta-Pum, 9y-g-sor.	Ireland	AN
947	Major G. Antonelli . . .	Italy	Gin-Gin, 9y-g.	Ireland	BD
			Otello, 9y-g-bay.	Italian	AJ
			Martellini, 11y-g.	Ireland	AS
948	Capt. F. Amalfi . . . .	Italy	Dodi, 11y-g-bay.	Ireland	AI
			Margherita, 10y-m-bay.	Ireland	BW
			Faceto, 10y-g-bay.	Ireland	N
949	Capt. G. Cacciandra .	Italy	Claudine, 10y-n-bay	Ireland	DL
			Scimmiotto, 11y-g-bay.	Ireland	BV
			Nabucco, 12y-g-gry	Italian	Z
951	Major E. Caffaratti . .	Italy	Neructio, 12y-g-bl.	Ireland	BF
			Enea, 6y-m-bay-tb.	Unknown	BS
			Piave, . . . . .	Ireland	BE
954	Capt. Guado Luigi . .	Italy	Virginia, 9y-m-bay- $\frac{1}{2}$ b. . . . .	Unknown	BM
			Montabaur, 7y-g-br	America	Q
1,067	Col. B. T. Merchant.	America	Sandy, 8y-g-sor.	America	AA

Prog. No.	Name of Rider	Country	Name of Horse	Where Foaled	Prog. Letter
1,068	Col. W. W. West, Jr.	America	Prince, 7y-g-ch.	America	M
		America	Sam Browne, 8y-g-b	America	BC
1,069	Lt. Col. H. D. Cham- berlain . . . . .	America	Nigra, 7y-m-bl.	America	A
1,074	Maj. D. L. Henderson.	America	Moses, 14y-g-ch.	America	AX
1,076	Lt. Van C. White . . .	America	Chief, 7y-g-ch.	America	AT
2,123	Major Filip Jacob. . .	Rouman.	Beby, 12y-m-bay.	Ireland	L
			Lady's Horse 12y- g-bay.	Ireland	BH
2,127	Col. D. Soutzo. . . . .	Rouman.	Happy King, 12y-g- bay.	Ireland	F
2,124	Maj. N. Madancovici.	Rouman.	Flirt, 12y-m-sor.	Ireland	AD
2,242	Lt.Col. C.L.Stevenson	America	Lady Helen, 9y-m- bay.	American	BJ
			Raven, 8y-g-bl.	American	H
2,263	Cmdt. Herman d'Oul- tremont . . . . .	Belgium	Miss, 12y-m-bay.	Ireland	AL
			Kitchner, 14y-g- bay.	Ireland	U
2,265	Lt. F. de la Serna.	Belgium	Arsinoe, 9y-m-bay.	Ireland	AW
2,268	Lt. Henri Laame. . . .	Belgium	Biscuit, 14y-g-bay.	Ireland	AR
2,270	Capt. Pierre Van Welssenaers. . . . .	Belgium	Karysta, 10y-m-½ br.	England	S
2,271	Capt. Edouard Morel de Westgaver . . . . .	Belgium	Miss Daisy, 12y-m- bay.	Ireland	O
2,272	Capt. Nicholas Le Roy . . . . .	Belgium	Vif-Argent, 12y-g- bay.	Ireland	AR
2,290	Lt. Gh. Sodir. . . . .	Rouman.	Tarola, 12y-m-bl.	Ireland	AU



PERSHING STADIUM — PARIS

2242	Stevenson.....	3 52.2	4	1	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	17	223
363	De Mezamat .....		0	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	Note 2
2265	Serna .....		0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Note 6
946	Ubertalli.....	3 23.8	0	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	237
1067	Jackson .....	3 26	0	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	11 229
2123	Jacob .....	3 17	0	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	4	10 230
358	Costa.....	3 50.2	4	—	1 1 2	—	4 2	—	—	4	—	18	222
2263	D'Oultremont....	4 28.6	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4 4	28	212
947	Antonelli .....	3 53	4	2 4	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	4	24 216
1068	West .....	3 52	4	1 2	2 2	—	2	—	—	—	2 2	4	21 219
359	Tisnes .....	3 54.8	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	9 231
951	Caffaratti.....		0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Note 7
360	De Montis .....		0	2	4 2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Note 8
948	Amalfi .....	3 28.2	0	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	11 229
2242	Stevenson.....	3 58.2	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1 2	4	18 222
361	De Laisardiere ..	3 21	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8 232
949	Cacciandra .....	3 52	4	4 4	—	2 2	4	—	2	—	—	30	210
356	Tinel .....	3 36.8	0	2	—	—	1	—	4	4	2	4	19 221
954	Luigi .....	3 15.8	0	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	2 4	226
363	De Mezamat .....		0	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Note 2
946	Ubertalli.....	3 18.4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 239
358	Costa.....	3 47.8	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	10 230
947	Antonelli .....	3 49	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	10	230
361	De Laisardiere .		0	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	Note 2
951	Caffaratti .....	3 17	0	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	236
356	Tinel .....	3 32.4	0	—	4 2	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	229
948	Amalfi .....	3 29.6	0	—	—	1 1	—	2	—	—	—	6	234
363	De Mezamat .....		0	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Note 9
949	Cacciandra .....	4	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	4	18 222

Note 1—Did not take Nos. 10, 10a, 11, 12, 15; eliminated. Note 6—Eliminated at No. 9.

Note 2—Horse fell; thrown after 15a; eliminated. Note 7—Eliminated at No. 10.

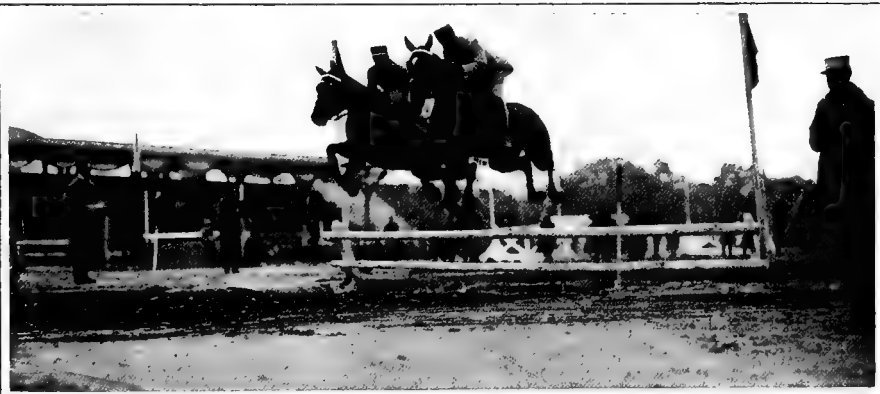
Note 3—Did not take No. 5; eliminated. Note 8—Eliminated at No. 13.

Note 4—Horse fell; thrown after No. 9a; eliminated. Note 9—Failed to pass between flags at finish; eliminated.

Note 5—Rode outside flags between 7 and 8.







*Top left*—Lieut. Van Gritchen of Portugal. *Top right*—Lieut. de Gaiffier of Belgium.  
*Center*—Capt. Costa and Lieut. Larregain of France. *Bottom left*—Capt. Valle of Italy.  
*Bottom right*—Lieut. Tinel of France.



2. *Individual Placing in Military Competition.*

First—353 Major Joseph de Soras, .		
France .....	Points,	29.708
Second—1069 Lt. Col. H. D. Chamberlain,		
America .....	"	29.625
Third—2267 Comdt. Edouard Morel de		
Westgaver, Belgium....	"	29.625

II. PRIZE JUMPING—IN PAIRS.

First—

947 -- Major Giacomo Antonelli - Italy	} Total points, 236.
953 - Captain Alessandro Alvisi - Italy	

Second—

946 - Major Ruggero Ubertalli - Italy	} Total Points, 234.
951 - Major Ettore Caffaratti - Italy	

Third—

358 - Captain Antoine Costa - France	} Total Points, 231.
353 - Lieut. Paul Larregain - France	

III. PRIZE JUMPING—INDIVIDUAL.

First—

946 - Major Ruggero Ubertalli - Italy.	Total Points, 239.
(Riding Treviso)	

Second—

2123 - Major Filip Jacob - Roumania.	Total Points, 238.
(Riding Beby)	

Third—

946 - Major Ruggero Ubertalli - Italy.	Total Points, 237.
(Riding Ernani).	



## FENCING

**F**rance went the premier honors in the three Fencing events of the Inter-Allied Games program, the fencers of the Tricolor winning three out of the six possible championships which the Games program offered.

Italy took second place and Belgium third in the matter of championships, the Italians winning two titles and the Belgians one. France took team honors by winning two of the team championships while the individual titles were evenly divided between the three countries named.

Nine nations participated in the competition which lasted throughout the Games with matches set for practically every morning and afternoon. With one or two exceptions, the fencers of each nation, at one time or another during the events, took high place among the leaders. Portugal was the strongest of those countries which did not finally capture championships. Her saber team made a powerful effort for the title, losing in the finals to the Italian champions. The Portuguese épée team also went into the finals, losing to France. Her individual contestants always stood high in the single honors. Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, and Greece presented fencers to be reckoned with in every contest. America and Poland, the latter with but a single entry, seldom went beyond preliminary rounds.

An Italian was the individual star of the Games though he never succeeded in winning a championship for himself. Aldo Nadi participated in all save one of the six events and he was a factor in every contest. His work in the individual saber competition, during the early part of the match, marked him as a probable winner until an unfortunate accident unnerved him for the following matches. De Strooper of Belgium was a consistent fencer. Nedo Nadi, brother of Aldo Nadi and a more brilliant fencer than the younger Italian, did not participate in as many events, but made a name for himself during the Games.

As in previous world's fencing meets, the usual conflict between the French and the Italian schools was presented during the Games events. The French school, by reason of its own success and that

of its follower, Belgium, scored a distinct victory so far as this meet was concerned. Portugal's work, following Italian instruction, was a vindication of Latin tenets in fencing, but it is certain that the experiences of the 1919 Games will have little effect in persuading either nation, or school, to change its systems or its beliefs.

No nation competing presented its strongest possible team. Italy brought to the Games a squad composed entirely of amateur fencers, the supposition being that no professionals would compete. Puliti, one of the best of the Italian team, had not been in training for many years. Three of France's best fencers were sick during the days of the Games. The ravages of war had thinned the ranks of Belgian, Roumanian and Czecho-Slovakian fencers. America's team was composed principally of novices and repeated failures to appear at matches caused many unnecessary forfeitures by the United States team. The Italian squad was small and the strenuous competition so taxed the strength of its members that on several days the entire Italian team was out of the competition. France, on the other hand, presented different fencers for different events and in this way was able to pit fresh and strong men against tired and, on several occasions, injured men.

Following the two foils competitions an attempt was made to stage the Fencing matches in the arena of Pershing Stadium. But constant rains made footing on the improvised platform uncertain and as a result practically the whole of the Fencing meet was held in the halls of the Ecole de Joinville. These small rooms furnished little accommodation for spectators and those who closely followed the progress of the Games were forced to rely almost entirely on the newspapers for their information on Fencing. In spite of these difficulties praise for the management of the events was unanimous.

The team foils competition presented the closest contest and the hardest fighting of any of the Fencing events. Italy and France defeated their opponents in the early rounds and met one another in the finals. The French team led throughout the struggle and it was not until the last match that the Italians tied the score. It then became necessary to make a count of touches in order to decide the championship and here also France won by a very small margin. These two nations duplicated their excellent team play achievements by taking practically all places in the individual events. The brilliant Nedo Nadi, with his brother, won first and fourth places for the Italians while French fencers took second, third, fifth, seventh and eighth places.

The strenuous play with its resultant bruises kept Italy out of the team play in the épée event. The épée, distinctly a French weapon, proved the stronghold for the Tricolor and both championships were won. Portugal was bested in the finals of the team play and Laurent won the individual event.

The Italians proved winners in the team saber matches, winning with the weapon which they have favored for many years. A Belgian, however, won the individual honors with this peculiarly Italian weapon.

The following are the summaries of the three fencing features as carried through during the two weeks of the Games.

#### TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Foil:* Trials—Roumania 19, America 3.

Semi-finals—France 19, Belgium 3.

Italy 19, Roumania 17.

Finals—France 18, Italy 18.

(Tie decided by a count of touches which gave France the decision 127 to 125)

*Epee:* Trials—Roumania 17, Greece 15.

Portugal 17, Czecho-Slovakia 11.

Semi-finals—Portugal 16, Belgium 9.

France 9, Roumania 6.

Finals—France 17, Portugal 10.

*Saber:* Trials—Greece 19, America 12.

France 19, Czecho-Slovakia 8.

Italy 19, Belgium 8.

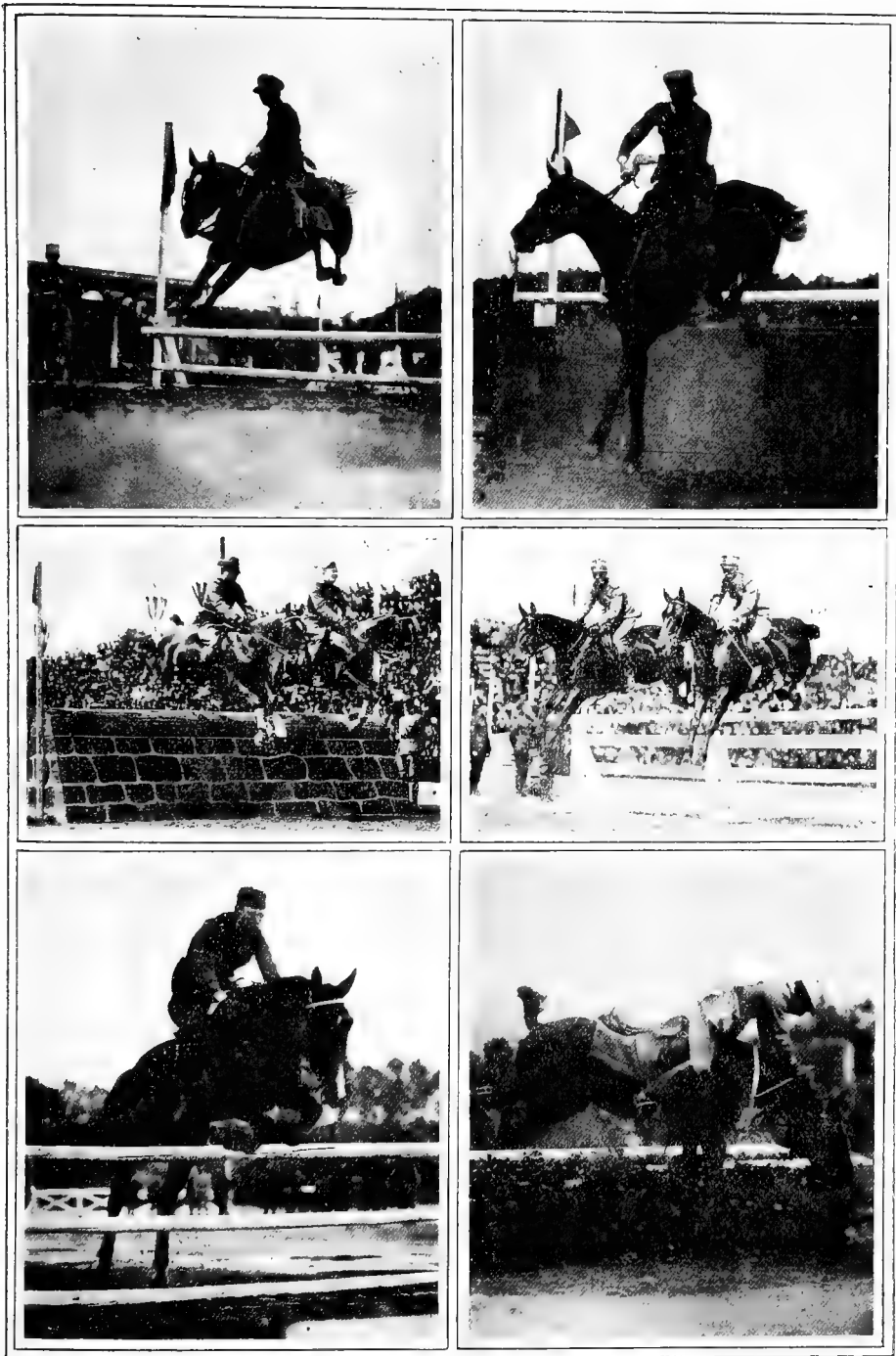
Semi-finals—Portugal 19, Greece 10.

Italy 19, France 11.

Finals—Italy 19, Portugal 8.

#### INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Foil:* Trial Pools—1st Pool—Aldo Nadi, Italy, first;  
 Andrieux, France, second;  
 Van de Wiele, Belgium, third;  
 Atanasiu, Roumania, fourth.  
 2nd Pool—Piquemal, France, first;  
 Deladrier, France, second;  
 Cesarano, Italy, third;  
 Theodoreau, Roumania, fourth.



*Top left*—Capt. Van Valsener of Belgium riding Karysta, his favorite. *Top right*—  
 Capt. Cacciandra of Italy. *Center left*—Col. Merchant and Col. West of America. *Center*  
*right*—Italian riding contestants. *Bottom left*—Lieut. Col. Taulbee of America. *Bottom right*—  
 Lieut. de Rivoyre of France.





- 3rd Pool—Gauthier, France, first;  
Nedo Nadi, Italy, second;  
De Strooper, Belgium, third;  
Cavianu, Roumania, fourth.
- 4th Pool—Puliti, Italy, first;  
Renon, France, second;  
Hugnet, France, third;  
Gheorghiu, Roumania, fourth.
- Semi-final Pools—1st Pool—Nedo Nadi, Italy, first;  
Gauthier, France, second;  
Andrieux, France, third;  
De Strooper, Belgium, fourth.
- 2nd Pool—Piquemal, France, first;  
Aldo Nadi, Italy, second;  
Hugnet, France, third;  
Renon, France, fourth.
- Final Pool—  
Nedo Nadi, Italy, first, Champion;  
Piquemal, France, second;  
Gauthier, France, third;  
Aldo Nadi, Italy, fourth;  
Renon, France, fifth;  
De Strooper, Belgium, sixth;  
Andrieux, France, seventh;  
Hugnet, France, forfeited.
- Epee*: Trial Pools—1st Pool—Piquemal, France, first;  
De Strooper, Belgium, second;  
Botassis, Italy, and Pfeiffer, Czecho-  
Slovakia, tied for third.
- 2nd Pool—Laurent, France, and Feyerick, Belgium,  
tied for first;  
Zavkadis, Greece, and Svorcki, Czecho-  
Slovakia, tied for third.
- 3rd Pool—Cornereau, France, first;  
Gevers, Belgium, second;  
Valaoritis, Greece, third;  
Piava, Portugal, fourth.
- 4th Pool—Anspach, Belgium, and Delerce, France,  
tied for first;  
Aldo Nadi, Italy, third;  
Triantiafilicos, Greece, fourth;

- 5th Pool—Ochs, Belgium, first;  
 Hugnet, France, second;  
 Urbani, Italy, third;  
 Skotidas, Greece, fourth.
- 6th Pool—Tom, Belgium, and de St. Germain,  
 France, tied for first;  
 Paredes, Portugal, third;  
 Nunes, Italy, fourth.
- 7th Pool—Mascarehas, Portugal, first;  
 Garbere, France, second;  
 Delongueville, Belgium, third;  
 Notaris, Greece, fourth.
- 8th Pool—Schmalzer, France, first;  
 Durao, Portugal, second;  
 Zalacostas, Greece, third;  
 Stephens, America, fourth.

- Preliminary Pools—1st Pool—Laurent, France, first;  
 Gardere, France, and Feyerick, Belgium,  
 tied for second;  
 Tom, Belgium, fourth.
- 2nd Pool—Hugnet, France, Nunes, Italy, and De-  
 lerce, France, tied for first;  
 Ochs, Belgium, fourth.
- 3rd Pool—Piquemal, France, first;  
 Aldo Nadi, Italy, second;  
 Cornereau, France, third;  
 Piava, Portugal, fourth.
- 4th Pool—De St-Germain, France, first;  
 Paredes, Portugal, second;  
 Schmalzer, France, third;  
 Anspach, Belgium, fourth.

- Semi-final Pools—1st Pool—Cornereau, France, first;  
 Piava, Portugal, Anspach, Belgium, and  
 Delerce, France, tied for second.
- 2nd Pool—Laurent, France, and Feyerick, Belgium,  
 tied for first;  
 Nunes, Italy, and Paredes, Portugal, tied  
 for third.

- Final Pool—  
 Laurent, France, first, Champion;  
 Piava, Portugal, second;

Delerce, France, and Cornereau, France,  
tied for third;  
Feyerick, Belgium, fifth;  
Nunes, Italy, and Paredes, Portugal,  
tied for sixth;  
Anspach, Belgium, eighth.

- Saber: Trial Pools—1st Pool—**Gillens, Belgium, first;  
Svorcki, Czecho-Slovakia, second;  
Dias, Portugal, third;  
Peredon, France, fourth.
- 2nd Pool—**Aldo Nadi, Italy, first;  
Mondielle, France, second;  
Tom, Belgium, and Zavkadis, Greece,  
tied for third.
- 3rd Pool—**Collin, France, and De Strooper, Bel-  
gium, tied for first;  
Puliti, Italy, third;  
Cipera, Czecho-Slovakia, fourth.
- 4th Pool—**Piron, Belgium, Ancel, France, and Oli-  
vieirs, Portugal, tied for qualification.
- Semi-final Pools—1st Pool—**Puliti, Italy, and Gillens, Belgium, tied  
for first;  
Peredon, France, third;  
Cipera, Czecho-Slovakia, fourth;
- 2nd Pool—**Aldo Nadi, Italy, and De Strooper, Bel-  
gium, tied for first;  
Ancel, France, third;  
Zavkadis, Greece, fourth.
- Final Pool—**Gillens, Belgium, first, Champion;  
Ancel, France, second;  
Cipera, Czecho-Slovakia, and Peredon,  
France, tied for third;  
Aldo Nadi, Italy, and De Strooper, Bel-  
gium, tied for fifth;  
Puliti, Italy, seventh;  
Zavkadis, Greece, eighth.



# FOOTBALL

## RUGBY

**A** SERIES of three games was played between teams representing France, Roumania and the United States. France took the championship, defeating both Roumania and the United States, while the United States, by a victory over Roumania, took second place.

England, the home of Rugby, and the British Dominions, which have given to the game some of its most noted exponents, did not send entries.

The French presented a team of experienced players, all of whom had participated in international series against teams from England, Wales and New Zealand. The Roumanians likewise sent an excellent team composed of players from Rugby clubs of Bucharest.

The American team was assembled from the Army by Captain Herbert R. Stolz, M.C. It included California college players and two members who had played Rugby at English universities.

All games were played at Colombes Field. The English Rugby Union rules governed.

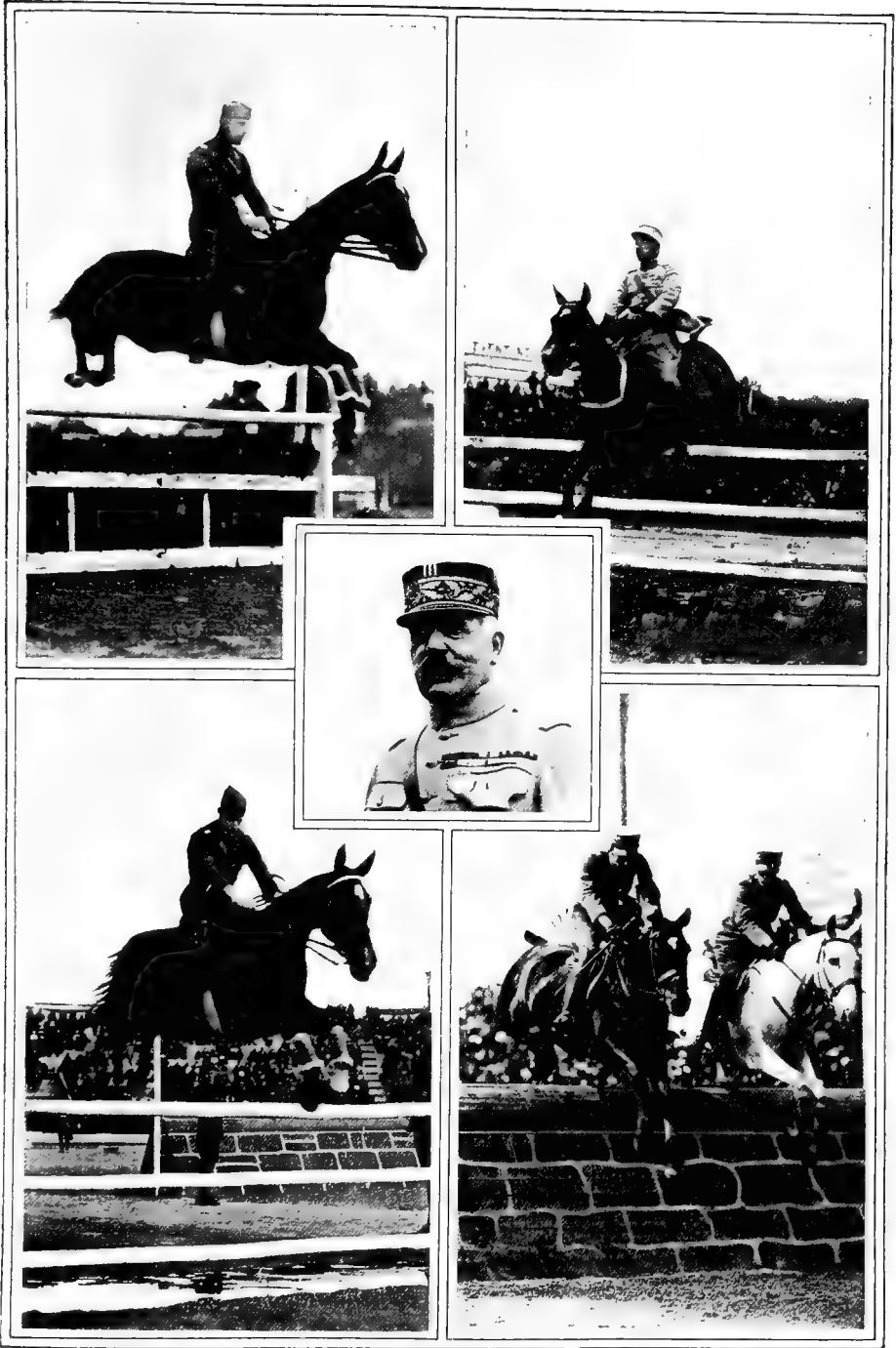
In the first contest France defeated Roumania by a score of 48 to 5. The teams played an even game for the first fifteen minutes after which the Roumanians weakened and allowed France to score six goals and six tries. In the second half the Roumanians showed a flash of form and scored a well-earned goal.

The second contest, played between Roumania and the United States, resulted in a victory for the United States by a score of 23 to 0. The superior weight and physical condition of the Americans counted in their favor. The Americans scored four goals and one try.

The final game, in which France and the United States met to decide the championship of the Inter-Allied Games, resulted in a memorable struggle. Against the science and experience of the French the Americans pitted their youth, perfect physical condition and an extreme eagerness to win.

The Americans opened the game with a rush and kept the offensive during the first half, the French appearing overawed by the vigor of

See pages 265 273 281 289 297 for football pictures.



*Top left*—Lieut. Colonel Chamberlain of America. *Top right*—Lieut. de Rivoyre of France.  
*Center*—General Blague-Belair of France, senior judge in horse-riding competition. *Bottom  
left*—Lieut. Colonel Chamberlain of America. *Bottom right*—Major Ubertalli and Major  
Caffaratti of Italy.



their opponents' attack. Most of the play during this half was in the French in-goal territory. The half ended without a score.

The Americans scored first in the second half. A fine dribbling rush brought the ball down from midfield and Clock made the try. Hauser attempted to make it a goal but the angle was too great.

The French, nothing daunted, came back and scored within a few minutes. A series of kicks brought the ball within striking distance and Struxiano carried it over. He likewise kicked goal. Score: France 5, United States 3.

An offside by the Americans enabled the French to improve their score, Struxiano making a successful free kick.

The Americans individually played star games, but having had only six weeks' team practice, they were unable to overcome the advantage of longer training and experience which the French had. Under these circumstances it was a commendable achievement for the Americans to hold the French team to a low score, and the French sport writers, in their accounts of the game, paid tribute to the athletic prowess and enthusiasm of the Americans which enabled them, with but a short period of intensive training, to match more experienced opponents.

A crowd of about 5,000 persons witnessed the game, and the enthusiasm and interest with which they followed the play indicated the popularity of Rugby in France.

THE GAMES

23 June, 1919—France, 6 goals, 6 tries.....	Total	48
vs		
Roumania, 1 goal.....	Total	5
26 June, 1919—United States, 4 goals, 1 try.....	Total	23
vs		
Roumania.....	Total	00
29 June, 1919 France, 1 goal, 1 free kick.....	Total	8
vs		
United States, 1 try.....	Total	3

SOCCER

The Czecho-Slovakian Republic, represented by the former City-of-Prague eleven, won the Soccer championship from the seven other teams entered in the Inter-Allied Games. This team had established an enviable reputation before the war and its victory caused little



surprise to the followers of this great European sport. France was the runner-up in the tournament. Italy and Belgium tied for third place.

No sport attracted more interest than did the well-played Soccer games. The French—and in fact practically the entire European population—know Soccer as the American people know baseball and appreciate the finer points of the game. Although several of the contests lasted until almost dark the stands were practically filled until the final whistle blew in each game.

The eight entrant countries were divided by the rules of the tourney into two groups. The drawings resulted in the following division : Group A—France, Italy, Greece, Roumania; Group B—Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, United States, Canada. In each group each team played each of the other teams one game. The winners in the two groups played for the championship.

The play started on 24 June and was concluded on 29 June. The results of the preliminary group matches and the standing of the teams prior to the championship games were as follows :

- 24 June—France 4, Roumania 0.  
Czecho-Slovakia 4, Belgium 1.
- 25 June—United States 5, Canada 4.  
Italy 9, Greece 0.
- 26 June—Italy 7, Roumania 1.  
Belgium 5, Canada 2.  
France 11, Greece 0.  
Czecho-Slovakia 8, United States 2.
- 28 June—Belgium 7, United States 0.  
France 2, Italy 0.  
Czecho-Slovakia 3, Canada 2.  
Greece 3, Roumania 2.

Group A	Won	Lost	P.C.	Group B	Won	Lost	P.C.
France....	3	0	1.000	Czecho-Slovakia.	3	0	1.000
Italy .....	2	1	666	Belgium.....	2	1	666
Greece ...	1	2	333	United States...	1	2	333
Roumania. 0	3	000		Canada .....	0	3	000

The game between Czecho-Slovakia and France, which decided the championship, was played Sunday 29 June before a crowd that packed the big Stadium. There were no more ardent fans present than the American soldiers and at the conclusion of the game they carried Janda,

the hard playing Czecho-Slovak forward, from the field on their shoulders. Janda, by his aggressiveness and good sportsmanship, became one of the most popular players of the tournament.

The final score was 3 to 2 goals. France led at midtime 2 to 1 and maintained that lead until the game's eleventh hour. A shift in the regular Czecho-Slovak lineup had put Janda in the backfield with a new man, Cerveny, in his place on the forward line. The second half saw Janda back in his regular position at inside right and from then on the team hit its stride.

France hotly contested the Czecho-Slovakia bid for supremacy. The addition of the Gastiger brothers, Langenove, Devic and Deydier had greatly strengthened the team's lineup. Chayrigues, in the French goal, put up a spectacular game and electrified the stands with his brilliant stops. The contest developed into a battle between the Czecho-Slovak forward line and the French defense. Chayrigues' phenomenal play and the long kicks of Gueblin, the husky French back, all but defeated the brilliant attack of the skilful Czecho-Slovak forward line. Besides the wonderful work of Janda, the shifty playing of Pilat at center was a big factor in giving the victory to Czecho-Slovakia.

The Czecho-Slovak team was schooled for several years by "Johnnie" Madden, the Scotch international player. With his corn-cob pipe in his mouth, "Johnnie" watched his charges from the sidelines throughout the series. No one followed the play with keener or more critical eye than he. Nor did any receive the victory in the final game more joyfully than the little Scotchman.

The lineup of the Czecho-Slovak team was as follows: Peyr, goal; Pospisil, left fullback; Hojer, right fullback; Pesek, left halfback; Fivebr, center halfback; Loos, right halfback; Prosek, outside left; Vanik, inside left; Pilat, center; Janda, inside right; Sedlacek, outside right. In the final game Klapka played goal in place of Peyr, Janda and Cerveny played at right fullback in place of Hojer, Vlk played right half back in place of Loos.



# GOLF

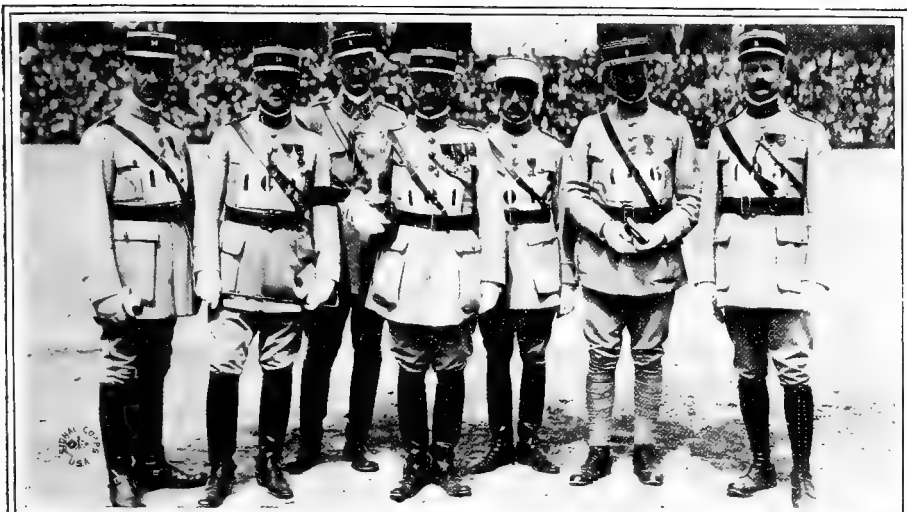


IN the Inter-Allied Golf tournament was made the first serious effort ever attempted to bring together, in Olympic form, golfers from every nation which classes the game as one of its sports.

The Inter-Allied gathering at La Boulie links, almost within the shadow of the historic Palace of Versailles, near Paris, will probably be the predecessor of Olympic golf. During recent years the world's golfing enthusiasts have discussed around the "19th hole" the possibility of placing golf on an Olympic status. But the Olympic games, with their wide appeal to the devotees of other sports, have come and gone and still golf was absent from the roll. Prophets of the future in the Scottish game believe that the Inter-Allied golf tourney was the opening wedge for placing golf in the 1920 Olympics. America, Great Britain and France hold annual open tournaments in which players from other countries are eligible as entries. Each tourney in itself constitutes, therefore, a sort of minor Olympic, for it is the custom of other countries to send a few of their mightiest wielders of the iron-tipped clubs to the various open events. Such tournaments, however, are not true international events, but rather home matches which are usually won by the home players.

The idea of interallied golf sprang from the chance gathering of golfers from the Allied Armies who, after the coming of peace, met upon various links to indulge in their favorite sport. In April, 1919, on the sunny Cannes links at Nice, the American Expeditionary Forces held a tourney of their own with 130 entries. Later Great Britain staged an Army golf tournament and France has also held an informal "welcome home" for the Tricolor golfers.

When the American army golfing event occurred plans were made to hold a match between golfers representing the A.E.F. on the one hand and the British overseas forces on the other. But France also signified her desire to participate for, despite war's ravages among the men of the nation, there was still an excellent array of first-class players capable of representing the Tricolor. The proposed event thus began to assume an international aspect and all other Allied nations were invited to take part.



Horse riding. *Top*—French team. *Bottom*—Group of Australian contestants, Military officers and Games officials.



The fact that the Golf tourney did not begin until late in the Inter-Allied Games program, 2 July, obliged several prominent golfers belonging to various overseas organizations to forego participation in the matches. In spite of this fact, the players of three nations met upon the La Boulie links on the opening day in team matches, eight picked men in each team representing respectively Great Britain, France and America. Under all the circumstances this result was a worthy achievement on the part of those who had arranged the Inter-Allied meet, the organization of which had not even been begun until late in April.

The first men for the American team to arrive in Paris were Sgt. William Rautenbush, A.E.F. champion, and Lt. H. R. Walton. Lt. Harry Davis, ex-Panama-Pacific champion, became the third member of the squad. Within three weeks a presentable list of American golfers was in Paris. In addition to those already mentioned they were: Col. C. C. Haskell, Capt. W. S. Greene, Capt. C. W. Middleton, Lt. F. O. Morse, Lt. Harlow Hurley, Lt. S. N. Pierson, Sgt. A. M. Bartlett, Sgt. Pearl O. Hart, Sgt. George H. Reid, Sgt. James Beveridge, and Cpl. E. L. Davison.

With the American squad established on the links and practicing several times each week, efforts were begun to gather teams from other countries. France chose her most prominent professional golfers, several of them with continental reputations. The Tricolor lineup was: Arnaud Massy, Jean Gassiat, Maurice Dauge, Rene Golias, his brother Gustave Golias, M. Gommier, Marius Cavallo, J. Vogliano, A. Bernard, M. Laffite, M. Loth and M. Boudiac.

It was announced that England could not enter a team if the matches were to begin at the same time as the Inter-Allied Games — 22 June. So, although golf was originally intended to start at La Boulie on 24 June and to finish on 4 July, the dates were changed to 2 July for the opening and 12 July for the closing.

The British team consisted of professional players, the majority of whom were instructors in golf on French courses. The members were: W. W. Marks, J. LaFolly, O. Martin-Smith, J. Weatherby, Harry Fulford, A. Tingey, Aubrey Boomer and his brother Percy.

As the teams in the team matches were each to consist of eight men only, the American squad held an elimination tourney at La Boulie with the result that the following were picked to represent the A.E.F. in the team events : Capt. C. W. Middleton, Lt. Harry Davis, Lt.

H. R. Walton, Lt. F. O. Morse, Lt. Harlow Hurley, Lt. S. N. Pierson, Sgt. William Rautenbush, Sgt. Pearl O. Hart and Sgt. A. M. Bartlett, the latter being a substitute.

France got a bye in the draw for play and America met the English players on the opening day, 2 July. Four four-ball matches were played in the morning with singles making up the program of the afternoon. American players were the winners by securing victories in three four-ball matches and winning four of the eight singles matches.

The totals: America 7, Great Britain 5.

The summary: Four-ball matches—La Folly and Marks, Great Britain, defeated Pierson and Middleton, America, 3-2; Hart and Morse, America, defeated Martin-Smith and Weatherby, Great Britain, 5-4; Walton and Hurley, America, defeated Fulford and Tingey, Great Britain, 4-2; Davis and Rautenbush, America, defeated Boomer brothers, Great Britain, 1 up. Singles—Marks, Great Britain, defeated Middleton, America, 5-4; La Folly, Great Britain, defeated Pierson, America, 2-1; Morse, America, defeated Weatherby, Great Britain, 4-2; Hart, America, defeated Martin-Smith, Great Britain, 4-3; Hurley, America, defeated Tingey, Great Britain, 1 up; Fulford, Great Britain, defeated Walton, America, 2 up., Rautenbush, America, defeated P. Boomer, Great Britain, 3-1; A. Boomer, Great Britain, defeated Davis, America, 3-2.

Next day America and France met, France taking three matches in the four-ball play in the forenoon and winning five of the singles events in the afternoon. One of the chief features of this day's play was the defeat of Massy and Gassiat, reputed France's best players, by Lt. Davis and Sgt. Rautenbush, who were paired for the day. But both the Americans went down to defeat in the singles matches in the afternoon to the same players.

The totals: France 8, America 4.

The summary: Four-ball matches—R. Golias and Cavallo, France, defeated Bartlett and Morse, America, 6-5; Gommier and Bomboudiac, France, defeated Hart and Pierson, America, 3-2; Laffite and Dauge, France, defeated Walton and Hurley, America, 5-4; Davis and Rautenbush, America, defeated Massy and Gassiat, France, 2-1. Singles—Golias, France, defeated Bartlett, America, 6-4; Pierson, America, defeated Cavallo, France, 2-1; Hart, America, defeated Gommier, France, 5-4; Bomboudiac, France, defeated Morse, America, 6-5; Walton, America, defeated Laffite, France, 1 up 20 holes; Dauge,

# ~ CROSS COUNTRY RIDE ~

Bois de Meudon.  
June 30, 1919.

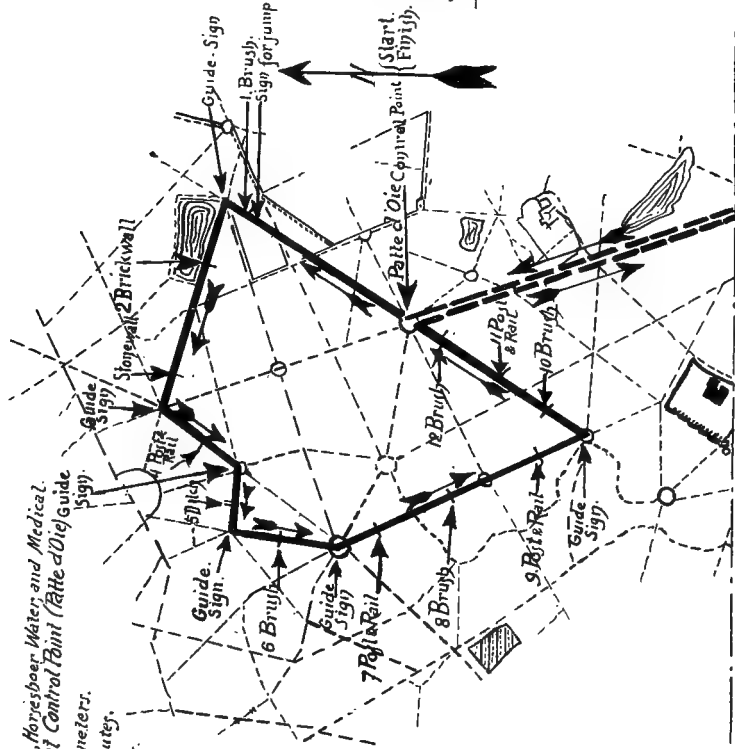
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NOTE: Veterinary, Horseshoe, Water and Medical Service located at Control Point (Pâle d'Œie) Guide Distance: 5 Kilometers.  
Time limit: 75 Minutes.  
Personnel: 6 Guides.  
Signs: 7 Arrows.

## SUMMARY.

- Start: Pâle d'Œie.  
1. Brush.  
2. Brickwall.  
3. Stonewall.  
4. Post & Rail.  
5. Ditch.  
6. Brush.  
7. Post & Rail.  
8. Brush.  
9. Post & Rail.  
10. Brush.  
11. Post & Rail.  
12. Brush.  
Finish: Pâle d'Œie.
1. Brickwall.  
1. Stonewall.  
1. Ditch.  
4. Post & Rail.  
3. Brush.  
12. Total.





France, defeated Hurley, America, 1 up 19 holes; Gassiat, France, defeated Davis, America, 5-3; Massy, France, defeated Rautenbush, America, 4-3.

The victory gave the French team the team championship of the Inter-Allied Golf matches.

The 3, 4 and 5 July were leisure days for the golfers but on 6 July the individual championships commenced with a qualifying round of 18 holes. The next day another qualifying round was held, the sixteen best totals for the two days' play being entered in the individual championships. In the qualifying rounds each nation was permitted to have as many as twelve players. France had eleven men, as did America, but only five British players appeared.

Rainstorms deluged the links for the two days of the qualifying rounds making it difficult for the players to get their stance and the putting greens were heavy. This reduced the scores to a considerable degree. One of the results of the storms was to disqualify from further play the Boomer brothers of England, who failed to appear upon the first tee within the appointed time limit. Both were among the first sixteen scores, A. Boomer having a total of 164 and his brother Percy 165.

The summary of the qualifying rounds, with eight French golfers, seven Americans, and one English player constituting the first sixteen, follows :

Name	First round	Second round	Total
Gassiat (F.) . . . . .	78	74	152
Dauge (F.) . . . . .	76	78	154
R. Golias (F.) . . .	81	75	156
Gommier (F.) . . .	78	80	158
Massy (F.) . . . . .	82	77	159
Rautenbush (A.) .	80	80	160
Bomboudiac (F.) .	85	77	162
Bartlett (A.) . . . .	82	81	163
Walton (A.) . . . . .	84	81	165
G. Golias (F.) . . .	80	85	165
Hart (A.) . . . . .	84	82	166
Davis (A.) . . . . .	84	82	166
Hurley (A.) . . . . .	86	81	167
Cavallo (F.) . . . . .	87	81	168
La Folly (G.B.) ..	87	82	169
Pierson (A.) . . . . .	88	82	170

Loth (F.).....	89	83	172
Bernard (F.) ....	87	85	172
Warren (G.B.) ...	90	84	174
Vogliano (F.) ....	91	91	182
Marks (G.B.) ....	89	94	183
Davison (A.).....	94	90	184

George H. Reid, C. W. Middleton and W. S. Greene, Americans, dropped out of further play. Sergeant Beveridge, an American who was eliminated in the American tryouts, was appointed official scorer.

The French players showed their strength in the next day's games—the first round of match play for the individual championship—and as a result Massy, holding a 70 for the forenoon round, had his opponent, Hart, American, well down at the turn. Massy won 13-12. Gassiat, another French player, also showed a card of 70 and defeated his American opponent, Pierson, 15-14.

Only two Americans survived the rounds of the 36 holes, 18 holes both morning and afternoon. They were Lieutenants Davis and Walton. It was peculiarly unfortunate for America that the draw had forced Davis to play Rautenbush and Walton to meet Bartlett, as the quartet constituted America's "big four." England's representative was eliminated by default. Six Frenchmen still remained in the game.

The summary : Massy, France, defeated Hart, America, 13-12; Bomboudiac, France, defeated R. Golias, France, 1 up; G. Golias, France, defeated Cavallo, France, 4-3; Gommier, France, defeated Hurley, America, 2 up; Gassiat, France, defeated Pierson, America, 15-14; Davis, America, defeated Rautenbush, America, 5-3; Walton, America, defeated Bartlett, America, 3-2; Dauge, France, defeated La Folly, Great Britain, by default.

Massy's round of 70 follows :

Out .....	4 4 3 5 5 3 5 4 4	37
In .....	3 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	33 -- 70

The following day the American player, Davis, found himself matched with Gommier, and Walton met Dauge. The Walton-Dauge match was the best of the tourney. Walton carried Dauge through forty holes before the French player was able to win. Throughout the morning round Walton was far the better shot, being 4 up at the mid-day turn of 18 holes. But Dauge found himself in the afternoon and squared the match on the 36th hole.

Davis lacked his usual putting ability and Gommier took the match 7 and 6 to play.

The summary : Dauge, France, defeated Walton, America, 1 up 40 holes; Gommier, France, defeated Davis, America, 7-6; Massy, France, defeated G. Golias, France, 3-2; Gassiat, France, defeated Bomboudiac, France, 7-6.

In the semifinals, with only four French players left to fight for the supreme honors, Massy won the feature match of the day against Gassiat by 2 up. Gassiat is a figure in continental golf, having held the French open championship and also that of Spain. The match was a close event with Massy at all times in the lead. Dauge found an easy victory in his match with Gommier, winning 10-9.

The summary: Massy, France, defeated Gassiat, France, 2 up; Dauge, France, defeated Gommier, France, 10-9.

The finals brought Massy and Dauge into the limelight before the biggest gallery of the Inter-Allied Golf series. Dauge was looked upon as a possible darkhorse for he had traveled the course in several exceedingly low scores. But Massy played persistent golf while Dauge lost heavily through his failure to negotiate short putts. Massy's victory was by 5-4.

However, the game was much more even than the score would indicate. Massy laid Dauge stymie four times in the morning round, either winning the hole or halving it because of the stymied ball. But the sturdy Dauge played on steadily and in the afternoon came his opportunity to cut down Massy's lead, although he was four down to his opponent when he emerged from his noon-day meal and went to the first tee, and to the spectators at that time it looked as if the match was practically over.

Both accepted 5s on the first hole and Dauge won the second with a 4 against a 5 for Massy. Two 3s, on a short hole, halved the hole while Dauge, playing a straight ball, took a 4 for the fourth hole. Massy had a 5. The next two holes were halved and Dauge came through and won the seventh. Massy, however, won the eighth in perfect golf and the ninth was halved. Massy's lead was now only 2 up.

Dauge had a 35 against a 38 for Massy on the opening afternoon nine holes. With the thirty-sixth hole in the near distance Massy settled down and won the eleventh and twelfth holes. Dauge went after the thirteenth hole placing a fine loft shot upon the green on his second. Massy played closer to the hole than Dauge and it looked as if the match was to end there.

But Dauge sank his long putt and Massy missed his shorter try with the result that Dauge cut the lead down one. The halving of the next hole in 4 gave the match to Massy.

The summary of the match:

Morning Round

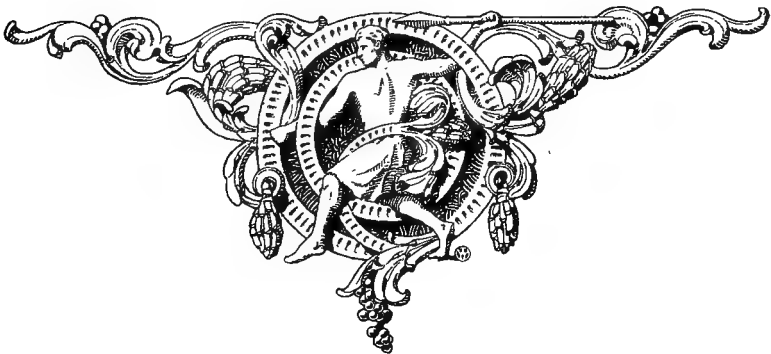
Massy out .....	4 5 3 5 4 3 6 3 4 --	37
Dauge out.....	4 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 5 --	43
Massy in.....	4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 --	37 - 74
Dauge in .....	3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 --	38 - 81

Afternoon Round

Massy out .....	5 5 3 5 4 3 6 3 4 --	38
Dauge out.....	5 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 --	35
Massy in.....	3 4 4 4 4	
Dauge in .....	3 5 5 3 4	

France thus emerged from the Inter-Allied Golf tourney as winner of the team match and also, in the person of Massy, of the individual laurel wreath. The champion, a professional at La Boulie course, has been for years the idol of French golfers and had already gained distinction outside of France, having won the English open in 1907.

Medals, suitably inscribed, were presented to each of the team members representing France, America and England. The winner and the runner-up of the individual championship were also given medals.





## ROWING

**T**HE final events of the Inter-Allied Games were the boat races on the Seine 17 and 18 July. With the date of the Henley Regatta fixed year after year for the first week in July, it seemed out of the question to hold the Rowing events at the same time as the Games in Pershing Stadium and still have a representative gathering of Allied oarsmen. Accordingly, it was decided to hold the Inter-Allied Regatta after the Pershing Stadium events. Henley contestants thereby would have time to bring their crews and shells to Paris.

The success of the Regatta justified this decision. Ten Allied nations and colonies participated in what proved to be the largest and most successful service Regatta ever held.

Belgian, Czecho-Slovakian, Italian and Portuguese crews went into training for the races early in July, occupying quarters in the American Military Police Barracks in the Bois de Boulogne at Aqueduct Bridge. By 11 July they were joined by Australian, Canadian, English, French, New Zealand and American crews from the Henley Regatta. Their shells arrived a day or two later, ferried across the English channel by destroyer to Havre and taken from there to Paris by automobile truck and trailer. Rowing championships were to be awarded in single sculls, four-oared shells with coxswain, and eight-oared shells. Each competing nation was allowed but one entry in each of these events. In single sculls, Australia, Belgium, England, France, Italy, New Zealand, and United States were represented. Belgium, Canada, France, British Army of the Rhine, New Zealand, Portugal, and United States entered crews for the four-oared shell races and ten eight-oared shell crews were entered from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, England, France, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, and United States.

The elimination heats in the three events were held on the afternoon of 17 July on the Seine over a mile and a half course between St. Cloud and Suresnes bridges. A cloudless day and a light breeze which scarcely caused a ripple in the water made rowing conditions ideal.

See pages 321 329 337 345 for rowing pictures.

For the first heat of the single sculls eliminations the following were entered: Clarence Buxton, England; Major Paul Withington, United States; Sergeant D. C. Hadfield, New Zealand; and Alfred Felton, Australia. Hadfield jumped to the lead at the start and it was evident that the New Zealander, who won the single sculls event at Henley, would be the winner, leaving Buxton, Felton, and Withington to decide who would be the second to qualify. Hadfield, leading, was followed in order by Buxton, Felton, and Withington as far as Aqueduct Bridge. Felton, by a spurt, then placed himself abreast of Buxton, but he had the misfortune to foul a marking buoy at the three-quarters distance. Withington, in the meantime, passed both Felton and Buxton and finished a length and a half behind Hadfield and a quarter of a length ahead of Buxton.

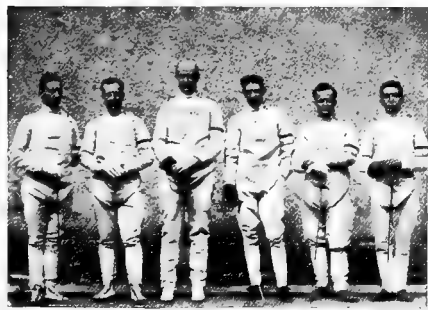
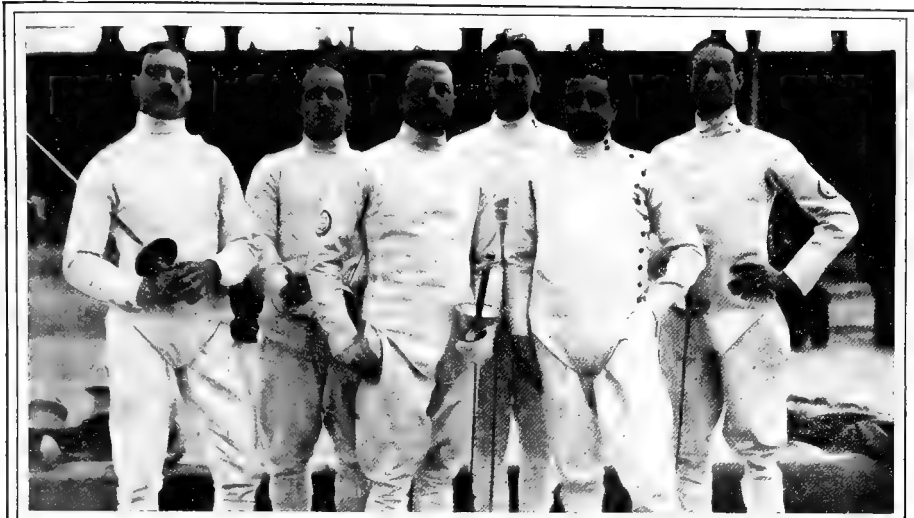
Giran, France, Dones, Italy, and Haller of Belgium started the second heat of the singles. Giran led Dones by a length the first half of the course and then stopped rowing for a few moments. Giran then continued rowing with Dones five lengths ahead of him at the finish, while Haller, several lengths behind Giran, failed to qualify.

Canada, Belgium, Italy and France rowed the first heat of the four-oared shell eliminations. At the first quarter Italy led, with Belgium, France and Canada following closely. At the half Canada, after a short spurt, led France by a few feet, the other two boats a length behind. France, continuing her spurt, passed Canada 600 yards from the finish and shot over the line two lengths ahead, Italy and Belgium finishing two lengths behind Canada.

Although entered for the second elimination heat, the British Army of the Rhine four withdrew from the race on account of not obtaining a shell fitted with tholepins to which the crew was accustomed. This left New Zealand, Portugal and United States in this heat. The three boats were practically even at the first quarter, but before the half was reached New Zealand led United States by a quarter of a length. Portugal, in the meantime catching a crab, was left far behind and did not finish the race. By the third quarter New Zealand and the United States were side by side again. America spurring early finished a length and a half in front of New Zealand.

Czecho-Slovakia, Australia, and Italy raced the first heat of eight-oared shell eliminations. Unlike the singles and fours, where the first two in each heat qualified for finals, the eights' elimination heats qualified but one for the finals. In this heat Australia had no difficulty in maintaining the lead throughout, increasing the lead over





Fencing. *Top*—Portugal team. *Center left*—American fencers. *Center right*—A strenuous contest on the platform. *Bottom*—Elimination contest on the platform at Pershing Stadium.





behind at the half distance. America, with a short spurt, was abreast of France at the three-quarter mark only to be passed again a few seconds later. Two hundred yards from the finish the Americans were not equal to the final spurt and France passed over the line for the Championship by a length and a half.

The Cambridge eight won a magnificent victory in the eight-oared shell finals. Left a half a length behind at the start, the English crew crept slowly past Australia and New Zealand to finish a third of a length ahead.

As they paddled upstream to the stake boats the eights showed three pronouncedly different strokes. Cambridge had the longest stroke of all and one that was capable of being rowed at high speed. The Australian was just as high a stroke as the English but shorter and more slashing. Although not reaching for so much water, the New Zealanders rowed a very pretty, slow, swinging stroke. At no time during the race did New Zealand row as high a stroke as either Australia or Cambridge.

Australia got off first at the start, New Zealand but a yard behind. When the eights finished their spurt at the start and settled down for the mile-and-a-half row, Cambridge was half a length behind Australia. This difference was made up within the first six hundred yards.

At the half, Cambridge had gained two yards over Australia New Zealand was a quarter of a length behind. Then came the prettiest sight of the day. For over a quarter of a mile Cambridge and Australia, side by side, rowed exactly together. The oars of both crews caught and came out of the water together. The extra reach of Cambridge was practically equalled in power by Australia's slashing stroke. This continued until the last quarter when Cambridge led by a yard.

Cambridge continued to forge ahead, inch by inch, from here on to the finish. Australia, but three quarters of a length ahead of the New Zealanders who had rowed a game race throughout, finished a scant third of a length behind Cambridge.

This was the final race of the Inter-Allied Regatta. Championships were awarded to D. C. Hadfield, New Zealand, winner of single sculls; France, winner of four-oar shell race; Cambridge Service Eight, representing England, winner of eight-oar shell race.

## SUMMARY OF ROWING EVENTS

Thursday, 17 July.

*Single Sculls Eliminations:*

First Heat—D. C. Hadfield, New Zealand, first by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths; Paul Withington, United States, second; Clarence Buxton, England, third; Alfred Felton, Australia, fouled a buoy and did not finish. Time 7 minutes, 59 seconds.

Second Heat—Ermino Dones, Italy, first by 5 lengths; Giran, France, second; Jacques Haller, Belgium, third. Time 8 minutes,  $18\text{-}3\frac{5}{5}$  seconds.

*Four-Oared Shell Eliminations:*

First Heat—France first by 2 lengths—

Stroke, Sgt. Bouton

3, Pvt. Vaganay

2, Sgt. Cordier

Bow, Lt. Barrelet

Cox., Cpl. Barberalle

Canada, second—

Stroke, Lt. M. H. Rix

3, Lt. A. R. Whittier

2, Capt. C. P. Disney

Bow, Lt. E. E. Norman

Cox., Capt. A. S. Poynton

Italy, third—

Stroke, E. Olgeni

3, Vittorio Bruna

2, E. Scaturin

Bow, Aldo Bettini

Cox., Mario Olgeni

Belgium, fourth—

Stroke, Pvt. Desaeveer

3, Sgt. Tabary

2, Lt. Chaltin

Bow, Pvt. de Vise

Cox., Sgt. Lannoo

Time, 7 minutes,  $18\text{-}3\text{-}5$  seconds.

Second Heat—United States first by  $1\text{-}1\text{-}4$  lengths—

Stroke, Maj. Paul Withington

3, Capt. C. D. Wiman

2, Capt. Billings Wilson  
 Bow, Lt. H. E. Cooke  
 Cox., Lt. Guy H. Gale

New Zealand, second—

Stroke, G. L. Croll  
 3, J. Fry  
 2, A. T. White  
 Bow, H. B. Prideaux  
 Cox., A. H. Trussell

Portugal did not finish—

Stroke, Carlos Burney  
 3, Raul Brito  
 2, Rodrigo Bessone  
 Bow, Jose Serra  
 Cox., Augusto Neupart.

British Army of the Rhine withdrew—

Stroke, G. M. Penny  
 3, C. M. Bere  
 2, J. A. Begg  
 Bow, A. H. Jackson  
 Cox., Lewis Morgan  
 Time, 7 minutes, 35 2-5 seconds

*Eight-Oared Shell Eliminations:*

First Heat—Australia, first by 3-4 lengths—

Stroke, Capt. Clive Disher  
 7, Gunner George Mettam  
 6, Lt. Frederick House  
 5, Lt. Thomas McGill  
 4, Gunner Arthur Scott  
 3, Lyndhurst Davis  
 2, Lt. Harold Newall  
 Bow, Sgt. A. Robb  
 Cox., Sgt. Albert Smedley

Italy, second—

Stroke, Emilio Lucca  
 7, M. L. Colombo  
 6, G. Torlashi

5, Nino Castelli  
 4, T. R. Salvini  
 3, M. O. Pontiggia  
 2, Alfredo Taroni  
 Bow, Fabio Clerici  
 Cox., Plinio Urio.

Czecho-Slovakia, third—

Stroke, Jiri Wihan  
 7, Jan Hejda  
 6, Dominik Stilip  
 5, Jiri Romavacek  
 4, Joseph Hungmann  
 3, Joraslav Oplt  
 2, Vaclav Romovacek  
 Bow, Jiri Petr  
 Cox., Vallav Paruzek  
 Time, 6 minutes, 48 2-5 seconds

Second Heat—New Zealand first by 1 length—

Stroke, G. A. Healey  
 7, D. C. Hadfield  
 6, W. G. Coombes  
 5, G. L. Lester  
 4, W. Patterson  
 3, J. McRoberts  
 2, F. V. Horne  
 Bow, G. H. Wilson  
 Cox., A. H. Trussell

Canada, second—

Stroke, Capt. F. S. Dyke  
 7, Capt. H. A. Dawson  
 6, Lt. A. D. Spragge  
 5, Lt. C. S. M. Fleming  
 4, Lt. G. W. Machan  
 3, Maj. J. C. McCuaig  
 2, Cpl. R. R. Harvey  
 Bow, Sgt. W. Gilliborn  
 Cox., Capt. A. S. Poynton

## Belgium, third—

Stroke, Van Waes

7, Hegimans

6, Joux

5, Boylemans

4, Demulder

3, Taymans

2, Janssens

Bow, Lalemand

Cox., Nuytens

## Portugal, fourth—

Stroke, A. Talone

7, J. Ferro

6, V. G. Silva

5, Carlos Sobral

4, J. Sasseti

3, J. Branco

2, J. M. Silva

Bow, G. Riberiro

Cox., R. P. Dias

Time, 6 minutes, 37 1-5 seconds.

## Third Heat—England, first by 1-2 length—

Stroke, Hubert Hartley

7, Clarence Buxton

6, Maurice Buxton

5, Arthur Dixon

4, John Campbell

3, Alfred Swan

2, Harold Peake

Bow, Herbert Boret

Cox., Robin Johnstone

## United States, second—

Stroke, Capt. Douglas Kingsland

7, Lt. J. Amory Jefferies

6, Maj. H. L. Rogers

5, Capt. Louis Penny

4, Lt. Henry S. Middendorf

3, Lt. J. H. McHenry

2, Capt. Royal R. Pullen  
 Bow, Lt. Colles J. Coe  
 Cox., Lt. Guy H. Gale

France, third—

Stroke, M. des Logis Bouton  
 7, Pvt. Varanay  
 6, Lt. Combarieu  
 5, Lt. Barrelet  
 4, M. des Logis Cordier  
 3, M. des Logis Garnier  
 2, Pvt. Poix  
 Bow, Sgt. Richard  
 Cox., Cpl. Barbarelle  
 Time, 6 minutes, 35 seconds.

Friday, 18 July.

*Single Sculls Finals.*

Won by D. C. Hadfield, New Zealand, by 3 lengths; Giran, France, second; Withington, United States, third; Dones, Italy, withdrew. Time, 7 minutes, 54 seconds.

*Four-Oared Shell Finals.*

Won by France by 1-2 length; United States, second; New Zealand, third; Canada, fourth. Time 7 minutes, 26 2-5 seconds.

*Eight-Oared Shell Finals.*

Won by England by 1-3 length; Australia, second; New Zealand, third. Time 6 minutes, 26 3-5 seconds.



*Top*—American Rugby team. *Bottom*—Roumanian Rugby team.







## SHOOTING

**I**N no event of the Inter-Allied Games was a more decisive success gained than by the American entrants in the rifle and pistol marksmanship contests which were held on the d'Auvours range, Belgian Camp, near Le Mans, Sarthe. Every medal place obtainable by the same nation in every event fell to the United States marksmen. The first day's firing sufficed to demonstrate the American superiority and thereafter interest in the actual competitive feature of the meet shifted to the rivalries of other nations for lesser laurels, notably to the Franco-Canadian struggle for the runner-up honors.

In the individual rifle match the United States, with twenty-five entries, took the first eighteen places in a field of 176, the lowest American finishing thirty-fourth on the list. The Americans carried the eight topmost places in the individual pistol match, the last of the twenty-five participants finishing in thirty-first place among 108 starters. The rifle and pistol team matches were won with corresponding margins, the Americans leading the field in both instances at every range.

The surprise of the meet was the defeat of Canada by the French marksmen in both individual events and in the rifle team match. The Dominion did not enter the pistol team competition.

Eight nations—France, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Roumania and the United States—participated in the competitions which were opened on 23 June by General Pershing. The inauguration ceremonies were simple. At 10 o'clock in the morning the competitors formed by national groups, armed with the weapons which they were to fire, at a designated place in rear of the 330-yard firing point. The captains of the eight contingents were presented to the Commanding General by Colonel A. J. Macnab, officer in charge of the competitions. The captains, in turn, presented the officers of their respective groups. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the enlisted contestants, addressing a few words to each team, after which the teams moved to their respective stations. The first order was called up. At a signal from the Commanding General the buglers sounded "Commence Firing." A line of white targets flashed into the brilliant June sun-

light and the crack of rifles proclaimed that the greatest of military marksmanship matches was on.

The meet ended on June 28. The ensuing schedule of competitions was carried out:

*Monday, 23 June*—Rifle individual preliminary course: forenoon, 300 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire; afternoon, 500 and 600 yards slow fire, 300 and 500 yards rapid fire.

Note: No scores recorded.

*Tuesday, 24 June*—Rifle individual match: forenoon, 300 yards slow fire, 200 and 300 yards rapid fire; afternoon, 500 and 600 yards slow fire, 500 yards rapid fire.

*Wednesday, 25 June*—Program suspended; rain.

Note: By firing the combined Wednesday and Thursday schedule on the latter day no time was lost.

*Thursday, 26 June*—Rifle team match: forenoon, 200, 300 and 400 yards slow fire; afternoon, 500 and 600 yards slow fire.

*Friday, 27 June*—Pistol individual match: 25 and 50 yards slow fire, 15 and 25 yards rapid fire; 20 shots at each range.

*Salurday, 28 June*—25 and 50 yards slow fire; 20 shots at each range.

A maximum of twenty-five entries from each nation was eligible to compete in the individual matches. Rifle teams were limited to twelve men, pistol teams to ten.

First Sergt. Stanley Smith, U.S., won the Inter-Allied Individual Rifle Championship in Tuesday's match, scoring 275 points out of 300 possible. He made a brilliant score, outshooting the field at every range save one.

Second honors went to Gunnery Sergt. Lester V. Henson, U.S., with a total of 266 and Corp. Richard J. Titus, U.S., clinched third with a tally of 263. At all times the championship race was virtually between these three and other high American contenders.

Louis Percy, a demobilized French soldier, finished ahead of the competitors of the other nations with a score of 245 which yielded him nineteenth place. After a bad start on the shorter and less difficult ranges Percy exhibited a remarkable eye and at 500 and 600 yards, both on slow and rapid fire, returned scores that were among the best. His strong finish enabled him to pass Major William O. Morris, Canada, who stopped in twentieth place with 243.

The high competitors of other nations, their scores and standings, follow: Major N. Vasile Ghitescu, Roumania, 216, forty-first place; Lieut. Licurgo Fabi, Italy, 204, forty-ninth place; Sergt. Andre M. Vichos, Greece, 203, fifty-first place; 2nd Sergt. Alfredo da Costa Paes, Portugal, 197, sixty-first place; Pvt. Seraphin Cornelius, Belgium, 191, seventy-third place.

The United States marksmen took the rifle team match with a total of 2,651 points out of 3,000 possible—a margin of 236 over their closest opponents. The ease with which they moved into first place, with the firing of the initial shots, and speedily fortified themselves with an unassailable lead, swung popular interest to the contests which developed for second, fourth and sixth places. These were exciting in every particular.

The issue of the individual match had sharpened rivalry between France and Canada. Popular opinion favored the Canadians at the beginning of the team match, the individual victory being regarded more as a personal triumph for Louis Percy than as a national achievement. Another factor which lent interest to the Franco-Canadian contest was the fact that they were the only two teams firing with their own rifles, all others having adopted the American Springfield, generally conceded to be the most accurate of service weapons. The Canadians remained faithful to their Enfield, using, however, the long-barrelled, pre-war model equipped with a windgauge. Two Frenchmen adopted the Springfield; the other ten went to the firing point with the ancient Lebele model of 1886, the service rifle of the French infantry. As a target rifle it is regarded as a very inferior weapon.

When Canada led by 18 points on the completion of firing at the 200-yard point, it seemed that it would be easy for the Dominion men to take the second place honors, for, as the ranges lengthened, the advantage of the Enfield riflemen with their wind-gauged weapon, would increase. At 300 yards, however, the French outshot the Canadians by 26 points, giving them a net lead of eight. Thenceforward they beat the Canadians at every range, rolling up a total of 2,415 to 2,351 for Lieut. Col. William Rae's Dominion team.

Roumania and Italy fired a close score for fourth place and the decision in favor of the Balkan team came only in the last few minutes of firing. Roumania scored 2,163 to 2,150 for Italy, despite the creditable individual work of Vice-Brigadier Amedeo Santena, the Italian team's best marksman.

The three-cornered struggle which developed between Belgium, Portugal and Greece for sixth-place honors was the closest of the match. After an all-day contest so close that it gave no indication as to which team would be the winner, the three teams went to the 600-yard firing point at five o'clock in the afternoon with only three points separating them. There the Belgians shot a consistent score while both the others went to pieces. The finish was in this order, Belgium, 2,071; Portugal, 2,023; Greece, 2,016.

Master Engineer (senior grade) Michael Kelley, U.S., won the individual pistol championship, scoring 669 out of 800 possible and defeating his greatest rival in the American preliminaries, Capt. D. R. Raymond, who took second place with 648. Corp. Paul Bird, a young shot, was a tight third with 647.

Sergt. Joseph Pecchia, France, finished at the top of the foreign aspirants with a score of 635 which gave him ninth place. Lieut. Antonio da Silva Martins, Portugal, one of the spectacular shots of the field, gained twenty-second place with 596. Lieut. Martins shot an eccentric score, now firing a remarkable string, and again dropping among the poorest. At one time he was tied with Master Engineer Kelley for first place, being the only visiting competitor temporarily to attain such a high score.

The following were the high men of the other nations with their scores and standings:

Maresciallo Pacificio Santona, Italy, 575, twenty-eighth place; Capt. Edwin J. Kaufman, Canada's sole entry, 566, thirty-fourth place; Lieut. Mathieu Requile, Belgium, 539, thirty-ninth place; Sergt. G. Giu Amuzcescu, Roumania, 507, forty-seventh place; Pvt. A. Vrasivanopoulos, Greece, 494, fifty-first place.

The American team won the pistol team championship with a score of 4,080 out of a possible 5,000. One of the features was the individual defeat of Master Engineer Kelley by his team mate, Captain Raymond—an event without official significance, however. The French team, while at no time menacing the lead of the United States, was in a class of its own as far as second honors were concerned. It scored 3,828. Capt. de Castelbajac made an individual total of 413 and tied two Americans for third place on the individual list.

Italy finished third with 3,369, Portugal fourth with 3,280, Belgium fifth with 3,204 and Roumania sixth with 2,913. There were no Canadian or Greek teams.

To dissipate any suggestion of advantage accruing to the American

competitors by comparison of weapons, the United States rifle, model 1903, and all types of United States service pistols and revolvers were placed at the disposal of the foreign competitors. The Belgians discarded their Mauser, the Roumanians their Manlicher and the Greeks their Steyr rifles through choice and adopted the Springfield. The wind-gauge was the principal attraction of the American weapon. It is doubtful, however, if the change improved the scores of any except the Roumanians who put in two weeks of diligent practice with the Springfield under American coaching. The Belgians confessed the experiment a failure for them though they practiced with the Springfield for four days before entering the match. The Greeks used it the same length of time.

The Italians and Portuguese were obliged to adopt the Springfield through failure of their arms and ammunition to arrive. Both entered the match under a handicap as they had received only a day's instruction in the use of the American weapon.

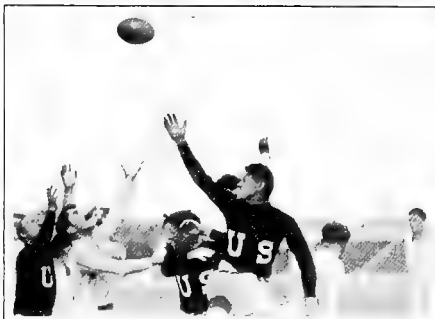
The Roumanians, French and Greeks used the United States 38-calibre revolver and the Colt Automatic 45-calibre pistol, in preference to their own weapons which were of various types. The Belgians used a Colt .32 in addition to the two American service sidearms. The Portuguese used their Luger, calibre 9mm. and the Italians their Gressenti, calibre 7.9mm. in addition to the American guns. The Canadian entry fired a long-barrelled Webley .45.

## INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCH

The following results were announced:

Ord. of Merit	Serial No	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
1	416	Smith, Stanley.	1st Sgt.	United States	275
2	408	Henson, Lester V.	Gy. Sgt.	" "	266
3	419	Titus, Richard J.	Cpl.	" "	263
4	415	Smith, Robert W.	1st Lt.	" "	262
5	417	Spooner, Lloyd S.	"	" "	261
6	403	Crawley, Theodore R.	Sgt.	" "	259
7	406	Gray, Lèman.	"	" "	259
8	418	Stewart, Edward B.	Cpl.	" "	258
9	412	Meyers, Walter A.	Capt.	" "	253
10	400	Chenowith, Leland A.	Sgt.	" "	252
11	407	Grika, John T.	"	" "	252
12	423	Williams, Glen.	"	" "	251
13	424	Windsor, Ardis E.	Cpl.	" "	248
14	421	Wallor, C. W. Jr.	Major.	" "	248

Ord.of Merit	Serial No	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
15	420	Walker, Wesley W.	Capt.	" "	248
16	422	Wiecek, Joseph Jr.	Sgt. 1 cl.	" "	247
17	402	Cotton, Richard E.	Capt.	" "	246
18	411	Lawless, Joseph T.	1st Lieut.	" "	245
19	168	Percy, Louis.	Demob.	France	245
20	61	Morris, William O.	Major.	Canada.	243
21	414	Scars, Robert.	Lt. Col.	United States	243
22	413	Peyton, Leland K.	Cpl.	" "	242
23	404	Disbrow, Harry M.	Capt.	" "	242
24	162	Johnson, Leon.	Demob.	France	240
25	60	McInnes, Dugald.	Sgt.	Canada	235
26	410	Kearns, Sylvester.	1st Lt.	United States	233
27	401	Coppedge, James F.	2nd Lt.	" "	232
28	56	Hutchinson, Roger G.	Major.	Canada	231
29	165	Mahieu, Jules.	Capt.	France	230
30	164	L'Hostis, Jean.	Lt. (demob.)	"	230
31	409	Hodges, C. H.	Lt. Col.	United States	229
32	171	Renard, Leon.	Capt.	France.	229
33	72	Vicent, Joseph H.	Lieut.	Canada	228
34	405	Doxtater, Everett.	Sgt.	United States	226
35	150	Angelini, Charles.	Cmt. (demob.)	France	226
36	161	Hardy, Pierre.	Demob.	France	225
37	163	Lajoie, Jean.	2nd Lt.	"	225
38	154	Bouchenoire, Rene.	2nd Class	"	224
39	52	Francis, Edward D. T.	Lieut.	Canada	221
40	66	Rae, William.	Lt. Col.	"	220
41	357	Ghitescu, N. Vasile.	Major.	Roumania	216
42	67	Richardson, Fred.	"	Canada	213
43	157	Fray, Andrae	2nd Lt.	France	213
44	63	Nowman, Nathaniel	Col. Sgt.	Canada	213
45	352	Baluta, Jean	Cpl.	Roumania	211
46	62	Mortimer, George.	Major.	Canada	210
47	70	Spaulding, Victor.	Lieut.	"	208
48	156	Durand, Raymond.	Cpl.	France	204
49	259	Fabi, Licurgo.	Tenente.	Italy	204
50	153	Boitout, Emile.	Demob.	France	203
51	200	Vichos, Andre M.	Sergt.	Greece	203
52	366	Vartolomeu, Simion.	Capt.	Roumania	201
53	210	Moraitinis, Georges.	2nd Lt.	Greece	200
54	59	Martin, Fred R.	Capt.	Canada	200
55	166	Meniot, Oscar.	2nd Lt.	France	199
56	55	Hay, John.	Sergt.	Canada	199
57	365	Tenescu, J. Constantin.	Lieut.	Roumania	198
58	57	Johnson, Frederick G.	Capt.	Canada	198
59	155	Dupuis, Daul.	"	France	198
60	318	Paes, Alfredo da Costa.	2nd Sergt.	Portugal	197



Rugby. *Top*—Scrimmage at lineout. *Center left*—Erb, U. S., running with the ball. *Center right*—Clock, U. S., receiving ball from lineout. *Bottom*—Hauser, U. S., being tackled while carrying ball.





Ord.of Merit	Serial No	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
61	64	O'Neill-Daunt, Reginald	Corp.	Canada	197
62	151	Arguel, Pierre.	Sergt.	France	197
63	201	Vlachakia, Denis T.	Lieut.	Greece	196
64	203	Sappas, Jean X.	2nd Lt.	"	196
65	329	Pereirs, Raul da Costa.	2nd Sgt.	Portugal.	195
66	152	Beaupere, Maurice	Sergt.	France	195
67	160	Garotin, Alexandre.	"	"	194
68	69	Spalding, Frank.	Lieut.	Canada	194
69	169	Pinot, Lucien.	Adjutant	France	193
70	172	Soccaud, Jean.	2nd Lt.	"	193
71	65	Payne, Ethelred G.	Pvt.	Canada	192
72	3	Cornelis, Seraphin.	"	Belgium	191
73	260	Fabris, Sante.	Brigadiere	Italy	191
74	208	Kosmas, George S.	Private	Greece	190
75	207	Kaparos, Eme J.	Sergt.	"	189
76	58	Kaufman, Edwin J.	Capt.	Canada	189
77	5	Demart, Emile.	Major	Belgium	188
78	158	Fray, Leon.	Demob.	France	188
79	265	Pastorini, Costantino.	Mag.	Italy	188
80	269	Santena, Amedeo.	V. Brig.	"	198
81	270	Santena, Pacifico.	Mares.	"	176
82	170	Regnier, Albert.	Demob.	France	186
83	173	Verain, Bohan P.	"	"	186
84	159	Gentil, Pierre.	"	"	186
85	4	Delmas, François.	Corp.	Belgium.	185
86	255	Campus, Peppy.	Mag.	Italy	185
87	272	Sartorari, Ferruccio.	Tenente	"	184
88	14	Neujeau, François.	Pvt.	Belgium	184
89	202	Vrassivanopoulos, A.	"	Greece	183
90	355	Ciocan, Gheorghe.	Capor.	Roumania	183
91	18	Schaepherders, Charles.	Corp.	Belgium	181
92	361	Mihaesou, Ioan.	Lieut.	Roumania	180
93	350	Alexe, V. Vasilo.	Soldat	"	179
94	351	Baciu, N. Niculae.	Plut. Maj.	Roumania	179
95	273	Serralunga, Natele.	Capt. Mag.	Italy	179
96	6	DuBrucq, Jules.	Pvt.	Belgium	177
97	1	Adriaenssens, Conrad.	1st Sgt.	Belgium	177
98	268	Righi, Fulvic.	Capo.	Italy	176
99	314	Martins, Antoie da S.	Lieut.	Portugal	176
100	362	Tudor, G. H.	Plut.	Roumania	175
101	7	Frings, Jean.	Capt.	Belgium	175
102	303	DeCarvalho, Antonio J.	1st Sgt.	Portugal	174
103	266	Piersantelli, Emilio.	Tene. Col.	Italy	174
104	209	Manatas, Miltiades D.	Lieut.	Greece	174
105	274	Simonotti, Achille.	Col.	Italy	171
106	324	Da Silva, H. Guilherme.	2nd Lt.	Portugal.	170

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
107	13	Nauvelaerts.	Corp.	Belgium	170
108	19	Schmits, Pierre.	Major.	"	169
109	305	Damiao, Antonio F.	Capt.	Portugal	169
110	20	VandenBessche, Armand	Sergt.	Belgium	169
111	358	Manole, Constantine.	Capt.	Roumania	169
112	23	Verlinden, Jules.	Sergt.	Belgium	168
113	317	De Noronha, D. Eugenio	Ensign.	Portugal	168
114	257	DeRisi, Gabriele.	Capo.	Italy	168
115	267	Picello, Federico.	Sergt.	"	168
116	206	Adam, Constantin.	Lieut.	Greece	167
117	212	Roumelliotis, D. M.	Pvt.	"	167
118	307	Doras, Amadeu S.	1st Sgt.	Portugal	167
119	205	Cogopoulos, Constantin.	Lieut.	Greece	166
120	54	Goodhouse, Fred J.	C.S.M.	Canada	166
121	320	Rebello, Herminio.	Capt.	Portugal	165
122	364	Petrescu, G. Constantin.	Lieut.	Roumania	165
123	354	Catana, Octay.	"	"	165
124	567	Vlasceanu, J. Joan.	Sgt.	"	163
125	315	Mendonca, Francisco P.	2nd Lt.	Portugal	163
126	360	Marinescu, Marin.	Sous Lt.	Roumania	162
127	251	Ascani, Ascanio.	Sot. Ten.	Italy	162
128	262	Gressi, Attilio.	Mag.	"	161
129	310	Gomes, Jose Oliveira.	Lt. Col.	Portugal	160
130	306	Dias, Carlos.	2nd Sgt.	"	160
131	2	Berckmans, Charles.	Capt.	Belgium	160
132	174	Ygnard, Armand.	Sgt.	France	159
133	68	Simmonds, William R.	Pvt.	Canada	159
134	10	Masure, Eduard.	"	Belgium	159
135	316	Montez, Antonio D.	2nd Lt.	Portugal.	158
136	258	Domenis, Vitterio.	Carab.	Italy.	157
137	353	Bacurel, Constantin.	Sous Lt.	Roumania	155
138	167	Pelle, Henri.	2nd Lt.	France	152
139	263	Manacci, Guglielmo.	Mag.	Italy	152
140	216	Sioris, Platon A.	War. Off.	Greece	152
141	261	Ficher, Norberto.	Tenente	Italy	148
142	313	Machado, Daniel Alberto	2nd Lt.	Portugal	147
143	217	Voltaire, Achille C.	Pvt.	Greece	147
144	12	Michause, Clement.	1st Sgt.	Belgium	145
145	308	Ferreira, Antonio S. A.	Capt.	Portugal	143
146	322	Dos Santos, Antonio.	2nd Sgt.	"	142
147	256	Dolfino, Francesco.	Mare.	Italy	142
148	253	Bettini, Dario.	Tenente	"	140
149	312	Lopes, Mario Augusto.	2nd Lt.	Portugal	139
150	300	Cannas, Dario.	2nd Lt.	"	139
151	264	Musia, Calisto.	Mag.	Italy	138
152	9	Mandeville, Hector.	Pvt.	Belgium	138

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
153	356	Dinca, Stefan, N.	Caporal	Roumania	138
154	301	De Carvalho, Jose A.	2nd Sgt.	Portugal	137
155	8	Gianora, Georgis.	1st Sgt. Maj.	Belgium	135
156	359	Naiorescu, Dumitru.	Sous Lt.	Roumania	135
157	254	Bucci, Amelio.	Mag .	Italy	134
158	252	Balena, Enrico.	"	"	131
159	311	Jame, Diocleciano.	2nd Sgt.	Portugal	130
160	309	Garcia, Antonio.	2nd Sgt.	"	129
161	304	Catarino, Antonio.	2nd Cpl.	"	127
162	22	VanGoethern.	Pvt.	Belgium	126
163	15	Pire, Germain.	Command.	"	124
164	323	Dos Santos, Antonio.	1st Cpl.	Portugal	119
165	11	Masuy, Oscar.	Command.	Belgium	119
166	302	De Carvalho, Joaguim.	2nd Sgt.	Portugal	112
167	204	Hadzidakis, George.	2nd Lt.	Greece.	109
168	24	Vercamer, Georges.	Pvt.	Belgium	105
169	17	Roelens, Hector.	"	"	104
170	21	VandenBossche, Albinus	"	"	100
171	211	Papageorgieiu, George.	Lieut.	Greece	99
172	25	Van de Wale, Mathieu.	Corp.	Belgium	89
173	250	Arani, Dario.	Capo.	Italy	48
174	321	Targento, Sodaino F. C.	Cadet	Portugal	39
175	215	Totomis, George.	Nav. Av'tor.	Greece	18
176	16	Pyre, Jules.	Adj.	Belgium	6

## INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCH—WINNERS BY NATIONS

Nation	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Score
United States.	416	Smith, Stanley.	1st Sgt.	275
France . . . . .	168	Percy, Louis.	Demob.	245
Canada . . . . .	61	Morris, William O.	Major	243
Roumania . . . .	357	Ghitescu, N. Vasile.	"	216
Italy . . . . .	259	Fabi, Licurgo.	Tenente.	204
Greece . . . . .	200	Vichos, Andre M.	Sergeant.	203
Portugal. . . . .	318	Paes, Alfredo da Costa.	2nd Sergeant.	197
Belgium . . . . .	3	Cornelis, Seraphin.	Private.	191

The relative standing of the teams was as follows :

Ord. of Merit	Name	Score					Total
		200	300	400	500	600	
1	United States. . . . .	589	541	467	543	511	2,651
2	France . . . . .	538	506	424	495	452	2,415
3	Canada . . . . .	556	480	377	500	438	2,351
4	Roumania . . . . .	489	427	355	473	419	2,163

Ord.of Merit	Name	Score					
5	Italy .....	499	449	371	439	392	2,150
6	Belgium.....	449	438	344	445	395	2,071
7	Portugal ..	480	446	318	429	350	2,023
8	Greece .....	481	422	337	434	342	2,016

The relative standing of the teams with the scores of the individuals therein was as follows :

Ord.of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
1	401	Coppedge, James F.	2nd Lt.	United States	200
2	415	Smith, Robert W.	1st Lt.	" "	227
3	406	Gray, Leman.	Sgt.	" "	227
4	416	Smith, Stanley.	1st Sgt.	" "	226
5	403	Crawley, Theo, B.	Sgt.	" "	225
6	419	Titus, Richard J.	Cpl.	" "	222
7	408	Henson, Lester V.	Gy. Sgt.	" "	221
8	404	Disbrow, Harry N.	Capt.	" "	219
9	412	Meyers, Walter A.	Capt.	" "	217
10	417	Spooner, Lloyd S.	1st Lt.	" "	217
11	420	Walker, Wesley W.	Capt.	" "	215
12	423	Williams, Glen.	Sgt.	" "	207
1	164	L'Hostis, Jean.	Lieut. dem.	France	219
2	168	Percy, Louis.	Demob.	" "	215
3	163	Lajoie, Jean.	2nd Lt.	" "	214
4	156	Durand, Raymond.	Cpl.	" "	208
5	162	Johnson, Leon.	Demob.	" "	207
6	155	Dupuis, Daul.	Capt.	" "	206
7	175	Colas,	Demob.	" "	206
8	161	Hardy, Pierre.	"	" "	199
9	165	Mahieu, Jules.	Capt.	" "	192
10	150	Angelini, Charles.	Com't. dem.	" "	191
11	171	Renard, Leon.	Capt.	" "	183
12	157	Fray, Andri.	2nd Lt.	" "	175
1	62	Mortimer, George.	Major	Canada	216
2	67	Richardson, Fred.	"	" "	213
3	69	Spalding, Frank.	Lieut.	" "	206
4	61	Morris, William O.	Major	" "	205
5	72	Vincent, Joseph H.	Lieut.	" "	202
6	60	McInnes, Dugald.	Sgt.	" "	195
7	56	Hutchison, Roger G.	Major.	" "	193
8	52	Francis, Edward D. T.	Lieut.	" "	190
9	63	Newman, Nathaniel.	Col. Sgt.	" "	185
10	59	Martin, Fred R.	Capt.	" "	185
11	55	Hay, John.	Sgt.	" "	184
12	57	Johnson, Frederick G.	Capt.	" "	177

## PERSHING STADIUM — PARIS

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Ord.of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
1	357	Ghitescu, N. Vasile.	Major.	Roumania.	203
2	355	Ciocan, Gheorghe.	Cpl.	"	197
3	352	Baluta, Joan.	"	"	196
4	350	Alexe, Vasile.	Pvt.	"	192
5	358	Manole, Constantin.	Capt.	"	185
6	366	Vartolomeu, Simion.	"	"	184
7	361	Mihaescu, Ioan.	Lieut.	"	182
8	353	Bucurel, Constantin.	2nd Lieut.	"	179
9	359	Maiorescu, Dumitru.	" "	"	178
10	365	Tenescu, J. Constantin.	Lieut.	"	167
11	354	Catana, Octav.	"	"	159
12	364	Petrescu, G. Constantin.	" Substituted	"	
12	367	Vlasceanu, J. Joan.	Sgt.	"	141
1	269	Santena, Amedeo.	Vice-Brig.	Italy	209
2	270	Santena, Pacifico.	Mares.	"	204
3	272	Sartorari, Ferruccio.	Tenente.	"	194
4	251	Ascani, Ascanio.	Sotto Ten.	"	188
5	274	Simonotti, Achille.	Col.	"	178
6	259	Fabi, Licurgo.	Tenente.	"	174
7	267	Picello, Federico.	Sergente.	"	171
8	263	Mencacci, Guglielmo.	Maggiore.	"	170
9	266	Piersantelli, Emilio.	Tene Col.	"	167
10	260	Fabris, Sante.	Brigad.	"	166
11	255	Campus, Peppy.	Maggiore.	"	166
12	268	Righi, Fulvio.	Capit.	"	163
1	1	Adriaenssens, Conrad.	1st Sgt.	Belgium	185
2	19	Schmits, Pierre.	Major	"	182
3	4	Delmas, François.	Cpl.	"	181
4	7	Frings, Jean.	Captain	"	180
5	3	Cornelis, Seraphin.	Private	"	177
6	5	Demart, Emile.	Major	"	175
7	14	Neujeau, François.	Private	"	174
8	11	Masuy, Oscar.	Comd't.	"	169
9	2	Berckmans, Charles.	Captain	"	169
10	23	Verlinden, Jules.	Sergeant	"	163
11	10	Masure, Eduard.	Private.	"	159
12	20	VandenBossche, Arm.	Sergeant	"	157
1	315	Mendonca, Francisco.	2nd Lieut.	Portugal	188
2	319	Pereira, Raul da Cruz.	2nd Sgt.	"	184
3	316	Montez, Antonio D.	2nd Lieut.	"	184
4	306	Dias, Carlos.	2nd Sgt.	"	184
5	310	Gomes, Jose Oliveira.	Lt. Col.	"	178
6	314	Martins, Antonio da S.	Lieutenant	"	177
7	307	Dores, Amadeu Salgado.	1st Sgt.	"	175
8	318	Paes, Alfredo da C.	2nd Sgt.	"	169
9	317	De Noronha, D. Eug.	Ensign.	"	167

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
10	324	Da Silva, H. Guilherme.	2nd Lieut.	Portugal	161
11	305	Damiac, Antonio F.	Captain	"	129
12	303	De Carvalho, A. J.	1st Sgt.	"	127
1	207	Kaparos, Eme J.	Sergeant	Greece	191
2	203	Sappas, Jean X.	2nd Lieut.	"	191
3	210	Moraitinis, Georges.	2nd Lieut.	"	185
4	202	Vrassivanopoulos, A.	Private	"	179
5	206	Adam, Constantin.	Lieutenant	"	169
6	208	Kosmas, Georges S.	Private	"	167
7	200	Vichos, Andre M.	Sergeant	"	162
8	205	Cogopoulos, Constantin.	Lieutenant	"	161
9	201	Vlachakis, Denis T.	"	"	159
10	212	Roumelliotis, D. M.	Private	"	158
11	209	Mantas, Miltiades D.	Lieutenant	"	149
12	217	Voltaire, Achille C.	Private	"	145

## INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
1	412	Kelley, Michael.	M.E.S.G.	United States	669
2	419	Raymond, D. R.	Capt.	" "	648
3	401	Bird, Paul.	Corp.	" "	647
4	400	Beverley, J. R.	1st Lt.	" "	645
5	411	Johnson, James F.	" "	" "	642
6	414	LaMotte, C. K.	Lt. Col.	" "	641
7	407	Evans, P. W.	" "	" "	640
8	409	Griffin, Lloyd E.	1st Lt.	" "	639
9	165	Pecchia, Joseph.	Sergt.	France	635
10	402	Bittel, Edward.	Lt. Col.	United States	633
11	405	Dell, James W.	Col. Sgt.	" "	632
12	155	De Castelbajac.	Capt.	France	631
13	410	Harant, L. J.	2nd Lt.	United States	630
14	404	Crawford, J. A.	1st Lt.	" "	630
15	417	Nelson, Henry N.	2nd Lt.	" "	629
16	415	Long, A. W.	1st Lt.	" "	616
17	420	Scott, S. L.	Major	" "	613
18	406	Duncan, Melvin E.	Sergt.	" "	611
19	422	Stauffer, O. B.	1st Lt.	" "	606
20	424	Snyder, O. F.	Lt. Col.	" "	605
21	413	Klem, Mat.	Col. Sgt.	" "	604
22	306	Martins, Antonio da Sil.	Lieut.	Portugal	596
23	418	Purdue, A. A.	Private	United States	592
24	167	Renard, Leon.	Captain	France	592
25	416	Miller, Ernest C.	Corp.	United States	585
26	421	Selbie, Charles C.	1st Lt.	" "	581



Soccer. *Top and center left*—France versus Roumania. *Center right*—France versus Czecho-Slovakia. *Bottom*—A forward pass in the air—France versus Roumania.





Ord.of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
27	423	Wilder, Benj. H.	2nd Lt	" "	578
28	263	Santena, Pacifico.	Maresciallo	Italy	575
29	403	Clark, Edward L.	Gun Sgt.	United States	573
30	172	Vaudiau, Pierre.	Captain	France	573
31	408	Garey, E. B.	Lt. Col.	United States	572
32	162	Mazuc, Fernand A.	Demob.	France	570
33	158	Gandon, Henri.	"	France	568
34	58	Kaufman, Edwin J.	Captain	Canada	566
35	157	De Varine, Behan P.	"	France	565
36	159	Girard, Pierre	Lieut.	"	544
37	161	Barbillot,	Com't	"	543
38	163	Modot, Joseph.	Captain	"	542
39	7	Requile, Mathieu.	Lieut.	Belgium	539
40	160	Guizien, Louis.	"	France	538
41	260	Piersantelli, Emilio.	Tene. Col.	Italy	535
42	265	Sarorari, Ferruccio.	Tenente	"	533
43	166	Perreau, Georges.	Sgt.	France	528
44	3	Demart, Emile.	Major	Belgium	525
45	164	Moreaux, Leon.	Comm. dem.	France	524
46	156	De Cernowitz, Rem.	Captain	"	518
47	351	Amuzcescu, G. Giu.	Sergt.	Roumania	507
48	352	Balanescu, J. Constantin	Sous Lt.	"	505
49	10	Janssens, Charles.	Sergt.	Belgium	497
50	262	Santena, Amedeo.	Vice Brig.	Italy	495
51	201	Vrassivanopoulos, A.	Pvt.	Greece	494
52	311	Dos Santos, Antonio.	2nd Sgt.	Portugal	493
53	151	Bachet, Georges.	Mar. Logis	France	490
54	355	Ilescu, Joan.	Lieut.	Roumania	489
55	353	Baciu, N. Ficulae.	Pluto Maj.	"	489
56	264	Sanguini, Plinio.	Capitano	Italy	488
57	168	Roux, Georges.	2nd Lt.	France	488
58	364	Yonoscu, Virgil.	Sous Lieut.	Roumania	486
59	154	Cottrelle, Robert.	2nd Lt.	France	484
60	304	Gomes, Jose O.	Lt. Col.	Portugal	483
61	203	Moraitinis, Georges.	2nd Lt.	Greece	479
62	358	Rosca, Stefan N.	Caporal	Roumania	475
63	310	Rebello, Herminio.	Captain	Portugal	474
64	170	Bourgeois, Raphael.	2nd Lt.	France	471
65	173	Vincent, Louis.	Lieut.	"	465
66	153	Chocat.	2nd Cl.	"	462
67	8	Schmits, Pierre.	Major	Belgium	460
68	2	Claus, Silvain.	Capt.	"	460
69	13	Thauvin, Jean.	"	"	460
70	308	Montez, Antonio D.	2nd Lt.	Portugal	457
71	302	Dores, Amadeu S.	1st Sgt.	"	453
72	303	Ferreiva, Antonio S.	Capt.	"	450

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
73	171	Vache, Jules.	Capt.	France	445
74	250	Ascani, Ascanio.	Sott. Ten.	Italy	441
75	152	Besset, Pierre.	2nd Lt.	France	439
76	251	Borgia, Carlo.	Tene. Col.	Italy	437
77	250	Campus, Peppy.	Maresciallo.	"	434
78	174	Viry, Eugene.	Lieut.	France	432
79	4	Ghoude, Paul.	Lieut.	Belgium	427
80	307	Mendonca, Francisco.	2nd Lt.	Portugal	424
81	267	Somma, Umberto.	Colonello	Italy	423
82	253	Bucci, Amelio.	Maresciallo	"	415
83	301	Carvalho, Antonio J.	1st Sgt.	Portugal	412
84	309	De Moronha, D. E.	Ensign.	"	407
85	350	Adamiu, Illie.	Sous Lt.	Roumania	404
86	361	Santica, G. Gh.	Sergt.	"	402
87	259	Pastorini, Constan.	Maggiore	Italy	388
88	169	Salain.	Cpl.	France	386
89	360	Staniu, Joan.	Sous Lieut.	Roumania	380
90	300	Cannas, Dario.	2nd Lt.	Portugal	371
91	150	Allain, Auguste.	1st Cl.	France	350
92	354	Ghitescu, H. Vasile.	Major	Roumania	349
93	266	Simanotti, Achille	Colonello	Italy	344
94	1	Adriaenssens, Conrad.	1st Sgt.	Belgium	344
95	9	Van Otegem, Georges.	Lieut.	"	337
96	252	Bettini, Mario.	Tenente	Italy	334
97	366	Bucurel, Constantin.	Sous Lieut.	Roumania	324
98	12	Berkmans, Charles.	Capt.	Belgium	321
99	363	Sava, Joan N.	Caporal	Roumania	315
100	5	Masuy, Oscar.	Comm.	Belgium	313
101	261	Ruffo, Giuseppe.	Tene. Col.	Italy	308
102	305	Gouveia, Gustav A.	Lieut.	Portugal	303
103	258	Righi, Fulvio.	Capt.	Italy	297
104	359	Stanoscu, Virgil.	Sous Lt.	Roumania	292
105	202	Mantas, Miltiades.	2nd Lt.	Greece	281
106	11	Piro, Jules	Adj.	Belgium	261
107	200	Vichos, Andre	Sgt.	Greece	249
108	367	Marinescu, Marin.	Sous Lieut.	Roumania	191

## INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH—WINNERS BY NATIONS

United States.	412	Kelley, Michael.	M.E.S.G.	669
France . . . . .	165	Pecchia, Joseph.	Sergeant.	635
Portugal. . . . .	306	Martins, Antonio da Silva.	Lieut.	596
Italy . . . . .	263	Santena, Pacifico.	Maresciallo.	575
Canada . . . . .	58	Kaufman, Edwin J.	Captain.	566
Belgium. . . . .	7	Requile, Mathieu.	Lieut.	539
Roumania . . . .	351	Amuzcescu, G. Giu.	Sergeant.	507
Greece . . . . .	201	Vrassivanopoulos, A.	Private.	494

The relative standing of the teams was as follows :

Order of Merit	Name	Score		Total
		25 yds	50 yds	
1	United States.....	2,266	1,814	4,080
2	France .....	2,113	1,715	3,828
3	Italy .....	1,969	1,400	3,369
4	Portugal .....	1,951	1,329	3,280
5	Belgium .....	1,900	1,304	3,204
6	Roumania .....	1,798	1,115	2,913

The relative standing of the teams with the scores of the individuals therein was as follows :

Ord. of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
1	419	Raymond, D. R.	Capt.	United States	427
2	412	Kelley, Michael.	M.E.S.G.	" "	421
3	407	Evans, P. W.	Lt. Col.	" "	413
4	411	Johnson, James F.	1st Lt.	" "	413
5	401	Bird, Paul.	Cpl.	" "	412
6	409	Griffin, Lloyd E.	1st Lt.	" "	411
7	405	Dell, James W.	Col. Sgt.	" "	409
8	400	Beverley, J. R.	1st Lt.	" "	400
9	402	Bittel, Edward.	Lt. Col.	" "	389
10	414	LaMotte, C. K.	Lt. Col.	" "	385
1	155	De Castelbajac.	Capt.	France	413
2	158	Gandon, Henri.	Demob.	" "	412
3	172	Vaudiau, Pierre.	Capt.	" "	393
4	161	Barbillat.	Com't.	" "	393
5	167	Renard, Leon.	Capt.	" "	391
6	165	Pecchia, Joseph.	Sgt.	" "	387
7	160	Guizien, Louis.	Lieut.	" "	380
8	162	Mazuc, Fernand A.	Demob.	" "	372
9	164	Moreaux, Leon.	Com't demob.	" "	354
10	157	DeVarine, Bohan P.	Capt.	" "	333
1	265	Sarorari, Ferruccio.	Tenente	Italy	384
2	260	Piersantelli, Emilio.	Tene. Col.	" "	365
3	264	Sanguini, Plinio.	Capitano	" "	354
4	262	Santena, Amedeo.	Vice-Brig.	" "	353
5	250	Ascani, Ascanio.	Sott. Ten.	" "	349
6	267	Somma, Umberto.	Colonello.	" "	330
7	251	Borgia, Carlo.	Tene. Col.	" "	329
8	263	Santena, Pacifico.	Maresciallo.	" "	329
9	266	Simanotti, Achille.	Colonello.	" "	311
10	261	Ruffo, Giuseppe.	Tene. Col.	" "	265
1	306	Martins, Antonio da Sil.	Lieut.	Portugal	390
2	308	Montez, Antonio Duarte	2nd Lieut.	" "	367

Ord.of Merit	Serial No.	Name	Rank	Nation	Score
3	304	Gomes, Jose Oliveira.	Lt. Col.	Portugal	341
4	301	Carvalho, Anton. Joaq.	1st Sgt.	"	341
5	303	Ferreira, Ant. Soares A.	Capt.	"	336
6	302	Dores, Amadeu Salgado.	1st Sgt.	"	323
7	307	Mendonca, Francisco Paulo dos Santos.	2d Lieut.	"	319
8	300	Cannas, Dario.	2d Lieut.	"	309
9	309	DeNeronna, D. Eugenio.	Ensign.	"	291
10	310	Rebello, Hirminio.	Capt.	"	263
1	7	Requile, Mathieu.	Lieut.	Belgium	371
2	3	Demart, Emile.	Major	"	370
3	2	Cloos, Silvain.	Capt.	"	364
4	13	Thauvin, Jean.	Capt.	"	328
5	1	Adriaenssens, Conrad.	1st Sgt.	"	311
6	10	Jassens, Charles.	Sgt.	"	310
7	5	Massui, Oscar.	Com't.	"	304
8	8	Schmits, Pierre.	Major.	"	302
9	12	Berkmans, Charles.	Capt.	"	275
10	4	Ghoude, Paul.	Lieut.	"	269
1	353	Baciu, N. Niculae.	Plut. Maj.	Roumania	363
2	352	Balanescu, J. Constant.	Sous Lt.	"	336
3	355	Iliescu, Jean.	Lieut.	"	332
4	364	Yonoscu, Virgil.	Sous Lieut.	"	331
5	354	Ghitescu N. Vasile.	Major.	"	302
6	358	Rosea, Stefan N.	Caporal	"	296
7	351	Amuzescu, G. Giu.	Sgt.	"	275
8	361	Sontica, G. Gh.	Sgt.	"	252
9	350	Adamiu, Illie.	Sous Lt.	"	223
10	363	Sava, Joan N.	Caporal	"	203



## SWIMMING

**T**HE Inter-Allied Swimming championships did not have all the world's greatest swimmers as competitors, but among those participating were enough men of wide international reputation to make the series stand out as one of the greatest championships in natation that was ever held.

Nine countries were represented by the aggregation of swimmers gathered to compete for the honors of the Inter-Allied Games Championships—a greater number of nations than took part in the natation events of the last Olympic Games. Furthermore, the contestants of the Allied Armies were more truly representative of nations and races than were the contestants at the last Olympiad. True, Austria and Germany were strong competitors in the Olympiad mentioned and, for obvious reasons, were not represented in the events of 22 June to 1 July in the Inter-Allied Swimming Championships at Lake St. James, Bois de Boulogne, Paris. But other nations, not in the lists of the Stockholm meet, much more than satisfactorily filled their places at Lake St. James.

The countries which sent in entries for the events were France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

Most of the best swimmers of these countries were entered as competitors, though in a few cases certain countries did not have individual champions in all the events, the war having played havoc in the ranks of swimmers as among the exponents of other sports.

The fresh, clear waters of the beautiful Mare St. James in the world famous Bois de Boulogne, furnished probably the most picturesque setting ever given to a great swimming meet. The natural beauty of the lake was enhanced by the artistic decorations of the course with festoons of the flags of all nations while surrounding the entire cove were boxes built for spectators, these also being handsomely decorated. The course itself was of the standard 100-metre length used in all international contests of such magnitude. Permanent starting and turning platforms were built at each end of the course by the American engineers who had also accurately surveyed and attested

to the course itself. The width of each platform was 25 meters. The full 100 metres at each side of the course was outlined with ropes, a float bearing the flag of one of the competing nations being placed every twenty meters to define the course still more clearly.

The names of such men as Norman Ross, Biddle and Gardner, United States, Bacigalupo and Massa, Italy, Longworth, Hardwick and Solomons, Australia, Sommer, Lehu and Rigal, France, and Boin, Belgium, stand for swimming ability and reputation throughout the world. These men were the stars of the meet. Many of the European competitors had previously contested and won Olympic championships at Stockholm in 1912.

Without question the greatest individual star of the meet was Lieutenant Norman Ross of the United States Air Service. Ross was entered in the 100-meter free style, 100-meter back stroke, 400-meter free style, 800-meter free style and 1500-meter free style and, by winning every one of these races in which he started, set a mark in international swimming that has never before been attained. Besides winning these final races, he also had to swim in heats and in some instances in semifinals before he defeated the picked natators of the world. He was also the star player of the United States water-polo team which was defeated by France four goals to three, Ross netting two of the United States goals. Besides all this he swam the final two hundred meters in the relay race.

No other swimmer was able to cope with the skill, speed and endurance of Ross. The hardest race of the American champion was the final one in the 100-meter free style when Solomons of Australia swam into second place three seconds behind him. The Australian team, which took second place in the score column with 14 points to 21 scored by the United States, was a remarkably well balanced aggregation. The Australians, Longworth, Hardwick, and Solomons, backed up by Stedman, Dexter, Springfield and others, showed striking consistency in taking the second and third places.

In the heats and semifinals of practically all events the French, Italians and Belgians swam well and qualified some of their men to go into the finals. But in the last test the swimmers of the United States and Australia proved too strong for the entries of their Allies, France alone, in the person of Somer, being the only other country to register a first place in any of the races. This victory was in the 200-meter breast stroke, in which Hallard, also of France, took third place. Bacigalupo swam into a meritorious third place in the 1500-



*Top*—Italian soccer team. *Bottom*—Czecho-Slovakian soccer team, winner of championship.





meter free style by defeating Springfield and Morris, both of Australia, in one of the most exciting races for a place held during the meet.

Belgium, France, Portugal, and the United States were entered in the water polo championship, the men from Belgium eventually proving themselves the champions at this game. Water Polo is one of the great aquatic sports of Europe and the French and Belgian teams both appeared to advantage in the games they played. In the first contest the United States met France and an exciting struggle resulted in the victory of the French whose team work proved too heavy a handicap for the Americans. By a series of clever passes and other evidences of thorough team coordination the French, through Rigal and Lehu, scored four goals, the former netting three. Of the three goals scored by the United States two were made by Ross and one by Rogers.

The second game of the series was to have been played between Portugal and Belgium, but through an accident to one of its players Portugal was unable to go into the game, thus forfeiting to Belgium. This brought Belgium and France together for the final contest to decide the championship. The game was played on 1 July. At half time Belgium had scored one goal through Fleuriex and France had been unable to score. In the second period the contest was just as close. Towards the end the Belgian teamwork was at its best when Cludts and Steffens both secured goals making the final score, Belgium three, France nothing.

The results of the entire program follow:

*100-Meter Free Style, 27 June:*

First Heat—Won by N. Ross, United States; Stedman, Australia, second; F. Frassinett, Italy, third; J. Cludts, Belgium, fourth.

Time, 64 1-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by L. Solomons, Australia; M. Massa, Italy, second; G. Pouille, France, third. Time, 70 1-5 sec.

Third Heat—Won by J. Hincks, United States; J. Dexter, Australia, second; M. Pernod, France, third. Time, 67 2-5 sec.

Fourth Heat—Won by S. Biddle, United States; J. Wuyts, Belgium, second; G. Kustermann, third. Time, 72 sec.

*100-Meter Free Style, 28 June:*

First Heat—Won by N. Ross, United States; Solomons, Australia, second; M. Massa, Italy, third. Time, 1 m. 8 1-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by J. Hincks, United States; Stedman, Australia, second; J. Dexter, Australia, third. Time, 1 m. 10 2-5 sec.

*100-Meter Free Style, Finals, 30 June:*

Won by N. Ross, United States; Solomons, Australia, second; Stedman, Australia, third. Time, 64 3-5 sec.

*400-Meter Free Style, Trials, 26 June:*

First Heat—Won by N. Ross, United States; Hardwick, Australia, second; Frassinett, Italy, third. Time, 6 m. 11 sec.

Second Heat—Won by Longworth, Australia; Biddle, United States, second; Belleza, Italy, third. Time, 6 m. 41 sec.

Third Heat—Won by Stedman, Australia; Massa, Italy, second; Manly, United States, third; Mayand, France, fourth. Time 6 m. 7 1-5 sec.

*400-Meter Free Style, Finals, 28 June:*

Won by N. Ross, United States; Longworth, Australia, second; Stedman, Australia, third. Time, 5 m. 40 2-5 sec.

*800-Meter Free Style, Trials, 26 June:*

First Heat—Won by Bacigalupo, Italy; Morris, Australia, second; Lang, United States, third. Time, 13 m. 51 1-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by Ross, United States, Hardwick, Australia, second; Costa, Italy, third; Nivet, France, fourth. Time, 13 m. 10 4-5 sec.

Third Heat—Won by Longworth, Australia; Douglas, United States, second; Duvanel, France, third. Time, 14 m. 7 1-7 sec.

*800-Meter Free Style, Finals, 1 July:*

Won by Ross, United States; Longworth, Australia, second; Hardwick, Australia, third. Time, 12 m. 34 sec.

*100-Meter Back Stroke, Trials, 26 June:*

First Heat—Won by Ross, United States; Lehu, France, second; Derwin, Belgium, third. Time, 1 m. 32 2-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by Biddle, United States, Gardner, United States, second; Dujardin, France, third. Time 1 m. 36 1-5 sec.

*100-Meter Back Stroke, Finals, 28 June:*

Won by Ross, United States; Gardner, United States, second; Lehu, France, third. Time, 1 m. 31 2-5 sec.

*200-Meter Breast Stroke, Trials, 27 June:*

First Heat—Won by Biersack, United States; Hallard, France, second; Everaerts, Belgium, third. Time, 3 m. 26 4-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by Sommer, France; Delahaye, Belgium, second; Hewell, third. Time, 3 m. 26 2-5 sec.

Third Heat—Won by Neeck, Belgium; Hermant, France, second; Monahan, United States, third. Time, 3 m. 28 3-5 sec.

*200-Meter Breast Stroke, Finals, 30 June:*

Won by Sommer, France; Biersack, United States, second; Hallard, France, third. Time, 3 m. 24 2-5 sec.

*1,500-Meter Free Style, Trials, 27 June:*

First Heat—Won by Bacigalupo, Italy; Springfield, Australia, second; Chretien, France, third; Long, United States, fourth. Time, 26 m. 2 2-5 sec.

Second Heat—Won by Ross, United States; Hardwick, Australia, second; Morris, Australia, third; Costa, Italy, fourth. Time, 24 m. 30 1-5 sec.

*1,500-Meter Free Style, Finals, 30 June:*

Won by Ross, United States; Hardwick, Australia, second; Bacigalupo, Italy, third, Springfield, Australia, fourth; Morris, Australia, fifth. Time, 24 m. 22 2-5 sec.

*800-Meter Relay, 1 July:*

Won by Australia—Hardwick, Steadman, Longworth, Dexter.

Second, United States—Ross, Hincks, Biddle, Gardner.

Third, Italy—Bacigalupo, Costa, Massa, Frassinetti.

Time, 10 m. 11 1-5 sec.

*Water-Polo, 26 June:*

France, 4 goals.—United States, 3 goals.

France—Decium, Pernet, Rigal, Dujardin, Vanlaer, Jourarit, Lehu.

U. S.—Rogers, Manly, Gardner, Douglas, McDonald, Scarry, Ross.

Goals—France, Lehu 1, Rigal 3; U. S., Ross 2, Rogers 1.

*Water Polo, 28 June:*

Belgium.—Portugal withdrew.

*Water Polo, 1 July:*

Belgium, 3—France, 0

France—Dujardin, Perved, Decein, Rigal, Lehu, Meister, Jonault.

Belgium—Durand, Bein, Steffens, Deman, Cludts, Fleuriex, Derwin.

Goals—France, 0; Belgium, Fleuriex 1, Cludts 1, Steffens 1.

Lt. Rogers, U.S.A., referee.

*Final Score:*

The final official score made by the contesting countries follows:

United States, 21

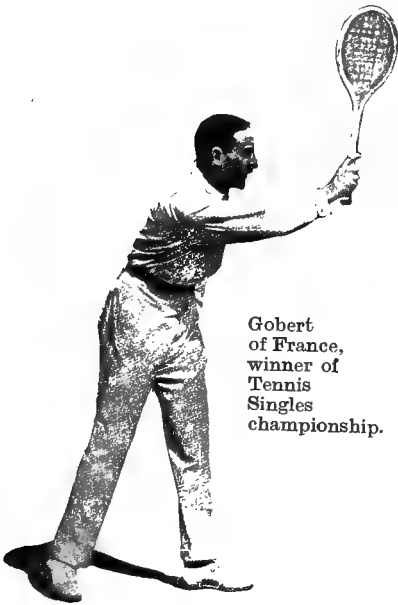
Australia, 14

France, 5

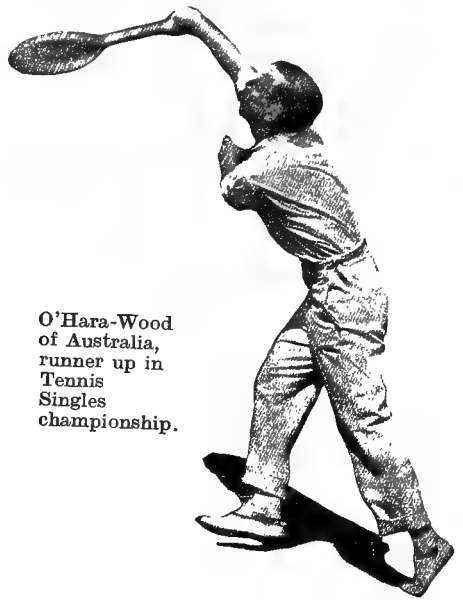
Italy, 2

# TENNIS

**F**EATURED by brilliant and hard-fought matches in every event, the Inter-Allied Tennis competition, contested by the court stars of seven nations and completed before the actual Games themselves, proved a triumph for France and Australia. With the three Antipodean players, Pat O'Hara-Wood, G. L. Patterson and Lycett at top speed, the Australians threatened to make a clean sweep on the courts. That complete victory was denied them, however, when Andre H. Gobert, France's leading player,



Gobert  
of France,  
winner of  
Tennis  
Singles  
championship.



O'Hara-Wood  
of Australia,  
runner up in  
Tennis  
Singles  
championship.

defeated O'Hara-Wood for the individual championship. Australia had to be content with the doubles title, team championship, and runner-up honors in the individual match. America's best bid was in the doubles in which Watson Washburn and Dean Mathey, two old intercollegiate and "Big Ten" stars lasted through the finals.

Gobert and the three Australians stand out in a field of fast players; Gobert, former doubles champion of England, has been one of France's leading players since 1911. Blessed with great height and an immense reach, his ubiquitous racquet is equally disconcerting on either the

See pages 433 441 for tennis pictures.

back or upcourt. His play in the individual and team championships in singles was unconquerable.

Pat O'Hara-Wood, Victoria champion in singles, who, paired with his brother Arthur, killed during the war, had also been Victoria champion in doubles, possesses a speedy forehand drive down the line which is disconcertingly accurate and is his most brilliant shot. His defeat of Patterson, in a long, five-set match, proved his mettle. Lycett, teamed with O'Hara-Wood, lived up to his reputation as one of the most dangerous doubles players in Australia. G. L. Patterson, who contributed materially to the victory in the team event, is recalled as the 19-year-old stripling who just before the war was runner-up to Arthur O'Hara-Wood in the Australian championship. Possessor of a tremendous service and smash and a heavily topped drive on both forehand and backhand which he hits with the same face of the racquet, his one fault is a bit of unsteadiness off the ground. The other Australian entry was Ronald V. Thomas, South Australian champion, who plays a sound all-round game.

The singles and doubles were played on the courts of the Racing Club of France, ideally situated in the beautiful Bois de Boulogne. The team event was staged at the Stade Français, in the Bois de Boulogne. Excellent weather prevailed throughout the week of play.

Australia, France, America, Canada, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia and Belgium sent representatives.

The American entries were Captain Watson Washburn, Lieutenant Dean Mathey, Lieutenant Harry C. Breck, Mr. Arthur Sweetser and Captain Neil C. Stevens. Washburn and Mathey were known to all American tennis enthusiasts as members of the "Big Ten" before they came across. Sweetser, a demobilized officer, was at one time captain of the Harvard tennis team. Breck, a typically violent California player from Leland Stanford University, some years ago played Billie Johnston five sets for a sectional championship. The New Jersey championship was once won by Stevens. All of these five players won the right to represent the United States by eliminating other Americans.

Samazeuilh, of Bordeaux, the best tennis player in the south of France, is short and stocky. His play resulted in a dogged backcourt game that twice overcame the hard-hitting but erratic Roumanian, Mishu.

Brugnon, one of the most promising French players, who defeated Washburn in the French indoor and Mathey in the outdoor cham-

pionship, has no peculiar strokes, a well-rounded game with an American service being his mainstay.

The French champion, Decugis, had not shown to advantage during the season. He has been one of the leading players of the Continent for the past fifteen years but seems to have difficulty in coming back. He was teamed with Gobert in doubles.

Temperament was one of the chief characteristics of the Roumanians. The team consisted of Nicholas Mishu, Horace Eremie, Rosetti-Balanescu, Mihail Stern and Serge Lecca. Mishu, the Roumanian champion, has a wide assortment of strokes and jokes often spoken of. In the tournament, although he lost matches to Samazeuilh and Gobert, his good-natured rivalry and serious actions made him a winner with the spectators.

Captain Horace Eremie, one of Roumania's two delegates to the Inter-Allied Games, also represented his country in the courts. Though woefully short of practice he endeared himself to all by his enthusiasm and sportsmanship.

Stern, who arrived with Lecca from Bucharest only the day before the tournament began, was one of the pioneers of tennis in Roumania and held the championship there from 1907 to 1912 inclusive. Owing to lack of practice he could not do himself justice. His speech at the tennis dinner given to the players quite brought down the house. It's text was: "Poland regretted; Greece wrote; Roumania came!"

Of the Czecho-Slovaks, the Kozeluh Brothers and Burianek were professionals. The former showed a very sound backcourt game, something on the style of Froitzheim.

Josef Kozeluh was runner-up in a professional tournament in Germany before the war. Not having had much experience in match play both brothers were inclined to weaken in the pinches.

Ladislav Zemla won third prize in doubles in the Olympic Games in Athens in 1906, played in the Olympic Games Tournament in London in 1908, and won fourth prize in singles in Stockholm in 1912. At the outbreak of the war he was an officer in the Austrian Army, but deserted to the Russians, like 400,000 of his countrymen, and fought as an officer in the Russian-Czech Legion until the Russian collapse. After this he enlisted as a private for service in France with the Czech Legion, coming to France by way of Archangel. He earned another commission in France. The fifth Czecho-Slovakian entry was Zeman.

Only one entry, Lt. Col. H. G. Mayes, represented Canada, and he defaulted after winning his first match because of orders calling



*Top*—French soccer team, runners-up. *Bottom*—Roumanian soccer team.





him from Paris. Colonel Mayes represented Canada in the Davis Cup preliminaries at Lake Forest in 1914 against Brookes and Wilding.

The Serbians had Zarka Zagar, Nedric Mirlita, Julie Brucker, and Boto Popovitch as representatives. Many of their matches were defaulted by them, so little can be judged of their playing.

Belgium was not entered in the individual championship, but Washer and Lammens took part in the team tournament. Washer, the Belgian titleholder, played a steady back-court game, seldom taking the net. Lammens was his partner in doubles.

Play in the individual singles began at the Racing Club on 26 May with thirty entries. The club, one of the most famous in France, possesses splendid courts. These and the stands were decorated with flags and bunting of the Allied nations. In spite of transportation difficulties occasioned by the subway strike, big crowds were always on hand.

The championship was conducted as an ordinary tournament except that no nation could enter more than five singles players and two doubles pairs. Matches were won by the best three out of five sets.

Officials were chosen from contestants in the A.E.F. tournament held in Paris in May. Allied players also served as referees and linemen. Officials proved satisfactory and there were no disputed decisions.

Among the distinguished guests and spectators at various times throughout the play were General Pershing and the members of his staff, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour and several officers of the French and Roumanian services.

Gobert won the individual championship of the Allied nations by disposing in turn of such experts as K. Kozeluh, Washburn and O'Hara-Wood. Although having a reputation for erratic and inconsistent play, he belied this and none of his victories were for long in doubt. His terrific first serve scored many aces and his beautiful side drives won point after point as well as lowering his opponent's morale. Some of his returns were made after the opposing player had already counted the point as won.

O'Hara-Wood fought his way to the finals over Sweetser, Patterson and Samazeuilh only to fall an easy victim to the champion. His play was consistent until this last match in which he displayed his poorest tennis. In his five-set match with his team-mate, Patterson, the spectators were treated to an exhibition of clever service, driving and lobbing from start to finish. The victory was in doubt until the final point, for both players are extremely versatile.

In the doubles, O'Hara-Wood and Lycett won from Washburn and Mathey in the final of four sets. This team worked perfectly together and, outside of their thrilling love-set match with the Kozeluh brothers, they had clear sailing. Washburn and Mathey gained a noteworthy victory over the other Australian team, Patterson-Thomas, in the semifinals. The result of this match kept the large crowd of enthusiastic rooters until after hours. The fifth set was won at 12-10.

The following are the results of the Individual championship played at the Racing Club de France, 26 May-1 June, 1919:

*Singles:*

Preliminary round—

Gobert, France, defeated Stern, Roumania, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Mirlta, Serbia, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Rosetti-Balanescu, Roumania, defeated Manset, France, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

Washburn, America, defeated Zeman, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

Brugnon, France, defeated Zagar, Serbia, by default.

Breck, America, defeated Burianek, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 5-7, 6-3.

Lycett, Australia, defeated J. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, 7-5, 1-6, 3-6, 11-9, 6-3.

Patterson, Australia, defeated Sweetser, America, 6-2, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.

Zemla, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Decugis, France, 6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated Stevens, America, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Mathey, America, defeated Brucker, Serbia, by default.

Mishu, Roumania, defeated Thomas, Australia, 6-3, 7-5, 6-8, 6-1.

Samazeuilh, France, defeated Lecca, Roumania, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

First round—

Gobert, France, defeated Eremie, Roumania, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Rosetti-Balanescu, Roumania, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1.

Washburn, America, defeated Brugnon, France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Breck, America, defeated Lycett, Australia, 6-1, 6-3, 8-10, 3-6, 6-3.

Patterson, Australia, defeated Zemla, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

O'Hara-Wood, Australia, defeated Mathey, America, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Samazeuilh, France, defeated Mishu, Roumania, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4.

Mayes, Canada, defeated Popovitch, Serbia, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

Second round—

Gobert, France, defeated K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-2, 7-5, 8-6.

Washburn, America, defeated Breck, America, 1-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

O'Hara-Wood, Australia, defeated Patterson, Australia, 6-4, 7-9, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5.

Samazeuilh, France, defeated Mayes, Canada, by default.

Semi-final round—

Gobert, France, defeated Washburn, America, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

O'Hara-Wood, Australia, defeated Samazeuilh, France, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6.

Finals—

Gobert, France, defeated O'Hara Wood, Australia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

*Doubles:*

Preliminary round—

Washburn-Mathey, America, defeated Brugnon-Manset, France, 6-0, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.

Zemla-Burianek, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Mirlita-Popovitch, Serbia, by default.

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Kozeluh-Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

First round—

Thomas-Patterson, Australia, defeated Stern-Lecca, Roumania, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Washburn-Mathey, America, defeated Zemla-Burianek, Czecho-Slovakia, 1-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Mishu-Eremie, Roumania, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

Gobert-Decugis, France, defeated Breck-Sweetser, America, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

## Semi-final round—

Washburn-Mathey, America, defeated Thomas-Patterson, Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 12-10.

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Gobert-Decugis, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

## Finals—

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Washburn-Mathey, America, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The team championship event succeeded the individual event.

The Stade Francais club is one of the most beautiful in France. Its spacious grounds for tennis, cricket, soccer, Rugby and track afford a most excellent place for followers of these sports. The courts are twelve in number with one well situated for grandstand play. This latter court is of red clay. The stands rise up on all four sides. The club house is larger than the one at the Racing Club, with spacious dressing rooms.

In this tournament there were also seven nations represented. Canada dropped out and Belgium placed entries. The play started 2 June and ended 8 June. Each nation entered two singles players and one double pair. The matches were played according to the Davis Cup scheme; that is, each singles player played the opposing two singles players and there was one doubles contest. In each match between nations there were, therefore, four singles matches and one doubles unless one nation could win the necessary three out of five in the first three or four contests. The nations were drawn against each other just as the players in a tournament.

Australia proved to have the best balanced team and won by defeating Serbia, France and America. O'Hara-Wood and Patterson were responsible for the singles victories and the former, teamed with Lycett, defeated all opponents in doubles.

America was represented by Washburn and Mathey, France by Gobert, Samazeuilh and Decugis, Roumania by Mishu and Eremie, Belgium by Washer and Lammens, and Czecho-Slovakia by K. Kozeluh, J. Kozeluh, Zemla and Burianek.

The Serbians defaulted all matches, although entered, in order to fill an earlier engagement to give a demonstration of the Sokol system of gymnastics at Nancy.

The following are the results of team championship tournament.

*Doubles:*

Preliminary round—

France defeated Roumania by 4 matches to 0—

Samazeuilh, France, defeated Eremie, Roumania, 6-0, 6-0, 6-3.

Gobert, France, defeated Mishu, Roumania, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Samazeuilh, France, defeated Mishu, Roumania, 3-6, 7-5, -6-1,  
6-2.

Gobert-Decugis, France, defeated Mishu-Eremie, Roumania,  
3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Gobert and Eremie did not play their singles match.

Australia defeated Serbia by default.

Czecho-Slovakia defeated Belgium by 4 matches to 1—

K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Lammens, Belgium,  
6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

J. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Washer, Belgium, 6-8,  
6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Washer, Belgium,  
12-10, 6-3, 6-1.

J. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Lammens, Belgium,  
6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Washer-Lammens, Belgium, defeated Zemla-Burianek, Czecho-  
Slovakia, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

First round—

Australia defeated France by 3 matches to 2—

Gobert, France, defeated O'Hara-Wood, Australia, 6-4, 6-3,  
6-2.

Patterson, Australia, defeated Samazeuilh, France, 2-6, 6-3,  
6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

Gobert, France, defeated Patterson, Australia, 6-4, 1-6, 5-7,  
7-5, 6-4.

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Gobert-Decugis,  
France, 2-6, 2-6, 6-3, 10-8, 6-4.

America defeated Czecho-Slovakia by 4 matches to 1—

Washburn, America, defeated K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia,  
4-6, 11-9, 6-3, 6-3.

Mathey, America, defeated J. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-3,  
6-2, 6-2.

Washburn, America, defeated J. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia,  
4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.

K. Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, defeated Mathey, America, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Washburn-Mathey, America, defeated Kozeluh-Kozeluh, Czecho-Slovakia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

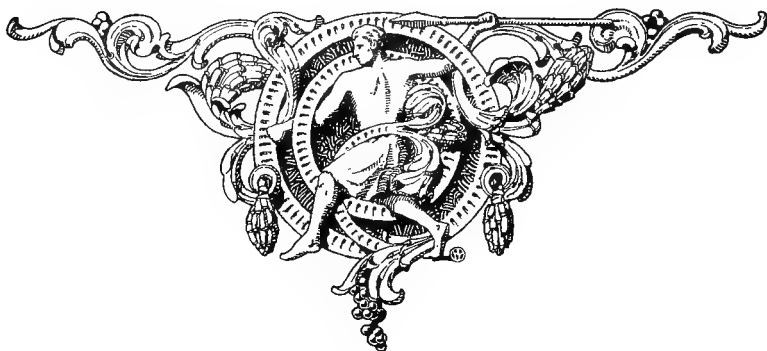
Finals—

Australia defeated America by 3 matches to 0—

Patterson, Australia, defeated Washburn, America, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

O'Hara-Wood, Australia, defeated Mathey, America, 0-6, 8-6, 6-0, 6-4.

O'Hara-Wood-Lycett, Australia, defeated Washburn-Mathey, America, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.






Golf. *Top*—French team. *Bottom left*—Lafitte, France. *Bottom center*—R. Golias, France. *Bottom right*—J. Bomboudiac, France.







## TRACK & FIELD

### FINAL TEAM STANDING

United States.....	92
France .....	12
New Zealand.....	6
Australia .....	5
Canada .....	4
Greece .....	1



AMERICA'S overwhelming victory in the Inter-Allied Track and Field meet was not altogether unexpected. Past Olympic Games had prepared other competing nations for the superiority of United States track and field athletes. So complete was the victory, however, that from the spectators' viewpoint, thrilling finishes and exciting competitions were tempered by the ease with which the blue-breeched athletes bested their less experienced opponents.

The results of the Inter-Allied meet were never in doubt. Years ago when our forefathers established and developed the athletic education of the American youth, the training season began which has shown its fruits in many international athletic triumphs as well as in the strength and morale of the nation. When Charles W. Paddock and Edward Teschner drew out ahead of the field of sprinters and breasted the yarn across the finish of the 100 and 200-meter dashes, when Earl Eby and Phil Spink pulled away from the 400-meter champions of other nations, who apparently were more powerfully built, when Clyde Stout raced into victory in the 1,500-meter run—then could America fully appreciate its public playgrounds, its mass athletics and its high school and collegiate athletic programs. For each winner had passed through every stage from boyhood tests of skill to the finals of the Inter-Allied Games.

The grace and ease with which Robert Simpson and Fred Kelly of the United States team flew over the high hurdles won the admiration of a multitude of French enthusiasts. Again in the low hurdles Simpson excelled, while his teammates, William F. Sylvester and Meredith House, ran close behind in a race that missed the world's record by a fifth of a second.

See page 449 for track and field pictures.

The field events showed even more plainly the superior training of Yankee athletes. With comparatively little effort, and that same nonchalant ease of motion, the lithe-limbed Americans made a clean sweep of nearly every field event. Far beyond the small national flags which marked the distances of other jumpers or weight throwers, the star-spangled pennants invariably waved. As the meet progressed the spectators were asking, not "Who won?" but "Did he break a world's record?"

On the smoothly rolled field at Pershing Stadium, the American athletes stood out above the rest as they went through their paces. In their neat, white shirts, red-bordered and bearing a large red U.S., and their navy-blue, satin track trousers, cut short enough to give thigh muscles full play, they presented a picture that will live long in the memories of the thousands of doughboys who learned a new appreciation of track and field athletics during those two weeks of games.

In the hand-grenade throw, a new event on athletic programs, three Yankee soldiers took the honors among competitors of eight other nations, the winner being an Army Chaplain, F. C. Thompson, a veteran all-round athlete, who holds the present world's record.

The discus throw is of Grecian origin, but one would not have suspected it after watching Charles Higgins, Richard L. Byrd, captain of the American team, and James Duncan, the world's record-holder, win the first three places. Again in the pole vault three United States athletes soared above the rest and again their graceful style cheered the American watchers, proud not only of their favorites but of the national system that develops such performers. H. W. Floyd cleared the bar at 12 feet even, an impressive height to foreign spectators, but an average mark in American competition.

Three American relay teams captured first place in the 800-meter, 1,600-meter and medley relays. Directly after the 800-meter relay finals it was announced that the mark of 1 minute 30 4-5 seconds, established by the American quartette of sprinters, had clipped five and a fifth seconds from the world's record made at the Olympic Games in 1912, but it was discovered later that even this new mark had been eclipsed a month before at the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in the United States.

Five years of suffering and privation have not prevented the development of a new and larger interest in athletics in France. The Inter-Allied Games, coming as they did during the days of the sign-

ing of the peace, marked the turning point. Encouraged by their showing of placing second, learning much of American methods and forms by training with United States athletes and under a Y.M.C.A. trainer for weeks before the Games, and urged on by hitherto unequalled local press publicity, the track and field athletes of France are ushering in the dawn of a new era in the local sporting world. The spirit of participation in physical games has even reached the youngsters on the streets who watch with wonder crowds of soldiers playing baseball and later make earnest efforts to learn the game themselves.

France's total of 12 points in the Inter-Allied Games does not correctly tell the tale of the showing made by the Tricolor athletes. Had the American team withdrawn before the meet, the proportionate score would have been nearly the same with France occupying the top position in the point column. In nearly every event, especially the jumps and weights, athletes of France were just nosed out of the scoring by the more experienced Americans.

To Jean Vermeulen of France belongs the honor of winning two Inter-Allied distance titles. Wounded in battle, one arm hangs limp at his side, but in spite of this physical disadvantage the hero of many European races outclassed the field and sprinted in many yards ahead in the Marathon and Cross-Country races.

George André, a veteran of two Olympic Games and holder of many French records, went through the paces of the Pentathlon, but was forced to bow to younger blood. His career as a track and field athlete, which has probably terminated in the historic Inter-Allied Games, is an inspiration to the younger athletes of France.

The Frenchman's pleasure at winning cannot be disguised by the mask of indifference worn by the American winner or loser. He does not attempt to conceal his emotions and after a winning race he grins proudly and searches the cheering faces in the audience for friends to whom he happily waves.

Australia and New Zealand, Anglo-Saxon brothers of Americans, were not represented by large teams at the Inter-Allied Games. Perhaps the score would have been very different if more of their champions had taken the long trip to compete in the Games. Those athletes who wore the black shirt and white sprig of New Zealand, and the sky-blue suits with golden emblem of Australia, demonstrated that they had been well coached in the fine points of the game by their showing alongside the Americans. Mason, of New Zealand,

in his victory over Earl Eby of the United States, proved his quality as a champion in the 800-meter run. Lindsay of the same country showed well in the sprint events, placing third in the finals of the 200-meter dash. The Australian 1,600-meter and medley teams gave the American quartette a fast brush and finished as runners-up in both races only a few feet behind.

Canada's athletes, too, were similar to the Americans in form and style of competition. The closeness of the two countries has developed many international sporting competitions which have greatly unified their athletic systems. The few Canadians entered made a fine showing.

Roumania and Greece entered in every event. Persistent and dogged, their efforts were frequently noticed by the audience, and the stocky, short athletes stuck to the finish in every race however far they had been outdistanced. The swarthy-complexioned, dark-haired men from southeastern Europe proved they were sportsmen through and through.

Italy's track and field athletics are undergoing the same change that is evident in France. Although they did not break into the point column the Italians were very observing of the performances of the winners and the large number who participated in the Inter-Allied Games surely took back to their country a better knowledge of the training systems that pave the way for victory.

The trial heats in the 100-meter gave promise of the beautiful race which the final developed. In every heat the French record of 11 seconds was equalled and as runners seldom extend themselves in trials, better time was in prospect for the finish. The first semi-final qualified Teschner, U.S., Lindsay N.Z., Butler, U.S., and Seurin, France. The second admitted Paddock, U.S., Howard, Canada, Caste, France, and Croci, Italy.

The start in the final was almost perfect and brought the spectators to their feet in cheers. Flashing down the straightaway to the 75-meter mark, the sprinters were almost neck and neck; but at this point Charles W. Paddock, the brilliant American dash man, drew away and raced to the tape in splendid form, making the century in 10 4-5 seconds. He clipped a fifth of a second off the French mark and came within a fifth of the world's record. Paddock barely beat out his teammate, Eddie Teschner, while Howard of Canada took third place. Lindsay, the lank New Zealander who had twice run the course in 11 flat, winning both his trial heat and his semifinal

and who was picked as a favorite against Paddock, finished last, a few inches behind Caste of France.

The furlong brought fresh honors to Paddock who not only won the event but equalled the world's record when he sprinted the 200-meter distance in 21 3-5 seconds. Teschner again finished second and this time Lindsay registered for New Zealand by taking third place.

The trial heats were run in slow time that hardly presaged Paddock's final successful burst of speed. The American star finished his first heat in 22 4-5, the best time made in any of the five preliminaries, but in his semifinal he was outdistanced by the Canadian, Haliburton, who ran the 200 meters this time in a fifth of a second less time. Teschner, the A.E.F. champion, had done his trial heat in 23 flat, but in the semifinal finished second to Howard, Canada. Lindsay again starred in the preliminaries. He won both his trial heat and his semifinal. Yet in the final, Paddock literally breezed home a yard in front of Teschner who in turn had an easy place. Third honors were in doubt until within five yards of the tape when Lindsay prevented a clean sweep for America by forging ahead of Haddock.

By all odds one of the prettiest track contests of the Games, figured from preliminary to final, was presented by the 400-meter dash. Good quartermilers seemed to abound.

Three American runners finished first in three of the five trial heats, but the day's honors went to a Frenchman, Devaux, who made the best time and registered a clean fifteen-yard win. His teammate, Delvart, would have won his heat from Hume of Australia, but misjudged his distance and pulled up ten yards from the finish, barely recognizing his mistake in time to qualify in third place.

Earl Eby, the splendid American middle-distance man who finally won the event, ran a carefully judged first heat in slow time, but in his semifinal extended himself a bit more and ran the quarter in 51 flat with ten yards of day-light showing between his heels and those of the New Zealander, Wilton. Spink, U.S., again won his heat while Delvart this time took his, dropping Gray of America.

Eby was forced to fast time to win the final by his teammate, Spink, who furnished a surprise in his showing. One hundred meters from the finish Eby left the field behind and ended in 50 flat, but Spink was at his heels to the close and but three yards behind him. Spink's placing dropped Wilton of New Zealand to third place and kept the dashing Delvart out of the scoring.

The little blonde champion, Eby, however, met his first European defeat and his match in the 800-meter run in which Mason of New Zealand supplied a brilliantly run and judged victory. While Mason's win over the national 600-yard champion was quite unexpected, surprising the spectators who were looking to see Eby repeat his quarter mile triumph, there was no reason to discount the possibilities of the Antipodean as a victor. He had already outdistanced Eby in the preliminary heat (the latter finished third, with Bergemeier of Australia second) and although neither had extended himself, Mason's time of 2 minutes even was good.

In the final, Mason took an excellently calculated chance and practically ran a lead race all the way. Eby had to begin his final spurt from sixth place in the field, and did succeed in passing all but the New Zealander. Eby, like most of the spectators, probably figured that Mason had set too strenuous a pace to have a spurt left in him, but the Colonial surprised him. His magnificent flying finish brought him home a yard ahead of Eby in 1:55 2-5, breaking the French record. The sturdy Antipodean had outguessed and outrun Eby. Phil Spink ran third, a good nine yards behind his teammate.

The preliminaries in the 1,500-meter run were not of exceptional interest except that Stout's time of 4:16 gave the correct forecast of the American's eventual victory. For the final, three Americans, Stout, Shields and Schardt, three Frenchmen, Arnaud, Delvart and Lacary, two Australians, Chalmers and Manley, and La Pierre, Canada, and Mason, New Zealand, qualified.

The final, however, was prettily contested. Stout's beautiful sprint in the last two hundred yards wrested first honors from Arnaud of France who had set a terrific pace. The Canadian, La Pierre, sprang a surprise on Shields who was contentedly trotting in, apparently sure of third place. La Pierre sprinted desperately and beat the American with his last ounce of speed. Mason, the brilliant New Zealander, had to give up at the last turn, utterly exhausted. Stout finished ten yards in front of Arnaud, his time being 4 minutes, 5 3-5 seconds.

Lovers of one of the prettiest forms of track competition, the short dashes over the barriers, had two splendid events at the Games, both won by the record performer, Bob Simpson of Missouri.

In the 110-meter high hurdles event, it was Simpson and Kelly all the way, neither a stranger by any manner of means to men who



Golf. *Top*—American team. *Bottom left*—Pearl O. Hart, U. S. *Bottom center*—R. Gommier, France. *Bottom right*—F. A. Morse, U. S.





know the ways of the sticks. The preliminaries were run off in a cold, drizzling rain, but in spite of that, Simpson, closely pushed by Kendall of New Zealand, tied the French record for the event, 14 4-5 seconds. Fred Kelly, the Californian, ran a slower heat but beat out Best of Australia by ten yards, while Waldo Ames, American, lost to Wilson of New Zealand in a nose finish at the tape.

The final was a prettily fought race between the two Americans, Simpson this time clipping three-fifths of a second off the French record in 15 1-5, with Kelly on his shoe strings. It was a blanket finish, Wilson, the clever New Zealander, taking third.

The 200-meter low-hurdles event was a clean sweep for the United States. In the trial heats, Sylvester, Simpson and House each won his race, Meredith House setting a new French record of 25 flat. He did it running easily. There was nothing to it but America in the final, Simpson, Sylvester and House finishing in the order named. Simpson lowered House's French mark to 24 4-5 seconds, only a fifth short of a world's record which he might have broken but for an error in the placing of the third barrier. This was two meters short of its proper location on the track and all three hurdlers missed their step on it. Sylvester is also a Missourian.

The American entries won all three relay events without much difficulty. By far the most spectacular was the shortest, the 800-meter event, in which the two brilliant running teams, United States and Canada, twice took a shot at the old-world mark. Both of these teams ran the 800 meters in 1 minute, 33 1-5 seconds in the trial heats.

In the first, Paddock, the international sprint champion, started off for America and gave Haddock a five yard lead. Hume of Australia picked up even with the latter on the third lap, but Torkelson took the baton to Eddie Teschner, the last American runner, with three yards to spare. Teschner was closely pushed by the last Australian and only two yards separated them at the finish.

The Canadian heat, run in the same time, was never in doubt as the maple-leaf runners secured a long lead over France in the first lap and never lost it. On the last lap Seurin of France picked up ten yards on Johnson of Canada in a desperate sprint but was still five yards behind him at the finish.

Unaware at the time that a new record had just been set at the Penn Relays, race officials were confident that the time clipped 2 4-5 seconds from the world's record. It was lowered still further in the

finals which the American team raced in 1 minute, 30 4-5 seconds, after a thrilling contest with the Canadians, barely nosing them out by three yards. Although not a new record, the time was a notable achievement when it is remembered that the old Stockholm figure of 1:36 was set by such a great quartette as Shepherd, Reidpath, Meredith and Lindberg.

In the final Paddock ran first for America and again touched off Haddock with a five yard lead. Fred Zoellin, formerly of the Chicago A.A., who carried the baton in the second lap for Canada, made up two yards, but Torkelson, another Chicago A.A. man, got a perfect exchange and kept his four-yard lead. Teschner ran the last relay against the Canadian, Haliburton, and the latter's most desperate efforts could not gain on him.

Not run in as fast comparative time, the 1,600-meter relay presented a splendid competition in which America only succeeded in winning in the final lap. Four nations withdrew their teams before the race, making preliminaries unnecessary, and Australia and France, the only other entries, finished in that order. The time was 3 minutes, 38 4-5 seconds.

Tom Campbell of the University of Chicago, who ran first, picked up a ten yard lead, but the next two "Aussies" evened it up so that Teschner was touched off five yards behind Fraser. He lay back until within 100 meters of the tape when, being a dash man and not a quartermiler, he opened up with the same brand of speed that brought him the A.E.F. sprint championship and flashed across the tape in front of the Australian. The winning team was composed of Tom Campbell, V. H. Campbell, Mehan and Teschner.

The third relay title won by the United States team was captured by the quartette which ran the medley—Carl Haas, William Gray, Tom Campbell and M.L. Shields. Touched off for his 1,600 meters a yard ahead of Manley of Australia, Shields carried the bamboo across the tape ten yards ahead of the Australian. The United States team was first, Australia second and France third.

Few achievements of the Inter-Allied Games proved as popular as the double victory of the crippled French war hero, Jean Vermeulen, in the cross-country run and the modified Marathon. The former did not count as a program event but the latter netted a title for France. Notwithstanding his crippled arm, Vermeulen, grizzled veteran of many a long-distance grind, found no difficulty in besting the pick of the rival teams in the Marathon. He was pitted against many of

the best distance runners in the game. Fred Faller, United States, ran a plucky race and finished a good second but thirty yards behind the flying heels of the broadly grinning Vermeulen. Clyde Stout, the Inter-Allied 1,500-meter champion, finished in fourth place, running strongly. Masset of Canada was fifth and Giannakapolis of America sixth. Third place went to France's other contender, Heuet. The modified Marathon was run in 55 minutes, 11 4-5 seconds.

Robert L. Le Gendre, United States, won the Pentathlon, his teammate, Vidal, placing second, and André, the veteran French athlete, third. To clearly demonstrate his individual superiority over the field, Le Gendre won two first places in the five listed events and took second place in the other three. His firsts were in the 200-meter sprint and the broad jump. Le Gendre, a Georgetown University star in America, holds the Pentathlon title for the Penn Relays. His victory in the five-event match was over a very small field of nine representing five nations.

The three programmed weight events resulted in a remarkable clean sweep for the United States athletes of all but one third place, although the javelin throw was a new event to the American entries. The long distance weight heaving of the Americans stood out so easily over the others as to deprive the events of real competitive interest.

George Bronder of Cornell, the American recordholder, tossed the spear 183 feet, 3 inches for the international javelin title, Liversedge of the University of California being but a little over five feet behind him. Greece won third place in this event, Lt. E. Zirganos displacing Wagoner. J. T. Butler, Louisiana College, was disqualified by failure to enter the event properly. But for this the United States team would have won every place in all the weights.

The shot-put results were certain from the start, three Americans and one Frenchman qualifying for the finals, and in the latter finishing in the same order as in the trials. E. R. Caughey, Stanford University, won the event with a heave of 45 feet, 2 1-4 inches for the 16-pound ball. Second place went to Harry Liversedge of the University of California, and third to Wallace C. Maxfield formerly of Lafayette College.

The discus is probably the prettiest of the weight events still retained for athletic competition. While the United States again took all three places, the finals sprung a slight surprise. Higgins of Chicago, who had been consistently distanced by Richard L. Byrd

of Illinois, Captain of the American team, placed first with a splendid throw of 134 feet, 1 inch, Byrd being second. Johnny Duncan, the world's recordholder who had risen from a sick bed to qualify, won the third place for America. The practice of using the flags of the competing nations to mark the distances achieved proved popular.

Although the hammer throw was not on the program, Pat Ryan and William McCormick of the United States gave an exhibition, the former falling short of his own world's record in the event.

The running broad jump event proved an all-American affair. Butler, the big negro from Dubuque College, Iowa, was the star performer and placed first with a jump of 24 feet, 9 3-4 inches—less than 3 inches from the world's record. Harry Worthington, A.E.F. champion, took second a few inches behind, and Leo Johnson, also of America, finished third. In the trials the three winners placed in the same order that they showed in the finals, and Keddell of New Zealand, made a good fourth, which was the best he could do against the above field on the last lap for the record.

William H. Taylor, formerly of the Illinois A.C., outjumped his rivals in the standing broad jump, chalking up a mark of 11 feet, 1 inch, while James Humphries of Texas, finished a good second, and Moreau of France took third place in the event for the Tricolor. In the trials, the above order was slightly different, Taylor and Humphries being reversed in place, Moreau holding third, and Proux, another French athlete, being the fourth man to qualify for the finals.

Honors in the running high jump went to the United States. Larson of the American team easily winning at 6 feet, 7-8 inch. His teammates, Templeton and Rice, tied for second place with Labat of France. All the winners in the final, together with Lowden and Mathey, France, and Ghiringhelli, Italy, had previously qualified in the trials by clearing the bar at 5 feet 6 1-4 inches.

America made another clean sweep in the hop, step and jump event, Prem placing first with 46 feet, 5 1-2 inches, Bender second with 44 feet, 8 inches, and Madden third with 44 feet, 5 1-2 inches.

Contrary to the showing made in the trails, the American team had an easy time taking all three places in the pole vault finals. F. W. Floyd's splendid season was brought to a fine close when he soared over the bar at 12 feet even. L. S. Ervin, Drake University, took second honors, and Harwood secured third place for the U.S. All three French contestants were eliminated at the 11-feet-4-inches mark, which proved a big surprise in the case of Francquemelle whose

wonderful form during the trials had made him a favorite for the title. Gajan and Girard of France also qualified by clearing the 10-foot-4-inches mark in the trials but they failed to show enough to place in the finals.

Of the unprogrammed events, the, 10,000-meter cross-country run over the natural obstacles and barriers in and around Joinville-le-Pont, finished in the Stadium, was the most interesting. It was this event which was won by Jean Vermeulen, France, with Broos, Belgium, second, and Heuet, France, third. The time was 31 minutes, 38 4-5 seconds.

Seven nations competed in the spectacular hand-grenade event, in which Chaplain F. C. Thompson of the United States Army set a new world's record of 245 feet, 11 inches. S. H. Thompson and Wyca-vage, both American, took the other two places. There were 24 entries.

There were two special events for competitors from the Armies of Occupation. A jump of 6.60 meters gave Madden of America first place in the running broad jump. Nespoli, Italy, was second, and Coulon, France, third.

In the 800-meter relay race Italy protested the initial victory of France, but in the runoff the French team finished first again, America retaining third place.

Coming, as it did, coincidentally with peace after five years of world conflict, the Inter-Allied meet united the friendly bonds of the Allies and gave a new birth to the temporarily forgotten track and field athletics. Living together, training together and playing together for weeks before the Games at Pershing Stadium, the athletes of the different nations developed a sympathetic understanding, exchanged knowledge of the game and laid the foundations of a closer friendship cemented by the common cause which had brought them together.

The complete summaries of the Track and Field events of the Inter-Allied Games follow:

*100-meter Dash:*

Preliminaries—

1st heat—Teschner, U.S.; Seurin, France; Valianato, Roumania,  
Time—0:11.

2nd heat—Lindsay, New Zealand; Haliburton, Canada; Carter,  
Australia. Time—0:11.

3rd heat—Butler U. S.; Hume, Australia; Zoellin, Canada.  
Time—0:11.

4th heat—Howard, Canada; Caste, France; Grigeresco, Roumania. Time 0:11 1-5.

5th heat—Paddock, U. S.; Crocci, Italy; Tirard, France. Time—0:11.

Semi-finals—

1st heat—Teschner, U. S.; Lindsay, New Zealand; Butler, U. S.; Seurin, France. Time—0:11.

2nd heat—Paddock, U. S.; Howard, Canada; Caste, France; Crocci, Italy. Time—0:11.

Finals—

Charles W. Paddock, U. S.; Edward A. Teschner, U. S.; J. A. Howard, Canada. Time—0:10 4-5.

200-Meter Dash:

Preliminaries—

1st heat—Lindsay, New Zealand; Carter, Australia; Crocci, Italy. Time—0:23 1-5.

2nd heat—Paddock, U. S.; Harrowing, Canada; Gauthier, France. Time—0:22 4-5.

3rd heat—Haliburton, Canada; Hume, Australia; Seurin, France. Time—0:23 1-5.

4th heat—Teschner, U. S.; Tirard, France; Petrovici, Roumania. Time—23.

5th heat—Howard, Canada; Haddock, U. S.; Carroll, Australia. Time—23 1-3.

Semi-finals—

1st heat—Howard, Canada; Teschner, U. S.; Carter, Australia. Time 22 3-5.

2nd heat—Lindsay, New Zealand; Haddock, U. S.; Seurin, France. Time—22 2-5.

3rd heat—Haliburton, Canada; Paddock, U. S.; Carroll, Australia. Time 22 3-5.

Finals—

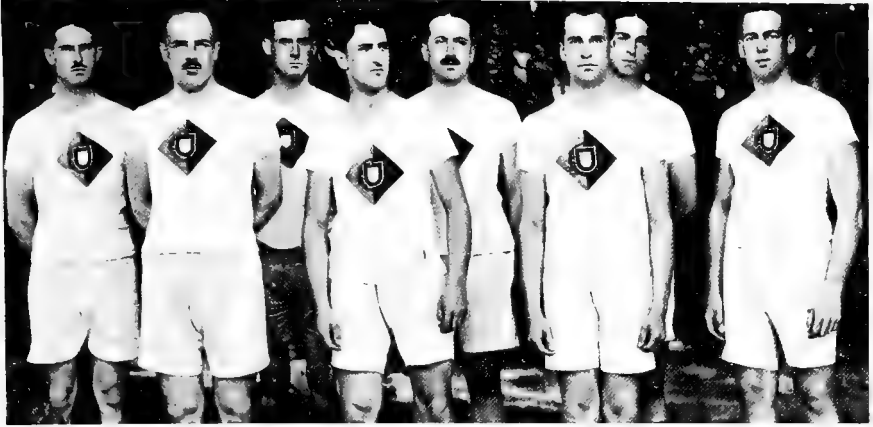
Charles W. Paddock, U. S.; Edward A. Teschner, U. S.; John Lindsay, New Zealand. Time—21 3-5.

400-Meter Run.

Preliminaries—

1st heat—Eby, U. S.; Bernardoni, Italy; Glodariu, Roumania; Time—0:53 3-5.

2nd heat—Devaux, France; Bergemeier, Australia; Wilton, New Zealand. Time—0:53 4-5.



Rowing. *Top*—Portuguese eight. *Center*—Belgian eight. *Bottom*—Czecho-Slovakian eight.





3rd heat—Candelori, Italy; Hume, Australia; Delvart, France.  
Time—0:53 1-5.

4th heat—Spink, U. S.; Dumont, France; Tittle, Canada.  
Time—0:53 1-5.

5th heat—Gray, U. S.; Johnson, Australia; Smet, Belgium.  
Time—0:54.

Semi-finals—

1st heat—Eby, U. S.; Wilton, New Zealand; Hume, Australia.  
Time—0:51.

2nd heat—Delvart, France; Gray, U. S.; Candelori, Italy.  
Time—0:51 4-5.

3rd heat—Spink, U. S.; Devaux, France; Johnson, Australia.  
Time 0:52 4-5.

Finals—

Earl A. Eby, U. S.; Philip M. Spink, U. S.; James H. R. Wilton,  
New Zealand. Time—0:50.

800-Meter Run:

Preliminaries—

1st heat—Mason, New Zealand; Bergemeier, Australia; Eby,  
U. S. Time—2:00.

2nd heat—Fraser, Australia; Heilbuth, France; Spink, U. S.  
Time—2:01.

3rd heat—Scudder, U. S.; Chalmers, Australia; Delarge, Bel-  
gium. Time—2:03 4-5.

Finals—

Daniel L. Mason, New Zealand; Earl A. Eby, U. S.; Philip  
M. Spink, U. S. Time—1:55 2-5.

1500-Meter Run:

Preliminaries—

1st heat—Mason, New Zealand; Shields, U. S.; Arnaud,  
France; Manley, Australia; La Pierre, Canada. Time—4:18.

2nd heat—Stout, U. S.; Delvart, France; Chalmers, Australia,  
Lacary, France; Schardt, U. S. Time—4:16.

Finals—

Clyde J. Stout, U. S.; Henri Arnaud, France; H. E. La Pierre,  
Canada. Time—4:05 3-5.

Modified Marathon:

Finals—

Jan Vermeulen, France; Fred Faller, U. S.; Danton Heuet,  
France. Time—55:11 4-5.

**110-Meter High Hurdles:**

## Preliminaries—

1st heat—Simpson, U. S.; Kendell, New Zealand; Time—0:16 4-5.

2nd heat—Kelly, U. S.; Best, Australia. Time—0:16 4-5.

3rd heat—Wilson, New Zealand; Ames, U. S. Time—0:16.

## Finals—

Robert L. Simpson, U. S.; Fred W. Kelly, U. S.; Harold E. Wilson, New Zealand. Time—0:15 1-5.

**200-Meter Low Hurdles:**

## Preliminaries—

1st heat—Sylvester, U. S.; Poulenard, France; Spencer, Australia. Time—0:25 4-5.

2nd heat—Simpson, U. S.; Buchon, France; Best, Australia. Time—0:26 4-5.

3rd heat—House, U. S.; André, France; Smet, Belgium. Time—0:25.

## Finals—

Robert I. Simpson, U. S.; William F. Sylvester, U. S.; Meredith House, U. S. Time—0:24 4-5.

**Running High Jump:**

## Trials—

Labat, Lowden, Mathey, France; Rice, Larson, Templeton, U. S., and Chiringhelli, Italy, qualified by clearing the bar at 5 feet, 6 1-4 inches.

## Finals—

Clinton Larson, U. S.; tie for second between André Labat, France, Carl V. Rice, U. S. and Robert L. Templeton, U. S. Height — 6 feet, 7-8 inch.

**Running Broad Jump.**

## Trials—

Butler, U. S. 23 ft. 2 in.; Worthington, U. S. 22 ft. 9 in.; Johnson, U. S.; Kendell, New Zealand.

## Finals—

Solomon Butler, U. S.; Harry T. Worthington, U. S.; Leo T. Johnson, U. S. Distance—24 ft, 9 3-16 inches.

**Standing Broad Jump:**

## Trials—

Humphries, U. S. 10 ft. 6 in.; Taylor, U. S.; Moreau, France; Proux, France.

## Finals—

William H. Taylor, U. S.; James V. Humphries, U. S.; Emile Moreau, France. Height — 11 ft, 1 in.

*Hop, Step and Jump:*

## Finals—

Herbert Prem, U. S.; Charles A. Bender, U. S.; John E. Madden, U. S.; Distance — 46 ft, 2 1-8 in.

*Pole Vault:*

## Trials—

Floyd, Ervin, Harwood, U. S.; Francquemelle, Gajan and Girard, France, qualified by clearing the bar at 10 ft, 4 in.

## Finals—

Florin W. Floyd, U. S.; Louis Ervin, U. S.; Robert Harwood, U. S.; Height — 12 ft.

*Javelin Throw:*

## Finals—

George Bronder, U. S.; Harry Liversedge, U. S.; Eustathios Zirganos, Greece. Distance — 183 ft, 3 in.

*Discus Throw:*

## Trials—

Byrd, U. S. 131 ft. 2 in.; Higgins, U. S.; Duncan, U. S.; Giuseppe, Italy.

## Finals—

Charles Higgins, U. S.; Richard L. Byrd, U. S.; James Duncan, U. S. Distance — 134 ft, 1 in.

*16-pound Shot Put:*

## Trials—

Caughey, U. S.; Liversedge, U. S.; Maxfield, U. S.; Paoli, France. Distance — 13.35 meters.

## Finals—

Edward R. Caughey, U. S.; H. Liversedge, U. S.; Wallace C. Maxfield, U. S. Distance — 45 ft, 2 1-4 in.

*800-Meter Relay:*

## Preliminaries—

1st heat—United States, Australia, Italy. Time—1:33 1-5.

2nd heat—Canada, France, Belgium. Time—1:33 1-5.

## Finals—

United States, C. W. Paddock, Marshall Haddock, Jr., E. A., Torkelson, Edward A. Teschner; Canada, J. A. Howard, F. J.

Zoellin, R. Haliburton, O. P. Johnson; Australia, E. Carter, J. L. Hume, W. Johnson, H. B. Carroll. Time—1:30 4-5.

**1600-Meter Relay:**

Finals—

United States, Tom Campbell, Edward J. Meehan, Earle H. Campbell, Edward A. Teschner; Australia, Charles E. Bergemeier, William Johnson, Leslie J. Hume, Thomas Fraser; France, André Devaux, Henri Delvert, Raoul Dumont, Rene Laubertrand. Time—3:28 4-5.

**Medley Relay:**

United States, Carl F. Haas, William C. Gray, F. F. Campbell, M. L. Shields; Australia, Leslie J. Hume, E. Carter, C. E. Bergemeier, Clifford Manley; France, J. R. Seurin, Poulencard, Dandelot, Lacary.

**Pentathlon:**

No.	Name and Country	Time or Distance				Score by Points					Total	
		200 M Dash	Run. Broad Jump	16-lb Shot Put	Discus	1500 Meter Run	200 M Dash	Run. Broad Jump	16-lb Shot Put	Discus		1500 Meter Run
1	Le Gendre, Amer.	22.4	6.575	11.335	34.2	5.10,6	120	119	77	81	64	461
2	Vidal, America....	24.4	6.41	10.825	35 83	4.45	70	112	67	92	90	431
3	Andre, France....	23	5.842	11.618	29 5	5.10,8	105	90	82	58	64	399
4	Blades, Canada ...	23.6	5.918	10.669	28.03	4.44,4	90	93	63	50	91	387
5	Salvi, Italy.....	24	6.095	10.5	27.42	4.51	80	100	60	47	84	371
6	Norman, America.	24.6	5.41	10.971	32.253	5.10	65	72	69	71	65	342
7	Costa, Italy .....	25.2	5.272	9.25	27.62	5.25	52	67	48	48	50	265
8	Gaillard, France...	25.4	5.587	9.485	29.05		48	79	50	55	0	232

EVENTS NOT COUNTING FOR POINTS—ALL FINALS

**Hand-Grenade Throw:**

F. C. Thomson, U. S.; S. H. Thompson, U. S.; D. C. Wycavage, U. S. Distance—245 feet, 11 inches.

**Cross-Country Run:**

Jean Vermeulen, France; Auguste Broos, Belgium; Gaston Heuet, France. Time—31:38 4-5.

**800-Meter Relay (Armies of Occupation):**

France, Italy, United States.

**Running Broad Jump (Armies of Occupation):**

John E. Madden, U. S.; Nespoli, Italy; Coulon, France. Distance 21 feet, 8 inches.

HAND-GRENADE THROWING

In spite of the fact that the American method of throwing a baseball was opposed by instructors in hand-grenade throwing, this

style won over all others in the Hand-grenade Throwing contests at the the Inter-Allied Games. The Americans took the first three places in the event, Greece taking fourth. An Army chaplain made the best throw in the finals. The records for the first four places were:

Chaplain F. C. Thompson (U.S.) . . . . .	74.929	metres
S. H. Thompson (U.S.) . . . . .	73.135	"
Sgt. D. C. Wycavage (U.S.) . . . . .	70.40	"
Zirganos (Greece) . . . . .	69.31	"

This was the first appearance of grenade throwing in a great athletic meet although grenades have been used in warfare for centuries. It is recorded that the pirates of the Mediterranean threw bottles filled with powder when they pillaged the villages along the shores. Grenades, deriving their name because of their shape from the French word for pomegranate, came into common use about 1660 and thenceforward nearly every war saw some improvements in their fabrication or the methods of using them. First the French and then the English, 1670 and 1680, introduced elite companies of grenadiers into their regiments, the special duty of these organizations being to create breaches in an enemy's defensive works by the use of grenades and axes. At the time of the Napoleonic wars the use of grenades had so increased that many independent battalions and in the French service even brigades and divisions of grenadiers were formed. Later in the 19th century grenades became obsolete but they were revived with modern high explosives during the siege of Port Arthur in 1904, and soon after the beginning of the Great War in 1914, owing to the development of position warfare, their advantages as offensive and defensive weapons quickly became apparent and grenade throwing was introduced universally in all armies.

The over arm motion, with the elbow almost rigid, was adopted by the Americans from the English. But when the American soldier was away from his instructors he invariably threw the hand grenade baseball fashion—the method of throwing that he had learned from childhood in America and probably the most efficient of all methods for hurling objects of any kind.

One of the chief objections of the first instructors to the American baseball throw was that the grenade is heavier than a baseball and that therefore the arm could not stand the strain of the whip-like throw. The Americans overcame this by practising with lighter objects — usually baseballs—and threw the grenade only thirty-five to fifty yards when they did throw it in practice.

The finals at Pershing Stadium, held 25 June, did not produce the best throw that had been made. In an elimination contest in the Third American Army, Sergeant C. D. Radabaugh of the 5th Marines had made a throw of 259 feet, while in the eliminations for the selection of the American contestants Chaplain Thompson threw the grenade 251 feet.

The rules which governed the event were very liberal, allowing any style of throw to be used. The French F-1 Defensive Grenade was adopted as the official grenade.

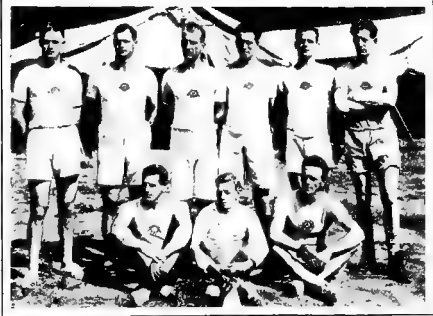
Experts who have studied the development of grenade throwing claim that future competitions will bring out men who will far exceed the records already made. Some claim that a throw of 90 metres is not at all improbable in the near future.

In the throwing Zirganos of Greece demonstrated the form that is probably most approved by those who have specialized in grenade throwing. He put his body behind the throw. Seriaud of France, and Tsevoukas of Greece also used distinctly the body throw. In other words the baseball throw won in the first competition over the body throw, but supporters of the body throw still contend that further development will result in the body throw winning with its advantage of avoiding strain, thus enabling the throwers of the future to practice more than those who use the baseball style of throw.

The judges and officials of the javelin throw conducted the grenade throwing contests.

The following were the records made by all the entries in the event:

<i>Australia</i> . . . . .	Flick . . . . .	59.95	metres
	C. W. Drysdale . . .	56.23	"
<i>Belgium</i> . . . . .	Schaekers . . . . .	61.62	"
	Verpoorter . . . . .	60.54	"
	Wynaud . . . . .	59.48	"
<i>Canada</i> . . . . .	Clarke . . . . .	55.71	"
	Johnson . . . . .	57.33	"
<i>France</i> . . . . .	Bourgeois . . . . .	67.02	"
	Miramont . . . . .	54.71	"
	Seriaud . . . . .	67.32	"
<i>Italy</i> . . . . .	Dreste . . . . .	51.68	"
	Pasquale . . . . .	66.39	"
<i>Greece</i> . . . . .	Tsevoukas . . . . .	67.41	"
	Papaioannou . . . .	64.91	"
	Zirganos . . . . .	69.31	"
<i>United States</i> . . .	F. C. Thompson . .	74.929	"
	S. H. Thompson . .	73.135	"
	Wycavage . . . . .	70.40	"



Rowing. *Top*—Canadian eight. *Center left*—Italian eight. *Center right*—Australian eight. *Bottom*—New Zealand eight.







## TUG OF WAR

**T**HE United States Tug-of-war team won the Inter-Allied championship by a clean sweep of victories. Matched against the heavy Belgian eight in the finals, the Yankee giants made short work of the first bout, pulling the red-black-and-yellow athletes to and over the line in fourteen seconds. Not by clever trick work was their victory accomplished, but by the pulling of a strong team of well-trained, powerful soldiers, who could have dragged over the 20-mule borax team had it been entered in the Inter-Allied Games.

The first match pitted the doughboys against the French team. In less than a minute in each pull they hauled the Tricolor eight off its feet and qualified to meet the Italians who had won their way to the semifinals by beating the Canadians in two out of three.

The feature of the Tug-of-war matches was the Canadians' peculiar style of shifting the rope from a front position to a firm grip over their shoulders and back without losing ground during the operation. Their trick proved successful but it did not conform to the rules and the Maple Leaf athletes were disqualified.

By beating Australia the Belgian team survived the preliminaries and qualified to meet the Americans in the final contest. They were no match for the United States Army men whose powerful, steady heaves earned them the Inter-Allied championship in less than a minute.

The composition of the winning team and the runner-up follows:

United States: Johnson, Johnston, Fay, Posey, Mathesson, Rouse, Shaw, McFarren, Cobb, Moser, Fields.

Belgium: Cill, Bultuyck, Den Tweck, Van Eecke, Vandaille, Nichalaos, Servaes, Vandeborn, Casiers, Lambrecht, Reymen.



## MASS GAMES

**ONE** of the repeatedly announced purposes of the Inter-Allied Games was to revive athletics with their beneficial results in all the Allied countries. With this in mind the Games Committee arranged a series of demonstrations under the direction of Dr. H. F. Kullenberg of the Y.M.C.A. The games were those used in the American Army, almost all of them being of the nonequipment variety. The advantage these mass games have over more highly specialized athletics is in the fact that every man takes part.

The demonstrations were given in the Stadium and were distributed throughout the two weeks of competitions. On Sunday, 29 June, a large crowd of French civilians watched the play with interest. It was probably the first time the French had been given an insight into the secret of America's wide range of athletics. They saw men in great numbers playing games, not specialized, but games that required energy, alertness, and coordination. Other countries also had men at the Stadium especially studying this plan to bring physical recreation to all the people rather than to a few specialists.

The games demonstrated were chosen to illustrate specific theories. For instance, every game used was one that could be introduced among employees of industrial plants, into boys' camps, high schools, colleges and rural districts, without any outlay for equipment or training methods. Throughout all of the mass games the play spirit predominated. This made the games more valuable than other forms of physical training, as, for example, the setting-up drills so tedious to the average man.

The games included dual competition such as Horseback Wrestling, Rooster Fighting and Hand Wrestling. The purpose of such games is to develop confidence in hand-to-hand encounter aside from the other physical benefits.

Ring games, Three Deep and Three Link, develop quickness of decision, agility and the ability to think on the go. And there were games that were played just for the fun. They were strictly recreative and included Swat Tag, Spin the Kaiser, and others. Relay races—Leap-

Frog, Horseback, Hat, and Chariot—were introduced to develop speed, agility and quickness of foot.

The games were demonstrated by companies of the 111th Pioneer Infantry and Second Battalion of the 7th Engineers, 5th Division. The men had not been especially trained in the games, but in the big arena their play periods ran off with the smoothness of a well-organized gymnasium class. They were divided into platoons and the different groups, in different parts of the arena, played the same games simultaneously.

The programs carried in the mass demonstrations follow:

29 June, 1919, 2:30 p.m.

- A. Demonstrating nonequipment activities.
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Relay Races.....       | a. Paul Revere.         |
|                           | b. Horseback.           |
| II. Ring Games.....       | a. Broncho Tag.         |
|                           | b. Three Links.         |
| III. Dual Competition.... | a. Dog and Snake.       |
|                           | b. Horseback Wrestling. |
|                           | c. Rooster Fight.       |
| IV. Special .....         | a. Spin the Kaiser.     |
|                           | b. Blind Man's Swat.    |
| V. Relay Races .....      | a. Skin the Snake.      |
|                           | b. Hat.                 |
|                           | c. Chariot.             |
- B. Four Games of Playground Ball.

30 June, 1919, 4:10 p. m.

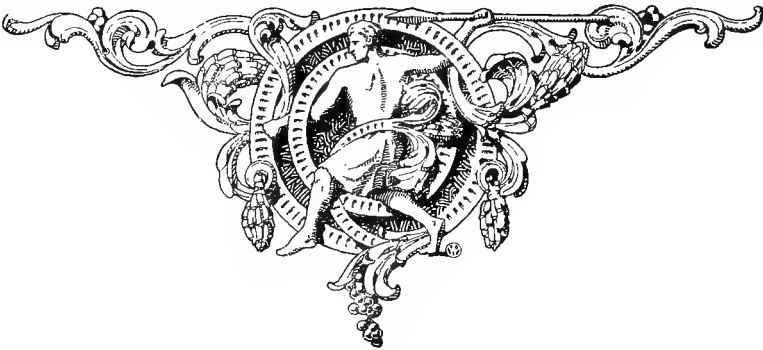
- A. Nonequipment.
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Relay Race.....        | a. Leap Frog.           |
|                           | b. Paul Revere.         |
|                           | c. Equipment.           |
| II. Ring Games.....       | a. Three Links Tag.     |
|                           | b. Broncho Tag.         |
| III. Dual Competitions... | a. Horseback Wrestling. |
|                           | b. Rooster Fight.       |
| IV. Special .....         | a. Swat Tag.            |
|                           | b. Skin the Snake.      |
|                           | c. Blind Man's Swat.    |
| V. Relay Races.....       | a. Centipede.           |
|                           | b. Hat.                 |
|                           | c. Chariot.             |

## B. Simple Equipment.

- |                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Team Games..... | a. Two games of Playground Ball. |
|                    | b. Three games of Volleyball.    |

1 July, 1919, 2:00 p.m.

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Relay Races .....    | a. Tunnel with Medicine Ball. |
|                         | b. Mine Sweeper.              |
| II. Dual Competition... | a. Horseback Wrestling.       |
|                         | b. Rooster Fight.             |
| III. Special .....      | a. Tug of War.                |
|                         | b. Swat Tag.                  |
| IV. Relay Races.....    | a. Centipede.                 |
|                         | b. Three-legged.              |
|                         | c. Spiral.                    |



## CHAPTER XVII

### CLOSING CEREMONIES



COMING between the two greatest fetes celebrated by liberty-loving people—American Independence Day and French Bastille Day—the closing exercises of the Inter-Allied Games, on Sunday, 6 July, caught Paris in its happiest mood. Peace had but recently been signed, and the world was just beginning to grasp the fact. The city was taking on the beautiful dress it was to wear on the Fourteenth of July. In fact, the people who had begun the Fete of Peace with the signing of the treaty accepted the closing exercises as a part of the grand fortnight just as they accepted the Fourth of July.

It seemed as though all Paris and the Armies of the Allies tried to get into the Stadium, for the people were all in truly holiday mood.

The two outstanding features of the last afternoon were the presentation of the prizes to the winners of the Games by General Pershing and the hoisting of the Tricolor over the Stadium.

With the 30,000 spectators standing at attention and salute, and some of the finest soldiers America has ever produced at "present arms" in the big arena while the bands played The Star Spangled Banner followed by the Marseillaise, the flags of the Allies were slowly lowered. At the last notes of the music, Colonel See, chief French representative on the Advisory Committee, a distinguished figure in blue wearing numerous medals, stood directly in front of the reviewing stand where General Pershing and other officers were at salute, and hauled the flag of France to the mast head in front of the Tribune d'Honneur. The games were over and the Stadium belonged to France.

Except for this touch of military formality—one of the prettiest of all the two weeks' ceremonies—the closing day program was marked by its simplicity. A band in front of the Tribune d'Honneur played popular and military music between the different parts of the program.

The baseball game between the United States and Canada to decide the championship resulted in the defeat of the wearers of the Maple Leaf. In order to clear the arena the Canadians agreed to stop at the end of the seventh inning with a one-sided score of 12 to 1 against them. A boxing bout that was a slashing affair between Pettibridge of Australia and Spalla of Italy resulted in the Italian winning the light heavyweight title. These two events constituted the only competitions of the day.

As the Games ended, selected troops from the Army of Occupation entered, led by their band, and took a line formation in the field. Behind them came the athletes—winners of the different events. The hundreds of muscular competitors in track and field garb, as well as the sprinkling of officers in uniform who had won in the military events, presented a striking picture.

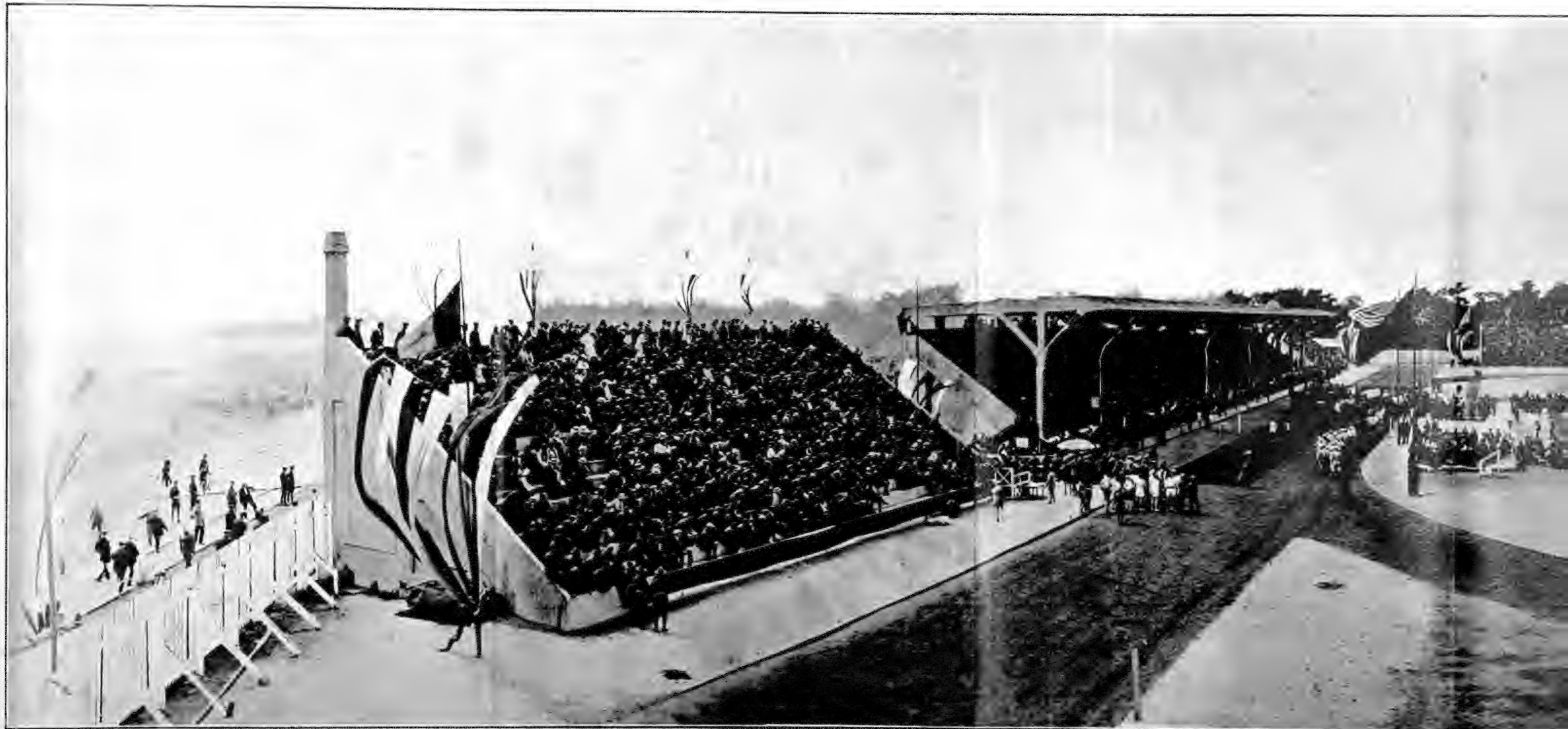
General Pershing, assisted by M. Henry Paté and a number of French and American officers, mounted the reviewing stand which had been erected in front of the center of the Tribune d'Honneur. Each athlete crossed the stand and received his prize, or prizes, at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Many of the winners were given ovations. General Pershing showed himself well posted on the situation and had a word for each man. To those who had particularly distinguished themselves he often talked earnestly and with enthusiasm. He shook each man by the hand. There was little of the military spirit about this part of the program. The winners of the military events, of course, saluted, and the Commander-in-Chief returned the courtesy. Occasionally a man in track or football uniform saluted, but most of them received the congratulations of General Pershing and his handshake with a happy smile.

To the Czecho-Slovaks, who by winning the championship in soccer had brought the first athletic honors to their new country, General Pershing talked long and earnestly. The huge trophy, the magnificent cock of Verdun, was one of the finest of all. The team was accorded a great reception by the crowd. Ross, of America, who won the swimming meet practically alone received an ovation when he took his armful of prizes from General Pershing. The big crowd gave a rousing cheer to Jean Vermeulen, the battered, high-spirited veteran of the war, whose pluck won for France the cross-country and modified Marathon runs. The smile of Sol. Butler, the American negro sprinter, was contagious. The crowd cheered him. The Roumanians, who had proved themselves such thorough sportsmen, even when losing, never failed to receive applause.

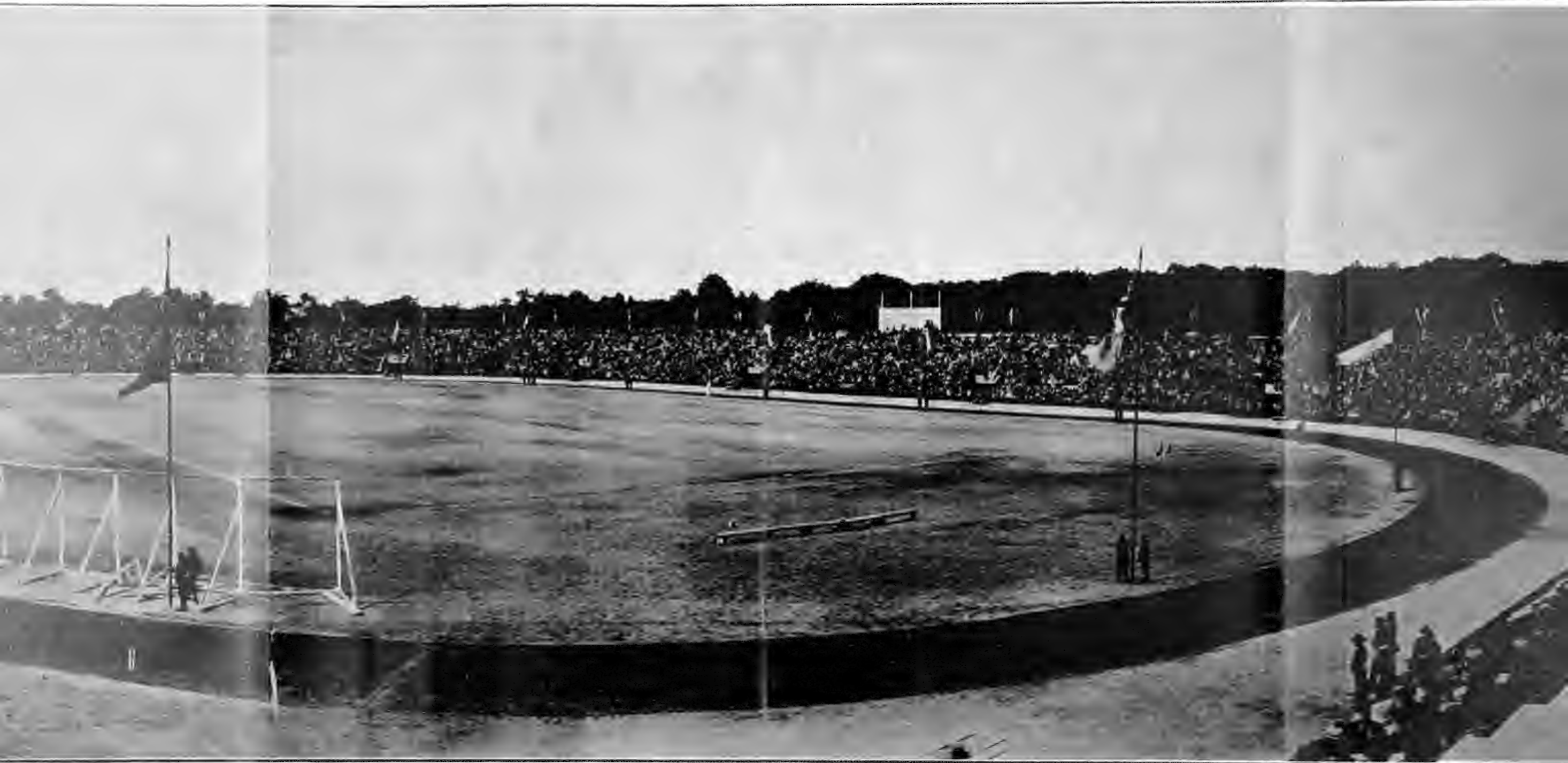
A happy arrangement of the program gave the number of each man and his name. A big placard on the chest of every one of the winners bore his number. Reference to the program, well arranged and grouped, enabled the spectators to know instantly who was receiving his prize.

The Stadium had already been officially presented to the French on the Opening Day. The lowering of the Allied flags merely marked in a ceremonial sense, the conclusion of the Inter-Allied Games.

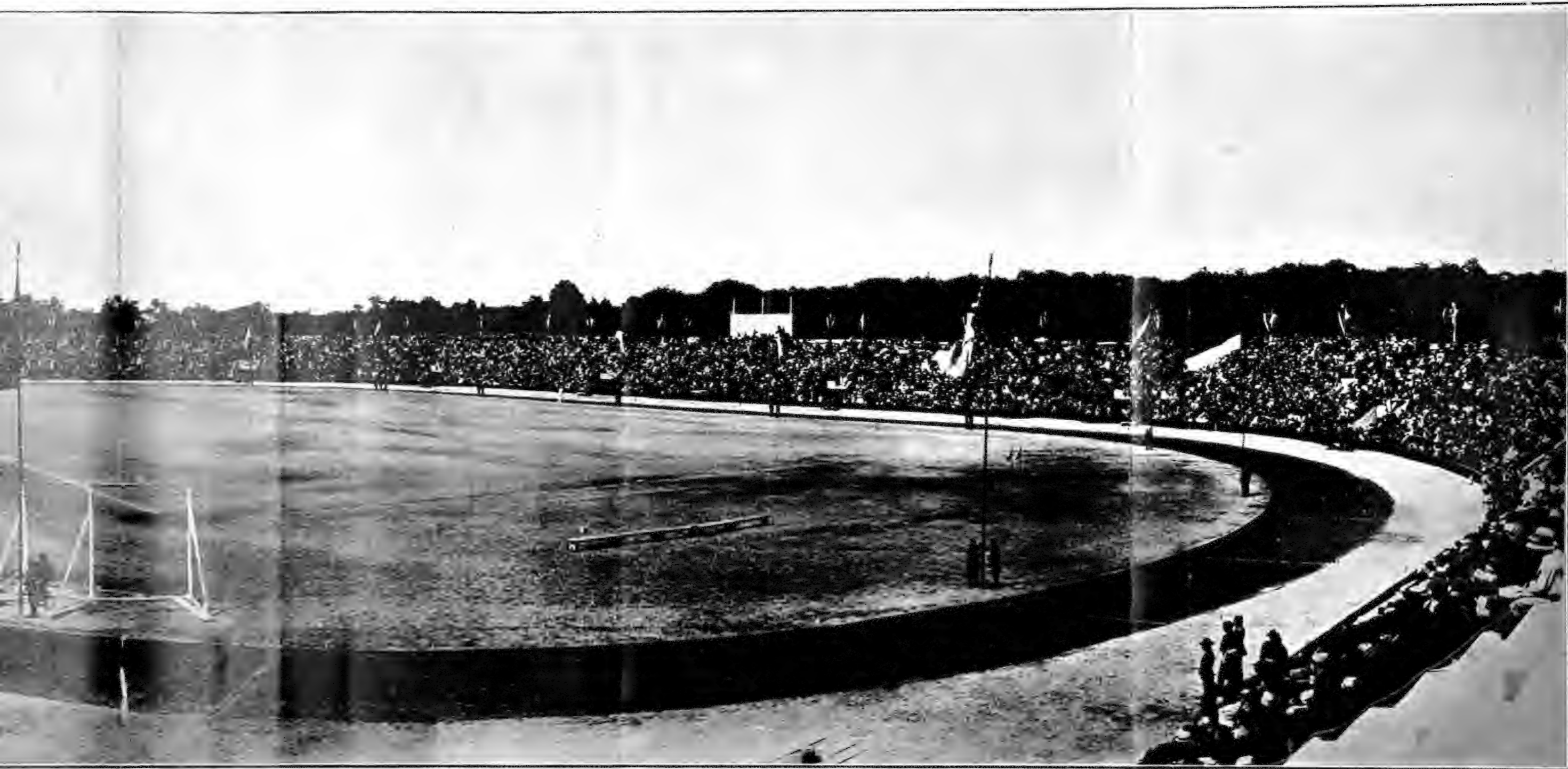


PANORAMIC VIEW OF





STADIUM ON CLOSING DAY



AT CLOSING DAY





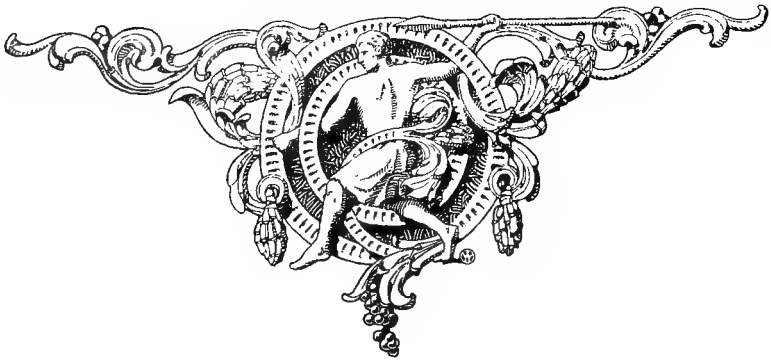


Rowing. *Top left*—New Zealand four. *Top right*—Canadian four. *Center left*—Belgian four. *Center right*—Italian four. *Bottom left*—Alf Felton, Australian single sculler. *Bottom right*—Portuguese four.



## APPENDICES

1. Adress by Colonel Wait C. Johnson
2. General Regulations Governing the Competitions
3. Officials
4. Roster of Contestants
5. List of Winners, Inter-Allied Games.







## ADDRESS BY COLONEL WAIT C. JOHNSON

General Staff, Chairman of the Games Committee, Inter-Allied Games,  
53, Avenue Montaigne, Paris May 24, 1919.

The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, being keenly appreciative of the splendid relations which exist amongst those of us who have borne arms in a great and common cause and which have so happily developed into feelings of mutual respect and admiration, are most anxious to preserve and strengthen this relationship. With this idea in view, our Commander-in-Chief has invited the officers and men of our Allies to participate in an Inter-Allied Athletic meet in order to promote this spirit of comradeship and to cement in friendly competition on the field of sport the ties which had been formed on the battlefield. The Inter-Allied Athletic meet, or more properly called the Inter-Allied Games, will take place from June 22 to July 4, 1919, inclusive, at Pershing Stadium, near Paris.

For the conduct of these and for full responsibility for them our Commander-in-Chief has appointed a Games Committee consisting of Lieut. Col. T. C. Lonergan, General Staff, Lieut. Col. D. M. Goodrich, General Staff, Mr. E. S. Brown and Mr. W. A. Reynolds, Athletic Directors of the Y.M.C.A., and myself. I have the honor to represent the Games Committee as its Chairman. As above stated, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces has charged this Committee with full responsibility for the Games and all matters relating thereto.

At the direction of General Pershing, each of the nations participating in the Games has been asked to appoint two representatives to act as members of an Advisory Committee.

As Chairman of the Games Committee, I take great pleasure in welcoming you at this opening meeting of the Advisory Committee of which you are members. In accordance with the desires of my Commander-in-Chief and on behalf of the Games Committee, I ask of you your hearty cooperation. The Games Committee will no doubt frequently, from time to time, call upon you for advice and assistance. Realizing the pitfalls which have heretofore always lain in the path of international athletic competitions, we feel sure that with your cooperation and assistance many of these difficulties will be obviated. We shall be grateful to receive your suggestions as to reception, entertainment and attendance of your mili-

tary and government officials, with recommendations as to the ceremonies attending such meeting. We have in the past received your suggestions as to added events. Where suggestions have come relative to rules and competitions from various sources, we have tried to coordinate them to the fullest degree, meeting the desires of all concerned. Your response to our future requests for advice or assistance will be deeply appreciated, not only by the Committee itself but by our Commander-in-Chief, and the forces which he represents, and will materially aid in the success of this friendly competition among the Allied Nations at Pershing Stadium.

The organization of our Games Committee, as indicated in the charts furnished you all, has three general sections for the conduct of the Games, and all matters connected therewith. The Liaison Section, with which you gentlemen as members of the Advisory Committee will come most closely in contact, has been organized as the medium through which your written suggestions are to come, also to assist and aid you and your competing athletes in all ways possible. We trust that you will command its services.

In this connection, I feel it proper to tell you of the arrangements that have been made for camps and accommodations, both prior to and during the continuance of the games.

*I. Rifle and Pistol Competition to be held at Le Mans Rifle Range:*

1. The U.S. Army Springfield rifle and Army automatic pistol will be supplied upon request to any of the competing nations who may desire to employ these arms in the rifle and pistol competition respectively. The necessary ammunition for these weapons will be furnished.

2. Teams that are to enter the rifle and pistol competition will be received at Le Mans at any time on or after June 1, 1919. Telegraphic notice should be sent to the Commanding Officer, Competitors Camp, Rifle and Pistol Range, Le Mans, twenty-four hours in advance of the date and time of arrival of a team.

3. The following accommodations are available for the competing teams if they desire to avail themselves of them:

(a) All range facilities will be supplied.

(b) Quarters for all teams. Each team captain will be furnished with a small Adrian hut for his own quarters. For the team there are available pyramidal tents framed and floored—one tent for each two or three competitors.

(c) Cots and blankets are available for issue to team competitors.

(d) Bath houses have been installed for the use of teams.

(e) Cooking and messing shelters are provided as well as the necessary mess equipment, such as stoves, dishes, etc., necessary in the preparation of the food.

(f) If desired, rations may be obtained from the American Commissary at the same rate established for the American troops.

(g) Arrangements will be made to obtain additional supplies as teams may desire from surrounding towns.

(h) For the entertainment of competitors moving picture shows will be staged nightly. Twice a week there will be other forms of entertainment.

(i) For athletic entertainment tennis courts with the necessary equipment are being installed and an effort is being made to lay out a short golf course.

4. The camp has been built less than five hundred meters from the firing range. Accommodations are available for any number of men on a competing team to include one hundred.

All the necessary camp equipment will be supplied by the Quartermaster Department, United States Army.

## *II. Arrangement at Colombes Stadium:*

To accommodate athletic teams arriving prior to the days immediately preceding the opening of the Inter-Allied Games, a camp for various teams has been provided at Colombes Stadium. At this camp there will be available for the competing teams, if they desire to avail themselves of them :

1. Track and field for training purposes, including all necessary paraphernalia.

2. Quarters for all teams. These quarters will consist of tents furnished with cots, mattresses, blankets, etc., which will be available for individual competitors.

3. Bath houses, including rubbing tables, have been installed.

4. Cooking and messing shelters are provided, as well as the necessary mess equipment, such as stoves, dishes, etc., necessary in the preparation of food.

5. If desired, rations may be obtained through the American Commissary at the same rate established for American troops.

6. In addition, arrangements will be made for necessary transpor-

tation to enable competing teams to obtain additional supplies in Paris or other towns.

7. This camp at Colombes Stadium will be available for competing teams any time subsequent to the second day of June.

8. The preliminary camp is built at Colombes with a view to giving competing nations a satisfactory location for practice other than the final field at Pershing Stadium, which will not be used by any nation prior to the days of the Games. In order that adequate accommodation may be supplied on time, it is requested that ample notice be given of the time of arrival and the number of men from each competing nation.

### *III. Camp at Pershing Stadium:*

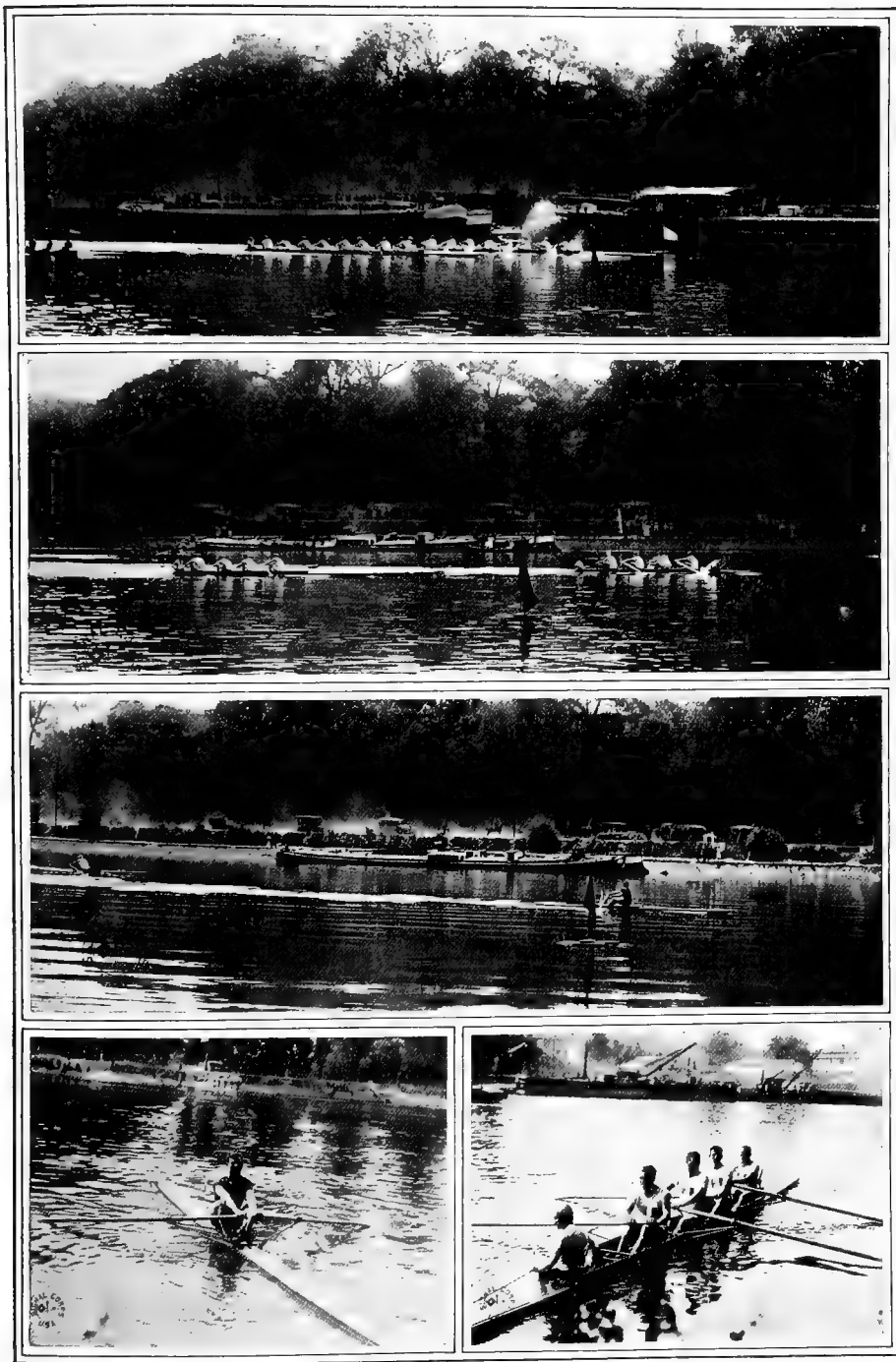
For the accommodation of competing teams during the days of the Games, a camp is being established at Joinville, immediately accessible to the Pershing Stadium, upon which the Games will be held. This camp will be ready to receive its occupants just prior to the opening of the Games. The arrangements will be similar to those heretofore described for the field at Colombes.

### *IV. Accommodations of the teams, including both men and horses which will compete in the mounted events:*

Arrangements including billets for the teams and stables for the horses are being perfected at Fort Champigny-sur-Marne, in the vicinity of Joinville-le-Pont, about 5 kilometers from the Stadium. Accommodations will be available here the first week of June, and the same arrangements relative to forage for animals as heretofore outlined and for rations for men will be made.

In closing let me say that we trust you will find the work in connection with this carnival as interesting as we have found it. I am very glad that we are gathered together, and assure you of how deeply we shall appreciate your cooperation, advice and assistance. And those of us who have been charged by our Commander-in-Chief with the conduct of these Games shall feel that we have failed and the great purpose of the Games lost sight of if, through their medium, the feeling of good comradeship and friendship engendered on the field of battle is not cemented more closely and made more lasting through the medium of these friendly sports.

WAIT C. JOHNSON  
Colonel, General Staff,  
*Chairman.*



*Top*—Cambridge winning the eight race. *Upper center*—France winning the four-oared shell event. *Lower center*—Hadfield, New Zealand, finishing first in the singles. *Bottom left*—D. C. Hadfield, New Zealand, single sculling champion. *Bottom right*—The French champion four.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COMPETITIONS

*Games Committee.*—The Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces has appointed a Games Committee consisting of three officers of the United States Army and two militarized civilians, and has charged this Committee with full responsibility for the Games and all matters relating thereto.

*Advisory Committee.*—At the direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, each of the nations participating in the Games has been asked to appoint two representatives to act as members of an Advisory Committee, to cooperate with, advise, and assist the Games Committee.

*Finances.*—The American Expeditionary Forces have assumed the responsibility for all expenses in connection with the Games except those involved in the actual training, equipping, transporting, and maintaining of the representatives of the competing nations.

*Competitors, Eligibility.*—Each nation participating may enter any officer, noncommissioned officer, or private soldier, who has at any time between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, been a member of the military forces of that nation.

Anyone eligible under the foregoing, who has been a member of the military forces of more than one nation formally participating in the Games, may elect the nation for which he desires to compete.

*Entries.*—Entries shall be limited to three for individual events, and one for team events, for each nation, except where otherwise hereinafter specifically provided.

All relay races shall be regarded as team events.

Entries shall be made to the Games Committee by the properly accredited individual or Committee for the nation concerned, on a special entry form to be issued by the Games Committee. A separate form shall be filled in for each individual or team entered. Entries will close June 14, 1919.

Entries by cable will not be accepted, save in exceptional cases, the actual entries to follow as provided above.

*Entrance Fee.*—There shall be no entrance fee for any event.

*Decisions, Protests.*—Decisions of judges as to matters of fact shall be final.

Protests against decisions of judges on other points will be entertained if made in writing within one hour after decision is announced, with reasons stated. All protests and all questions arising from interpretation and application of the rules will be referred to the Games Committee for final decision. In all such decisions the English text will be used as official. Objections on the part of one nation to the eligibility of any contestant representing a competing nation

must be made in writing by one of the representatives of the protesting nation on the Advisory Committee, and filed with the Games Committee within twelve hours after the close of the event.

*Sports.*—The Inter-Allied Games shall consist of separate championship contests in the following sports. Additional sports may be suggested by any nation formally participating. Such suggestions must be in the hands of the Games Committee not later than May 1, 1919. Prompt notice of additions as well as copies of the playing rules will be sent all nations participating.

EVENTS: 1. *Baseball.*

2. *Basketball.*

3. *Boxing.*

Bantamweight. . . . . 118 lbs. and under.

Featherweight. . . . . 125 lbs. and under.

Lightweight. . . . . 135 lbs. and under.

Welterweight. . . . . 145 lbs. and under.

Middleweight. . . . . 160 lbs. and under.

Light heavyweight. 175 lbs. and under.

Heavyweight. . . . . over 175 lbs.

4. *Cricket.*

5. *Cross-Country Race.*—10,000 meters—individual competition.

6. *Fencing.*—Foils, individual and team competition.

7. *Fencing.*—Sabers, individual and team competition.

8. *Fencing.*—Epee, individual and team competition.

9. *Football.*—Soccer.

10. *Football.*—American, Intercollegiate.

11. *Football.*—Rugby.

12. *Golf.*—Individual and team competition.

13. *Hand-Grenade Throwing.*

14. *Horse-Riding Competition.*

15. *Rowing.*—Single Sculls.

16. *Rowing.*—4-oared Shells.

17. *Rowing.*—8-oared Shells.

18. *Shooting.*—Army Rifle.—Team competition.

19. *Shooting.*—Army Rifle.—Individual competition.

20. *Shooting.*—Revolver or Automatic Pistol.—Service Weapons.—Team competition.

21. *Shooting.*—Revolver or Automatic Pistol.—Service Weapons.—Individual competition.

22. *Swimming.*

a. 100 meters, free style.

b. 100 meters, back stroke.



- c. 200 meters, breast stroke.
  - d. 400 meters, free style.
  - e. 800 meters, free style.
  - f. 1,500 meters, free style.
  - g. 800 meters, relay free style, 4 men ( $4 \times 200$ ).
23. *Tennis*.—Singles and Doubles.
24. *Track and Field Sports*.
- a. 100-meter dash.
  - b. 200-meter dash.
  - c. 400-meter run.
  - d. 800-meter run.
  - e. 1500-meter run.
  - f. Modified Marathon—16,000 meters.
  - g. 110-meter High Hurdles.
  - h. 200-meter Low Hurdles.
  - i. Running High Jump.
  - j. Running Broad Jump.
  - k. Standing Broad Jump.
  - l. Running Hop, Step, and Jump.
  - m. Pole Vault.
  - n. Throwing the Javelin, best hand.
  - o. Throwing the Discus, best hand.
  - p. Putting the 16-lb. shot, best hand.
  - q. Pentathlon.
    - 200-meter Dash.
    - Running Broad Jump.
    - Shot Put, 16 lbs., best hand.
    - Throwing Discus, best hand.
    - 1500-meter run.
  - r. Relay Race, 800 meters, 4 men ( $4 \times 200$ ).
  - s. Relay Race, 1,600 meters, 4 men ( $4 \times 400$ ).
  - t. Medley Relay Race, 4 men.
    - First man runs 200 meters.
    - Second man runs 400 meters.
    - Third man runs 800 meters.
    - Fourth man runs 1600 meters.
25. *Tug-of-War*.—9-men team.
26. *Water Polo*.
27. *Wrestling*.—Catch-as-catch-can and Greco-Roman.
- Bantamweight. . . . . 118 lbs. and under.
  - Featherweight. . . . . 125 lbs. and under.
  - Lightweight. . . . . 135 lbs. and under.

Welterweight . . .	145 lbs. and under.
Middleweight . .	160 lbs. and under.
Light heavyweight .	175 lbs. and under.
Heavyweight, over .	175 lbs.

*Two Special Events.*—An 800-meter Relay race (4 men, each 200 meters) and Running Broad Jump—not part of Track and Field—open to Armies of Occupation only.

Competitions will be conducted in all of the above sports attracting entries from two or more nations. If entry is received from only one nation, such event shall be regarded as an exhibition event only, and may be demonstrated at the option of the nation concerned.

#### METHODS OF CONDUCTING TOURNAMENTS

In all round-robin and elimination tournaments, where more than two teams are entered, one match shall determine the winner.

1. *Baseball.*—With only two competing teams, the championship shall be awarded to the team first winning three games. With three or more teams, a round-robin tournament shall be conducted.

2. *Basketball.*—Same as Baseball.

3. *Boxing.*—Entries in all Boxing and Wrestling events shall be limited to one entry by each competing nation for each weight. The winner in each class shall score two points and the runner-up shall score one point, the championship going to the nation which scores the greatest number of points.

4. *Cricket.*—With only two competing teams, the championship shall be awarded to the team first winning two games. With three or more teams, an elimination tournament shall be conducted.

5. *Cross-Country Race.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation whose representative finishes in first place. Second and third places will be recorded.

6. *Fencing—Foil—Individual and team.*—Two championships will be declared, one for individual and one for team; the individual championship will be awarded the nation winning the individual tournament; the team championship will be awarded to the nation winning the team tournament. Second place will be recorded in each event.

7. *Fencing—Sabre—Individual and team.*—Same as Foils.

8. *Fencing—Epee—Individual and team.*—Same as Foils.

9. *Football—Soccer.*—(1) With only two competing teams, the championship shall be awarded to the team first winning two games. With three or more teams, an elimination tournament shall be conducted. (2) In case of a tie game, two extra periods of fifteen minutes each shall be played and if at the end of that time the score is still tied, the referee shall declare "No game," in which case he shall order the game to be played over at a time decided upon by the Games Committee.

10. *Football—American intercollegiate.*—Same as (1) under Soccer.
11. *Football—Rugby.*—Same as (1) under Soccer.
12. *Golf.*—The championship will be awarded to the nation winning the team tournament. Second place will be recorded.
13. *Hand-Grenade throwing.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation whose representative wins first place. Second and third places shall be recorded.
14. *Horse-Riding competition.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation winning the greatest number of points in the three events.
15. *Rowing—Singles Sculls.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation whose representative finishes in first place. Second and third places will be recorded.
16. *Rowing—Four-oared Shells.*—Same as Singles Sculls.
17. *Rowing—Eight-oared Shells.*—Same as Singles Sculls.
18. *Shooting—Army Rifle—Team competition.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation making the highest score.
19. *Shooting—Army Rifle—Individual competition.*—Same as Army Rifle team competition.
20. *Shooting—Revolver or Automatic Pistol—Service weapons—Team competition.*—Same as Army Rifle team competition.
21. *Shooting—Revolver or Automatic Pistol—Service weapons—Individual competition.*—Same as Army Rifle team competition.
22. *Swimming.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation scoring the greatest number of points in the various events.
23. *Tennis.*—The championship shall be awarded to the nation winning the elimination tournament, which shall be conducted as follows: Drawing will be by lot. In each tie, the contest shall consist of four singles and one doubles, best three of five advantage sets. Each singles player will meet each of the opposing singles players.
24. *Track and Field.*—The championship shall be awarded to the team scoring the greatest number of points in the various events.
25. *Tug-of-War.*—With only two competing teams, the championship shall be awarded to the team first winning two pulls. With three or more teams, an elimination tournament shall be conducted, each match of which shall consist of best two of three pulls.
26. *Water Polo.*—With only two competing teams, the championship shall be awarded to the team first winning two games. With three or more teams, an elimination tournament shall be conducted.
27. *Wrestling—Catch-as-catch-can and Greco-Roman.*—Same as No. 3.

SCORING SYSTEMS

*Track and Field—Horse-Riding Competitions—Swimming.*

First place . . . . .	3 points.
Second place . . . . .	2 points.
Third place . . . . .	1 point.

*Boxing and Wrestling.*—First place, each weight . . . . . 2 points.  
 Second place, each weight . . . . . 1 point.

In any event that attracts but two entries, first place only shall count. In any event that attracts but three entries, first and second places only shall count.

#### CHAMPIONSHIPS

The winning nation in each of the above numbered branches of sport shall be recognized as champion in that particular branch of sport.

#### PLAYING RULES

##### 1. BASEBALL.

American National Baseball Commission rules shall govern.

##### 2. BASKETBALL.

Joint rules adopted by American National College Athletic Association, Y.M.C.A., and Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. shall govern.

##### 3. BOXING.

American Expeditionary Forces rules shall govern.

#### RULE I—EQUIPMENT

1. *Ring dimensions.*—The boxing ring shall be not less than 16 feet nor more than 18 feet square.

2. *Extension of ring.*—The floor of the ring shall extend beyond the lower ropes for a distance of not less than 2 feet.

3. *Posts.*—There shall be at least four posts, properly padded.

4. *Ropes.*—The ring shall be enclosed by at least three rope rails with cloth wrappings.

5. *Padding.*—The ring floor, if of wood or other hard substance, shall be padded at least 1 inch thick with corrugated paper, matting, felt, or other soft material.

Note.—A very good padding for an outdoor ring is dampened sawdust covered with tight canvas.

#### RULE II—RING

1. *Ring during progress of match.*—During the rounds the ring shall be cleared of all chairs, buckets, etc.

2. *Clear ring.*—No person other than the contestants and the referee shall, during the progress of the rounds, enter or be in the ring.

#### RULE III—BOXING GLOVES

1. *Gloves.*—Five ounce gloves will be used.

2. *Bandages.*—Soft surgical bandages will be permitted. The referee will inspect all bandages and gloves in the ring.

#### RULE IV—NUMBER AND TIME LIMIT OF BOUTS AND ROUNDS

All bouts shall consist of ten (10) two (2) minute rounds with one (1) minute intermissions.



Shooting. Camp streets at the Le Mans range. *Top*—French. *Center*—Belgian. *Bottom*—American.



## RULE V—OFFICIALS AND DUTIES OF OFFICIALS

1. *Officials.*—The officials shall be a referee, two judges, one official timekeeper and one to be appointed by each contestant, one medical officer, and one clerk.

2. *Duties of referee—Decision of judges final.*—The referee shall have general supervision over the match or contest, and shall take his position within the ring. The primary duty of the referee shall be the strict enforcement of the rules of boxing and of fair play. The referee shall, at the conclusion of the bout, abide by the decision of the judges in every case, if both agree; if not, he will decide the bout himself, or order one, or if necessary more extra rounds to decide the contest.

3. *The referee*—

a. Shall have the power to stop a bout at any stage and make a decision if he considers it too onesided.

b. Shall not touch contesting boxers except :

1. On failure of one or both contestants to obey “break” command.

2. To assist injured contestant.

4. *Introduction handshaking.*—The referee shall insist on all boxers shaking hands at the commencement of the first and last round. No other demonstration shall be allowed.

*Note.*—The referee may be assisted by an announcer whose duty shall be to announce the names of all contestants and act as a go-between between the referee and judges.

5. *Position of judges.*—The two judges shall be stationed at opposite sides of the ring, preferably on a level with the boxers.

6. *Duty of judges.*—It shall be the duty of the judges to watch every phase of the bout and to make a decision upon its completion.

7. *Timekeepers.*—All timekeepers will have watches. The official timekeeper will have at his disposal a gong with which he will indicate the beginning and end of each round.

8. *Duties of medical officer.*—The medical officer shall be in attendance at all times.

9. *Duties of clerk.*—The clerk will keep a record of all contestants and all decisions.

## RULE VI—DRAWING

1. *Drawing.*—The drawings shall be governed by the Bagnall-Wilde system.

## RULE VII—SECONDS

1. *Seconds.*—Each contestant shall be assisted by two (2) seconds.

2. *Warning to seconds.*—The seconds must not speak, signal, or in any way coach their principals during the progress of a round, nor may they claim time, or indicate in any way decisions for them.

3. Any violation of the above provisions may render a principal liable to disqualification by the referee.

4. *Limitation of seconds.*—The seconds must remain seated during the contests, and shall not enter the ring until the timer indicates the termination of a round. They shall leave the ring five seconds before the beginning of a round.

RULE VIII—WEIGHTS

1. Contestants will weigh in on the day of their first bout at 9:00 a.m. for afternoon bouts, or 3:00 p.m. for evening bouts. The weight registered at the original weighing-in will be the competitor's official weight for the entire meet.

2. Competitions in all championships will be held in the following weights and classes :

Bantamweight.....	118 lbs.
Featherweight.....	125 "
Lightweight.....	135 "
Welterweight.....	145 "
Middleweight.....	160 "
Light Heavyweight....	175 "
Heavyweight, all over...	175 "

RULE IX—FOULS

1. Disqualification will follow the commission of any of the following fouls after two previous warnings by the referee :

- a. Holding an opponent or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
- b. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other hand.
- c. Hitting with inside or butt of the hand, the wrist, or the elbow.
- d. Wrestling or roughing.
- e. Hitting or "flicking" with the open glove.

2. Immediate disqualification will follow the commission of any of the following fouls :

- a. Hitting below the belt.
- b. Hitting an opponent who is down or who is getting up after being down.
- c. Butting with the head or using the knee.
- d. Going down without being hit. A contestant may go down through accident or weakness, but must rise instantly unless sent down by a blow, in which case he may remain down until the count of "nine" without being disqualified.
- e. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys during a clinch.

f. The use of abusive or insulting language.

g. Using the pivot blow.

3. If a foul (See Rule IX 2 a.) is claimed by one of the contestants he will be examined by the medical officer and the referee will make his decision from the result of this examination.

RULE X—"DOWN"

1. A contestants shall be deemed "down" when :

- a. Any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor.



b. He is hanging helplessly over the ropes.

c. Rising from "down" position.

Note.—A boxer hanging on the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee, who can either stop the bout or count the boxer out on ropes or floor.

2. *Rule for contestant when opponent is down.*—When a contestant is "down" his opponent shall retire to a neutral corner and shall not resume boxing until his opponent is up.

#### RULE XI—FINISH

1. *Bout over when.*—The round and bout shall be terminated when "down" contestant fails to resume boxing at the expiration of 10 seconds, and referee announces decision.

2. *Ten seconds indicated by referee.*—The 10 seconds shall be counted aloud, and the expiration of each second shall be definitely indicated by the referee.

#### RULE XII

1. *Other questions arising.*—In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules the referee shall have full power to decide such questions, and his decision shall be final.

#### 4. CRICKET.

Standard rules of England as drawn up by the Marylebone Cricket Club shall govern.

#### 5. CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

(10,000 meters—Individual competition.)

The race shall be over country of varying character on a course unknown to the competitors, to be designated by the Games Committee. The start and finish will be in the Stadium. The first 500 meters and the last 1,000 meters shall be run on the track.

#### 6, 7, 8. FENCING.

(Foil, Broadsword, Duelling sword.)

#### GENERAL RULES

The 1913 Rules of the Federation Nationale d'Esclime shall govern.

#### TEAM COMPETITION

Team competition will be composed of three events, namely foils, broadswords, and duelling swords.

(6) *Foils.* — No nation shall enter more than 6 men in the foils event. The opponent making the first three touches during a bout shall be declared the winner. If at the end of 5 minutes neither opponent has scored a touch, the bout will be halted for one minute. The bout will then be resumed. If at the end of another 5 minutes neither opponent has scored a touch the bout will be halted for one minute, at the end of which it will again be resumed. If at the end of an additional 5 minutes neither opponent has scored, each opponent, will then be awarded a touch and the bout ended. If, however, one

or more touches have been scored during the entire 15 minutes of fencing, the decision shall be awarded to the opponent who has scored the greatest number.

(7) *Broadswords*. — No nation shall enter more than 6 men in the broadswords event. The same rules that govern the foil bouts will govern broadswords, except that the last period of the bout, in case no touches have been made by either opponent, will be 15 minutes instead of 5.

(8) *Duelling Swords*. — No nation shall enter more than 8 men in the duelling swords event. The opponent making the first touch will be awarded the bout. The periods of time will be divided as those in broadsword, namely : 5 minutes, 1 minute rest; second, 5 minutes, 1 minute rest, and third, 15 minutes, at the end of which an award of 1 point will be made to each opponent in case no touch has been scored by either.

#### INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION

In the individual competition no nation shall enter more than 5 men for foils event, 5 men for broadswords event, and 8 men for duelling swords event. For each event the contestants will be grouped into poules of 8 men. Each poule will be composed, as far as practicable, of men representing the different nations. The number of poules and the number of individuals contesting will be reduced by elimination until finally only one individual for each event remains undefeated. This individual will be awarded the competition in his weapon.

#### 9. FOOTBALL—SOCCER.

English Football Association Rules shall govern.

#### 10. FOOTBALL—AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

American Intercollegiate Rules shall govern.

#### 11. FOOTBALL—RUGBY.

The English Rugby Union Rules shall govern.

#### 12. GOLF.

The rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews shall govern.

#### 13. HAND-GRENADE THROWING.

1. The grenade shall be the French F-1 Defensive Grenade; length over all 115 mm., greatest diameter 59 mm., total weight 600 gr. loaded.

2. The throwing shall take place from behind a scratch line. The thrower may place his foot, or feet, upon the line, but if he steps over the line with either foot before the grenade first strikes the ground the throw is invalid.

3. The competitors may throw in any way they wish, with either hand, and with or without a run.

4. The throw shall be measured along a line perpendicular to the scratch line, or the scratch line extended, from the point where the grenade first strikes the ground to the scratch line.

5. Each competitor shall be allowed three throws, and the best four men shall be allowed three more throws. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws.

#### 14. HORSE-RIDING COMPETITIONS.

1. There will be three events:

- I. Military Competition.
- II. Prize Jumping—Individual.
- III. Prize Jumping—In pairs.

In each event first, second and third places will be recorded.

#### I. MILITARY COMPETITION

2. *Team competition.*—One team of not more than four competitors from any one country, with not to exceed two substitutes: the first three places to count. Individual competition, conducted simultaneously.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS

3. Competitors may ride either private or government owned horses. The minimum weight of competitors shall be one hundred sixty five pounds.

4. The competition is divided into three tests and must not be concluded in less than three days. The Committee shall have the right to interpose one or more days of rest between those days on which competitions are held.

5. Each rider may enter not more than two horses, but can only use one of them, and shall be obliged to ride this one in all the tests. No outside help may be received during the progress of the competition, except in tests A and B, for the purpose of shoeing, veterinary and medical treatment.

A Long-distance Ride.

B Cross-country Ride (included with A).

Uniform: Service, without arms.

Bitting: optional.

Saddling: optional.

Distance: 55 kilometers; 50 kilometers on the road and during the latter part of the ride, 5 kilometers on a cross-country course of 5 kilometers, marked out with flags.

Maximum time: For the whole distance, 4 hours, of which 15 minutes will be counted for the cross-country ride of 5 kilometers; shorter time, whether for the whole ride or for the cross-country ride, will not be awarded extra points.

C Prize Jumping competition.

Undress uniform without arms.

Bitting: optional.

Saddling: optional.

Obstacles: 15 fixed obstacles of not more than 1.3 meters in height. The long jumps will not be more than 4 meters in length.

Other conditions according to propositions for the prize jumping competition of the Inter-Allied Games (II).

PRINCIPLES FOR JUDGING

6. *Long-distance Ride*—This is to be considered as a test of endurance. Riders who have covered the distance within the maximum time will receive 10 points. For every minute or fraction of a minute in excess of this time, 1 point will be deducted.

7. *Cross-country Riding test*—Each judge will give 10 points for the part of the course under his control, which will be reduced in each case :

- For refusing . . . . . 2 points
- For bolting . . . . . 2 points
- For the horse falling . . . . . 5 points
- For the rider being thrown . . . . . 5 points

For every period of 5 seconds or fraction thereof in excess of the maximum time the total number of points will be reduced by 2.

8. *Prize Jumping test* (see illustrations Competition I and details) : To be judged according to the regulations for the Prize Jumping competition of the Inter-Allied Games (II).

RULES FOR DETERMINING THE PLACING

9. After each test the points of each competitor will be totalled.

In order to give equal importance to the different tests, the final result will be determined according to the following principles :

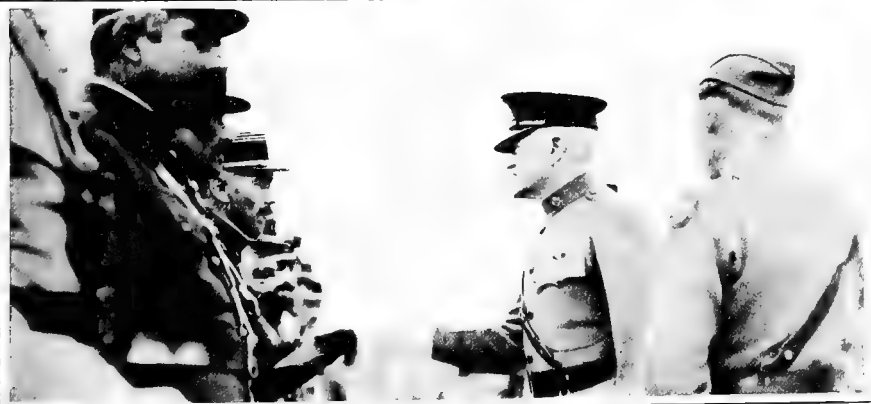
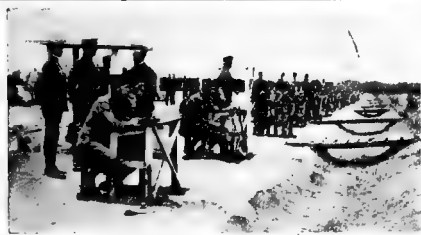
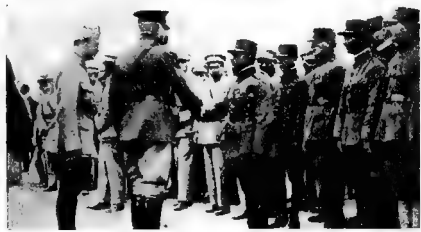
The maximum number of points possible for each test will be divided by 10. The number of points attained by each competitor will then be divided in each test by the number thus obtained for the respective tests. This will give a quotient varying between 10 and 0, which will be the number of points of the respective competitors in the respective tests.

The total sum of the final points in the three tests will be the final number of points of the competitor, and this number will determine the order in the individual competition. The rider obtaining the highest number of points will be placed as No. 1, the one obtaining the next highest number will be placed as No. 2, and so on.

In the team competition, the nation whose best three competitors have obtained the highest total number of points will be the winner; the nation obtaining the next highest number will be second, and so on.

Example—Cross-Country Riding.

Judge	Maximum Points	Deductions	Points Won
1	10	2	8
2	10	0	10
3	10	5	5
4	10	5	5
5	10	2	8
6	10	0	10
7	10	0	10
	7)70		7)56
Avg. 10			8 points



Top—General Pershing takes a shot. Upper center left—General Pershing congratulating Roumanian team. Upper center right—Americans on the range. Lower center left—Scorers at the matches. Lower center right—U. S. pistol competitors. Bottom—General Pershing congratulating French team.



II. PRIZE JUMPING COMPETITION—INDIVIDUAL

1. Individual competition: Not more than six competitors from any one country (substitutes not to exceed three).

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

2. Competitors may ride either private or government owned horses.

Each rider may enter not more than three horses, and may ride one, two or all of these mounts in class II only.

The prize jumping competition will take place on an obstacle course in the Stadium.

Dress: Uniform, service, without arms.

Bitting and saddling: optional.

Number of obstacles: 15 (see illustrations Competition II and details). Maximum height 1.4 meters (fixed). The obstacles will have a solid appearance, but will be so constructed that essential portions will give way when struck with force. For judging touches there will be a loose marking lath.

Long jump obstacles not to exceed 4 meters in length.

Riders to cover the obstacle course at the rate of 400 meters a minute which will be timed. Less time will not be awarded additional points.

Competitors are not allowed to try the jumps before the competition.

Taking part in a previous competition will not be counted as a trial of the jumps.

PRINCIPLES FOR JUDGING

3. Points will be given for each obstacle on a basis of 10 which will be reduced in each case :

For refusing, the first time, by . . . . .	2 points
For refusing, the second time, by . . . . .	4 points
For refusing, the third time . . . . .	Eliminated
For bolting, the first time, by . . . . .	2 points
For bolting, the second time, by . . . . .	4 points
For bolting, the third time . . . . .	Eliminated
For the horse falling the first time, by . . . .	4 points
For the horse falling the second time . . . .	Eliminated
For the rider being thrown . . . . .	Eliminated

In taking the high jumps—

For touching with fore legs by . . . . .	2 points
” ” ” hind ” . . . . .	1 point
” knocking down the fence with the fore legs.	4 points
” knocking down the fence with the hind legs	2 points
” touching or knocking down with both fore and hind legs, only the fore legs will be counted.	

For long jumps—

If the horse lands with his hind legs on the limit mark on far side of the ditch, by . . . . .	1 point
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- If the horse lands with his hind legs inside the limit mark, or touches the surface of the water with his hind legs . . . . . 2 points
- If the horse lands with his fore legs on the limit mark on the far side of the ditch . . . . . 2 points
- If the horse lands with his fore legs inside the limit mark, or touches the surface of the water with his fore legs . . . . . 4 points

In the case of combined obstacles the above regulations apply to each one separately.

Each period of 5 seconds or fraction thereof in excess of the maximum time will incur a penalty of 2 points.

Any competitor riding the wrong way or not taking the obstacles in their proper order will be disqualified.

If any alteration in the equipment of the horse takes place during the course of the competition, the rider will not, for this reason, be allowed another try over the obstacles.

No outside help may be made use of in the course of the competition.

#### RULES FOR DETERMINING THE ORDER

4. The competitors will be placed in numerical order, according to the number of points obtained, and thus the one who has obtained the highest number of points will be placed No. 1, the next one, No. 2, and so on.

In case of two or more competitors obtaining the same number of points, the competition will be continued between them over obstacles 2, 3, 12, 13, 10 and 11, which, in case of Competition I, will not be increased beyond 1.3 meters, and, in the case of the Prize Jumping Competition II, not beyond 1.4 meters. In the event of the competitors again reaching the same number of points, the time occupied shall decide who is to be declared the winner. The principles for judging given above shall be in force.

In team competition, that nation will be declared the winner whose best three competitors have obtained the highest total number of points; the nation that has obtained the next highest number will be second, and so on.

#### III. PRIZE JUMPING COMPETITION—IN PAIRS

*Team Competition.* — Not more than three teams of two men each from each country.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Same as Prize Jumping Competition (Individual).  
Each pair of riders will ride together.

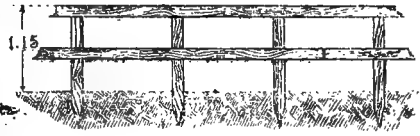
#### PRINCIPLES FOR JUDGING

Faults of each horse to count.  
Points to be one-half those in Event II.

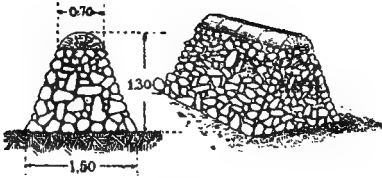




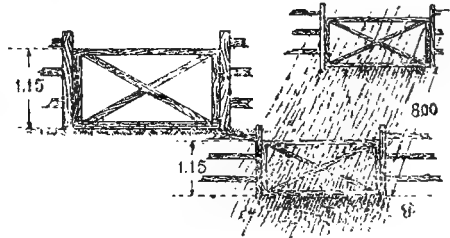
NO. 1. HEDGE.  
HAIE.



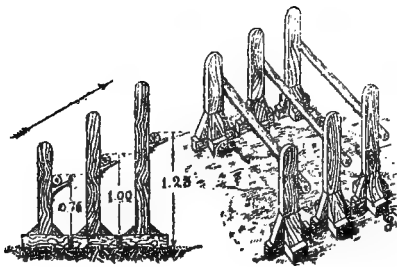
NO. 2. FENCE.  
BARRIÈRE.



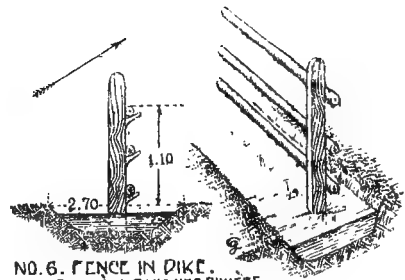
NO. 3. STONE WALL  
MUR EN PIERRE.



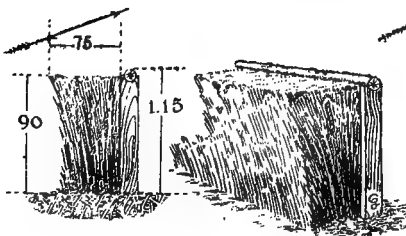
NO. 4. RAILWAY GATES.  
PASSAGE À NIVEAU.



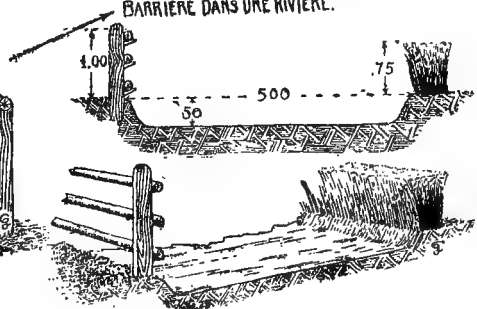
NO. 5. TRIPLE BAR  
TRIPLE BARRE.



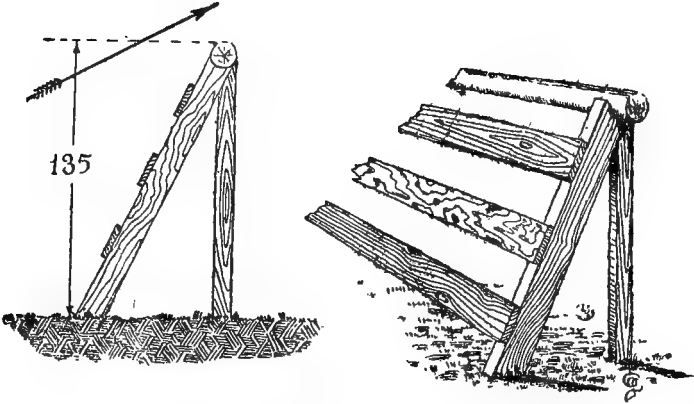
NO. 6. FENCE IN DIKE.  
BARRIÈRE DANS UNE RIVIÈRE.



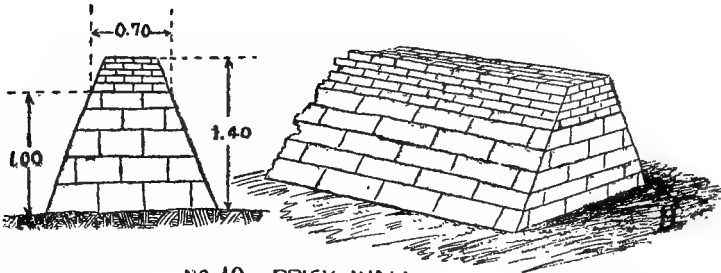
NO. 7. HEDGE AND TOP BAR.  
HAIE AVEC BARRE.



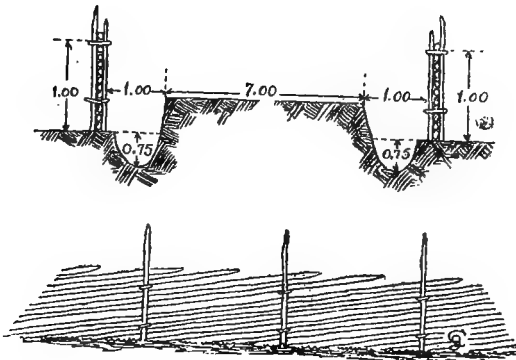
NO. 8. FENCE - DIKE - HEDGE.  
BARRIÈRE, FOSSE ET HAIE.



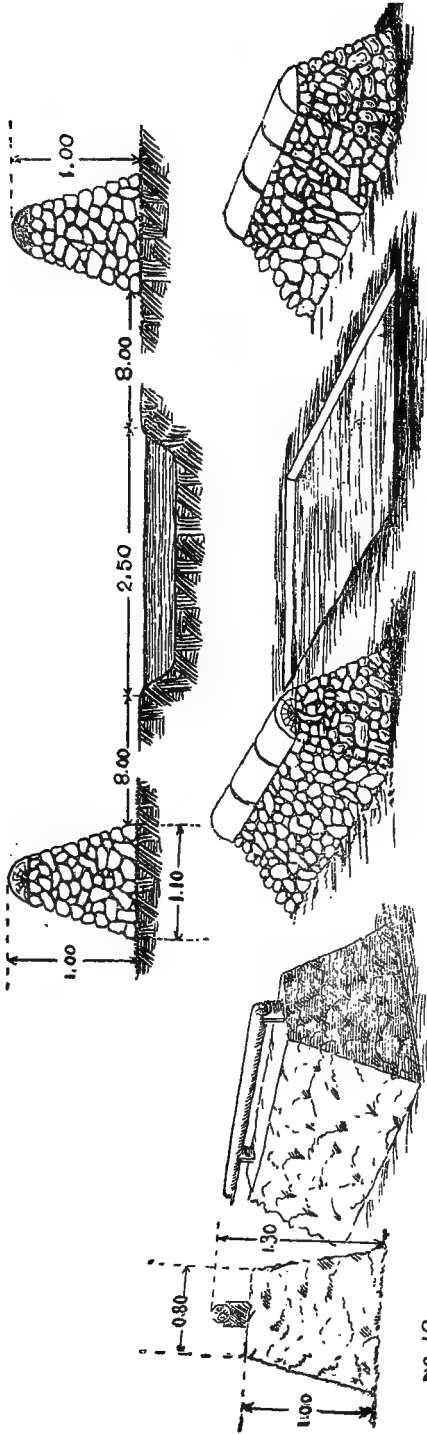
No 9. FENCE.  
BARRE.



No 10. BRICK WALL.  
MUR EN BRIQUE.



No 11. COUNTRY ROAD, FENCE ON EITHER SIDE,  
PASSAGE DE ROUTE AVEC BARRIÈRE DES DEUX CÔTÉS

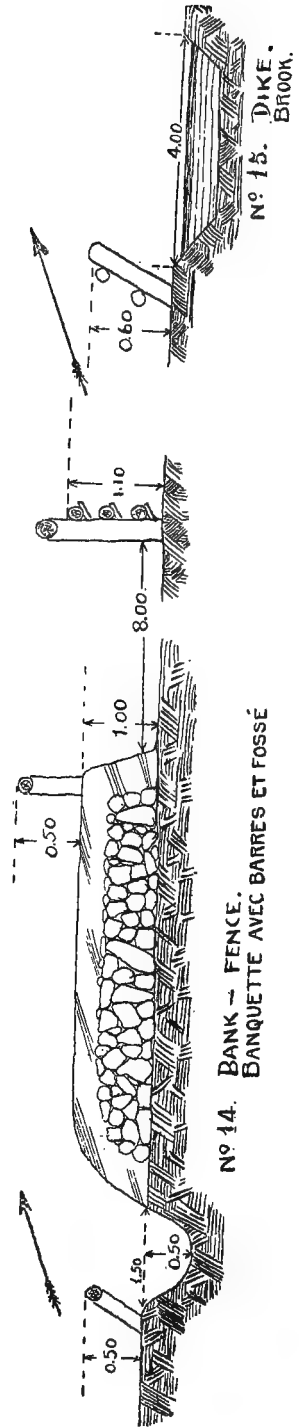


No 12. EARTH WALL WITH BAR.  
MUR EN TERRE AVEC BARRE AU SOMMET.

No 13. STONE WALL -

STONE WALL.

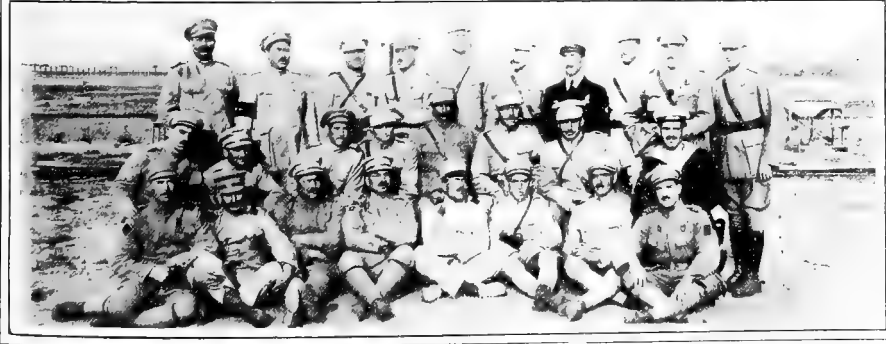
DIKE  
MUR, RIVIERE ET MUR.



No 14. BANK - FENCE.  
BANQUETTE AVEC BARRES ET FOSSE

No 15. DIKE.  
BROOK.





Shooting. *Top*—Canadian team. *Center*—Belgian team. *Bottom*—Portuguese team.



## 15, 16, 17. ROWING—

## RULES

1. *Equipment.*—All boats shall have outriggers. Every eight-oared boat, and every four-oared boat shall carry a coxswain. No coxswain shall steer for more than one crew.

2. Every boat, at starting, shall carry at the bow the flag of the nation it represents. Boats not conforming to this shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.

3. *Officials.*—The Games Committee shall appoint one or more umpires, and one or more judges.

4. The jurisdiction of the umpire extends over a race and all matters connected with it, from the time the race is specified to start until its termination, and his decision in all cases shall be final and without appeal.

5. *Eligibility.*—No person may be substituted for another who has already rowed or steered in a heat.

6. *Clothing.*—Every competitor must wear complete clothing from the base of neck to within four inches of the knee-cap, including a Jersey, with sleeves to within four inches of the elbow.

7. *Method of racing and Water Rules.*—Heats and stations shall be drawn by lot. It shall be open to all competitors to be present in such draw.

8. If there shall be more than two competing crews or scullers, they shall row a trial heat, or heats; but no more than two boats shall contend in any heat for any event.

9. In the event of a dead heat taking place, any competitor who refuses to row again, as may be directed by the umpire, shall be adjudged to have lost.

10. The whole course must be completed by a competitor before he can be held to have won a trial heat unless he is prevented from doing so by damage occasioned by a foul. Boats shall be held to have completed the course when their bows reach the winning post.

11. In the event that all boats entered are withdrawn, with the exception of one, the crew of the remaining boat must row over the course to be entitled to be declared winner of the event.

12. *Starting.*—All boats shall be measured and started with their bows level.

13. The umpire may act as starter, or not, as he thinks fit; when he does not so act, the starter shall be subject to the control of the umpire.

14. The boat races shall be started in the following manner: The starter, on being satisfied that the competitors are ready, shall give the signal to start.

15. If the starter considers the start false, he shall at once recall the boats to their stations, and any boat refusing to start again, or persistently starting before the signal, shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.

16. A boat not at its post at the time specified shall be liable to be disqualified by the umpire.

17. *Course.*—A boat's proper course is such a course as will enable it to reach the winning post in the shortest possible time, provided that it allows ample water for the other competing boat to steer its proper course on the side on which such competing boat started, when such competing boat is in a position to enforce its right to such water. Any boat failing to keep its proper course does so at its peril in the event of a foul occurring.

18. The umpire shall be the sole judge of a boat's proper course during a race, and shall decide all questions as to a foul.

19. The umpire may caution any competitor when he considers that there is a probability of a foul occurring and may warn a competitor of any obstruction in his course, but the umpire shall not under any other circumstances direct the course of a competitor.

20. *Fouls and disqualification.*—It shall be considered a foul when, after a race has been started, any competitor, by his oar, scull, boat, or person, comes into contact with the oar, scull, boat, or person of another competitor.

21. In the event of a foul occurring a competitor may claim that the other competitor be disqualified. Such claim must be made by the competitor himself, before getting out of his boat, to the umpire or to the judge. The judge, upon such claim being made to him, shall take immediate steps to communicate the same to the umpire.

22. If the competitor making the claim was in his proper course and the competitor against whom the claim is made was out of his proper course, the latter shall be disqualified, unless the foul was so slight as not to influence the race, in which case the competitor against whom the claim is made shall be disqualified only if he has seriously encroached upon the proper course of the competitor making the claim. In cases under this rule the umpire may reserve his decision, but must give it within a reasonable time after the finish of the race.

23. The umpire in either of the following cases may of his own initiative, and without a claim being made, disqualify a competitor who is involved in a foul when out of his proper course, provided he does so immediately upon the foul occurring :

a. If such competitor has in the opinion of the umpire wilfully encroached upon the proper course of the other competitor.

b. If the foul be of such a nature as clearly to influence the race.

24. In the case of a foul the umpire shall have power :

a. To place the boats in the order in which they come in.

b. To order the boats to row again on the same or another day.

c. To restart the boats according to his discretion.

25. Every boat shall abide by its accidents, but if during a race a boat shall be interfered with by any outside boat or person, the umpire shall have power, if he thinks fit, to restart the boats according to his discretion, or to order them to row again on the same or another day.



26. No boat shall be allowed to accompany or follow any race for the purpose of directing the course of any of the competitors. Any competitor receiving any extraneous assistance may be disqualified at the discretion of the umpire.

27. The judge shall decide as to the order in which the boats reach the winning post and such decision shall be final and without appeal.

28. Any competitor refusing to abide by the decision of the umpire, or to follow his directions, shall be liable to be disqualified.

## 18, 19, 20, 21. RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITION.

### RULES

These rules conform to those used in last Olympic Games as nearly as is practicable under the circumstances, and are as follows.

(18.) *Rifle — Team Match.* — Arms. — The adopted model of the national military arm of any of the competing countries may be used.

The rifle must be without mechanical alteration or addition.

Before the competition, the captain of the shooting contingent of each country shall certify that this condition is observed.

Fore and backsights must be regulation, not telescopic or magnifying.

Ordinary spectacles may be worn if desired.

The pull of the trigger must not be less than three pounds.

The triggers will be tested immediately before firing at each distance.

Rifle slings may be used as a support for one arm, but in each case they must be of a regulation military pattern.

A ricochet will be counted as a hit.

One team may be entered from each nation; each team to consist of 12 men, with a minimum of three reserves, but a total of 25 may attend.

After the shooting has begun reserves shall not be permitted to replace those competing except in the case of physical disability of the member so replaced, which disability shall be certified to by the camp surgeon.

The distances are: 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

Any position may be taken without artificial rest, except that in all prone positions the head shall be towards the target.

Each competitor shall fire two sighting shots, and ten shots at each distance.

The order in shooting of each team shall be decided by its captain.

The assignment to targets shall be by lot.

No protection against light or wind may be employed.

Any challenges must be made before another shot has been fired at the challenged target.

The time limit is one minute per shot with a total added allowance of twelve minutes at each range for changing competitors. This time is exclusive of successful challenge.

The targets are as follows :

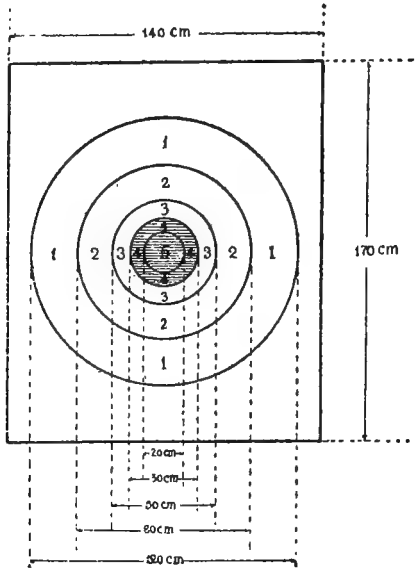


Figure 1—Target for 200, 300 and 400 yards

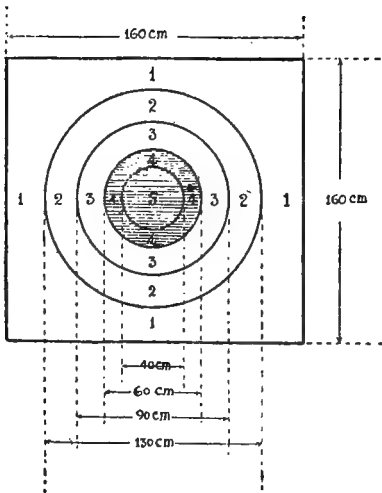
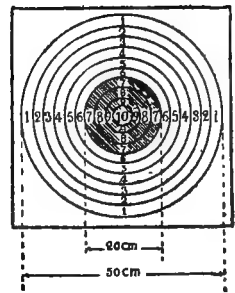


Figure 2—Target for 500 and 600 yards



All distances—Revolver and Pistol competition

No allowance will be made for a defective cartridge except in the case of a missfire.

The leader of the competition shall have the power to suspend the shooting on any day should the weather conditions render that step necessary, and to fix another day for the resumption of the competition.

No two competitors may fire with the same rifle, nor may a competitor change his rifle at any single distance of the competition, unless his first rifle shall become unserviceable through an accident.

No rifle may be cleaned and wiped out between shots fired with it at any single distance in the competition.

The inner edge of the shot hole shall determine the value of the shot.

The highest aggregate of the scores at all the distances shall determine the winning team.

In the event of a tie in the final totals, the winning team will be selected according to the following rule :

First by considering the greatest number of shots in the target.

Second, by the greatest number of "visuals" (bullseye), including all the black space on the target.

Third, by the greatest number of 5s, 4s, 3s, etc., for the rifle, and of 10s, 9s, 8s, etc., for the revolver.

(19). *Individual Rifle Match*.—Distances, 300, 500, and 600 yards slow fire, and 200, 300 and 500 yards rapid fire.

The competition is limited to 25 individual entries from each nation.

The targets to be the same as in the team match.

Any position without artificial aid will be permitted, except that in all prone positions the head must be toward the target.

Each competitor must fire 10 shots at each range.

Two sighting shots must be fired at 500 yards and 600 yards slow fire. No other sighting shots shall be allowed.

Ties will be decided by the same method as in the team match.

*Rapid Fire*.—The time limit will be one minute at 200 yards, one minute and ten seconds at 300 yards, and one minute and 20 seconds at 500 yards.

The competitors being on the line and ready to fire, the targets appear, remain in sight the allotted time, and then disappear. During the time the target is in sight the competitor must fire, or attempt to fire, his series of ten shots.

Any competitor, who begins firing when his target appears, will not be allowed to enter a protest as to the malfunctioning of the target. If he considers that his target has been slow in appearing, or in any other way puts him at a disadvantage due to its operation, he should not fire, but should call the attention of the range officer, to the defect in working the target. He will then be allowed another opportunity to fire.

Any target with more than ten hits on it in rapid fire is a fouled target and will not be marked or scored, and the competitor assigned to that target will repeat his score.

(20). *Revolver and Pistol Team Match*.—Open to one team from each nation. Each team to consist of 10 men, with a minimum of two reserves, but a total of 25 may attend.

Any service revolver or pistol of the type used by any of the Allied Troops between 4 August, 1914, and 11 November, 1918, with open fore and back sights, may be used.

The trigger pull must be at least four pounds.

Distance: 25 and 50 yards slow fire, 15 and 25 yards rapid fire.

The number of shots will be 10 at each range for each member of the team for both slow and rapid fire.

No sighting shots will be allowed. Scores will be 5 in groups of 10 shots at a time. In rapid fire, the group of 10 shots will be divided into two series of 5 shots each. The time allowance for slow fire, 5 minutes for each series of 5 shots.

Position: Standing, with the arm and hand free from the body.

The inner edge of the shot hole will determine the value of the shot.

Procedure in rapid fire: The target appears, remains in sight 10 seconds, and then disappears. During the time the target is in sight the competitor must fire or attempt to fire his series of 5 shots. Unfired shots shall count as misses.

Once a competitor has commenced to fire he will not be permitted to enter a protest concerning the manipulation of the target.

Target: This shall be for all distances as indicated for "Revolver target" in cut.

Ties: These shall be decided by the same method as indicated herein for the rifle match.

(21). *Individual Revolver and Pistol Match*—Entries shall be limited to 25 from each competing nation.

Distances: 25 and 50 yards slow fire and 15 and 25 yards rapid fire. Twenty shots at each range for each member of the team for both slow and rapid fire.

No sighting shots will be allowed.

Scores will be fired in groups of 10 shots at a time. In rapid fire, the group of 10 shots will be divided into two series of 5 shots each.

Position: Same as in the team match.

The inner edge of the shot hole will determine the value of the shot.

Procedure in rapid fire: Same as in the team match.

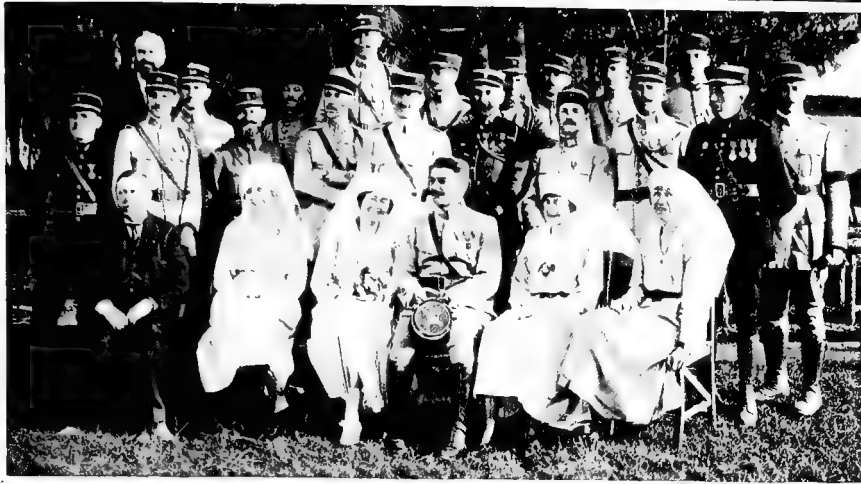
Once a competitor has commenced to fire he will not be permitted to enter a protest concerning the manipulation of the target.

Target: Same as in the team match.

Ties: Same as in the team match.

## 22. SWIMMING.

1. *Officials*.—The officials shall consist of one referee, not less than three time keepers, three judges, one starter, one announcer, one clerk of the course and assistants when necessary.



Shooting. *Top*—French team. *Center*—Roumanian team. *Bottom*—Italian team.



2. *Breast stroke*.—The contestants shall dive and swim on the breast. Both hands must go forward and be brought backward simultaneously and must so be used throughout the race. The body must be kept perfectly on the breast and the shoulders kept on a line with the surface of the water. The carrying of one shoulder higher than the other disqualifies the contestant from that race.

The touch at the ends of the pool and at the finish of the race shall be made with both hands simultaneously.

If the head be carried under the water, it must come up above the surface of the water after each stroke.

The use of any side stroke movement whatsoever, will serve to disqualify the contestant.

For violation of any of the above rules the referee shall disqualify the contestant.

3. *Back stroke*.—In the back stroke, the contestants shall start in the water facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the rail or end of the pool. The feet may be resting against the end of the pool. At the pistol they shall push off on their backs and commence and continue swimming on their backs throughout the race. Contestants may turn on their breasts just as they reach the end of the pool, but must "coast" and not use either arms or legs for propulsion. Both hands must be placed on the end or rail of the pool at each turn before pushing off, the same as at the start of the race.

For violation of any of the above rules the referee shall disqualify the contestant.

4. *Relay races*.—The same rules governing individual races will apply to relay racing.

The contestant must touch the rail or end of the pool with one or both hands before the next contestant of his team shall leave the take-off.

5. *General rules*.—*a*. In all races except the back stroke, each contestant shall stand with both feet on the take-off. Stepping back before or after the pistol is not allowed and shall serve to disqualify the contestant from that event.

*b*. If the contestant leaves the take-off prior to the firing of the starter's pistol, it shall be considered a false start. The starter shall disqualify any contestant who makes three false starts. No substitution shall be allowed for such disqualified competitor.

*c*. Each contestant shall keep a straight course parallel to the other contestants. They shall be started at least six feet apart and each one is entitled to a straight lane of water six feet wide from start to finish.

*d*. Any contestant who, when out of his own lane, shall touch another contestant, is liable to disqualification from that event by referee. Touching or swimming across or obstructing any contestant in any way so as to impede his progress shall constitute a foul. If in the opinion of the referee a swimmer has been fouled to a degree that endangers his chance of success, he shall allow him to compete in the

next heat or final, and he shall be eligible to take any prize to which his position in the final may entitle him. Should a foul occur in the final, the referee shall order the race resumed. The contestant committing the foul shall be disqualified from that event.

*e.* In all races except the breast stroke and back stroke the contestant must touch the rail or end of the pool with one or both hands before pushing off.

*f.* In all races except the breast stroke each contestant shall have finished the race when any part of his person reaches the end of the pool or finish line.

*g.* The choice of positions shall be drawn for.

*h.* In case of a dead heat for first place the tie shall be decided by a swim-off the same day, or the contestant or team refusing to swim shall be given second place.

*i.* For violation of any of the above rules the referee shall disqualify the contestant.

### 23. TENNIS.

International Lawn Tennis rules shall govern.

1. Teams will consist of from two to four men each.

2. Two players shall be selected for the singles competition and one pair of doubles players for the doubles competition.

3. The contest between competing nations, drawn against each other by lot in the elimination tournament, shall consist of four singles and one doubles match. The team winning the majority of these five matches wins the tie.

4. The two players of any one country selected for the singles competition shall each play against the two singles players of the other competing nation in the tie.

5. After the singles matches once begin, in any one tie no substitution shall be allowed during that tie.

### 24. TRACK AND FIELD.

#### OFFICIALS

The officials shall be: one referee, four or more inspectors to assist referee, one scorer, one or more assistant scorers, one clerk of the course and assistants, one announcer with assistants if necessary.

1. For track events—Five judges at the finish, three time-keepers, one starter.

2. For field events—Nine field judges.

*Referee.*—The referee shall decide all questions relating to the actual conduct of the events whose settlement is not otherwise provided for in these rules. His decision shall be final and without appeal.

In case a race has been drawn into heats, and no more contestants appear than enough to make one heat, the referee shall be empowered



to see that the race is run in one heat; but in all races requiring more than one heat he shall see that no second man shall be debarred from a chance to qualify in the finals.

The referee may appoint one of the judges at the finish, head judge, one of the timers, head timer, and one of the field judges, head judge, who shall assume leadership in the duties of the position.

*Inspectors.*—The inspectors shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the referee, and shall report to him any violation of the rules which they observe or of which they are informed.

*Judges of finish.*—The judges at the finish shall stand three at one end of the tape and two at the other. One shall take the winner, another the second man, another the third man, another the fourth and another the fifth, as the case may require. In case of disagreement the majority shall decide. Their decision as to the order in which the men finished shall be final and without appeal.

*Field Judges.*—The field judges shall measure, judge and record each trial of each competitor in all events, whose record is of distance or height. Their decision as to the performance of each man shall be final and without appeal.

There shall be three officials in charge of each field event. These officials shall be responsible for commencing their respective events and for their continuance without unnecessary delays. They shall excuse a contestant from a field event in which he is taking part for a period long enough to contest in a track event, and allow such contestant to take his missed turn or turns in said field event within a reasonable time after the track event. They shall see that reasonable opportunities are given to contestants who desire to try in two field events that are being contested at the same time. To the end that there be no unnecessary delay, each competitor shall take his trial or turn when called upon to so do by the field judge having charge of the contest and if, in the opinion of such field judge, the competitor unreasonably delays to do so, such judge may, with the consent of the referee, forfeit such trial and have the same tallied against the competitor as one miss or failure.

The field judge shall see that no weight is used in any of the weight competitions which has not been approved as conforming to the rules.

*Timekeepers.*—There shall be three timekeepers for each track event. In case two watches agree, and the third disagrees, the time marked by the two shall be the official time. If all watches disagree, the time marked by the watch giving the middle time shall be the official time. Time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol. Three watches must record the time on an event for a record. Each timekeeper is required to have his watch tested by an expert watchmaker prior to the meet.

*Clerk of course.*—The clerk of course shall be provided with the names of all entered competitors and their numbers and shall notify them at least five minutes before the start of every event in which

they are entered. He shall be responsible for getting the contestants out at the proper time for each event. He shall place the men in their heats and give them positions on the track according to their drawings. He shall assign such duties to his assistants as he may see fit.

*Scorer.*—The scorer shall keep a record of the competitors and point winners in each event, with complete results. He shall record the laps made by each competitor, and call them aloud, when tallied, for the benefit of the contestants.

He shall notify the starter before the beginning of the last lap in each distance race, at which time a signal by gong or pistol shot shall be given the competitors.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

*Starter.*—The starter shall have entire control of the competitors at the marks, except as above provided for in the duties of the clerk of course, and shall be the judge of fact as to whether or not any man has made a false start.

He shall be responsible for starting the track events promptly after the men have been given their positions by the clerk of the course. He shall also be responsible for any unnecessary delay in the continuance of said events. He shall give a signal by pistol shot or gong at the beginning of the last lap in each distance race.

*Competitors.*—Immediately on arriving at the grounds each competitor shall report to the clerk of the course and obtain his number for the event in which he is entered. He shall inform himself of the times at which he must compete, and shall report promptly for his events, without waiting to be notified. No competitor shall be allowed to start without his proper number.

*Inner grounds.*—No person whatever shall be allowed inside the track except the officials and properly accredited representatives of the press. Authorized persons shall wear a badge. Competitors not engaged in the events actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

#### RUNNING.

*Track.*—The measurement of a track shall be twelve inches from the inner edge, which edge shall be a solid curb raised three inches above the level of the track.

*Attendants.*—No attendant shall accompany a competitor on the scratch or in the race.

*Starting signals.*—American system of starting track and field events shall be official throughout the games. All races shall be started by the report of a pistol, the pistol to be fired so that its flash may be visible to the timekeepers. A snap cap shall be no start. In the case of an unfair start, the starter shall recall the competitors by a second pistol shot.

*Starting.*—When the starter receives a signal from the referee that everything is in readiness, he shall direct the competitors to get on their marks. When any part of the person of a competitor shall touch the ground in front of his mark before the starting signal is given, it shall be considered a false start.

Penalties for false starting shall be inflicted by the starter as follows:

One meter for the first and one additional meter for the second. Three false starts by any contestant shall disqualify him. No substitution shall be allowed for such disqualified competitor.

*Keeping proper course.*—In all races on a straight track each competitor shall keep his own position on the course from start to finish. In the 100 and 200 meter dashes, course for contestants shall be marked out with lime, or preferably by stakes protruding eighteen inches from the ground and connected at the top by cord or wire.

*Change of course.*—In all races other than the straight track, a competitor may change toward the inside whenever he is two strides ahead of the man whose path he crosses, with the exception that, after rounding the last turn into the straightaway before reaching the finish, the competitor must keep a straight course to the finish line and not cross either to the outside or to the inside in front of any of his opponents.

*Fouling.*—Any competitor may be disqualified by the referee for jostling, running across, competing to lose, or in any way impeding another. All competitors representing a team in any one event may be disqualified by the referee by the act of any one of such competitors in jostling, running across, competing to lose, or in any way impeding another.

*Finish.*—The finish line shall be a line on the ground drawn across the track from finish post to finish post, and the men shall be placed in the order in which they completely cross this line. For the purpose of aiding the judges but not as finish line, yarn shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground. It shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground. This yarn should be "breasted" by the competitor or competitors in finishing and not seized with the hand.

*Ties.*—In case of two or more competitors running a dead heat for any places which count for points in a running event, the points shall be equally divided between these competitors.

#### HURDLING

The 110 meters hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 1.06 meter (3 feet 6 in.) high. Each competitor must have a separate flight of hurdles. The first hurdle shall be placed 13.716 meters from the scratch, and there shall be 9.144 meters between each two hurdles. The 200 meters hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 0.759

meter (2 feet 6 inches) high. The first hurdle shall be placed 18.29 meters from the scratch and there shall be 18.29 meters between each two hurdles. The hurdles shall be pinned or fixed so that the gates are rigid. The bases of each hurdle shall be not less than 18 inches (456 mm.) wide. Length of hurdle shall be 4 feet (1.22 meter).

No record shall be allowed in a hurdle race unless each of the hurdles, at the time the competitor jumps the same, is standing and is not knocked down by such competitor.

Any competitor who knocks down four or more of the hurdles in his race shall be disqualified in that event. A competitor who trails his leg or foot alongside any hurdle shall be disqualified in that event.

Any competitor who runs over a hurdle not in his flight or runs around a hurdle shall be disqualified in that event.

#### RELAY RACING RULES.

1. Two lines shall be drawn, one ten meters in front of the starting line and the other ten meters behind the starting line. Between these two lines each runner must pass the baton to the succeeding runner. The baton must be actually passed, not thrown or dropped by the contestant and picked up by the one succeeding him. Failure to do this shall disqualify the team in that event. The inspectors shall act as judges of relay racing. Their duties shall be to see that all passes are properly made.

2. The same rules with reference to fouling, or impeding a runner in any manner, apply to relay racing as to other running events.

3. No member of a relay team, in order to relieve his teammate, may step outside the twenty-meter zone. No man may run two relays in any team in the same race.

4. Only those are allowed to run in the final heat of relay race who have competed in the trial heats.

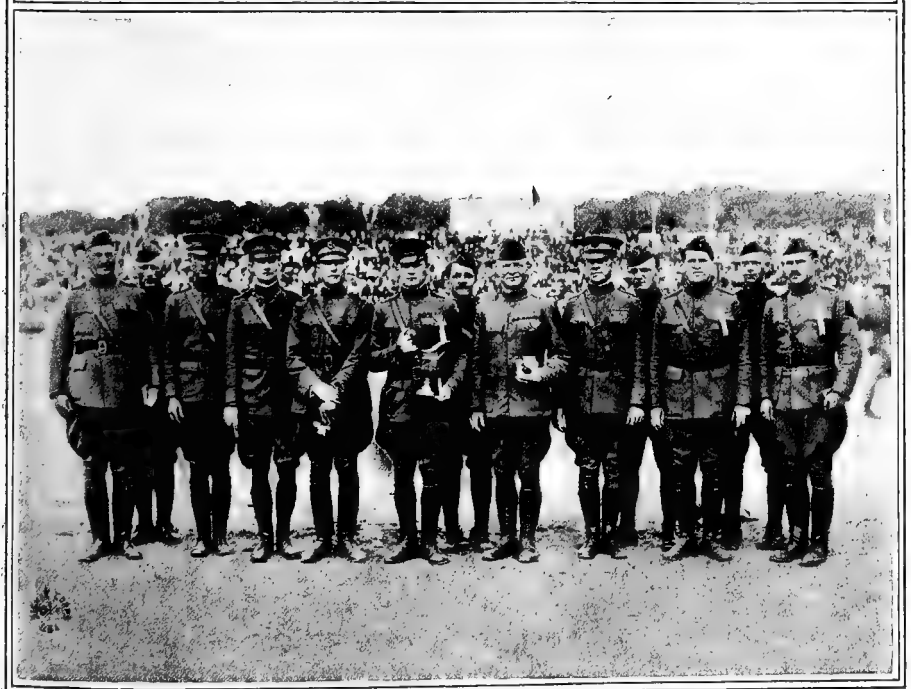
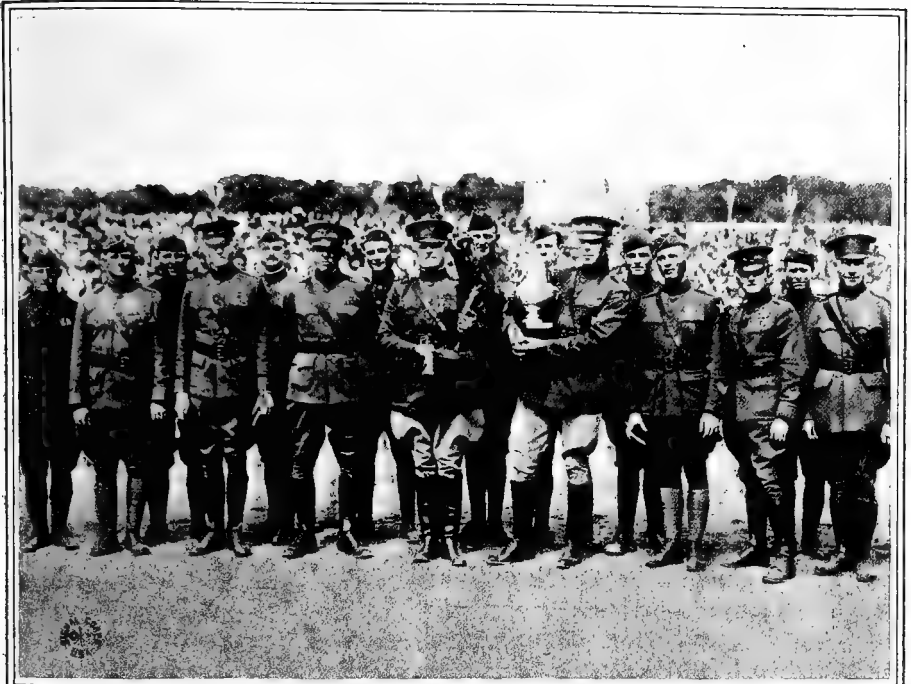
5. The relative positions of the teams on the starting line shall be drawn for, and these positions shall be kept by the teams at each relay point throughout the race.

6. In all relay races an announcement must be made as to what distance each man is to run in his relay. Any man failing to run the distance required shall cause his team to be disqualified, and the failing of any one man to run his full relay shall cause the team to be disqualified.

7. The baton shall be of wood, of a length not more than 300 millimeters (11.81 inches). Its weight shall be not less than 50 grams (1.769 ounces). The circumference shall 120 millimeters (4.724 inches).

#### JUMPING.

No weight or artificial aid will be allowed in any jumping contest except by special agreement or announcement. When weights are



*Top—U. S. rifle team. Bottom—U. S. pistol team.*



allowed, there shall be no restrictions as to size, shape or material. Going over the bar by diving, handspring or somersault shall be counted a trial but is not a jump.

*Running High Jump and Pole Vault.*—The jump and the vault shall be made over a bar resting on pins projecting at right angles not more than three inches from the uprights. The bar shall be placed at right angles to the path and the uprights shall not be moved during the competition.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials in charge of the event. Height to be measured from level take off on the ground, to top of cross bar in the center between the standards. Three trials are allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the program, then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height he omitted. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps or vaults.

The position of the standards shall not be changed during the competition.

*High Jump.*—A line to be known as the balk line shall be drawn three feet in front of the bar and parallel therewith and stepping over this line in any attempt shall be counted as a "balk" and two successive balks shall be counted as a "trial" jump. Displacing the bar shall count as a trial.

*Pole Vault.*—A line to be known as the balk line shall be drawn fifteen feet in front of the bar and parallel therewith, and stepping over this line in any attempt shall count as a "balk." Two successive balks count as a "trial". Displacing the bar or leaving the ground in an attempt shall count as a "trial". The poles shall be unlimited as to size and weight, but shall have no assisting device, except that they may be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp, and may have prongs at the lower end.

No competitor shall, during his vault, raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point on the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

A competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter at the take-off, in which to plant his pole.

*Running Broad Jump.*—The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take-off from or behind the scratch. The scratch line shall be a joist eight inches wide, set flush with the ground. Stepping over the scratch so as to mark the ground in an attempt shall be no jump, but shall count as a "trial." Each competitor shall be allowed three trials, and the best four men shall have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all

his jumps. The measurement shall be from the outer edge of the joist to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person. A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the scratch line to be known as the balk line and stepping over this line in an attempt shall count as a "balk;" two successive balks count as a "trial." When a competitor runs over the scratch line without jumping it shall count as a trial jump.

*Running Hop-Step-Jump.*—Same rules regarding scratch line take-off as for running broad jump.

The competitor shall first land upon the same foot with which he takes off. The other foot shall be used for the second landing and both feet for the third landing.

#### WEIGHT THROWING.

*Putting the Shot.*—The shot shall be a metal sphere weighing sixteen pounds. It shall be put from the shoulder with one hand, and during the attempt it shall not pass behind nor below the shoulder. It shall be put from a circle seven feet in diameter, four feet of which circumference shall be a toe board, four inches in height. The circle shall be divided into halves by a line drawn through the center. Foul puts, which shall not be measured, but which shall count as puts, are as follows:

1. Letting go of shot in an attempt.
2. Touching the ground outside the circle with any portion of the body while the shot is in hand.
3. Touching the ground forward of the front of the circle with any portion of the body before the put is measured.

The competitor must remain in the circle until attempt is marked (not measured) by the officials.

Each competitor shall be allowed three puts, and the best four men shall each be allowed three more puts. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all of his puts. The measurement of the put shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the shot to the point of the circumference of the circle nearest such mark.

*Discus.*—The discus shall be a smooth hard body of any material without finger holes or any device that will help to give a grip. Its outside diameter shall be eight inches; its thickness in the center shall be two inches, and its weight shall be four and one-half pounds.

The discus shall be thrown from a circle eight feet two inches in diameter. Foul throws, which shall not be measured, but which shall count, are as follows:

1. Letting go of discus in an attempt.
2. Touching the ground outside the circle with any portion of the body while the discus is in hand.
3. Touching the ground forward of the front half of the circle with any portion of the body before the throw is measured.

The competitor must remain in the circle until attempt is marked (not measured) by the officials.



Each competitor shall be allowed three throws, and the best four men shall each be allowed three more throws. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. The measurement of the throw shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the discus to the point of the circumference of the circle nearest such mark.

*Javelin Throw.*—The javelin shall be of wood with a sharp metal point. It shall have about the center of gravity a grip formed by a binding, six inches broad, of whip cord and shall have no other hold than the above mentioned binding. The length of the javelin shall be not less than eight feet, six inches, and the weight shall be not less than one and three-fourth pounds.

The javelin must be held by the grip, and no other method of holding is permissible.

The throwing shall take place from behind a scratch line. The thrower may place his foot, feet, hand or hands, upon the line, but if with either foot or hand he touches the ground beyond the line before the javelin first strikes the ground, the throw is invalid.

The competitors may throw with either hand and with or without a run.

In any throw in which the shaft of the javelin strikes before the point, the throw shall not be measured but shall be a trial without result. The throw is measured from the point at which the point of the javelin first strikes the ground perpendicularly to the scratch line or the scratch line extended. The conditions governing the number of competitors qualifying for the finals shall be the same as those for the shot put.

#### MEASUREMENTS.

In all weight events and broad jumps, that portion of the tape showing the meters and centimeters must be held by an official at the take-off or at the circle.

In the high jump and pole vault, that portion of the tape showing the meters and centimeters must be held at the cross bar.

#### TIES.

In all cases of ties in high jumping the tying competitors shall have three additional trials at a height to be determined by the judges. The award shall be given to the competitor who cleared the bar in the least number of trials. In the event of another tie, the same procedure will be followed.

In case of a tie in the pole vault, the officials shall raise or lower the bar at their discretion, and those competitors who have tied shall be allowed one trial at each height.

In case of a tie in a contest decided by measurement or distance, each of the tying competitors shall have three additional trials, and the award shall be made in accordance with the distances cleared in

these three additional trials. In case of a second tie, three more trials shall be allowed, and so on until a decision is reached.

PENTATHLON.

Each event shall be conducted under the foregoing track and field rules with the exception that each competitor shall be given three trials in the running broad jump, shot put and discus throw, and shall be credited with the best of all his attempts. In the 200-meter dash and the 1500-meter run he shall be credited with his actual time.

Events shall be scored as per the official scoring tables.

A competitor bettering the time or distance set as the one hundred point mark in any event shall be accredited proportionately. No mark less than zero shall be given. Should any competitor fail to compete in any event he shall be disqualified and any points he may have scored shall be cancelled.

PENTATHLON SCORING TABLE.

POINTS	200		DISCUS	RUNNING	16-LB	1500
	METER DASH	Sec.	THROW Meters	BROAD JUMP Meters	SHOT PUT Meters	METER RUN Min-Sec.
1	33		11.0	2.5	3.0	6-48
2	32		12.0	2.6	3.25	6-46
3	31		13.0	2.7	3.5	6-44
4	30	3-5	14.0	2.8	3.75	6-42
5	30	1-5	14.5	2.9	4.0	6-40
6	29	4-5	15.0	3.0	4.2	6-38
7	29	2-5	15.5	3.05	4.4	6-36
8	29		16.0	3.1	4.6	6-34
9	28	4-5	16.5	3.15	4.8	6-32
10	28	3-5	17.0	3.2	5.0	6-30
11	28	2-5	17.5	3.25	5.2	6-28
12	28	1-5	18.0	3.3	5.4	6-26
13	28		18.5	3.35	5.6	6-24
14	27	4-5	19.0	3.4	5.8	6-22
15	—		19.5	3.45	6.0	6-20
16	27	3-5	20.0	3.5	6.1	6-18
17	—		20.25	3.55	6.2	6-16
18	27	2-5	20.5	3.6	6.3	6-14
19	—		20.75	3.65	6.4	6-12
20	27	1-5	21.0	3.7	6.5	6-10
21	—		21.25	3.75	6.6	6-8
22	27		21.5	3.8	6.7	6-6
23	—		21.75	3.85	6.8	6-4
24	—		22.0	3.9	6.9	6-2
25	26	4-5	22.25	3.95	7.0	6-00
26	—		22.5	4.0	7.1	5-58
27	—		22.75	4.05	7.2	5-56

POINTS	200		DISCUS THROW Meters	RUNNING		16-LB SHOT PUT Meters	1500 METER RUN Min-Sec.
	METER	DASH Sec.		BROAD	JUMP Meters		
28	26	3-5	23.0	4.1	7.3	5-54	
29	—	—	23.25	4.15	7.4	5-52	
30	—	—	23.5	4.2	7.5	5-50	
31	26	2-5	23.75	4.25	7.6	5-48	
32	—	—	24.0	4.3	7.7	5-46	
33	—	—	24.25	4.35	7.8	5-44	
34	26	1-5	24.5	4.4	7.9	5-42	
35	—	—	24.75	4.45	8.0	5-40	
36	—	—	25.0	4.5	8.1	5-39	
37	26	—	25.25	4.525	8.2	5-38	
38	—	—	25.5	4.55	8.3	5-37	
39	—	—	25.75	4.575	8.4	5-36	
40	25	4-5	26.0	4.6	8.5	5-35	
41	—	—	26.2	4.625	8.6	5-34	
42	—	—	26.4	4.65	8.7	5-33	
43	—	—	26.6	4.675	8.8	5-32	
44	25	3-5	26.8	4.7	8.9	5-31	
45	—	—	27.0	4.725	9.0	5-30	
46	—	—	27.2	4.75	9.1	5-29	
47	—	—	27.4	4.775	9.2	5-28	
48	25	2-5	27.6	4.8	9.3	5-27	
49	—	—	27.8	4.825	9.4	5-26	
50	—	—	28.0	4.85	9.5	5-25	
51	—	—	28.2	4.875	9.6	5-24	
52	25	1-5	28.4	4.9	9.7	5-23	
53	—	—	28.6	4.925	9.8	5-22	
54	—	—	28.8	4.95	9.9	5-21	
55	—	—	29.0	4.975	10.0	5-20	
56	25	—	29.2	5.0	10.1	5-19	
57	—	—	29.4	5.025	10.2	5-18	
58	—	—	29.6	5.05	10.3	5-17	
59	—	—	29.8	5.075	10.4	5-16	
60	24	4-5	30.0	5.1	10.5	5-15	
61	—	—	30.2	5.125	10.55	5-14	
62	—	—	30.4	5.15	10.6	5-13	
63	—	—	30.6	5.175	10.65	5-12	
64	—	—	30.8	5.2	10.7	5-11	
65	24	3-5	31.0	5.225	10.75	5-10	
66	—	—	31.2	5.25	10.8	5-9	
67	—	—	31.4	5.275	10.85	5-8	
68	—	—	31.6	5.3	10.9	5-7	
69	—	—	31.8	5.325	10.95	5-6	
70	24	2-5	32.0	5.35	11.0	5-5	
71	—	—	32.2	5.375	11.05	5-4	
72	—	—	32.4	5.4	11.1	5-3	

POINTS	200		DICUS THROW Meters	RUNNING		16-LB		1500	
	METER	DASH		BROAD	JUMP	SHOP	PUT	METER	RUN
	Sec.			Meters	Meters	Meters		Min-Sec.	
73	—		32.6	5.425	11.15		5—2		
74	—		32.8	5.45	11.2		5—1		
75	24	1-5	33.0	5.475	11.25		5—00		
76	—		33.2	5.5	11.3		4—59		
77	—		33.4	5.525	11.35		4—58		
78	—		33.6	5.55	11.4		4—57		
79	—		33.8	5.575	11.45		4—56		
80	24		34.0	5.6	11.5		4—55		
81	—		34.15	5.625	11.55		4—54		
82	—		34.3	5.65	11.6		4—53		
83	—		34.45	5.675	11.65		4—52		
84	—		34.6	5.7	11.7		4—51		
85	23	4-5	34.75	5.725	11.75		4—50		
86	—		34.9	5.75	11.8		4—49		
87	—		35.05	5.775	11.85		4—48		
88	—		35.2	5.8	11.9		4—47		
89	—		35.35	5.825	11.95		4—46		
90	23	3-5	35.5	5.85	12.0		4—45		
91	—		35.65	5.875	12.05		4—44		
92	—		35.8	5.9	12.1		4—43		
93	—		35.95	5.925	12.15		4—42		
94	—		36.1	5.95	12.2		4—41		
95	23	2-5	36.25	5.975	12.25		4—40		
96	—		36.4	6.0	12.3		4—39		
97	—		36.55	6.025	12.35		4—38		
98	—		36.7	6.05	12.4		4—37		
99	—		36.85	6.075	12.45		4—36		
100	23	1-5	37.0	6.10	12.5		4—35		

## MODIFIED MARATHON RULES.

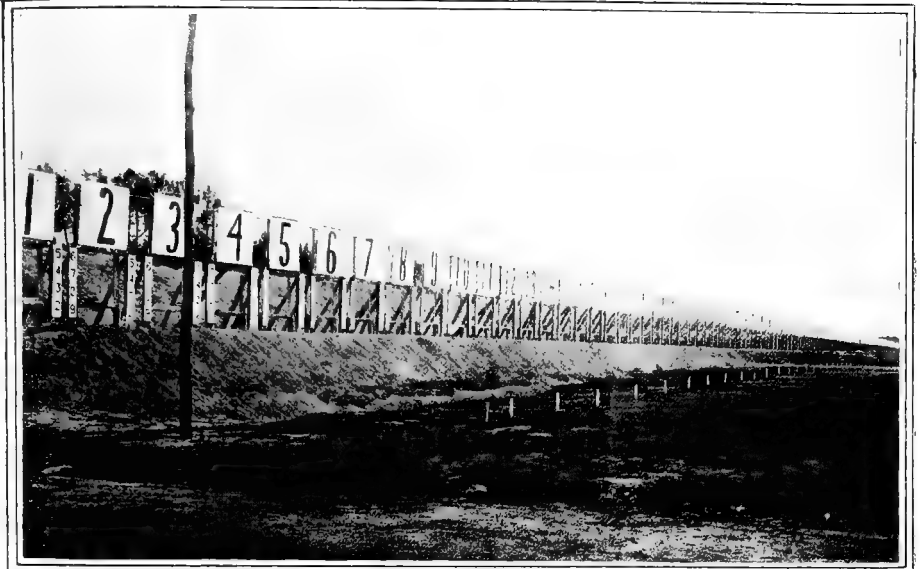
## 16,000 Meters.

The race shall be run over roads or streets with start and finish in the Stadium. The first 1000 meters and the last 2000 meters shall be run on the track.

No competitor either at the start or during the progress of the race may accept any service, aid or assistance of any kind whatsoever from any person, under penalty of immediate disqualification, other than such as may be provided for by the Games Committee.

## 25. TUG-OF-WAR.

The rope shall be of such length as to allow of a pull of 3.5 meters, a slack of 3.5 meters at each end, and a space of 1.25 meters for each competitor. The rope shall be at least 10 centimeters in circumference and shall have no knots or other holds for the hands. Only such ropes shall be used as are provided by the Games Committee.



Shooting. *Top*—Rifle pits at the Le Mans range. *Bottom left*—Camp street at the range. *Bottom right*—Sergeant Stanley Smith, winner individual rifle match.



A colored tape shall be affixed to the middle of the rope, with two other tapes of another color fastened, one on each side, at a distance of 1.75 meters from each side of the central tape. Into the ground there shall be driven a central peg and in a straight line with, and on each side of this, two other pegs which shall mark the position of the side-lines which shall be at right angles to the direction of the pulling and at a distance of 1.75 meters from an imaginary line drawn through the center peg. At the start, the rope shall be taut, with the central tape over the central peg, and all the competitors shall stand behind the side lines. The start shall take place on the following words of command: (a) Take Hold. (b) Ready. (c) Pistol Shot. The first position of two opposing teams shall be decided by lot, for the second bout the teams shall change places; should a third pull be necessary, the positions will again be decided by means of drawing lots. The pull shall be won by that team that succeeds in drawing its opponent's side-tape over the first named team's "side line."

No competitor shall wear boots or shoes with sharp projecting sides or points of any kind whatsoever. No kind of spiked shoes or boots shall be used, nor may the soles have any kind of projecting additions. Heel-irons are permitted on the shoes or boots, but they shall be so sunk in the heel that the bottom of the heel of the boot or shoe shall be smooth and hard. All footgear (shoes and boots) shall be submitted for the approval of the referee by the competitors before the beginning of the competition.

Holes in the ground shall not be made before the start. The pulling shall take place with the front side of the body turned towards the opposing team and with the rope under the arm; the body shall not be turned from this front position to such a degree that the line of the shoulders passes beyond an imaginary line parallel to the rope.

The "anchor" may hold the slack of the rope in any way he pleases, as long as it is not knotted around his waist. Turning is not permitted. For violation of any of the above restrictions by any competitor his team shall be immediately disqualified.

Each team shall have the right to be coached during the competition by one individual not forming one of the team.

There shall be an interval of five minutes between the different bouts taking place in one and the same competition between two teams. A team which has already competed shall not take part in a fresh competition before the expiration of 30 minutes after its last pull.

The competitions shall take place on ground without sod.

## 26. WATER POLO.

Rules of Federation Internationale de Natation of 1913 shall govern.

## 27. WRESTLING.

### CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN.

*Size of the ring.*—In all competitions the ring shall be not less than 16 feet nor more than 18 feet square.

*Ring during progress of match.*—During the matches the ring shall be cleared of all chairs, buckets, etc.

*Clear ring.*—No person other than the contestants and the referee shall, during the progress of the matches, enter or be in the ring.

*Costume.*—The wrestlers shall compete in nothing heavier than light, rubber-soled gymnasium slippers or shoes without heels and laced with eyelets only, and wear a well fitted supporter, and clothing which will be passed upon by the referee. The referee will also see that each wrestler's finger-nails are trimmed short and that he has nothing on his hands or body likely to cause disaster or injury to his opponent. No bandages of any kind shall be used on hands, arms, or head.

*Weighing In.*—Each competitor must present himself at nine o'clock a.m. for afternoon bouts and three o'clock p.m. for evening bouts on the first day in which he competes. The weight registered at the original weighing-in will be the competitor's official weight for the entire meet.

*Drawing for bouts.*—Immediately before the competition each competitor, who has weighed-in, shall draw in person his number and compete according to the drawings.

*Bouts.*—*a.* The duration of all bouts will be fifteen minutes each unless a fall is registered. A fall terminates the bout. If at the end of fifteen minutes no fall has been registered, the referee may decide the bout on points of technique and aggressiveness.

*b.* If a fall has not been secured within the first fifteen minutes and the referee is unable to decide he will order a second bout of ten minutes after a two-minute rest period. If a fall has not been registered in the second period, the referee will decide the match on points.

*c.* If at any time any part of either competitor's body touches the floor off the mat enough to give an advantage to either the aggressor or the man on defense, the referee shall order both competitors to the center of the mat, and they shall resume the same hold.

*d.* The competitor who has last been defeated by the winner shall receive second prize.

*Holds.*—*a.* Any hold, grip, lock, or trip will be allowed except the hammer lock, strangle, full Nelson, and toe holds. Striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, biting, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb, will not be allowed.

*b.* If a competitor refuses to break any hold when so ordered by the referee, he may be disqualified by referee.

*Falls.*—A fall shall be registered when both shoulders shall be pinned to the mat at the same time. A fall will not count if any part of either of the competitor's bodies is touching the floor off the mat enough to give either competitor an advantage in offense or defense. Flying falls will not be allowed.



*Seconds.*—Each competitor shall be entitled to the assistance of two seconds only and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by either of his seconds or by any other person during the progress of any bout. For a violation of this section a referee may disqualify the competitor who is so advised or coached.

*Officials.*—*a.* The officials shall consist of a referee, weigher, timer, clerk of wrestling and medical officer.

*b.* The referee shall have full control of the competition and his decisions shall be final and without appeal. The weigher shall see that each man is weighed-in stripped, during the prescribed time, and he shall give the weight of each competitor to the Clerk.

*c.* The timer shall take the time upon hearing the referee say "Go," and shall ring a bell to notify the referee of the expiration of the time of the bout.

*d.* The clerk of wrestling shall keep a record of the names, weights, positions, drawings, winners, etc., and shall call each competitor to the mat at the beginning of each new bout.

*e.* The medical officer shall be in attendance at all times at each meeting held under these rules.

A competitor may enter only the class of his own weight, unless he is the only entry in that class, in which case he may be allowed to compete in the next class heavier.

Any competitor entering for any weight and failing to make that weight at the required time shall be scratched from the list.

#### GRECO-ROMAN STYLE.

1. Size of ring, costume, weighing-in, weights, drawings for bouts, seconds, officials, except as noted hereafter in paragraph 2, shall be the same as for "Catch-as-catch-can" wrestling.

2. Every contest shall be decided by two judges and a referee. The referee will announce the decision of the judges if they agree. In case the judges disagree, the referee shall cast the deciding vote.

3. A bout will be limited to twenty minutes, provided no fall is obtained within that period, except, when no fall has been obtained within the twenty-minute period and the judges are unable to decide upon a winner, they shall order an extra bout of twenty minutes. If, during the second bout of twenty minutes, no fall is obtained, the judges and the referee shall make a decision based upon points, the decision going to the wrestler who is most upon the offensive and who, during the bout, has his opponent the most times in jeopardy.

4. The best two of three falls shall determine the match.

5. A fall is obtained when a wrestler's two shoulders are, to the satisfaction of the judges, upon the ground or mat at the same time. Pin falls only to count; rolling falls shall not count.

6. All wrestling shall take place upon the mat. In case the wrestlers fall off the mat, the referee shall cause them to resume wrestling from the center of the mat, the same hold to be continued as was in force when the wrestlers fell off the mat.

7. The wrestlers are allowed to take hold from the head and not lower than the waist. Taking hold of legs, tripping, twisting of fingers or thumbs, scratching, striking, grasping ears, hair, flesh, private parts, or clothes, are forbidden. Any hold causing fear of breakage or dislocation of a limb shall not be allowed. In addition, the following holds are barred: double Nelson, hammerlock, strangle, and half-strangle, the hang, and the flying-mare with the palms uppermost. Grasping with the closed hand of any part of the opponent's body except his hands and arms is forbidden.

8. The use of any of the forbidden holds or practices mentioned in the preceding paragraph constitutes a foul.

9. Following the second warning of a foul, the referee shall decide the bout against the man perpetrating the foul.

10. Disqualification may follow repeated failures to observe warnings for forbidden practices.

11. Disqualification eliminates the offender from the entire tournament.

12. Competitor may enter only the class of his own weight, except that he may enter in the class next heavier if he so elects. Any competitor entering for any weight and failing to make that weight at the required time for weighing in, shall be scratched from the list.



## OFFICIALS

The work of selecting officials for the Inter-Allied Games began twenty days before the opening of the meet. By communicating with officers who had conducted meets in the American Expeditionary Forces and for the Y.M.C.A., the Officer in Charge of Officials was able to compile a list of names of the men with the American forces best qualified to become officials.

The head of each sport of the Inter-Allied Games was also asked to submit the names of competent officials. From these recommendations and the lists previously obtained the final selection of officials was made.

The language to be used among the officials was English. Therefore, nations unable to recommend officials who had a speaking knowledge of the language were provided with interpreters by the Games Committee. These interpreters worked in conjunction with the officials.

After the officials had reported, schools of instruction were immediately commenced. When the Games started the officials were required to report each day to the Officer in Charge of Officials, Maj. Roland F. Walsh, U. S. Army, one hour before the scheduled time for their respective events.

Foreign officials from the Allied Nations were used as judges, inspectors, referees, umpires and the like. The mechanical operation of the Games was handled by American officials. The service and cooperation of foreign officials was highly satisfactory. All displayed interest in their work, and a true spirit of sportsmanship.

A pool of substitutes was kept on hand at all times in order to avoid delay in case a regular official did not appear.

This section also watched carefully to see that officers in charge of the various sports made requisitions and obtained the necessary mechanical equipment needed by officials in their respective sports such as stop-watches, tapes, whistles and scorecards.

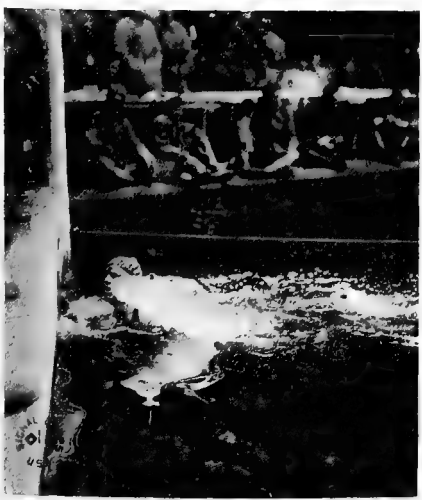
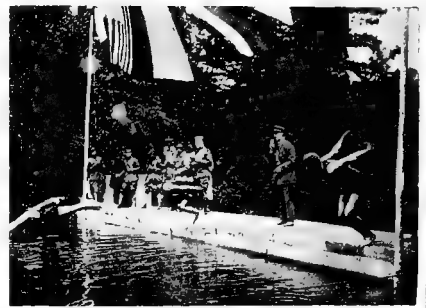
The following is a complete list of officials working in connection with the Inter-Allied Games:

LIST OF OFFICIALS ACTING IN THE INTER-ALLIED  
GAMES, PERSHING STADIUM, PARIS.

22 June to 6 July 1919.

<i>Referee honorary:</i>	General John J. Pershing.
<i>Referee:</i>	Colonel S. F. Dallam.
<i>Field manager:</i>	Colonel Joseph Thompson.

<i>Assistant:</i>	Captain R. G. Stevens.
	TRACK AND FIELD
<i>Officer in charge</i>	Major A. D. Surles.
<i>Track and field events:</i>	2nd Lt. J. D. Lightbody.
<i>Starter:</i>	Major C. J. Miller,
<i>Clerk of course:</i>	Major A. J. Comstock,
<i>Assistants:</i>	1st Lt. W. Campbell,
	1st Lt. Matt Geis,
	Capt. L. G. White,
	Chaplain C. J. Greene,
	Mr. D. W. Thomas, Y.M.C.A.
<i>Judges of finish:</i>	Lt. Col. O. S. Perry,
	Lt. Col. L. R. Dice,
	Lt. Col. Robt. Smart,
	Major J. W. Bodily,
	Mr. Fred B. Hagaman, Y.M.C.A.
	Capt. de Bellefon, France,
	Capt. Quilgars, France,
	Capt. Mercier, France,
	Sous Lt. Delarge, Belgium.
<i>Inspectors:</i>	Colonel H. B. Hennessy,
	Major Dean Hudnutt,
	Capt. Frank M. Gibson,
	Capt. C. W. Burton,
	1st Lt. R. H. R. Loughborough,
	Mr. F. C. Hill,
	Chef de Bat. Alain, France,
	Lt. Gambley, France,
	Lt. Girard, France.
	Major Bayley, Canada,
	Capt. C. A. Palmer, Canada,
	Capt. Blaydon, Canada,
	Capt. Costa, Italy,
	Capt. Carterigna, Italy.
<i>Timers:</i>	Major Robert R. Harper,
	Capt. R. A. P. Holdesby,
	Capt. J. H. McIntyre,
	Dr. Cummings, Y.M.C.A.,
	Mr. Wm. Unmack, Y.M.C.A.



Top left—Norman Ross of America. Top right—Ross of America leading in first lap of second heat of 800-meter free style. Center left—Start of 400-meter free style finals. Center right—Start of second heat of 400-meter free style. Bottom left—Longworth of Australia, winner second heat of 400-meter free style. Bottom right—Biddle of America finishing first in second heat 100-meter back stroke.



<i>Field Judges:</i>	Major C. C. Childs, Major F. T. Payne, Major P. M. Shepard, Major C. K. Knox, Capt. L. A. France, Capt. J. H. Cronly, Capt. H. O. Finley, Capt. J. T. Kibler, Lt. C. H. Nelson, Lt. G. F. Ferguson, Lt. J. E. Dougherty, Mr. J. Newhall, Y.M.C.A., Capt. Genet, France, Lt. Robillard, France, Major Barbier, France, Lt. Delaby, France, Lt. Caste, France, Capt. Smith, Belgium, Capt. Woods, Canada.
<i>Scorers:</i>	Major W. C. Swain, 1st Lt. A. J. Walker, 1st Lt. S. T. Dunlap, 1st Lt. A. J. Rogers.
<i>Surveyor:</i>	1st Lt. H. J. Latham.
<i>Announcers:</i>	Lt. M. J. Donoghue, Lt. A. R. Dorris, Mr. Thos. Gallagher, Mr. F. S. Wyatt, Y.M.C.A., Mr. Thos. Kelly, Y.M.C.A., Mr. F. L. Dougherty, Y.M.C.A., Capt. Allen H. Muhr.
<i>Callers:</i>	Mr. James Clark, Y.M.C.A., Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Y.M.C.A., Mr. S. A. McCumber, Y.M.C.A.
<i>Measurers:</i>	1st Lt. Kenneth McDougal, Mr. H. J. Allen, Y.M.C.A., Mr. C. H. Wood, Y.M.C.A., Mr. C. S. Minter, Y.M.C.A., Mr. O. P. Lorentz, Y.M.C.A., Mr. M. B. Hunt, Y.M.C.A., Mr. Geo. B. Cole, Y.M.C.A.

## BOXING

1st Lt. Ben Steinel.  
 Sgt. Joe Levin.  
 Pvt. Al. Herr.  
 Capt. Harry Sharpe.  
 Mr. James Bronson, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. L. Lerda, Y.M.C.A., France.  
 Mr. F. Deschamps, Y.M.C.A., France.  
 Mr. Ed. Shave, Y.M.C.A.  
 Pvt. James League.  
 1st Lt. Harry Leighton.  
 1st Lt. Albert Pellerin, France.  
 Major Leon Defigier, France.  
 Major P. A. Beveridge, Canada.  
 Major N. A. Armstrong, Canada.  
 Capt. R. A. Braydon, Canada.  
 Capt. Mario Carasi, Italy.  
 Lt. C. J. Kehaher, Australia.  
 1st Lt. Apostolos Pikios, Greece.  
 1st Lt. C. J. MaMarre.  
 1st Lt. Pierre Makar, Belgium.

## SWIMMING AND WATER POLO

Major J. S. McTaggart.  
 Major G. J. Downing.  
 Capt. R. H. Rogers.  
 Capt. J. P. Sullivan.  
 1st Lt. F. H. Furber.  
 1st Lt. S. D. Day.  
 2nd Lt. C. D. Berger.  
 2nd Lt. H. M. Tishborne.  
 2nd Lt. H. B. Conard.  
 2nd Lt. Walter Campbell.  
 2nd Lt. W. E. Mikell.  
 Capt. L. Higgins.  
 Mr. A. E. Marriot, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. H. E. Hoppen, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. C. E. Beckett, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. C. E. Peterson, Y.M.C.A.  
 Capt. Decoin, France.  
 Capt. Degraine, France.



Lt. Robillard, France.  
 Lt. Italo Brenna, Italy.  
 Major A. H. Fisher, Canada.  
 Col. C. W. McLean, Canada.

## BASEBALL

Mr. Al. Orth, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. Walter Frambes, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. C. E. Robinson, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. R. O. Thornton, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. T. Crawley, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. O. T. Doran, Y.M.C.A.  
 Mr. Dave Roth, Y.M.C.A.

## SOCCER

2nd Lt. Fred Wilson.  
 Mr. A. Patterson, Y.M.C.A.  
 Capt. H. W. Maloney.  
 Mr. Jack McKensie, Y.M.C.A.  
 Capt. Davilat, Roumania.  
 Lt. Savalesin, Roumania.  
 Lt. Metiaun, Roumania.  
 Lt. Alviresch, Roumania.  
 Lt. F. Cejnar, Czecho-Slovakia.  
 Lt. Duthiel, France.

## BASKETBALL

2nd Lt. C. K. Brownell.  
 1st Lt. N. B. Delavan.  
 Lt. F. T. Hanchett.  
 Lt. R. Dunn.  
 Mr. John L. Clark, Y.M.C.A.

## CROSS-COUNTRY AND MARATHON

Capt. C. H. Holcomb.  
 Capt. C. D. McLoughlin.  
 Chaplain F. B. Beal.  
 Mr. J. A. Abernathy, Y.M.C.A.  
 Lt. Neumayer, France.  
 Lt. Robillard, France.  
 Sous Lt. Baissac, France.  
 Lt. Caste, France.  
 Lt. Cauvin, France.

Lt. Cambier, France.  
 Capt. Grenet, France.  
 Lt. Pellerin, France.  
 Lt. Ratti Alfredo, Italy.

## RUGBY

Capt. Allen Muhr.  
 2nd Lt. W. D. Fletcher.  
 Capt. Bonnefoi, France.  
 Major H. G. Deeds, Canada.

## ROWING

*Umpire:* Lt. Col. D. M. Goodrich.  
*Assistants:* Capt. L. Higgins.  
 Capt. Allen H. Muhr.

*Regatta Committee and Judges :*

Major C. W. Lewis.  
 Lt. Col. Marshall, Australia.  
 Major James O. Spence, Canada.  
 Lt. Moncelon, France.  
 Lt. Gerbeland, France.  
 Lt. Hajny, Czecho-Slovakia.  
 Lt. Bazzi Mario, Italy.  
 Colonel Martin, Belgium.  
 Capt. Fairbain, England.  
 Major Hardy, New Zealand.  
 Lt. Ferreira, Portugal.

*Timers:*

Lt. W. A. Simpson.  
 Lt. Lightbody.

## TUG-OF-WAR

Capt. R. A. Holdesby.  
 Mr. Thomas Kelly.

## FENCING

1. The officials for the Inter-Allied Fencing matches were chosen at the time of the competition. Each of the two nations competing was represented by two jurymen, and the four jurymen selected a neutral president. Many of the following officers have served as presidents as well as jurymen:

Belgium—

Capt. Van de Viel,

Lt. Feverick,

Lt. Anspach,	Lt. Calle.
Czecho-Slovakia—	
Capt. Gruss	Lt. Kroupa.
France—	
Capt. Cazahuc,	Adj. Spinosi,
Adj. Haller,	Adj. Dodivers,
Adj. Pecheux,	Adj. Vin.
Adj. Remay.	
Greece—	
Major Natoris.	
Italy—	
Maj. Gen. Ceccherini	Capt. Cesanerno,
Lt. Nedo Nadi.	Signor Nunes.
Portugal—	
Col. Rocha,	Lt. Col. Motta.
Major Ventura.	
Roumania—	
Lt. Baersou.	
American scorers and timekeepers—	
Capt. K. J. Zinck,	Lt. Eugene Cook,
Lt. C. R. Heflin,	Lt. R. A. Knapp.
L. M. O. Moran.	

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Lt. Col. Robert Smart,  
 Capt. Clarence Holcomb,  
 Capt. L. A. France,  
 Capt. A. P. Withers,  
 Lt. G. L. Stocking,  
 Lt. Chisholm Garland,  
 Lt. Lewis A. Bond,  
 Lt. George Faunce Jr.,  
 Lt. O. J. Reinthal,  
 Lt. Mortimer L. Dietzer,  
 Lt. Fred T. Hanchett,  
 Lt. William C. Wylie,  
 Lt. John A. Krugh,  
 Lt. H. A. Leighton,  
 Lt. E. C. Goodwin,  
 Lt. William G. Williamson,

Lt. Herbert D. Bowman,  
 Lt. Henry G. Sparks,  
 Lt. Raymond H. Wright,  
 Chaplain F. P. Beal,  
 Sgt. J. K. Miller,  
 Sgt. David Zeisler,  
 Sgt. Chester L. Hoover,  
 Cpl. L. H. Behney,  
 Cpl. A. S. Johnson,  
 Pvt. Edgar Tilton,  
 Pvt. H. L. Richards,  
 Pvt. H. J. Gedney,  
 Pvt. A. L. Lindstrom,  
 Pvt. Andrew B. Lail,  
 Pvt. A. T. Denton.

## HORSE-RIDING

Assignment of officials for 30 June.

*Long-distance Ride:*

At start—

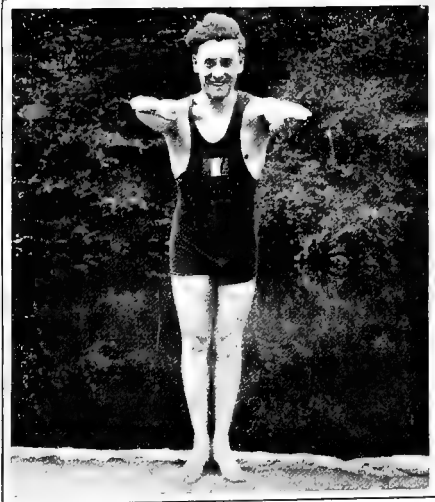
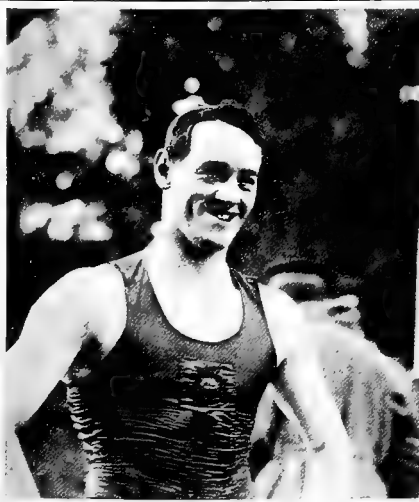
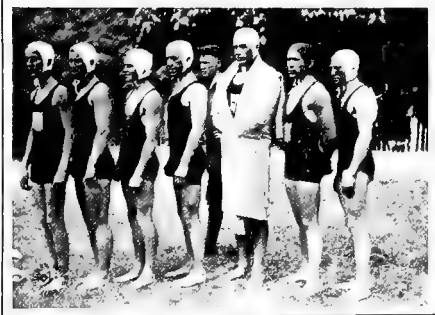
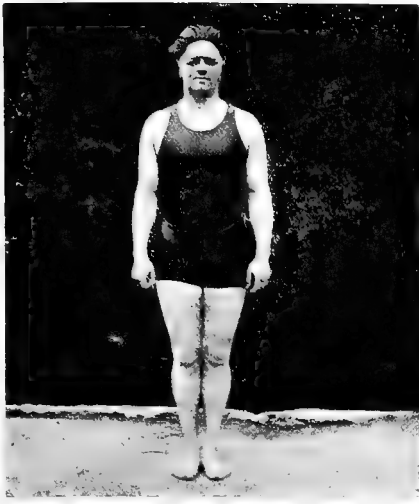
Starter .....	Col. H. P. Howard.
Assistant Starter .....	Major Wheeler-Nicholson.
Weighing Officer .....	Lt. L. H. Tenney.
Time Keeper.....	Lt. Col. T. L. Sherburne.
Assistant Time Keeper .....	Lt. Elliott Holt.
Judge .....	Major d'Auzac (French).
Control Officer ... ..	Col. L. H. McKinley.
Statistical Officer .....	Major H. Kobbe.
Assistant Statistical Officer .	Major D. C. Cabell.
2 Enlisted Assistants, Starter.	
3 Enlisted Clerks, Weighing Officer.	
1 Enlisted Assistant, Time Keeper.	

Railroad Crossing No. 1—

Time Keeper.....	Major N. Ewing.
Assistant Time Keeper .....	Capt. Jack Hastie.
Assistant Time Keeper .....	Capt. d'Estre (French).
2 Enlisted Assistants.	

Railroad Crossing No. 2 (Chatenay)—

Time Keeper.....	Capt. W. W. Powell.
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Top left—Longworth of Australia. Top right—Biddle of America. Center left—French water polo team—left to right—Decoin, Dujardin, Vanlacre, Lehn, Joualt, Rigal, Pernot. Center right—American water polo team—left to right—Rogers, Gardiner, Douglas, Manly, Ross, Scarry, McDonald. Bottom left—Steadman of Australia, winner of third heat in 400-meter free style. Bottom right—Bacigalupo of Italy.



Assistant Time Keeper . . . . Lt. W. B. Cobb.  
 Assistant Time Keeper . . . . Capt. Gibert (French).  
 2 Enlisted Assistants.

Railroad Crossing No. 3—

Time Keeper . . . . . Lt. J. H. Lucas.  
 Assistant Time Keeper . . . . Lt. R. S. Clark.  
 Assistant Time Keeper . . . . Lt. Jeanne (French).

Veterinary Station No. 1 (near Rungis)—

Veterinarian . . . . . Lt. M. E. J. Evans.  
 2 Farriers.  
 2 Horseshoers.

Veterinary Station No. 2 (Patte d'Oie)—

Veterinarian . . . . . Capt. Wm. D. Odou.  
 2 Farriers.  
 2 Horseshoers.

Water Point No. 1—

Veterinarian . . . . . Capt. C. M. Cline.  
 1 Enlisted Attendant.

Water Point No. 2. (At Finish)—

1 Enlisted Attendant.

Water Point No. 3. (Patte d'Oie)—

1 Enlisted Attendant.

Finish.—

Judge . . . . .	Major Magdalin (French.)	} These officials to be from personnel at "Start" who will be moved to "Finish" after the last con- testant has started. Not to be included in total of officials necessary.
Assistant Judge . . . . .	Col. H. P. Howard.	
Statistical Officer . . . . .	Major H. Kobbe.	
Ass. Statistical Officer.	Major D. C. Cabell.	
Weighing-in Officer . . . . .	Lieut. L. H. Tenney.	
Time Keeper . . . . .	Lt. Col. T. L. Sherburne	
Time Keeper . . . . .	Lieut. Elliott Holt.	
Time Keeper . . . . .	Major Wheeler-Nicholson.	
	2 Enlisted Assistants to Statistical Officer.	
	2 Enlisted Assistants to Weighing Officer.	
	2 Enlisted Assistants to Time Keepers.	

*Cross-country Ride.*

Start—

Starter . . . . . Col. A. F. Commisky.  
 Assistant Starter . . . . . Capt. W. F. Safford.  
 Time Keeper . . . . . Major D. J. Keane.

Time Keeper..... Major Robt. R. Wallach.  
 Judge ..... Major Kahlad (Arabian).  
 Judge ..... Capt. Raschid (Arabian).  
 Statistical Officer ..... Col. Koch.  
 Assistant Statistical Officer . Major H. J. M. Smith.  
 Control Officer ..... Col. C. E. Stodter.  
     1 Enlisted Assistant.  
     1 Enlisted Assistant Starter.  
     1 Enlisted Time Keeper.

## Jump No. 1—

Judge ..... Major Nativelle.  
 Judge ..... Capt. Safford.  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 2—

Judge ..... Lt. P. S. P. Randolph.  
 Judge .... Lt. Toscano (Italian).  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 3—

Judge ..... Major J. P. Wheeler.  
 Judge ..... Major Lanck Sweert (Belgian)  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 4—

Judge ..... Major John C. Mullenix.  
 Judge ..... Major Bonardi (French).  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 5—

Judge ..... Cmdt. Radu (Roumanian).  
 Judge ..... Lt. J. E. Pyke.  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 6—

Judge ..... Major Waring.  
     1 Enlisted Runner.  
     2 Enlisted Attendants.



## Jump No. 7—

Judge ..... Major F. E. Tibbetts.  
 Judge ..... Capt. De Serrezin (French).  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 8—

Judge ..... Capt. W. S. Gurley.  
 Judge ..... Lt. Muggiani.  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 9—

Judge ..... Vet. Carpentier (Belgian).  
 Judge ..... Lt. McCreary.  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 10—

Judge ..... Capt. J. J. Waters.  
 Judge ..... Lt. Bertrain (French).  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 11—

Judge ..... Major Loupou (Roumanian).  
 Judge ..... Lt. Col. J. V. Kuznik.  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Jump No. 12—

Judge ..... Major Abbott Boone.  
 1 Enlisted Runner.  
 2 Enlisted Attendants.

## Finish—

Control Officer ..... Lt. Col. J. E. Shelley.  
 Judge ..... Capt. Cahusac (French).  
 Judge ..... Lt. Marteau.  
 Time Keeper..... Major Walter Frazier.  
 Time Keeper..... Lt. Col. P. D. Carlisle.

## Medical Service—

Ambulance for the road.... Lt. Col. W. T. Carstarphen.

Dressing Station, Patte d'Oie. Capt. O. J. Chaney.

Personnel and equipment to be furnished by  
Commanding Officer at Fort de Champigny.

Assignment of officials for 2, 3, and 5 July.

Master of Ceremonies . . . . .	Col. C. E. Hawkins.
Assistant Master of Ceremonies . . . . .	Lt. Col. T. M. Knox.
Assistant Master of Ceremonies . . . . .	Major D. C. Cabell.
Timekeeper . . . . .	Major Wheeler-Nicholson.
Timekeeper . . . . .	Capt. Jack Hastie.
Weighing Officer . . . . .	Lt. L. H. Tenney.
Assistant Weighing Officer . . . . .	Lt. W. B. Cobb.
Statistical Officer . . . . .	Lt. Col. D. D. Gregory,
Assistant Statistical Officer . . . . .	Lt. Col. Graham.
Assistant Statistical Officer . . . . .	Capt. A. B. Custis.
Control Officer . . . . .	Capt. W. F. Safford.
Assistant Control Officer . . . . .	Capt. W. S. Gurley.
Medical Officer . . . . .	Capt. O. J. Chaney.
Maintenance and Repair . . . . .	Lt. Elliott Holt, 2 carpenters, 2 assistant carpenters with tools

At each jump two attendants (with extra material and equipment for repairs) and one runner for service between judge and statistical officer.

Chief Judge . . . . .	Genl. Blague-Belair, French.
Judge, Obstacle No. 1 . . . . .	Lt. Jeanne, French.
Judge, Obstacle No. 2 . . . . .	Lt. Bertrand, French.
Judge, Obstacle No. 3 . . . . .	Lt. Col. Martin-Franklin, Italian.
Judges, Obstacle No. 4 . . . . .	Lt. Col. Jones, Italian. Major Mullenix, U. S.
Judge, Obstacle No. 5 . . . . .	Comdt. Lancksweert, Belgian.
Judges, Obstacle No. 6 . . . . .	Lt. Col. Nativelle, French. Capt. Gibert, French.
Judge, Obstacle No. 7 . . . . .	Maj. M. du Chesnoy, Belgian.
Judge, Obstacle No. 8 . . . . .	Comdt. Bonardi, French.
Judges, Obstacle No. 9 . . . . .	Maj. R. Waring, U. S. Maj. Theodor Radu, Roumanian.
Judges, Obstacle No. 10 . . . . .	Capt. Gallina, Italian. Maj. L. Zalaiche, Roumanian.
Judge, Obstacle No. 11 . . . . .	Capt. de Monfort, French.
Judge, Obstacle No. 12 . . . . .	Capt. Challan Belval, French.

Judges, Obstacle No. 13.....	Col. McKinlay, U.S. Capt. du Passage, French. Capt. Marteau, French.
Judges, Obstacle No. 14.....	Major Kobbe, U.S. Capt. Nourrisat, French. Capt. d'Este, French.
Judges, Obstacle No. 15.....	Lt. Col. Carlisle, U.S. Capt. de Serrezin, French.
Substitutes .....	Major Boone. Major Smith. Major Wallach. Major Frazier. Lt. Lucas.

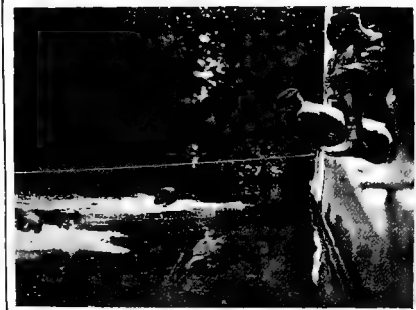
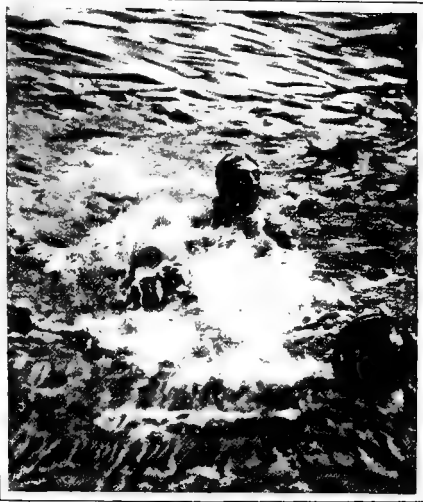
The International Jury of Appeal was as follows:

United States.	Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, U.S.A.
France .....	Capt. Jolibois.
Italy .....	Col. Alberti.
Belgium .....	Col. Joostens.
Portugal.....	Lt. of Cavalry, Mario da Cunha.
Roumania....	Col. George Comauescu.
Hedjaz.....	Brig. Genl. Noury Said Pacha.

SHOOTING, D'AUVOURS RANGE, LE MANS, JUNE 1919.

Albright, James L.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Allen, Edward L.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Auto Rifle Board.
Atkinson, D. D.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Austin, J. M.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Barbee, James S.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Barnard, D. D.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Blackwood, Owen M.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Blank, Jackson	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Pit Detail.
Boucher, Irving	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Bowen, Leo L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Bower, Addison,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Brady, David J.	Major Inf.	Firing Line.
Brees, Herbert J.	Colonel G. S.	Chief Range Officer.
Brookshire, Hides C.	Captain Inf.	Firing Line.
Byerly, Perry E.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Carter, George H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Christopher, H.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.

Christie, E. W.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Range Guard.
Clearman, Vaughn H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Coleman, William P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Coss, Harry D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Damen, Howard W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Darby, C. B.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Davis, Frank,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Dickson, Robert N.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Diggs, Robert L.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Dilley, James M.	Captain Engrs.	Asst. Range Officer.
Dindot, LeRoy W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Estes, Arthur J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Finley, R. W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Fleming, Joseph L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Fleming, Thomas J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Flood, James J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Fray, Albert N.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Fredendall, L. R.	Lt. Col. G. S.	Executive Officer.
Fuller, H. E.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Galey, S. D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Garey, Edward S.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Gates, Curtis,	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Geisler, George L.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Gerhardt, Lewis D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Gibson, L. L. Jr.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Geister, Edward A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Gillespie, Walter R.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Gillette, Wade C.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Gillfillan, Jay E.	Captain Inf.	Adjutant.
Grigg, Norman D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Grimes, Herman L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Haessler, Hugo P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Hamilton, Jesse P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Hann, A. P.	Captain Inf.	Asst. to Executive Officer.
Hayward, Armond,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Henoch, Irwin H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Herrdegan, A. C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Heraty, Francis J.	Captain M. G.	Auto Rifle Board.
Hess, Winefred,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Hohl, L. E.	Lt. Col. G. S.	Auto Rifle Board.



*Top left*—France versus U. S., water polo. *Top right*—Howard, U. S., tackling French player. *Center left*—Ross, U. S., and Hardwick, Australia, at turn. *Center right*—France versus U. S., water polo. *Bottom left*—Sauville U. S., taking the water. *Bottom right*—Start of 1500-meter final.



Holmes, Richard S.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Hopkins, Russell C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Huff, Byron R.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Hughes, J. H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Hundley, John G.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Hunt, Elmer W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Hunt, Homer E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Hunter, Roser L.	Captain Inf.	Firing Line.
Irwin, Stewart F.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Jackson, Wyatt, C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Johnson, William O.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Kenyon, Bradford H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Ketchersid, Wm. C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Knapp, U. S.	Major Inf.	Range Officer.
Lane, F. Wade,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Auto Rifle Board.
Layman, W. G.	Lt. Colonel Inf.	Trans., Mtnence, and Supplies.
Leach, C. G.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Pit Officer.
Leaks, N. G.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Leidy, Harold B.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Lindgren, C. E.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Longstreet, W. A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Lord, Samuel,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Lowen, Edwin H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
McAndrews, J. A.	Colonel G. S.	Auto Rifle Board.
McCaine, Joseph N.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
McCarthy, Daniel J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
McClanhan, Phillip P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
McCredie, William Jr.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
McNally, Eugene A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
McNary, James E.	Lt. Col. Ord.	Ordinance Officer, I-A C.
Macnab, A. J. Jr.	Colonel G. S.	Officer in Charge I-A C.
Markel, Carl J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Masters, Mark F.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Merritt, James A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Mohr, Jacob C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Moore, Guy A.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Moss, C. F.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Motz, Frederick,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Mulvey, Charles D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Murphy, William J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.

Noble, Curtis A.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Norton, Paul V.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Oberlin, Harry V.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Oliver, Joseph L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Olmstead, Loren J.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Owens, Joseph T.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Parmelee, S.D.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Patrick, Clarence R.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Patterson, Arthur L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Payne, Raymond E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Pennington, John E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Peterson, David R.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Pierce, George P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Pierce, John L.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Pinkerton, Wm. W.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Pit Officer.
Powell, James C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Powers, H. H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Preyor, Allen T.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Prillaman, Lafe P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Price, Robert I.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Pryor, Norman C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Rees, Carlyle T.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Reeves, Maurice,	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Register, A. J.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Ratzlaff, Fred A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Richardson, Thom. E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Richerson, Archie E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Richter, Charles H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Riopor, H. P.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Righter, John C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Rinchart, Barton T.	Captain Inf.	Pit Officer.
Roberts, Gordon H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Robinson, Carl A.	Captain Inf.	Range Officer.
Rose, Oscar C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Rosenberg, B.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Ruff, George G.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Ruhlin, John G.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Ryan, Cornelius E.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Pit Officer.
Ryder, Harry A.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Sarcka, Earl.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Auto Rifle Board.



Schiffors, P. C.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Scholz, Arthur I.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Shoahan, F. E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Sholton, Robert H.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Shopler, Raymond V.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Shirwood, Myron L.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Simpson, James E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Sipe, Clinton R.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Smith, Andrew T.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Smith, Charles F.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range officers.
Smith, Edward W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Smith, Grant W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
Smith, Titus K.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Spirco, William C.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No 1, Range Officers.
Stevens, F. G.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Wallace, G. W.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Woden, David B.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 2, Range Officers.
West, John J.	Captain Inf.	Pit Officer.
Whitt, Josso E.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Whitney, Burt E.	2nd Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Whittemore, K. S.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Const. and repair of targets.
Williams, James B.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Range Officer.
Wolfe, Byron A.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Det. No. 1, Range Officers.
Wolf, Fred G.	1st Lieut. Inf.	Firing Line.



## ROSTER OF CONTESTANTS

## AUSTRALIA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Bergmeier, Chas E.	Pvt. 1st Cl.	1183	Relay medley (4 men) 400 meter run 800 meter run
Best, Arthur F.	Capt.	1193	110 meter hurdles 200 meter hurdles
Bridges, Alfred F.	Sgt. Maj.	1214	Catch as catch can- welterweight.
Carroll, Harold, V.	Driver	1181	100 meter dash 200 meter dash Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Carter, Ernest	Sgt.	1179	100 meter dash 200 meter dash Relay 800 m. (4 men) Relay medley (4 men)
Chalmers, Robt. D.	Lt.	1185	800 meter run 1500 meter run Relay 1600 m. (4 men)
Checkett, H. W.	Lt.	1201	Boxing middleweight
Coghill, Gordon	Capt.	1197	Boxing heavyweight
Cuskey, R. M.	Pvt.	1171	Tug of war
Daniel, V. W.	Sgt.	1167	Tug of war
Davis Lyndhurst			Rowing
Dexter, Jack	Lt.	80	Swimming 100 m. fr. st.; 200 m. br. str.; 800 m. relay (4 men)
Disher, Clive	Capt.		Rowing
Dolton, Leslie A.	Pvt.	1191	Cross-country run
Drysdale, G. W.		1196	Hand-grenade throw
Evans, Albert	Ptr.	1209	Boxing bantamwgt.
Felton, Alfred			Rowing
Flick		2131	Hand grenade throw
Flick, B.	Pvt.	1172	Tug of war
Fraser, Thos.	Sgt.	1184	800 m. run Relay 1600 m. (4 men)
Grose, W. V.	Cpl.	1174	Tug of war
Hallam, Fred. C.	Cpl.	1207	Boxing featherweight
Harding, J. F.	S. Sgt.	1175	Tug of war
Hardwick, Harold H.	Sgt.	78	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st.; 800m. fr. st.; 1500m. fr. st.; 800 m. relay (4 men)
Healey, M. H.	Sgt.	1166	Tug of war
Hewitt, Thos. S.	Sgt.	1189	Cross-country run Modified Marathon

Hibbard, Colin S.	Pvt.	1195	Running high jump Running broad jump
House, Frederick	Lt.		Rowing
Hume, Leslie J.	Driver	1180	100 meter run 200 meter run 400 meter run Relay 1600 meters Relay 800 m. (4 men) Relay medley
Johnson, Wm.	Pvt.	845	400 Meter run Relay 800 m. (4men) Relay 1600m. (4men)
Kelaher, C. J.	Lt.	1165	Tug of war
Longworth, William	Lt.	76	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st. 800 m. fr. st. 800m. relay (4 men)
Lycett, Randolf	Bomb.	2001	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Manley, Clifford	Sgt.	1188	Cross-country run 1500 meter run Relay medley (4 men)
Masters, G.	Cpl.	1176	Tug of war
McGill, A.	Driver	1173	Tug of war
McGill, Thomas	Lt.		Rowing
Meeske, William	Sgt.	1211	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can ; light heavyweight
Mettam, George	Gunner		Rowing
Morris, G. W.	Staff Sgt.	79	800 m. free style 1500 meters free style
Newall, Harold	Lt.		rowing
Palmer, J. R.	Spr.	1213	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can welterwgt
Parsons, G. E.	Driver	1177	Tug of war
Patterson, Gerald L.	Lt.	2003	Tennis Singles Tennis Doubles Tennis Team
Pettybridge, John W.	Spr.	1199	Boxing light heavy
Robb, A.	Sgt.		Rowing
Scott, Arthur	Gunner		Rowing
Shumack, E.	L. Cpl.	1168	Tug of war
Smedley, Albert	Sgt.		Rowing
Smith, G.	Pvt.	1170	Rowing
Solomons, Lewis	Driver	77	Swimming 100m. fr. st. 800m. relay
Sorrell, T. B.	Bomb.	1169	Tug of war
Soutar, Thos. W.	L. Cpl.	1187	1500 meter run

Spencer, Lionel R. V.	Lt.	1192	110 meter hurdles 200 meter hurdles
Springfield, Sydney	Driver	82	Swim'g. 1500 m. fr. st.
Stedman, Ivan C.	Bomb.	75	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st.; 400 m. fr. st.; 800 m. relay (4 men)
Taylor, Albert Wm.	Sgt.	1215	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can lightwgt
Thomas, Ronald V.	Staff Sgt.	2004	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Watson, Thos C.	Spr.	1204	Boxing lightweight
Wood, Pat O'Hara	Capt.	2002	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Woolfitt, P. C.	Cpl.	1178	Tug of war
Young, Charles P.	Spr.	1203	Boxing welterweight

## BELGIUM

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Adriaenssens, Conrad	1st Sgt.	1	Shooting, rifle, pistol
Anspach, Paul	Auditeur	1086	Fencing, ind. epee Fencing team epee Fencing team foils
Balyu, Felix	N. C. O.	1149	Football soccer
Berckmans, Charles	Capt.	2	Shooting rifle
Beylemans,	Pvt.		Rowing
Bogaert, Leon	Pvt.	1278	1500 meter run
Boin, Victor	Lt.	68	Water polo
Boon, Auguste	Cpl.	1262	200 m. dash Relay 800 m. Relay 800m. A. of Oc.
Bresseleers		1266	400 meter run
Broos, Auguste	Cpl.	1103	Cross-country run Modified Marathon Tug of war
Bultuyck			Tug of war
Calle, Pierre	Major	1079	Fencing team sabers Tug of war
Casiere			Tug of war
Cerna, Ferdinand	Lt.	2265	Horse riding prize jumping, ind.
Chaltin	Lt.		Rowing
Cill			Tug of war
Claeys, Theophile	Pvt.	1297	Javelin Shot put, 16 lbs. Shooting, pistol
Claus, Silvain	Capt.		



*Top left*—Start in finals of 200-meter breast stroke. *Top right*—Finish 200-meter breast stroke; Biersack, U. S., and Sommer, France, winner. *Bottom*—Lt. H. L. Berger, U. S., making exhibition dive from tree.



Cludts, Joseph	Sgt.	69	100 meters free style 400 meters free style Water polo
Coelst, Leon	Pvt.	1248	Greco-Roman heavy weight
Cornelis, Seraphin	Pvt.	3	Shooting rifle
Cuppens, Joseph	Lt.	1146	Football soccer
Darien, Felix	Capt.	1092	Fencing, ind. sabers
De Brabandere,	Lt.	2262	Horse riding mil. com. Horse riding pairs
De Brucq, Jules	Pvt.	6	Shooting rifle
De Gaiffier de Hestroy, H.	Lt.	2261	Horse riding mil. com. Horse riding prize jumping, ind.
Deladrier, Clovis	N. C. O.	1078	Fencing foils Fencing team foils
Delahaye, Alphonse	Cpl.	71	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st. 200m. breast stroke
Delarge, Frederic	Lt.	1296	Javelin
Delarge, Jean	Lt.	1272	800m. run Relay 800m. A. of Oc. .
Delmas, François	Cpl.	4	Shooting rifle
De Longueville, Robt. D.		1085	Fencing, ind. epee
Deman, François	Cpl.	74	Water polo
Deman, George	Corp.	1142	Football soccer
Demart, Emile	Maj.	3	Shooting pistol
Demol, Joseph	N. C. O.	5	Shooting rifle
Demulder,	Sgt.	1144	Football soccer
Den Tweek			Rowing Tug of war
D'Oultremont, Herman	Maj.	2263	Horse riding mil com. Horse riding pairs Horse riding prize jumping, ind.
De Pauw		1286	110 meter hurdles
Desaever,	Pvt.		Rowing
De Strooper, Emile	N. C. O.	1093	Fencing foils Fencing sabers Fencing epee Fencing sabers team Fencing epee team
Deswert, Edward	Pvt.	1284	110 meter hurdles
Devaux, Albert	Pvt.	1276	1500 meter run
De Vise	Pvt.		Rowing
Dewin, Pierre	Cpl.	70	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st. 100 m. back stroke Water polo
Dirick		1256	Boxing featherweight

Dumont, Joseph	Pvt.	1249	Boxing light heavywgt
Durand, Albert		65	Water polo
Dussausoit, François	Pvt.	1239	Boxing welterweight
Everaerts, Edmond	Sgt. Maj.	84	Swim'g. 200m. br. st. 1500 m. free style
Feyerick, Robert	Lt.	1084	Fencing, ind. sabers Fencing ind. epee Fencing team sabers Fencing team epee
Fierens, Aguste	N. C. O.	1135	Football soccer
Fischlin, Roger	N. C. O.	1132	Football soccer
Fleurix, Georges	Pvt.	67	Swim'g. 800 m. fr. st. 1500 m. free style
Frings, Jean	Capt.	7	Shooting rifle
Garray, Joseph	Pvt.	1255	Boxing lightweight
Gavroy, Lucien	Pvt.	1285	Running high jump Running broad jump
Gevers, Ernest	S. Lt.	1087	Fencing, ind. epee Fencing, team epee
Gheude, Paul	Lt.	4	Shooting, pistol
Gianora, Georges	1st Sgt. Maj.	8	Shooting rifle
Gillens, Vincent	N. C. O.	1090	Fencing, ind. foils Fencing, ind. sabers Fencing team sabers
Godding, Henri	Pvt.	1104	Cross-country run
Haller, Jacques			Rowing
Hanse, Emile	N. C. O.	1136	Football soccer
Hegimans,	Bgdr.		Rowing
Henrard, Louis	Lt.	1294	Running broad jump Run'g br. jp. A. of Oc.
Henry, G.		85	Swim'g. 1500m. fr. st.
Holsbeeke, Jules	Pvt.	1274	Modified Marathon
Janssens,	Pvt.		Rowing
Janssens, Charles	Sgt.	10	Shooting, pistol
Joux,	Lt.		Rowing
Laame, Henri	Lt.	2268	Horse riding prize jumping ind.
Laconte, Oscar	Major	6	Shooting pistol
Lalemand,	Pvt.		Rowing
Lambrecht			Tug of war
Lammens, Albert	Sgt.	2005	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Lannoo,	Sgt.		Rowing
Lefebvre, Jean B.	Pvt.	1260	Javelin
Lenoir			Boxing heavyweight
Leroy, Nicolas	Capt.	2272	Horse riding prize jumping ind.



Leyssens, Jean	Pvt.	1277	1500 meter run Relay medley (4 men)
Mandeville, Hector	Pvt.	9	Shooting rifle
Martou, Firmin	Pvt.	1264	Relay 800 m. (4 men) A. Of Oc.
Masure, Eduard	Pvt.	10	Shooting rifle
Masuy, Oscar	Comdt.	5	Shooting pistol
		11	Shooting rifle
Meysmans, Henri	Lt.	1293	Running broad jump Running broad jump A. of Oc.
Michause, Clement	1st Sgt.	12	Shooting rifle
Michel, G.		1141	Football soccer
Michel, Jules P.	N. C. O.	1138	Football soccer
Montigny, Orphile	Lt.	1077	Fencing ind. foils Fencing team foils
Morel de Westgaver	Capt.	2267	Horse riding prize jumping ind.
Nauvelaerts,	Cpl.	13	Shooting rifle
Neckx, Paul	Pvt.	86	Swim'g 200 m. br. st. Tug of war
Nichalaos			
Noujeau, François	Pvt.	14	Shooting rifle
Nuytens,	Cpl.		Rowing
Ochs, Jacques	S.Lt.	1082	Fencing epee Fencing epee team
Pain, Arthur	Pvt.	1245	Boxing bantamwt
Pire, Germain	Maj.	15	Shooting rifle
Pirlot		1150	Football soccer
Piro, Jules	Adj.	11	Shooting pistol
		16	Shooting rifle
Piron, Oscar	N. C. O.	1095	Fencing ind. sabers Fencing team sabers
Pirotte, Hubert	N. C. O.	1081	Fencing ind. foils Fencing team foils
Presselers		2280	200 meter dash
Requile, Mathieu	Lt.	7	Shooting pistol Tug of war
Reyman			
Rigouts, Henri	N. C. O.	1295	Pole vault
Roelens, Hector	Pvt.	17	Shooting rifle
Saens, Maurice	N. C. O.	1267	400 meter run Medley relay (4 men)
Savonet		1253	Boxing welterweight
Schaekers, Jules	Pvt.	1098	Hand-grenade throw
Schaepherders, Charles	Cpl.	18	Shooting rifle
Schmits, Pierre	Major	19	Shooting rifle
		8	Shooting pistol
Schuller, Louis	Pvt.	1244	Boxing featherweight
Servaes			Tug of war

Smet, Victor	N. C. O.	1268	100 m. dash; 400 m. run; 200 m. hurdles; relay 800 m. (4 men), relay medley (4 men)
Steffens, Fernand	Sgt.	66	Water polo
Suain, Andre	N. C. O.	1237	Boxing middleweight
Tabary,	Sgt.		Rowing
Taymans,	Sgt.		Rowing
Tom, Leon	N. C. O.	1094	Fencing sabers Fencing epee Fencing team epee
Van Antherpen, Louis	Pvt.	1251	Boxing middle weight
Vandeille			Tug of war
Vandenborn			Tug of war
Vanden Bossche, Armand	Sgt.	20	Shooting rifle
Vanden Bossche, Albinus	Pvt.	21	Shooting rifle
Van de Velde, Jacques	Pvt.	1137	Football soccer
Van De Wiele, Gustave	Lt.	1080	Fencing ind. foils Fencing team foils
Van Den Eynde, Chas.	Pvt.	1235	Boxing light heavy
Van Der Cloot		1143	Football soccer
Van Der Gracht		1145	Football soccer
Van de Wale, Mathieu	Cpl.	25	Shooting rifle
Van Der Straeten, Aug.	Pvt.	1148	Football soccer
Van Dyck, Henri	Corp.	1271	800 m. run Relay 800 m. (4 men) Relay medley (4 men)
Van Eecke			Tug of war
Van Goethern	Pvt.	22	Shooting rifle
Van Hoey, Alphonse	Pvt.	1280	Modified Marathon
Van Otegem, Georges	Lt.	9	Shooting pistol
Van Velsenaere,	Capt.	2270	Horse riding mil. com. Horse riding prize jumping, ind.
Verbeeck, Oscar	N. C. O.	1133	Football soccer
Vercamer, Georges	Pvt.	24	Shooting rifle
Verlinden, Jules	Sgt.	23	Shooting rifle
Verpoorter		1097	Hand-grenade throw
Verstraeten, Louis	Corp.	1147	Football soccer
Vierhaeghen	N. C. O.	1102	Cross-country run
Vignol, Rene	Pvt.	1273	800 meter run
Vincent, Alphonse	Pvt.	1257	100 meter dash
Vlaeminch, Honore	Pvt.	1300	Discus
Vlaminck, Honore	Pvt.	1140	Football soccer
Washer, Jean	Lt.	2006	Tennis singles. Tennis doubles Tennis team
Wertz, Fernand	Corp.	1139	Football soccer

Wouters, Victor	S. Lt.	1258	100 meter run 200 meter run Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Wuyts, Julien	Pvt.	73	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st.
Wynant, Jean	Pvt.	1101	Hand-grenade throw
Zoonens, Auguste	Pvt.	1241	Boxing lightweight
Zwartebroeck		1134	Football soccer

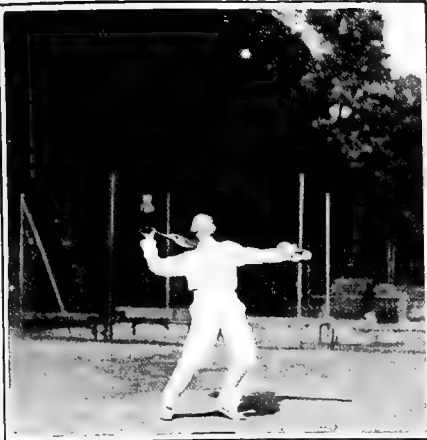
## BRITISH ARMY OF THE RHINE

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Begg, J. A.	Gunner		Rowing
Bere, C. M.	Lt.		Rowing
Jackson, A. H.	Capt.		Rowing
Morgan, Lewis	Lt.		Rowing
Penny, G. M.	Sgt.		Rowing

## CANADA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Allan, A.	C. S. M.	697	Football soccer
Arnold, G. W.	Gnr.	676	Boxing heavyweight
Attwood, Joe	Sgt.	679	Boxing welterweight
Balfour, John	Lt.	50	Shooting rifle
Barker, Fred A.	Sgt.		Baseball
Bayley, W. H.	Maj.	696	Football soccer
Beaton, James	Arm. Q. M. S.	51	Shooting, rifle
Beggs, Wm. E.	Pvt.	714	Running broad jump
Blades, Logan H.	Gnr.	721	Running broad jump Pentathlon
Blake, J.	Gnr.	692	Tug of war
Brewster, D. W.	Sgt.	698	Football soccer
Carmel, Larry	Pvt.	2307	Baseball
Carruthers, Keith L.	Lt.	723	110 meter hurdles
Chalmers, Norman H.	Sgt.	2299	Baseball
Clarke, R.		729	Handgrenade throw
Clarke, R.	Sgt.	694	Tug of war
Clayton, Ralph, E.	Gnr.		Baseball
Cole, James	Sgt.	682	Boxing featherweight
Daly, Maurice	Pvt.		Baseball
Dawson, N. A.	Capt.		Rowing
Dewhurst, Whitney	Pvt.	2300	Baseball
Disney, C. P.	Capt.		Rowing
Duncan, S.	Cpl.	699	Football soccer
Dyke, T. S.	Capt.		Rowing
Edis, John F.	Capt.		Baseball
Fleming, C. S. M.	Lt.		Rowing
Forsyth, Wm. A.	Sapper	725	Discus

Francis, Edward D. T.	Lieut.	52	Shooting rifle
Fraser, Harry	Pvt.	53	Shooting rifle
Fripps, T. W.	Gnr.	687	Tug of war
Garrard, P. C.	Lt.	46	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st.; 800 m. relay. (4 men)
Gilliborn, W.	Sgt.		Rowing
Gilpatrick, Paul E.	Pvt.	2304	Baseball
Goodhouse, Fred J.	C. S. M.	54	Shooting rifle
Gough, S.	C. M. S.	700	Football soccer
Gunn, A. S.	Lt.	684	Tug of war
Haliburton, LeRoy L.	C. Q. M. S.	715	100 meter dash 200 meter dash 400 meter run relay 800m. (4 men) Running broad jump
Harris, Edwin A.	Spr.	678	Boxing middleweight
Harrowing, Sidney E.	Sgt.	716	200 meter dash
Harvey, T. R.	Cpl.		Rowing
Hay, John	Sgt.	55	Shooting rifle
Herscovitch, M. H.	Gnr.	680	Boxing light heavywt
Hitchen, C.	Sgt.	701	Football soccer
Horne, S. F.	Sgt.	702	Football soccer
Howard, J. A.	Pvt.	726	100 meter dash 200 m. dash Relay 800 m. (4 men) Baseball
Hurd, Ernest,	Pvt.		Baseball
Hutchinson, C. G.	Sgt.	703	Football soccer
Hutchinson, Roger G.	Major	56	Shooting rifle
Johnson, A. P.	Pvt.	727	Handg-renade throw Javelin Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Johnson, Frederick G.	Captain	57	Shooting rifle
Kaufman, Edwin J.	Captain	58	Shooting rifle, pistol
Keeper, J. B.	Cpl.	720	Cross-country run... Modified Marathon
Klaehn, Alfred	Pvt.	2302	Baseball
Kyle, T.	C. Q. M. S.	704	Football soccer
La Pierre, H. E.	Pvt.	722	Cross-country run 1500 meter run
Latimer, R. C.	Pvt.	2303	Baseball
Machan, G. W.	Lt.		Rowing
Marr	Sgt.	713	Football soccer
Martin, Fred R.	Captain	59	Shooting rifle
Martin, H.	Sgt.	681	Boxing lightweight
Mason, C. R.	Sgt.	693	Tug of war
Massey, J. H.	Sgt.	730	Cross-country run Modified Marathon
Mayes, H. G.	Lt. Col.	2029	Tennis singles



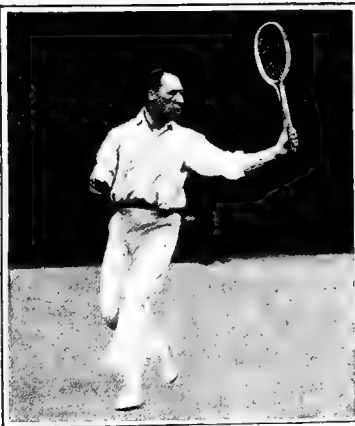
Samazeuilh  
French tennis star



Eremie  
of Roumania



Zeman  
of Czecho-Slovakia



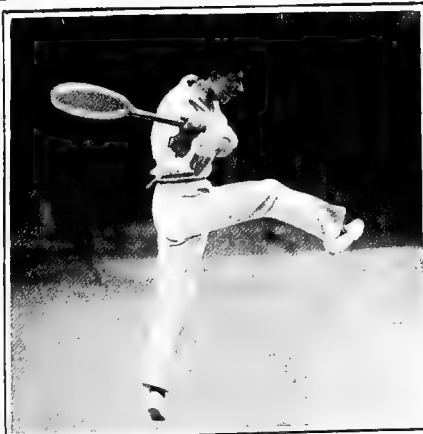
Washer  
of Belgium



Washburn  
of America



Decugis of France



Popovitch of Serbia



Mayson, B.	Sgt.	707	Football soccer
Mc Cuaig, J. C.	Major		Rowing
McGee, S. J.	Cpl.	705	Football soccer
McGrath, Patrick S.	Pvt.	683	Boxing bantam
McInnes, Dugald	Sgt.	60	Shooting, rifle
McLean, A.	Gnr.	686	Tug of war
McKay,	Cpl.	706	Football soccer
Morris, William O.	Maj.	61	Shooting rifle
Mortimer, George	Maj.	62	Shooting rifle
Muir, G. S.	Lt.	718	1500 meter run
Newman, Nathaniel	Col. Sgt.	63	Shooting rifle
Newsam, A. R.	Capt.	45	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st. ; 800 m. relay
Norman, E. E.	Lt.		Rowing
Odgers, Richard B.	Sgt.	2296	Baseball
O'Neill-Daunt, Reginald	Cpl.	64	Shooting rifle
Payne, Ethelrod G.	Pvt.	65	Shooting rifle
Peckham, Earl S.	Pvt.	2291	Baseball
Perkins, H.	Sgt.	47	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st. ; 800 meter relay
Phillips, C. T.	Gnr.	689	Tug of war
Poynton, A. S.	Capt.		Rowing
Prest, R. H.	Col.	691	Tug of war
Rae, William	Lt. Col.	66	Shooting rifle
Richards, J. W.	Pvt.	708	Football soccer
Richardson, Fred	Maj.	67	Shooting rifle
Rix, M. H.	Lt.		Rowing
Robinson, Clarence W.	C. F.		Baseball
Robinson, F.	Gnr.	690	Tug of war
Robinson, W. F.	Pvt.	695	Tug of war
Sanderson, G.	Sgt.	48	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st. ; 100 m. bk. stroke ; 800 m. relay (4men)
Sheppard, Victor C.	Cpl.		Baseball
Simmonds, William R.	Pvt.	68	Shooting rifle
Smith, Frank S.	C. F.		Baseball
Spalding, Frank	Lt.	69	Shooting rifle
Spalding, Victor	Lt.	70	Shooting rifle
Spouncer, W. A.	Pvt.	709	Football soccer
Spraggs, A. D.	Lt.		Rowing
Stöckwell, John R.	Pvt.	71	Shooting rifle
Sutherland, D. M.	Lt.	724	Discus Shot put, 16 lbs.
Swatton, G.	B. M. S.	685	Tug of war
Tate, Ernest R.	Pvt.	2294	Baseball
Taylor, G.	Gnr.	710	Football soccer
Thompson, Alexander T.	Cpl.	2309	Baseball
Thompson, D.	Pvt.	711	Football soccer

Vincent, Joseph H.	Lt.	72	Shooting rifle
Whittier, A. R.	Lt.		Rowing
Wilken, Alan Gillies	Maj.	719	110 meter hurdles
Willis, T.	Sgt.	712	Football soccer
Wright, William R.	Pvt.		Baseball
Yule, G.	Gnr.	688	Tug of war
Zoellin, F. J.	Pvt.	728	100 meter dash
			110 m. hurdles
			Relay 800 m. (4 men)

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Balej, Jan	Pvt.	304	Wrestling Greco-Roman welterweight
Beranek, Joseph	Corp.	301	Wrestling Greco-Roman featherweight
Burianek, Frank	Pvt.	2007	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Cerveny, Jaroslav	Pvt.	319	Soccer team
Cipera, Joseph	Lt.	336	Fencing epee Fencing sabers Fencing sabers team
Dostal, Joseph	Corp.	305	Wrestling Greco-Roman light heavywt
Fivebr, Antonin	Pvt.	315	Soccer team
Fristensky, Frant.	Pvt.	302	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can middlewt.
Fristensky, Gustav	Pvt.	307	Wrestling Greco-Roman heavyweight
Gruss, Joseph	Capt.	326	Fencing epee Fencing epee team Soccer
Halik, Karel	Pvt.	303	Wrestling Greco-Roman welterweight Rowing
Hejda, Jan			Rowing
Hojer, Antonin	Pvt.	312	Soccer team
Hungman, Joseph			Rowing
Janda, Antonin	Lt.	538	Soccer football
Javurek, Joseph	Capt.	329	Fencing epee Fencing team epee Fencing sabers Fencing team sabers Fencing foils
Klapka, Rudolph	Pvt.	309	Soccer team
Klika, Milos	Lt.	327	Fencing epee Fencing epee team



			Fencing foils
			Fencing sabers team
Kopriva, Frant.	Sgt. Maj.	306	Wrestling Greco-Roman light heavywt
Kozeluh, Josef	Pvt.	2008	Tennis singles
			Tennis doubles
Kozeluh, Karel	Pvt.	2009	Tennis team
			Tennis singles
			Tennis doubles
Kroupa, Florian	Lt.	328	Tennis team
			Fencing epee
			Fencing epee team
			Fencing foils
			Fencing sabers team
Loos, Leontin	Lt.	314	Soccer team
Madden, John		2380	Soccer team
Myslick, Jaroslav	Lt.	522	Soccer team
Oplt, Jaroslav			Rowing
Parusek, Vaclav			Rowing
Pesek, Karel	Cpl.	316	Soccer team
Petr, Jiri			Rowing
Peyr, Frantisek	Cpl.	310	Soccer team
Pfeiffer, Joseph	Pvt.	333	Fencing epee
			Fencing epee team
			Fencing sabers
			Fencing sabers team
			Fencing foils
Pilat, Vaclav	Pvt.	321	Soccer team
Pospisil, Miroslav	Sgt.	311	Soccer team
Prosek, Vaclav	Lt.	324	Soccer team
Raca, Antonin	Lt.	535	Soccer team
Romovacek, Jiri			Rowing
Romovacek, Vaclav			Rowing
Sedlacek, Joseph	Pvt.	323	Soccer team
Steiner, Karel	Pvt.	313	Soccer team
Stilip, Dominik			Rowing
Subrt, Vaclav	Pvt.	320	Soccer team
Svorik, Otokar	Lt.	335	Fencing epee
			Fencing epee team
			Fencing sabers
			Fencing sabers team
Vanik, Jan	Pvt.	322	Soccer team
Vlk, Karel	Pvt.	318	Soccer team
Wihan, Jiri			Rowing
Zeman, Jaromir	Pvt.	2021	Tennis singles
Zemla, Ladislav	Lt.	2010	Tennis singles
			Tennis doubles
			Tennis team

## ENGLAND

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Atkin, G. F.	Sapper	352	800 meter run Medley relay 4 men
Boomer, Aubrey			Golf
Boomer, Percy			Golf
Boret, Herbert			Rowing
Buston, Clarence			Rowing
Buxton, Maurice			Rowing
Calhoun, A. L.	Sgt.	772	Shot put, 16 lbs.
Campbell, John			Rowing
Dixon, Arthur			Rowing
Farrell, J. A.	Maj.	1220	100 meter dash
Francombe, W.	2nd Lt.	1223	Medley relay (4 men) Relay 800 m. (4 men) A. of Oc.
Fulford, Harry			Run'gbr'dj'pA.ofOc. Golf
Hall, B. W.	Lt.	1224	Running high jump Run'gbr'dj'pA.ofOc.
Hartley, Hubert			Rowing
Johnstone, Robin			Rowing
LaFolly J.			Golf
Marks, W. W.			Golf
Martin-Smith, O.			Golf
Morton,	Bomb.	1226	Relay medley (4 men) Relay 800 m. (4 men) A. of Oc.
Peake, Harold			Rowing
Phillips		2363	Modified Marathon
Puddicombe, W. A.	Lt. ¶	1217	100 m. dash Relay 800 m. (4 men) A. of Oc.
Swan, Alfred			Rowing
Tingey, A.			Golf
Tittle, J. M.	Capt.	1221	400 m. run ; medley relay (4 men); relay 800m.(4men)A.ofOc.
Warren			Golf
Weatherby, A.			Golf

## FRANCE

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Aguillaume, Stephano	Corp.	673	Basketball
Allain, Auguste	Pvt.	150	Shooting pistol
Ancel	Adj.	542	Fencing sabers Fencing sabers team

Andre	S. Lt.	1363	Pentathlon 200 meter hurdles
Andrieux		570	Fencing foils Fencing foils team
Angelini, Charles	Com't (demob.)	150	Shooting rifle
Arguel, Pierre	Sgt.	151	Shooting rifle
Arnaud H.	Sgt.	1406	1500 meter run
Aube, Francis	Sgt.	670	Basketball
Azimard	Pvt.	1381	Tug of war
Bachet, Georges	Sgt.	151	Shooting pistol
Bagay	Sgt.	666	Basketball
Bainconneau, Theodore		394	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man wltterwgt
Barbarelle	Cpl.		Rowing
Barrelet	Lt.		Rowing
Beaupere, Maurice	Sgt.	152	Shooting rifle
Bechard, François	Maitre Pointeur	400	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man-heavyweight
Bernard, A.			Golf
Beiwech, S.		36	Swim'g 1500 m. fr. st.
Belliomet, Gaston	Pvt.	2365	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man <sup>b</sup> bantamweight
Besset, Pierre	2nd Lt.	152	Shooting pistol
Boitout, Emile	(demob.)	153	Shooting rifle
Bonnet, A.		17	Swimming800m.relay
Borde, François	Pvt	412	Rugby team
Bouchenoire, Rene	Pvt.	154	Shooting rifle
Boudiac, M.			Golf
Bouquet, Jules	Pvt.	390	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man featherweight
Bourgeois, Georges	Asp.	1461	Hand-grenade throw
Bourgeois, Raphael	2nd Lt.	170	Shooting pistol
Bouton,	Sgt.		Rowing
Buchon,		1416	200 m. hurdles
Burtin, Armand	Pvt.	1407	800 m. run
Campagne, Fernand		370	Boxing light hvywt.
Caste	Lt.	1395	Relay (4 men) 800 m.
Cassayet, Aime	Pvt.	408	Rugby team
Cauvin,	S. Lt.	1453	Javelin
Cavallo, Marius			Golf
Cayrefourc, Edmond	Pvt.	415	Rugby team
Chauvet, Jean	Sgt.	671	Basketball
Chayrigues, Pierre	Pvt.	443	Soccer team
Chevalier, Salvador		402	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can heavywt
Chilo		1412	Running broad jump Hop step and jump

Chocat	Pvt.	153	Shooting pistol
Chretien, P.		34	Swim'g. 800 m. fr. st.;
			1500m. fr. st.
			100 m. dash
			200 m. dash
			Relay (4 men) 800 m.
Cirard, Rene	Pvt.	1397	Relay (4 men) 800 m. (Army of Oc.)
Clugnet		467	Soccer team
Collin, Maxime	Sgt.	543	Fencing saber team
Combarieu,	Lt.		Rowing
Cordier	Sgt		Rowing
Cornereau, Gaston	Sgt.	558	Fencing epee team
Costa, Antoine	Capt.	358	Riding prize jumping pairs; mil. com.
Cottrelle, Robert	2nd Lt.	154	Shooting pistol
Coulhon, Gabriel	Asp.	2586	Running broad jump (Army of Oc.)
Courbatat, Marcel	Cpl.	1390	Cross-country run
Crabos, Rene	Pvt.	414	Rugby team
Dandelot, Georges	Lt.	1446	Medley relay
De Castelbajac	Capt.	155	Shooting pistol
Decoin, H.		3	Water polo
De Cernowitz, René	Capt.	156	Shooting pistol
Decugis, Max	Lt.	2011	Tennis singles Tennis doubles Tennis team
Delaby, Marius	Lt.	1411	110 meter hurdles
Delerce	Lt.	557	Fencing epee
Delias, Alban A.	Sgt.	1413	Hop step and jump
De Louissardiere, August.	Capit.	361	Riding prize jumping
Delvart, Henri	Sgt.	2600	1500 m. run
Delvart, Maurice	Gunr.	1402	Relay (4men) 1600 m. 400 m. run
De Mezamat de Lisle, Count Leonard	Capt.	363	Riding prize jumping
De Ponthieu, Louis		382	Boxing featherwt.
De Rivoyre, François	Lt.	354	Riding mil. comp.
Des Montis, Jacques	Capt.	360	Riding prize jumping
De Soras, Joseph	Major	353	Reding mil. com.
De St. Germain	Capt.	544	Fencing epee Fencing sabers team
De Varine, Bohan P.	Capt.	157	Shooting pistol
Devaux, Andre	Adj.	1401	Relay (4men) 1600 m. 400 meter run
Devicq	Sgt.	468	Soccer team
Devincq, Emelion		454	Soccer team



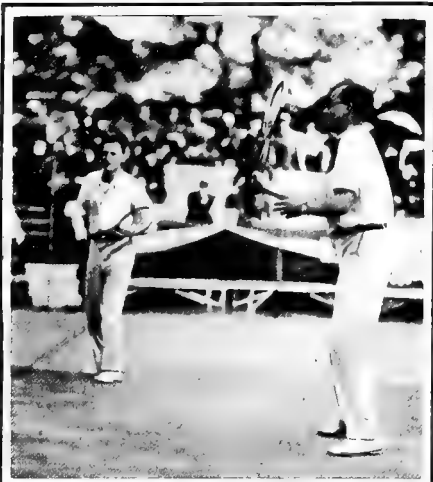
Brugnon & Maset, French Doubles Team.



Gobert & Decugis, French Doubles Team.



Wood & Lycett, Australian Doubles Team.



Washburn & Mathey, American Doubles Team.



Kozeluh Bros., Czecho-Slovakian Doubles Team.



Mishu & Eremie, Roumanian Doubles Team.



Deydier, Paul	Pvt.	462	Soccer team
Dillenseger	Capt.	406	Rugby team
Djebellia		2143	Marathon
Douchet	Sgt.	472	Soccer team
Dubly, Raymond	Pvt.	453	Soccer team
Dujardin		6	Water polo team
			Swim'g 100 m. bk. st.
Dumont, Raoul	Cpl.	1403	Relay (4 men) 1600 m.
			400 m. run
Dupuis, Paul	Capt.	155	Shooting rifle
Durand, Raymond	Cpl.	156	Shooting rifle
Durocher,		385	Boxing bantam
Duvanel, P.		31	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st.
			800 m. fr. st.
Elichondo, Pierre	Capt.	418	Rugby team
Eymeunier	Pvt.	1382	Tug of war
Fangause		1370	Tug of war
Felice	Lt.	1452	Running broad jump
			Army of Oc.
Ferrey, Henri		379	Boxing lightwgt.
Fitte, Ernest	Sgt.	1428	Running broad jump
Fouthoux, Pierre	Pvt.	425	Rugby team
Francquehe	Lt.	1437	Pole vault
Fray, Andri	Lt.	157	Shooting rifle
Fray, Leon	Demob.	158	Shooting rifle
Gaillard	Lt.	1365	Pentathlon
Gajan	Adj.	1438	Pole vault
Galiay, Paul	Pvt.	410	Rugby team
Gamblin, Lucien	Lt.	444	Soccer team
Gandon, Henri	Demob.	158	Shooting pistol
Gardere	Adj.	563	Fencing epee
Garnier	Sgt.		Rowing
Garotin, Alexandre	Sgt.	160	Shooting rifle
Gassiat, Jean			Golf
Gastiger, Maurice	Sgt.	459	Soccer team
Gastiger, Pierre	Cpl.	460	Soccer team
Gaullier	Pvt.	1380	Tug of war
Gauthier,	Lt.	1394	Relay 800 m. (4 men)
			200 m. dash
Gauthier	Lt.	566	Fencing foils
			Fencing foils team
Genet	Pvt.	1369	Tug of war
Gentil, Pierre	Demob.	159	Shooting rifle
Giran	Sgt.		Rowing
Girard		1412	110 meter hurdles
			Pole vault
Girard, Pierre	Lt.	159	Shooting pistol
Gobert, Andre H.	Lt.	2012	Tennis singles

Golias, Gustave			Golf
Golias, Rene			Golf
Gommier, M.			Golf
Graveline, Maurice	Pvt.	446	Soccer team
Gregoire, John A.	Adj.	1429	Running broad jump
Guizien, Louis	Lt.	18	Shooting pistol
Hallard, R.		64	Swim'g. 200 m. br. st.
Hamoy, Henri	Sgt.	1454	Javelin
Hardy, Pierre	Demob.	161	Shooting rifle
Heilbuth		1444	800 meter run
Hermant, G.		27	Swim'g. 200 m. br. st.
Huet, Danton		1389	Modified Marathon
Huet, Gaston	Sgt.	1391	Cross-country run
Houdet	Pvt.	1374	Tug of war
Hubert	Adj.	545	Fencing saber team
Hugues, François A.	Sgt.	447	Soccer team
Huguet, Victor		568	Fencing epee Fencing foils team
Jacob	Pvt.	1367	Tug of war
Jaureguy, Adolphe	Pvt.	413	Rugby team
Johnson, Leon	Demob.	162	Shooting, rifle
Jouault		15	Water polo team
Joudiou		392	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can lightwgt
Journee, Paul		368	Boxing heavywgt.
Labansat	Lt.	1398	Relay (4 men) 800 m. (Army of Oc.)
Labat, Andre	Sgt.	1432	Running high jump
Lafitte, M.			Golf
La Flerere	Lt.	1431	Running broad jump
Lajoie, Jean	Lt.	163	Shooting, rifle
Lakary, Hamed	Corp.	1448	1500 m. run Medley relay
Lameraud		23	Swim'g 100 m. bk. st.
Landeau	Demob.	161	Shooting pistol
Langenove, Eugene	Pvt.	464	Soccer team
Lannaud		469	Soccer team
Larregain, Paul L. M.	Lt.	355	Riding mil. comp. prize jumping pairs
Lasserre, Rene F.	Sgt.	419	Rugby team
Laubertrand, Rene	Pvt.	1400	Relay (4 men) 1600 m. Relay (4 men) 800 m. (Army of Oc.)
Laurent	Sgt.	1368	Tug of war
Laurent, E. H.	Sgt.	556	Fencing epee Fencing epee team
Leclerc	Lt.	471	Soccer team
Lecostere	Pvt.	1375	Tug of war



Lehu, P.		14	Water Polo team
			Swim'g 100 m. bk. st.
Lesur, Henri	Pvt.	449	Soccer team
Lewden, Pierre	Cpl.	1433	Running high jump
L'Hermitte, Rene	Sgt.	457	Soccer team
L'Hostis, Jean	Lt.	164	Shooting, rifle
Lippmann		560	Fencing epee team
Lise	Pvt.	1373	Tug of war
Loth, M.			Golf
Mahieu, Jules	Capt.	165	Shooting, rifle
Manco, Louis	Pvt.	420	Rugby team
Mansett, Georges	Lt.	2026	Tennis singles
			Tennis doubles
			Golf
Massy, Arnaud			
Mathey, Risene	Pvt.	1434	Running high jump
Mayaud, G.		10	Swim' g. 800m. relay
			Swim' g. 400m. fr. st.
Mazuc, Fernand A.	Demob.	162	Shooting, pistol
Meister		22	Water polo team
Meniot, Oscar	Lt.	166	Shooting, rifle
Messerschmitt, Raome	Sgt.	1458	Shot put
Meunier		1410	110 m. hurdles
Michel, Geo.		33	Swim'g 1500m. fr. st.
Miramont, Rene		1464	Hand-grenade throw
Modot, Joseph	Capt.	163	Shooting pistol
Mondielli, Jean	Capt.	546	Fencing sabers
			Fencing sabers team
Moreau		559	Fencing epee team
Moreau	Pvt.	1424	Standing broad jump
Moreaux, Leon	Com't.	164	Shooting, pistol
Nicolas, Paul G. M.	Pvt.	451	Soccer team
Nicolai, Jean	Lt.	404	Rugby team
Nivet, L.		8	Swim'g 800m. fr. st.
Paoli		1377	Tug of war
Paoli		1456	Discus
			Shot put
Pecchia, Joseph	Sgt.	165	Shooting pistol
Parot, Jean	Corp.	1459	Discus
Pelle, Henri	Lt.	167	Shooting rifle
Pernod, M.		4	Water polo team
			Swim'g 800m. relay
			Swim'g 100m. fr. st.
Percy, Louis	Demob.	168	Shooting rifle
Perodon	Capt.	547	Fencing sabers
			Fencing sabers team
Peronnin, Henri		561	Fencing epee team
Perreau, Georges	Sgt.	166	Shooting pistol
Pinet, Lucien	Adj.	169	Shooting rifle

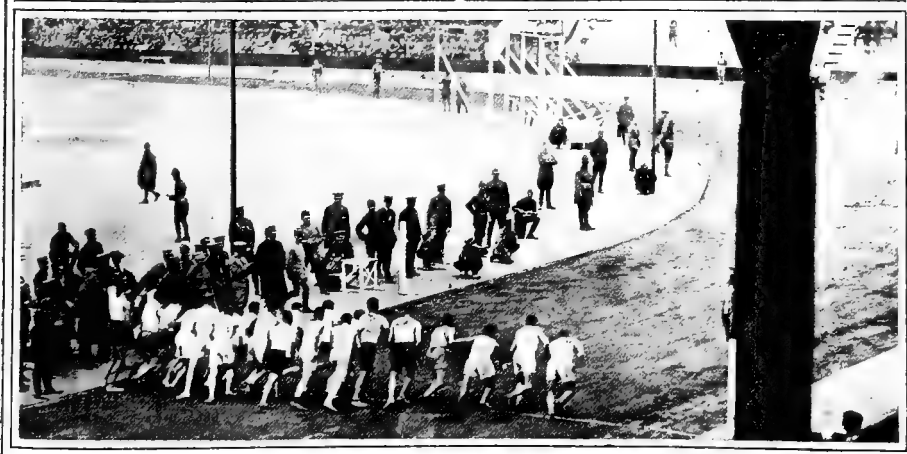
Piquemal, Dedier P.	Adj.	555	Fencing epee, team epee, foils, team foils
Poix	Pvt.		Rowing
Pollet, Villard	Pvt.	1372	Tug of war
Pons, Pierre	Asst. Vet.	405	Rugby team
Pouilley		16	Swim'g 800m, relay, 100m. free style
Poulenard		1417	200 m. hurdles Medley relay
Proux, Etienne	Corp.	1422	Standing broad jump. Hop step and jump.
Prunier, Camille	Sgt.	396	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man middlewgt
Prunier, Maurice		374	Boxing welterwgt
Ragaine, Etienne	Lt.	1425	Standing broad jump
Ratier, Rene	Sgt.	1455	Javelin
Rault,	Asp.	1399	Relay (4 men) 800 m. (Army of Oc.)
Regnier, Albert	Demob.	170	Shooting rifle
Reine	Sgt.	450	Soccer team
Renard, Leon	Capt.	171	Shooting rifle Shooting pistol
Renom, Jean	Lt.	569	Fencing foils
Richard,	Sgt.		Rowing
Rieu, Paul	Pvt.	416	Rugby team
Rigal, G.		5	Water polo team
Roland, Paul	Lt.	365	Milit. comp., prize jump'g pairs
Rouches		465	Soccer team
Roux, Georges	Lt.		
Salain	Cpl.		
Samazeuilh, Jean	Pvt.	2013	Tennis singles Tennis team
Schmalzer, Georges	Sgt.	564	Fencing epee
Seccaud, Jean	Lt.	172	Shooting rifle
Seriaud		2281	Hand-grenade throw
Seurin, Jean Rene	Pvt.	1396	Relay (4 men) 800 m. Relay (4 men) medley 100 m. dash 200 m. dash
Seyis	Pvt.	1371	Tug of war
Sommer, H.		29	Swim'g 200 m. br. st.
Strohl, Emile	Lt.	433	Rugby team
Sturdza, D. Gv.	Maj.	2400	Fencing epee, team epee, team foils
Stuyler	Corp.	466	Soccer team
Struxiano, Philipp	Pvt.	411	Rugby team
Tardieu, Jean	Lt.	366	Milit. comp. pairs

Thierry, Robt.	Lt.	407	Rugby team
Thomas, Marcel		373	Boxing middlewgt
Tinel, Alexis	Lt.	356	Riding pr. jumping, military comp.
Tisnes, Frank	Capt.	359	Riding pr. jumping
Trouin	Pvt.	1376	Tug of war
Turaglio, Georges	Adj.	669	Basketball
Vache, Jules	Capt.		Rowing
Vaganay	Pvt.		Rowing
Vanhuffel, Leon	Adj.	571	Fencing foils team
Vasseur, C.	Capt.	1379	Tug of war
Vasseur, Louis		1457	Discus Shot put
Vaquer, Fernand	Adj.		Tug of war
Vaudiau, Pierre	Capt.	409	Rugby team
Verain, Bohan, P.	Demob.	173	Shooting rifle
Vermeulen, Jean		1383	Modified Marathon Cross-country run
Vignoli	Corp.	470	Soccer team
Vincent, Louis	Lt.		
Viry, Eugene	Lt.		
Vogliano, J.			Golf
Wallon, Robert	Capt.	364	Milit. comp. Prize jumping pairs
Ygnard, Armand	Sgt.	174	Shooting rifle

## GREECE

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Adam, Constantin	Lt.	206	Shooting rifle
Athinaios, Marin Basil		2238	Standing broad jump
Batrinis, Andre		2251	Shot put, 16 lbs.
Botassis, Constantine	Capt.	2200	Fencing epee Fencing team sabers Fencing team epee
Calobratsos, Philopimim	Pvt.	2154	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man lightwt
Cantzas, Diamantis	Pvt.	2254	1500 m. run Modified Marathon
Caracalos, Spiros	Pvt.	2199	Cross-country run
Castritsis, Const.	Sgt.	2219	Soccer
Chatziandreou, Georges		2231	Soccer
Cogopoulos, Constantin	Lt.	205	Shooting rifle
Courendis, Evanguelas	Sailor	2230	Soccer
Darivas, Anast.	Cpl.	2234	Running high jump
Demerzis, Georges	Pvt.	2229	Soccer
Demerdzis, Demetre	Sgt.	2232	Soccer

Dentias, Demetre		2153	Wrestling Greco-Roman middlewt.
Dimitriou, Stylianos	Pvt.	2256	800 m. run Relay 1600m. (4 men)
Galafatis, Georges	Sgt.	2220	Soccer
Galanis, Christos	Cpl.	2209	Tug of war
Georgantopoylos, Jean	Lt.	2206	Tug of war
Grigoriadis, Georges		2213	Tug of war
Hadzidakis, George	2nd Lt.	204	Shooting rifle
Isaas, Is		2227	Soccer
Kagadis, Evan	Aspirant	2208	Tug of war
Kaparos, P. J.	Sgt.	207	Shooting rifle
Koltsakis, Const.	Pvt.	2233	Running high jump
Kosmas, George S.	Pvt.	208	Shooting rifle
Kotoulas, Demetre		2211	Tug of war
Kotrotsos, Dem.	Cpl.	2223	Soccer
Koulouberdas, Georges		2258	Modified Marathon
Lesieur dit Helle		398	Wrestling Greco-Roman light heavywt.
Liondas, Agamemnon	Adj.	2218	Soccer
Loucakis, Spiro	Pvt.	128	Swim'g 400m. fr. st., 800 m. fr. st., 1500 m. fr. st.
Mantas, Miltiades D.	Lt.	209	Shooting rifle
Mantelos, Athanassios		2198	Cross-country run
Moraitinis, Georges	2nd Lt.	210	Shooting rifle
Neofitos, Nicolas	Pvt.	2255	800m. run, 1500m. run
Niadas, Jean		2210	Tug of war
Nicolakakis, Jason		2252	100 meter dash 200 meter dash Shot put, 16 lbs.
Notaris, Sotirios	Lt. Col.	2176	Fencing-epee, team sabers, team epee
Nouikos, Michel	Pvt.	2490	Javelin
Palavos, Theodore		2197	Cross-country run
Panougiass, L.		2228	Soccer
Papadopoulos, Jean	2nd Lt.	2240	Shot put, 16 lbs.
Papageorgiou, George	Lt.	211	Shooting rifle
Papaioannou, Demetre	Sgt.	2156	Hand-grenade throw Tug of war
Papafillipopoulos, Evan.	2nd Lt.	2247	Javelin
Papathanassiou, Athan		2226	Soccer
Petracos, Alex	S. Lt.	2207	Tug of war
Poncreas, Menelas	Pvt.	2237	Hop, step and jump
Protopoulos, Andre	S. Lt.	2217	Soccer



*Top*—Start of cross-country run. *Center left*—Vermeulen, France, winner of cross country run and modified Marathon. *Center right*—Vermeulen, center, crossing tape in modified Marathon. *Bottom*—Start of modified Marathon.



Psichas, Pandely	Lt.	127	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st. 200 meters br. st. 400 meters free st. 800 meters free st. 1500 meters free st.
Reveliotis, Georges	2nd Lt.	2250	Discus
Roumellietis, D. M.	Pvt.	212	Shooting rifle
Rqumbessis, Constantin	Pvt.	2287	Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Sappas, Jean X	2nd Lt.	203	Shooting rifle
Saridakis, Pierre	Pvt.	2225	Soccer
Scotidas, Evang.	Cpl.	3204	Fencing epee, team foils, team sabers, team epee
Sioris, Platon Athanas	Warrant Offic.	216	Shooting rifle
Soulas, Athanase	Pvt.	2246	100m.dash,200m.dash relay 800 m. (4 men)
Stavropoulos, Jean	Sgt.	2221	Soccer
Terezakis, Joseph	Lt.	2216	Soccer
Totomis, George	Cad. Nav. Av.	215	Shooting rifle
Tragalos, Loucas	Sgt.	2222	Soccer
Trangas, Constantin	Sgt.	2260	Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Triantafillacos, Triphon	S. Lt.	2202	Fencing epee, team foils, team sabers, team epee
Triantafillacos, Demetre	2nd Lt.	2243	100 meter dash Hop step jump
Triantafillacos, Demetre	Lieut.	213	Shooting rifle
Trimis, George D.	Lieut.	214	Shooting rifle
Tsagas, Const.		2253	200 meter dash
Tsagaris, Spyridon	Pvt.	2205	Fencing sabers Fencing team sabers
Tsailas, Liberios	Pvt.	2257	Modified Marathon
Tsevoukas, Photios	Pvt.	2155	Hand-grenade throw
Tsipouras, Nicolas		2151	Tug of war
Tsolanis, Panjota		2150	Tug of war
Tzerachis, Jean	Aspirant	2239	Standing broad jump Relay 800 m. (4 men.)
Valaoritis, Aristide J.	Cpl.	2203	Fencing epee Fencing team foils Fencing team epee
Vassilounis, Demetre	Aspirant	2244	Pole vault
Viches, Andre M.	Sgt.	201	Shooting rifle
Vlachopoulos, Jean		2224	Soccer
Vlachakis, Denis T.	Lt.	201	Shooting rifle
Voltaire, Achille C.	Pvt.	217	Shooting rifle
Volteras, Estef		2212	Tug of war
Vrassivanopoules, Alex.	Pvt.	202	Shooting rifle
Zalocostas, Christos	Capt.	2359	Fencing epee

Zarcadis, Basil	Lt.	2201	Fencing sabers
Zirganos, Eustatchs	S.Lt.	2245	Hand-grenade throw Javelin

## GUATEMALA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Aguirre, Arthur	2nd Lt.	575	100 meter run

## HEDJAZ

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Farag, Ahmer	Capt.	1229	Horse riding mil. com.
Fowzi, Mouhammed	Capt.	1228	Horse riding mil. com.
Izzet, Ahmed	Lt.	1231	Horse riding mil. com.

## ITALY

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Aebi, Ermanno	Pvt.	1034	Soccer
Alberindo, Raffaele	Sgt.	968	Boxing lightweight
Alberti, Guiseppe	Sgt.	974	100 m. dash, relay 800 m. (4 men), relay 800 (4 men) A. of Oc.
Allegrini, Pasquale	Pvt.	1000	Hand-grenade throw.
Alvisi, Alessandro	Capt.	953	Horse riding mil. com., prize jump'g pairs
Amalfi, Francesco	Capt.	948	Horse riding mil. com., prize jump'g pairs
Andreoli, Carlo	Sgt.	2285	Running high jump.
Angelo, Binaschi	Lt.	1042	Soccer
Antonelli, Giacomo	Maj.	947	Horse riding mil. com. prize jumping
Ara, Guido	Lt.	1030	Soccer
Arani, Dario	Capt.	250	Shooting rifle
Arpe, Oreste	Pvt.	1057	Wrestling Greco-Rom. heavyweight
Ascani, Ascanio	Lt.	251	Shooting rifle
Baccarini, Vito	Lt.	959	Basketball
Baldan, Egidio	Cpl.	983	1500 meter run
Baldi, Baldo	Lt.	1047	Fencing team foils Fencing team sabers
Balena, Enrico	Major	252	Shooting rifle
Ballau		1060	Tug of war
Belezza, Virginio		58	Swim'g 200 m. br. st. 400 meters free st.
Bernardoni, Guiseppe	Sgt.	978	400 meter run



Bergamini, Augusto	Pvt.	1037	Soccer
Betini, Aldo			Rowing
Bettini, Mario	Lt.	253	Shooting rifle
Bonini, Guiseppe	Pvt.	982	800 meter run
Borgia, Carlo	Lt. Col.		Shooting pistol
Bottura, Oprando	Lt.]	999	Javelin
Bruna, Vittorio			Rowing
Bucci, Amelio	Major	254	Shooting rifle
Cacciandre, Guilio	Capt.	949	Horse riding mil. com. prize jumping, ind.
Caffaratti, Ettore	Maj.	951	Horse riding mil. com.
Campus, Peppy	Maj.	255	Shooting rifle
Candelori, Mario	Lt.	980	400m. run, 800m. run
Capra, Carlo	Sgt.	1028	Soccer
Carano, Carlo	Pvt	1031	Soccer
Castelli, Nino			Rowing
Cavenini, Luigi	Corp.	1036	Soccer
Cesare, Santanaria	Pvt.	1040	Soccer
Clerici, Fabio	Capt.		Rowing
Colombo, M. L.	Cpl.		Rowing
Costa, Malito	Pvt.	59	Swim'g 800 m. relay, 800 meter free st.
Costa, Vittorio	Capt.	1001	Pentathlon
Croci, Georgio	Sgt.	975	100m.dash, 200m.dash 800 meter relay Medley relay
DeLorenzi, Brunol	Pvt.	996	Javelin
DeRisi, Gabriele	Capt.	257	Shooting rifle
Dolfinio, Francesco	Mar.		Shooting rifle
Domenis, Vitterio	Carabiniere	258	Shooting rifle
Dones, Ermino	Sgt.		Rowing
Fabi, Licurgo	Lt.	259	Shooting rifle
Fabris, Sante	Brig.	260	Shooting rifle
Ferrashi		1059	Tug of war
Frassinetti, Francesco	Pvt.	63	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st.
Frassinette, Augustino		129	Swim'g 800 m. relay
Ficher, Norberto	Lt.	261	Shooting rifle
Gargano, Andrea	Pvt.	1053	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man middleweight
Ghiringhelli, Carlo	Pvt.	2284	Running high jump
Gressi, Attilio	Major	262	Shooting rifle
Guiseppe, Trivellini	Sgt.	1038	Soccer
Italo, Rosji	Capt.	1043	Soccer
Kustermann, Giovanni		61	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st.
Lucca, Emilio	Cpl.		Rowing
Luigi, Bacigalupo	Lt.	57	Swim'g 800 m. fr. st. 1500 meters fr. st. 800 m. relay

Luigi, Gaudo	Capt.	954	Riding prize jumping
Mantevani, Ermannio	Pvt.	967	Boxing welterweight
Mareno, Guiseppe	Pvt.	1025	Cross-country run
Maribi		1064	Tug of war
Martinenghi, Carlo	Pvt.	1026	Cross-country run
Massa, Mario	Pvt.	60	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st. 200m.br.st. 400m.f.s. 800m. f. s. 1500 m. fr. st. 800m. relay
Marzzorati, Enea	Pvt.	969	Boxing bantamwgt
Menacci, Guglielmo	Major	263	Shooting rifle
Messano		1062	Tug of war
Moukani		1061	Tug of war
Muggiani, Arrigo	Lt.	954	Basketball
Muggiani, Mario	Sgt. Maj.	956	Basketball
Musia, Calisto	Major	264	Shooting rifle
Nadi, Aldo	2nd Lt.	1044	Fencing foils, sabers, team foils, t'm sabers
Nadi, Nedo	Lt.	1046	Fencing foils, epee, team foils, t'm sabers
Negri, Autenore	Pvt.	972	Modified Marathon
Negri, Carlo	Lt.	966	Boxing middleweight
Nespoli, Arturo	Sgt.	976	100 m. dash, 200 m. dash, run'g. br. jp., relay 800 m. (4 men) run'g br. j. (A.of Oc.)
Nunes, Leo .	Lt.	1049	Fencing epee
Olgeni, E.			Rowing
Olgini, Mario			Rowing
Oreste, Pascivti	Pvt.	998	Hand-grenade throw
Orlandi, Giovanni B.	Pvt.	977	200 m. dash, Relay 800 m. (4 men A. of Oc.)
Pagliani, Armando	Cpl. Maj.	971	Modified Marathon
Pampuri, Elia	Pvt.	1052	Wrestling Greco -Ro- man light heavywgt
Parodi, Giovanni	Pvt.	1032	Soccer
Pasciuti, Oreste	Pvt.	2259	Javelin Shot put 16 lb.
Pastorini, Constantino	Major	265	Shooting rifle
Pecollo, Battista	Sgt.	960	Basketball
Pezhoni, Carlo	Pvt.	995	Hop, step and jump.
Piacenti		1065	Tug of war
Picello, Frederico	Sgt.	267	Shooting rifle
Piero, Vaglia	Pvt.	1056	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man featherweight

Piersantelli, Emilio	Lt. Col.	266	Shooting rifle
Pietro, Leone	Sgt.	1039	Soccer
Pontiggia, M. O.	Cpl.		Rowing
Porro, Enrico	Pvt.	1055	Wrestling Greco-Roman lightwt
Porro, Orturo	Pvt.	984	1500 meter run
Puliti, Oreste	Sgt.	1051	Fencing foils, sabers, team foils, team sabers
Ranghieri, Walter	Sgt.	1054	Wrestling Greco-Roman welterweight
Righi, Fulvio	Capt.	268	Shooting rifle
Salvi, G. Ercole	Lt.	981	400 meter run 800 meter run
Salvini, T. R.	Lt.		Rowing
Sanguini, Plinio	Capt.	271	Shooting rifle
Sandrini, Renato	Lt.	994	110 m. hurdles
Santena, Amedeo	Vice Brig.	269	Shooting rifle
Santena, Pacifico	Maresciallo	270	Shooting rifle
Sardi, Luigi	Sgt. Maj.	1035	Soccer
Sarorari, Feruccio	Lt.	272	Shooting rifle
Scaturin, E.			Rowing
Serralunga, Natele	Cpl. Mag.	273	Shooting rifle
Sessa, Guiseppe	Pvt.	957	Basketball
Silvio, Raso	Pvt.	1041	Soccer
Simonotti, Achille	Col.	274	Shooting rifle
Simonato		1063	Tug of war
Somma, Umberto	Col.		Shooting pistol
Spalla, Ermino	Sgt.	965	Boxing lighthheavywt
Speroni, Carlo	Cpl.	973	Modified Marathon
Tarino, Alfredo	Sgt.		Rowing
Tartaglia, Carlo		1024	Cross-country run
Terzi, Felia		1027	Soccer
Torlashi, G.	Capt.		Rowing
Traverla		1066	Tug of war
Tugnoli, Guiseppe	Sgt.	997	Hand-grenade throw
Ubertalli, Ruggero	Maj.	946	Horsridingmil.com., prize jumping
Urbani, Dino	Lt.	1048	Fencing sabers, epee, team sabers team epee
Urio, Plinio	Sgt.		Rowing
Valle, Leane	Capt.	952	Horse riding mil.com.
Vecchio, Renzo	Sgt.	1029	Soccer
Villa, Giovanni	Pvt.	1002	110 meter hurdles
Visconti		1058	Tug of war

## NEWFOUNDLAND

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Marshall, F. W.	Capt.	576	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can lightwgt

## NEW ZEALAND

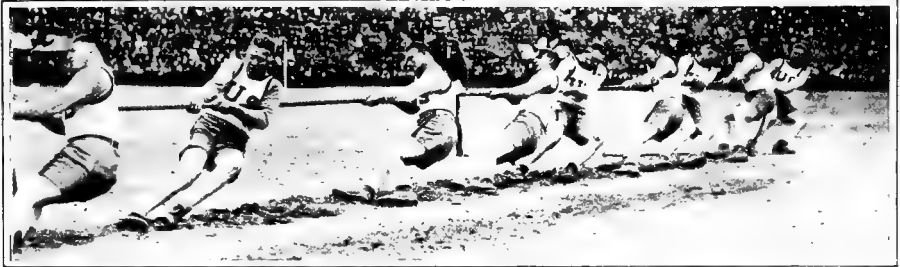
Name	Rank	No.	Event
Coombes, W. G.	Sgt.		Rowing
Croll, G. L.	Sgt.		Rowing
Fry, J.	Sgt.		Rowing
Hadfield, D. C.	Sgt.		Rowing
Healey, G. A.	Sgt.		Rowing
Horne, F. V.	Sgt.		Rowing
Keddell, Gerald Percy	Sgt.	645	Running broad jump 110 meters hurdles
Lester, G. L.	Lt.		Rowing
Lindsay, John	Sgt.	646	200 meter dash 100 meter dash Running broad jump
Mason, Daniel Leslie	Sgt.	648	800 meter run Running broad jump 110 meter hurdles
McRoberts, J.	Sgt.		Rowing
Patterson, W.	Sgt.		Rowing
Prideaux, H. B.	Sgt.		Rowing
White, A. T.	Sgt.		Rowing
Wilson, G. H.	Sgt.		Rowing
Wilson, Harold E.	Sgt.	647	110 meter hurdles
Wilton, James H. R.	Sgt.	649	400 meter run

## POLAND

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Stachevitch, Alfred de	Capt.	1298	Fencing epee, sabers

## PORTUGAL

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Amorin, J. Costa	Lt.	770	Fencing foils
Aquino, Thomas	Lt.	54	Water polo team
Bastos, Bessibe R.	Lt.	51	Swim'g 1500 m. fr. st. water polo team 800 m. relay
Bessons, Rodrigo	Lt.		Rowing
Branco, Jose	Lt.		Rowing
Brito, Raul	Lt.		Rowing



Tug of war. Top—America. Upper center—America pulling against Italy. Lower center—Italy. Bottom left—Canada. Bottom right—Belgium.



Burney, Carlos		Rowing
Cannas, Dario	2nd Lt.	300 Shooting rifle
Catarino, Antonio	Cpl.	304 Shooting rifle
Correia, Fernando	Lt.	766 Fencing epee
Costa, M. Ryder	Lt.	130 Water polo team
Da Silva, H. Guilherme	2nd Lt.	Shooting pistol
De Carvalho, Joaquin	Sgt.	302 Shooting rifle
De Carvalho, Antonio J.	1st Sgt.	303 Shooting pistol
De Noronha, D. Eugenio	Ensign	317 Shooting rifle
Dos Santos, Antonio	Sgt.	311 Shooting pistol
Damiao, Ant. Ferreira	Capt.	305 Shooting rifle
Dias, Jose S.	Capt.	753 Fencing sabers
Dias, Carlos	Sgt.	306 Shooting rifle
Duarte, Joaquin	Lt.	53 Water polo team
		Swim'g 800 m. relay
		200 m. breast str.
Durao, Americo	Lt.	767 Fencing epee
Farinha, Fernando	Lt.	765 Fencing epee
		team epee
Ferreira, Horacio	Lt. Col.	758 Fencing sabers team
Ferreira, Ant. Soares And.	Capt.	308 Shooting rifle
Ferro, Jorge	Lt.	Rowing
Garcia, Antonio	Sgt.	309 Shooting rifle
Gouveia, Gustav Adolpho	Lt.	Shooting pistol
Gritchen, C. Van	Lt.	771 Riding milit. comp.
Jayne, Diocelciano	Sgt.	311 Shooting rifle
Leal, A. Correia	Lt.	1303 100m. dash
Lopes, Mario Augusto	2nd Lt.	312 Shooting rifle
Machado, Daniel Alberto	2nd Lt.	313 Shooting rifle
Martins, Ant. da Silva	Lieut.	314 Shooting rifle
Mascarenhas, Antonio	Capt.	764 Fencing epee,
		team epee
Mendonca, Franc. P. Stos	2nd Lt.	315 Shooting rifle
Montez, Antonio	Lt.	1607 Fencing sabers
Montez, Antonio Duarte	2nd Lt.	316 Shooting rifle
Motta, Oscar	Capt.	756 Fencing sabers
		team sabers
Neupart, Augusto	Asp.	Rowing
Oliveira, Luiz	Capt.	754 Fencing epee
Osorio, Antonio	Lt.	761 Fencing epee
Paes, Alfredo da Costa	Sgt.	318 Shooting rifle
Paiva, Jorge	Lt.	763 Fencing epee
		team epee
Rebelo, Herminio	Capt.	320 Shooting rifle
Rocha, Anibal	2nd Sgt.	321 Shooting rifle
Ruivo, Jose S.	Lt.	731 Boxing featherwt.
Sabbo, Antonio V.	Capt.	752 Fencing sabers
		team sabers

Santos, Basilio	Lt.	55	Water polo team
Soares, Antonio	Sgt.	52	Water polo team
Sobral, Carlos	Lt.	49	Water polo team Swim'g 800 m. relay 100 m. freestyle
Ventura, J. Veiga	Maj.	759	Fencing epee team

## ROUMANIA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Adamiu, Illie	Sous Lt.		Shooting pistol
Alexo, V. Vasilo	Pvt.	350	Shooting rifle
Alvirescu, Constantin	Lt.	1479	Soccer
Amuzcescu, G. Giu	Sgt.		Shooting, pistol
Atanasui, Sc.	Lt.	1498	Fencing epee team, foils, team foils
Baciu, N. Niculae	Pl. Maj.	351	Shooting rifle
Balan, Alexandru	Pvt.	2195	Modified Marathon
Balanesca, Jean R.	Capt.	2022	Tennis singles
Baluta, Joan	Cpl.	352	Shooting rifle
Bentia, Gh.	2nd Lt.	2118	Rugby
Bocrescu, Neageu	Lt.	1493	Fencing epee, team epee
Brabateanu, Victor	2nd Lt.	2114	Rugby
Bucurel, Constantin	Sous Lt.	353	Shooting rifle
Catana, Octav	Lt.	354	Shooting rifle
Catargin, P.		298	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st.
Cesianu, Dinui	S. Lt.	1494	Fencing foils
Ciocan, Gheorghe	Cpl.	355	Shooting rifle
Constantinescu, Torr.	Lt.	2187	Running high jump
Cratunescu, Const.	2nd Lt.	2116	Rugby
Cristea, Nicolae	S. Lt.	2170	1500 m. run Relay medley
Davila, Teodor	Capt.	1474	Soccer
Dima, Ilie	Sgt.	2185	Modified Marathon
Dimancescu, Ion	2nd Lt.	2112	Rugby
Dimancescu, Dumitru	Lt.	2106	Rugby
Dinca, Stefan N.	Cpl.	356	Shooting rifle
Dona, Dumitru		1471	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man heavyweight
Dona, Petre	Sgt.	1468	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man light heavywt.
Draghici, Aurel	Lt.	2111	Rugby
Dragomirescu, Gh.	Lt.	2108	Rugby
Ene, Radu	Cpl.	2165	Medley relay
Eremie, Horace	Capt.	2014	Tennis singles, doubles, team



Filip, Jacob	Major	2123	Riding Mil. comp. prize jumping pairs
Florea, Scarlat	Cpl.	2192	Modified Marathon
Florian, Theodor		1487	Soccer
Georgescu, Constantin	Lt.	1480	Soccer
Georghui, Dan	Capt.	1492	Fencing foils, team epee
Ghitescu, N. Vasilo	Major	357	Shooting rifle
Ginita, Vasile	Lt.	1481	Soccer
Glodariu, Anibal	Lt.	2173	400 meter run
Grigorescu	Capt.	2174	100 m. dash Javelin Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Hillard, Ernest		1484	Soccer
Iconomu, Barbu	Lt.	2104	Rugby
Iconomu, Ion	Lt.	2105	Rugby
Iconomu, Mircea	Lt.	2102	Rugby
Iconomu, Virgil	2nd Lt	299	Swim'g 200 m. br. st.
Iliescu, Joan	Lt.		Shooting pistol
Ioregovan, Saba	Lt.	2190	Shot put, 16 lb. Discus Running high jump
Iovanescu, Ladislau		87	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st., 200 m. br. str.
Lazar, Petre	Lt.	2159	Javelin
Lecca, Serge	Capt.	2024	Tennis singles, doub.
Madancovici, N.	Major	2124	Riding milit. comp. prize jump. pairs
Maiorescu, Dumitru	S. Lt.	1483	Soccer
Manole, Constantin	Capt.	358	Shooting rifle
Manu, Henry	Lt.	2109	Rugby
Mares, Savu	Lt.	1483	Soccer
Marescu, Nicolae	2nd Lt.	2115	Rugby
Marinescu, Marin	S. Lt.	360	Shooting rifle
Marinescu, Stefan	Lt.	2178	400 m. medley relay
Metianu, Eugen	Lt.	1477	Soccer team
Mihaeseu, Ioan	Lt.	361	Shooting, rifle
Minescu, Const.	Lt.	2169	Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Mishu, Nicholas	Lt.	2015	Tennis singles, doubles, team
Mocanu, Aurel	Sgt.	2167	1500 m. run
Moraretu, Alexandru	Cpl.	2164	200 m. dash
Murarescu, Vicentiu	S. Lt.	2186	Running broad jump
Nencuibescu, N.	Capt.	1490	Fencing epee
Nicolau, Gh.	Lt.	1497	Fencing foils team
Nicolescu, Gheorghe	Capt.	363	Shooting rifle
Niculescu, Dumitriu		1485	Soccer
Petrescu, G. Constantin	Lt.	364	Shooting rifle

Petrovici	Lt.	2171	200 m. dash Relay 800 m. (4 men)
Pojogeanu, Petre	Lt.	2160	Javelin
Polizu, Radu	Capt.	2101	Rugby team
Popesen, Alex.		2182	Discus
Popovici, Constantin		1473	Wrestling Greco-Roman light hvywt.
Racovita, Alexandru	S. Lt.	1496	Fencing epee team epee
Radulescu, Const.	Lt.	1482	Soccer
Ramniceanu, Mihai	Capt.	2126	Riding prize jumping
Roman, Horia	Capt.	1475	Soccer
Rosca, Stefan N.	Cpl.		Shooting pistol
Sacareanu, Nicolae		1488	Soccer
Salvan, Virgil	Lt.	1465	Boxing welterweight
Sasulescu, Alexandru	Lt.	1467	Soccer
Sava, Joan N.	Cpl.		Shooting pistol
Savu, Mehil	Capt.	1491	Fencing epee team, foils, team foils
Shmetau, Rudolph	Sgt.	2119	Rugby
Sontica, G. Gh.	Sgt.		Shooting pistol
Sotir, Gh.		2290	Riding prize jumping
Soutzo, Demitriu	Col.	2127	Riding milit. comp. prize jumping
Spulbor, Jon. N.	Cpl.		Shooting pistol
Staicu, Nicolae	Sgt.	2168	1500 m. run
Staniu, Joan	S. Lt.		Shooting pistol
Stanoscu, Virgil	S. Lt.		Shooting pistol
Stegarvin		2329	Cross-country run
Stern, Mihail	Lt.	2023	Tennis singls., dpls.
Tenescu, J. Constantin	Lt.	365	Shooting rifle
Teodoreanu, C.	S. Lt.	1499	Fenc'g foils, tm. foils
Ticleanu, Gh.	Ad. S.Log.	2110	Rugby
Traian, Butu	Lt.	1478	Soccer
Tudor, Gh.	Plutenier	362	Shooting rifle
Valienato, Panait	Pvt.	2158	100 m. dash, 200 m. hurdles, relay 800 m. (4men), medley relay
Vartolemeu, Simion	Capt.	366	Shooting rifle
Vasilescu, Nicolae	Sgt. Maj.	2183	Discus
Vicol, Stefan		2193	Cross-country run
Vidrascu, Mircea	Lt.	2113	Rugby
Vlasceanu, J. Jean	Sgt.	367	Shooting rifle
Voicu, Starr		2188	Cross-country run
Vraca, Nicolae	2nd Lt.	2117	Rugby
Vulturescu, Gr.	Capt.	2125	Riding prize jumping
Yonoscu, Virgil	S. Lt.		Shooting pistol

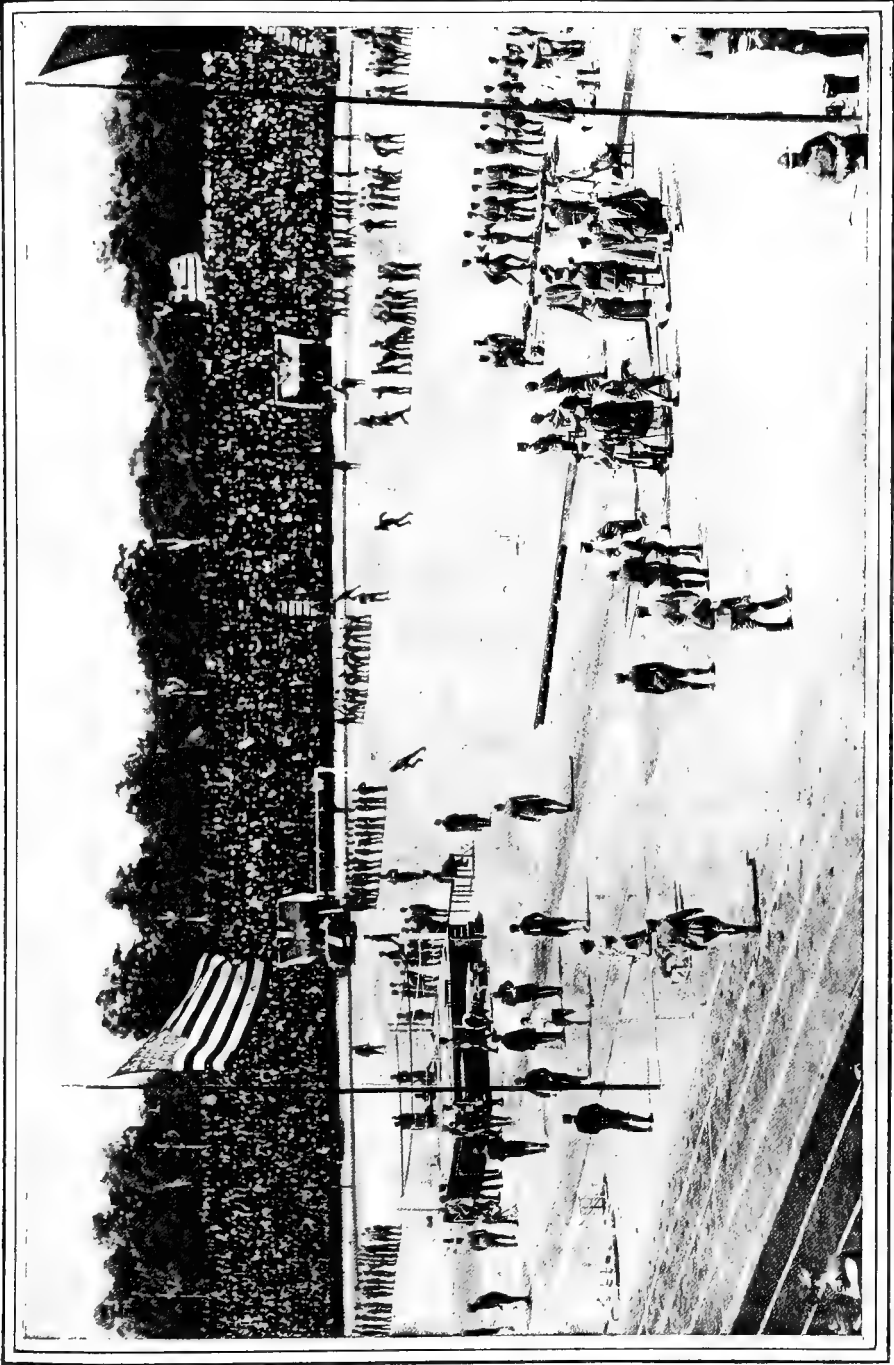
## SERBIA

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Arambachitch, Bogidare			Sokol team
Atanatzkovitch, Milenko			Sokol team
Borota, Branco	Capt.	1	Swim'g 1500 m. fr. st.
Braditch, Radoslav			Sokol team
Briklel Youlie			Sokol team
Brikler, Fragno			Sokol team
Brucker, Julie		2027	Tennis singles
Danitchitch, Stnichia			Sokol team
Deditch, Nicola			Sokol team
Dimitch, Radnilo			Sokol team
Dinitch, Branko			Sokol team
Gavanaski, Tocha			Sokol team
Givanovitch, Vlast. T.			Sokol team
Govedarevitch, Vitomire			Sokol team
Gradoievitch, Mihailo			Sokol team
Ivkovitch, Lyoubicha	2nd Lt.	578	Javelin
			Discus
			Shot put 16-lbs.
Konstantinovitch, Montch.			Sokol team
Kopriva, Frant	Sgt. Maj.	306	Wrestling Greco-Roman light heavywgt.
Kostitch, Milan			Sokol team
Kovatchevitch, Bogolioube			Sokol team
Krstitch, Alexandre			Sokol team
Krstitch, Andrea			Sokol team
Krstitch, Dragolioube			Sokol team
Lazarevitch, Vladale			Sokol team
Marinovitch, Peter			Sokol team
Marianovitch, Svetizar			Sokol team
Markovitch, Miodrague			Sokol team
Markovitch, Nicola			Sokol team
Markovitch, Montchilo			Sokol team
Milochevitch, Mladin			Sokol team
Miloikovitch, Yovan			Sokol team
Milovanovitch, Pivota			Sokol team
Milrta, Nedic		2016	Tennis singles, doubles, team
Miovitch, Miloche			Sokol team
Mitrovitch, Voukachiche			Sokol team
Mladenovitch, Mirko			Sokol team
Momirovitch, Douchan			Sokol team
Mouchketarovitch Douch.			Sokol team
Mouritch, Miloche			Sokol team
Neditch, Vassilie			Sokol team

Pavolitch, Draguicha			Sokol team
Pavlovitch, Lioubivoie			Sokol team
Pavlovitch, Miodrague			Sokol team
Peitchitch, Miloche			Sokol team
Popovitch, Velimire			Sokol team
Popovitch, Stanoie			Sokol team
Popovitch, Bota		2017	Tennis singles, doubles, team
Radovitch, Douchon	Lt.	519	100 meter dash
Radovitch, Alexandre			Sokol team
Roujitch, Yovan	Pvt.	579	100 meter dash
Savitch, Nocodie			Sokol team
Stanoevitch, Sava			Sokol team
Stephanovitch, Yovan			Sokol team
Stevanovitch, Vladislave			Sokol team
Stoiadinovitch, Simon			Sokol team
Stoiitchevitch, Radoslave			Sokol team
Tassitch, Dragolioube			Sokol team
Tchirovitch, Milorade			Sokol team
Tzekitch, Todor			Sokol team
Vassitch, Dragomire			Sokol team
Yankovitch, Miodrague			Sokol team
Yourichitch, Bogidare			Sokol team
Yovanovitch, Constantine			Sokol team
Yvkovitch, Lioubicha			Sokol team
Zagar, Zatka		2028	Tennis singles
Zlatko Geagai			Sokol team

## UNITED STATES

Name	Rank	No.	Event
Aaron, Edward	Cpl.	2059	Baseball
Ames, Waldo B.	2nd Lt.	859	110 meter hurdles
Anderson, Henning	Cpl.	2053	Baseball
Asher, John		1343	Boxing bantamwgt.
Barker,	Lt.	608	Soccer
Bartlett, A. M.	Capt.		Golf
Bartol, J. G.	2nd Lt.	2142	Fencing foils team, sabers team.
Becker, Englebert W.	Pvt.	2064	Baseball
Bender, Chas. A.	Capt.	894	Hop step jump.
Beveridge, James	Sgt.		Golf
Beverley, J. R.	1st Lt.	400	Shooting pistol
Biddle, S. M.	Sgt.	110	Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st. 100 m. back stroke 400 m. free style Relay 800 m.
Biersack, Henry	Sgt.	109	Swim'g. 200 m. br. str.



Demonstration of non-equipment group games by American soldiers.



Bird, Paul	Corp.	401	
Bittel, Edward	Lt. Col.	402	Shooting pistol
Brauseu, Simon P.	Cpl.	2054	Baseball
Breck, Henry C.	Lt.	2018	Tennis singles, doubles team.,
Brennan, Matthew W.	Sgt.	936	Basketball
Bronder, Geo.	2nd Lt.	905	Javelin
Brown, L. E.	Sgt.	940	Basketball
Butler, Solomon	Pvt.	811	100 meter dash Running broad jump
Byrd, Richard L.	1st Lt.	889	Discus
Campbell, Floyd F.	1st Lt.	827	Relay medley (4 men)
Campbell, Tom	Sgt.	828	Relay 1600m. (4 men)
Campbell, Verle H.	1st Lt.	829	Relay 1600m. (4 men)
Caughey, Edgar	2nd Lt.	912	Shot put, 16-lbs.
Chamberlain, H. D.	Lt. Col.	1069	Riding mil. comp. prize jumping
Chambers, Ernest	Sgt.	2068	Baseball
Chenoweth, Leland A.	Sgt.	400	Shooting rifle
Clark, H. E.	Sgt.	939	Basketball
Clark, Edward L.	Gun. Sgt.	403	Shooting pistol
Clock, Herbert	1st Lt.	1035	Rugby
Cobb, A.	Sgt.	806	Tug of war
Coe, Colles J.	Lt.		Rowing
Collins, Hugh		604	Soccer
Collins, Wm. J.		580	Soccer
Comeau, Henry A.	Maj.	2134	Fencing epee
Cooke, H. E.	Lt.		Rowing
Copeland, Ed.	Cpl.	783	Tug of war
Coppedge, James F.	2nd Lt.	401	Shooting rifle
Cotton, Richard E.	Capt.	402	Shooting rifle
Coulter, John W.	2nd Lt.	1320	Rugby
Crawford, William		581	Soccer
Crawford, J. A.	1st. Lt.	404	Shooting, pistol
Crawley, Theo. B.	Sgt.	403	Shooting, rifle
Creel, Ira	Sgt.	2066	Baseball
Cunat, Joe H.		582	Soccer
Davis, Harry	Lt.		Golf
Davison, E. L.	Cpl.		Golf
Dean, Lloyd	Sgt.	2058	Baseball
Dell, James W.	Col. Sgt.	405	Shooting pistol
Deyfus, Adam	Sgt.	2051	Baseball
Dishrow, Harry M.	Capt.	404	Shooting rifle
Doing, R. T.	Cpl.	1162	Basketball
Dole, Kenneth L.	Capt.	1306	Rugby
Dougall, Robt. S.		583	Soccer
Douglas, Raymond E.	Pvt.	94	Swim'g. 800 m. fr. st. Water polo.

Doxtater, Everett	Sgt.	405	Shooting rifle
Downer, J. W.	Lt. Col.	1071	Rinding mil. comp. prize jumping
Duben, James	Cpl.	2065	Baseball
Duncan, James	1st Lt.	911	Discus
Duncan, Melvin E.	Sgt.	406	Shooting pistol
Eagan, Edward		1338	Boxing middleweight
Eby, Earl	1st. Lt.	831	400 meter run 800 meter run
Erb, Arthur L.	1st Lt.	1334	Rugby
Erwin, Lucius S.	2nd Lt.	898	Pole vault
Evans, P. W.	Lt. Col.	407	Shooting pistol
Faller, Fred	Cpl.	850	Modified Marathon
Farley, Cal		1359	Wrestling catch-as- catch-can welterwt
Fay, John	Wagoner	776	Tug of war
Fields, Stephen C.		2382	Tug of war
Fields, Thos. S.	Cpl.	932	Relay 800 m. (4 men A. of Oc.)
Fish, Geo. W.	1st Lt.	1336	Rugby
Fish, Manns J.	2nd Lt.	2062	Baseball
Fisher, R. T.	2nd Lt.	1307	Rugby
Fitzpatrick, James P.	Cpl.	1322	Rugby
Fleisher, Louis E.	2nd Lt.	2137	Fencing foils, team foils, team sabers
Floyd, Florin W.	2nd Lt.	899	Pole vault
Freidman, Max	Lt.	934	Basketball
Fundy, John		1342	Boxing featherweight
Fuller, Wheeler B.	2nd Lt.	2061	Baseball
Gale, Guy H.	Lt.		Rowing
Gallagher, Bernard		584	Soccer
Gardner, Harold F.	Sgt.	91	Swim'g, 100 m. bk. str. 800 m. relay, Water polo team
Gardner, Robert H.		585	Soccer
Garey, E. B.	Lt. Col.	408	Shooting pistol
Giannakapolis, Nick	Cook	851	Cross-country run Modified Marathon
Gray, Leman	Sgt.	406	Shooting rifle
Gray, Wm. C.	Pvt.	832	400 meter run Relay medley (4 men)
Greene, Geo. R.	Mast. Engr.	1160	Basketball
Greene, W. S.	Capt.		Golf
Griffin, Lloyd E.	1st Lt.	409	Shooting pistol
Grika, John T.	Sgt.	407	Shooting rifle
Gross, Jesse	Sgt.	2060	Baseball
Haddock, Marshall Jr.	Pvt.	814	200 meter dash
Hall	Lt.	605	Soccer



Hampson, John		609 Soccer
Hance, R. T.	1st Lt.	2136 Fencing foils, team foils, team sabers
Hanly, James T. B.	Sgt.	118 Swim'g 1500 m. fr. st.
Harant, L. J.	2nd Lt.	410 Shooting pistol
Hart, Pearl O.	Sgt.	Golf
Harwood, Robert	2nd Lt.	902 Pole vault
Haskell, C. C.	Capt.	Golf
Haas, Carl F.	Pvt.	813 Relay medley 4 men
Hausen, J. S. R.	Pvt.	1354 Wrestling Greeco-Ro- man welterwt
Hauser, Henry P.	Hosp. Sgt.	1324 Rugby
Heelan, Thomas		586 Soccer
Henderson, D. L.	Major	1074 Riding. mil. com., prize jumping
Hennigan, James	Pvt.	852 Cross-country run
Henson, Lester V.	Gy. Sgt.	408 Shooting rifle
Higgins, Chas.	Sgt.	910 Discus
Higgins, James F.		587 Soccer
Hinks, J. M.	2nd Lt.	112 Swim'g. 100 m. fr. st., relay 800 meters
Hodges, C. H.	Lt. Col.	409 Shooting rifle
House, Meredith J.	1st Lt.	865 200 meter hurdles.
Howell, Joshua Zophar	1st Lt.	125 Swim'g. 200 m. br. st.
Hudson, Maurice		599 Soccer
Hume, Andy		602 Soccer
Humphreys, James W.	Pvt.	893 Standing broad jump
Hurley, Harlow	Lt.	Golf
Jefferies, J. Amory	Lt.	Rowing
Johnson, Carl	Wag.	775 Tug of war
Johnson, C. H.	Cpl.	784 Tug of war
Johnson, James F.	1st Lt.	411 Shooting pistol
Johnson, Leo T.	1st Lt.	880 Running broad jump
Johnston, R.		804 Tug of war
Johnston, Victor W.		588 Soccer
Kearns, Sylvester	1st Lt.	410 Shooting rifle
Keeler, Frank D.	Cpl.	1325 Rugby
Kelly, Fred W.	2nd Lt.	860 110 meters hurdles
Kelly, Michael	Mesg.	412 Shooting pistol
Kingsland, Douglas	Capt.	Rowing
Klem, Matt	Col. Sgt.	413 Shooting pistol
Knapp, Harry	Pvt.	2057 Baseball
Kewallis, J. R.	Lt.	933 Basketball
Kryskow, Walter		1355 Wrestling Greco-Ro- man middlewt
LaMotte, C. K.	Lt. Col.	414 Shooting pistol
Lang, Robert C.	Cpl.	120 Swim'g. 800 m. fr. st., 1500 m. fr. st.

Larsen, Clinton	Lt.	870	Running high jump
Lawless, Joseph T.	1st Lt.	411	Shooting rifle
Legendre, Robert L.	Cpl.	887	Pentathlon
Leon, Harry S.	Pvt.	817	Relay 800 meters (A. of Oc.)
Lightfoot, Vernon W.	Pvt.	2067	Baseball
Littlejahault, George		1361	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can featherwt
Liversedge, Harry	1st Lt.	903	Javelin
			Shot put
Loftis, Isaac D.	Cpl.	793	Tug of war
Long, P. W.	1st Lt.	415	Shooting pistol
MacElernay, Michal J.		607	Soccer
MacFarlane, John M.		589	Soccer
MacKernan, Hugh		606	Soccer
Madsen H.		603	Soccer
Mahoney, John T.	Sgt.	2138	Fencing epee
Manly, John F.	2nd Lt.	90	Swim'g. 400 m. fr. st. Water polo.
Mariott, Wm. E.	Sgt.	2050	Baseball
Martin, Bob		1347	Boxing heavyweight
Matheson, Geo. E.	Wag.	786	Tug of war
Mathey, Dean	Lt.	2019	Tennis singles, doubles, team
Maxfield, Wallace C.	2nd Lt.	914	Discus
May, Wm. Jr.	Lt.	935	Basketball
McDonald, W. H.	Cpl.	97	Water polo
McFarren, G. B.	Cpl.	799	Tug of war
McHenry, J. H.	Lt.		Rowing
McNaught, Thos. J.		590	Soccer
McNiel, Bennie		1350	Boxing lightweight
McTernan, Meredith J.		601	Soccer
Meehan, Edw. J.	1st Lt.	577	Relay 1600 meters
Merchant, B. T.	Col.	1067	Riding military com. prize jumping
Meyers, Walter A.	Capt.	412	Shooting rifle
Middendorf, Henry S.	Lt.		Rowing
Middleton, C. W.	Capt.		Golf
Millington, Seth	1st Lt.	1326	Rugby
Miller, Ernest C.	Cpl.	416	Shooting pistol
Mitropolis, Peter	Pvt.	1360	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can lightwtg
Monihan, J. Wilson	1st Lt.	116	Swim'g 200 m. br. st.
Moore, Frederic H.	Pvt.	1312	Rugby
Moore, James P.		591	Soccer
Morse F. O.	Lt.		Golf
Moser, H. J.	Pvt.	803	Tug of war
Nelson, Henry N.	2nd Lt.	417	Shooting pistol

Novak, Wm.	Corp.	2055	Baseball
Norman, Abraham W.	2nd Lt.	907	Pentathlon
Norris, Robert R.	1st Lt.	1327	Soccer
Norton, Al.		1348	Boxing lightweight
O'Hara, Faber	Pvt.	2056	Baseball
O'Neil, J. T.	Pvt.	1328	Rugby
Oliver, William		592	Soccer
Osborne, Frank O.		593	Soccer
Osborne, John F.	Pvt.	872	Relay 800 m. (4 men) A. of Oc.
Paddock, Chas.	2nd Lt.	822	100 meter dash 200 meter dash 800 m. relay (4 men)
Pallatier, J. A.	Sgt.	938	Basketball
Parcaut, Ralph		1357	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can light heavywt.
Patterson, Robert		594	Soccer
Pedan, Roy F.	Sgt.	931	Relay 800m.(A. of Oc.)
Penny, Louis	Capt.		Rowing
Peyton, Leland K.	Cpl.	413	Shooting rifle
Pierson, S. N.	Lt.		Golf
Polk, Joe			Wrestling Greco-Roman heavyweight, catch-as-catch-can heavyweight
Posey, H.	Pvt.	778	Tug of war
Prehn, Wm.		1358	Wrestling catch-as-catch-can middle weight
Prem, Herbert	1st Lt.	881	Hop step and jump.
Pullen, D. D.	Col.	2132	Fencing team sabers
Pullen, Royal R.	Capt.		Rowing
Purdue, A. A.	Pvt.	418	Shooting pistol
Rautenbush, William	Sgt.		Golf
Raymond, D. R.	Capt.	419	Shooting pistol
Reid, George H.	Sgt.		Golf
Reynolds, Lynn		598	Soccer
Rice, Carl	Sgt.	873	Running high jump
Robertson, Fred		600	Soccer
Rogers, H. L.	Maj.		Rowing
Rogers, Herbert W.	1st Lt.	88	Water polo
Ross, Norman	2nd Lt.	114	Swim'g 100 m. fr. st. 100m. br. st., 400m. fr. st., 800m. fr. s., 1500m. fr. st., relay 800 m., water polo
Rouse, James M.	Wag.	795	Tug of war

Rudiger, Geo. R.	Sgt.	937	Basketball
Scarry, John A.	1st Lt.	103	Water polo
Schardt, Arlie A.	1st Lt.	921	1500 meter run
Schrader, C. A.	Cpl.	1314	Rugby
Scott, S. L.	Maj.	420	Shooting pistol
Scott, Robert J.		595	Soccer
Scudder, Lawrence T.	Lt.	838	800 meter run
Sears, Robert	Lt. Col.	414	Shooting rifle
Selbie, Chas. C.	1st Lt.	421	Shooting pistol
Shaw, Earl N.	Cpl.	797	Tug of war
Shepard, Alfred		598	Soccer
Shields, M. Lawrence	Sgt.	922	1500 meter run Relay medley
Simpson, Robert I.	1st Lt.	863	110 m. hurdles 200 m. hurdles
Slocum, L. H.	1st Lt.	1315	Rugby
Smith, DeWitt D.	Sgt.	425	Shooting rifle
Smith, Robert W.	1st Lt.	415	Shooting rifle
Smith, Stanley	1st Sgt.	416	Shooting rifle
Snavelly, Gordon	2nd Lt.	1330	Rugby
Snyder, O. F.	Lt. Col.	424	Shooting pistol
Solbert, O. N.	Col.	2133	Fencing foils team foils
Spink, Phil M.	Pvt.	839	400m. run, 800 m. run
Spooner, Lloyd S.	1st Lt.	417	Shooting rifle
Stauffer, O. B.	1st Lt.	422	Shooting pistol
Stephens, W. B.	Pvt.	2141	Fencing foils, epee, team sabers
Stevens, Neil C.	Capt.	2031	Tennis singles
Stevenson, C. L.	Lt. Col.	2242	Riding military com., prize jumping.
Stewart, Edward B.	Corp.	418	Shooting rifle
Stickney			Boxing light heavywt
Storie, Thomas		1344	Boxing welter weight
Stout, Clyde J.	2nd Lt.	846	1500 m. run Modified Marathon
Sweetser, Arthur	Capt.	2030	Tennis singles, doubles
Sylvester, Wm. F.	2nd Lt.	864	200 meter hurdles
Taulbee, E. W.	Lt. Col.	1070	Horse riding mil. com.
Taylor, B. F.	Pvt.	926	Running broad jump (A. of Oc.)
Taylor, Geo.	Sgt.	2063	Baseball
Taylor, Wm. H.	2nd Lt.	891	Standing broad jump
Templeton, R. C.	2nd Lt.	876	Running high jump
Teschner, Ed. A.	2nd Lt.	825	100 m. dash, 200 m. dash, relay 800 m. relay 1600 m.
Thornburn, Jas. H.	1st Lt.	1331	Rugby



*Top left*—Prize presented by President Wilson for track and field events. *Top center*—Prize presented by National Committee of Physical Education, Sports and Social Hygiene for boxing. *Top right*—Prizes presented by General Pershing for Shooting—rifle team. *Bottom upper left and right*—Prizes presented by King of Italy for rowing eights. *Bottom center*—Prize presented by Mr. Clemenceau. *Bottom lower left*—Cloisonné vase presented by H. E. Hoo Wei Teh of China to nation winning cross-country run. *Bottom lower right*—Silver loving cup presented by H. E. Lou Tseng of China to the nation winning the greatest number of points in riding competition.



Thomas, Marcel		373	Boxing middleweight
Thompson, Fred C.	Chaplain	2148	Hand-grenade throw
Thompson, S. H.	Cpl.	2145	Hand-grenade throw
Titus, Richard J.	Corp.	419	Shooting rifle
Torkelson, E. A.	Lt.	826	Relay 800 meters
Twomby, Irving F.	2nd Lt.	1317	Rugby
Vermillion, Bernard B.	Pvt.	924	Running broad jump (A. of Oc.)
Vidal, Gene L.	2nd Lt.	878	Pentathlon
Vidmir, Geo. W.	Col.	2130	Fencing team sabers
Walker, Wesley W.	Capt.	420	Shooting rifle
Waller, C. W. Jr.	Maj.	421	Shooting rifle
Walton, H. R.	Lt.		Golf
Warren, David J.	Cpl.	892	Standing broad jump
Washburn, Watson M.	Capt.	2020	Tennis singles, doubles, team
Waters, Fred	Cpl.	426	Shooting rifle
Walsh, Harry S.		596	Soccer
West, W. W. Jr.	Col.	1068	Riding mil. comp., prize jumping
Westphal, Wm. C.	1st Lt.	2135	Fencing foils, team foils, epee.
White, Van C.	1st Lt.	1076	Riding prize jumpg.
Wiecek, Joseph Jr.	Sgt.	422	Shooting pistol
Wilder, Benj. H.	2nd Lt.	423	Shooting pistol
Williams, Glen	Capt.	423	Shooting rifle
Wilson, Billings			Rowing
Wiman, C. D.	Capt.		Rowing
Windsor, Ardis E.	Cpl.	424	Shooting rifle
Wiseman		2364	Wrestling Greco-Ro- man bantamwgt.
Withington, Paul	Maj.		Rowing
Worthington Harry T.	2nd Lt.	883	Running broad jump
Wycavage, D. C.		2149	Hand-grenade throw
Zuna Frank F.	Cook	858	Cross-country run

## LIST OF WINNERS, INTER-ALLIED GAMES

## BASEBALL

Series won by U.S., defeating Canada, 3 out of 4 games.

1st Game—23 June—	Won by U.S.,	score	5-0
2nd " —27 June—	" " Canada,	score	2-1
3rd " — 4 July—	" " U.S.,	score	10-0
4th " — 6 July—	" " U.S.,	score	12-1, 7 innings.

## United States.

## Canada.

Debus, Adam, Sgt.	1st B.	Peckham, Earle S., Pvt.	C.
Marriot, William E., Sgt.	2nd B.	Sheppard, Victor C., Corp.	C.
Anderson, Henning, Corp.	S.S.	Hurd, Ernest, Pvt.,	P.
Brausen, Simon P., Corp.	3rd B.	Tate, Ernest R., Pvt.	P.
Novak, William, Corp.	Catch.	Clayton, Ralph E., Gnr.	P.
O'Hara, Faber J., Pvt.	F.	Odgers, Richard B., Sgt.	P.
Knapp, Harry, Pvt.	F.	Daly, Maurice, Pvt.	P.
Dean, Lloyd, Sgt.	F.	Barker, Fred A., Sgt.	P.
Aaron, Edward, Corp.	F.	Chalmers, Norman H., Sgt.	P.
Gross, Jesse, Sgt.	1st B.	Edis, John, F., Capt.	1st B.
Fuller, Wheeler B., 2 Lt.	P.	Dewhurst, Whitney G., Pvt.	1st B.
Fish, N.J. 2nd Lt.	Catch.	Klaehn, Alfred, Pvt.	2nd B.
Taylor, George, Sgt.	P.	Wright, William N. Pvt.	S.S.
Becker, Englebert W., Pvt.	P.	Latimer, Larry, Pvt.	3rd B.
Duben, James, Corp.	P.	Gilpatrick, Paul, Pvt.	3rd B.
Creel, Ira, Sgt.	P.	Carmel, Larry, Pvt.	L.F.
Lightfoot, Vernon W., Pvt.	Catch.	Smith, Frank S.	C.F.
Chambers, Ernest, Sgt.	P.	Robinson, Clarence W. Spr.	C.F.
		Thompson, Alexander T., Cpl.	R.F.

## BASKET BALL

Winner—United States

Second—Italy.

## United States

## Italy.

937 Ruddiger	1160	Greene	2391 Muggiani, A.P.	2396 Bianchi
933 Kewallis	939	Clarke	2392 Sessa	2397 Palestra
936 Brennan	935	May	2393 Baccarini	2398 Bagnoli
938 Pelletier	940	Brown	2394 Pecollo	
934 Friedman	1162	Doing	2395 Muggiani, M.	



## BOXING

## Bantamweight—

Winner—	1209	Evans, Albert,	Australia
Runner-up—	969	Marzzorati, Enea, Pvt.	Italy

## Featherweight—

Winner—	382	de Ponthieu, Louis,	France
Runner-up—	1342	Fundy, John,	United States

## Lightweight—

Winner—	1350	McNeill, Bennie,	United States
Runner-up—	1204	Watson, Thomas C.,	Australia

## Welterweight—

Winner—	679	Atwood, J. Sgt.,	Canada
Runner-up—	374	Prunier, Maurice	France

## Middleweight—

Winner—	1338	Eagan, Edward,	United States
Runner-up—	373	Thomas, Marcel,	France

## Light Heavyweight—

Winner—	965	Spalla, Erminol, Sgt.,	Italy
Runner-up—	1199	Pettybridge. John W., Spr.,	Australia

## Heavyweight—

Winner—	1347	Martin, Bob,	United States
Runner-up—	1197	Coghill, Gordon, Capt.	Australia

## CROSS COUNTRY RUN

First . . . . .	Vermeulen, Jean . . . . .	1383 . . . . .	France	31 m. 38.8 s.
Second . . . . .	Broos, Augusto, Corporal . . . . .	1103 . . . . .	Belgium	
Third . . . . .	Heuet, Gaston, Sgt . . . . .	1391 . . . . .	France	

## FENCING, FOILS, TEAM.

First, France, 127 points.	Second, Italy, 125 points.
555 Picquemal, Didier P., Adj.	1046 Nadi, Nedo, Lieut.
566 Gauthier, Lieut.	1044 Nadi, Aldo, 2nd Lieut.
568 Huguet, Victor, Pvt.	1051 Puliti, Oreste, Sgt.
569 Renon, Jean, Lieut.	1047 Baldi, Baldo, Lieut.
570 Andrieux, R., Pvt.	1048 Urbani, Dino, Lieut.
571 Van Huffel, Leon, Adj.	1050 Cesarano, Frederico, Capt.

## FENCING, FOILS, INDIVIDUAL.

First . . . . .	1046	Nadi, Nedo, Lieut.	Italy
Second . . . . .	555	Picquemal, Didier, Adj.	France
Third . . . . .	566	Gauthier, Lieut.	France

## FENCING, EPEE, TEAM.

First, France, 17 points.	Second, Portugal, 10 points.
555 Picquemal, Didier, Adjt.	760 Goncalves, Carlos, Lieut.
556 Laurent, E.H., Sergeant.	759 Ventura, J. Voiga, Major.
561 Peronnin, Henri, Lieut.	762 Parodes, Frederico, Lieut.
558 Cornereau, Gaston, Serg.	763 Paiva, Jorge, Lieut.
560 Lippmann, A.	764 Mascarhenhas, Antonio, Capt.
559 Moreau, Emile, Pvt.	765 Farinha, Fernando, Lieut.

## FENCING, EPEE, INDIVIDUAL.

First . . . . . Laurent, Henri . . . Sgt . . . . . 556 . . . . . France
Second . . . Paiva, Jorge . . . . . Lt. . . . . 763 . . . . . Portugal
Third . . . Feyerick, Robert . . . . . 1084 . . . . . Belgium

## FENCING, SABER, TEAM.

First, Italy, 19 points.	Second, Portugal, 8 points.
1046 Nadi, Nedo, Lieutenant	751 Rocha, E. Vieira, Col.
1048 Urbani, Dino, Lieutenant	752 Sabbo, Antonio V., Capt.
1050 Cesarano, Frederico, Capt.	753 Dias, Jose S., Capt.
1044 Nadi, Aldo, 2nd Lieutenant	754 Oliveira, Luiz, Capt.
1047 Baldi, Baldo, Lieutenant	756 Motta, Oscar, Capt.
1051 Puliti, Oreste, Sergeant	758 Ferreira, Horacio, Lt. Col.

## FENCING, SABER, INDIVIDUAL.

First . . . . . 1090 . . . Gillens, Vincent, N. C. O . . . . . Belgium
Second . . . . . 542 . . . Ancel, Adjutant . . . . . France
Third . . . { 336 . . . Cipora, Joseph, Lieut. . . . . Czecho-Slovakia
{ 547 . . . Perodon, Captain . . . . . France

## FOOTBALL, SOCCER.

First, Czecho-Slovakia, 3 points.	Second, France, 2 points.
309 Peyer, Frantisek, Corporal	449 Lesur, Henri, Private
310 Klapka, Rudolf, Private	457 L'Hermitte, Rene, Sergeant.
313 Steiner, Karel, Private	436 Renier, Albert R., Pvt.
312 Hojer, Antonin, Private	451 Nicolas, Paul G.M., Pvt.
311 Pospisil, Miroslav, Sgt.	443 Chayrigues, P., Pvt.
314 Loos, Valentin, Aspirant	462 Deydier, Paul, Pvt.
315 Fivebr, Antonin, Private	453 Dubly, Raymond, Pvt.
316 Pesek, Karel, Corporal	444 Gamblin, Lucien, Lieutenant
323 Sedlacok, Josef, Private	460 Gastiger, Pierre, Corporal
538 Janda, Antonin, Sgt.	459 Gastiger, Maurice, Sergeant

321 Pilat, Vaolav, Private	446 Graveline, Maurice, Pvt.
322 Vanik, Jan, Pvt.	447 Hugues, Françoise A., Sgt.
324 Prosek, Vaclav, Aspirant	464 Langenove, E., Pvt.
319 Cerveny, Jaroslav, Private	454 Devica, Emilien, Private
318 Vlk, Karel, Private	
320 Subert, Vaclav, Private	
2380 Madden, John	
326 Gruss, Joe, Captain	

## FOOTBALL, RUGBY.

First, France, 8 points.	Second, United States, 3 points.
412 Bordes, François, Pvt	1303 Cleck, Herbert, 1st Lt.
408 Cassayet, Aime, Pvt	1320 Coulter, John W., 2nd Lt.
415 Cayrefoure, Edmond, Pvt	1306 Dole, Kenneth L., Captain
414 Crabos, Rene, Pvt	1334 Erb, Arthur L., 1st Lt.
406 Dillenseger, Rene, Captain	1336 Fish, George W., 1st Lt.
418 Elichondo, Pierre, Captain	1307 Fisher, R. T., 2nd Lt.
425 Fauthoux, Pierre, Pvt	1322 Fitzpatrick, James P., Corp.
410 Galiay, Paul, Pvt	1324 Hanser, Henry P., Hosp. Sgt
413 Jaureguy, A., Pvt.	1325 Keeler, Frank D., Corp.
419 Lasserre, Rene Felix, Sgt.	1326 Millington, Seth, 1st Lt.
404 Nicolai, Jean, 2nd Lt.	1312 Moore, Frederic H., Pvt.
405 Pons, Pierre, Asst. Vet.	1327 Norris, Robert R., 1st Lt.
416 Rieu, Paul, Pvt	1328 O'Neil, J. T., Pvt
433 Strohl, Emile, 2nd Lt.	1315 Slocum, L. H., 1st Lt.
411 Struxiano, Phillip, Pvt	1330 Snavely, Gordon, 2nd Lt.
407 Thierry, Robert, Lt.	1331 Thoburn, James H. 1st Lt.
409 Vaquer, Fernand, Adjutant	1317 Twombey, Irving F., 2nd Lt.
420 Manco, Louis, Pvt	1314 Schrader, Charles A., Corp.

## GOLF

Four-Ball (18 holes)—Team Competition.

First, France.

Members of Team:

- 2336 Golias, R.
- 2339 Cavallo, Marius
- 2331 Gommier, R.
- 2335 Bomboudiac, J.
- 2334 Lafitte, E.
- 2333 Dauge, M.

2330 Massy, Arnaud

2338 Gossiat, J.

Singles (36 holes)—

First . . . . Massy, Arnaud, . . . . 2330 . . . . France.

Score, 5 up, 4 to play

Strokes, 112 in 32 holes

Runner-up . . . . Dauge, M. . . . 2333 . . . . France.

Strokes, 116 in 32 holes

## HORSE-RIDING COMPETITION

Military Competition—Team (I).

First, France.

Total points of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Competitors, 88.707

Members of Team:

353 Major Joseph de Soras	Points	29.708
355 Lieut. Paul Larregain	"	29.541
354 Lieut. François de Rivoyre	"	29.458
356 Lieut. Alexis Tinel	"	29.208

Substitutes:

357 Captain Guy Pinon

358 Captain Antoine Costa

Second, America.

Total points of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Competitors 88.541

Members of Team:

1069 Lt. Col. H. D. Chamberlain . . . . .	Points	29.625
1070 Lt. Col. E. W. Taulbee . . . . .	"	29.583
1067 Colonel B. T. Merchant . . . . .	"	29.333
1068 Colonel W. W. West, Jr . . . . .	"	28.917

Substitutes:

1071 Lt. Col. J. W. Downer

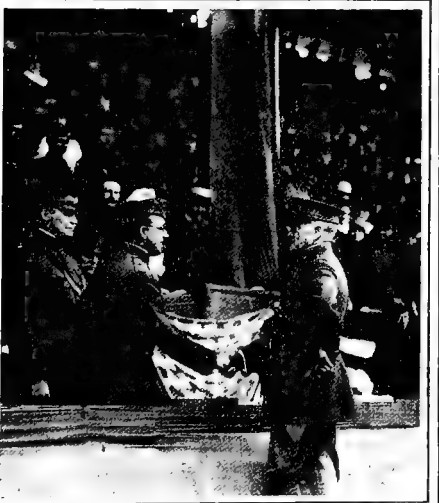
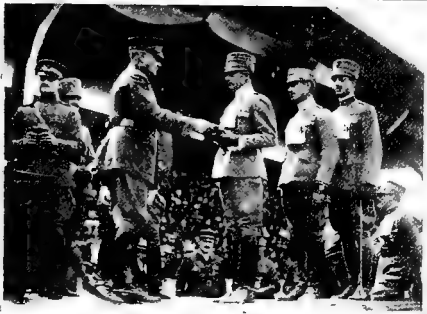
1072 Lt. Col. R. E. Anderson

Third, Italy.

Total points of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Competitors . . . . . 87.832

Members of Team:

949 Captain Giulio Cacciandra . . . . .	Points	29.541
952 Captain Leone Valle . . . . .	"	29.333
948 Captain Francesco Amalfi . . . . .	"	28.958
946 Major Ruggero Ubertalli . . . . .	"	28.583



Presentation of medals by General Pershing. *Top left*—French riding team receiving medals. *Top right*—Major Morel, Belgium, receiving medal. *Center left*—Captain Citrio Cacciandra, Italy, receiving cup. *Center right*—General Wolf presenting winners in shooting competition. *Bottom left*—General Wolf receiving team trophy for shooting. *Bottom right*—General Pershing shaking hands with Elwood S. Brown, Y. M. C. A. Athletic Director.



## Substitutes:

- 951 Major Ettore Caffaratti  
947 Major Giacomo Antonelli

## Winners of individual place in Military competition.

First	353 Major Joseph de Soras.....	France .	Points 29.708
Second	1069 Lt. Col H.D. Chamberlain..	America "	29.625
Third	2267 Ct. Ed. Morel de Westgaver	Belgium. "	29.625

## Prize Jumping—Individual (II).

First	946 Maj. Ruggero Ubertalli. Italy....	Total Points 239
	(Riding Treviso).	
Second	2123 Maj. Filip Jacob.....	Roumania. Total Points 238
	(Riding Beby).	
Third	946 Maj. Ruggero Ubertalli. Italy....	Total Points 237
	(Riding Ernani).	

## Prize Jumping—In Pairs (III).

First	{	947 Maj. Giacomo Antonelli. Italy ..	}	Total Points 236
		953 Capt. Alessandro Alvisi . Italy ..		
Second	{	946 Maj. Ruggero Ubertalli. Italy ..	}	Total Points 234
		951 Maj. Ettore Caffaratti.. Italy ..		
Third	{	358 Capt. Antoine Costa ... France	}	Total Points 231
		353 Lt. Paul Larregain .... France		

## ROWING, SINGLES SCULLS

First	Hadfield, D. C., ..Sgt .....	New Zealand. 7 min. 54 sec.
Second	Giran, .....	Sgt .....
Third	Withington, *Paul, Maj .....	United States

## ROWING, FOUR-OARED SHELLS

First, France, 7 min. 26 2-5 sec.	Second, United States.
Stroke, Bouton, Sgt.	Stroke, Withington, Paul, Maj.
3, Vaganay, Pvt.	3, Wiman, C. D., Capt.
2, Cordier, Sgt.	2, Wilson, Billings, Capt.
Bow, Barrelet, Lt.	Bow, Cooke, H. E., Lt.
Cox., Barberalle, Cpl.	Cox., Gale, Guy H., Lt.

## ROWING, EIGHT-OARED SHELLS

First, England, 6 min. 26 3-5.	Second, Australia.
Stroke, Hartley, Hubert	Stroke, Disher, Clive, Capt.

7, Buxton, Clarence	7, Mettam, George, Gunner
6, Buxton, Maurice	6, House, Frederick, Lt.
5, Dixon, Arthur	5, McGill, Thomas, Lt.
4, Campbell, John	4, Scott, Arthur, Gunner
3, Swan, Alfred	3, Davis, Lyndhurst
2, Peake, Harold	2, Newall, Harold, Lt.
Bow, Boret, Herbert	Bow, Robb, A., Sgt.
Cox., Johnstone, Robin	Cox., Smedley, Albert, Sgt.

## SHOOTING

## Army Rifle—Team Competition.

First, America, .....	Points	2651
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## Members of Team:

401 Coppedge, James F., 2nd Lt .....	"	230
415 Smith, Robert W., 1st Lt.....	"	227
406 Gray, Leman, Serg .....	"	227
416 Smith, Stanley, 1st Sgt .....	"	226
403 Crawley, Theo. B., Serg .....	"	225
419 Titus, Richard J., Corp .....	"	222
408 Henson, Lester V., Gy. Serg... ..	"	221
404 Disbrow, Harry M., Capt.....	"	219
412 Meyers, Walter A., Capt.....	"	217
417 Spooner, Lloyd S., 1st Lt.....	"	217
420 Walker, Wesley W., Capt.....	"	215
425 Williams, Glen, Serg .....	"	207

Second, France, .....	Points	2416
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## Members of Team:

164 L'Hostis, Jean, Lt.....	Points	219
168 Percy, Louis, Demob .....	"	215
163 Lajoie, Jean, 2nd Lt.....	"	214
156 Durand, Raymond, Corp.....	"	208
162 Johnson, Leon, Demob .....	"	207
155 Dupuis, Paul., Capt .....	"	206
175 Colas, Demob. ....	"	206
161 Hardy, Pierre, Demob. ....	"	199
165 Mahieu, Jules, Capt.....	"	192
150 Angelini, Charles, Major.....	"	191
171 Renard, Leon., Capt.....	"	183
157 Fray, Andri, 2nd Lt.....	"	175



Third, Canada,.....	Points	2351
Members of Team:		
62 Mortimer, George—Major .....	Points	216
67 Richardson, Fred—Major .....	"	213
69 Spalding, Frank, Lt .....	"	206
61 Morris, William O., Major.....	"	205
72 Vincent, Joseph H., Lt.....	"	202
60 McInnes, Dugald, Serg.....	"	195
56 Hutchinson, Roger G., Major.....	"	193
52 Francis, Edward D. T., Lt.....	"	190
Newman, Nathaniel, Col. Sgt .....	"	185
59 Martin, Fred R., Capt.....	"	185
55 Hay, John, Serg.....	"	184
57 Johnson, Frederick G., Capt.....	"	177
Army Rifle—Individual Competition:		
First 416 Smith, Stanley, 1st Serg.....	Points	275
Second 408 Henson, Lester V., Gy. Serg.....	"	266
Third 419 Titus, Richard J., Corp.....	"	263
Pistol Competition—Individual:		
First 412 Kelley, Michael, M.E.S.G.....	Points	669
Second 419 Raymond, D. R., Capt .....	"	648
Third 401 Bird, Paul, Corp .....	"	647
Pistol Competition—Team.		
First, America, .....	Points	4080
Members of Team:		
419 Raymond, D. R., Capt.....	Points	427
412 Kelley, Michael, M.E.S.G.....	"	421
407 Evans, P. W., Lt. Col.....	"	413
411 Johnson, James F., 1st Lt.....	"	413
401 Bird, Paul' Corporal... ..	"	412
409 Griffin, Lloyd E., 1st Lt.....	"	411
405 Dell, James W., Col. Serg.....	"	409
400 Beverley, J. R., 1st Lt.....	"	400
402 Bittel, Edward, Lt. Col.....	"	389
414 LaMatte, C. K., Lt. Col.....	"	385
Second, France .....	Points	3828
Members of Team:		
155 DeCasteljajac, Capt.....	Points	413
158 Gandon, Henri, Demob .....	"	412

172	Vaudiau, Pierre, Capt.....	”	393
161	Barbillat, Major.....	”	393
167	Renard, Leon., Capt.....	”	391
165	Pecchia, Joseph, Serg.....	”	387
160	Guizien, Louis, Lt.....	”	380
162	Mazuc, Fernand A., Demob. ....	”	372
164	Moreaux, Leon., Major .....	”	354
157	DeVarino, Bohan P., Capt, .....	”	333
Third, Italy .....		Points	3369
Members of Team:			
265	Sarorari, Ferruccio, Tene.....	Points	384
260	Piersantelli, Emilio, Tene. Col .....	”	366
264	Sanguini, Plinio, Capit.....	”	354
262	Santena, Amedeo, Vice Brig.....	”	353
250	Ascani, Ascanio, Sott. Ten. ....	”	349
267	Somma, Omberto, Col.....	”	330
251	Borgia, Carlo, Tene. Col. ....	”	329
263	Santena, Pacifico, Maresc.....	”	329
266	Samanotti, Achillo, Col.....	”	311
261	Ruffo, Giuseppe, Tene. Col.....	”	265

## SWIMMING

## 100 Meters, Free Style—

First	114	Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut... United States	64.6 sec.
Second	77	Solomons, L. T., Driver.... Australia.	
Third	75	Stedman, Ivan C., Bomber .	”

## 100 Meters, Back Stroke—

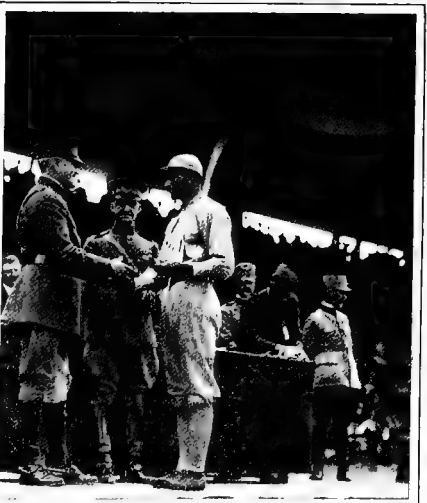
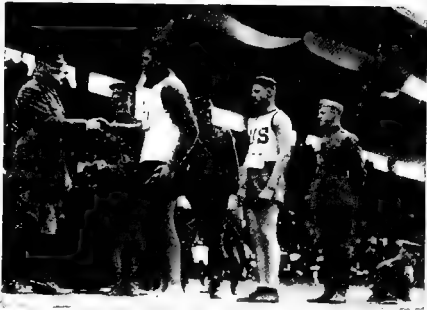
First	114	Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut... United States	1 m. 31.4 s.
Second	91	Gardiner, H.M., Sergeant ..	” ”
Third	14	Lehu, Daniel, Private .....	France.

## 200 Meters, Breast Stroke—

First	29	Sommer.....	France	3 m. 24.4 s.
Second	109	Biersack, Henry, Sergeant .	United States	
Third	64	Hallard, Richard, Private ..	France.	

## 400 Meters, Free Style—

First	114	Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut....	United States	5 m. 40.4 s.
Second	76	Longworth, W., Lieut.....	Australia.	
Third	75	Stedman, Ivan C., Bomber .	”	



Athletes receiving medals from General Pershing. *Upper left*—Butler, winner in the broad jump. *Upper right*—Norman Ross, the American swimming champion. *Center left*—Spalla, Italy, and Martin, U. S. *Center right*—A line of U. S. winners. *Lower left*—Rudolph Klapka, one of the Czecho-Slovakian soccer champions. *Lower right*—Baseball players receiving medals.



800 Meters, Free Style—

- First 114 Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut... United States 12 m. 34 s.  
 Second 76 Longworth, William, Lieut. Australia.  
 Third 78 Hardwick, H. H., Sergeant. "

1500 Meters Free Style—

- First 114 Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut... United States 24 m. 22.4 s.  
 Second 78 Hardwick, Harold H., Serg. Australia.  
 Third 57 Bacigalupo, Luigi, Lieut.... Italy.

800 Meters Relay, Free Style—

First, Australia. Second, United States.

- 78 Hardwick, Harold H., Sgt. 114 Ross, Norman, 2nd Lieut.  
 75 Stedman, Ivan C., Bomber 112 Hinks, J. M., 2nd Lieut.  
 76 Longworth, William, Lieut. 110 Biddel, S. M., Sergeant  
 80 Dexter, J., Private 91 Gardiner, H. S., Sergeant

Third, Italy.

- 57 Bacigalupo, Luigi, Lieut.  
 59 Costa, Malito, Private  
 60 Massa, Mario, Private  
 126 Frassanetti, Angostino, Pvt.

Time: 10 min. 11.2 sec.

TENNIS

- Singles: Winner 2012 Gobert, Andre H., Lieut. .. France  
 Runner-up 2002 O'Hara-Wood, Pat, Capt. .. Australia  
 Doubles: Winners { 2002 O'Hara-Wood, Pat, Capt. .. Australia  
 { 2001 Lycett, Randolph, Bomb. .. "  
 Runners-up { 2020 Washburn Watson, Capt. .. United States  
 { 2019 Mathey, Dean, 1st Lieut. .. " "  
 Teams: Winners { 2002 O'Hara-Wood, Pat., Capt. .. Australia  
 { 2001 Lycett, Randolph, Bomb... "  
 { 2003 Patterson, Gerald L., Lieut. .. "  
 Runners-up { 2020 Washburn, Watson, Capt. .. United States  
 { 2019 Mathey, Dean, 1st Lieut. .. " "

TRACK AND FIELD

100-Meter Dash—

- First 822 Paddock, Charles W, 2nd Lt. U.S.A. 10.8 sec.  
 Second 825 Teschner, Edw. A., 2nd Lt. U.S.A.  
 Third 726 Howard, J. A., Private ... Canada

## 200 Meter Dash—

First	822 Paddock, Ch. W., 2nd Lt..	U.S.A.	21.6 sec.
Second	825 Teschner, Edw. A., 2nd Lt.	"	
Third	646 Lindsay, John, Sergeant ..	New Zealand.	

## 400 Meter Dash—

First	831 Eby, Earl A., 1st Lt. . . .	U.S.A.	50 sec.
Second	839 Spink, Philip M., Private.	"	
Third	649 Wilton, James H. R., Sgt .	New Zealand.	

## 800 Meter Run—

First	648 Mason, Daniel L., Sgt. . . . .	New Zealand.	1 m. 55.4 s.
Second	831 Eby, Earle A., 1st Lt. . . . .	U.S.A.	
Third	839 Spink, Philip M., Private .		

## 1500 Meter Run—

First	846 Stout, Clyde J., 2nd Lt. . . .	U.S.A.	4 m. 5.6 s.
Second	1406 Arnaud, Henri, Sergeant ..	France	
Third	722 LaPierre, H.E., Private . . .	Canada	

## Modified Marathon—

First	1383 Vermeulon, Jean, Private .	France	55 m. 11.8 s.
Second	850 Faller, Fred, Corporal . . . .	U.S.A.	
Third	1389 Heuet, Danton . . . . .	France	

## 110 Meter High Hurdles—

First	863 Simpson, Robert I., 1st Lt.	U.S.A.	15.2 sec.
Second	860 Kelley, Fred W., 2nd Lt ..	"	
Third	647 Wilson, Harry E., Sergeant,	New Zealand.	

## 200 Meter Low Hurdles—

First	863 Simpson, Robert I., 1st Lt.	U.S.A.	25.8 sec.
Second	864 Sylvester, Wm. F., 2nd Lt .	"	
Third	863 House, Meredith, 1st Lt. . .	"	

## Running High Jump—

First	870 Larsen, Clinton, 1st Lt. . . .	U.S.A.	1.864 meters
Second	1432 Labat, Andre, Sergeant. .	France	} 1.827 meters
	873 Rice, Carl V., Sgt. Major. .	U.S.A.	
	876 Templeton, R. L., 2nd Lt.	"	

## Running Broad Jump—

First	811 Butler, Solomon, Private. . .	U.S.A.	7.557 meters
Second	883 Worthington, H T., 2nd Lt.	"	7.264 "
Third	880 Johnson, Leo T., 1st Lt. . .	"	6.62 "

## Standing Broad Jump—

First	891 Taylor, William H., 2nd Lt	U.S.A.	3.400 meters
Second	893 Humphries, James W., Pvt	"	3.270 "
Third	1424 Moreau, Emile, 2nd Cl. Pvt	France	3.098 "

## Running Hop, Step and Jump—

First	881 Prem, Herbert L., 1st Lt...	U.S.A.	14.081 meters
Second	894 Bender, Charles A. Capt...	"	13.542 "
Third	897 Madden, John E., Capt. . .	"	13.479 "

## Pole Vault—

First	899 Floyd, Florin W., 1st Lt. .	U.S.A.	3.675 meters
Second	898 Ervin, Lucius S., 2nd Lt. .	"	3.575 "
Third	902 Harwood, Robert, 2nd Lt..	"	3.45 "

## Throwing the Javelin—

First	905 Bronder, George E., 2nd L.	United States	55.816 meters
Second	903 Liversledge, Harry, 1st Lt.	"	53.87 "
Third	2245 Zirganos, Eustathios, 2nd Lt.	Greece	48.689 "

## Throwing the Discus—

First	910 Higgins, Charles Sgt.,	United States	40.883 meters
Second	889 Byrd, Richard L., 1st Lt...	"	40.038 "
Third	911 Duncon, James, 1st Lieut..	"	36.112 "

## Putting the Shot (16 lbs)—

First	912 Caughey, Edw. R., 2nd Lt.	United States	13.776 meters
Second	903 Liversledge, Harry, 1st Lt...	"	13.576 "
Third	915 Maxfield, Wallace. C., 2d Lt	"	12.873 "

## Hand-Grenade Throw—

First	2148 Thompson, Fred C. Chap.	United States.	74.929 m.
Second	2145 Thompson, S. H. Corp.	" "	73.915 "
Third	2149 Wycavage, D. C. Sgt.	" "	66.552 "

## Pentathlon—

First	887 Legendre, Robert L., Corp.	U.S.A.	Total Points	461
Second	878 Vidal, Gene L., 2nd Lt....	"	" "	431.2
Third	1363 Andre, George, Sgt. ....	France	" "	398.4

## 800 Meter Relay Race—

First, America, 1 min. 30.8 sec.	Second, Canada.
822 Paddock, Charles W., 2nd Lt.	726 Howard, J. A.—Private
814 Haddock, Marshall, Jr., Pvt.	715 Haliburton, R.—C.Q.M.S.
826 Torkelson, Howard T, Pvt.	728 Zoellin, F. J.—Private
825 Teschner, Edward A., 2nd Lt.	727 Johnson, O. P.—Private

## Third, Australia

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1179 Carter, Ernest, Sgt.    | 845 Johnson, William, Private    |
| 1180 Hume, Leslie J., Driver | 1181 Carroll, Harold V., Driver. |

## 1600 Meter Relay Race—

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| First, America, 3 min. 28.8 sec. | Second, Australia.           |
| 828 Campbell, Thomas, Sgt.       | 2399 Chalmers, R. D., Lt.    |
| 829 Campbell, Verle H., 1st Lt.  | 845 Johnson, William, Pvt.   |
| 577 Meehan, Edward J., 2nd Lt.   | 1180 Hume, Leslie J., Driver |
| 825 Teschner, Edward A., 2nd Lt  | 1184 Fraser, Thomas, Sgt.    |

## Third, France

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1401 Devaux, Andre, Adj.  | 1403 Dumont, Raoul, Corporal |
| 1402 Delvart, Henri, Sgt. | 1400 Laubstrand, R, Private  |

## Medley Relay Race—

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| First, America, 7 min. 43.4 sec. | Second, Australia.                |
| 813 Haas, Carl F., Private       | 1180 Hume, Leslie J., Driver      |
| 832 Gray, William C., Private    | 1179 Carter, Ernest, Sergeant     |
| 827 Campbell, Floyd F., 1st Lt.  | 1183 Bergmeier, Chs. B., Private  |
| 922 Shields, M. Lawrence, Sgt.   | 1188 Manley, Clifford, Sergeant   |
| Third, France.                   |                                   |
| 1396 Seurin, Jean R., Private.   | 1446 Dandelot, G., Mal. de Logis. |
| 1417 Poulénard,                  | 1408 Lakary, Hamed, Corporal      |

## TUG OF WAR

## First, America.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 804 Johnston, R. H., Mast.Engr.  | 2366 Baltyneck, Leopold, Sgt.   |
| 775 Johnson, Carl J. L., Wagoner | 2367 Den Tweck, Alidor, Private |
| 776 Fay, John W., Wagoner.       | 2368 Van Eecke, Helairi, "      |
| 778 Posey, Harley, Private       | 2369 Vandewille, Victor, "      |
| 786 Mathesen, George E., Wag.    | 2370 Nicolaes, Alphonse, "      |
| 795 Rouse, James N., Wagoner     | 2371 Servaes, Isidore, "        |
| 797 Shaw, Earl H., Corporal      | 2372 Vandeborn, Jean, "         |
| 799 McFarren, George B., Corp.   | 2373 Casiers, Camille, "        |
| 806 Gobb, Alfred R., Sergeant    | 2374 Lambrecht, Jules, 1st "    |
| 803 Moser, H. R. J., Private     | 2375 Cill, Leon, Sgt. Major.    |
| 238 Fields, Stephen C., Sgt.     | 2376 Reymen, Henri, Private     |
| 784 Johnson, Chester, H., Corp.  | 2377 DeCuyper, Arthur, Private  |
| 793 Loftis, Isaac, Corporal      | 2378 Van Humbeeck, Hector, Sgt. |
| 783 Copeland Edmund, Corporal    | 2379 Hoevert, Albert, Sergeant  |



## WRESTLING, CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

## Bantamweight—

Winner	1362	Slinger, Frank.	U.S.A.
		(No other contestants).	

## Featherweight—

Winner	1361	Littlejahault	United States
Runner-up	1215	Taylor, Albert W., Sgt.	Australia

## Lightweight—

Winner	1360	Mitropolis, Peter	United States
Runner-up	576	Marshall, F. W., Capt.	Newfoundland

## Welterweight—

Winner	1359	Farley, Cal.	United States
Runner-up	1214	Bridges, Alfred F., S. M.	Australia

## Middleweight—

Winner	1358	Prehn, William	United States
Runner-up	1213	Palmer, John R., Spr.	Australia.

## Light Heavyweight—

Winner	1357	Parcaut, Ralph	United States
Runner-up	1211	Meeske, William, Sergeant	Australia

## Heavyweight—

Winner	402	Salvator, Chevalier	France
Runner-up	1356	Polk, Joe	United States

## WRESTLING, GRECO-ROMAN

## Bantamweight—

Winner	2364	Wisenan	United States
Runner-up	2365	Behomet	France

## Featherweight—

Winner	1256	Dierck	Belgium
Runner-up	1056	Vaglio, Pierre, Pvt.	Italy

## Lightweight—

Winner	301	Beranek, Joseph, Corp.	Czecho-Slovakia
Runner-up	1055	Porro, Enrico, Private.	Italy

## Welterweight—

Winner	303	Halik, Karol, Private.	Czecho-Slovakia
Runner-up	1253	Savonet	Belgium

## Middleweight—

Winner	1251	Van Antwerpen	Belgium
Runner-Up	1053	Gargano, Andrea, Pvt.	Italy

## Light Heavyweight—

Winner	306	Kopriva, Frant, Sgt. Major.	Serbia
Runner-Up	305	Dostal, Joseph, Corporal.	Czecho-Slovakia

## Heavyweight—

Winner	400	Bechard, François, Mtre Point.	France
Runner-Up	1248	Coels	Belgium

## WATER POLO

## First, Belgium.

## Second, France.

65 Durant, Albert, Sergeant	6 Dujardin, P.
66 Steffans, Fernand, Sergeant	4 Pernod, M.
67 Fleurix, Georges, Private	3 Decoin, H.
68 Boin, Victor, Lieutenant	5 Rigal, G.
69 Cludts, Joseph, Sergeant	14 Lehu
70 Dewin, Pierre, Corporal	22 Neistei, G.
71 Delahaye, Alphonse, Corporal	15 Jouault, H.
72 Everaerts, Edmond, Sgt. Maj.	10 Mayand, Y., Private
73 Wyts, Julien, Private	12 Jorre, Private.
74 Deman, François, Corporal	8 Niver, Private
	13 Rodier, Lieut.

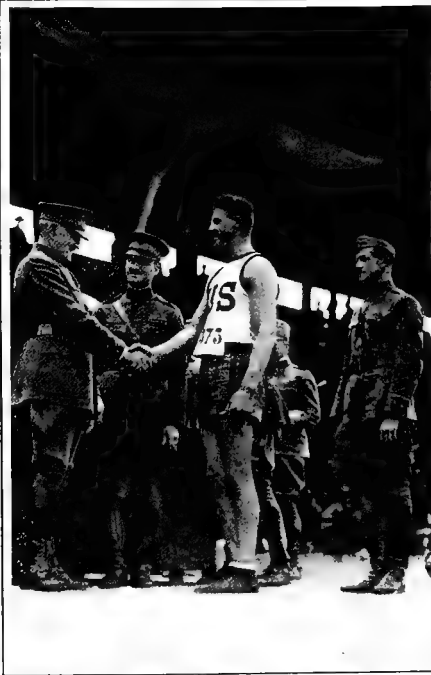
## SPECIAL EVENTS, ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

## Running Broad Jump—

First	897	Madden, John E., Captain	U.S.A.	6.615	meters
Second	976	Nespoli, Arturo, Sergeant	Italy	6.466	"
Third	1430	Coulon, Aspirant	France	6.237	"

## 800 Meter Relay (Track)—

First, France, 1 min. 33.6 sec.	Second, Italy.
1400 Laubestrand, R., Private	976 Nespoli, Arturo, Sergeant
1397 Girard, Rene, Private	975 Crool, Giorgio, Sergeant
1398 Labanoat, Raoul, Mld Logis	977 Orlandi, Gio. Battist, Private
1399 Rault, Pierre, Aspirant.	974 Alberti, Guiseppe, Sergeant
	Third, America.
932 Fields, Thomas S., Corporal	817 Leon, Harry S., Private
931 Pedan, Roy F., Sergeant	872 Osborne, John F., Private



Top left—Presentation of medals. Top right—American water polo players receiving trophies. Center left—Soccer trophy won by Czechoslovakian team. Center right—Martin, U. S., receiving medal. Bottom left—Maxfield, U. S., receiving medals. Bottom right—Fundy, U. S., receiving medal.



Lowering the flag on the last day.













