



CANOEING AT OLYMPIC GAMES

1924

1936 – 2008



CANOEING AT THE 1948 SUMMER OLYMPICS

The 1948 Summer Olympics officially known as the Games of the XIV Olympiad. The Games were held July 29 to August 14, 1948 in London, United Kingdom.

After a 12-year hiatus because of World War II, these were the first Summer Olympics since the 1936 Games in Berlin. The 1940 Games had been scheduled for Tokyo, and then Helsinki; the 1944 Games had been provisionally planned for London. This was the second occasion that London had hosted the Olympic Games, the city had previously been the venue in 1908.

The event came to be known as the Austerity Games due to the economic climate and post-war rationing. No new venues were built for the games and athletes were housed in existing accommodation instead of an Olympic Village. Because of their roles as aggressors in World War II Germany and Japan were not invited to participate; the USSR were invited but chose not to send any athletes. The United States team won the most total medals, 84, and the most gold medals, 38. The host nation won 23 medals, three of them gold.

There were:

59 NOC's; 4 104 athletes (390 women and 3714 men); 136 events in 19 sports.

LOGO



It is composed of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. The hands of the famous "Big Ben" are pointing to 4 o'clock, the time at which the opening of the Games was planned. In the foreground, the Olympic rings. The Games Organising Committee wanted a typically English emblem, but one that would have significance not only for the generation of that time, but for future generations as well.

POSTER



It takes up the theme of the emblem i.e. the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. The hands of the famous "Big Ben" are pointing to 4 o'clock, the time at which the opening of the Games was planned-accompanied by the Olympic rings. In the foreground, there was the drawing of the statue of the "Discobolus" (classical icon of the discus thrower from Ancient Greece). There were 100,000 copies made, 50,000 large format and 25,000 small and regular formats.

MEDAL

On the obverse, the traditional goddess of victory, holding a palm in her left hand and a winner's crown in her right. A design used since the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, created by Florentine artist Giuseppe Cassioli (ITA, 1865-1942) and chosen after a competition organised by the International Olympic Committee. For these Games, the picture of victory is accompanied by the specific inscription: "XVIII OLYMPIAD LONDON 1948". On the reverse, an Olympic champion carried in triumph by the crowd, with the Olympic stadium in the background.

N.B: From 1928 to 1968, the medals for the Summer Games were identical. The Organising Committee for the Games in Munich in 1972 broke new ground by having a different reverse which was designed by a Bauhaus representative, Gerhard Marcks.

CANOEOING



The International Canoeing Federation made early application for an increase in the number of events and for the inclusion of women's competitions. The question of the inclusion of women was raised at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Stockholm in 1947, and it was agreed that an event for women could be included, provided that there was no increase in the number of canoeing events already fixed. The Federation decided to omit the proposed men's K-1 relay and include a K-1 women's event over 500 m.

The venue chosen for the canoeing event was the same as that of the rowing. Two main considerations influenced this decision: (1) that the Henley-on-Thames reach provides the only straight 1,600 metres of water within reasonable access of London; (2) for economic reasons it was desirable to stage both the aquatic sports at the same venue.

The main difficulty encountered in staging the canoeing events at Henley was lengthening the course for the 10,000 m events. The regatta rowing course was lengthened in both directions and the requisite 10,000 metres was covered by proceeding down-stream from the enclosure, round Temple Island, up-stream past the enclosures, under Henley Bridge, round Rod Eyot, down the full course again to Temple Island and back as far as the normal finishing post. The river at Henley is, unfortunately, too narrow to allow mass starts in the long-distance events if there were more than six contestants and this necessitated some of these competitions being staged against the clock. The boat tents, landing stages and rackings erected for the rowing regatta, together with all the necessary marquees of the enclosures were, of course, used for this event. The telephonic communication system installed for the rowing was extended to include Temple Island downstream and Rod Eyot up-stream for the purpose of the control and report of the racing. This field telephone system was laid by the Royal Air Force.

The course markings that had been laid on the Henley Reach for the rowing events were supplemented for canoeing and their positioning extended to Temple Island and Rod Eyot at both ends of the regatta course, for the purposes of the 10,000 m events. Three sets of overhead indicators were provided along the course for the guidance of competitors.

Although a spring balance with special canoe carrying attachments was provided for the purpose of weighing canoes and kayaks, this was not used, as the platform scales used for the rowing events were found satisfactory and simpler to use.

Two periods for preparation were allotted daily on the river at Henley-on-Thames. Practice was "free for all". Competitors could, therefore, have as much as four hours practice per day if desired.

Passes on stiff cardboard with coloured background were prepared for all types of operating personnel and staff. These were all numbered and there was strict control of their issue at headquarters.

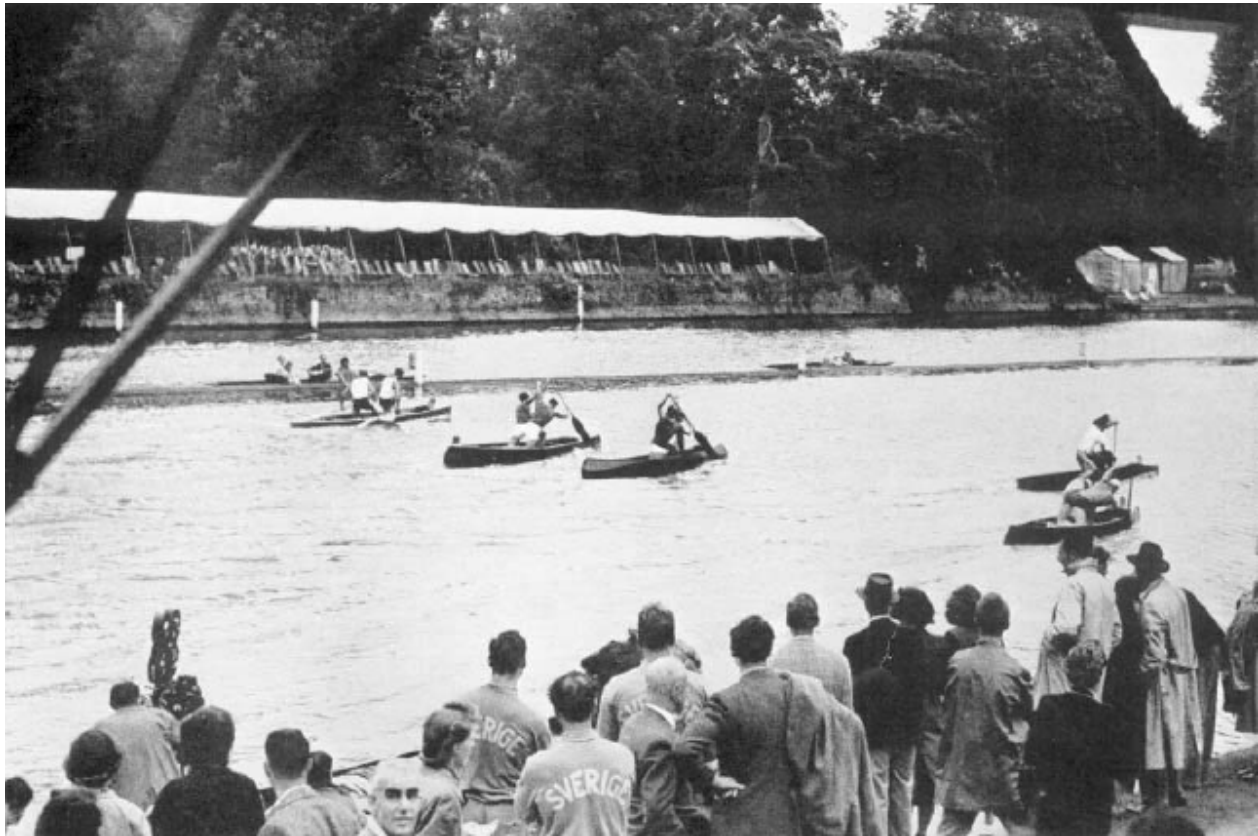




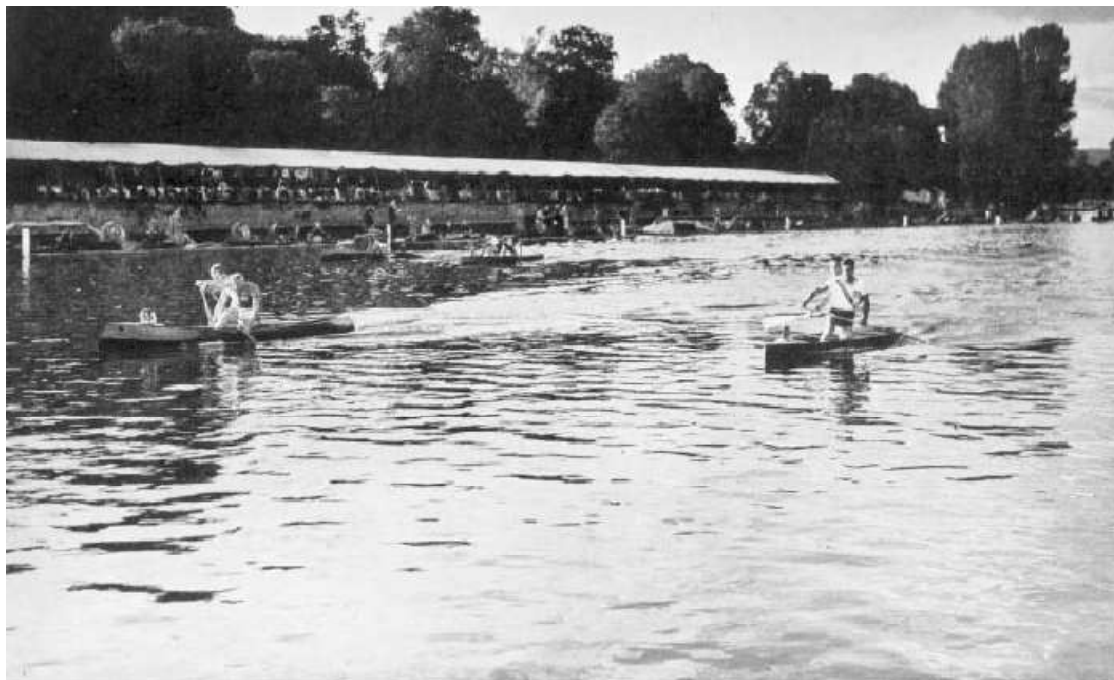
The winning pair in the 10,000 m Kayak pairs, G.Akerland and H.Wetterstrom (Sweden).



The 10,000 m Kayak pairs with W.Piemann and A.Umgeher (Austria) on far side, being passed by G.Covey and H.Harper (Canada), nearer the camera.



During the race for the 10,000 m Canadian pairs.



The finish of the 1,000 m Canadian pairs with Czechoslovakia (J.Brzak and B.Kudrna) in boat No. 53 on left, beating USA (S.Lysak and S.Macknowski) in boat No. 57 on right, with France (G.Dransart and G.Gandil) boat No. 54, on left of the pair in the background, third.



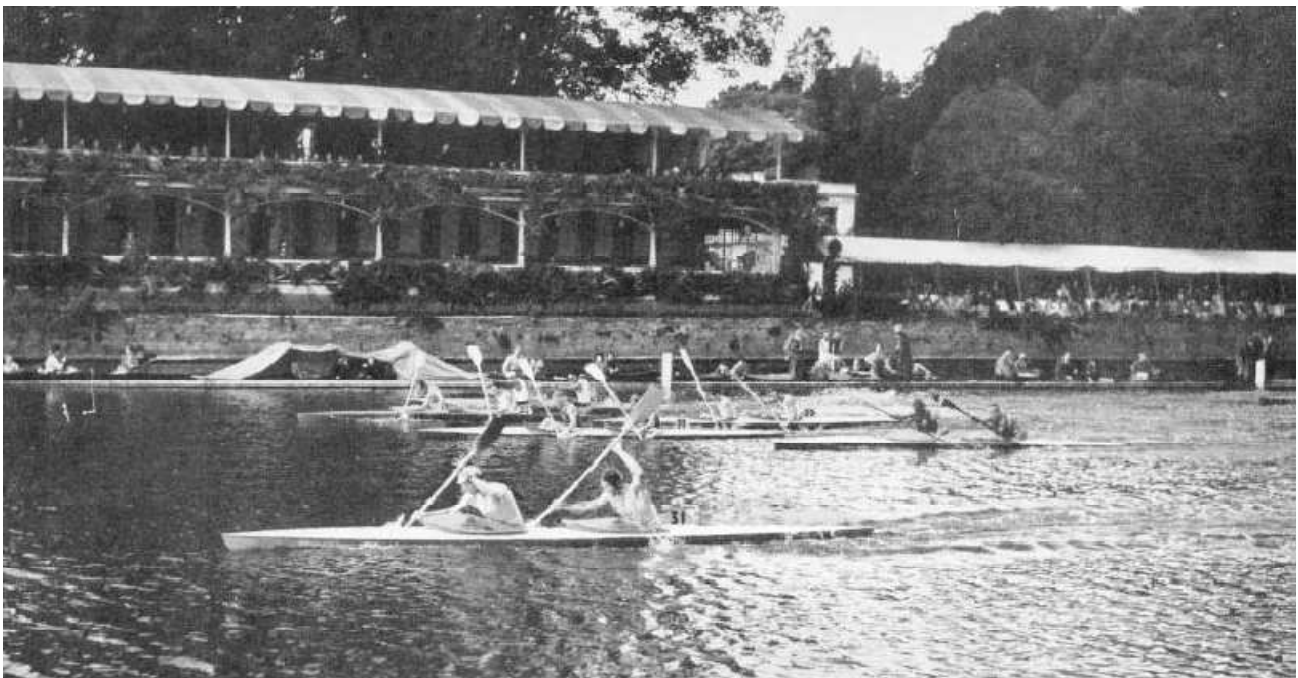
J.Holecek (Czechoslovakia), left, winning the 1,000 m Canadian singles from D.Bennett (Canada), further from the camera on right, and R.Boutigny (France).



A view of the starting arrangements for the canoeing events. The Hungarian pair (J.Toldi and G.Andrasi) are awaiting their signal in the 10,000 m Kayak pairs.



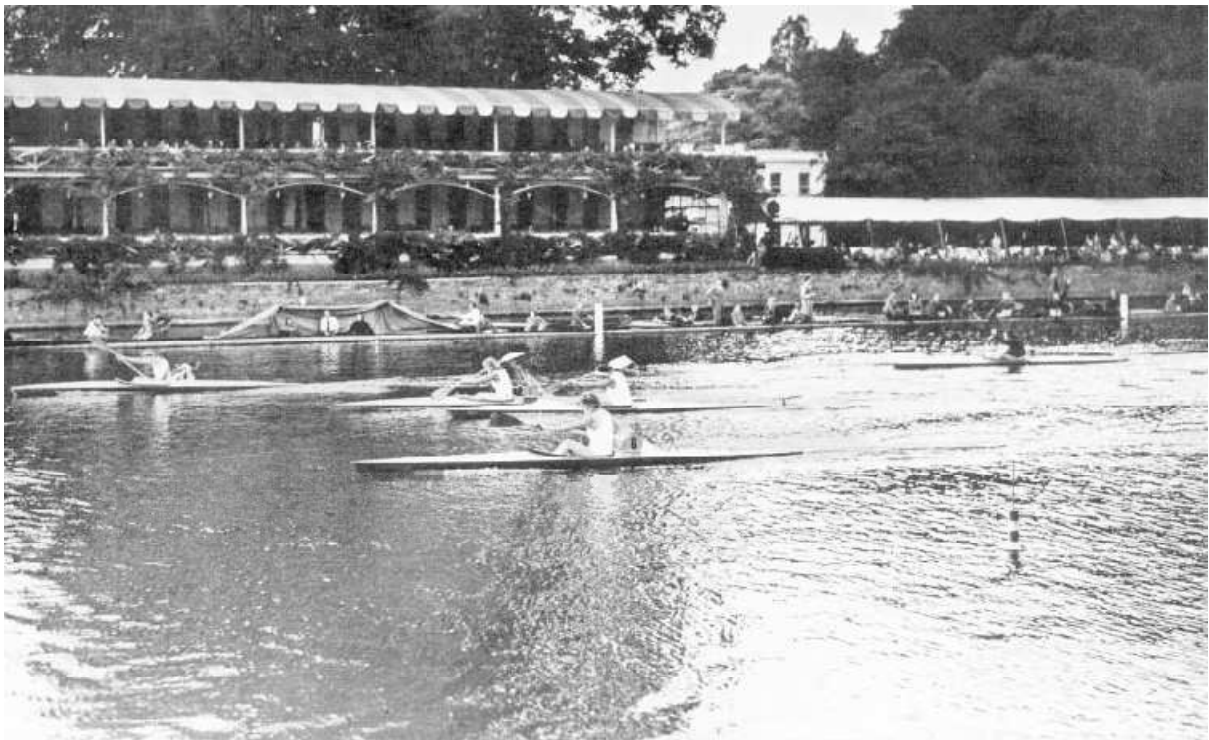
G.Fredriksson (Sweden), winner of the 10,000 m Kayak singles event, leading from A.Corbiaux (Belgium) and J.Bobeldijk (Netherlands) during the course of the race.



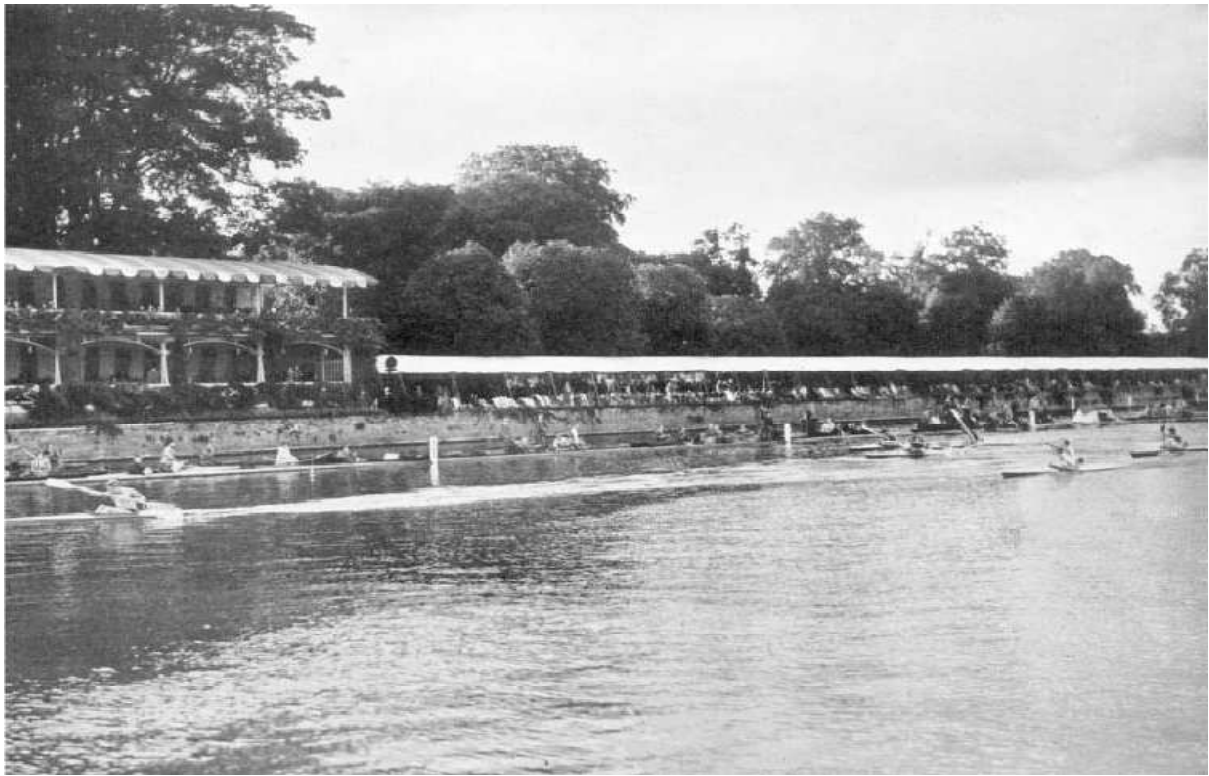
The finish of the 1,000 m Kayak pairs, with Sweden (H.Bergland and L.Klingstrom) in boat No. 31 narrowly beating Denmark (E.W.Hansen and J.B.Jensen) in boat No. 22 and Finland (T.Axelsson and N.Björklof) in boat No. 23.



Victory ceremony of the women's 500 m Kayak singles event. K.Hoff (Denmark) 1st, Van de Anker-Doedans (Netherlands) 2nd, F.Schwingl (Austria) 3rd.



The 500 m women's Kayak singles; K.Hoff (Denmark), on left, beats A.G. Van de Anker-Doedans (Netherlands), nearest the camera, and F.Schwingl (Austria) in boat No. 1.



G.Fredriksson (Sweden) completes a double by taking the 1,000 m Kayak singles by a large margin, followed home by J.Andersen (Denmark) and H.Eberhardt (France).



*The start of the 10,000 m Canadian pairs.
From left to right: G.Johansson and V.Wettersten (Sweden), S.Lysak and S.Macknowski (USA), the winners, V.Havel and J.Pecka (Czechoslovakia), G.Dransart and G.Gandil (France), B.Oldershaw and W.Stevenson (Canada), and K.Molnar and V.Salmhofer (Austria).*

CANOEING

At Henley, the centre of British rowing, canoeing enjoyed the advantage of being brought before the wider public gathered there for that sport. The Canoeing Regatta occupied two days and on each there were races for two distinct classes of boat, the Kayaks and the Canadian Canoes.

The Kayak, a Swedish development of the older English "Rob Roy Canoe", is founded on the hunting craft used by Eskimo fishermen. It is long, narrow and decked, and is propelled from a sitting position by a man wielding a double-bladed paddle. A rudder operated by the feet may be used if desired.

The Canadian Canoe is an open craft, based on the birch bark canoe of the North-American Indian. The paddler kneels on one knee and using a single-bladed paddle he both propels and steers his craft. No rudder is permitted. This class has a very strong following in the land of its origin and in several European countries, notably Czechoslovakia, Austria and France.

Most of the teams arrived in time for the Opening Ceremony and afterwards settled down to serious practice over the course.

Many of the competitors expressed their approval of the technical arrangements and admiration for the beautiful setting provided by Henley and its surroundings. The warm welcome given by the people of Henley and the villages around was much appreciated.

The provision of rest tents where competitors could relax was a happy innovation.

During the competitions, commentaries were received from some half-dozen stations along the course, and this enabled the longer races to be followed throughout.

The canoeing programme contained nine events from the World Championship list, and they had been selected to give a balanced representation. Thus, there were 1,000 m and 10,000 m races in kayaks and Canadian canoes for both Singles and Pairs, and one event for women, 500 m Kayak Singles, the first time a women's event had been included.

The 10,000 m Course

The 10,000 m events were all held on the first day; the course used comprised four legs, two downstream and two upstream. The starting line and the finishing line were the same and the start was made downstream to Temple Island round which a left hand turn was made, the turning arc being marked by buoys. It then continued upstream past the enclosures, through the bridge and round Rod Eyot before returning over the same course back to Temple Island. Then came the final straight of 2,000 m to the normal finishing line. Such a course provided the competitors with plenty of variety and the races could be watched not only from the enclosures, but also from the bridge, the tow path, and the roads skirting the bank above and below the bridge. When the 10,000 m events were held in Berlin in 1936, they were along a straight course and each spectator saw but one short part of each race. In Scandinavia, it has now become the practice to hold these races over a triangular course with the craft in view all the time, very much as sailing races are held.

During the morning of the first day of competition, rain fell heavily and continuously, and although it had cleared by the time racing was due to begin, it had discouraged many who would have attended. Sixteen nations had submitted entries for the kayak events, and this large number, combined with the narrow course, made it impossible to carry out a collective start. Since the ICF Rules forbid heats for the long races, the kayaks had to be sent off at intervals of 30 seconds. This decision, although inevitable, was not popular, since it is impossible for a competitor to judge his position relative to the others, and he is forced to race to the clock, an extremely difficult technique. For similar reasons the method is unpopular with spectators, who, if they wish to follow progress, must make regular checks of time and order. However, this spacing of craft made possible a closer study of individual techniques.

In the Kayak Singles and Pairs, the spectators soon realised that the Scandinavian competitors were making good progress, and when the result of the Pairs was announced it was found that, not only had Sweden won as expected, with Akerlund and Wetterstrom but all the first four places had gone to the Northern countries.

In the Singles, the Swedish champion, Gert Fredriksson, who had not competed in the pairs, took part. During the last few years he has gained an enviable reputation in kayak racing circles in Europe. His superb technique, confidence and physique were most impressive, and he won his race by a comfortable margin. It was in this race that Wires of Finland collapsed after crossing the line and was gallantly assisted by Ditlevsen of Denmark until help arrived. It was found afterwards that Wires had gained second place and again the first four places went to Scandinavia, with Skabo (Norway) 3rd, and Ditlevsen 4th.

The Canadian Events

As only some half-dozen countries had entered for the Canadian canoe events, it was possible to have normal mass starts, and this enabled spectators to see both the start and finish of two first-class races. In the Pairs, the American crew, Lysak and Macknowski, soon took the lead, and although Havel and Pecka of Czechoslovakia fought hard, and came in second, they never seriously challenged the leaders, who won by nearly two minutes. It was therefore with some surprise and consternation that a report was received from the Turning Point Control on Rod Eyot that the leading canoe had fouled one of the buoys marking the turn. The Umpire, in deciding against disqualification, presumably took account of the fact that the buoy was struck by a paddle during recovery and not by the canoe, and that the incident had in no way affected the outcome of the race.

It had been a fine race, particularly interesting from the contrast in paddling styles displayed by the crews.

The Canadian Singles, the last event of the day, proved a test of endurance. It was the first time that this competition had been included in an international programme and some had considered it to be too long and severe.

When a canoe is paddled by one man, the drive of his paddle on one side has the effect of turning the bow away from the paddling side, and it is the skill involved in correcting this turning tendency, with the minimum loss of forward motion, that constitutes one of the most important factors in Single Canadian Canoe technique.

"Crooked" Canoes

In this race certain teams used what came to be known as "crooked" canoes, from the lateral curve put into all or part of the keel. The effect of this curve is to give the canoe a tendency to turn in one direction, and by curving the keel in the appropriate direction, it can be made to neutralize the turning tendency caused by the paddling. Under these conditions, the canoe will run straight without the need for expenditure of effort in steering, by the paddler. Naturally, this gives a man in a "crooked" canoe an advantage over an opponent who must steer as well as drive, and protests were registered with the I.C.F. some days before the competition. These were rejected on the ground that this form of construction did not violate the existing building rule, since a curved keel is not a rudder in the accepted sense of the word. It was agreed, however, that such a development was undesirable, and the rule was amended to forbid their use in future competitions.

The race was won by Capek of Czechoslovakia in one of these canoes. The removal of the need for much steering had enabled him to develop a stroke of maximum power.

The Second Day

The second day's programme was composed of the heats and finals of the short-distance events, 500 m and 1,000 m. The large entry for kayaks made it necessary to hold eliminating races in the morning. Although in America and Britain women have never taken part in serious racing activity, in Denmark and a number of other countries the sport is very popular. It was from some of these countries, led by Denmark, that there came a strong call for the inclusion of at least one event for women. The Organising Committee and the International Olympic Committee agreed to this in substitution for the originally scheduled men's relay race. The admission of this one race proved fully justified, for ten nations sent entries and a very high standard was achieved.

Again the Canadian canoe entries were limited to the half-dozen nations who used this craft, and it was not necessary to arrange morning heats. In the Singles, Holecek of Czechoslovakia took first place, leading from Bennett of Canada by some ten seconds. Obviously, the "crooked canoe" technique could have no value outside racing, for it could not lead to advancement in the technique of running rapids.

The luck of the draw for Kayak Pairs placed three of the Scandinavian countries into one heat, but they all succeeded in reaching the final, in which Berglund and Klingstrom of Sweden won from Hansen and Jensen of Denmark by a split second. The first five kayaks crossed the line within three seconds. Toldi and Andrasi of Hungary were well placed, but were unfortunate in being disqualified for the technical fault of "hanging" in the wash of another kayak. This is forbidden by ICF Rules, but over a short distance under conditions which permit only a minimum space between craft, it is possible to give the appearance of "hanging" when innocent of any such intent.

The Kayak Singles gave Fredriksson his second triumph, and he again demonstrated his amazing reserve of power and self assurance. In his heat in the morning he had allowed himself to lie fourth until within about 50 metres of the line when he increased his stroke and took first place, a split second ahead of Akerfelt of Finland. In the final, he repeated this by travelling with several others until near the finish and then spurting to cross about 6 seconds ahead of Andersen of Denmark, the winner of the other heat. Eberhardt of France, who gained third place, was a veteran of the 1936 Olympiad in which he won a Silver Medal in Singles.

The Canadian Pairs was a hard-fought race in which the Czechoslovak crew, Brzak and Kudrna, beat the Americans by three-quarters of a length.

The second Olympic Canoeing Regatta went off very smoothly and brought few surprises.

The results followed known form remarkably closely, and the outstanding figure was Gert Fredriksson. His country set the seal on its reputation for kayak racing by winning all four events for men. Similarly, the Czech team, with three gold medals in Canadian canoes, demonstrated that in Europe they are pre-eminent with the single blade.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION

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GREAT BRITAIN

10,000 m – KAYAK SINGLES

Previous Olympic Winner:

1936 E.KREBS

Germany

46:01.6

There were 27 entries from 16 nations and 13 participants from 13 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Sweden	FREDRIKSSON, G.	50:47.7
2	Finland	WIRES, K.	51:18.2
3	Norway	SKABO, E.	51:35.4
4	Denmark	Ditlevsen, K.	51:54.2
5	France	Eberhardt, H.	52:09.0
6	Holland	Bobeldijk, J.	52:13.2
7	Poland	Sobieraj, C.	52:15.2
8	Belgium	Cobiaux, A.	53:23.5
9	Czechoslovakia	Matocha, J.	53:51.0
10	Austria	Klepp, H.	55:11.7
11	Switzerland	Bottlang, E.	55:33.7
12	USA	Riedal, E.	56:34.5
13	Luxembourg	Lentz, M.	59:58.2

10,000 m – KAYAK PAIRS

Previous Olympic Winners:

1936 P.WEVERS and L.LANDEN

Germany

41:45.0

There were 47 entries from 15 nations and 30 participants from 15 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	SWEDEN	Akerlund, G. and Wetterstrom, H.	46:09.4
2	NORWAY	Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.	46:44.8
3	FINLAND	Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.	46:48.2
4	Denmark	Christensen, A. and Rasmussen, F.	47:17.5
5	Hungary	Andrasi, G. and Uranyi, J.	47:33.1
6	Netherlands	Koch, C. and Stroo, H.	47:35.6
7	Czechoslovakia	Klima, L. and Lomecky, K.	48:14.9
8	Belgium	Deprez, H. and Massy, J.	48:23.1
9	Austria	Piemann, W. and Umgeher, A.	48:24.5
10	Poland	Jezewski, A. and Matloka, M.	48:25.6
11	Switzerland	Frey, F. and Zimmerman, W.	48:33.2
12	France	Fleche, R. and Graffen, M.	50:10.1
13	USA	Clark, R. and Eiseman, J.	50:26.6
14	Canada	Covey, G. and Harper, H.	53:04.2
15	Luxembourg	Fonck, R. and Nickels, J.	53:04.6

10,000 m – CANADIAN SINGLES

This event was included in the Olympic programme for the first time

There were 9 entries from 6 nations and 5 participants from 5 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Czechoslovakia	CAPEK, F.	62:05.2
2	USA	HAVENS, F.	62:40.4
3	Canada	LANE, N. D.	64:35.3
4	France	Argentin, R.	66:44.2
5	Sweden	Andersson, I.	67:27.1

10,000 m – CANADIAN PAIRS

Previous Olympic Winners:

1936 V.MOTTTL and Z.SKRDANT Czechoslovakia 50:33.5

There were 18 entries from 7 nations and 12 participants from 6 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	USA	Lysak, S. and Macknowski, S.	55:55.4
2	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Havel, V. and Pecka, J.	57:38.5
3	FRANCE	Dransart, G. and Gandil, G.	58:00.8
4	Austria	Molnar, K. and Salmhofer, V.	58:59.3
5	Canada	Oldershaw, B. and Stevenson, W.	59:48.4
	Sweden	Johansson, G. and Wettersten, V.	63:34.4

1,000 m – KAYAK SINGLES

Previous Olympic Winner:

1936 G.H.HRADETZKY Austria 4:22.9

There were 27 entries from 16 nations and 15 participants from 15 nations

FIRST ROUND – the first four in each heat qualified for the Final

HEAT 1

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Sweden	Fredriksson, G.	4:51.9
2	Finland	Akerfelt, H.	4:52.0
3	Austria	Piemann, W.	4:52.2
4	Czechoslovakia	Vambera, L.	4:52.8
5	Belgium	Boogaert, J.	5:00.1
6	Switzerland	Straub, H.	5:05.5
7	Luxembourg	Lentz, M.	5:10.8

HEAT 2

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Denmark	Andersen, J.	4:40.9
2	Norway	Gulbrandsen, H.	4:45.4
3	France	Eberhardt, H.	4:45.5
4	Netherlands	Van der Kroft, W.	4:46.2
5	Poland	Sobieraj, C.	4:46.5
6	USA	Horton, T.	4:58.0
7	Hungary	Blaho, K.	4:59.8
8	Great Britain	Dobson, N.	5:00.1

FINAL

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Sweden	FREDRIKSSON, G.	4:33.2
2	Denmark	ANDERSEN, J.	4:39.9
3	France	EBERHARDT, H.	4:41.4
4	Norway	Gulbrandsen, H.	4:41.7
5	Holland	Van der Kroft, W.	4:43.5
6	Finland	Akerfelt, H.	4:44.2
7	Czechoslovakia	Vambera, L.	4:44.3
8	Austria	Piemann, W.	4:50.3

1,000 m – KAYAK PAIRS

Previous Olympic Winners:

1936 A.KAINZ and A.DORFNER Austria 4:03.8

There were 52 entries from 16 nations and 32 participants from 16 nations

FIRST ROUND – the first four in each heat qualified for the Final

HEAT 1

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Finland	Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.	4:16.7
2	Hungary	Toldi, J. and Andrasi, G.	4:18.4
3	Czechoslovakia	Kroutil, O. and Pech, M.	4:20.1
4	Canada	Covey, G. and Harper, H.	4:34.2
5	Luxembourg	Fonck, R. and Nickels, J.	4:41.7
6	Switzerland	Masciadri, B. and Reiner, F.	4:43.9
7	Great Britain	Henderson, J. and Simmons, A.	4:45.0

HEAT 2 – No times were taken

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Denmark	Hansen, E. W. and Jensen, J. B.	
2	Norway	Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.	
3	Netherlands	Gravesteyn, C. and Pool, W.	
4	Sweden	Berglund, H. and Klingstrom, L.	
5	Austria	Felinger, P. and Klepp, H.	
6	Belgium	Van Den Berghen, R. and Van de Vliet, A.	
7	France	Donna, F. and Richez, R.	
8	Poland	Jezewski, A. and Matloka, M.	
9	USA	Clark, R. and Eiseman, J.	

FINAL

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	SWEDEN	Berglund, H. and Klingstrom, L.	4 7.3
2	DENMARK	Hansen, E. W. and Jensen, J. B.	4 7.5
3	FINLAND	Axelsson, T. and Bjorklof, N.	4 8.7
4	Norway	Mathiesen, I. and Ostby, K.	4 9.1
5	Czechoslovakia	Kroutil, O. and Pech, M.	4 9.8
6	Netherlands	Gravesteyn, C. and Pool, W.	4 15.8
7	Canada	Covey, G. and Harper, H.	4 56.8
	Hungary	Toldi, J. and Andrasi, G.	disqualified

1,000 m – CANADIAN SINGLES

Previous Olympic Winner:

1936 F.AMYOT Canada 5:32.1

There were 11 entries from 7 nations and 6 participants from 6 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Czechoslovakia	HOLECEK, J.	5:42.0
2	Canada	BENNETT, D.	5:53.3
3	France	BOUTIGNY, R.	5:55.9
4	Sweden	Andersson, I.	6:08.0
5	USA	Havens, W.	6:14.3
6	Great Britain	Maidment, H.	6:37.0

1,000 m – CANADIAN PAIRS

Previous Olympic Winners:

1936 R.V.SYROVATKA and F.J.BRZAK Czechoslovakia 4:50.1

There were 21 entries from 8 nations and 16 participants from 8 nations

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Brzak, J. and Kudrna, B.	5:07.1
2	USA	Lysak, S. and Macknowski, S.	5:08.2
3	FRANCE	Dransart, G. and Gandil, G.	5:15.2
4	Canada	Bennett, D. and Poulton, H.	5:20.7
5	Austria	Salmhofer, V. and Molnar, K.	5:37.3
6	Sweden	Johansson, G. and Wettersten, V.	5:44.9
7	Great Britain	Symons, J. and Van Zwanenberg, H.	5:50.8
	Belgium	Coomans, H. and Dubois, J.	retired, man overboard

500 m – KAYAK SINGLES (Women)

This event was included in the Olympic programme for the first time

There were 13 entries from 10 nations and 10 participants from 10 nations

FIRST ROUND – the first four in each heat qualified for the Final

HEAT 1

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Czechoslovakia	Kostalova, R.	2:39.6
2	Finland	Saimo, S.	2:41.7
3	Belgium	Van Marcke, A.	2:44.7
4	France	Vautrin, C.	2:45.2
5	Great Britain	Richards, J.	3:00.1

HEAT 2

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Denmark	Hoff, K.	2:32.2
2	Netherlands	Van de Anker-Doedans, A.G.	2:35.4
3	Austria	Schwingl, F.	2:35.7
4	Hungary	Banfalvi, K.	2:37.5
5	Sweden	Apelgren, I.	2:38.5

FINAL

Place	Country	Name	Time
1	Denmark	HOFF, K.	2:31.9
2	Netherlands	VAN DE ANKERDOEDANS, A.G.	2:32.8
3	Austria	SCHWINGL, F.	2:32.9
4	Hungary	Banfalvi, K.	2:33.8
5	Czechoslovakia	Kostalova, R.	2:38.2
6	Finland	Saimo, S.	2:38.4
7	Belgium	Van Marcke, A.	2:43.4
8	France	Vautrin, C.	2:44.4



MEDAL SUMMARY

Men's events

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
C-1 1000 m	Josef Holeček Czechoslovakia (TCH)	Douglas Bennett Canada (CAN)	Robert Boutigny France (FRA)
C-1 10 000 m	František Capek Czechoslovakia (TCH)	Frank Havens United States (USA)	Norman Lane Canada (CAN)
C-2 1000 m	Jan Brzák-Felix Bohumil Kudrna Czechoslovakia (TCH)	Steven Lysak Stephen Macknowski United States (USA)	Georges Dransart Georges Gandil France (FRA)
C-2 10 000 m	Steven Lysak Stephen Macknowski United States (USA)	Václáv Havel Jiří Pecka Czechoslovakia (TCH)	Georges Dransart Georges Gandil France (FRA)
K-1 1000 m	Gert Fredriksson Sweden (SWE)	Johan Andersen Denmark (DEN)	Henri Eberhardt France (FRA)
K-1 10 000 m	Gert Fredriksson Sweden (SWE)	Kurt Wires Finland (FIN)	Eivind Skabo Norway (NOR)
K-2 1000 m	Hans Berglund Lennart Klingström Sweden (SWE)	Ejvind Hansen Jakob Jensen Denmark (DEN)	Thor Axelsson Nils Björklöf Finland (FIN)
K-2 10 000 m	Gunnar Åkerlund Hans Wetterström Sweden (SWE)	Ivar Mathisen Knut Østby Norway (NOR)	Thor Axelsson Nils Björklöf Finland (FIN)

Women's events

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
K-1 500 m	Karen Hoff Denmark (DEN)	Alida van der Anker- Doedens Netherlands (NED)	Fritzi Schwingl Austria (AUT)

MEDAL TABLE

Rank	Nations	Medals			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	Sweden (SWE)	4	0	0	4
2	Czechoslovakia (TCH)	3	1	0	4
3	Denmark (DEN)	1	2	0	3
	United States (USA)	1	2	0	3
5	Finland (FIN)	0	1	2	3
6	Canada (CAN)	0	1	1	2
	Norway (NOR)	0	1	1	2
8	Netherlands (NED)	0	1	0	1
9	France (FRA)	0	0	4	4
10	Austria (AUT)	0	0	1	1
Overall:		9	9	9	27