

## THE MATCHLESS SIX CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

5. Four members of the 1928 Canadian Women's Olympic Team were from this city.
6. Newspaper reporters and photographers judged her "the prettiest girl athlete of the Olympic Games."
7. The founder of the modern Olympics, Baron Pierre de \_\_\_\_\_ opposed women competing in the Olympic Games.
8. In the final of the women's 100 meters, Canada qualified \_\_\_\_\_ runners of the final six.
10. Rosenfeld finished second in the 100 metres and this Canadian was third.
12. Because of their results at the Amsterdam Olympics, the Canadian team of six women won the track and field championship of the \_\_\_\_\_. The United States, with twenty-one members, was second.
15. The winner of the women's 100 metres final was this sixteen-year-old American.
16. Ethel Catherwood won the running \_\_\_\_\_ jump at the 1928 Olympics and set a record of 5 feet 2 9/16 inches.

18. Jean Thompson of Penetang was known as the "Penetang \_\_\_\_\_."

19. The 1928 Olympic Games were the first Olympics in which women could compete in track and \_\_\_\_\_.

20. The chemical symbol for beryllium.

21. In the 4 x 100 metres relay, the Canadians were almost disqualified when Myrtle Cook just avoided running out of the passing zone. But Jane \_\_\_\_\_ got to her just in time.

22. The number of members on Canada's first women's Olympic team.

### DOWN

1. The 1928 Olympic Games were held in this city.
2. She was the youngest member of the 1928 Canadian Women's Olympic Team.
3. Jean Thompson, encouraged by Rosenfeld in the 800 metres race, finished in \_\_\_\_\_ place.
4. When the Canadian officials protested the finish of the women's 100 metres final, were they successful?

7. Because of two false starts in the 100 metres final, she was disqualified.

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ hundred metres race was the controversial event for women at the Amsterdam Olympics. Many thought the distance was too long and too demanding for women.

11. The first modern Olympics were held in this city.

13. Ethel Catherwood, from Saskatchewan, was known as the "Saskatoon \_\_\_\_\_."

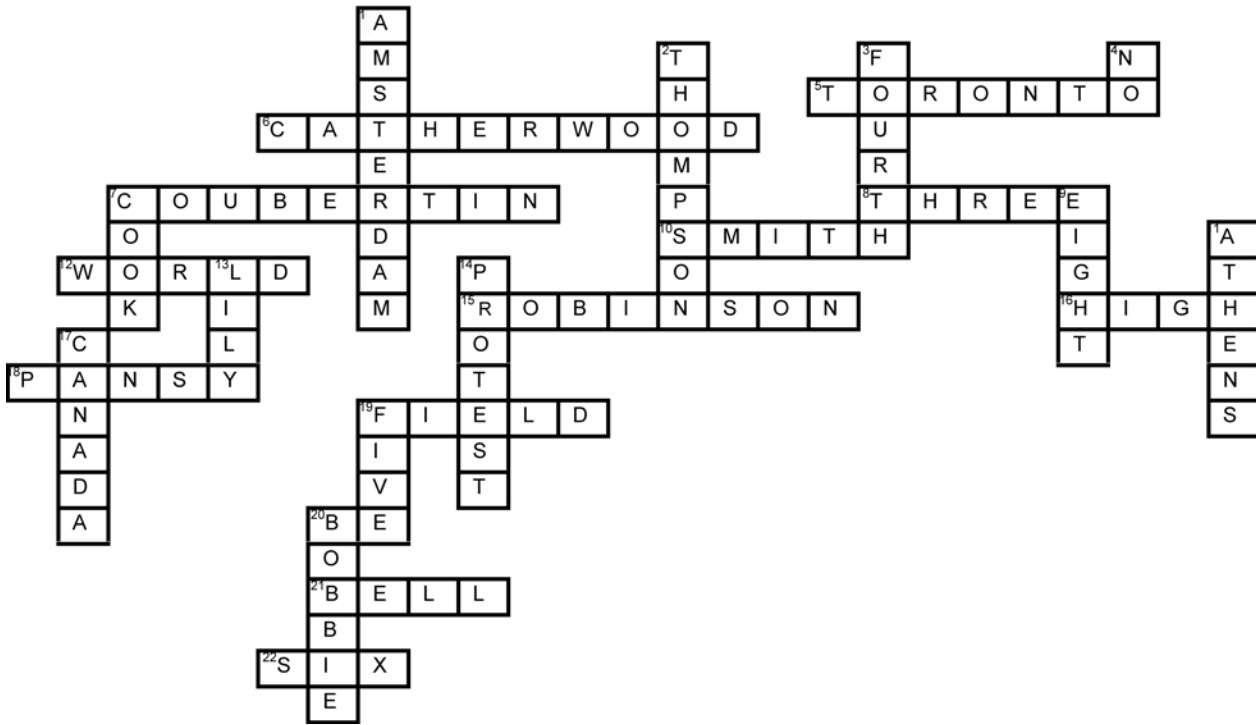
14. The Canadian officials thought that Bobbie Rosenfeld won the 100 metres final, and so they lodged a \_\_\_\_\_.

17. When the vote was taken to see if women's track and field would continue at the 1932 Olympic Games, one of the six countries to vote against it was \_\_\_\_\_.

19. There were this many events on the 1928 Olympic program in women's track and field.

20. Fanny Rosenfeld was also known as "\_\_\_\_\_" because she was the first girl in her family to have her hair cut short, or "bobbed."

# ANSWERS TO THE MATCHLESS SIX CROSSWORD



## RECOMMENDED READING

***Bobbie Rosenfeld: The Olympian Who Could Do Everything***  
by Anne Dublin  
ISBN 1896764827

***Canada: Our Century in Sport***  
by Dave Best  
ISBN 1550416367

***Canada's Sporting Heroes: Their Lives & Times***  
by S.F Wise and Douglas Fisher  
ISBN 0773600361

***Celebrating Excellence: Canadian Women Athletes***  
by Wendy Long  
ISBN 1896095046

***For the Record: Canada's Greatest Women Athletes***  
by David McDonald and Lauren Drewery  
ISBN 0471798908

***Hearts of Gold: Stories of Courage, Dedication and Triumph from Canadian Olympians***  
by Lorne Zeiler  
ISBN 1551926849

***Olympics***  
by Chris Oxlade and David Ballheimer  
ISBN 0756610834

***The Olympics: Athens To Athens 1896-2004***  
ISBN 0297843826

***Olympic Gold: Canadian Winners of the Summer Games***  
by Frank Cosentino and Glynn Leyshon  
ISBN 0039233308

***Out Of Bounds: Women, Sport & Sexuality***  
by Helen Lenskyj  
ISBN 088961105X

***She Shoots, She Scores: Canadian Perspectives on Women and Sport***  
by Laura Robinson  
ISBN 1550770950

***Women in Canadian Sports***  
by Jean Cochrane, Abby Hoffman and Pat Kincaid  
ISBN 088902376X

## SUGGESTED VIDEOS

***The Matchless Six***  
(Great North Productions, 1996).

***The Natural Athlete: Fanny "Bobbie" Rosenfeld***  
(Great North Productions, 2000).