FIRST WOMAN DELEG

National 1921 Convention Was Surprised When Woman Appeared From the Islands

Is An Athlete Herself and So Understands Work She Is Interested In; Swimming Is Ideal Sport For Women She Says; Is Secretary of Hawaiian A. A. U.

By GWENFREAD E. ALLEN

WHEN E. Fullard-Leo entered the national convention of the Amateur Athletic Union at Chicago in 1921 and presented her credentials as a delegate from Hawaii, the men of the convention sat up and took notice. They had expected to see a husky ex-football player or former sprinter stride in instead of the stylishly dressed, modest woman with a soft voice and English accent who appeared. Although they had been in correspondence with the secretary of the Hawaiian A. A. U., who signed herself "E. Fullard-Leo," only two members of the assembly, Frederick W. Rubien, the secretary of the national body, and Norman Ross, a delegate, knew her as "Mrs. Leo," a housewife and mother of a then 11-year old boy as well as a sports enthusiast.

Pipes and cigars disappeared from the mouths of the delegates, and an officer was made to run around to appear more dignified, but Mrs. Leo told them to resume both smoking, as married life had accustomed her to it, and when she hadn't, she was a sport enough to smile into their faces instead of shouting their habits. But the way was cleared for her report, and a woman from Atlantic City attended the next session.

Only Woman

Not long after Mrs. Leo had other experiences as being the only woman present, when she was in New York as a delegate. The American Olympic Committee, the A. A. U. and the Amateur Athletic club, a building that is the last word in modern sports, confronted the officers of the club and of the association with the athletic club entertained the delegates at luncheon. The men would never enter the dining room of the New York club, Mrs. Leo thought, and so a table was set for Mrs. Leo in the lobby, and the first and three men of the convention were delegates were dumbfounded during the meal.

First Secretary

Although the National A. A. U. was organized in 1888, it was not till Leo was the first woman to be secretary of the association. She was only woman on the national board of governors, and was elected to the local body seven years, having succeeded Lorrin Andrews as secretary and treasurer, the first became connected with the A. A. U. as a representative of the woman's auxiliary of the Outrigger Canoe club, to the local board of governors.

Since that time she has doing anything but work in the park as secretary-treasurer of the Hawaiian A. A. U., she says. "I have always been interested in sports and was familiar with the work required. Mrs. Leo acquired a great deal of her athletic knowledge from her husband, who has won literally hundreds of medals. At one time he was British all-round champion, which included proficiency in swimming, boxing, wrestling, track and a number of other sports, and he still holds the Canadian record for the 50-yard swim.

Women Included

It is significant that women's sports were recognized by the National A. A. U. only a few years before Mrs. Leo took office, and that it was through the Honolulu body and the women's auxiliary of the Outrigger Canoe club that women's swimming was recognized and Ruth Bleasdale was allowed to compete under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. Mrs. Leo says that she was determined only within the last year, and Honolulu was one of the first places to have an A. U. meet where women competed.

Mrs. Leo gives freely of her time for six hours or more a day and maintains an office of her own for the better carrying on of the affairs of the Hawaiian A. A. U. She feels that she is fully repaid by her interest in promoting athletics and by the service she renders.

Missionary Work

"I look upon my work as a real missionary work," she says. "Polynesia is my home, and I am glad to give my time and energy to serve it in the way that I can.

"The giving problem is a hard one to solve, but it can be solved most effectively through amateur athletics by turning the surplus energy of the boys into channels where it will be put most to off steam, and there is no better or easier way for them to do it than the good, more balls and playgrounds. Where there are no such facilities, games in which all can compete."

Mrs. Leo gives freely of her time to be developed in America, Mrs. Leo is of the opinion that swimming will be given the greatest training than in intensive training in the summer, the sport, which requires much time in exercise, and athletics are comparatively few months. Exercise needs such a stimulus to develop its children, but the sport of athletics should have a department in the public schools. Children in Europe are more athletic and have been taught to swim as a sports longer than their American sisters.

Swimming Women

In spite of the fact that the Hawaiians are fond of the water, she has than perhaps any other people, Mrs. Leo declares that swimming is an "old fog." She does not believe that women should be barred from entering all kinds of sports, she is opposed to the strenuous life for women, and she believes that women should be taught to swim with a due decorum when they are sitting themselves down to swimming in the water, as they do in Hawaii.

A. A. U.'s act in adopting for the latter swimming for women.

Had to Come

"Track would have had to come," she says. "It is part of this age, and I am surprised the American girl has not succumbed to it sooner. But it is a sport that it is apt to be overdone, but to make it of value to the health of girls, educators and those interested have urged the Amateur Athletic Union control women's track and field sports. That is the way it is decreed that no woman shall compete in more than three events in one day, she shall submit to a strict medical examination before competition, she shall wear modest but appropriate costumes and not loiter on the field.

"Personally I should like to see the hurdles, high and broad jumps eliminated from the competitions for women," she says. "From my excellent behavior and good sportsmanship that women will show as we see the prejudice against the new line and I know our local girls will remember this as well as be modern in their understanding and all our championship track meet in March will show the fact that we are better and not worse for track work.

Swimming Ideal

"The ideal sport is particularly beneficial to women, and it is well adapted to them, I believe, are more, walking and exercise, but as girls, all women should be trained in calisthenics, deportment and games like basketball. If this were done in our schools and colleges our young woman would have a better carriage and figure and more than a resembling question marks and hooks.

"Tennis is too strenuous for some grown women, and so are golf and hockey, but golf, which is a classic game that does no harm but a woman playing golf gets no more exercise swinging a club than she would wielding a broom in sweeping. The exercise of the game lies in the outdoor walk.

"Swimming—that's the ideal sport for women." Mrs. Leo declares that she did not learn to swim until she was grown, is a swimming enthusiast.



"It is not a violent sport, and women can't over-exert themselves in it. It develops all the muscles, and is especially good for developing the chest. Swimming is also a splendid sport for children and girls and in general have a high resistance to other illnesses. The breast stroke, although not a fast stroke for speed, offers wonderful exercise for all parts of the body. And swimming, unlike other sports that it affords, is one of the few sports that has a lasting value as well."

In South Africa

Mrs. Leo organized the first women's swimming club in Johannesburg in South Africa and in Western Canada, and is still an honorary president of both these clubs. When she first came to America in 1910 from her home in South Africa, she assisted in the formation of a swimming club in New York City, and in 1911 in the Women's Swimming Association of Boston, the first of its kind in America. Coming to Honolulu, she taught a life saving class at Punahou in 1914, and her pupils were the first in America to pass the preliminary tests of the Royal Life Saving Society of London.

Life Saving

There are seven tests in the complete life-saving course, and a study of medicine and hygiene, but not of a knowledge of swimming, is required by them.

Mrs. Leo is an athlete as well as a promoter of athletics, but she is modest in talking of her accomplishments. All of her early years were spent in Cape Colony and other African countries, and she says that she acquired her knowledge of sports

"Everyone takes part and so there is no competition, as we do here," she says. "It is simply taken as a matter of course for women to participate in athletic games. We were always very healthy and any spectacular about it, though, and found that when anyone showed a fondness for certain sports

Participation in athletics in the schools was compulsory, and hockey, cricket and basketball were the favorite games. My choice was basketball, and I played on my college team." Mrs. Leo knows how to shoot, and says that most women in South Africa do, for that is especially necessary there or that they may go on safaris and shoot—participate in tiger hunts or trips through the jungle.

Branch

Honorary Branch

Mount Holyoke, claims Mrs. Leo as an honorary member, because the Mount Holyoke has a branch in South Africa, and the branch established its 50th anniversary last year. Mrs. Leo has completed her education by traveling extensively in Europe and studying at the International Students' Club in Geneva, Switzerland, and at the South Kensington School of Art, London, Australasia.

Mrs. Leo is, and has been, a member of a large number of athletic clubs, and has served in honorary presidency of two of them. Her national reputation as an authority of athletics has been established by her appointment by the board of governors of the National A. A. U., the Amateur Olympic Association, the Olympic Swimming nominative committee, the national committee on Women's Athletics, the national committee on Rules, and the national registration committee. Appointments were made at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. have not been announced, however, and is being observed upon her.

NAVY WILL HAVE TEN POUNDS PER MAN OVER TOWN

Sailors Are Favorites In Game Tomorrow But Many Expect Close Grid Tilt

A week from tomorrow marks the morrow's game at 2:30 o'clock on Hoskin field, and the Sailors are expected the Town Team to put up a surprising fight.

The Navy will take the field with the weight advantage of about 10 pounds to the man, according to the information that has been given the line-ups given.

The Navy team will weight is 2000 pounds, while the Town total is 1800 pounds. The average weight of the Townies 156½ while the Navy has 166½ and is 20 on the Townies. The average weight per man is 181 for the Navy and 177 for the Townies.

The tentative lineups follow:

Lineups	
Pos. Townies	Navy
C—Anderson, 195	Carrocher, 196
RG—Hoffman, 165	Hall, 175
LG—Hoffman, 165	Anderson, 175
RT—Rapp, 200	Braithwaite, 175
LT—Anderson, 195	Hall, 175
RE—Rodriguez, 150	Albertson, 175
LE—Hall, 150	Hall, 175
QB—Hall, 150	Hall, 175
LH—Hoodell, 165	Morine, 175
RH—Hall, 150	Hall, 175
FB—Hall, 150	Eckberg, 180

Officials

Referee, H. de van Holt; umpire, Lt. Comdr. Hall; field judge, Lt. Comdr. Hall; linesman, Ens. Hall.

Statements of Coaches

W. C. ("SCOTTY") SCHUMAN

of the Town Team, which plays at the Kamehameha grounds at Moanalua field—The team knows what it is up against the game. I expect them to put up a hard fight and the result may be surprising.

LIEUT. COMDR. TALMADGE ("DOC") WILSON, coach of the Navy team—I do not underrate the Town Team. Schuman's aggregation has often come to life with surprises and we are going to play just as hard against them as we did against the Guard and the University.

"V" BOWLING

In the Commercial bowling league Monday night the Giants play the Legionaires.