



For the first time in the history of sport, the first Athletics World Championships will take place in Helsinki (FIN) from 7th to 14th August 1983. The cream of international athletes will meet in the Finnish capital, which, as we all remember, successfully hosted the Games of the XVllnd Olympiad from 19th July to 3rd August 1952.

In honour of this occasion, the "Olympic Review" is devoting a new section to the history of International Federations. Naturally, we give pride of place in this new series to Athletics, the "star" of the Olympic Games.



Message from the President of the IAAF

I believe that Helsinki and its stadium, the temple of athletics which hosted the wonderful Olympic Games in 1952, will draw the attention of world sport next August on the occasion of the First World Championships in athletics.

This competition, in which a record number of countries will participate, shall surely be a festival of youth and a technical, organising and promotional feat of extraordinary proportions.

Within the Championships programme, the meeting between the IAAF Council and the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee should also be mentioned. This meeting, which represents an historical moment in international sport relationships, will surely provide positive contributions to sport development and to the solution to those problems which need the support and harmony of all the vital components of the Olympic Movement.

Primo Nebiolo

A handwritten signature in dark ink, corresponding to the name Primo Nebiolo.

Athletics and Olympism



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Primo Nebiolo

Quickwitted efficiency

"Should I ask the question in French or English?", inquires the African journalist, without ill intent.

Mr. Primo Nebiolo, newly elected President of the Summer Sports Federations smiles back. A pair of half-moon spectacles slipping down his nose, he has the bright look in his eye of a small child about to play a joke. "Well, what I really like best is Italian...", he laughs.

The question is eventually put in English, and he replies more with his hands than his mouth. The mouth speaks English, the hands speak Italian.

"Of course, I am a real Italian, and proud of it !". He tightens the knot of his tie with a neat gesture before sitting down next to us a few moments after the press conference. Toto Contungo's current hit song in Europe "Un Italiano vero", comes immediately to mind.

Yes, an Italian -from the northern city of Turin. A lawyer too, "Avvocato" – that really means something there. President or member of a thousand federations or committees, vice-President of CONI, a great patron of athletics throughout the world and now of the Summer Sports Federations, he has managed to keep the smiling goodnaturedness of the schoolboy jester. "It's really more pleasure than work, but you know I can't see myself working like that, ten hours a day, for a company!". He laughs again. "And then, all my activities slot into each other. Can you imagine Athletics without Olympism, the University Sports without Athletics?".

Finally, good citizen of Turin that he is, Mr. Nebiolo's secret love (although it is not that much of a secret) remains the "Old Lady". The Juventus football team, of course! "Did you see the last final of the European Cup? A catastrophe. Besides...". An inexhaustible subject. "Did you know I am a member of the Juventus?". We might have guessed. Even if it is difficult for this "almost sexagenarian" to go to watch the matches. "Ah, hobbies, just look at the calendar! It's a close shave if I manage to find a few days at the end of the year to spend on holiday in Brazil. After all, you know, I feel I am partly "Carioca". It's like practising a sport..."

In times past (or should one say, not so long ago) he was a talented long-jumper and a member of the 4 x 100 metre relay team ("I took the second lap"). Nowadays, Mr. Nebiolo has to be content with more... "restricted"... activities, "Five minutes exercising in my room in the morning. Then jogging: "a long run if I have a hotel suite, a short run if I'm staying in an "ordinary" room."

Lastly, on a more serious note.

"Apart from my personal practice, sport is taking on a growing importance in all countries. This is why I am so pleased to see the federations coming closer together, and closer to Olympism, where Mr. Samaranch is busy changing the face of sport."

In short, when conscientiousness, dynamism and latin wit hit it off together!

Pierre Burky



Foreword



Athletics is a sport for all. The multitude of athletic events gives the individual a wide choice of physical activities in which natural abilities are developed to perform highly technical movements. Through a combination of strength, stamina and power, athletes strive to run, jump and throw - faster, higher, and further, ever stretching the limits of the human physique.

This is well summarised by the leading writer Robert Parienté, when he states:

"Measurement is the essence of athletics. Without a measuring stick and the stop watch, this sport would be nothing but an uncertain dance which would soon tire both the audience and the dancers. Exact measurement is what keeps athletes in form. The athlete's exploit is a magnificent game which, sooner or later, fascinates other men":

The unique challenge of Athletics has ensured its central position in the Olympic Games programme since 1896, and the pursuit of an Olympic gold medal has become the ultimate ambition of all athletes.

Primo Nebiolo

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'Primo Nebiolo'. The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the page.

President of the IAAF

The International Amateur Athletic Federation

IAAF

General Information

Year Founded: 1912.

President in Office: Primo Nebiolo* (ITA).



Frederick W. Holder*



John B. Holt*

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In Parliament House, 27 delegates from seventeen countries¹ decided to found an International Amateur Athletic Federation. Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström* and Mr. Kristian Hellström*, both from Sweden, were elected President and Secretary General of the meeting respectively.

Their first task was to prepare the next Congress, at Berlin. During this congress, held from 20th to 23rd August 1913, the IAAF was officially set up. This 27 delegates present represented 16 countries with the declared aim of laying the foundations of "a universal code to govern athletic competitions, not only at the Olympic Games, but also the very smallest meetings in the farthest regions of the globe".

President Edström*, a future President of the IOC, listed the main functions of the IAAF:

1. To establish and agree rules for international competitions;
2. To approve World and Olympic records;
3. To draw up a common amateur definition for international athletic competitions.

Previous Presidents

1912-1946: J. Sigfrid Edström* (SWE).

1946-1976: Lord Burghley, Marguess of Exeter* (GBR).

1976-1981: Adriaan Paulen* (HOL).

Since 1981: Primo Nebiolo* (ITA).

Part I

The history of the IAAF Its Foundation

From 1896 to 1912, Track and Field appeared five times on the programme of the Olympic Games. These events aroused a spirit of co-operation among all the clubs and associations responsible for the development of athletics. An international governing body became essential.

A constituent assembly was therefore convened on 17th July 1912, three days after the last Track and Field event had been decided at the Olympic Games in Stockholm.

Previous Honorary Secretary/Treasurers

1912-1914: Kristian Hellström* (SWE).

1914-1930: Hilding Kjellman* (SWE).

1930-1946: Bo Ekelund* (SWE).

1946-1952: Ernest J. H. Holt* (GBR).

1953-1969: Donald T. Pain* (GBR).

1969-1976: Frederick W. Holder* (GBR).

In 1976, Frederick Holder*, while remaining Treasurer, gave up his responsibilities as Secretary. The first paid Secretary General of the IAAF was appointed and John B. Holt* (GBR) has held this post since then.

* See biographical notes

¹ AU, AUS, AUT, BEL, CAN, CHI, DEN, EGY, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRE, HUN, NOR, RUSSIA, SWE, USA.

The evolution of the IAAF through its congresses

I. 17th July 1912 - Stockholm (SWE):

Inaugural meeting (see over), considered as the first IAAF Congress.

II. 20th to 23rd August 1913 - Berlin (ALL): 27 delegates from 16 countries

The official foundation of the IAAF and study of the draft constitution.

1913: First Council



PT: J. Sigfrid Edström* (SWE).

Hon. Sec.: Kristian Hellström* (SWE).

Ms: Frantz Reichel (FRA), Carl Diem (AU), Szilard Stankovits (HUN), P. L. Fisher (GBR) and James E. Sullivan (USA).

- It is decided that the 1/10th second should be the only fraction of a second accepted for world records.

VI. 23rd June 1923 - Paris (FRA): 27 delegates from 16 countries

- Pierre de Coubertin, who revived the Olympic Games, President of the International Olympic Committee, attends this Congress, which took place on the anniversary of the creation of the modern Olympic Games.
- Two years after the foundation of a Federation governing Womens' Athletics, under the impetus of Alice Milliat (FRA), the IAAF begins to consider assuming control of women's athletics for the first time. On the one hand, it recommends that its practice be limited to national level and on the other that its introduction in the Olympic programme should not be contemplated until women's sport is better organised.

Many years of negotiation were to pass before women's athletics was recognised on all levels.

III. 10th and 11th June 1914 - Lyon (FRA): 30 delegates from 15 countries

Adoption of rules for international competitions which were to come into force on 1st January 1915.

IV. 22nd August 1920 - Antwerp (BEL): 52 delegates from 19 countries

The years 1915-1919 have been omitted from the history of the IAAF.

V. 27th May 1921 - Geneva (SUI): 30 delegates from 15 countries

- In the budget presented by the new Honorary Secretary Treasurer, Hilding Kjellman* (SWE) the total affiliation fees for member federations amount to £110.



1923 Paris

Front row: Harold Abrahams (GBR), former Olympic 100 m champion. Billy Holt (SG), J. Sigfrid Edstrom (PT), Mr. Bo Ekelung (SWE) appears in the second row, and Mr. Avery Brundage (USA) on the left in the third row

VII. 4th, 15th and 16th July 1924 - Paris (FRA): 67 delegates from 28 countries

- To reduce the organisational costs of the Olympic Games, the IAAF agree to the elimination from the programme of the following four events: 10 km Walk, the Cross-country event, the Team 3000 metre event and the Pentathlon.
- For the sprints, the marking of lanes with 15cm stakes is still being carried out but as it has been decided that the use of ropes between the markers is dangerous, these are now replaced with ribbons.

Council elected in 1924

PT: J. Sigfrid Edström* (SWE).

ST: Hilding Kjellman* (SWE).

Ms: Jean Genet (FRA), Harry J. Barclay (GBR), W. C. Pratt (USA), Szilard Stankovits (HUN) and Dr. R. Sternberg (FIN).

VIII. 5th to 8th August 1926 - The Hague (HOL): 36 delegates from 19 countries

- Attended by the President of the IOC, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour.
- It is ruled that no athlete could receive travelling and other expenses and that stays abroad had to be concluded with the agreement of the athlete's national federation. From then on, the question of loss of earnings was to be one of the most thorny problems at all IAAF congresses.
- The Dutch athletics federation produced the first slow motion film camera. This camera was to be used in 1928 at the Olympic Games in Amsterdam.
- A chalk line now replaced the ribbons and stakes marking out the lanes in the sprint races.
- The first women's athletic events were planned for the Olympic Games in 1928.

IX. 27th July, 6th and 7th August 1928 - Amsterdam (HOL): 95 delegates from 31 countries

- Attended by the President of the IOC.

- Mr. Edström* welcomes M^{me} Milliat to the Congress and says he looks forward to the time when men's and women's athletics will be completely united.
- The first anti-doping rule is adopted.
- A veteran pin is instituted, and today this is still the highest honour awarded by the IAAF.
- There is agreement on the definition of Walking, which is still in force: "Walking is progression by steps so taken that unbroken contact with the ground is maintained."

X. 20th and 21st May 1930 - Berlin (ALL): 47 delegates from 28 countries

- Electronic time-keeping is made official.
- The use of starting-blocks, a recent innovation, is still forbidden.
- Mr Avery Brundage, President of the United States Amateur Athletic Union and a future President of the IOC. becomes vice-President of the IAAF.
- Mr. Bo Ekelund*, a former Olympic winner, and President of the Swedish Amateur Athletic Federation, succeeds Mr Kjellman* as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the IAAF.

XI. 8th and 9th August 1932 - Los Angeles (USA): 68 delegates from 28 countries

- The first congress to be organised outside Europe.
- Timekeeping up to 1/10th of a second is extended to all races up to 1000 m.
- Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby (USA), a pioneer of the use of electronic timekeeping apparatus, used at the Olympic Games in 1932, is officially thanked.

XII. 28th and 29th August 1934 - Stockholm (SWE): 42 delegates from 22 countries

- The first European Championships are to take place from 7th to 9th September 1934 at Turin (ITA).
- A mixed IAAF/FSFI Commission considers the future of women's athletics.
- The Finnish Scoring Table is officially adopted by the IAAF.

7928 - Amsterdam
Mrs. Milliat, Messrs. Hulbert,
G.A. Burger, Barclay, Genet,
and Kjellman officiating
during the Olympic events.



Women's Track and Field

On 31 st October 1921, at Paris, Alice Milliat, the pioneer of women's athletics both in France and beyond, and Sophie Eliot Lynn, of Great Britain, an equally dynamic defender of competitive sport for women, instigated the foundation of an International Women's Sport Federation (FSFI). On the one hand, this was a reaction to a lack of Interest in women's events on the part of the IAAF. and on the other to the stated desire to obtain the introduction of women's athletics on the programme of the Olympic Games, despite the opposition of the Founder-President. Pierre de Coubertin. The FSFI battled fiercely against the attitudes of the sports authorities of the day

Once the rather heterogeneous set of rules and regulations has been standardised, the decision was taken, in view of the IAAF's inertia, to hold Women's World Games at Parts as soon as possible. These Games were held some months later, in April 1922, in the Pershing Stadium in the Bois de Vincennes.

Throughout the years which followed, Alice Milliat, on behalf of the FSFI over which she presided, and J. Sigfrid Edström*, on behalf of the IAAF, tried hard to maintain a link.

Alice Milliat attended the congresses of the IAAF to defend the cause of her women athletes. Her main aim remained the inclusion of women's athletics at the Olympic Games. In 1925, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour became President of the International Olympic Committee, replacing the intransigent Pierre de Coubertin and this facilitated the task of conciliation for Sigfrid Edström*, himself a member of the IOC Executive Board. Besides, for many women, a fear of mixed sport was another stumbling block on the road to unification.

Little by little, this fear subsided. In May 1926, the two federations ratified a draft agreement. The inclusion of five women's events was requested and obtained from the IOC. The FSFI continued to organise world games up until 1934. Finally. on 10th April 1936, women's athletics came under the sole authority of the IAAF.

XIII. 10th and 11th August 1936 - Berlin (ALL): 89 delegates from 34 countries

- Following a vote of thanks to the FSFI for the good work carried out since its foundation, the Congress decides to take over control of women's athletics.
- The first rule concerning the use of an anemometer and the measurement of wind velocity is adopted. The acceptable limit for a world record was set at 2m/sec.

Council re-elected in 1936

PT: J. Sigfrid Edström* (SWE).

SG: Bo Ekelund* (SWE).

Ms: Avery Brundage (USA), Jean Genet, (FRA), Karl Ritter Von Halt (ALL), Douglas Lowe (GBR), Marchese Luigi Ridolfi (ITA) and Szilard Stankovits (HUN).

XIV. 26th February and 1st March 1938 - Paris (FRA): 38 delegates from 17 countries

- The member federations are split up into three groups according to their level of development. Each member of Group A has 3 votes and pays an annual subscription of £10. The federations in Group B have 2 votes and pays £6; those in Group C have one vote and pay £2.
- Starting-blocks become statutory.
- Paul Méricamp (FRA) replaces his compatriot Jean Genet on the Council.

XV. 21st and 26th August 1946 - Oslo (NOR): 63 delegates from 23 countries

- President Edström*, becomes President of the IOC and the Honorary Secretary Bo Ekelund* retires. They are succeeded by



Two secretary/treasurers of the IAAF: D. Pain (on the left) and E. J. H. Holt (on the right).

Lord Burghley*, (GBR), (later the Marquess of Exeter) and his fellow countryman, Ernest J. H. Holt*.

- Adriaan Paulen* (HOL) becomes a member of the Council.
- The construction of a metal javelin is authorised.

Special Congress - 9th June 1947 - London (GBR): 30 delegates from 23 countries

The question of amateurism leads to heated discussions.

Any decision is postponed to the next Congress.

XVI. 9th and 10th August 1948 - London (GBR): 92 delegates from 45 countries.

- The USSR federation appears amongst the newly affiliated federations.
- Femininity certificates become mandatory.
- Women's Pentathlon is included.

XVII. 23rd and 27th August 1950 - Brussels (BEL): 78 delegates from 33 countries

- The Lugano Trophy is created, really a world cup for Team Walking over distances of 20 and 50 km.
- A new scoring table for Men's events is adopted.

XVIII. 18th, 28th and 29th July 1952 - Helsinki (FIN): 130 delegates from 48 countries

- New rules for the European Championships
- Proposal to add the 800 m and the Pentathlon to the Olympic Programme.
- Annual subscription for member federations is raised to £20 for group A £15 for group B and £10 for C and £5 for group D.

XIX. 23rd and 24th August 1954 - Berne (SUI): 80 delegates from 34 countries

- The principle of limiting the number of participants at Olympic Athletic events is approved.
- Study of the influence of wind velocity on performances.

- Approval of Women's scoring table.
- Standardisation of the 3000 m steeplechase.
- 20 km Walk replaces the 10 km on the Olympic Programme.

XX. 22nd November, 3rd and 4th December 1956 - Melbourne (AUS): 83 delegates from 39 countries

- Two silver dollars a day in pocket money may be allocated to an athlete staying abroad.
- Rules of competition for juniors are studied.

XXI. 19th and 25th August 1958 - Stockholm (SWE): 90 delegates from 42 countries

- Qualification limits for established for the entry of a second and third athlete at the Olympic Games.
- First USA-URS Athletics encounter.

XXII. 30th August and 9th September 1960 - Rome (ITA): 153 delegates from 70 countries

- The use of electronic timekeeping becomes official.

XXIII. 12th and 17th September 1962 - Belgrade (YUG): 95 delegates from 42 countries

- 50th anniversary of the IAAF.
- New Men's Scoring Table.
- Approval of rules for cross-country
- Thanks to the first allocation of funds by the IOC from the television rights, a development programme for the younger federations is planned.
- The start of the 800 m will henceforward be in lanes.

XXIV. 10th, 22nd and 23rd October 1964 - Tokyo (JPN): 155 delegates from 74 countries

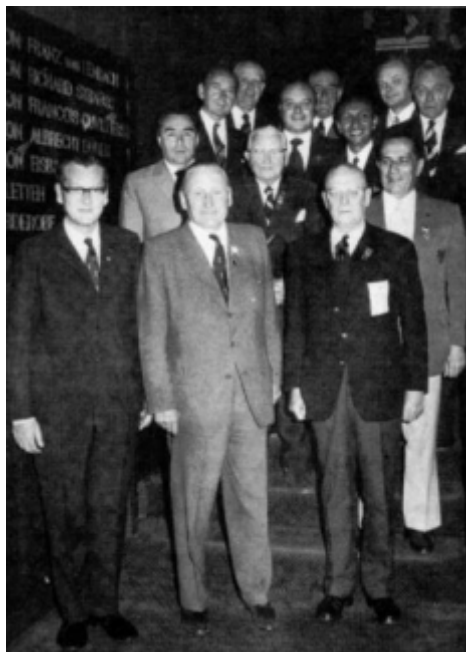
- The principle of a teaching plan is decided on.
- Men's and Women's European Cup is created.

- By 129 votes to 96, Congress accepts the distinctly separate participation of the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

XXV. 30th August and 5th September 1966 - Budapest (HUN): 80 delegates from 53 countries

- Representation by country is deemed necessary on the Council.
- An all-season track will be used for Olympic events from 1968 onwards.
- Doping control becomes systematic for major competitions.
- Introduction of Women's 1500 m in the list of world records.

XXVI. 12th, 21st and 22nd October 1968 - Mexico (MEX): 190 delegates from 81 countries



The IAAF Council - In the front row: F. Holder, the Marquess of Exeter, A. Paulen. Second row: L. Khomenkov (URS). D. Ferris (USA), next Primo Nebiolo (ITA). H. Agabani (SUD), J. Sir (HUN). G. Wiczisk... thus three IAAF Presidents appear together in this photograph.

- Technical rules may only be modified every four years, except in urgent cases.
- Medical Commission is set up.
- Independent continental and regional confederations are to be recognised.
- New Women's events introduced: 100 m hurdles (instead of 80 m hurdles).

XXVII. 30th and 31st August 1970 - Stockholm (SWE): 98 delegates from 51 countries

- European Athletic Association is founded.
- Women's Walking is encouraged.
- South African Amateur Athletic Union is suspended from major competitions.

XXVIII. 30th August, 10th and 11th September 1972 - Munich (FRG): 217 delegates from 105 countries.

- 250 proposals for technical rule changes are submitted.
- A review of the definition of amateurism is called for.
- The international cross-country championship is made open to all IAAF members.
- The African Amateur Athletic Confederation and the Oceania Association are set up.
- Primo Nebiolo* (ITA) becomes a member of the IAAF Council.

XXIX. 28th to 30th August 1974 - Rome (ITA): 162 delegates from 79 countries

- The application of a technical aid programme for the under-developed federations.
- A sub-committee studies plans for the setting up of world championships.
- The Women's 300 m and 400 m hurdles are made official.
- Approval of the constitution of the Asian Amateur Athletics Association.

XXX. 20th to 22nd July 1976 - Montreal (CAN): 212 delegates from 98 countries

- Financial aid for athletes is extended.
- Regulations for the 1st World Cup are approved.
- Timekeeping to 1/100th of a second for sprint races.
- Women's Pentathlon: the 800 m replaces the 200 m.
- Adriaan Paulen* (HOL) succeeds the Marquess of Exeter* to the presidency of the IAAF.
- The membership of the Council is increased to 19: a President, 4 vice-Presidents, 1 honorary treasurer, 6 representatives of continental groups, 7 individual members.
- A paid Secretary General is appointed for the first time.

XXXI. 5th and 6th October 1979 - San Juan (PUR): 143 delegates from 77 countries

- The first World Championships are fixed for 1983.
- The Women's Heptathlon replaces the Pentathlon.
- The People's Republic of China returns.

XXXII. 21st to 23rd July 1980 - Moscow (URS): 170 delegates from 82 countries

- Agreement on the need to study the modernisation of the amateurism question.
- Recognition of Women's Marathon and Women's Walking.
- All races up to 10,000 m, are to be recorded up to 1/100th of a second by electronic timekeeping.

Special Congress 1st and 2nd September 1981 - Rome (ITA)

- Election of Mr Primo Nebiolo* (ITA) as President.
- Rules of the Constitution are revised.
- The eligibility of athletes is studied.

XXXIII. 2nd to 4th September 1982 - Athens (GRE): 174 delegates from 94 countries

- Introduction of deposit funds for athletes.
- Setting up of Arbitration jury.
- The first World Cup in the marathon is to take place in 1985.
- The possibilities of creating World Championships for road races are studied.
- The IAAF celebrates its 70th anniversary in the presence of the President of the IOC, H.E. Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch.



Athens 1982 - 70th anniversary of the IAAF. President Nebiolo (centre) surrounded by some of the great champions of the past: (from l. to r.) Emile Zatopek (TCH), Betty Cuthbert (AUS), William Mills (USA), Ademar Ferreira da Silva (BRA), Kitei Sohn (KOR) who is concealing Alberto Juantorena (CUB), Irena Szewinska (POL), Juan Carlos Zabala (ARG) and Naoto Tajima (JPN).

XXXIV. 31st July and 1st August 1984 - Los Angeles (USA).



Biographical Notes

J. Sigfrid Edström, President of the IAAF from 1912 to 1946

Born 21st November 1870 at Göthenburg (SWE). In his youth, he was a good class sprinter, achieving 16"4 in the 150m in 1891, which at the time constituted a Swedish record. At the beginning of the century, he occupied high-ranking posts in the Swedish Tramways Corporation and from 1901 to 1903 presided over the Swedish Athletics Federation. In 1903, he and Viktor G. Balck succeeded in bringing together the various branches of Swedish sport to form a single association, which he remained at the head of until 1940.

A driving force behind the Organising Committee of the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm, he took the initiative, during these Games, to found the International Athletics Federation. He straightaway became its president, a position which he was to occupy for 34 years.

Elected a member of the IOC in 1920, he presided over the Olympic Congresses in 1921 and 1925. He became a member of the IOC Executive Board in 1921, and a vice-President in 1931. It was in this capacity that he took over the running of the IOC in 1942, following the death of the President, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour. In 1946, at the first IOC Session to be held after the Second World War, he was elected President. He retired in 1952, and died on 18th March 1964.

The Marquess of Exeter (David Cecil Brownlow, Lord Burghley), President of the IAAF from 1946 to 1976

Born 9th February 1905. An exceptional athlete, he took part in the three Olympic Games to be held between 1924 and 1932. He was 400m hurdles champion in 1928 at Amsterdam, won the silver medal in the 4 x 400m relay with the team from Great Britain, and came 4th in the 400m hurdles and 5th in the 110m hurdles at Los Angeles in 1932.

The following year, 1933, he became a member of the IOC, a body in which he was to play an eminent and steadfast role. He was a member of the IOC Executive Board from 1951 to 1970, and vice-President from 1952 to 1966.

In 1936, he became President of the British Athletic Association, a post which he kept for forty years, and at the same time Chairman of the British Olympic Association. a position which he held-up until 1977. In 1946 he was elected President of the IAAF and he worked relentlessly to organise the first postwar Olympic Games, which were held in London two years later. The success of these Games during a very difficult period is very much to his credit. Shortly before his death (on 21st October 1981). the Marquess of Exeter took part in the XIth Olympic Congress. He was given the title of Honorary Vice-President of the IOC and awarded the Gold Medal of the Olympic Order.

Adriaan Paulen, President of the IAAF from 1976 to 1981

Born on 12th October 1902, he became Dutch champion in the 400m and 800m at the age of 18, and Olympic finalist in the 800m at Antwerp in 1920. He was once again selected for the Olympic team at Paris in 1924, where he beat the future winner Eric Liddell in the quarter final of the 400m.

He took part once more in the 1928 Olympic Games in the 400m and 800m, but dropped out of high competition to work as a mining engineer in the gold mines of Canada.

He became President of his country's Athletics Federation, and showed much initiative, both in the Netherlands and in the International Federation. He has been Director and vice-President of the Netherlands Olympic Committee, President of the European Athletics Association, member of the IAAF council and IAAF technical delegate at the Games in Munich and Montreal.

At the age of 74, he succeeded Lord Exeter to the post of President of the IAAF and in five years he managed to bring a breath of change to that body. When he retired in 1981, the IOC awarded him the Silver Medal of the Olympic Order.

Primo Nebiolo, President of the IAAF since 1981

Born on 14th July 1923 at Turin (ITA), he qualified as a lawyer at the famous university of his native town, and devoted all his spare time to athletics. However, the war, in which he played a courageous part, interrupted his athletic career. He became owner of several industrial companies, but never gave up his

activities as a sports leader, initially in Turin's university sports organisation and later within the national organisation.

In 1961, he was elected President of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU). In this capacity, he took dramatic steps which increased the role and importance of this organisation. In 1969, he became President of the Italian Athletics Federation, having been a member of its council several times. In addition, he presided over the organising committees of, amongst other events, the University Games of 1959 and 1970, the European Athletics Championships of 1974, and the World Athletics Cup in 1981.

In 1978, he became first vice-President of the Italian Olympic Committee. He was elected to the IAAF council in 1972, and less than ten years later, on 2nd September 1981, he was unanimously elected President at the extraordinary congress held in Rome.

Kristian Hellström, First Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF (1912-1914).

A pioneer of sports organisation in Sweden, and a high-ranking official in the organisation of the Olympic Games in 1912 at Stockholm and Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee's first bureau, he was assistant and adviser to President Edström during, amongst other things, the setting up of the IAAF.

Hilding Kjellman, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF from 1914 to 1930.

Born on 22nd May 1885 at Uppsala (SWE), national Bandy champion in 1908. he founded the student's sports club in his town the same year and presided over this group from 1908 to 1913. He became a Doctor of Philosophy, and from 1913 to 1915 was President of the Academic Federation of Swedish sports. In 1914 he succeeded his friend Hellström as Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF. He continued high level university studies before teaching at the University of Gothenburg and then becoming Governor of the Province. He died on 17th July 1953.

Bo Ekelund, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF from 1930 to 1946.

Born 16th July 1894 at Gärlé (SWE). He studied at the University of Technology while at the same time successfully playing competitive sport. He won a bronze medal in the high

jump at the 1920 Olympic Games at Anvers, and was national Champion (1919-1920) and recordholder (1919-1925) in his discipline.

Secretary of the sports club of the University of Stockholm from 1915, he became a high ranking official in sports administration: President of the Swedish Athletics Association (1925-1934), member of the Swedish Olympic Committee from 1929, and chairman of its Executive Board, Member of the IOC from 1948 to 1965, Member of the Executive Board of the IOC from 1958 to 1962 and Honorary Member from 1965 until his death on 1st April 1983.

E. J. H. « Billy » Holt, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF from 1947 to 1953.

Born in 1883, he represented the South London Harriers athletics club, mainly as a sprinter. He very soon took on administrative activities in addition to his career as an athlete and was Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain from 1938 to 1946 and then filled the same post in the IAAF.

He was a judge at the Olympic Games in 1932, member of the appeal jury in 1936, 1948 and 1952 and is remembered for his splendid work as Director of the Organising Committee for the 1948 Olympic Games at London and as Technical adviser to the OCOG in Melbourne in 1956.

Donald Pain, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the IAAF from 1953 to 1969.

A fine athlete, he gave up competition at the beginning of the 1930's to throw himself wholeheartedly into the administration of sport. He was president of the South London Harriers and the Inter-Banks Association, and saw to the successful organisation of services for the athletics officials at the Olympic Games in 1948.

For many years, he was Technical Delegate for the Olympic Games athletics events and ably administered the day to day affairs of the Federation. He retired from the IAAF in 1969 and was elected Honorary Life Vice-President in 1978.

Frederick W. Holder, Honorary Treasurer of the IAAF since 1969, Honorary Secretary from 1969 to 1976.

Born on 26th November 1913, he played many sports during his youth but in particular cricket and athletics. During the war, he was an Officer in the British Army. For many years afterwards, he continued to take part in cross-country events.

In 1946, he returned to Lloyds Bank. He spent the rest of his professional career there and from 1969 until his retirement in 1975, he was Manager of the Investment Department. He devoted all his spare time to athletics, and was an amateur coach, judge, referee and organiser of meetings, before joining the IAAF in 1960. His long experience qualifies him as the IAAF's chief adviser.

A technical delegate at the Olympic Games at Munich, Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles, he holds the Silver Medal of the Olympic Order.

John Byron Holt, General Secretary of the IAAF since 1976.

Born on 23rd December 1938 in Manchester (GBR). As a student he represented Oxford University in sprints and middle-distance. He won a silver medal in the 800 m at the World University Games at Turin in 1959. Two years later, he found himself at the head of the British team participating in the Universiade at Sofia. On leaving Oxford with a degree in Modern Languages he took up a teaching post in a school in Tonbridge, Kent, where he specialized in teaching languages and sport.

He became a member of the IAAF in 1969, was appointed Executive Director and then, in 1976, the first full-time Secretary General.

He continues to train and take part in competitions for pleasure in various distances; in 1982, he ran the London marathon in 2 hours 54 minutes.



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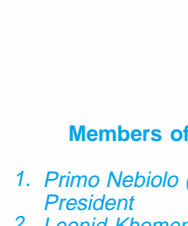
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Members of the present Council

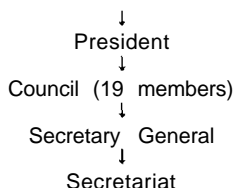
1. *Primo Nebiolo (ITA), President*
2. *Leonid Khomenkov (URS), Vice-President*
3. *Joao da Costa (BRA), Vice-President*
4. *Lamine Diack (SEN), Vice-President*
5. *Arne Ljungquist (SWE), Vice-President*
6. *Frederick W. Holder (GBR), Hon. Treasurer*
7. *Hassan Agabani (SUD)*
8. *Issa Al-Dashti (KUW)*
9. *Ollan Cassel (USA)*
10. *Pierre Dasriaux (FRA)*
11. *Amadeo I.D. Francis (PUR)*
12. *August Kirsch (FRG)*
13. *A. Lee Morrison (AUT)*
14. *Charles Mukora (KEN)*
15. *Maurice Nicholas (SIN)*
16. *Jozsef Sir (HUN)*
17. *Arthur Takac (YUG)*

Part II

The administration of the IAAF

• Organisation Chart

Congress: delegates from 170 member federations



Membership is divided into four groups, as agreed by the Congress, according to their size, competition results, facilities, members and coaches, activity, etc.

Group	Number of Votes	Subscription
AA	8	£ 250
A	6	£ 150
B	4	£ 100
C	2	£ 50

• Member Federations

At the present time, the IAAF has 170 affiliated national federations. The federations control and develop athletics events, running (track and road), jumping, throwing, walking and cross-country.

• The evolution of the number of affiliated federations

1913: 17	1936: 51	1972: 147
1923: 27	1950: 69	1974: 150
1926: 39	1956: 87	1976: 153
1928: 43	1964: 130	1978: 160
1932: 48	1970: 137	1982: 170

The 170 affiliated federations

1. With recognised National Olympic Committees

NOC ¹	Foundation	Group	NOC ¹	Foundation	Group	NOC ¹	Foundation	Group
AFG	1930	C	BEN	1960	C	CIV	1960	C
ALB	1930	C	BER	1946	C	CUB	1922	AA
ALG	1963	A	BIR	1947	C	DEN	1907	A
FRG	1898	AA	BOL	1929	C	DOM	1953	C
ANG	1976	C	BOT	1972	C	EGY	1910	AA
ANT	1960	C	BRA	1914	AA	UAE	1976	C
AHO	1934/1962	C	BUL	1924	AA	ECU	1925	C
SAU	1963	B	CAY	1976	C	ESP	1918	AA
ARG	1954	A	CMR	1959	C	USA	1888	AA
AUS	1897	AA	CAN	1889	AA	ETH	1961	B
AUT	1902	A	CAF	1962	C	FIJ	1949	C
BAH	1952	C	CHI	1917	B	FIN	1906	AA
BRN	1974	C	CHN	1924/1949	AA	FRA	1920	AA
BAN	1973	C	COL	1937	B	GAB	1961	C
BAR	1947	B	CGO	1962	C	GAM	1960	C
BEL	1889	AA	KOR	1945	A	GHA	1944	B
BIZ	1956	C	CRC	1960	C	GBR**	1932	AA

NOC ¹	Foundation	Group	NOC ¹	Foundation	Group	NOC ¹	Foundation	Group
GRE	1897	AA	MAR	1957	B	SOL	1980	C
GUA	1945	C	MRI	1952	C	SOM	1959	C
GUI	1959	C	MTN	1962	C	SUD	1959	B
GUY	1948	C	MEX	1933	AA	SRI	1922	C
HAI	1969	C	MGL	1960	C	SWE	1895	AA
VOL	1961	C	MOZ	1976	C	SUI	1905	AA
HON	1951	C	NEP	1946	C	SUR	1955	C
HKG	1951	C	NCA	1964	C	SWZ	1969	C
HUN	1897	AA	NIG	1961	C	SYR	1952	C
IND	1946	AA	NGR	1944	A	TPE	1914	C
INA	1950	C	NOR	1896	AA	CHA	1963	B
IRQ	1957	C	NGU	1961	C	TAN	1954	C
IRN	1936	B	NZL	1887	AA	TCH	1897	AA
IRL	1937	A	OMA	1982	C	TOG	1963	B
ISL	1947	B	UGA	1925	B	THA	1946	C
ISR	1931	B	PAK	1947	A	TRI	1945/1970	B
ITA	1906	AA	PAN	1945	B	TUN	1957	B
JAM	1932	AA	PAR	1947	C	TUR	1922	A
JPN	1925	AA	HOL	1901	AA	URS	1945	AA
JOR	1961	C	PER	1916	B	URU	1918	B
KEN	1951	AA	PHI	1961	B	VEN	1948	A
KUW	1957	A	POL	1919	AA	ISV	1963	C
LAO	1958	C	PUR	1947	A	IVB	1972	C
LES	1931	C	POR	1921	B	VIE	1951	C
LIB	1945	C	QAT	1963	C	YAR	1976	C
LBR	1955	C	GDR	1950	AA	YMD	1977	C
LBA	1962	B	PRK	1955	C	YUG	1921	AA
LIE	1936	C	ROM	1912	AA	ZAI	1949	C
LUX	1928	B	SMR	1969	AA	ZAM	1949	C
MAD	1962	C	ESA	1943	C	ZIM	1901	C
MAL	1906/1963	C	SEN	1960	C			
MAW	1967	C	SEY	1977	C			
MLI	1960	C	SLE	1951	C			
MLT	1926	C	SIN	1934	C			

¹ According to the list in the IOC's Olympic Directory

** and Northern Ireland.

2. Without recognised NOC.

Anguilla (ANL)	1977	C
Brunei (BRU)	1953	C
Burundi (BUR)	1960	C
Comores (COM)	1979	C
Cook Islands (CKI)	1962	C
Djibouti (DJI)	1982	C
Democratic Republic of Sao Tome Principe (STP)	1980	C
Gibraltar (GIB)	1954	C
Grenada (GRN)	1924	C
Khmer Republic (KHM)	1936	C
Montserrat (MNT)	1971	C
Nauru (NAU)	1967	C
Palestine (PAL)	1964	C
Rwanda (RWA)	1973	C
Saint Kitts (STK)	1961	C
Saint Lucia (STL)	1978	C
Saint Vincent (STV)	1955	C
Tonga (TON)	1962	C

Turks & Caicos (TKS)	1977	C
Vanuatu (VAN)	1965	C
Western Samoa (SAM)	1962	C

• The Congress is convened every two years. It brings together the members of the Council, the Honorary Life President, the Honorary Life vice-Presidents, and not more than three delegates per affiliated federation.

• The Council, elected for a term of four years, is made up of nineteen members: 1 PT, 4 VPTs, 1 T, 1 representative for each of the following six geographical groups: Africa, Asia, North and Central America, South America, Europe, Oceania. This council meets at least once a year.

• The President directs the meetings of the Congress and the council. He is an ex officio member of all committees.

• Members of the present Council

PT: Primo Nebiolo* (ITA)

VPTs: Leonid Khomenkov (URS), João da Costa (BRA), Lamine Diack (SEN, representative for Africa). Dr. Arne Ljungquist (SWE).

Hon. T.: Frederick W. Holder* (GBR).

Ms: Hassan Agabani (SUD), Issa Al-Dashti (KUW, representative for Asia), Ollan Cassell (USA), Pierre Dasriaux (FRA), Amadeo I. D. Francis (PUR, representative for South America), August Kirsch (FRG), A. Lee Morrison (AUS, representative for Oceania), Charles Mukora (KEN), Maurice Nicholas (SIN), Jozsef Sir (HUN), Arthur Takac (YUG, representative for Europe), Georg Wiczisk (GDR).

• The Committees

- Technical committee, with 15 members, presided over by Emanuel Rose (DEN).
- Women's Committee, with 10 members, presided over by Mrs. Ilse Bechthold (FRG).
- Cross-country and Road Walking Committee, with 10 members, presided over by Aldo Scandurra (USA).
- Walking Committee, with 10 members, presided over by Palle Lassen (DEN).
- Medical Committee, with 12 members, presided over by Dr. Arne Ljungquist (SWE).

• The regional confederations Since 1968.

Six regional groups of associations (1. Africa, 2. Asia, 3. North & Central America and the Caribbean, 4. South America, 5. Europe, 6. Oceania.) have been recognized. Some existed already, the oldest being the South American Confederation which goes back to 1919. These confederations led to decentralisation which meant a more efficient application of IAAF rules. In addition, under the aegis of the IAAF they took charge of the organisation of regional championships. They have received an annual subvention from the IAAF since 1922.

• The General Secretariat

A Secretary General is employed to run the IAAF bureau. He does not have a vote. The bureau is divided up into the following services:

- press and information
- secretariat

- accounts
- development aid: co-ordination
- development aid: technical assistance
- publications
- word processor operator
- French secretariat
- reception and telephones.

• The financing of the Federation

The main sources of revenue come from the amount allocated by the IOC out of the television rights for the Olympic Games, the percentage obtained from the television rights and advertising for IAAF events (World Championships, World Cup), the subscriptions from members, permit fees, profits on the sale of certain publications.

• Training and improvement of technical officials

The IAAF has a Development Programme, which is funded from profits accruing from Meetings such as the World Cup and World Championships. This fund is divided among the six Continental Associations according to their needs and present resources. The Development Programme Working Party invites Continental Area Representatives to submit annually, detailed requests for assistance and then decides upon the funding and proper organisation of the various course.

a) Courses for coaches

These are held at three levels: basic, intermediate, and advanced.

b) Courses for judges

These are generally held during the two to three days prior to Area Championships Meetings.

These courses are staffed by two or three recognised lecturers. The IAAF funding covers all costs of lecturers and the provision of visual aids such as literature and films. During the period 1981-1982, the IAAF funded and organised 38 courses, 21 coaching and 17 judging and administration.

The IAAF Walking Committee has the power to submit to the IAAF Council for approval names of Walking Judges to officiate at Olympic Games, World Championships and the World Cup. Otherwise there is no formal recognition of International Officials, each Federation having its own system and the organisation of major competitions being left largely in the hands of the host country.

The IAAF would like to express its appreciation of the assistance and cooperation received from Olympic Solidarity. During the period 1981-1982 an additional 32 courses were initiated and funded by Olympic Solidarity, the IAAF being responsible for the organisation of the lecturers and the coaching literature and films.

• Awards made by the IAAF

- *The Veteran Pin*, instituted in 1928. It is usually awarded during each Congress to eight long-serving members of the Federation. At future Congresses, it is planned to extend this with:
- *Plaque of Merit*, awarded on a proposal from Area groups.
- *Admittance to the Hall of Fame*.

• The principal publications of the IAAF

- *IAAF Bulletin*, quarterly journal of the Federation published in French and English since May 1969 (annual subscription £ 4).
- *IAAF Handbook* (English Edition) or « Le Manuel de l'IAAF » (French Edition) edited every 2 years, with the constitution, technical rules, record tables (£ 3).
- « *70 Golden Years* » (bilingual French/English), a luxurious presentation of the history of the Federation from 1912 to 1982. (\$50).
- *IAAF World Records 1913-1977* with annual supplements 1979-1983 (£ 1.50).
- *IAAF Directory of addresses 1983* (£ 1.50).
- *IAAF International Calendar 1983* (£ 1.50)
- *The World Cup/Dusseldorf 1977*, Official report in F, A and G (£ 2.50).
- *IInd World Cup/Montreal 1979*, Official report in French & English (£ 2.50).
- *IIIrd World Cup/Rome 1981*, Official report in French and English (£ 3.50).
- *Men's Scoring Tables* (£ 1).
- *Women's Scoring Tables* (£ 1).
- *Track and Field Athletics - A basic coaching manual*
Development Programme - Book No. 1 (English or French editions, £ 2.00).
- *Athletics Officiating - A practical guide*. (English or French) Development Programme - Book No. 2 (£ 2.00).

- *Coaching Posters*:
Long Jump (£ 1.50).
Sprint Start (£ 1.50).
Long Distance (£ 1.50).
High Jump (£ 1.50).
Javelin (£ 1.50).
Discus (£ 1.50).
Sprint Run (£ 1.50).
Pole Vault (£ 1.50).
Hammer Throw (£ 1.50).
Shot Put (Orthodox Technique) (£ 1.50).
Shot Put (Rotational Technique) (£ 1.50).
110 m Hurdles (£ 1.50).
- *Facilities for Athletics* - (Track and Field) (£ 8.00).
- *Drawings of 400 metre Track and Field Lay-Out*:
No. 1 Athletic Arena - Standard Lay-Out (£ 1.75).
No. 2 - Track Markings and Staggered Starts (£ 1.75).
No. 3 - Steeplechase Courses, 1 500, 2 000, 3 000 m (£ 1.75).
No. 4 - Field Events Constructional Details (£ 1.75).
- *International Colour Markings for 400 metre all Weather Athletic Tracks* (£ 2.00).
- *A 660 page book of statistics*, prepared in co-operation with the International Athletics Statisticians Association (AFTS), will be presented and circulated at the first World Championships in Helsinki in August 1983.

• IAAF Films ¹

1. *IAAF World Cup 1977*
16 mm and video, duration 30'
2. *IAAF World Cup 1979*
16 mm and video - duration 42'
3. *IAAF World Cup 1981*
16 mm and video - duration 60'.

¹ Price upon request to IAAF

The competitions

• Track and Field Technique

To outline the technical details of athletics is a very difficult if not impossible task, for athletics embraces a great many quite different events. The problem may be simplified, however, by, first of all, dividing the events into a) Track and b) Field.

The Olympic Games Track events again may be subdivided as follows:

A. Men

100 m, 200 m	short sprints
400 m	long sprints
800 m, 1500 m	middle distance
5000 m	
10,000 m	long distance
Hurdles	110 m, 400, (10 Hurdles)
Steeplechase	3000 m (28 Hurdles, 7 water jumps)
Relay Races	4 x 100 m., 4 x 400 m
Marathon	42 196 m (basically road races)
Walks	20 km, 50 km.

Women

All the above events except 5000 m, 10,000 m, 110 Hurdles, the Steeplechase, and the Walks and plus 3000 m and 100 m Hurdles.

The track has a circumference of 400 m and may have a surface of grass or cinders, but for important events it is composed of a synthetic material, which remains firm under all conditions. The athletes wear shoes with a maximum of six short, sharp "spikes" in the sole to give a good grip.

B. Field events

These may again be subdivided into

- i) jumps and
- ii) throws.

i) Jumps

For men these comprise the High, Long and Triple Jump, and the Pole Vault. Approach surface for these are similar to that of the Track. For the Long Jump and the Triple Jump the landing area is a sandpit and for the High Jump and the Pole Vault the landing area is a portable mat composed of some resilient material such as foam rubber enclosed in a plastic outer coat. The vaulters' poles are made of fibre glass and are capable of taking quite a large degree of bend at take off, thus allowing the vaulter to use a higher hand grip and also providing him with some "catapult" effect.

ii) Throws

These consist of Javelin, Shot, Discus and Hammer. The javelin run-up is composed of the same material as the track but has a slightly thicker surface layer. The discus, shot and hammer are thrown from circles made of concrete or some similar firm material. The javelin thrower generally wears boots with fairly long spikes in the sole and the heel. All other throwers wear shoes with rubber soles. The women compete in all the above events except the Triple Jump, Pole Vault and Hammer.

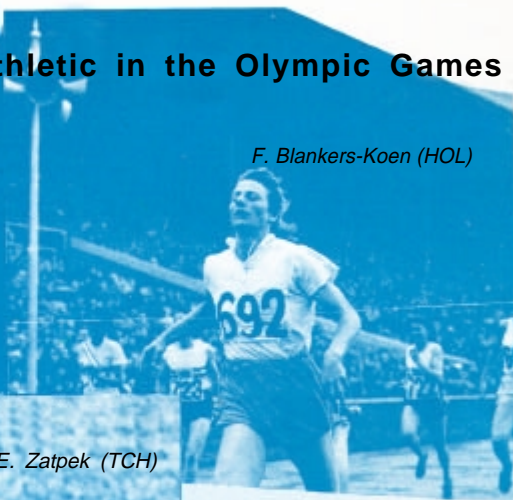
This multiplicity of events provides great variety but also demands a great deal of organisation to run a Meeting successfully, both in regard to the layout of the area and to the scheduling of the programme. For example, the minimum number of officials deemed necessary to conduct a principle International Meeting is 46.

R. Ewry (USA)



Athletic in the Olympic Games

F. Blankers-Koen (HOL)



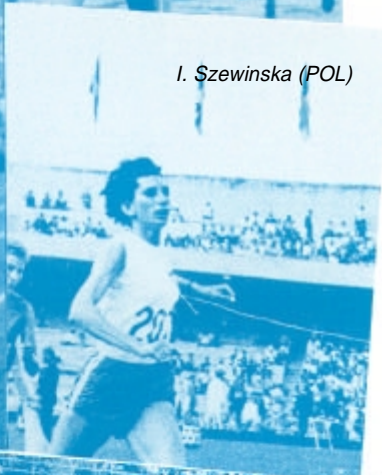
H. Elliot (AUS)



E. Zatpek (TCH)



I. Szewinska (POL)



V. Lusia (URS)



J. Owens (USA)



Athletics events have always appeared on the Olympic Programme, according to the following table:

Date	Number of events			1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
	M ¹	F ¹	Total										
1896	12	—	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1900	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1904	25	—	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1908	27	—	27	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1912	30	—	30	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1920	30	—	30	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1924	27	—	27	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1928	22	5	27	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1932	23	6	29	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1936	23	6	29	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

¹ Men's events (M) and Women's (W).

MEN'S PROGRAMME

	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
100 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
200 m		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
400 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
800 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1500 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5000 m					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10 000 m					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marathon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hurdles 110 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hurdles 400 m		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Steeplechase 3000 m						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4 x 100 m					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4 x 400 m					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
High jump	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Long jump	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pole vault	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Triple jump	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shot put	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Discus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Javelin				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hammer		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Decathlon			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Walk 20 km													●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Walk 50 km									●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●

Discontinued events

	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952
60 m		●	●									
5 miles				●								
Hurdles 200 m		●	●									
Steeplechase 2500 m		●	●									
Steeplechase 3200 m				●								
Steeplechase 4000 m		●										
Cross-country 8 km					●	●						
Cross-country 10 km							●					
Relay 200+200+400+800 m				●								
3000 m, team					●	●	●					
5000 m, team		●										
4 miles, team			●									
3 miles, team				●								
Cross 8 km, team						●						
Cross 10 km, team							●					
Standing high jump		●	●	●	●							
Standing long jump		●	●	●	●							
Standing triple jump		●	●									
Discus, Greek style				●								
Discus, both hands					●							
Shot put, 56 pounds			●			●						
Shot put, both hands					●							
Javelin, free style				●								
Javelin, both hands					●							
Pentathlon					●	●	●					
Walk 3000 m						●						
Walk 3500 m				●								
Walk 10 km					●	●	●				●	●
Walk 10 miles				●								
Tug of war		●	●	●	●	●						

WOMEN'S PROGRAMME

	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
100 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
200 m				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
400 m								●	●	●	●	●	●
800 m	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●
1500 m										●	●	●	●
3000 m													●
Marathon													●
Hurdles 100 m										●	●	●	●
Hurdles 400 m													●
4 x 100 m	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4 x 400 m										●	●	●	●
High jump	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Long jump				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shot put				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Discus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Javelin		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pentathlon								●	●	●	●	●	●

Discontinued events

	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
Hurdles 80 m		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				

List of Olympic Winners (Men)

60 m

- 1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA), 7"
1904 Archie Hahn (USA), 7"



A. Kraenzlein (USA)

100 m

- 1896 Thomas Burke (USA), 12"
1900 Francis Jarvis (USA), 10"8
1904 Archie Hahn (USA), 11"
1908 Reginald Walker (SAF), 10"8
1912 Ralph Craig (USA), 10"8
1920 Charles Paddock (USA), 10"8
1924 Harold Abrahams (GBR), 10"6
1928 Percy Williams (CAN), 10"8
1932 Eddie Tolan (USA), 10"3
1936 Jesse Owens (USA), 10"3
1948 Harrison Dillard (USA), 10"3
1952 Lindy Remigino (USA), 10"4
1956 Robert Morrow (USA), 10"5
1960 Armin Hary (FRG), 10"2
1964 Robert L. Hayes (USA), 10"
1988 Jim Hines (USA), 9"9
1972 Valeri Borzov (URS), 10"14
1976 Hasely Crawford (TRI), 10"06
1980 Allan Wells (GBR), 10"25

200 m

- 1900 Walter B. Tewksbury (USA), 22"2
1904 Archie Hahn (USA), 21"6
1908 Robert Kerr (CAN), 22"6
1912 Ralph Craig (USA), 21"7
1920 Allen Woodring (USA), 22"
1924 Jackson Scholz (USA), 21"6
1928 Percy Williams (CAN), 21"8
1932 Eddie Tolan (USA), 21"2
1936 Jesse Owens (USA), 20"7
1948 Melvin Patton (USA), 21"1
1952 Andrew Stanfield (USA), 20"7
1956 Robert Morrow (USA), 20"6
1960 Livio Berruti (ITA), 20"5
1964 Henry Carr (USA), 20"3
1968 Tom Smith (USA), 19"8
1972 Valeri Borzov (URS), 20"
1976 Donald Quarrie (JAM), 20"23
1980 Pietro Mennea (ITA), 20"19



V. Borzov (URS)



A. Hary (FRG)

400 m

1896	Thomas Burke (USA), 54"2
1900	Maxey Long (USA), 49"4
1904	Harry Hillmann (USA), 49"2
1908	Wyndhan Halswell (GBR), 50"
1912	Charles Reidpath (USA), 48"2
1920	Bevil Rudd (SAF), 49"6
1924	Eric Liddell (GBR), 47"6
1928	Raymond Barbuti (USA), 47"6
1932	William Carr (USA), 46"2
1936	Archie Williams (USA), 46"5
1948	Arthur Wint (JAM), 46"2
1952	Georges Rhoden (JAM), 45"9
1956	Charles Jenkins (USA), 46"7
1960	Otis Davis (USA), 44"9
1964	Michael D. Larrabee (USA), 45"1
1968	Lee Evans (USA), 43"6
1972	Vincent Matthews (USA), 44"66
1976	Alberto Juantorena (CUB), 44"26
1980	Viktor Markin (URS), 44"60



Wint, McKenley (JAM) and Whitfield (USA).

800 m

1896	Edwin Flack (AUS), 2'11"
1900	Alfred Tysoe (GBR), 2'1"2
1904	James Lightbody (USA), 1'56
1908	Melvin Sheppard (USA), 1'52"6
1912	James Meredith (USA), 1'51"9
1920	Albert Hill (GBR), 1'53"4
1924	Douglas Lowe (GBR), 1'52"4

1928 Douglas Lowe (GBR), 1'51"8
 1932 Thomas Hampson (GBR), 1'49"7
 1936 John Woodruff (USA), 1'52"9
 1948 Malvin Whitfield (USA), 1'49"2
 1952 Malvin Whitfield (USA), 1'49"2
 1956 Thomas Courtney (USA), 1'47"7
 1960 Peter Snell (NZL), 1'46"3
 1964 Peter Snell (NZL), 1'45"1
 1968 Ralph Doubell (AUS), 1'44"3
 1972 David Wottle (USA), 1'45"9
 1976 Alberto Juantorena (CUB), 1'43"50
 1980 Steve Ovett (GBR), 1'45"4

1500 m

1896 Edwin Flack (AUS), 4'33"2
 1900 Charles Bennett (GBR), 4'6"
 1904 James Lightbody (USA), 4'5"4
 1908 Melvin Sheppard (USA), 4'3"4
 1912 Arnold Jackson (GBR), 3'56"6
 1920 Albert Hill (GBR), 4'1"6
 1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 3'53"6
 1928 Harri Larva (FIN), 3'53"2
 1932 Luigi Beccali (ITA), 3'51"2
 1936 Jack Lovelock (NZL), 3'47"6
 1948 Henry Eriksson (SWE), 3'49"6
 1952 Josy Barthel (LUX), 3'45"1
 1956 Ronald Delaney (IRL), 3'41"2
 1960 Herbert Elliott (AUS), 3'35"6
 1964 Peter Snell (NZL), 3'38"1
 1968 Kipchoge Keino (KEN), 3'34"9
 1972 Pekka Vasala (FIN), 3'36"3
 1976 John Walker (NZL), 3'39"17
 1980 Sebastian Coe (GBR), 3'38"4



The Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg. member of the IOC, and Josy Barthel (LUX).



R. Delaney (IRL)

5000 m

1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN), 14'36"6
 1920 Joseph Guillemot (FRA), 14'55"6
 1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 14'31"2
 1928 Ville Ritola (FIN), 14'38"
 1932 Lauri Lehtinen (FIN), 14'30"
 1936 Gunnar Höckert (FIN), 14'22"2
 1948 Gaston Reiff (BEL), 14'17"6
 1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH), 14'6"6
 1956 Vladimir Kuts (URS), 13'39"6
 1960 Murray Halberg (NZL), 13'43"4
 1964 Robert K. Schul (USA), 13'48"6
 1968 Mohamed Gammoudi (TUN), 14'05"
 1972 Lasse Viren (FIN), 13'26"4
 1976 Lasse Viren (FIN), 13'24"76
 1980 Miruts Yifter (ETH), 13'21"

5 miles (8046 m 77)

1908 Emil Voigt (GBR), 25'11"2



M. Yifter (ETH)

10000 m

- 1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN), 31'20"6
- 1920 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 31'45"8
- 1924 Ville Ritola (FIN), 30'23"2
- 1928 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 30'18"8
- 1932 Janusz Kusocinski (POL), 30'11"4
- 1936 Ilmari Salminen (FIN), 30'15"4
- 1948 Emil Zatopek (TCH), 29'59"6
- 1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH), 29'17"
- 1956 Vladimir Kuts (URS), 28'45"6
- 1960 Piotr Bolotnikov (URS), 28'32"2
- 1964 William M. Mills (USA), 28'24"4
- 1968 Naftali Temu (KEN), 29'27"4
- 1972 Lasse Viren (FIN), 27'38"4
- 1976 Lasse Viren (FIN), 27'40"38
- 1980 Miruts Yifter (ETH), 27'42"7



V. Kuts (URS)



R. Clark (AUS No. 102) never became an Olympic champion, unlike M. Gammoudi (TUN No. 781) and K. Keino (KEN) coming up behind.

Marathon



S. Louys (GRE)

- 1896 Spiridon Louys (GRE), 2 h 58'50"
- 1900 Michel Theato (FRA), 2 h 59'45"
- 1904 Thomas Hicks (USA), 3 h 28'53"
- 1908 John Hayes (USA), 2 h 55'18"4



W. Cierpinski (GDR)

- 1912 Kenneth McArthur (SAF), 2 h 36'54"8
- 1920 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN),
2 h 32'35"8
- 1924 Albin Stenroos (FIN), 2 h 41'22"6
- 1928 Mohamed El Ouafi (FRA), 2 h 32'57"
- 1932 Juan Carlos Zabala (ARG), 2 h 31'36"
- 1936 Kittei Son (JPN), 2 h 29'19"2
- 1948 Delfo Cabrera (ARG), 2 h 34'51"6
- 1952 Emil Zatopek (TCH), 2 h 23'03"2
- 1956 Alain Mimoun (FRA), 2 h 25'
- 1960 Abebe Bikila (ETH), 2 h 15'16"2
- 1964 Abebe Bikila (ETH), 2 h 12'11"2
- 1968 Mamo Wolde (ETH), 2 h 20'26"4
- 1972 Frank Shorter (USA), 2 h 12'19"6
- 1976 Waldemar Cierpinski (GDR),
2 h 9'55"
- 1980 Waldemar Cierpinski (GDR),
2 h 11'03"

Hurdles 110 m

- 1896 Thomas Curtis (USA), 17"6
- 1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA), 15"4
- 1904 Frederick Schule (USA), 16"
- 1908 Forrest Smithson (USA), 15"
- 1912 Fred Kelly (USA), 15"1
- 1920 Earl Thompson (CAN), 14"8
- 1924 Daniel Kinsey (USA), 15"
- 1928 Sydney Atkinson (SAF), 14"8
- 1932 George Saling (USA), 14"6
- 1936 Forrest Towns (USA), 14"2
- 1948 William Porter (USA), 13"9
- 1952 Harrison Dillard (USA), 13"7
- 1956 Lee Calhoun (USA), 13"5
- 1960 Lee Calhoun (USA), 13"8
- 1964 Hayes Jones (USA), 13"6
- 1968 Willy Davenport (USA), 13"3
- 1972 Rodney Milburn (USA), 13"2
- 1976 Guy Drut (FRA), 13"30
- 1980 Thomas Munkelt (GDR), 13"39

Hurdles 200 m

- 1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA), 25"4
- 1904 Harry Hillmann (USA), 24"6

Hurdles 400 m

1900 Walter B. Tewksbury (USA), 57"6
1904 Harry Hillmann (USA), 53"
1908 Charles Bacon (USA), 55"
1920 Frank Loomis (USA), 54"
1924 Morgan Taylor (USA), 52"6
1928 David Lord Burghley (GBR), 53"4
1932 Robert Tisdall (IRL), 51"8
1936 Glenn Hardin (USA), 52"4
1948 Roy Cochran (USA), 51"1
1952 Charles Moore (USA), 50"8
1956 Glenn Davis (USA), 50"1
1960 Glenn Davis (USA), 49"3
1964 Warren Jay Cawley (USA), 49"6
1968 David Hemery (GBR), 48"1
1972 John Akii-Bua (UGA), 48"52
1976 Edwin Moses (USA), 47"64
1980 Volker Beck (GDR), 48"70

Steeplechase 2500 m

1900 George Orton (USA), 7'34"4
1904 James Lightbody (USA), 7'39"6

Steeplechase 3200 m

1908 Arthur Russel (GBR), 10'47"8

Steeplechase 4000 m

1900 John Rimmer (GBR), 12'58"4



J. Hemery (GBR)

J. Akii-Bua (UGA)

Steeplechase 3000 m



B. Malinowski (POL)

- 1920 Percy Hodge (GBR), 10'0"4
- 1924 Ville Ritola (FIN), 9'33"6
- 1928 Toivo Loukola (FIN), 9'21"8
- 1932 Volmari Iso-Hello (FIN), 10'33"4 ¹
- 1936 Volmari Iso-Hello (FIN), 9'3"8
- 1948 Thore Sjöstrand (SWE), 9'4"6
- 1952 Horace Ashenfelter (USA), 8'45"4
- 1956 Christopher Brasher (GBR), 8'41"2
- 1960 Zdislav Kryszkowiak (POL), 8'34"2
- 1964 Gaston Roelants (BEL), 8'30"8
- 1968 Amos Biwott (KEN), 8'51"
- 1972 Kipchoge Keino (KEN), 8'23"6
- 1976 Anders Gärderud (SWE), 8'08"
- 1980 Bronislaw Malinowski (POL), 8'9"7

¹3000 m + 1 tour.

Crosscountry 8 km

- 1912 Hannes Kolehmainen (FIN), 45'11"6
- 1920 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 27'15"

Crosscountry 10 km

- 1924 Paavo Nurmi (FIN), 32'34"

4 x 100 m

- 1912 David Jacobs. Henry Macintosh, William Applegarth, Victor d'Arcy (GBR), 42"4



1912: 1. GBR on the left 2. ALL

- 1920 Charles Paddock, Jackson Scholz, Loren Murchison, Morris Kirksey (USA), 42"2
- 1924 Louis Clarke, Francis Hussey, Loren Murchison, Alfred Leconey (USA), 41"
- 1928 Frank Wykoff, James Quinn, Charles Borah, Henry Russel (USA), 41"
- 1932 Robert Kiesel, Hector Dyer, Emmet Toppino, Frank Wykoff (USA), 40"
- 1936 Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff (USA), 39"8
- 1948 Norward Ewell, Lorenzo Wright, Harrison Dillard, Melvin Patton (USA), 40"6
- 1952 Dean Smith, Harrison Dillard, Lindy Remigino, Andrew Stanfield (USA), 40"1
- 1956 Walter Baker, Leamon King, Ira Murchison, Robert Morrow (USA), 39"5
- 1960 Bernard Cullmann, Armin Hary, Walter Mahlendorf, Martin Lauer (FRG), 39"5
- 1964 O. Paul Drayton, Gerald Ashworth, Richard Stebbins. Robert Hayes (USA), 39"

- 1968 Charles Greene, Mal Pender, Ronnie-Ray Smith, Jim Hines (USA), 38"2
- 1972 Larry Black, Robert Taylor, Gerald Tinker, Eddie Hart (USA), 38"19
- 1976 Harvey Glance, John Jones, Millard Hampton, Steve Riddick (USA), 38"33
- 1980 Vladimir Muravyov, Nikolai Sidorov, Aleksandr Aksinin, Andrei Prokofev (URS) 38"26

4 x 400 m

- 1912 Melvin Sheppard, James Meredith, Edward Lindberg, Charles Reidpath (USA), 3'16"6
- 1920 Robert Lindsay, Guy Butler, John Ainsworth-Davis, Cecil Griffiths (GBR),
- 1924 Con Cochran, Allan Helffrich, Olivier McDonald, William Stevenson (USA), 3'16"



1972: 1. KEN

- 1928 George Baird, Fred Alderman, Emerson Spencer, Raymond Barbuti (USA), 3'14"2
- 1932 Ivan Fuqua, Edgar Ablowich, Carl Warner, William Carr (USA), 3'11"2
- 1936 Frederick Wolff, Godfrey Rampling, William Roberts, A. Godfrey Brown (GBR), 3'9"
- 1948 Roy Cochran, Clifford Bourland, Arthur Harnden, Malvin Whitfield (USA), 3'10"14
- 1952 Arthur Wint, Leslie Laing, Herbert McKenley, Georges Rhoden (JAM), 3'3"9
- 1956 Louis Jones, Charles Jenkins, Jesse Mashburn, Thomas Courtney (USA), 3'4"8
- 1960 Jack Yerman, Earl Young, Glenn Davis, Otis Davis (USA), 3'2"2
- 1964 Ollan Cassell, Michael D. Larrabee, Ullis Williams, Henry Carr (USA), 3'00"7
- 1968 Vince Matthews, Ron Freeman, Larry James, Lee Evans (USA), 2'56"1
- 1972 Charles Asati, H. Nyamau Munyoro, Robert Ouko, Julius Sang (KEN), 2'59"8
- 1976 Herman Frazier, Benjamin Brown, Fred Newhouse, Maxie Parks (USA), 2'58"65
- 1980 Remigius Valiulis, Mikhail Linge, Nikolai Chernetsky, Viktor Markin (URS), 3'01"1

Relay

200-200-400-800

- 1908 Hamilton William, Cartmell Nathan, John Taylor, Melvin Sheppard (USA), 3'29"4

3000 m team

- 1912 T. S. Berna, Norman Taber, Georges Bonhag (USA)
- 1920 G. H. Brown, A. A. Schardt, Ivan Dresser (USA)
- 1924 Paavo Nurmi, Ville Ritola, Elias Katz (FIN)

Team races (various)

- 1900 Charles Bennet, John Rimmer, Alfred Tysoe, Sydney Robinson, Stanley Rowley (GBR) ¹
- 1904 Arthur Newton, Georges Underwood, Paul Pilgrim, Valentine Howard, D. Munson (USA) ²
- 1908 Joseph Deakin, Arthur Robertson, W. P. Ales (GBR) ³
- 1920 Paavo Nurmi; Heikki Liimatainen, Teodor Korkenniemi (FIN) ⁴
- 1924 Paavo Nurmi, Ville Ritola, Heikki Liimatainen (FIN) ⁵

¹ 5000 m

² 4 miles

³ 3 miles

⁴ 80 km team cross-country

⁵ 10 km team cross-country

- 1896 Ellery Clark (USA), 1 m 81
- 1900 Irving Baxter (USA), 1 m 90
- 1904 Samuel Jones (USA), 1 m 803
- 1908 Harry Porter (USA), 1 m 905
- 1912 Alma Richards (USA), 1 m 93
- 1920 Richmond Landon (USA), 1 m 935
- 1924 Harold Osborn (USA), 1 m 98
- 1928 Robert King (USA), 1 m 94
- 1932 Duncan McNaughton (CAN), 1 m 97
- 1936 Cornelius Johnson (USA), 2 m 03
- 1948 John Winter (AUS), 1 m 98
- 1952 Walter Davis (USA), 2 m 04
- 1956 Charles Dumas (USA), 2 m 12
- 1960 Robert Chavlakadze (URS), 2 m 16
- 1964 Valeri Brumel (URS), 2 m 18
- 1968 Dick Fosbury (USA), 2 m 24
- 1972 Juri Tarmak (URS), 2 m 23
- 1976 Jacek Wszola (POL), 2 m 25
- 1980 Gerd Wessig (GDR), 2 m 36

High jump



D. Fosbury (USA)

Standing high jump

- 1900 Ray Ewry (USA), 1 m 655
- 1904 Ray Ewry (USA), 1 m 498
- 1908 Ray Ewry (USA), 1 m 57
- 1912 Platt Adams (USA), 1 m 63

Long jump

- 1896 Ellery Clark (USA), 6 m 35
- 1900 Alvin Kraenzlein (USA), 7 m 185
- 1904 Myer Prinstein (USA), 7 m 35
- 1908 Francis Iron (USA), 7 m 45
- 1912 Albert Gutterson (USA), 7 m 60
- 1920 William Petterson (USA), 7 m 15
- 1924 Hubbard W. De Hart (USA), 7 m 445
- 1928 Edouard Hamm (USA), 7 m 73
- 1932 Edouard Gordon (USA), 7 m 64
- 1936 Jesse Owens (USA), 8 m 06
- 1948 Willie Steele (USA), 7 m 825
- 1952 Jerome Biffle (USA), 7 m 57
- 1956 Gregory Bell (USA), 7 m 83
- 1960 Ralph Boston (USA), 8 m 12
- 1964 Lynn Davies (GBR), 8 m 07
- 1968 Bob Beamon (USA), 8 m 90
- 1972 Randy Williams (USA), 8 m 24
- 1976 Arnie Robinson (USA), 8 m 35
- 1980 Lutz Dombrowski (GDR), 8 m 54



B. Beamon (USA)

- 1896 William Hoyt (USA), 3 m 30
- 1900 Irving Baxter (USA), 3 m 30
- 1904 Charles Dvorak (USA), 3 m 505
- 1908 Edward Cooke, Albert Gilbert (USA), 3 m 71
- 1912 Harry Babcock (USA), 3 m 71
- 1920 Franck Foss (USA), 3 m 80
- 1924 Lee Barnes (USA), 3 m 95
- 1928 Sabin Carr (USA), 4 m 20
- 1932 William Miller (USA), 4 m 315
- 1936 Earle Meadows (USA), 4 m 35
- 1948 Guinn Smith (USA), 4 m 30
- 1952 Robert Richards (USA), 4 m 55
- 1956 Robert Richards (USA), 4 m 56
- 1960 Donald Bragg (USA), 4 m 70
- 1964 Fred Morgan Hansen (USA), 5 m 10
- 1968 Bob Seagren (USA), 5 m 40
- 1972 Wolfgang Nordwig (GDR), 5 m 50
- 1976 Tadeusz Slusarski (POL), 5 m 50
- 1980 Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz (POL), 5 m 78

Standing long jump

- 1900 Ray Ewry (USA), 3 m 30
- 1904 Ray Ewry (USA), 3 m 476
- 1908 Ray Ewry (USA), 3 m 33
- 1912 Constantin Tsiklitis (GRE), 3 m 37

Pole vault



W. Nordwig (GDR)

Triple jump



Ch. Nambu (JPN)

- 1896 James Connolly (USA), 13 m 71
- 1900 Myer Prinstein (USA), 14 m 47
- 1904 Myer Prinstein (USA), 14 m 326
- 1908 Timothy Ahearne (GBR), 14 m 92
- 1912 Gustaf Lindblom (SWE), 14 m 76

- 1920 Vilho Tuulos (FIN), 14 m 505
- 1924 Anthony W. Winter (AUS), 15 m 525
- 1928 Mikio Oda (JPN), 15 m 21
- 1932 Chuhei Nambu (JPN), 15 m 72
- 1936 Naoto Tajima (JPN), 16 m
- 1948 Arne Ahman (SWE), 15 m 40
- 1952 Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (BRA), 16 m 22
- 1956 Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (BRA), 16 m 35
- 1960 Josef Schmidt (POL), 16 m 81
- 1964 Josef Schmidt (POL), 18 m 85
- 1968 Viktor Saneev (URS), 17 m 39
- 1972 Viktor Saneev (URS), 17 m 35
- 1976 Viktor Saneev (URS), 17 m 29
- 1980 Jaak Uudmae (URS), 17 m 35

Standing triple jump

- 1900 Ray Ewry (USA), 10 m 58
- 1904 Ray Ewry (USA), 10 m 547

Shot put, 56 pounds

- 1904 Etienne Desmarteau (CAN), 10 m 464 ¹
- 1912 Ralph Rose (USA), 27 m 70 ²
- 1920 Patrick McDonald (USA), 11 m 265 ¹

¹ Shot put, 56 pounds
² Both hands



E. Desmarteau (CAN)

Discus



R. Bauer (HUN)

- 1896 Robert Garrett (USA), 29 m 15
- 1900 Rudolf Bauer (HUN), 36 m 04
- 1904 Martin Sheridan (USA), 39 m 28
- 1908 Martin Sheridan (USA), 40 m 89
- 1912 Armas Taipale (FIN), 45 m 21
- 1920 Elmer Niklander (FIN), 44 m 685
- 1924 Clarence Houser (USA), 46 m 16
- 1928 Clarence Houser (USA), 47 m 32
- 1932 John Anderson (USA), 49 m 49
- 1936 Kenneth Carpenter (USA), 50 m 48
- 1948 Adolfo Consolini (ITA), 52 m 78
- 1952 Sim Iness (USA), 55 m 03
- 1956 Al Oerter (USA), 56 m 36
- 1960 Al Oerter (USA), 59 m 18
- 1964 Al Oerter (USA), 81 m
- 1968 Al Oerter (USA), 84 m 78
- 1972 Ludvig Danek (TCH), 64 m 40
- 1976 Mac Wilkins (USA), 67 m 50
- 1980 Viktor Rasshchupkin (URS), 66 m 64

Shot put

1896	Robert Garrett (USA), 11 m 22
1900	Richard Sheldon (USA), 14 m 10
1904	Ralph Rose (USA), 14 m 808
1908	Ralph Rose (USA), 14 m 21
1912	Patrick McDonald (USA), 15 m 34
1920	Ville Pörhölä (FIN), 14 m 81
1924	Clarence Houser (USA), 14 m 995
1928	John Kuck (USA), 15 m 87
1932	Lee Sexton (USA), 16 m
1936	Hans Woellke (AU), 16 m 20
1948	Wilbur Thompson (USA), 17 m 12
1952	Parry O'Brien (USA), 17 m 41
1956	Parry O'Brien (USA), 18 m 57
1960	William Nieder (USA), 19 m 68
1964	Dallas G. Long (USA), 20 m 33
1968	Randy James Matson (USA), 20 m 54
1972	Wladislav Komar (POL), 21 m 18
1976	Udo Beyer (GDR), 21 m 05
1980	Vladimir Kyselyov (URS), 21 m 35

Javelin



E. Lemming (SWE)

Discus, Greek style

1908	Martin Sheridan (USA), 37 m 91 ¹
1912	Armas Taipale (FIN), 52 m 86 ²

¹ Discus, Greek style

Hammer

1900	John Flanagan (USA), 49 m 73
1904	John Flanagan (USA), 51 m 23
1908	John Flanagan (USA), 51 m 92
1912	Matthew McGrath (USA), 54 m 74
1920	Patrick Ryan (USA), 52 m 875
1924	Frederic Tootell (USA), 53 m 295
1928	Patrick O'Callaghan (IRL), 51 m 39
1932	Patrick O'Callaghan (IRL), 53 m 92
1936	Karl Hein (ALL), 58 m 49
1948	Imre Nemeth (HUN), 56 m 07
1952	Josef Csermak (HUN), 60 m 34
1956	Harold Conolly (USA), 63 m 19
1960	Vassili Roudienkov (URS), 67 m 10
1964	Romuald Klim (URS), 69 m 74
1968	Gyula Zsivotzky (HUN), 73 m 36
1972	Anatoli Bondartchuk (URS), 75 m 50
1976	Yuriy Syedykh (URS), 77 m 52
1980	Yuriy Syedykh (URS), 81 m 80

1908	Erik Lemming (SWE), 54 m 44
1912	Erik Lemming (SWE), 60 m 64
1920	Jonni Myrra (FIN), 65 m 78
1924	Jonni Myrra (FIN), 62 m 96
1928	Erik Lundquist (SWE), 66 m 60
1932	Matti Jtirvinen (FIN), 72 m 71
1936	Gerhard Stock (ALL), 71 m 84
1948	Tapio Rautavaara (FIN), 69 m 77
1952	Cyrus Young (USA), 73 m 78
1956	Egil Danielsen (NOR), 85 m 71
1960	Viktor Cibulenko (URS), 84 m 64
1964	Pauli Nauri Nevala (FIN), 82 m 66
1968	Janis Lusi (URS), 90 m 10
1972	Klaus Wolfermann (FRG), 90 m 48
1976	Miklos Nemeth (HUN), 94 m 58
1980	Dainis Kula (URS), 91 m 20

Javelin, free style

1908	Erik Lemming (SWE), 54 m 83 ¹
1912	Julius Saaristo (FIN), 109 m 42 ²

¹ Javelin, free style

² Javelin, both hands

Decathlon

1904	Thomas Kiely (GBR), 6036 pts ¹
1912	Hugo Wielander (SWE), 5377 pts et Jim Thorpe (USA), 6756 pts ²
1920	Helge Lövland (NOR), 5190 pts
1924	Harold Osborn (USA), 6163 pts
1928	Paavo Yrjola (FIN), 6246 pts
1932	James Bausch (USA), 8588 pts
1936	Glenn Morris (USA), 7310 pts
1948	Robert Matthias (USA), 6386 pts
1952	Robert Matthias (USA), 7887 pts
1956	Milton Campbell (USA), 7937 pts
1960	Rafer Johnson (USA), 8392 pts
1964	Willi Holdorf (FRG), 7887 pts
1968	Bill Toomey (USA), 8193 pts
1972	Nikolai Avilov (URS), 8454 pts
1976	Bruce Jenner (USA), 8618 pts
1980	Daley Thompson (GBR), 8495 pts

¹ Combined Championships.

² The winner, Jim Thorpe, was later disqualified, but restored to first place in 1982.

Walk 3000 m



1920 Ugo Frigerio (ITA), 13'14"2



R. Johnson (USA)

Pentathlon

1912	Ferdinand Bie (NOR), 16 pts et Jim Thorpe (USA) ¹
1920	Eero Lehtonen (FIN), 14 pts
1924	Eero Lehtonen (FIN), 16 pts

¹ The winner, Jim Thorpe, was later disqualified, but restored to first place in 1982.

Walk 3500

1908	George Larnar (GBR), 14'55"
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Walk 10 miles

1908 George Larnar (GBR), 1 h 15'57"4

Walk 10 km

1912 Georges Gouling (CAN), 46'28"4

1920 Ugo Frigerio (ITA), 48'6"2

1924 Ugo Frigerio (ITA), 47'49"

1948 John Mikaelson (SWE), 45'13"2

1952 John Mikaelson (SWE), 45'2"8

Walk 20 km

1956 Leonid Spririne (URS), 1 h 37'27"4

1960 Vladimir Goloubnitchyi (URS),
1 h 34'7"2

1964 Kenneth J. Matthews (GBR),
1 h 29'34"

1968 Vladimir Goloubnitchyi (URS),
1 h 33'58"4

1972 Peter Frankel (GDR), 1 h 26'42"4

1976 Daniel Bautista (MEX), 1 h 24'46"6

1980 Maurizio Damilano (ITA), 1 h 23'35"5



D. Bautista (MEX, N° 70)

Walk 50 km

1932 Thomas Green (GBR), 4 h 50'10"

1936 Harold Whitlock (GBR), 4 h 30'41"4

1948 John Ljunggren (SWE), 4 h 41'52"

1952 Giuseppe Dordoni (ITA), 4 h 28'7"8

1956 Norman Read (NZL), 4 h 30'42"8

1960 Donald Thompson (GBR), 4 h 25'30"

1964 Abdon Pamich (ITA), 4 h 11'12"4

1968 Christoph Hohne (FRG), 3 h 56'11"6

1972 Bernd Kannenberg (FRG), 3 h. 56'11"6

1980 Hartwig Gauder (GDR), 3 h 49'24"

Tug of war



1908: 1. GBR

- 1900 DEN/SWE (Edgar Aabye, DEN; August Nilsson, SWE; Eugen Schmitt, DEN; Gustav Söderstöm, SWE; Karl G. Staaf, SWE; Charles Winkler, DEN).
- 1900 USA (O. G. Olson, S. B. Johnson, H. Sicking, C. Magnusson, Patrick Flanagan).
- 1908 GBR (Edward Barrett, F. W. Goodfellow, William Hiron, Frederick H. Humphrey, Albert Ireton, Frederick Merriam, Edwin Mills, James Shepherd).
- 1912 SWE (Arvid L. Andersson, Adolf Bergman, John Edman, Erik Fredriksson, August Gustafsson, Carl Jonsson, Erik Larsson, Carl H. Lindström).
- 1920 GBR (George Canning, F. Holmes, Frederick H. Humphreys, Edwin Mills, John Sewell, James Shepherd, H. Stiff, E. Thorn).

List of Olympic Winners (Women)

100 m

- 1928 Elizabeth Robinson (USA), 12"2
- 1932 Stanisława Walasiewicz (POL), 11"9
- 1936 Helen Stephens (USA), 11"5
- 1948 Fanny Blankers-Koen (HOL), 11"9
- 1952 Marjorie Jackson (AUS), 11"5
- 1956 Betty Cuthbert (AUS), 11"5
- 1960 Wilma Rudolph (USA), 11"
- 1964 Wyomia Tyus (USA), 11"4
- 1968 Wyomia Tyus (USA), 11"
- 1972 Renate Stecher (GDR), 11"07
- 1976 Annegret Richter (FRG), 11"01
- 1980 Liudmila Kondratyeva (URS), 11"06



B. Cuthbert (AUS)



W. Rudolph (USA)



R. Stecher (GDR)

200 m

- 1948 Fanny Blankers-Koen (HOL), 24"4
- 1952 Marjorie Jackson (AUS), 23"7
- 1956 Betty Cuthbert (AUS), 23"4
- 1960 Wilma Rudolph (USA), 24"

- 1964 Edith Marie McGuire (USA), 23"
- 1968 Irena Kirzenstein-Szewinska (POL), 22"5
- 1972 Renate Stecher (GDR), 22"40
- 1976 Bärbel Eckert (GDR), 12"37
- 1980 Bärbel Wöckel (GDR), 22"03

400 m

- 1964 Betty Cuthbert (AUS), 52"
1968 Colette Besson (FRA), 52"
1972 Monika Zehrt (GDR), 51"08
1976 Irena Szewinska (POL), 49"29
1980 Marita Koch (GDR), 48"88

800 m

- 1928 Lina Radke-Batschauer (ALL), 2'16"8
1960 Ludmilla Chevtzova-Lisenko (URS), 2'04"3
1964 Ann Elizabeth Packer (GBR), 2'01"1
1968 Madeline Manning (USA), 2'00"9
1972 Hildegard Falk (FRG), 1'58"55
1976 Tatiana Kazankina (URS), 1'54"94
1980 Nadezhda Olizarenko (URS), 1'53"5

1500 m

- 1972 Ludmila Bragina (URS), 4'01"38
1976 Tatiana Kazankina (URS), 4'05"48
1980 Tatiana Kazankina (URS), 3'56"6



J. Kazankina (URS, a droite) et N. Olizarenko (URS)

Hurdles 80 m

- 1932 Mildred Didrikson (USA), 11"7
1936 Trebisonda Valla (ITA), 11"7



M Didrikson (USA) on the right.

- 1948 Fanny Blankers-Koen (HOL), 11"2
1952 Shirley Strickland (AUS), 10"9
1956 Shirley de la Hunty-Strickland (AUS), 10"7
1960 Irina Press (URS), 10"8
1964 Karin Balzer (FRG), 10"5
1968 Maureen Caird (AUS), 10"3

Hurdles 100 m

- 1972 Annelie Ehrhardt (GDR), 12"59
1976 Johanna Schaller (GDR), 12"77
1980 Vera Konisova (URS), 12"56

4 x 100 m

- 1928 Fanny Rosenfeld, Ethel Smith, Florence Bell, Myrtel Cook (CAN), 48"4
1932 Mary Carew, Annette Rogers, Evelyn Furtzsch, Wilhelmina von Bremen (USA), 47"
1936 Harriet Bland, Annette Rogers, Elizabeth Robinson, Helen Stephens (USA), 46"6
1948 Xenia Stad-De Jongh, Nettie Witzier-Timmer, Gerda van der Kade-Koudijs, Fanny Blanker-Koen (HOL), 47"5
1952 Mae Faggs, Barbara Jones, Janet Moreau, Catherine Hardy (USA), 45"9
1956 Shirley de la Hunty-Strickland, Norma Cracker, Fleur Mellor, Betty Cuthbert (AUS), 44"5

- 1960 Martha Hudson, Lucinda Williams, Barbara Jones, Wilma Rudolph (USA), 44"5
- 1964 Teresa Cieplat, Irina Kirzenstein, Halina Gorecka, Eva Klobukowska (POL), 43"6
- 1968 Barbara Ferrel, Margaret Bailes, Mildrette Netter, Wyomia Tyus (USA), 42"8
- 1972 Christianne Krause, Ingrid Mickler, Annegret Richter, Heide Rosendahl (FRG), 42"81
- 1976 Marlies Oelsner, Renate Stecher, Carla Bodendorf, Bärbel Eckert (GDR), 42"55
- 1980 Romy Muller, Bärbel Wöckel, Ingrid Auerswald, Marlies Göhr (GDR), 41"60



E. Catherwood (CAN)

4 x 400 m

- 1972 Jagmar Kasling, Rita Kuhne, Helga Seidler, Monika Zehrt (GDR), 3'22"95
- 1976 Doris Maletzki, Brigitte Rohde, Ellen Streidt, Christina Brehmer (GDR), 3'19"23
- 1980 Tatyana Prorochenko, Tatyana Goistchik, Nina Zyuskova, Irina Vazarova (URS), 3'20"20

- 1952 Esther Brand (SAF), 1 m 87
- 1956 Mildred McDaniel (USA), 1 m 76
- 1960 Iolanda Balas (ROM), 1 m 85
- 1964 Iolanda Balas (ROM), 1 m 90
- 1968 Miroslava Rezkova (TCH), 1 m 82
- 1972 Ulrike Meyfarth (FRG), 1 m 92
- 1976 Rosemarie Ackermann (GDR), 1 m 93
- 1980 Sara Simeoni (ITA), 1 m 97

High jump

- 1928 Ethel Catherwood (CAN), 1 m 59
- 1932 Jean Shiley (USA), 1 m 67
- 1936 Ibolya Csak (HUN), 1 m 62
- 1948 Alice Coachman (USA), 1 m 68

Long jump

- 1948 Olga Gyarmati (HUN), 5 m 695
- 1952 Yvette Williams (NZL), 6 m 24
- 1956 Elzbieta Krzesinska (POL), 6 m 35
- 1960 Vera Krepkina (URS), 6 m 37
- 1964 Mary Rand (GBR), 6 m 76
- 1968 Viorica Viscoleanu (ROM), 6 m 82
- 1972 Heide Rosendahl (FRG), 6 m 78
- 1976 Angela Voigt (GDR), 6 m 72
- 1980 Tatiana Kolpakova (URS), 7 m 06



S. Simeoni (ITA)



H. Rosendhal (FRG)

Shot put



I. Slupianek (GDR)

- 1948 Micheline Ostermeyer (FRA), 13 m 75
- 1952 Galina Zybina (URS), 15 m 28
- 1956 Tamara Tychkevitch (URS), 16 m 59
- 1960 Tamara Press (URS), 17 m 32
- 1964 Tamara Press (URS), 18 m 14
- 1968 Margit Gummel (GDR), 19 m 61
- 1972 Nadezhda Tschischova (URS), 21 m 03
- 1976 Ivanka Christova (BUL), 21 m 16
- 1980 Ilona Slupianek (GDR), 22 m 41

Discus



M. Ostermeyer (FRA)

- 1928 Halina Konopacka (POL), 39 m 62
- 1932 Lilian Copeland (USA), 40 m 58
- 1936 Gisela Mauermayer (ALL), 47 m 63
- 1948 Micheline Ostermeyer (FRA), 41 m 92
- 1952 Nina Romachkova (URS), 51 m 42
- 1956 Olga Fikotova (TCH), 53 m 69
- 1960 Nina Ponomareva (URS), 55 m 10
- 1964 Tamara Press (URS), 57 m 27
- 1968 Lia Manoliu (ROM), 58 m 28
- 1972 Eaina Melnik (URS), 66 m 62
- 1976 Evelin Schlaak (GDR), 69 m
- 1980 Evelin Jahl (GDR), 69 m 96

Javelin

1932	Mildred Didrikson (USA), 43 m 68
1936	Tilly Fleischer (AU), 45 m 18
1948	Herma Bauma (AUT), 45 m 57
1952	Dana Zatopkova (TCH), 50 m 47
1956	Inesa Yaounzeme (URS), 53 m 86
1960	Elvira Ozolina (URS), 55 m 98
1964	Mihaela Penes (ROM), 60 m 54
1968	Angela Nemeth (HUN), 60 m 36
1972	Ruth Fuchs (GDR), 63 m 88
1976	Ruth Fuchs (GDR), 69 m 94
1980	Maria Colon (CUB), 68 m 40



H. Baume (AUT)

Pentathlon

1964	Irina Press (URS), 5246 pts
1968	Ingrid Becker (GDR), 5098 pts
1972	Mary Peters (GBR), 4081 pts
1976	Siegrun Siegl (GDR), 4745 pts
1980	Nadezhda Tkachenko (URS), 5083 pts.



M. Peters (GBR) and B. Pollac (GDR).

OFFICIAL LIST OF OLYMPIC RECORDS

Men

Event	Performance	Holder	NOC	Date	Place
100 m	9"95	Jim Hines	USA	1968	Mexico
200 m	19"83	Tommre Smith	USA	1968	Mexico
400 m	43"86	Lee Evans	USA	1968	Mexico
800 m	1'43"5	Alberto Juantorena	CUB	1976	Montreal
1500 m	3'34"9	KipchogeKeino	KEN	1968	Mexico
5000 m	13'20"3	Brendan Foster	GBR	1976	Montreal
10 000 m	27'38"4	Lasse Viren	FIN	1972	Munich
Hurdles 100 m	13"24	Rodney Milburn	USA	1972	Munich
Hurdles 400 m	47"64	Edwin Moses	USA	1976	Montreal
Steeplechase 3000 m	8'08"	AndersGärderud	SWE	1976	Montreal
4 x 100 m	38"19	USA	USA	1972	Munich
4 x 400 m	2'56"1	USA	USA	1968	Mexico
High jump	2 m 36	Gerd Wessig	GDR	1980	Moscow
Long jump	8 m 90	Robert Beamon	USA	1968	Mexico
Pole vault	5 m 78	Wladyslaw Kozakiewlcz	POL	1980	Moscow
Triple jump	17 m 39	VictorSaneev	URS	1968	Mexico
Shotput	21 m 35	Vladimir Kiselyov	URS	1980	Moscow
Discus	68 m 28	Mac Wilkins	USA	1976	Montreal
Hammer	81 m 80	Yun Syedykh	URS	1980	Moscow
Javelin	94 m 58	Miklos Nemeth	HUN	1976	Montreal
Decathlon	8618 pts	Bruce Jenner	USA	1976	Montreal

Best performances in events where world records are not recognized

Event	Performance	Holder	NOC	Date	Place
Marathon	2 h. 09'55"	WaldemarCierpinski	GDR	1976	Montreal
20 km	1 h. 23'35"5	MaurizioDamilano	ITA	1980	Moscow
50 km	3 h 49'24"	Hartwig Gauder	GDR	1980	Moscow

Women

Event	Performance	Holder	NOC	Date	Place
100 m	11"01	Annegret Richter	FRG	1976	Montreal
200 m	22"03	Bärbel Wockel	GDR	1980	Moscow
400 m	48"88	Manta Koch	GDR	1980	Moscow
800 m	1'53"5	NadezhdaOlizarenko	URS	1980	Moscow
1500 m	3'56"6	Tatiana Kazankina	URS	1980	Moscow
Hurdles 100 m	12"56	Vera Komisova	URS	1980	Moscow
4 x 100 m	41"60	GDR	GDR	1980	Moscow
4 x 400 m	3'19"2	GDR	GDR	1976	Montreal
High jump	1 m 97	Sara Simeoni	ITA	1980	Moscow
Long jump	7 m 06	Tatiana Kolpakova	URS	1980	Moscow
Shotput	22 m 41	Ilona Slupianek	GDR	1980	Moscow
Discus	69 m 96	Evelin Jahl	GDR	1980	Moscow
Javelin	68 m 40	Maria Colon	CUB	1980	Moscow
Pentathlon	5083 pts	Nadezhda Tkachenko	URS	1980	Moscow

Participation by NOC from 1896 to 1980

CNO	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St-Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Ang.	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
AFG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
ALB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10(1)
FRG ¹												39(14)	42(14)	90(26)	98(29)	67(15)	101(30)	58(19)	-
AND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
AHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	27	-
ARG	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	11	8	24(2)	16(6)	2(1)	4	6(4)	5(1)	10(1)	2	-
AUS	1	1	1	3	6	4	9	7(1)	4(1)	5(1)	17(5)	17(4)	78(21)	28(11)	35(11)	24(8)	25(12)	28(12)	21(7)
AUT	-	2	-	2	12	-	6	4(2)		29(8)	14(11)	14(6)	3(2)	9(3)	8(3)	12(5)	16(8)	7(3)	11(1)
BAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	8(1)	7(1)	-
BRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7(5)	8(2)	
BEL	-	1	-	6	3	49	16	33(9)	-	12(2)	17(2)	21	6	12	10	15(1)	17(2)	27(8)	22(7)
BIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-

The figure in brackets represents the number of women competitors in the preceeding figure.

CNO	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Ang	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
BEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9(1)
BER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5(2)	2(2)	-	-	2	-	-	12(5)	-
BIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	1
BOL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-
BOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
BRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	19	6	13(6)	10(3)	6	6(1)	1	4(3)	3	9(3)	11(1)
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	4(1)	-	8(3)	9(4)	9(4)	18(15)	17(13)	54(30)
CAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CMR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	5(3)
CAN	-	-	7	30	18	15	27	33(6)	29(8)	28(7)	26(8)	22(6)	18(7)	16(4)	15(6)	28(9)	31(9)	56(20)	-
CAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
CHI	1	-	-	-	6	2	3	8	-	10(1)	15(4)	13(2)	6(1)	4(1)	3	8(2)	2(1)	1	-
CHN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23(2)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	4	-	4	5	7(2)	5	4
CGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	7
KOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(1)	7(1)	7	7(1)	19(7)	4(1)	2(1)	-	-
CRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	1	-	2
CIV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	8	10	-
CUB	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	2(1)	3(1)	3(1)	18(6)	23(11)	28(9)	22(5)

[illegible]

CNO	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St-Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Ang	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
VOL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
HON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	—
HKG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(1)	—	—	—	—
HUN	4	9	2	20	27	—	15	28(1)	5	25(1)	14(1)	35(6)	19(2)	26(7)	31(11)	31(12)	35(13)	16(6)	44(16)
IND	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	7	3	4	8	8(2)	8(1)	11	12(1)	2	8	4	11(2)
INA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1(1)	1(1)	—
IRQ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
IRN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	8(3)	1	3	4	—
IRL	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	4	—	10	2	3(1)	8(1)	7(1)	4	13(3)	6	7
ISL	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	12	8	2	7	2	3	4(2)	8(1)	4
ISR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7(3)	1	8(3)	5(2)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)	—
ITA	—	2	—	13	12	33	38	25(6)	21	32(5)	25(8)	33(8)	21(6)	47(8)	22(1)	30(4)	43(8)	32(7)	31(10)
JAM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6(4)	5(2)	6	*	11(4)	9(4)	16(12)	14(9)	21(9)
JPN	—	—	—	—	2	11	8	17(1)	35(9)	47(7)	—	19(3)	19(3)	20(5)	68(16)	19	19(3)	15(2)	—
JOR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	11	15(2)	23(2)	—	—
KUW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	11
LAO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7(2)
LES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6

* In 1960 Jamaica took part under the colours of the West Indies

[illegible]

[illegible]

CNO	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St-Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Ang	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
ESA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10(2)	-	-	-
SEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	12	12(2)	11(2)
SEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9(2)
SLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12(2)
SIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1(1)	4(2)	-	-	1	3	1(1)	-
SOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
SUD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	-
SRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	5
SWE	1	8	-	39	118	66	32	29(6)	9	38(1)	50(5)	45(7)	17(2)	26(4)	16(1)	18(3)	28(10)	18	18(8)
SUI	-	-	-	1	1	15	17	11	3	19	20	28(2)	-	23	13	23(2)	28(9)	7(1)	17(3)
SUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
SWZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SYR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12(2)
TPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6(3)	6(2)	11(4)	8(4)	-	-
TAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	16(5)
CHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-
TCH	-	2	-	3	11	15	16	11	3	30(1)	10(4)	20(4)	16(5)	28(8)	12(2)	13(6)	31(8)	14(7)	24(5)
THA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	18(6)	-	5	8(3)	-
TOG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
TRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1*	6	8	11(1)	9	10

CNO	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St-Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Ang.	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow
TUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	6	-	-
TUR	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	5	-	-	13(1)	14	-	15(3)	4	4	4	2	-
URS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	77(20)	75(22)	81(23)	84(23)	70(24)	75(27)	70(31)	101(36)
URU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(1)	2(1)	1	1	-	3(1)	2(1)	1(1)	-
VEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	7	6	6	13(1)	1(1)	1
ISV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
IVB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	7(4)
YAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YMD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUG	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	5	1	21(5)	15(3)	19(2)	7(2)	22(5)	9(3)	8(5)	18(6)	13(4)	16(2)
ZAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	7(3)	-	9
ZIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	5

* *Trinidad and Tobago*: In 1960, an athlete from Trinidad and Tobago participated in the Games as part of the West Indian delegation.

¹ *Germany*: up until 1960: 1896: 3,1900: 6,1904: 20,1908: 20,1912: 24,1920:-, 1924:-, 1928: 63(16), 1932: 27(5), 1936: 77(15), 1948:-.

² *USSR* before 1952: *Russia*: 1908: 1,1912: 32 - *Estonia*: 1920: 8,1924: 10,1928: 4,1932: 1,1936: 7 - *Lettonia*: 1924: 10,1928: 6(2), 1932: 2,1936: 7 - *Lithuania*: 1928: 5(1).

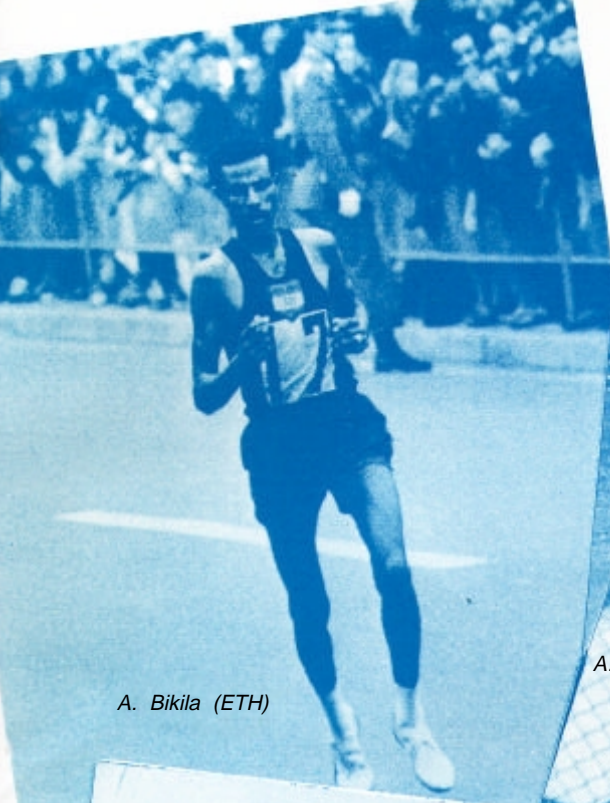
Participation by event during the last three Olympic Games

Men

	Munich		Montreal		Moscow	
	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC
100 m	85	50	63	41	65	40
200 m	57	42	43	38	58	39
400 m	64	49	44	29	50	31
800 m	61	46	41	31	41	28
1500 m	66	46	42	28	40	29
5000 m	61	35	35	24	35	22
10 000 m	51	33	39	25	42	28
Marathon	74	39	67	36	75	40
Hurdles 110 m	39	27	23	17	23	16
Hurdles 1400 m	25	21	16	23	20	
Steeplechase 3000 m	49	29	23	17	32	18
4 x 100 m		27		20		16
4 x 400 m		21		16		24
High jump	40	26	37	23	30	19
Long jump	36	25	33	25	33	24
Pole vault	21	12	28	14	19	10
Triple jump	36	28	25	18	23	19
Shot put	29	19	23	17	16	11
Discus	29	18	30	20	18	12
Hammer	31	17	20	13	17	12
Javelin	23	15	23	15	18	11
Decathlon	33	19	28	15	21	12
Walk 20 km	24	12	38	21	34	20
Walk 50 km	36	18			29	14

Women

	Munich		Montreal		Moscow	
	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC	Athletes	NOC
100 m	47	33	39	22	40	25
200 m	37	27	36	21	35	25
400 m	49	29	38	23	38	22
800 m	38	26	34	19	28	17
1500 m	36	21	36	19	24	14
Hurdles 100 m	25	15	23	16	20	11
4 x 100 m		15		10		8
4 x 400 m		14		11		11
High jump	40	22	32	23	20	13
Long jump	33	19	30	19	19	11
Pole vault	18	11	13	8	14	8
Discus	17	10	15	9	17	10
Javelin	19	10	15	9	21	14
Pentathlon	30	20	20	13	19	12



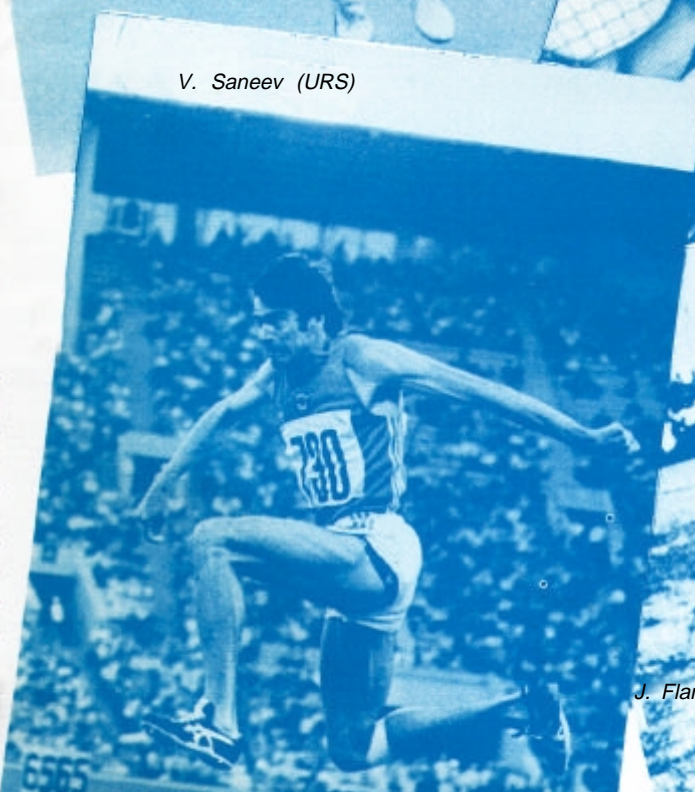
A. Bikila (ETH)



P. Nurni



A. Oerter (USA)



V. Saneev (URS)



J. Flanagan (USA)



IAAF World Championships



- Set up in 1978, these Championships are organised every four years, one year before the celebration of an Olympiad. The first championships take place in Helsinki from 7th to 14th August 1983.

Special World Championship events

- In 1976, Venamin Soldatenko (URS) won the 50 km world walking championships in 3 hours 54'40" at Malmö (SWE).
- In 1980, Birgit Friedmann (FRG) and Barbel Broschat (GDR) were crowned world champion in the 3000 m and 400 m women's hurdles respectively at Sittard (HOL) in 8'48"1 and 54"55.

- **Cross-country**

– Since 1973, the international team cross-country championships have appeared annually on the IAAF calendar. This event succeeds the traditional “Cross des Nations”, the first of which took place on 28th March 1903 on the Hamilton Race-course (Glasgow) and has now spread throughout the world under different names.



- **List of winners in the IAAF international cross-country**

M = Masculine, F = Feminine, J = Junior.
Individual and team winners.

I. 17 March 1973 - Waregem (BEL)

M - 1. Pekka Paivarinta (FIN) - 1. BEL
F - 1 Paola Pigni-Cacchi (ITA) - 1. England
J - 1. Jim Brown (Scotland) - 1. ESP

II. 16th March 1974 - Monza (ITA)

M - 1. Eric de Beck (BEL) - 1. BEL

F - 1. Paola Pigni-Cacchi (ITA) - 1. England
J - 1. Richard Kimball (USA) - 1. USA

III. 16th March 1975 - Rabat (MAR)

M - 1. Ian Stewart (Scotland) - 1. NZL
F - 1. Julie Brown (USA) - 1. USA
J - 1. Robert Thomas (USA) - 1. USA

IV. 28th February 1976 - Chepstow (GBR)

M - 1. Carlos Lopes (POR) - 1. England
F - 1. Carmen Valero (ESP) - 1. URS
J - 1. Eric Hulst (USA) - 1. (USA)

V. 20 March 1977 - Dusseldorf (FRG)

M - 1. Leon Schots (BEL) - 1. BEL
F - 1. Carmen Valero (ESP) - 1. URS
J - 1. Thorn Hunt (USA) - 1. USA

VI. 25th March 1978 - Glasgow (GBR)

M - 1. John Treacy (IRL) - 1. FRA
F - 1. Grete Waltz (NOR) - 1. ROM
J - 1. Mick Morton (England) - 1. England

VII. 25th March 1979 - Limerick (IRL)

M - 1. John Treacy (IRL) - 1. England
F - 1. Grete Waltz (NOR) - 1. USA
J - 1. Eddie de Paw (BEL) - 1. ESP

VIII. 9th March 1980 - Paris (FRA)

M - 1. Craig Virgin (USA) - 1. England
F - 1. Grete Waltz (NOR) - 1. URS
J - 1. Jorge Garcia (ESP) - 1. URS

IX. 28th March 1981 - Madrid (ESP)

M - 1. Craig Virgin (USA) - 1. ETH
F - 1. Grete Waltz (NOR) - 1. URS
J - 1. Mohamed Chouri (TUN) - 1. USA

X. 21st March 1982 - Rome (ITA)

M - 1. Mohamed Kedir (ETH) - 1. ETH
F - 1. Maricica Puica (ROM) - 1. URS
J - 1. Zurubachew Gelaw (ETH) - 1. ETH

XI. 20th March 1983 - Gateshead (GBR)

M - 1. Bekela Debele (ETH) - 1. ETH
F - 1. Grete Waltz (NOR) - 1. USA
J - 1. Fisha Abebe (ETH) - 1. ETH

XII. 25th March 1984 - New York (USA)

XIII. March 1985 - Lisbon (POR)

LIST OF WORLD CUP WINNERS

Men

Event	Düsseldorf	1977	Montreal	1979	Rome	1981
100 m	Steve Williams	USA 10"13	James Sanford	USA 10"17	Allan Welts	GBR 10"20
200 m	Clancy Edwards	USA 20"17	Sylvio Leonard	AME 20"14	Mel Lattany	USA 20"21
400 m	Alberto Juantorena	AME 45"36	Hassan El Kasheef	AFR 45"39	Cliff Wiley	USA 44"38
800 m	Alberto Juantorena	AME 1'44"	James Boi Maina	AFR 1'47"7	Sebastian Coe	EUR 1'46"16
1500 m	Steve Ovett	EUR 3'34"5	Thomas Wessinghage	EUR 3'46"	Steve Ovett	EUR 3'34"95
5000 m	Miruts Yifter	AFR 13'13"8	Miruts Yifter	AFR 13'35"9	Eamonn Coghlan	EUR 14'08"39
10 000 m	Miruts Yifter	AFR 28'32"3	Miruts Yifter	AFR 27'53"1	Werner Schildauer	GDR 27'38"43
Hurdles 100 m	Thomas Munkelt	GDR 13"41	Renaldo Nehemiah	USA 13"39	Greg Foster	USA 13"32
Hurdles 400 m	Edwin Moses	USA 47"58	Edwin Moses	USA 47"53	Edwin Moses	USA 47"37
3000 m steeple	Michael Karst	FRG 8'21"6	Kiprotich Rono	AFR 8'26"	Bogoslaw Maminski	EUR 8'19"89
4 x 100 m	Bill Collins, Steve Riddick, Cliff Wiley, Steve Williams	USA 38"03	O. Lara (CUB), N. Dos Santos (BRA), Sylvio Leonard (CUB), A. Araujo (BRA)	AME 38"70	Swolinski (POL), Liczniercki (POL), Dunecki (POL), Woronin (POL)	EUR 38"73
4 x 400 m	Lothar Krieg, Franz-Peter Hofmeister, Harald Schmid, Bernd Hermann	FRG 3'01"3	H. Frazier, W. Green, W. Smith, Tony Darden	USA 3'00"7	Walter McCoy, Cliff Wiley, W. Smith, Tony Darden	USA 2'59"12
High jump	Rolf Beilschmidt	GDR 2 m 30	Franklin Jacobs	USA 2 m 27	Tyke Peacock	USA 2 m 28
Long jump	Arnie Robinson	USA 8 m 19	Larry Myricks	USA 8 m 52	Carl Lewis	USA 8 m 15
Pole vault	Mike Tully	USA 5 m 60	Mike Tully	USA 5 m 45	Kostantin Volkov	URS 5 m 70
Triple jump	Joao Carlos de Oliveira	BRA 16 m 68	Joao Carlos de Oliveira	BRA 17 m 02	Joao Carlos de Oliveira	BRA 17 m 37
Shotput	Udo Beyer	GDR 21 m 74	Udo Beyer	GDR 20 m 45	Udo Beyer	GDR 21 m 40
Discus	Wolfgang Schmidt	GDR 67 m 14	Wolfgang Schmidt	GDR 66 m 02	Armin Lemme	GDR 66 m 38
Hammer	Karl-Hans Riehm	FRG 75 m 64	Sergei Litvinov	URS 78 m 70	Yuriy Syedikh	URS 77 m 42
Javelin	Michael Wessing	FRG 87 m 46	Wolfgang Hanisch	GDR 86 m 48	Dainis Kula	URS 89 m 74

Women

Events	Dusseldorf	1977	Montreal	1979	Rome	1981
100 m	MarliesOelsner	GDR 11"16	Evelyn Ashford	USA 11"06	Evelyn Ashford	USA 11"02
200 m	Irena Szewinska	EUR 22"72	Evelyn Ashford	USA 21"83	Evelyn Ashford	USA 22"18
400 m	Irena Szewinska	EUR 49"52	Marita Koch	GDR 48"97	JarmilaKratochvilova	EUR 48"61
800 m	TotkaPetrova	EUR 1'59"2	Nikolina Shtereva	EUR 2'06"6	Lyudmilla Veselkova	URS 1'57"48
1500 m	Tatiana Kazankina	URS 4'12"7	Totka Petrova	EUR 4'06"5	Tamara Sorokina	URS 4'03"33
3000 m	Grete Waitz	EUR 8'43"5	Svetlana Ulmasova	URS 8'36"4	Angelika Zauber	GDR 8'54"89
Hurdles 100 m	Grazyna Rabsltyln	EUR 12"70	Grazyna Rabsztyn	EUR 12"67	TatyanaAnisimova	URS 12"85
Hurdles 400 m			Barbara Klepp	GDR 55"83	Ellen Newmann	GDR 54"82
4 x 100 m	Elvira Possekell (FRG), Andrea Lynch (GBR), Annegret Richter (FRG), Sonia Lannaman (GBR)	EUR 42"51	Lind Haglund (SWE), Chantal Rega (FRA), Annegret Richter (FAG), Heather Hunte (GBR)	EUR 42"19	Kirsten Siemon, Barbel Wöckel, Annelies Walther, Marlies Göhr	GDR 42"22
4 x 400 m	Bettina Popp, Barbara Krug, Christina Brehmer, Marita Koch	GDR 3'24	B. Kotte, Christina Brehmer, B. Kohn, Marita Koch	GDR 3'20"4	Reubsam,Steuk,Bäbel Wockel, Marita Koch	GDR 3'20"62
High jump	RosemarieAckermann	GDR 1 m 98	Debbie Brill	AME 1 m 96	UlrikeMeyfarth	EUR 1 m 96
Long jump	Lynette Jacenko	OCE 6 m 54	AnitaStukane	URS 6 m 64	Sigrid Ulbricht	GDR 6 m 80
Shotput	Helena Fibigerova	EUR 20 m 63	ItonaSlupianek	GDR 20 m 98	Ilona Slupianek	GDR 20 m 60
Discus	Faina Melnik	URS 68 m 10	Evelin Jahl	GDR 65 m 18	Evelin Jahl	GDR 66 m 70
Javelin	Ruth Fuchs	GOR 62 m 36	Ruth Fuchs	GOR 66 m 10	Antoaneta Todorova	BUL 70 m 08



- 1977 saw the birth of the World Cup. Its rules were loosely based on the principles of the European Cup – a meeting of eight men's and eight women's teams with one athlete per team for each event.

Their aim is three-fold:

- to stimulate athletic activity on all continents
- to provide good publicity for athletics
- to put extra funds at the disposal of the continental associations for their activities.

1st Edition: 2nd to 4th September 1977 at Dusseldorf (FRG);

- M 1. GDR 127 points; 2. USA 120 points; 3. FRG 112 points;
 4. Europe 111 points; 5. The Americas 92 points; 6. Africa 76 points;
 7. Oceania 48 points; 8. Asia 44 points.

- W 1. Europe 107 points; 2. GDR 102 points;
 3. URS 89 points;

4. USA 59 points; 5. The Americas 55 points;
 6. Oceania 45 points;
 7. Africa 31 points; 8. Asia 29 points.

2nd Edition: 24th to 26th August 1979 at Montreal (CAN)

- M 1. USA 119 points; 2. Europe 112 points;
 3. GDR 108 points;
 4. URS 102 points; 5. The Americas 98 points;
 6. Africa 84 points;
 7. Oceania 58 points; 8. Asia 38 points.

- W 1. GDR 105 points; 2. URS 97 points; 3. Europe 96 points;
 4. USA 75 points; 5. The Americas 67 points;
 6. Oceania 46 points;
 7. Africa 29 points; 8. Asia 25 points.

3rd Edition: 4th to 6th September 1981 - Rome (ITA)

As a 9th lane was added to the track in the Olympic stadium, the team from the organising country was able to take part in the events.

M 1. Europe 147 points; 2. GDR 130 points;
3. USA 127 points;
4. URS 118 points; 5. The Americas 95
points; 6. ITA 93 points;
7. Africa 66 points; 8. Oceania 61 points;
9. Asia 59 points.

W 1. GDR 120,5 points; 2. Europe 110 points;
3. URS 98 points;
4. USA 89 points; 5. The Americas 72
points; 6. ITA 68,5 points;
7. Oceania 58 points; 8. Asia 32 points 9.;
Africa 26 points.

4th Edition; 5th to 7th October 1985 at
Canberra (AUS)

II. IAAF Race Walking World Cup

Known for many years as the Lugano Trophy
(men's event) and Eschborn Cup (women's
event) the Race Walking World Cup is a
biennial event.

The Men's Cup comprises 50 km and 20 km
walk events and the Women's Cup a 10 km
event.

Major Games and Championships

Events	(1)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Olympic Games	4		Los Angeles (USA)				Seoul (KOR)
World Ch. ²	4	Helsinki (FIN)				Rome (ITA)	
world C. ³	2			Canberra (AUS)			
Cross-country Ch.	1	Gateahead (GBR)	New York (USA)	Lisbonne (POR)	Neuchâtel (SUI)		
Marathon World Ch.	4			Not attri- buted			
Race Walking World Ch.	2		Bergen (NOR)				
African Ch.	2	(CIV)					
African G. ⁴	4						
Arab Ch.	2	Amman (JOR)					
Asian Ch.	2	(KUW)					
Asian G.	4					Seoul (KOR)	
Balkan G.	1	(TUR)					
Bolivar G.	4						
Central African G.	4						
Central American G	4						
Central American and Caribbean G.	4					...	
Central American and Caribbean Ch.	2	La Habana (CUB)					
CISM Ch. ⁵	2	(FRA)					
Commonwealth G.	4					Edinburgh (GBR)	
East and Central African Ch.		Kamkpala (UGA)					

Events	(1)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
EuropeanCh.	4				Stuttgart (FRG)		
European C. Bruno Zauli	2	London (GBR)					
EuropeanC-combined events	2	Sofia (BUL)					
EuropeanindoorCh.	1	Budapest	Göthenburg (SWE)				
European Marathon Ch.	2	Laredo (ESP)					
FISU Universiade ⁶	2	Edmonton (CAN)		Kobe (JPN)			
No-American Ch.s	2	Barcelona (ESP)					
Indian Ocean G	4			***			
Maccabiah G.	4			Tel Aviv (ISR)			
Maghreb G	2	Casablanca (MAR)					
Mediterranean G.	4	Casablanca (MAR)					
PacificConference Games	4			***			
Pan American G.	4	Caracas (VEN)					
Pan Arab G.	4						
South America Ch.	2	Panama (PAN)		***			
South East Asia G	2	(SIN)	***				
South Pacific Ch.	2						
South Pacific G.	4	Apia (W. Samoa)					
West African Ch.	2						
West African G.	4						
●Cross-country							
Arab Ch.		(TUN)					
Balkan Ch.	1						
MaghrebCh.	1						
●Juniors							
Carifta Ch.	1	Martinique					
Central American Ch.	2	Costa Rica					
Central American and CaribbeanCh.	2		***				
European Ch.	2	Vienne (AUT)					
Pan American Ch.	2		***				
South America Ch.	2	Medellin (COL)					

¹ Period of recurrence (1) every year, (2) every two years, etc.

² Ch. = championships.

³ C = Cup.

⁴ G = Games.

⁵ CISM = International Council for Military Sport.

⁶ FISU = International Federation of University Sport.

Olympic awards obtained by the IAAF

The Olympic Cup

- 1947 J. Sigfrid Edström*, (see biographical notes)

Mohammed Taher Trophy¹

- 1952 Mrs. Fanny E. Blankers-Koen (HOL).
1953 Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (BRA).
1955 Roger Bannister (GBR).
1957 John Landy (AUS).
1961 Maurice van de Wattyne (BEL).
1962 Philip Y. Coleman (USA).
1963 Yolanda Balas (ROM).

¹Reserved for an athlete whose general merits or career appeared to justify a special Olympic distinction.

1983 *Betty Cuthbert* (AUS), 4 times Olympic champion in 1956 (3 titles) and 1964 (1 title). Although she has suffered from sclerosis for several years, she has never given in to pain. No longer able to train high level athletes, she has devoted herself to the support and promotion of the Olympic Movement in Australia.

Chuhei Nambu (JPN), Olympic champion in the triple jump at the Games of the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932. A brilliantly successful athletics coach, he is currently Dean of Tottori Women's College.

Victor Saneev (URS) Olympic Champion in the triple jump in 1968, 1972, and 1976 he came second in 1980. He is a highly efficient member of the Presidium of the central council of the Dynamo Club.

IAAF personalities

who are holders of the Olympic Order

Gold Medal:

- 1975 *Avery Brundage* (USA), President of the IOC, former Council member of the IAAF.
1967 *The Marquess of Exeter** (GBR), (see biographical notes).

Silver Medal:

- 1976 *Dan Ferris* (USA), vice-President of the IAAF.
Jesse Owens (USA) unforgettable 4-times Olympic Champion in 1936.
1979 *Mikio Oda* (JPN), Olympic champion in the triple jump in 1928.
1980 *Frederick Holder** (GBR), (see biographical notes).
1981 *Max Danz* (FRG), President of the German Athletics Federation from 1949 to 1970, Honorary Life vice-President of the IAAF.
*Bo Ekelund** (SWE), (see biographical notes).
*Adriaan Paulen** (HOL), (see biographical notes).

Bronze Medal

- 1975 *Mrs. Lia Manoliu* (ROM), Olympic discus champion in 1968, who took part in six Olympic Games.
1978 *Al Oerter* (USA), quadruple Olympic discus champion in 1956, 1960, 1964, and 1968, he further improved his performance while training for the 1980 Olympic Games.
1979 *Otto Szymiczek* (GRE), President of the International Track and Field Coaches Association.
1981 *Mrs. Irena Szewinska* (POL), took part in four Olympic Games winning three gold medals, two silver and three bronze.
1982 *João da Costa* (BRA), vice-President of the IAAF since 1956, he has been a member of the appeal jury during all Olympic Games since 1960.
1982 *Leonid Khomenkov* (URS), currently vice-President of the IAAF, of which he has been a member since 1960. A member of the appeal jury at all Olympic Games since 1964, he played a vital role in the celebration of the Games of the XXII Olympiad at Moscow.