



OLYMPIC GAMES



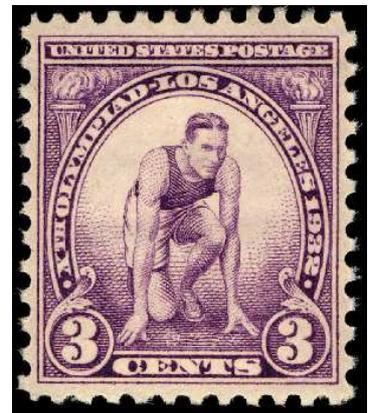
LOS ANGELES
July 30 - August 14, 1932



Olympic Depression

The 1932 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the X Olympiad, was a major worldwide multi-athletic event which was celebrated in 1932 in Los Angeles, California, United States. No other cities made a bid to host these Olympics. The Olympics were held during the worldwide Great Depression, many nations and athletes were unable to pay for the trip to Los Angeles. Fewer than half the participants of the 1928 Summer Olympics in Amsterdam returned to

Buster Keaton, Charlie Chaplin or Gary Cooper were among the spectators. The Games were officially opened by the US vice-president Charles Curtis.



The other notable spectator was Paavo Nurmi. He was suspended before the 1932 Games by an IAAF council that questioned his amateur status. Two



compete in 1932. Even U.S. President Herbert Hoover skipped the event.

The organizing committee put no record of the finances of the Games in their report, though contemporary newspapers reported that the Games had made a profit of US\$1,000,000.

During the opening ceremony more than 3,000 performers appeared in the Olympic stadium (Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum). Such Hollywood stars like

days before the opening ceremonies, the council rejected his entries. Although he was never declared a professional, Nurmi's suspension became definite in 1934 and he retired from running.

Based on www.wikipedia.org



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XTH OLYMPIAD

LOS ANGELES

1932



SPORTS

There were 117 events in 20 disciplines, comprising 14 sports.

*Aquatics:

Diving (4 events)

Swimming (11 events)

Water polo (1 event)

*Athletics (29 events)

*Boxing (8 events)

*Cycling:

Road (2 events)

Track (4 events)

*Equestrian:

Dressage (2 events)

Eventing (2 events)

Show jumping (2 events)

*Fencing (7 events)

*Gymnastics (11 events)

*Field hockey (1 event)

*Modern pentathlon (1 events)

*Rowing (7 events)

*Sailing (4 events)

*Shooting (2 events)

*Weighlifting (5 events)

*Wrestling:

Freestyle (7 events)

Greco-Roman (7 events)

Demonstration sports:

American football

Lacrosse

Art competitions:

*Architecture: Architectural design, Town planning

*Literature (one general category)

*Music (one general category)

*Painting: Paintings, Watercolors and drawings, Prints

*Sculpture: Statues, Medals and reliefs

At the time, medals were awarded to these artists, but art competitions are no longer regarded as official Olympic events by the International Olympic Committee. These events do not appear in the IOC medal database, and these totals are not included in the IOC's medal table for the 1928 Games.

Medal count in art competition:

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	UNITED STATES	3	4	0	7
2.	POLAND	1	1	0	2
3.	GERMANY	1	0	2	3
4.	FRANCE	1	0	0	1
	GREAT BRITAIN	1	0	0	1
	SWEDEN	1	0	0	1
7.	DENMARK	0	2	0	2
8.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	1	1	2
9.	HUNGARY	0	1	0	1
10.	BELGIUM	0	0	1	1
	CANADA	0	0	1	1
	NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	1
		8	9	6	23



Józef Klukowski (poland) - gold medalist in sculpture (Medals and reliefs)

Venues

VENUE	SPORTS
160 th Regiment State Armory	Fencing / Modern pentathlon
Los Angeles Harbor	Sailing
Los Angeles Police Pistol Range	Modern pentathlon / Shooting
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Rowing
Los Angeles Avenue	Cycling
Olympic Auditorium	Boxing / Weightlifting / Wrestling
Olympic Stadium	Athletics / Equestria / Field hockey / Gymnastics
Pacific Coast Highway	Road cycling
Riverside Drive at Griffith Park	Athletics
Riviera Country Club	Equestrian / Modern pentathlon
Rose Bowl in Pasadena	Track cycling
Sunset Fields Golf Club	Modern pentathlon
Vineyard Avenue	Road cycling
Westchester	Equestrian

HIGHLIGHTS

*An **Olympic Village** was built for the first time, in Baldwin Hills, occupied by the male athletes. Female athletes were housed at the Chapman Park Hotel on Wilshire Boulevard.

***The victory podium** was used for the first time.

*Babe Didrikson won two gold medals in the javelin and the hurdles event. She also competed in a jump-off for a silver in the high jump. Her technique in the jump-off was ruled illegal, leaving Didrikson with second place.

*In field hockey, only three nations took part. The host nation lost both matches, 1-24 to India and 2-9 to Japan, but still won a bronze medal.

*Poland's Stanisława Walasiewicz won the gold medal in the women's 100 m; she would also win the silver medal in the event four years later. After her death in 1980, it was discovered that she was intersex and would have been ineligible to participate.

*The executive council of the IAAF suspended Paavo Nurmi from international amateur athletics four months before the Games, pending an investigation into his amateur status. Less than three days before the 10,000 m, the seven members of the council formed a special commission and rejected his entries.

*Eddie Tolan won both the 100 m and 200 m sprint events.

*Romeo Neri won three gold medals in gymnastics.

*Helene Madison won three gold medals in swimming, while the Japanese upset the men's events and took all but one title.

*Takeichi Nishi (Baron Nishi - in the photo) was the gold medalist with his horse Uranus in the equestrian show jumping individual event. Nishi's gold medal is Japan's only gold medal in the equestrian event to this day. Nishi would later die in 1945 as an officer stationed in the defense of the island of Iwo Jima, and as such is an important character in Clint Eastwood's film *Letters from Iwo Jima*.



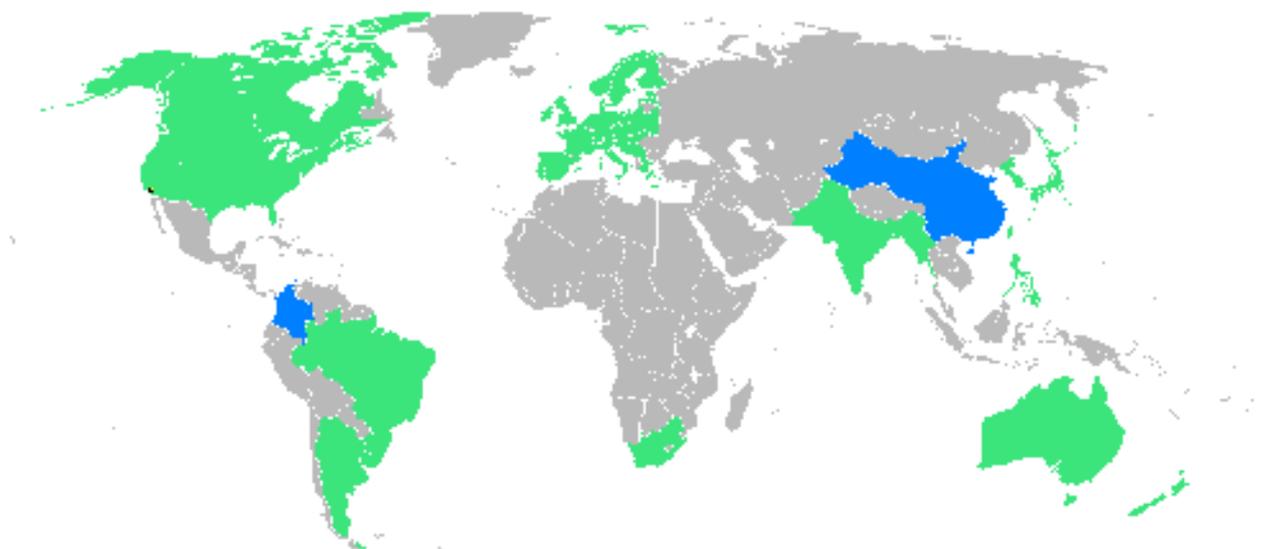
*Kusuo Kitamura won the gold medal in the men's 1500 meter freestyle swimming race. He was and continues to be the youngest ever male swimmer to win a gold medal at the Olympic Games.

*Dunc Gray won Australia's first cycling gold medal; he set a world record of 1m 13s in the 1000 time trial. The Dunc Gray Velodrome, built for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, was named after him.

*Due to an official's error, the 3,000 m steeplechase went for 3,460 m, or one extra lap.

NATION	PARTICIPANTS	NATION	PARTICIPANTS
ARGENTINA 	32	IRELAND 	8
AUSTRALIA 	12	ITALY 	112
AUSTRIA 	19	JAPAN 	157
BELGIUM 	36	LATVIA 	2
BRAZIL 	82	MEXICO 	73
CANADA 	102	NETHERLANDS 	45
REPUBLIC OF CHINA 	1	NEW ZEALAND 	21
COLOMBIA 	1	NORWAY 	5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 	7	PHILIPPINES 	8
DENMARK 	43	POLAND 	51
ESTONIA 	2	PORTUGAL 	6
FINLAND 	40	SOUTH AFRICA 	12
FRANCE 	103	SPAIN 	6
GERMANY 	134	SWEDEN 	81
GREAT BRITAIN 	108	SWITZERLAND 	6
GREECE 	10	UNITED STATES 	474
HAITI 	2	URUGUAY 	1
HUNGARY 	58	YUGOSLAVIA 	1
INDIA 	19		

A total of 37 nations were represented at the 1932 Games. Colombia made its first appearance at the Olympic Games, and the Republic of China competed for the first time after its failed appearance at the 1924 Games.



Medal count

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	UNITED STATES	41	32	30	103
2.	ITALY	12	12	12	36
3.	FRANCE	10	5	4	19
4.	SWEDEN	9	5	9	23
5.	JAPAN	7	7	4	18
6.	HUNGARY	6	4	5	15
7.	FINLAND	5	8	12	25
8.	GREAT BRITAIN	4	7	5	16
9.	GERMANY	3	12	5	20
10.	AUSTRALIA	3	1	1	5
11.	ARGENTINA	3	1	0	4
12.	CANADA	2	5	8	15
13.	NETHERLANDS	2	5	0	7
14.	POLAND	2	1	4	7
15.	SOUTH AFRICA	2	0	3	5
16.	IRELAND	2	0	0	2
17.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1	2	1	4
18.	AUSTRIA	1	1	3	5
19.	INDIA	1	0	0	1
20.	DENMARK	0	3	3	6
21.	MEXICO	0	2	0	2
22.	LATVIA	0	1	0	1
	NEW ZEALAND	0	1	0	1
	SWITZERLAND	0	1	0	1
25.	PHILIPPINES	0	0	3	3
26.	SPAIN	0	0	1	1
	URUGUAY	0	0	1	1
		116	116	114	346

György Piller (Hungary) - two golds in fencing (sabre)

Gustavo Marzi (Italy) - won one gold and two silvers in foil and sabre. He had also won a silver in 1928.

Aladár Gerevich (Hungary) - he won his first gold medal in fencing (sabre). He would win six more golds in 1936, 1948, 1952, 1956 and 1960!

Romeo Neri (Italy) - three golds in gymnastics

István Pelle (Hungary) - two golds and two silvers in gymnastics

Johan Gabriel Oxenstierna (Sweden) - gold medalist in modern pentathlon. He belonged to one of the oldest noble families of Sweden, which is known from the 13th century.

Carl "Calle" Oscar Westergren (Sweden) - won his third consecutive gold in wrestling

Ivar Valentin Johansson (Sweden) - won two golds in wrestling - both freestyle and Greco-Roman style.

MAJOR STARS

Kusuo Kitamura (Japan) - the youngest Olympic male champion in swimming ever. He was 14 years and 309 days old while winning gold.

Helene Madison (USA) - three golds in swimming

Janusz Kusociński (Poland) - he beat Finnish runners Iso-Hollo and Virtanen to win gold on 10,000 metres.

Eddie Tolan (USA) - two golds in sprint (100 and 200 metres)

Babe Didrikson (USA) - she won two golds in 80 metres hurdles and javelin throw.

Xavier Lesage (France) - he won two golds in Equestrian (dressage). He had already won a bronze medal in 1924.

POLISH PARTICIPATION

There were 51 competitors, 42 men and 9 women, took part in 21 events in 4 sports. In fact, 31 participants appeared in art competition.

The medalists were:

Gold:

Janusz Kusociński (athletics - 10,000 metres - in the photo on the right)

Stanisława Walasiewicz (athletics - 100m)

Silver:

Jerzy Braun, Janusz Ślęzak, Jerzy Skolimowski (rowing - men's coxed pair)

Bronze:

Jadwiga Wajs (athletics - women's discus throw - photo on the right)

Henryk Budziński and Jan Krenz-Mikołajczak (rowing - men's coxless pair)

Jerzy Braun, Janusz Ślęzak, Stanisław Urban, Edward Kobylński, Jerzy Skolimowski (rowing - men's coxed four)

Tadeusz Friedrich, Marian Suski, Władysław Dobrowolski, Władysław Segda, Adam Papée, Leszek Lubicz-Nycz (fencing - men's team sabre)

Other notable results:

6th - Stanisława Walasiewicz (discus throw)

7th - Jerzy Pławczyk (high jump)

Art competition:

Gold - Józef Klukowski (sculpture - medals and reliefs) for "Sport Sculpture II"

Silver - Janina Konarska (painting - prints) for "Narciarze (Skiers)"



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Source: www.erasmusplus.gov.pl

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