

Hamilton's Take on the 1978 Commonwealth Games

Mark Klein-Geltink
Sarah Vanderlinde
Pete Westra

Ped 205
Prof. Byl
March 25/04

Hamilton athletes raced eagerly towards city hall with a baton containing the Queen's address.¹ After a ceremony in Hamilton, the baton continued its journey: it traveled more than 5000 miles and passed through 287 pairs of hands to finally rest at its destination: Edmonton. Jogged in by Canadian pentathlete Diane Jones-Konihowski and surrounded by a rainbow of flags, roaring cheers and apparent anticipation, it was handed to none other than the Queen herself.² Her Majesty, wearing a green and yellow dress with a matching yellow hat,³ gracefully took the baton, retrieved the message and cut the silence: "I declare the eleventh Commonwealth Games of Edmonton 1978 duly open." And so it began, after the raising of the ceremonial flag, a salute of eleven guns and the release of pigeons.⁴

Like other sporting occasions, the Commonwealth Games is founded on history: it is a celebration of a unity of independent countries — the Commonwealth. Its links of shared history with the United Kingdom, common experiences and a unifying language — English — transcend cultural barriers and physical borders. The common language, in fact, pegs the Commonwealth Games as the "Friendly Games." This international bond encourages and supports the pursuit of health and fitness in each member country and provides inspiration for youth to strive for excellence. Every four years between the Olympics (with the exception of a pause for World War II⁵), a family of 72 countries meet to celebrate athletic success, enjoy friendship and experience entertainment.⁶ After experiencing a few changes in identity (British Empire Games, British Empire and Commonwealth Games, British Commonwealth Games), the Games became known in 1978 as the Commonwealth Games, a name that has persisted until the present day.⁷

The 1978 Commonwealth Games marked an exciting year for Canada as it was chosen to host the Games for the third time; it was born in Hamilton in 1930 and returned to Canada in 1954 to be held in Vancouver.⁸ Edmonton won the right to host the Games with an audacious

vision presented six years earlier to the Commonwealth Games Federation General Assembly.⁹ Canada was the largest team, with 259 competitors registered.¹⁰ With 46 countries competing — seven more than the previous Games — Canada was unwilling to wave the medals good-bye: for the first time in history, she led the way in total gold medals and points.¹¹ The Commonwealth Games came a long way since 1930, with a mere (but then significant) 400 athletes, 11 participating countries and six sports.¹² Ten sports were featured at the Edmonton Games: athletics, badminton, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, lawn bowling, shooting, swimming, diving, weightlifting and wrestling.¹³ Some controversy surrounded the introduction of a tenth sport to the Games: gymnastics (the previous seven Games held nine different events).¹⁴ But August 3-12 was a popular summer for Canadians.¹⁵

With such a large sporting event, much work needed to be done to host a success. Unlike the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, only a few critics raised some concern about the amount of money and time that was spent on the 1978 Commonwealth Games.¹⁶ With all this effort came outstanding numbers of spectators: 500,000 tickets were sold compared to 350,000 at the 1974 Games in Christchurch, New Zealand.¹⁷ In terms of the participants, a total of 1405 athletes and 504 officials represented their respective countries.¹⁸ The males considerably outnumbered the females in attendance: according to Game statistics, 1,183 males took part while only 336 females attended.¹⁹ It was noted that the '78 Games were such a great success that athletes and spectators alike were reluctant to leave.²⁰

It is interesting to examine Hamilton's perspective on these Games — and even the Games in general — since it hosted the first version and sent four athletes to Edmonton.²¹ A study of *The Hamilton Spectator* provides a window of opportunity. A careful and critical reading reveals explicit as well as implicit Hamiltonian attitudes towards the 1978 Commonwealth Games. Even

the extent of Games coverage reveals the Hamilton slant on them; *The Spectator* devotes a whole section — “The Games” section — for almost two weeks to cover the ins and outs occurring in Edmonton. But this probably also stems from the fact that the Games were held in Canada. In addition, although *The Spectator* includes articles from the Canadian Press, its inclusion of select articles subtly gives clues to its take on the Games. In particular, attitudes towards other members of the Commonwealth and their athletes, towards amateur sports, winning, losing and women shine through the numerous articles. Also intriguing is an analysis of Hamilton’s reaction to a charge by Britain that Canada was a little conceited — an air completely contrary to the spirit of the Games. Finally, it is possible to sketch the picture of a hero — through Hamilton’s eyes.

Consistent with the Games’ goal, the spirit of the ‘78 event was generally friendly and sportsmanlike. This attitude was strengthened because any country could participate, regardless of times and distances. An article entitled “Even the Turks’ are Showing Up”²² discusses what the Games are meant to be about, which is “the old-fashioned sporting ideal of it’s being better to take part than to win.” The reason for this is that so few of the competitors actually have a chance to win, and the Turks provide a prime example. When asked by Britain to attend the games, they replied with a “yes”, but they requested that Canada send them some sporting equipment so that they could immediately begin training. But the Turks weren’t quite winning-oriented. As well as requesting balls, they requested items for two non-Commonwealth games, indicating that they weren’t primarily focused on bringing home medals — although they may have hoped to — but on simply making an appearance on behalf of their proud country at the Commonwealth games. Another writer, Larry Sicinski, brings to attention two Belize athletes who traveled long distances to attend the Games.²³ They rode buses (that’s all they could afford)

for four and a half days to get to Edmonton while experiencing stopovers as long as ten hours in Chicago. Rupert Flowers, 20, and Ashley Rivers, 17, traveled with three officials from the tiny underdeveloped central American country not knowing whether or not they would have enough money for a return trip. Boxing is ever-popular in Belize with tournaments almost every week, so the athletes were determined to compete in a big-time competition. Even small, underdeveloped countries prided themselves in attending the '78 Games.

Sicinski's article highlights the attitude towards international participants as well as towards the underdogs. Unfortunately, the government gave no traveling assistance to cross-world athletes. Another athlete from Belize, a runner, attended school in New York and had to fly to Edmonton at his own expense. Maybe since the athletes didn't have big shots at medals, Canada overlooked them. But the Belize athletes wouldn't let their spirits be easily dampened. Not knowing what their records were and not expecting to win, they admitted that the pull of the Commonwealth celebration attracted them to Edmonton. Win or lose, they admitted that the trip was worth it.²⁴ Hamilton's writers didn't fail to highlight the international athletes' lack of support and excellent attitudes. Another writer comments, "As is too often the case, the true founders of this country [Indians who submitted a lacrosse team] were being treated like second-class citizens" because they were not bunked with other athletes but installed outside of town.²⁵ The articles seem to reflect that the Hamiltonian attitude is one of respect and sympathy for less popular countries or races.

The Hamilton Spectator credits non-Canadian athletes for their determination and sportsmanship, but it doesn't gloss over their victories – expected or not. Canada and its counterpart, Hamilton, certainly pat themselves on the back for valiant efforts made by their own athletes, but there's more; Hamilton writers undoubtedly clap for international athletes. One

writer makes an exclamation referring to “the amazing 26-year-old Jamaican.”²⁶ Another article starts by stating, “The streets of Kingston, Jamaica, aren’t bursting with celebrations today. As a matter of fact, they are quite forlorn,”²⁷ but the Jamaican runner, who was previously very successful and expected to win a track race, is treated with obvious respect, as though he is a legend. Writer Larry Sicinski describes English decathlon champion Daley Thompson as “the athlete with the galloping high jump stride and fancy of the ladies” and Kenyan steeple-chaser Henry Rono as “the Number One superstar in athletics today.”²⁸ International athletes are not dismissed.

Hamilton accents underdog athletes as well as the underdog sports — amateur sports. The Commonwealth Games certainly gives these sports significant spotlight; *Spectator* writers express praise as well as a sort of sympathy. One writer describes how despite Hamilton native Russ Prior’s fairly prominent place in his sport, weightlifting, it would be very unlikely for the six-foot, 240-pound athlete to be recognized walking down any major Canadian street. The writer goes on to describe Prior’s experience in receiving support from the Canadian government—who was very tardy in actually helping him. Earlier in Prior’s career, when he was attending Queen’s University, Queen’s commented that he had horrible equipment but was unwilling to meet his request for facility use. The writer pointed out that the government support system for amateur athletes in Canada is generally only geared towards those who are willing to attend school. In Prior’s opinion, Canada should use a different approach for supporting amateur athletics and should combine the best of the European system and the United States scholarship ideas. He fails to explain what the European system is, but his article makes an important cry for amateur sports.²⁹ Writer Bob Hanley is concerned that Canada may lose many “fine athletes” to the pro sports (football, hockey, baseball, basketball).³⁰ Of course, some games have more coverage because

they are more traditional and easily draw attention, but Hamilton writers include lawn bowling, badminton and other less popular sports. Another writer, Don Lovegrove, describes how Hamilton in particular treats the issue of amateur sports. Traditionally, according to Lovegrove, Hamilton has not given sports much attention. He quotes Munro, who says that Hamilton's ranking at the bottom for sports facilities in the country "is a reflection of the value system in our city." According to Lovegrove, "the steady improvement in Canada's international performances could make Hamiltonians aware of the importance of excellence in amateur sport and spur efforts to build facilities."³¹

The Hamilton Spectator also sheds light on women competitors. The newspaper does not display an obvious bias towards one gender or another. The number of articles covering men and women athletes, respectively, may indicate an attitude. There is a greater amount of articles pertaining to male athletes, but interestingly, the ratio of articles covering men to those covering women seems quite similar to the ratio of male athletes to female athletes who participated in the Games. There were 1183 male athletes to 336 female athletes,³² which may justify the ratio of male coverage to female coverage. But this raises a question: why was there such a significant difference in participation between genders? This was probably reflective of the times: females were still gaining ground in society in general. Thus there were fewer female athletes compared to male athletes because female athletics was still on the rise after a time when female participation in sports was almost non-existent. It is interesting to note that in the 1930 Games, the women took part only in swimming.³³ Because *the Hamilton Spectator* most-likely accurately portrayed female participation, this coverage should not be seen as biased against females. Hamilton writers are somewhat justified in their coverage of both genders. It may be fair to say that more females (an equal number to males) needed to initiate participation in the Games in

order to match male coverage.

Besides the number of articles, there still remains little gender-oriented bias in the text itself. Nearly all the articles pertaining to male and female athletes before the Games started were positive and projected excellent results for Canadian athletes — male and female. For example, an article covering a man was titled, “Prior eyes three golds,”³⁴ and another covering women read, “Medals Almost Sure Bet For Sherry and Friends.”³⁵ The newspaper listed the results of male and female events equally. Pictures also failed to suggest male preference, but seemed to reflect only larger male attendance. It seems as though the 1978 Commonwealth Games was able to bring about some kind of spirit of equality among males and females, even if it was only for a month or so.

But how does the Hamilton Spectator generally portray wins and losses? Evidence points to the fact that Canadian and even international wins are celebrated. One small article refers to a relatively unknown star: Rebecca Perott of New Zealand.³⁶ She was only 17 and already nearly won bronze at the Olympics. She was only 13 when she competed in the 1974 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, but the article didn’t mention how she finished. Although this young, female athlete is not well known, she is predicted to win. There are numerous other inclusions of wins or predicted wins, but relatively any contribution is recognized, even regardless of the sport. Furthermore, losing is mentioned, but not dreaded. Karen Kelsall, a Canadian gymnast, was described as having tears trickling down her cheeks as she recorded the pain of finishing within a tenth of a point from a medal. The writer seems to sympathize with her loss, not failing to bring sportsmanship once again into the limelight by quoting her coach: “[letting Kelsall sort out her emotions] is all part of good sportsmanship.”³⁷ This decision is continuous with the attitude of the Games: friendliness and sportsmanship. A previously given example of a writer praising a

Jamaican athlete who did not win a race as expected reveals that obtaining gold is secondary to reputation and previous achievements. As for the athletes, especially international ones, who placed dead last or anywhere near it, there is little coverage; however, any Canadian is definitely respected for trying. But there's no room to cover everything, and who wants to hear about all the losses?

It is interesting to note that the winning Canada was accused of arrogance. After the Games had finished, British writers praised Canada for good, friendly and efficient games. One stated that Canada “won brilliantly,” but continued, saying that “Canadians ‘were not modest about the accomplishment.’”³⁸ He noted that British television was bombarded with Canadian coverage. However, the (unknown) Canadian writer who included this particular article subtly defended Canada by pointing out that the British Daily Times devoted a full page to United Kingdom performances.

Confidence or cockiness? That was a probable debate among Canadians and others of the Commonwealth. According to a look at the articles in *the Hamilton Spectator*, this accusation may hold some credence. Many editors and athletes expected big results in '78; some because of athletic excellence and others because of the lack of the world's best athletes at the Games. For one, the Canadian Badminton team's hope for gold increased greatly with the absence of Britain's best woman player: “We have a big edge as far as Canadian women are concerned,”³⁹ says Jane Youngberg when asked about the absence of Gillian Gilks. Jane, who was a three-time Canadian singles champion, had spent many years trying to reach stardom, and she expected success in Edmonton. There was high hopes due to her confidence, which is important for competition. Other incidences are found throughout *Spectator* pre-Games articles. Columnists write about the assurance of Canadian success. Jim Cairny writes an article called “Medals Almost Sure Bet For

Sherry and Friends.”⁴⁰ In this column, Cairny points out that there will be four girls from Canada with great chances at medals. In addition, there is Russ Prior, a man who had little chance of being recognized because of the sport he competed in: weightlifting. But he himself and many Canadians during the time expected three gold medals in it. Finally, among many other expectations, Bruce Wilkins of Ancaster displays a little conceit when he says, “We’d like to see three-position, but most countries in the Commonwealth aren’t into three-positions. They’re afraid they’d get wiped.”⁴¹ He knows how good these Canadian shooters are and he also expects numerous great results. Whether or not Canada was cocky can’t be completely determined, but by reading the paper, it is evident that Canada had high expectations.

But high expectations doesn’t necessarily indicate conceit; in fact, the paper reveals much modesty on the part of Canadians. One writer noted that Egon Beiler, a Canadian wrestler, “felt like a loser even though he had won” after beating Indian Jagminder Singh in a tough match.⁴² Another writer explicitly points out a Canadian runner’s “characteristic modesty” after he admitted he was happy after being beaten by a Jamaican in the 100-meter because the “‘class of the field’ was better” than in other races.⁴³ Furthermore, there are many admittances that wins were due to opponents’ injuries or crashes.⁴⁴ Another article opens with the line, “Brace Simpson didn’t vault well and he won. Debbie Brill jumped well and lost. Boric Chambul threw below par and won.”⁴⁵ Writer Don Lovegrove reflects on the Games, stating that Canada “took it gracefully,”⁴⁶ commenting further that it was a great ego-booster for Canada and for amateur sport with athletes competing with long, unmatched team spirit, determination and confidence. Either Hamilton is playing up Canada’s humility, trying to remedy the accusation, or Canada really is humble and the British a little disgruntled.

But the British attitude stems from their view of the Games. Charles Lynch notes that the

British have an attitude that it isn't whether you win or lose — it's how you play the game.⁴⁷ He then mentions that they have managed to come up with outstanding individual athletes. Lynch also comments that records — even Canadian ones — are there until somebody beats them. Besides providing further evidences for Canada's modesty, Lynch highlights an important aspect of the Game: the attitude towards the Games. Hamilton and more generally, Canada, certainly glorify winning, but from the many examples of good sportsmanship, it is evident that they also value attitude. The British don't have the only attitude consistent with the Games and, after all, the Games are friendly *and* competitive.

When Hamilton excessively praises the successes of athletes, Hamilton writer Bob Hanley reminds Spectator readers not to gloat over the incredible achievements of Canada in the Games, providing them with a “word of caution.” “The Commonwealth Games are not the Olympics,” Hanley confesses, “and times and distances are considerably short of the world marks.” In addition, several medals were won in gymnastics — “an optional sport which the host country was allowed to include.”⁴⁸ Doesn't sound like too much cockiness.

Hamilton's attitude towards its own athletes, international athletes and women may indicate their perception of what constitutes a hero. Their celebrations do not seem race-specific or gender-specific – not even talent-specific. According to the articles, it's not about whether you win or lose, whether you are male or female, or whether you are Canadian or not; it's largely about sportsmanship and striving through adversity to achieve, whether that achievement bears a medal or not. Two stories from the articles especially exemplify this, not to mention the struggles reported earlier experienced by international athletes. Hamilton seems to be fascinated with stories of unlikely people competing in the Games — regardless of the outcome of their efforts.

First is the story of Hans Adlhoch. A shooter for Canada, the German experienced

numerous disappointments during his lifetime – his performance at the Commonwealth Games unexcused. But Adlhoch would be the last person to complain about his disappointing results in the smallbore rifle competition. After scoring an unsatisfactory 1,179, all that came out of his mouth were the words, “I did my best. That’s all I can do.” Maybe the competition was out of his league or maybe he was just too upset with himself to say anything else. But in his article “Rifleman’s chances go up in smoke,” Don Lovegrove explains why Adlhoch must have been simply happy to be in Edmonton. Born in Germany, Adlhoch was just a young boy during the time of World War II. When he was ten, his father was in prison, his mother needed surgery, and he literally ate out of garbage cans and stole food to feed his brothers and sisters. In 1954, he came to Canada to start a new life. In doing so, he took up fencing and finished third in Canada. Because he was living in Montreal and spoke no French, he felt he had to relinquish that sport, so he began shooting. After a divorce from his wife, many legal problems and missing team Canada a few years prior to the Commonwealth Games, he finally made it to the 1978 Games. He says, “Every athlete has problems,” but he overcame them. Although he didn’t win any medals, the rest of the shooting team from Canada did quite well after the preliminary and opening rounds. As well as revealing that winning isn’t everything, the inclusion of someone—a non-medalist—who rises out of a plethora of problems reveals much about the Hamiltonian concept of a hero.⁴⁹

Another worthy example – of one who did win a medal – is Carmen Fonesco. The writer covering the story claimed that she may be the proudest Canadian athlete to win a medal. The 27-year old mother of two from St. Bruno, Quebec had her first chance to compete for Canada—and finished with a gold one. This was her first chance to compete for her country because Canada wasn’t her home country. In 1972, she competed for Romania at the Munich Olympics, but her and her coach (also her husband) “forgot to catch the plane back to Romania” and therefore she

became a “political exile” from her native country. After choosing Canada as her new place to live, ahead of both the United States and Australia, she won the Canadian Trials for the discus and set off a whirlwind campaign to get her citizenship. Because the law required one to live in the country for five years, she had to sit out the Montreal Olympics. She then received her citizenship in time to compete in the Edmonton Commonwealth Games. After having two children, she had only seven months to prepare for the games and when the time came, she was undoubtedly ready. She shattered the Commonwealth Games record to easily win the gold in discus and then went on to finish second in the shot-put. Carmen’s golden moment was a loss for Romania and a great gain for Canada; she certainly didn’t let her newly adopted country down. This article is one more example of tackling a tribulation to come out successful—this time, with a medal to show.⁵⁰

Although Hamilton pays close attention to the Canadian athletes, and thus Canadian citizenship may appear to be a prerequisite for the title of “hero,” international athletes aren’t ignored, as indicated earlier. They are covered in less extent, yes, but any country takes pride in its own accomplishments before accomplishments of another. However, it is evident that one’s native country, gender and standings don’t matter (although getting to the Games is praised). This concept of a hero is closely tied to the spirit of the Games.

The Hamilton Spectator portrayed Canada as the real hero. As the Games were recounted, Canada was portrayed not as pompous but as ever-proud. Proud to host another successful Commonwealth Games, proud to be part of the Commonwealth, proud to have won for the first time. Canada also has reason to celebrate since its hosting of the first Games in 1930 sparked enough incentive to continue the Games up until the present day. Writer Stan McNeill states that the Games could be considered the “catalyst that spurred this country’s athletic fraternity into the realm of international calibre for perhaps the first time in its history. Not as

isolated instances of excellence . . . but as a superior team effort. Canadians will remember that 1978 was the year Canada made its move into world-class rank. And stirring memories indeed they'll be." This team effort most-likely allowed Canada to feel unified during a time of division surrounding Quebec's desire to separate.

Hamilton certainly enjoyed taking part in this celebration. It celebrated the Commonwealth, contributions — regardless of winning or losing — of international athletes, men and women, amateur sports, and the joy of athletics in general. Hamiltonians rightly felt proud as the ceremonial flag was lowered and folded and as the Queen once again stepped up to the microphone: "In the name of the Commonwealth Games Federation I proclaim the eleventh Commonwealth Games Edmonton 1978 closed, and in accordance with tradition I call upon the sportsmen and sportswomen of the Commonwealth to assemble in four years' time in Australia, there to celebrate the twelfth Commonwealth Games.⁵¹ May they display cheerfulness and concord, so that the spirit of our Family of Nations may be carried on with every great eagerness, courage and honour for the good of humanity and the peace of the world." With that, a parade broke ranks and a farewell song wound up another Commonwealth Games.⁵² Another opportunity for Hamilton and its athletes to exemplify the spirit of the Games.

Notes

1. "Commonwealth Effort." *The Hamilton Spectator*. 29 July 1978: A1.
2. BBC News. "1978: Queen Opens Commonwealth Games." 3 Aug. 1978. 25 Feb. 2004 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/low/dates/stories/august/3/newsid_2526000/2526987.stm>
3. Sicinski, Larry. "Sun Shines on Games." *The Hamilton Spectator*. 4 Aug.
4. "Commonwealth Games Ceremonies." 25 Feb. 2004. <<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Ceremonies.htm>>

5. Ibid.
6. "Games History." <<http://www.melbourne2006.com.au/history.html>>
7. Scran. "History of the Commonwealth Games." Commonwealth Online. 2003. 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.commonwealthonline.info/achievements/1/>>
8. The Commonwealth Games Council for England. "Commonwealth Chronology." 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.cgce.co.uk/chronology.html>>
9. "The 1978 Commonwealth Games." 2002. 25 Feb.2004 <http://213.131.178.162/The_Games/History/Canada_1978/default.asp>
10. Sicinski, Larry. "Sun Shines on Games." *The Hamilton Spectator*. 4 Aug.
11. "Commonwealth Games Statistics 1911-2002." 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Statistics.htm>>
12. Scran. "History of the Commonwealth Games." Commonwealth Online. 2003. 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.commonwealthonline.info/achievements/1/>>
13. "Commonwealth Games Statistics 1911-2002." 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Statistics.htm>>
14. Ibid.
15. The Commonwealth Games Council for England. "Commonwealth Chronology." 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.cgce.co.uk/chronology.html>>
16. Canadian Press. "Nobody Wanted to Say Goodbye." *The Hamilton Spectator*. 14 Aug. 1978: Games.
17. Ibid.
18. "Commonwealth Games Statistics 1911-2002." 25 Feb.2004 <<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Statistics.htm>>
19. Ibid.
20. Canadian Press. "Nobody Wanted to Say Goodbye." *The Hamilton Spectator*. 14 Aug. 1978: Games.
21. Lovegrove, Don. "Munro: The Forgotten Man." *Hamilton Spectator*. 19 Aug. 1978: Games.
22. "Even the Turks' are Showing Up." *Hamilton Spectator*. 29 July 1978: Games 22.
23. Sicinski, Larry. "You Can't Keep Belize Athletes Down." *Hamilton Spectator*. 5 Aug 1978: Games.

24. Ibid.
25. Lovegrove, Don. "Boxla Braves Told to Clean Up." *Hamilton Spectator*. 12 Aug. 1978: Games 24.
26. Lovegrove, Don. "Claude Ends on High Note." *Hamilton Spectator*. 11 Aug. 1978: Games 23.
27. "Wells' Style Not Cramped by Leg Injury to Quarrie." *Hamilton Spectator*. 11 Aug. 1978: Games 23.
28. Sicinski, Larry. "Quiet Kenyan Talk of Games." *Hamilton Spectator*. 9 Aug. 1978: Games.
29. CP. "Prior Eyes Three Gold Medals." *Hamilton Spectator*. 29 July 1978: Games.
30. Hanley, Bob. "Will Success Spoil Canada?" *The Hamilton Spectator*. 15 Aug 1978: Sports 20.
31. Lovegrove, Don. "Munro: The Forgotten Man." *Hamilton Spectator*. 19 Aug. 1978: Games.
32. "Commonwealth Games Statistics 1911-2002." 25 Feb.2004
<<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Statistics.htm>>
33. Scran. "History of the Commonwealth Games." Commonwealth Online. 2003. 25 Feb.2004
<<http://www.commonwealthonline.info/achievements/1/>>
34. CP. "Prior Eyes Three Gold Medals." *Hamilton Spectator*. 29 July 1978: Games.
35. Cairney, Jim. "Medals Almost Sure Bet For Sherry and Friends." *Hamilton Spectator*. 31 July 1978: Games.
36. CP. "New Zealander Enters Games as Unknown Star." *Hamilton Spectator*. 2 Aug. 1978: Games.
37. "Karen Misses Out on Medal." *Hamilton Spectator*. 9 Aug. 1978: Games 22.
38. CP. "Sour Grapes Feast For British Writers." *Hamilton Spectator*. 14 Aug. 1978: Games 22.
39. CP. "Canadian Women Hope For Badminton Golds." *Hamilton Spectator*. 1 Aug. 1978, Games.
40. Cairney, Jim. "Medals Almost Sure Bet For Sherry and Friends." *Hamilton Spectator*. 31 July 1978: Games.
41. Lovegrove, Don. "Rifles Won't Be Shut Out: Coach." *Hamilton Spectator*. 29 July 1978: Games.

42. Sicinski, Larry. "Egon Pins Hopes on Super Vision." *Hamilton Spectator*. 11 Aug. 1978: Games 23.
43. "Wells' Style Not Cramped by Leg Injury to Quarrie." *Hamilton Spectator*. 11 Aug. 1978: Games 23.
44. CP. "Canadian Stars With Golden Bike." *Hamilton Spectator*. 11 Aug. 1978: Games 23.
45. Lovegrove, Don. "Simpson Records 'Hollow' Victory." *Hamilton Spectator*. 12 Aug. 1978: Games 24.
46. Lovegrove, Don. "Canadians Celebrate." *Hamilton Spectator*. 14 Aug. 1978: Games 13.
47. CP. "Sour Grapes Feast For British Writers." *Hamilton Spectator*. 14 Aug. 1978: Games 22.
48. Hanley, Bob. "Will Success Spoil Canada?" *Hamilton Spectator*. 15 Aug. 1978, Games, 20.
49. Lovegrove, Don. "Rifleman's Chances Go Up in Smoke." *Hamilton Spectator*. 8 Aug. 1978, Games.
50. "Karen Misses Out on Medal." *Hamilton Spectator*. 9 Aug. 1978: Games 22.
51. "Games History." <<http://www.melbourne2006.com.au/history.html>>
52. "Commonwealth Games Ceremonies." 25 Feb. 2004.
<<http://www.commonwealthgames.org.au/Games%20Info/General/Ceremonies.htm>>