XVTH OLYMPIAD
HELSINKI, 1952
Quadrennial Report

OF THE
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

GAMES OF THE XVth OLYMPIAD
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JULY 19 TO AUGUST 3, 1952

VIth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
OSLO, NORWAY
FEBRUARY 14 TO 25, 1952

1st PAN AMERICAN GAMES
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
FEBRUARY 25 TO MARCH 8, 1951

Edited by
Asa S. Bushnell
Secretary

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION
Biltmore Hotel, 43rd St. at Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
A Review

IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL
OF THE PARTICIPATION
BY ATHLETES REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES
IN THE THREE GREAT INTERNATIONAL
SPORT COMPETITIONS OF 1951 AND 1952

THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES
THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES
IN REMEMBRANCE

of their inspiring achievements in the First Olympic Games of the Modern Era, this volume is appreciatively dedicated to eight United States representatives—Thomas E. Burke, Ellery H. Clark, James B. Connolly, Thomas P. Curtis, Robert Garrett, Welles W. Hoyt, John B. Paine, and Sumner Paine—whose eleven victories in Athens in 1896 thereupon established a fountainhead for many Gold Medal winning performances by their fellow countrymen down through the succeeding years.
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Helsinki, Finland, the scene of the Fifteenth Olympic Games, was a sight that was noteworthy for many reasons. In the first place, it was a delayed Olympic Game. In 1940, the Finns had been awarded the Games, but war cancelled them. Then, too, for the first time since 1912, the Russians competed. This was the fifteenth time in the fifty-six years since the inauguration of the modern Olympics that the Stars and Stripes proudly flew on high. Sixty-nine nations took part this time in comparison with the limited group of thirteen countries which participated in the first Games.

It was noteworthy too because it brought together for the first time in active competition enemies of World War II—Russians, Germans, Britains, Finns. There were representatives from all ideologies in Helsinki in 1952. The same can be said of the Pan American Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1951. This latter event was a notable gathering of youth from all over North, Central, and South America with no feeling of devotion to any particular ideology; only to sports.

The participation of the United States in this Fifteenth Olympiad celebrated for the United States its greatest triumph in world championships, and yet the performance of such an outstanding runner as the Czech Emil Zatopek in winning three gold medals in the 5,000-meters, the 10,000-meters, and the marathon races shows that there are still athletic feats which our youth can aspire to emulate.

The brave little Finnish nation of four million people acted as a committee of the whole to see that everyone who attended the Games was treated with courtesy and given every possible convenience.

The Finnish nation with a large unpaid war debt to Russia assumed the obligations and did more for the sports than even was done by the Ancient Greeks.

Ancient Greece still evokes conceptions of grandeur. The popular imagination still sees the Olympic Games of Greece as eternal in the cultural sense.

Was it not once the center of world civilization and its disintegration and fall one of histories greatest tragedies?

But how great actually was Greece? Have its admirers been too inclined to view it only from the Grecian viewpoint? Have they in their veneration of Grecian culture failed to penetrate very
deeply into the hearts and intellects of men who lived there? Is the word grandeur applied to Greece as misplaced as it would be applied to a huge and gaudy sideshow?

All history has recorded that large national groups present a composite of the sober, honest, idealistic type mixed in with other types of self-serving, selfish, luxury-loving, soft-bodied, and unfair-minded varieties. So it was with the Greeks. The ancient Greek Olympic Games began with emphasis upon amateurism, strict training, and no prizes except the ephemeral floral wreath of victory symbolic of the mere transitory glory of human achievement. They were originally purposed to promote self-sacrifice, sturdy manhood and modesty. But as history has constantly pointed out in all such movements, the ideals and practices of the ancient Olympic Games degenerated, commercialism entered the lists, enormously valued prizes were awarded, the Greek citizens became luxury-loving and wealthy, and prizes went to those who could exhibit the most costly equipment. This tragic evolution resulted in the final total disappearance of the Greek Olympic Games.

Now after a lapse of eighteen centuries, the modern Olympiads take the stage. They were born at the close of the Nineteenth Century as the vision and dream of a cultured Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin. These, the first of modern games took place in Athens in 1896. Their ideal was the free exchange of good fellowship and clean sportsmanship without politics. To the delight of everyone, a little shepherd from the lonely hills of Greece, Spiridion Louis, won the marathon victory. The marathon race was a new one not practiced in the Grecian Olympics but invented for the modern days as a reminder of the famous run by Pheidippides from Marathon to the Acropolis in Athens. He announced the victory over the Persians, with the words "Rejoice; we conquer!", then dropped to the ground and died.

In the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki 69 nations took part as compared with 13 nations at Athens in 1896. From only 285 athletes in 1896 we find 5678 athletes in 1952. These games are for real world championships to be won by individual athletes, not for those of a few scattered cities and states.

Both the ideologies of Democracy and Communism include the principle of strong bodies for its citizens. Every nation regards bodily strength and vigor as necessary property of its citizens. So the eagles of their propaganda machines make promises of glory to the youth for Olympic victories. In this past Olympiad in Finland the democracies led by the United States gained many individual gold medals and even an American team victory (if that were important). The Soviets stressing mass physical training won gymnastics and calisthenics (and some of their sturdy females won the weight events).

The spirit of peace through friendly Olympic competition comes singing down a half century pleading with mankind to hear it. But during this period man has discovered the nuclear fission and the atomic bomb. Will the Olympic legend of healthy competition prevail or will the legend of brute force made more brutal by human cunning triumph?

The Pan American Games in Buenos Aires in 1951, the Winter Games at Oslo, Norway, and the Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952 showed that athletic teams can cheerfully compete with each other in a sportsmanlike manner in spite of the conflicting ideologies of their Governments. Perhaps this method of competition will show the way for international goodwill. Even the Russians for the first time seemed to realize that their youth required such competition and were willing to let the competitors outside the Iron Curtain.

The spirit of Pierre de Coubertin steps forward, immaculate, to take curtain calls as one of history's heroes and supermen. Olympic officials and athletes the world over do honor to his ideal. Let all who value the gift of peace use the games as a world meeting ground. As was so aptly said by General Douglas MacArthur, "On the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds, which, in other years on other fields will bear the fruits of victory". It is well to remember this means victory for the spirit of mankind.
MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

1st Olympiad ............................................ Athens, Greece .......................................................... 1896
IInd Olympiad ............................................ Paris, France .......................................................... 1900
IIIrd Olympiad ............................................ St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. ........................................ 1904
IVth Olympiad ............................................ London, England ............................................. 1908
Vth Olympiad ............................................ Stockholm, Sweden .......................................... 1912
VIth Olympiad ............................................ Berlin, Germany ................................................... 1916
(VIth Olympiad not celebrated, because of World War I)
VIIth Olympiad ............................................ Antwerp, Belgium ................................................... 1920
VIIIth Olympiad ............................................ Paris, France .......................................................... 1924
IXth Olympiad ............................................ Amsterdam, Holland ............................................. 1928
Xth Olympiad ............................................ Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. ......................................... 1932
XIth Olympiad ............................................ Berlin, Germany .................................................... 1936
XIIth Olympiad ............................................ Helsinki, Finland ................................................... 1940
(XIIth Olympiad not celebrated, because of World War II)
XIIIth Olympiad ............................................ Unawarded ............................................................. 1944
XIVth Olympiad ............................................ London, England ............................................... 1948
XVth Olympiad ............................................ Helsinki, Finland ................................................... 1952

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

1st Olympic Winter Games ............. Chamonix, France .......................................................... 1924
IInd Olympic Winter Games ............ St. Moritz, Switzerland ......................................................... 1928
IIIrd Olympic Winter Games ........... Lake Placid, N. Y., U. S. A. ........................................... 1932
IVth Olympic Winter Games .......... Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany .............................. 1936
Vth Olympic Winter Games .......... St. Moritz, Switzerland ......................................................... 1948
VIth Olympic Winter Games .......... Oslo, Norway ................................................................. 1952

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

1st Pan American Games ............. Buenos Aires, Argentina .......................................................... 1951
U. S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S CHIEF OFFICER

AVERY BRUNDAGE

President of 1952 U.S. Olympic Committee
President since 1932 of U.S. Olympic Association
Elected by International Olympic Committee
as its President during 1952 Games at Helsinki
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Clifford Goes, Rowing Games Committee
Robert C. Greenwade, Oklahoma Association, AAU
Henry Kirk Greer, Field Hockey Association of America
Willard N. Greim, AAU
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
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Harry Hainsworth, Ice Hockey Games Committee
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Gustavus T. Kirby, former officer
Roger Langley, National Ski Association
Richard C. Larkins, member at large
James A. Lee, Northeastern Ohio Association, AAU
Karl E. Leib, NCAA
Seymour Leiberman, Gulf Association, AAU
H. Alexander Leslie, Intercollegiate Wrestling Association
Dr. F. S. Lloyd, National Council YMCA's Physical Education Commission
General Douglas MacArthur, former officer
Paul F. Mackesy, Heptagonal Games Association
John J. Magee, Maine Association, AAU
Jay-Ehret Mahoney, Water Polo Games Committee
Jeremiah T. Mahoney, AAU
Leslie Mann, USA Baseball Federation
Dr. G. Randolph Manning, US Soccer Football Association
B. E. Martin, Amateur Softball Association of America
J. Fred Martin, New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association
Alfred R. Masters, NCAA
Fred C. Matthaes, member at large
William H. McCarter, Pentagonal Hockey League
Frank G. McCormick, Baseball Games Committee
John T. McGovern, former officer
T. Nelson Metcalf, NCAA
Marion H. Miller, Missouri Valley Association, AAU
Senator Peter J. Miller, Speed Skating Games Committee, Amateur Skating Union of the US
J. W. Mitchell, Arkansas Association, AAU
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Malcolm Morrell, Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association
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J. Elliot Newlin, American Rowing Association
Theodore F. Nobriga, Hawaiian Association, AAU
Charles L. Ornstein, National Jewish Welfare Board
Edward S. Parsons, Eastern College Athletic Conference
Edward W. Pastore, Boys Club of America
Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Eric F. Pohl, Wrestling Games Committee
H. V. Porter, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations
Arthur B. Price, Jr., South Atlantic Association, AAU
Joseph E. Raycroft, former officer
Dr. David Reese, Mid-American Conference
James A. Rhodes, AAU
R. Max Ritter, AAU
Douglas F. Roby, Michigan Association, AAU
Charles O. Roese, Men's Swimming Games Committee
E. L. Romney, NCAA
Major Gen. William C. Rose, Modern Pentathlon Games Committee
Edward Rosenbloom, District of Columbia Association, AAU
Paul M. Rosenwey, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen
Major Don A. Rossi, US Air Force
Edwin F. Schaefer, Niagara Association, AAU
Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
John J. Sheehan, New England Association, AAU
Albert E. Sigal, Executive Board
Frank Small, Amateur Bicycle League of America
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Chester Stackhouse, Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference
Fred L. Steers, AAU
Comdr. E. F. Steffanides, Jr., US Navy
C. W. Streit, Jr., Southeastern Association, AAU
Harry A. Stuhldreher, Intercollegiate Conference
H. Jamison Swarts, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America
Roy Taylor, US Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association
John Terpak, Weightlifting Games Committee
William H. Thomas, Midwestern Association, AAU
Alexis Thompson, Field Hockey Association of America, Field Hockey Games Committee
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George Van Bibber, Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America
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Col. Frederick R. Weber, member at large
Albert F. Wheltle, AAU
Mrs. Lizian Y. Whiting, Iowa Association, AAU
Louis G. Wilke, Rocky Mountain Association, AAU
Hugh C. Willett, member at large
Kenneth L. Wilson, NCAA
L. V. Windnagle, Oregon Association, AAU
Dr. Sam Winograd, Intercollegiate Fencing Association
Dietrich Wortmann, German-American Athletic Union
Earl R. Yeomans, Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League
Ben York, Florida Association, AAU
Ralph H. Young, Central Collegiate Conference

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THOMAS F. LENNON
Assistant to Secretary
CHARLES E. J. KUNZ
OLYMPIC CIRCLES

The Olympic symbol, recognized throughout the world, consists of five different colored circles on a field of white. Representative of the five continents, these circles are linked together to denote the sporting friendship of the peoples of the earth, whatever their creed or country. The colors of the rings are Blue, Yellow, Black, Green, and Red—colors chosen because at least one of them appears in the flag of every nation in the world. The words "Citius, Altius, Fortius", which frequently appear under the circles, mean "quicker, higher, more strongly", and are indicative of the competing athlete's endeavor to run faster, jump higher, and throw more strongly.
THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE is the world's governing body for the Olympic Games. It drafts the general program and determines the standards of amateurism and other qualifications for the amateur athletes chosen to take part; it selects the place where each Olympiad is to be celebrated; and its Executive Committee constitutes the Jury of Honor or appeal during the Games.

There is a National Olympic Committee in each country. Together with the sports associations of that country it certifies the competitors for the Games. These Committees enforce the decisions of the Jury of Honor and organize the financing, transport, housing, and general management of their teams. The National Olympic Committee of a country also has the responsibility, when the Games are awarded to its country, of providing the facilities for organizing and managing the Games (except for technical administration), or it may delegate its duties and authorities to a special Organizing Committee which thereupon assumes these responsibilities.

Every sport on the Olympic program is governed by an International Federation. These Federations have as members the recognized sports-governing bodies in the various countries. The International Federations establish the rules for their respective sports, decide upon the program of events jointly with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee, control all sports equipment, and appoint the officials for the Games.

These three groups—the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, and the International Sport Federations—constitute the self-perpetuating structure of world control of the Olympic movement. These groups meet together occasionally in what is known as the Olympic Congress.

The Olympic Games are celebrated every four years. They assemble the amateurs of all nations on an equal footing and under conditions as nearly perfect as possible.

An Olympiad need not be celebrated, but neither the order nor the intervals can be altered. The International Olympiads are counted as beginning from the 1st Olympiad of the modern era, celebrated in 1896 at Athens.

The International Olympic Committee has the sole right to choose the place for the celebration of each Olympiad.

The Olympic Games must include the following events: athletics (track and field), gymnastics, combative sports, swimming, equestrian sports, the pentathlon, and art competitions.

There is also a series of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated the same year as the other Games. Starting from the First Olympic Winter Games in 1924, these events are numbered only when actually held.

Generally speaking, only those who are natives or naturalized subjects of a country are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colors of that country.
U. S. OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

The American Olympic Association was organized as a non-profit association in November, 1921. Its name was later changed to the United States of America Olympic Association and was again changed in 1945 to the United States Olympic Association. Its purposes, powers and jurisdiction as stated in Article II of its Constitution are as follows:

Purposes and Powers

"The exclusive purposes of the Association are to promote and to encourage the physical, moral and cultural education of the youth of the nation to the end that their health, patriotism, character and good citizenship may be fully developed.

"The powers, jurisdiction and authority of the Association in furtherance of these purposes shall be:

1. To organize, to select, to finance, and to control the representation of the United States in the competitions and events of the Olympic Games and of the Pan American Games, and to appoint governing bodies or committees to effectuate such representation.

2. Directly or through its constituent members or committees to exercise jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games, and over the organization of the Olympic Games and of Pan American Games celebrated in the United States.

3. To arouse and to maintain the interest of the people of the United States in, and to obtain their support of, creditable and sportsmanlike participation and representation of the United States in Olympic and Pan American Games.

4. To stimulate the interest of the people, particularly of the youth, of the United States, in healthful, physical, moral and cultural education through sportsmanlike participation in competitions in accordance with amateur rules.

5. To maintain the highest ideals of amateurism, and to promote general interest therein, particularly in connection with the Olympic and Pan American Games.

6. To maintain, enforce, and defend the exclusive right of the Association to the use of the word Olympic, the Olympic shield, and all Olympic insignia of whatsoever nature, and to confine their use to activities and publicity concerned with the Olympic Games, and with the purposes, powers and procedures of the Association.

"The Association shall be of perpetual duration and is not to be maintained for pecuniary profit. It shall have such additional powers, jurisdiction and authority as may be necessary and reasonable to carry out the purposes and programs above defined."

The United States Olympic Association was incorporated under Public Law 805 passed by the Eighty-first Congress of the United States on September 21, 1950. This Act upholds the powers, jurisdiction, and authority of the Association as set forth in its Constitution, particularly those described in paragraph 6 of the aforementioned "Purposes and Powers".

Membership

The membership of the Association consists of various United States organizations, comprising five voting, dues-paying groups, two voting but non-dues paying groups and three other groups. The identity of all these members is specifically set forth in the Association's constitution.

Group A includes organizations which are the United States members of international federations administering participation in competitions in the Olympic or Pan American programs. It includes the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (consisting of the United States representatives of 9 international amateur federations, such as, for example, the International Amateur Athletic Federation); it also includes 13 other similar leagues or federations, such as the National Ski Association, the National Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association.

Group B consists of national organizations from which there have come a substantial number of members of the US Olympic teams and which either hold national championships or competitions in sports on the Olympic or Pan American programs. It includes such organizations as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, and the United States Cavalry Armored Association.

Group C consists of various regional associations, for example, a large number of the regional associations of the AAU, the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

Group D consists of organizations which hold national championships in competitions not on the Olympic or Pan American programs, such as the American Sokol Union, the Amateur Softball Association of America, the United States Lawn Tennis Association and the US Volley Ball Association.

Group E consists of national organizations of a patriotic, educational, cultural, civic or benevolent character, desiring to give support to the Olympic or Pan American programs, such as the US Army and Air Force, the US Navy, the German-American Athletic Union, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boys' Clubs of America, and the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Groups F, G, H, I, and J consist of members who pay no dues. Group F comprises all past officers of the Association; Group G, the United States representatives of the International Olympic Committee; Group H, the honorary members (not exceeding 25 persons); Groups I and J consist of veteran and associate members comprising past Olympic competitors, coaches, managers and trainers.

Executive Committee

The Association's executive committee consists of its four officers: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

United States Olympic Committee: Organization, Purposes and Powers

The US Olympic Committee is organized at the Quadrennial meeting of the Association and it serves for the forthcoming Pan American Games and Olympic Games. It consists of the individual members of the Association (designated in groups F and G) and the representatives of the member organizations to the Olympic Association. It is supplemented by ten members-at-large and by one representative elected from each Games Committee plus any members of the Executive Board not otherwise included. The US Olympic Committee as thus constituted is the governing body with full power and responsibility in all matters connected with the organization, operation, administration, and representation of the United States in the Pan American Games and the Olympic Games. The Olympic Committee appoints the Games Committees.

After the Games are completed and the United States representatives and teams have disbanded, the Committee prepares a detailed report of the United States participation in the Games, and shortly thereafter the Committee is dissolved. The four officers of the Association hold corresponding offices on the Committee. President Truman was honorary president of the 1952 Committee, and Secretaries Acheson and Lovett were honorary vice presidents.

Official and Recognized Status

The United States Olympic Committee, formed as described above by the United States Olympic Association, is the official organization in charge of American participation in the Olympic Games and is recognized as such by the International Olympic Committee.
Without the United States Olympic Committee this country could not participate in the Games, as this Committee is the only authority competent to receive and forward entries and accept the invitation for this country to participate in the Games.

**Executive Board**

The Executive Board of the Olympic Committee consists of fifteen members—the four officers, plus the Secretary-Treasurer of the AAU, the Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA, and nine others elected by the members of the US Olympic Committee. Three of these nine represent the AAU, three represent the NCAA, and three represent the other member organizations of the Olympic Association; at least one of the latter three must represent a winter sport.

The Executive Board conducts the business of the Olympic Committee during the intervals between its meetings. It appoints all special committees of the Olympic Committee and designates the number of athletes, managers, coaches, etc., to be selected by each Games Committee. It is responsible for the proper supervision of US teams during the periods of the Olympic and Pan American Games and during the trips to and from the Games.

**Games Committees**

At the time the United States Olympic Committee is organized, a committee for each game or competition on the forthcoming Olympic Games and/or Pan American Games program is likewise appointed. Each of the individual games committees consists of members selected (in a manner prescribed by the United States Olympic Association's Constitution) from the Amateur Athletic Union, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or that organization which is the United States member of the international federation governing or administering that particular sport or game on the Olympic program.

**Other Subcommittees**

Many other subcommittees of the United States Olympic Committee are also established to supervise its various activities, such as its finance committee and a large number of local finance sub-committees, transportation, housing, food, administration and the like.

**Officers and Participants Unpaid**

Virtually all the work for the United States Olympic Association and Committee is done purely on a voluntary basis and all of the officers and executives serve without remuneration. There is only one full-time paid employee and the only other persons receiving pay (with one exception) are part-time photographers and clerical workers, most of whom are not directly on the payroll of the Association or Committee.

The heads of all the committees, the coaches, the participants, the officials, the team-managers, the trainers, and all persons having anything to do with the Games, likewise serve without any pay whatever.

**Absence of Propaganda and Profits**

Neither the Association nor the Committee disseminates any partisan propaganda, engages in any lobbying, or in any other way attempts to influence legislation. Likewise, the Association and Committee are completely non-profit organizations, no part of the earnings (if any) of which inures to the private benefit of the members or of any other persons. This fact is undisputed and has been specifically recognized.

**Financing of the USOC and USOA: Receipts**

The Association and Committee are financed from the following sources:

- Dues paid to the Association by its members constitute a small portion of the total receipts (the annual dues making up less than 1% of the cost of America's direct preparation for the participation in the Games at any one Olympiad). These dues are used primarily for covering the overhead and administration expenses of the Association, which are annually recurring charges even when no Games are in progress or preparation. (At such times when there is no United States Olympic Committee functioning and no campaign for contributions, the receipts of the Association are very small and consist approximately 60% of dues and 40% of interest on investments).

Most of the receipts to finance the work of the Association and Committee come from conducting tryouts for the Olympic teams, from admissions, from special sporting activities and benefits put on in whole or in part to raise money for the Committee, and from contributions from colleges and physical education and athletic organizations. A substantial sum is also raised by voluntary contributions in connection with the purchase of admission tickets at various athletic or theatrical events, where a small amount, represented often by a stub attached to the admission ticket, may be paid as a contribution to the Olympic Fund at the time of purchasing the admission ticket.

The Association and Committee have no endowments whatever. The majority of the receipts are earmarked for the use of a particular games committee conducting a particular competition, such as track and field, weight lifting, wrestling, or whatever. A large portion of the receipts (and virtually all those obtained other than from direct contributions) comes from organizations rather than individuals. Other sums are contributed by colleges, college alumni and alumni associations, athletic associations and federations, collegiate and intercollegiate athletic associations, and Army and Navy posts.

**Disbursements**

The money thus taken in is expended primarily in financing this country's participation in the Olympic (and Pan American) Games. This includes virtually all items of direct expense, including part of the expenses of the tryouts, and all of the expenses of transportation.
to and from the Games of all participants, coaches, managers, trainers and official party; housing and feeding of all these individuals at the site of the Games, purchase of all uniforms and sorting equipment, laundry, baggage, express, etc.

The total cost of financing American participation in a modern Olympiad at the present time is estimated at about $750,000. Thus, for the 1952 Games the United States sent to Oslo for the Winter Games approximately 100 persons (including contestants, teams, managers, trainers, and games committee representatives) and to Helsinki for the Games approximately 425 persons.

The financial report of the United States Olympic Committee in connection with the 1952 Games shows that almost 50% of the disbursements represented the direct expense of transporting and maintaining the contestants. Only slightly over 20% represented pure overhead expense and expenses of the meetings of the Association, the Committee, and the various subcommittees thereof (exclusive of the games committees) over the period between celebrations of the Games.

Just as most of the receipts are earmarked, so also the disbursements are classified. Thus, there is a separate financial statement published covering receipts and disbursements in connection with each group of competitions on the program. The various federation members bear a part of the indirect expenses (including much of the expense of the tryouts at which participants are selected, although these tryouts are held under the official auspices of the U. S. Olympic Committee); but all the expenses in connection with United States participation in the Olympic Games, including all of the direct expense, is borne by the United States Olympic Association and Committee.

Relationship of the USOA to the AAU and NCAA

When the Olympic Games were first revived in 1896, American participation was financed by an informal committee. The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States later took over this job and retained it until what is now the United States Olympic Association was formed in 1921. The United States Olympic Association has always worked very closely with the AAU, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the various college conferences, intercollegiate athletic associations and other sports governing bodies which are members of the United States Olympic Association. These organizations are almost entirely responsible for the present high standards of physical education and amateur athletics in the United States. Thus, for example, AAU interests were responsible for the first playing-ground and swimming pool in the United States.

Other Activities of the USOA Not Related to Olympic Games

As recently as 75 years ago there was virtually no such thing as organized amateur athletics or physical education. We have become so accustomed to such activities in recent decades and are so inclined to take existing athletic and physical education facilities and activities for granted that it is at times difficult to realize that they did not always exist and came into being only recently and only through the vigorous efforts of such organizations as the members of the US Olympic Association.

The United States Olympic Association has also promulgated a standard of amateurism in athletics, as defined in the prescribed oath which all prospective Olympians must take before they may participate in the Games. The Association likewise at all times has cooperated and worked in close harmony with the United States Army, Air Force and Navy, has assisted the Army and Navy in developing and organizing physical training facilities both here and abroad, and is constantly being consulted by service representatives with respect to such activities.

These are but a few examples of the Association's diverse activities in connection with the promotion of physical education in addition to its better known activities more directly associated with the Olympic Games. The Association and Committee are constantly encouraging and facilitating the development of all forms of physical education facilities and this is in fact one of the chief purposes of the Olympic program itself; thus, for example, in selecting a site for the Games, the International Olympic Committee tries always to give preference to a city which (in order to stage the Games) will, incident thereto, construct new facilities such as stadia and coliseums for gymnastic, aquatic, equestrian, track and field, and similar events.

International Olympic Committee

The aspect of the Games that perhaps is said to be the only activity in the world which is run by a completely international government. This government is the International Olympic Committee. It is likewise an organization whose officers and members serve without pay, and it has only two paid employees. This committee draws up the rules for the Games and the general program, determines the qualifications for the amateur athletes chosen to take part and the definition of amateurism, determines the site where each Olympiad shall be celebrated, and convenes the Olympic congresses at which are represented the various national Olympic committees and the international amateur sport federations.

Approximately 80 nations have national Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee; about 50 of these nations have representatives on the International Olympic Committee, with no nation having more than three representatives. (The United States has three representatives, who are ex officio members of the USOA).

The Committee itself selects the successors in office to the various member representatives. The sovereignty of the International Olympic Committee is almost complete and the member representatives do not represent the Olympic Associations or Committees of the nations from which they come or even those nations themselves, but rather represent the Olympic movement itself. They pay their own dues and expenses (including the expense of traveling to the annual meetings of the Committee). The Committee meets annually and, when the Games are a prospect, receives applications to participate in the Games from the Olympic committees representing the various nations.

Olympic Games Organizing Committee

When a site has been selected for a forthcoming Olympiad, an organizing committee is formed consisting of various members of the community in which the Games are to take place. This organizing committee accepts the invitation to hold the Games, arranges the mechanics of staging the Games, builds such stadia and other facilities as are necessary, and makes all appropriate arrangements with regard to facilities for lodging and boarding (at cost) to the participants, managers, coaches and trainers from the various nations. The city in which the Games are conducted retains the gate receipts obtained from the holding of the Games in order to pay the expenses of building the facilities for the Games. Thus, the International Olympic Committee and the United States Olympic Committee and Association have nothing whatever to do with such commercial aspects of the program as stadium facilities, spectators, tickets and concessions.

All profits and funds derived from the holding of the Olympic Games (after payment of all proper expenses in connection with their organization and of any contribution to the funds of the International Olympic Committee) are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country holding the Games and are necessarily applied for the promotion of the Olympic movement or the development of amateur sport.
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Founder: Baron Pierre de Coubertin, France

Headquarters: Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland

Officers serving during period which concluded with ’52 Olympic Games

President, J. Sigfrid Edstrom, Sweden

Vice-President, Avery Brundage, United States

Chancellor, Otto Mayer, Switzerland

Executive Committee

The President, ex officio

The Vice-President, ex officio

Count Alberto Bonacossa, Italy

Colonel P. W. Scharroo, The Netherlands

Armand Massard, France

Lord Burghley, Great Britain

Members

ARGENTINA
   Horacio-Bustos Moron
   Enrique Alberdi

AUSTRALIA
   Lewis Luxton
   Hugh Weir

AUSTRIA
   Dr. Manfred Maunier Ritter von Markof

BELGIUM
   Baron de Trannoy
   R. W. Seeldrayers

BRAZIL
   Arnaldo Guinle
   Dr. J. Ferreira Santos
   Antonio Prado, Jr.

BULGARIA
   General Vladimir Stoitchef

CANADA
   J. C. Patteson
   A. Sidney Dawes

CHILE
   Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza

CHINA
   Dr. C. T. Wang
   Dr. H. H. Kung
   Prof. Shou-Yi-Tung

COLOMBIA
   Julio Gerlein Comelin

CUBA
   Dr. Miguel A. Moenck

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
   Dr. J. G. A. Gruss

DENMARK
   H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark

EGYPT
   H. E. Mohammed Taher Pacha

FINLAND
   J. W. Rangell
   Erik von Frenckell

FRANCE
   Francois Pietri
   Armand Massard
   Comte de Beaumont

GERMANY
   H. E. Duke Adolphe-Frederick of Mecklenburg
   Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt

GREAT BRITAIN
   Lord Aberdare
   Lord Burghley
   Lord Luke

GREECE
   Angelo Bolanaki
   Jean Keteas

GUATEMALA
   General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes

HUNGARY
   Dr. Ferenc Mezo

ICELAND
   Benedick G. Waage

INDIA
   G. D. Sondhi
   Major Raja Bhalendra Singh

ITALY
   Count Alberto Bonacossa
   Count Paolo Thaon de Revel
   Dr. Giorgio de Stefani

JAPAN
   Dr. Ryocharo Azuma
   Dr. Sh. Takaiishi

LEBANON
   Cheikh Gabriel Gemayel

LIECHTENSTEIN
   H.H. Prince Francois-Joseph of Liechtenstein

LUXEMBURG
   H.R.H. Prince Jean of Luxembourg

MEXICO
   Marte R. Gomez
   General Jose de J. Clark

MONACO
   H.R.H. Prince Pierre of Monaco

NETHERLANDS
   Col. P. W. Scharroo
   Lt. Col. C. F. Pahud de Mortanges

NEW ZEALAND
   Sir Arthur Porritt

NORWAY
   O. Ditlev-Simonsen, Jr.

PAKISTAN
   Ahmed E. H. Jaffer

PANAMA
   Dr. Agustin Sosa

PERU
   S. E. Alfredo Benavides

PHILIPPINES
   Hon. Jorge B. Vargas

POLAND
   Dr. Jerzy Loth

PORTUGAL
   Dr. Jose Pontes

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
   Lord Killanin

SOUTH AFRICA
   Lord Aberdare
   Lord Burghley
   Lord Luke

SPAIN
   Baron de Guell
   Count de Vallellano
   Pedro Ibarra MacMahon

SWEDEN
   J. Sigfrid Edstrom
   Bo Ekeland
   General Gustav Dyrsen

SWITZERLAND
   Major Albert Mayer

TURKEY
   Rechid Saffet Atabinen

UNITED STATES
   Avery Brundage
   John Jewett Garland
   Douglas F. Roby

URUGUAY
   Joaquin Serratosa Cibilis

USSR
   Constantin Andrionow
   Aleksei Romanov

VENEZUELA
   Dr. Julio Bustamente

YUGOSLAVIA
   Stanko Bloudek

†Elected to membership in 1952
*Retired from membership in 1952
**Deceased in 1952
†Deceased in January 1953

Officers elected at Helsinki and inducted following ’52 Olympic Games

President, Avery Brundage, United States

Vice-President, Armand Massard, France

Chancellor, Otto Mayer, Switzerland

Executive Committee

The President, ex officio

The Vice-President, ex officio

Lord Burghley, Great Britain

H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark

H.E. Mohammed Taher Pacha, Egypt

Dr. Miguel A. Moenck, Cuba

†Dr. Agustin Sosa

‡Mr. E. Alfredo Benavides

‡Mr. Jorge B. Vargas

‡Dr. Jerzy Loth

‡Mr. Jose Pontes

‡Lord Killanin

‡Lord Aberdare

‡Lord Burghley

‡Lord Luke

‡Count Alberto Bonacossa

‡Count Paolo Thaon de Revel

‡Dr. Giorgio de Stefani

‡Dr. Ryocharo Azuma

‡Dr. Sh. Takaiishi

‡Cheikh Gabriel Gemayel

‡H.H. Prince Francois-Joseph of Liechtenstein

‡H.R.H. Prince Jean of Luxembourg

‡Marte R. Gomez

‡General Jose de J. Clark

‡H.R.H. Prince Pierre of Monaco

‡Col. P. W. Scharroo

‡Lt. Col. C. F. Pahud de Mortanges

‡Sir Arthur Porritt

‡O. Ditlev-Simonsen, Jr.

‡Ahmed E. H. Jaffer
INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS
AND THEIR AMERICAN MEMBERS

ATHLETICS
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BASKETBALL
International Amateur Basketball Federation, R. William Jones, Secretary, Weststr. 25, Berne, Switzerland.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOBSLEDDING
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation, 102, av. Kleber, Paris XVI, France.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOXING
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CANOEING
International Canoe Federation, Sturepalatset 7, Stockholm, Sweden.
American Canoe Association, George J. Ryan, Secretary, 8-P Skyline Gardens, North Arlington, N. J.

CYCLING
International Cyclists' Union, Rue Ambroise-Thomas 1, Paris IX', France.
Amateur Bicycle League of America, John Mesch, Secretary, 1445 N. Linder, Chicago, Ill.

EQUESTRIAN
American Horse Shows Association, Lewis M. Gibb, Secretary, Old Westminster, L. I.

FENCING
International Fencing Federation, G. Mazzini, President, Corso Vittorio Emmanuel, Turin, Italy.
Amateur Fencers League of America, Dernell Every, Secretary, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FIELD HOCKEY
International Field Hockey Federation, Rene Frank, Secretary General, rue du Prince-Royal 108, Brussels, Belgium.
Field Hockey Association of America, Lanphear Buck, Secretary, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

FIGURE SKATING
International Skating Union, M. G. Hasler, Secretary, Davos, Switzerland.
Amateur Skating Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION)
International Association Football Federation, 77 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.
United States Soccer Football Association, Joseph J. Barriskill, Secretary, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

GYMNASTICS
International Gymnastics Federation, Charles Thoeni, Secretary General, route de Lyon 88, Geneva, Switzerland.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ICE HOCKEY
International Ice Hockey Federation, Dr. F. H. H. Kraatz, President Landstrasse 49, Wettingen (Argovie), Switzerland.
Amateur Hockey Association of the US, Philip E. M. Thompson, Secretary, 2309 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

MODERN PENTATHLON
International Modern Pentathlon Union, Lt. Col. Sven Thoefelt, Secretary, Nybrogatan 76, Stockholm, Sweden.
Modern Pentathlon Committee, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hull, Secretary, Asst. Chief of Special Services, AGC, Washington, D. C.

PISTOL SHOOTING
International Shooting Union, Herkulesgatan 20, Box 284, Stockholm, Sweden.
United States Revolver Association, Edward A. Hatmaker, Secretary, 1600-58th St., Gulfport, Florida.

RIFLE SHOOTING
International Shooting Union, Herkulesgatan 20, Box 284, Stockholm, Sweden.
National Rifle Association of America, Maj. Genl. Merritt A. Edson, Executive Director, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

ROWING
International Federation of Rowing Societies, Gaston Mulliez, President, P.O. Box 215, Montreux, Switzerland.

SKIING
International Ski Federation, c/o Marc Hodler, President, Elfenstrasse 19, Berne, Switzerland.
National Ski Association of America, Roger Langley, Secretary, Box B, Barre, Mass.

SPEED SKATING
International Skating Union, M. G. Hasler, Secretary, Davos, Switzerland.
Amateur Skating Union of the United States, Kenneth W. Hall, Secretary, Detroit Times, Detroit, Mich.

SWIMMING
International Amateur Swimming Federation, B. Sulfors, Hon. Sec., Osterlanggatan 17, Boras, Sweden.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WEIGHTLIFTING
International Weightlifting Federation, E. Gouleau, Avenue des Gobelins 9, Paris V, France.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WRESTLING
International Amateur Wrestling Federation, Roger Coulon, President, 1, rue Taitbout, Paris, France.
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

YACHTING
International Yacht Racing Union, Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain, 54 Victoria Street, London S.W. 1, England.
North American Yacht Racing Union, Lt. Comdr. Ernest Stavey, USNR (Retd.), Secretary, 34 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
THE OLYMPIC STORY

By Avery Brundage
President, International Olympic Committee
President, United States Olympic Association

What is the story of the Olympic Games? There are critics who say the peaceful nations of the world should not mingle with the dictator countries in the Games. You may be told that the Games are a breeding ground of ill-will that they bring on political repercussions which take the four years between them to correct. Quite likely the claim will be made that the money we spend to send a team to Finland should have been allocated for aid to the needy.

Others will assert that the Olympic concept of pure amateurism is outdated. "It won't work any longer," this plaint goes, "This world has become too materialistic."

What is the truth?

The truth, as I have found it in circling the globe many times in the Olympic cause the past 40 years, was stated by a Hungarian youth who competed in the weight events at the London Games in 1948. Contrast his words to those of the pessimists who preach that amity and understanding among countries are an empty dream.

"If every person could have such an experience as this, how wonderful it would be," this young man from an occupied land told me with deep sincerity. "Then there would be no hard feelings and few walls between peoples, let alone wars."

The truth about the Olympic Games is many things. It is a dead-game Czech distance runner collapsing near the finish line and being helped up and given first aid by a Norwegian, an American and a Korean. It is a tiny Japanese, out-classed in the 10,000 meters, moving to the outside of the track so that a Pole and a Finn might have a chance to break the Olympic record. It is the universal desire to play fair in the most honor competitive of contests by men of every ideology and of every race.

The truth is what US Consul Cecil Cross, speaking from Cape Town, said after we sent a team of picked Olympic stars to South Africa not long ago: "In the years I have been stationed here, I can't recall anything so beneficial in removing misapprehension and antagonism toward the United States as this tour," wrote Cross.

If years of travel throughout the world have taught me nothing else, they have taught me this: the American way of life needs every bit of support it can get. "Many visitors from your country leave a bad impression," the head of a European state told me bluntly: "But we have only respect for your amazing athletes."

Again, the truth is something I witnessed in a Siamese jungle. Traveling from Bangkok to Singapore on an Olympic mission, I bounced along for hours through a steaming tropical wilderness. Midway through this dank nowhere, I glanced out the train window—and saw carved from the forest a sport stadium which appeared as modern and well-tended as many you'll find in the great cities!

The explanation? It was clearly visible on an archway above the gate—the five interlaced Olympic rings, proud symbol of an event held since 776 B.C. and which still has the power to stir men to friendly strife anywhere on earth.

In any language, the truth is that the Olympic Games are imperishable. They have defied dictators, outlasted wars and pestilence, risen above all political struggles. The ancient Greek contests ran for nearly 300 Olympiads, close to 1,200 years. In 1952 competitors from 69 nations—a record field—vied for the most prized championships in sport. The rules are still the same as in the time of Plato and Socrates: an equal opportunity for men of every calling and creed and sport for sport's sake only.

Of all the institutions created by man, including the great religions, which have survived longer?

Yet attacking the Olympic Games is a familiar theme of the cynics, especially in the United States. On investigation, I have found that most of them never have seen the Games. In one recent (and typical) nationally circulated article, I counted 14 untruths on the first page alone. Confronting the author, I demanded, "Where did you get this information? Did you see these things happen?"

"No," he replied uncomfortably, "they came from reports."

Some of the "reports" are the result of gross ignorance. Others came from those who would stir up bad feeling. Back in 1912, I saw my first Games as a competitor in the pentathlon at Stockholm. When Jim Thorpe won both the decathlon and pentathlon, he was dubbed "the greatest athlete in the world" by the King of Sweden and returned to the US a hero. The denouement was sad. Thorpe was found to have played professional baseball earlier in his career, violating Amateur Athletic Union rules. His victories were expunged from the books, his trophies given to those who placed second to him. Dozens of campaigns were launched to get back his medals. Yet what did Glenn S. Warner, who coached Jim Thorpe in 1912, have to say? "He made an innocent mistake, but innocence never has been part of the definition of an Olympic amateur. What's fair for one is fair for all."

No man, no matter how gifted, is a "special" case in the Olympic Games. To reinstate Thorpe would have been to break faith with the more than 30,000 athletes who have kept the code since the modern revival of the Games in 1896.

In 1932 at Los Angeles, evidence was presented to the Council of the International Amateur Athletes Federation that Paavo Nurmi, Finland's idol and a six-time Olympic victor, had been paid for racing. This proof of violation of the amateur rule came like a bomb-shell on the eve of the Games. With more than 100,000 fans waiting to see the fabulous Nurmi run, it would not have
I'm happy to say that the best girl won in Switzerland, in 1948, as an amateur. After her victory Miss Scott and her mother looked me up at St. Moritz to thank me for the warning.

Kings, princes, Oriental potentates and plain citizens have told me that in their opinion nothing does more to combat racial prejudice than the Games. Still, stories persist to the contrary. Vast lip service, for example, has been given to the fable that Hitler snubbed our greatest Olympic athlete, Jesse Owens, a Negro, at the 1936 event. The furor over this threatened to overshadow everything accomplished at Berlin. Olympic heads were even accused of being pro-Nazi.

In reality, we of the International Committee suspected long before 1936 that the Nazis might attempt to use the Games for national aggrandizement. Politicians have tried it many times before. None has succeeded. Count Ballot-Latour of Belgium, then president of the International Olympic Committee, put a quick quietus on any ideas of this kind by informing Hitler, at a special conference, that he had nothing whatsoever to say about the conduct of the Games.

"You are a spectator," the Count told the dictator. "When the five-circled flag is raised over the stadium, it becomes sacred Olympic territory. For all practical purposes, the Games are held in ancient Olympia. There we are the masters."

Hitler backed water fast. Had he not, the Games would have been withdrawn from Berlin, and it is estimated that visitors spend many millions of dollars during these modern festivals.
A scene that could never be enacted at the Olympic Games took place recently in Latin America. At a regional games involving a score of countries, I watched a gaudily uniformed candidate for re-election stride to the podium, seize the microphone and deliver a half-hour political harangue. Officials shrugged. "We are helpless," they said.

But at the Bolivar Games at Caracas, Venezuela, December, 1951 I was given a better demonstration of the Olympic spirit. In a section of the world where government subsidies are required for events of this kind and where, consequently, political control is expected, the conduct of the games was left entirely to sport leaders. Everything was carried out according to the best amateur sport traditions. Later, at a palace reception, I congratulated the President of Venezuela on the freedom of the games from political interference.

"Ah," he said smiling, "but that is the best politics."

Many a larger country might well copy that enlightened attitude.

Still another fallacy spread by Olympic critics is that the United States creates ill will through its near-monopoly of victories. Our superior man power, technique and equipment are popularly supposed to aggravate many small but politically important countries which are outclassed. Quite the opposite is true.

The hotly contested 1,500-meter run at Helsinki was won by an unheralded athlete in a rank outsider, was a double sprint tiny Haiti. Percy Williams of Canada, from the field in the 400-meter dash.

In terms of population, that dis­
tinction belongs to Finland. The Finns have less than three per cent of our population, yet they developed 27 individual Olympic winners to our 50 from 1920-1948. On a man-for-man basis, the edge goes to Finland by more than 20 to 1.

One of the greatest broad jumpers in Olympic history was Silvio Cator, of tiny Haiti. Percy Williams of Canada, a rank outsider, was a double sprint winner at the 1928 Amsterdam Games. Ireland had thrown the hammer, discus, and shot, but not the javelin. Thus镖's one Irishman who would have been able to make a mark, if they had been allowed to compete. But the hammer thrower, John Connolly of Ireland, was too clever. He had thrown the hammer too far, and the officials got his certificate away from him. In the javelin throw, the American champion, Bob Mathias, was outclassed by several of his countrymen.

The result is a growing surge of Olympic interest wherever one goes in the world. There are committees in such places as Afghanistan, Burma, Korea and Paraguay. In La Paz, Bolivia, work­men hauled tons of material almost straight up the Andes to build the world's highest athletic plant. It's two and one-half miles above sea level.

In Pakistan, crowds of 30,000 turn out to cheer Olympic contenders. Guate­mala, with less population than the city of Chicago, has spent over $12,000,000 on a sports center that would shame nations several times its size. Mexico City is spending many millions more for an athletic plant of amazing size, accommodating 6,000 athletes at one time. Iceland has a remarkable sport record despite its climate.

The world’s largest sports arena? It isn’t Chicago’s Soldier Field or the Los Angeles Coliseum. In Rio de Janeiro there’s a stadium holding 210,000 spec­tators!

Domestically, with each Olympic Games comes the problem of selecting the US team. Other countries can hand-pick their squad from a few stars, but we have so many candidates that the only fair approach is a series of exhausting qualifying tests. Only three men can be named in each event, and any committee which arbitrarily selected three out of the eligible thousands would be howled out of the country. More than once, potential Olympic vic­tors have had to be left behind.

I have seen champions with tears in their eyes, unable to speak, when their chance to wear the American shield vanished. In 1936, pole-vaulter George Varoff broke a world record a few days before the trials, but failed to qualify. Shot-putter Chuck Fonville and miler Gil Dodds, two of the best, lost out by last-minute bad breaks in 1948. There was a lump in every official’s throat in 1948 when Harrison (Bones) Dillard, who held the world’s record for the high hurdles, suffered a startling defeat in the trials.

But Dillard was a fighting athlete—the test of an Olympic competitor. He took his misfortune in stride and, entering the 100-meter dash, where he had little experience, won a team position. At London he sped to the Olympic 100-meter championship in one of the biggest upsets of all time.

The Games in Finland were a glorious demonstration of concord. Represent­atives of Nigeria, New Zealand, Russia, Egypt, Stari, Switzerland, Mexico, Iran, the Argentine and sixty other countries mingled in the most strenuous competition without untoward incident. The rules guaranteeing equal and fair treatment to all were observed by every­one. Speaking a score of different lan­guages, coming from every walk of life, practicing every religion, competitors with faith in the Olympic code, strug­gled for an Olympic victory, most cov­eted of sport honors. Good sportsmanship prevailed at all times.

Russian competitors appeared at the 1952 Games for the first time since 1912. Spectators and sport officials both had objected to participation by contest­ants from the dictator countries. Dele­gates from various sections of the world had spoken with heat against meeting any oppressors in friendly competition. In all cases, we were voted down.

We—the rest of the world—can meet on the field of sport, where fair play must prevail, with men of any political philosophy. Perhaps the results will reach even inside the forbidding walls of the Kremlin. For by taking part, the USSR, with the other nations, must accept the Olympic creed, the very core of which is expressed in these words:

"May we display cheerfulness and concord that the Olympic torch may be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honor for the good of humanity through the ages."

(Courtesy of This Week magazine)
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

By Avery Brundage

Never has the Olympic flame burned brighter than in 1952, the first year of the XV Olympiad of the Modern Cycle. Both the VI Winter ames in Oslo and the Olympic Games themselves in Helsinki reached new heights, made new records of size and comprehensiveness, and set new standards of quality and performance in a truly Olympic atmosphere of good sportsmanship and friendly international cooperation. The Norwegian and the Finnish Organizing Committees both deserve great praise for providing excellent facilities, efficient management, and gracious hospitality for the sportsmen of the world.

1952 was also the most important Olympic year in the United States. Never before did a team have the entire country behind it as did the one that went to Helsinki. From the President of the United States, who proclaimed an "Olympic Week", down to the humblest sport follower, everyone was cheering for the boys and girls wearing the Red, White, and Blue in Finland. The Olympic Telethon arranged by Bob Hope and Bing Crosby was undoubtedly the greatest event of its kind ever staged and it was estimated that over fifty million people witnessed it (see page 47). The thousands of individuals who contributed to the fund required to organize, equip, transport, house, and feed the team of course all had a deep personal interest in it. Before the team was sent on its way there was a rousing demonstration arranged by Mayor Impellitteri and Comptroller Joseph of New York City which included a Broadway parade and an elaborate luncheon.

Never has a team responded better. The boys and girls were in wonderful spirits and their performances were phenomenal. With the realization that their country to a man was behind them, they broke record after record. The details are reported elsewhere in this volume; suffice to say their superb achievements will live forever in the history of sport.

I have been referring particularly to the team that went to Helsinki, but our Winter Sports team at the Games in Oslo was equally successful and also brought home its share of honors.

In 1951 we organized a team to participate in the Primeros Juegos Deportivos Pan Americanos in Buenos Aires. These Games, which were originally scheduled for 1942 but were delayed by the war, brought together competitors from most of the countries in the Western Hemisphere. The progress that has been made in sport in Latin American countries in the last generation was clearly demonstrated. Our team had a friendly and hospitable reception and won most of the medals, but those who thought we would dominate the events were badly mistaken. Considering the short time in which the Games were organized they were a great success. The next ones are scheduled for Mexico City in 1955.

These varied activities of the United States Olympic Committee cost almost a million dollars, and since a large part of this sum was contributed by the loyal sportsmen of the United States, perhaps it would be well to review the subject and consider the results of this expenditure of time and effort. As a matter of fact, the total cost was far more than the sum mentioned since the time of the hundreds of officers and committee members of the organization involved as well as that of coaches, managers, doctors, nurses and trainers—was all contributed. Why should we go to all this trouble and expense to participate in the Olympic Games and collateral events like the Pan American Games?

The Olympic Movement is a great idealistic enterprise. Those who participate, being amateurs, contribute to it and do not seek to take from it. It is free from dollar signs and from political intrigue, and the International Olympic Committee aims to keep it that way. Sport must not be used by any individual, group, or nation for its or its selfish purpose. Perhaps this accounts for the manner in which the Olympic Movement has spread throughout the world without large funds or huge endowments. In less than sixty years it has penetrated to every corner of the globe.

Today over eighty National Olympic Committees are recognized by the International Olympic Committee. Survey the whole of history and there is nothing like this amazing march of amateur sport, despite geographical difficulties, despite the obstacle of many languages, and notwithstanding different stages of physical, intellectual, and social advancement in the world. It reaches every nation but into practically every community.

The Olympic Games stand at the apex of our sport program and sport is a most important part of our social system today, particularly here in the United States, for amateur sport embodies all the principles that have made this country great. It must be free and independent, it must be clean, pure and without large funds or huge endowments. It is developed the love of competition—against the champions of all the other countries in the Olympic Games. These boys and girls must win their places in a series of tryouts open to all amateur athletes. No one can buy a place on a United States Olympic team. There has occasionally been criticism of the method of selecting United States teams solely on the results of final tryouts, but after many years of experience this has been determined to be the best and the only method fair to all.

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The Olympic Games stand at the apex of our sport program and sport is a most important part of our social system today, particularly here in the United States, for amateur sport embodies all the principles that have made this country great. It must be free and independent, it must be clean, pure and honest, or it is not amateur sport. Every amateur athlete succeeds or fails, according to his own ability and experience. One who is at the starting mark he is on his own. Neither his parents, his pastor, his business agent, his coach, nor his Senator can help him. In many fields we have strayed far from the principles of our founding fathers but not on the athletic field. No athlete thinks the government owes him a medal—he knows that he must earn it. But he also knows that he has the same chance as the other competitors and the rules will not be changed while he is running.

Once every four years the United States Olympic Committee selects several hundred of the best American athletes in a score of sports and sends them against the champions of all the other countries in the Olympic Games. These boys and girls must win their places in a series of tryouts open to all amateur athletes. No one can buy a place on a United States Olympic team. There has occasionally been criticism of the method of selecting United States teams solely on the results of final tryouts, but after many years of experience this has been determined to be the best and the only method fair to all. Ample notice is given and all contestants have the same opportunity to be ready for the supreme test on the announced date. Sometimes, because of accidents or illness, outstanding athletes, even world’s record holders, have been left at home. This is unfortunate, but in this country where there are so many of almost equal ability it is impossible to choose Olympic team members fairly on the basis of reputation or of previous performance.

Those who are fortunate enough to achieve the great honor of representing the United States are but a small proportion of the thousands of candidates. There are today literally millions of youngsters interested in the Olympic Games, looking forward to the time when they too may participate. What does this interest mean to the nation?

First, in these young men and women is developed the love of competition—competition is the mainspring of the American system. Young people imbued with the spirit of competitive endeavor are not swayed by radical or communistic propaganda.

Second, the health of its people is of primary importance to any country. The physical strength and stamina and mental alertness developed by athletic participation is a national asset.

Third, participation in amateur sport under proper auspices develops a spirit of sportsmanship and fair play. The lessons learned upon "the fields of friendly strife" carry over into all the other relationships of life.

Fourth, every taxpayer pays an enormous toll to crime. Most criminals are young people. We pay for their criminal activities in the form of court fines and police, and in direct losses in thefts and property damage, totaling millions of dollars annually. Substituting the ad-
ventures of sport for the adventure of crime by developing interest in athletics among our youth is effective insurance.

More than any other enterprise, the Olympic Games, which are much more than just another athletic carnival, beckon the youth of the world to the adventure of sport, to clean living, and to sane philosophy of life in which progress depends on hard work and reward is based on merit. In addition, they develop mutual respect and good will among the contestants and set an example of international cooperation for all the world to see.

It is perhaps not necessary to mention that United States citizens, despite the billions of dollars that have been scattered throughout the world, are not too popular in all countries. Foreigners do respect our athletes, however; they have to. That is why our Olympic boys and girls are good ambassadors, and I venture to say that United States prestige benefited more from our Olympic participation than from projects that cost a hundred times as much. This one didn't cost the government one red cent. If you had heard the roar from a hundred thousand throats when the Stars and Stripes at the head of the United States contingent entered the stadium at Helsinki, you would have agreed that it was worth all the time, effort, and money that had been expended. It was the same in Oslo at the Winter Games, and in Buenos Aires at the Pan American Games.

Altogether, the United States Olympic Committee in organizing United States representation in the Olympic Games is engaged in an important public service, a great patriotic work.

Relationships with the press, radio and television during the last four years were excellent. The Committee appreciates the wholehearted cooperation it received. It also commends the constructive attitude taken by the journalists and commentators.

Thanks are due to all the officers, the games committees, and the other committees of the USOC for their contribution to the success of this enterprise. The managers, the coaches, and the trainers of the teams as well as the doctors and nurses who contributed their services also deserve thanks. So do the committees which raised funds in various communities. We are indebted also to the President of the United States for proclaiming the week of May 18 "Olympic Week" pursuant to action of Congress, and to the Governors who cooperated by proclaiming "Olympic Week" in their States. US Minister John M. Cabot and his staff in Helsinki were kind enough to meet the team on its arrival and to entertain it at the United States Embassy. The US Ambassador in Oslo was not in Norway during the Games, but Counselor W. P. Snow extended the hospitality of the Embassy. In Buenos Aires, Charge d'affaires Lester D. Mallory was also solicitous of the welfare of the US team and organized several entertainments. Our attaches, Krute Gregsvig in Oslo and Henry A. Matis in Helsinki, were most helpful. In Helsinki, General Motors, was kind enough to provide automobiles for the United States team management during the Games.

The close cooperation the United States Olympic Committee had from the Armed Services of the United States should be especially mentioned. For many years the United States Olympic Committee has had the idea that a program of competitive sports for the Armed Services would be highly beneficial. Good athletes make good citizens and good soldiers. This view has finally been accepted by the Department of Defense and the three branches all participated in Olympic tryouts and contributed a substantial number of members to the team. Over twenty percent of our 1952 Olympic teams were in uniform and 36 medals were won by these boys. This was not the only cooperation. The soldiers fighting in Korea were sufficiently interested to raise over $36,000 in contributions to the Olympic fund. They also helped to finance the Korean team.

For the first time the teams traveled entirely by air. The service provided by Pan American World Airways was excellent. Most everyone agrees that this method of traveling has many advantages. There is one disadvantage, however, over travel by steamship. The team is made up of many different units which come together for the first time at the scene of competition. If they are thrown together on shipboard for a week they have an opportunity to become acquainted and to develop esprit d'corps. Since the teams will probably travel by air in the future, some method should be found to overcome this deficiency.

In many countries the Olympic Movement is considered so important that their Olympic teams are subsidized by the government. In the United States we have preferred to avoid any possible political entanglements by relying on the generosity of the sport-loving public. Various methods have been used and, while we have always been successful, it has nonetheless been a tremendous task for an organization of volunteers. For many years I have advocated the addition of a small surcharge on the price of tickets to amateur events for the Olympic fund. This would provide the necessary money in the most painless fashion, and I hope this plan will be adopted generally. This time we tried to organize two campaigns for funds: one for the Pan American Games and one for the Olympic Games. It is my opinion that in the future there should be only one drive.

During the last four years the United States Olympic Association has had for the first time a paid Executive Director. While the organization has not yet been thoroughly perfected I cannot emphasize too strongly the advantages of such an arrangement. The work of the Olympic Association has grown to the point where it can no longer be handled by volunteer workers. The activities of Director J. Lyman Bingham contributed greatly to the success of the work of the organization.

The performances of our teams were eminently satisfactory. In winter sport we have advanced greatly since 1932, when the Winter Games were held at Lake Placid. Prior to that time there was little general interest in these events. We are still considerably behind the Scandinavian countries, however. In track and field athletics and in swimming, the two principal Olympic sports, our competitors are outstanding. In basketball and weightlifting we have usually won. In rowing, wrestling, yachting, boxing and shooting our showing has been satisfactory and sometimes sensational. In boxing this time, for instance, we won five of the ten classes. We won the eight-oared crew race, as we usually do. Our equestrian team, which had to be entirely rebuilt (it has always been an army team before but there is now no more cavalry), made a surprisingly good showing. In several sports, however—gymnastics, soccer, field hockey, women's athletics, cycling and fencing—we are seriously outclassed. It is the same with cross country skiing. We have made little progress in these sports and consideration should be given to their future.

In Finland there were almost 6000 competitors from 69 different countries, and in Oslo there were about 1200 from 30 countries—more than ever before. Competition as a result is becoming more and more keen. As an illustration, someone looked over the statistics and found that the great Nurmi's record for the 10,000-meter run was broken no less than fifteen times in 1952. The Olympic Games have become so popu-
lar that everyone wants to participate in one way or another. The International Olympic Committee is now seeking methods to cut them down to more manageable proportions. It will probably be necessary to fix standards that will have to be met by the entrants. The various National Olympic Committees will have to confine their entries to individuals of Olympic calibre and to reduce the number of officials.

The increasing influence of the United States in international amateur sport is indicated by the important positions occupied by some of our delegates. Douglas F. Roby was elected to the International Olympic Committee; William N. Greim was reelected President of the Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur; Dietrich Wortmann was elected President of the Federation Internationale Halterophile et Culturiste; Max Ritter has completed his term as Honorary Secretary of the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur; Hugo Otopalik, Roy E. Moore, W. H. Thomas, John J. Fox and Cortlandt T. Hill were elected vice presidents of the Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur, the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique, the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur, the Federation Internationale de Bobsliegh et de Tobogganing, and the Federation Internationale de Ski; Daniel J. Ferris was elected to the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and Walter S. Powell to the Council of the International Skating Union.

At Helsinki there occurred another of those spontaneous demonstrations of international good will which the Olympic Movement promotes. Because of the friendly and hospitable reception which our team had in Finland some of the boys suggested that a fund be raised by the team members to finance a university scholarship in the United States for an outstanding Finnish student. Every member of the team and the officials contributed to the $4000 fund.

During the last four years the United States Olympic Association was incorporated by Public Law No. 805 of the 81st Congress. This important step has given the Association power to control abuses of the name and of the insignia of the organization. Because of the international popularity of the Olympic Games, there is a continuous battle to prevent outsiders from using our insignia and words for commercial purposes. This can now be stopped by legal action if necessary.

The sole strength of the Olympic Movement is its high ideals and these can be maintained only through the efforts of the National Olympic Committees, which must prevent any commercialization, and any involvement in politics. They must also initiate a campaign of education on the values of amateurism, since even today this is not generally understood by the press and the public.

One of the great dangers facing the Olympic Games today is excessive nationalism. The Games are solely contests between individuals and there is no official scoring. Fanciful scores published in the newspapers and magazines have no authority. We must keep a happy balance between justifiable national pride and the use of sport for national aggrandizement. If the Olympic Games are a result of unbridled chauvinism degenerate into contests between the hired gladiators of the large nations in an attempt to build national prestige or to prove that one system of government is better than another, the Games will lose all their purpose.

If the work of the United States Olympic Association and the United States Olympic Committee during the past quadrennium has been successful it has been due to the army of helpers and assistants they have had. This is because of the fundamental soundness of the Olympic idea, which has captured the imagination of the world and which enlist the support of everyone. Now to prepare for the II Juegos Deportivos Panamericanos in 1955 in Mexico City, for the VII Winter Games in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy, and for the Games of the XVI Olympiad in Melbourne, Australia.
REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

By Kenneth L. Wilson

As Vice-President of the US Olympic organization and having worked on many committees in this and past Olympiads, there are a number of observations and suggestions that I would like to make for the future.

It is notorious that every Olympic Committee, having completed a set of Games, breathes a sigh of relief and proceeds to forget the monstrous task that will confront them in a short period of four years and there is very little sign of activity until the Quadrennial meeting. This, of course, is a normal reaction. The officers, committee chairmen, managers, and coaches have been asked in the past to give unstintingly of their time and effort during the year preceding the Games. Many times this was at a personal sacrifice to their own business or profession. No matter how difficult the job has been to complete, somehow or other it has always been done in time for the opening of the Games.

Up until now the history of Olympic activities has been a desperate financial struggle to outfit and raise money for the transportation of the participants. This problem will always face us but I would like to again repeat that it should be made a four-year task instead of a one-year drive. The growth of the size of the team and the expenses of the total operation has increased Olympiad by Olympiad until now it is a tremendous undertaking. It is only reasonable to state that a much more efficient operation could be made if a carefully planned four-year campaign for funds would be instituted. It is a severe drain on the athletic treasures of our college institutions to make their contributions in one year. It would be far easier for them to include a budgetary item each year and the money-raising possibilities would be enhanced greatly. There is no reason that a great share of this money should not come from an Olympic donation at the various athletic contests that colleges conduct. In the past many times the financial drive was started so late that the tickets had been already planned and this scheme was unable to be put into operation.

The same is true of the AAU and other organizations. They have responded magnificently in their drive for funds but it is a serious drain on their finances to raise the money in one short year.

Due to the tremendous Olympic education that the American public received from the telethon drive, this should be made much easier. It is my feeling that there were literally thousands of people in the United States that knew about the Olympic Games for the first time through listening to the magnificent program that was put on. We should capitalize on that group and while they still have a sense of pride and satisfaction in the contributions they made, should enable them in every devious way to start making contributions now.

Months after the Games one of the most discouraging things that I have been confronted with is the fact that we have been absolutely unable to get official Olympic motion pictures for non-commercial showing. There have been literally hundreds of requests from interested groups, asking for pictures and expressing a willingness to put on an Olympic Day. This evidently presents a problem that only the International Olympic Committee can solve. For the past two Olympiads, we have been assured that pictures would be forthcoming but the fact that nearly two years elapse before they are made available lessens their usefulness to a marked degree.

I would strongly urge that if the International Olympic Committee cannot guarantee full coverage of the Games in the future, plans should be made to purchase prints from the Organizing Committee where the Games are held. This has been done by other participating countries and although the price is exorbitant, the benefits derived would far exceed the expense.

We are now faced with a new problem and that is of a distinct threat to our supremacy in athletics if we do not plan better for the future. That statement is certainly apparent from a careful study of the scorer’s sheet of the Games in Helsinki. There are many events that we have dominated ever since the modern Games were started in Athens in 1896. However, there are many events that we do only fairly well in. It is farthest from my thoughts that we discontinue participation in those events. Instead we must study the weaknesses, whether they may be in our preparation, coaching, or in the interest in the events themselves and like a skillful football coach who is planning his team years in advance, we should be planning our team participation for the next Games at the present time.

A study of the boxing results at Helsinki will best illustrate what I mean. Here was a sport that the United States had sent full teams to participate in all the recent Olympics. Although we have extensive competition in amateur boxing and a great deal of interest in the sport, we had fared rather poorly in the past.
continue to watch whether the United States has reached the top level and whether other nations will surpass us in the next Games. Only the most careful planning of the hundreds of thousands of sports-loving Americans can successfully meet this challenge and the time to start is now.

I would like to see us start at a younger level than we have ever attempted. At the present time we carefully select, through intensive competition, the best athletes in the United States to represent us. I would like to think that we could start on the high school level where, according to reliable statistics, we have an estimated enrollment of over four million students in some 26,000 high schools and academies. At the present time they know little about the Olympic program. We should start an educational program on this level, giving them every phase of the Olympic program, its ideals and purposes. At the outset this might look like an insurmountable task but an examination of the group of secondary schools will show that they are divided into well-rounded groups, state associations, and conferences. These groups are headed by men who are eager to encourage the best in amateur athletics. They would be willing to cooperate with us in a program of education of the Olympics that would reach every one of these youngsters who are, after all, our future Olympic competitors. Such a program could be started by an Olympic bulletin published at intervals which would give them a good picture of what we are striving to do. This same Olympic bulletin with up-to-date news of the best marks and results of our future Olympic candidates, comparing them with the marks made by athletes throughout the world, would be of intense interest to any sports-loving boy. With such a program we could not only encourage more competition in our amateur sports program, but could develop interest in the high school students who will be the people that we must appeal to in the years to come for support.

At the outset this would look like a very ambitious program but we must remember that Olympic competition, to be successful, must take in thousands of people. We have an extremely competent Executive Director in Lyman Bingham and it would be my hope that under his direction such a program could be planned. As an organization we should constantly look for sports-loving people who are willing to devote time and energy to help. In the past we have too often passed the same arduous burdens Olympiad after Olympiad back to the same people without a thought to strengthening our organization by young blood. We have not made ample use of the tremendous ability that could be had from past Olympic competitors. It is true that there are several organizations throughout the country of past competitors but up to date not enough of them have been worked into the organization program. From this group we should be able to draw skilled help—people who understand the problems that we confront and people who understand the importance of the Olympic movement in the strengthening of our way of life.

The time to institute such a plan is at hand and I would earnestly beseech all of you who have devoted so much of your time and energy to this great cause to give some serious thought to the future of the Games, because in the acceptance of the Olympic principles, we are helping mould strength and ideals of sportsmanship and character in our future citizens.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

By Asa S. Bushnell

At the point in the Olympiad where this brief review is being written—the time when the perfecting processes are being applied to the souvenir volume which embodies the USOC's quadrennial report—the impression is strong in the Secretarial consciousness that each four-year period in the Secretary's office is composed completely and exclusively of 1461 days devoted to the construction and production of this book which presents in such great detail the current history of the Olympic movement in the United States.

Such impression is of course erroneous. Work on the quadrennial report is an arduous and demanding chore, but it is incidental to the year-round activities of the USOA and the USOC which are centered in the national headquarters of the Association at the Biltmore Hotel, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. It is here at GHQ that the Secretary traditionally locates his office.

Records are maintained at Olympic headquarters, and routine correspondence is handled there in off years as well as in those twelve months marked by the three important international athletic festivals in which each successive US Olympic Committee has both interest and responsibility. However, the chief function of the main office is its general supervision over the preparations for participation by representative US teams in the Olympic Games, in the Winter Games, and in the Pan American Games.

These past four years have seen sizable teams organized to carry the nation's colors into these three world-watched competitions. In February, 1951, the United States sent a total of 98 athletes, coaches, managers, trainers, and administrative officials to Buenos Aires, Argentina, to take part in the 1st Pan American Games. In February, 1952, a total of 97 were dispatched to Oslo, Norway, for the Vth Winter Games. In July, 1952, no fewer than 410 journeyed to Helsinki, Finland, for the XVth Olympic Games. Much—in addition to money—was required by these three big parties to reach their respective destinations.

There is an interesting story in this situation, and another absorbing story behind the story—of planning and execution of a myriad of details; of toil and exhausting effort; and of reward in the thrilling and emotionally packed moments when the US flag was raised as a symbol of successful culmination—at first in Buenos Aires, then in Oslo, and finally in Helsinki.

To put our teams in these far-flung places meant months of concentrated, coordinated, and unselfish effort on the part of hundreds of men and women devoted to athletics' objectives in all parts of the United States, and on the part of many others connected with our Armed Forces abroad.

The work and preparation for each successive Pan American and Olympic...
participation begins immediately after the one just concluded. Reports of managers, coaches, chairmen of games committees, and others pour into the Secretary's office, each one containing a factual account of what happened in a particular sport and offering suggestions designed both to alter some procedures toward greater efficiency and to eliminate others which have proved unsatisfactory. Many of these reports are published in the Olympic Book, and all of them are incorporated in the official records. All are taken advantageously into account when the next team is organized.

As the date approaches for the next event in the series, preparations are unceasing and increasing in tempo, culminating during the last few months in terrific pressure as the central office coordinates and puts into effect the activities of the various Games Committees and other administrative groups.

Approximately six months before the dates of any set of games it is customary for the United States Olympic Committee, through the agency of its Executive Board and under guidance by the rules and regulations set up by the organizing committee of the country in which the games are to be held, to decide on how many athletes, coaches, managers, trainers, doctors, nurses, and administrative personnel will be sent to the event. Final tryout dates for selection of teams in each sport are established and the Secretary's office sends detailed instructions to the chairman of each games committee and, as soon as they are chosen, to each coach and each manager. These instructions concern information blanks necessary to provide needed data on athletes and others; measurement blanks for uniforms; passports, visas, health certificates, photographs, vaccination certificates, etc.

The Buenos Aires and Oslo expeditions presented no unusual problems but the Helsinki operation developed difficulties, some of our own making, which proved very difficult indeed to overcome. This was especially true with regard to meet the deadlines for the filing of our entries with the Finnish Organizing Committee in the various sports.

Twenty-one teams were sent to Helsinki—Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian, Fencing (women), Fencing (men), Gymnastics (women), Gymnastics (men), Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Soccer, Swimming, and Diving (women), Swimming and Diving (men), Track and Field (women), Track and Field (men), Water Polo, Weightlifting, Wrestling, and Yachting.

Dates for the final tryouts for these sports had been set well in advance, but some were very close to the dates on which final entries had to be filed in Helsinki. The Secretary's office of the USOC was of the belief that entries could be cabled in at the last moment, as was the case for Berlin in 1936 and London in 1948. Suddenly and unexpectedly advice was received from Finland that no cabled entries would be accepted. By that time it was impossible to advance the dates of tryouts and, because of the lateness of some of them, airmailed entries could not reach Finland before the first of the year.

The situation was explained to the Finnish Organizing Committee, but the answer quite properly was a firm "no exceptions".

All entry blanks had to be attested to by an officer of the administrative board governing the sport and by the Secretary of the USOC. One entry blank had to be filed showing the events in a given sport in which we would enter, with a second and separate blank naming the athletes in each event. And in connection with three sports, equestrian, yachting, and swimming, additional blanks had to be filed giving horses' pedigrees, boat specifications, and fastest times recorded by swimmers.

Since no cabled entries would be accepted, the entry blanks had to be quickly prepared by the Secretary's office and mailed to all concerned for signatures. On return to the Secretary's office, they were airmailed to our liaison man in Helsinki, Henry A. Matis, the USOC's attache, with instructions to him to fill in the competitors' names in the proper places, on receipt of cables from us naming the athletes, and to file same with the Organizing Committee as soon as possible after the arrival of our cables. To facilitate matters at the end, the USOC gave Matis an additional appointment as official press attache on the theory that our entries would have news value abroad, but more important because such a designation would give him unrestricted access to the cable office in Helsinki.

To receive our cables without any delay, Matis went to the cable office at prearranged times, equipped with a typewriter and hence ready to take our messages hot off the wire. Without this arrangement, as it turned out, we could
not possibly have met our deadlines in certain sports—among them rowing, as a notable example.

Final tryouts in rowing were held at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, July 5. The last race was rowed at approximately 4 PM, EDT. The deadline for filing our entries in Finland was 12 o'clock midnight, July 5. Because of the seven-hour time differential between New York and Helsinki, the victorious Navy eight-oared shell led challenging Princeton across the finish line on Lake Quin­siquam in Worcester only sixty minutes before the full names and vital statistics of the winning boat's occupants had to be filed at the headquarters of the Finnish Organizing Committee in Helsinki. Here was a real poser, testing acidly the effectuality of the system set up by the Secretary's office.

To facilitate matters at the Worcester end, Rowing Committee Chairman Tip Goes, with characteristic ingenuity and efficiency, pressed into service a mobile telephone unit which was placed right on the finish line. Tom Bolles, manager of the rowing team, manned the mobile unit. Through the courtesy and fine cooperation of the Worcester long distance telephone operators, Tom was given first priority on long line to New York. Thus, within a matter of seconds after the finish of a race, the results were telephoned to the Secretary's office in New York. By arrangement with the cable company, messengers worked in relays between the Secretariat on 43rd Street and the company's office on 40th Street. The whole plan worked to perfection; all rowing entries were submitted before the closing hour, with those for the 8-oared event beating the deadline by less than ten minutes.

The lateness of some final tryouts created additional headaches for the Secretary's office because of passport problems. Ordinarily it takes from ten days to two weeks to obtain a passport in routine fashion. A great many athletes gambled on making the team and so obtained their passports in advance; however, the vast majority waited to start applications for passports only after they knew they had made the team, trusting to luck and a group of hard-working officials to get them aboard the planes possessed of proper credentials. In rowing, swimming and diving, and in women's track and field, the period in which the job had to be done was reduced to a matter of a few days or even hours. Again as in 1948 Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Director of Passport Office, United States State Department, Washington, D.C., (the Saints bless her!) came to our rescue and somehow or other got the papers through so that no one had to be left at home for lack of a passport. To the New York office of the Passport Division also went the heartfelt thanks of the Secretary's office for helping to achieve the impossible at the height of the foreign travel season. Even so, there were several athletes who had to be shifted to space on later planes when their passports were delayed because of late application.

Long before final tryouts, Transportation Committee Chairman Jim Simms had completed all travel arrangements, not only to get the athletes and other personnel overseas, but also to bring them from the scenes of the trials or from their homes to New York City for arrival two days before respective team departures via Pan American Airways on July 7, 8, 9, and 10. Following a sound formula, Simms instructed the team's various component groups to report to the Secretary's office at set times for final processing.

A separate folder had been prepared for each athlete and official in which all the required data as received. The pattern of check marks on the face of the folder quickly revealed missing data at the time of processing. This one had no physical exam report, that one no vaccination certificate. Drs. Harry McPhee and Richard You with Nurse Margaret Small were right there to take care of that situation. Another one's passport had not arrived before he left home, still another one's had expired. The indefatigable Jim Lyon, dripping from every pore, personally met those emergencies. Olympic amateur oaths were signed and, as each team member was completely checked out, Chairman Simms, assisted by Fred Ashley and Edward Kenny of the Pan American Airways, handed him his airplane ticket with space already assigned.
Under the supervision of H. Jamison Swarts, chairman of the Supplies and Equipment Committee, parade uniforms were distributed at the Paramount Hotel by Dan Kelleher, manager of the contract department at John Wanamaker, which firm made the outfit. Under Jim Swarts’ foresighted direction also athletic equipment and medical supplies—along with various useful articles for athletes and officials which had been donated by numerous US business concerns—were concentrated at the Secretary’s office and distributed by Charles Kunz (“Uncle Charlie” to all and sundry), ably assisted by Frank Small, the popular cycling aficionado. Each athlete’s and each official’s equipment had been placed in a separate box, bearing the assignee’s name. Baggage stickers and tie-ons were issued—and then all that remained was to see that everyone was safely ensconced at the Paramount Hotel under the benign guardianship of that hostelry’s general manager, Charles L. Ornstein, chairman of the Food and Housing Committee, and to hope that no one would become lost, strayed, stolen, sick, or injured before the scheduled time of departure. Messrs. Kunz, Simms, Lyon, and Dernell Every delivered every athlete, every official, and every piece of baggage and equipment, including medical supplies, with nary a loss of any sort.

For months the office of the Secretary, like that of J. Lyman Bingham, the USOC’s executive director, and that of Charlie Ornstein, as the responsible party on feeding and housing plans, had been in extended correspondence with the Finnish Organizing Committee; these exchanges had dealt with detailed arrangements for the lodging and feeding of our athletes and official personnel, with accrediting of newspaper and radio people in numbers within the strict limitations set by the Finnish Organizing Committee, and with countless other matters connected with the mass movement of our large party. Under Ornstein’s direction, the Secretary’s office, on information supplied by Attaché Matis, blueprinted space being made available in the Olympic Village at Kapyla for our athletes, at the Nurses’ home for our women personnel, and at Aninkoti for our officials and administrative staff. Directions were also sent to Matis to rent necessary office furniture and to arrange for telephones and clerical help. Thus, before we left home shores, arrangements abroad had been pretty well completed. Of course, there are always bugs in set-ups of this sort which must be exterminated by rearrangement and revision on arrival at the scene of activity; despite the careful advance planning we had our fair share of these at Helsinki, but eventually they were done away with, and the operation ran smoothly.

The volume of correspondence received daily at the Secretary’s office is considerable, even in slack times; but as any set of games approach, letters arrive by the bagful. Many request information regarding tickets for travel and accommodations at the Games, others offer services in many capacities in return for travel, housing, and maintenance expenses. Come Olympic time, it would seem that every student in America is inspired to write a thesis on the Olympic Games, their origin and complete history. Will the Secretary’s office please supply detailed background information? Chairmen of committees, coaches, managers, athletes, and others write of numerous problems. Newspapers, magazines and other periodic publications desire information. Radio and television stations want personal appearances. Song writers present sure-fire inspirational hits for only a slight royalty on sales, USOC to do the financing. Guaranteed-not-to-fail (for the promoter) fund-raising schemes must be turned down to the dismay and indignation of the originators. Programs for final tryouts must be prepared and shipped to the sites. Mimo- eographed material by the ream is processed and mailed. Telephones ring constantly. But all these things must be handled courteously and conscientiously, for these people, the vast majority, are our friends and are trying to help us; but it takes hours and hours of time and effort.

At Helsinki the administrative staff members quickly assumed their pre-assigned responsibilities and, from then on until the last of the official party were safely on the way home, the general office Aninkoti operated virtually around the clock.

Almost the first order of business was the distribution of identity cards. These had been prepared in the Secretary’s office before departure and identified the holders as citizens and representatives of the US; they also gave the holder’s oc-
cipation and official capacity at the Games. Each card carried the photograph of the person to whom it was issued, and, if approved was officially stamped by the Organizing Committee. The holder then had special privileges for local transportation and for entrance to Olympic sites, stadia, and other restricted areas.

Also, before the team’s departure the Secretary’s office had arranged through Attaché Matis to provide each team with an interpreter-guide. Thirty-one American-born young men of impecable manners and courtesy, who read and spoke the Finnish language fluently and who were stationed in Finland as Mormon Missionaries, volunteered for this work. They were promptly assigned and were constantly available at all hours of the day and night. Matis’ young sons, Jimmie and Bruce, 8 and 10 years of age, were pressed into service as guide-interpreters for our administrative staff. Mrs. Mae Matis acted as shopping guide for both our men and women folk.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the assistance given to us by the Missionaries. They accompanied our teams to early and late practice sessions and to the sites of competition. Type-writers being scarce and almost impossible to buy or rent, they loaned us theirs. They cheerfully moved furniture, laid linoleum, ran errands, and with enthusiasm did everything asked of them. Some 20,000 picture postcards, showing the US team entering the Olympic Stadium for the Opening Ceremony, were mailed from Finland to donors to the USOA’s Olympiad-round fund-raising activities and functions; (3) Let the USOA’s Olympiad-round fund-raising process become a reality.

A final word on tryouts is imperative. The lateness of the selections for Helsinki caused trouble in five different sports, and above the rowing crisis described already, Yachting, weightlifting, fencing, swimming, and women’s track and field were the areas in which difficulties developed. There were lack of specifications, entries totaling more than the limited number, technicalities regarding team entries, improper filing of optional dive data, and faulty transmission of cablegrams. Had final tryouts been conducted at reasonable lengths of time in advance of the various entry closing dates, there would have been ample opportunity to adjust deficiencies before the deadlines. As it was, our entries in the five sports enumerated were actually refused by the Finnish Organizing Committee. It took five days of all-out effort to put straight the matters which had gone awry and to gain acceptance of all US entries. Had the Finns elected to do so, four of the teams—yachting, weightlifting, swimming, and women’s track and field—though already in Helsinki, could have been barred from competition on technicalities.

As was also the case four years ago, your Secretary again this time owes a gargantuan debt of sincere gratitude the Secretarial salute. And sincere thanks go wherever else they are due.

Recommendations are the accepted means of concluding any review such as this. Accordingly, the following suggestions are hopefully offered: (1) Let there be enforcement of the rule barring final tryouts from the ten-day period immediately preceding team departure; (2) Let the services of the USOA’s national headquarters be broadened through the location there of the Executive Director, charged with responsibility for the coordination of all US Olympic activities and functions; (3) Let the coordination of all US Olympic activities and functions; (3) Let the
The books of the 1952 United States Olympic Committee were closed on March 31, 1953. The receipts and disbursements of this Committee during its four year life are set forth in detail in the tables which appear on pages 414 et seq. These books have been audited annually by P. L. Crawford & Co., Chicago, Illinois, certified public accountants, and all component figures have been certified by the auditors.

The Pan American Games figures show that receipts earmarked for Specific Games Committees amounted to $59,263.67, while the expenditures amounted to $142,043.77; a difference of $82,780.10. Fortunately receipts for the General Fund amounted to $92,777.68, and so funds were available to pay all expenses directly chargeable to the Pan American Games and leave $862.81 to turn back to the United States Olympic Association. However, the Pan American receipts were not sufficient to pay the general overhead and other expenses or preparation. Those incidental but very necessary expenses had to be charged to the United States Olympic Committee. It is to be hoped that the Games Committees to be appointed for the 1955 Pan American competitions in Mexico City will be able to organize early enough so that they can make a creditable showing in the next Pan American Games fund-raising campaign.

No rent was paid for office space of President Brundage or Executive Director Bingham. Space for both offices in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, was contributed by Mr. Brundage. Office space used by Vice-President Wilson and by Treasurer Van Camp was contributed to the United States Olympic Committee and the United States Olympic Association. The only bills for rent received and paid were those for the modest cost of the national Olympic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, which serves also as the office of the Secretary.

Prior to March 31, 1953, the Treasurer received $578.64 for the 1956 Olympic Games, and that amount has been used to continue the Committee account in the LaSalle National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, after April 1, 1953, following the transfer of the Committee's surplus funds for the 1952 Games to the Association.

Surplus funds of the Association are now largely invested in United States Treasury 91-day Bills pending the adoption of a definite investment program. $25,000.00 of United States Government Savings Bonds, Series "F", due May 1, 1955, were received from former Treasurer Kirby in 1945, and Series "F" Bonds aggregating $41,000.00, due October 1, 1954, were received from the NCAA in 1945. The former were redeemed at maturity and the proceeds reinvested in Treasury Bills. The latter will not mature until next year.

Treasurer Kirby turned over several Savings Bank Accounts in New York City banks which have been retained and, after the interest rates were increased to 2 1/2% last year, the balances were increased to $7,500.00 in each account. Changes in the investment of surplus funds have been made with the approval of USOA Trustees Donoghue, Lennon, and McCormick. Details appear in the Balance Sheets and Receipts and Disbursements statements prepared by P. L. Crawford & Co. and exhibited elsewhere in this report. The originals are on file in the office of the Secretary.

I did not attend the Pan American Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1951, nor the Olympic Winter Games in Oslo, Norway, in 1952, and so have no comments to make on those events. Executive Director Bingham acted as Assistant Treasurer in Buenos Aires and Oslo and he looked after all financial matters. I hereby extend my sincere thanks to him for a good job well done.

Questions have sometimes been asked about the cost of operating the United States Olympic Association and United States Olympic Committee for a period of four years. In order to answer those questions, I have asked the Auditor to show the ratio of the various major items of income and expense to the budget adopted when the Committee was organized and to the total income received by the Committee. In my opinion, the results achieved do not call for any apologies, regardless of which set of figures is used, when consideration is given to the fact that most of the work has been done by volunteers. However, I am sure that improvement would be shown on the 1952 percentages if more of the detail could be transferred from the offices of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer to the office of the Executive Direc-
Another able and willing helper in solving financial problems was Henry A. Matis, our most capable Attaché, who merits special commendation. He always seemed to come up with the right answer when a problem developed. My thanks, too, to Assistant Secretary Lennon and the Secretary's assistant, Charles E. J. Kunz, to President Brundage, Vice-President Wilson and to Executive Director Bingham, as well as to Secretary Bushnell, who was unable to go to Helsinki.

The financial report wouldn't be complete without reference to the efforts of the various fund-raising committees working all over the country. To Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, who sponsored the Telethon from California, and to the officers and staff of the California Bank in Los Angeles, who handled all of the details of collecting and accounting for the contributions received as a result of the Telethon, go special words of appreciation. Thanks also to the AAU Olympic Finance Committee, headed by former Olympic President Gustavus Town Kirby; to the NCAA Olympic Finance Committee and Ralph H. Young, its chairman; to the Los Angeles Committee and W. R. "Bill" Schroeder, its chairman; to the American Business Division and its chairman, John L. Collyer; to the New York City Committee and Harry Henshel and Lazarus Joseph, co-chairmen; and to the group which adopted the name "Sportsmen of America for the US Olympic Team", headed by Bill Corum, H. Peter Kriendler, Ted Husing and Francis T. Hunter as co-chairmen; also all of the other committees listed on the following pages. Many of the games committees did a grand job of fund-raising. Thanks to them, too! The results of their efforts are shown in the financial reports.

Representatives of the various branches of the Armed Services went out of their way to cooperate with the United States Olympic Committee for the 1952 Games—not only in financial matters but in other ways as well, such as transporting athletes selected from the Armed Services who qualified for various teams, conducting various types of tryouts, etc. Probably the outstanding achievement was the raising of $36,611.64 by the Eighth Army in Korea. A check for that amount arrived at my office a few days before I returned from Helsinki. I learned later that the boys in Korea not only helped out the United States team financially but also raised more than $17,000.00 towards the expenses of the team which represented Korea at the Helsinki Games.

I am not forgetting our Counselor, John T. McGovern, who not only cooperated fully at Helsinki but has always been generous with his counsel, advice, and help for many years.

In closing, I should like to quote the following from Secretary Bushnell's report in 1948: "The Secretaryship was a liberal education—even to one who has been working next door to Bedlam for over eleven years. The incumbent wouldn't have missed the experience for the world (pre-inflationary evaluation). But he is inclined to feel that the experience should never happen to the same person more than once. As a matter of fact, it is his opinion that a volunteer official should never again be asked to assume the duties of the Secretary's office as they were defined in 1948 and previous years; the demands are just too great to be met by anyone who has to work for a living in another full-time job."

After serving as Treasurer for the past seven years and attending the Winter and Summer Games in 1948 and the Summer Games in 1952, I think I can speak with authority when I echo those sentiments. A step in the right direction was taken when an Executive Director was elected. I hope in the future most of the duties previously performed by the officers will be channeled through the office of the Executive Director.

(For the detailed financial statements which accompany the Treasurer's Report, turn to page 414; lists of Olympic Fund donors follow on subsequent pages.)
REPORT OF THE COUNSELOR

By John T. McGovern

Every group of men, who dedicate their services without remuneration to some worthy cause, are faced each succeeding year with increasing complexities, frustrations, and disputes. Consequently, your Counselor could not possibly have dealt with the variety and quantity of situations requiring legal services and advice since 1948, were it not for the aid and comfort he received from his associates well grounded in the law and ready to work immediately on notice of any situation requiring legal counsel or service. This cooperation from the two Nestorians of the Olympian Bar, Honorable Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Gustavus T. Kirby, Esq., was constantly available in New York and at Helsinki. On questions of fair business practices, name, insignia, and advertising matter, there were those two cooperative Detroiter, Arthur M. Smith and Richard E. Cross, both tax experts. There never were two weeks in succession when their services were not necessary. In the Middle West there was Fred L. Steers, who has a remarkable talent to frame contract provisions and resolutions. And in California, PinCUS Sober, Esq., of MGM Corp., who spent considerable time there, implemented legal skill and sound business sense into the valuable dollars nuisance costs, it is much more satisfactory to be able to report, as at present, that your counsel knows of no existing legal claims against us arising from our 1952 Games activities.

Most of the chairmen of the committees used our official form of contract and consulted with the Counselor before execution of contracts. Chairman Ornstein (food), Chairman Swarts (supplies and equipment), Chairman Simmons (transportation), Chairman Goes (rowing), and Chairman Hobson (basketball) had dealings in contracts involving property and Olympic Games generally. By informing the Counselor in advance they enabled him to secure exemptions from taxes which would have had to be paid had there been delay or neglect. Chairman Swarts, through one timely letter to your Counselor, saved us nearly $1,000 in taxes on uniforms which would otherwise have been imposed.

The above portion of the report is made emphatic to note the compulsory that is upon the chairmen of committees to keep the Secretary, Executive Director, and Counselor informed in respect of proposed contract negotiations. It may be advisable to strengthen our rules in this respect.

The most serious situation that developed after the 1948 Games concerned the peril to our rights to protect our name and insignia which was the result of a campaign by Government to cancel registration rights where the words United States and the shield resembling the United States coat of arms are displayed. That campaign still continues. The result of that Government action left us only the exclusive protection of the five circles. We lost most of our rights wherever the offense complained of existed prior thereto.

This imposed upon your Counselor the task to begin work to secure a Federal incorporation of the Association. No other step could solve our problem. In this emergency your Counselor first established contact at Washington with a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ralph A. Gamble, Princeton graduate and former ICAA champion broad jumper, who immediately took a personal interest and turned over the resources of his office to our campaign. Your Counselor also retained the services of an expert, Capt. William L. Rothenberg, who knew his way about in Washington and had established a friendly and sympathetic contact with the Clerk of Congress. With the help of these three gentlemen your Counselor was able to draft a comprehensive bill providing for the complete and exclusive control over our name, the word Olympic, the shield, the circles, and the Latin subscriptive phrase.

At this point we were fortunate to have the influence and cooperation of Judge Mahoney who secured the support of Senator Lehman of New York and Congressman Lynch of New York City. Your Counselor had had previous contacts toward social betterment with Senator Ives of New York, who immediately began to support us. We thus had Senators and Congressmen from both parties to sponsor the bill prepared by your Counselor. This support resulted in a hearing before the Judiciary Committee. Secretaries of social service organizations are the important, official sources of information under the law, and our Secretary, Asa Bushnell, was interrogated at great length by the members of the Judiciary Committee and responded with his usual clarity of expression and accurate memory for the activities of the Association. He made a decidedly favorable impression. We were, however, told that only a few thousands of these applications were granted, and we were not at all certain that we would succeed. However, we were agreeably surprised when we learned that the Judiciary Committee had unanimously favored our application which was followed by the unanimous passage in both houses of the bill.
in all respects as prepared. It was immediately signed by the President.

Prior to the vote, Lyman Bingham, the Executive Director, had done a noteworthy service by the preparation of a brochure clearly setting up our aims and activities, and this he sent with original letters to every Senator and member of the House of Representatives, and carried on persuasive correspondence with those who needed indoctrination. This prompt and important service brought support to us from many who were not clear upon our nature and our purposes.

Since the passage of the act of incorporation, on September 21, 1950, the legal position of our insignia rights is divided into two categories—those before and those after the enactment. As to usages before, our rights are not particularly strong, although we resist to the utmost any invasion of our moral rights because realistically the right is on our side. Sometimes we have to abandon opposition in cases where the user is of long standing; but rarely.

However, we have absolute authority to stop interference and use begun since the passage of the Act, and we have the advantage of a provision which your Counselor inserted into the bill (and which he never expected to get) making any invasion against our exclusive control a misdemeanor punishable by both fine and imprisonment. The commercially inclined boys abandon their advertisements with surprising expedition when this section is called to their attention.

But we have one very serious attack which we have been facing for more than a year and which has finally gone into the Courts in California. Two organizations there have attempted to organize and carry on activities using the word Olympiad in their titles. These are organizations proposing to hold music exhibitions and competitions here and abroad described as Music Olympiads. The first of these, which was not incorporated, gave up after we had retained special expert counsel in California. Its proposal was dismissed and it dissolved its organization.

The second organization persists and is a real menace. It organized itself into an international corporation, secured a State charter, and stubbornly maintains that neither the International Olympic Committee nor the United States Olympic Association has any jurisdiction over its activities. It claims all international and domestic legislation and rules are unconstitutional—including our Act of Congress.

This menace had to be met head on and your Counselor took the responsibility to advise that we become the aggressor. Our Detroit friends authorized Mr. Smith (the distinguished expert attorney in these matters) to nominate an associate in California. He won and succeeded in dismissing the first case. His bill for services amounting to $1500 has been paid by the Detroit group. The entire battle cost us nothing except the disbursements of your Counselor which have been nominal.

This same California counsel has been retained again to begin a suit in California for an injunction against this determined organization which seeks to deprive us of all control over our name and insignia and the words Olympic and Olympiad. Your Counselor has sworn to the most excellently prepared petition prepared by California Counsel, and has also prepared and sworn to the historical facts and legal procedures of our Association. The petition has been served on the offending parties and there will be a preliminary hearing long before this report is in your hands. (Since the composition of the above California litigation narrative, the Court hearing upon our application for an injunction against the offenders has been held and the Court has issued an injunction which will stand until further action of the Court if the offenders decide to continue the litigation. In the meantime this injunction will serve as a warning against all who may plan to offend.)

Numerous provisions in our Constitution and By-laws need amendment. The provisions concerning the authorities of all the officers save the President need examination and modification. Your Counselor has already prepared and sent to you Treasurer’s proposals to clarify and make more workable the duties of his office and of his relations with the Trustees. The duties of other officers need review and clarification, as well as those of the Executive Director (or whatever title might be substituted). The most important officer next to the President (by government requirement) is the Secretary who must remain the custodian of all important documents, keep the minutes up to date and at a place legally designated, and be able to answer all official inquiries, and without delay to execute all returns and reports. That is the way it is now; but I believe the procedures can be improved to avoid duplication of records, and the confusion that arises when important documents are scattered in various localities. In this connection means will need to be discovered to bring about a closer supervision over chairmen of committees. We have been lucky to date that lack of central control has not caused any costly injury.

The above is no criticism of any officer or chairman. All have accomplished a magnificent individual and consolidated result.

When the Mayor of the City of New York decided to appoint an official New York City Committee to arrange a going-away parade, reception, and luncheon for our 1952 Olympic Team, and to drive for funds, your Counselor was appointed as attorney for the Mayor’s Committee, to advise it on points concerning contributions and exemptions, and to set up a bank account, and to receive and disburse in such a manner as to avoid liabilities for claims against our Association or against members of the Mayor’s Committee personally.

A wise provision was made when Col. Harry Henshel, a moving spirit of the Mayor’s Committee unselfishly undertook to guard that group against excessive expenditures and to protect our Association against claims or deficits.

Col. Henshel performed a most useful service not only to give us protection but also to bring into our funds a large sum of money.

At Helsinki, in my role as trouble-shooter and legal protector of the rights of our athletes, was again impressed by the skill, diplomacy, and dispatch with which Nelson Metcalf and his administrative committee from day to day handled the countless calls upon their patience, good sense, and ingenuity. As a one-man court from which (Continued on page 54)
THE 1952 OLYMPIC FUND CAMPAIGN

Report of the Executive Director
By J. Lyman Bingham

The raising of funds is of utmost importance to the US Olympic Association program. Adequate financing is essential to send teams to the Games, but a fund-raising campaign is also the best way of arousing nationwide enthusiasm over the Olympic movement. Most of the publicity and advertising which naturally accompany a financial campaign would be lacking if the necessity for raising funds did not exist. Even the smallest contributor likes to feel that he has had some part in sending the United States Olympic Team to the Games, so every citizen should be given an opportunity to share in the undertaking.

The opinion is often expressed that the USOA should concentrate on raising a large sum of money, the earnings from which would insure adequate funds for future Olympic and Pan American representation. On the face of it that sounds like a sensible thing to do but in the long run it could be very disastrous. There is no royal road to fund raising and it is not always pleasant but it bears an important relationship to the morale of any volunteer organization.

The enthusiasm of the thousands of volunteers active in Olympic work would suffer were it not for the necessity of conducting periodical fund-raising campaigns which bind them together in a common cause.

The USOA Constitution provides that the Executive Director shall organize and coordinate the fund-raising programs of the Association under the direction of the officers. The first step was to seek the advice of several of the largest fund-raising concerns in New York and Chicago and to make an extensive survey of all past fund-raising experiences of the USOA. This information was assembled and published in a special USOA fund-raising pamphlet entitled, "Hold High the Torch". Before publication the copy was submitted to fund-raising experts for criticism but none of them found any objection to the material. One replied as follows:

"We think it is a high compliment to you when we are willing to admit that your program as outlined in 'Hold High the Torch' is just as good as any which might be suggested by a professional fund-raising organization." It should be emphasized that the USOA does not employ professional fund-raising individuals or organizations. Unquestionably a better organized program could be had under professional leadership and perhaps more money could be raised, but a much more expensive program would result. It is traditional that all of the Olympic and Pan American funds are raised by volunteers, to the end that all of the contributor's dollar goes directly into the fund and is used only for the purpose for which it is intended.

In previous fund-raising campaigns the USOA has provided small Olympic pins and souvenir stamps for resale to the public; also collection cans which were mailed to the various committees for use at events where the passing of such containers is permitted. The supply of Olympic pins was exhausted in the 1948 campaign and the present-day cost of producing them is so high that it did not seem desirable to continue them as a fund-raising item. The Olympic stamps in the past have never fully returned their original cost, and so by an overwhelming vote the Olympic Committee decided to discontinue both the pins and the stamps.

As a substitute for these items an attractive dual purpose decalomania of the US Olympic shield, $31/2 by 41/4 inches in size, and made up in the five Olympic colors, was prepared and furnished to the fund-raising committees at cost. This method prevented them from ordering more than their immediate needs, which reduced the possibility of having large quantities of them left over with the various committees. The decalomanias were extremely popular and during the campaign a total of 225,000 were distributed by the committees throughout the United States.

Collection containers with narrow openings as previously furnished by the USOA were abolished as expensive and inconvenient to ship, and in their stead a 5 by 6 inch sticker bearing the Olympic shield in three colors was furnished to the committees in any quantity desired. The committees placed these stickers on containers of their own choice. Present-day giving has passed charity drives so effective. Consequently we must resort largely to mail campaigns in reaching the general public.

Mail campaigns are regarded as being about one-fourth or less effective than personal solicitation, but they do provide a means of reaching a large number of selected individuals with the Olympic story. Although people solicited by letter do not always respond immediately to the appeal for funds, a survey of the final list of contributors shows that large numbers of them eventually contribute to the fund.

Among the many groups which aided in the solicitation of funds was the "American Business Division of the US Olympic Committee." We were fortunate in having as chairman of this committee John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio. Letters sent out in the name of this committee not only brought a good return but did a great deal to establish confidence in the campaign. In addition to Chairman Collyer, the following in-

J. Lyman Bingham
A considerable amount of the work of the American Business Division Committee was carried on by the Don Spencer Company, of New York City, and its employees. This work consisted of helping to plan and organize the campaign, preparing copy and mailing lists, and handling much of the mailing operation. The Spencer organization made no charge for this work nor for expenses incurred in connection with trips to Chicago and Akron. It also arranged with Davis, Delaney, Inc., of New York to contribute envelopes and letterheads; with Lon Keller, the artist, to give art work; and with Powers Engraving to make necessary engravings free of charge. Hoover Letter Service promised many thousands of letters and billed the Committee at actual cost. This contribution of time, material, and professional advice was exceedingly generous and was an important factor in keeping down the cost of the campaign.

During the campaign we were fortunate in having the assistance of a group of well-known and influential individuals in New York City who volunteered their services and called themselves "Sportsmen of America for the United States Olympic Team." The moving spirit of this organization was H. Peter Kriendler of the "21 Club" who called upon a group of his friends to help solicit funds for the Olympic team. They collected many thousands of dollars at no expense to the USOA, deriving their satisfaction from having done a good job for a worthwhile cause. The members of this fine volunteer organization were: Bill Cox, Pete Kriendler, Ted Husing, Francis T. Hunter, Co-Chairmen; Kermit Axel, Secretary; Carl W. Badenhausen, Charles A. Berns, H. Jerome Berns, Malcolm K. Beyer, C. R. Black, Jr., Ada S. Bushnell, Joseph M. Byrne, Jr., Robert K. Christenberry, Ken R. Dyke, Henry C. Von Elm, Horace C. Flanagan, William R. Hearst, Jr., Stanley C. Hope, Robert J. Kane, David W. Katz, James J. Kerrigan, Irwin H. Kramer, I. Robert Kriendler, Maxwell A. Kriendler, David Marx, Louis Marx, Jerome K. Ohrbach, Edgar T. Rigg, William Seeman, C. R. Smith, Alfred N. Steele, Sheldon Tannen, and Daniel R. Topping. To this group of genuine sportsmen go our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for a job well done.

During the formative period of the campaign several advertising companies when asked for suggestions advised us to conduct a nationwide puzzle contest as a means of raising funds. It was pointed out that some 16 million people in the United States follow the hobby of solving puzzles. In one type of contest submission of solutions is accompanied by contributions to the organization sponsoring the contest, usually with very satisfactory results. A very successful contest promoter, Gordon Gemeroy of Seattle, was recommended to us by a member of the Olympic Committee, and Gemeroy became highly enthusiastic over the prospects of such a contest under Olympic auspices. After several conferences with Gemeroy at considerable financial sacrifice to him, the plan was submitted to the Executive Board of the USOC for consideration. The Board approved the plan, but with the proviso that no funds of the USOA could be used to promote the contest. Failure to raise sufficient funds from outside sources prevented its being put into execution.

However, we are very grateful to Mr. Gemeroy for the time and money which he spent in our behalf.

While working on the contest idea we came in contact with the Ruthrauff advertising agency, which has offices in Chicago and ten other principal cities. This company became interested in our fund-raising efforts and promised to do something to help. They subsequently submitted an idea which appealed to us from the outset. It was a suggestion that we send a specially printed postcard from Helsinki to all contributors of one dollar or more when such contributions were made as a direct result of the postcard appeal, the card to bear an official Olympic commemorative stamp and to be autographed by several members of the Olympic team. In return for a relatively small fee the agency agreed to develop the idea by carrying out certain services, which were as follows:

1. Obtain the maximum amount of gratis publication space in newspapers and magazines in which Committee messages were to be inserted during a period to be known as "Olympic Week";
2. Prepare and present for approval copy and layouts in an assortment of sizes which in the agency's opinion would be most effective in securing donations to the Olympic fund;
3. Endeavor to secure donations of time and work on the part of typographers, engravers, and electrotypers, and complete mechanical production work of plates and mats which must be furnished to publishers of periodicals;
4. Endeavor to secure the maximum amount of gratis time, "plugs", and announcements on major network television shows emanating from New York, Chicago, and Hollywood;
5. Prepare and present for approval suggested "commercials" to be furnished to the producers of these major television shows;
6. Prepare slides and announce-
ments to be furnished to television stations and endeavor to obtain spot announcements gratis;

(7) Endeavor to secure time on radio stations and networks and prepare suggested "commercials" for use on radio;

(8) Endeavor to obtain gratis space in other types of media, such as car cards, and billboards, provided the agency could acquire donations of the production material;

(9) Contribute various facets of advertising ideas for publicity and the merchandising of the Olympic venture;

(10) Contribute written suggested short speeches on civic groups, fraternal organizations, etc.;

(11) Furnish such additional services as are normally provided by a large advertising agency.

This proposal was submitted to the Executive Board of the USOC and unanimously approved. This arrangement made with Ruthrauff and Ryan proved to be highly satisfactory. They not only did everything that they promised to do but much more as the campaign progressed.

The agency prepared six advertising layouts varying in size from 2 inches by 200 lines to a full page and as agreed they had them prepared for distribution to the newspapers and magazines of the nation at no cost to the Olympic Committee. All of this material was packaged in a special kit and mailed to 1600 newspapers in cities of over 10,000 population with the request that they run the advertising either as a donation from the paper or solicit advertisers who would be willing to sponsor the ad as a donation to the Olympic cause. Appropriate material was sent to ninety magazines, and scripts for spot announcements from a brief statement up to one minute were sent to 1600 radio stations and 109 television stations. The known response to the appeal was immediate and most gratifying. It is possible that many newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations used the material without notifying the Olympic Committee. If so we want them to know how much we appreciate their cooperation.


The following business firms contributed services and material which made it possible for us to conduct the advertising and publicity campaign at a minimum expenditure (their combined contributions exceed $12,000 in value): Schriner-Bennett, Inc., artwork; Lettering, Inc., lettering; Hayes-Lochner, Inc., J. M. Bundisch, Inc., typography; Magrath & Associates, Revere Photo Engraving Co., engravings; Partridge & Anderson, electrolytes and mats; Handle-Pfister Printing Co., printing brochures; Service Bindery Co., Inc., folding and gathering; The LeMarge Company, mailing.

Special mention is given to the following network programs for their cooperation in the campaign: ABC-Radio, Breakfast Club, 304 stations; NBC-TV, Zoo Parade, 42 stations; ABC-TV, Super Circus, 50 stations; Griesedieck Brothers Baseball Network-Radio, nine baseball games, 90 stations; NBC-Radio, National Round Robin Golf Tourney, 280 stations; CBS-TV, Toast of The Town, 51 stations.

Tel Ra Productions of Philadelphia filmed several of the Olympic tryouts for use on their weekly television film program, "Telesport Digest." For this privilege included in the commentary by Harry Wismer an appeal for donations to the Olympic fund by means of the postcard plan. Each of these broadcasts brought several hundred contributions and requests for the postcard from Finland. These programs were carried in 29 cities located in 20 states.

Approximately 300 radio and television stations contributed time to the campaign, and following are those of which we have a definite record: KFH, Wichita, Kan.; KLS-TV, Salt Lake City, Utah; WFAI, Fayetteville, N.C.; WJWL, Georgetown, Del.; WRAD, Radford, Virginia; KLOU, Lake Charles, La.; WATO, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; WPIX, New York City; WJW, Cleveland, O.; WFBF, Omaha; Bob Jones University, Greenville, C.; WJFP, H errin, Ill.; WTCTN-TV,
KSTP-TV, KEYD, KSTP, WCCO, WDGY, WLOI, WMIN, WTCN, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; KTTV, Los Angeles; WCPD, WLW-T, WLW-AM, CKRC-TV, WCKY, Cincinnati, O.; KPRT-TV, KPBC, KTRH, KLBS, KATL, KTHD, KXYZ, KLOH, KNUZ, Houston, Tex.; WTVR, Richmond, Va.; WBAP, WBAP-TV, Fort Worth, Tex.; WBNNS-TV, Columbus, O.; WGN-TV, WDBK, WENR-TV, WNBQ, WIND, WJJD, WENR, WGN, Chicago, Ill.

The total contribution of advertising space, publicity, radio and television time will never be known, but we have actual knowledge of the equivalent of more than $100,000 donated to us through the various media. This amount does not include the telethon which is described elsewhere in this volume.

The success of the advertising and publicity program would have been much greater had it been possible to obtain the support of the Advertising Council. This is a voluntary organization composed largely of advertisers, agencies, and media including magazines, newspapers, radio, and television. If the Advertising Council agrees to support a program, space and time for it are donated by advertisers and media. They did not regard the Olympic campaign quota as being sufficiently large to receive their support. Several of the large magazines notified us that they had adopted a policy of giving support only to projects of the Advertising Council.

As fast as contributions were received with requests for the postcard from Finland, the names and addresses were transferred to address stickers. These were taken to Finland to be affixed to the cards as it seemed this method would save considerable time and labor in Helsinki. We decided to use for the postcard a picture of the United States team entering the stadium on the opening day of the Games, and to be certain that we obtained a good picture we arranged with Olympia Kuva, the official Olympic photographers, to take pictures from five different locations in the stadium. It was our original intention to have a half-tone cut made of the picture and have it printed on a card, but we changed to an actual photograph when we learned that Olympia Kuva could deliver 20,000 actual picture postcards the day following the parade at a price only slightly higher than the printed job would cost. A special design for the address side of the card had been prepared in Chicago and on this we obtained a large number of athlete's signatures. This side of the card was printed as soon as received from the photogra-

**US delegation parades in rain at Opening Ceremony in Helsinki Stadium.**
young men and young women, representing more than seventy nations, of many races, creeds, and stations in life and possessing various habits and customs, all bound by the universal appeal and standing, and among the most telling things which influence the opinions of people of other countries are the acts of individuals and not those of governments; and

WHEREAS experiences afforded by the Olympic Games make a unique contribution to common understanding and mutual respect among all peoples; and

WHEREAS previous Olympic Games have proved that competitors and spectators alike have been imbued with the Olympic ideals of friendship, chivalry, and comradeship and impressed with the fact that accomplishment is reward in itself; and

WHEREAS the United States Olympic Association, in accordance with the provisions of its Federal charter, is presently engaged in selecting individuals and teams to represent the United States in the Games at Helsinki and making arrangements for their equipment, transportation, feeding, housing, and competition; and

WHEREAS the United States Olympic Association, an organization not for pecuniary profit or gain, its activities being wholly supported by the public, is now making an appeal for the sum of $850,000, necessary to equip, transport, feed, house and present in competition over four hundred amateur athletes from all classes of our society and all parts of our country to represent the United States in the 1952 Olympic Games: Therefore be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the seven-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic Week and urging all citizens of our country to contribute as generously as possible to insure that the United States will be fully and adequately represented in the XVth Olympic Games.

At the request of Harry Henshel, co-chairman of the New York City Olympic Committee, Governor Thomas E. Dewey issued a New York State proclamation for "Olympic Week." With Governor Dewey's permission a facsimile was made of the resolution and mailed with other pertinent information to the 2,200 Junior Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. The returns were disappointing but to those who did cooperate we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Similar appeals were sent to the private golf clubs throughout the nation and several of them responded by conducting special tournaments as Olympic fund benefits. To these clubs, and also to the many service clubs—Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, etc.—which helped with the campaign, we are very grateful.

Another feature of the campaign was the cooperation of the management of various college football bowl games on New Year's Day 1952. The Sugar Bowl Committee of New Orleans adopted the Olympic Games as the theme for its pageantry and invited the Executive Director of the USOC to New Orleans to take part in it. The "Sugarettes", New Orleans high school girls, had a very unique drill depicting the various Olympic events in track and field. As this was televised a large number of people were privileged to witness it. The Rose Bowl Committee at Pasadena, Cal., the Cotton Bowl Committee at Dallas, Tex., and the Orange Bowl Committee at Miami, Fla., all cooperated in the Olympic drive and were responsible for the addition of several thousands of dollars to the fund.

Cooperation of the Armed Forces in the fund campaign was outstanding. They used the decalcomanias to advantage and conducted many special Olympic fund raising events. The Eighth Army in Korea contributed the amazing sum of $36,611.64. We are especially indebted to Lt. Colonel Donald F. Hull, Assistant Chief Special Services Division, Department of the Army; Lt. Don A. Rossi, Chief, Sports Section, Department of the Air Force; and Lt.
Commander J. P. Gutting, Head, Recreation and Physical Fitness Branch, Department of the Navy, for their splendid cooperation.

As in former campaigns a large number of city fund-raising committees were organized, and they all did excellent work. To each and every one of them we extend our sincere thanks. The Southern California Committee did such an outstanding job as to deserve special mention. Members of the committee were: W. R. 'Bill' Schroeder, Helms Athletic Foundation, Chairman; Ned Cronin, Los Angeles Daily News; George T. Davis, Los Angeles Herald-Express; Rube Samuels, Pasadena Star-News; Al Santoro, Los Angeles Examiner; Sid Ziff, Los Angeles Mirror; Paul Zimmerman, Los Angeles Times; Paul H. Helms, Helms Athletic Foundation; and Herb Bonsall, National Trust and Savings Bank, Treasurer. This committee collected the magnificent total of $73,035.12, exclusive of more than $50,000, derived from the track and field tryouts and additional money collected through the telethon. From this total only $158.74 was deducted for expenses. Additional expenses of approximately $1,250 were donated by Mr. Helms, and the Helms Athletic Foundation staff contributed more than 1,400 hours of labor to the work of the committee. Chairman Schroeder personally assumed expenses of a sizeable sum which were not charged to the committee.

The largest single donation to the Southern California Olympic Fund was that made through Radio Station KLAC, Los Angeles, as the result of the KLAC Disc Jockeys Benefit Show, at Shrine Auditorium; its amount was $38,358.24.

The New York City Olympic Committee also deserves special mention, not alone for the amount of money raised by them, but because of the cooperation received from the City of New York. The honorary chairman was the Hon. Vincent R. Impellitteri, Mayor of the City of New York, and the co-chairmen were Lazarus Joseph, Comptroller of the City of New York, and Harry D. Henshel, Secretary of the Bulova Watch Company. The committee treasurer was Raymond C. Deering, Vice President and Comptroller of the Manufacturers Trust Company. The committee returned a net profit of $51,006.98. Like many other committees, their final results were affected by the announcement of the telethon total but they reclaimed some of this loss by following up telethon pledges by telephone calls and letters. Comptroller Joseph loaned members of his staff and provided office space for the committee. The City of New York appropriated $6,000 for a farewell parade, a reception at City Hall, and a luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for the athletes and officials, which events did a great deal to mold the newly assembled group into a team which was also a great boost to their morale.

A report of this kind cannot possibly do justice to all of the men and women who unselfishly contributed so many hours of labor to the work of the campaign. The Treasurer's report, found elsewhere in this book, will show the results of the efforts of the various games committees, but those deserving special mention are Men's Track and Field, Basketball, Rowing, Skiing, Swimming (men and women), Boxing, Gymnastics, Ice Hockey, Speed Skating, Wrestling and Figure Skating. All games committees do not have equal opportunity for successful fund raising, so the amount of effort put forth is not necessarily reflected in the amount raised. Each and every one of them did a vast amount of work and singing out a few is not intended to show favoritism.

The reports of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association speak for themselves but even so figures are not a true indication of the vast amount of work that these and other Olympic organizations put into the campaign.

The Bob Hope-Bing Crosby Telethon which did so much to enhance the prestige of the USOA and to augment the funds by such a magnificent sum is covered elsewhere in this book so it will not be elaborated upon here. Sufficient to say that we are eternally grateful to all of those who made the telethon such a remarkable success.

In the Olympic fund-raising campaign there is a certain amount of duplication of solicitations by individuals and organizations. In order to explain this condition it is necessary to analyze the incentives behind the fund drive. The US Olympic Association is made up primarily of amateur sports governing bodies and their constituents which regulate, control, and promote in the United States the 21 sports that are on the Olympic program. Each of these organizations is well aware that unless sufficient funds are raised its particular sport or sports may not be represented at the Olympic Games or that its team personnel may be substantially reduced. Consequently they make a determined effort to see that this does not happen.

In addition to these sports governing bodies there are 26 games committees whose primary functions are to select the various Olympic teams, but under the rules for the guidance of these committees "as a general principle" they are also charged with the responsibility of raising the necessary funds to defray the expenses of Olympic participation in their respective sports.

Added to the aforementioned is the National Collegiate Athletic Association which takes an active part in the Olympic fund campaign because of the many athletes on the teams who are undergraduates and graduates of the colleges.

Each of these groups takes its fund-raising obligations seriously and as a rule sets up its own campaign and starts working independently. This independent action is not of recent origin. It has been the basic fund-raising policy of the USOA over a period of many years. Fixing responsibility on the organizations and committees most concerned has its advantages because each has specific methods of raising funds and each knows better than anyone else where funds for its particular sport are most likely to be obtained. The time element is also an important factor. For instance, the winter sports teams must be financed before the summer sports groups normally start their campaigns and not all of the campaigns to finance the summer teams can be conducted at the same time.

A friendly rivalry over fund-raising has developed among these various sports organizations and games committees. Such rivalry is regarded by fund-raising organizations as one of the essentials of a successful campaign. Each is proud of its prestige and at the conclusion of the campaign they all point with justifiable pride to their fund-raising accomplishments.

While nothing should be done that might curb the enthusiasm of these independent groups by trying to exercise too much control, it is most essential that they keep the Executive Director advised of their activities at all times. In this way, and only in this way, can duplication be reduced and the campaign be coordinated in an orderly manner.

In conclusion, attention is called to the low cost of operation. After compiling all known items of expense of the 1952 campaign for both the winter and summer Games, the cost was only eight per cent of the amount raised. This has been made possible by the splendid cooperation of the organizations and committees who have kept their operating costs at a minimum.
OLYMPIC TELETHON

The 1952 Olympic financial campaign was climaxed by a spectacular nationwide telethon staged by Bob Hope and Bing Crosby on June 21. During its course, what was probably the largest and most glittering cast of stage, screen, radio, and television stars ever assembled in one program entertained some fifty million people for fourteen and one-half hours as a means of raising funds to send the United States Olympic team to Helsinki. It was undoubtedly the greatest affair of its kind ever held and its contribution to Olympic prestige as well as to the Olympic fund was tremendous. How it would have gladdened the heart of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, to have seen such a tribute paid to his creation!

The idea of the telethon was first brought to the attention of the US Olympic Committee by Vincent X. Flaherty of the Los Angeles Examiner in a letter to President Avery Brundage on May 30, 1952. Flaherty explained that Mack Millar, the famous Hollywood public relations expert, wanted Bob Hope to put on a nationwide television show to raise funds for the US Olympic team, that the idea had already been discussed with Hope and that he was receptive to it. Shortly thereafter President Brundage made a trip to Los Angeles and with Millar and Flaherty called on Hope at the Paramount Studios where he was working on the picture "Road to Bali" with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour.

Hope's response to the plan was enthusiastic, and he suggested that Bing Crosby be urged to assist. Crosby had never appeared on television and only recently had rejected a fabulous offer of $10,000 for a single appearance; so it was expected that there would be considerable resistance on his part. Nevertheless, the proposition was laid before him. Much to everyone's surprise Crosby immediately said he would participate, to which the startled Hope could only reply, "You're kidding!" Crosby soon convinced them of his sincerity.

In reporting the incident in his newspaper column Flaherty quotes Crosby as saying, "This is one time I couldn't refuse. I think every American should get behind our Olympic Team and send our athletes across at full strength, and in the finest style possible," to this Hope added, "I guess Old Joe Stalin thinks our best punches. They apparentlyfigured that while they were getting themselves and Dorothy Lamour on the "Road to Bali" they might as well get the United States athletes on the road to Helsinki.

Because the decision to conduct the telethon was not reached until about the middle of May and the Olympic team was scheduled to leave early in July, plans had to be perfected in a hurry and without publicity so as not to affect the general campaign for funds which was progressing under the guidance of the US Olympic Committee. Mack Millar, regarded as one of the nation's most capable men in the field of public relations, began to put the plan into execution. He left promptly for New York City to consult with the broadcasting officials. His efforts met with signal success as both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System offered the use of their facilities without charge. It was decided to conduct the telethon over both networks for a period of fourteen and one-half hours and to attempt to raise $500,000 toward the total budget of $850,000 which had been set up by the US Olympic Committee.

Flaherty, having met with such success thus far, was taking no chances on a possible failure due to lack of proper publicity. Being a newspaperman he organized an "Olympic Fund Sports Committee" and appointed as its chairman Bill Corum of the New York Journal-American, a close friend of Hope and Crosby. Serving on this committee with Corum were the following ace sports writers: Grantland Rice, Bob Considine, Red Smith, Arthur Daley, and Dan Parke; of New York, Bob OLAFSON, Lake, Bill Cunningham, and Dave Egan, Boston; Ed Pollack and Stan Baumgartner, Philadelphia; Shirley Povich, Bus Ham, and Bob Addie, Washington; Warren Brown, Leo Fischer, and Arch Ward of Chicago; Franklin Lewis and Ed McCauley, Cleveland; Bob Murphy and H. H. Salzinger, Detroit; Rodger Pippin, Baltimore; Harry Keck and Chet Smith, Pittsburgh; Tom Swope, Cincinnati; J. G. Taylor Spink, J. Roy Stockton and Sid C. Kerker, St. Louis; Ed Danforth, Atlanta; Zip Newman, Birmingham; Walter Stewart, Memphis; Fred Russell, Nashville; Fred Digby, New Orleans; Richard J. Walsh, Albany; Sec Taylor, Des Moines; Lloyd Larsen, Milwaukee; Charles Johnson, Minneapolis; E. G. McBride, Kansas City; Hal Scherwitz, San Antonio; Loren Mullen, Fort Worth; Jack Carberry, Denver; Curley Grieve, Prescott Sullivan, and Jack McDonald, San Francisco; Royal Brougham, Seattle; George Herrick, San Diego; Al Santoro, George T. Davis, Ned Cronin, and Sid Ziff, Los Angeles; and Rube Samuelson, Pasadena. With such a lineup, how could they miss?

The tremendous amount of work that was required to put the show together is best described by Flaherty in his column which appeared while the telethon was still in progress.

"It didn't just happen and spring up out of nowhere," said Flaherty; "There was an infinite miscellany of details and no end of good, hard conscientious effort pushing it all the way—it is impossible to applaud all those who gave everything they had. You saw a great part of the show, maybe even all of it, and you know about the presence of the many celebrities.

But you probably didn't hear about Eddie Rio, of the American Guild of Variety Artists; or of Eddie Sobel and Al Capstaff, the associate producers and directors. These three gentlemen performed a feat of magic in getting things together in unbelievably short order. They carried a tremendous burden in assisting Jack Hope, Bob's brother, and Norman Blackburn, the NBC executive. Blackburn headed it all up and presided over all of the meetings. Although Jack Hope and Blackburn worked together on what was tantamount to a 24-hour job they didn't work any harder or expend any more effort than did Rio, Sobel, and Capstaff.

"Mack Millar . . . practically knocked himself out in flying across the country so as to coordinate things with National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System in New York.

"After completing his mission there, he flew to Chicago to confer with Avery Brundage, the Olympic chief. After that, he was back here (Los Angeles) working with Norman Blackburn's committee. Although your senses were arrested by the giddy whirl of stars, you probably didn't hear too much about the telephone operators who went sleepless just to do their terrific job.

"Mary V. Marsteller, President of the Federation of Women Telephone Workers of Southern California, had plenty of volunteers. These girls didn't have a label for their services. They didn't get too much recognition. But they pitched in eagerly and battled the long, tiresome ordeal from start to finish.

"Behind the scene, too, was David Brandman, the Los Angeles Examiner's director of promotions; and there was John Haskell of TWA. Both in there pitching with all they had.

"There was Rex Smith, Vice President of American Airlines, who flew all the way from New York to provide American Airlines Stewardesses. The
pretty stewardesses of American Airlines joined with those of TWA to handle incoming calls.

"After watching the big show roll on, I still think it was a miracle. It was a miracle that could only happen in this country of ours where all people become one when the chips are down and the prestige of the nation is at stake."

The show began as scheduled at the El Capitan Theater in Hollywood at eleven pm eastern daylight time, Saturday, June 21, 1952, and continued until one-thirty pm, EDT, Sunday, June 22. The program was carried over sixty-eight CBS and NBC television stations in forty-eight cities to an audience estimated at fifty million people. The studio audience was changed every hour, a stimulating device that helped keep the performers fresh and alert. It was the first such telethon to originate from the west coast and the first to be covered on two networks. A sidelight was the TV debut of three radio personalities, Bing Crosby, Phil Harris and Louella Parsons. In all, 250 entertainers teamed up to raise funds for the US Olympic team.

Millard and Flaherty wanted Brundage, as President of the Olympic Committee, to open the show but to do so it was necessary for the latter to fly from Chicago to Los Angeles on Saturday and from Los Angeles to New York on Sunday where he was a guest of honor at the "Saints and Sinners" luncheon on Monday at noon. At the outset Brundage explained the workings of the Olympic organization, told why the funds were needed, and then introduced Bob Hope. The show ran smoothly with no interruption with Hope, Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour introducing the talent, keeping up their share of the entertainment, and making appeals for funds.

The early returns indicated that the success of the venture was assured. The only thing in doubt was how much the quota of $500,000 would be exceeded. When the curtain was rung down the magnificent sum of $1,000,020 had been pledged. However, telethons conducted on behalf of leading charities have shown that all of the gold on a telethon solicitation does not glitter and that actual collections range from one-third to one-half of the total amount pledged. The Olympic telethon was no exception.

Various explanations have been given for the failures of people to make good on telethon pledges. One theory is that television, being a very popular entertainment medium in taverns, affords the public a "spirited" patron an opportunity to respond to television appeals while in a philanthropic mood. Many of the pledges are genuine but many are made using fictitious names while others use legitimate names lifted from the nearest telephone book. Often these pledges, phony and otherwise, are telegraphed collect to telethon headquarters. The Western Union statement for this item in the Olympic telethon was $1,200.

After reading the newspaper announcements that $1,000,020 had been raised, twice the telethon quota, many people decided that it was not necessary to send in the contributions they had promised, but Bob Hope and Bing Crosby on their regular radio and television programs continued to urge those who had offered to contribute during the telethon to make good their pledges.

Of the $1,000,020 pledged only $355,000 was paid. After the necessary expenses were deducted the Olympic fund netted about $310,000. However, the telethon money plus the returns from the general campaign yielded by far the largest return in the history of Olympic fund raising and not only负担ed the team to Helsinki, where it won a brilliant victory, but left a surplus on which to start building for the Pan American Games in 1955 and the Winter and Summer Olympic Games in 1956.

The publicity value of the telethon cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Many of the fifty million people watching became interested in the Olympic movement for the first time and many learned to their surprise that the United States teams compete through the generosity of the citizens of the United States and not at the expense of the United States Government. The Olympic Committee's philosophy of giving everyone an opportunity to help the Olympic team is most effectively described by the following statement from the New York Journal-American: "The US Olympic Team of 1952 was backed from coast to coast, and we retired from the Olympic Games on Saturday with $1,000,020 in our piggy bank, and $1,000,020 in our heart."

The impact of the telethon can best be shown by excerpts from some of the leading United States newspapers.

Arthur Daley of the New York Times said in part: "The job done by Bing Crosby and Bob Hope on the Olympic telethon over the past week was a stunner. The world of sports never has had anything quite like it. These two hip and charming, as durable as a couple of Marathon runners, stayed up all night in order to raise funds for the United States Olympic team.

"Bing and Bob gave the Olympic authorities the priceless contribution of his television debut, a most salable commodity. It was a magnificent job by all concerned and a special Olympic medal should be struck for those two merry japers as a mild token of appreciation for the championship exploit they performed.

"The Olympic telethon also was a tribute to the American public and the American way of life. An observer could get a bit maudlin about it if he weren't careful. But contributions always are readily forthcoming for any worthy cause if enough attention can be focused on it. As impressive as was the Hope-Crosby fund raising over here, it will raise eyebrows all over the world, perhaps even in the Kremlin. The American Olympians have the full support of the American public. That is the full significance of it."

"Said Harriet Van Horne, New York World-Telegram: "The Bob Hope-Bing Crosby marathon to raise funds for American participation in the Olympic Games was, by all odds, the best show of its kind TV has seen . . ."

"Messrs. Hope and Crosby are to be congratulated for more than just raising a million dollars. They ran their show with dignity, good humor and good taste."

"It was apparent, moreover, that the show had been mapped out in advance, that the singers had been rehearsed, and that most of the guests knew what they were supposed to do and how long they'd be on."

"The appeals to the pocketbook were decent and forthright. Missing altogether was the bludgeon. The cause was explained from time to time but it was never referred to as 'this very, very wonderful charity'."

"This show marked Mr. Crosby's debut before the TV cameras. As might have been expected, he came over extremely well."

"When I retired from my television set, shortly after dawn, Crosby and Hope were beginning to look a little weary under the eyes. But they still had their jackets on and their ties tied."

Max Kase of the New York Journal-American observed: "The million bucks raised by the superlatively terrific Hope-Crosby telethon is of known quantity. But immeasurable is the lift to morale, the bringing of millions closer to our Olympic efforts, the making for national pride in our international competition. It was a rousing answer to the wishful thinking of Iron Curtain country propagandists of a divided American front. What other answer can there be to a plea drive which raised twice as much as had been planned."

Several officials of the various associations of the Amateur Athletic Union worked long hours taking the telethon pledges, as did hundreds of other individuals in all parts of the United States whose names have been cloaked in anonymity. To each and every one of
these the Olympic Committee extends its hearty thanks; indeed it expresses sincere gratitude to all of those who helped make the telethon such a great success.

One of the features of the show was the introduction of several leading candidates for the Olympic team by Bill Aultman and the envelope was marked with the amount enclosed, and all other enclosures were replaced in the envelopes. (2) Where there was only an odd check received, a slip showing name and address when available was sorted with the envelopes for balancing purposes. (9) Checks were endorsed, micro-filmed, and deposited to the Olympic Fund Telethon account. The cash was also deposited in the Olympic Fund Telethon account.

No charge was made by the California Bank for this service. As many as ten people were kept busy during the day, and night shifts of fifteen people were required for several days in processing this mail.

During the Games at Helsinki the entire United States Olympic squad, athletes and officials, signed an expression of appreciation to Bob Hope and Bing Crosby for the part they played in making participation of the team possible. Furthermore the team responded with a smashing victory which was the best way in which they could say "We thank you."

The United States Olympic Committee owes to Bing Crosby and Bob Hope for the help received from participating artists without identifying envelopes. When the volume was large, the checks were listed two or more times. (7) When both checks and cash were received in the same envelope, a cash ticket was sorted into the cash group and the envelope was retained with the prefix "L" starting with number 1,000. (5) All other check contributions were listed twice—first by a run of the checks which was proved against a listing of the envelopes. Checks were batched in groups of approximately 75 each starting with Number 1. (6) The envelopes containing cash contributions were also batched in groups of approximately 75 each, starting with Number 1. These envelopes were listed twice and each batch balanced with a count of the corresponding cash. (7) When both checks and cash were received in the same envelope, a cash ticket was sorted into the cash group and the envelope was retained in the check group.

Tabulating Procedure. Tickets in duplicate were prepared for each telephone and telegram pledge received in Hollywood during the telethon. The original white copies of these tickets were the basis used in tabulating the Los Angeles total. The carbon copies of the tickets were subsequently mailed as a reminder to the pledgors where adequate addresses were available. Participating stations throughout the country transmitted totals of their respective pledges over the network facilities from time to time during the telethon. These totals were added to the Los Angeles total to establish the grand total of pledges recorded. Collections taken at the El Capitan Theater together with checks received at the theater or collected by messenger service were deposited in a plastic bowl on the stage. At the close of the program contents of this bowl were removed and delivered by Brink's, Inc., to California Bank for processing.

Mail Pick-Up. Daily pick-ups of the mail from Terminal Annex Post Office were made by Brink's, Inc., and delivery made to California Bank for processing.

Processing Procedure. Envelopes received by California Bank were opened by electric letter opener. The remittances were removed from the envelopes in the following manner: (1) Each envelope was marked with the amount enclosed, and all other enclosures were replaced in the envelopes. (2) Where more than one remittance was received in the same envelope, the individual amounts were marked separately. (3) Remittances and envelopes were separated into the following groups—(a) contributions of $25 and over, (b) all other check contributions, (c) all other cash contributions. (4) Contributions of $25 and over were listed in detail on remittance advice forms. Adding machine listings made of checks were proved against listings on the forms. Backs were identified with the prefix "L" starting with number 1,000. (5) All other check contributions were listed twice—first by a run of the checks which was proved against a listing of the envelopes. Checks were batched in groups of approximately 75 each starting with Number 1. (6) The envelopes containing cash contributions were also batched in groups of approximately 75 each, starting with Number 1. These envelopes were listed twice and each batch balanced with a count of the corresponding cash. (7) When both checks and cash were received in the same envelope, a cash ticket was sorted into the cash group and the envelope was retained in the check group.

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REPORT OF AAU OLYMPIC FUND CAMPAIGN

By Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman
National AAU Olympic Finance Committee

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is rightfully proud of the financial contribution made to the US Olympic Fund for our participation in the XV Olympiad at Helsinki and the VI Olympic Winter Games at Oslo.

As chairman of the National AAU Olympic Finance Committee for 1952, I am extremely grateful for the herculean efforts of AAU leaders the country over in their accomplishment of far exceeding our allotted quota, set at $200,000.

Participation at both Oslo and Helsinki was obviously to exceed in cost any previous Olympic entourage and, as always, the AAU was ready and willing to accept its role in the fund-raising. Our interim report on November 11, 1952, indicated that we had raised $278,435.59, which was later augmented to a point where the total reached the $300,000 mark—an amount of $100,000 in excess of the prescribed quota.

Immediately following my acceptance of the chairmanship at the invitation of President Douglas F. Roby of the AAU, the machinery was set in motion to attain our goal. Several organization meetings were held with AAU Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris and Administrative Assistants James F. Simms and Harry Hainsworth. Your committee comprised all AAU district association presidents and AAU sports leaders throughout the country. Numerous fund-raising plans were inaugurated on a nation wide basis and all met with varied success.

Typical of the efforts in previous Olympic fund-raising campaigns was the latter part of the year immediately preceding that of the actual competitions found limited enthusiasm but, as the impending dates for the Games approached, the campaign gathered momentum and the AAU again demonstrated its strength as a real force in the cause of amateur sports. Leaders from coast to coast were cognizant of our sacrifice and the AAU Olympic Committee sparked by Col. Harry D. Henshel, reported the impressive sum of $74,091.25; the Pacific Association headed by Harold Berliner $20,453.96; the Southern Pacific Association $20,756.50; the Michigan Association $17,201.07; and the Middle Atlantic Association $14,890.04. Your chairman is particularly gratified to report response to a personal letter of appeal in an amount exceeding $20,000.00.

Inspired by the loyalty and pride of the AAU family from President Doug Roby down through the ranks, this impressive contribution to make possible our participation in the Olympic Games has made an indelible mark. To have been selected as your chairman in this endeavor was an honor, and the experience has left me humble and proud.

The sources of the contributions are as follows: Association

Reported

Adirondack .................................. $6,225.35
Allegheny Mt. .................................. 9,427.44
Carroll ......................................... 130.00
Central ........................................ 3,724.42
Connecticut .................................. 1,735.52
Dist. Columbia .................................. 8,950.64
Florida .......................................... 7,090.50
Georgia .......................................... 1,996.09
Gulf ............................................. 2,159.76
Hawaiian ......................................... 100.00
Indiana ........................................... 11,209.74
Inter-Mountain .................................. 25.00
Iowa .............................................. 587.13
Metropolitan ..................................... 74,091.25
Michigan ........................................ 17,201.07
Middle Atlantic .................................. 14,890.04
Minnesota ......................................... 4,711.00
New England ..................................... 3,280.50
Missouri Valley .................................. 1,800.00
New Jersey ....................................... 4,823.05
Niagara ............................................ 1,746.50
Northeastern Ohio .............................. 3,344.24
Ohio ............................................... 111.34
Oregon ........................................... 1,351.57
Ozark ............................................. 225.84
Pacific .......................................... 20,453.96
Pacific Northwest ............................. 2,000.00
Rocky Mountain .................................. 1,876.91
South Atlantic .................................... 12,645.00

(Includes Whetle $4,800.00)
South Texas ...................................... 50.00
Southeastern ..................................... 265.00
Southern .......................................... 502.00

(Includes Barrodale $500.00)
Southern Pacific .................................. 20,756.50
Southwest Pac. Border .......................... 1,500.00
Southwestern ..................................... 584.89
Virginia .......................................... 20.00
Wisconsin ........................................ 3,063.49
AAU share of
Exhibition Basketball .................................. 17,500.00
(Estimated)
National AAU ...................................... 30,131.95

(Includes G. T. Kirby appeal)

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LITTLE OLYMPIC CAMPAIGN

At the Lawton School Playground in Philadelphia during the summer of 1952, a group of eight to twelvers, under the direction of Walter Nackoney, playground director, set about to raise some money to help send the Olympic Team to Helsinki.

With the direct simplicity of children they wasted no time on orthodox fund-raising practices—they acted!

John McNally was chosen to head the "committee in charge"—the committee consisting of Bruce O'Dell, 12; Phyllis Snyder, 9; David Grassey, 10; Charles Fox, 11; Dolly Bryan, 8; Anthony D'Ambrusio, 8; John Oskowis, 9; George Bryant, 9; and Elaine Scarcia, 12.

Shortly after the "committee in charge" met, a letter, addressed to President Avery Brundage, was received at the Olympic office. The letter read . . .

Dear Mr. Brundage,

Some of the boys and girls of the Lawton School Playground read in the Philadelphia papers of the delayed contributions for the Olympic Team, and that the Olympic Fund still needs money. The playground members think that they should do their part to help. We are collecting 1. comic books, 2. games, 3. toys, 4. Reading books, and 5. used athletic equipment. We will have a bazaar next Wednesday July 16. Some children are collecting old newspaper and cardboard. Then we will give the money to the Olympic Fund. We hope we are doing our part.

Yours Truly
John McNally (age 10)
of the Lawton School
Playground
Then the committee rally went to work!
They collected a ton and a half of old newspapers and cardboard and sold it. When the estimated sum of ten dollars turned out to be a mere three dollars, they put on a door-to-door campaign throughout the neighborhood and raised the difference.

At the bazaar, held on July 16, discarded comic books, old toys and Olympic seal decalomania were sold at gay paper-covered tables. Festoons of crepe paper decorated the trees, and milk bottles served as cash registers.

John Macionis, a member of the 1936 Olympic Swimming team and president of the Philadelphia Chapter, US Olympic Athletes, donated the Olympic decals. John also presented plaques—framed pictures of Olympic shields—to members of the committee who turned out in shorts and T-shirts. Red, white and blue streamers were pinned diagonally across their shirts to represent the Olympic uniform. And the two hardest working members of the committee, John McNally and Phyllis Snyder, were crowned king and queen, with coronets fashioned from cardboard.

All the youngsters in the neighborhood got into the act with great enthusiasm, but rain, that inevitable companion of successful outdoor bazaars, washed them out shortly after they got under way. As a result the receipts at the bazaar—$3.45—were very disappointing; but like all good showmen, the committee merely used this disappointment as a spur to greater activity.

They stepped up the sale of Olympic decals, selling the decals for what they would bring—usually ten cents from most children—and promptly producing a rash of bikefenders in the neighborhood proudly displaying the Olympic insignia.

With the sale of used athletic equipment, the overall proceeds swelled to a total of $42.50. No small sum when reckoned in terms of nickels, dimes, and pennies!

John Nackoney who sparked and guided the Lawton School Playground campaign—"the little Olympic campaign"—is proud of his community, Wissinoming. "To the best of my knowledge," he wrote, "no one in this locality has ever made the Olympic team. Perhaps now, one of our youngsters may set his sights on '56 or '60 and do this area proud some day."

With the interest generated by Lawton's '52 campaign for the Olympics, it isn't hard to believe that Wissinoming will indeed be lauding its own Olympic champion a few years hence. And when it happens, certain alumna and alumni of the Lawton School Playground, specifically the members of the "committee-in-charge", can justifiably claim credit for having started the whole thing in the first place.
REPORT OF NCAA OLYMPIC FUND CAMPAIGN

By Ralph H. Young, Chairman
NCAA Olympic Finance Committee

The personnel of the NCAA Olympic Finance Committee was appointed at the 45th annual convention of the Association at Dallas, Texas, in 1951. The five members of the Committee were made responsible for the contacting of the colleges in the eight NCAA districts, as follows:

Districts 1 & 2—Ivan J. Geiger, Director of Athletics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
District 3—Horace Renegar, Director of Athletics, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Districts 4 & 5—Ralph H. Young, Director of Athletics, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
District 6—Dana X. Bible, Director of Athletics, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Districts 7 & 8—Harvey Cassill, Director of Athletics, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

The NCAA Olympic Finance Committee appointed a State Chairman for each of the States and, from there on, close contact was maintained by members of the Committee with the State Chairmen, all of whom worked hard and faithfully.

No less than 232 separate contributions toward the Olympic Fund were obtained by the Committee from colleges, universities, associations, collections at sporting events, industrial concerns, and individuals. A total of 83 additional contributions were obtained from these various sources for the Pan American Games.

The breakdown shows that Olympic contributions totaled $126,272.15, of which $125,922.80 were in amounts of $25.00 and over.

1952 Olympic Contributions
$25.00 and over $125,922.80
Under $25.00 349.35
$126,272.15

1951 Pan American Contributions
$25.00 and over $29,747.05
Under $25.00 183.19
$29,930.24

1952 Olympic Contributions—Colleges and Others
Colleges $82,418.80
Others 43,853.35
$126,272.15

1951 Pan American Contributions—Colleges and Others
Colleges $24,053.36
Others 5,826.88
$29,880.24

Many methods were used by the Committee to raise funds, the most successful of which was the procedure adopted by certain colleges that made it possible for football fans to make contributions at one or more of their home varsity football games. It is suggested that an effort be made to have the majority of the colleges in the United States adopt this plan for the 1956 Olympics, the result of which, in the opinion of your Chairman, would be to increase materially the contributions from this source.

It is further suggested by your Committee that plans for the fund-raising for the 1956 Olympics and from college sources be formulated immediately rather than to wait until the year of the next Olympics.

COUNSELOR
(Continued from page 39)

...there was no appeal, I enjoyed my humble contribution to the general effort, and as usual I had the enthusiastic and ready help of Assistant Secretary Lennon to secure witnesses, find places for hearings, and accompany me with records and evidence to the places I had to visit, and it was some job to know where to go and whom to see and when. I would have been lost without Tommy Lennon. The ability of the Treasurer Van Camp to handle the thousands of cheques, tabs, exchanges, and distributions at a desk no bigger than a checkerboard fascinated me. A few doors away the British had a whole building almost entirely devoted to a much smaller task. I did not need to know any law concerning the Treasurer. He carried everything needed in one of the most bulging pants pockets for a treasury I have ever seen.

I apologize for the length of this report. All of it was needed, however.

Beneath interlocked Olympic Circles which top de Coubertin memorial plaque at IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Avery Brundage on August 15, 1952, receives keys of office as 5th President of International Olympic Committee from predecessor, J. Sigfrid Edstrom.
ARMED SERVICES SUPPORT
OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

I. ARMY
By Lt. Col. Donald F. Hull, AGC

The participation of Army personnel in the Olympic Games is traditional; and the Army is especially proud to have been able to contribute to the national effort in the 1952 events, while at the same time fulfilling other global commitments of a different nature.

As early as May, 1951, the Secretary of the Army informed the US Olympic Committee that the Army was anxious to participate as fully as possible in the 1952 Olympic Games and in July an Army circular announced the opportunities to the troops in the field. This circular detailed the programs for the Army boxing, track and field, and modern pentathlon champions, and stated a general policy of encouraging and assisting participation in regional Olympic tryouts by members of the Army who were outstanding in other sports. The Adjutant General of the Army was given supervision of the Army Olympic effort, and Special Services Division of his office promptly put the approved plan into action.

One of the first steps was to determine whether the Army should prepare a military ski patrol for the Winter Games. Such a patrol had been thrown together hastily in 1948 and the result was not good. It was decided that the selection of a military ski patrol, based on wide competitions among the winter and mountain troops, would be an incentive to proficiency in winter ski patrol work. However, all concerned were of the opinion that we should make a maximum effort, and not a last minute try as we were forced to do in 1948. The Mountain Training Command at Camp Carson, Col., was willing to undertake the effort, but it was determined that because of the short time available, and the heavy training requirements of the Army, the project would be dropped. It is hoped that the Army can begin early enough before the next Games to get a military ski patrol into competition.

The next step was to ferret out some potential winners for the traditional military event, the modern pentathlon. Preliminary competitions were held and the outstanding "Pentathletes" began their long training grind, while we concentrated on the Winter Games.

The winter sports attracted many Army athletes, and nine members of the Army were selected for the US Winter Olympic team. One bobaldder (4 man), one ski jumper, three speed skaters, two figure skaters (dance pair), one hockey player, and one cross-country skier wore the US Olympic uniform at Oslo, but returned to the olive drab of the Army after the Winter Games. This group reflected credit upon the Army and themselves as they won their share of the medals.

The next important Army endeavor after the Winter Games was the all-Army boxing tournament which was an Olympic semi-final competition. This tournament was held at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and was a huge success, as every major command sent boxing champions from stations all over the world to compete. Splendid tournament management was effected by First Army and Fort Monmouth personnel concerned. The Department of the Army was represented by Major F. Don Miller of the Adjutant General's Office. The all-Army boxing champions entered the Olympic final tryout as a team. In addition, several of the runners-up qualified for the Olympic finals as a second Army team was sent to a regional tryout at Omaha, Neb. Major Miller took both the Army teams to these Olympic trials and two Army boxers became US champions and won places on the US Boxing team. Several other Army boxers were considered for the alternate positions.

The all-Army track and field champions were next in the Olympic finals, after a successful inter-service meet against the Navy and Air Force. Major Oscar W. Barford of the Adjutant General's Office managed the Army teams for both the inter-service and the Olympic finals tryouts. Major James Kehoe, track coach at the University of Maryland, was on a short tour of active duty and coached the Army team. Four Army men earned places on the Olympic Track and Field team.

The Modern Pentathlon tryouts were conducted at West Point, N. Y., and were participated in by contenders from the Navy and Air Force as well as the Army. The six members finally selected to go to Helsinki were all members of the Army, as the Air Force and Navy competitors were eliminated. The group arrived in Finland on July 1, 1952, and completed their final training in Finland.

The final Olympic shooting trials were held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., through cooperation of the Army and the US Olympic Pistol and Rifle Shooting Committees. Preliminary Army tryouts were conducted at installation level throughout the Army, and culminated in the selection of the top three scores in each event from each Army area. These scores were then submitted to the Shooting Committees for further consideration. Approximately twenty members of the Army were ordered to the final shooting trials, and four members of the Army were selected for the US team which competed in the International Shooting Championships at Oslo, Norway, as well as at Helsinki.

Army competitors who were considered potential US champions by the games committees of their respective sports were given every practical opportunity to compete in the Olympic tryouts. 127 members of the Army participated in final US Olympic trials and, in addition to those already mentioned, the Army placed three men on the Olympic weightlifting team, two in cycling, one in wrestling, one in diving, two in

Armed Forces Representatives attached to US Olympic party in Helsinki: (l. to r.) Major Don A. Rossi, USAF; Lt. Col. Donald F. Hull, AGC; Lt. Comdr. J. P. Gatting, USN.
The Adjutant General of the Army directs the Army sports program, and it was through his office that the multitudinous details incident to the Army support of the US Olympic effort were accomplished. Major General Thomas W. Herren was the Army representative on the US Olympic Executive Board during the early planning for the 1952 Games. In the Spring of 1952 General Herren was assigned duty in Korea, and Major General William E. Bergin assumed this all-important task. General Bergin was unable to accompany the US team to Helsinki but sent personal inspirational greetings to each Army competitor.

In order to obtain film and photo coverage of the military men who had won places on the US Olympic team, an Army film and photo team was sent to Helsinki. Major John Paul Kelly of Boston was in charge of this team. Their movie film coverage was for dissemination throughout the Armed Services only. Thanks to the splendid assistance of the US Olympic officials on duty in Helsinki, this Army film and photo team was permitted entry to all events and came away with fine pictures and movie film which will be shown at US military installations throughout the world. These films will be an additional incentive for greater participation in the Armed Services sports programs, and will be a challenge to Service athletes to keep in top physical condition in order to try for future Olympic teams. The Army photo team was also able to assist the USOC in procuring some badly needed still pictures for publication in this book.

During ceremonies in Korea, X Corps commander, Maj. Gen. I. D. White, accepts US Olympic fund sponsor shield from Maj. James S. Wilson, corps Special Services Officer, for outstanding contribution of $36,611.64 made by X corps troops to USOC exchequer.

Army installations from all parts of the world contributed funds as well as athletes to the support of the US Olympic effort. The total Army contributions reached approximately $70,000. Most noteworthy of all fund donations was the $36,611.64 contributed by members of the Eighth Army in Korea. That the soldiers in Korea would dig so deep into their pockets to give funds to support a great US sports team in Helsinki, while they themselves were slugging it out against the Communists in the mud of Korea, is full proof of the sports spirit of the youth of America. The results at Helsinki justified the faith of the men in Korea.

The eleven members of the Army who were place and point winners for the United States in the 1952 Olympic Games, proved the value of continued participation by the Army in the national Olympic effort. A total of forty members of the Army were selected for both the winter and summer games, and all reflected great credit to the Army as well as to the United States of America.

II. NAVY

By Lt. Comdr. J. P. Gutting, USN

From the individual and combined interests and direction from the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy, the necessary administrative procedures were established to foster maximum practicable Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard participation in the Olympic effort of the United States in 1952.

Olympic aspirants from all over the world were carefully screened to determine which individuals possessed the basic qualities necessary for successful Olympic competition. Selected groups of participants were ordered to military installations throughout the country for training and competition in areas particularly suited for each event. This procedure allowed excellent coaching facilities and emphasized keen competition in preparation for ensuing qualifications and trials.

Athletes were assigned temporary additional duty orders, at no expense to the government in each instance, thus enabling them to be employed in their normal military responsibility while undergoing rigorous training requirements. The entire program, including contributions to the Olympic fund, was financed from non-appropriated funds without reflecting upon the taxpayer.

Officers and enlisted men from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard made up the truly representative group which eventually contributed to the successful overall 1952 Olympic effort. Navy and Air Force athletes were invited to train with the Navy group in wrestling at the Naval Academy. A Coast Guard seaman from Cape May worked out with a Navy lieutenant from Great Lakes; a Marine corporal from San Diego received helpful boxing hints from a chief machinists mate from Norfolk; etc. The Staff Corps was also represented, as individuals from the Supply Corps, Civil Engineering Corps, and Medical Corps wore the Navy blue into competition.

The extensive Navy effort resulted in placing six athletes on the US Winter Olympic team; and forty-five more who competed in the XV Games at Helsinki. Gold medal winners were recorded in rowing (8-oared shell), and in boxing (heavyweight); silver medal winners were recorded in track and field (high jump and javelin), and swimming (100-meters backstroke); bronze medal winners were recorded in wrestling (100-meter division), track and field (400-meters hurdles). Numerous fourth, fifth, and sixth places were captured in swimming, water polo, pistol, and rifle.

The far-sighted interest of the US Olympic Committee in rendering complete cooperation and guidance to the Armed Forces in their mutual endeavor was of great benefit to the military service as a whole. Military personnel with athletic ability were exposed to the world's most demanding competition in every phase of sport, with the resultant result of excellent physical and mental conditioning. In this respect, all competitors benefited regardless of the results by comparative score.
News of the men competing, and the results of their events, were sent throughout the Fleet and became a matter of pride within units or commands, irrespective of size. For all persons in the military service to know that he or she has the opportunity to take part in the top sporting events of the world is in itself a great morale booster, and one which is shared with families, schools, and community interests throughout the United States. The impact of unified purpose, exemplified within and outside the military service in the form of international Olympic participation, is a unique expression of the inherent national desire for the United States to be represented with distinction wherever there is a challenge.

III. AIR FORCE

By Major Don A. Rossi, USAF

When the Secretary of Defense authorized participation of Armed Forces personnel in the VIIIth Olympic Winter Games and the XVth Olympic Games, it marked the first opportunity for the Air Force to compete for berths on the Olympic team as a separate service.

The Director of Military Personnel was charged with the planning and implementation of Air Force participation in the 1952 Olympic effort. The responsibility of organizing, directing and supervising this program was delegated to the Sports Section, Special Services Branch, Personnel Services Division.

This responsibility offered a real challenge to the Special Services Branch. It was necessary that a program be planned and organized for selecting Air Force personnel considered to be potential Olympic team candidates, and to tie in the Air Force sports program with the Olympic effort.

In order to accomplish this twofold purpose, a study was made of the 1948 joint Army-Air Force and Navy Olympic training programs. This investigation assisted the sports staff in defining the problem and setting up ways and means to achieve the desired ends. These problems were defined as follows: (1) Setting up the Air Force organization to conduct necessary eliminations in selected Olympic events; (2) Tying in the Air Force sports program with the Olympic effort; (3) Obtaining necessary funds to finance the entire program; (4) Informing all Air Force personnel of the Air Force role in the United States Olympic effort.

In solving the problem of setting up an Air Force organization to conduct necessary eliminations, it was necessary to devise a plan which would be in keeping with good military management and yet provide the organizational structure to produce the Air Force champions. Travel limitations on military aircraft and land transportation facilities precluded the conduct of true command championships. Various major air commands have bases scattered throughout the US and the world. Therefore, if every one of these commands were to sponsor a championship, it would require considerable air lift of competitors and seriously interfere with the mission of the Air Force. The solution was the establishment of twelve sports conferences according to geographical location. A given base then became a member of a particular conference. These conferences made it possible to conduct Air Force top level competition in any sports activity, yet in keeping with the best interests of the Air Force.

The problem of tying in the general program with the Olympic effort necessitated a tremendous amount of liaison correspondence with various US Olympic games committees. These committees were most cooperative in assisting the Sports Section in every manner possible. For example, the Air Force boxing tournament was evaluated by the Olympic Boxing Committee and sanctioned to be an Olympic qualifying tournament. The Air Force basketball champions were invited and seeded in the National AAU championships held in Denver. The inter-service track and field meet was also sanctioned as an Olympic qualifying meet. Upon the recommendations of these committees, specialized training for Air Force personnel was conducted in the following activities: basketball, boxing, track and field, rowing, wrestling, fencing, skiing, bobsledding, water polo, cycling, ice hockey, rifle shooting, pistol shooting, and modern pentathlon.

Another of the major problems confronting the Sports Section was the manner in which the Olympic effort would be financed. In 1948, Congress appropriated $50,000 for each service to defray the cost of undertaking this program. However, action was not taken by the 82nd Congress to approve a similar appropriation for the 1952 Olympic effort. Consequently, non-appropriated funds were made available in February 1952 by the Army-Air Force Joint Welfare Board which insured the operation of the proposed program.

The final problem was to keep Air Force personnel informed of Air Force participation in the Olympic effort. This was accomplished by an information letter to all major commands outlining in general the program to be followed in qualifying Air Force personnel for the Olympic Games.

Special Services officers were kept abreast of the program through the monthly Personnel Services Newsletter, the Armed Forces Press and Radio Services, and the Air Force Times. They, in turn, published this information in the base newspapers and inter-departmental memoranda.

The Air Force Olympic effort qualified ten representatives for the US Olympic team. This group included two members of the track and field team, two of the basketball team, two of the skiing team, and one each of the cycling, shooting, bobsled and ice hockey teams.

Air Force personnel gained a total of seven medals in the 1952 Olympic Games; three first place, two second place, and two third place awards. In 1956 the Air Force will endeavor to improve on this outstanding performance.
J. Sigfrid Edstrom of Sweden, who retired at conclusion of 1952 Olympic Games from Presidency of International Olympic Committee, having given six years of distinguished service to this high office as capstone to forty-year career of active and effective participation in Olympic movement.

On behalf of IOC, President Edstrom receives official Olympic Flag for 1952 Games' duration from hands of Lord Mayor Eero Rydman of Helsinki. Participating in ceremony are (left) Otto Mayer, Chancellor of IOC, and Sir Frederick Wells, who earlier delivered Flag from London where it had been in safe-keeping since 1948 Games.
Games of the XVth Olympiad

Helsinki, Finland
July 19 to August 3, 1952
HOW THE MEDALS WERE DISTRIBUTED

This table indicates the number of medals won by the representatives of the various nations in the XVth Olympic Games; it is not an official ranking list. All types of medals are included (gold for 1st place, silver for 2nd place, bronze for 3rd place). In team sports a single medal only is tabulated for each place.

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<th>Canoeing</th>
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* No bronze medals were presented in Boxing, but a half is credited to each of the beaten semi-finalists.

* In boxing, Sweden's heavyweight finalist was disqualified and obtained no silver medal, but is included as his second place is not in dispute.
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES BIGGEST OF ALL

New and impressive records were established for total number of athletes and total number of nations participating in international competition when the XVth Olympic Games were held in Helsinki, capital city of Finland, from July 19 to August 3, 1952. Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven competitors (5,294 men; 573 women) actually took part in the Games, and they came from these 69 countries:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch West Indies, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Gold Coast, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rumania, Saar, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad, Turkey, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

The President of Finland, J. K. Paasikivi, declared the XVth Olympiad open exactly 44 years after the Bishop of Pennsylvania, preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on July 19, 1908, said: "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not so much to have been victorious as to have taken part."

Sixty-seven nations were represented in the Opening Ceremony, the teams being led into the arena by Greece, with Finland, the host country, in the rear.

The Olympic Torch was carried into the Stadium and borne round the arena by Paavo Nurmi, Finland's most famous athlete, and in turn the torch was passed to Hannes Kolehmainen, who lit the Flame at the top of the tower.

In track and field, backbone of the Olympic program, the groups of competitors were crowded ones. In the 24 men's events there were 995 individual entries, 26 teams for the 4 x 100 meters relay and 24 for the 4 x 400 meters relay. In the eight individual women's events there were 267 entries, and 15 teams for the 4 x 100 meters relay. Fifty-seven different countries entered the men's events, thirty-nine the women's. Two of the countries entering the women's events—Bermuda and Singapore—did not enter the men's.

In the 24 men's events, 25 of the 57 countries put one or more athletes in the first six places. Eight countries provided Olympic Champions as follows: United States (14), Czechoslovakia (3), Jamaica (2), Brazil, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden one apiece. Sixteen nations had one or more athletes in the first three places.

So far as total male athletes in the first six were concerned, four nations only—United States (34), USSR (20), Great Britain (15) and Germany (11)—achieved double figures. Forty-nine of the competing nations did not produce an Olympic winner, and 32 did not place one single athlete in the first six.

In the women's events 13 of the 39 competing countries had one or more athletes in the first six. The USSR (15) had nearly as many as the next two nations added together. Victories in the nine women's events were shared among six nations—Australia (3), USSR (2), Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, South Africa and United States one apiece.

The President of the Organizing Committee of the XVth Olympiad was Erik von Frenckell and the Director of Organization General A. E. Martola.

J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) retired as President of the International Olympic Committee at the conclusion of the Games and was succeeded by Avery Brundage (US).

The Ancient Olympic Games took place at Olympia in Greece from 776 B.C. to A.D. 393—and probably for a longer period. The Modern Olympic Games, revived by the late Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France, were first held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, and thereafter (war years excepted) every four years—the period of an Olympiad.

The 1956 Olympic Games will be held in Melbourne, Australia. The 1956 Olympic Winter Games will be held in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy.
To cheers of 73,000 spectators Finland's team, pride of her nation, marches into Helsinki's Olympic Stadium over mud topped track. Erik von Frenckell, President of Finnish Organizing Committee, presents to President Paasikivi of Finland members of International Olympic Committee and of Organizing Committee. Paavo Nurmi, famed Olympic champion, lights sacred fire from Olympic Torch. Massed choirs and bands render Olympic Hymn as fire likewise lit atop stadium tower. Olympic Oath is pronounced on behalf of assembled athletes by Heikki Savolainen, member of Finnish team.
US OFFICIAL PARTY AT HELSINKI

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
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George N. North, Steward, Burlingame, Cal.

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Dr. Richard W. You, Team Physician, Honolulu, T. H.
Margaret E. Small, Team Nurse, Burlingame, Cal.

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Elmer I. Hill, Urbana, Ill.
Milford K. Howard, Auburn, Ala.
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Edward J. Wojcik, Houston, Tex.
Edward G. Zantlin, Princeton, N. J.

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James E. Coogan, manager, New Haven, Conn.
John Warren Womble coach, Peoria, Ill.
Dr. Forrest C. Allen, asst. coach, Lawrence, Kans.
Ronald Y. Bontenjips, Peoria, Ill.
Marcus R. Freiberger, Peoria, Ill.
Victor W. Glasgow, Bartlesville, Okla.
Charles M. Hoag, Oak Park, Ill.
William C. Hougland, Lawrence, Kans.
John F. Keller, Lawrence, Kans.
Melvin D. Kelley, McCune, Kansas
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William B. Lienhard, Newton, Kans.
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Daniel L. Pippin, Creve Coeur, Ill.
Howard E. Williams, Washington, Ill.

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Peter E. Mello, coach, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Adkins, Gary, Ind.
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Nathan E. Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio
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Norvel L. Lee, Washington, D. C.
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Charles W. Spieser, Detroit, Mich.
Ellsworth Webb, Los Angeles, Calif.

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Paul Bochniewich, Yonkers, N. Y.
Michael N. Budrock, Yonkers, N. Y.
John H. Eisenman, Bethesda, Md.
Frank B. Havens, Arlington, Va.
Thomas F. Horton, Silver Spring, Md.
Frank J. Kirch, Philadelphia, Pa.
William H. Schuette, Washington, D. C.

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Herbert Hoffman, manager, Middlesex-Dunellen, N. J.
Raymond A. Smith, coach, Paterson, N. J.
Harry G. Backer, San Diego, Cal.
Frank P. Briland, Chicago, Ill.
Richard W. Curtwright, Buffalo, N. Y.
Steve E. Hromjak, Cleveland, Ohio
James G. Laut, Hydes, Md.
Thomas R. Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thomas C. O'Rourke, Detroit, Mich.
David S. Rhoads, San Jose, Calif.
Ronald D. Rhoads, San Jose, Cal.
Donald T. Sheldon, Nutley, N. J.

EQUESTRIAN
Colonel John W. Wofford, coach, Milford, Kan.
Major Robert J. Borg, The Dallas, Ore.
Norman E. Brinker, Roswell, N. M.
Marjorie B. Haines, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.
William M. James, Jr., Chesterfield, Mo.
Arthur J. McCashin, Pluckemin, N. J.
Hartmann H. Pauly, San Francisco, Cal.
Major John W. Russell, New Cumberland, Pa.
Walter G. Staley, Jr., Mexico, Mo.
William C. Steinpraus, Westport, Conn.
John E. B. Wofford, Millford, Kan.

Miguel A. De Capriles, coach, New York City
Janice Lee York, Hollywood, Cal.
William C. Steinkraus, Westport, Conn.
Major John W. Russell, New Cumberland, Pa.
Hartmann H. Pauly, San Francisco, Cal.
John G. Beckner, Los Angeles, Cal.
George Leslie Santelli, Jose De Capriles, Chappaqua, N. Y.
Thomas E. Maloney, Rene Pinchart, Walter G. Staley, jr., Mexico, Mo.
Vincent D’Autorio, Newark, N. J.
Lt. Comdr. Walter C. Blattman, Annapolis, Md.
Norman C. Armitage, Clemson, S. C.
Dr. Daniel Bukantz, New York City
Nathaniel Lubell, New York City
Dr. Tibor Nyilas, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Harold D. Goldsmith, New York City
Silvio Giolito, New York City
Albert Axelrod, New York City
Allan S. Kwartler, Bronx, N. Y.
Frank J. Cumiskey, Edward Vebell, New York City
Alex Treves, New York City
Edward Vebell, New York City
Albert Wolff, Louisville, Ky.
George V. Worth, Fresh Meadows, L. I., N. Y
Janice Lee York, Hollywood, Cal.

GYMNASTICS (men)
Frank J. Cumiskey, manager, Princeton, N. J.
Thomas E. Maloney, coach, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
John G. Beckner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Lt. Comdr. Walter C. Blattman, Annapolis, Md.
Vincent D’Autorio, Newark, N. J.
Donald J. Holder, Tallahassee, Fla.
William R. Roetzheim, Chicago, Ill.
Edward J. Scrobe, Bronx, N. Y.
Charles O. Simms, Los Angeles, Cal.

GYMNASTICS (women)
Consetta A. Lenz, chaperone, Baltimore, Md.
Marian T. Barone, Ocean City, N. J.
Dorothy C. Dalton, Bloomfield, N. J.
Meta Elste, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth C. Grulkowski, Chicago, Ill.
Marie M. Hoelsy, Monroe, Wis.
Doris A. Kirkman, Elizabeth, N. J.
Ruth E. Topalian, New York City

MODERN PENTATHLON
Gail F. Wilson, manager, San Antonio, Tex.
Lt. Frederick L. Dennan, Highland Falls, N. Y.
Lt. Harlan W. Johnson, Urbana, Ill.
W. Thad McArthur, Lewiston, Idaho
Capt. Guy Kent Troy, Passa-Grille, Fla.

ROWING
Russell S. Callow, coach, Annapolis, Md.
R. Harrison Sanford, asst. coach, Ithaca, N. Y.
George Pocock, boatman, Seattle, Wash.
James J. Beggs, Portland, Ore.
Bernard P. Costello, Detroit, Mich.
John B. Davis, Selma, Ala.
Robert M. Detweiler, Phoenix, Ariz.
James R. Dunbar, Darlington, Ind.
James T. Fifer, Tacoma, Wash.
Wayne T. Frye, Manchester, Ohio
Duval Y. Hecht, Los Angeles, Cal.
Walter McC. Hoover, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Dempster Mcckee Jackson, San Diego, Cal.
Matt F. Leaderson, Alderwood Manor, Wash.
Charles Paul Logg, Monmouth Junction, N. J.
Carl M. Lovested, Seattle, Wash.
Charles D. Manering, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
John D. McKinlay, Detroit, Mich.
Richard F. Murphy, Oaklyn, N. J.
Thomas S. Price, Eatontown, N. J.
Henry A. Proctor, Independence, Ore.
Albert Rossi, Auburn, Wash.
Frank B. Shakespare, Annapolis, Md.
Edward G. Stevens, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
William E. Thurman, Danville, Ky.
Alvin E. Ulbrickson, Seattle, Wash.
Richard W. Wahlstrom, Seattle, Wash.
James C. Welsh, Boulder City, Nev.
Charles E. White, Oswego, Ore.
Edward R. Worth, South Plainfield, N. J.

SHOOTING
Frank T. Parsons, Jr., captain, Chevy Chase, Md.
Colonel Charles G. Rau, Executive Officer, Arlington, Va.
Major George E. Leppig, Adjutant, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Huelet Leo Benner, Canal Zone, Panama
Arthur C. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William W. McMillan, Quantico, Va.
Robert K. Sandager, Minneapolis, Minn.
Emmet Oscar Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, Mich.

SOCCER
Walter J. Giesler, manager, Clayton, Mo.
John W. Wood, coach, Oak Park, Ill.
Robert L. Burkhard, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles M. Columbo, St. Louis, Mo.
William A. Conterio, Chicago, Ill.
Ellwood E. Cook, St. Louis, Mo.
Edward J. McHugh, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Willy Schaller, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

SWIMMING (men)
Edward T. Kennedy, manager, New York, N. Y.
Charles O. Roeser, associate manager, Lansdowne, Pa.
Matthew Mann, coach, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Michael Peppe, coach of divers, Columbus, Ohio
Miller A. Anderson, Columbus, Ohio
David G. Browning, Jr., Dallas, Tex.
John Collier Calhoun, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Entrance to Olympic Village.

Frank M. Chamberlain, Ashland, Ky.
Richard F. Cleveland, Honolulu, T. H.
Robert L. Clotworthy, Mountainside, N. J.
Frank Martin Dooley, East Haven, Conn.
Ronald Francis Gora, Chicago, 111.
Gerald Roy Holan, Columbus, Ohio
Burwell Otis Jones, Pontiac, Mich.
Ford Konno, Honolulu, T. H.
Samuel Lee, Los Angeles, Cal.
John W. McCormack, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wayne R. Moore, Nichols, Conn.
Monte M. Nitzkowski, Huntington Beach, Cal.
Yoshinobu Oyakawa, Honolulu, T. H.
Gather Rosser, Chicago, Ill.
Clarke C. Scholes, Highland Park, Mich.
Donald A. Sheff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allan M. Stack, Hingham, Mass.
Bowen D. Stassforth, Iowa City, Ia.
Jack G. N. Taylor, Akron, Ohio
Wallace P. Wolf, Los Angeles, Cal.
William Tripp Woolsey, Honolulu, T. H.

SWIMMING (women)

Elsie V. Jennings, co-manager, New York City.
J. Edwin Aspinall, co-manager, Indianapolis, Ind.
Richard O. Pappenguth, coach, Lafayette, Ind.
Joan Alderson, Chicago, Ill.
Julia M. Cornell, Portland, Ore.
Mary G. Freeman, Washington, D. C.
Carol Helen Frick, Woodside, N. Y.
Sharon Geary, Long Beach, Cal.
Carolyn V. Green, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Junus S. Irwin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Zoe Ann Olson Jensen, Oakland, Cal.
Evelyn Tokue Kawamoto, Honolulu, T. H.
Jacqueline C. LaVine, Chicago, Ill.
Patricia Joan McCormick, Long Beach, Cal.
Paula Jean Myers, Covina, Cal.
Debaha Meulenkamp, Mill Valley, Cal.
Gail Peters, Washington, D. C.
Judith T. Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind.
Idella M. Schorn, Portland, Orc.
Barbara Lynn Stark, Orinda, Cal.
Marilee Stepan, Winnetka, Ill.

TRACK AND FIELD (men)

Harold Berliner, asst. manager, San Francisco, Cal.
Robert J. Kane, manager, Ithaca, N. Y.
Lawrence E. Houston, asst. manager, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pinus Sober, asst. manager, New York City.
Brutus Hamilton, coach, Berkeley, Cal.
Clyde Littlefield, asst. coach, Austin, Tex.
Lawrence N. Snyder, asst. coach, Columbus, Ohio.
Charles D. Werner, asst. coach, State College, Pa.
Walter S. Ashbaugh, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Horace Ashenfelter, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Robert H. Backus, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.
Walter T. Baker, Elkhart, Ind.
Arthur Barnard, Long Beach, Cal.
John B. Barnes, Long Beach, Cal.
Arnold Beton, St. Louis, Mo.
Jerome C. Biffle, Denver, Colo.
Roland Blackmon, New Orleans, La.
Arthur G. Bragg, Baltimore, Md.
George H. Brown, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.
Milton Campbell, Plainfield, N. J.
Charles J. Capozzoli, flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Gerald E. Cole, Lancaster, Ohio.
Theodore Corbit, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jack W. Davis, Glendale, Cal.
Walter F. Davis, Nederland, Tex.
John M. Deni, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harrison W. Dillard, Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Dillion, Auburn, Ala.
Warren O. Druetzler, La Grange, Ill.
Victor J. Dyrgell, Fort Lee, N. J.
Martin S. Engle, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Samuel M. Felton, Jr., Merion Pa.
James E. Fuchs, Chicago, Ill.
James Gather, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James E. Gerhardt, San Antonio, Tex.
Fortune E. Gordin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Meredith C. Gourdine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Franklin W. Held, Berkeley, Cal.
C. Darrow Hooper, Fort Worth, Tex.
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<td>Sim G. Iness</td>
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<td>Thomas M. Jones</td>
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<td>Berkeley, Cal.</td>
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<td>Lawrence Kan.</td>
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<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Floyd M. Simmons, Jr.</td>
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<td><strong>TRACK AND FIELD (men)</strong></td>
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<td>Lucile E. Wilson</td>
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<td>Robert C. Hoffman</td>
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<td>John B. Terpak</td>
<td>asst. coach, York, Pa.</td>
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<td>James Alvin Roy</td>
<td>trainer, Baton Rouge, La.</td>
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<td>Clarence Johnson</td>
<td>judge &amp; referee, Highland Park, Mich.</td>
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<td>James E. Bradford</td>
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<td>John H. Davis</td>
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<td><strong>WRESTLING</strong></td>
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<td>Buel R. Patterson</td>
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<td>Raymond H. Swartz</td>
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<td><strong>YACHTING</strong></td>
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<td>Millie Kurt</td>
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<td>William L. Horton</td>
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<td>Charles W. Lapworth</td>
<td>Jr., Sea Beach, Cal.</td>
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<td>Edward A. Meliska</td>
<td>South Boston, Mass.</td>
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<td>John A. Morgan</td>
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<td>Julian K. Roosevelt</td>
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<td>Emelyn Whiton</td>
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<td>Herman F. Whitson</td>
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<td>Summer W. White</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Edgar P. E. White</td>
<td>New York City</td>
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**US group marches on Opening Day.**

-Norm W. Dornblaser, El Segundo, Cal.
-Robert E. Hughes, Lancaster, Cal.
-Edward L. Jaworski, Bronx, N. Y.
-Robert F. Koehler, Long Island City, N. Y.
-William A. Kooistra, Chicago, Ill.
-Norman E. Lake, El Segundo, Cal.
-James L. Norris, Inglewood, Cal.
-John A. Spargo, El Segundo, Cal.
-Peter J. Stange, Venice, Cal.

**WEIGHTLIFTING**

-Dietrich Wortmann, manager, New York City
-David Matlin, asst. manager, Los Angeles, Cal.
-James Alvin Roy, trainer, Baton Rouge, La.
-James E. Bradford, Washington, D. C.
-John H. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
-Clyde B. Emrich, Chicago, Ill.
-Peter T. George, Akron, Ohio
-Tommy T. Kono, Sacramento, Cal.
-Norbert Schemansky, Detroit, Mich.
-Stanley A. Stanczyk, Miami, Fla.
-Richard W. S. Torn, Honolulu, T. H.
-Richard K. Tomita, Honolulu, T. H.

**WRESTLING**

-Buel R. Patterson, manager, Champaign, Ill.
-Raymond H. Swartz, coach, Annapolis, Md.
-Jack Lee Blubaugh, Ponca City, Okla.
-Bill D. Borders, Tulsa, Okla.
-Jay Thomas Evans, Tulsa, Okla.
-John A. Fletcher, Warren, R. I.
-Herbert L. Haberlach, Clackamas, Ore.
-Josiah Henson, Annapolis, Md.
-Dan A. Hodge, Great Lakes, Ill.
-William L. Kerslake, Euclid, Ohio
-James C. La Rock, Ithaca, N. Y.
-William T. Smith, Cedar Falls, la.
-Henry Wittenberg, New York City

**YACHTING**

-Owen P. Churchill, manager, Los Angeles, Cal.
-Millie Kurt, manager, Los Angeles, Cal.
-Everard C. Endt, New York, N. Y.
-Walter S. Gubelman, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
-Gabrielle W. Horton, Los Angeles, Cal.
-Joyce Horton, Los Angeles, Cal.
-Merrill C. Horton, Los Angeles, Cal.
-William L. Horton, Los Angeles, Cal.
-Charles W. Lapworth, Jr., Sea Beach, Cal.
-Edward A. Meliska, South Boston, Mass.
-John A. Morgan, Northport, L. I., N. Y.
-John W. Price, Miami, Fla.
-John S. Reid, Miami, Fla.
-Eric Ridder, Locust Valley, N. Y.
-Julian K. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
-James M. Schoonmaker, Sewickley, Pa.
-Michael Schoettle, Ardenmore, Pa.
-Paul H. Smart, New York City
-Emelyn Whiton, Jericho, N. Y.
-Herman F. Whiton, Jericho, N. Y.
-Summer W. White, Ill, New York City
-Edgar P. E. White, New York City
Charles Adkins, Boxing (light-welterweight)
Horace Ashenfelter, III, Track & Field (steeplechase)
Huelet Leo Benner, Shooting (free pistol)
Jerome Cousins Biffle, Track & Field (broad jump)
Ronald Yngve Bontemps, Basketball
Nathan Eugene Brooks, Boxing (flyweight)
David Greig Browning, Jr., Swimming (springboard diving)
Britton Chance, Yachting (5.5-m.)
John Henry Davis, Weightlifting (heavyweight)
Walter Francis Davis, Track & Field (high jump)
Robert Milan Detweiler, Rowing (8-oar)
William Harrison Dillard, Track & Field (110-m. hurdles, 400-m. relay)
James Ralph Dunbar, Rowing (8-oar)
Mae Faggs, Track & Field (W. 400-m. relay)
William Beauford Fields, Rowing (8-oar)
Marcus Ross Freiberger, Basketball
Wayne Thomas Frye, Rowing (8-oar)
Peter T. George, Weightlifting (middleweight)
Victor Wayne Glasgow, Basketball
Walter Stanley Gubelmann, Yachting (6-m.)
Catherine Hardy, Track & Field (W. 400-m. relay)
Frank Benjamin Havens, Canoeing (10,000-m. Canadian singles)
Charles Monroe Hoag, Basketball
William Marion Houghland, Basketball
Sim Garland Iness, Track & Field (discus throw)
Barbara Pearl Jones, Track & Field (W. 400-m. relay)
John Frederick Keller, Basketball
Melvin Dean Kelley, Basketball
Robert Earl Kenney, Basketball
Ford Hiroshi Konno, Swimming (1500-m. freestyle, 800-m. relay)
Tommy Tamio Kono, Weightlifting (lightweight)
Robert Albert Kurland, Basketball
Norvel LaFollette Ray Lee, Boxing (light-heavyweight)
Samuel Lee, Swimming (highboard diving)
William Barner Lienhard, Basketball
Charles Paul Logg, Jr., Rowing (pair without)
Clyde Edward Lovellette, Basketball
Charles David Manring, Rowing (8-oar)
Robert Bruce Mathias, Track & Field (decathlon)
Frank Reilly McCabe, Basketball
Patricia Keller McCormick, Swimming (springboard diving, highboard diving)
James Price McLane, Swimming (800-m. relay)
Janet Theresa Moreau, Track & Field (W. 400-m. relay)
Charles Hewes Moore, Jr., Track & Field (400-m. hurdles)
Wayne Richard Moore, Swimming (800-m. relay)
John Adams Morgan, Yachting (6-m.)
Richard Frederick Murphy, Rowing (8-oar)
William Parry O'Brien, Jr., Track & Field (shot put)
Yoshinobu Oyakawa, Swimming (backstroke)
Floyd Patterson, Boxing (middleweight)
Dan Luther Pippin, Basketball
Thomas Steele Price, Rowing (pair without)
Henry Arthur Proctor, Rowing (8-oar)
Lindy John Remigino, Track & Field (100-m., 400-m. relay)
Robert Eugene Richards, Track & Field (pole vault)
Eric Ridder, Yachting (6-m.)
Julian Kean Roosevelt, Yachting (6-m.)
Hayes Edward Sanders, Boxing (heavyweight)
Norbert Schemansky, Weightlifting (middle-heavyweight)
Michael Schoettle, Yachting (5.5-m.)
Clarke Currie Scholes, Swimming (100-m. freestyle)
Frank Bradford Shakespeare, Rowing (8-oar)
William T. Smith, Wrestling (welterweight)
Finis Dean Smith, Track & Field 400-m. relay)
Andrew William Stanfield, Track & Field (200-m., 400-m. relay)
Edward G. Stevens, Jr., Rowing (8-oar)
Edgar Pardee Earle White, Yachting (5.5-m.)
Sumner W. White, III, Yachting (5.5-m.)
Malvin Greston Whitfield, Track & Field (800-m.)
Herman Frasch Whiton, Yachting (6-m.)
Howard Earl Williams, Basketball
William Tripp Woolsey, Swimming (800-m. relay)
Cy C. Young, Track & Field (javelin throw)
MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Committee Chairman
By Pincus Sober

The US Olympic Men's Track and Field Committee, consisting of seven men nominated by the Amateur Athletic Union and seven by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held its organization meeting in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1950. The following officers were selected: Pincus Sober of New York, Chairman; James Kelly of Minneapolis, Minn., Vice-Chairman; and Lawrence E. Houston of Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary. In addition, Robert J. Kane of Ithaca, N. Y., was selected as representative on the US Olympic Committee.

The Committee first concerned itself with the Pan American Games to be held in 1951. A separate report, dealing solely with this phase of its activities, appears elsewhere in this volume.

Once the Pan American Games were over, the Committee buckled down to its principal task, i.e., preparation for and organization of the Men's Track and Field Committee for the Olympic Games of 1952.

Fund-raising was early recognized as one of the Committee's primary obligations. Including receipts from the final tryouts at Los Angeles, the sum of $135,000 was specifically earmarked for men's track and field, the greatest amount ever credited to any single sport. This amount was more than sufficient to cover not only the entire expenses of men's track and field for the Olympic Games, but also for the Pan American Games of 1951.

In addition, other substantial amounts not so specifically earmarked were undoubtedly contributed to the Olympic fund from sources at least in part attributable to track and field.

Your Chairman deplores undue emphasis upon the "earmarking" of funds for different sports, not all of which are capable of raising substantial sums. While the fund-raising possibilities of each separate sport should of course be capitalized to the fullest extent, it is not entirely fair to set one sport against another in this regard. An integrated four-year program by the United States Olympic Association, utilizing all sports activities, can best produce the necessary results. We believe this is universally accepted in principle; it is sincerely hoped it may be put into active practice.

Careful consideration was given to the method of selection of the team, and it was again decided to base selection solely upon results at the final tryouts. Blessed as we are with such a wealth of athletic talent from every section of the nation, we believe strict adherence to such policy fairest for all concerned. Only in this way can sectional and partisan pressures be avoided. We recommend its continuance in the future.

Continuing the successful procedure of 1948, it was first decided to limit entries in the final tryouts to twelve in each event, six to qualify from the National Collegiate (NCAA) Championships at Berkeley, Cal., June 13-14, and six from the AAU American Championships at Long Beach, Cal., June 20-21. This, however, was later augmented by addition of the winners of the Inter-Service Championships (Army-Navy-Air Force) at Long Beach, June 7-8.

Holding all the tryout meets in one section of the country on successive week-ends is a most desirable arrangement, and one it is hoped can be worked out for future Olympic years.

The following sub-committees were appointed for events not part of the regular final tryout program:

Decathlon
Harold Berliner, San Francisco, Cal. (Chairman)
Albert R. Post, Bloomfield, N. J.
Lawrence E. Houston, Los Angeles, Cal.

Marathon
Fred A. Travalenca, Sr., New York (Chairman)
Albert T. Hart, Boston, Mass.
Michael Portanova, Los Angeles, Cal.

The national championships of the AAU in the 10,000-meters run, 10,000- and 50,000-meters walks, Decathlon and Marathon were all designated final Olympic tryouts as well.

The 10,000-meters run was held as part of the AAU championships at Long Beach, Cal., on June 20, 1952.

The 10,000-meters walk was held in New York City on June 1, 1952, under the sponsorship of the YMHA and YWHA.

The 50,000-meters walk was held in Baltimore, Md., under the auspices of the Baltimore News-Post.

The Decathlon was held at Tulare, Cal., home town of Olympic Champion Bob Mathias, on July 1-2, 1952, under the very able sponsorship of the Elks Club of Tulare.

Upon recommendation of the Marathon sub-committee, a selection plan similar to that in effect for the 1948 Olympic Games was adopted.

MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD COMMITTEE
Pincus Sober, Chairman, New York, N. Y.
James Kelly, Vice-Chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lawrence E. Houston, Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal.
Harold Berliner, San Francisco, Cal.
Herman J. Fischer, Chicago, Ill.
Brutus Hamilton, Berkeley, Cal.
Robert J. Kane, Ithaca, N. Y.
Seymour Lieberman, Houston, Texas

Clyde Littlefield, Austin, Texas
Bernie A. Moore, Birmingham, Ala.
Albert R. Post, Bloomfield, N. J.
Edwin F. Schaefer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lawrence N. Snyder, Columbus, O.
Charles D. Werner, State College, Pa.
this plan, the US Marathon championships of 1951 and 1952, together with the Boston Marathon of 1952, were designated "qualifying races", with the winner of the 1952 championship (if eligible) and two others with the "best average score" in all three races to be selected for the Olympic team.

Victor Dyrgall of New York, winner of the 1952 championship and Tom Jones, who had finished 2nd, 2nd, and 3rd respectively of the eligible Americans in the three races, were clearly entitled to selection. There was, however, a difference of opinion in the sub-committee as to the third man for the team. John Lafferty of Boston had finished 2nd in the 1951 race, and 11th and 5th in the two 1952 runs. Ted Corbitt of New York had finished 13th in 1951, and 6th and 3rd in 1952. The dispute was as to the method of scoring. Eliminating only ineligible foreign athletes from the scoring would give Lafferty the better score of 14(2-7-5) to Corbitt's 16(10-3-3). Elimination of all except those who had run in all three races (as was done in 1948) put Corbitt ahead of Lafferty 10(6-2-2) to 11(1-6-4).

The full Committee, at its meeting in Long Beach, Cal., all coaches and managers of the team present, unanimously decided in favor of Corbitt, not only on the basis of past interpretation, but also on the extremely practical ground that, whereas Lafferty had been better than Corbitt in 1951, Corbitt had beaten Lafferty in both races in 1952, when the Olympic Games were to be held.

It is recommended that selection of Marathon runners for future Olympic teams be based solely upon performance during the year of the Games, and that whatever method is used be clarified as to scoring.

We express our thanks and appreciation to all members of the sub-committees and all others who contributed to the success of their events, including Harry Rappaport of New York, Philip Jachelski of Baltimore, and Si Tyler of Tulare.

The final tryouts, including all events other than those previously mentioned, were awarded to Los Angeles, Cal., under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission.

Staged in superb style at the Memorial Coliseum, site of the 1932 Olympic Games, the tryouts were eminently successful from every angle, fully justifying Southern California's reputation as the track and field center of America. Performances of the athletes gave ample promise of the unsurpassed results to come at the Olympic Games themselves. Touches of showmanship in the staging of the meet made it all the more attractive to the substantial crowd which attended despite unseasonably cool and cloudy weather. With a minimum of $50,000 guaranteed, the sponsors actually turned some $53,000 over to the Olympic fund for track and field, and in addition paid the entire cost of flying the team on to New York City prior to leaving for Helsinki.

For their splendid job, the Committee wishes to record its thanks and gratitude to Paul Helms, Bill Nicholas, and all who worked with them in the promotion and preparation of the tryouts.

High hopes had been held for a profitable deal for the televising of the final tryouts; they unfortunately did not materialize. Your Chairman, however, believes televising our tryouts represents a certain source of substantial revenue. It is recommended that this be
given preferred attention by the US Olympic Association and the next track and field Committee at the earliest possible time.

The Committee considered and rejected a suggestion to limit the number of selections for the walks and Marathon to less than the three permitted for each event, on the ground they were not expected to do well in the Games. It is strongly urged that, finances permitting, full entry be made in every event on the track and field program at the Olympic Games by the best athletes available. It is no disgrace for an athlete to be beaten fairly in competition if he has done his best. If we are weak in any event, let us rather strive to improve our performance than to avoid the issue by forfeit. This nation can afford occasionally to lose graciously as well as win. We can well bear in mind the words of Baron de Coubertin, "The important point in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part, just as in life the most essential thing is not so much to conquer as to have fought well'.

At the Committee's meeting in Chicago in February, 1952, Brutus Hamilton of Berkeley, Cal., was selected head coach for the team, with Clyde Littlefield of Austin, Tex., Larry Snyder of Columbus, Ohio, and Charles D. Werner of State College, Pa., assistant coaches. Robert J. Kane of Ithaca, N. Y., was selected as manager, with Harold Berliner of San Francisco, Cal., Lawrence E. Houston of Los Angeles, Cal., and Pincus Sober of New York City, assistant managers.

It had been previously resolved by the Committee that no one who had previously served as head or assistant coach, or as manager or assistant manager, be eligible for selection in the same capacity. A similar policy is recommended for the consideration of future committees.

An outstanding development in the Olympic picture was the active and enthusiastic participation of the Armed Forces. In track and field this resulted in the initiation of All-Army Championships (held at Long Beach, Cal., on May 30-31) and Inter-Service Championships (held at Berkeley, Cal., on June 7-8). Your Chairman was privileged to attend and referee both of these meets, which fitted in with the rest of our Olympic selection program.

Winners of the Inter-Service events qualified directly for the final tryouts, and no less than 11 representatives of the Armed Forces actually won places on our Olympic track team.

A permanent sports program by the Armed Forces, integrated with those of the AAU and the Olympic Association, is most desirable. It is strongly recommended that every cooperation continue to be extended along those lines.

During its existence, the Committee held numerous meetings in various parts of the country—Washington, D. C.; Berkeley and Long Beach, Cal.; Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Ill.; Daytona Beach, Florida; and New York City. All were well attended and most harmonious, with all members working towards a common objective—the best possible team for and the best possible results in the Olympic Games. Your Chairman expresses his thanks and appreciation to each member of the Committee for an unselfish job well done.

Our thanks and appreciation are also due all officers of the US Olympic Committee for their readiness and willingness to help with their advice and experience whenever requested.
MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Team Manager

By Robert J. Kane

With one, possibly two, exceptions I suppose every U.S. Olympic men's track manager's report since 1904 has included the statement that his team was the greatest of all time. None, however, had a better claim than the manager of the 1952 team. On the record this one was the best. It won 14 out of 24 events, modernized seven Olympic records, tied two others, and broke one world's record.

Not only did the United States win fourteen gold medals, two more than ever before, but also numerous silver and bronze medals. It scored one, two, three sweeps in the shot put, 200-meters, 110-meter hurdles, and the decathlon.

In the javelin throw, high jump, broad jump, and pole vault it placed first and second. In the discus it took three sweeps in the shot put, 200-meters, 110-meter hurdles, and the decathlon.

In achieving this so splendidly, how in their respective events. In fact this fascinating and diverse group of sixty-three boys and men from all sections of the country had but one thing in common, and that was a doggedness to win which extended even to a tenacious and oft expressed desire to "beat the pants off" each other. Head Coach Brutus Hamilton and his associates, Lawrence N. Snyder, Clyde Littlefield and Charles D. Werner, were not disposed to discourage this intramural battle for supremacy either, and wisely so, because in the big test it was this same fierce determination that prevailed against the world's best.

The final tryouts for all events except the walking, decathlon, and marathon were held in the Los Angeles Coliseum on June 27 and 28 and the events had their usual brilliant performances and their usual heartbreaks. The Saturday events were held on the coldest June 28 in Los Angeles history, the temperature ranging between 48°-50° which kept the crowd to 42,000, fairly disappointing for Los Angeles.

Duties of the manager did not officially begin until the final tryouts, but four months previous it was his responsibility to try to predict for the chairman of the Equipment and Supplies Committee, Mr. H. Jamison Swarts, the make-up of the team. With so many outstanding candidates to pick from, he was constantly switching his choices. The May and June competitions were more indicative, but still the Los Angeles denouement revealed a half dozen successful members who had escaped earlier designation.

Last Minute Rush Reminiscent

Equipment blanks for parade and competitive uniforms, passport applications and instructions relating to vaccination certification, birth certificates, and other pertinent arrangements, had been sent to all outstanding performers. These were to be executed and returned to the USOC Secretary, Asa S. Bushnell, but as usual many were left undone. This occasioned some frenetic last minute maneuvers which were further complicated by Fourth of July closed shops, but only one boy was left behind when the plane left on July 7; and he caught a ride two days later.

The team assembled for the first time at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles Saturday evening, June 28, and took off by air for New York on Monday, June 30. There were a few long minutes of consternation in the vicinity of Wichita, Kansas, on that cross country jaunt. At that point a fire warning signal from the cockpit prompted the pilot to cut off the engines, whereupon the plane took a precipitous plunge from 20,000 to 8,000 feet before he vouchedsafed to switch them on again. The danger had passed, however, and the plane with its limp, God-fearing occupants continued on without further incident.

An expected week's stay at Princeton University for workouts was cut to three days in order to complete unfinished business on passports, and the party took residence at the Hotel Paramount in New York City.

On Monday, July 7, at 11:00 P.M., the group was to take off for Helsinki from Idlewild airport. The plane did start out—still accompanied by the whammy—traversed the length of the runway, returned immediately, and for three and a half hours mechanics worked on the motors while the weary champions languished in the airport. Finally at 2:30 A.M. July 8, they boarded the plane, albeit with grave misgivings, and this time the ship took flight. It was a pleasant 23½ hour journey, though, with stopovers at Gander, Newfoundland, and Heath Row Air-Port. London, England, for refueling. The champions did not look much like champions, however, when they arrived at Helsinki 5:00 A.M., Wednesday, July 9.

For the next three weeks apartment house dwelling 11B at Olympic Village, Kapiyla, became home; and next door to athletes of 52 other nations they slept there, ate at its mess hall, and trained at its track. Except for a few minor deprivations it was comfortable and the food was quite good, very plentiful, and disposed of in horridous quantity.

Records, Athletically and Socially

The Games were impeccably conducted and all were impressed by the quietly efficient Finnish people, their graciousness, and warm hospitality. Arrangements for track and field set a new high in organization. The track was fast, beautifully kept, and clean of non-essentials.

Only the weather was uncooperative and all but two days of the seven de-
for the two meets in London, England. Held at White City Stadium on August 4, were the British-American Games, and on August 10, the British Empire Games. The men who competed in these events had air transportation arranged by AAU, and most returned on August 11.

Managers Shared Duties

The manager and his associates divided the chores in as equitable a manner as possible, but there was such a strong feeling of unity and devotion to duty that the assignments were seldom lacking for man power. Basically, though, Harold Berliner was in charge of room assignments and discipline in the dormitory, greeting international guests, and execution of visas for post-Olympic trips. Lawrence E. Houston took over the distribution of towels, equipment, and mail; and Pincus Sober acted as track liaison to the US representative on the IOC and as the special courier for the walkers and marathoners. All, however, worked to keep the athletes happy, free from unwelcome interference, fed and transported at the proper times on the days of competitions, and always in the most complete harmony with the coaching staff.

FINAL TRACK AND FIELD TRYOUTS FOR MEN

Held June 27-28, 1952, at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum

Los Angeles, California

100-METERS DASH


Final—Won by Bragg; 2—Remigino; 3—Tie between Gathers and Smith; 5—Mathias; 6—Williams; 7—Baker; 8—Burl. Time, 10.8 sec.

200-METERS DASH


400-METERS RUN


Second Heat—Won by Gene Cole, Lancaster, Ohio; 2—Ollie Matson, USF; 3—Sherman Miller, Occidental. Time, 47.1 sec.

Final—Won by Whitfield; 2—Cole; 3—Matson; 4—Mashburn; 5—Lea; 6—Miller. Time, 46.9 sec.

800-METERS RUN


1500-METERS RUN

Final—Won by Bob McMillen, Occidental; 2—Warren Druetzler, US Army; 3—Javier Monges, San Antonio AC; 4—Leonard Truex, Ohio State; 5—Fred Dwyer, Villanova; 6—Joe Lapiere, Georgetown. Time, 3 min. 49.3 sec.

A special word of praise is due Coaches Brutus Hamilton, Clyde Littlefield, Larry Snyder, and Chick Werner for the dignified and eminently successful manner in which they handled their duties. For all practical purposes they were available to all the athletes, but Brutus Hamilton assigned himself the decathlon, shot put, discus throw, hammer throw; Clyde Littlefield had the sprinters, jumpers, and sprint relay; Larry Snyder, the hurdlers, middle distances, and 1,600-meter relay, and Chick Werner supervised the distance events, pole vault, and javelin.

It would be my recommendation that the manager of the 1956 Olympic track and field team be chosen from one of the men designated as assistants in 1952, as each performed his duties superbly, and each would be the better prepared by the experience gained; all are capable. I would suggest the same procedure for choosing the head coach for 1956 and for the same reasons. And I would only hope that the managers and coaches of the 1956 team have athletes of superior ability and of high personal and moral standards such as the ones we were blessed with in 1952.
Clyde Littlefield
Asst. Track Coach

5000-METERS RUN


10,000-METERS Run

Final—Won by Curtis Stone, New York AC; 2—Fred Wilt, New York AC; 3—Horace Ashenfelter, New York AC; 4—Browning Ross, Penn AC; 5—Gordon McKenzie, Time, 30 min. 33.4 sec.

3000-METERS STEEPELCHASE


110-METERS HURDLES


Final—Won by Dillard; 2—Davis; 3—Barnard; 4—Anderson; 5—Campbell; 6—Stevens. 8—Wright. Time, 14 sec.

400-METERS HURDLES


Final—Won by Moore; 2—Yoder; 3—Blackman; 4—DeVinney; 5—Halderman; 6—Sage. Time, 50.7 sec.

HIGH JUMP

Final—Won by Walt Davis, Texas A & M, 6 ft. 9 in.; 2—Ken Wiesner, US Navy, 6 ft. 7 3/4 in.; 3—Arnold Betton, Drake, 6 ft. 7 3/4 in.; 4—Tie between Emery Barnes, Oregon, and Fred Prattley, Utah, 6 ft. 6 3/4 in. (Betton awarded third with fewest misses at 6 ft. 6 3/4 in.; 6—Tie between Barney Dyer, Utah, and Eric Roberts, Washington State, 6 ft. 5 3/4 in.

BROAD JUMP


POLE VAULT


SHOT PUT


DISCUS THROW


JAVELIN THROW

Final—Won by Bill Miller, US Navy, 235 ft. 8 3/4 in.; 2—Cy Young,
Off for Helsinki, and Uncle Sam's best track and field record in Olympic history.


Hammer Throw

Hop, Step and Jump
Final—Won by George Shaw, Columbia, 50 ft. 5 1/2 in.; 2—Jim Gerdhardt, San Antonio AC, 49 ft. 7 1/4 in.; 3—Walt Ashbaugh, US Army, 49 ft. 7 in.; 4—Sal Mazzoca, Northeastern, 48 ft. 11 1/2 in.; 5—Frank Flores, USC, 48 ft. 11 in.; 6—Jim Webb, LaSalle, 48 ft. 5 1/2 in.

10,000-Meters Walk

50,000 Meters Walk
Leo Sjogren, Finnish-American AC; Adolf Weinacker, Detroit, Mich., and John Deni, Pittsburgh, Pa., selected (See page 71).

Marathon
Vic Drygall, Millrose AA; Tom Jones, Collegiate Track & Field Club, Philadelphia, and Ted Corbitt, N.Y. Pioneer Club, selected (See page 71).

Decathlon
Final—Won by Bob Mathias, Stanford, 7825 points; 2—Milt Campbell, Plainfield, N.J., 7055 points; 3—Floyd Simmons, LAAC, 6804 points; 4—Bill Albans, Occidental, 6628 points; 5—Otey Scruggs, Santa Barbara, 5941 points; 6—Sam Adams, California, 5920 points; 7—Ed Barker, 5827 points; 8—Dean Pryor, Univ. of Arkansas, 5620 points; 9—Russell Smith, Anderson, Ind., 5609 points; 10—Bill Miller, Arizona State, 5540 points.
Off mark in final of Olympic 100-meters championship: (l. to r.) Treloar, Australia; Bailey, Great Britain; Smith, US; Remigno, US; McKenley, Jamaica; Sonkhare, USSR.

OLYMPIC MEN'S TRACK & FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

An apotheosis of Olympism was celebrated on the Helsinki track. Even the most dispassionate estimate would have to classify the track and field offerings in XV Olympiad as extraordinarily good. A truer evaluation would be to call them the greatest of all time. The spiked-shoe salute to the Gods on Mount Olympus consisted, too, of exemplary deportment by the athletes, beautifully efficient management by the hosts, and the deadliness erasure of records ever seen.

The 1952 Games had the largest entry list with 67 countries represented, and of the 24 events listed on the men's track and field program 19 Olympic records were wiped out; two others were tied. World records were established in six events.

Staging by the Finnish organizers was so well done, so quietly achieved, it was a show in itself. This mammoth extravaganza, for which this little country of Finland had waited for twelve years, was never so smoothly conducted.

There were 8,000 Finns working on the Olympic Games, 5,000 without remuneration. Of this total about 3,000 were children of from 12-14 years of age who acted as messengers, interpreters, and errand runners. Efficiency without officiousness was the keynote.

Certainly the weather was not helpful, for of the eight days devoted to track only two escaped a downpour during some part of the day. It was foolhardy to start out any day without both raincoat and topper; but the track was fast as the record book does testify. In all, Olympic marks in men's and women's track and field were exceeded a fantastic number of 151 times. Even after the heavy downpour of the opening day when 6,000 athletes and officials marched through six inches of muck, it was such a track the next day that Charles H. Moore, Jr., broke the Olympic record in a trial heat of the 400-meter hurdles and came within two tenths of a second of the world mark.

Detailed perfection of the officiating on the field was achieved without ostentation and the officials themselves were hardly noticeable. Even their uniform garb of brown suits, green ties, and grey hats served to make them inconspicuous. No, the athletes were the main performers at Helsinki.

And the spectators were shown every courtesy and attention. It was probably the most polyglot of Olympics with respect to official announcements. Each was made in four languages—Finnish and Swedish (the two legal languages of Finland), French, and English. Performances in field events were posted with each effort on a revolving signboard in midfield; split times were given in all the running events over 400 meters; and these were highly appreciated by a track-educated audience. Photos of the finishes were produced in two minutes. Workmen were present to smooth every mark made on track or runway. Athletes were kept out of sight unless in competition. The time schedule was assiduously kept. And all of this was accomplished without tension or furore by the Finnish organizers.

It was not business-like organization, however, that was responsible for the unprecedented enthusiasm and vocal appreciation of the citizenry for the opportunity of serving as hosts for this international gathering. These were simply sincere expressions of a hard working, normally reticent, insular people who possess an ardent love for sports of all kinds, and especially track and field. Crowds of between 55,000 and 70,000 attended each day's events. Their responsiveness acted as a powerful stimu-
lus to the participants. All the results are hereinafter listed.

100-METERS DASH

One of the most surprising USA victories, and certainly one of the most satisfying and inspirational to his compatriots, was that of Lindy Remigino, Manhattan College junior, in the 100-meter dash. It was a photo finish triumph over the veteran, Herbert F. McKenley, representing Jamaica, in the ordinary time of 0:10.4, which was likewise the time of the first four finishers. E. McDonald Bailey of Great Britain, the pre-race favorite, was third and F. Dean Smith of Graham, Texas, and Texas Univ., was fourth. It was the closest Olympic 100-meters finish in history.

Remigino got off to a flying start and was never worse than first. The modest, nervous, Hartford, Conn., entry tore down the rain-slowed track with grim determination and achieved his first big championship; and when it came it was the biggest of them all. McKenley and Bailey started to creep up on Remigino at the halfway mark but with twenty yards to go Lindy still had better than a yard lead. The thirty-year-old McKenley drove for the tape and failed by less than an inch. No more than six inches separated the first four.

Arthur G. Bragg of Morgan State College, the winner of the final tryouts, pulled up lame in his semi-final heat and was forced to withdraw.


AMERICAN RECORD: Jesse C. Owens, 1936, Harold Davis, 1941, Lloyd LaBeach, 1948, and Norwood Ewell, 1948—10.2 sec.

First Round

Heat 1
1. J. Treloar, Australia 10.7
2. A. Lillington, Gt. Britain 10.8
3. G. Laryea, Gold Coast 11.1
4. M. Horcic, Czechoslovakia 11.1
5. A. Bjarnason, Iceland 11.1
6. Y. Omar, Egypt 11.3
7. J. Barias, Guatemala 11.3

Heat 2
1. E. Bally, France 10.7
2. A. Koleff, Bulgaria 10.9
3. P. Dolan, Ireland 11.0
4. R. Mazorra Zamora, Cuba 11.0
5. R. Hutchinson, Canada 11.0
6. M. Tajima, Japan 11.1
7. A. Vanastit, Thailand 11.2

Heat 3
1. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 10.4
2. C. Vittorio, Italy 10.9
3. M. Kazanzev, USSR 11.0
4. H. Haraldsson, Iceland 11.0
5. J. Sousa, Mexico 11.1
6. S. Petrakis, Greece 11.2

Heat 4
1. W. Jack, Gt. Britain 10.8
2. R. Galan, Argentina 11.0
3. L. Sandzge, USSR 11.0
4. E. Shafei, Egypt 11.2
5. G. Gutierrez, Venezuela 11.2
6. B. Pakpuang, Thailand 11.7

Heat 5
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 10.7
2. G. Csanyi, Hungary 10.9
3. E. Kiszka, Poland 10.9
4. P. Tavissalo, Finland 11.0
5. T. Paquet, Portugal 11.2
6. W. Sutton, Canada 11.2

Heat 6
1. D. Tabak, Israel 10.9
2. T. Hosoda, Japan 11.0
3. W. Schneider, Switzerland 11.1
4. A. Merdjianoff, Bulgaria 11.1
5. J. Leiva, Venezuela 11.2

Heat 7
1. V. Soukharev, USSR 10.7
2. T. Saat, Netherlands 10.9
3. M. Butt, Pakistan 11.0
4. V. Hellsten, Finland 11.1
5. G. Acquaah, Gold Coast 11.2
6. M. Acosta, Argentina 11.4
7. W. Montanari, Italy 11.8
Another angle on much-discussed 100-meters race: (l. to r.) Treloar, Bailey, Smith.
Champion Remigino, Runner-up McKenley, Soukharev.

Heat 8
1. R. Fortun Chacon, Cuba 10.5
2. B. LaBeach, Jamaica 10.9
3. F. Lecce, Italy 10.9
4. I. Baran, Finland 11.0
5. F. Griesser, Switzerland 11.1

Heat 9
1. W. Zandt, Germany 10.7
2. J. Aslam, Pakistan 10.9
3. D. McFarlane, Canada 11.0
4. Z. Pospisil, Czechoslovakia 11.0
5. E. Ajado, Nigeria 11.0
6. F. Chaaban, Egypt 11.4

Heat 10
1. A. Bragg, US 10.5
2. H. Wehrli, Switzerland 10.8

Heat 11
1. L. Remigino, US 10.9
2. L. Pinto, India 10.9
3. R. Bonino, France 10.9
4. F. Broz, Czechoslovakia 10.9
5. A. Aziz, Pakistan 10.9
6. R. Maia, Portugal 10.9

Heat 12
1. F. Smith, US 10.6
2. A. Porthault, France 10.7
3. E. Fuchs, Germany 10.8
4. B. Olouw, Nigeria 10.9

Second Round

Heat 1
Sec.
1. E. McD, Bailey, Gt. Britain 10.5
2. J. Treloar, Australia 10.7
3. A. Porthault, France 10.7
4. J. Aslam, Pakistan 10.9
5. B. LaBeach, Jamaica 11.0

Heat 2
1. L. Remigino, US 10.4
2. T. Saat, Netherlands 10.6
3. L. Pinto, India 10.7
4. E. Bally, France 10.8
5. H. Wehrli, Switzerland 10.8
6. A. Lillington, Gt. Britain 10.9

Heat 3
1. F. Smith, US 10.4
2. R. Fortun Chacon, Cuba 10.7

On victory stand for 100-meters medals: Bailey, Remigino, McKenley.

Into stretch in run for 200-meters title: (l. to r.) Laing, Jamaica; Bailey, Great Britain; Stanfield, US.
W. Jack, Gt. Britain 10.8
4. W. Zandt, Germany 10.8
5. R. Galan, Argentina 10.9
6. D. Tabak, Israel 10.9

Heat 4
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 10.5
2. A. Bragg, US 10.5
3. V. Soukharev, USSR 10.7
4. T. Hosoda, Japan 10.8
5. G. Csanyi, Hungary 10.9
6. C. Vittorio, Italy 10.9

Semi-Finals

Heat 1
1. E. M. D. Bailey, Gt. Britain 10.5
2. F. Smith, US 10.6
3. V. Soukharev, USSR 10.6
4. L. Pinto, India 10.7
5. A. Porthault, France 10.8
6. A. Bragg, US 10.9

Heat 2
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 10.4
2. L. Remigino, US 10.5
3. J. Treloar, Australia 10.6
4. R. Fortun Chacon, Cuba 10.7
5. W. Jack, Gt. Britain 10.7
6. T. Saat, Netherlands 10.8

Final
1. L. Remigino, US 10.4
2. H. McKenley, Jamaica 10.4
3. E. M. D. Bailey, Gt. Britain 10.4
4. F. Smith, US 10.4
5. V. Soukharev, USSR 10.5
6. J. Treloar, Australia 10.5

200-METERS DASH

A sweep of the 200-meter dash was a pleasant thing to see. Andrew J. Stanfield of Jersey City, N.J., and a graduate of Seton Hall University, was the victor as he tied Jesse Owens' Olympic record of 20.7 set in Berlin in 1936. W. Thane Baker of Elkhart, Kansas, and a student at Kansas State College, was second and James Gathers of Brooklyn, N.Y., was third.

Stanfield did not attempt the 100-meters because of a muscle injury which kept him from all competition in 1951. Nevertheless, he was in superb form for this race.

The only threat to the American trio was E. McDonald Bailey of Great Britain, who got off to a good start and seemed to be around the turn in lead position, but the rangy Stanfield came off the turn in beautiful style and Baker came with him. Bailey made a bid but Stanfield and Baker were too strong, and then unexpectedly Gathers shot through and overtook Bailey and approached but did not reach Baker for second place. Actually, Baker and Gathers were caught in the same time, 0:20.8, about a yard and a half behind the champion, Stanfield.


200-meters finalists after US sweep: (l. to r.) Bonnhoff, Argentina, 6th; Baker, US, 2nd; Stanfield, US, champion; Gathers, US 3rd; Laing, Jamaica, 5th; Bailey, Great Britain, 4th.

**Heat 7**
1. A. Stanfield, US 21.8
2. Z. Stawczyk, Poland 22.0
3. E. Beckles, Argentina 22.6
4. Y. Omar, Egypt 22.7
5. A. Vanasit, Thailand 23.3

**Heat 8**
1. V. Soukharev, USSR 21.9
2. A. Garcia Delgado, Cuba 22.2
3. H. Wehrli, Switzerland 22.3
4. P. Tavisalo, Finland 22.7
5. A. Aziz, Pakistan 23.0

**Heat 9**
1. V. Janecek, Czechoslovakia 21.9
2. P. Kraus, Germany 21.9
3. J. Aslam, Pakistan 22.2
4. F. Hammer, Luxembourg 22.4

**Heat 10**
1. B. Shenton, Gt. Britain 21.9
2. V. Hellsten, Finland 22.2
3. R. Schaeffer, Luxembourg 22.4
4. B. Syllis, Greece 22.7
5. M. Arogundade, Nigeria 23.1

**Heat 11**
1. S. Booysen, South Africa 22.1
2. G. Mach, Poland 22.2
3. M. Butt, Pakistan 22.4
4. A. Bjarnason, Iceland 22.4
5. W. Sutton, Canada 22.4

**Heat 12**
1. J. Gathers, US 21.2
2. T. Hosoda, Japan 22.2
3. H. Brault, France 22.2
4. L. Grossi, Italy 22.2
5. M. Arogundade, Nigeria 22.3

**Heat 13**
1. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 21.4
2. M. Horcic, Czechoslovakia 22.4
3. G. Sobero, Italy 22.4
4. E. Mühlethaler, Switzerland 23.0
5. P. Um, Korea 23.0

**Heat 14**
1. R. Oluwa, Nigeria 22.8
2. B. Pakpuang, Thailand 23.8
3. L. Laing, Jamaica 21.8
4. P. Dolan, Ireland 21.9

**Second Round**
**Heat 1**
1. J. Gathers, US 21.1
2. L. Pinto, India 21.3
3. P. Karadi, Hungary 22.1
4. L. Sangermano, Italy 22.1

**Heat 2**
1. W. T. Baker, US 21.4
2. R. Fortun Chaçon, Cuba 21.6
3. P. Oluwa, Nigeria 22.1
4. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 22.4
5. D. McFarlane, Canada 22.5

**Heat 3**
1. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 21.0
2. V. Janecek, Czechoslovakia 21.7
3. E. Carr, Australia 21.8
4. S. Booysen, South Africa 22.0
5. M. Gerdil, France 22.3
6. R. Hutchinson, Canada 22.4

**Heat 4**
1. G. Bonhoff, Argentina 21.4
2. N. Stacey, Gt. Britain 21.5
3. A. Koleff, Bulgaria 21.6
4. A. Garcia Delgado, Cuba 21.8
5. D. Tabak, Israel 21.8
6. R. Budzynski, Poland 22.4

**Heat 5**
1. A. Stanfield, US 20.9
2. L. Laing, Jamaica 21.4
3. E. Bally, France 21.8
4. L. Samadze, USSR 22.1
5. G. Mach, Poland 22.1
6. T. Hosoda, Japan 22.3

**Semi-Finals**
**Heat 1**
1. A. Stanfield, US 21.1
2. J. Gathers, US 21.3
3. L. Laing, Jamaica 21.6
4. W. Zandt, Germany 21.7
5. N. Stacey, Gt. Britain 21.8
6. V. Janecek, Czechoslovakia 22.0

**Heat 2**
1. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 21.3
4. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 21.6
5. L. Pinto, India 21.7
6. A. Syllis, Greece 22.2

**Final**
1. A. Stanfield, US 20.7
2. W. T. Baker, US 20.8
3. J. Gathers, US 20.8
4. E. McD. Bailey, Gt. Britain 21.0
5. L. Laing, Jamaica 21.2
6. G. Bonhoff, Argentina 21.3

**400-METERS RUN**
George Rhoden, Morgan State College graduate, was first and Herbert F. McKenney, formerly of Boston College and the University of Illinois, was second. Both were representing Jamaica.

Rhoden's time was a new Olympic record of 0:45.9. Ollie A. Matson of San Francisco, Cal., and a graduate of San Francisco Univ. was a surprise third.

Rhoden, off like a bullet, actually was never behind, although he was challenged first by his fellow countryman, Arthur Wint, then by Karl Haas of Germany and then in the last forty yards by his durable teammate, McKenney.

The USA favored aspirant, Malvin G. Whitfield, was never in contention and took sixth. He was off to a poor start and could never generate the kinetic speed needed to come up to sprinters Rhoden, McKenley and Matson.

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Wint, the 1948 champion and co-holder of the record of 0:46.2, did not have the speed either.

McKenney, remembering his failure in the last 100 yards in 1948, played it a little too cozy this time and again lost to a fellow Jamaican. In 1948 he was second to Wint because he tied up in the stretch drive. He was beaten 2 yards then and by a yard this time. He was credited with the same time as winner Rhoden, 0:45.9.
Eugene Cole of Lancaster, Ohio, and formerly of Ohio State University, was a victim of the times as he ran 0:46.8 in the first semi-final heat, could only gain a fourth and did not qualify for the final.

WORLD RECORD: V. George Rhoden, Jamaica, 1950—45.8 sec.

OLYMPIC RECORD: V. George Rhoden, Jamaica, 1952—45.9 sec.

AMERICAN RECORD: H. F. McKenley, Jamaica, 1948—45.9 sec.

First Round

Heat 1
1. K. Haas, Germany 47.5
2. L. Lewis, Gt. Britain 47.8
3. E. Carr, Australia 48.0
4. Z. Adamik, Hungary 48.5
5. E. Planas del Rio, Cuba 49.4
6. A. Rehman, Pakistan 51.2

Heat 2
1. A. Ignatiev, USSR 48.1
2. R. Back, Finland 48.5
3. R. Bloch, Austria 49.6
4. G. Rasquin, Luxembourg 50.0
5. J. Anderton, South Africa 50.3
6. P. Amatayakul, Thailand 52.9

Heat 3
1. A. Wint, Jamaica 47.3
2. J. Carroll, Canada 48.0
3. E. Solymosi, Hungary 49.2
4. J. Steger, Switzerland 49.2
5. J. Snikkari, Finland 50.9
6. A. Zeb, Pakistan 51.0

Heat 4
1. L. Wolfbrandt, Sweden 48.4
2. T. Higgins, Gt. Britain 48.7
3. J. Maotba, Japan 49.4
4. B. Syllis, Greece 49.7
5. D. Acarbay, Turkey 50.7
6. I. Jacob, India 51.3

Heat 5
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 48.0
2. L. van Biljon, South Africa 48.1
3. R. Moens, Belgium 48.6
4. F. Banhalmi, Hungary 49.4
5. A. Gill, Israel 50.2
6. E. von Gunten, Switzerland 50.7

Heat 6
2. G. Gutierrez, Venezuela 48.7
3. G. Rocca, Italy 49.2

4. G. Brännström, Sweden 50.1
5. J. Sousa, Mexico 50.3
6. E. Daybak, Turkey 51.1
7. F. Gasimiro, Portugal 52.2

Heat 7
1. J. Degats, France 48.5
2. M. Curotta, Australia 48.7
3. V. Lombardo, Italy 49.3
4. R. Haidegger, Austria 49.9
5. A. Lowagie, Belgium 50.1

Heat 8
1. H. Geister, Germany 47.9
2. Y. Camas, France 48.0
3. M. Filo, Czechoslovakia 48.7
4. G. Larusson, Iceland 49.7
5. S. Svadananda, Thailand 53.6
6. J. Stokes, Guatemala 53.6

Heat 9
2. A. Dick, Gt. Britain 48.7
3. E. Pilags, USSR 49.2
4. A. Garcia Delgado, Cuba 49.2
5. A. Uytterhoeven, Belgium 50.0
6. J. Hamilius, Luxembourg 50.3

Heat 10
1. V. Rhoden, Jamaica 48.1
2. G. Mach, Poland 48.4
3. P. Dolan, Ireland 48.5
4. J. Goudeau, France 48.8
5. D. Clement, Canada 50.0

Heat 11
1. J. Lavery, Canada 48.4
2. J. Lieute, USSR 48.8
3. F. Rivera Pantiagua, Puerto Rico 49.3
4. A. Siddi, Italy 50.9

Heat 12
1. O. Matson, US 48.1
2. E. Schneider, Switzerland 48.7
3. A. Roque, Brazil 48.9
4. S. Booyesen, South Africa 49.0
5. J. David, Czechoslovakia 49.1
6. F. Hammer, Luxembourg 49.6
7. S. Mildh, Finland 50.2

Second Round

Heat 1
1. A. Wint, Jamaica 46.9
2. J. Lavery, Canada 47.5
3. L. Wolfbrandt, Sweden 47.8
4. G. Gutierrez, Venezuela 48.6
5. L. Lewis, Gt. Britain 49.0
6. E. Schneider, Switzerland 49.2

Heat 2
1. V. Rhoden, Jamaica 47.2
2. O. Matson, US 47.4
3. K. Haas, Germany 47.4
4. M. Curotta, Australia 48.8
5. R. Back, Finland 51.1

Heat 3
1. M. Whitfield, US 47.6
2. H. Geister, Germany 47.7
3. J. Carroll, Canada 47.7
4. L. von Biljon, South Africa 48.5
5. J. Degats, France 48.8
6. A. Dick, Gt. Britain 49.0

Heat 4
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 47.4
2. G. Cole, US 47.7

Inevitable blanket again in use at end of 400-meters; runners are (l. to r.) Rhoden, Jamaica, 1st; Matson, US, 3rd; McKenley, Jamaica, 2nd; Haas, Germany, 4th; Wint, Jamaica, 5th; Whitfield, US, 6th.

Jamaica's one-two finish in 400-meters run is engineered by George Rhoden and Herb McKenley.
800-meters finalists respond to starter's gun: (l. to r.) Wolfbrandt, Sweden; Pearman, US; Whitfield, US; Steines, Germany; Ring, Sweden; Ulzheimer, Germany; Webster, Great Britain; Wint, Jamaica; Nielsen, Denmark.

Wint leads closely packed field toward close of first lap.

800-METERS RUN

Four years elapsed and Arthur S. Wint of Jamaica was still unable to beat Sgt. Malvin C. Whitfield of Columbus, Ohio, in an Olympic 800-meter race. In London in 1948 Whitfield beat Wint less than a yard in a blistering finish and set an Olympic record of 1:49.2. It was the same this time, the only difference being that Wint was timed in 1:49.5 in London, 1:49.4 in Helsinki. Whitfield ran the same time, 1:49.2, and thereby tied his own Olympic record.

The liquid-striding Whitfield started off in last place and worked his way up to third at the end of the 400 meters, behind the giant, Wint, and Heinz Ulzheimer of Germany. He stayed there until the back stretch where he passed the German and with a characteristic sprint jump he went by Wint before the turn. Around the turn he picked up a lead of two yards and with magnificent

3. A. Ignatjev, USSR 48.0
4. Y. Camus, France 48.1
5. T. Higgins, Gt. Britain 49.1

Semi-Finals

Heat 1
1. A. Wint, Jamaica 46.3
2. K. Haas, Germany 46.4
3. M. Whitfield, US 46.4
4. G. Cole, US 46.8
5. A. Ignatjev, USSR 47.4
6. J. Lavery, Canada 47.7

Heat 2
1. H. McKenley, Jamaica 46.4
2. V. Rhoden, Jamaica 46.5
3. O. Matson, US 46.7
4. H. Geister, Germany 46.7
5. J. Carroll, Canada 47.4

Final
1. V. Rhoden, Jamaica 45.9
2. H. McKenley, Jamaica 45.9
3. O. Matson, US 46.8
4. K. Haas, Germany 47.0
5. A. Wint, Jamaica 47.0
6. M. Whitfield, US 47.1
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. A. Webster, Gt. Britain</td>
<td>1:55.5</td>
<td>2. E. Potrzebowski, Poland</td>
<td>1:52.6</td>
<td>2. J. Barnes, US</td>
<td>1:54.5</td>
<td>2. P. Tchevgoun, USSR</td>
<td>1:51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. M. Marshall, New Zealand</td>
<td>1:56.2</td>
<td>4. O. Talja, Finland</td>
<td>1:52.9</td>
<td>4. R. Korban, Poland</td>
<td>1:54.7</td>
<td>4. L. Desmet, Belgium</td>
<td>1:52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. J. Baumgartner, Switzerland</td>
<td>1:57.1</td>
<td>5. T. Goker, Turkey</td>
<td>1:55.9</td>
<td>5. A. Zeb, Pakistan</td>
<td>1:56.3</td>
<td>5. B. Mavroidis, Greece</td>
<td>1:56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. M. Sami-Thomas, Gold Coast</td>
<td>2:05.8</td>
<td>6. E. Planas del Río, Cuba</td>
<td>1:57.6</td>
<td>6. M. Sami-Thomas, Gold Coast</td>
<td>2:05.8</td>
<td>6. M. Sami-Thomas, Gold Coast</td>
<td>2:05.8</td>
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**Semi-Finals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat 5</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
<th>Heat 6</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
<th>Heat 7</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. H. Ring, Sweden</td>
<td>1:53.6</td>
<td>1. H. Ulzheimer, Germany</td>
<td>1:51.4</td>
<td>1. A. Boysen, Norway</td>
<td>1:53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A. Wint, Jamaica</td>
<td>1:54.2</td>
<td>2. S. Dhanoa, India</td>
<td>1:52.0</td>
<td>2. U. Cleve, Gt. Britain</td>
<td>1:53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O. Soetewey, Belgium</td>
<td>1:55.4</td>
<td>4. J. Ross, Canada</td>
<td>1:52.5</td>
<td>4. A. Roque, Brazil</td>
<td>1:54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. G. Ivakine, USSR</td>
<td>1:56.4</td>
<td>5. A. Roque, Brazil</td>
<td>1:54.1</td>
<td>5. L. Demuynck, Belgium</td>
<td>1:57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. F. Rivera Paniagua, Puerto Rico</td>
<td>1:57.6</td>
<td>6. F. Liithy, Switzerland</td>
<td>1:55.0</td>
<td>6. A. Gill, Israel</td>
<td>2:00.9</td>
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</tbody>
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**Finals**

- Winner and repeating champion, Mai Whitfield, is followed over line by Wint, Ulzheimer, Nielsen, and Steines.
- Stepping up pace with tape in sight, Whitfield is chased by Wint, Ulzheimer, Nielsen, and Steines.
- Courage and unmatched form he fought off Wint and Ulzheimer down the stretch. Ulzheimer barely made third over Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark. Albert Webster of Great Britain was fifth, Gunther Steines of Germany was sixth and the other USA qualifier, Reginald Pearman of Jamaica, N.Y., was seventh.
- John Barnes of Long Beach, Cal., and Occidental College, failed to qualify in the semi-final.
- Whitfield is the second man to win the Olympic 800-meters race twice. Douglas G. A. Lowe of Great Britain won in 1924 and 1928.
Heat 3

1. H. Ulzheimer, Germany 1:51.9
2. L. Wolffbrandt, Sweden 1:52.4
3. R. Pearson, US 1:52.5
4. J. Hutchins, Canada 1:52.8
5. E. Potrzebowski, Poland 1:53.7
6. S. Dhanoa, India 1:54.9
7. J. Bakos, Hungary 1:55.5
8. F. Evans, Gt. Britain 1:56.8

Final

1. M. Whitfield, US 1:49.2
2. A. Wint, Jamaica 1:49.4
3. H. Ulzheimer, Germany 1:49.7
4. G. Nielsen, Denmark 1:49.7
5. A. Webster, Gt. Britain 1:50.2
6. G. Steines, Germany 1:50.6
7. R. Pearson, US 1:52.1
8. L. Wolffbrandt, Sweden 1:52.1
9. H. Ring, Sweden 1:54.0

1500-METERS RUN

This classic event was given proper deification by its constituency as the first eight finishers arrived under the record figure of 3:47.8 established by the late Jack Lovelock of New Zealand in 1936. The champion, Joseph Barthel of Luxemburg, was an astonished winner and the claimant to a new Olympic record of 3:43.2. Robert E. McMillen of Los Angeles and Occidental College, was a strong runner-up, failing by inches catching Barthel and close enough to be credited with the same time.

Barthel was in last place at the half and swept to second place at the bell lap behind Germany's Werner Lueg, a favorite in the race, along with Roger Bannister of England; if there was a favorite in this most wide open of all Olympic 1500-meter races. He trailed Lueg until the last turn and then he went by only to be overhauled by a thrilling sprint drive by Bob McMillen who had been content to run last and out of trouble for the mid-half of the race. McMillen was timed in an incredible 0:56.0 for his last 400 meters. The strong Luxemburg entry, Barthel, had plenty left though and with thirty yards to go he went past McMillen but the two finished almost together. Lueg was a yard back of McMillen. Bannister was fourth but was never a real threat.

McMillen’s time was the fastest ever run by an American.

First Round

WORLD RECORD: Gunder Hagg, Sweden, 1944, and L. Strand, Sweden, 1947—3 min. 43.4 sec.
OLYMPIC RECORD: Joseph Barthel, Luxemburg, 1952—3 min. 45.2 sec.
AMERICAN RECORD: Gunder Hagg, 1943—3 min. 47.8 sec.

Heat 1

1. J. Barthel, Luxemburg 3:51.6
2. G. Dohrow, Germany 3:51.8
3. J. Eriksson, Sweden 3:52.0
4. D. MacMillan, Australia 3:52.0
5. S. Iharos, Hungary 3:56.0
6. M. Dlugoborski, Poland 3:57.8
7. P. Gillet, France 4:18.0
8. H. Harting, Holland, did not finish.

Heat 2

1. W. Druetzler, US 3:51.4
2. S. Landquivst, Sweden 3:52.2
3. S. Jungwirth, Czechoslovakia 3:52.4
4. M. Velsvebel, USSR 3:52.6
5. A. Pystynen, Finland 3:53.0
6. E. Eyre, Gt. Britain 3:53.2
7. F. Lüthy, Switzerland 3:56.4
8. T. Gökler, Turkey 4:00.6

Heat 3

1. O Aberg, Sweden 3:51.0
2. D. Johansson, Finland 3:51.2
3. R. Lamers, Germany 3:52.4
Rounding last turn in 1500-meters Germany’s Lueg has clear lead; others seen are (l. to r.) El Mabrouk, France; Bannister, Great Britain; Lamers, Germany; McMillen, US; Barthel, Luxemburg.

Heat 1
1. P. El Mabrouk, France 3:55.8
2. R. McMillen, US 3:55.8
3. R. Bannister, Gt. Britain 3:56.0
4. V. Tölgyesi, Hungary 3:56.0
5. J. Landy, Australia 3:57.0
6. A. Otenhajmer, Yugoslavia 3:57.8
7. M. Marshall, New Zealand 4:01.0
8. N. Kouchourine, USSR 4:03.6
9. B. Mavroidis, Greece 4:07.8

Heat 2
1. G. Hoskins, New Zealand 3:56.2
2. F. Herman, Belgium 3:56.8
3. G. Nankeville, Gt. Britain 3:56.4
4. N. Belokourov, USSR 3:56.4
5. U. Vihtäranta, Finland 3:56.8
7. S. Lewandowski, Poland 4:00.8

Heat 3
1. D. Johansson, Finland 3:49.4
2. W. Lueg, Germany 3:49.8
3. D. MacMillan, Australia 3:50.0
4. W. Druetzler, US 3:50.8
5. P. El Mabrouk, France 3:51.0
6. A. Boysen, Norway 3:51.0
7. V. Cevona, Czechoslovakia 3:51.4
8. S. Landqvist, Sweden 3:51.4
9. G. Nankeville, Gt. Britain 3:52.0
10. W. Parnell, Canada 3:52.4
11. M. Velsvebel, USSR 3:52.6
12. G. Hoskins, New Zealand 3:53.0

Heat 4
1. J. Barthel, Luxemburg 3:50.4
2. O. Aberg, Sweden 3:50.6
3. I. Eriksson, Sweden 3:50.6
4. R. McMillen, US 3:50.6
5. R. Bannister, Gt. Britain 3:50.6
6. R. Lamers, Germany 3:50.8
7. S. Jungwirth, Czech. 3:51.0
8. V. Tölgyesi, Hungary 3:53.2

Final
1. J. Barthel, Luxemburg 3:54.2
2. R. McMillen, US 3:54.5
3. W. Lueg, Germany 3:54.9
4. R. Bannister, Gt. Britain 3:56.0
5. P. El Mabrouk, France 3:56.0
6. R. Lamers, Germany 3:56.8
7. O. Aberg, Sweden 3:57.0
8. I. Eriksson, Sweden 3:57.6
9. D. MacMillan, Australia 3:59.6
10. D. Johansson, Finland 3:59.8
11. A. Boysen, Norway 3:51.4
12. W. Druetzler, US 3:56.0

Barthel’s strong drive to new 1500-meters record thwarts McMillen’s stirring bid; Lueg is third, Bannister fourth, El Mabrouk fifth.
With 250 meters still to be covered in fast 5000-meters race, Chataway of Great Britain snatches lead from Schade of Germany, with Zatopek of Czechoslovakia and Mimoun of France close behind.

WORLD RECORD: Gunther Hagg, Sweden, 1942—13 min. 58.2 sec.
OLYMPIC RECORD: Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952—14 min. 06.6 sec.
AMERICAN RECORD: Lauri Lehtinen, 1932, and Ralph Hill, 1932—14 min. 30 sec.

Preliminaries

Heat 1
1. A. Mimoun, France 14:19.0
2. I. Taipale, Finland 14:22.8
3. G. Reiff, Belgium 14:23.8
4. A. Andersson, Sweden 14:25.0
5. D. Pirie, Gt. Britain 14:26.2
6. N. Popow, USSR 14:28.6
7. C. Capozzoli, US 14:39.0
8. A. Sutter, Switzerland 14:45.2
9. O. Saksvik, Norway 14:55.4
10. J. Landy, Australia 14:56.4

Heat 2
1. H. Schade, Germany 14:15.4
2. A. Parker, Gt. Britain 14:18.2
3. E. Beres, Hungary 14:19.6
4. L. Theys, Belgium 14:22.2
5. E. Tournaala, Finland 14:26.8
6. I. Séménov, USSR 14:28.8
7. A. Graj, Poland 14:30.0
8. O. Cosgül, Turkey 14:36.2
9. B. Karlsson, Sweden 14:45.8
10. P. Page, Switzerland 14:57.0
11. A. Bighanbachi, Iran 15:03.0
12. B. Abdelkrim, France 15:10.2
13. D. Santee, US 15:10.4
14. Z. Ceraj, Yugoslavia 15:17.8

Heat 3
1. A. Anoufié, USSR 14:23.6
2. B. Albertsson, Sweden 14:26.0
3. E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia 14:26.0
4. L. Perry, Australia 14:27.0
5. C. Chataway, Gt. Britain 14:27.8
6. I. Plancz, Denmark 14:31.6
7. M. Stokken, Norway 14:39.0
8. C. Stone, US 14:42.8
9. J. Schlegel, France 14:45.6
10. K. Roetzer, Austria 14:49.4
11. V. Koskela, Finland 14:50.8
12. V. Illc, Yugoslavia 14:51.6
13. P. Frieden, Luxembourg 15:23.2
14. K. Jøhannson, Iceland 15:23.8
15. A. van den Rydt, Belgium 15:51.2

Final
1. E. Zatopek, Czechoslovakia 14:06.6
2. A. Mimoun, France 14:07.4
3. H. Schade, Germany 14:08.6
4. D. Pirie, Gt. Britain 14:18.0

Rounding final turn in 5000 as front runner, Chataway stumbles on curb and falls; Zatopek, Mimoun, and Schade rush by and finish in that order, winner setting new Olympic record.
Running in early stages of 10,000-meters grind are (l. to r.) Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, winner in Olympic record time; Mimoun, France; Pirie, Great Britain; Perry, Australia; Anoufriev, USSR; Sando, Great Britain; Posti, Finland; Stokken, Norway; Rashid, Pakistan.

5. C. Chataway, Gt. Britain 14:18.0
6. L. Perry, Australia 14:23.6
7. E. Béres, Hungary 14:24.8
8. A. Andersson, Sweden 14:26.0
9. B. Albertsson, Sweden 14:27.8
10. A. Anoufriev, USSR 14:31.4
11. A. Parker, Gt. Britain 14:37.0
12. I. Taipale, Finland 14:40.0
13. E. Toumaala, Finland 14:54.2
14. L. Theys, Belgium 14:59.0

G. Reiff, Belgium, did not finish.

10,000-METERS RUN

The first final completed in the track and field events of the XV Olympic Games was the 10,000 meter run and it was the first of three victories for the magnificent Czech runner, Emil Zatopek. His time was 29:17, almost 16 seconds faster than his closest pursuer, Okacha-Alain Mimoun of French Algeria, and it broke his 1948 record set in the London Games by 42 seconds. In fact the first six finishers broke Zatopek's 1948 record.

Curtis C. Stone and Frederick L. Wilt, the two United States entries, finished twentieth and twenty-first. Horace Ashenfelter had with perspicacity decided to eschew this contest to concentrate on the 3000 meter steeplechase.

Zatopek, as is his wont, stayed well back in the ruck for the first few laps. At the sixth he went out ahead with a typically labored sprint which delighted the crowd because it brought into evidence the grimacings, contortions, and visible sufferings which have become Zatopek trademarks. With him went the placid, self-contained 1948 runner-up, Mimoun, and Douglas Pirie of Great Britain. It stayed that way until the seventeenth lap when Pirie, the British hope, dropped back. Mimoun continued his close chase and Aleksander Anoufriev of Russia took over third, about twenty-five yards back. Zatopek decided to get rid of the dogged Mimoun on the eighteenth; and he did, by the incredible margin of fifty yards in two laps. He was pouring it on as he crossed the finish. Mimoun was second, Anoufriev, third. Hanau Posti of Finland, fourth, Frank Sando of Great Britain was fifth, Walter Nystrum of Sweden, sixth, and Pirie was seventh.

WORLD RECORD: Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1950—29 min. 2.6 sec
OLYMPIC RECORD: Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952—29 min. 17 sec.
AMERICAN RECORD: Janusz Kusociński, Poland, 1932—30 min. 11.4 sec.

400-METERS RELAY

The Americans brought their total of gold medals to fourteen by winning the 4 x 100 relay race. F. Dean Smith, Harrison Dillard, Lindy Remigino and Andy Stanfield composed the winning combination. All but Dean Smith, who was fourth in the 100-meters, were gold medal winners in other events. The time 0:40.1 was three-tenths over the world and Olympic record of 0:39.8 set by the American team of Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff in the 1936 Games at Berlin.

Although it appeared that the American team was in the lead from Smith's opening leg, the Russian foursome was always within breathing distance and it took peak performances by the US to stay on top. Russia's time was 0:40.3.

This was the seventh straight triumph for the US in this event.

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:
Andy Stanfield, US anchor man, brings baton home first in 400-meters relay.

**Preliminaries**

**Heat 1**

1. US—F. Smith, H. Dillard, L. Remigino, A. Stanfield 40.3
2. France—A. Porthault, E. Ballly, Y. Camus, R. Bonino 40.8
3. Poland—D. Suchenski, Z. Buhl, Z. Stawczyk, E. Kiszka 41.8
4. Finland—A. Turakainen, V. Hellsten, P. Tavisalo, I. Baran 42.0
5. Canada—G. Crosby, D. McFarlane, R. Hutchison, W. Sutton 42.6
6. Portugal—T. Paquete, F. Casimiro, E. Eleuterio, R. Maia 42.8
7. Egypt—E. Shafei, F. Yazgi, F. Chaaban, Y. Omar-Aly 42.9

**Heat 2**

2. Italy—C. Vittorio, A. Siddi, G. Sobrero, F. Leccese 41.5
3. Cuba—E. Planas del Rio, S. Anderson Schweyer, A. Garcia Delgado, R. Fortun Chacon 41.9
4. Gold Coast—G. Acquaah, G. Laryea, J. Owusu, A. Lawson 42.1
5. Australia—M. Curotta, E. Carr, R. Weinberg, K. Doubleday 42.3
6. Thailand—A. Vanasatit, A. Sankosik, P. Amatayakul, B. Pakpuang 44.5

**Heat 3**

1. Hungary—L. Zaránde, G. Varadi, G. Csányi, B. Goldoványi 41.0
2. Czechoslovakia—F. Broz, J. David, M. Horčík, Z. Pospíšil 41.5
3. Argentina—E. Beckles, M. Acosta, G. Bonnhoft, R. Galan 41.6

**Heat 4**

1. USSR—B. Tokarev, L. Kaljaev, L. Sanadze, V. Soukharev 41.3
2. Nigeria—T. Eriinle, R. Oluwa, K. Olowu, M. Arogundade 42.4
3. Pakistan—M. Butt, M. Fazil, A. Aziz, J. Aslam 42.8

**Semi-Finals**

**Heat 1 Sec.**

1. US 40.4
2. USSR 40.7
3. Gt. Britain 41.0
4. Argentina 41.4
5. Poland 41.8
6. Pakistan 42.0

**Heat 2**

1. Hungary 40.9
2. France 40.9
3. Czechoslovakia 41.3
4. Cuba 41.5
5. Nigeria 41.9

Italy did not compete.

**Final**

1. US 40.1
2. USSR 40.3
3. Hungary 40.5
4. Gt. Britain 40.6
5. France 40.9
6. Czechoslovakia 41.2

At climactic instant in 400-meters relay championship, stick-carriers are (l. to r.) Bonino, France, 5th; Pospíšil, Czechoslovakia, 6th; Shenton, Great Britain, 4th; Soukharev, USSR, 2nd; Stanfield, US 1st; Goldoványi, Hungary, 3rd.
One of the great track contestations of all time was the one between the superb 4 x 400 relay teams representing Jamaica, BWI, and the United States. Jamaica’s three foot defeat of the Americans resulted in a world and Olympic record of 3:03.9, treating with impertinence the former standard of 3:08.2 set in 1932 at Los Angeles by the USA team of Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner and Carr. The American quartet, one tenth of a second off the elegant winning performance, was victimized by a frustrated thirty year old perpetual runner-up who just got annoyed with silver medals.

For it was Herb McKenley’s supreme third leg sprint that gained the victory for the Jamaicans. The slim Jamaican, McKenley, second in 1948 and 1952 in the 400-meters, second in the 100-meters in 1952, and left at the post in 1948 in the 1600-meter relay as Arthur Wint pulled up lame just as he was to pass to McKenley for the anchor leg, had a dogged purpose this time. Twelve yards behind USA’s Charley Moore at the pass, he was still 10 yards behind coming to the last turn. From there he gradually overtook the strong runner, Moore, and went by him at the touch-off to anchor man George Rhoden, who was away one yard ahead of USA’s Mai Whitfield. McKenley was clocked in the unthinkable time of 0:44.6. Moore, beaten by 13 yards, ran a spanking 0:46.3!

Whitfield, resolved to redeem his last place showing in the 400-meters, started out a yard behind, was a yard behind all through the race, wound up still a yard behind and vainly trying to make up that yard at the finish. Both were timed in 0:45.2 in as dead-even a contest ever seen.

Ollie Matson led off for the US and his 0:46.7 was enough to lead Arthur Wint to the passing zone mid-stripe by two yards. Gene Cole then ran the race of his life, 0:45.8, and picked up 10 yards on Les Laing of Jamaica, handed the stick to Charley Moore with a seemingly safe margin of 12 yards. But McKenley figured otherwise.

Germany was third in 3:06.4, almost two seconds under the world and Olympic figure, but it was not really in the race. Canada, also making a creditable showing with a fourth place 3:09.3, was out of its class. After all, the American team ran an average of 0:46.0 and was beaten.

It was a fitting climactic event to an extravagant athletic show.

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:
Herbert McKenley, Les Laing, Arthur Wint, George Rhoden, Jamaica, 1952—3:03.9

As Marathon runners leave stadium behind and get into their 26-mile grind, lead is held by Ostling of Sweden, while others near head of procession are Norrstrom (482) of Sweden, defending champion Cabrera (5) of Argentina, Luyt (109) of South Africa, Idem (186) of Great Britain, and Corbitt (999) of US.

3. Sweden—G. Brännström, T. Ekfeldt, R. Larsson, L-E. Wolfbrandt 3:13.4
4. Belgium—A. Lowagie, A. Uytterhoeven, R. Moens, F. Linsen 3:15.8

Heat 2
4. Italy—B. Porto, G. Rocca, L. Grossi, A. Filiput 3:15.2
5. Switzerland—E. Schneider, J. Steger, P. Stalder, E. von Gunten 3:15.4
6. Pakistan—A. Rehman, M. Shafi, M. Khan, A. Zeb 3:23.2

Heat 3
2. Canada—D. Clement, J. Hutchins, J. Carroll, J. Laverty 3:11.2
3. USSR—A. Ignatjev, G. Slepnev, E. Filipov, J. Lituev 3:12.5
5. Australia—R. Weinberg, M. Curotta, K. Doubleday, E. Carr 3:15.8

Final
1. Jamaica—A. Wint, L. Laing, H. McKenley, V. Rhoden 3:03.9
2. US 3:04.0
3. Germany 3:06.6
4. Canada 3:09.3
5. Gt. Britain 3:10.0
6. France 3:10.1
(Order of running changed in final.)

MARATHON

Emil Zatopek the magnificent Czech, assumed the mantle as the greatest distance runner of all time by winning his third gold medal in the most storied of all Olympic events, the marathon, and setting his third Olympic record. This he accomplished in seven days. It was his first attempt at the marathon and he ran the 26 miles 385 yards in two hours, 23 minutes and three and two-tenths seconds, to win by 800 yards, just 6 minutes and 16 seconds faster than an Olympic marathon had ever been run before.

Actually as Zatopek came into the stadium after the gruelling and punishing pounding over the paved streets of Helsinki, he looked fresher, less contorted and more relaxed than he had appeared in any of his other races in the 10,000 and 5,000 meters during the week. There were 70,000 people in the stadium that last day of the track and field program, and three times that many lining the streets of the city. This well named hero of the Games must have been spurred on to superhuman capacity by the idolatrous plaudits. He was a responsive hero and a productive one. In any case his three championships were more than any country earned besides the United States.

The next five men after Zatopek, broke the old Olympic mark established by Kitei Son of Japan, in 1936 at Berlin. Finishing behind Zatopek was Reinaldo Corro of Argentina in 2 hours 25 minutes and 35 seconds. Argentina won the marathon in 1948 when Delfo Cabrera finished first. He finished sixth this time. Ahead of him were Gustaf Jansson of Sweden, third; Yoon Chil
Zatopek leads—with his shirt up.

Zatopek leads—with his shirt down.

Emil Zatopek wins Marathon—and his third gold medal of '52 Games.

President Edstrom distributes 1600-meters relay medals.
Choi of Korea, fourth, and Veikko Karvonen of Finland, fifth.

Victor Dyrgall of Fort Lee, N. J. and a graduate of the University of Idaho, was thirteenth, and Thomas M. Jones of West Grove, Pa., a graduate of Earlham College, was thirty-sixth, and Theodore Corbett of Brooklyn, N. Y., was forty-fourth.

**OLYMPIC RECORD:** Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1952—2:23:03.2

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Did not finish: J. Peters, Gt. Britain; R. Constantin, Rumania; Chong Oh Hong, Korea; R. Inostroza, Chile; A. Aytar, Turkey; F. Krajcar, Yugoslavia; L. Billas, France; C. Fernandez, Argen-

tina; Y. Uchikawa, Japan; S. Cox, Gt. Britain; M. Benaras, Pakistan; L. Velasques, Guatemala; E. Martut, Italy.

**110-METERS HIGH HURDLES**

Harrison Dillard of Cleveland, Ohio, led a USA sweep of the high hurdles and accomplished what he meant to do four years before at London. Jack W. Davis of University of Southern California and Glendale, Calif., was second, and Arthur Barnard, also of University of Southern California and Glendale, Calif., was third. Dillard's time of 0:13.7 broke the Olympic record.

The Baldwin-Wallace graduate and winner of the 100-meters sprint championship in London in 1948 became unique in Olympic annals in achieving gold medals in both the sprint and high hurdles. In fact no one had ever attempted them before. Having failed to qualify for the high hurdles in 1948 when he was world's record holder in the event and a prohibitive favorite for Olympic honors, Dillard went on to win the 100-meter sprint at London and at 29 years of age came back to win his favorite event at Helsinki.

It was not easy though. His teammate, Jack Davis, stayed cheek by jowl with the sleek champion for seven hurdles and at the eighth Davis barely nicked the barrier, but it was enough to give the flying Dillard a yard advantage which he retained to the tape. Barnard was about two yards behind Davis.

**WORLD RECORD:** Richard Attlessey, US, 1950—13.6 sec.

**OLYMPIC RECORD:** Harrison Dillard, US, 1952—13.7 sec.

**AMERICAN RECORD:** Richard Attlessey, US, 1950—13.6 sec.

**First Round**

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<td>Turkey</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>15.4</td>
<td>O. Alho</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2:23:03.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Early in 110-meters hurdle race rivals stay reasonably close to prospective winner, Harrison Dillard of US (left).
Scoreboard tells story of US sweep in high hurdles.

400-METERS HURDLES

Charles H. Moore, Jr. of Cornell University and West Chester, Pa., won the 400-meter hurdles and tied his own Olympic record set three days earlier as he ran 0:50.8 on a rain-soaked track. He first established the new Olympic mark of 0:50.8 in his second round preliminary heat and wiped out Roy Cochran's 1948 record of 0:51.1.

The son of an Olympic hurdler of the 1924 team, Moore remained invincible in this rugged event and in so doing beat Jurri Lituev of Russia who heretofore had likewise been unbeaten. He had to fight right down to the tape, however, to beat the unpersuaded Russian.

Running in the sixth and outside lane, yards out in front of the other competitors, Charley had to gauge his pace without benefit of a glimpse at the opposition. He ran it as he always had—with a sprint start, a sprint middle and a finish manufactured of grit. He took a lead at the third hurdle and by the sixth it was a gap of four yards. John Holland of New Zealand and Lituev were running with determination and courage and were challenging Moore all the way. Both appeared to come up on him in the home stretch, but then Charley threw his head in the air, pumped his arms from hip to bobbing head, and galloped to the tape, ahead of the Russian by four yards when he crossed the line.

Lee Yoder of Willow Grove, Pa. and a student at University of Arkansas, and Roland Blackman of New Orleans, La., were fourth and fifth, respectively, in their trial heats and did not qualify for the final.


First Round

Heat 1
1. C. Moore, US 51.8
2. L. Ylander, Sweden 53.7
3. E. Okano, Japan 54.2
4. R. Haidegger, Austria 54.8
5. J. Fonck, Luxembourg 57.8

Heat 2
1. T. Lituev, USSR 54.3
2. D. L. Yoder, US 55.2
3. K. Doubleday, Australia 55.4
4. M. Shafi, Pakistan 56.1
5. I. Thorsteinsson, Iceland 56.5

Hear 2
1. E. Bulanchik, USSR 14.4
2. E. Rodminka, France 14.9
3. E. Kocourek, Argentina 15.0
4. R. Syrjanen, Finland 15.4
5. J. Lebron Gonzalez, Puerto Rico 15.4
6. F. Yazgi, Egypt 16.1

Hear 3
1. J. Davis, US 14.0
2. S. Lorger, Yugoslavia 14.8
3. S. Anderson Schweyer, Cuba 15.1
4. W. Trossbach, Germany 15.1
5. D. Bell, Venezuela 15.7

Hear 4
1. K. Doubleday, Australia 14.5
2. F. Parker, Great Britain 14.8
3. G. Crosby, Canada 14.8
4. T. Colon Molinari, Puerto Rico 15.2

Hear 5
1. R. Weinberg, Australia 14.4
2. V. Survivuo, Finland 14.9
3. J. Gevert, Chile 15.2

Hear 6
1. A. Barnard, US 14.4
2. P. Hildreth, Great Britain 14.7
3. M. Kinami, Japan 15.0
4. I. Thorsteinsson, Iceland 15.6
5. J. Dohen, France 15.7
6. J. Fonck, Luxembourg 16.1

Semi-Finals

Hear 1
1. H. Dillard, US 14.0
2. A. Barnard, US 14.2
3. K. Doubleday, Australia 14.5
4. S. Popov, USSR 14.7
5. E. Rodminka, France 14.9
6. P. Hildreth, Great Britain 14.9

Hear 2
1. J. D. Davis, US 14.4
2. E. Bulanchik, USSR 14.5
3. R. Weinberg, Australia 14.6
4. S. Lorger, Yugoslavia 14.9
5. V. Survivuo, Finland 14.9
6. F. Parker, Great Britain 15.0

Final
2. J. Davis, US 13.7
3. A. Barnard, US 14.1
4. E. Bulanchik, USSR 14.5
5. K. Doubleday, Australia 14.7
6. R. Weinberg, Australia 14.8
Charley Moore carries US shield to victory and Olympic record in 400-meters hurdle race.

| Heat 3 | 1. A. Julin, USSR | 53.6 |
|        | 2. P. Cosmas, Greece | 53.9 |
|        | 3. R. Blackman, US | 54.8 |
|        | 4. R. Graeffe, Finland | 55.0 |
|        | 5. J. Gevert, Chile | 56.1 |
|        | 6. L. Doybak, Turkey | 56.6 |

| Heat 4 | 1. J. Lituev, USSR | 53.5 |
|        | 2. Y. Pelkonen, Finland | 54.2 |
|        | 3. R. Bart, France | 54.5 |
|        | 4. P. Yona, Chile | 56.8 |
|        | 5. P. Ferrer, Venezuela | 62.1 |

| Heat 5 | 1. P. Wilkie, South Africa | 54.5 |

| Heat 6 | 2. A. Hilli, Finland | 54.6 |
|        | 3. R. Larsson, Sweden | 55.9 |
|        | 4. M. Khan, Pakistan | 56.3 |

| Heat 7 | 1. J. Lituev, USSR | 54.2 |
|        | 2. J. Holland, New Zealand | 54.3 |
|        | 3. S. Eriksson, Sweden | 54.9 |
|        | 4. A. Scott, Gt. Britain | 55.2 |
|        | 5. K. Schmid, Switzerland | 57.5 |

| Heat 8 | 1. A. Filiput, Italy | 53.8 |
|        | 2. H. Whittle, Gt. Britain | 53.9 |
|        | 3. A. Lippai, Hungary | 54.0 |
|        | 4. A. Francis, Puerto Rico | 54.0 |
|        | 5. J. Thureau, France | 56.7 |

**Second Round**

| Heat 1 | 1. C. Moore, US | 50.8 |
|        | 2. A. Julin, USSR | 52.4 |
|        | 3. A. Filiput, Italy | 53.0 |
|        | 4. R. Bart, France | 53.0 |
|        | 5. S. Eriksson, Sweden | 53.8 |
|        | 6. H. Schwarz, Switzerland | 54.0 |

| Heat 2 | 1. J. Holland, New Zealand | 52.2 |
|        | 2. D. L. Yoder, US | 53.3 |
|        | 3. D. Gracie, Gt. Britain | 53.9 |
|        | 4. A. Hilli, Finland | 54.0 |
|        | 5. P. Cosmas, Greece | 55.3 |
|        | 6. W. Gomes Carneiro, Brazil | 59.4 |

| Heat 3 | 1. J. Lituev, USSR | 52.2 |
|        | 2. A. Lippai, Hungary | 52.7 |
|        | 3. H. Whittle, Gt. Britain | 52.8 |
|        | 4. L. Ylander, Sweden | 53.1 |
|        | 5. P. Wilkie, South Africa | 54.5 |
|        | 6. K. Doubleday, Australia | 60.2 |

| Heat 4 | 1. T. Lunev, USSR | 52.7 |
|        | 2. R. Blackman, US | 52.7 |
|        | 3. R. Larsson, Sweden | 53.3 |
|        | 4. A. Scott, Gt. Britain | 53.4 |
|        | 5. R. Pelkonen, Finland | 53.9 |
|        | 6. E. Okano, Japan | 54.4 |

**Semi-Finals**

| Heat 1 | 1. J. Lituev, USSR | 51.8 |
|        | 2. J. Holland, New Zealand | 52.0 |
|        | 3. A. Julin, USSR | 52.1 |
|        | 4. D. Gracie, Gt. Britain | 52.4 |
|        | 5. R. Blackman, US | 52.7 |
|        | 6. R. Larsson, Sweden | 53.9 |

| Heat 2 | 1. C. Moore, US | 52.0 |
|        | 2. H. Whittle, Gt. Britain | 52.9 |
|        | 3. A. Filiput, Italy | 53.0 |
|        | 4. D. L. Yoder, US | 53.0 |
|        | 5. A. Lippai, Hungary | 53.0 |
|        | 6. T. Lunev, USSR | 53.1 |

**Final**

| Heat 1 | 1. C. Moore, US | 50.8 |
|        | 2. J. Lituev, USSR | 51.3 |
|        | 3. J. Holland, New Zealand | 52.2 |
|        | 4. A. Julin, USSR | 52.8 |
|        | 5. H. Whittle, Gt. Britain | 53.1 |
|        | 6. A. Filiput, Italy | 54.4 |

**3000-METERS STEEPLECHASE**

A most brilliant and significant American victory was Horace Ashenfelter's in the steeplechase in 8:45.4. The magnitude of this great performance of the Penn State graduate deserves more than the space allotted here as it is the first time an American has won this event. It was the least expected of all USA victories; it was the first Olympic
long distance title won by an American in 44 years; it was the fastest 3000-meter steeple-chase ever run; it was of course, a new Olympic record as Ashenfelter defeated the previously undefeated and the most likely Soviet bet for Olympic honors, Vladimir Kazantsev of Russia, who finished second.

Even Horace's unexpected triumph in his trial heat in 8:51, which was almost 13 seconds faster than the old Olympic record, was not enough to prepare the onlookers for his splendid and poised triumph in the final. Kazantsev knew Ashenfelter was the man to beat, though. He dogged the American's steps all the way.

Ashenfelter, last at the start, seventh on the second lap, moved to second place on the third and then took over first on the fourth. Kazantsev, reversing procedure, trailed the FBI agent his every move. Olavi Rinteenpää of Finland was third and Mikhail of Russia was fourth; Gunther Hesselmann of Germany, fifth.

Ashenfelter and his shadow were almost abreast as the last lap started. Kasantsev appeared unruffled and did not try to contest the Russian's bid. Kasantsev's jump was faulty and it slowed him. Ashenfelter employing successfully his new style jumping, hesitated momentarily atop the barrier and then broad-jumped the water and continued, stride unbroken, to overtake the tired Russian and build up a seven yard lead at the finish. John Disley of Great Britain, who had come up from seventh place in the last two laps, tried vainly to catch Kasantsev and took third place.

William Ashenfelter, brother of the champion, and a graduate of Penn State College, from Collegeville, Pa., retired midway in the first heat, and H. Browning Ross of Woodbury, N. J., and a Villanova graduate, was last in the second heat.

### Preliminaries

**Heat 1**

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<td>G. Karlsson, Sweden</td>
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### 10,000-METERS WALK

J. F. Mikaelsson of Sweden repeated his victory of 1948 and lowered his own Olympic record of 45:3 set that year in London, to 45:02.8.

In the first trial heat B. Junk of Russia won with a 45:05.8 performance.
In 3000-meters steeplechase Horace Ashenfelter of US leads in early going . . .

. . . favorite, Kazantsev of USSR, leads later in race . . .

. . . Ashenfelter recaptures front position on final water jump . . .

and wins alone, first US victor in this event in all Olympic annals.
Mikaelsson was second in the heat with 45:10.0. Henry H. Laskau of New York City, the best USA bet, was disqualified in this heat. G. Coleman won the second heat. S. Price King from Fresno, Cal., and a student at the University of California, was ninth in the second heat and did not therefore reach the final.

WORLD RECORD: V. Hardmo, Sweden, 1945—42 min. 39.6 sec.

OLYMPIC RECORD: John Mikaelsson, Sweden, 1952—45 min. 02.8 sec.

AMERICAN RECORD: H. R. Hinkel, 1926—47 min. 5 sec.

Walkers in preliminary of 10,000-meters heel-and-toe event (1011 is Henry Laskau of US).

Arch rivals of steeplechase, Kazantsev of USSR and Ashenfelter of US, go out together.

Preliminaries

Heat 1

1. B. Junk, USSR 45:05.8
2. J. Mikaelsson, Sweden 45:10.0
3. L. Chevalier, France 45:58.0
4. G. Reymond, Switzerland 46:35.2
5. D. Keane, Australia 46:55.2
6. I. Jarmysch, USSR 47:26.0
7. A. Börjesson, Sweden 47:32.4
8. K. Hammer, Norway 49:08.4
9. R. Thunetvedt, Denmark 50:42.8

Heat 2

1. G. Coleman, Gt. Britain 46:12.4
2. E. Maggi, France 46:47.8
3. L. Hindmar, Sweden 47:06.0
4. F. Schwab, Switzerland 47:06.0
5. J. Dolezal, Czechoslovakia 47:06.2
6. B. Fait, Italy 47:23.4
7. T. Arcangeli, Italy 48:00.2
8. R. Olsen, Norway 49:03.8
9. S. King, US 51:08.6

Final

1. J. Mikaelsson, Sweden 45:02.8
2. F. Schwab, Switzerland 45:41.0

Final

1. G. Dordoni, Italy 4:28:07.8
2. J. Dolezal, Czech 4:30:17.8
3. A. Roka, Hungary 4:31:27.2
5. S. Lobastov, USSR 4:32:34.2
6. V. Ukho, USSR 4:32:51.6
7. D. Paraschivescu, Romania 4:41:05.2
8. I. Baboe, Romania 4:41:52.8
9. J. Ljunggren, Sweden 4:43:45.2
10. G. Krsevich, Italy 4:44:30.2
11. H. Whitlock, Gt. Brit. 4:45:12.6
12. S. Liszko, Hungary 4:45:55.8
13. R. Lättge, Germany 4:47:28.6
14. P. Viljanen, Finland 4:49:16.4
15. D. Tumbridge, Gt. Brit. 4:50:40.4
16. R. Lesage, France 4:52:37.8
17. E. Bruun, Norway 4:52:48.4
18. C. Hubert, France 4:55:28.2
19. S. Cascino, Italy 4:56:46.0

the competition, Dordoni took over at 40 kilometers, having been third at the 10 kilometer mark, second at the 20 km and at 30 km. Ljunggren faded to third at 40 km as Dordoni went to first and J. Dolezal of Czechoslovakia went to second where they were to stay until the finish.

Dordoni competed in the 10,000-meter walk at London but did not place in the final.

Dr. Adolph Weinacker of Detroit, Michigan, and a graduate of Michigan State College, placed twenty-second. Leo A. Sjogren of Brooklyn, who was born in Helsinki, did not finish, because of a foot injury. John M. Deni of Pittsburgh was disqualified early in the race. Deni was fifteenth, Weinacker, sixteenth, in the 1948 Games.

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD: Guiseppe Dordoni, Italy, 1952.—4 hr. 28 min. 7.8 sec.
Parry O'Brien of US becomes new Olympic shot put champion with Olympic record heave of 57 ft. 1½ in.

Darrow Hooper of US takes second place by putting shot 57 ft. 3½ in.

Competing despite injured hand, Jim Fuchs of US, world record holder in shot put, captures third place.

IOC Vice-President Avery Brundage's expression reflects pleasure in shot put sweep negotiated by US fellow countrymen.
SHOT PUT

One of the four sweeps of medal places occurred in the shot put when W. Parry O'Brien, Jr. of University of Southern California and Santa Monica won the shot put and broke the Olympic record with a toss of 57 feet 11/2 inches. C. Darrow Hooper of Fort Worth and Texas A & M College was second with 57 feet 3/4 inches, likewise better than the old Olympic mark. James E. Fuchs of New York City, a graduate of Yale, duplicated his third place of 1948 when he tossed the ball 55 feet 11 1/2 inches.

It was a contest all the way among the three Americans. The world's record holder, Fuchs, was handicapped by a pulled ligament in his throwing hand and was unable to achieve his best form. Hooper, who had won the final tryouts, was a threat to O'Brien through the contest.

WORLD RECORD: James E. Fuchs, US, 1950—58 ft. 10 1/2 in.

OLYMPIC RECORD: W. Parry O'Brien, Jr., US, 1952—57 ft. 11 1/2 in.

AMERICAN RECORD: James E. Fuchs, US, 1950—58 ft. 5 1/2 in.

1. W. P. O'Brien, Jr., US 57 ft. 11 1/2 in.
3. J. Fuchs, US 55 ft. 11 1/2 in.
4. O. Grigalka, USSR 55 ft. 3/4 in.
5. R. F. Nilsson, Sweden 54 ft. 3 1/2 in.
6. J. A. Savidge, Gt. Britain 53 ft. 11 1/2 in.
7. G. Fedorov, USSR 52 ft. 8 1/4 in.
8. P. Staven, Norway 52 ft. 6 3/4 in.
9. J. Skobla, Czechoslovakia 52 ft. 2 1/4 in.
10. T. Krzyzanski, Poland 49 ft. 5 3/4 in.
11. L. Guillier, France 48 ft. 8 1/4 in.
12. A. Profeti, Italy 48 ft. 4 1/2 in.
13. A. Schwabl, Austria 47 ft. 5 in.

Non-qualifiers: J. A. Giles, Gt. Britain; A. K. Perko, Finland; K. P. Rask, Finland; R. Rosario Rodriguez, Puerto Rico; T. A. Telén, Finland; N. Turan, Turkey; C. Yatagamas, Greece.

HAMMER THROW

A new world's record was set when Josef Csermak of Hungary threw the hammer 196 feet 11 1/4 inches and the next four to place broke the Olympic mark, as Csermak did on two other throws. Among the four were the defending champion and world record-holder, Imre Nemeth of Hungary who took third place.

All three Americans qualified for the final but none was able to place. Lt. (jg) Samuel F. Felton, Jr. USNR of Merion, Pa. and a graduate of Harvard University, qualified with 166 feet 9 1/2 inches; Martin S. Engel, New York University student from Jackson Heights, L.I., had 164 feet 0 1/2, and Robert H. Backus of Port Washington, N.Y., and a graduate of Tufts College, qualified with 161 feet 11 3/4 inches.

Felton was eleventh in the final with a throw of 174 feet 1 1/2 inches. He was fourth in 1948 when he threw 176 feet 1/2 inch. Backus fouled three times in the finals.

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD: Josef Csermak, Hungary, 1952—197 ft. 11 3/4 in.

DISCUS THROW

Sim Inness of Tulare, Cal. and University of Southern California, won the discus throw with a record shattering throw of 180 feet 6 1/2 inches. This broke the record of Adolfo Consolini of Italy who won the event in Olympic record figures of 173 feet 2 inches in 1948 and who experienced the dual in-
Sim Iness brings gold medal to US by throwing discus Olympic record distance of 180 ft. 6½ in.

Cy Young marks up another Olympic record for Uncle Sam, hurling javelin 242 ft. ¾ in.

Jim Dillion, second US competitor with discobolus, captures bronze medal.

Second place in javelin throw goes to another US representative, Bill Miller.
Discus throw medals are: (1. to r.) gold for Iness of US, silver for Consolini of Italy, bronze for Dillion of US.

Dignity this time of placing second to Iness and having his record erased from the books.

Consolini at least had the satisfaction of splitting the American entries. James L. Dillion of Upper Sandusky, Ohio and a student at Auburn University, was third with 174 feet 9½ inches, and Fortune Gordien, world’s record holder, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was fourth with 172 feet 9¼ inches.

Between Iness, Dillion and Consolini the old Consolini record was broken nine times during the competition.


## Final

1. S. Iness, US 180 ft. 6½ in.
2. A. Consolini, Italy 176 ft. 5¾ in.
5. T. Kics, Hungary 167 ft. 9 in.
6. O. Grigalaka, USSR 166 ft. 4½ in.
7. R. Nilsson, Sweden 164 ft. 3 in.
8. G. Tosi, Italy 160 ft. 10¼ in.
9. S. Syllas, Greece 160 ft. 8¾ in.
10. W. Miller, USSR 159 ft. 9¼ in.
11. W. Kolven, USSR 157 ft. 11¾ in.
12. T. Toivo Hyytiainen, Finland 156 ft. 10½ in.
13. J. Pluni, Denmark 155 ft. 0¾ in.
14. M. Pella, Canada 152 ft. 11¾ in.
15. C. Yataganos, Greece 151 ft. 8 in.
16. P. Stavem, Norway 150 ft. 11 in.
17. J. Maissant, France 142 ft. 4½ in.

Non-qualifiers:—O. Gallin, Israel; F. Gudmundsson, Iceland; L. Guillier, France; H. Haddad, Chile; S. Hipp, Germany; A. Huutoniemi, Finland; O. Halliger, Switzerland; S. Johnson, Norway; K. Johansen, Norway; R. Kintziger, Belgium; T. Love, Iceland; H. Patanen, Finland; M. Pharaoh, Great Britain; I. Reed, Australia; N. Turan, Turkey.

## JAVELIN

The most astonishing of all the American field victories was that of Cyrus C. Young, Modesto, Cal., in the javelin throw. This event, expected to be a probability for the Finnish hosts, was not only won by an American, but another American, William P. Miller of Phoenix, Arizona, and now in the U.S. Marine Corps, was second. It was the first time an American ever won this event. Young’s throw also broke the Olympic record with his 242 feet 9¾ inch heave, and thus erased the lustrous name of Matti Jarvinen of Finland from the record book. Jarvinen had set his mark of 235 feet 12¾ inches in the 1932 Games in Los Angeles.

A Finnish representative salvaged a third place anyway as T. Toivo Hyytiainen achieved a distance of 235 feet 10¼ inches. Franklin Held, a graduate student at Stanford University, who resides in Lakeside, Cal., placed ninth with 217 feet 4½ inches.

WORLD RECORD: Y. Nikkanen, Finland, 1938—258 ft. 23%/8 in.
OLYMPIC RECORD: Cyrus Young, US, 1952—242 ft. 9¾ in.

## Final

1. C. Young, US 242 ft. 0½ in.
3. T. Hyytiainen, Finland 235 ft. 10¾ in.
4. V. Zhukalekno, USSR 235 ft. 3¼ in.
5. B. Dangubic, Yugoslavia 231 ft. 5½ in.
6. V. Kuznecev, USSR 230 ft. 10½ in.
7. R. Ericson, Sweden 226 ft. 6¾ in.
8. S. Nikkinen, Finland 225 ft. 8¾ in.
10. P. Berglund, Sweden 221 ft. 4½ in.
11. O. Bengtsson, Sweden 214 ft. 10¾ in.
12. H. Koschel, Germany 211 ft. 9 in.
Bob Richards of US on way to Olympic championship and new Olympic record in pole vault.

Other medal winners in pole vault are Don Laz, US, second, and R. Lundberg, Sweden, third.

Richards takes gold medal by clearing bar at dizzy height of 14 ft., 11¼ in., eight inches higher than Earl Meadows, US, cleared for previous mark in '36.

IOC President Edstroem awards one of Games' most coveted gold medals to Lindy Remigino, winner of century; McKenley and Bailey flank champion.
POLE VAULT

Drama of a sort to hush a knowing and appreciative crowd of 65,000 visited in the pole vault as Reverend Robert E. Richards of LaVerne, Calif., stood, lonely and nervous, at the end of the runway for his third and last try at 14 feet 11 3/4 inches. He was tied with teammate Donald Laz of Aurora, Ill., at 14 feet 9 3/4 inches, and after 4 1/2 hours this jump was to decide whether there was to be a champion or co-champions; Laz had missed three times. The fine competitor, Richards, raced down the runway and harnessing all his remaining energies he was up and over with a safe margin. The crowd bestowed its most tumultuous acclaim on the new champion in a favored event of the Finnish fans.

This jump modernized the record of 14 feet 3 3/4 inches set by Earl Mead Johnson of the USA in the 1936 Games. Lt. Kenneth Wiesner, the dentist from Marquette University, outclassed the field in this long competition, and in a measure the hardest of competitors. Laz and Richards stayed with each other right down to the last jump. George Mattos of San Francisco, the other USA competitor in this event, went out at 13 feet 9 1/2 inches. Peter Denissenko of Russia made the same height Olympic record: Robert E. Richards of LaVerne, Calif., stood, lonely and nervous, at the end of the runway for his third and last try at 14 feet 11 3/4 inches. He was tied with teammate Donald Laz of Aurora, Ill., at 14 feet 9 3/4 inches, and after 4 1/2 hours this jump was to decide whether there was to be a champion or co-champions; Laz had missed three times. The fine competitor, Richards, raced down the runway and harnessing all his remaining energies he was up and over with a safe margin. The crowd bestowed its most tumultuous acclaim on the new champion in a favored event of the Finnish fans.

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Leap of Lagos of Chile looks high even beside stadium tower, but it failed to win him qualifying place.

High jumpers on victory stand: (l. to r.) Wiesner of US, 2nd; Walt Davis of US, champion; Telles Da Conceicao of Brazil, 3rd.

Jerome Bifflie of US leaps 24 ft. 10 in. to Olympic title, but does not threaten Jesse Owens' record.

Meredith Gourdine is second best among US entrants and among Olympic broad jumpers.
Failed to qualify: H. Ascuve, Uruguay; A. Batun, Israel; N. Ethirveerasingh- ingham, Ceylon; A. Franco, Philippines; W. Hersens, Belgium; E. Lagos, Chile; O. Mamonov, USSR; K. Snivvongs, Thailand.

**BROAD JUMP**

A favorite USA event was again the cause for playing "The Star Spangled Banner" as Pvt. Jerome C. Biffle of the US Army and Denver, Col., captured the broad jump with 24 feet 10 inches. Meredith C. Gourdine, Cornell University student from New York City, was second with a leap of 24 feet 8 1/2 inches.

George H. Brown, Jr. of UCLA, the only man in the event ever to reach twenty-six feet, was eliminated when he fouled all three of his trial jumps in the final round.

The runway was heavy from the rain, which probably had something to do with the quality of the jumping. Both Biffle and Gourdine had exceeded 25 feet many times previously.

**WORLD AND AMERICAN RECORD:** J. C. Owens, US, 1935—26 ft. 8 1/4 in.

**OLYMPIC RECORD:** J. C. Owens, US, 1936—26 ft. 5 5/16 in.

2. M. Gourdine, US 24 ft. 8 1/2 in.
3. O. Foldessi, Hun. 23 ft. 11 1/2 in.
4. A. F. de Sa, Brazil 23 ft. 8 3/4 in.
5. J. Valtonen, Fin'l'd 23 ft. 6 in.
6. L. Grigorjev, USSR 23 ft. 5 in.
7. K. Israelsson, Swed. 23 ft. 3 1/2 in.
8. P. Faucher, France 23 ft. 0 1/2 in.
9. P. Snellman, Finland 23 ft. 0 1/2 in.
10. L. Scherbakov, USSR 52 ft. 5 3/4 in.
11. A. Devonish, Venezuela 50 ft. 11 in.
12. W. Ashbaugh, US 50 ft. 6 in.
13. R. Nilsen, Norway 49 ft. 7 3/4 in.
14. Y. Iimuro, Japan 49 ft. 2 1/4 in.
15. G. de Oliveira, Brazil 49 ft. 1 1/2 in.
16. R. Norman, Swed. 48 ft. 10 1/4 in.
17. R. Hiltunen, Fin. 48 ft. 8 1/2 in.
18. Z. Weinberg, Poland 48 ft. 5 in.
20. R. Ramos, Portugal 48 ft. 2 1/4 in.
21. P. Larsen, Denmark 47 ft. 11 1/2 in.
22. T. Yamamoto, Japan 47 ft. 9 1/2 in.
23. A. Ahman, Sweden 46 ft. 11 1/4 in.

Non-qualifiers:— A. Altiok, Turkey; J. Boulanger, France; W. Burgard, Saar; F. Castro, Puerto Rico; F. Chaaban, Egypt; Y. Choi, Korea; N. Dagoroff, Bulgaria; V. Filippov, USSR; K. Hasegawa, Japan; W. Hersens, Belgium; S. Kowal, Poland; W. Lising, Gold Coast; E. Lopes, Portugal; M. M'Baye, France; M. Mishal, Greece; N. Price, South Africa; R. Radovanovic, Yugoslavia; K. Rautio, Finland; H. Román Selva, Puerto Rico; B. Sakellarakis, Greece; G. Shaw, US; O. Simón, Spain; K. Snid—

**HOP, STEP AND JUMP**

Brazil's Adehamar Ferreira da Silva put a new world and Olympic record on the book of 53 feet 2 1/2 inches. In fact he exceeded the former world Olympic record no less than four times during the competition.

Lt. Walter S. Ashbaugh, a Cornell University graduate from East Liverpool, Ohio, and an officer in the US Army, placed fourth, and in so doing made the longest jump ever made by an American in the Olympic Games with 50 feet 6 inches. His fourth placing has been bettered by only two other Americans in the history of the Games.

James E. Gerhardt of San Antonio, Texas and a graduate student at Rice Institute, placed eleventh.

George Shaw, a Columbia University student from New York City, and winner of the final tryouts, did not qualify for the final.

**WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:** Adehamar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 1952—53 ft. 2 1/4 in.
Bob Mathias, US, brilliant all-around athlete, wins '52 Decathlon championship as companion piece for his '48 title. (1) Discus Throw; (2) Hurdles; (3) Pole Vault; (4) 400-meters; (5) High Jump; (6) Broad Jump; (7) 1500-meters; (8) Shot Put; (9) 100-Meters; (10) Javelin Throw; (11) On victory stand with fellow medalists and teammates, Milton Campbell and Floyd Simmons; (12) US sweep; (13) Winners relax; (14) Interviews and autographs.
**DECATHLON**

A man wonder, matured from a boy wonder, name of Robert Bruce Mathias, won the XV Olympiad's decathlon championship and broke the boy wonder's world record and another man's Olympic record. He thus became the only person to win twice this most arduous of all Olympic events. This 21-year-old Stanford junior from Tulare, California, led a USA sweep of this 10-event test with a total of 7,887 points which eclipsed Glen Morris' Olympic record of 7,880 points set in 1936 and the world's record of 7,825 he himself set in the 1952 final tryouts held in his home town of Tulare. Milton Campbell, 18-year-old high school junior from Plainfield, N.J., was second, and Floyd Simmons of Los Angeles repeated his bronze medal placing of 1948.

Having suffered a slight muscle pull in the broad jump in the first day's competition, Mathias had some difficulty but not enough to bother this great competitor.

The leading European threat and runner-up to the boy wonder in 1948, Ignace Heinrich of France, was forced to withdraw from the competition on Friday, the first day, when he aggravated an old injury to his achilles tendon.

Mathias did not come up to the marks he made at Tulare in the 100-meters, broad jump, high hurdles and discus. He had exceeded his Tulare marks in shot put, 400-meters, had equaled the high jump mark, but was 99 points behind his record when he came to the pole vault. Despite his fatigue he made 13 feet 1½ inches on his second try to better by 9¾ inches his best effort in the final tryouts. He then went on to exceed his previous best performance in the javelin when he threw 194 feet 3½ inches and again in the 1500-meters in which he surpassed the Tulare stint by almost five seconds, 4:50.8.

Milt Campbell's feat of taking second with 6975 points was extraordinary. Mathias, at 18 years of age, scored 7139 in 1948. Simmons was 162 points behind his 1948 effort, this time with his score of 7688.


### PREVIOUS OLYMPIC RECORD:— G. Morris, U.S., 1936—7,226 pts. or 7,900 pts. on old scoring.

Milton (1936) Mathias (Previous World Record) Mathias (World and Olympic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>100 m ft</th>
<th>Long Jump ins</th>
<th>Weight lbs</th>
<th>High Jump ft</th>
<th>400 m sec</th>
<th>110 m Hurdles sec</th>
<th>Discus ft</th>
<th>Pole Vault ft</th>
<th>Javelin yds</th>
<th>1,500 metres sec</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
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</table>

Did not complete the event: C. Vera (Chile), P. Leane (Australia), G. Breitman (France), E. Hautamäki (Finland), P. Cosmas (Greece), P. Kosthevlevskii (U.S.S.R.), L. Heinrich (France)
The Women’s Track and Field Committee which consisted of seven members, met during all the national conventions of the AAU, and at all national championships. The main problems that were discussed were:

1. Increasing the numbers of competitors;
2. Offering more opportunities for competition;
3. Securing sponsors for tryouts;
4. Raising funds for the Olympic team.

For some time it was doubtful whether we would be permitted to send a girls’ team to the Olympic Games; but it was agreed that those girls who met the Olympic standards set earlier by our committee would be considered as prospects for the Olympic team.

The Olympic tryouts were held in Harrisburg, Pa., on July 4, 1952, and were sponsored by the Moose Lodge. Earl Flickinger, the director of the meet, worked long hours and diligently did his best to put the field in good condition. However, if our girls are to be required to reach certain standards, the tryouts should be conducted on a top grade cinder track, a facility which Harrisburg could not provide.

Two American records were broken at the tryouts. Catherine Hardy of Fort Valley State College, Georgia, flew down the track in the 200-meters dash in 24.3 seconds, one-tenth second better than the old mark held by Helen Stephens. Mabel Landry, of the Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago, broke the record in the running broad jump with a leap of 18 feet, 3 inches, improving upon the old mark by almost two inches.

Mae Faggs, of the Police Athletic League of New York, won the 100-meters in 12.1 and was second in the 200-meters. Her best time in the 100 was 11.9 in the semi-final. Constance Darnowski, of the German American AC of New York, skimmed over the barriers to win the 80-meters hurdles in 11.8 seconds; she might have had to settle for second as she was trailing Nancy Phillips, her teammate, but the latter crashed and fell into the ninth hurdle.
Evelyne R. Hall

One of the "baby" members of the team, fifteen year old Marjorie Larney, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, won her place by taking the javelin throw with a toss of 133 feet, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.

Four other team qualifiers, Janet Moreau of the Red Diamond AC of Boston, Dolores Dwyer, of the German American AC of New York, Mary McNabb, of Tuskegee Institute, and another fifteen-year old, Barbara Jones of the CYO of Chicago—failed to win events, but met the Olympic standards in heats or in their final performances.

Janet Dicks of Harrisburg, Pa., was the only double winner, capturing the shot put with a heave of 39 feet, 8\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches, and the discus with a mark of 108 feet, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches. She also placed third in the javelin and was the individual high scorer of the meet.

The nine girls who met the prescribed standards by matching or bettering the sixth place performances in the 1948 Olympic Games, together with the high point-scorer, made a team of ten girls to represent the United States in the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki.

Women's track and field is the step-child of American sports. A study should be made by the AAU, and a definite promotional plan should be developed to stimulate interest in schools and colleges. Lacking this, women's participation in track and field should be eliminated from the US Olympic program.

Actually there are only a handful of people who have devoted their time, effort and money to women's track. The men and women who have worked over a period of years, coaching and conducting meets, deserve recognition and appreciation.

Our team had most of their expenses covered by funds earmarked for them. The tryouts contributed $2,500 and the Chairman had $2,600 earmarked for women's track. Several smaller contributions raised the total to meet the quota.

The following recommendations are offered:

1. Games committee members to be selected only if they are interested in track, and in devoting time to its promotion;
2. A nation-wide program to encourage participation on a local level with district championships in all districts;
3. It should be understood that all administrative personnel would be considered only on ability in the sport, and on past AAU service;
4. Elimination of dead wood from the committee.

It has been a pleasure to serve as chairman for the past four years—making my length of service twenty-five years in women's track. I shall continue to serve as I feel that women gain considerably, both in mind and body, by competitive experiences in the sport world.

A special thank-you goes to all the coaches and competitors, and to the sponsors of meets.
WOMEN’S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Team Manager-Coach

By Lucile Wilson

Late in the afternoon of July 4, in Harrisburg, Pa., immediately after the Olympic tryouts were held, the Women’s Track and Field Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Evelyne R. Hall, undertook the difficult task of selecting the team of women to represent the United States in the Olympic games in Helsinki.

A set of standards had been previously established. Despite the fact that a contestant had won her event, unless her effort met the requirements she was unable to qualify for the Olympic team. This was the only team—men’s or women’s—subjected to standards.

It is not an easy task to inform a competitor, who has worked diligently for four years to excel in her event, that she is ineligible for the Olympic team because she has not met the established standards! However, the USOC did make an exception in the case of Janet Moreau, of Harrisburg, Pa., the first-place winner in the shot put and discus throw, and with a well devised program, America can serve its women who are interested in developing fine living habits, strong bodies, and a healthy leisure-time recreation. In face of this gross lack of support, the ten women selected for our 1952 team did America proud in their competition and sportsmanship.

Mabel Landry, in the long jump event, qualified for the finals, but had the misfortune of fouling on one of the finest marks made in the event.

Janet Dicks and Marjorie Larney competed well though their opponents were more mature and had greater experience and better technique.

The 400-meters relay team, composed of Mae Faggs, Barbara Jones, Janet Moreau, and Catherine Hardy, worked assiduously. With strong hearts, determination, and smooth baton-passing, these girls won first place, setting a new world record and Olympic record for the 400-meters relay for women. Their mark was 45.9 seconds.

Our post-Olympic meets were in London, where the girls participated in both the British Games and the International Games; in Cologne, Darmstadt, and Solingen, Germany; and in Amsterdam, Holland. These meets proved that our American tracksters should have more national and international competition.
our wants and needs most efficiently. I wish to express my gratitude to the whole administrative staff for their fine unceasing efforts in cooperating to the maximum; and for the extra efforts and good counsel of Carl Olsen, Dr. McPhee and Nurse Margaret Small, and particularly to Joseph Wojciki and the other trainers. These trainers were very important in keeping the girls in good physical condition before entering competition and during the intervals between competitions. These men added much to the performance of our girls.

These recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. A woman should be selected to fulfill the duties of manager-chaperone, and another to act as coach.
2. Appointment should be made of a man coach, who has been active in national women's track to develop women tracksters; he should be on the administrative committee as advisor to the women's track and field team.
3. The Olympic tryouts should be held at least one week previous to debarkation date.
4. Women competitors in this country should be provided with more national and international competition.

Four gold medals in relay inspire something new in folk dancing.

because their performances improved as their experience broadened.

Therefore, I salute these ten girls most profoundly for the excellent job they did for their country which did not yield the proper cooperation for their sport. They turned in a winning performance from the under-dog bracket, and in which the American people had placed them! Here's to you, my chicks!

At this point I would like to thank sincerely Mrs. Catherine D. Meyer of the administrative staff, who fulfilled her duties pleasantly and provided for

OLYMPIC WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-METERS DASH

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:
H. H. Stephens (U. S.) 1936; F. F. Blankers-Koen (Netherlands) 1948 and Marjorie Jackson (Australia) 1952—11.5 sec.


FIRST ROUND

HEAT 1

1 W. Cripps (Australia) .......... 12.0 secs
2 T. Berkovska (Bulgaria) ....... 12.2 secs
3 L. Heinz (Argentina) ......... 12.7 secs
4 U. Pokki (Finland) ....... 12.7 secs
5 N. Chose (India) ........ 13.6 secs

HEAT 2

1 M. Faggs (U.S.) ............ 12.1 secs
2 L. Tagliafierri (Italy) ....... 12.6 secs
3 L. Bartha (Hungary) ....... 12.7 secs
4 E. Bocian (Poland) ....... 12.9 secs

HEAT 3

1 B. Brouwer (Neth.) ........ 12.0 secs
2 I. Turova (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.0 secs
3 V. Cesaroni (Italy) ....... 12.3 secs

SECOND ROUND

HEAT 1

1 M. Jackson (Australia) ........ 11.6 secs
2 H. H. Stephens (U. S.) ....... 12.0 secs
3 B. Brouwer (Neth.) ........ 12.0 secs
4 L. Buglia (Argentina) ....... 12.3 secs
5 H. Armitage (G.B.) ....... 12.3 secs
6 M. Faggs (U.S.) ........ 12.3 secs

HEAT 2

1 M. Sander (Germany) .......... 12.0 secs
2 F. Blankers-Koen (Neth.) .... 12.0 secs
3 M. Faggs (U.S.) ........ 12.0 secs
4 I. Turova (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.1 secs
5 E. McKenize (Canada) ..... 12.1 secs
6 Y. Monginou (France) ....... 12.5 secs

HEAT 3

1 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa) .... 12.0 secs
2 V. Kalashnikova (U.S.S.R.) .. 12.1 secs
3 W. Cripps (Australia) ....... 12.1 secs
4 J. Foulds (G.B.) ....... 12.3 secs
5 J. Moreau (U.S.) .......... 12.5 secs
6 A-L. Augustsson (Sweden) .... 12.5 secs

HEAT 4

1 H. Klein (Germany) .......... 12.2 secs
2 L. Augustsson (Sweden) ...... 12.4 secs
3 R. Thorne (Canada) ....... 12.5 secs
4 G. Rakhely (Hungary) ....... 12.6 secs
5 A. Yoshikawa (Japan) ...... 12.6 secs

HEAT 5

1 M. Sander (Germany) .......... 12.2 secs
2 A-L. Augustsson (Sweden) ... 12.4 secs
3 R. Thorne (Canada) ....... 12.5 secs
4 G. Rakhely (Hungary) ....... 12.6 secs
5 A. Yoshikawa (Japan) ...... 12.6 secs

HEAT 6

1 G. Leone (Italy) ............ 12.2 secs
2 J. Moreau (U.S.) ........... 12.5 secs
3 N. Buch (Neth.) ........... 12.6 secs
4 J. Askersrud Tangen (Norway) ... 13.0 secs
5 S. Prétot (Switzerland) .... 14.7 secs

HEAT 7

1 C. Hardy (U.S.) ........... 11.9 secs
2 J. Foulds (G.B.) .......... 12.1 secs
3 A. De Campeau (France) ..... 12.2 secs
4 H. Cardoso de Menezes (Brazil) ... 12.5 secs
5 A. Fontan (Argentina) .... 12.9 secs

HEAT 8

1 M. Jackson (Australia) .......... 11.6 secs
2 Y. Monginou (France) ....... 12.3 secs
3 L. Law (Canada) ....... 12.4 secs
4 T. Jones (Bermuda) ....... 12.5 secs
5 H. Armitage (G.B.) ....... 12.5 secs

HEAT 9

1 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia) .... 12.0 secs
2 V. Kalashnikova (U.S.S.R.) .. 12.2 secs
3 Q. Shivas (G.B.) ....... 12.5 secs
4 E. Konrad (Rumania) ....... 13.0 secs
5 M. D'Souza (India) ....... 13.1 secs

HEAT 10

1 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa) .... 11.9 secs
2 E. McKenize (Canada) ....... 12.2 secs
3 N. Sjobomba (Sweden) ....... 12.4 secs
4 I. Turova (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.4 secs
5 P. Jones (Bermuda) ....... 13.3 secs

HEAT 11

1 F. Blankers-Koen (Neth.) ....... 11.9 secs
2 M. Petersen (Germany) ....... 12.0 secs
3 D. Laborie (France) ....... 12.6 secs
4 G. Ewing (Guatemala) ....... 13.0 secs

HEAT 12

1 E. Maskell (S. Africa) ....... 11.9 secs
2 N. Khnykina (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.0 secs
3 H. Walters (Jamaica) ....... 12.4 secs
4 M. Petersen (Germany) ....... 12.7 secs
5 I. Hannerz (Sweden) ....... 12.8 secs

FIRST ROUNDS

HEAT 1

1 M. Jackson (Australia) ....... 11.6 secs
2 M. Petersen (Germany) ....... 12.0 secs
3 B. Brouwer (Neth.) ....... 12.0 secs
4 G. Leone (Italy) ............ 12.2 secs
5 H. Armitage (G.B.) ....... 12.3 secs
6 T. Berkovska (Bulgaria) .... 12.3 secs

HEAT 2

1 M. Sander (Germany) ....... 12.0 secs
2 F. Blankers-Koen (Neth.) .... 12.0 secs
3 M. Faggs (U.S.) ........ 12.0 secs
4 I. Turova (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.1 secs
5 E. McKenize (Canada) ..... 12.1 secs
6 Y. Monginou (France) ....... 12.5 secs

HEAT 3

1 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa) .... 12.0 secs
2 V. Kalashnikova (U.S.S.R.) .. 12.1 secs
3 W. Cripps (Australia) ....... 12.1 secs
4 J. Foulds (G.B.) ....... 12.3 secs
5 J. Moreau (U.S.) .......... 12.5 secs
6 A-L. Augustsson (Sweden) .... 12.5 secs

HEAT 4

1 N. Khnykina (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.0 secs
2 H. Klein (Germany) ....... 12.0 secs
3 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia) .... 12.0 secs
4 C. Hardy (U.S.) ....... 12.1 secs
5 E. Maskell (S. Africa) ....... 12.2 secs
6 L. Tagliafierri (Italy) ....... 12.9 secs

SEMI-FINALS

HEAT 1

1 M. Jackson (Australia) ....... 11.5 secs
2 W. Cripps (Australia) ....... 12.0 secs
3 M. Faggs (U.S.) ........ 12.1 secs
4 N. Khnykina (U.S.S.R.) ....... 12.1 secs
5 M. Petersen (Germany) ....... 12.1 secs

HEAT 2

1 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa) .... 11.9 secs
2 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia) .... 12.0 secs
3 C. Hardy (U.S.) ....... 12.1 secs
4 M. Jackson (Australia) ....... 12.1 secs
5 E. Maskell (S. Africa) ....... 12.2 secs
6 L. Tagliafierri (Italy) ....... 12.9 secs

FINAL

1 M. Jackson (Australia) ....... 11.5 secs
2 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa) .... 11.8 secs
3 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia) .... 11.9 secs
4 W. Cripps (Australia) ....... 11.9 secs
5 M. Sander (Germany) ....... 12.0 secs
6 M. Faggs (U.S.) ....... 12.1 secs
### 200-METERS RUN

**WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:**
Marjorie Jackson (Australia) 1952 — 25.4 sec.

**AMERICAN RECORD:** S. Walasiewicz (Poland) 1952 — 24.1 sec.

### FIRST ROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Jackson (Australia)</th>
<th>25.4 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 A. M. Lousteau (France)</td>
<td>24.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia)</td>
<td>25.0 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 P. Devine (G.B.)</td>
<td>25.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 N. Chose (India)</td>
<td>25.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 P. Seaborne (G.B.)</td>
<td>25.4 sec</td>
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### SECOND ROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Jackson (Australia)</th>
<th>25.4 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 E. McKenzie (Canada)</td>
<td>25.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 E. Steurer (Austria)</td>
<td>25.1 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 L. Ravid Horovitz (Israel)</td>
<td>25.1 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 L. Ravid Horovitz (Israel)</td>
<td>25.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 E. Szwajkowska (Poland)</td>
<td>25.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### SEMI-FINALS

**HEAT 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Jackson (Australia)</th>
<th>23.4 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 E. Szwajkowska (Poland)</td>
<td>25.4 sec</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A. de Campou (France)</td>
<td>25.5 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia)</td>
<td>25.7 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 G. Minicka (Poland)</td>
<td>25.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Jackson (Australia)</th>
<th>23.7 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 B. Brouwer (Neth.)</td>
<td>24.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 D. Hasenjager (S. Africa)</td>
<td>24.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia)</td>
<td>24.7 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 L. Ravid Horovitz (Israel)</td>
<td>25.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 E. Szwajkowska (Poland)</td>
<td>25.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 80-METERS HURDLES

**WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:**
S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia) 10.9 sec.

**AMERICAN RECORD:** Mildred Didrickson and Mrs. Evelyne Hall (1932) — 11.7 sec.

### FIRST ROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 S. Strickland de la Hunty (Australia)</th>
<th>11.0 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 M. Greppi (Italy)</td>
<td>11.7 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 M. Miyashita (Japan)</td>
<td>11.8 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 C. Elloy (France)</td>
<td>11.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 J. Askersrud Tangen (Norway)</td>
<td>12.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECOND ROUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 F. Blankers-Koen (Neth.)</th>
<th>11.2 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 E. Maskeli (S. Africa)</td>
<td>11.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 K. Soos (Hungary)</td>
<td>11.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 H. Antes (Slovakia)</td>
<td>12.0 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 N. Chose (India)</td>
<td>12.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 M. Quiber (Chile) did not finish.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEMI-FINALS

**HEAT 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 J. Desforges (G.B.)</th>
<th>11.4 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 J. Desforges (G.B.)</td>
<td>11.5 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 C. Flament (France)</td>
<td>11.5 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A. Gokeli (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>11.5 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 M. Sander (Germany)</td>
<td>11.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 M. Golubichnaja (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>11.5 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEAT 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Bolubichnaja (U.S.S.R.)</th>
<th>11.1 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 W. dos Santos (Brazil)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Y. Mogninou (France)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 E. Steurer (Austria)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 P. Threapleton (G.B.)</td>
<td>11.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 G. Bolliger (Switzerland)</td>
<td>11.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Teng Pei Wah (Singapore)</td>
<td>12.0 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### FINAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 M. Bolubichnaja (U.S.S.R.)</th>
<th>11.2 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 F. Blankers-Koen (Neth.)</td>
<td>11.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A. Seonbuchner (Germany)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 P. Seaborne (G.B.)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 W. dos Santos (Brazil)</td>
<td>11.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 C. Flament (France)</td>
<td>11.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 400-METERS RELAY

**WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD:** United States (M. Faggs, B. Jones, J. Moreau, C. Hardy) and Germany (U. Knab, M. Sander, H. Klein, M. Petersen) 1952 — 45.9 sec.

**HEAT 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 Australia (S. Strickland de la Hunty, V. Johnson, W. Cripps, M. Jackson)</th>
<th>46.1 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Neth. (G. de Jongh, B. Brouwer, N. Buch, W. Lust)</td>
<td>47.1 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Argentina (L. Heinz, L. Buglia, G. Erbetta, A. Fontan)</td>
<td>47.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Poland (M. Arndt, M. Illwicka, G. Minicka, E. Szpakowska)</td>
<td>48.1 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Saar (I. Glashorster, I. Eckel, H. Antes, U. Finger)</td>
<td>49.0 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEAT 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 U.S. (M. Faggs, B. Jones, J. Moreau, C. Hardy)</th>
<th>46.5 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 G.B. (S. Cheeseman, J. Foulds, J. Desforges, M. Arndt)</td>
<td>46.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Italy (V. Cesarini, M. Greppi, G. Leone, L. Tagliarferri)</td>
<td>47.4 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sweden (A. L. Augustsson, I. Hannerz, G. Magnusson, N. Sjostrom)</td>
<td>47.8 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Disqualified: Hungary (G. Rakhely, I. Tilkovski, L. Barth, O. Gyarmati)</td>
<td>48.1 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEAT 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 Germany (U. Knab, M. Sander, H. Klein, M. Petersen)</th>
<th>46.3 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 U.S.S.R. (I. Urova, E. Sechenova, N. Khnykina, V. Kalashnikova)</td>
<td>46.7 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Canada (F. O'Halloran, L. Law, R. Thorne, E. McKenzie)</td>
<td>47.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 France (A. de Campou, D. Laborie, M. Gabarrus, Y. Moreau)</td>
<td>47.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Finland (M. Osterdahl, K. Sipila, A. Autio, U. Pokki)</td>
<td>50.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>1 U.S.</th>
<th>45.9 sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Germany</td>
<td>45.9 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 G.B.</td>
<td>46.2 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>46.3 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Australia</td>
<td>46.6 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Neth.</td>
<td>47.8 sec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RUNNING HIGH JUMP

WORLD RECORD: S. Lerwill (Great Britain) 1951—5' 7 1/2".

OLYMPIC RECORD: Alice Coachman (U.S.) and D. J. Tyler (Great Britain) 1948—5' 6 1/2".

AMERICAN RECORD: Jean M. Shiley 1932—5' 3/4".

1 O. Gyarmati (Hung'y) ... 5.47 (17' 11 1/2")
2 L. Hofknecht (Germ.) ... 5.44 (17' 10")
3 F. von Nitzsch (Germ.) ... 5.43 (17' 9")
4 W. dos Santos (Braz'il) ... 5.36 (17' 7")
5 T. Jones (Bermuda) ... 5.33 (17' 5 1/2")
6 Y. Curtet (France) ... 5.30 (17' 4 1/2")
7 H. de Menezes (Braz'il) ... 4.98 (16' 4")

Non-qualifiers: U. Finger (Skr), S. Gliotin (France), L. Buglia (Argentina), E. Duda (France), G. Bolliger (Switz.), M. Ilwicka (Poland), P. Jones (Bermuda), T. Mettal (Israel), K. Russell (Japan).

DISCUS THROW

WORLD RECORD: N. Dumbadze (U.S.S.R.) 1951—175' 1 1/2".

OLYMPIC RECORD: N. Romaschkova (U.S.S.R.) 1952—168' 8 1/2".

AMERICAN RECORD: L. Wajsonwa (Poland) 1932—137' 3/4".

1 N. Romaschkova (U.S.S.R.) ... 51.42 (168' 8 1/2")
2 E. Bagrjanceva (U.S.S.R.) ... 47.08 (154' 7")
3 N. Dumbadze (U.S.S.R.) ... 46.29 (151' 10 1/2")
4 T. Yoshino (Japan) ... 43.81 (143' 8 1/2")
5 E. Haidegger (Austria) ... 43.49 (142' 8")
6 L. Manoliu (Rom.) ... 42.65 (139' 11")
7 I. Pfuller (Argentina) ... 41.73 (136' 11")
8 D. Jozsane (Hung.) ... 41.61 (136' 6")
9 M. Werner (Germ.) ... 41.03 (134' 7 1/2")
10 Y. Williams (N.Z.) ... 40.48 (132' 9 1/2")
11 S. Farmer (Germ.) ... 40.58 (133' 1 1/4")
12 F. Z &topkova (Czecho.) ... 39.04 (128' 1")
13 E. Torikka (Finland) ... 39.58 (129' 1 3/4")
14 E. Gentile (Italy) ... 38.83 (127' 4")
15 S. Farmer (Germ.) ... 37.96 (124' 6")
16 J. Kruger (Germ'y) ... 37.64 (123' 6")
17 G. Bolliger (Switz.) ... 37.50 (122' 7")
18 F. Tiltisch (Austria) ... 27.84 (91' 4")
19 G. Staniek (Austria), E. Thomas (Chile), many)
20 N. Romaschkova (U.S.S.R.) ... 51.42 (168' 8 1/2")

Non-qualifiers: G. Bolliger (Switz.), M. Choi (Korea), J. Dies (U.S.), E. Krysinska (Poland), I. Mello (Argentina), I. Pflller (Argentina).

SHOT PUT

WORLD AND OLYMPIC RECORD: G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.) 1952—50' 1/2".

AMERICAN RECORD: Amelia Bert 1951—42' 10 1/2".

1 G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.) ... 15.28 (50' 1")
2 M. Werner (Germ.) ... 14.57 (47' 9 1/2")
3 K. Tochenova (U.S.S.R.) ... 14.50 (47' 6")
4 T. Tyschevich (U.S.S.R.) ... 14.42 (47' 3 1/2")
5 G. Kille (Germany) ... 13.84 (45' 4")
6 Y. Williams (N.Z.) ... 13.35 (43' 9")
7 M. Radoslavijevic (Yugo.) ... 13.30 (43' 7 1/2")
8 M. Saari (Finland) ... 13.02 (42' 8")
9 P. Veste (France) ... 12.96 (42' 6")
10 M. Bregula (Poland) ... 12.93 (42' 4")
11 D. Kress (Germany) ... 12.91 (42' 2")
12 J. Kriylova (Czecho.) ... 12.73 (41' 9")
13 E. Olson (Sweden) ... 12.46 (40' 10")
14 N. Kotlusev (Yugo.) ... 11.98 (39' 3")

Non-qualifiers: G. Bolliger (Switz.), M. Choi (Korea), J. Dick (U.S.), E. Krysinska (Poland), I. Mello (Argentina).

JAVELIN THROW

WORLD RECORD: N. Smirnitskaja (U.S.S.R.) 1949—175' 1/2".

OLYMPIC RECORD: D. Zatopekova (Czecho.) 1952—165' 7".

AMERICAN RECORD: Nan Gindec 1952—153' 4 1/2".

1 D. Zatopekova (Czecho.) 50.47 (165' 7")
2 A. Chudina (U.S.S.R.) ... 50.01 (164' 1")
3 E. Gorshakova (U.S.S.R.) ... 49.76 (163' 3")
4 G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.) ... 48.35 (158' 7")
5 L. Kelsby (Denmark) ... 46.23 (151' 8")
6 M. Muller (Germ'y) ... 44.37 (145' 7")
7 M. Ciach (Poland) ... 44.31 (145' 4")
8 H. Bauma (Austria) ... 42.54 (139' 6")
9 E. Puente (Uruguay) ... 41.44 (135' 11")
10 A. Turci (Italy) ... 41.20 (135' 2")
11 I. Bausenwein (Germany) ... 41.16 (135' 0")
12 M. Larney (U.S.) ... 40.58 (133' 12")
13 E. Ratzka (Finland) ... 40.53 (133' 3")
14 D. Coates (G.B.) ... 40.17 (131' 9")
15 K. Russell (Jamaica) ... 39.82 (130' 7 1/2")

Non-qualifiers: G. Martin (Chile), many)
16 F. Z &topkova (Czecho.) ... 38.83 (127' 4")
17 E. Gentile (Italy) ... 38.22 (125' 4")
18 S. Farmer (Germ'y) ... 37.96 (124' 6")
19 P. Veste (France) ... 37.64 (123' 6")
20 G. Bolliger (Switz.) ... 37.36 (119' 6")
Non-qualifiers: E. Brand (S. Africa), many)
21 G. Winterberg (Israel) ... 27.84 (91' 4")

Anchor runner reaching tape in Women's 400-meters Relay; (1, to r.) Lust, Netherlands; 6th; Armitage, Great Britain; 3rd; Peterson, Germany, 2nd; Hardy, U.S.; 1st; Kalachnikova, USSR; 4th; Jackson, Australia, 5th.
MEN’S SWIMMING

Report of Committee Chairman

By Charles O. Roeser

Intense interest in the work of the Swimming Committee began at its first meeting in Washington, D.C., on January 9, 1950. Joseph Bertolini was elected chairman and Ben York, Secretary.

The second meeting was held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on March 30, 1950. Arthur Price, one of the original members, resigned from the committee and Charles O. Roeser was appointed to fill the vacancy. Bertolini resigned as chairman, Roeser being elected to fill this post. Lawrence Johnson was elected chairman of the finance committee.

The third meeting was held in Seattle, Washington, on July 20, 1950. Washington, D.C. was the site of the fourth meeting on December 8, 1950, when plans were completed for participation in the Pan American Games.

Following the competition at Buenos Aires, the fifth meeting was held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on April 7, 1951. Reports were read on the Pan American Games by Mike Peppe, who had coached the US team, and by chairman Roeser. At this meeting Matt Mann of the University of Michigan was elected chairman of the coaches advisory committee.

At the call of the chairman, the sixth meeting was held at Detroit, Michigan, on July 25, 1951, at the Brennan Pools. Nominations were readied for the various administrative team positions on the 1952 Olympic swimming team. These were subsequently approved by the USOC Executive Board.

At the meeting of the USOC in New York City on October 1, 1951, the chairman presented the plans of the committee, covering tryouts, budget, team personnel, uniforms of 1948 standard, and acceptance of Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force cooperation.

At the convention of the Amateur Athletic Union at Daytona Beach, Florida, on November 30, 1951, the committee met for the seventh time. The following were unanimously elected: Coach—Matt Mann, Diving coach—Michael Peppe, Manager—Edward T. Kennedy, Associate Manager—Charles O. Roeser.

The eighth meeting was held at Yale University on April 4, 1952. Jay-Ehret Mahoney of New York City presented the bid of the New York City Olympic

MEN’S SWIMMING COMMITTEE

Charles O. Roeser, Chairman, Lansdowne, Pa.
Edward T. Kennedy, Vice-Chairman, New York, N.Y.
Ben York, Secretary, West Palm Beach, Florida

Fred A. Beitz, Los Angeles, Cal.
Joseph Bertolini, Hyattsville, Md.
Tom Haynie, Stanford, Cal.
Lawrence J. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Howard W. Stepp, Princeton, N.J.

Matt Mann, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Karl B. Michael, Hanover, N. H.
Michael Peppe, Columbus, Ohio

UNCLE SAM’S NATATORIAL MEDALISTS

(I. to r.) Wayne Moore, Yoshinobu Oyakawa, Jimmy McLane, Clark Scholes, Ford Konno, William Woolsey.
Committee, guaranteeing the sum of $15,000, for the final swimming and diving tryouts. It was proposed that water polo trials be held at the same time, but with an additional and separate guarantee. The award was made at a later date to the New York City committee by a mail vote requested by the chairman.

The ninth meeting of the committee was held at the New York AC on June 30, to prepare for the tryouts. Diving and water polo trials were conducted at Astoria Pool on July 1, 2, and 3, 1952, while the swimming tests were held at Flushing Meadow on July 4, 5, and 6.

The tenth and final meeting took place at Flushing Meadow Pool on July 6, at which time the team was selected and unanimously approved.

To Jay Ehret Mahoney, as director of the meet, and the New York City Olympic Committee as sponsor, we are deeply grateful for the splendid arrangements and excellent cooperation in providing ideal conditions for the final tryouts. Details for the operation of the meet were most effectively executed and the facilities gave every opportunity to America's aspirants to do their best.

Equipment was handled most efficiently by Manager Ed Kennedy, both here and in Helsinki.

Coaches Mann and Peppe did an outstanding job in bringing our team to its peak to insure our great success in Finland. No one could have done more.

The group lived at the Olympic Village, Kapyla, Helsinki, about ten minutes ride from the pool. Bus service was excellent, adequate, and most frequent. The apartments were new and the quarters were ample.

Our sincere appreciation is tendered to Charles Ornstein, chairman of the Food and Housing Committee, for providing the best of food. Everyone was of the opinion that meals were ideal and left nothing to be desired. Every special request on behalf of the athletes was met with complete cooperation and promptness.

We were fortunate in having four members of our committee serve as key officials at the Games. R. Max Ritter, FINA secretary, acted as chief judge, Lawrence Johnson as chief timer, Charles Roesser, as chief recorder, and Ben York as diving judge. Mr. Johnson also served on the Jury of Appeal.

The events were well conducted and the officiating most satisfactory.

With the amount of $15,000 from the final Olympic tryouts guaranteed by the New York City Olympic Committee, the Men's Swimming Committee raised more than the quota necessary to meet the expenses of the team's roundtrip to Helsinki, which originated in New York on July 10 and was completed there on August 6.

It has been an honor, pleasure and privilege to serve as chairman of the committee, especially in the light of the splendid results which are ample proof that the 1952 edition of the US men's Swimming Team was the best in Olympic history.

MEN'S SWIMMING

Report of Team Manager
By Edward T. Kennedy

Robert Clotworthy; Tower diving—Major Sammy Lee, John McCormack, John Calhoun; Sprint races—Clarke Scholes, Richard Cleveland, Ronald Gora; Middle distance, relay, and long distance—Ford Konno, Jimmy McLane (team captain), Wayne Moore, William Woolsey, Frank Chamberlain, Frank Dooley, Gaither Rosser, Donald Sheff, "Bumpey" Jones, Wallace Wolf; Backstroke—Yoshi Oyakawa, Jack Taylor, Alan Stack; Breaststroke—Bowen Stassforth, Kenneth Nitzkowski, Jerry Holan; Head diving coach—Matt Mann of Michigan; Head diving coach—Mick Peppe of Ohio State; Manager—Edward T. Kennedy of Columbia; Associate Manager—Charles O. Roesser, chairman of the Swimming Committee. This group proceeded, after the final event of the tryouts to the Hotel Paramount for indoctrination—such as issuing of tickets and uniforms, medical examinations, etc.

On July 10 at 2:05 pm we took off from Idlewild airport, New York, via Pan American Airlines for Helsinki—

Charles O. Roesser

Edward T. Kennedy
by way of Gander, London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Oslo and Copenhagen. July 11 at 4:30 pm we were met at the airport and escorted to the Olympic Village, which was to be our headquarters during the time of the contest. We were assigned quarters and soon retired in order to be ready for our practice sessions which were about to begin. The following day we assembled with the entire US Olympic Team to be officially welcomed by the Finnish Organizing Committee.

Our practice sessions began July 13, and ranged from 5:00 am to 8:30 pm, during the time of the contests. We had a splendid group of boys, cooperative and eager and able, as the results showed.

Every Olympic record was shattered during the progress of the meet. The US team won six out of eight swimming and diving events and lost the other two by a whisker. France, with contestants in every one of the final swimming events, was always a threat. Japan qualified many men but failed to win any gold medals for the first time in years. Hungary, South Africa, Australia, England, Russia, Czechoslovakia and Brazil (a newcomer) all showed capable performers and reached the finals.

There isn't any doubt that the most thrilling final on the program was the 800-meters relay in which our four boys—Moore, Woolsey, Kono, and McClane—did a tremendous job of beating a crack Japanese team which had been preparing for this race for many years. I congratulate these boys, all of them.

The Finns did a great job of organizing this big affair, and it was BIG! The facilities were excellent. The pool was fifty meters long with separate diving facilities, and the surroundings were beautifully landscaped with comfortable seating arrangements. The people of Helsinki were polite, friendly, and smiling. They seemed especially fond of our American boys.

The foreign swimmers are gaining fast. Their facilities are improving consistently and the interest is increasing rapidly. It is not just one nation like Japan to whom we must look for our keen competition. We must now take cognizance of growing strength in all the Scandinavian countries, as well as England, France, Australia, South Africa, Italy, Russia, Brazil and elsewhere.

The US Olympic Committee is to be commended for their excellent job of assembling, transporting, feeding, and housing this great team. All of the coaching and managerial personnel are indeed grateful to our competitors for their splendid spirit and marvelous performances. These athletes did a great deal to overcome the feeling of animosity often felt toward our countrymen.

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**FINAL SWIMMING TRYOUTS FOR MEN**

Held July 4, 5, 6, 1952, at Flushing Meadow Amphitheatre
New York, N. Y.

### 100-METERS FREESTYLE

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Matt Mann
Coach of Swimming

Michael Peppe
Coach of Diving
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### 400-METERS FREESTYLE

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Aquatic teams take off from Idlewild, destination Helsinki.

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### 100-METERS BACKSTROKE

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<td>Richard B. Thoman, New Haven St.</td>
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<td>Tommy Dunlap, North Carolina State</td>
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#### Heat Two

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<td>James P. Thomas, Chapel Hill SC</td>
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<td>Robert A. Dunlop, Navy Olympics</td>
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<td>Dwaine W. McIlroy, El Segundo SC</td>
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<td>Donald H. Clooney, USAF</td>
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#### Final

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### 200-METERS BREASTSTROKE

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#### Heat Two

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<td>Robert Dunlop, Navy Olympics</td>
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# FINAL DIVING TRYOUTS FOR MEN
Held July 1, 2, 3, 1952, at Astoria Pool
Astoria, L. I., N.Y.

## RESULTS OF 3-METERS DIVE

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<td>Charles Cooper, Navy Olympics</td>
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## RESULTS OF PLATFORM DIVES

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PLATFORM DIVING ARTISTRY AT HELSINKI

BY SAMMY LEE, US OLYMPIC CHAMPION IN 1948 AND 1952
OLYMPIC MEN’S SWIMMING AND DIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-METERS FREESTYLE

HEAT 1

1. Y. Haga (Japan) ...................... 1 m. 09.0 s.
2. J. T. Tierney (U.S.) ................ 1 m. 09.4 s.
3. L. Hurring (N.Z.) .................. 1 m. 09.5 s.
4. L. Back (Czechoslovakia) ......... 1 m. 10.2 s.
5. R. Bonn (West Germany) .......... 1 m. 11.0 s.
6. G. Paschalidis (Greece) .......... 1 m. 11.1 s.
7. H. Gericke (Switzerland) ......... 1 m. 11.9 s.

HEAT 2

1. P. Galvan (Argentina) ............. 1 m. 07.6 s.
2. Y. Nishi (Japan) ................... 1 m. 07.9 s.
3. R. Wardrop (G.B.) ................ 1 m. 08.7 s.
4. H. Koolhoven (Netherlands) ...... 1 m. 10.1 s.
5. V. Lopatin (U.S.S.R.) ............. 1 m. 10.5 s.
6. L. Beumont (Canada) ............. 1 m. 10.8 s.
7. K. Shah (India) .................... 1 m. 13.7 s.

HEAT 3

1. J. Taylor (U.S.) .................... 1 m. 07.2 s.
2. B. Skanias (Yugoslavia) .......... 1 m. 07.5 s.
3. J. Goncalves (Brazil) ............. 1 m. 07.7 s.
4. L. Backi (Czechoslovakia) ....... 1 m. 10.2 s.
5. N. Lykken (Norway) ............... 1 m. 13.8 s.
6. T. Peetersen (Netherlands) ...... 1 m. 15.4 s.

HEAT 4

1. Y. Yokoyama (U.S.S.R.) .......... 1 m. 06.0 s.
2. N. Meling (Sweden) ............... 1 m. 08.5 s.
3. J. T. Tjebebas (Netherlands) .... 1 m. 09.0 s.
4. J. van der Veen (Netherlands) ... 1 m. 09.7 s.
5. B. Barman (India) ................. 1 m. 20.3 s.

HEAT 5

1. W. Brockwitz (West Germany) ... 1 m. 06.5 s.
2. L. Zins (France) ................... 1 m. 07.3 s.
3. M. Monteiro da Fonseca (Brazil) .... Scratched
4. S. Agapov (U.S.S.R.) ............. 1 m. 12.3 s.
5. E. Barbeiro (Portugal) .......... 1 m. 12.9 s.

HEAT 6

1. C. Scholes (France) .............. 1 m. 05.5 s.
2. B. Skanias (Yugoslavia) .......... 1 m. 07.8 s.
3. E. Edasi (U.S.S.R.) ............... 1 m. 10.7 s.
4. F. Pavan (Brazil) ................. 1 m. 10.8 s.
5. L. Hurring (Netherlands) ....... 1 m. 20.3 s.

SWIM-OFF FOR LAST PLACE IN HEAT 5

1. R. Wardrop (G.B.) ................. 1 m. 07.8 s.
2. G. Monteiro (Brazil) ............. 1 m. 09.5 s.

FINALS

1. J. T. Tjebebas (Netherlands) ... 1 m. 05.5 s.
2. B. Skanias (Yugoslavia) .......... 1 m. 07.8 s.
3. A. Stack (U.S.) .................. 1 m. 08.7 s.
4. R. Wardrop (G.B.) ................. 1 m. 09.8 s.
5. L. Hurring (Netherlands) ....... 1 m. 20.3 s.

100-METERS BACKSTROKE

WORLD RECORD — A. Stack (U.S.), 1949 — 1 min. 3.6 secs.

OLYMPIC RECORD — Y. Okayawa (U.S.S.R.), 1952 — 1 min. 5.4 secs.

PREVIOUS OLYMPIC RECORD — A. Kiefer (U.S.), 1936 — 1 min. 9.9 secs.
Eight finalists in 100-meters freestyle on last lap. Scholes, US, champion, is in lane no. 4 (from camera); Suzuki, Japan, was second in lane no. 7; Larsson, Sweden, third in no. 3.

Ford Komto, great US distance swimmer, on way to victory in 1500-meters; his amazing time of 18:30 took no less than 42.4 seconds off old record.

Matt Mann, US coach, reflects justifiable pride in winning relay team, composed (l. to r.) of Ford Komto, Bill Woolsey, Wayne Moore, and Jimmy McLane.

200-METERS BREASTSTROKE

HEAT 1
1 M. Nitzkowski (U.S.)... 2 m. 40.6 s.
2 P. Joli dit Dumesnil (France) ... 2 m. 43.4 s.
3 M. Petruszewicz (Poland) ... 2 m. 44.0 s.
4 D. Barbieri (Yugoslavia) ... 2 m. 46.3 s.
5 B. Barnes (G.B.) ... 2 m. 48.6 s.
6 R. Kohn (Luxembourg) ... 2 m. 59.3 s.
7 G. Johnston (S. Africa)...

HEAT 2
1 J. Davies (Australia) ... 2 m. 39.7 s.
2 J. Nagasawa (Japan) ... 2 m. 40.4 s.
3 N. Trojanovic (Yugoslavia) ... 2 m. 42.4 s.
4 B. Rask (Sweden) ... 2 m. 45.3 s.
5 L. Schopenneakers (Belgium) ... 2 m. 50.5 s.
6 J. Korushov (U.S.S.R.) ... 2 m. 47.5 s.
7 A. Osby (Switzerland) ... 2 m. 54.8 s.
8 M. Hashir (Pakistan) ... 3 m. 01.3 s.

HEAT 3
1 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ... 2 m. 38.9 s.
2 O. Costam (Argentina) ... 2 m. 39.6 s.
3 T. Kajikawa (Japan) ... 2 m. 40.3 s.
4 G. Grila (Italy) ... Disqualified
5 O. Mobiglia (Brazil)...
6 J. Tikka (Finland) ... 2 m. 46.3 s.
7 M. Petrusewicz (Poland) 2 m. 44.0 s.
8 J. Nagasawa (Japan) ... 2 m. 40.4 s.

HEAT 4
1 B. Stassforth (U.S.) ... 2 m. 39.3 s.
2 D. Hawkins (Australia) ... 2 m. 42.2 s.
3 L. Portelance (Canada) ... 2 m. 42.5 s.
4 G. Holan (U.S.) ... 2 m. 47.3 s.
5 K. Giese (Denmark) ... 2 m. 51.4 s.
6 V. Skovajsa (Czechoslovakia) ... 2 m. 53.2 s.
7 A. Oehy (Switzerland) ... 2 m. 54.8 s.
8 A. Halloudah (Egypt) ... 2 m. 50.5 s.

HEAT 5
1 G. Holan (U.S.) ... 2 m. 36.9 s.
2 M. Lusten (France) ... 2 m. 40.9 s.
3 N. Hirayama (Japan) ... 2 m. 41.5 s.
4 A. Grijp Filho (Brazil) ... 2 m. 47.6 s.
5 — Suharko (Indonesia) ... 2 m. 51.3 s.
6 J. Bernardo (France) ...
7 Y. Kitamura (Japan) ...
8 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ...

HEAT 6
1 H. Klein (Germany) ... 2 m. 37.0 s.
2 D. Buyze (Netherlands) ... 2 m. 41.9 s.
3 V. Borisenko (U.S.S.R.) ... 2 m. 42.1 s.
4 A. K. Kahkonen (Finland) ... 2 m. 43.8 s.
5 M. Sanguily Bayamon (Cuba) ...
6 V. Linhart (Czechoslovakia) ...
7 A. Hallow (Egypt) ...
8 E. Barberio (Portugal) ...

SEMI-FINALS

HEAT 1
1 J. Davies (Australia) ... 2 m. 36.8 s.
2 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ...
3 N. Hirayama (Japan) ...
4 G. Holan (U.S.) ...
5 M. Nitzkowski (U.S.) ...
6 J. Bernardo (France) ...
7 Y. Kitamura (Japan) ...
8 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ...

HEAT 2
1 H. Klein (Germany) ... 2 m. 37.0 s.
2 T. Kajikawa (Japan) ...
3 D. Stassforth (U.S.) ...
4 J. Nagasawa (Japan) ...
5 M. Lusten (France) ...
6 D. Hawkins (Australia) ...
7 N. Trojanovic (Yugoslavia) ...
8 V. Borisenko (U.S.S.R.) ...

FINALS

1 J. Davies (Australia) ...
2 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ...
3 N. Hirayama (Japan) ...
4 G. Holan (U.S.) ...
5 M. Nitzkowski (U.S.) ...
6 J. Bernardo (France) ...
7 Y. Kitamura (Japan) ...
8 L. Komadel (Czechoslovakia) ...

1500-METERS FREESTYLE

WORLD RECORD—H. Furuhashi (Japan), 1949—18 mins. 19 secs.
OLYMPIC RECORD—F. Konno (U.S.), 1952—18 mins. 30 secs.
PREVIOUS OLYMPIC RECORD—K. Kitamura (Japan), 1932—19 mins. 12.4 secs.

HEAT 1
1 S. Hashizume (Japan) ... 18 m. 34.0 s.
2 G. Greenslowski (Poland) ... 19 m. 17.5 s.
3 T. Guiterres (Mexico) ... 19 m. 18.9 s.
4 S. Kelly do Santos (Brazil) ... 19 m. 26.8 s.
5 G. Johnston (South Africa) ... 19 m. 27.7 s.
6 G. McNamme (Canada) ... 20 m. 02.5 s.
7 B. Basunghi (Philippines) ... 20 m. 58.6 s.

HEAT 2
1 J. McLane (U.S.) ... 19 m. 09.3 s.
2 G. Lehmann (Germany) ... 19 m. 17.9 s.
3 E. Ferro (Mexico) ...
4 D. Agnew (Australia) ... 20 m. 03.8 s.
5 W. Schneider (Swiss) ...
6 M. Raman (Pakistan) ...
7 T. Okamoto (Brazil) ...
8 P. Monteria (Hong Kong) ...

HEAT 3
1 T. Okamoto (Brazil) ...
2 G. Scordas (Greece) ...
3 Y. Aki (Japan) ...
4 E. Press (U.S.S.R.) ...
5 W. Baergott (Bermuda) ...
6 F. Monteria (Hong Kong) ...
7 J. Boiteux (France) ...
8 C. Borja (Mexico) ...

HEAT 4
1 J. Boiteux (France) ...
2 W. Woolsey (U.S.) ...
3 C. Borja (Mexico) ...
4 D. Agnew (Australia) ...
5 R. Sreenan (G.B.) ...
6 V. Lasrinenko (U.S.S.R.) ...
7 K. Cheung (Hong Kong) ...
8 E. Granados (Spain) ...

HEAT 5
1 F. Konno (U.S.) ...
2 J. Marshall (Australia) ...
3 E. Granados (Spain) ...
4 G. Marks (Ceylon) ...
5 R. Cook (Bermuda) ...
6 W. Oldham (Norway) ...

HEAT 6
1 P. Duncan (South Africa) ...
2 J. Marshall (Australia) ...
3 E. Granados (Spain) ...
4 G. Marks (Ceylon) ...
5 R. Cook (Bermuda) ...
6 W. Oldham (Norway) ...

FINALS

1 F. Konno (U.S.) ...
2 J. Marshall (Australia) ...
3 E. Granados (Spain) ...
4 G. Marks (Ceylon) ...
5 R. Cook (Bermuda) ...
6 W. Oldham (Norway) ...

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First act of France's Jean Boiteux as Olympic 400-meters freestyle champion is to assist his father out of pool into which he had impetuously leaped to tender prompt and effusive congratulations.

Major Sammy Lee, US Army, having successfully defended his Olympic platform diving championship, shows his second gold medal to Mrs. Lee.

Successful teams in 4 x 200 meters relay swim mount stand to receive awards: (l. to r.) Japan, 2nd; US, 1st; France, 3rd. US competitors are (l. to r.) Bill Woolsey, Ford Konno, Jimmy McLane, Wayne Moore. Runners-up Nipponese beat old Olympic mark by more than 12 seconds, pushing victors to new record of 8:31.1. McLane's anchor leg of 2:06.2 put winners in lead for first time, Japan having used its men in reverse order of ability.
**Action in water thrills throng in Swimming Stadium.**

**800-METERS RELAY**

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Swimmers</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>France (J. Bernardo, A. Eminente, A. Jany, J. Boiteux)</td>
<td>8 m. 55.9 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Great Britain (F. Botham, R. Burns, T. Welsh, J. Wardrop)</td>
<td>8 m. 59.7 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Australia (R. Aubrey, F. O'Neill, D. Agnew, J. Marshall)</td>
<td>9 m. 01.4 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>U.S.S.R. (V. Drobnisky, V. Karmanov, L. Meshkov, L. Balandin)</td>
<td>9 m. 01.9 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Italy (C. Pederoli, E. Massaria, A. Romani, G. Palagi)</td>
<td>9 m. 17.9 s.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Poland (P. Ikonon, P. Piatlaka, M. Vaikeinen, L. Telivuoc)</td>
<td>9 m. 26.6 s.</td>
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<table>
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<th>Heat</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Swimmers</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>U.S. (W. Wolf, D. Sheff, F. Doolay, B. Jones)</td>
<td>8 m. 50.9 s.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Hungary (G. Cioransk, L. Gyongyosi, G. Ketesi, I. Nyeki)</td>
<td>8 m. 54.6 s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. Africa (G. Johnston, D. Ford, J. Durr, F. Duncan)</td>
<td>8 m. 58.7 s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brazil (H. de Melo Lara, S. Kelly dos Santos, A. Boshion, I. Gavass)</td>
<td>9 m. 09.0 s.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Belgium (G. Reyniers, J. Anthoon, M. Anthoon, A. Bierebeek)</td>
<td>9 m. 45.5 s.</td>
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**Heats 3 and 4**

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Japan (Y. Hamaguchi, H. Suzuki, T. Goto, T. Tanikawa)</td>
<td>8 m. 42.1 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sweden (R. Olander, G. Larsson, O. Johansson, P. O. Ostrand)</td>
<td>8 m. 52.3 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Argentina (F. Zwanck, M. Trabucco, P. Galvao, S. Yantorno)</td>
<td>8 m. 59.3 s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Canada (G. McNamara, L. Beaumont, L. Pelletier, A. Gilchrist)</td>
<td>9 m. 10.9 s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poland (G. Gremlowski, A. Tolkaczewski, J. Lewicz, J. Boniecki)</td>
<td>9 m. 13.7 s.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mexico (A. Isaac, M. Herreo, P. Borja, O. Gutierrez)</td>
<td>9 m. 15.7 s.</td>
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**Final**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>U.S. (W. Moore, W. Woolsey, F. Konno, J. McLane)</td>
<td>8 m. 31.1 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Japan (H. Suzuki, Y. Hamaguchi, T. Goto, T. Tanikawa)</td>
<td>8 m. 33.5 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>France (J. Bernardo, A. Eminente, A. Jany, J. Boiteux)</td>
<td>8 m. 45.9 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S. Africa (G. Johnston, D. Ford, J. Durr, F. Duncan)</td>
<td>8 m. 52.6 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hungary (L. Gyongyosi, G. Cioransk, G. Kadas, I. Nyeki)</td>
<td>8 m. 52.9 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Brazil (H. de Melo Lara, S. Kelly dos Santos, A. Boshion, I. Gavass)</td>
<td>8 m. 55.1 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Argentina (F. Zwanck, M. Trabucco, P. Galvao, S. Yantorno)</td>
<td>8 m. 58.9 s.</td>
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### 3-METERS SPRINGBOARD DIVING

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<td>D. Browning (U.S.)</td>
<td>205.29</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>M. Anderson (U.S.)</td>
<td>199.84</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>R. Clotworthy (U.S.)</td>
<td>184.92</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>J. Capilla (Mexico)</td>
<td>178.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>R. Brener (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>165.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Busin (Brazil)</td>
<td>155.91</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>T. A. Turner (Gt. Britain)</td>
<td>151.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A. Zhigalov (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>131.31</td>
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The first eight competitors performed the full Olympic test of 12 dives. The remaining competitors performed only the 6 dives with a limit of degrees of difficulty of 11.0.

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### HIGHBOARD DIVING

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The first eight competitors performed the full Olympic test of 10 dives. The remaining competitors performed only the 6 dives with a limit of degrees of difficulty of 11.0.

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*Victory ceremony at pool-side*  
*Lost: One diver*
Approach to Helsinki's attractive Olympic Swimming Stadium.

Stassforth, US (third from camera), leads near end of 200-meters breaststroke, but is beaten in close finish by Davies, Australia (nearest camera); between them is Klein, Germany, who was third.

Leading breaststroke protagonists: (l. to r.) Bowen Stassforth, US, 2nd; John Davies, Australia, champion; Herbert Klein, Germany, 3rd.
TWELVE WHO GAINED LAURELS IN WATER

Platform dive: (l. to r.) Capillo, Mexico, 2nd; Lee, US, 1st; Hoase, Germany, 3rd.

Springboard dive: (l. to r.) Anderson, US, 2nd; Browning, US, 1st; Clotworthy, US, 3rd.

1500-meters freestyle: (l. to r.) Hashizume, Japan, 2nd; Konno, US, 1st; Okamoto, Brazil, 3rd.

100-meters freestyle: (l. to r.) Suzuki, Japan, 2nd; Scholes, US, 1st; Larsson, Sweden, 3rd.
WATER POLO

Report of Committee Chairman
By Jay-Ehret Mahoney

The first meeting of the US Olympic Water Polo Committee for the XV Olympiad, held in Washington in January 1950, elected its chairman, secretary and delegate, and set forth the committee procedures for the selection of the US water polo teams, managers and coaches for the Pan American and Olympic Games. The team in each case was to be composed of the seven players of the winning team of the tryouts, plus four substitutes picked as the next best players from all the teams in the competition. A sufficient number of names were to be selected by the committee to replace the names of any men who might have to withdraw; the selection was to be made by members of the committee present at the tryouts; there was to be no voice in the selection by members of the committee not present at the tryouts; the coach of the team winning at the tryouts was to be Olympic coach; and the manager was to be elected by the committee.

This procedure worked extremely well for both the Pan American Games and the Olympic Games, and its continuance is recommended.

Many proposals for the raising of funds to finance the sending of a US team to the Games were discussed by the committee. A number of plans were tried. In the case of the Pan American Games a large bulk of contributions raised by the committee came from the home town of the winning team of the tryouts, and was raised between the time of the tryouts and the departure of the team for Buenos Aires.

In the case of fund raising for the Olympic Games, the greatest success in financing came through the guarantee for the tryouts and numerous AAU contributions. Other funds were raised through the committee's national mailing list and contributions from college and AAU water polo teams. Late fund raising is bad. There was a great deal of pessimism regarding the raising of funds for the Pan American Games. Perhaps additional teams would have traveled to the tryouts had they felt the South American trip to be a certainty.

The nature of the international game was changed somewhat through a change in the rules. The so-called "no moving rule" was eliminated. This change allowed the natural progression of the game to continue in spite of repeated whistle blowing for fouls. This change brought about development of younger players and introduced more and faster swimming to the game. During the four years since the last Games, refereeing in the US has constantly improved and practically all of the sometimes objectionable roughness of the game has disappeared. At the same time the game has become a faster and more interesting spectator sport as well as requiring even better conditioning of the players. Ways are still being sought to overcome the objections in the present game centering around the stopper-back and the static-forward.

The Olympic tryouts were successfully conducted at the Astoria Park Pool in New York City. The facilities were the finest. The design of the aluminum goals developed by the Park Department in New York deserved great praise. The tryouts were conducted in conjunction with the Men's Olympic Swimming Committee's tryouts in diving and the combination worked out extremely well. The use of the group system is not very familiar to Americans, and the committee by a small margin voted in favor of an elimination tournament with each team playing at least two games. With hindsight it might now be recommended that in the future the group system would be a fairer system, especially with regard to the selection of spares for the team.

Many of the recommendations of committees for previous Olympiads still hold true in general terms. It would appear however that the game of water polo has definitely found its place in the United States and will rapidly increase in popularity where facilities are available for the playing of the game.

The Chairman especially compliments all the members of the Committee who worked extremely hard in overcoming an old feeling of defeatism, held by many for this sport; in handling many of the complicated matters that came before the committee; and in obtaining the wonderful cooperation that we enjoyed from the Armed Forces.

We especially offer our appreciation to Lt.-Commander Phil Gutting, USN, Major Don A. Rossi, USAF; and Lt.-Colonel D. F. Hull, USA.

WATER POLO COMMITTEE
Jay-Ehret Mahoney, Chairman, New York, N.Y.
John J. Curren, Secretary, New York, N.Y.
Sam Greller, Chicago, Ill.
Richard E. Jamerson, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Rear Admiral Harold C. Train (Ret.), Annapolis, Md.

H. Pope, St. Louis, Mo.
James R. Smith, Fullerton, Cal.
Through the fine cooperation and most generous support afforded by the USOC to all of us who regard water polo as a great sport, the United States was able to present an outstanding team to represent it at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki. The travel arrangements, housing facilities, and training program were the very best, and contributed greatly to the success of this team.

The performances of the Water Polo team were most creditable. Although seeded among the less highly regarded teams in the "B" group for the first elimination trials, our team finished in fourth place in the final standings after battling all the way into the final round. Five clear cut victories were scored by us over such top notch teams as Great Britain, Spain, Austria, Belgium and Romania; while our four defeats were suffered at the hands of Hungary (the ultimate tournament winner), Jugoslavia, Sweden and Italy. This excellent showing drew praise on all sides and no doubt it has greatly increased our chances of winning top honors at the next Olympic Games in 1956.

The tryouts were held at the Astoria Pool, Queens, New York City, early in July. The victor in these spirited, hard fought trials was the young team from El Segundo, Cal., ably coached by Urho Saari. For the distinction of representing the US at Helsinki, this entire California team, two outstanding players from the New York AC (second in the trials), and one player from each of the Illinois AC and Whittier teams, were selected. Saari naturally was chosen to coach our squad. That he had excellent material to work with and that his coaching skill is preeminent were attested by the ensuing accomplishments of our US team.

The US Water Polo team was composed of the following: Harry Bisbey, James Norris, Norman Lake, Peter Stange, John Spargo, Bob Hughes, Norman Dornblaser, all of the El Segundo Swim Club; Edward Jaworski, NYAC; Robert Koehler, NYAC; Marvin Burns, Whittier Swim Club, and William Kooistra, Illinois AC.

The 1952 Olympic water polo tournament was unusual in several respects. For one thing it was the largest in Olympic history with 21 entries representing as many nations, and with Russia participating for the first time. Another notable aspect of the competition was the successful inauguration of the new playing rule which allows players freedom of motion after a foul call. This speeded up play considerably and proved highly popular with the spectators. Perhaps before the next Olympic Games take place in 1956, the international committee will have seen fit to amend the rules further by getting rid of the two-yard line which tends to slow down play. Such a change in the rules will be advocated by the United States at the appropriate time.

As for the future of our Olympic water polo program, the first objective must be to popularize the sport here by bringing more clubs and colleges into participation and competition. Then there is also the Pan American tournament to be held in Mexico City in 1955, which should provide a great opportunity for our American water polo players, not only to enjoy a great trip to a beautiful country, but also to sharpen their play in international competition.

I wish to pay a great compliment to every member of our great team, and also to single out for most honorable mention Coach Saari, and also Max Ritter of the New York AC, whose enthusiastic, unflagging efforts to build up international fellowship and sportsmanship in water sports have borne fine fruit. It is gratifying for all of us to learn that Ritter has recently been elevated to the vice-presidency of FINA. Incidentally a pleasing aftermath of the fine showing of our water polo team at Helsinki was the selection of Jay Ehret Mahoney of the New York AC for membership on the Olympic Water Polo board. This is the first time an American has been so honored, and Mahoney richly deserves such a reward for the fine contribution he has made to water polo in this area and in the nation-wide AAU programs.
Water Polo competition under way in Helsinki's Swimming Stadium.

FINAL WATER POLO TRYOUTS
Held July 1, 2, 3, 1952, at Astoria Pool
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

GAME 1
NEW YORK A.C.—Team A 11 v. PORTAGE PARK 2
Donald Tierney—Goal
Thomas Finnerty (3)
Edward Jasworski
Robert Kochler (3)
Charles Schroeder (2)
Edward Kineke (1)
Richard Newman (2)
Fouls—0
COACH — Paul J. Wacker
MANAGER—John J. Curren
Playing Time—69 Minutes

PORTAGE PARK 2
Sherman Halvorsen—Goal
Donald Clooney
L.B. Bruce O'Brien
R.B. Richard Bastian (1)
C.B. John Herling
L.F. Thomas Herling
C.F. Andrew F. Haberman
R.F. Donald Good
Spare James Denz
Spare Theodore Camis
Fouls—0
COACH—Ralph Erickson

GAME 2
EL SEGUNDO S.C. 15 v. NEW YORK A.C.—Team B 2
Harry A. Biseby—Goal
James L. Norris
Norman Lake
Peter J. Stange (1)
John A. Spargo (4)
Robert Hughes (9)
Norman W. Dornblaser (1)
George Allen
Dwaine W. McIlroy
William E. Zerkie
Jerry Cunningham
Fouls—1
COACH — Urho E. Saari
MANAGER—John J. Curren

NEW YORK A.C.—Team B 2
L.B. Howard Kaiser
R.B. Paul Bartlewitz
C.B. Richard Grego (1)
L.F. James L. Norris
R.B. Robert Martin Horn
C.B. Thomas C. Osterman
R.B. Robert C. Frojen
C.B. Edwin Frank Illsley
R.B. Robert Gene Brown
C.F. Marvin Burns (3)
R.F. Harry Borchers (2)
Spare James A. Gaughran
Spare Ted Morris
Spare Dixon Fiske
Fouls—2
COACH—Sam J. Greller
MANAGER—Vernon Tittle

Note:—Kastner removed because of injury. Paul Smithson substituted.
EL SEGUNDO S.C. 5 v. NEW YORK A.C.—Team A 2
Harry Bishey
James L. Norris
Norman Lake
Peter J. Stange
John A. Spargo (1)
Robert Hughes (2)
N. W. Dornblaser (2)
George Allen
Dwane W. McIlroy
William E. Zerkie
Jerry Cunningham
Fouls—5
COACH—Urih E. Saari

GAME 7

COACH—Heber H. Holloway
Playing Time—57 Minutes

GAME 6

COACH—Sam J. Greller
COACH—Heber H. Holloway
Playing Time—55 Minutes

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS

1. EL SEGUNDO SWIM CLUB
2. NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB—Team A
3. ILLINOIS ATHLETIC CLUB

OLYMPIC WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

Italy, 4 : U.S., 0
Italy, 5 : U.S.S.R., 0
U.S.S.R., 4 : Argentina, 1

GROUP B

Hungary, 9 : Egypt, 0
Hungary, 9 : Germany, 1
Hungary, 5 : U.S.S.R., 3
U.S.S.R., 3 : Egypt, 2

GROUP C

Netherlands, 7 : Sweden, 1
Yugoslavia, 2 : Netherlands, 1

GROUP D

Belgium, 5 : Spain, 4
Belgium, 3 : Brazil, 1
Belgium, 4 : U.S.S.R., 0
Spain, 4 : Brazil, 1
Spain, 3 : S. Africa, 1
Brazil, 9 : S. Africa, 2

FINALS ROUND

GROUP E

Italy, 5 : U.S., 4
Italy, 5 : Belgium, 2
Italy, 2 : Spain, 2
U.S., 4 : Belgium, 0

U.S., 6 : Spain, 4
Belgium, 5 : Spain, 4

GROUP F

Hungary, 5 : U.S.S.R., 3
Hungary, 4 : Netherlands, 4
Hungary, 2 : Yugoslavia, 3
U.S.S.R., 3 : Yugoslavia, 3
Netherlands, 4 : U.S.S.R., 2
Yugoslavia, 2 : S. Africa, 1

U.S.S.R., 1 : Spain, 1

GROUP G

Yugoslavia, 4 : U.S., 2
Hungary, 4 : U.S.S.R., 0
Italy, 5 : U.S., 4
Yugoslavia, 2 : Hungary, 2
Yugoslavia, 3 : Italy, 1
Hungary, 7 : Italy, 2

FINAL PLAYING—Goals

Netherlands, 7 : Spain, 7
Belgium, 5 : Spain, 3

Belgium, 5 : U.S.S.R., 3
Netherlands, 4 : U.S.S.R., 2
Netherlands, 5 : Belgium, 3
U.S.S.R., 4 : Spain, 3
Belgium, 5 : Spain, 4
Belgium, 3 : U.S.S.R., 3

FINAL PLACINGS

1. Hungary
2. Yugoslavia
3. Italy
4. U.S.
5. Netherlands
6. Belgium
7. U.S.S.R.
8. Spain

Action during US Water Polo Team's 6-3 victory over Romania in preliminary round.
WOMEN'S SWIMMING
Report of Committee Chairman and Team Co-Manager
By J. Edwin Aspinall

At the first meeting of the Women's Olympic Swimming Committee held in January, 1950, in Washington, D. C., the writer was elected chairman, with Dorothy Schiller Green, Chicago, as secretary. A. Wood Hardin of New Albany, Ind. was elected to the post of finance chairman.

At this meeting various methods of raising money for the Pan American Games and Olympic Games' teams were discussed, and it was recommended that wherever possible we try to hold district tryouts in an effort to raise money. It was decided that one of the best money-raising ideas was to ask for donations at all swimming meets to be held throughout the country during the next few years. Our subsequent experiences showed that this would have proven a very successful way of raising funds if the swimming clubs over the country had cooperated. However, it seems that everyone waited until the last minute in asking for donations at these meets.

Several other committee meetings were held, but no decisions in regard to coaches, managers, etc., were made until a session which took place in December, 1951, at Daytona Beach, Fla. On this occasion R. O. Papenguth of Purdue University, was elected to the post of swimming coach for the Olympic Games; W. J. Schlueter, of the Town Club of Chicago, was elected diving coach; Mrs. Elsie Viets Jennings was elected manager of the team. After this meeting we were notified by the Executive Board of the USOC that the writer had been named co-manager with Mrs. Jennings, and this appointment was approved by a majority of the committee. At the December meeting Mr. Hardin submitted his resignation to the committee, as he no longer felt he was in a position to serve as finance chairman. His resignation was accepted.

The tryouts for the women's swimming team were awarded to Indianapolis, to a group known as the Indianapolis Olympic Fund Raising Association. The tryouts were held at Broad Ripple Park Pool, and were very well attended. They were a financial success, and raised a large part of the $30,000 needed to finance the team.

Our thanks go to Doug Roby for his large individual contribution to women's swimming, and also to Clarence Pinkston of the Detroit A.C., who sent us a very substantial check from the Detroit Beavers. Also, I wish to thank our many friends throughout the country who worked so hard on fund-raising, and for the nice individual gifts received.

We were allowed to select a team of nineteen girls—sending a full team by taking the first, second and third place winners in the 100, 400 freestyle, 100-meters backstroke, and 200-meters breaststroke, as well as first, second and third in three-meters diving and platform diving.

The platform diving tryouts were held at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, Texas. First and second places were taken by Mrs. Patricia Kelly McCormick and Paula Jean Myers, both girls representing the Los Angeles A.C. June Stover Irwin was third, representing the Pasadena A.C. These three girls also competed at Indianapolis, and Mrs. McCormick was the winner in the three-meter dive there.

The team left by plane for New York on July 6, and departed this country via Pan American Airlines charter flight for Helsinki on July 10. We, the administrative personnel of the team, cannot be too high in our praise of the very fine

WOMEN'S SWIMMING COMMITTEE
J. Edwin Aspinall, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Dorothy S. Green, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.
PLATFORM DIVERS
Three US girls who captured top places from high board—Pat McCormick, double diving winner at Helsinki, flanked by Paula Myers (left) and Juno Stover Irwin, repeater from '48 team.

SPRINGBOARD DIVE
Three phases of a perfect performance by the Olympic champion, Patricia Keller McCormick, U.S.
conduct and good behavior of the girls on the team. They had a wonderful team spirit throughout the Games, and their cooperation was appreciated by everyone concerned.

At the last minute, Walter Schlueter, due to illness, was unable to accompany the team. We all want to thank Dick Papenguth for the wonderful way in which he took hold. He coached both divers and swimmers and gave long hours to the sport in Helsinki. Dick spent practically every minute of the day at the pool, and the results of his hard work paid off, as can be seen by the competitive results.

Pat Keller McCormick was the only American to win two gold medals. The closing event of the final day of swimming and diving competition was the platform event for women. It certainly was a beautiful sight to see the American flag flying from the three standards signalling the one-two-three finish in platform diving.

The team had fine accommodations in the Nurses’ Home, and the food was very good. All athletes—both men and women—certainly had the best accommodations and food that they have ever had in any Olympic Games. We of the committee and team personnel wish to thank Charlie Ornstein for the wonderful job he did on food and housing.

Practice conditions at the Games were a little difficult inasmuch as there was only one 50-meters pool in Helsinki. The men’s and women’s swimming teams were allotted one hour each day for forty swimmers. Since there were only four lanes in the pool, this meant that we had ten swimmers to a lane at least. However, the swimmers themselves worked out a beautiful traffic pattern in each lane and we got by all right.

The weather was anything but suitable for swimming; several mornings it was 40°. However, the water in the pool was heated, and this made for reasonably satisfactory conditions.

We have only one request to make, that our representative to FINA enforce the rules a little more rigidly than seems to have been done at the Olympic Games. I am referring specifically to the rule in the FINA book covering costume. Our girls, and the Canadian girls, complied with this rule, but they seemed to be the only ones. The suits worn by the girls of some of the other countries, as well as those worn by some of the men, were a disgrace from our viewpoint, and we feel that either this rule should be omitted entirely from the rulebook, or else rigidly enforced. We feel that our representative to FINA should see that this point is stressed.

FINA left the women’s diving events alone in their meeting on rules, but there was a change in the men’s events. A report to be submitted by Mike Peppe will explain these changes. However, through efforts made by a number of the smaller nations who did not have swimming representatives, FINA set the US and several other countries back at least ten years in breaststroke swimming! They made up another relay team, for international but not Olympic competition, consisting of four swimmers having a freestyle leg; a backstroke leg; an orthodox breaststroke leg, and a butterfly breaststroke leg. They also voted that in the 1956 Olympic Games butterly breaststroke will not be allowed, and all breaststrokers will have to swim in the orthodox manner. At the present time, it is unknown just what the American swimming world's attitude will be on this subject.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

The Women’s Swimming Committee announced the names of the fourteen swimmers and five divers, who earned berths on the United States Olympic team, after tryouts which were held at Broad Ripple Park, Indianapolis, Ind., on July 4 and 6, 1952.

Those winning places on the team were as follows:


400-meters Freestyle—Evelyn Kawamoto, Honolulu, T.H.; Carolyn Green, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Delia Meullenkamp, Mill Valley, Cal.


3-meters Dive—Patricia McCormick, Long Beach, Cal.; Zoe Ann Olson Jensen, Oakland, Cal.; Carol Frick, Woodside, N. Y.

Platform Dive—Patricia McCormick, Long Beach, Cal.; Juno Stover Irwin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Paula Jean Myers, Covina, Cal.

Jackie Lavine, Zoe Ann Olson Jensen, and Juno Stover Irwin were repeaters, having been members of the 1948 team which competed in the London Games.

Right here, as the names of our team members are before you, I would like to say a few words about these girls. I don’t think it would be possible to have a more congenial and willing group of girls than those who made up this 1952 swimming team. It was a pleasure to be with them.

We had one accident. Barbara Stark, only fifteen years old and a very brave youngster, went through a glass door. With several stitches in her head, she refused to stay out of competition—and placed in the 100-meters backstroke.

At the last minute, and too late to make a replacement, Walter Schlueter, who had been selected as diving coach, was unable to make the trip to Helsinki. After a meeting among Ed Aspinall, co-manager, Dick Papenguth, swimming coach, and myself, it was agreed that Dick would coach the divers as well as the swimmers. He did a wonderful job

Report of Team Co-Manager
By Elsie Viets Jennings
RESULTS OF THE WOMEN'S OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRYOUTS

Held at the Broad Ripple Park Pool, Indianapolis, Indiana on July 4, 5, 6, 1952

100-METERS FREE STYLE

HEAT I
Shelia Donahue, Lafayette Swim Club.................................1:10.9
Mynna Hickman, Kenosha Youth Foundation.........................1:12.0
Marion Olson, Crystal Plunge........................................1:13.1
Alice Deining, Unattached.............................................1:13.5
Bernadette Masarik, Los Angeles A C.............................1:13.9
Petey Dunn, Unattached................................................1:17.3
Linda Barton, Indianapolis Athletic Club.........................1:22.9

HEAT II
Jody Alderson, Chicago Town Club.................................1:08.2
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale Swim Assn......................1:08.9
Sue Storer, Lafayette Swim Club................................1:11.2
Charlotte Bell, Los Angeles A C................................1:11.3
Laverne Lindecker, Crystal Plunge Swim Club....................1:11.3
Margaret Hayes, Unattached.........................................1:11.6
Julia Murakami, Hawaii Swim Club.................................1:11.9
Kay Culver, Cedar Rapids, Ia......................................1:18.2

HEAT III
Marilee Stepan, Lake Shore Club................................1:08.3
Marlene Cahill, Unattached........................................1:08.9
Sharon Geary, Los Angeles A C................................1:09.3
Joel Leeman, Hawaii Swim Club................................1:09.8
Delia Muenenkamp, Crystal Plunge Swim Club....................1:11.1
Alice Degroot, Unattached..........................................1:11.3
Della Sehorn, Columbia Athletic Club............................1:14.3
Betsy Alexander, Indianapolis Athletic Club....................1:16.0

HEAT IV
Judy Roberts, Indianapolis Athletic Club.........................1:08.9
Helen Hughes, Y W H A.............................................1:10.7
Anna Hayes, Lafayette Swim Club................................1:13.9
Ann Cooper, Cedar Rapids, Ia....................................1:17.3
Janet Gehle, Newark Athletic Club.................................1:18.2
Renella Scott, Unattached—Battle Creek........................1:28.3
Phyllis Manwarren, Cedar Rapids, Ia............................1:28.4

HEAT V
Thelma H. Kalama, Hawaii Swim Club..............................1:09.5
Penny Barnett, Alanta Athletic Club..............................1:11.8
Ann Moss, Lafayette Swim Club................................1:12.2
Hanna Geithner, Kronk Aquatic Club..............................1:13.6
Sally Scyfarth, Kronk Aquatic Club...............................1:14.5
Catherine Schulte, Kenosha Youth Foundation....................1:15.5
Patsy Ratigan, Unattached........................................Scratched

HEAT VI
Jackie Lavine, Chicago Town Club.................................1:07.4
Evelyn Kawamoto, Hawaii Swim Club..............................1:08.0
Phebe Crammer, Berkeley City Club..............................1:09.8
Mary Eileen Croake, Newark Athletic Club.......................1:11.5
Barbara Love, Watchung Lake......................................1:12.1
Ginny Cosby, Ft. Lauderdale.......................................1:13.0
Gail Moll, Indianapolis Athletic Club............................1:19.0

HEAT VII
Betty Mullen, Lafayette Swim Club...............................1:09.4
Lucy Crocker, Unattached—Lafayette, Ind.........................1:09.4
Marilyn Calderini, Chicago Town Club............................1:12.4
Janet Hattendorf, Battle Creek Swim Club.......................1:13.0
Patricia Moll, Indianapolis Athletic Club.......................1:16.9
Bettina Schwenk, Sanford, Conn. Y.M.C.A.......................1:18.8
Mary Jo Flynn, Unattached—Danville, Ill........................Scratched

FINALS
Judy Alderson, Chicago Town Club...............................1:07.0
Judy Roberts, Indianapolis Athletic Club.......................1:07.2
Marilee Stepan, Lake Shore Club.................................1:07.4
Evelyn Kawamoto, Hawaii Swim Club............................1:07.6
Jackie Lavine, Chicago Town Club...............................1:07.6
Sharon Geary, Los Angeles Athletic Club.......................1:08.3
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale Swim Assn....................1:08.6
Marlene Cahill, Unattached........................................1:08.8

400-METERS FREE STYLE

HEAT I
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale Swim Assn....................5:21.8
Lucy Crocker, Unattached—Lafayette, Ind........................5:29.1
Marlene Cahill, Unattached........................................5:40.8
HEAT II
Delia Meulenkamp, Crystal Plunge Swim Club .......................... 5:29.8
Helen Hughes, Y W H A ........................................... 5:32.5
Martha Gronenberg, Lake Shore Club ............................... 6:45.1

HEAT III
Evelyn Kawamoto, Hawaii Swim Club ............................... 5:23.6
Betty Mullen, Lafayette Swim Club ................................. 5:41.2
Ann Champ, Unattached—Indianapolis, Ind. ....................... 6:10.9
Catherine Schumie, Kenosha YOUTH Foundation ................. 6:20.9
Janet Schubert, Kronk Aquatic Club ............................... 6:26.3
Jane Petersen, Lake Shore Club ................................. 6:59.0
Alice Deimling, Unattached ........................................ Scratched

HEAT IV
Ann Moss, Lafayette Swim Club ................................ 5:29.2
Sue Storer, Unattached—Lafayette, Ind. ....................... 5:39.5
Julia Murakami, Hawaii Swim Club ................................. 5:46.5
Barbara Love, Watchung Lake .................................. 5:58.9
Janet Hattendorf, Battle Creek Swim Club ................. 6:01.8
Patricia Moll, Indianapolis Athletic Club .................... 6:15.1
Mimi Rietz, Lake Shore Club .................................. 7:02.3
Jackie Lavine, Chicago Town Club ............................... Scratched

HEAT V
Barbara Hobelman, Walter Reed Hospital ..................... 5:41.2
Sheila Donahue, Lafayette Swim Club ....................... 5:40.7
Ellen Oberti, Ambassador Hotel ................................ 5:42.8
Alice Degroot, Unattached ..................................... 5:42.9
Shelley Mann, Unattached ...................................... 5:55.6
Linda Barton, Indianapolis Athletic Club ................. 6:23.3
Joan Page, Chicago Town Club ................................ 6:24.0
Kay Cluver, Cedar Rapids, Iowa ................................. 6:41.5

FINALS
Evelyn Kawamoto, Hawaii Swim Club .......................... 5:14.6
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale, Swim Assn. ............. 5:20.0
Delia Meulenkamp, Crystal Plunge ....................... 5:24.5
Ann Moss, Lafayette Swim Club ................................ 5:24.8
Lucy Crocker, Unattached—Lafayette, Ind. .............. 5:25.8
Helen Hughes, Y W H A ........................................ 5:32.5
Sue Storer, Unattached—Lafayette, Ind. ................. 5:38.0
Barbara Hobelman, Walter Reed Hospital ..................... 5:41.2

200-METERS BREASTSTROKE

HEAT I
Gail Peters, Walter Reed Hospital ................................. 3:07.4
Betty Jane Lynch, Lafayette Swim Club ...................... 3:10.4
Ann Morrison, Indianapolis Athletic Club ................. 3:17.4
Nancy Pedlingt, Ft. Lauderdale Swim Assn. ............... 3:18.5
Mary Ellen Croake, Newark Athletic Club ................. 3:19.5
Joan Emily Covell, Kronk Aquatic Club ............... 3:24.6
Barbara Cunningham, Women’s Swim Assn., N. Y. ....... 3:30.6
Mary Freeman, Unattached .................................. Scratched

HEAT II
Della Schorn, Columbia Athletic Club ...................... 3:11.4
Carol Ponce, Lafayette Swim Club ........................... 3:12.3
Anne Bardwell, Unattached ................................ 3:15.0
Jeanette Lombard, Unattached ................................ 3:23.3
Carole Giardine, Women’s Swim Assn., N. Y. ........... 3:24.8
Margaret Landers, Ohrbach A C ............................. 3:39.0
Susan Schaefer, Indianapolis Athletic Club ............. 3:53.3
Ruth Abbott, Indianapolis, Ind. ............................. 3:55.5

HEAT III
Judy Cornell, Jr. Chamber of Commerce—Portland .... 3:14.6
Alan Potter, Washington A C ................................ 3:18.2
Sally Bowers, Lafayette Swim Club ........................... 3:20.1
Phyliss Callhoun, Lafayette Swim Club ............... 3:32.3
Doris Rock, American Turners—Detroit, Mich. ....... 3:35.0
Brenda Barton, Indianapolis Athletic Club .............. 3:37.0
Janet Gehle, Newark Athletic Club ...................... 3:49.6

FINALS
Gail Peters, Walter Reed Hospital .......................... 3:02.6
Judy Cornell, Jr. Chamber of Commerce—Portland .... 3:03.5
Della Schorn, Columbia Athletic Club .............. 3:08.0
Anne Bardwell, Unattached ............................... 3:12.0
Carol Ponce, Lafayette Swim Club ...................... 3:12.9
Ann Morrison, Indianapolis Athletic Club ............. 3:13.8
Betty Jane Lynch, Lafayette Swim Club .............. 3:15.0
Alan Potter, Washington A C ............................... 3:15.9

100-METERS BACKSTROKE

HEAT I
Barbara Stark, Berkeley City Club .......................... 1:19.4
Sheila Donahue, Lafayette Swim Club ...................... 1:20.0
Sharon Geary, Los Angeles Athletic Club ............. 1:22.0
Kay Manuel, Lafayette Swim Club ...................... 1:22.8
Doris Rock, American Turners—Detroit ............... 1:25.8
Marion Olson, Crystal Plunge ................................ 1:27.6
Sharon Feeney, Indianapolis Athletic Club .......... 1:38.7
Phyliss Manwarren, Cedar Rapids, Iowa ............... Scratched

HEAT II
Barbara Stark, Berkeley City Club .......................... 1:18.4
Mary Ann Marchino, Indianapolis Athletic Club .......... 1:23.2
Ann Champ, Unattached—Indianapolis .................... 1:23.8
Mary Ellen Croke, Newark Athletic Club ............... 1:24.3
Patricia Houghten, American Turners—Detroit ....... 1:29.6
Barbara Jungclaus Riviera Club, Indianapolis .... 1:32.7
Bettina Schwenk, Stamford, Conn. Y W H A .... Scratched

Barbara Stark, US, taking 5th in backstroke final at Helsinki, despite injury.
**Women's Dorsal Event in Progress at Helsinki.**

**HEAT III**
- Mary Freeman, Unattached .............................................. 1:19.2
- Joel Leeman, Hawaii Swim Club .................................... 1:21.4
- Charlotte Bell, Los Angeles A C .................................... 1:25.6
- Alan Potter, Washington Athletic Club ..................... 1:26.5
- Gloria M. Rosky, Ohrbach A C, N. Y ............................. 1:29.8
- Renelle Scott, Unattached—Michigan .......................... 1:46.3
- Joy Kenny, Lake Shore Club ...................................... Scratched
- Helen Hughes, Y W H A ........................................... Scratched

**HEAT IV**
- Maureen O'Brien, Unattached ......................................... 1:19.7
- Coralie O'Conner, Unattached ......................................... 1:20.1
- Julia Murakami, Hawaii Swim Club ............................ 1:21.0
- Barbara Jenson Reeve, Chicago Town Club .............. 1:21.2
- Betsey Turner, Indianapolis Athletic Club ............ 1:22.1
- Cynthia Gill, Ft. Lauderdale ........................................... 1:28.3
- Susan Lau, Kronk Aquatic Club .................................... 1:29.8
- Marilyn Haughton, Newark Athletic Club ................ 1:32.0

**F I N A L S**
- Mary Freeman, Unattached .............................................. 1:17.9
- Barbara Stark, Berkeley City Club ................................. 1:18.5
- Coralie O'Conner, Unattached ........................................... 1:18.6
- Sheila Donahue, Lafayette Swim Club ............................ 1:18.9
- Maureen O'Brien, Unattached ........................................... 1:19.1
- Phebe Cramer, Berkeley City Club ............................... 1:19.9
- Barbara Jenson Reeve, Chicago Town Club .............. 1:19.9
- Julia Murakami, Hawaii Swim Club ............................. 1:22.1

**3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING QUALIFYING ROUNDS**
- Zoe Ann Jensen, Athens Athletic Club ............................ 367.20
- Pat McCormick, Los Angeles Athletic Club ...................... 346.65
- Paula Myers, Los Angeles Athletic Club ...................... 309.00
- Carole Frick, Ohrbach A C, N. Y. ........................................ 290.35
- Gail Benton, Univ. of Georgia ........................................... 290.00
- Jean Stuny, Detroit Athletic Club ........................................ 289.05

**3-METER SPRINGBOARD DIVING FINALS**
- Pat McCormick, Los Angeles Athletic Club ...................... 156.38
- Zoe Ann Jensen, Athens Athletic Club ............................ 151.61
- Carole Frick, Ohrbach Athletic Club ............................. 126.96
- Paula Myers, Los Angeles A C ........................................... 125.10
- Jean Stuny, Detroit Athletic Club ............................... 125.10
- Gail Benton, Univ. of Georgia ........................................... 122.68
- Emily Tucker Houghton, Unattached ........................................ 119.42
- Barbara McCutcheon, Unattached ........................................ 100.95

**PLATEFORM DIVE**
**Held at Houston, Texas, on June 24, 1952**
1. Pat McCormack, Los Angeles A. C ...................... 266.40
2. Paula Myers, Los Angeles A. C ............................. 258.75
3. Juno Stover Irwin, Pasadena A. C ............................ 219.55
4. Nancy Duty, Cork Club ........................................... 216.55
5. Jeanne Kessler Canfield, Chicago Lake Shore C. 200.70

**MEDAL WINNERS IN 400-METERS FREESTYLE SWIM**
- (L. to r.) Nosuk, Hungary, 2nd; Gyenge, Hungary, 1st; Kawamoto, US, 3rd.
## OLYMPIC WOMEN'S SWIMMING AND DIVING CHAMPIONSHIPS

### 100-METERS FREESTYLE

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<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
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<td>J. Heeyting-Schuhmacher</td>
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<td>I. Novak</td>
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<td>E. Rechlin</td>
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<td>M. Petersen</td>
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<td>M. Naar</td>
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<td>S. Yamashita</td>
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<td>L. Eager (Hong Kong)</td>
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<td>J. Termeulen (Neth.)</td>
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<td>K. van Oorn (Neth.)</td>
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<td>J. Arne (France)</td>
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### 200-METERS BREASTSTROKE

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<td>M. Brunis</td>
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### 100-METERS BACKSTROKE

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### 400-METERS FREESTYLE

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### 50-METERS FREESTYLE

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### 200-METERS BREASTSTROKE

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<td>(U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>559.9s</td>
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<td>J. Hansen (Denmark)</td>
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<td>H. Bruns (Sweden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B. Lyons (Australia)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M. Westesson (Sweden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E. Herbers</td>
<td>(Germany)</td>
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### 100-METERS BACKSTROKE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. van der Horst</td>
<td>(Netherlands)</td>
<td>170.5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>G. Wielema</td>
<td>(Netherlands)</td>
<td>171.5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M. Freeman</td>
<td>(U.S.)</td>
<td>180.8s</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>O. Groba-Oliveras (Brazil)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>L. Fisher (Canada)</td>
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<td>219.8s</td>
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<td>M. Nielsen</td>
<td>(Netherlands)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>D. Gontner-Swier (Swiss)</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>J. de Korte (Neth.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>158.5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. Andersen-Hveger</td>
<td>(Denmark)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C. O'Connor</td>
<td>(Australia)</td>
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<td>M. Westesson (Sweden)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>E. Herbers (Germany)</td>
<td></td>
<td>231.2s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OLYMPIC RECORD

- Women's 100-Meters Backstroke: J. Harrison (South Africa), 1 minute 14.3 seconds.
- Women's 50-Meters Freestyle: E. Szekely (Hungary), 02.6 seconds.

### World Records

- 50-Meters Freestyle: E. Novak (Hungary), 03.6 seconds.
- 200-Meters Backstroke: J. Harrison (South Africa), 2 minutes 48.5 seconds.
- 50-Meters Breaststroke: M. Gavrish (USSR), 29.5 seconds.
- 100-Meters Butterfly: J. Hansen (Sweden), 57.4 seconds.
- 400-Meters Freestyle: C. Thomas (France), 4 minutes 36.8 seconds.

### Conclusion

The page contains a summary of Olympic swimming events, including heats and results for the 100- and 200-meter freestyle, breaststroke, and backstroke events. It also includes world records and Olympic records, with details on times and nationalities of the athletes. The page is structured in tables and lists, providing a comprehensive overview of the swimming events and achievements from the Olympic Games.
Hungary's Champions in Women's Relay after establishing new world record: (I. to r.) Ilona Novak, Judit Ternes, Era Novak, Katalin Szoke.


PREVIOUS WORLD RECORD:—Hungary (M. Littomericzky, E. Novak, E. Szekely, K. Szoke), 1952—4 mins. 27.2 secs.

PREVIOUS OLYMPIC RECORD:—US (M. Corridon, B. Helser, T. Kalama, A. Curtis), 1948—4 mins. 29.2 secs.

HEAT I

1 Hungary (M. Littomericzky, E. Novak, I. Novak, K. Szoke) ........ 4 m. 32.5 s.
2 Great Britain (P. Linton, J. Botham, A. Barnwell, L. Preece) .... 4 m. 36.0 s.
3 Denmark (R. Larsen, M. O-Petersen, G. Andersen, R. Andersen-Hjereger) .... 4 m. 36.4 s.
4 Germany (W. Schäferkord, K. Jansen, E. Rechlin, G. Jacobs) .... 4 m. 42.7 s.
5 Italy (M. Nardi, F. Beani, E. Balaise, K. Calligaris) .......... 4 m. 52.6 s.
6 Japan (Y. Oishi, F. Sakaguchi, M. Tamura, S. Yamahira) .... 4 m. 54.0 s.

HEAT 2

1 U.S. (E. Kawamoto, J. Lavine, M. Stepan, J. Alderson) .......... 4 m. 28.1 s.
2 Netherlands (M-L. Linsen-Vaessen, K. van Voorn, H. Termuleen, F. Heyting-Schuhmachere) .... 4 m. 30.6 s.
3 Sweden (M. Lundqvist, A. Anderson, M. Berglund, E. Fredin) .... 4 m. 38.1 s.
4 France (J. Arene, M. Morandini, G. Tanguy, G. Janj) ........... 4 m. 42.0 s.
5 Canada (J. Strong, L. Fisher, G. Priestley, K. McNamee) .... 4 m. 54.8 s.

6 Belgium (N. Guilini, H. Peeters, L. Possemiers, S. Verekk) ... 4 m. 54.8 s.
7 Finland (R. Rautala, R. Koivula, A. Haaranen, R. Jarvinen) .... 4 m. 56.0 s.

FINALS

1 Hungary (I. Novak, J. Temes, E. Novak, K. Szoke) ........ 4 m. 24.4 s.
2 Netherlands (M-L. Linsen-Vaessen, K. van Voorn, H. Termuleen, F. Heyting-Schuhmachere) .... 4 m. 29.0 s.
3 U.S. (J. Lavine, M. Stepan, J. Alderson, E. Kawamoto) .... 4 m. 30.1 s.
4 Denmark (R. Larsen, M. O-Petersen, G. Andersen, R. Andersen-Hjereger) .... 4 m. 36.2 s.
5 Great Britain (P. Linton, J. Botham, A. Barnwell, L. Preece) .... 4 m. 37.8 s.
6 Sweden (M. Lundqvist, A. Anderson, H. Berglund, E. Fredin) .... 4 m. 39.0 s.
7 Germany (E. Rechlin, W. Schäferkord, K. Jansen, G. Jacobs) .... 4 m. 40.3 s.
8 France (G. Tanguy, M. Morandini, G. Janj, J. Arene) ........... 4 m. 44.1 s.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1 P. McCormick (U.S.) .......... 147.30
2 M. Moreau (France) .......... 139.34
3 Z. Olsen-Jensen (U.S.) ....... 127.57
4 N. Krutova (U.S.S.R.) .......... 116.86
5 C. Welsh (Gt. Britain) ....... 116.38
6 L. Zhigalova (U.S.S.R.) ....... 113.83
7 N. Pellisard (France) ........ 111.90
8 A. Long (Gt. Britain) ........ 108.82

The first eight competitors performed the full Olympic test of 10 dives. The remaining competitors performed only the 5 dives with a limit of degrees of difficulty to 9.0.

9 C. Frick (U.S.) ........ 52.97
10 V. Chumicheva (U.S.S.R.) .... 52.15

HIGHBOARD DIVING

1 P. McCormick (U.S.) .......... 79.27
2 P. Myers (U.S.) ........ 71.63
3 J. Irwin (U.S.) ........ 70.49
4 N. Pellisard (France) .......... 69.08
5 A. Long (Gt. Britain) ....... 63.19
6 T. Vereina (U.S.S.R.) ....... 61.09
7 D. Speer (Gt. Britain) .......... 60.76
8 E. Bogdanovskaia (U.S.S.R.) .... 57.50

The first eight competitors performed the full Olympic test of 6 dives. The remaining competitors performed only the 4 dives with a limit of degrees of difficulty to 7.0.

9 E. Pfarrhofer (Austria) ....... 40.26
10 C. Laurentzana (Mexico) .... 39.76
11 D. Draw (Gt. Britain) ........ 51.28
12 H. van den Horn (Neth.) ....... 49.44
13 A-S. Wahlberg (Sweden) ....... 49.47
14 H. Laxing-Keller (Neth.) ....... 47.33
15 M. Miyamoto (Japan) ....... 46.88
Immediately following their 36-25 victory over Russia for Olympic title, US basketball players proudly display winner's medals and bouquets: (l. to r., kneeling) Trainer Zanfrini, Keller, Kelley, Glasgow, Williams, Houg, Captain Pippin; (l. to r., standing) Manager Hobson, Asst. Coach Allen, Lovellette, Freiberger, Liebhard, Kurland, Hougland, McCabe, Bouttemps, Kenney, Coach Womble, Asst. Mgr. Coogan.

BASKETBALL
Report of Committee Chairman and Team Manager

By Howard Hobson

Olympic Basketball Program prior to Games in Helsinki

The Basketball Committee worked steadily four years to give the United States the best possible Olympic basketball program. During this period, the same committee also held tryouts, selected personnel, and raised all possible funds for the Pan American Games in Buenos Aires in 1951, and our boys brought that title home. Time and space will not permit a full report of the various meetings held or of the many teams of correspondence and other details of the work accomplished by this committee. The record-breaking job that was done was due to the veteran committee that included tireless workers who gave freely of time and effort and also to the understanding and cooperation of the United States Olympic Committee.

Our problem in preparing for the games at Helsinki was mainly twofold: 1. To recommend the players, coaches, managers, and all personnel for the games. 2. To raise all possible funds. Most would agree that these two major objectives were accomplished in true championship style. Perhaps the greatest array of basketball talent ever assembled represented the United States at Helsinki, and more money was raised through basketball than ever before; but more than that, these achievements came in the face of basketball scandals that threatened to badly cripple the game, and that even left its black mark on the Olympic Games at London in 1948. The entire Olympic basketball program for 1952 should leave no doubt in the mind of anyone that basketball can be played in a way that exemplifies good clean American sports in the true Olympic manner.

The chairman wishes to take this opportunity to publicly express appreciation to each member of the committee, and to the players and coaches for these fine accomplishments. Following are a few of the program highlights.

The August 1951 Meeting in Chicago:
Eleven of the fourteen members of our committee attended this meeting which was called to make final arrangements for our tryouts and for our fund-raising campaign. Important excerpts from this meeting are as follows: (1) Tryouts were set for Madison Square Garden, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 29, 31 and April 1, 1952. (2) Teams for the tryouts were divided into collegiate and AAU brackets. The college group comprised the winner and runner-up in the NCAA tournament, the winner of the National Invitation tournament and the winner of the National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball tournament. The AAU division consisted of the four top teams of the National AAU tournament. Service, YMCA and junior college teams were all eligible to compete in the AAU tournament. (3) Seven AAU and seven college players were selected for the Olympic squad. (4) The coach of the winning team in the tryouts was to be the head coach of the Olympic squad and the coach of the runner-up team was to

BASKETBALL COMMITTEE
Howard A. Hobson, Chairman, New Haven, Conn.
Robert Greenwade, Vice-Chairman, Blackwell, Okla.
James E. Coogan, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
Franklin C. Cappoon, Princeton, N. J.
Everett Dean, Stanford, Cal.
Al O. Duer, Los Angeles, Calif.
George Edwards, Columbia, Mo.
Lyle M. Foster, Chicago, Ill.
Louis G. Wilke, Denver, Colo.
Willard N. Greim, Denver, Colo.
Harry D. Henshel, New York, N. Y.
Arthur C. Lonborg, Lawrence, Kan.
Fred Maggiora, Oakland, Calif.
Reaves E. Peters, Kansas City, Mo.
be the assistant coach. (5) Howard Hobson was recommended as team manager, and James Coogan was later approved as assistant manager. (6) A fund-raising program, already well started, was to include exhibition games, donations from tournaments and collections at basketball games of various levels. It was suggested that the Harlem Globetrotters be asked to play games for the fund.

Following the above committee action, arrangements were made with Madison Square Garden to hold the tryouts there on March 29, 31 and April 1. However, following these commitments, an invitation came from the Kansas City Star Public Activities Association to hold the tryouts in the Kansas City Auditorium. It appeared possible that we might make considerably more money for the fund by holding the tryouts in Kansas City. Madison Square Garden consented to release the afternoon session of March 29 and award it to Kansas City. The final arrangements with schedule of games and results were as follows:

At Kansas City, March 29, 1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University of Kansas</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Petroleum Co.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Madison Square Garden, New York, April 1, 1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Championship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caterpillar Tractor Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consolation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Petroleum Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaSalle College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result of the tryouts, the following players and coaches were recommended and later approved by the Executive Board. The AAU teams asked to have five players selected from their winning team and two selected from the other three teams. The request was granted; so five Caterpillar and two Phillips players were chosen along with the seven college players from the University of Kansas:

University of Kansas—Clyde Lovellette, William Lienhard, Robert Kenney, William Houglund, Dean Kelley, Charles Hong, John Keller.

Peoria Caterpillars—Dan Pippen, Frank McCabe, Marcus Freiberger, Ronald Bontemps, Howard Williams.


Warren Womble, coach of the Peoria Caterpillar team was recommended as head coach, and Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Univ. of Kansas, assistant coach.

Eight alternate players from the college and AAU groups were selected in the following order of preference:

- College Players: Thomas Gola, LaSalle College; Ronald Maxilovay, St. Johns Univ.; Norman Grekin, LaSalle College; William Hamilton, Southwest Teachers College of Springfield, Ill.

With the first major objective of selecting all personnel for the Olympic Games achieved, all efforts were focused on the second major task of raising funds. Many people aided in this worthy cause, and it would be next to impossible to list all of them. However, there were certain highlights that deserve special comment.

First of all, it was agreed that a series of exhibition games would be played to condition our players for the Olympics and to help raise funds. Two units were formed. The seven AAU players augmented by three players, Robert Dean, Robert Schmidt, and William Dempsey of the Caterpillar team formed one unit, and were opposed by the seven chosen Kansas players plus Bert Born, Larry Davenport, and Harold Heitholt from the Kansas squad.

Coaches Womble and Allen started practice sessions about June 10 at Peoria, Illinois and Lawrence, Kansas, respectively. Marvin Hamilton, Caterpillar activities manager, and Arthur Lonborg, Univ. of Kansas athletic director, assisted with plans for the training period and for the games.

The entire group assembled at Hutchinson, Kansas, about June 22.

If there is a hotbed of basketball in the United States, it most certainly must be at Hutchinson, Kansas. Through the efforts of Wendell S. Holmes and the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, three games played in near 100 degrees heat to near capacity houses bettered our fund by more than $40,000. Hutchinson had originally asked for one game, but sold over 9,000 tickets for their 7,000 seating capacity house within forty-eight hours. They then asked for a second game and sold that one out also in a short time, so were granted three of our allotted four games. Our Olympic Committee is greatly indebted to the entire community of Hutchinson for their grand support and generous contributions and wonderful hospitality.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company arranged a fourth game in Peoria which added $2,400, and this organization also proved to be fine hosts and generous contributors.

All of the participating players deserve great credit for their efforts in these exhibition games. They played hard and well and the games were hard fought and colorful to watch. Each team won two games, but since the Caterpillars beat Kansas in the final game of the tryouts, they claimed the mythical championship by winning three out of five games over the entire period. Deep appreciation is expressed to the extra players of the Univ. of Kansas and the Caterpillar Tractor Company for participating in the exhibition games and giving so generously of their own time. The scores of the exhibition games were as follows:

At Hutchinson, Kansas:

- June 25—Kansas 60 Caterpillar-Phillips 57
June 27—
Caterpillar-Phillips 69 Kansas 52
June 28—
Kansas 65 Caterpillar-Phillips 61
At Peoria, Illinois:
July 1—
Caterpillar-Phillips 73 Kansas 59
In addition to the exhibition games and the tryouts, funds were raised mainly in the following ways: (1) Letters were sent to more than one thousand college and AAU teams throughout the country asking for games to be played for the fund or for contributions to be made at one or more of their regular games. (2) Thousands of letters were sent to high schools with similar requests. (3) Tournament managers were solicited for contributions; for example, the National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball gave $2,500 from their tournament in Kansas City. (4) The Harlem Globetrotters, through the fine generosity of Abe Saperstein, played two exhibition games for the fund, raising nearly $15,000. The first of these games was played against Seattle College on the Edmondson Pavilion court at the University of Washington, before a sell-out crowd of 12,500. The Globetrotters defrayed their own expenses from San Francisco to Seattle, amounting to $2,200, for the game. Seattle College made a fine contribution by participating and were rewarded with an upset victory in a thrilling game. Royal Brougham of the Seattle Post Intelligencer did the promotional work on the game and the University of Washington donated the Pavilion and facilities. The Globetrotters also played a game against the New England All-Stars in Boston. Nine New England colleges contributed players and coaches to this effort. The Boston Garden Corporation, through Walter Brown and Bill Mokray, were responsible in no small measure for the success of these games. They donated use of the Garden and promoted the game. Again the Globetrotters contributed their expenses as well as all profits—a wonderful contribution.

Many people contributed to the success of the fund-raisers program. A complete listing here would be impossible, but the committee expresses deep appreciation to all.

About $85,000 was turned over to the Olympic treasury from tryouts, exhibition games, and donations after all. and other expenses were paid.

Our committee was also indirectly responsible for thousands of dollars raised at basketball games throughout the country. Contributions requested at one home game each year by every team would probably exceed $100,000—an all-time high.

**Recommendations for 1956**

1. Ask for bids from various cities for tryouts site early with an underwritten guarantee requested.
2. Decide number and type of teams to participate in tryouts at once; also method of recommending players.
3. Start fund raising plans immediately; some should be raised each year. Contributions requested at one home game each year by every team would raise the quota.
4. Ask for contributions from each major tournament each year.
5. Explore fully the possibilities of exhibition games, including professional teams who are desirous of cooperating.

**Basketball Program at Helsinki**
Bob Kurland, 6'11", and Marcus Freiberger, 6'11", helped lead our Olympic athletes into the Helsinki Stadium before 75,000 spectators in the pouring rain on opening day. Our basketballers continued to be leaders throughout the entire Olympic program—in the games and as fine sportsmen and gentlemen, both on and off the court. Our boys won the acclaim and admiration of every country and completely removed any stigma given the game by recent scandals. The Honorable Gustavus T. Kirky, President Emeritus of our Olympic Committee, said of our basketball program: "My expressions of appreciation to you for the fine showing of your Basketball team at the Olympic Games in Helsinki. Not only did the boys play well and were they successful, but they were grand sportsmen, courteous, gentlemanly, and generous toward their opponents. They should all be successful in life."

Our great American team upheld the undefeated record of the United States in Olympic basketball by winning eight straight games to bring home the title once again. They won the games under adverse conditions. Every team pointed for us as the team to beat. The international rules were greatly different from the rules we use in America. Rule interpretation meetings were denied us. The ball, an eighteen-piece lopsided leather product and familiar to most countries but not to us, made dribbling and long shooting very difficult. However, our boys accepted all of the conditions as good sportsmen and played the game all the way. Coaches Womble and Allen made a great coaching team and they were always in complete accord in their plans for each game. The players of Caterpillar, Kansas, and Phillips were most cooperative and congenial. Altogether it was one grand happy family and, so far as international basketball is concerned, a very successful one.

We arrived in Helsinki July 8 and played no games until July 25. Our boys trained well and practiced hard during
Bill Lienhard, No. 8, scores two for US in 103-55 victory over Chile.

this period. Daily workouts were held at the Tennis Palatsa or on the out-of-door court near the village. Scrimmages were held with teams of other countries. Teams playing in the preliminary round were watched carefully as some of these teams would be our opponents later.

All of our practice sessions were open and large crowds attended. All of our group helped other countries with basketball in every way possible prior to the games. Our players and coaches went to Helsinki for the purpose of winning the Olympic title, improving international relations, and helping the game of basketball in all countries. These goals were successfully achieved.

Tournament Plan, Drawings and Game Results

Twenty-three countries sent basketball teams to the Olympic Games. Ten were seeded as follows: the best six teams of the 1948 Olympic Games in London—United States, France, Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, and Chile; winner of the world championship of 1950—Argentina; the best two teams of the European championship of 1951—Russia and Czechoslovakia; the host team—Finland.

The other thirteen teams played a preliminary double eliminations tournament to determine the best six teams.

Drawings for the preliminary round resulted in the following grouping:

- **Group A**—1 Bulgaria, 2 (Reserved), 3 Switzerland, 4 Cuba, 5 Belgium
- **Group B**—1 Philippines, 2 (Reserved), 3 Israel, 4 Hungary, 5 Greece
- **Group C**—1 Egypt, 2 Roumania, 3 Turkey, 4 Italy, 5 Canada

The reserved places were for the two teams from China, but neither team entered. Teams played a double elimination tournament within their groups with the winner and runner-up in each group qualifying for the Olympic tournament. Teams of one group did not meet teams of other groups. A total of seventeen games was played July 14-18. Qualifying teams were as follows: Bulgaria and Cuba from group A; Philippines and Hungary from group B; Egypt and Canada from group C. These six teams joined the ten seeded teams to make up the sixteen teams for the Olympic Games. The other entries—Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Switzerland, Roumania, and Israel—were eliminated.

The draw for the first round of the Olympic basketball tournament gave four groups of four teams each. The drawing was arranged so the first eight seeded teams would have two teams in each of the four groups. The other eight teams drew for the remaining places.

The results of the draw were as follows:

- **Group 1**—1 United States, 2 Uruguay, 3 Czechoslovakia
- **Group 2**—1 Russia, 2 Mexico, 3 Finland, 4 Bulgaria
- **Group 3**—1 Argentina, 2 Brazil, 3 Canada, 4 Philipines
- **Group 4**—1 France, 2 Chile, 3 Cuba, 4 Egypt

Each team played each other team in its group and the teams placing first and second in each group advanced to the second round. In case of ties a complicated point system based on scores was to be applied, which fortunately, was never necessary. The plan did, however, make it almost mandatory to run up the highest scores possible to be on the safe side.

- **July 25**
  - United States... 66 Hungary ..... 48
  - Uruguay .......... 53 Czechoslovakia 51
  - (overtime)
  - Russia .......... 74 Bulgaria ..... 46
  - Mexico .......... 66 Finland ..... 48
  - Argentina ....... 85 Philipines ..... 50
  - Brazil ........... 57 Canada ..... 55
  - France .......... 92 Egypt ..... 64
  - Chile ........... 53 Cuba ..... 52

- **July 26**
  - United States... 72 Czechoslovakia 47
  - Uruguay .......... 70 Hungary ..... 56
  - Russia .......... 47 Finland ..... 35
  - Bulgaria ....... 52 Mexico ..... 44
  - France .......... 58 Cuba ..... 42
  - Chile ........... 74 Egypt ..... 46
  - Argentina ....... 82 Canada ..... 81
  - Brazil ........... 71 Philipines ..... 52

The winners in each group—United States, Russia, Argentina, and France, all undefeated—and the runners-up—Chile, Brazil, Bulgaria, and Uruguay—advanced to the second round. The drawings were arranged so that the undefeated teams were placed two each in two groups of four. The groupings were as follows:

- **Group 1**—1 Argentina, 2 Uruguay, 3 France, 4 Bulgaria
- **Group 2**—1 Chile, 2 Russia, 3 United States, 4 Brazil

Again, each team played each other team in its group and the winner and runner-up in each group advanced to the final round. The results of the second round or semi-finals were as follows:
Brazil .............. 60 Bulgaria .......... 53
Chile .............. 58 Brazil .............. 49
Bulgaria ......... 58 France ........... 44

The other four teams of the second round, eliminated from championship play, also played for consolation honors. Results were as follows:

Brazil .............. 59 France ........... 44
Chile .............. 60 Bulgaria .......... 53

Final standings with total games won and lost for the first eight teams in the regular Olympic tournament with points for and against are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 44 games was played, including only five consolation games, to determine the eight final places. Our team played eight games in nine days to win the title.

United States Game Summaries

Our first game was with Hungary at 10:30 on the morning of July 25. First round games were all played at the Tennis Palatsa—a made-over tennis pavilion which seats about 2,000 spectators.

With Captain Dan Pippin leading the scoring with 13 points, our team had little trouble in defeating our first Iron Curtain opponent, 66-48. The half-time score was 37-23, and the outcome was never in doubt. Coach Womble used twelve players freely during the game.

Our second game was with Czechoslovakia at 12 o'clock noon on July 26, and again fine sportmanship prevailed. Bob Kurland, the only veteran on our team from the 1948 games at London, hit his stride in this game and led our team to another easy victory, 72-47. Once again our boys raced to a commanding lead at half-time, 35-21, and coasted to victory. Captain Mrazek was the only Czechoslovakian to score heavily against us. He was high man of the game with 15 points.

The third game and the final game in the first round was against Uruguay, and it was our first hard game. A capacity house watched our smooth team defeat Uruguay, 57-44. Again veteran Bob Kurland led the way with 21 points. Uruguay's combination of ball control and quick darts into the basket proved puzzling to our team for a time, and the half-time score was only 32-27. Our team finally built up a commanding lead late in the second half and was in complete control at the end. Balino Pavon led the Uruguay team with his drive-in shots scoring 18 points.

The drawing saw our team matched with Russia for the very first game of the second round. That word travelled fast. The games were moved over to Messuhalii II, a hall where a larger crowd could be accommodated. More than 4,000 spectators crammed the Pavilion.

Several times as many spectators would have been glad to pay the top price of five dollars for a seat to see this game. Both teams were undefeated. Russia was favored by most of the Iron Curtain countries. They were reported to be undefeated in more than 900 games and confidently expected to win. Many thought this game was the Olympic championship. Our boys were really keyed for this one. The pre-game spectacle was dramatic and thrilling. The players took their places on the floor near the center circle facing each other. The Russian captain stepped forward and presented our Captain Dan Pippin with a beautiful Russian banner. Our players rushed over and shook hands with the Russian players. Referee Sienier of France tossed the ball for the center jump and the game was on. Our players lost little time in demonstrating our superiority to the big red team of Russia. Almost immediately we went out to a ten point lead. The game was only five minutes old when the Russian's star center, Otar Korkiia, 6'5", came out second best in a collision with Clyde Lovellette and was carried from the floor. The accident was unavoidable and the Russian player was not badly hurt, but he did not return to action until the second half. The half-time score was 39-22 and the second half was merely a matter of playing out the game. For the third straight game Bob Kurland was high scorer with 15 points.

Forrest C. Allen
Assistant Coach
star in this game with 29 points, but we had six men in double figures. The half-time score was 47-32 and the outcome was never in doubt from the opening whistle.

Our sixth game of many days, with Brazil, nearly proved disastrous. Brazil had not played exceptionally good ball to this point, and perhaps our boys were overconfident from the last two days or perhaps a little tired from the long grind of games with little rest. We should, however, give our opponents credit for playing a very smart ball game. They played ball control which effectively cut down our great height advantage. Special international rules greatly favor a ball control team. In the first place, closely guarding a player with the ball for five seconds does not result in a jump ball; secondly, the offensive player is permitted to lift his pivot foot at the start of a dribble in driving around a defensive opponent. Adding these two together, it is a pretty hard job to press; also our team had one possible weakness; we did not have many quick boys capable of going out after the ball and forcing play. Brazil knew this and played the game very smartly. They held the ball as much as possible and took only shots that were quite certain to hit the mark. As a result, Brazil led at the half, 26-24. For the first time in the entire tournament, our team was behind and for almost the entire first half. Finally, mid-way in the second half, our team was able to gain a slight advantage and control the game until the end. The final score was only 57-53 and it was that close all the way. Our boys were not up to par in their shooting and in ball game. They played hard all the way and their star, Gonzales, contributed 22 points in a losing cause. He played the entire game with only one personal foul called on him, which was something of a record. The Argentina strategy proved wrong for them as they could not match the power of our American squad. The first half was close all the way, but we managed to come in with a 43-39 advantage at the intermission due mainly to the heavy duty work of Clyde Lovellette. Mid-way in the second half we had the game pretty well under control but a dark cloud came over our heads. We began to lose players right and left on personal fouls. Before it was over Charlie Hoag, Bob Kenney, Mark Freiberger, Wayne Glasgow, Howie Williams and Bob Keach had all been whistled out of the game on fouls. Three of the remaining five players had three fouls each, and four is the limit in international rules. We had to play ball control and hang on for dear life in the last five minutes or so, but fortunately, we had built up a substantial margin and came on to win 85-76. The Argentina team played hard all the way and their star, Gonzales, contributed 22 points in a losing cause. He played the entire game with only one personal foul called on him, which was something of a record in itself in this game.

We thought we were through with Russia, but due to the complicated arrangement of the bracketing, we found ourselves matched against the big red team again for the final game and the championship. After seven games in seven days we had a one day rest and met the Russians for the championship on the afternoon of August second. Another capacity house was on hand and once again there was a tenseness in the air for this game, seldom equaled in any ath-

Question expected by Bob Kurland, but unasked by considerate fourth-estater: “How is the weather up there?”

which was followed by Clyde Lovellette and Bob Kenney with 14 points each. The Russian team gained high individual honors as their captain Butautas tossed 100 points in a single game, and they had proved themselves to be fine team players. They had also won the world championship by defeating our Denver Chevrolets at Buenos Aires two years ago. They were also the team that almost upset our Olympic team in London in 1948. We knew all these things and our boys knew that they would probably be playing the championship game, since we had already defeated Russia decisively. Once again our boys were keyed and they were ready.

We had really expected a ball control game, as we thought Argentina might take an idea from Brazil, but Argentina was confident they could win at their own game. They are a high-scoring, fast-running outfit.

The win over Brazil completed the second round and left us the only undefeated team in the tournament. Argentina was considered by many to have the best basketball team in the tournament, with the exception of the United States. Russia would question this, but at least Argentina had the most impressive tournament record to date with only an overtime 66-65 loss to Uruguay against them. They had scored 100 points in a single game, and they had proved themselves to be fine team players. They had also won the world championship by defeating our Denver Chevrolets at Buenos Aires two years ago. They were also the team that almost upset our Olympic team in London in 1948. We knew all these things and our boys knew that they would probably be playing the championship game, since we had already defeated Russia decisively. Once again our boys were keyed and they were ready.

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letic competition. Let it be said for Russia that they are not slow to learn, and to take advantage of every point. They tried to outscore us in the first game and came out a bad second. They saw Brazil slow us down and almost beat us. We knew what to expect and we were right. We presented Russia with an autographed basketball prior to the game, and that presentation represented the fastest action for the next forty minutes. From the opening whistle the Russians played the most irritating, tantalizing ball control game possible. They constantly held the ball and allowed only two drive-in specialists to attempt to score. Our team was ahead only 2 points at the half, 17-15. Coaches Allen and Womble tried several combinations. We played in college and AAU units and we played with the squads mixed. It made little difference—we could not gain the upper hand. With the third quarter gone, we were still barely even and it was not until the last six minutes of the game that we finally gained a six point advantage mainly on some timely baskets by Bob Kenney and Wayne Glassow. It was our turn now to play ball control, and the Russians did not like it. One of the players sat down on the floor, but he was quickly reprimanded by his coach and immediately got up and played. The Russians proved to be good competitors most of the way and this was the only evidence of poor sportsmanship. Finally, they came after the ball and we were able to build our lead to a 36-25 advantage. Thus, our boys earned the greatest thrill of any Olympic athlete. Captain Dan Pippin mounted the platform to receive the gold medal for basketball and all of the players were presented with the symbolic bouquet of flowers as well as individual gold medals. The box score:

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![US Captain Dan Pippin on victory stand, flanked by team leaders of USSR and Uruguay.](image)

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

1. The Olympic Basketball Committee should be able to recommend at least one of its members to the FIBA, the organization that completely controls Olympic Basketball.

2. Our own rule that a manager or coach cannot be a delegate to FIBA should be changed as there are situations when we need that type of representation.

3. Every American representative appointed to FIBA and to its technical basketball commission should be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the game of basketball.

4. All countries look to America for help in basketball. Proper representation should provide this help and attempt to remedy glaring weaknesses that prevailed during the 1952 Olympics; such as,

A. **Seeding of teams:** No team should be seeded for the Olympic Games. Teams that place high in Olympic competition four years previous or teams winning sectional tournaments should have no advantage. The 1952 plan caused some countries not to enter teams. Twenty-three countries entered but with all on an equal basis there might have been twice that number. Further, all qualifying should be done at the site of the Olympics in preliminary rounds. A plan is advocated to qualify sectional play-offs with only the top sixteen teams going to the Olympics. Such a plan would defeat one of the very purposes of the games; namely, to
Final game for '52 Olympic Championship: United States 36, USSR 25.
SOME OF MORE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL RULES USED IN 1952 OLYMPICS THAT DIFFERED FROM UNITED STATES RULES

1. Players disqualified on fourth personal foul. We lost seven men in one game and several games were finished with less than five men on a team.
2. Jump balls were administered at location held ball was called.
3. Coaches not permitted to talk with players during time out periods.
4. Metric system made a difference; for example, the rims of the baskets were about one inch higher than ours.
5. The end lines were only slightly more than two feet from the plane of the back board.
6. The five second rule does not apply to a closely guarded player withholding the ball from play. No held balls were called in this situation—an incentive for ball control.
7. A player may lift the pivot foot at the start of a dribble, giving the offensive player tremendous advantage in driving around a man.
8. The free throw lane is approximately twelve feet wide instead of six.
9. Free throw lanes are not marked with H and V. Players crowd and fight for position.
10. Games were played in halves instead of quarters.
11. Referees blow their whistles after a goal is scored which was confusing to a team using a fast break.
12. Only four time outs are permitted instead of five.
13. The ball used was a many piece stitched leather product which was not round and not as good as our balls of twenty-five years ago. Dribbling and long set shooting were extremely difficult.

Note: Many of the above international rules have been changed now to conform to United States rules. However, unless we work for uniformity annually, we will play the 1956 Olympics under rules at least four years old.

That is a disgrace to the game. The situation is inexcusable. Most countries would like to play with our rules and our equipment if opportunity were provided. Interpretations of the rules were extremely poor and were at least partially responsible for riots and vicious attacks on officials. Demonstrations were denied. Oswald Tower went to the trouble of bringing along an interpretation film but was not permitted to show it for fear it would prejudice officials. If any interpretations meetings were held at all, the results were kept secret from players and coaches. We should work toward internationally uniform rules, playing courts, equipment, and interpretations. Annual international meetings are necessary—every four years is not enough.

D. Selection of officials: We have various rating systems on officials throughout the country and the best qualified men available should be selected. Our basketball committee should recommend officials along with players, coaches and managers.
BOXING

Report of Committee Chairman

By William H. Thomas

Southern Region, San Antonio, Texas, Bill Bellamy, director; East Coast Region, Albany, N.Y., Ben Becker, director.

In some cases, sub-regionals were held in order to qualify boxers for the above regionals. For example, competition was held in Hawaii to qualify boys for the Pacific Coast regional in San Francisco.

Winners from the various regionals, together with the winners of the NCAA championships held in Madison, Wis.; the winners of the World Air Force championship held at Lackland Field, San Antonio, Texas; the winners of the All-Army championships held at Fort Monmouth, N.J., and a team of Navy champions, were then brought together for the Olympic final tryouts in Kansas City, Mo. on June 16, 17, 18, 1952.

To summarize the entire plan we must admit that the regional tournaments were not a financial success, but we feel that they have merit because with the various regionals and sub-regionals throughout the United States, and with the various military tournaments held throughout the world where our service men were stationed, we feel that every American boy was given an opportunity to try to qualify for membership on the 1952 Olympic boxing team.

The tryouts in Kansas City, Mo. were an outstanding success, as a boxing tournament, and financially—and much credit must go to Ernest Mehl of the Kansas City Star Activities Association for his efficient handling of the many details necessary to such an event.

We also believe that credit should be given to Ed LaFond of Washington, D.C.; Comdr. Slade Cutter of the US Navy; Alex Fidler of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Ed Deverey of Brownwood, Texas; and Bennie Kessler of St. Louis, Mo; who

BOXING COMMITTEE

William H. Thomas, Chairman, Omaha, Neb.
I. F. Toomey, Vice-Chairman, Davis, Cal.
Dr. Barry J. Barrodale, Secretary, Houma, La.

William T. Downing, Lynn, Mass.
Patrick Duffy, Yeadon, Pa.
Harold R. Gilbert, State College, Pa.
T. P. Heard, Baton Rouge, La.

John J. Walsh, Madison, Wis.

Patrick J. Kelly, New York, N.Y.
Edward R. LaFond, Washington, D.C.
Harvey L. Miller, College Park, Md.
Al Sandell, San Francisco, Cal.
did an excellent job of officiating at Kansas City. All of whom, not only donated their services but paid their own expenses to, and while in, Kansas City.

We believe that strict interpretation of the boxing rules both at Kansas City and throughout the preliminary trials, was a contributing factor to the success of our team in the 1952 Games.

While Team Manager Barrodale will make the report for the team at Helsinki, we want to acknowledge the splendid job done by the coaches of the 1952 Olympic Boxing Team, and to record our congratulations to coach Pete Mello of the Catholic Youth Organization of New York, and to coach J. T. Owen of Louisiana State University.

Finally, the entire membership of the 1952 USOC joins me in extending our heartfelt congratulations to those who played the most important role in bringing the USA its greatest Olympic record of five out of ten weight-class titles. Our congratulations to the members of the 1952 United States Olympic Boxing Team for a great job well done.

BOXING

The duties as manager of the boxing team officially began immediately following the final tryouts held in Kansas City, Mo. June 16-18, when the complete team of winners and alternates were selected.

Through correspondence, the team was kept advised as to securing of necessary data pertinent to travel with the Olympic contingent—such as passports, vaccination certificates, medical examination papers, Olympic Oath, uniform measurement blanks, etc. In spite of these efforts, there was the last minute rush of securing passports and other necessary papers.

The team assembled at the Paramount Hotel in New York on July 6, at which time the uniforms were issued and each man was processed. On July 8th at 9:30 PM, EST, the team departed on charter flight for Helsinki, Finland, arriving July 10 at 2:30 AM Finland time, and we were taken directly to Käpylä, the Olympic Village, where we were housed. The housing facilities were quite adequate and comfortable. The food during our entire stay was exceptionally good, with a fine variety to choose from at every meal.

Our training quarters were located about a 15 minute ride from the Olympic Village into Helsinki. The first training quarters assigned to the team did not meet our requirements and a change was necessary. The new quarters assigned and used from thereon were quite suitable. At this point I would like to recommend for future Olympic competition, that an American pound scale be part of the standard team equipment. Until a scale was located at the American Embassy and placed at our disposal, we were confronted with using the metric scales, for which we did not have a chart, thus making the exact weighing of our boys difficult and uncertain.

The stringent Olympic boxing rules interpretation presented no handicap to our team, due to the fact that our boys were thoroughly trained and indoctrinated in the observance of the rules. Much time was spent at workouts and special sessions on this particular phase. As heretofore, the hue and cry has been: "The rules beat us," and we were determined that we might be beaten but not by the rules. Norvel Lee won the coveted Val Barker Trophy as the outstanding boxer and the boxer who best typified Olympic boxing.

The 1952 Boxing Team will be regarded as the finest boxing team ever to have represented the USA, proven by the fact that five Olympic championships were won, and also the unofficial team championship. Our Olympic champions were as follows: Fly-Weight, Nate Brooks, Cleveland, O.; Light Welter-Weight, Charles Adkins, Gary, Ind.; Middle-Weight, Floyd Patterson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Light Heavy-Weight, Norvel Lee, Washington, D.C.; and Heavy-Weight, Edward Sanders, Los Angeles, Cal.

The following also competed and their record: Edson Brown, New York, N. Y. Feather-Weight, won 2 fights; Robert Bickle, Houston, Kan. Light-Weight, won 1 fight; Louis Gage, San Francisco, Cal. Welter-Weight, won 1 fight; David Moore, Springfield, O. Bantam-Weight, won 1 fight; and Ellsworth Webb, Los Angeles, Cal. Light Middle-Weight, lost 1st bout.

Members of Squad who did not compete: Joseph Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo.; Ernest Anthony, New York, N. Y.; Charles Spieser, Detroit, Mich.; and Archie Slaten, Chattanooga, Tenn. Doctors refused to permit Slaten to compete due to attack of appendicitis.

It is interesting to note that two rulings by the Olympic boxing committee at a meeting in April 1951, were vital factors in the final selection of the team: 1. That the alternates did not necessarily have to be the runners up in the final tryouts. 2. The manager and coaches were privileged to select the ten best men to represent the USA in the Olympic Games.

The foregoing rules made it possible for two champions, Adkins and Lee,
who went over as alternates, to be among the ten selected. Also each team member realized from the start that he had to work for his starting position. The conduct of the team members was exemplary and a credit to the great nation which they represented. Great credit for the success of our team must be given the co-coaches, especially to Pete Mello who did a wonderful job of conditioning and training the team and who so ably aided with the many details connected with such a task, William Fallon of the US Naval Academy, rendered invaluable service as our trainer. It has been an honor and privilege to have been associated with such a wonderful group, and I want to express my thanks and appreciation for the splendid cooperation and support received by them, and also by the USOC.

In closing I wish to leave this thought with the selection committee for the next Olympics—that those connected with the team should be a part of the team for twenty-four hours a day, not just for workouts and competition.

BOXING TRYOUTS
Held at Kansas City Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.,
June 16, 17, 18, 1952

Flyweight


Finals: Nate Brooks won by a T.K.O. over Jackie Spurgeon, 1:37 third round.

Bantamweight
First Round: Frank Echeverria, Blackfoot, Ia., NCAA, decisioned Milton Hansen, Annapolis, All Navy.


Finals: David Moore won by a T.K.O. over Frank Echeverria, 52 seconds, third round.

Featherweight
First Round: Hugh Minkses, Portland, Ore., West Coast Region, decisioned Mac Martinez, San Jose State, AAU.


Lightweight


Finals: Archie Slaten decisioned Aladino Gusman.

Light-Welterweight
First Round: Charles Ayala, All Navy, decisioned Vincent Salvati, Annapolis, Eastern Region.


Finals: Joe Reynolds decisioned Isaac Vaughan.

Welterweight


Finals: Louis Gage decisioned Gerald Black.

Light-Middleweight
First Round: Ernest Anthony, New York, AAU, decisioned Eugene Cooper, All Air Force.
Second Round: Ellsworth Webb, Idaho State, NCAA, knocked out Johnny Heard, Oakland, Cal., Western Region, 55 seconds in the first round. James Remson, Detroit, All Army, knocked out Herbert Odom, Flint, Mich., Cent-

Jack Scheberies, Western Region, scored in the second round.

James Remson drew a bye.


Finals: Ellsworth Webb won by a T.K.O. over James Remson.

Middleweight
First Round: Nolan Davis, All Navy, decisioned Frank McGary, Jr., Chicago, Midwest Region.

Willis Finney, Army, decisioned Wil- son Hannibal, Western Region, Floyd Patterson, Eastern Region, scored a T.K.O. over Bill Tate, Central Region, 1:01 in the second round.


Finals: Floyd Patterson won by a T.K.O. over Gordon Gladson, 1:42 first round.

Light-Heavyweight
First Round: Don Grant, Los Angeles, Western Region, knocked out Warren Schiller, USAF, Alaska Command, 1:05 in the second round.


Heavyweight
First Round: Lloyd Willis, Midwest Region, decisioned Norvel Lee, Eastern Region.
J. Zachara (Czechoslovakia) bt. S. Caprari (Italy) on pts.

**LIGHT-WEIGHT**

(60 kg. — 132 lb. 4 oz. 7 dr.)

**FIRST SERIES**

R. Bickle (U.S.) bt. B. Henricus (Luxembourg) in 2nd round.

I. Juhasz (Hungary) bt. A. L. Albino (Acuna, Uruguay) on pts.

C. Kenny (Canada) bt. N. Berchelsen (Denmark) in 3rd round.

H. V. Wohlkers (Germany) bt. L. Markoff (Bulgaria) on pts.

A. Antkiewicz (Poland) bt. B. Enriquez (Philippines) on pts.

F. Reardon (G.B.) k.o. R. Cuche (Switz.) in 3rd round.

A. Zasukhin (U.S.S.R.) bt. S. Ferrer (France) on pts.

L. Potesi (Argentina) bt. Sang J. Ju (Korea) on pts.

A. Bonetti (Argentina) bt. J. van Rensburg (South Africa) on pts.

G. Fiat (Rumania) bt. M. E. A. H. Elham-sky (Egypt) on pts.

K. Martin (Ireland) bt. M. van de Keere (Belgium) on pts.

P. Nazarbegian (Iran), E. Pakkanen (Finland), V. Matute (Venezuela), Mohammad Ali (Pakistan), A. Bolognesi (Italy). 

**SECOND SERIES**

E. Pakkanen (Finland) bt. P. Nazarbegian (Iran) on pts.

V. Matute (Venezuela) k.o. Mohammad Ali (Pakistan) in 1st round.

A. Bolognesi (Italy) bt. R. Bickle (U.S.) on pts.

I. Juhasz (Hungary) bt. C. Kenny (Canada) on pts.

A. Antkiewicz (Poland) bt. H. V. Wohlkers (Germany) on pts.

F. Reardon (G.B.) bt. A. Zasukhin (U.S.S.R.) on pts.

A. Bonetti (Argentina) bt. L. Potesi (Argentina) on pts.

G. Fiat (Rumania) bt. K. Martin (Ireland) on pts.

**FINAL**

P. Nazarbegian (Iran), E. Pakkanen (Finland), V. Matute (Venezuela), Mohammad Ali (Pakistan), A. Bolognesi (Italy).
Ring Action in Helsinki: (1) Edson Brown, US featherweight, outpoints Bose, India; (2) Heavyweight Ed Saunders kayoes Jost, Switzerland, in first round; (3) Norcel Lee, middleweight, avoids punch of Piacenza, Argentina, in final; (4) Flyweight Nate Brooks lands uppercut on Zima, Austria; (5) Charles Adkins, light welterweight, shows teammates Lee and Patterson photo of his championship round victory; (6) Brooks again, this time scoring on points over Basel, Germany, in final.
FIVE BOXING CHAMPIONS WORE RED, WHITE, & BLUE

1 Flyweight: (l. to r.) Toweel, South Africa, shared 3rd; Brooks, US, 1st; Basel, Germany, 2nd.

2 Light heavyweight: (l. to r.) Pacenza, Argentina, 2nd; Lee, US, 1st; Pero, USSR, and Siljander, Finland, 3rd.

3 Heavyweight: (l. to r.) Sanders, US, 1st; Koski, Finland, shared 3rd; (no 2nd place because of disqualification).

4 Middleweight: (l. to r.) Tita, Rumania, 2nd; Patterson, US, 1st; Sjolin, Sweden, and Nicoloff, Bulgaria, 3rd.

5 Light welterweight: Adkins, US, goes from victory stand to dressing room under careful guidance of trainer, Bill Fallon.
THIRD SERIES
Z. Chychla (Poland) bt. J. Torma (Czechoslovakia) on pts.
V. Jørgensen (Denmark) bt. R. Norris (India) on pts.
G. Heidemann (Germany) bt. N. Linnerud (Netherlands) on pts.
S. Scherbakov (U.S.S.R.) bt. F. Vescovi (Italy) on pts.

S. Scherbakov (U.S.S.R.) bt. V. Jørgensen (Denmark) on pts.
Z. Chychla (Poland) bt. G. Heidemann (Germany) on pts.

FINAL
Z. Chychla (Poland) bt. S. Scherbakov (U.S.S.R.) on pts.

LIGHT-MIDDLE-WEIGHT
(71 kg. — 156 lb. 8 oz. 7 dr.)

FIRST SERIES
G. Mazzinghi (Italy) bt. B. Matiussi (Luxembourg) on pts.
J. de Jesus Cavaleiro (Brazil) bt. W. Rammo (Sar) on pts.
E. Herrera (Argentina) bt. A. Saginian (Poland) on pts.
P. Spassoff (Bulgaria) bt. B. Foster (Germany) on pts.
F. Kontur (Finland) bt. N. Serbu (Romania) on pts.
C. Chase (Canada) bt. A. Ouelle (France) on pts.
L. Papp (Hungary) k.o. E. Webb (U.S.S.R.) in 2nd round.

Byes
E. Kope (Denmark), T. van Schalkwyk (South Africa), E. Schoppner (Germany), H. Buchi (Switzerland), J. Krawczyk (Poland), B. Tischin (U.S.S.R.), S. Danielsson (Sweden), P. de Jesus Cavaleiro (Brazil), J. Tandrevold (Norway).

SECOND SERIES
T. van Schalkwyk (South Africa) bt. E. Kops (Denmark) on pts.
E. Schoppner (Germany) bt. H. Buchi (Switzerland) in 3rd round.
B. Tischin (U.S.S.R.) bt. J. Krawczyk (Poland) in 2nd round.
P. de Jesus Cavaleiro (Brazil) k.o. S. Danielsson (Sweden) in 3rd round.
G. Mazzinghi (Italy) k.o. J. Tandrevold (Norway) in 1st round.
E. Herrera (Argentina) k.o. J. Hamberger (Austria) in 3rd round.
P. Spassoff (Bulgaria) bt. P. Kontula (Finland) on pts.
L. Papp (Hungary) k.o. C. Chase (Canada) in 2nd round.

THIRD SERIES
E. Herrera (Argentina) bt. G. Mazzinghi (Italy) disq. in 3rd round.
T. van Schalkwyk (South Africa) bt. E. Schoppner (Germany) on pts.
L. Papp (Hungary) bt. P. Spassoff (Bulgaria) on pts.
B. Tischin (U.S.S.R.) bt. P. de Jesus Cavaleiro (Brazil) on pts.

SEMI-FINALS
E. Herrera (Argentina) bt. G. Mazzinghi (Italy) disq. in 3rd round.
T. van Schalkwyk (South Africa) bt. E. Herrera (Argentina) on pts.
L. Papp (Hungary) bt. T. van Schalkwyk (South Africa) on pts.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT
(75 kg. — 165 lb. 5 oz. 8 dr.)

FIRST SERIES
B. Koutny (Czechoslovakia) bt. H. Maturano (Argentina) on pts.
B. Niccolo (Bulgaria) bt. A. Steurmer (Luxembourg) on pts.
T. Gooding (Germany) bt. M. Fahim (Egypt) on pts.
V. Tita (Romania) bt. W. Duggan (Ireland) disq. in 3rd round.
N. de Paula Andrade (Brazil) bt. M. Plachy (Hungary) on pts.
W. Sentimenti (Italy) bt. H. Niederhauser (Switzerland) on pts.
K. Mohammad (Pakistan) bt. H. Nowara (Poland) on pts.
F. Patterson (U.S.S.R.) bt. O. Tebbakha (France) on pts.
J. Lansen (Netherlands) bt. A. Maarghan (Australia), B. Silijchev (U.S.S.R.), S. Sljilin (Sweden), B. Grönroos (Finland), D. Wemhöner (Germany).

SECOND SERIES
F. Patterson (U.S.S.R.) bt. O. Tebbakha (France) on pts.
J. Lansen (Netherlands) k.o. R. Malouf (Canada) in 1st round.
A. Madigan (Australia) bt. B. Siljichev (U.S.S.R.) on pts.
S. Sljilin (Sweden) bt. B. Grönroos (Finland) on pts.
D. Wemhöner (Germany) bt. B. Koutny (Czechoslovakia) on pts.
B. Nicoloff (Bulgaria) bt. T. Gooding (Germany) on pts.
V. Tita (Romania) bt. N. de Paula Andrade (Brazil) disq. in 2nd round.
W. Sentimenti (Italy) bt. K. Mohammad (Pakistan) on pts.

THIRD SERIES
B. Nicoloff (Bulgaria) bt. D. Wemhöner (Germany) on pts.
F. Patterson (U.S.S.R.) k.o. L. Jansen (Netherlands) in 1st round.
V. Tita (Romania) bt. W. Sentimenti (Italy) in 1st round.
S. Sljilin (Sweden) bt. A. Madigan (Australia) on pts.

SEMI-FINALS
F. Patterson (U.S.S.R.) bt. S. Sljilin (Sweden) disq. in 3rd round.
V. Tita (Romania) bt. B. Nicoloff (Bulgaria) on pts.

FINAL
F. Patterson (U.S.S.R.) k.o. V. Tita (Romania) in 1st round.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT
(81 kg. — 178 lb. 9 oz. 3 dr.)

FIRST SERIES
A. Pastor (Netherlands) bt. I. Fazekas (Hungary) on pts.
K. Kistner (Germany) k.o. O. Ward (India) in 2nd round.

Byes
H. Cooper (GB), A. Perov (U.S.S.R.), M. Elminabou (Egypt), G. B. Alfonsetti (Italy), R. Storm (Sweden), A. Pacenza (Argentina), B. Lingas (Norway), L. Grotone (Brazil), F. Pifsccher (Austria), T. Grzelak (Poland), N. Lee (U.S.), C. Arnaiz (France), H. Siljander (Finland), D. Ciobotaru (Romania).

SECOND SERIES
G. B. Alfonsetti (Italy) bt. M. Elminabou (Egypt) disq. in 3rd round.
A. Pacenza (Argentina) bt. R. Storm (Sweden) on pts.
L. Grotone (Brazil) bt. B. Lingas (Norway) on pts.
T. Grzelak (Poland) bt. F. Pifsccher (Austria) on pts.
N. Lee (U.S.) bt. C. Arnaiz (France) on pts.
H. Siljander (Finland) bt. D. Ciobotaru (Romania) on pts.
K. Kistner (Germany) bt. A. Pastor (Netherlands) on pts.

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G. B. Alfonsetti (Italy) bt. M. Elminabou (Egypt) disq. in 3rd round.
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T. Grzelak (Poland) bt. F. Pifsccher (Austria) on pts.
N. Lee (U.S.) bt. C. Arnaiz (France) on pts.
H. Siljander (Finland) bt. D. Ciobotaru (Romania) on pts.
K. Kistner (Germany) bt. A. Pastor (Netherlands) on pts.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES
T. Krizmanic (Yugoslavia) bt. G. Furetz (Romania) on pts.
A. Schockis (U.S.S.R.) bt. A. Goscianski (Poland) in 2nd round.
A. Nieman (S. Africa) bt. E. Gorgas (Germany) on pts.
E. Sanders (U.S.) k.o. H. Jost (Switzerland) in 1st round.
J. Lansiaux (France) bt. J. Lystle (Ireland) on pts.
E. Hearn (GB) bt. J. Sartor (Argentina) on pts.

SECOND SERIES
G. di Segni (Italy) bt. J. Saunders (Canada) on pts.
H. Netuka (Czechoslovakia) bt. C. Fitzgerald (Australia) on pts.
I. Koski (Finland) k.o. L. Bene (Hungary) in 2nd round.
M. Marsille (Belgium) bt. A. Elminabou (Egypt) on pts.
I. Johansson (Sweden) w.o., L. Sosa (Uruguay) absent.

SECOND SERIES (re-draw)*
I. Johansson (Sweden) bt. H. Netuka (Czechoslovakia) on pts.
T. Krizmanic (Yugoslavia) bt. M. Marsille (Belgium) on pts.

Byes
A. Schockis (U.S.S.R.), A. Nieman (S. Africa), E. Sanders (U.S.), G. di Segni (Italy), I. Koski (Finland), E. Hearn (GB).

THIRD SERIES
E. Sanders (U.S.) k.o. G. di Segni (Italy) in 3rd round.
A. Nieman (S. Africa) k.o. A. Schockis (U.S.S.R.) in 1st round.
I. Koski (Finland) bt. E. Hearn (GB) on pts.
I. Johansson (Sweden) bt. T. Krizmanic (Yugoslavia) on pts.

SEMI-FINALS
E. Sanders (U.S.) bt. A. Nieman (S. Africa) in 2nd round.
I. Johansson (Sweden) bt. I. Koski (Finland) on pts.

FINAL
E. Sanders (U.S.) bt. I. Johansson (Sweden) disq. in 2nd round.
* Re-draw necessary as I. * Johansson (Sweden) would have entered third series without having had a bout.

CANOE

Report of Committee

Chairman and Team Manager

By Walter Haner, Jr.

On January 1, 1950, I was elected Chairman of the Olympic Canoe Committee. Committee members were: Joseph Ryan, Secretary, of Yonkers, N. Y.; William J. Rhodes of Cheverly, Md.; Dale Roe of Oakland, Cal.; Stanley Slack of West Roxbury, Mass.; Frank Miller of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Jackson Frates of Ballston Lake, N. Y. The above members’ function was to raise funds, set up organizational policies and to pick the final team to represent the US in canoeing.

A subcommittee consisting of the paddling chairmen of the seven divisions of the association was formed: Adolph Springel of New Milford, N. J.; August Schmidt, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.; Thomas Bradford of Jack sonville, Fla.; Frederick Richenburg of Roslindale, Mass.; Karl Quiring of Lansdowne, Pa.; William Budd of San Francisco, Cal.; Arthur Callman of Chicago, Ill.; and Walter Haner, Jr. as National Paddling Chairman. The purpose of this committee was to set up trials and finals for the racing men and to enforce rules and regulations.

The above committees worked very hard in the raising of funds, which is a difficult problem for an amateur organization such as ours, which cannot collect admission fees because all of our races are held outdoors on rivers, lakes, etc.

The committee sent out 4000 decals-comanias and sold many of them at 50 cents each. A tag day was established with permission of the Mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., whereby we used Olympic tags which were in the Olympic offices since 1936; and members of clubs in Yonkers solicited people on corners for donations, using containers with the Olympic shield. For each donation, whether nickel, dime, quarter or half-dollar, an Olympic tag was presented. In two and one-half hours, a supply of 5000 tags was exhausted and a total of $696.67 was realized. This, in addition to small club dances, a contribution of $500 from the Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers International Union, Local 46, and personal contributions, made up a total of $5,497.13.

Canditates transported their own canoes and kayaks on top of their cars, traveling to and from scenes of trials and finals at their own expense, and paying for their food and lodging. The members of the team brought their canoes and kayaks to New York City and loaded them on the boat, at no expense to the Olympic committee. The committees paid their own way to trials and finals, and dug into their own pockets for postage, mailing, cables and incidentals. The above rounds into quite a sum of money, if totaled.

In October, 1951, the USOC notified us that an official Olympic canoe team was to represent the US at Helsinki, and that the Manager-Coach positions were to be combined. From there we went to work.

We made a request to the US Army that Lt. Frank Boutilier, assigned to Korea, and Private Juan Rosado, assigned to South Carolina, be transferred near their boat houses in West Roxbury, Mass., as they were potential Olympic candidates. This request was granted and both members were assigned to Camp Devens, Mass. They both trained hard but did not make the team.

Trials were held in 1950, 1951, and finals in June, 1952. The final tryouts were held at Lake Sebago in the Palisades Interstate Park, Sloatsburg, N. Y. The course was an exact duplicate of the course at Helsinki and was surveyed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. A total of 69 entries participated in the finals. These candidates had qualified in division trials in 1951 and 1952.

On June 14, 1952, the 10,000-meter (6 2/10th miles) races were held with the following results:

Event 1: 10,000-meters K2, Tandem Kayak—1st John J. Anderson-Paul Bochnewich, Yonkers CC, 47.20; 2nd Thomas Horton-John Eiseman Jr., Potomac BC, 47.65; 3rd Stan Messer-Charles O'Rourke, Yonkers CC, 50.13.4; 4th Nick Rindinone-Hank Wiedner, Yonkers CC.

Event 2: 10,000-meters C2, Canadian Tandem—1st John Haas-Frank Krick, Philadelphia CC, 55.38.3; 2nd Robert

CANOE COMMITTEE

Walter Haner, Jr., Chairman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph F. Ryan, Secretary, Yonkers, N. Y.

William J. Rhodes, Md. Stanley A. Slack, Jr., West Roxbury, Mass.

Thomas Zuk, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Event 3: 10,000-meters Cl, Canadian Single—1st Frank B. Havens, Washington CC, 62.35; 2nd George Byers, Samoset CC, 64.45; 3rd Richard Moran, Samoset CC, 66.14; 4th James Bowe, Inwood CC.

Event 4: 10,000-meters Kl, One man Kayak—1st William Schuette, Potomac BC, 52.56.9; 2nd Michael Budrock, Yonkers CC, 54.14; 3rd Ernest Riedel, Pendleton CC, 54.29.4; 4th Ronnie Thompson, Inwood CC.

The course was nominally straight with five 120 meter degree turns. Water slightly choppy. Start from a dead standstill.

On June 15th, the 500- and 1000-meter races were held with the following results:

Event 1: 500-meters Kl, ladies—1st Ruth DeForrest, Washington CC, 2.39.2; 2nd Augusta Burckhead, Seminole CC, 2.41.

Event 2: 1000-meters Cl, Canadian Single—1st Frank B. Havens, Washington CC, 5.52; 2nd Adolph Springel, Yonkers CC, 5.56.6; 3rd George Byers, Samoset CC, 5.67; 4th Paul Donohue, Samoset CC.

Event 3: 1000-meters C2, Canadian Tandem—1st John Haas, Frank Krick, Philadelphia CC, 5.08.6; 2nd Bernard Malara-William O'Donnell, Pendleton CC, 5.08.6; 3rd Robert Dunford-Steve Lysak, Yonkers CC, 5.09; 4th Frank Bouttier-Dan Bingham, Samoset CC.

Event 4: 1000-meters Kl, One man Kayak—1st Michael Budrock, Yonkers CC, 4.47.6; 2nd William Schuette, Potomac BC, 4.16.4; 3rd Eric Feicht, Inwood CC, 4.18.8; 4th Frank Oldal, Pendleton CC.


The course was a dead straight-away, very strong headwind and water rough and choppy. Start from a dead standstill.

A meeting of the committee was held after the last race on June 15, and the following candidates were selected as team members:


These names were sent to the USOC for approval and all were approved with the exception of the woman competitor. Arrangements were made for shipping our canoes and kayaks to Finland, and on June 24, two canoes and four kayaks were shipped via boat from N. Y. C. They arrived in Finland on July 9, the day before the canoe team arrived. The Finnish Canoe Association had made arrangements to transport our canoes to the HKK canoe sheds and from there we trained.

Members reported to Hotel Paramount on July 7, signed in, received their uniforms and instructions, and left July 9, on Charter Flight #5. The flight over was excellent, and when we landed at Helsinki we were met by Thomas Lennon who had complete information as to lodgings, food, etc.

The men started training on July 11 after locating their canoes at the HKK canoe shed. Our thanks can never be enough for the fine hospitality and cooperation this club showed us, as they had assigned lockers for paddles and clothing, racks for equipment, etc. The men trained faithfully as the times in the races will show. The time table for the days were: 7:30 A.M. up, to breakfast by 8:00, off to the boat house by 9:15, staying there until 7 P.M. We brought along box lunches and in that way, did not have to return to the Village. All members turned in at 10:30 P.M. Lights Out!

At the weighing in of the canoes and kayaks on June 25, it was found that the one man kayak, which was purchased from Sweden one month before, was one-eighth of an inch too narrow, and it was disqualified from competition. Immediately there were offers of a loan of a K1 from the following countries: Sar, Sweden, Italy, Canada, England, Finland and Denmark. We borrowed a K1 from Sweden because it was the nearest to that in which the men had trained in the past two years.
We found there was a fine spirit of cooperation and good fellowship, by all nations, in the canoeing end of the games, and we had the following nations—because there was complete control over all members of the party.

On July 27, the 10,000-meter races were held. The heats started at 10 A.M. and the finals at 5 P.M.

On July 29, we crated our canoes, kayaks and equipment, had everything ready for the truckmen by 8:30 A.M., and it was transported to the pier for shipment home.

We saw a good part of the games, and after our races were over, two of the men went on a trip to Lapland. The rest of us went on sightseeing tours and enjoyed ourselves. On August 5, we left Helsinki on Charter Flight #2 for New York, and a wonderful trip was over.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. That flying the team to and from the Olympic games is excellent because the members lose no time in their training schedules, and there is sufficient time for members to become acclimated to weather, water, and eating conditions.

2. The equipment was good, but consideration should be given to an adequate supply of emergency clothes and weather gear.

3. That we continue to request good potential team members from the Armed Forces as we did in these Games.

4. That the USOC continue to have its morning managers meetings, as in these Games—because the training was excellent and we had the best equipment and personnel for all our teams.

5. That we request more personnel for our teams at the Olympic Games.
5.—I believe that we should have a full quota of six men in Canadian singles, and six men in kayaks, and one woman competitor. If this could be arranged, it would prevent men from racing in 10,000-meter races on one day, followed by heats and finals in 1000-meter events the next day. I recommend that this be considered for the 1956 games.

CONCLUSIONS

1.—In the final analysis, we won one first place, a fourth place and a fifth place—all in the single blade races. Our kayak racing has been progressively improving, and by 1956 we should be able to meet kayak competition on an equal footing.

2.—Our heartiest congratulations to the USOC executive members and various working committees for a job well done.

3.—We were proud to be members of this Olympic group and proud that we could participate in the offering of a scholarship to a Finnish youth, as our part in repaying the Finnish people for their gracious hospitality.

CYCLING

The 1952 Cycling Team of five track and five road riders—that qualified in the final tryouts at Wall Stadium (midget automobile banked track with macadam surface), Belmar, N. J., and Paterson, N. J. (for the road event)—had all the earmarks of a well-balanced team that would prove more successful than any previous Olympic Cycling team to represent the United States.

After arrival at Helsinki, the change of climate, with its cool and rainy weather, seemed to affect the entire personnel with colds and other ailments, with a resulting upset in training schedules. Thus the team was not able to retain the excellent form witnessed in the finals held in the States.

Accidents which are feared by all cycling coaches in this dangerous sport also played havoc with the team’s performances. Thus were our hopes of preeminence dashed; but, nevertheless, our riders did as well as possible in the face of adverse occurrences, and their marks constituted a creditable showing. A more detailed account of the mishaps will be found in the report of Manager Herbert Hoffman.

Two racing tandems were made especially for track events by the Arnold, Schwinn & Co., bicycle manufacturers of Chicago, and loaned to the team for use in Helsinki. All the other racing bicycles were the riders’ own personal equipment.

Special tires made to specifications for Helsinki roads and track were provided by Gerard De Baets, and contributed by the Bicycle Institute of America, the bicycle manufacturers, and Parts Trade Association of the United States.

The food and housing at Olympic Village in Helsinki met the usual high standard set up by the USOC.

Contributions toward our fund-raising quota by the Olympic Cycling Committee reached $7,068.78. A large percentage of this fund was contributed by the Bicycle Institute of America, through the efforts of its executive secretary, John Auerbach and by individual members in the bicycle industry, member clubs and individuals of the Amateur Bicycle League of America, the governing body of bicycle racing in the United States.

Sizable contributions were made by Anthony J. and Joseph A. Desimone, former racing cyclists of Paterson, N. J., which ensured conduct of the Olympic Cycling finals in Paterson and Belmar, N. J.
Cycling Team: (back row, l. to r.) Ronald Rhoads, James Lauf, David Rhoads, Donald Sheldon, Thomas O’Rourke, Frank Briland, Richard Cortright, Thomas Montemage, Steve Hromjak, Harry Backer; (front row, l. to r.) Coach Ray Smith, Manager Herbert Hoffman.

It is interesting to note that of the ten cyclists who qualified, six were from the Armed Forces, and had been placed in Special Services to train for the cycling events. The total number of service men competing in the finals (three of whom had been returned to the States from overseas and qualified for the team) was seventeen.

Officiating in the divisional trials held from coast to coast, and also in the finals, was handled by the Olympic Cycling Committee members and by representatives of the Amateur Bicycle League of America.

Cycling is a major sport in most of the other countries competing in the Olympic Games. There are bicycle tracks in almost every foreign city, while here in the States, with only one track in operation, our riders are handicapped. Nevertheless they quickly adapt themselves to track conditions, with its highly banked turns, using the knowledge gained in road racing in this country.

We trust that with added interest in bicycle racing, new track promoters will become interested in this type of promotion. From the experience gained, and results shown in international competition, we hope that more cyclists in the US will strive for berths on the 1956 Olympic Cycling team.

The Amateur Bicycle League of America, Inc., governing body of amateur bicycle racing in the US, member of the US Olympic Association; and affiliate of the Union Cycliste Internationale, the world cycling governing body, qualified the Olympic Cycling team.

From its membership the seven members of the Olympic Cycling Committee were appointed. The committee in turn planned and supervised the tryouts throughout the country, under the direction of the ABLA state representatives.

Riders competed in their respective states and sections; a percentage being eligible to compete in the finals.

Following are the riders who qualified:


California—Southern District—James Greenwood, Burbank; Charles Thompson, Bell Gardens; Edward Lynch, Compton; Ernest Alger, Long Beach; Robert Teitzlaff, Los Angeles; Howard Rogers, Harry Backer, Richard Cox, James Hartung, Paul Tenney, Jerome Rinaldi, all of San Diego.


Indiana—Robert Moore, Greencastle.

Maryland—Arthur Lauf, Hydes.

Michigan—Clair Young, Birmingham; Thomas O’Rourke, Robert Travenski, Garwood Geiger, Thomas Hill, James Smith, William Shepherd, Richard Klein, Gerald Andrews, all of Detroit; Karl Wetberg and George Tonoff, of Highland Park.

Missouri—Henry Meyer, Kansas City; Chester Nelsen, Jr., Raymond Florman, Erhard Neumann, George Schultz, William Lang, Jr., George Van Meter, all of St. Louis.

New Hampshire—Ronald Oberle, Hanover.
New Jersey—Robert Yard, Lloyd Rake, Flemington; Barney Bandervalk, Hawthorne; Frank Conway, Woodcliff Lake; Paul Washak, East Orange; John Hanst, Jack Launenon, Ronald Manus, West Orange; Thomas Cogan, South Orange; Allen Bell, John Chiselko, Harry Tobin, and Donald Tokash of Somerville.

New York—Niagara District—Spencer Bush, Jr., Kenmore; Francis Campbell, William Dagostino, Ralph Guzzo, Thomas Montemage, David Sutter, all of Buffalo.

New York—Metropolitan District—Arthur Gomez, Andrew Werth, Frederick Kappler, Leon Voltere, Alex Drexler, Otto Eisele, Jr., Michael Morales, all of New York City; Charles Lohr, Jamaica; Charles Steger, Hicksville; Alfred Tocfield, Floral Park; Ernest Seabert, Edward Trott, Brooklyn; John Mascheroni, East Elmhurst; Michael Liodice, White Stone; William Nickonovitz, Glen Dale; Thomas Garin and Gilbert Fenn, Flushing; Walter Drescher, Frank Seaman, Kenneth Tarsia, of Ozone Park.

Ohio—Richard Korva, Euclid; James Beres, Akron; Roy Stetina, Parma; Daniel Mast, Toledo; Vernon Barnes and Dale Borger, Cleveland; John Chippi, Jerome Shields, Karl Hoffman and Edward Lassiter, Columbus.

Pennsylvania—George Edge, Jr. and Fred Lloyd, Philadelphia.

Utah—William Young, Bountiful; Alfred Stiller, Heinz Richter, Curtiss Gibson, Vaugh Angell; Roger Lisonbee, Ray Youngberg, all of Salt Lake City.


Members of Armed Forces:


US Coast Guard—James Lauf, Hydes, Md.

The Olympic Cycling Committee (realizing that accidents to riders and their machines prior to 1948 had caused several outstanding cyclists to be eliminated in the finals) decided to hold a double set of track and road events, as in 1948.

Instead of using the 1948 system (tabulation of points on track, with scorers of highest numbers of points qualifying) individual winners of each event were qualified. The same system applied to the two road contests, where the first three to finish in the opening race qualified; and first two in the second race. The course selected, in and around nearby communities of Paterson, was very tough with a steep hill. It measured 13 miles per lap with a total distance for the race set at 116 miles.

Dates of the Track events were Thursday, June 19, and Friday, June 20. The road events followed on Sunday, June 22, and Tuesday, June 24.
WALL STADIUM—BELMAR, N.J.  
(Track Events—62 Contestants)  
RESULTS OF FINAL TRYOUTS  
THURSDAY, JUNE 19  
1000-METERS Unpaced—Time Trials  
1. Frank Brilando, Chicago, Ill. .......... 1 min. 17 4/5 secs.  
2. James Lauf, Hydes, Md. ............... 1 min. 18 2/5 secs.  
3. Charles Hewett, Boston, Mass. ...... 1 min. 19 secs.  
3. Allen Bell, Somerville, N. J. ....... 1 min. 19 secs.  
3. Alfred Stiller, Chicago, Ill. .......... 1 min. 19 secs.  
7. Dick Cortright, Buffalo, N. Y. ....... 1 min. 19 4/5 secs.  
7. Fred Masanek, Chicago, Ill. ......... 1 min. 20 secs.  
9. James Thomson, Chicago, Ill. ........ 1 min. 20 1/5 secs.  
10. Bryce Nighswonger, San Jose, Cal. 1 min. 20 3/5 secs.  

1000-METERS 2 Man Match  
1. Steve Hromjak, Cleveland, O.  
   (US Army, Germany)  
2. James Lauf, Hydes, Md.  
   (US Coast Guard, Jersey City, N. J.)  
3. Alfred Stiller, Chicago, Ill.  
4. Thomas Garin, Flushing, N. Y., N. Y.  
5. James Thomson, Chicago, Ill.  
6. Don Sheldon, Nutley, N. J.  
7. Dick Cortright, Buffalo, N. Y.  
8. Fred Masanek, Chicago, Ill.  
10. Alfred Stiller, Chicago, Ill.  
   "Swede" Strangberg, Kenosha, Wis.  

PATERSON, N. J.  
(Road Trials, Massed Start—  
116 Miles—66 Contestants)  
SUNDAY, JUNE 22  
Winner’s time: 5 hours, 35 mins., 36 1/5 secs.  
1. David Rhoads, San Jose, Cal.  
   (US Naval Reserves)  
2. Don Sheldon, Nutley, N. J.  
   (US Air Force, England)  
3. Ronald Rhoads, San Jose, Cal.  
   (US Air Force, Navy, Moffett Field, Cal.)  
5. Ted Ernst, Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
6. Tom O'Rourke, Detroit, Mich.  
7. Erhard Neumann, St. Louis, Mo.  
8. Ernest Scobert, Ridgewood, N. Y. C., N. Y.  

FRIDAY, JUNE 20  
1000-METERS Unpaced—Time Trials  
1. James Lauf, Hydes, Md. ............... 1 min. 16 3/5 secs.  
   (US Coast Guard, Jersey City, N. J.)  
2. Donald Sheldon, Nutley, N. J. ....... 1 min. 17 1/5 secs.  
   (US Air Force, England)  
3. Allen Bell, Somerville, N. J. ....... 1 min. 17 3/5 secs.  
   (US Air Force, England)  
5. Alfred Stiller, Chicago, Ill. .......... 1 min. 19 secs.  
6. Charles Hewett, Boston, Mass. ....... 1 min. 19 1/5 secs.  
   (US Air Force, Parks AFB, Cal.)  
6. Edward Lynch, Compton, Cal. ....... 1 min. 19 1/5 secs.  
8. Dick Cortright, Buffalo, N. Y. ....... 1 min. 19 3/5 secs.  
   (US Army, Germany)  
8. Alfred Stiller, Chicago, Ill. ......... 1 min. 19 3/5 secs.  
10. Thomas Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y. 1 min. 19 4/5 secs.  

1000-METERS 2 Man Match  
1. Dick Cortright, Buffalo, N. Y.  
   (US Army, Germany)  
2. Harry Backer, San Diego, Cal.  
3. Don Sheldon, Nutley, N. J.  
   (US Air Force, England)  
4. Tom Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y.  
5. James Thomson, Chicago, Ill.  
5. Andrew Werth, N. Y. C., N. Y.  

TUESDAY, JUNE 24  
Winner’s time: 5 hours, 37 mins., 16 1/5 secs.  
1. Tom O'Rourke, Detroit, Mich.  
2. Tom Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y.  
4. Art Lauf, Hydes, Md.  
5. Erhard Neumann, St. Louis, Mo.  
6. Andrew Werth, N. Y. C., N. Y.  
7. James Campbell, Chicago, Ill.  
   (US Air Force, Parks AFB, Cal.)  
10. Fred Masanek, Chicago, Ill.  

Flags of many Nations fly just outside Helsinki's well designed velodrome.
Perhaps the greatest shot in the arm given cycling in recent years took place in the 1952 Olympic Games, when European cyclists (who usually dominate the velodrome or sprinting end of the sport) were forced to concede several places to boys from points outside the continent. American cyclists, who are prone to concede the superiority of European riders, learned a valuable lesson—"It can be done!"

Travel to Helsinki by air favored the US cycling training schedule. Bicycle riders need plenty of room for conditioning. Long walks, or miles on the bicycle, are usually the order of the day. Thanks to the US Olympic Committee's decision to follow the procedure used for the Pan American Games, our air-borne team found themselves ready to start training on Helsinki's roads within two days after leaving New York City.

This note on air travel should mention the service from South Africa, proved that the Europeans are not invincible, for they garnered no less than six of the coveted place medals. I sincerely hope that our own boys, who are prone to concede the superiority of European riders, learned a valuable lesson—"It can be done!"

Housing facilities in Finland were ideal and homelike; our group was quarters ready to oblige. Although the same floor. Meals were of good quality, and our requests for special food were always found the kitchen personnel ready to oblige. Although training foods always found the kitchen personnel ready to oblige.

As noted in the summaries of competition, American cyclists failed to show advantage in the velodrome racing. The dearth of velodromes on which to compete in the States cuts heavily into the ability of our riders to score in this type of competition. Lady Luck plays an important part in many of cycling's events. Our pursuit team lost one of its best men because of a punctured tire, and this elimination cut tragically into the final time of the event. Up to the time of the mishap our boys were making better time than they had ever previously registered in practice sessions, and had a good chance to qualify for the first eight teams to go into the final rounds.

Our road team of four men found themselves at the starting line in advantageous positions in the group of 115 starters; and, with our number one and number two men up near the front, we felt that here at last we might break into the scoring, barring accidents or punctures. We outdrove the punctures all right, but were not so lucky in the other hazards, both of our up-front men being counted out because of spills. The course was not too difficult insofar as the up-and-down-hill element was concerned, but the several sharp turns and the narrow roads made expert handling of the bicycle a prime requirement.

Ironically, the sharp turns were not the cause of the spills, but the narrow roads played havoc. They left little room to veer from side to side while riding in a large group, and these close quarters resulted in one spill which found over twenty-five riders scrambled all over the surface. Some were fortunate enough to be able to remount and continue in the race; others found it necessary to get their bikes to the nearest relief station for repairs and then possibly continue. Bikes not rideable were either pushed or carried to the stations and, after repairs or replacement of equipment, the riders continued.

Lapped riders were automatically out of the race. One of our boys spilled twice and then found that his condition was such that he had to receive medical attention. The second of our eliminated boys was one of those unfortunate who could not get back into the field in time before the leaders caught and passed them. Of the four who started we had two finishers—one in 32nd place and the other in 36th place. Five hours of cycling over the 117-mile distance had been completed, and while we failed to bring home a winner I am sure that the performance given by our four men is worthy of commendation. With the same calibre of riders on a subsequent Olympic team, and with Lady Luck on our side, those Olympic medals cannot help but return in possession of at least one of the members of our cycling team.

I want to close my report with an expression of thanks from Coach Ray Smith and myself for the privilege of having served as part of the membership of one of our Olympic teams. And to our Finnish friends, who were the perfect hosts, a big thank-you for making it possible for our American teams to have visited your country.
27 of the track (800 m.). The race was 25.1. Bhatti (Pakistan)...

21 quarter-finals onwards.

11.15. 3 A. Ituarte (Venezuela) 15.4, 3 R. Robinson (Italy) 12.7.

11.9. 1 F. Henry (Canada) 17.6, K. Farnum (Jamaica) 17.2.

11.8. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary) 14.4, 2 C. Cortoni (Argentina) 8.3. 3 R. Robinson (Italy) 12.7.

11.6. 1 S. A. Africain; 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 M. Mullick (Pakistan).

11.5. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 S. Martens (Belgium).

11.4. 1 I. O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7, 2 A. Vitelli (Italy) 45.9, 3 L. Alzen (Netherlands).

11.3. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 M. Mullick (Pakistan).

11.2. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 S. Martens (Belgium).

11.1. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 S. Martens (Belgium).

11.0. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 S. Martens (Belgium).

10.9. 1 B. Szekeres (Hungary); 2 K. Nemetz (Austria); 3 S. Martens (Belgium).

10.8. 1 R. Mockridge (S. Africa); 2 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7, 3 L. Wilson-A. Bannister) bt. Finland. 40.4, 3 R. Mockridge (S. Africa) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.7. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy) 45.7, 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.6. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.5. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.4. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.3. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.2. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.1. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.

10.0. 1 E. Sacchi (Italy); 2 C. Dickinson (New Zealand) 45.7, 3 S. Martens (Belgium) 45.7, 4 O. Krogh (Denmark) 45.7.
Cycling devotees eagerly await road racers... Field gets under way... Much pedalling still ahead... Belgian riders round turn in lead... Champion Andre Noyene of Belgium crosses finish line with triumphant gesture.
Until 1948 the US Army, through its mounted branches, provided qualified equestrian teams which were approved by the US Olympic Committee, and which represented the United States in the equestrian events of the various Olympic Games.

The elimination of the horse from the Army left this country void of representation in equestrian competition with other nations. Unselfishly a group of sportsmen undertook to correct this deficiency by organizing and incorporating the International Equestrian Competitions Corporation in New York State on June 2, 1950. Colonel John W. Wofford, US Army-Retired, of Milford, Kansas, as President, donated practically all of his time, energy, and equestrian skill to the development, training, and technical management of the team.

As a non-profit organization the corporation raised supporting funds and, in 1950, selected by competition its first team of six horses and three riders (one man and two women) which, in October and November of 1950, represented the United States in international equestrian competition at the Pennsylvania National Horse Show at Harrisburg, Pa., the National Horse Show at New York, and the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, Canada. The success of the team provided an incentive and a demand to continue in its purpose.

On July 18, 1951 the name, only, of the corporation was officially changed to the United States Equestrian Team, Inc.

An administrative office was established in Washington, D.C., and later transferred to Warrenton, Va. The corporation encompassed the entire country through the medium of ten zones, each headed by a zone vice-president.

During the month of September, 1951, and in the final period, October 1-5, 1951, the national final tryouts for the Olympic team (Prix des Nations and Three-Day only) were held at Fort Riley, under the supervision of members of the Equestrian Games Committee. Thereafter it continued its selected Three-Day team of four riders and eight horses in training at Fort Riley. In October, and during November and December, 1951, it sent its Prix team into international competition at Harrisburg, New York, and Toronto. Later the team was shipped to Monterey, Mexico, as guests of the Mexican Government, and there it again competed. This Prix team in 1951 consisted of three men and one woman rider, and eight horses. In November, 1951, when the decision was announced by the FEI prohibiting women from Olympic competition in the Prix des Nations, the one woman rider was dropped and a fourth male rider substituted.

The team was fortunate in obtaining from the Armed Services several riders who were placed on special duty for the period. These were Major John Russell and Captain Robert J. Borg, US Army, and Seaman Norman Brinker, US Navy.

On February 1, 1952, in order to avoid the adverse weather conditions at

EQUESTRIAN COMMITTEE
Maj. Gen’l Guy V. Henry, Chairman, Chevy Chase, Md.
Gustavus T. Kirby, Secretary, Bedford Hills, N.Y.
Amory Haskell, Red Bank, N.J. Adrian Van Sinderen, New York, N.Y.
J. Spencer Weed, New York, N.Y.
Fort Riley, the entire training group was transferred to Camden, S.C. There under ideal training conditions, it continued its development until shipping time.

On April 1, 1952, members of the Games Committee, assisted by Captain Robert J. Borg, Dressage captain, inspected a dressage exhibition at Tarrytown, N.Y., by Miss Marjorie Haines and Hartmann Pauly riding "The Flying Dutchman" and "Noble" respectively, both privately owned horses. Both riders and mounts were accepted as qualified for Olympic competition.

On April 21, 1952, the team horses (18), the grooms (7), and two riders sailed from New York to Bremerhaven, Germany, to complete training abroad and to compete in three warm-up shows on the continent. On May 2, nine additional riders and the team coach flew to Munich.

The Olympic Equestrian teams consisted of the following:

**Prix des Nations Team**
- Arthur McCashin, New Jersey
- Major John Russell, US Army
- William Steinkraus, Connecticut
- Seaman Norman Brinker, US Navy (substitute)

**Three-Day Team**
- Charles Hough, California
- Walter Staley, Jr., Missouri
- John E. B. Wofford, Kansas
- William James, Missouri (substitute)

**Dressage Team**
- Captain Robert J. Borg, US Army
- Miss Marjorie B. Haines, Pennsylvania
- Hartmann Pauly, California

**Horses:** Eighteen horses were taken abroad. These were owned as follows:
- By private individuals: 13
- Leased from US Army: 5

**Expense:** The expense of operation of the US Equestrian Team, Inc., from its inception up to September 1, 1952, was as follows:
- Operational expense: $180,617.67
- Paid to US Olympic Committee: $4,649.33
- Total: $185,267.00

While an estimate only can be made of outstanding liabilities at this time ($25,000-$30,000), it is believed that not to exceed $40,000 is attributable toward the direct shipping and to maintenance costs of horses and riders at Helsinki and return. Shipment of the team to Germany and the later participation of the Prix team at Dublin and in White City, London, are not considered normal expenses chargeable to sending a United States team to the Olympic Games.

By agreement with the Games Committee the Equestrian Corporation undertook to raise funds necessary to send the Equestrian group to the Olympic Games. Under further agreement between the USOC and the Equestrian Corporation, that corporation agreed to pay the USOC 10 percent of the cost, usually chargeable to USOC funds, for the attendance of the Equestrian Group at the Games.

**Plans for US Equestrian Team, Inc.:** Continuing in its operation, the corporation sent six horses and three riders...
through the circuit of Harrisburg-New York-Toronto in the fall of 1952, in order to compete against four or five teams representing other nations. Thereafter, the horses and riders were returned to their homes and the 1952 team has gone down in history. In 1953 and in subsequent years, through a series of competitions each year, the Corporation plans to select a new Prix team each year. This will lead to the forming of a nucleus of qualified riders capable of providing an Equestrian team for the 1956 Olympic Games.

EQUESTRIAN

The horses selected for the United States Olympic Equestrian Team were eighteen in number, and were shipped from New York City on April 21, 1952, for Europe. These horses had been selected over a period of two years, and were the best that could be found by the US Equestrian Team, Inc., an organization which undertook to develop equestrian teams. The horses were obtained in two ways: first those that were leased from the US Government and, second, those loaned by interested horse fanciers for the use of the team. All of the government horses had been on the 1948 squad and were considered young enough for the 1952 Games.

The horses were used as follows in the various competitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize of Nations Team (7)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Three-Day Event (7)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cassavellanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craigwood Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry Grimes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amulkries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reno Prudence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reno Rhythm</td>
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<td>Nuit Candida</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dressage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Biddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno Over Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Dutchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The horses sailed on the SS AMERICAN SHIPPER for Bremerhaven, Germany. They were accompanied by one stable manager, six grooms, and two riders, Captain R. J. Borg and Walter Staley, Jr. Upon their arrival in Bremerhaven they were transshipped by rail to Munich, Germany, arriving there on May 3.

The teams of remaining riders, nine in number, were transported by air from New York City direct to Munich. They left New York on May 2 by Dutch Air Lines "Flying Dutchman", and reached their destination on the following day.

With John W. Wofford of Milford, Kan., in general charge, the teams of riders were composed as follows:

**Prize of Nations Team**
Arthur McCashin Pluckemin, N.J.
William Steinkausr Westport, Conn.
Major John Russell New Cambell, Pa.
Norman Brinker Roswell, N.M.

**Three-Day Event**
J. E. B. Wofford Milford, Kan.
Walter Staley, Jr. Mexico, Mo.
Charles Hough, Jr. N. Hollywood, Cal.
William James, Jr. Crestwood, Mo.

**Dressage Event**
Captain R. J. Borg New Dallas, Ore.
Marjorie Haines Gwyned Valley, Pa.
Hartmann Pauly San Francisco, Cal.

The wide dispersion of riders over the different states of the union will be noted. This was because the teams were selected strictly by competition. The first two groups had been selected by national tryouts at Fort Riley, Kan., in September-October, 1951. The Dressage group was selected by the Committee in April, 1952.

The choice of München, Germany, as our place for the last training was a fortunate one. There were good stabling facilities still under US Army control, which were made available to us without cost. The Army was able to furnish living quarters for the riders at cost,
which made our month in Munich a very inexpensive one. Also, the old training area for SS Troopers was intact, and suitable for our needs.

Before going to Europe, and mainly through our contact with Colonel E. J. Thompson, we had already made arrangements to attend three horse shows to be held in Germany. These shows were held at Wiesbaden, May 30-June 5; Dusseldorf, June 8-12; and Hamburg, June 13-16. These shows were international in character and the competing teams were those of Germany, Argentina, Chile and the United States, with Great Britain and Spain taking part unofficially. The training our teams received in international competition in these shows was worth a year's training on their own. It brought out very clearly that the great weakness in our training for the equestrian events of the Olympic Games is the lack of proper international competition beforehand. In the future international competition will have to be made available to our equestrian teams before we can take our proper place in the results.

After the international horse shows in Germany, we had to make the decision either to stay in Germany for final training, or to go direct to Finland at the early date of June 16. This would allow us six weeks before the events of the Games. We chose to go early to Finland. In the first place, we had been transported as far as Hamburg by the German shows. It would have been very expensive for the team to return to Munich and the US Zone; or to try to arrange a training area near Hamburg. Also it is well to get horses to the place where they will compete as early as possible so that they may become acclimated. Added to this was the possibility of injury in transit. For these reasons, it was considered better to have six weeks leeway.

We found stabling facilities in Finland very good, and the areas for training not so good. As an example, we had to go at least three and a half miles to find suitable ground to gallop our Three-Day horses. The Finns simply did not have the proper terrain; but we made out as well as possible, and brought our horses to the peak of condition for the equestrian events of the Games in the latter part of July and the first of August.

Our first equestrian event was the Dressage held on July 29 and 30. It was held in a natural arena in a typical Finnish forest. The ground was smooth and well kept. There were a total of ten countries entered, with twenty-six individual competitors. Our team was composed of Captain R. J. Borg on Bill Biddle, Marjorie Haines on Flying Dutchman, and Hartmann Pauly on Reno Over Do. They finished in that order with Borg placing eleventh, Haines fifteenth, and Pauly twenty-sixth. The results of this event emphasized a situation, in the judging, that our teams have known for a long time. Since 1912 the judging of this event has been in the hands of a few European countries. It is believed that all five continents should have their proper representation among dressage judges.

The Three-Day event was held on July 31 to August 2. Twenty-one countries were represented by fifty-nine individual entries. The training event was held in the same area as the dressage. The cross-country on the second day was a hard, fair course. It was up to specifications in every way and probably the best the Olympic Games have afforded since 1932. On the third day the jumping was held in the small stadium, which was in every way up to the specifications as to length of course and type of obstacle.

Of the twenty-one nations entered, only six teams finished. Our team, composed of Charles Hough, Walter Staley, Jr., and J. E. B. Wofford, finished third. The horses used were Cassavelanus, Craigwood Park and Benny Grimes.
As a result, in 1950 there came into being an organization known as the US Equestrian Team, Inc., to select and train the equestrian teams for the Olympic Games. This organization was successful in raising sufficient funds for the use of the equestrian teams through voluntary subscriptions from horsemen and horsewomen in the country. Without the aid of this organization nothing could have been accomplished.

It is hoped that US Equestrian Team, Inc., can be put on a permanent basis, so that civilian teams can be prepared for 1956 and subsequent Olympic years. If US Equestrian teams expect to win, several things must be done, to wit:

1. All of the time between Olympic Games must be utilized. It is dangerous procedure to wait until one or two years before the Games to organize.

2. In order to keep young riders interested, the selection of teams must continue as started, on a competitive basis.

3. Pressure must be put on FEI to change the system of judging for dressage and training phases of the three-day competition.

Since 1912 Major General Guy V. Henry has been very active in equestrian pursuits, both as a competitor and through his influence in all horse organizations. It was expected that he would be in Finland as chief of the equestrian mission this year. However, owing to a serious operation just before the Games, he was unable to attend. His absence was a great loss to the teams.

Since it is almost impossible to secure for the US equestrian teams sufficient competition of international caliber, the Committee decided to allow the Prize of Nations team to attend the Dublin Horse Show, August 5-9, and the White City Horse Show in London, August 18-23. The Dressage and Three-Day Teams were returned home directly from Helsinki.

Because the last Olympic event was August 3, and the first day of the Dublin show was August 5, it was impossible to send our horses to Dublin. Our riders left Helsinki on August 4 and competed in the Dublin show on horses lent to the team by the Ireland Department of Defense. This was an understandable handicap for the team, but in the team class our team was second to England, and William Steinkraus was tied for first individual.

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OLYMPIC EQUESTRIAN RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRESSAGE—INDIVIDUAL TEST</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>TEAM COMPETITION</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. St. Cyn (Sweden) Master Rufen</td>
<td>556.5</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1925 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Hartel (Denmark) Jubilee</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1575 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Jocherwonne (France) Hapagun</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1501 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Bolstensten (Sweden) Krestet</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1423 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Trachel (Switz.) Rust</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1340 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Chantmerc (Switz.) Weber</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1210 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Pollay (Germany) Adour</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>1195 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Fischer (Switz.) Saladin</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1190 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. von Nagel (Germany) Afke</td>
<td>513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R. J. Borg (U.S.) Bidde</td>
<td>498</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Thuedemann (Germany) Chronit</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J. de Saint-Andre (France) Val au Vent</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Lyrain (Chile) Rey de Oros</td>
<td>471</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Christophersen (Norway) Divo</td>
<td>453</td>
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<td>H. Chave (Chile) Frontalero</td>
<td>452</td>
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<td>H. Padov (U.S.) Revu Ovrede</td>
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THREE-DAY EVENT—DRESSAGE

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<td>M. Rothe (Germany) Loos</td>
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<td>L. Bosing (Germany) Hannes</td>
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<td>K. Wagner (Germany) Dachs</td>
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<td>K. Frolen (Sweden) Fair</td>
<td>782</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Schweizkob (Switz.) Voi Victa</td>
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<td>J. Rothe (Germany) Trum von Komos</td>
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<td>B. Duque de Alburquerque (Spain) Amado Mio</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Helbling (Chile) Mochi</td>
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THREE-DAY EVENT—FINAL RESULTS

1. M. van Blixt-Finecke (Sweden) Jubel 853
2. W. Bosing (Germany) Hannes 840
3. L. Bosing (Germany) Hannes 835
4. N. Stahre (Sweden) Krestet 818
5. K. Wagner (Germany) Dachs 816
6. S. Opper (France) Champagne 809
7. G. Le Faux (France) Verdon 799
8. K. Frolen (Sweden) Fair 782
9. H. Schweizkob (Switz.) Voi Victa 777
10. J. Rothe (Germany) Trum von Komos 777
11. B. Duque de Alburquerque (Spain) Amado Mio 777
12. J. Helbling (Chile) Mochi 777

THREE-DAY EVENT—FINAL RESULTS

1. M. van Blixt-Finecke (Sweden) Jubel 853
2. W. Bosing (Germany) Hannes 840
3. L. Bosing (Germany) Hannes 835
4. N. Stahre (Sweden) Krestet 818
5. K. Wagner (Germany) Dachs 816
6. S. Opper (France) Champagne 809
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8. K. Frolen (Sweden) Fair 782
9. H. Schweizkob (Switz.) Voi Victa 777
10. J. Rothe (Germany) Trum von Komos 777
11. B. Duque de Alburquerque (Spain) Amado Mio 777
12. J. Helbling (Chile) Mochi 777

Our team of Arthur McCashin, Major John Russell, and William Steenkraus was joined by Mrs. Dana Durand. She had made the Olympic team in 1950 and 1951, but had not been allowed to ride in the Olympic Games in Prize of Nations. Our team was second to England in the team class. This show was of value inasmuch as it gave four of our riders more experience in international competition.

"Hollandia" carries Bill Steenkraus, US, over bars in Prix des Nations event.

After the Dublin show our riders proceeded to London, and down to Bodminton where our horses were stabled by kindness of the Duke of Beaufort. The horses had arrived by air August 10, thus allowing our riders only a few days for the White City show. This is usually one of the big shows of Europe, but because of the Olympics and conflicting dates, only three international teams took part—England, Ireland, and the United States.
FENCING

By Miguel A. de Capriles

The three countries in which fencing is a major national sport, Italy, Hungary and France, again dominated the seven events of the 1952 Olympic program, capturing all the first places, all but one of the second places, and all but three of the third places. The United States, with two fourth places, one sixth place, and five other individuals in the semi-finals, probably had the best all-around record among the 32 participating nations, although Switzerland’s two third places in one weapon outscored the United States, 8-7, for fourth place in the unofficial point standings.

The top US performance was in the women’s individual event, which was our best in history. Janice Lee York’s fourth place equaled the high-water mark set by Maria Cerra Tishman in 1948; she is still developing and may well be our first world champion in the near future. Maxine Mitchell’s sixth place equalled the high-water mark set by her crushing defeat of Hungary’s Ilona Elek, the defending champion, was the most dramatic bout of the competition. Both of our girls finished the regular final round-robin tied for third, and only one victory away from first place; they were the only finalists to defeat the new champion, Irene Camber of Italy. Polly Craus, our third entry, reached the semi-final, round of 16. No other country did as well; Austria placed her three fencers as far as the semi-final but none made the final; Hungary and France had two finalists, as we did, but lost their third entry in the quarter-finals.

The US sabre team, as in London, was the top unit among the men. It moved easily into the finals with clearcut victories over Switzerland, Germany, Poland and Great Britain, but the British match was costly: Dr. Tibor Nyilas, our national champion since 1949 and holder of the Pan-American sabre title, suffered a sprained wrist and was unable to fence in the finals. As a result, we could not offer much opposition to Hungary and Italy, and we lost the bronze medals to France, 8-6, in a bitterly fought encounter. George Worth, 5th place winner in 1948, was the outstanding team scorer among our well-balanced squad, but had bad luck in the individuals. José de Capriles, who had the difficult assignment of fencing two weapons, was a pillar of strength in both the épée and sabre team events; he was also our top performer in the sabre individual, reaching the semi-final,
round of 18, and the US team defeated Roumania in the first round, but then lost one of its three quarter-final matches and was eliminated. This was an unexpected blow, because normally a team stays in unless it is twice beaten. While the US was winning easily over Germany, 10-6, the over-confident Hungarians, eventual bronze medalists, were losing to Argentina, 9-7. The Argentines then defeated Germany, 11-5, and the United States met Hungary on the other strip. We put in our strongest combination and got off to a 5-3 lead at the half-way mark, but we could not hold it against the determined efforts of our opponents, who were fighting not only for sport but also for the privileges afforded athletic heroes in the peoples' democracies behind the Iron Curtain. We won only one of the remaining eight bouts and lost, 10-6. In the third round of the quarter-final, Hungary crushed the discouraged Germans, 14-2, and qualified with two match victories and 31 bouts won; the second qualifying spot then hinged on the score of the US-Argentina match. We won, 9-7, but it was not enough; we needed one more bout to tie and two bouts to insure qualification. In the team event, Albert Axelrod was the top US foilsmith, followed by Nathaniel Lubell and Dr. Daniel Bukantz. Axelrod and Lubell also reached the individual semi-final, and Bukantz barely missed it.

The épée team event, contested with the electrical registration equipment, produced the closest competition among the men. All the participating teams, except the champion Italians, were beaten at least twice, and the second-place Swedish team lost three times. Considerable interest was aroused in the first round when the US and the USSR met in the opening match, especially since the Russians—fencing internationally for the first time since Czarist days—jumped to a 5-2 lead; but our team decisively won six of the next seven bouts to clinch the match on touches, 8-6, before the Soviets' last two victories. In the quarter-final, Denmark's inspired team—which came closest to beating Italy—outscored the United States, 9-6, while Great Britain was defeating Sweden, 8-7; then the two beaten teams turned the tables, as Sweden crushed Denmark, 14-2, and the Americans won over the British, 9-7, so that a third round was necessary, as in foil, to determine the qualifiers. Denmark nixed Great Britain on touches, and the brilliant but erratic Swedish team eliminated the United States, 9-5, in a well-fought match characterized by several near-time limit bouts. Dr. Paul Makler and José de Capriles were the US stars in the team event: Makler's four victories accounted for the match against the Soviet Union; de Capriles' similar clean sweep provided the winning margin against Great Britain. In the individuals, de Capriles did not fence because of his sabre assignment and Makler had the heartbreaking experience of four tied bouts (counted as full losses under the old-fashioned rules used for the last time in this tournament) which meant elimination in the first round; the outstanding US épéeist was Edward Vebell, who made a fine showing through the semi-final, round of 20.

The over-all performance of the United States, although not as good as in 1932 and 1948, was highly creditable; but as on previous occasions our men were at their best after the Olympics. There is no substitute for top-flight competition to sharpen a fencer's technique and to speed up his timing; but this type of competition is available only in Europe, and one such tournament every four years is not enough to develop the potential of our men. Our girls, who showed that they can compete on even terms with the best women fencers in the world, had the benefit of a pre-Olympic competition at Copenhagen in the world team championship, which is not part of the Olympic program. Unless we can find the necessary financial support to permit our men fencers to participate in the world championships, at least in the year preceding the Olympics, we may not be able to hold our position behind the Big Three of international fencing. Our position is threatened by the fact that certain countries, the USSR, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, have decided that fencing after all is a people's sport, and are systematically developing it with an eye to 1956 and 1960, by importing outstanding teachers, recruiting promising youngsters with all sorts of attractive privileges, and developing top-flight international competition within their territories. Russia also claims thirty thousand registered fencers, about the same as France and Italy, of whom four thousand are said to be of international caliber. Our fencing internationalists, on the other hand, are relatively few in number and for the most part are business or professional men of modest means for whom fencing is only an avocation. The prospect of future US Olympic victories in a sport which normally requires at least ten years of hard training is not very bright. On the other hand, the sport remains one of the most widespread in the world, and the great majority of the countries competing in it adhere most strictly to the amateur code. Our continued participation in fencing conforms to the highest ideals of the Olympic movement.
FENCING

Report of Team Manager
By Stanley Sieja

In preparing for the Helsinki Olympics, the fencers endeavored to include in their training program all the benefits they derived from their experiences at the London Olympics and also tried to eliminate certain obvious errors.

The point system established for the 1948 Olympics for selection of the members of the squad, and eventually the Olympic team, was continued. It presupposed that no Olympic fencer or international-level fencer could be chosen on the basis of his results in one competition. Points were given for results in the last three national championships and for places won in sectional championships. In addition, a qualifying Olympic tryout was set up in each weapon separately, and open to all those interested in participating. Ultimately hard-working squads of eighteen to twenty-four fencers were formed in each of the three weapons, and two additional Olympic tryouts were scheduled for squad members on a round-robin basis.

This program served two purposes: First, to expose the fencer to a situation similar to that which he would encounter at the Olympics. Second, to acquaint him with his deficiencies not only in the technical field but also in his lack of endurance and stamina. In connection with these tournaments, a personal physical fitness program was discussed and prepared for each fencer.

The National Fencing Championships, held in New York City, were the final and most important of the Olympic tryouts. After the Olympic team had been chosen, daily practice was held under the supervision of Coach George Santelli and Coach René Pinchart who worked diligently with each member of the team on precision and technical details. Captain Miguel de Capriles, a veteran of Olympic competition, discussed the opponents' methods and strategy that would be encountered at the Olympics. He held a personal conference with each member to prepare and train him to be physically fit and mentally prepared for competition. Detailed verbal and written instructions on eating, sleeping, practice and resting habits, plus administrative procedure, were issued frequently to bring about better coordination, efficiency, and understanding of the problems facing us. Judging by the fine spirit that prevailed when we entered our plane enroute to Helsinki, all the efforts put forth to organize a strong team showed signs of proper procedure and promises of fruitful results at the Olympic games.

The limited fencing practice facilities provided by Helsinki, four small fencing rooms with only one make-shift strip in each room, necessitated the establishment of a morning, afternoon, and at certain times an evening training schedule. This placed the heaviest burden of long hours upon the coaches, captain and myself. The continuance of daylight into the night hours created unrest and sleepless nights. Long waiting lines at lunch and evening meals added unpleasantness to the coaches' long days. Eventually, however, everyone adapted himself to the new environment and overcame these shortcomings.

It was fortunate that we had a week in Helsinki before the games began. This much needed time was a priceless asset to all our fencers and played an important role in assisting them to acclimatize themselves.

The fencing team was honored by the selection of Norman C. Armitage, an Olympic competitor since 1928, to carry the US flag at the opening ceremonies.

Transportation from the Olympic village to the fencing area was prompt and adequate, but the return trips were ir-

POINT RESULTS OF OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

WOMEN'S FOIL (8 PLACES COUNTED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>'50</th>
<th>'51</th>
<th>'52 Regional Tryouts</th>
<th>'52 Ch.</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>1  1  99</td>
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<td>P. Kraus, Hollywood, Cal.</td>
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MEN'S FOIL (8 PLACES COUNTED)

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<td>1</td>
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<td>-</td>
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regular. Complications arose when the competitions came to an end late in the evening. The spectators occupied the majority of the buses which originally were allotted to the competitors. Waiting for later buses or seeking other means of transportation to the village was quite disturbing.

Coaches of previous Olympic teams, René Pinchart and George Santelli played an important part in preparing the fencers for the present Olympic competition. Both men possess knowledge and experience that was of inestimable value to all the fencers. They worked tirelessly and assiduously every day. At the fencing area, they gave warm-up lessons to all team members before each fencing session. They also not only repaired weapons, but were on hand throughout the fencing period, eager to assist the fencers in any way possible.

With keen understanding of his own men and those of his opponents, the Captain used the easier matches at the beginning of the tournament to warm up all the team members in rotation. By thus carefully selecting the teams he was able to save his most skillful men for the final sessions. His choices were fair and impartial; were based on merits of performance and technical adaptation to the opponents' style rather than upon personality. The team was led by a conscientious, fairminded, and sporting Captain.

The American fencers received high commendation not only in the field of fencing but also in the administration of fencing and in the field of judging, directing and officiating. Juries made of American officials were greatly in demand. At the completion of their assignments they were always highly complimented—which is rare in international fencing—for their knowledge of fencing techniques and their understanding of fencing rules and procedures. Their popularity blossomed due to their honest, straightforward, prompt and precise calling of touches and their description and decisions of actions. We may all be particularly proud of Miguel de Capriles and Jose de Capriles, who directed the individual foil and sabre finals, and of George Worth and Tibor Nyilas, who directed several crucial team matches.

To the Olympic Committee may we present the following constructive suggestions for the future: Provide better and more fencing room and strips for practice purposes; house only two or a maximum of three athletes to a room; provide more adequate transportation to and from the fencing areas concentrat-
Foils Competition at Helsinki’s West End Tennis Club: (1) Galimi, Argentina, beats Bukantz, US; (2) Axelrod, US, wins from Tilly, Hungary; (3) Gerestich, Hungary, downs Lubell, US; (4) Janice York, star of US women’s team, vanquishes Irigoyen, Argentina; (5) Maxine Mitchell, US, beats Ponomareva, USSR.
OLYMPIC FENCING RESULTS — INDIVIDUAL

EPEE

FIRST ROUND

POOL 1

Wins

1. A. Kralevski (Poland) 5
2. O. Haro Olivas (Spain) 4
3. E. Kerttu (Finland) 5
4. J. Sakovics (Hungary) 5
Eliminated: — A. Eriksen (Norway), R. Henningsen (Belgium), G. Gutierrez (Venezuela), E. Lopez (Guatemala).

POOL 2

Wins

1. R. Carrera (Denmark) 5
2. M. Abdelrahman (Egypt) 5
3. E. Meraz (Mexico) 5
4. A. Mourao (Portugal) 4
Eliminated: — D. Marcondez (Uruguay), V. Cesari (Italy), P. Barth (Switzerland).

POOL 3

Wins

1. B. Rerrich (Hungary) 5
2. A. Ja y (G.B.) 5
3. M. Luchow (Denmark) 5
4. O. Zappelli (Switzerland) 5
Eliminated: — A. Eriksen (Norway), N. Nordford (Australia), D. Camera (Denmark).

POOL 4

Wins

1. M. Luchow (Denmark) 5
2. J. Maquet (Belgium) 5
3. E. Vebell (U.S.) 4
4. A. Pecziedzki (Poland) 4
Eliminated: — E. Martinez (Mexico), F. Leischen (Luxemburg), E. Bertorelli (Venezuela), E. Bertorelli (Canada).

POOL 5

Wins

1. J. Mauget (Australia) 5
2. A. Mourao (Portugal) 4
3. E. Mangiarotti (Italy) 4
4. L. Buck (Luxemburg) 4
Eliminated: — P. Barth (Switzerland), J. Twardokens (Poland), K. Lindeman (Finland), S. Lesi (Australia).

POOL 6

Wins

1. A. Pinto (Portugal) 6
2. C. Nigon (France) 6
3. R. Parfitt (GB) 6
4. T. Kearney (Eire) 6
Eliminated: — E. Martinez (Mexico), F. Leischen (Luxemburg), E. Bertorelli (Venezuela), E. Bertorelli (Canada).

POOL 7

Wins

1. R. Fay (France) 6
2. A. Vergalle (Belgium) 5
3. M. Abdelrahman (Egypt) 5
4. J. Buhan (France) 4
Eliminated: — J. Twardokens (Poland), K. Lindeman (Finland), S. Lesi (Australia).

FINAL

Hits

1. E. Mangiarotti (Italy) 19
2. J. Maquet (Belgium) 18
3. M. Abdelrahman (Egypt) 18
4. J. Buhan (France) 17

FOIL

FIRST ROUND

POOL 1

Wins

1. R. Ramos (Mexico) 4
2. N. Lubell (U.S.) 4
3. Y. Cheltra (Rumania) 4
4. M. Midler (U.S.S.R.) 4
Eliminated: — K. Bach (Belgium), A. Gutierrez (Venezuela), R. Riemer (Uruguay).

POOL 2

Wins

1. R. Magnusson (Sweden) 5
2. T. Galim (Argentina) 5
3. G. Bokun (U.S.S.R.) 5
4. Raymond Paul (Belgium) 5
Eliminated: — J. Lund (Australia), I. Maszlay (Hungary), J. Aselin (Canada).

POOL 3

Wins

1. B. Eriksson (Sweden) 4
2. N. Marinacek (Rumania) 4
3. N. Casmir (Germany) 4
4. *S. Lea (Uruguay)
Eliminated: — F. S. Thuilier (Ireland), J. Gibson (Australia), H. Lonset (Australia).

POOL 4

Wins

1. A. Verhale (Belgium) 4
2. J. Twardokens (Poland) 4
3. Rene Paul (GB) 4
4. Fulvio Galimi (Argentina) 4
Eliminated: — K. Vahl (Germany), S. McCallum (Japan), R. Soberon (Guatemala).

POOL 5

Wins

1. L. Kiette (Norway) 5
2. N. Rydstram (Sweden) 5
3. U. Wenden (GB) 5
4. A. Verhale (Belgium) 5

POOL 6

Wins

1. L. Palkse (Belgium) 5
2. D. Bukun (U.S.S.R.) 5
3. U. Selle (Venezuela) 5
4. J. Sakovics (Hungary) 5
Eliminated: — J. Rodriguez (Argentina), E. Lopez (Guatemala), E. Broke (Canada).

POOL 7

Wins

1. M. Di Ruse (Italy) 5
2. R. Ponomareva (U.S.S.R.) 5
3. R. W iik (Finland) 4
4. M. Abdelrahman (Egypt)
Eliminated: — H. Rydstram (Sweden), A. Menendez (Cuba), G. Koddler (Austria).

SECOND ROUND

(Including representatives of France, Italy, Hungary and Egypt who had fenced in the final of the team competition.)

POOL 1

Wins

1. M. Rub (U.S.) 5
2. M. Younes (Egypt) 5
3. E. Mangiarotti (Italy) 5
4. J. Twardokens (Poland)

POOL 2

Wins

1. G. Bergamini (Italy) 4
2. M. Younes (Egypt) 4
3. A. Axelrod (U.S.) 4
4. J. Twardokens (Poland)

POOL 3

Wins

1. E. Mangiarotti (Italy) 6
2. J. Twardokens (Poland)
3. N. Rydstram (Sweden)
4. M. Younes (Egypt)

POOL 4

Wins

1. Rene Paul (GB) 5
2. E. Tilly (Hungary) 5
3. C. D'Oria (France) 4
4. J. Sakovics (Hungary)

POOL 5

Wins

1. J. Twardokens (Poland)
2. L. Maslaz (Hungary)
3. M. T. Paul (Denmark)
4. J. Buhan (France) 2

WOMEN'S FOIL

FIRST ROUND

POOL 1

Wins

1. L. Allgayer (Germany) 5
2. A. Axelrod (U.S.) 5
3. R. Garette (Poland) 5
4. G. Sheen (G.B.) 5
Eliminated: — V. Cesari (Italy), M. Spolan (Poland).

POOL 2

Wins

1. K. Lachmann (Denmark) 4
2. T. Massler (Hungary) 4
3. P. Buller (G.B.) 3
4. N. Schickovka

Eliminated: — M. Kalka (Finland), U. Selle (Venezuela), W. Wieders eck (Poland).

POOL 3

Wins

1. G. Kunz (Austria) 4
2. A. Antoine (France) 4
3. M. Nyasi (Hungary) 2
4. M. Mitchell (U.S.)

Eliminated: — K. Poulten (Denmark), P. Nordford (Australia).

POOL 4

Wins

1. M. Glen Haig (G.B.) 4
2. S. Strukel (Italy) 3
3. P. Chaikovskaya (U.S.S.R.) 3
4. J. Nawrocki (Poland)
**FENCING RESULTS — TEAM**

**EPEE**

**FIRST ROUND**

**POOL**

**POOL 5**

1. A. York (U.S.)
2. B. Muller-Preis (Aust).
3. L. Lacomte-Guyonnette
4. A. Plekhanova

**POOL 6**

1. E. Muller-Preis (Aust).
2. F. Zlot (Austria).
3. O. Drad (Austria).
4. M. Irigoyen

**SECOND ROUND**

**POOL 1**

1. A. Plekhanova
2. L. Allgayer (Germany)
3. J. Frits (Belgium).
4. S. Struckel

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**POOL 3**

1. I. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune (Austria).

**POOL 4**

1. A. Jay
2. O. Muller-Preis
3. L. Lecomte-Guyonnette
4. E. Pincin

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. I. J. W. P. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. J. A. Jay
2. O. Muller-Preis
3. L. Lecomte-Guyonnette
4. E. Pincin

**POOL 3**

1. I. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 4**

1. A. Plekhanova
2. L. Allgayer (Germany)
3. J. Frits (Belgium).
4. S. Struckel

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINAL**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**POOL 3**

1. I. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 4**

1. A. Jay
2. O. Muller-Preis
3. L. Lecomte-Guyonnette
4. E. Pincin

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINALS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINAL**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINALS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINALS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINALS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).

**FINALS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 1**

1. I. E. L. Sajchuk
2. B-O. Rehbinder
3. A. Przezdziecki
4. G. Kune

**POOL 2**

1. A. Eriksen (Norway).
2. S. Dessouki.
3. B. Berzsenyi.
4. L. Buck

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 5**

1. B. Bekalakov (U.S.S.R.)
2. G. Galister (Belgium).
4. D. S. Sanda (Argentina).

**SEMI-FINALS**

**POOL 6**

1. N. Nerdin (Sweden)
2. M. van der Auwera (Belgium).
3. J. A. Mes-Droz (Switzerland).
4. J. A. Levasseur (France).
HUNGARY (9 wins) beat FRANCE (5)

L. Balchazar | 3 | O. Dagallier | 1
B. Bersényi | 2 | C. Nilsson | 0
B. Rerrich | 1 | J-P. Muller | 1
J. Sakovics | 3 | R. Bougnol | 0

HUNGARY (12 wins) beat FINLAND (3)

L. Balchazar | 3 | K. Jalkanen | 0
I. Hennyei | 2 | N. Sjoblom | 3
B. Rerrich | 3 | G. Kerttula | 1
J. Sakovics | 3 | R. Rink | 0

LUXEMBURG (10 wins) beat SWITZERLAND (6)

F. Leischen | 1 | P. Carleson | 0
G. Kerttula | 1 | E. Rau | 2
H. Dulieux (France).

SWITZERLAND (7 wins 35 hits agst.) beat BELGIUM (7 wins 38 hits agst.)

W. Fitting | 2 | W. Fitting
O. Rufenacht | 2 | O. Rufenacht
P. Barth | 2 | P. Barth
P. Meister | 0 | P. Meister

SWITZERLAND (8 wins) beat NORWAY (3)

O. Rufenacht | 3 | A. Erikson | 2
O. Rufenacht | 2 | E. Knutzen | 0
M. Valota | 3 | K. v. Koss | 0
W. Fitting | 2 | S. Gillebo | 0

ITALY (8 wins) beat BELGIUM (1)

E. Mangiarotti | 3 | G. Delfino | 0
C. Pavesi | 2 | A. Erikson | 0
G. Delfino | 2 | A. Bernard | 0
F. Bersényi | 1 | R. Rink | 0

ITALY (12 wins) beat NORWAY (3)

C. Pavesi | 2 | E. Knutzen | 0
F. Bersényi | 3 | A. Erikson | 0
G. Delfino | 1 | K. v. Koss | 0
E. Mangiarotti | 3 | S. Gillebo | 0

ITALY and LUXEMBURG promoted.

POOL 3

SWEDEN (14 wins) beat DENMARK (2)

S. Fahlman | 4 | N. Carrera | 0
B-O. Rehinder | 1 | M. Luchow | 2
C. Forssell | 3 | E. Swane-Lund | 0
B. Ljungqvist | 3 | R. Dykkaer | 0

POOL 2

UNITED STATES (9 wins) beat GREAT BRITAIN (7)

J. de Caprilles | 4 | R. Parfitt | 2
P. Makler | 3 | C. Grose-Hodge | 2
A. Wolff | 2 | A. Jay | 1
C. Nigon | 3 | J. Strauch | 0

DENMARK (9 wins) beat UNITED STATES (6)

E. Swane-Lund | 3 | P. Makler | 2
M. Luchow | 3 | J. Strauch | 2
R. Dykkaer | 2 | J. de Caprilles | 2
R. Carriera | 1 | A. Skrobisch | 0

GREAT BRITAIN (8 wins) beat SWEDEN (7)

C. Grose-Hodge | 2 | B-O. Rehinder | 3
A. Flatmark | 2 | B-O. Rehinder | 3
R. Harrison | 2 | B. Ljungqvist | 2
R. Dykkaer | 2 | C. Forssell | 1

SWEDEN (9 wins) beat UNITED STATES (5)

B-O. Rehinder | 2 | P. Makler | 0
S. Fahlman | 2 | E. Velleb | 2
L. Magnusson | 3 | A. Wolff | 2
C. Forssell | 2 | J. de Caprilles | 2

DENMARK (8 wins) beat GREAT BRITAIN (8)

R. Dykkaer | 3 | C. Grose-Hodge | 2
E. Swane-Lund | 0 | C-L. de Beaumont | 1
R. Carriera | 2 | R. Parfitt | 1
M. Luchow | 3 | J. René Paul

SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND promoted.

POOL 1

ITALY (8 wins) beat DENMARK (7)

C. Pavesi | 4 | E. Gresch | 3
E. Mangiarotti | 3 | P. Leschen | 2
F. Bersényi | 3 | L. Buck | 1
D. Mangiarotti | 1 | P. Anen | 1
President: H. Dulieux (France).

ITALY (12 wins) beat LUXEMBURG (2)

C. Pavesi | 2 | E. Mangiarotti | 0
E. Mangiarotti | 3 | P. Leschen | 1
F. Bersényi | 3 | L. Buck | 0
D. Mangiarotti | 2 | P. Anen | 0
President: T. Nyilas (U.S.).

SWEDEN (12 wins) beat LUXEMBURG (3)

P. Carlson | 4 | O. Rufenacht | 2
S. Fahlman | 3 | P. Barth | 2
C. Forssell | 3 W. Fitting | 2
B-O. Rehinder | 0 | O. Zappelli | 0
President: J. Buhan (France).

ITALY (12 wins) beat SWITZERLAND (6)

P. Carleson | 4 | E. Gresch | 3
S. Fahlman | 2 | P. Barth | 2
C. Forssell | 2 | W. Fitting | 2
D. Mangiarotti | 1 | O. Zappelli | 0
President: C. Debeur (Belgium).

FINA PLACINGS

1. Italy | 5
2. Sweden | 4
3. Switzerland | 3
4. Luxembourg | 0

FOILS

FIRST ROUND

POOL 1

ITALY (8 wins) beat DENMARK (7)

E. Mangiarotti | 3 | P. Leschen | 0
F. Bersényi | 3 | L. Buck | 1
D. Mangiarotti | 2 | P. Anen | 0
President: J. Buhan (France).

ITALY (12 wins) beat LUXEMBURG (3)

E. Mangiarotti | 3 | P. Leschen | 1
F. Bersényi | 2 | L. Buck | 0
D. Mangiarotti | 1 | P. Anen | 0
President: T. Nyilas (U.S.).

SWEDEN (12 wins) beat LUXEMBURG (3)

P. Carlson | 4 | O. Rufenacht | 2
B-O. Rehinder | 2 | P. Barth | 0
S. Fahlman | 2 | P. Leschen | 0
President: J. Buhan (France).

ITALY (12 wins) beat SWITZERLAND (4)

P. Carleson | 3 | E. Gresch | 2
C. Forssell | 3 | W. Fitting | 2
B-O. Rehinder | 2 | O. Zappelli | 0
President: C. Debeur (Belgium).

FINA PLACINGS

1. Italy | 8
2. Sweden | 7
3. Switzerland | 6
4. Luxembourg | 0

ARGENTINA (8 wins 64 hits agst.) beat U.S.S.R. (8 wins 65 hits agst.)

F. Bertinetti | 4 | O. Rufenacht | 2
E. Mangiarotti | 3 | P. Barth | 1
D. Mangiarotti | 3 | W. Fitting | 0
C. Pavesi | 2 | O. Zappelli | 0
President: J. Heymann (France).

SWITZERLAND (8 wins) beat LUXEMBURG (4)

O. Rufenacht | 3 | E. Gresch | 2
F. Barth | 3 | P. Anen | 0
P. Meister | 0 | E. Lechenich | 0
O. Zappelli | 1 | L. Buck | 0
President: T. Nyilas (U.S.).

ITALY (8 wins 37 hits agst.) beat SWEDEN (5 wins 37 hits agst.)

D. Mangiarotti | 1 | B. Ljungqvist | 0
C. Pavesi | 0 | B. Forssell | 0
E. Mangiarotti | 2 | S. Fahlman | 0
F. Bersényi | 3 | P. Carleson | 0
President: C. Debeur (Belgium).

FINA PLACINGS

1. Italy | 3
2. Sweden | 2
3. Switzerland | 1
4. Luxembourg | 0
More Action on Olympic Fencing Strips: (1) Tredgold, Great Britain, loses with sabre to Worth, US; (2) Wendon, Great Britain, is beaten by Treves, US, with same weapon; (3) Luchow, Denmark, drops epee contest to Strauch, US; (4) Parptt, another Britisher, is downed with epee by US captain, Mike de Capriles; (5) Bouguol, France, begins unsuccessful epee bout with Vebell, US.
**EGYPT (9 wins) beat U.S.S.R. (4)**
J. Eisenecker 2, N. Marinescu 1
A. Axelrod 2, A. Valcea 1
W. Fascher 0, A. Valcea 1
S. Dessouki 3, M. Midler 1
A. Gerevich 4, J. Eisenecker 1
**UNITED STATES (9 wins) beat ARGENTINA (7)**
N. Lubell 3, J. Rodriguez 1
G. Bergamini 3, G. Balister 1
J. Fethers 2, E. Vyschpolskij 0
V. Chelaru 3, J. Madariaga 0
**HUNGARY and ARGENTINA promoted.**

---

**GREAT BRITAIN and ITALY promoted.**

---

**SWEDEN (13 wins) beat AUSTRALIA (3)**
N. Rydstrom 3, R. Fether 2
B. Eriksson 4, J. Gibson 1
B. Nystrom 2, S. Fahlman 1
S. Fahlman 3, I. Lund 0
**FRANCE (9 wins) beat AUSTRALIA (0)**
C. D’Oriola 3, I. Lund 0
J. Lataste 3, B. Krieger 1
J. Buhan 2, J. Gibson 1
C. Netter 3, C. Stanmore 0
**Match Unfinished.**
FRANCE and SWEDEN promoted.

---

**GERMANY (10 wins) beat ROMANIA (6)**
K. Wah0 2, G. Goldsmith 2
J. Eisenecker 3, N. Marinescu 1
N. Casmir 1, M. Zulficar 0
W. Fascher 0, A. Valcea 1
**UNITED STATES (9 wins) beat ROMANIA (7)**
A. Axelrod 4, A. Valcea 3
S. Dessouki 3, M. Midler 1
A. Gerevich 2, A. Valcea 1
**Match Unfinished.**
GERMANY and UNITED STATES promoted.

---

**EGYPT (9 wins) beat SWEDEN (6)**
M. Younes 4, R. Fether 2
M. Riaz 3, R. Fether 2
N. Lubell 2, R. Fether 1
R. Fether 1, R. Fether 1
A. Spallino 3, S. Fahlman 1
A. Axelrod 2, M. Zulficar 0
**Match Unfinished.**
EGYPT and ITALY promoted.

---

**BELGIUM (9 wins) beat GREAT BRITAIN (8)**
P. van Houdt 4, R. Fether 2
A. Gerevich 3, I. Lund 0
A. Spallino 3, S. Fahlman 1
**Match Unfinished.**
BELGIUM and FRANCE promoted.

---

**UNITED STATES (10 wins) beat GREAT BRITAIN (8)**
N. Lubell 3, R. Fether 2
B. Krigger 3, M. Zulficar 1
A. Axelrod 4, K. Wahl 2
D. Bukantz 1, M. Zulficar 1
**Match Unfinished.**
UNITED STATES promoted.

---

**ARGENTINA (9 wins) beat HUNGARY (7)**
J. Rodriguez 3, E. Tilly 3
P. Theisen 3, J. Fethers 3
F. Heyvaert 2, E. Vyschpolskij 0
J. Lataste 3, E. Vyschpolskij 0
**Match Unfinished.**
ARGENTINA promoted.

---

**ARGENTINA (11 wins) beat ROMANIA (6)**
J. Rodriguez 2, E. Tilly 3
P. Theisen 2, J. Fethers 2
F. Heyvaert 2, E. Vyschpolskij 0
J. Lataste 3, E. Vyschpolskij 0
**Match Unfinished.**
ARGENTINA promoted.

---

**ARGENTINA (11 wins) beat GERMANY (5)**
J. Rodriguez 2, E. Tilly 3
P. Theisen 2, J. Fethers 2
F. Heyvaert 2, E. Vyschpolskij 0
J. Lataste 3, E. Vyschpolskij 0
**Match Unfinished.**
ARGENTINA promoted.

---

**POLAND (6 wins) beat FRANCE (4)**
J. Twardokus 2, B. Morel 0
L. Sukzi 1, J. Levaussur 2
J. Pinto 2, J. Lefavasseur 0
W. Zablocki 2, J. Leve 0
**Match Unfinished.**
POLAND and FRANCE promoted.

---

**EGYPT (9 wins) beat ROMANIA (5)**
F. Heyvaert 2, M. Midler 2
J. Lataste 3, L. Kuznecov 0
**Match Unfinished.**
EGYPT and FRANCE promoted.

---

**FINALs**

**HUNGARY (3 wins) beat GREAT BRITAIN (3)**
J. Buhan 4, G. Bergamini 3
C. D’Oriola 3, O. Abdel-Hafiz 2
J. Buhan 2, I. Szantay 3
**Match Unfinished.**
HUNGARY and ITALY promoted.

---

**DENMARK (13 wins) beat SWITZERLAND (5)**
W. Mohr 2, J. Amez-Droz 1
W. Rossler 2, J. Amez-Droz 0
**Match Unfinished.**
DENMARK and SWITZERLAND promoted.

---

**HUNGARY and ARGENTINA promoted.**

---

**SABRE**

**FIRST ROUND**

**POOL 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Wins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLAND (8 wins 63 wins agst.) drew with ROMANIA (8 wins 63 wins agst.)</td>
<td>POLAND 8 wins 63 wins agst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Zablocki 4</td>
<td>A. Axell 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Pawlowski 3</td>
<td>A. D’Andrea e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ruben 3</td>
<td>J. Amez-Droz 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Zablocki 3</td>
<td>R. Liebscher 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Twardokus 3</td>
<td>L. Kuznecov 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Lataste 2</td>
<td>A. Andrade e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POOL 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Wins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITALY (13 wins) beat ARGENTINA (7)</td>
<td>ITALY 13 wins 73 wins agst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Plasner 4</td>
<td>F. Pomini 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Lopez 2</td>
<td>E. Rau 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Putzi 1</td>
<td>O. Zappelli 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Lechner 2</td>
<td>O. Sandner 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Match Unfinished.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Match Unfinished.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POOL 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Wins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK (13 wins) beat SWITZERLAND (5)</td>
<td>DENMARK 13 wins 73 wins agst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Thiesen 3</td>
<td>W. Mohr 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Feher 2</td>
<td>J. Amez-Droz 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Frey 2</td>
<td>R. Liebscher 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Gibson 1</td>
<td>M. Zulficar 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Rodrigues 1</td>
<td>J. Levaussur 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POOL 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Wins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Balister 3</td>
<td>W. Fascher 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bach 2</td>
<td>M. Midler 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Pomini 2</td>
<td>L. Kuznecov 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Heyvaert 2</td>
<td>N. Armitage 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Bach 2</td>
<td>J. Amez-Droz 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POOL 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Wins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY (15 wins) beat PORTUGAL (1)</td>
<td>HUNGARY 15 wins 73 wins agst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Papp 4</td>
<td>R. Karpati 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Paiva 0</td>
<td>A. Andrade e</td>
</tr>
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Fencers’ day is long one.
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</table>

Flags flutter over market place facing Helsinki’s Harbor, in salute to visiting Olympians.
MEN'S GYMNASTICS

Report of Committee Chairman

By Roy E. Moore

This committee was formally organized January 8, 1950, at Washington, D.C., and all members were fully briefed on the international aspect of our sport and on their individual responsibility in training candidates for the Helsinki games. The matter of finances had an important part in all of our discussions. Subsequent meetings were held as occasion permitted, and whenever a majority of members were able to attend. However, a great deal of the preliminary work was done by correspondence.

A final meeting was held on April 26, 1952, immediately following the final tryouts, at which the team members were instructed on their responsibilities. Full instructions were given to all the men on their future training until the call for assembly at the US Military Academy at West Point on June 20.

As information was received from the Finnish Organizing Committee, such as figure charts and films of the imposed exercises, it was passed along to each member of both the men's and women's committees for transmission to all training centers throughout the United States. Moreover, the AAU gymnastic championships of 1951 and 1952 were held under Olympic rules and regulations.

Consideration was given to holding tryouts, but with only a limited number of all-around gymnasts of Olympic caliber to draw upon, it was decided to have one final tryout to include both men and women. The generous offer of Penn State College, State College, Pa., to conduct the combined National AAU championships for men and women, and the final tryouts on the dates of April 25-26, 1952, was accepted as being the best from a financial viewpoint. Our secretary, Eugene Wettstone, accepted the responsibility, and by the intensive work of his associates over many months of preparation, the meet will go down in history as being the greatest exhibition of the art of gymnastics ever held in this country.

The several spectacle features of this tournament did not detract from selecting the best qualified men and women for our Olympic teams, since our committee was careful to appoint as judges only those who had international experience. The judges were precise and deliberate in their scores. As a result of the favorable publicity from the press, from individuals, and from television broadcasts after the tournament, many contributions from the general public were received, which helped our committee to more than raise our quota for the expenses of our teams. As a matter of fact, several members of our games committee accepted and raised quotas in excess of $1,000.00.

From a technical standpoint, your committee believes that for future Olympiads, two semi-final tryouts should be scheduled: a National AAU championships in May; b. National Collegiate A.A. championships, provided they are held under international requirements. Eight gymnasts from each of these semi-final tryouts should qualify for the final tryouts, which should be held two or three weeks before departure for the Games. The eight gymnasts selected, plus two alternates, should be kept together for final training during such a period. Moreover, the committee should be authorized by the U S Olympic Committee to replace the regular team members with the spares, in the event of injury, or in case a given gymnast loses his form, etc. The strong European gymnast nations, with a wealth of candidates, habitually bring along ten men for a maximum eight-man team. If necessary, they can substitute these men up to twenty-four hours before the start of the competition. Our problem of finances doesn't permit us to carry spares to the Games.

It is the strong belief of your chairman that the rules of the International Gymnastics Federation, which stress all around apparatus work, should be adopted by the AAU and the NCAA. Thus by preparing our gymnasts for Olympic competition in that way, we may have a greater number of capable candidates for our tryouts.

The Finnish Organizing Committee did an excellent job in providing facilities for conducting the competitions, which were held indoors at Messuhalli I and II, just outside the main Olympic stadium. The apparatus was arranged on a huge raised platform so that six teams could work simultaneously on the long horse, side horse, rings, horizontal bar and parallel bars. Adequate space, covered by carpet, was provided for the free calisthenics exercises. Four competent judges served, using the flash system of visible score cards from which the high and low marks were deleted and the average of the two middle marks entered as official. By the completion of the imposed exercises on the first day, the Russians were comfortably out in front. They produced a standard never before witnessed in the Olympic games.

Our best apparatus was horizontal bar—in 6th place as a team; 7th on side horse; 8th on long horse; 9th on parallel bars; 11th in free exercises and 6th place on rings. This showing will encourage our coaches to put emphasis on their training of gymnasts in reverse

MEN'S GYMNASTIC COMMITTEE
Roy E. Moore, Chairman, New York, N.Y.
Eugene Wettstone, Secretary, State College, Pa.

Erwin F. Beyer, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Cumiskey, Rockleigh, N.J.
George Gelack, New York, N.Y.
Jerry F. Hardy, Bronx, N.Y.
Charles Keeney, Berkeley, Cal.

Gus I. Kern, Cleveland, Ohio
Dr. Adolph H. Picker, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. Hartley Price, Tallahassee, Fla.

Thomas E. Maloney, West Point, N.Y.
Ralph A. Piper, Minneapolis, Minn.

By Roy E. Moore

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order of the apparatus listed, if we are to advance along international lines.

The Russians were impressive, if only by their superb condition, consistency and strength. Their optionals on horizontal bar and parallel bars were very short and not the fluent longer combination work expected at international tournaments. This was true even on the side horse, where fluency is demanded on that apparatus. Their exactitude on the compulsory routines showed the effect of long and careful training. The USA, finishing in the upper third bracket, or in eighth place in this 23 nation competition, made a most creditable showing.

During our competition in Helsinki, we were fortunate to have the volunteer services as judges, of three former Olympians—George Gulack, Frank Cumiskey and Gene Wettstone—so we were on an equal basis in this respect with all of the other competing nations.

My thanks to all committee members who gave so unselfishly of their time in arranging training centers, raising funds, and in advancing the sport.

On June 22, the team assembled at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, to begin an intensive two-week training program under the direction of Coach Thomas Maloney. Tom had the men work hard on the compulsory exercises, and stressed sureness in their optional exercises.

The team was in good condition when we left New York for Helsinki on July 7. We arrived at 2 AM on Thursday, July 9th and Tom had the boys working out in Finland with no break in their training—a good reason to fly to the games. The team worked out in a Gymnasium a short block from our quarters from eight to nine-thirty each morning, which was the exact time we competed. We also had an outdoor area about one-quarter mile away which we used occasionally for an afternoon workout.

The Finns provided exact duplicates of the apparatus that was used in the competition. Two days before the meet was to start we were allowed to go to Messuhalli and practice there on the meet apparatus on the platforms already set up for the meet. The Finns are to be commended for the excellent arrangements both for training and competition.

At the drawing for the competition we drew Sunday, July 20, for the compulsory exercises, starting on the rings. The entry list was so large that seven teams had to work the compulsory exercises on Saturday July 19. After the compulsory exercises were completed on Sunday, the seven highest teams were scheduled to do the optional exercises—the last at 6 PM on Monday. We had finished 9th on the compulsory exercises and had to do the optional exercises on Monday at 8 AM with group one. We finished ahead of every team except the top seven in the last group. The complete results show clearly the great showing the team made.

The team was trained and coached extremely well by Coach Maloney, and entered the meet in wonderful condition. They finished eighth out of twen-
ty-three countries, beating Italy and France for the first time, improving over the London performance since three new countries, Russia, Germany and Japan finished ahead of us. The most remarkable result was that the team averaged over 9 points per man and were only 31 points from the top.

In the individual standings, Ed Scrobe was 31st in the all-around, out of 180 competitors, and Bob Stout was 34th. The boys had several places in the first 25 on individual apparatus. Bob Stout's performance in calisthenics was the most outstanding with 18.90 out of 20, only three-tenths of a point out of first place, tied for 5th.

Many foreign newspapers gave the boys excellent writeups and the tenor of the articles was that the Americans were the surprise of the meet and should have had better marks. This, then, was the best showing since the advent of the United States in Olympic gymnastic competition. What do we need to reach the top?

1. We are still weak as a team on the rings. The Finns, who in London were weak on the rings, told me that they have been lifting weights after each workout to gain needed strength. The results showed in their improved ring work.
2. We must develop more gymnasts, with the emphasis on all-around.
3. We must have more competitions for the top men.
4. We should enter a team in the international championships held between Olympic games—the next to be held in Rome in 1954.
5. We should adopt International Gymnastics Federation rules in the AAU.

In conclusion, let me congratulate Coach Maloney and the Team for the fine showing they made, and thank the USOC for their cooperation.

Frank J. Cuniskey

US gymnasts participate in ceremonies opening Olympic competition in their sport.

MEN'S EVENTS
(INDIVIDUAL)

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<td>10 I. Berdiev (U.S.S.R.)</td>
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Horizontal Bar

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Parallel Bars

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<td>3 D. Léonkine (U.S.S.R.)</td>
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<td>6 M. Takemoto (Japan)</td>
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<td>7 B. Lindfors (Finland)</td>
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US gymnasts participate in ceremonies opening Olympic competition in their sport.

Free Standing Exercises

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<td>2 J. Jokiel (Poland)</td>
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<td>4 T. Gub (Japan)</td>
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<td>5 R. Stout (U.S.)</td>
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Long Horse

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<tr>
<td>3 T. Uesako (Japan)</td>
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<td>1 H. Eugster (Switzerland)</td>
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<td>5 E. Savolainen (Finland)</td>
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<td>10 R. Stout (U.S.)</td>
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* Uesako and Jokiel each received a silver medal. No bronze medal awarded.

* Uesako and Ono each received a bronze medal.

* K. Thoresson (Sweden) received a bronze medal. No bronze medal awarded.
MEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

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*Cuba* | 49-65 | 48-95 | 48-65 | 45-75 | 44-50 | 44-95 | 54-65 |

*Z. Africa* | 41-80 | 38-85 | 35-45 | 34-50 | 34-50 | 34-95 | 46-55 |

*Argentina* | 33-00 | 25-20 | 32-35 | 31-75 | 31-25 | 30-75 | 18-30 |

*Spain* | 18-45 | 18-20 | 18-45 | 18-10 | 18-45 | 18-10 | 10-70 |

*India* | 15-50 | 6-25 | 6-25 | 5-75 | 6-00 | 5-25 | 7-95 |

The staff of judges was made up of women of international calibre. Dr. Margaret Brown, President of Panzer College of Physical Education and Hygiene, East Orange, N. J.; Martha Gable, member of the Philadelphia Board of Education, and Margaret Millar, member of the Board of Education of Paterson, N. J.—all of whom judged for the USA in the 1948 Games; London; Mrs. Marie Provaznik of New York City, formerly of Czechoslovakia, who has judged all over Europe; Mrs. Consetta Lenz of Baltimore, Md., a member of the 1936 and 1948 Olympic teams and Mrs. Helen Schifano Sjursen of East Orange, N. J., a member of the 1948 Olympic team. The judges met prior to the competition to iron out differences of opinion regarding the execution of compulsory exercises, and to reach a standard for marking all performances. The scoring was uniform throughout.

Twenty contestants were entered in the all-around competition, resulting in the selection of the first eight scorers for the Olympic team.

Immediately after the tryouts the committee met, and selected Mrs. Roberta Bonniwell for the position of coach-manager, and Mrs. Consetta Lenz for chaperone. It was the opinion of this committee that the competitive uniforms of 1948 could not be improved upon and therefore were adopted for the 1952 team. A practice session was scheduled for all members of the team.

WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

Report of Committee Chairman and Team Manager

By Roberta R. Bonniwell

The first business of this Committee at its inception on January 8, 1950, was to assume responsibility of getting in touch with all Turner and Sokol Societies, schools and similar groups to stimulate interest in the organization of training sessions for potential material for the 1952 Olympic team.

A joint meeting of the Men's and Women's Committees was held on September 30, 1951 in New York, at which time a lengthy discussion on the many problems dealing with the tryouts resulted in a unanimous decision of all present to hold one contest combining the Men's and Women's National AAU Championships with the Olympic Tryouts. Bids for the tryouts were discussed, and also the problem of the women's team drill. Roy E. Moore agreed to contact Mrs. Marie Provaznik concerning the composition of the drill.

On January 26, 1952 committee members attended a demonstration of the team drill performed by two members of the T. J. Sokol of New York City, under the direction of Mrs. Provaznik. The committee accepted the drill, and Joseph Salman, co-coach of the 1948 Olympic women's gymnastic team filmed it. Sub-titles were added by Dr. Margaret Brown and the film was distributed to all gymnastic centers where potential Olympic contestants were in training. This was done in order that each contestant would have a working knowledge of the drill at the tryouts.

The tryouts were held at Pennsylvania State College on April 25 and 26.

Thetryouts were held at Pennsylvania State College on April 25 and 26.

WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC COMMITTEE

Mrs. Roberta Bonniwell, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Martha A. Gable, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.


Erna Wachtel, Chicago, Ill.

Gene Wetstone, gymnastic coach at Penn State, organized this gigantic meet with an excellence never before equalled. The apparatus, supplied by the Medart Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo., was of the best.

Competition on horizontal bar at Helsinki's Messuhalli.

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Women's Gymnastics Team: (l. to r.) Chaperone Consetta Lenz, Ruth Grulkowski, Clara Lomady, Meta Elste, Doris Kirkman, Dorothy Dalto, Marian Barone, Ruth Topalian, Marie Hoesly, Manager-Coach Roberta Bonniwell.

at the New York Turn Verein on May 17 and 18.

During this training session Mrs. Provaznik worked on the team drill. On June 7 and 8, team members, except those living in the mid-west, came to Philadelphia for a work out. The team reported at Panzer College, East Orange, N. J., on June 20, for concentrated training on the team drill, under the tutelage of Mrs. Provaznik, Mrs. Bonniwell directed the apparatus work.

During this time exhibitions were arranged for the purpose of enlarging the Olympic fund. The team were guest performers of the Sokol Set on June 29 at Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, N. Y., before a large audience. On the evening of July 2, the girls exhibited on apparatus in Elizabeth, N. J., after which the Philadelphia girls left for a demonstration on the following day at Temple Stadium, Philadelphia, sponsored by the West Oak Lane Lions' Club. The New York, New Jersey and Chicago girls were scheduled to appear on a program of the Swiss Turners in Union City, N. J. on the same day. The entire USA Olympic team participated in the Olympic Carnival of Sports at Randall's Island, N. Y. on July 6. The following two days were spent in processing the team which left Idlewild Airport at 10:30 PM on Tuesday, July 8, on the Pan American Clipper, 'Evening Star' for Helsinki.

At this point I began my duties as team manager. Upon our arrival in Helsinki in the early hours of the morning of July 10, we were taken by bus to our quarters at the Nurses' Training School of Finland, which housed all teams of many nations. Everything here was most satisfactory, even to the extent of having a gymnasium, where we trained every afternoon from two until five, and occasionally in the evenings.

After our first week of practice, the team appeared to be shaping up nicely and our hopes for success were high. However, observation of the work of the incoming European teams disclosed the undeniable fact that a new type of interpretive rhythmic gymnastics, widely divergent from our American system, had spread throughout Europe in the past four years. It includes to some degree, movements and choreography of dance, and was noticeable in the team drills, free exercises, and to some extent, on the balance beam. The emphasis is now on beauty, grace and choreography and tends away from strength, power and sustained movements.

Our girls too, recognized this basic difference and realized the gigantic task before them; to which was added the pressure of equaling or bettering the record of the '48 team. This is no attempt to alibi, although I must say the team as a whole did not work as well in the games as in the tryouts. To add to our troubles, we lost points when
WOMEN’S GYMNASTIC TRYOUTS
Held at Pennsylvania State College, Pa., April 25, 26, 1952

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Meta Elste slipped off the beam board on her first compulsory horse vault and missed her second try completely. On top of that, it was considered wise to withdraw Doris Kirkman from the second day’s competition when she sustained a painful re-injury to her right foot. This was done in order to permit her to compete the following day in the team drill in which we were required to have a full team of eight competitors.

The women’s competition began on Tuesday, July 22 at 8 AM and continued throughout the day with the four compulsory events—horse vaulting, uneven parallel bars, balance beam, and free exercise, progressing simultaneously—thirty minutes being allowed for each event. Four teams completed four events in two hours; then four additional teams started working; and two hours later four more teams—until the teams of eighteen nations were judged. On Wednesday, July 24, the optional competition proceeded along the same lines. The team drill competition, in which only sixteen nations competed, was scheduled for Wednesday morning, July 24, followed by demonstrations and medal awards to the winners in both the men’s and women’s events.

The Women’s Technical Committee of the International Gymnastic Federation had conducted a two day session for judges which seemed to be profitable, as the judging, for the most part, was adequate. There were some sharp differences of opinion at times which was to be expected in such a large diversified group, however, as the judging progressed those differences resolved themselves and the competition ended in a spirit of harmony and friendliness.

Mrs. Marian Tinning Barone was the best all-around performer for the USA team in addition to being our high scorer on the uneven parallel bars. Mrs. Clara Schroth Lomady was high scorer in the free exercise, Mrs. Ruth Topalian in the horse vaulting, and Ruth Grulkowski on the balance beam.

The superlative performances of most European teams, shown by their splendid conditioning, was proof of the many months of consistent training. Those of us who are concerned with future performances of the American teams in international competitive gymnastics for women must first solve this training problem.

It is imperative that all past and present gymnasts, instructors and officials make this their personal concern.

WOMEN’S EVENTS
(Individual)

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MODERN PENTATHLON

With the successful completion of the Modern Pentathlon event in the Pan American Games, our committee turned its attention to the preparation for the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki. Our Pentathlon team had placed first in the Pan American competition after a close contest with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, which finished behind us in that order. In the individual competition, Lt. Harlan W. Johnson competed. Lt. John Leeti, Lt. John Dimond and Mr. Dimond for the excellent progress of the squad. Colonel John K. Waters, Commandant of Cadets, gave us valuable assistance in the riding training, and we owe him our heartfelt thanks. Although the Superintendent at the Military Academy, Major General Frederick Irving, provided us with a member from his staff to assist in each of the five events, these people were swamped with many other duties and could give only part time assistance to the pentathlon training.

The training activities were supervised from Washington by your Pentathlon Committee Chairman and Colonel Hull. Colonel Barrett was at West Point and was available to Captain Troy and other squad members for guidance; however, Colonel Barrett also had a very busy department and was unable to give as much time to the team training as he would in normal times. Consequently, the squad was mostly on its own, and much credit is due to Captain Troy and Mr. Dimond for the excellent progress of the squad. Colonel Charlie Leonard, our top Olympic competitor in 1936, was able to give some assistance to squad pistol shooting training, by

Report of Committee Chairman

By Major General William C. Rose

out for the 1952 team. Although several members of the 1948 Olympic squad were young enough to compete again, the Korean conflict upset those plans. We decided to send a team to the world championships in Sweden, October 1951, to gain some competitive experience. Colonel Hull conducted trials at Fort Riley, and Captain Troy, Lt. Denman, and Lt. Vandenbergh were selected. They made a very respectable showing in Sweden, and finished sixth out of the eleven nations entered.

Again in February 1952, we were fortunate enough to be invited to participate in the Brazilian National Trials at Rio de Janeiro. Captain Troy, Lt. Jack Martin, Lt. George S. Ray, and Lt. Harlan W. Johnson competed. Lt. Johnson’s performance was outstanding and he placed second in the all-around individual event. He was beaten only by the veteran Olympic competitor, Captain Borges. Both to the trip to Sweden and the trip to Brazil were valuable training trips and provided vital experience in international competition.

The outstanding candidates were assigned to duty at West Point and began the long training grind. Early in 1952 we were able to move six horses from Fort Belvoir and four from Fort Riley to West Point so that the squad could have riding training there. Captain Troy had charge of the riding instruction. Colonel John K. Waters, Commandant of Cadets, gave us valuable assistance in the riding training, and we owe him our heartfelt thanks. Although the Superintendent at the Military Academy, Major General Frederick Irving, provided us with a member from his staff to assist in each of the five events, these people were swamped with many other duties and could give only part time assistance to the pentathlon training.

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MODERN PENTATHLON COMMITTEE

Maj. Gen't William C. Rose, Chairman, Washington, D.C.
Lt. Col. Frederick R. Weber, Secretary, West Point, N.Y.

Col. C. J. Barrett, West Point, N.Y.    Maj. Gen't Guy V. Henry, Chevy Chase, Md.
Gustavus T. Kirby, Bedford Hills, N.Y.
temporary duty trips to West Point. The squad fenced at the Fencer’s Club in New York City one night each week and entered all the appropriate fencing competitions. They were also able to enter a few horse shows.

Your Committee Chairman and Colonel Hull went to West Point to conduct four competitive elimination trials which were organized in order to cut the squad, get competitive experience under pressure, and, at the final trial, to select the competitors who would go to Helsinki. Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, General Guy V. Henry, and Colonel Barrett attended as many of these trials as they could.

Thirteen persons competed in the final trials which were considered the national championships for this event. Competing with the US competitors at our invitation, was Forbes Carlisle who was Australia’s first and only modern pentathlon competitor to date. The results of these trials are indicated by chart. The US winners were: Lt. Fred L. Denman, Pfc. W. Thad McArthur, Captain Guy K. Troy, and Lt. Harlan W. Johnson.

The United States Olympic Modern Pentathlon Committee wishes to express its appreciation and thanks to the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, Major General Irving; to the Graduate Manager of athletics, Colonel Phil Draper; to the Director of physical education, Colonel Ed Machen; to the Officer-in-Charge of track, Colonel Harvey Fraser; to coaches, Gordon Chalmers, Nathaniel Cartmell, Carleton Crowell, and Marcel Pasche, and to the other members of the United States Military Academy staff who assisted in the squad training. Our thanks also to the Commanding General at Fort Riley, Kan., and to each of the governing bodies of the sports which compose the modern pentathlon. As in 1948, the Amateur Fencer’s League of America and the Fencer’s Club of New York City were especially helpful in the fencing training, and our special thanks go to them for their continued support of the Modern Pentathlon.

### Modern Pentathlon Tryouts for 1952 Olympic Team

Held at West Point, Cornwall, and New York, N. Y., June 4-7, 1952

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Lt. Comdr. Mahan, USN—Unable to compete because of injury.
Capt. Jack Milne, USAF—Withdrew in order to try for Olympic steeplechase.
Mr. Forbes Carlisle, Australia—Not entered in US championships.

* All members of the Army unless otherwise indicated.
** Did not ride.
*** First figure represents total of places amongst themselves. Figure in parenthesis represents placing in International competition as calculated from previous Olympic Pentathlon performances.
MODERN PENTATHLON

Report of Officer in Charge

By Lieutenant Colonel Donald F. Hull, AGC

Ride a strange horse five thousand meters cross-country over obstacles—fence with the electric epee—shoot a pistol at a bobbing target—swim three hundred meters; and run four thousand meters across rough terrain—truly this is a test of a man!

Following the example of the late General George S. Patton, many fine athletes have represented the US in the Modern Pentathlon event in the Olympic games. Patton was the first United States competitor in this grueling overall test in the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden.

The modern pentathlon is designed to test a man's mature judgment and controlled fighting spirit, as well as his general athletic skill, speed and strength. The riding event calls for courage, horsemanship and good judgment. Horses are drawn by lot and the competitor must get the most out of a strange horse, and at the same time avoid over-riding the animal and getting a fall from exhaustion on one of the last jumps. Shooting requires the steady hand and calm nerves, that are almost opposite to the high strung and emotionally tense athlete. The competitor must pace himself in swimming and running. There are no qualifying heats. In running, the competitor also must be alert to markings on a strange course as individuals run alone at one minute intervals.

Every modern pentathlon competitor fences against every other modern pentathlon competitor from all the countries. This all day affair requires not only fencing skill and speed but physical endurance, temperament and flexibility as well. Do you know of someone who has ability in these five events? The field is wide open, as not many US athletes give this event a try. In spite of the limited number of participants in the US in this event, our entry at Helsinki scored one place in the individual all-around, and one in the team placing. To accomplish this excellent result required considerable activity after the completion of the US trials, the highlights of which are detailed in the following paragraphs.

After selection of the US Modern Pentathlon teams in the National Championships at West Point, June 4 to 8, the final phase of the training was begun. The remainder of the month of June was spent in polishing up each individual's weaknesses. Members of the squad, not selected for the trip to Helsinki, terminated their individual training in all five events; but continued to spend as much time as possible with the Olympic team selections in order to help them, and to provide competition for their intense training.

Lt. Gail Wilson, who had competed in the Pan-American Pentathlon at Buenos Aires, was selected to assist Colonel Hull in the management of the team. Lt. Wilson had injured his arm in the Military Pentathlon and was unable to compete for the Olympic team. Actually, Lt. Wilson was to do almost all of the managerial duties, as Colonel Hull, who was in direct charge of the team, had many other functions in Finland as officer-in-charge of all Army competitors—which would prevent his being with the team more than part of the time. On June 28, four team members and Lt. Wilson, departed by air for Finland, arriving in Helsinki, July 1. Thus, we were able to accomplish our plan of final training in Finland. The team arrived in sufficient time to become acclimated, and to become familiar with the Finnish terrain.

Arrangements had been made through Colonel B. B. McMahon, the Army Attaché at Helsinki, and Major Koskenmies, Finnish Army Sports Chief, for the use of the Finnish pentathlon training facilities, including appropriate horses. It is believed that flying the team to Finland early was one of the best measures taken to bring the team up to their top performance.

It would take many superlatives to properly describe the excellent facilities that the Finnish Army provided for the Olympic Modern Pentathlon competition. The site of the Modern Pentathlon competition was the town of Hameenlinna. It was a beautiful, small town in the lake section of Finland about seventy-five miles north of Helsinki. All of the training areas were within a few hundred yards of our quarters. The only fault with the entire setup was that the water was much too cold for swimming, and no one was able to get a full swimming workout during the entire time the team was in Finland. The team worked hard and when Colonel Hull arrived in Hameenlinna on July 13, they were rapidly reaching their peak performance. The
team was profuse in its admiration of the splendid setup provided by the Finns, and the Finnish officers, and other pentathlon competitors, were equally profuse in informing Colonel Hull of the tremendous improvement in the American team since the 1951 World Championships.

Based on the records in previous contests between the Pentathletes from the other countries, we expected the main competition to come from Sweden, Finland, and Brazil, all of whom had beaten us in the 1951 World Championships. We felt sure that our team had progressed to the point where they could probably defeat any except the first three. However, we knew nothing of the Hungarian and Russian teams and they turned out to be two of the strongest.

Because of inexperience, riding and fencing were the uncertain sports for the US team. Our greatest question mark was Pvt. McArthur who had the very unusual and usually unrelated abilities of running like a deer and swimming like a fish! However, he had so little riding, fencing, and shooting experience that he remained the question mark until the end of the competition. Troy, Denman, and Johnson were all relatively steady; not outstanding in any one of the events, but strong contenders in all the events. In some events they had had no previous experience whatsoever prior to beginning pentathlon training. Riding and shooting were Troy’s best, Denman was strongest in fencing and shooting, and Johnson was a strong swimmer and a good shot.

The day of the first competition broke clear and beautiful in picturesque Hameenlinna. The drawing for horses took place at noon, and almost immediately after lunch the first rider was on his way. By an unusual coincidence, McArthur, who had only learned to ride for this type of event five months earlier, drew the first position and became the trail blazer for the entire riding competition. He did remarkably well, and rode the course clean finishing in 12th position. Denman scored 9th place and Captain Troy came through with a rousing 6th after a beautiful ride on a mediocre horse! As a team in riding, we placed third just behind the Hungarians and Swedes. This was far better than we had anticipated.

Our second and third days were both very disappointing as the US team performed below their best both in fencing and shooting. Denman was high in both events and Troy had a particularly bad day in shooting.

The fourth day the water temperature in the lake pool was 60° F. and very dark from the iron content in the water. It was impossible to see the lines on the bottom of the pool. We had expected McArthur to take first place in this event, but he cramped up in the cold water and finished third. Troy was also adversely affected by the extreme cold and had a much slower time than usual. When he finished the race, he was completely exhausted and had to be carried from the pool. Denman had progressed rapidly in swimming and was doing beautifully until he became confused on the next to last turn and got into the lane next to him, in which the fast Russian was swimming. Denman changed from one lane to the other, trying to determine which was his proper lane, and lost considerable distance before getting his bearings and swimming in his own lane. Fortunately, he did not interfere with the Russian and was not disqualified. However, the Russians immediately filed an official protest and requested his disqualification. Colonel Hull met with the Russian Colonel, and the International Jury D’Appel, to determine the validity of the Russian protest. The Jury D’Appel was presided over by the Swedish General Dyrssen, who was careful to get all the facts relative to the incident, including a series of photographs which were taken of Denman swimming in and out of the Russian lane. After due deliberation, the Jury determined that there was no basis for disqualification of Denman, and the Russians were so informed. The Russians accepted the decision of the Jury with the same good sportsmanship they had exhibited throughout the pentathlon competition.

Going into the fifth and final day of competition, we were in third place as a team, with Sweden first, and Hungary second. Immediately on our heels was Finland, followed in turn by Russia. These five countries had left the other sixteen nations entered far behind in total points. We knew from the records that the Finns had three very good runners; whereas, we had an outstanding runner in McArthur, and two very mediocre runners in Troy and Denman. McArthur’s performance in the run was superb. He was twenty seconds ahead of the nearest man and finished strong and in good condition, whereas the majority of the competitors collapsed at the end of the gruelling run. Not until the last man had finished were we able to determine that the Finns had beaten our team out of third place by two points, and these two points were decided on the break of two ties in the individual competition.

The competition of the Modern Pentathlon in Finland was typical of the

Congratulations from teammates are accorded Thad McArthur after he placed first in 4000-meters run in Pentathlon competition.
With Pentathletes in Helsinki: (1) US team practices horsemanship; (2) Johnson and McArthur, US contestants, in fencing drill; (3) conference at pistol target; (4) one of vital swimming races; (5) firing range for pistol shooting phase of competition; (6) Denman, US, at start of his 4000-meters running test; (7) Troy, US, at conclusion of same.
## OLYMPIC MODERN PENTATHLON CHAMPIONSHIPS

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**TIME**: 9:42:3 - 9:42:30 **Mins. 42:3** **Secs.** **A** - Abandoned. **D** - Disqualified

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203
ROWING

The 1952 United States Olympic Rowing Committee was formally organized at the Olympic meeting in Washington, D. C., January 1950. John C. Carlin was elected Secretary, and Clifford Goes, Chairman.

From the beginning, your Chairman received the cooperation of the committee in the projection of a three-fold program:

1. Elimination of all distinction in status and consideration between the clubs and colleges interested in 1952 Olympic rowing.
2. Execution of committee work in a happy and business-like manner, demonstrating that it is practicable to finance the Olympic rowing program from those vitally interested in this sport, with substantial financial support from the host city of the Olympic tryouts.
3. Assembling of the greatest competition, both in quality and quantity, in the history of American Olympic rowing.

All these objectives were accomplished, and Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., was chosen for the tryouts on July 3, 4 and 5. Princeton, Syracuse, Seattle and New Port Harbor, Cal., were also considered by your committee. Worcester, one of the historic rowing centers of early days, organized a local committee, consisting of young business men of the city supported by their Chamber of Commerce and City Administration. Under the direction of the U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee, all did a fine job. Fifteen thousand dollars, an all-time record, was received from this source, and additional funds from radio and television might have been realized if circumstances had permitted. Incidentally, it is respectfully urged that both these media be developed for rowing regattas during the next few years, so that the XVI and following Olympiads will receive maximum revenue from these sources. Relating to finances—your committee also unanimously recommends that future Olympic finances be developed on a comprehensive and sound four-year budget basis.

At the December 1951 meeting, George Poock of Seattle, Washington, was chosen boatsman and performed his duties with his customary technical skill. Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard’s athletic director, was elected manager for the squad. His thorough understanding of rowing, plus his excellent business ability, made him an excellent business manager and a fine ambassador of goodwill for the USOC. Ensign William J. (Bill) Hippie, manager of the Navy crew, automatically became assistant manager for the Helsinki squad and performed his duties with the customary Naval Academy efficiency.

In June 1951, sensing that the use of the same shells and equipment for both the trials in America and rowing at Helsinki was impossible, an order for more advanced equipment was placed.

ROWING COMMITTEE

Clifford Goes, Chairman, New York, N. Y.
John J. Carlin, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russell S. Callow, Annapolis, Md.
Harvey Cassill, Seattle, Wash.
Carroll M. Ebright, Berkeley, Cal.

Gus Kirby, grand old man of US Olympic circles, congratulates one of younger participants, Pentathlete Thad McArthur.
The three days of rowing on the fair and delightful Lake Quinsigamond course resulted in the finest Olympic rowing squad ever to represent the USA. This was fortunate, inasmuch as the competition in general was also of a higher standard than in past Olympics. The following were the successful entries for the 7 events were assembled. The accomplishments of the XV Olympiad in Helsinki, in the four days of competition, July 20-23, will be recorded by Manager Bolles, who will narrate the events following the termination of the tryouts at Worcester.

By virtue of his being the coach of the successful Eight, Russell Rusty Callow became the head coach of the Olympic squad and R. Harrison Sanford was selected assistant coach. The boys were indeed fortunate to be under the inspiring direction and leadership of these two great coaches and Christian gentlemen.

**ROWING**

It is a pleasure to report on the 1952 American Olympic Rowing Team, which competed against thirty-two other nations in this year's Olympics. In addition to being highly proficient in the art of rowing, the members of this team were excellent ambassadors of good will. In my many years of association with oarsmen I have never known a finer group. On the 23rd of July the United States had three entries in the finals. For the first time we won the pair without coxswain, for the seventh consecutive Olympiad the eight-oar was victorious, and finally, our four with coxswain finished third.

**Worcester to Helsinki**

All members of the rowing party were at the Paramount Hotel in New York by the evening of July 6th. Promptly at 9:00 the next morning those who were not in possession of passports reported to the passport office at 630 Fifth Avenue. For several of us it was an unpleasant experience. The officials discovered numerous errors in some of the applications, which necessitated many frantic and expensive telephone calls to all parts of the country. With one exception, however, all passports were received in time to make our flight on a chartered Pan American plane which left Idlewild at 8:14 p.m. on the 9th. Twenty hours and thirty minutes later, with stops at Gander and London, we landed on the new air field at Helsinki. Late the next day our party was complete when the one oarsman we were forced to leave behind arrived on a later flight—passport and all.

**Helsinki**

The rowing course at Helsinki was located at a place called Meilahti. The course, a full 2,000 meters, not stern to bow as is customary here, was fairly well protected, and the winds, while generally brisk, were either with the competitors or against them. For the first two days the wind was with the crews but during the finals blew directly against them. In addition to the wind variable there was a tide factor, and while I do not have accurate data I am sure there was a slight current against the crews most of the time. In any event the course would be considered a slow course when compared with most American courses. The races were run off with clock-like precision and the officiating left nothing to be desired.

The system used to place the crews in the several heats was somewhat complicated but eminently fair. In the trials on the first day of racing, Sunday, the first two to finish qualified for the semi-
Naval Academy's American intercollegiate champions double as Olympic Gold Medal 8-oared crew: (l. to r.) Stevens, Frye, Proctor, Detweiler, Manning, Murphy, Dunbar, Fields, Shakespeare.

Coxswainless pair leaders, Charles Logg, Jr., and Thomas Price of Rutgers, receive acclaim of crowd. (At right) Price (l.) and Logg with their winners' bouquets.

Awards to 8-oared event victors are made by Gaston Mulegg, of Switzerland, secretary of International Rowing Federation.
finals on the afternoon of the next day, Monday, all others went into the first repechage heats held in the morning. Winners of the semi-finals qualified for the finals and did not have to race the third day, Tuesday. All others in the semi-finals went into the second repechage as did the winners of the first repechage. Winners of the semi-finals and second repechage were qualified for the finals on the fourth day, Wednesday.

All American male competitors lived in the Olympic village which was situated at Kapyla. Under ordinary conditions it took about half an hour to get to Meilahti by bus. Food and lodgings at Kapyla were excellent but the transportation problem was really never satisfactorily solved despite heroic efforts on the part of the local organizing committee. But somehow or other all of the entries managed to get to the starting mark on time.

On the first day of racing, Sunday, July 20, our four-oared crew with coxswain won a very hotly contested race and barely edged Great Britain; Denmark and Egypt were far behind. This victory enabled them to go into the semi-finals on the following day, when they won their second race in a more decisive fashion over France, Norway and Argentina. In the finals on July 23 it was anybody's race up to the last 500-meters, when Czechoslovakia pulled into a slight lead. Switzerland, closing fast, edged us by one half-second for second place.

Rowing cognoscenti for years have agreed that the pair without coxswain is the most difficult of sweep-oared rowing. It has been generally thought that in order to do well in this event the participants must have had many years of rowing experience. The performance of Price and Logg has completely upset this agreement and conviction. Logg, a junior at Rutgers University, had three years of rowing experience, but Price, a freshman at the same institution, never started to row until last January. Neither of these men ever sat in a pair-oared shell until May. In their first heat on Sunday, the 20th of July, it was anyone's race up to the 1,500-meter mark. There, Logg's blade touched that of the Belgian stroke oar, causing our boat to lurch badly to the port side and Price to catch a full crab. By the time they had the boat straightened out they could do no better than finish a good fourth. In the first repechage, however, on Monday, they decisively defeated Poland. Saar, for some reason unknown to me, stopped at the 1,200-meter mark, and the fourth entry, Germany, had scratched. This victory enabled them to go into the second repechage on Tuesday where they won again and by a greater margin, but this time over Denmark and Australia, and in the finals on the 23rd they won going away. They were promptly dubbed 'The Cinderella Kids' and I suspect that this nickname will stay with them for a good many years. By any standard in American rowing it is an unparalleled achievement.

In his first heat, Kelly in single scull had things pretty much under control all the way down the course, but Kocerka of Poland sprinted well the last few hundred meters and made a real race out of it. In the semi-finals, Kelly was matched against Tjukalov of the Soviet Union, Stephen of South Africa, and Meyer of Switzerland. With 500 meters to go, Kelly and Tjukalov were about even, but Kelly was unable to hold Tjukalov in the final sprint. This defeat matched Kelly against Kocerka of Poland, and Reich of Czechoslovakia, in the second repechage on Tuesday, the 22nd of July. Reich was soon out of the race but it was neck and neck between Kelly and Kocerka right over the finish line. The finish was so close that the decision as to who had won was delayed until the photograph of the finish could be viewed. Kocerka won by inches only and the official margin was given as two-tenths of a second. Tjukalov won the championship the next day, with Wood of Australia second. I think it safe to say, however, that Tjukalov's two toughest races were against Wood and Kelly.

On the first day the pair-oared shells with coxswain won a closely contested race with Hungary, Sweden and Egypt. In the semi-finals on the following day,
while we finished fourth there was less than two seconds difference between the second and fourth positions. Seldom have three crews been as closely bunched as were Belgium, Poland, and the United States. This defeat, however, put us into the second repechage on Tuesday, when we lost by eight-tenths of a second to Germany with the Soviet Union finishing third and last.

After decisively winning their first heat of the four-oared shells without coxswain, on the opening day of racing, Davis developed a sore throat and slight temperature. Once a crew has rowed a race in the Olympics no substitutions are permitted. With the doctor's reluctant approval, our crew entered the second repechage finishing third and last. Davis deserves much credit for rowing under great difficulties, but it does seem to me that this rule should be modified so that a substitution could be made under similar circumstances.

In their first heat on Sunday, our double sculls finished second to Italy and were only six-tenths of a second behind, while leading Great Britain and Canada comfortably. The first two to finish in each event of the opening day, automatically qualified for the semi-finals on Monday, July 21. This pitted us against Czechoslovakia, the USSR, and France. This was a hotly contested race all the way, and Czechoslovakia just barely nipped us at the finish mark. The official margin was eight-tenths of a second. On the following day, during the second repechage, we lost to Uruguay by slightly less than two seconds.

Our eight-oared crew should go down as one of the great crews of modern rowing. Coached by Russell S. Callow, and representing the United States Naval Academy, this crew won eleven consecutive races in the United States and with one exception defeated all their opponents by open water. At Helsinki they continued on their unbeaten way, decisively defeating Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and Portugal in the opening heat, and repeating their performance the following day against the USSR and Australia. In the finals on the 23rd of July they led from the first stroke and won going away. This victory kept intact the unbroken victory record of the US in the Olympic eight-oared event. This string of victories was started in 1920 and, appropriately enough, by a crew from the US Naval Academy.
Conclusion

Some mention should be made of our relations with the oarsmen representing the Soviet Union. Either by accident or design we occupied adjoining tents at Meilahti. Prior to our arrival there was much speculation as to how we would get along with our next-door neighbors. Immediately upon our arrival we heard stories that the Russian boats were kept under guard, visitors were not welcome, etc. On our very first day at Helsinki, Tip Goes barged right across any boundary that may have existed in the minds of some, introducing himself to Soviet oarsmen right and left. He was followed immediately by the entire American delegation, and from that moment on a fine spirit of camaraderie existed between the two squads. The Soviets actually loaned us a boat so that McIlvaine, our alternate sculler, could row. In addition the two eights during one row worked out side by side. After we had defeated them in the finals, Rusty Callow was shaking hands with the members of the USSR eight when, to his surprise and mine, one of the young Russians threw both his arms around Rusty's neck and kissed him. Surely this must be one of the highlights.

After the conclusion of the rowing events, most of our party continued to live in the Village and saw as many of the other events as possible. A few, after clearing the proper channels, took hurried trips to Europe or to Scandinavia. All were present, however, when the time came for our flight home the evening of August 5, except Hecht who had made arrangements to spend the summer in Europe. The return flight was not so smooth as the one going over and, in addition, we stopped at Shannon as well as London and Gander, but all hands arrived happy and safe at Idlewild in the midst of a torrential downpour. And so ended a thrilling experience.

In conclusion I wish to express my personal appreciation to Tip Goes, genial and efficient Chairman of the Rowing Committee, to Rusty Callow, a great coach whose contribution to rowing will never be forgotten, to George Pocock, master shell builder who preceded us to Finland and had the boats ready for use, to Stork Sanford, able coach of the small boats, to William J. Hipple, assistant manager, to Robert Peterson, trainer, and to all of the other officials of the Olympic games who made our trip possible and so enjoyable.
### SINGLE SCULLS

#### FIRST ROUND

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<td>1 M. Wood (Australia)</td>
<td>1 M. Wood (Australia)</td>
<td>1 J. Kelly (U.S.)</td>
<td>1 J. Kelly (U.S.)</td>
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<td>3 S. Holmsten (Finland)</td>
<td>3 S. Holmsten (Finland)</td>
<td>3 I. Stephen (S. Africa)</td>
<td>3 I. Stephen (S. Africa)</td>
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<td>4 T. Kocerka (Poland)</td>
<td>4 T. Kocerka (Poland)</td>
<td>4 P. Meyer (Switz.)</td>
<td>4 P. Meyer (Switz.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 C. Andueza Troll (Chile)</td>
<td>5 C. Andueza Troll (Chile)</td>
<td>5 H. Steenacker (Belgium)</td>
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#### FIRST-ROUND REPECHAGES

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#### SEMI-FINALS

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<tr>
<td>3 E. Risso (Uruguay)</td>
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### DOUBLE SCULLS

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<td>1 I. Stephen (S. Africa)</td>
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<td>2 G. Schutt (Saar)</td>
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<td>3 E. Risso (Uruguay)</td>
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<td>2 Finland (V. Mikkolainen ; T. Pitkainen, str)</td>
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<td>3 G. B. (J. McMillan ; P. Brandt, str)</td>
<td>3 Uruguay (M. Seijas ; J. Rodriguez, str)</td>
<td>3 Belgium (R. George ; J. van Stichel, str)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Canada (R. Williams ; J. Riley, str)</td>
<td>4 Finland (K. Koivumaki ; E. Koivumaki, str)</td>
<td>4 Denmark (E. Parsner ; A. Larsen, str)</td>
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#### SEMI-FINALS

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#### SEMI-FINAL REPECHAGES

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### COXED PAIRS

#### FIRST ROUND

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 France (R. Salles ; G. Mercier, str ; B. Mailloire, cox)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Belgium (H. Mantele ; E. Jacobs, str ; K. van Dooren, cox)</td>
<td>2 Poland (C. Lorenz ; R. Thomas, str ; Z. Michal- ski, cox)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Finland (V. Mikolaikinen ; T. Pitkainen, str ; E. Lyijynen, cox)</td>
<td>3 Sweden (O. Nilsson ; I. Svenson, str ; L-E. Larsson, cox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Brazil (F. Forrado ; H. Moste, str ; J. Arruella Maio, cox)</td>
<td>4 Egypt (M. Anwar ; A. Youssel, str ; A. Elmankabadi, cox)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OLYMPIC ROWING RESULTS

- **FIRST ROUND**
Shell-full of winners, resting on both oars and laurels: (l. to r.) Manning, Stevens, Frye, Proctor, Detweiler, Murphy, Dunbar, Fields, Shakespeare.

FIRST-ROUND REPECHAGES

| HEAT 1 | 1 Finland ... | 7 55.0 |
|        | 2 Switz. ... | 7 56.8 |
|        | 3 Greece ... | 8 12.9 |
|        | 4 Egypt ... | 8 21.4 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 U.S.S.R. ... | 8 03.0 |
|        | 2 Sweden ... | 8 03.8 |
|        | 3 Brazil ... | 8 05.5 |

SEMI-FINALS

| HEAT 1 | 1 France ... | 8 07.5 |
|        | 2 Germany ... | 8 12.9 |
|        | 3 Hungary ... | 8 18.7 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 Italy ... | 8 07.6 |
|        | 2 Belgium ... | 8 11.4 |
|        | 3 Poland ... | 8 12.1 |
|        | 4 U.S. ... | 8 13.0 |

SEMI-FINAL REPECHAGES

| HEAT 1 | 1 Germany ... | 7 54.7 |
|        | 2 U.S. ... | 7 55.5 |
|        | 3 U.S.S.R. ... | 8 08.4 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 Finland ... | 8 01.8 |
|        | 2 Belgium ... | 8 03.7 |
|        | 3 Hungary ... | 8 16.6 |
|        | 1 Denmark ... | 7 51.2 |
|        | 2 Poland ... | 8 00.9 |

FINALS

1 France (R. Salles ; G. Mercier, str ; B. Malivoire, cox) ... 7 18.4
2 Germany (H. Manchen ; H. Heinhold, str ; H. Noll, cox) ... 8 28.6
3 Denmark (S. Petersen ; P. Svendsen, str ; J. Frantsen, cox) ... 8 32.1
4 Italy (A. Trevisan, A. Scarpi, A. Smerghetto, T. Angiolin, str; D. Cambieri, cox) ... 7 33.9
5 Finland (K. Gronholm, P. Strihlman, B. Karlsson, K. Johansson, str; A. Tukiainen, cox) ... 7 35.6

COXED FOURS

FIRST ROUND

| HEAT 1 | 1 France (A. Goursolle, R. Texier, G. Nosbaum, C. Martin, str ; D. Moreau, cox) ... 7 18.4 |
|        | 2 U.S.S.R. (K. Putyrskij, E. Tretnikov, G. Gushenko, B. Fedorov, str ; B. Brechko, cox) ... 7 19.1 |
|        | 3 Italy (A. Trevisan, A. Scarpi, A. Smerghetto, T. Angiolin, str; D. Cambieri, cox) ... 7 20.5 |
|        | 4 Spain (S. Costa, M. Palau, F. Giró, P. Masana, str; L. Omedes, cox) ... 7 25.6 |
|        | 5 Finland (K. Grönholt, P. Stråhlman, B. Karlsson, K. Johansson, str; A. Tukiainen, cox) ... 7 32.7 |

COXWAINLESS PAIRS

FIRST ROUND

1 Switz. (K. Schmid ; H. Kalt, str) ... 7 46.0
2 G.B. (D. Callender ; C. Davidge, str) ... 7 47.0
3 Belgium (M. Knuyens ; R. Baetens, str) ... 7 48.9
4 U.S.S.R. (C. Logg ; T. Price, str) ... 7 50.7

SEMI-FINAL REPECHAGES

| HEAT 1 | 1 U.S.S.R. ... | 7 36.2 |
|        | 2 Denmark ... | 7 47.1 |
|        | 3 Australia ... | 7 50.5 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 Belgium ... | 7 35.0 |
|        | 2 Argentina ... | 7 41.0 |
|        | 3 Neth. ... | 7 44.7 |
| HEAT 3 | 1 France ... | 7 57.1 |
|        | 2 Sweden ... | 7 58.6 |

FINAL

1 U.S. (C. Logg ; T. Price, str) ... 8 20.7
2 Belgium (M. Knuyens ; R. Baetens, str) ... 8 23.5
3 Switz. (K. Schmid ; H. Kalt, str) ... 8 32.7
4 G.B. ... 8 37.4
5 France ... 8 48.8

FIRST-ROUND REPECHAGES

| HEAT 1 | 1 Belgium ... | 7 22.8 |
|        | 2 U.S.S.R. ... | 7 31.9 |
|        | 3 Italy ... | 7 43.4 |
|        | 4 Finland ... | 7 47.9 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 U.S. ... | 7 28.4 |
|        | 2 Poland ... | 7 39.7 |
|        | 3 Saar withdrew |

SEMI-FINALS

<p>| HEAT 1 | 1 Switz. ... | 7 37.7 |
|        | 2 Australia ... | 7 46.8 |
|        | 3 France ... | 7 54.7 |
|        | 4 Argentina ... | 7 59.8 |
| HEAT 2 | 1 G.B. ... | 7 45.6 |
|        | 2 Neth. ... | 7 53.2 |
|        | 3 Sweden ... | 8 07.5 |
|        | 4 Denmark ... | 8 15.7 |</p>
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<th>Heat</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>6:06</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>6:02</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Sicily</td>
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<td>Neth.</td>
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**FIRST-ROUND REPECHAGES**

**HEAT 1**

1. Italy
2. New Zealand
3. Japan

**HEAT 2**

1. Finland
2. Nepal
3. Egypt

**HEAT 3**

1. U.S.
2. France
3. Norwich
4. Switzerland

**HEAT 4**

1. Czecho.
2. Switzerland
3. Germany
4. Neth.

**Semi-Finals**

**HEAT 1**

1. Italy
2. France
3. New Zealand
4. Portugal

**HEAT 2**

1. Czecho.
2. Switzerland
3. Germany
4. New Zealand

**HEAT 3**

2. Norway (S. Krakenes, K. Lepsoe, T. Krakenes, H. Krakenes) 6:42
3. Italy (G. Moioli, E. Morille, G. Invernizzi, F. Faggi) 6:50

**FINAL**

2. Austria (K. Marz, A. Mitterhuber, A. Scheithauer, J. Geissler) 6:41
3. Canada (R. Cameron, L. Montour, J. Zwirewich, H. Griffiths) 6:49
4. Denmark (K. Jensen, C. Nielsen, H. Neilsen, P. Locht) 6:50

**COXWAINLESS FOURS**

**FIRST ROUND**

**HEAT 1**

1. France (P. Blondiaux, J. Guissart, M. Boissou, R. Gautier) 6:37
4. Hungary (L. Decker, I. Kaffka, J. Hollos, L. Kemeny) 6:45

**HEAT 2**

1. Yugo. (D. Bonačić, V. Valenta, M. Trojanović, P. Segvić) 6:34
2. Finland (V. Lommi, K. Wahlsten, O. Lommi, L. Nevalainen) 6:42

**HEAT 3**

2. Norway (S. Krakenes, K. Lepsoe, T. Krakenes, H. Krakenes) 6:42
3. Italy (G. Moioli, E. Morille, G. Invernizzi, F. Faggi) 6:50

**COXWAINLESS EIGHTS**

**FIRST ROUND**


5 Finland (T. Lundsten, B. Andersson, E. Lehtovirta, Y. Hakola, A. Arell, H. Wikman, E. Lyytikka, K. Lampi, str; T. Rasani, cox) 6 28.5

HEAT 2


4 Sweden (L. Andersson, F. Olsson, J. Niklasson, G. Adamsson, I. Simonsson, J. Ek, T. Borisson, R. Andersson, str; S. Baatz, cox) 6 24.3


HEAT 3

1 U.S.S.R. (E. Brago, V. Rodimushkin, A. Komarov, I. Borisov, S. Amiragov, L. Gissen, E. Samsonov, V. Krukov, str; I. Poljakov, cox) 6 10.2


3 Italy (A. Baldan, S. Dalla Puppa, A. Bozzato, F. Smerghetto, M. Nuvoli, D. Nardin, O. Enzo, P. Attorese, str; S. Ghiatto, cox) 6 17.0

4 Denmark (B. Stybert, P. Hoch, M. Snogdahl, J. Snogdahl, H. Schroder, B. Brønnum, E. Hermansen, O. Jensen, str; K. Rasmussen, cox) 6 17.9

FIRST-ROUND REPECHAGES

HEAT 1

1 Denmark 6 17.8
2 Rumania 6 20.7
3 Portugal 6 25.7

HEAT 2

1 Germany 6 15.1
2 Italy 6 15.8
3 Finland 6 28.4

HEAT 3

1 Canada 6 25.9
2 Sweden

SEMI-FINALS

HEAT 1

1 G.B. 6 32.4
2 Yugoslavia 6 33.5
3 Hungary 6 37.4

HEAT 2

1 U.S. 6 32.1
2 U.S.S.R. 6 44.0
3 Australia 6 44.5

SEMI-FINAL REPECHAGES

HEAT 1

1 Australia 6 09.6
2 Yugoslavia 6 12.0
3 Sweden 6 28.8

HEAT 2

1 U.S.S.R. 6 10.6
2 Hungary 6 15.4
3 Denmark 6 16.0

FINAL

3 Australia (R. Tinning, E. Chapman, N. Greenwood, D. Anderson, G. Williamson, M. Finlay, E. Pain, P. Cayzer, str; T. Chessell, cox) 6 33.1
4 G.B. 6 34.8
5 Germany 6 42.8

Helsinki visitors stop on steps of House of Parliament; across way are Post Office and Vaakuna Hotel.
SHOOTING

Report of Pistol Shooting Committee Chairman
By Karl T. Frederick

By agreement between the National Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association, approved by the United States Olympic Committee, the Olympic Pistol Shooting Games Committee was composed of three members from each organization. Several meetings were held prior to the departure of the team and considerable business was done by correspondence.

Preliminary shoulder to shoulder tryouts being impractical, all qualified pistol shooters were invited to submit three certified scores shot under Olympic conditions as nearly as possible, and between the dates April 1 and May 31, 1952.

Two pistol matches were provided on the Olympic program, viz:
1. Slow fire free pistol, sixty shots at 50 meters on the international target; and,
2. Rapid fire, two courses of 30 shots each at 25 meters on the Olympic zoned silhouette target, each course to consist of (a) 2 strings of 5 shots each on five targets exposed for 8 seconds, (b) 2 strings on targets exposed for 6 seconds, and (c) 2 strings on targets exposed for 4 seconds. Scoring primarily is by number of hits, and then by aggregate score to determine ranking of tie scores.

There were 54 preliminary entries for the free pistol competition and 53 for the rapid fire competition. These entries were all reviewed at a meeting held in Washington on June 5. Those who submitted certified scores aggregating 1425 (average of 475) were offered an opportunity to compete in the finals for the free pistol places, and those who submitted certified scores aggregating 1575 (average of 518 plus) were offered an opportunity to compete in the finals for the rapid fire silhouette places.

The final tryouts were held at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, June 21-26, 1952. Through the wholehearted cooperation of the Department of the Army, and particularly the Commanding General of the Fifth Army and his subordinate officers and personnel, the finals were extremely well staged. Each competitor was required to fire the entire course three successive times, shoulder to shoulder, and under strict Olympic match conditions. The final aggregates of the top two men in the respective matches were to determine the choice.

Thirty competitors participated in the finals of the free pistol match and 29 competed in the rapid fire finals.

In the free pistol match ten competitors exceeded an average of 525 out of 600 "possible", as follows: 1800 possible

1. Maj. Harry Reeves, USMCR 1234
2. M/Sgt. H. L. Benner, USA 1621
3. Lt. Col. W. R. Walsh, USMC 1607
5. Lt. Col. T. J. Sharpe, USA 1602
6. A.F.C. L. M. Rizzola, USN 1601
7. Maj. W. A. Hancock, USA 1594
8. W.O.J.G. O. K. Weinmeister, USA 1591
10. J. C. White, Jr. 1579

Reeves and Benner, therefore, became the Olympic free pistol competitors.

In the rapid fire silhouette competition seven competitors finished without a single miss. Their scores ranked them as follows:

PISTOL SHOOTING COMMITTEE
Karl T. Frederick, Chairman, New York, N.Y.
Alexander Leslie, Secretary, Springfield, Mass.
Maj. Gen'l Merritt A. Edson, USMC Ret., Washington, D.C.
Stanley Wolff, Brewster, N. Y.
1. M/Sgt. H. L. Benner, USA 1739
3. T/Sgt. W. L. Devine, USMC 1716
4. Maj. W. A. Hancock, USA 1710
5. Ch. Mach. O. Pinion, USN 1694
6. J. J. Fell 1686
7. A/02 J. C. Forman, USN 1660

Benner and McMillan, therefore, became the Olympic rapid fire silhouette competitors.

At the conclusion of the tryouts the three successful entrants were placed under the direction of the team officials, and the active duties of the games committee came to an end.

While not properly a part of this report, it may be of interest that at the conclusion of the tryouts, Walsh, Sharpe, Devine and Hancock were selected along with Reeves, Benner and McMillan to compete in the world championship pistol matches staged by the International Shooting Union at Oslo, Norway, just prior to the Olympics. These men enjoyed a brilliant success in the broad program of pistol competition offered by the International Shooting Union.

SHOOTING
Report of Rifle Shooting Committee Chairman
By Frank T. Parsons, Jr.

Of the four matches in the 1952 Olympic Rifle Shooting program, the 50-meters prone match is the only one which is generally fired in competition in the United States. Interest in the two free rifle or three position matches has been on the increase since the 1948 Olympic Games, but has not yet reached the point where they are included in our match programs below the regional level. Since special and usually expensive equipment is required for best results in each of these two free rifle matches, it is understandable that real progress will come only from their inclusion in match programs down to the local level. The running deer Olympic event is the only rifle match which the United States did not enter. Unfortunately, we have practically no running deer ranges in this country and, therefore, no method of training or selecting entries for this excellent match, even though it is one in which Americans should perform most capably.

The 1952 Olympic Rifle Shooting tryouts were based on a recognition of these facts. Over 6 months prior to the tryout date, the Rifle Shooting Committee announced that any eligible rifle shooter could submit qualifying scores fired on any legal range during a 60-day period ending May 31, 1952. All candidates whose scores indicated they might be of Olympic caliber could submit qualifying scores fired on any legal range during a 60-day period ending May 31, 1952. All candidates whose scores indicated they might be of Olympic caliber received telegrams inviting them to the final tryouts which were held July 21 through 26 at Ft. Sheridan, III.

The smoothness with which the final tryouts were conducted will long be remembered as a tribute to the authorities and personnel at Ft. Sheridan. New protective firing points of Olympic type were built under the instructions of the Rifle Shooting Committee. Starting with inexperienced personnel in this type of operation, the tryouts ran to a perfect time schedule throughout. Official scoring was most capably handled by officials of the Illinois State Rifle Association. Although space does not permit naming all the personnel who made this fine tryout possible, their assistance was invaluable.

Approximately 40 candidates competed for the two Olympic places with each type of rifle. In the 50-meters smallbore tryouts, the two successful candidates were Arthur C. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Emmett O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn. In the 300-meters big bore rifle tryouts, the two successful candidates were Robert K. Sandager and Emmett O. Swanson, both of Minneapolis, Minn.
It has long been recognized by the Rifle Shooting Committee that it is not in our best interests to hold tryouts so close to the scheduled time of departure of the successful candidates. It was known that holding the tryouts one to two months in advance of team departure would be ideal, but would also undoubtedly exclude any civilian members from the team due to the necessity of taking the time to make two trips—one for the tryouts and one for the overseas team trip. Working under these conditions, a careful time schedule was laid out; then a memorandum sent each team candidate, approximately 30 days in advance of the tryouts, which included complete instructions on necessary equipment, clothing and the requirements for passport and other information. This was done so that each candidate would come to the tryouts fully prepared to leave directly from Ft. Sheridan, to go overseas.

The Olympic Rifle Shooting Committee feels strongly that two things are necessary before the United States can send a stronger team to the next Olympic games: first, matches of the Olympic type must be included in all levels of match programs in competitions in this country; and second, a larger budget is necessary to provide for properly timed team tryouts and also for training and equipment.

The Olympic Shooting Team arrived in Helsinki late on the night of July 18 from Oslo, Norway. They had spent sixteen days shooting in Norway as part of the United States International Shooting Team which had set eight new world records in winning four team championships and five individual championships.

Members of the Olympic team, listed by events in which they were to compete, were as follows:

**Slow Fire Free Pistol**
- Major Harry Reeves, USMCR
- Sgt. Huelet L. Benner, USA

**Rapid Fire Pistol**
- Sgt. William McMillan, USMC
- Sgt. Huelet L. Benner, USA

**50-Meters 22-Caliber Rifle**
- Captain Arthur C. Jackson, USAF
- Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

**300-Meters Free Rifle**
- Robert K. Sandager, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. E. O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Team Captain**—Frank Parsons, Jr., Chevy Chase, Md.
**Executive Officer**—Col. Charles G. Rau, USA
**Team Adjutant**—Major George E. Leppig, USMC

With the first of our matches scheduled for Friday, July 25, all team members began daily practice on the Malmi Range, about ten miles from Käpylä, on Sunday, July 21, in order to become as familiar as possible with the range, wind, and general conditions.

The first of our scheduled matches was the free pistol match which was fired on Friday, July 25. This is undoubtedly the most exacting pistol test in the world today. Contestants are permitted to use any pistol provided that the sights may not contain glass. There are certain other technical restrictions, but the very term, free pistol, indicates freedom from restriction. The course of fire is 60 shots, in series of ten shots each at 50 meters, on the very difficult International 50-meters pistol target the entire course of fire to be completed in three hours.

There were 48 competitors representing 31 nations with no more than two entries from any nation. The gold medal winner was Sgt. Huelet Benner of the United States. Sgt. Benner had tied for second place but had been outranked down to fourth place in the Olympic match in London in 1948. In winning this time, with the highest score ever fired by a United States competitor in this match, Sgt. Benner fired a score only six points below the existing Olympic record. He was the first United States winner of this event since 1920, when Karl Frederick, now the chairman of the Olympic Pistol Shooting Committee, won the same event. Harry Reeves finished in 30th place with a score of 515.

The next match to be fired was the 300-meters free rifle championship. This is a match in which about the only basic restriction is that the sights may not contain glass or, in other words, may not be telescopic. The rifle may be of any caliber not exceeding 9 MM, or approximately 35 caliber. The
With marksmen at Helsinki Games: (1) Old Glory is raised in victory ceremony; (2) silhouette match in progress; (3) Emmet Swan­son, US, ready for free rifle contest; (4) Arthur Jackson capturing bronze medal for US in small bore prone event; (5) Huelet Benner, Uncle Sam's gold medalist, shooting to win with free pistol; (6) Benner again; (7) Robert Sandager recording highest score ever made by US contestant in Olympic free rifle shooting.
making a total of 60 shots for the course of fire. This course of fire is 40 shots in each of three positions—prone, kneeling, and standing—each at a distance of 300 meters. The ten ring or bullseye in this target is slightly under four inches in diameter. This very difficult match is not a United States specialty, which makes all the more remarkable the job that Robert K. Sandager did in finishing in 6th place in this match with a score of 1014—a new American record. Dr. Emmet Swanson, our other entry in this event, finished in 18th place with a score of 1055. There were 32 entries in this match representing 20 nations.

The 25-meters rapid fire silhouette pistol match was fired over two days, July 27 and 28. In this match, each contestant fired at five silhouette targets evenly spaced 25 meters away and approximately one meter apart. Each man fired 30 shots each of the two days, firing his first two strings of five shots each at eight seconds time limit for the five shots in each case. The third and fourth strings of five shots were fired in six seconds each, and the fifth and sixth strings of five shots were fired in four seconds each. This course of 30 shots was then repeated the following day, making a total of 60 shots for the match. In determining the winner and placing of each entry, all shooters making the maximum of 60 shots in the scoring rings of the target were then grouped in the order of numerical score. All those making 59 hits in the scoring rings were then ranked in the same manner below those making 60 hits. Sgt. William McMillan, scoring all 60 hits, finished in 7th place with a score of 575. Sgt. Benner, who is the holder of the present world record, had the misfortune to miss one target and therefore placed below the 33 shooters in this match who scored all 60 hits. There were 53 contestants in this match representing 30 nations.

The 50-meters small bore rifle match was the only one of the shooting events which was changed from the 1948 event. In 1948 the match consisted of 60 shots prone at 50 meters, while the 1952 match consisted of 30 shots in each of three positions—prone, kneeling, and standing. In addition, the prone stage of this match was counted as a match in itself. Therefore, our two entries were competing for places in each of the two matches. There were 66 competitors representing 34 nations in this match. Arthur C. Jackson with a score of 399 out of 400 won 3rd place in this event, while Dr. Emmet Swanson was in 21st place with 396. In the three positions match, both Jackson and Swanson fired the same score to win 11th and 12 places.

**Olympic Shooting Results**

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<tr>
<th>World and Olympic Record</th>
<th>H. Ullman (Sweden)</th>
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<td>Hits/Pts.</td>
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<th>World Record</th>
<th>H. Benner (U.S.) 1936—559 pts.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hits/Pts.</td>
<td>60/569</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>FREE PISTOL (50 m) (Six 10-shot Series)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World and Olympic Record</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| 1. H. Benner (U.S.) | 86 94 88 93 94 103 |
| 2. A. Leon (Spain) | 92 92 91 90 92 550 |
| 3. A. Balogh (Hungary) | 95 89 91 90 95 535 |
| 4. K. Martsou (U.S.S.R.) | 91 95 93 90 88 546 |
| 5. L. Varnhagen (U.S.S.R.) | 90 92 90 91 91 543 |
| 6. T. Ullman (Sweden) | 89 93 91 88 93 543 |
| 7. K. Lahn (Finland) | 85 88 96 90 91 541 |
| 8. B. Uyner (Switz.) | 93 92 91 97 89 539 |
| 9. P. Sandalov (Guatemala) | 87 91 99 88 93 535 |
| 10. O. Tiff (Finland) | 87 91 99 92 87 535 |
| 11. K. Lundqvist (Sweden) | 89 90 87 89 99 532 |
| 12. R. Guy (G.B.) | 86 86 89 88 89 531 |
| 13. R. Ibarg (Puerto Rico) | 89 90 88 87 89 530 |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SILHOUETTE (25 m) (Two 20-shot Series)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. K. Takacs (Hungary) | 30 287 30 292 60 579 |
| 2. G. Leichardt (U.S.S.R.) | 30 280 30 269 50 570 |
| 3. F. R. Zellers (U.S.) | 30 280 30 269 50 570 |
| 4. E. Vainio (Argent.) | 30 287 30 297 60 577 |
| 5. P. Limonov (U.S.S.R.) | 30 280 30 269 50 577 |
| 6. P. Calk (Hun) | 30 282 30 293 60 575 |
| 7. W. McMillan (U.S.S.R.) | 30 290 30 285 60 575 |
| 8. F. Plovogt (U.S.S.R.) | 30 282 30 293 60 575 |
| 9. G. Pennachietti (Italy) | 30 281 30 289 60 573 |
| 10. C. Vierro (Argentina) | 30 280 30 278 60 571 |

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<th>FREE RIFLE (300 m) (Three 40-shot Series)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Record</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olympic Record</td>
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| 1. M. Armas Fernandez (Cuba) | 30 280 30 288 60 568 |
| 2. E. Alava (Spain) | 30 289 30 279 60 566 |
| 3. V. J. Holos (Finland) | 30 281 30 285 60 566 |
| 4. M. Barriello (Italy) | 30 284 30 281 60 565 |
| 5. G. Kanovald (Bulgaria) | 30 278 30 283 60 564 |
| 6. G. Rodrigues (Portugal) | 30 279 30 289 60 564 |
| 7. L. Ondrej (Czecho.) | 30 282 30 287 60 563 |
| 8. H. Barocco Arnone (Venez.) | 30 278 30 282 60 560 |
| 9. W. H. Hagerman (Canada) | 30 278 30 282 60 560 |
| 10. R. Arross (Switz.) | 30 275 30 275 60 553 |
| 11. G. Viau (Canada) | 30 273 30 274 60 553 |
| 12. P. Janhonen (Finland) | 348 351 378 1077 |
| 13. J. Takacs (Hun) | 349 359 374 1082 |
| 14. J. Kratohvil (Jugoslavia) | 344 358 378 1078 |
| 15. J. Alava (Spain) | 349 376 378 1096 |
| 16. J. Alava (Spain) | 342 369 381 1092 |
| 17. J. D. Schiaffino (Argentina) | 342 358 377 1077 |
| 18. J. J. Holos (Finland) | 342 358 377 1077 |
| 19. J. Kratochvil (Jugoslavia) | 345 352 375 1073 |
After the Finns had demonstrated their "pesapallo," which is a Scandinavian version of baseball, the Organizing Committee extended an invitation to the U.S. Olympic team to play a game of American baseball against the champion team of Finland, the date to be August 5 and the site the Football Stadium in Helsinki. Administrative Chairman Nelson Metcalf designated Walter Giesler, manager of the soccer team, to organize and manage the U.S. baseball team. The Finns provided the U.S. squad with equipment: balls, bats and uniforms—all from leading U.S. manufacturers. Several practice sessions were held and a practice game was played on July 29 against a squad from Venezuela.

7th Vet. Lloyd Monsen, U.S. A., the winning pitcher on this occasion. The score was US 14, Venezuela 6. Home runs hit were Larry Sursocks and Harry Keough.

The contest between Finland and the U.S. was played before about 4,000 spectators, with United States Minister Cabot throwing out the first ball. The U.S. side scored seven runs in the first inning on a combination of four hits and several errors by the Finnish infield. The U.S. squad had no trouble hitting, scoring in every inning but the fourth inning, when the score was made by the US team.

The American baseball against the champion team of Finland was presented in Exhibition Game American Baseball.
TO THESE ACTIVITIES, THE COLLEGIATE GROUP COMPLETE GAMES. FROM THIS SERIES ONE SQUAD OF EIGHTEEN MEN WAS NAMED FOR NEW YORK, INTERCOLLEGIATE AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE GROUPS PLAYING TWO COMPLETE GAMES. FROM THIS SERIES ONE SQUAD OF EIGHTEEN MEN WAS NAMED FOR THE FINAL TRIALS.

THE EASTERN FINALS PRODUCED A SQUAD OF TWENTY-TWO MEN TO BE SELECTED TO REPRESENT THE EAST. THE EASTERN SQUAD CONSISTED OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYERS:

- Andy Keir, Jr., Los Angeles
- Martin Krumm, San Francisco
- Lloyd Monsen, New York
- Willy Schaller, New York
- Ruben Mendoza, St. Louis
- John Souza, New York
- Lawrence Surock, Baltimore
- Wilson T. Hobson, Jr., Chairmen, Hanover, N.H.
- Fred W. Netto, Chicago, Ill.
- Joseph J. Barriskill, Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.
- E. George Van Bibber, Storrs, Conn.
- John W. Wood, Oak Park, III.


THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN SOCCER MADE IT NECESSARY TO CONDUCT NINE GAMES IN A PRELIMINARY ROUND BEFORE THE ACTUAL OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES. THE SQUAD WORKED OUT IN THE NEW ZEALAND AND BRAZIL EXPEDITIONS. THE SQUAD THEN TRAVELED TO HAVANA AND THence TO EGYPT FOR AN EXHIBITION MATCH. THE TEAM THEN TRAVELED TO TAMPERE, FINLAND, WHERE THEY MET THE STRONG INTERNATIONAL SQUAD. THE ITALIAN TEAM WAS FAVORED, AND THEY DEVELOPED INTO A TOP FLIGHT TEAM. THE ITALIAN TEAM WAS FAVORED, AND THEY DEVELOPED INTO A TOP FLIGHT TEAM.

THE AMERICAN TEAM REMAINED IN HELSINKI FOR AN EXHIBITION MATCH AGAINST THE FINNISH TEAM, WINNING 3-0. THE TEAM THEN TRAVELED TO SALT LAKE CITY, WHERE THEY MET THE STRONG NATIVE TEAM. THE TEAM THEN TRAVELED TO NEW YORK, WHERE THEY HELD THE STRONG ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL SQUAD, WHOSE TEAM HAD BEEN DEVELOPED INTO A TOP FLIGHT TEAM. THE AMERICAN TEAM THEN TRAVELED TO HELSINKI, WHERE THEY MET THE STRONG NATIONAL TEAM. THE TEAM THEN TRAVELED TO HELSINKI, WHERE THEY HELD THE STRONG ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL SQUAD, WHOSE TEAM HAD BEEN DEVELOPED INTO A TOP FLIGHT TEAM.
was Charlie Colombo’s home run over the top of the grandstand.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Soccer being a sport where teamwork is of the utmost importance, we are faced with a very difficult problem. We find it a financial impossibility to bring players together from the west coast and east coast in order to mold them into a unit, through the playing of matches before we leave the country. To make a good showing the squad must be brought together for at least three weeks, and play as a team in order to develop. The last two Olympic squads at the conclusion of their tours proved excellent teams—the result of playing together for three to four weeks.

SOCCER

Over five thousand players had an opportunity to try out for the 1952 US Olympic Soccer team. Sub-committees in each state organization of the US Soccer Football Association conducted preliminary trials and selected players for the regional trials which were held in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. At the same time the colleges and universities, under the supervision of Thomas Dent of Dartmouth, G. K. Guemel of Indiana, and August Donoghue of San Francisco University conducted trials for collegiate players and made their selections for the regional trials.

From the regional trials, fifty players were selected to compete in the final trials which were held at Public School Stadium in St. Louis on April 5 and 6. (See attached lists.)

In the opening program the Far West defeated the East, while the Midwest won from the Southeast. On Sunday, April 6, the Midwest and the Far West met, with the former squad winning the game. In the other match the Southeast defeated the East. Following the Sunday match, the Olympic Soccer Committee selected the fifteen players who would compose the 1952 Soccer Team. John Wood of Chicago was elected coach, and Walter Giesler of St. Louis manager.

The squad assembled in New York on July 4 and 5 and played two matches—defeating the NY State select team 6 to 2 on July 5, and the Long Island Rangers 3 to 0 the next day. Both games were played in New York.

Excellent training facilities were available adjacent to the Olympic village in Helsinki, and the team worked out daily under Coach John Wood. The team played France on July 12, losing by a score of 2 to 1 in a very well played game. The following day Egypt defeated us 5 to 1; the US team missing numerous opportunities to score. The team was in excellent condition, but the lack of coordination, particularly on the forward line, was apparent.

On July 13 a match with Italy was played in Tampere about 200 miles north of Helsinki. The Italians scored their first goal at the four minute mark, and counted twice more before the end of the first half. Harry Keough and Charles Colombo were the US defensive.
stars, but the few offensive moves that the forward line made were futile. In the second half the Italians scored five times to make the final score 8 to 0. The team tried hard, but their lack of experience in playing as a unit was their real weakness. Many fine plays were made, only to be nullified by a poor pass or misdirected kick. As individuals the players were comparable to the Italians, but as a team they lacked the understanding of each other's play which is essential to a good soccer team.

Two days later the squad played India and was victorious, 3 to 1. The team showed tremendous improvement and was complimented by many observers for its victory over the speedy Indians who were expected to win.

On July 24, the US team played a Finnish select team in Hyvinkaa, a city near Helsinki, and won by a score of 3 to 1. Four days later they surprised many soccer followers in Helsinki, defeating the strong Brazil team 3 to 1.

Invitations to play in Lahti and Kotka were accepted, and the team won easily in Lahti—7 to 1—with Larry Surocks scoring three goals. The match in Kotka, against the Kotka Workers Club, national champions of Finland, was part of the Finnish-American society's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. A very good crowd attended this game in Kotka, near the Russian border, and in an excellent match the US won 3 to 2, to wind up their scores with a 5-3 record for games played in Finland.

Comments: The defeat by Italy was discouraging, but the excellent play of the US team, in winning five straight games after that is an indication that the US team could play on an equal basis with the other squads. The basic weakness was the lack of preparation before going to Helsinki. All European and South American teams played and practiced as a unit, from one to six months prior to the Olympics. On the other hand, our boys did not have an opportunity to play together until the two matches in New York just before leaving for Helsinki.

Recommendations: In view of the fact that it is virtually impossible to select an Olympic soccer squad and place it in training a month or more prior to the Games, I would recommend that the Olympic Soccer Committee choose the national Amateur soccer champions (a national tournament is held each year), and the outstanding college eleven. A match could be played and the winner could represent the US as a unit. Substitutes could be chosen from the outstanding players of the losing side.

That's what he's there for.

Charles Columbo, US Soccer luminary, takes ball from Fontanesi of Italy in game in which Latins eliminated US from Olympic competition, 8-0.

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## LINE-UPS FOR TRYOUTS

### EAST

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**Manager—Wilson T. Hobson, Philadelphia**

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**Manager—Frank Scineke, San Francisco**

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**Manager—Thos. Dent, Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.**

### MIDWEST

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**Manager—Thos. Duffy, Jr., St. Louis**

### RECORD OF COMPETITION

**Pre-Games**

- July 5—New York City
  - US 6 N Y State Select 2

**Unofficial Games**

- July 16—Tampere
  - Italy 8 US 0

**Olympic Games**

- July 12—Helsinki
  - France 2 US 1
- July 13—Helsinki
  - Egypt 5 US 1
- July 18—Helsinki
  - US 3 India 1
- July 24—Hyvinkai
  - US 3 Finnish Select 1
- July 28—Helsinki
  - US 3 Brazil 1
- July 30—Labiti
  - US 7 Lahti 1

Ang. 4—Kotka

US 3 Kotka Workers Club 2

(See page 224 for full results.)

**John W. Wood, Coach**
WEIGHTLIFTING

Report of Team Coach
By Bob Hoffman

1952 was a successful year for United States weightlifting. After the usual novice development, handicap, invitation, open and team contests, the junior and senior district championships, and junior national championships were held in April at Oakland, Cal. The lifting was of a high order. The most outstanding record, a total of 815, exceeded the official world record total of 810, held by the York lifter, Stan Stanczyk. This record, amassed by Tommy Kono, of Yarrick’s Gym and the US Army, served notice that even greater things could be expected of him. The team title at the juniors was won by Yarrick’s Gym.

The senior national championships were staged on July 25 and 26, at the 69th Regiment Armory in New York City, by the Metropolitan Weightlifting Committee, of which John Terlazzo was the chairman. This event served as the final Olympic tryouts and 55 lifters took part. The champions were the following:

- **Class C**
  - 123-pound Richard Tom
  - 132-pound Richard Tomito
  - 148-pound Tommy Kono
  - 165-pound Pete George
  - 181-pound Clyde Emerick
  - 198-pound Norbert Schemansky
  - Heavyweight John Davis

The champions listed above were named members of the Olympic team, along with two reserves, Jim Bradford of the US Army and Washington, D. C., and Stan Stanczyk, of York, Pa.

Our American team won four titles, the 148, 165, 198, and heavyweight, the victors in each case being the US champions in those classes. Our men scored two seconds, with Bradford and Stan- czyk the silver medal winners. The US tally of 26 points also gave us the unofficial international world’s championship under the International Weightlifting Federation scoring system. There is no official world’s team title awarded at the Olympics.

The following US records were established during the year 1952:

- **165-pound class**
  - Tommy Kono
  - Press—264 1/2

- **198-pound class**
  - Stanley Stanczyk
  - Press—291 1/2

The following Olympic records were established by US lifters:

- **Tommy Kono**
  - Clean-and-jerk—308 1/2
  - Snatch—281
  - Total—980 1/2

- **Pete George**
  - Clean-and-jerk—347
  - Snatch—290 1/2
  - Total—980 1/2

- **Norbert Schemansky**
  - Clean-and-jerk—391 1/2
  - Snatch—319 1/2
  - Heavyweight—1013 1/2
Quartet of US Weightlifting Champions: (top left) Norbert Shemanisky, middle-heavyweight; (top right) Peter George, middleweight; (lower right) Tommy Kono, lightweight, receiving gold medal; (lower left) John Davis, heavyweight, who repeated his '48 victory in '52.
The following world’s records were established in 1952 by US contestants:

Tommy Kono
- Press—248½
- 148-pound Snatch—259½

Norbert Schemansky
- Snatch—308
- 198-pound Clean-and-jerk—391½

John Davis
- Total—1062

Heavyweight

All of these records have been accepted as American records. Our lifters now hold 13 of the 28 world’s records, three lifts and total in seven classes.

Kono also exceeded the world’s clean-and-jerk record of 336, which has remained on the books for fourteen years, by successfully lifting 341; but unfortunately he weighed 3 ounces over the limit at the time. He totaled 836, but this will not count as a world’s record as it was not made in world championship competition.

Immediately after the American weightlifting team was selected for the Olympics, the following officials were named: Dietrich Wortmann, of New York, Manager; Dave Matlin of Los Angeles and Clarence Johnson of Detroit, Assistant Managers; Alvin Roy of Baton Rouge, trainer; Bob Hoffman of York, Pa., coach; John Terpak of York, assistant coach.

The weightlifting team went to Helsinki with the rest of the US Olympic team and was quartered at the Olympic village. Seven men can be entered by any nation in the weightlifting competition, two in one or more of the seven classes if one is omitted from some other class. Our entries were sent in at the last moment with no nominations in the 123 and 132 classes, but with two in each of the 181 and heavyweight. This was good strategy as the results proved. The total of the two lighter omitted men made in the final tryouts, if duplicated at Helsinki, would have placed them 7th and 13th respectively. The two reserves each finished second and of course made possible the US victory.

There was an upset in the 123-pound class, with the Russian, Ododev, winning unexpectedly. Namdjii, the Iranian, was the world’s champion and world’s record holder, but due to a combination of circumstances he did not come up to his expected best and finished second with a teammate third.

In the 132, the Russians gained first and second place as was expected; Rod- ney Wilkes of Trinidad was third.

The American team “broke into the scoring” with a championship for Tommy Kono in the 148-pound lifting. He set one new world’s record, four Olympic records. The Russian, Lopatin, tied for second with Barbaris of Australia, but being the lighter man was given second place.

In the 165 the Russians were not entered, but our champion, Pete George, found real competition in Gerald Gratton of Canada. George had to set three Olympic records to score first place. His total of 881 was a new Olympic record and the best total which has been made in middleweight lifting since Stanczyk’s world record total of 802½ in 1947.

In the 181-pound class we faced difficulty with the Russian 181-pound champion and world record holder, Vorobjev, on one hand and with Lopatin, the USSR’s 198-pound champion, trained down to enter that class. Against them we had Stanczyk, who has been world’s champion six consecutive times but had a number of injuries and was in poor condition, and Emerick, who had injured himself the day after the entries closed—too late to make a substitution. Our boys fought hard, with Stanczyk beating Vorobjev for second place, but Lopatin came through on his last lift to gain first place and a new Olympic total. At this point the Russian score was 22, the American score 13, and we were in a difficult spot in spite of the fact that we had our greatest champions coming up.

In the 198-pound class, Norbert Schemansky overwhelmed the greatest Russian of them all, the most publicized athlete in any sport in the entire world, with his three new world’s records. Although he thus outlifed Gregori Novak by 78 pounds, no other lifter was able to cut in, and so the Russians scored second. Egypt did not score a single place nor did a single man from countries other than the US beat a Russian. Kilgore of Trinidad was third in the 198 class.

In the heavyweight class the Russians were not entered as they had used their two extra men in the 132 and the 181.
John Davis came through with a great victory involving three Olympic records. Jim Bradford, our second great heavyweight, lifted according to promise finishing second. The 20-year old 289-pound lifter from Argentina, Salvetti, was third.

This permitted the American team to win by a small margin over Russia, and by four championships to three, which is all that counts officially. The US team had two seconds also, with only Emerick failing to score. He finished seventh despite his injury.

During the three day session of the International weightlifting session the late Dietrich Wortmann was honored by election to the presidency. However with Mr. Wortmann now lost to American weightlifting, we have no representation in international councils.

Dietrich Wortmann’s death came as a grievous blow to the sport in which he had so long been the preeminent leader in this country.

(Right) Light-heavyweight lifters after victory ceremony: (l. to r.) Staniczuk, US 2nd; Lomakin, USSR, champion; Vorobiev, USSR, 3rd.

### OLYMPIC WEIGHTLIFTING RESULTS

#### BANTAM-WEIGHT

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**New Olympic Record**

**New World and Olympic Record**

**New World Record**

**New Olympic Record**

*Referee:* Bukharov (U.S.S.R.); Judges: Abraham (India), Väinämöinen (Finland).

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**New Olympic Record**

**New World Record and Olympic Record**

*Referee: Roma (U.S.S.R.). Judges: Van Heerden (South Africa), Jensen (Denmark).**

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*Referee: Burke (U.S.S.R.). Judges: Judah (Indonesia), Juana (Brazil).**

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*Referee: Kirkley (Gr. Britain). Judges: Naderi (Iran), Latour (Belgium).**

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*Referee: Rashid (Egypt). Judges: L. St. Jean (Canada), Punkt (Australia).**

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*Referee: Hofmann (U.S.S.R.). Judges: Mendes (Trinidad), Kestrel (Germany).**
Dietrich Wortmann—well-known sports lover, and long-time chairman of the AAU and Olympic weightlifting committees, whose unrelenting efforts over the years developed weightlifting in this country to the point of excellence which permitted the United States team to capture four Olympic championships at Helsinki—died September 21, 1952, at his summer home in Upper Saddle River, N.Y. He had been born in Leipzig, Germany, sixty-eight years earlier.

An athlete himself, Wortmann won a place on the Olympic wrestling squad in 1904 and took third place in the welterweight division at the Games in St. Louis that year. In 1928 he started his crusade to remedy the state of this nation's representation in the weightlifting arena. An active and eloquent figure in Amateur Athletic Union councils, he applied himself assiduously to his objective, ignoring the jests and scorn his proposals aroused, and gradually enlisting support. Wortmann was made chairman of the Olympic Weightlifting Committee in 1936, and he held that post for the three sets of Olympic Games that followed. At Helsinki in July, 1952, he was elected president of the International Weightlifting Federation.

In 1936 Wortmann was also a member of the American Olympic Committee and manager of the bobsled team at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. For more than forty-five years he served as president, then honorary president, of the German-American Athletic Club. In 1949-51 he was president of the Metropolitan Association of the AAU, which he previously had served as a member of the board of managers and as chairman of various local and national AAU groups.

His own athletic achievements included the winning of four metropolitan wrestling championships. He was also an expert rifle shot. He held the Adirondack Mountains record for bagging a deer with the widest antler spread.

Educated at the University of Leipzig and at Columbia, Wortmann was a successful architect and building contractor. He was a member of New York Athletic Club, New York Rotary, the Grand Street Boys Association, the Liederkranz Club, Harmony Masonic Lodge, and the Elizabethtown (N.Y.) Field and Gun Club.

Dietrich Wortmann's place will be difficult indeed to fill in the US Olympic Committee and in sports circles in general.
WRESTLING

The 1952 US Olympic Wrestling Committee held its first meeting at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., the first week in January, 1950, with the following committee members attending: Lt. Col. Bliss P. Sargeant, Jr., USAF, William J. Bailey, Elbert F. Caraway, Dr. Al DeFerrari, Art Griffith, James G. Holland, Clifford Keen, D. H. McCuskey, Hugo Otopalik, B. R. Patterson, Eric F. Pohl, and Raymond Swartz.

This committee elected these officers to serve through and including the 1952 games at Helsinki:
- **Chairman**: Raymond Swartz
- **Secretary-Treasurer**: Lt. Col. Sargeant

During this meeting, and two subsequent meetings in 1950, these main objectives were outlined:
1. To give every amateur wrestler in the USA an opportunity to make the team.
2. Organize a financial drive to raise the necessary funds to finance a full team to Helsinki.
3. The team to be comprised of 16 athletes, one manager and one coach.
4. Indoctrinate the college and athletic club coaches in the Olympic rules and styles of wrestling.
5. A program to assemble the best team possible to represent the USA in international competition.

I feel assured that our committee accomplished all five of our main objectives. As chairman, early in 1950, I appointed subcommittees to work on each specific objective.

On November 27, 1951, at the annual official meeting at Daytona Beach, Fla., the committee, after taking care of many subjects of business pertaining to the district and final tryouts in selecting the team, elected these men as coach and manager of the 1952 Olympic wrestling team: Coach, Raymond Swartz, US Naval Academy; Manager, B. R. Patterson, Univ. of Illinois.

The committee formally approved a limit of not less than 12 district sites and not more than 20. It was also decided that an amateur wrestler must qualify either first or second at any of these tournaments, in order to compete in the final tryouts at Ames, Ia. The district tournaments and weight classes were strictly according to Olympic rules and weights.

We had considerable difficulty in scheduling district tournaments, due to conflicting dates, and the $500 guaran-
tee that the committee had originally set up for a district sponsor. As of February 14, 1952, only 7 district sponsors, who were willing to guarantee the $500, had been signed.

As chairman, I requested on February 17, 1952, that the committee amend its original rule of the $500 guarantee, to read as follows: "A $500 guarantee or 100% of net receipts to go to the Olympic Wrestling Fund."

Thus this was passed by a mail vote and the chairman proceeded with the district assignments. This proved to be a wise move by the committee since eight more districts were signed and approved.


The subcommittee of Holland, Caraway, and Otopalik, did an excellent job of printing, without cost to the committee, a complete and detailed interpretation and clarification of Olympic rules, and procedure for managing an Olympic tournament. This information was sent to the various tournament managers throughout the country.

The Olympic scoring sheets furnished by Otopalik were printed and distributed to every coach in the USA, whose address was available. I want to thank Jug Beck, former Secretary of the American Wrestling Coaches Assn. for the major part in the distribution of these scoring sheets.

The chairman appointed Eric Pohl as chairman of the finance committee. Due to extenuating circumstances the chairman was compelled to take over his duties as chairman of the finance committee immediately following the final tryouts at Iowa State College.

As chairman, I wish especially to mention the following individuals who assisted greatly in helping put over our drive for funds: Port Robertson of the Univ. of Oklahoma; Rear Admiral Tom Hamilton, Univ. of Pittsburgh; Frank Walp, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; the Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Branch; and the National Wrestling Alliance of St. Louis, Mo.


On May 15, Henson, Fletcher, Hodge, Swift and Blubaugh began their workouts at the Naval Academy. On or about May 26, Kerslake reported to Annapolis. The first week in June, Borders and Evans arrived. On June 7, Swift broke his leg and was out of action. I contacted J. J. Krufka, US Navy, who was the third-place man at 174 pounds, and he reported to Annapolis on June 12.

On June 25, all the rest of the squad reported in to the Naval Academy in good physical shape. From June 25 until 30, we had two workouts daily at 10 a.m. and at 5 p.m. The practice periods were set up to correspond to the tournament sessions to be held at Helsinki.

On June 30, formal tryouts began. We had two judges and a referee, with the bouts held strictly on Olympic rules. Judges were Capt. S. M. Archer, USN, Coach Rex Peery of Pittsburgh Univ., and myself. Referee was B. R. Patterson of the Univ. of Illinois.

In the first bout, Peery decisioned Courserns; Borders decisioned Blubaugh; Evans decisioned Fletcher; Smith decisioned Fletcher; Smith decisioned LaRock; Hodge easily decisioned Kruftka; Wittenberg won a close decision over Thomas, and Kerslake decisioned Haberlach. Henson had a hip injury and could not try out at that time.

On July 4, the second series of trial bouts were held: Peery decisioned Courserns again; Blubaugh decisioned Borders in a terrific bout, thus making it one bout each; Henson won a clear-cut decision over DeAugustino; Evans pinned Fletcher; Smith pinned LaRock; Wittenberg won a close decision over Thomas; and Kerslake decisioned Haberlach.

Therefore, when the squad left for New York, six members of the first team were decided upon. In New York, Henry Wittenberg arranged for our workouts at the West Side YMCA.

As coach, I want to express my appreciation to the West Side YMCA for the use of their facilities.

We left New York by plane on July 8, arriving in Helsinki the following morning. Our quarters in the Olympic Village were entirely satisfactory and...
Manager B. R. Patterson had all our practice and game equipment on hand, which was speedily arranged in workout quarters only two blocks from the Village.

Our workouts were scheduled for 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Helsinki, to correspond to the tournament sessions starting on July 20. On Tuesday, July 15, we had our last tryout bouts. Borders decisioned Blubaugh; Henson won a close decision in a slam bang bout with DeAugustino; Haberlach dislocated his shoulder, and I put Thomas against Kerslake, with Thomas winning two decisions over Kerslake.

Although my intention was to put Thomas in at heavyweight, the official referees would not permit Thomas to compete in this weight because he had not been entered at heavyweight by July 5, the deadline entrance date.

Therefore the official US Wrestling squad that actually competed in the free style wrestling at the Olympics was as follows: Peery, Borders, Henson, Evans, Smith, Hodge, Wittenberg and Kerslake.

The advance rumors were that Iran, Turkey, Sweden and Russia had the tough teams. Some 35 nations were entered in free style wrestling, and the weighing-in began at 7 a.m. the first day. The morning session opened at 10 a.m. and the night session was at 7 p.m. In the succeeding days the weighing-in began at 8 a.m. Thus by the time the boys ate and traveled by bus to Mussuhali, scene of the wrestling, it was almost 10 a.m.

The first two days, Sunday, July 20, and Monday, July 21, were terrific; the last two days were even tougher. I have never seen so much horsepower per man as competed in the '52 Games. We realized early that our speed and working the edges would be our best plan of wrestling, rather than locking up with them.

On the final day of the tournament, we still had five men left who had less than 5 bad marks against them, Henson, Evans, Smith, Wittenberg and Kerslake. In fact all five men were in the triple-round robin, as is the new tournament rule. This is the same plan that we used at the final tryouts at Ames.

Henson was defeated by Sit, a fine Turk grappler who had everything as a wrestler. However, Henson won the "Iron Curtain" championship, having defeated the Russian, Hungarian and Czech champions.

Wittenberg lost a close decision to Palm of Sweden. This bout was so close that it could have gone to Henry as well. Smith lost a split decision to Berlin of Sweden, then defeated Modjahavi of Iran by a fall. Then the Iranian soundly beat the Swede, thus giving Smith the world's title.

Evans lost a split decision to Anderberg of Sweden. Kerslake finished in fifth place. After his opening round, he recovered very well and pinned the next three men he faced.

The US squad, on a basis of three official places, placed third. Sweden was first, Russia second. Turkey was in fourth place and Iran in fifth. In my judgment, the US squad was in top physical condition and I want to commend this fine team for the courage, drive and team spirit which they showed throughout the entire training period, and the Olympic tournament.

During the competition, we organized the alternates into scouts who took notes on their own weight class. They kept this on cards, by weights, and after every round these notes were brought to me for my information concerning future instructions to the wrestlers.

Patterson was in charge of meals and transportation to and from the tournament and did a very efficient job. Bill Fallon, our trainer, was always on hand and did his usual top job in rubdowns and getting the boys ready for action. Altogether, I think the team gave 100% of their ability and made a fine record for the USA.

Regarding the officiating and rules, generally speaking they were good, with the exception of the decision on Evans.

Port Robinson was at the Games and took movies of the competition for future record, Joe Scalzo served as a judge, and Capt. Archer also represented the USA as a judge. Finn Erickson served as a referee.

We did everything possible to bring back a pictorial record of the wrestling. By means of movies and still pictures, both Patterson and Robertson have many fine shots to pass on to the next Olympic coach for his help and information.

In conclusion, as Chairman, and as Coach of the '52 US Olympic Wrestling Team, I wish to make these recommendations for benefit of future coaches:

(1) A squad of 16 men, coach and manager, as the minimum personnel needed to represent adequately the USA in international competition.

(2) The selection of an active coach as manager of the team who can serve as an assistant coach—this is a great asset to the head coach.
(3) Fewer binding provisions for sponsors of an Olympic tournament.

WRESTLING

The trip to Helsinki by air, was smooth and pleasant, although tiresome. On our arrival we were courteously and promptly rushed through customs in a very short time. Bus transportation was waiting for the trip to Olympic village and our quarters. The first order of business was sleep.

Our quarters were new apartment houses, We were assigned to two apartments. They were pleasant, comfortable, clean and quiet. Training facilities for wrestling were located only a block from the Olympic village in a modern school building. The number of mats was so that we could schedule our workouts at convenient hours and work in privacy. The mats were of regulation size and were kept very clean. Showers, scales, and a Finnish sauna or steam bath, were located in the school building, and also in the basement of our apartment building. As hosts the Finns cannot be surpassed. They had everything ready and convenient for our use.

Coach Raymond Swartz, who was a spectator at the 1948 Olympic Games, in my opinion did a very fine job of coaching. Swartz used the tryout system for selection of the team, with the matches being regulation length. In the opinion of everyone, this was a fair way to select the team members. The morale of the squad was high. The daily workouts were scheduled at the hours the tournament sessions were scheduled.

We had a fine group of gentlemen on the squad, and it was a pleasure to work with them. They elected Henry Wittenberg as their captain. He did a fine job as captain and was very helpful and cooperative to everyone. Wittenberg and John Fletcher were members of the 1948 squad. Their experience was very helpful. The alternates served as scouts for the men competing in the Olympic tournament. Each member of the team will spread information and techniques to the wrestlers who did not make the trip.

As team manager I made some mistakes; and here are my suggestions for the 1956 team which may prove helpful:

1. I ordered two pairs of leather shoes, for each boy, and in my judgement each boy will need two pairs of shoes in '56. One should be cloth and the other leather, so the boy may be able to choose either pair he wishes for competition. The nylon lastex trunks were a trifle heavy, and fit too tightly. It may be advisable to use a one piece woolen uniform similar to that which the Europeans wear, as it is lighter and does not restrict movement and breathing as our own did. If we do not use a one piece uniform our trunks should be made of lighter material and not fit so tightly. The rest of the equipment was fine.

2. I suggest that the coach, manager and members of the team take plenty of souvenirs as gifts with them. Other countries did this and most of us were embarrassed by our lack of suitable gifts. In order to save laundry and time it is advisable to take nylon shirts and underwear, that can be washed easier and faster than you can find a laundry.

According to observers, the 1952 Olympic wrestling tournament competition was better than in the 1948 tournament. The addition of the Russians, Iranians, and Japanese accounted for the additional strength. Our team did not win as many Olympic championships as we wished. That may be always true unless we win all eight titles. Some of our losses were not popular with the fans. It is my opinion the USA should continue to select strong and aggressive representatives to the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, and work for a point system, and the separation of the free style from the Greco-Roman wrestling. Hugo Otopalik was elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the IAWF. Otopalik was very helpful at the tournament. He was on the job all of the time. Although our committee voted not to take part in the Greco-Roman wrestling some of our boys expressed a desire to participate.

Swartz and I talked over our plans every day, which was necessary in order to have proper arrangements for the team. The cooperation of the steward, Nick North, at the mess hall was excellent and the food was wonderful. Everyone was helpful and cooperative. The mess hall was located only three blocks from the weighing-in station.

Swartz and I wish to give special thanks to Art Griffith, Clifford Keen, and Col. Bliss Sargeant, for their assistance and cooperation in furnishing information concerning the 1948 Olympic tournament. If the same administrative staff makes the 1956 Olympic trip, then the 1956 manager will have an enjoyable and pleasant journey. All of us were grateful for the help of Joe Scalzo, Finn Erickson, Capt. "MO" Archer, USN, Porter Robinson, Hugo Otopalik, and Jack Drummond, for their fine help in Helsinki.

(Continued on page 238)

Report of Team Manager

By B. R. Patterson

Prizes go to light-heavyweight leaders: Wittenberg, US, 2nd; Palm, Sweden, 1st; Atan, Turkey, 3rd.
FLY-WEIGHT (52 kg. = 114½ lb.)

1st ROUND

H. Weber (Germany) beat W. Zimmer (Saar) ........................................................ Points
B. Kenez (Hungary) beat F. Akbas (Turkey) ......................................................... Points
G. Bouvierché (U.S.S.R.) beat B. Vukov (Yugoslavia) (Judges disagreed) Points
S. Sicher (Denmark) beat J. Zeman (Czechoslovakia) .............................................. Points
M. Mewis (Belgium) beat D. Parvulescu (Rumania) ............................................ Points
K. Micken (Australia) beat A. Kyllonen (Finland) ................................................. Points
I. Fabra (Italy) beat F. Faivre (France) ................................................................. Points
L. Honkala (Finland) a Bye. .................................................................................. Points

2nd ROUND

L. Honkala (Finland) beat W. Zimmer (Saar) ......................................................... Points
H. Weber (Germany) beat F. Akbas (Turkey) ......................................................... Points
B. Vukov (Yugoslavia) beat B. Kenez (Hungary) .................................................... Points
G. Bouvierché (U.S.S.R.) beat S. Thomsen (Denmark) ......................................... Points
M. Mewis (Belgium) beat J. Zeman (Czechoslovakia) ............................................. Points
D. Parvulescu (Rumania) beat F. Brunner (Austria) ............................................... Points
M. Fawzy (Egypt) beat I. Fabra (Italy) ................................................................. Points
F. Schmitz (Germany) a Bye. .................................................................................. Points

3rd ROUND

I. Fabra (Italy) beat L. Honkala (Finland) ............................................................. Points

GRECO-ROMAN

FLY-WEIGHT (52 kg. = 114½ lb.)

BANTAM-WEIGHT (57 kg. = 125 lb.)

1st ROUND

N. Kohler (Saar) beat O. Johansson (Sweden) ..................................................... Points
P. Lombardi (Italy) beat P. Persson (Sweden) ...................................................... Points
A. Térian (U.S.S.R.) beat R. Toloba (Poland) ......................................................... Points
K. Demšuren (Turkey) beat L. Cortsen (Denmark) ............................................... Points
Z. Chihab (Lebanon) beat R. Popescu (Rumania) (Judges disagreed) ................. Points
I. Hodos (Hungary) beat A. Kyllonen (Finland) ..................................................... Points
R. Maarie (Norway) a Bye. ..................................................................................... Points

2nd ROUND

S. Chihab (Lebanon) beat R. Maarie (Norway) ...................................................... Points
P. Persson (Sweden) beat O. Johansson (Sweden) ................................................ Points
A. Térian (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Lombardi (Italy) ......................................................... Points
I. Popescu (Rumania) beat K. Demšuren (Turkey) (Judges disagreed) ............. Points
Z. Chihab (Lebanon) beat A. Kyllonen (Finland) ..................................................... Points
I. Hodos (Hungary) a Bye. ..................................................................................... Points

3rd ROUND

I. Hodos (Hungary) beat R. Maarie (Norway) ...................................................... Points
P. Persson (Sweden) beat F. Schmitz (Germany) ................................................ Points
A. Térian (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Lombardi (Italy) ......................................................... Points
Z. Chihab (Lebanon) a Bye. ..................................................................................... Points

4th ROUND

Z. Chihab (Lebanon) beat A. Térian (U.S.S.R.) (Judges disagreed) ..................... Points
A. Térian (U.S.S.R.) beat I. Hodos (Hungary) ....................................................... Points

FINAL PLACINGS

1st J. Pounkine (U.S.S.R.) 4th H. Weber (Germany)
2nd I. Fabra (Italy) 5th M. Fawzy (Egypt)
3rd L. Honkala (Finland) 6th K. Johansson (Sweden)

4th WEIGHT (62 kg. = 136 lb.)

1st ROUND

I. Poljak (Hungary) beat M. Giron (Guatemala) ................................................ Points
E. Hiklansons (Sweden) beat F. Horváth (Rumania) ........................................... Points
G. Tarr (Hungary) beat V. Tornas (Yugoslavia) ..................................................... Points
B. Brožner (Czechoslovakia) beat L. Claes (Belgium) ......................................... Points

2nd ROUND

J. Pounkine (U.S.S.R.) beat B. Vukov (Yugoslavia) ............................................. Points
E. Schmidt (Saar) beat J. Cools (Belgium) ............................................................. Points
M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Brunner (Austria) (Judges disagreed) .... Points
G. Tarr (Hungary) beat F. Brunner (Austria) ........................................................ Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat D. Huseby (Norway) ....................................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat A. Perez (Guatemala) ....................................................... Points
F. Benedetti (Italy) beat A. Verdaine (France) (Judges disagreed) .................... Points

3rd ROUND

M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Benedetti (Italy) ..................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat D. Huseby (Norway) ....................................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat A. Perez (Guatemala) ....................................................... Points
F. Benedetti (Italy) beat A. Verdaine (France) ..................................................... Points

4th ROUND

M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Benedetti (Italy) ..................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat D. Huseby (Norway) ....................................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat A. Perez (Guatemala) ....................................................... Points
F. Benedetti (Italy) beat A. Verdaine (France) ..................................................... Points

5th ROUND

M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Benedetti (Italy) ..................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat D. Huseby (Norway) ....................................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat A. Perez (Guatemala) ....................................................... Points
F. Benedetti (Italy) beat A. Verdaine (France) ..................................................... Points

6th ROUND

M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Benedetti (Italy) ..................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat D. Huseby (Norway) ....................................................... Points
K. Freij (Sweden) beat A. Perez (Guatemala) ....................................................... Points
F. Benedetti (Italy) beat A. Verdaine (France) ..................................................... Points

FINAL PLACINGS

1st C. Safine (U.S.S.R.) 4th G. Tarr (Hungary)
2nd K. Freij (Sweden) 5th D. Cuc (Rumania)
3rd M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) 6th K. Haapasalmi (Finland)

WELTER-WEIGHT (73 kg. = 160 lb.)

1st ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Cuzdi (Yugoslavia) (Judges disagreed) ............................ Points
V. Mannikko (Finland) beat M. Belistic (Rumania) ............................................. Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat S. Taha (Lebanon) ............................................ Points
A. Zneto (Turkey) beat A. Golas (Poland) ............................................................ Points
K. Taha (Lebanon) beat H. Freylinger (Luxembourg) ........................................ Points
R. Dermalı (Turkey) beat G. Angerberger (Austria) ............................................. Points
M. Osman (Egypt) beat J. de Jong (Netherlands) ................................................ Points
M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) beat H. Niedermayer (Germany) .................. Points
E. Andersson (Sweden) beat A. Mackowiak (Germany) ................................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

2nd ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Mannikko (Finland) (Judges disagreed) ........................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

3rd ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Mannikko (Finland) (Judges disagreed) ........................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

4th ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Mannikko (Finland) (Judges disagreed) ........................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

5th ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Mannikko (Finland) (Judges disagreed) ........................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

6th ROUND

O. Riva (Italy) beat V. Mannikko (Finland) (Judges disagreed) ........................... Points
S. Marouchchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Golas (Poland) (Judges disagreed) .......... Points

FINAL PLACINGS

1st C. Safine (U.S.S.R.) 4th G. Tarr (Hungary)
2nd K. Freij (Sweden) 5th D. Cuc (Rumania)
3rd M. Athanasov (Czechoslovakia) 6th K. Haapasalmi (Finland)
OLYMPIC WRESTLING RESULTS

1st M. Szilvasi (Hungary) beat A. Senol (Turkey) .......................................................... Points
2nd E. Andersson (Sweden) beat H. Olsen (Norway) ........................................................ Points
3rd M. Szilvasi (Hungary) beat K. Taha (Lebanon) ........................................................... Points

FRONTPLACE (79 kg. = 174 lb.)

1st Round
A. Senol (Turkey) beat V. Sekal (Czechoslovakia) ........................................................ Points
G. Anglberger (Austria) beat H. Freylinger (Luxemburg) (Judges disagreed) .................. Points
M. Szilvasi (Hungary) beat M. Osman (Egypt) ............................................................ 9 m. 30 s.
E. Andersson (Sweden) beat H. Olsen (Norway) .......................................................... 9 m. 20 s.
M. Belusica (Rumania) beat A. Senol (Turkey) ........................................................... Points
S. Marcouhchine (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Senol (Turkey) ...................................................... Points
K. Taha (Lebanon) beat R. Chesneau (France) ............................................................. Points
R. Chesneau (France) beat M. Osman (Egypt) ............................................................. Points
E. Andersson (Sweden) beat A. Mackowycz (Poland) .................................................. Points

2nd Round
M. Szilvasi (Hungary) beat K. Taha (Lebanon) ............................................................. Points
E. Andersson (Sweden) a Bye. 
M. Szilvasi (Hungary) beat G. Anglberger (Austria) (Judges disagreed) ......................... Points
G. Nemeti (Hungary) beat J. Gryt (Poland) ................................................................. 8 m. 26 s.
G. Nemeti (Hungary) beat A. Ozdemir (Turkey) .......................................................... Points
N. Belov (U.S.S.R.) w.o. E. Courtois (Belgium) absent. 
N. Belov (U.S.S.R.) a Bye.

3rd Round
R. Gronberg (Sweden) beat E. Gallegati (Italy) ............................................................ Points
E. Andersson (Sweden) a Bye. 
K. Rauhala (Finland) beat G. Gocke (Germany) ......................................................... Points
G. Kovacs (Hungary) beat M. Skaff (Lebanon) ............................................................ 10 m. 0 s.
G. Kovacs (Hungary) beat I. Atli (Turkey) ................................................................. Points
M. Skaff (Lebanon) a Bye.

4th Round
G. Kovacs (Hungary) beat I. Atli (Turkey) ................................................................. Points
G. Kovacs (Hungary) beat G. Gocke (Germany) ......................................................... Points
K. Rauhala (Finland) beat M. Leicher (Germany) ....................................................... Points
K. Rauhala (Finland) beat G. Nemeti (Hungary) .......................................................... Points
R. Gronberg (Sweden) a Bye.

FINALS

1st H. Gemici (Turkey) beat G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) (Judges disagreed) ......................... Points
2nd Y. Kitano (Japan) beat B. Fahlqvist (Sweden) ....................................................... Points
3rd M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat H. Weber (Germany) (Judges disagreed) ..................... Points

BANTAM-WEIGHT (57 kg. = 125 lb.)

1st Round
R. Mamedbekov (U.S.S.R.) beat M. Yaghoubi (Iran) .................................................. 33 s.
R. Bortits (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Hahn (Switz.) ................................................................. Points
S. Shehata (Egypt) beat O. Johansson (Guatemala) .................................................... 1 m. 18 s.
E. Johanssen (Denmark) beat J. T. Trimpont (Belgium) (Judges disagreed) .................. Points
C. Saribatic (Turkey) beat L. Bengoechea (Spain) ..................................................... Points
S. Ishii (Japan) beat T. Jaskari (Finland) ........................................................................ Points
I. Schmitz (Germany) beat F. Esterby (Sweden) ............................................................ Points
E. Vesterby (Sweden) beat C. Koyous (France) (Judges disagreed) ................................. Points
F. Esterby (Sweden) beat P. Chaves (Brazil) ............................................................... Points
C. Saribatic (Turkey) beat T. Jaskari (Finland) ............................................................. Points
S. Ishii (Japan) beat R. Irvine (GB) ................................................................................ Points
E. Vesterby (Sweden) beat O. Blobel (Argentina) .......................................................... Points
K. Jadav (India) beat A. Bulgar (Belg.) ......................................................................... Points
R. Mamedbekov (U.S.S.R.) w.o. P. Hanni (Switz.) absent.
R. Mamedbekov (U.S.S.R.) w.o. P. Hanni (Switz.) absent.
R. Bortits (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Hahn (Switz.) (Judges disagreed) ....................................... Points

2nd Round
R. Mamedbekov (U.S.S.R.) w.o. P. Hanni (Switz.) absent.
R. Bortits (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Hahn (Switz.) (Judges disagreed) ....................................... Points
S. Shehata (Egypt) beat O. Johansson (Guatemala) .................................................... 1 m. 18 s.
E. Johanssen (Denmark) beat J. T. Trimpont (Belgium) (Judges disagreed) .................. Points
C. Saribatic (Turkey) beat L. Bengoechea (Spain) ..................................................... Points
S. Ishii (Japan) beat T. Jaskari (Finland) ........................................................................ Points
I. Schmitz (Germany) beat F. Esterby (Sweden) ............................................................ Points
E. Vesterby (Sweden) beat C. Koyous (France) (Judges disagreed) ................................. Points
F. Esterby (Sweden) beat P. Chaves (Brazil) ............................................................... Points
C. Saribatic (Turkey) beat T. Jaskari (Finland) ............................................................. Points
S. Ishii (Japan) beat R. Irvine (GB) ................................................................................ Points
E. Vesterby (Sweden) beat O. Blobel (Argentina) .......................................................... Points
K. Jadav (India) beat A. Bulgar (Belg.) ......................................................................... Points
J. Trimpont (Belgium) w.o. C. Koyous (France) absent.

FINALS

1st H. Gemici (Turkey) beat G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) ....................................................... Points
2nd Y. Kitano (Japan) beat B. Fahlqvist (Sweden) ....................................................... Points
3rd M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat H. Weber (Germany) (Judges disagreed) ..................... Points

FREE-STYLE

FLY-WEIGHT (52 kg. = 114 lb.)

1st Round
Y. Kitano (Japan) beat R. Johansson (Sweden) .............................................................. Points
R. Peery (U.S.S.) beat M. Elward (Egypt) ................................................................. Points
G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) beat M. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) ...................................................... Points
G. Degiorgi (Italy) beat M. Mews (Belgium) ............................................................... Points
H. Gemici (Turkey) beat E. Courtois (Belgium) ............................................................ Points
H. Weber (Germany) beat L. Cheetham (G.B.) ............................................................ Points
M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat N. Belov (U.S.S.R.) ......................................................... Points
B. Davila (Mexico) a Bye.

2nd Round
Y. Kitano (Japan) beat M. Elward (Egypt) ................................................................. Points
R. Peery (U.S.S.) beat R. Johansson (Sweden) .............................................................. Points
G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) beat M. Mews (Belgium) ............................................................ Points
G. Degiorgi (Italy) beat M. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) ............................................................ Points
H. Weber (Germany) beat N. Belov (U.S.S.R.) ............................................................ Points
B. Davila (Mexico) a Bye.

3rd Round
Y. Kitano (Japan) beat R. Davila (Mexico) ................................................................. Points
G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) beat R. Peery (U.S.S.) ............................................................... Points
H. Gemici (Turkey) beat G. Degiorgi (Italy) ............................................................... Points
M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat H. Weber (Germany) ....................................................... Points
L. Baise (S. Africa) a Bye.

4th Round
Y. Kitano (Japan) beat L. Baise (S. Africa) ................................................................. Points
G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) beat H. Gemici (Turkey) (Judges disagreed) ................................. Points
M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) (Judges disagreed) ......................... Points
Y. Kitano (Japan) beat M. Mollahassassi (Iran) .............................................................. Points

FINALS

1st H. Gemici (Turkey) beat G. Sajadov (U.S.S.R.) ....................................................... Points
2nd Y. Kitano (Japan) beat H. Weber (Germany) ........................................................... Points
3rd M. Mollahassassi (Iran) beat L. Baise (S. Africa) ....................................................... Points
OLYMPIC WRESTLING RESULTS

LIGHT-WEIGHT (67 kg. = 147 lb.)

1st ROUND
T. Yuce (Turkey) beat R. Myland (G.B.) 10 m. 40 s. Points
D. Toufighi (Iran) beat J. Gal (Hungary) 10 m. 40 s. Points
J. Gal (Hungary) beat T. K. Oh (Korea) 10 m. 40 s. Points
R. Garrard (Australia) beat O. Bals (Argentina) 10 m. 40 s. Points
J. Cools (Belgium) beat M. Badr (Egypt) 10 m. 40 s. Points
E. Ostrand (Denmark) beat M. Tovar (Mexico) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat B. Larsson (Sweden) 10 m. 40 s. Points
R. Talosela (Finland) beat P. Besson (Switz.) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Yiice (Turkey) beat G. Pienaar (S. Africa) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Evans (U.S.) beat O. Blasi (Argentina) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat R. Garrard (Australia) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat B. Larsson (Sweden) 10 m. 40 s. Points
A. Jaltyrjan (U.S.S.R.) beat E. Ostrand (Denmark) 10 m. 40 s. Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat R. Talosela (Finland) 10 m. 40 s. Points

2nd ROUND
T. Yuce (Turkey) beat G. Pienaar (S. Africa) Points
D. Toufighi (Iran) beat T. Yuce (Turkey) (Judges disagree) Points
J. Gal (Hungary) beat H. Nettesheim (Germany) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Evans (U.S.) beat O. Blasi (Argentina) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat R. Garrard (Australia) Points
A. Jaltyrjan (U.S.S.R.) beat R. Talosela (Finland) Points
T. Yamazaki (Japan) beat J. Cools (Belgium) Points
A. Jaltyrjan (U.S.S.R.) beat E. Ostrand (Denmark) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat B. Larsson (Sweden) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat P. Besson (Switz.) Points

3rd ROUND
G. Pienaar (S. Africa) beat P. Besson (Switz.) Points
D. Toufighi (Iran) beat T. Yuce (Turkey) (Judges disagree) Points
J. Gal (Hungary) beat H. Nettesheim (Germany) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Evans (U.S.) beat O. Blasi (Argentina) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat R. Garrard (Australia) Points
A. Jaltyrjan (U.S.S.R.) beat R. Talosela (Finland) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat B. Larsson (Sweden) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat P. Besson (Switz.) Points

FINALS PLACINGS
1st O. Anderberg (Sweden) 4th A. Jaltyrjan (U.S.S.R.)
2nd T. Evans (U.S.) 5th T. Shimotori (Japan)
3rd D. Toufighi (Iran) 6th H. Nettesheim (Germany)

WELTER-WEIGHT (73 kg. = 160 lb.)

1st ROUND
P. Berlin (Sweden) beat D. Hauser (Switz.) Points
A. Mackowiak (Germany) beat A. Cechini (Italy) Points
A. Longarela (Argentina) beat M. Mohammed (Canada) (Judges disagree) Points
W. Smith (U.S.) beat A. Rosado (Mexico) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat J. de Jong (Belgium) Points
T. Yamazaki (Japan) beat D. Irvine (G.B.) Points
M. Islioglu (Turkey) beat B. Rybakko (U.S.S.R.) (Judges disagree) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points

2nd ROUND
A. Mackowiak (Germany) beat D. Hauser (Switz.) Points
P. Berlin (Sweden) beat A. Cechini (Italy) Points
W. Smith (U.S.) beat A. Rosado (Mexico) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat J. de Jong (Belgium) Points
T. Yamazaki (Japan) beat D. Irvine (G.B.) Points
M. Islioglu (Turkey) beat B. Rybakko (U.S.S.R.) (Judges disagree) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) (Judges disagree) Points
T. Shimotori (Japan) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points

3rd ROUND
P. Berlin (Sweden) beat A. Mackowiak (Germany) Points
W. Smith (U.S.) beat A. Longarela (Argentina) Points
V. Sekal (Czech.) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points
B. Scott (Australia) beat D. Irvine (G.B.) Points
J. Leclere (France) beat B. Scott (Australia) (Judges disagree) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat T. Yamazaki (Japan) Points

FINALS PLACINGS
1st P. Berlin (Sweden) 4th A. Modjababri (Iran)
2nd T. Evans (U.S.) 5th T. Shimotori (Japan)
3rd D. Toufighi (Iran) 6th H. Nettesheim (Germany)

HEAVY-WEIGHT (82 kg. = 179 lb.)

1st ROUND
T. Yamazaki (Japan) beat J. Leclere (France) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat B. Rybakko (U.S.S.R.) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat M. Islioglu (Turkey) Points
A. Keesala (Finland) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat T. Yamazaki (Japan) Points

2nd ROUND
P. Berlin (Sweden) beat A. Modjababri (Iran) Points
W. Smith (U.S.) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points
B. Scott (Australia) beat D. Irvine (G.B.) Points
J. Leclere (France) beat B. Scott (Australia) (Judges disagree) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat T. Yamazaki (Japan) Points

3rd ROUND
P. Berlin (Sweden) beat W. Smith (U.S.) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat P. Berlin (Sweden) Points
W. Smith (U.S.) beat M. Moussa (Egypt) Points
B. Scott (Australia) beat D. Irvine (G.B.) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat A. Keesala (Finland) Points
A. Modjababri (Iran) beat T. Yamazaki (Japan) Points

FINALS PLACINGS
1st P. Berlin (Sweden) 4th A. Longarela (Argentina)
2nd T. Berlin (Sweden) 5th V. Sekal (Czechoslovakia)
3rd A. Modjababri (Iran) 6th M. Moussa (Egypt)
4th T. Yamazaki (Japan)
Kerslake of US looks like winner, but loses heavyweight bout to Antonsen, Sweden

### MIDDLE-WEIGHT (79 kg. = 174 lb.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>C. Reitz (S. Africa) beat P. Chirinos (Venezuela)</td>
<td>1 m. 11 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gocke (Germany) beat R. Assam (Mexico)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Zafer (Turkey) beat A. Lepry (Italy)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L. Gencus (Argentina) beat V. Lahti (Finland)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Takthy (Iran) beat A. Brunaud (France)</td>
<td>3 m. 5 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Hodge (U.S.) beat M. Hussein (Egypt)</td>
<td>9 m. 14 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Lindblad (Sweden) beat D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gurics (Hungary) beat A. Everaerts (Belgium)</td>
<td>14 m. 22 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Neuhaus (Switzerland) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>C. Reitz (S. Africa) beat F. Neuhaus (Switzerland)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gocke (Germany) beat P. Chirinos (Venezuela)</td>
<td>1 m. 20 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Zafer (Turkey) beat R. Assam (Mexico)</td>
<td>5 m. 4 s.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L. Gencus (Argentina) beat A. Lepry (Italy)</td>
<td>12 m. 45 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Takthy (Iran) beat V. Lahti (Finland)</td>
<td>5 m. 10 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Hussein (Egypt) beat A. Brunaud (France)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Hodge (U.S.)</td>
<td>5 m. 58 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gurics (Hungary) beat B. Lindblad (Sweden)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>G. Gocke (Germany) beat F. Neuhaus (Switzerland)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Zafer (Turkey) beat C. Reitz (S. Africa)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Takthy (Iran) beat L. Gencus (Argentina)</td>
<td>5 m. 35 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.) beat M. Hussein (Egypt)</td>
<td>4 m. 53 s.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Lindblad (Sweden) beat D. Hodge (U.S.)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gurics (Hungary) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>G. Gurics (Hungary) beat C. Reitz (S. Africa)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gocke (Germany) beat L. Gencus (Argentina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Takthy (Iran) beat H. Zafer (Turkey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.) beat G. Gurics (Hungary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Takthy (Iran) beat G. Gocke (Germany)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>D. Cimakuridze (U.S.S.R.) beat G. Takthy (Iran)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gurics (Hungary) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### FINAL PLACINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placement</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>B. Palm (Switzerland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>H. Wittenberg (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>A. Atan (Turkey)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT (87 kg. = 191 lb.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>B. Palm (Sweden) beat K. Goote (Austria)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Wittenberg (U.S.) beat R. Padron (Venezuela)</td>
<td>1 m. 28 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Lardon (Switzerland) beat R. Steckle (Canada)</td>
<td>33 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Theron (S. Africa) beat S. Jadav (India)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Englas (U.S.S.R.) beat A. Atan (Turkey)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Lechzer (Germany) beat P. Sepponen (Finland)</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Zandi (Iran) beat A. Koote (Austria)</td>
<td>2 m. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>B. Palm (Sweden) beat R. Padron (Venezuela)</td>
<td>2 m. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Wittenberg (U.S.) beat W. Lardon (Switzerland)</td>
<td>53 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Theron (S. Africa) beat R. Steckle (Canada)</td>
<td>9 m. 5 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Atan (Turkey) beat M. Lechzer (Germany)</td>
<td>48 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. Sepponen (Finland) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HEAVY-WEIGHT (Over 87 kg. = 191 lb.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.) beat J. Kovacs (Hungary)</td>
<td>6 m. 5 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. Richmond (G.B.) beat A. Ramires (Argentina)</td>
<td>5 m. 0 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Antonsson (Sweden) beat J. Rusck (Czechoslovakia)</td>
<td>7 m. 26 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Kangasniemi (Finland) beat A. Vafadar (Iran)</td>
<td>11 m. 16 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Atan (Turkey) beat W. Kerslake (U.S.)</td>
<td>10 m. 1 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Vecchi (Italy) beat A. Baarendse (Belgium)</td>
<td>10 m. 23 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Walater (Germany) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.) beat W. Walater (Germany)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. Richmond (G.B.) beat J. Kovacs (Hungary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Antonsson (Sweden) beat A. Ramires (Argentina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Kangasniemi (Finland) beat J. Rusck (Czechoslovakia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Atan (Turkey) beat A. Baarendse (Belgium)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Vecchi (Italy) beat A. Zandi (Iran)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>W. Walater (Germany) beat N. Vecchi (Italy)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.) beat K. Richmond (G.B.)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Antonsson (Sweden) beat J. Atan (Turkey)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Kerslake (U.S.) beat T. Kangasniemi (Finland)</td>
<td>2 m. 38 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.) beat N. Vecchi (Italy)</td>
<td>4 m. 10 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. Richmond (G.B.) beat W. Walater (Germany)</td>
<td>1 m. 22 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Antonsson (Sweden) beat W. Kerslake (U.S.)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Atan (Turkey) beat T. Kangasniemi (Finland)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.) beat H. Antonsson (Sweden)</td>
<td>Judges disagreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. Richmond (G.B.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Competitor 1</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Antonsson (Sweden)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Kerslake (U.S.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Kangasniemi (Finland)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINAL PLACINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placement</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>A. Mekokishvili (U.S.S.R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>H. Wittenberg (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>A. Richmond (G.B.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WRESTLING MANAGER

(Continued from page 233)

It is my impression, that the general opinion of the squad and Swartz, is that in order to make a better showing in the 1956 Olympic tournament, we need to prepare our boys along these lines:

1. Combine more pin holds with take downs. As a general rule we can take all of them down. Our boys were the best in the tournament on their feet.

2. Increase the effectiveness of our offense and defense on the mat. We know every coach is trying to teach his men to be better wrestlers. We should continue to stress these points even more in the future.

3. Take 16mm movies of the 1956 Olympic tournament. This is something the coaches association should do. Porter Robinson and I took some movies, but we furnish the film and camera. If my film is intact—it will be made available to the 1956 coach. We were helped as much as possible by the 1948 group and we wish to continue the practice.

YACHTING

After elimination races in all five Olympic classes, the following yachts and crews were chosen for the United States Olympic Yachting Team for 1952.

SIX METER TEAM (YACHT LLANORIA, US 83)

Helmsman: Herman F. Whiton
Alternates: Mrs. E. L. Whiton, W. Gubelmann, F. Merle-Smith

FIVE-FIVE METER TEAM (YACHT COMPLEX II, US 1)

Helmsman: Britton Chance
Crew: S. White, E. White
Alternate: M. Schoettle

DRAGON CLASS TEAM (YACHT SKIDO0, US 23)

Helmsman: William L. Horton
Crew: W. J. Horton, Jr., Miss J. Horton
Alternates: M. C. Horton, G. Horton, C. W. Lapworth

Report of Team Captain

By Owen P. Churchill

The yachts Llanoria, Complex II, and Comanche were sent by ship to Helsinki and all arrived in good condition. Yacht Skido0 was built in Sweden and arrived in Finland with a warped rudder. In fairness to the skipper and crew it should be pointed out that this was a great hardship as time did not allow for repair.

All the teams arrived in plenty of time to sail the various courses and to familiarize themselves with all the marks and special rules pertaining to the locality.

The members of the team were housed in private residences of yachtsmen in Helsinki, and everything was done to make them comfortable and their stay a pleasure.

The headquarters of the US Team and the moorings for their yachts was the Nylandska Jaktklubben (N J K) situated on a small island a few hundred yards from the shore in the harbor of Helsinki. This was also the headquarters for the yachting representatives of Argentina, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Spain, Uruguay, and the USSR.

The teams assigned to the Merenkavijat Yachting Club (M) were South Africa, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Holland, Japan, Monaco and the United Kingdom.

The teams assigned to the Helsingfors Segelsallskap (HSS) were Austria,
The US Olympic Yachting Team did exceptionally well at the XV Olympic Games, winning two gold medals and one bronze medal. The Six Meter team with the Yacht Llanoria won first out of eleven entries. The Five-Five team with the yacht Complex II won first out of sixteen entries. The Dragon Class team with Yacht Skidoo placed eleventh out of seventeen entries. The Star Class team with Yacht Comanche placed second out of twenty-one entries. Our entry in the Finn class finished last out of thirty-five entries.

The Finnish Olympic Sailing Committee was composed of the following: Chairman—Dr. J. O. Soderhjelm; Vice-Chairman—Aulis Havulinna; Members—Hans Dittmar, Rote Hellstrom, Harold Kacklund, Vaino Vainola; Secretary—Olaf Wallin. This body did an excellent job in organizing and conducting the yachting events. Special thanks and our appreciation should go to Dr. Soderhjelm and Mr. Wallin for their untiring efforts to make the yacht races a success, and in giving all the help they could to the visiting yachtsmen.

The sailing courses were well laid out and all races were run without a hitch. The Olympic Sailing Committee that had charge of the starts and finishes was composed as follows:

**Starting Place I**
Chairman: Ferdinand Alfthan
Vice-Chairman: Matti Saurio
Secretaries: Bertil Flander, Jaakko Holma

**Starting Place II**
Chairman: Eric Oscar Wikestrom
Vice-Chairman: Harry Nyberg
Secretaries: Bjorn Lenander, Ake Tornvall

**Starting Place III**
Chairman: Harry Nyberg
Vice-Chairman: Haakan Simberg

Secretary: Bjorn Lenander
Measurers: Torsten Savander, Kaj Einell
Assistant Measurers: Carl-Olof Granfelt, Per Gruner, Bajrne Hulden, Sven-Olof Hultin, Stig-Olof Lindfors, Arne Siren, Harry Strang, Ralph Vogt
Dinghy Controller: Kaj Finell

Millie Kurz Horton, Manager

The International Jury was formed with wide membership for the purpose of hearing all protests and acting on any other problems that the Sailing Committee might put before it. The decisions of the International Jury were final.

The personnel of the International Jury was as follows:

Chairman: H.R.H. Crown Prince Olav of Norway
Vice-Chairman: Sir Geoffrey Lowles, United Kingdom
Members: Frantz Beaumaine, France
Niels Benzon, Denmark
Werner Bucher, Switzerland
Owen Churchill, USA
Jan Loeff, Holland
Bertel Relander, Finland
Secretary: Hilding Hallberg

The Jury boarded a special boat every race day at 12:15 PM proceeded to Starting Place I, and watched the starts of the Six-Meter, Five-Five, Dragon, and Star Class yachts. After the start they followed the yachts, returning to the finish line to cover the finishes. The Jury returned to the Yacht Club between 5 and 6 PM.

The Jury also met every day at 7 PM to hear protests of that day’s racing, and these meetings usually lasted until about midnight.

Having the honor of serving on the Jury, I would like to say that the business and work were very efficiently handled by the Jury, under the able chairmanship of H.R.H. Crown Prince Olav, capably seconded by Sir Geoffrey Lowles.

From some problems that came to our attention, in the one design Dinghy Class or Finn Class, I reached the conclusion, and I think all the Jury members agreed, that in future Olympic yacht races no alterations should be allowed to be made to the hulls, sails, and rigging in the monotype boats. In the Olympic events in Los Angeles in 1932 this procedure was followed and trouble was avoided.
## Yachting Results in Detail

### 6-Metre Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Boat</th>
<th>First Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Elizabeth X</td>
<td>28 43 1,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>29 57 841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Uusimaa</td>
<td>32 55 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Cioce</td>
<td>33 49 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Nirwana</td>
<td>34 55 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Yilm VIII</td>
<td>35 49 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Corce</td>
<td>36 55 364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5-Metre Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Boat</th>
<th>First Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Hoje</td>
<td>21 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>22 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Nirwana</td>
<td>23 490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Ylliam VIII</td>
<td>24 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Tom Kyle</td>
<td>25 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Mirtala</td>
<td>26 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>De Ruyter</td>
<td>27 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Yeoman</td>
<td>28 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Damoiselle</td>
<td>29 510</td>
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</table>

### Fourth Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Boat</th>
<th>First Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>Llanoria</td>
<td>21 1,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Triskel VIII</td>
<td>22 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>23 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Cioce</td>
<td>24 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Corce</td>
<td>25 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>26 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Yilm VIII</td>
<td>27 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Uusimaa</td>
<td>28 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Damoiselle</td>
<td>29 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Nirwana</td>
<td>30 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Hoje</td>
<td>31 550</td>
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**Boat racing devotees follow progress of competition on Harajua course from vantage points on Mereukariid Yacht Club’s island fort.**

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**Boat racing devotees follow progress of competition on Harajua course from vantage points on Mereukariid Yacht Club’s island fort.**
REPORT OF THE CHEF DE MISSION

By Kenneth L. Wilson

It is stated in the rules of procedure endorsed by the International Olympic Committee that each nation competing in the Olympic Games designate someone to act as Chef de Mission. Upon receiving this appointment, I carefully studied the report of Gustavus T. Kirby from the 1948 Games. Mr. Kirby, who served so admirably as Chef de Mission at the XIVth Olympic Games in London, set down for the record some very valuable procedures that blueprinted for the writer much sound advice.

It was indeed fortunate that Mr. Kirby was able to attend the XVth Games in Helsinki and I am deeply indebted to him for the advice and counsel that he gave me in regard to my duties. There are few men in the entire world who have the wealth of Olympic experience to draw from that Mr. Kirby does, and it was always a joy to attend meetings with him and see the high respect and cordial welcome that was accorded him from his many friends from all over the world.

I found the duties and responsibilities of the office of Chef de Mission to be very exacting. First of all, the Chef de Mission is the liaison officer between the Organizing Committee of the host country and the USOC. All directives and information from the Organizing Committee or the officers and sub-committees having to do directly or indirectly with or affecting the USOC were directed and passed to him. All requests, suggestions, and complaints from officers of the USOC and members of the administration committee were directed and passed to him.

It was his responsibility to receive all requests and reports which were designated for the USOC or any of its officers, committees, or personnel, and promptly see that they received attention by the right parties. All information or directives from the USOC other than its president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer, were transmitted by the Chef de Mission to the chairman of the administration committee for his consideration or action.

Closely associated with the Chef de Mission in the performance of his duties was the official attaché. The Olympic rules of the IOC have the following paragraph on attaches: "In order to facilitate co-operation between the organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committees, after consultation with the National Olympic Committees, shall appoint an attaché to each country. This attaché must know the language of the country to which he is attached. The attaché thus chosen must communicate with the Organizing Committee at least six months before the opening of the Games. The duties of each attaché under the control of the Organizing Committee are as follows: (a) to assist with travelling and housing arrangements for the team, (b) to act as intermediary between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached in any claim or request, whether individual or collective, of an administrative nature, (c) to distribute cards and invitations issued by the Organizing Committee and to transmit to this Committee all questions relative to this subject and in general help both the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached with their work.

In view of the fact that the Games of the XVth Olympiad were to be held in Helsinki, Finland, where the difficulty of speaking or understanding the language was almost an insurmountable barrier, the position of attaché loomed large. Through a great deal of correspondence by the Secretary, Asa Bushnell, and President Brundage with the Organizing Committee of Finland, Henry A. Matis was finally selected for the job. It was fortunate that the selection was made as early as November, 1951, as there was a tremendous amount of preparation to be done. The officers of the USOC should be congratulated on the selection of this very important official. Matis, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was selected because of his fluency in Finnish. He had been in contact with the Finnish Olympic Committee for many years, and had been instrumental in promoting Olympic interests in his country.

sity of Colorado and a successful executive of the Pullman Company of Chicago, had spent five years in Finland as a missionary for the Latter Day Saints. He had a very thorough knowledge of Helsinki and had the executive ability to do a tremendous amount of sound organization work for us.

In addition, we enjoyed the services and advice of his charming wife, Mae Matis, who gave very valuable advice to us in regard to the handling and location of the women's teams. We further had the assistance of the following individuals: William Boren, Thomas Oakes, Carl Wilcox, Gerald Finch, Max Hill, Parley Robison, Wallace Karren, Mack Dastrup, Keith Nyborg, Lionel Danielson, Robert Blair, Kenneth Saline, Paul Ferguson, Archie Latham, Willis Werner, Ira Holley, Floyd Johnson, Ray Hufnaker, John Asplund, and Gilbert Wilde. These men were all elders of the Latter Day Saints Church, had spent an average of two years in Finland, and had had some experience in athletics, either as competitors or managers. All were able to speak good Finnish and many were capable of speaking other languages, such as French, German, Spanish, and Russian.

We were able to assign one of these men to each of the competing teams to help them in any difficulty that might arise. Their services were invaluable to us and, under Matis' direction, there was nothing left undone to facilitate a smooth-running operation for us. Matis was on the job day and night and the USOC owes a debt of gratitude to him for his capable direction.

The selection of the place to keep the teams, the arrangements of transportation to and from the contests in the Olympic Village, and many other important details were turned over to Henry Matis. The assistant secretary, Tom Lennon, and the manager of equipment, H. Jamison Swarts, arrived a few days ahead of the team and carefully checked all details with Matis.

Consequently, when the team arrived, everything was in tip-top shape.

An important official of the USOC at the Games is the Chairman of the Administration Committee. On this committee are normally the chairmen or official representatives of all other committees, such as transportation, housing, food, and entertainment. T. Nelson Metcalf was appointed chairman of the Administration Committee and did a remarkable job with this important group. Every morning a meeting was held, at which time each manager or coach or committee chairman was privileged and invited to bring forth the problems that were current. These meetings served as clearing house for the thousand-and-one things that needed adjustment. Metcalf brought with him years of experience in Olympic affairs and much valuable experience from the fact that he had held this same job at the XIVth Olympic Games in London. He was at all times of great assistance to the Chef de Mission and he and his committee worked unstintingly that the welfare of the US competitors could be carefully guarded.

It is fortunate that the USOC had the services of J. Lyman Bingham as Executive Director. Due to his years of experience and the important offices that he held in the conduct of past Olympic contests, he was invaluable to the officers and to me. As Chef de Mission of the Winter Games in St. Moritz in 1948 and Oslo in 1952, and as assistant to Chef de Mission Kirby in the London contests, he had accumulated a vast store of knowledge of the correct procedures and the way to expedite things in a hurry. Bingham met with the administration committee and was a tower of strength to me in my many problems. In addition, Bingham's work between Olympiads gave him a most complete
New York City gives Helsinki-bound US Olympic Team rousing send-off: (above, then counter-clockwise) Olympic flag precedes marching athletes on lower Broadway . . . . Mayor Impelleteri, Controller Joseph, Avery Brundage, Dick Button, Gus Kirby, Pat McDonald, Gertrude Ederle, and Eddie Eagan at City Hall . . . . Girl team members move up Broadway . . . . So do USOC and city officials . . . . Luncheon at Waldorf . . . . City Hall reception.
available, rooms were ready, and every­
thing moved like clockwork. James Simms, chairman of the transportation
committee, did an excellent job in the
performance of his duties. It is not easy
to transport several hundred athletes
from all parts of the country, get them
assembled, and then transported several
thousand miles without mishap.

The officers were delighted also at
the generosity of the General Motors
Overseas Operations in providing sev­
eral cars for their use. Drivers were fur­
nished who were capable of speaking
English as well as their native tongue.
This transportation was invaluable, as
due to the distances between the various
housing units and the Games it was
necessary to do considerable driving.

The assistance and hospitality that
was afforded by Minister Cabot and
his gracious wife became apparent at
the very outset. The Minister had
the officers and chairmen as his guests
at the Embassy and carefully briefed all
the USOC administrative heads on the
problems that might confront them. His
advice and intense interest in the Games
were almost unbelievable. He not only
entertained the officers and chairmen
but held a reception for the entire
Olympic team, and no one who had the
pleasure of being on the team will ever
forget this attendance at the Embassy.
The group was so large that it was nec­
essary to devote two afternoons to this
but everyone enjoyed the opportunity of
meeting Minister and Mrs. Cabot and
their many friends.

It was the pleasurable duty of the
Chef de Mission and Mrs. Wilson to
attend many social functions that had
been arranged for the officers and men
in charge of the Olympic teams from
the 69 countries that were in attendance.
The proud little country of Finland proved to be a most gracious and pleasant host. It would be impossible to enumerate all these very pleasant occasions but, starting with the opening ceremony on July 16 when the President of the Republic of Finland, in a very solemn ceremony, announced the opening of the Games, there was one banquet and reception after another.

One of the outstanding dinners was the banquet in honor of the International Olympic Committee given by the Finnish Olympic Committee. At this time an opportunity was afforded to meet and become acquainted with the leaders of the Olympic groups from all the other countries. It was at this dinner that the announcement was made of the election of President Brundage to the high office of President of the International Olympic Committee.

The City of Helsinki, through its genial Mayor Eric Von Frenckell and other dignitaries, welcomed the world's Olympic personnel at their spacious home. No one who had the privilege of attending the many social functions and meeting sports-loving people from all over the world could miss the importance of sport in international affairs.

Some Criticisms and Some Suggestions as to Future Administration

The importance of the social functions at a world affair of the magnitude of the Olympic Games cannot be overestimated. A better understanding of the problems that are to be met in the world federation of sport can frequently be solved more satisfactorily there than out on the field of competition. I have a distinct feeling that the United States did not take full advantage of these opportunities. We were one of the few nations in the world that did not entertain the entire group at some function or other. It is true that our capable ambassador did a great deal of this for us, but I firmly believe that the USOC should give some thought to the maintaining of their prestige and importance at future Olympic Games in a social way.

It is the custom of most of the countries to bring gifts of some sort or other symbolic of their countries and present them to us. We had nothing to give in return. Many times these were only Olympic flags, banners, or Olympic shields symbolic of their countries, but the Chef de Mission of the next Games should be prepared in advance.

I would further suggest that each competitor be given a dozen or so small US Olympic charms. It is a world-wide custom of athletes to trade souvenirs. Our athletes had nothing with which to start and there was no place that they could even purchase anything symbolic of the USOC.

Many countries spent thousands of dollars on entertainment. I do not advocate this but the USOC should be permitted and urged to entertain at one large banquet or reception similar committees from the competing countries. I endeavored to do this on a small scale with the various Chefs de Mission from other countries whom I became acquainted with. I found that they were eager for help and advice and knowledge of how we conducted our athletics. I have had much correspondence with these individuals since I returned to the United States and feel that there is a possibility of securing better relations the world over by dealing with these wonderful people who have dedicated much of their lives to the promotion of amateur sports.

Parade of Athletes

In the various Olympic Games that I have participated in or witnessed since 1920, I, along with thousands of other American viewers, have been disappointed in the way in which the American teams marched. I feel that at Helsinki this was corrected. President Brundage urged us to spend some time and attention on this detail. We were afforded the able services of a number of capable military personnel who repre-
sented the different services in preparing for the opening day ceremony. It was not an easy task to assemble all our competitors for the drill but it was accomplished and the results were miraculous. For the first time in my experience the US Team marched with order and precision that brought pride to the hearts of every American spectator who witnessed the event. This was true despite the fact that the opening day ceremonies were held in a driving rain.

Transportation
Transportation of athletes to and from competition again furnished the administration committee with one of its most severe headaches. It practically called for day and night service and due to the untiring efforts of two members of the official party, Willis O. Hunter and Bill Nicholas, most of the difficulties were overcome. I would suggest that this item is so important that, in the future, either the Chef de Mission or the chairman of the transportation committee should be at the site well in advance, with all details consummated before the first day of practice even arrives. There were cases where some of our competitors barely arrived at the scene of competition in time to start and nothing could be more disastrous than to fail to appear and cause the competitors to lose the opportunity of competition due to some transportation breakdown.

Food
As one who has dealt with athletes for many years, I cannot over-emphasize the importance of correct food. It not only affects the physical welfare of the competitor but his mental attitude as well. The planning and execution of this very important detail could not be improved upon. The USOC was fortunate in having Charley Ornstein, one of the best hotel men in America, in charge of this work. The food was par excellent and Ornstein’s committee should get the thanks of the entire team for the careful planning that they did. It should be borne in mind that there were many unusual demands made on the commissary; certain teams had to have a limited diet served possibly a couple of hours before the dining room opened, late meals had to be provided for after competition was through, and boxers and wrestlers required unusual meals after the weighing-in process had taken place. Many times the managers of the teams did not file their requests far enough in advance and it was unfair to expect the service to be ready if ample warning had not been given.

* * *

The eyes of the world were on us in our competition at Helsinki and the eyes of the world will continue to watch whether the United States has reached its top level and whether other nations will surpass them at Melbourne. Only the most careful planning by the hundreds of thousands of sports-loving Americans can successfully meet this challenge—and the time to start is now.

In conclusion, I would be remiss in my duties if I did not fully acknowledge the wonderful cooperation that was afforded me by the entire Olympic personnel in helping me discharge my duties. I honestly feel that the spirit, the desire to cooperate, and the willingness to make the best of any situation were among the strongest factors in the success of our team in Helsinki. There was never a time when any person who was called on to assist did not make himself immediately available and do his utmost to do the job. This was true not only with the administrative staff, managers, and coaches but extended throughout the ranks of our competitors. They were all tops in every way and the United States can well be proud of its representatives in this greatest of all athletic competition.
REPORT OF ATTACHE

By Henry A. Matis

As the Attache for the United States Olympic Committee I have the honor to report upon my activities in the Olympic Village in Helsinki. It has been an extreme pleasure for me to serve in this capacity in assisting the members of the official party to gain their objectives.

As Attache the instructions given to me were simple—to act as intermediary between the US Olympic Committee and the Finnish Organizing Committee. This I tried to do in the best manner possible with the best interests of both uppermost in my mind at all times. Any opportunity to serve either party was accepted so that the interests of both could be furthered.

The intangible attaché responsibilities began to take shape soon. A need for conversational English classes prior to the Olympics by the Organizing Committee was overcome by holding two evening classes for officials and another evening for leaders of the Olympic boys and girls. All classes were taught by missionaries of the L.D.S. (Mormon) Church.

The lodging problems of the US teams were met with the fine cooperation of the Organizing Committee. Personal inspections of the building on Koskelantie #11 in the Olympic Village and of the Nurses’ Home on Tukholmankatu proved that the facilities were adequate for our teams. A minor problem occurred with the early arrival of the equestrian team and the fact that neither lodging accommodation was ready for occupancy. Domus Academica, University students’ quarters which were to be used for Olympic newspaper men, was the solution. The lodging of the grooms at such an early date was accomplished through the cooperation of the Invalidisaatio (future living quarters of the grooms) near the stables, but their feeding was difficult. No one wanted to feed them because of the three and a half day Finnish midsummer holiday. Arrangements were finally made at the White Horse Restaurant at the stables, however.

Floor plans were obtained on US building and a possible bed arrangement was made from the suggested pattern of the Organizing Committee. This listing was sent to the USOC for approval. When a directive was issued limiting the coaches, managers, trainers, etc., in the Olympic Village to twenty per cent a voluntary revision of persons in the village was made so another bed listing was made and sent to New York for approval. In this second plan the bed space was the same as before but the total US lodgings were reduced. Prior to the arrival of the American teams and on investigation of lodgings in the Village a review of the bed arrangements was made with Charles L. Ornstein and Carl Olsen. Final arrangements were thus effected with O. J. Niinikoski.

Auxiliary lodgings for officials were made at Annikoti-Käpyrynne Pensioners’ Home adjacent to the Village. Here in fine facilities the various officials could live near the teams and the athletes. When the 20 per cent limiting directive was enforced additional beds were obtained in Annikoti as well as in Commercial Students’ Hostel in downtown Helsinki. Food and lodgings were offered at the standard Olympic price in each locality.

The investigation of the request by the USOC for four offices and a conference room required time and effort. After considerable work some good locations for three offices were found in Annikoti and more space for a fourth office in the US building. Detailed drawings of these locations were made together with suggested desk arrangements and sent to headquarters. On the receipt of detailed drawings suggesting changes modifications were made. On another exchange of detailed drawings office space was sectioned off with temporary partitions in the lobbies on the second and fourth floors of Annikoti. Telephones were rented and installed. Cheap linoleum was purchased and installed for the office floors while tables and desks were rented and placed at designated locations. On team arrival, however, all office facilities were crowded into US building office location and the other three offices at Annikoti were not used at all. The finding of the Conference Room for the team managers, coaches, and trainers meeting every morning in the Käpylä grade school near the Village is due to the fine help of O. Niinikoski.

It is possible that a contributing factor in the success of the various American teams was the assignment of an L.D.S. (Mormon) missionary to act as interpreter and guide for each team. No other country had that service. These young missionaries of college age and training speaking the Finnish language fluently and knowing the conditions of Helsinki and Finland were able to assist greatly. My work as Attaché was broadened in scope but nevertheless lightened by this method.

One of the most difficult phases of my work was the receiving and the filling of the necessary entry forms. The short time between the final tryouts in women’s swimming, men’s swimming, men’s track and field, women’s track and field, water polo, and rowing and their entry deadlines created a difficult situation. Thomas F. Lennon, the USOC assistant secretary, organized a set-up which would gather the information after the tryouts and by means of cabled messages meet the necessary deadline. On the Finnish end during late hours most of the cabled information was typed in the wireless receiving room on entry forms prepared in advance. Deadlines were met in this manner at the expense of a great deal of money as well as considerable physical and nervous strain. In another sport no entry forms had been received on the day of the deadline. Reliable information gleaned in Helsinki was satisfactory until the lost forms arrived. During this trying period as well as after the arrival of the team several difficult problems on entries were ironed out with the usual patience, understanding, and good cooperation of R. Laakasuo and his corps of workers.

Satisfactory arrangements were made for secretaries for the offices of the official party. After I had interviewed a number of applicants and been in conference with proper officials, the Misses Armi Rautio, Hilkka Sario, and Anneli Polvi were hired. Also the hiring of cars and chauffeurs was arranged. A small detail gave much enjoyment to my two sons—Jimmy, age 11, and Bruce, age 9. They acted as interpreters to two non-English speaking drivers.

The purchase of many blocks of Olympic tickets, distribution of identity cards and tickets, arrangement for a tailor shop, assistance in finding Olympic pictures, help in supervising the printing and the mailing of the Olympic postal card and greeting, sale and gifting of surplus stock after the Olympics.
are some of the nuts cracked in Helsinki.

No report of the XV Olympic Games would be complete without a word or two about the fine, ever-helpful assistance from the Organizing Committee. Theirs was a difficult task masterfully accomplished. An unofficial gold medal should be given to them as well as to the whole Finnish people for their wholehearted Olympic spirit.

Three key individuals stand out for their outstanding service, i.e., A. Wahlroos, Chief of Reception and Public Service Department; O. J. Niinikoski, Chief of Olympic Villages; R. Laakasuo, Chief of the Sports Department. Each was a gentleman even under trying circumstances, for without sparing themselves they did their utmost to serve others.

Through my experiences in the XV Olympiad I feel that the following suggestions would help to improve the administration of the official party in future games:

1. The Attaché for as large a group as the United States team should continue to have aides in handling his many duties. Reliable aides solve many problems before they get too big. An attaché’s effectiveness is increased in this manner.

2. From our experience in Helsinki it is evident that the interval between the final tryouts and the entry deadline must be increased sufficiently to have time to register the proper statistics with the Organizing Committee. This interval should be long enough so that the correct information is filed before the dates specified.

3. Trading of pins and insignia is so universal that a supply of these should be made available for purchase by the members of the official party. It’s good advertising, too.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to the United States Olympic Committee for the privilege of serving as their Attaché during the XV Olympiad. I appreciate the honor that has been mine to associate with the fine officials and athletes who composed the 1952 group in Helsinki. Especially harmonious, intimate relations with Thomas F. Lennon, Owen Van Camp, J. Lyman Bingham, Kenneth L. Wilson, H. Jamison Swarts, T. Nelson Metcalf, and Charles L. Ornstein—in fact, good relations with everyone—made my assignment a pleasant one. I was sincerely sorry when the bottom dropped out and my American Olympic friends left Finland as the XV Olympiad went into the pages of history.

WELL-DESERVED THANKS

Mr. Henry A. Matis, President,
Finnish Mission of the Church of Latter Day Saints
Helsinki, Finland

Dear President Matis:
The United States Olympic Committee wishes to record with you, and through you, with your Church and with your Missionaries, our grateful appreciation for the wonderful and much-needed assistance given to us by you and your Missionaries during the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Never have we been so benefited by such careful planning and thoughtful and efficient organization as was evidenced by you and your young men. Without this great help, the problems of our administrative staff, our coaches and our managers and our athletes, would have been multiplied many times over.

The esteem and respect in which you and your men were held by the Finnish Olympic Organizing Committee and the Finnish people was demonstrated over and over again. In every case where questions had to be carried to the Organizing Committee, the honesty and integrity of yourself and your boys were so completely taken for granted that no questions of fact were ever raised. As a result, our problems were satisfactorily solved in a matter of hours, rather than of days as might have been expected.

The United States Olympic Committee will record in its official Report the ever-present, unselfish, and highly efficient aid of the following young men in your group, who acted as interpreters and guides, and who in many other ways assisted us in our tasks:

John M. Asplund, Lethbridge, Can.
Leland E. Bom, Salt Lake City, U.
William Blalh, Los Angeles, Cal.
Robert W. Blair, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Win. R. Boren, Bingham Canyon, U.
Donald J. Brown, Salt Lake City, U.
Leo K. Danielson, Smithfield, Utah
Mack T. Dastrup, Ogden, Utah
Tyron Paul Ferguson, Provo, Utah
Gerald M. Finch, Payson, Utah
Ralph V. Frederickson, Vernon, U.
Quentin R. Graves, Salt Lake City, U.
Max Wilmer Hill, Payson, Utah
Ira L. Holley, Thornton, Idaho
Ray C. Hurftaker, Ontario, Oregon
Floyd A. Johnson, Delta, Utah
Wallace A. Kanen, Salt Lake City, U.
Forrel W. Kirk, Jr., Salt Lake City, U.
Archie J. Latham, Blackfoot, Idaho
Keith F. Nyborg, Ashton, Idaho
Thomas W. Oakes, Salt Lake City, U.
Robert S. Peterson, Venice, Cal.
Ronald M. Peterson, Lethbridge, Can.
Don F. Ricks, Rexburg, Idaho
Parley P. Robinson, Fillmore, Utah
Kenneth R. Saline, Pima, Arizona
John Robert Schneider, Denver, Col.
Wilkes Linford Werner, Burbank, Cal.
Carl Elbert Wilcox, W. Chicago, Ill.
Gilbert G. Wilde, Mt. View, Can.

Very sincerely yours,
Thomas F. Lennon
Assistant Secretary

New York, N. Y.
August 30, 1952
ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman

By T. Nelson Metcalf

Members of the Executive Board who attended the Games of the XVth Olympiad were authorized to act as the Administration Committee at Helsinki. Eleven of the fifteen members were present for a part or all of the period. The organization set up by the officers and committee chairmen worked so smoothly that no serious problems arose, and the group was called together informally on only a couple of occasions to act on matters of no great importance.

This report will be limited to brief comments on the administrative organization of the trip, and a few recommendations resulting from the experience.

PROCESSING: The organization for processing, and for uniform issue in New York, operated very smoothly, except in the case of teams which held their tryouts on the preceding week-end, and qualified athletes who had not previously sent in uniform measurements, or obtained passports, medical examinations, and vaccination certificates. This placed a most difficult and unwarranted burden on the Secretary's office and on the Supplies and Equipment Committee. Let us hope that never again will a games committee be permitted to violate the rule that tryouts must be completed at least seven days before departure.

Owing to the late tryouts in several sports, and to the fact that it was necessary to make up identity cards for many unofficial members of the party, much of the work of preparation and issue of cards had to be delayed until arrival in Helsinki. W. O. Hunter of the Administration Committee, with the volunteer assistance of W. H. Nicholas, took over the task of getting these cards prepared, certified, and issued.

ATTACHE: The USOC was most fortunate in having as our attache Henry Matis, a Mormon missionary living in Helsinki. It would be difficult to imagine anyone working more efficiently and unselfishly than Henry Matis. No problem was too large, small, or tough for him to tackle cheerfully, at any time of the day or night. His efforts greatly simplified the work of the Administration Committee. How he survived the month is hard to understand.

GUIDES and INTERPRETERS: Attache Matis arranged to have 20 young Mormon missionaries who work under him relieved of their regular duties for the period of our stay in Helsinki. One of these young men was assigned to each of our teams to serve as guide and interpreter. Their help proved most valuable. Mr. Matis' two small sons also acted as interpreters for the chauffeurs of our two station wagons.

OFFICE HELP: The secretarial staff consisted of the Misses Armi Rautio, Hilkka Sario, and Anneli Polvi, and Mrs. Aino Marie Carlson. Besides serving as clerk-typists they were most useful as interpreters. Miss Rautio and Miss Sario were able to handle Swedish and German as well as English and Finnish. Both had studied in the United States, and both had previously worked at the U. S. Library of Information in Helsinki.

UNIFORMS: The uniforms selected by the Supplies and Equipment Committee proved very satisfactory, although some inconvenience resulted from the failure of the contractor to provide a tailor for alterations.

Had one been able to foresee the Helsinki weather, especially that of the opening day, he would have been inclined to substitute a raincoat for the white shoes.

The maroon jackets, used by unofficial members of the party, proved a useful identification at Helsinki, and were gratefully appreciated by most of those who had them.

Unfortunately the contractor, without authorization, sold some jackets, belts, badges, and other items to people who were not entitled to them.
HOUSING: The housing arrangements at Helsinki were most satisfactory. The women’s contingent occupied the entire sixth floor of the Nurses’ Institute, located ten minutes by auto from the Olympic Village at Käpylä. The men’s teams, with the exception of the yachtsmen and some of the equestrians, were housed at Käpylä in a new threestory apartment building with seven entrances. Most of the administrative personnel, and many of our federation delegates and officials, lived at Annikoti, a quarter-mile away.

OFFICE SPACE: A three-room apartment and an adjoining one-room kitchenette apartment in our building at Käpylä provided adequate office space which was allotted as follows: I-A—K. L. Wilson, Chef de Mission; J. L. Bingham, Executive Director; O. V. Van Camp, Treasurer; R. H. Young, Asst. Treasurer; C. L. Ornstein, Food and Housing chairman; I-B—T. N. Metcalf, Administration chairman; W. O. Hunter, A. F. Wheltle, C. E. J. Kunz, and other administrative assistants; four secretaries; I-C—G. L. Gardner, Publicity; II—T. F. Lennon, Assistant Secretary; D. J. Ferris, Pre- and Post-Competition chairman; J. F. Simms, Transportation chairman; W. R. Schroeder and photographers.

This distribution of office space would have been more satisfactory had it been possible to provide the Treasurer with private quarters where he could work with less interruption. The centralized offices proved a great improvement over the situation in London.

The main office was open daily from nine to five, and from eight to ten.

TRAINING FACILITIES: For the most part training facilities were very good. About one-half of the teams had practice facilities within walking distance. The rest had to depend on bus service provided by the organizing committee. This service was usually adequate but there was occasional delay. The basketball squad suffered most
from bus delays, and was rarely able to get in a full practice session. The swimming and water polo teams were assigned very little time and space for practice at the Olympic pool. The men swimmers finally solved this problem by rising early and working out between six and seven a.m.

**LOCAL TRANSPORTATION:** All the teams, with the exception of rowing, track and swimming, found the routine bus service provided by the organizing committee reasonably satisfactory. The buses for the oarsmen were often disruptingly late. For the benefit of the men and women of the track and swimming teams, who competed in groups of three and four at odd hours throughout the day, two midget station wagons were chartered and assigned to the team managers to run a shuttle service.

**MANAGERS’ MEETINGS:** The chief functions of the administration chairman and the administrative assistant are to serve as liaison between the team managers and the chef de mission, the officers and the special committee chairmen. Also to do all in their power to smooth the way for our athletes to be in the best possible physical and mental condition for competition.

It has been found by experience that daily managers’ meetings are most convenient for distributing information and materials, for exchanging complaints and suggestions, and for discussion of common problems. Meetings were held in the conference room of the school house, one block north of our office, at 8:30 a.m., on all but three dates, from July 9 to August 3, inclusive. These meetings were frequently attended by the officers and special committee chairmen.

Since it was inconvenient for managers of the women’s teams other than Ed Aspinall (women’s swimming) to attend the 8:30 meetings, Mrs. Catherine Meyer, Food and Housing assistant for the women’s contingent, kept in daily touch with the office and served as an administrative assistant for the women.

**MAIL:** A mail box for each team was set up in a closet off the main office. Al Whelille, Charlie Kunz, and Sandy Simms took responsibility for collecting mail from the village post office, several times daily, for sorting in the team boxes. Managers picked up each team’s mail for distribution to the athletes. The mail boxes were also used for distribution of cable and telephone messages, and special bulletins to the managers.

**LEAVES OF ABSENCE:** Through an oversight no application forms for permission to leave the party were provided. Requests for leave were therefore submitted by letter and approved by the manager and a committee consisting of Wilson, Bingham, and Metcalf.

No requests were made or approved for leave in advance of competition, except in the case of the women fencers who flew to Copenhagen to compete in world championships. Twenty-nine individual requests for temporary leave following competition, and sixty-two requests for permanent leave were submitted and approved.

It is recommended that regular forms should be used on the next trip, providing space for detailed information regarding dates of departure and return, modes of travel, and local addresses.

Only one case of leave without permission came to the attention of the committee.

**TICKETS TO CONTESTS:** The athlete's identity cards admitted them to the competitor's section for all events held in the Olympic Stadium. They were not valid, however, for admission to venues other than those in which the athlete was competing. This created a morale problem for those athletes who wished to see contests in other sports, especially basketball, boxing, and swimming. Only a very limited number of passes were available for these contests. These were parcelled out daily at the managers’ meeting, but they were quite insufficient to supply the demand.

**VOLUNTEER WORKERS:** The Administration Committee is most grateful to those people who came to Helsinki at their own expense, and who worked hard and long to make the United States' participation a success. Chief of these were Dr. Richard W. You, Honolulu, assistant team physician; the administrative staff of the weight lifting team; Kenneth F. Burns of Worcester, Mass.; W. R. ("Bill") Schroeder of Los Angeles; Mrs. Aino Marie Carlson of Florida; W. H. ("Bill") Nicholas of Los Angeles, and all those from the US who served as judges and officials.
MEDICAL SERVICES AT HELSINKI

Report of Team Physicians

By Dr. Harry R. McPhee and Dr. Richard You

Competitors, coaches and administrative personnel of visiting teams, were heard to comment on the amazing job the Finnish Organizing Committee did in staging the 1952 Olympic Games. The war expression "Well done!" applies also to the Finnish medical board and its advisory council. They provided a rather elaborate and efficient medical coverage twenty-four hours a day. Their facilities, and the kind of assistance of their doctors and nurses, made the care of American athletes a relatively easy task.

The United States staff was composed of two physicians, one nurse, and seven trainers. Since the American team was flying in groups leaving at different times and on different days, it was arranged that one doctor would proceed to Helsinki, in advance of the teams, to establish clinical connections and be ready to receive the athletes. This step proved valuable, as one man with acute abdominal pain arrived late the first night, and it was possible to handle his difficulty with dispatch. The other doctor and nurse processed the team in New York and came on the last plane.

The Finnish clinic was located on a quiet side street about one hundred yards from the American quarters at Käpylä, where the men were housed. It was a converted school building, with one large room equipped to handle surgical accidents, and a second for medical cases. On the floor above were two well-furnished physiotherapy rooms, and in the basement there was an elaborate dental clinic and an X-ray unit. Wards for the bed care of minor medical and surgical cases were located in an adjacent building. Serious cases were transferred to a general hospital.

The American doctors resided at Käpylä, in the building assigned to the team; thus they were easily available day or night. In addition to seeing patients at their quarters, they operated at the clinic established by the Finns during the regular clinic hours, took care of all American athletes who reported, and helped any others who requested attention. This arrangement assured our men of prompt service, and it also established us as a part of the Olympic medical organization—not something apart. It was a real privilege to be associated with this set-up which the Finns had planned, because it was good and it allowed for exchange of ideas which were mutually beneficial. It also facilitated the handling of the few cases in the US party of major injury and illness which required general hospital care.

Similar arrangements prevailed at the women's quarters, across town, where the clinic and infirmary ward were in the same building with all the women athletes. Finnish female doctors were in attendance and the American nurse, who was the only nurse accompanying a team, worked with them in the same manner as the team doctors did at the men's clinic. When any problem arose, the nurse would call the chief team physician and he would go over and make the necessary decision.

At Käpylä the team doctors saw 182 different members of the US team, whom they treated 262 times and hospitalized fifteen. Upper respiratory infections headed the list with 49 cases, followed by enteritis with 26. Only one cold had to be hospitalized, but seven enteritis cases were bedridden for a grand total of nine days. These cases, together with a sprained shoulder and an infected toe, were handled at the clinic infirmary ward. Two concussions, one complicated by a fractured scapula and the other by a broken nose, were treated at the Central Military Hospital across town. This hospital was used also to observe two attacks of appendicitis, and treat one bleeding duodenal ulcer. The latter was the most serious case of all.

The nurse and doctors at the women's clinic attended 63 cases of illness and injury among the US female athletes. Gastrointestinal disorders, with 14 cases, were slightly more prevalent than upper respiratory infections with 12; but the latter were more persistent, requiring about four visits per case in contrast to 1.4 for the former. The total number of visits was 237, of which sprains (including two chronic back cases) accounted for 73. No cases required general hospital care.
The effort to have all the contestants physically examined and vaccinated against smallpox, before reporting for processing, was 87 per cent successful. At the time of departure 58 contestants had to be examined and 21 vaccinated. Most of these were on teams whose personnel was selected at a late hour. If the effort is to be more successful, it probably will be necessary to enforce similar requirements for participation in these late tryouts.

Each trainer on the staff was assigned to certain sports for which he primarily was responsible. The spirit of cooperation among this group was excellent, and consequently a helping hand was given whenever and wherever it was needed regardless of assignments.

During the day, each trainer accompanied his team to its area of activity, and remained with it until finished. The trainers lived in a two-room apartment which was centrally located in the American building. The larger room had an inside balcony of good size which they rigged up as a treatment area. One trainer was assigned to quarters every evening, but two or more were always present to handle contestants who reported there for care. The head team physician would drop in to check on what was going on and to be available for consultation. This evening session became very popular, not only with the Americans, but also with the athletes from other countries. On occasions it resembled a gathering of the United Nations. No one was turned away. The appearance of foreign contestants was regarded as a tribute to the fine work the trainers were doing. Between the doctors, the nurse, and the trainers, and with the splendid cooperation of the Finns, the US athletes were given twenty-four hour coverage for the little wants, which if not satisfied may, and often do, mean the difference between excellent and merely good athletic performance.

A very close link existed between the trainers and the doctors. In addition to the evening therapy sessions in the trainers' quarters, where two or more trainers and a doctor conferred, the whole group ate breakfast together insofar as schedules would permit. At this time, training problems were brought up and discussed. These contacts resulted in a closely knit group which worked well together. The trainers were ever alert for beginning illness and sent the affected athletes promptly to the doctors. The early therapy thus instituted resulted in aborting disabling sickness in many instances.


The following recommendations are offered for the future:

1. Continue to enforce the requirement calling for a physical examination, and smallpox vaccination, prior to acceptance for the team. In the case of sports with late tryouts, like track and field, make the requirements a prerequisite to the tryouts.
2. Continue the close working relationship and organization among the doctors, trainers, and nurses.

3. Request the host country or city to outline its medical and training set-up at an early date, and place this information in the hands of the chief team physician promptly.

4. Provide the team with appropriate protection against rain, to be used during ceremonial parades held during inclement weather.

5. Recommend to the International Olympic Committee that a doctor, one of the physicians on the boxing commission, be required to be present at the ringside to examine a contestant who is knocked out—before his seconds are allowed to touch him. This doctor probably should supervise the immediate post-concussion care also.

As it is at all important athletic events, good food was vital part of training program at Helsinki.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL AND TRAINING SERVICE

Dr. Harry McPhee and his assistant, Dr. Richard You, and the seven trainers, were the only men living at Käpylä who were not assigned to teams. The two doctors were conveniently quartered in a one-room apartment above the office. They held morning sick-call at the medical clinic in the school house one block north.

Since it proved impractical to set up a suitable physio-therapy room, the trainers who lived together in an apartment on the third floor of “C” entry, converted their quarters and the adjoining balcony into a treatment room.

Eight trainers were originally appointed, but Chuck Medlar, of Penn State, broke his wrist a week before the team left, and had to resign his post. Since special trainers had been approved for fencing and weight lifting, it was decided not to replace Medlar. The trainers worked as a pool but with special assignments as follows: Eddie Wojcicki, Kenny Howard, and Ike Hill—track and field; Joe Glander—gymnastics, swimming, and water polo; Billy Fallon—wrestling and boxing; Bob Peterson—rowing and cycling; Eddie Zanfrini—cycling, soccer, and basketball.

Nurse Margaret Small served as health officer for the women’s contingent and was in daily conference with the team doctors. When Coach Littlefield became ill and was unable to return with the track team, Miss Small was recalled from London to Helsinki, remained there until Littlefield was able to travel, and then escorted him back to New York and on to Texas.

The medical and training staff is to be congratulated on having provided the most effective service ever given a U. S. Olympic team. For the first time there was very close and effective liaison between doctors and trainers. The absences from practice and competition on account of illness and injury were almost unbelievably low.

Committee on Medical and Training Service


Report of the Chairman

By T. Nelson Metcalf

US team trainers: (1. to r.) Kenny Howard, Bob Peterson, Eddie Zanfrini, Billy Fallon, Joe Glander, Ike Hill, Eddie Wojcicki.
They flew through the air with consummate ease.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman
By James F. Simms

Pan American World Airways was selected by the USOC in October, 1951, to transport the US Team to the VI Olympic Winter Games at Oslo, February 14-25, 1952, and to the Games of the XV Olympiad, Helsinki, July 19-August 3. This decision followed a poll of the games committee chairmen, sixteen of whom favored plane transportation as against four who preferred ship travel. Furthermore, no fast ships for the 4500-mile through trip to Helsinki were available to transport the team.

The transporting of the team to Oslo was merely routine, since the squads in the five separate sports elected to travel at different times in order to obtain ice and snow for training. Consequently it was not possible to arrange a charter for this movement.

In March, 1952, the Transportation Committee prepared a comprehensive directive that was mailed to all members of the Olympic family setting forth schedules of departure and other requirements with respect to passports, vaccination certificates, baggage allowance, and assembly of the squad. All team members were directed to report in New York City for processing 48 hours prior to departure. Principally as a result of this directive, better than 95% of the team members were in possession of passports upon their arrival in New York, which greatly facilitated the processing arrangements. After each tryout was completed and the personnel for a given squad approved, there was issued to each team member return transportation from his home to New York City.

The American Express Company was designated as official tour agent and organized a number of all-expense tours to Helsinki for members of the Olympic family. The Executive Board of the USOC concurred in the recommendations of the Transportation Committee that no advantage was to be gained by the appointment of a travel agent to handle team bookings.

Some disappointment was expressed by a few team members who wished to go sight-seeing after the Games and board the plane either at Paris or London on the return trip. However, under the terms of our charter with Pan American World Airways, it was impossible to complete this arrangement, since all passengers were required by regular charter travel rules to embark at the scheduled take-off point.

The US Olympic Committee is naturally very grateful to Pan American World Airways for its kind consideration extended to members of the US Olympic Team. We are especially thankful to Fred M. Ashley and Ed Kenny, special Pan American representatives attached to the official party, for their efficient handling of all details.

Suffice to say everyone reported on time and every seat on every flight was filled with the exception of two on the last return operation.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

James F. Simms, Chairman, New York City
Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton, N. J.
Dernell Every, New York City
Thomas F. Lennon, New York City
James P. Lyon, New York City
William H. Nicholas, Los Angeles, Cal.
The trip to Helsinki was made on five DC-6B planes, each carrying 80 passengers as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL OLYMPIC CHARTER AIRPLANE</th>
<th>SPORT AND NUMBER ON TEAM</th>
<th>(A) PAN AMERICAN FLIGHT #, DATE LEAVING IDLEWILD AIRPORT, NEW YORK CITY</th>
<th>(B) RETURN ARRANGEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Charter</td>
<td>Soccer 17 (A)</td>
<td>#70 Monday, July 7, Lv. Idlewild at 4:30 PM EST</td>
<td>Return Helsinki-Idlewild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basketball 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>#51 Thursday, August 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative personnel 27 (B)</td>
<td>Return Helsinki-Idlewild</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press Representatives 7</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous 11</td>
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<td>Total 80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trainers 7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous 2 (B)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 80</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Charter</td>
<td>Track &amp; Field (Women) 11</td>
<td>#62 Tuesday, July 8, Lv. Idlewild at 9:30 PM EST</td>
<td>Return trip Helsinki-Idlewild #61, Wednesday, August 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weightlifting 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gymnastics (Men) 10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gymnastics (Women) 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boxing 17</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrestling 18</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous 5</td>
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<td>Total 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>4th Charter</td>
<td>Fencing (Men) 21</td>
<td>#50 Wednesday, July 9, Lv. Idlewild at 7:00 PM EST</td>
<td>Return trip Helsinki-Idlewild #75, Wednesday, August 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fencing (Women) 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling 11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rowing 35 (B)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Canoe 10</td>
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<td>Total 80</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Charter</td>
<td>Yachting 1 (A)</td>
<td>#70 Thursday, July 10, Lv. Idlewild at 12:30 PM EST</td>
<td>Return trip Helsinki-Idlewild #75 Tuesday, August 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming (Men) 29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming (Women) 22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Water Polo 13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous 15 (B)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 80</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Enroute to Helsinki gas stops were made at Gander and London, while returning service stops were made at London, Shannon, and Gander. Only four planes were chartered for the return trip since the AAU arranged for the return of the track and field team by way of London so as to permit it to engage in the British Empire vs USA Track and Field Meet, and other post-Olympic competitions. The elapsed flying time to Helsinki was 18 hours. The round trip charter rate was a most favorable one. Since the members of the yachting, rifle, modern pentathlon, and equestrian teams departed in advance, it was possible to transport with the official party journalists and working officials who were carried at a special reduced rate.

In conclusion, the members of the Transportation Committee wish to express thanks to the USOC officers, to the members of the Executive Board, and to team members for their prompt and friendly consideration of all involved problems. Moreover, your chairman wishes personally to express his appreciation to each member of the Transportation Committee, every one of whom at all times responded to every call. The members of the committee were present for each outgoing and returning flight, for which bus transportation was furnished by the City of New York. He considers it a privilege indeed to have served as chairman of this fine group of men.
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman
By H. Jamison Swarts

The operation of the Supplies and Equipment Committee for the Oslo and Helsinki trips parallels that of 1948, as it was generally accepted that that assignment was accomplished in a fairly satisfactory manner. Recommendations made in the 1948 Report with respect to limited membership on the committee were followed; thus a small but workable committee consisting of Asa S. Bushnell, John J. Fox, Robert J. Kane, secretary, Marion H. Miller, vice chairman, and the chairman started functioning early in 1951.

All chairmen of the games committees were consulted as to the needs of their respective teams, which in most cases, were duplicates of 1948; thus the style, quality, and number were established. The selection of reputable manufacturers who could meet our requirements was the next step in our procedure. Not only is the problem one of choosing producers capable of supplying the items, but also who can deliver when needed. Unsatisfactory conditions such as indefinite number, lack of measurements, and insufficient time to manufacture are important factors that must be considered in the selection of suppliers. After thorough consideration of these factors, and conferences with representative manufacturers, John Wanamaker of New York City and Wilson Sporting Goods Company were chosen to furnish the parade and competitive uniforms respectively.

Winter Games

The parade uniform for men consisted of the following: poplin ski cap with shield, white brushed wool mackinaw with shield, navy blue gabardine ski pants, red, white and blue tie, blue leather belt with silver buckle which carried the Olympic shield and had "Oslo 1952" inscribed thereon. These articles were supplied to male members of the winter teams with the exception of the skiers, who because of diligent activity, secured extensive donations from several manufacturers thus providing themselves with ski garments that were suitable for parade purposes.

The competitive uniforms for men with the exception of the figure skaters and leather belts were supplied by the committee. With few exceptions general satisfaction with respect to competitive uniforms prevailed. Again, through the generosity of many donors listed later on, the ski teams were amply supplied with all types of competitive equipment in addition to that used in the parade which relieved the committee of this expense. The figure skaters were required to furnish their own competitive uniforms.

Inasmuch as the majority of women on the winter teams were skiers, the ski outfits donated to that group became the official parade uniform for women. Duplicates of these ski uniforms were purchased by the committee for the women figure skaters and the Nurse.

The competitive uniforms for the women were donated in the case of the ski team and the figure skaters furnished their own.

The total cost of equipping and supplying the winter teams was small indeed considering their requirements and this was only possible because of the fine work by the Ski Committee in securing donations from interested manufacturers. The Ski teams as well as many of the other Winter sports' teams secured their equipment or portions thereof prior to their departure. The painstaking and valued assistance of Charles E. J. Kunz in accomplishing this difficult operation is genuinely appreciated. The balance of the equipment was issued in Oslo. Comments on the appearance of the team in the Winter Olympics were favorable and it is conceded that our team was clothed in smart but dignified uniforms.

The following organizations were most helpful in supplying, without cost, articles of great value and utility and credit is hereby given for their contribution which was of distinct aid in the financing of the teams' participation in the Winter Games of 1952.

Donors to Winter Teams:
American Cyanamid Co.—Medical Supplies
G. H. Bass & Co.—Ski Boots
Bauer & Black—Medical Supplies

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE
Marion H. Miller, Vice-Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert J. Kane, Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y.
Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton, N. J.
John J. Fox, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Dovre Ski Binding Co.—Ski Bindings
Frederick J. Dormer—Ladies' Parkas
Duofold, Inc.—Undergarments
Faski—Ski Wax
Hafnir Fabrics Corp.—Elasticized Shantung
Cortlandt T. Hill—Steel Helmets
Jantzen Knitting Mills—Ladies' Knit Skirts & Slacks
Schuessler Knitting Mills—Ski Suits
Mont Blanc Co.—Ski Bindings
Marcus Breier’s Sons—Labor for Design and Manufacture of Skirts & Slacks
Mavest, Inc.—Men’s Blazers
Martin Fabric Co.—Ladies’ Parkas
Pendleton Woolen Mills—Woolen Skirts & Slacks
Lion Knitting Mills—Knitted Helmets
A. J. Longpre—Medical Supplies
Mont Blanc Co.—Gloves
March & Mendel—Storm Coats
Charles Pfizer & Co.—Medical Supplies
March & Mendel—Memorial Scissors
Schwenenbach Hofer Co.—Fabric
Joan Roberts of California—Ladies’ Parkas & After Ski Wear
Herman & Edward Shapiro—Ladies’ Blazers
White Stag Mfg. Co.—Ski Suits
Siegmund Werner, Inc.—Men’s Parkas
Sporthaus—Dusters
Sun Valley Mfg. Co.—Ladies’ and Men’s Parkas
Siegmund Werner, Inc.—Men’s Parkas
Mavest, Inc.—Women’s Parkas
H. Jamison Swarts—Women’s Parkas
Duofold, Inc.—Undergarments
Schwenenbach Hofer Co.—Fabric
March & Mendel—Memorial Scissors
Joan Roberts of California—Ladies’ Parkas & After Ski Wear
Herman & Edward Shapiro—Ladies’ Blazers
White Stag Mfg. Co.—Ski Suits

Summer Games

Parade Uniforms (Men). Our committee, as was the case in 1948 wanted to provide uniforms that would not only present a good appearance at the Games but also would be useful thereafter. In keeping with tradition and conforming as much as possible to our national colors we practically duplicated the items of 1948. Items furnished consisted of the following: poplin snap brim hat with Olympic shield, dark blue flannel jacket with three silver Olympic buttons and Olympic shield, “Helsinki 1952” on breast pocket, grey flannel skirt, white nylon blouse, nylon stockings and a red leather shoulder bag with Olympic shield clasp. All members of the party were required to furnish their own white shoes for the parade.

Parade Uniforms (Women). Immediately upon the appointment of any individual as a member of the official party, measurement blanks were sent and garments were ordered. Deadline for ordering uniforms was June 15 and with the majority of teams being selected after that date, our committee was faced with a problem that could not be solved with any degree of accuracy. During the months of March, April, and May, measurement blanks were sent to managers of teams, if selected, or chairmen of the games committees. Those were distributed to likely candidates for their respective teams. In many cases the result was pure guessing for the June 15 order and the results in some cases were far from the desires of this committee. More on this phase under recommendations. For those filling administrative positions, managers, coaches, etc., woven tabs designating their position were attached above the Olympic shield. The majority of the parade uniforms were distributed in New York City prior to departure. This was done because of functions arranged by the City of New York and the desire for better photographing upon arrival at Helsinki. This procedure was not as satisfactory as desired because of the limited time available to issue and alter uniforms, though with cargo restrictions in airplane travel it aided materially in the transport of other equipment.

Committee members, officials, members of the press and radio were permitted to purchase a maroon coat with suitable insignia that would identify them as part of the Olympic picture though not members of the official party. This procedure seemed to meet with general approval and overcame the objection of this group in having no means of identification and it conformed to the practice of other nations with respect to similar personnel.

Additional articles were furnished the official party and will be found under donations.

Competitive Uniforms (Men and Women). The general scheme used by the 1948 Olympic Team as well as those preceding it was followed. White shirts and pants, with red, white and blue trim, plus the Olympic shelter was the general mode. All contestants were furnished a standard warm-up suit. Practice garments were furnished the majority of teams thus keeping the official uniform in good condition for the actual competition. Shoes for track and field and the soccer teams were furnished by each competitor.

The competitive equipment was distributed from the stock room at the Olympic Village in Helsinki. This equipment accompanied each team on its plane. Shortly after arrival, each team was given its practice and competi-

Olympic window display at John Wanamaker, New York, supplier of US team’s parade outfits.
tive equipment so that no time would be lost in training. The majority of this equipment was furnished by the Wilson Sporting Goods Company who are deserving of high praise for the efficient manner in which they accomplished a difficult task. Teams, such as gymnastics and cycling, require custom made garments which were provided by firms specializing in that type of equipment.

General. In addition to the above there were general items such as socks, soap, towels, implements, and the like that required constant distribution from the stock room. Most of these items particularly those of bulk or heavy nature had to be shipped by boat well in advance of the teams’ departure. The chairman went in advance of the team to set up the stock room and to have these supplies in readiness for the team upon arrival.

The greatest handicap in the functioning of this committee is the lack of information. It is our opinion that all equipment and supplies should be of top quality which represents considerable financial outlay on the part of the Olympic Committee. Likewise in order to have suitable equipment properly fitted requires considerable effort by this committee. Without adequate information in sufficient time it is unreasonable to expect the manufacturer to do the impossible and have satisfaction prevailing. We feel that a fair job was done considering the unfavorable circumstances and handicaps under which our committee labored. Two hundred two athletes out of a total of 346 were selected between June 20 and July 6 inclusive, with departing date July 7, which illustrates the problem with which our committee had to cope.

Many business organizations and individuals who were interested in the Olympic Movement as well as the welfare of our teams gave contributions that rounded out the necessary items that were needed. Not only did these contributions relieve the committee of financial outlay but aided materially in the comfort and well being of the teams. Our committee is deeply grateful to these organizations and lists their names and the items supplied as an important part of this report.

Donors to the Summer Teams:

R. W. Arnett—Track Starting Blocks
Bauer & Black—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Becton Dickson Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
BeechNut Packing Co.—Chewing Gum
Bristol Myers Co.—Toilet Kits
Champion Knitwear Co.—T Shirts
Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Colgate Palmolive Pect Co.—Soap and Toilet Kits—men and women
Converse Rubber Co.—Basketball Shoes
Cramer Chemical Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Arim A. Dassler—Germany—Track Shoes
Eaton Laboratories, Inc.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Esquire Socks—Athletic and Dress Hose
Eversharp, Inc.—Pens
Gaby Company—SunTan Creams
Harry Gill Co.—Track Implements
Hoffman-LaRoche Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Johnson & Johnson—Surgical Supplies
Kleinert—Swim Caps
Walter H. Kuhnke, Inc.—Freight Forwarding Services
Lederle Laboratories—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Eli Lilly and Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.—Trainers Supplies
Noxol Products Co.—Athletes Foot Control
Paper Mate Co., Inc., Pens
Park Davis and Co.—Medical Supplies
Playtex Corp.—Swim Caps
Chas. Pfizer & Co.—Antibiotics
Ripon—Athletic Socks
R. V. Roberts—Wrestling Head Gears
Rockford—Athletic Socks
Schick, Inc.—Electric Razors
Scanless Rubber Co.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Searle Laboratories—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Smith, Kline & French—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Surgetube Products Corp.—Surgical Gauze
Wade Products Co.—Sleep Masks
Wm. R. Warner (Hudnut), Inc.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
Wyeich, Inc.—Medical and Trainers Supplies
U. S. Rubber Co.—Casual Wear Shoes

Our committee enjoyed the cooperation and understanding of the chairman of the games committees, managers, officers and the personnel of their respective offices, our attaché, without whom we could not have completed our work.

Recommendations

1. That the size of the Supplies and Equipment Committee remain at four or five members, one of whom shall be a woman qualified to represent the women members of the Olympic teams.
2. That final selection of team members be completed at least ten days before departure.
3. That the managers of each of the teams be selected at least six weeks before the final tryouts.
4. That a definite policy be established governing the use and distribution of officials’ pins and emblems.
5. That rain apparel of proper design, including insignia, be furnished to team members.
FOOD AND HOUSING

Report of Committee Chairman

By Charles L. Ornstein

Your Food and Housing Committee reports hereon with the duties and responsibilities assumed, and on the execution thereof, in connection with the 1951 Pan American Games held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, the 1952 Winter Games at Oslo, Norway, and the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland.

At Buenos Aires the Argentinian Government provided food and housing free of charge for our people and those of the other visiting nations; this was a most generous gesture, for which we were very grateful. Arrangements made through lengthy correspondence prior to our arrival were faithfully fulfilled.

Our male athletes and officials were housed in the beautiful “West Point” of Argentina, Villa Panamericano, Colegio Militar de la Nacion. Our women athletes and manager, Evelyne Hall, had quarters in one of the Foundations named in honor of Senora Eva Peron and located just next door to President Peron’s residence. All living quarters were most satisfactory and the services excellent. We were eminently pleased and profoundly appreciative.

At Oslo the food was plentiful and very well suited to athletic diets. Our entire party was housed in a single location at Sogn, information on which is omitted here to avoid repetition since it is presented in the report of Lyman Bingham as Chef de Mission which appears elsewhere in this book.

Compared to the problems encountered in the housing and feeding of our athletes and officials at the Olympic Games in England in 1948, where eight widely separated sites had to be serviced, the situation in Helsinki was simplicity itself since only three nearby locations, Kapyla, Annikoja and the Nursing School, had to be cared for.

The Finnish Organizing Committee, with characteristic thoroughness, advised us, months in advance of our coming, exactly what the food situation would be—what was plentiful, what was scarce, what was not to be had—what was good medium, or fair in quality. From this, we were able to determine what supplies it might be advisable to bring with us. Your Food and Housing Committee obtained and shipped, the major portion under refrigeration, the following items, all of which were donated to us:

From Food Fair Stores, Inc.
3000 pounds boiled ham
2500 pounds sliced bacon
6000 ten ounce sirloin steaks
3000 lamb chops
2500 eviscerated broilers

From Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.
150 cases 48-oz. cans orange juice

From National Biscuit Company, N. Y. City
16 cases fig newtons

FOOD AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Charles L. Ornstein, Chairman, New York, N. Y.
Gustavus T. Kirby, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Carl Olson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles L. Ornstein
From Helm's Bakeries, Los Angeles, California (flown to us daily, the charges being paid by Paul H. Helms)
500 loaves assorted bread
1,000 doughnuts, assorted cookies

From Nestle's Milk Chocolate
15,000 chocolate bars

From Rockwood's Chocolate Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
24 cases chocolate-mint wafers

From Savarin Coffee, New York City
720 one-pound cans coffee

Other countries shipped fruits, vegetables, cheeses, and other foodstuffs. All these together with what the Finnish Organizing Committee provided, such as milk, eggs, fish, mutton, veal, cereals, salads, soups and desserts, made for satisfying and sustaining tables. There were no complaints whatever regarding food from any of the sixty-nine nations present. In numerous instances, national dishes were perfectly prepared and added to routine menus.

Close to 5000 male competitors were fed three times daily in a substantially built, 500 by 150 ft., wood floor, heavily timbered, skeleton side wall and roof structure, covered by heavy striped tenting, gaily bedecked with flags and bunting of all nations. The surrounding grounds were beautifully landscaped with native shrubs and blooming flowers, the whole presenting a most attractive setting. There were six separate dining areas with the nations appropriately grouped for serving. In the section set aside for our athletes, there were also fed the competitors from the Lesser Antilles, Australia, Bermuda, Union of South Africa, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Ireland, Great Britain, Canada, Jamaica, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Panama, Singapore, Trinidad, and New Zealand.

A single cafeteria line, supplied by a separate kitchen, served to feed this group in periods of three hours per meal. The waitresses, girl college students, all of whom spoke English, were immaculately clean (as were the dining areas), ever smiling and eager to please. In the kitchen areas, in spite of the language difficulties and the fact that none of the staff, all women, had previous experience in quantity food service, all were extremely cooperative, willing to work and to learn new methods, and always doing their best to please everyone.

The housing quarters for our male athletes at Kapyla consisted of a series of four-story steel and concrete, low-cost housing buildings, not quite completed, but most adequate for our needs. Young Finnish soldiers acted as caretakers, doing everything asked of them without hesitation and with the same good natured enjoyment in helping as experienced everywhere.

The Olympic Village at Kapyla was under the direction of O. J. Niinikoski, a gentleman of great charm, warm
They assured athletes home conditions away from home; US Feeding and Housing Team: (l. to r.) G. Nicholas North, Carl Olsen, Catherine D. Meyer, Charles L. Ornstein.

friendliness, and inexhaustible energy and efficiency. To him, not only we, but every other country represented, owe a lasting debt of gratitude for his never-ceasing endeavors to make us all comfortable and happy. He was indeed, to borrow from Kipling, "friend of all the World".

This same spirit of willingness and helpfulness prevailed throughout the entire Finnish Organizing Committee — from President and Chairman Eric von Frenckell down through Major General A. E. Martola, Director of Organization, Major General Yrjö Valkama, Director of Sports, Kallio Kotkas, Chief of Central Bureau, K. E. Leivälahi, Chief of Ticket Department, Arne Wahlroos, Chief of Reception and Public Service Department, Risto Laakasu, Chief of Sports Department, Eero Petajaniemi, Chief of Press and Information Bureau, and a host of others with whom we unfortunately did not come in direct contact but who none the less were there behind the scenes organizing and directing what proved to be the greatest Olympic Games ever.

At Annikoti our own administrative staff, together with US officials appointed by the Finnish Organizing Committee, and US sports officials assigned by the international federations, were housed in a well-constructed, as usual superbly clean, four-story building, located about a half-mile from Kapyla. This was a rest home for elderly ladies, all of whom paid for their keep and also contributed to the daily upkeep of the place and who had graciously moved “to the country” in order that we might have their place during our stay. Here the kitchen and dining room were permanent in character. An average of about fifty persons were served daily, cafeteria style. The food was well prepared and

attractively set out. Presided over by Martta Salmela Järvinen, member of the Finnish Parliament, and Ida Aalle Teljo, our stay here was most pleasant and enjoyable. As a token of our appreciation, we left a quantity of coffee, tea and candy, hard to get and very expensive in Finland, for the subsequent enjoyment of our absent hostesses.

Your chairman was most ably assisted by Carl Olson, track coach at the University of Pittsburgh and Nick North, an honor student in hotel management at Cornell University, who were constantly on the go, checking the thousand and one details that inevitably crop up in an operation of this sort. Without their badly needed help, your chairman could not have functioned properly or efficiently. The wise counsel and advice of the matchless Gustavus T. Kirby, another member of the Food and Housing Committee, was as always helpful and much appreciated.
Your chairman was further tirelessly aided by Catherine D. Meyer whose report on the distaff side of the food and housing set-up at Helsinki follows:

"The close to ideal conditions for housing and feeding the US women's Olympic teams at Helsinki, coupled with the fine preliminary organization done by Chairman Charles L. Ornstein, made the work of administration at the Women's Nursing School a pleasant and enjoyable task.

"The Housing Committee met each of the chartered Pan American flights at the airport and arranged for the women's teams and luggage to be taken by bus to their quarters at SAIRAANHOITAJAOPISTO, better known as the Nursing School. This was a fine building, comprised of two eight-story wings with a connecting three-story building.

The competitors, representing 19 swimmers, 10 track and field girls, 8 gymnasts, 3 fencers and 1 equestrienne, together with their respective coaches, managers, chaperones, as well as the team nurse and the writer, were housed on the sixth floor of building "A" which accommodated the English speaking nations. This official party, numbering 47, occupied one complete wing which proved to be a most satisfactory arrangement. In addition, the Housing Committee also provided accommodations for nine US women representatives who officiated at the Games in swimming and gymnastics or served in other capacities.

"The rooms were comfortable and clean and the shower and toilet facilities were excellent. An electric iron and ironing-board, located in a small kitchen and utility room, were truly appreciated and were received with as much enthusiasm as the telephone through which incoming calls could be received. A special same-day towel service was set up in the school and hospital laundry which
Paul Helms of Los Angeles (center), whose gifts of bread topped table at all US team meals in Helsinki, talks with two fellow Californians.

In Annikoti lobby, room keys are picked up by Don Rossi, Charley Gevecker, John Carlin, and Marion Miller, committeemen and officials.

proved to be both satisfactory and convenient.

The dining room on the second floor was a bright sunny room overlooking a lovely garden and the meals were enjoyed by the entire group. These were first served buffet style, but as more teams arrived in greater numbers, the meal hours were lengthened and meals served cafeteria style. The food was plentiful and appetizing and the meals well balanced and well cooked. The menus were in part supplemented by food donated by the United States and other nations resulting in a wider variety of foods from which to choose. The special meals which were requested for our girls during competition were served promptly and as ordered, and the kitchen and dining room staff under Mrs. Maita Schauman, was most cooperative and accommodating at all times.

The same cooperation and courtesy was evidenced by the entire personnel of the Nursing School under the supervision of Miss Hilja Vikkila, Commandant, and the services offered were most complete and were efficiently administered. These included interpreters and English speaking receptionists, telephone switch-board, lounge, post office, sauna, a small souvenir shop, and a cafe where light refreshments could be purchased. In addition, a very complete and well-equipped gymnasium made it possible for the gymnastic team to train for their competition in the building. The training and transportation facilities for the other teams were excellent and presented no problems either before or during competition. A very fine and modern clinic located on the first floor and staffed by Finnish nurses and doctors was available and it was here that Margaret E. ('Maggie') Small, the US nurse, set up her daily sick-call for our group. Entertainments were conducted in the auditorium in the form of movies and concerts and church services were held each morning.

The Finnish Organizing Committee is to be congratulated on providing such fine and convenient quarters for the Women's Olympic Village and our thanks and appreciation are extended to the entire staff who served us so well and so cheerfully helped us with all our problems. We are particularly indebted to Mrs. Likka Antell, Interpreter, and Mrs. Pikko Arminen, Miss Helmi Hamalainen, and Mrs. Kaarina Vasarla for their kindness and for their courteous service which was so willingly given during our entire stay.

During the Games the food which was shipped by us to Helsinki was pooled with that of other nations. At the conclusion of the Games all of our surplus foods were turned over to Mr. Niinikoski for distribution by him to hospitals, homes, and other worthy institutions. Your chairman received a number of letters of thanks to the United States Olympic Committee, among which were letters from Agnes Sinervo of the Children's Castle, Major V. Volanen of the Central Military Hospital, Toiro Alio of the Invalid Foundation, Marjatta Turunen of the Children's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and Martta S. Jarvinen of Ensí Kös. The Olympic Games have grown so tremendously that a gradually increasing problem has now reached a stage where something must be done to overcome it. The extremely large number of athletes engaged makes it necessary that training facilities prior to the Games be allotted on a time basis. This means that many of our athletes, particularly our swimmers, divers and water polo players, must report at training sites at odd hours, beginning very early in the morning. Likewise actual competition in sports such as boxing, wrestling, and fencing are conducted from early morning until late at night. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for these athletes to report at regular times for meals. In some cases, box lunches will suffice in the morning and mid-day periods, but lack of regular full meals can be harmful to the condition of our athletes. Special heavy diets are also required for some of our athletes such as oarsmen and weightlifters.

To correct this, there should be a separate place provided to furnish odd-hour meals and special diets for all competitors. Committeemen should be provided with special requisition forms to cover needs and they should be filed at the appropriate place, in a manner and at hours strictly set forth, so that plenty of time is allowed for preparation and/or packing.

Your chairman is again proud to have been able to participate in the great work of the US Olympic Committee.

The Helms and the Ornsteins join team members at dinner.
**PRE- & POST-OLYMPIC COMPETITION COMMITTEE**

The duties of the Pre- and Post-Olympic Competition Committee for the winter and summer Olympic games of 1952 were not quite as burdensome as in previous instances.

Members of our team at the summer games in Helsinki were severely limited insofar as "pre and post" competitions were concerned. This was due to the fact that the summer teams were transported to and from Helsinki in planes chartered by the USOC. The full charter price had to be paid regardless of the number of vacant seats. Therefore, team members had to travel on these chartered planes or finance their own trips.

There was, however, one exception to the rule. Approval was given the track and field team to participate in the traditional match with the British Empire at London following the Olympics. This enabled the USOC to cancel one of its chartered flights and separate charters were arranged to transport the team from Helsinki to London and from London back to New York. This exception made it possible for practically every member of the track team to compete in one or more post-Olympic meets.

The committee named to look after the arrangements for pre- and post-Olympic competitions consisted of Willard N. Greim, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hull, Washington, D. C., Robert J. Kane, Roy E. Moore, Hugo Otopalik, Major Don Rossi, Fred Schmertz, Dietrich Wortmann, and Daniel J. Ferris, with the latter acting as chairman.

The soccer football team was able to get in one post-Olympic game at Korpu, a small city in Finland about 60 miles from Helsinki. This game was arranged by the American-Finnish Society as a part of the celebration of America Week in Korpura. The match was won by the US team.

Only one pre-Olympic competition was approved. The two US women fencers, who it was felt would benefit by some international competition prior to the Olympic Games, participated in the world fencing championships for women the previous week held at Oslo, Norway.

The US track and field team, boys and girls, competed in twenty post-Olympic meets between July 29 and August 23, taking them to Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Luxemburg, and Germany.

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The track and field section of the Olympic Games wound up on July 27. Early the next morning the post-Olympic groups competing in Sweden and Norway left by airplane for the scenes of their competitions. Within the next twenty-four hours the athletes and coaches left behind were enroute by airplane, auto, or bus to different parts of Finland to compete in meets arranged by the Finnish AAU. They reassembled in Helsinki on August 1 and left by an AAU chartered KLM airplane for London on the following day.

With the exception of the Marathon runners, walkers, Fred Wilt and Horace Ashenfelter (both FBI men who had to be home before August 10), and Ollie Matson (third place winner in the Olympic 400-meters, who had some football commitments in the US), all members of the men's Olympic track and field team and all except three members of the girls' team competed in the two meets in London.

The team dispatched to Sweden consisted of 14 athletes and was accompanied by Robert Kane as manager and Brutus Hamilton as coach. This group, which competed in a two-day meet in Stockholm, July 29-30, before capacity crowds each day, comprised the following athletes: Jerome Biffle, Andrew Stanfield, Gene Cole, Malvin Whitfield, Warren Dreuzler, Wes Santee, Harrison Dillard, Charles Moore, Ken Wiesner, Parry O'Brien, Jim Dillion, Cy Young, and George Brown and, on the first day only, Don Laz.

Another 10-man group was made up of Lindy Remigino, John Barnes, Reginald Pearman, Bob McMullen, Curtis Stone, Walter Davis, Sun Iness, Darrow Hooper, Meredith C. Gourline, Robert Mathias. With Larry Houston in charge, this team participated in a two-day meet in Oslo, July 29-30, and a one-day meet in Glasgow, August 2. Don Laz switched from one group to the other mid-way in the program, competing with this second outfit on July 30 and August 2.

Each of these pre-London meets included the entries of the Olympic stars of other countries as well as the United States.

These touring units rejoined the team in London for the big match with the British Empire in the White City Stadium on August 4, a contest won by the US when its athletes captured 11 of the 16 events. A capacity crowd of 55,000 saw the American two-mile relay team win.

**PRE- & POST-OLYMPIC COMPETITION COMMITTEE**

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Willard H. Greim, Denver, Colo.
Robert J. Kane, Ithaca, N. Y.
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In 18 men's events on the program, the US aggregation lost in only three — the three-mile run, the steeplechase, and the broad jump. A feature of the competition was Mashburn's defeat of Olympic Champion Rhoden in a 47.2 second 440-yard race.

In between the two London meets, teams of ten, and eight athletes competed in Germany, Austria, and Sweden, respectively. The largest group included the women's relay team which had nosed out the German four for the Olympic championship, the German girls returning the same time in placing second as the US girls did in winning.

Köln, Dortmund, and Solingen—three German cities holding meets on August 6, 7, and 8, respectively — featured revenge matches between the two quartets. Our girls not only kept their record intact in the 440-yard and 880-yard relays, yet came up with a new world mark. Mae Faggs, Catherine Hardy, Janet Moreau, and Dolores Dwyer were timed in 1:40 in finishing second over the longer route; they were credited with the record since the winning combination was a composite team of two Australian and two South African girls.

Five days later, August 9, the Americans competed in the British International Games in the same stadium before 40,000 spectators and, despite a heavy rain throughout the afternoon, broke two world records. Gene Cole, J. W. Mashburn, Reggie Pearman, and Mal Whitfield set a mile relay standard of 3:08.8 in defeating the Jamaica Olympic champions by a yard. Charley Moore, in his last track appearance, broke the 440-yard hurdle mark with a 51.6 second performance. Bud Held, unplaced in the Olympic javelin event, threw the spear 240 feet, 11½ inches, for a British all-comers mark.

South African. set a new world record as Bill Ashenfelter, Reggie Pearman, John Barnes, and Mal Whitfield were clocked in 7:29.2. Charlie Moore equaled the world record in the 400-meters hurdles with a 51.9 second performance over a rain-soaked track.

In events which did not count in the team score, the American girls met the world record in the 440-yard and 880-yard relays, yet came up with a new world mark. Mae Faggs, Catherine Hardy, Janet Moreau, and Dolores Dwyer were timed in 1:40 in finishing second over the longer route; they were credited with the record since the winning combination was a composite team of two Australian and two South African girls.

Eight athletes who made the second trip to Sweden with coach C. D. Werner of Penn State College, for competitions in Goteborg and Malmo, August 6-7, were Andy Stanfield, Mal Whitfield, Robert McMullen, Parry O'Brien, Ken Wiesner, Arthur Barnard, Milton Campbell, and Bud Held.

At the close of the British meet on August 9, a group of seven boys and four girls' relay team boarded a plane for Amsterdam where they competed the next afternoon. They flew back to London immediately following the meet to rejone the team which emplaned for home on a chartered KLM DC 6 B on the evening of August 10. This group was led by Lawrence Houston and Miss Lucille Wilson, and had as its members Lindy Remigno, John Barnes, Regina Lad Pearman, Art Barnard, Javier Monteza, William Ashenfelter, George Mattos. Mae Faggs, Barbara Jones, Jean Moreau, and Catherine Hardy.

A 10-man group with Harold Berliner as manager and Larry Snyder as coach remained in Europe after August 10 and competed in Berlin; Zurich, Switzerland; Eskilstuna, Vasteros, and Norkopping in Sweden; and in Edinburgh, Scotland. They returned to the US on August 23. This team consisted of the following eight athletes: Andy Stanfield, Mal Whitfield, Warren Druetzler, Robert Mathias, Parry O'Brien, Jerome Bjiifle, Walter Davis, and Robert McMullen.

Included among other outstanding performances by American athletes in the post-Olympic meets in addition to those made in the two London events were these: a 10.2 second clocking for 100 meters by Lindy Remigno, equaling the world's record; the fastest 800 meters of the year — 1.48 by Mal Whitfield; Catherine Hardy's 100 meters in 11.7 seconds; 21 seconds for 200 meters by Jim Gathers; and 46.8 by J. W. Mashburn for 400 meters.

The following is a list of the cities and countries visited by our touring track team: Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Orebro, Gath, Goteborg, Malmo, Boras, Eskilstuna, Vasteros, and Upsalla in Sweden; Köln, Dortmund, Solingen, and Berlin in Germany; Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland; London, England; Vienna, Austria; Zurich, Switzerland; Amsterdam, Holland; and Luxembourg.
PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Report of the Director
By George L. Gardner

To concentrate and emphasize the public relations campaign carried on for two years through the offices of the Secretary and the Executive Director, George L. Gardner of Chicago was employed as publicity director, taking over the assignment on Nov. 1, 1951, for a ten-month period ending with the conclusion of the Games in Helsinki.

Based on the premise that the United States Olympic Committee and the Olympic Games always have had and will continue to receive some publicity, it was agreed that the primary purpose of the publicity office would be that of a service bureau, to collect, collate and disseminate pertinent facts about the US Olympic Committee and its work.

To that end the work of the publicity director became more concentrated as the fund-raising program progressed and the selection of the various competitive teams was consummated.

In the active dissemination of Olympic information, in addition to daily inquiries from varied sources which averaged more than a score a day, regular releases were mailed to representative newspapers and radio and television stations throughout the country.

Biographical rosters of each team representing this nation in the Winter Games at Oslo and the Olympic Games at Helsinki were prepared and issued to newspapers, wire services, magazines, and radio and television networks and the various photographic services assigned to Oslo and Helsinki.

Not depending on those releases entirely, many former and current Olympic athletes and champions, together with Olympic committee and Games committee members effectively and successfully cooperated with the program through personal appearances by various media, and before many types of gatherings.

One essential facet of all publicity releases had to do with the cooperation of all groups in raising the Olympic fund. To a greater degree than ever before this campaign became a truly national project, enjoying cooperation from all media through planned public service advertising campaigns, television and radio appeals and effective use of editorial material furnished gratuitously.

Among the various projects carried out were:

—All-Star Sports Carnival, held March 22, 1952, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, arranged by a committee headed by Secretary Asa S. Bushnell.

—Olympic Week, May 18-25, 1952, observed nationally through Presidential proclamation issued by President Harry S. Truman, Honorary President of the USOC, and concurred in by proclamations issued by more than half the governors of the various states of the union. Through arrangements perfected by Executive Director J. Lyman Bingham, prepared advertising material was issued to newspapers and magazines, and announcements to radio and television stations. By this effort contributors to the Olympic fund learned that by application they would receive a postcard from Helsinki, the card bearing a picture of the US team marching in the opening day parade, and signatures of many of the athletes. A total of 27,000 cards were printed and mailed back to this country, each with a special Olympic stamp postmarked on opening day of the Games.

—Tryout films dealing with the selection of the various US Olympic teams were displayed throughout the country on sports television newsmcasts, each carrying an appeal for the Olympic fund and mentioning the special Olympic card and a stamp arrangement.

—Special television appearances. Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the National AAU arranged for a television show over WOR-TV during which former Olympic champions appeared, along with other Olympic athletes and candidates for the 1952 team. On a smaller scale, programs were consistently scheduled in such centers as Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles, throughout the months and weeks preceding the departure of the Olympic team for Helsinki.

—A great deal of special material was provided for magazines and feature and syndicate services, particularly publications of the various automobile manufacturers. Packard Motor Car Co., devoted an entire issue of its dealer publication to an outstanding article on the Olympic Winter Games written by Frank Elkins of the New York Times.

Other publications using this material were published by the Chrysler Corporation — "Chrysler Events" and "People and Places"; the US Rubber Company — "All Sports"; Nash-Kelvinator Corporation — "Airflyte" and General Motors. The Winged Foot, official publication of the New York Athletic Club, produced a spectacularly good Olympic Games issue. The New Orleans Athletic Club's magazine, The Punch, likewise featured articles dealing with the Games in Helsinki.

—Olympic telethon. The publicity and fund raising campaign was climax ed by what has been rated the greatest telethon ever staged. This program, carried by the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System television networks, was staged by Bob Hope and Bing Crosby from Los Angeles. It was estimated that this Olympic program had more viewers than any other comparable program ever attempted.

All these projects were accomplished largely through the unfailing support of the press and radio and television industry, as well as the complete cooperation of participants providing their time, aid and material.

An assignment assumed by the USOC at the request of the organizing committees at Oslo and Helsinki was the selection of the approval list of applicants to receive working press credentials. A committee of sports editors, representing all sections of the country, was asked to serve in an advisory capacity. This group functioned efficiently and satisfactorily as it did in 1948.

Members of this committee included: Arch Ward, Chicago Tribune; Arthur Daley, New York Times; Bill Leiser, San Francisco Chronicle; Ed Wray, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; H. G. Salsinger, Detroit News; Ed Danforth, Atlanta Journal; Royal Brougham, Seattle Post-Intelligencer; Lawton Carver, International News Service, and Leo H. Peterson, United Press Associations.
The publicity director served in liaison capacity, receiving all applications for press credentials. A poll of the committee determined the successful applicants.

Prior to Nov. 1, 1951, the Norwegian Organizing Committee indicated that the allotment of press and radio spaces assigned to each participating nation in the Winter Games would be limited.

The United States was allotted 25 working press spaces and 10 tickets for photographers at Oslo, and this proved ample since the major wire services were accredited separately. The USOC did not enter into the accreditation of newspapers, radio or television organizations.


During the Winter Games, Executive Director J. Lyman Bingham acted as press chief for the USOC and the US teams.

For the Olympic Games at Helsinki, much the same pattern was followed in the allotment of press credentials. The US initially was given a quota of 30 working press spaces, and 30 non-working press cards. The working press allotment later was increased to 40. Those receiving working press credentials were assigned space in the press hotel.

In the main stadium at Helsinki the press stand was arranged to accommodate 650 sports writers and about 250 radio commentators, photographers, technicians and the like, with writers from the 69 competing nations sharing the space.

The US was allotted 15 working press tickets at the swimming stadium and the exhibition halls—for basketball, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling and weightlifting. Tickets were available for the other venues upon request.

From more than 100 applicants, 40 were recommended to receive working press credentials and 30 to receive non-working press cards. The non-working press cards entitled the holder to all press courtesies except right of entry to the various venues and space in the press hotel. Pan American World Airways, through Robert Demme, arranged and set up the Clipper Press House, in which many of the US non-working press were able to reserve accommodations.

Despite early and continuing requests for working press space, there were many late cancellations and the quota proved to be adequate.

The US newspapers and press associations at Helsinki and their representatives were: Associated Press—Ted Smits, sports editor; Murray Rose and Will Grimsley. Others on the AP staff included Bob Ruben and Lefty Stern of Berkeley, Calif., Hank Kreuter, Amherst, Mass., and Ben Phlegar, Ed Shanke, Hal Cooper, Charles Whiting, Ed Cur ris, Jim Chambers and Milton Marmor, from London; Harvey Hudson, Paris; Don Doane, Dick O’Malley and Herb Schmitt, from Frankfurt, Germany; Larse Berge and Hal Rosselo, Oslo, Norway; Lars Eklund and Gus Svensson, Stockholm, Sweden, and John Tor res, Madrid. United Press—Lee H. Petersen, sports editor, and Oscar Fra ley. Others on the UP staff were Robert Musel, George Pipal, Robert Dowson, Henry Thornberry, Wotold Rysier, Otto Friedlich, Jack Fox, Ed Jackson, Nicholas King and Kitty Clark, from London; Daniel Gilmore, Rome; Ken Miller, Charles Ridley and Robert Ahier, Paris; Wellington Long; Bonn; Roy Bucking ham, Madrid; Hans Scheuer, Frank furt; Elenzio Biancho, Milan; Ernest Dharma, Bombay; Mats Lundquist and Ilma Kurki-Suonio, Helsinki; Michael Sars and S. Sandoe, Oslo, and William Anderson, Brussels. The other UP representatives were Juan de Onis and Larry Pinkham, both of New York, and David Beronio, of the Vellejo, Cal., Times-Herald, International News Service—Roy Cummins of San Francisco. The INS staff from Europe included...


Radio representation again was top flight, with all four major networks taking daily programs for broadcast in this country, and several independent stations were represented. The network radio commentators were: American Broadcasting Company—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chase and Patrick E. Nieburg. Columbia Broadcasting System—James Simpson. Mutual Broadcasting System—Dink Templeton and John P. Sholar. National Broadcasting Company—Jesse Abramson and Paul Sjoblom. Voice of America—Bob Allison.

US press headquarters at Helsinki were established in the Olympic Village at Käpylä, and daily service was maintained for both US and foreign press representatives. The Helsinki bureau of the US Information Service provided much needed technical and mechanical assistance.

* * * *

The largest number of newspapermen ever gathered to cover an international sports event reported the 1952 Olympic Games.

In all, some 1,800 sports writers received credentials. Eero Petajaniemi, editor-in-chief of Ilta-Sanomat of Helsinki and information director of the Olympic Press Bureau estimated that 1,500 were from outside Finland.

Covering for radio were 250 broadcasters. Working for the photographic pool were 250 photographers and technicians, and about 100 were accredited for the newsreel pool.

The three big US news agencies, Associated Press, United Press and International News Service assigned a total of 85 sports writers to the Games.

Each of the news services furnished six men to the photo pool. The services brought in teletype operators and set up separate teletype circuits linked directly to London. From that city all the Olympic news for the world outside of Europe was handled. European points received their service on the same teletype wires.

Press arrangements at Helsinki were ideal. The confusion which marked the 1948 Games was missing and the Finnish Organizing Committee did everything possible to assure working newspaper men all possible help in their various assignments.

Telephone lines were installed running from the sites of all sports into the news agencies bureaus in the Olympic Stadium. In addition, the Olympic press office issued releases quickly which were of great help in checking the 5,867 athletes from 69 nations competing in the Games.

The US press delegation was the fourth largest. It was outnumbered by the Finns, the Swedes and Norwegians. Some of the larger European papers had staffs of a dozen men covering the Games.
FINNISH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

By Ralph H. Young
Assistant Treasurer

Shortly after the arrival of the United States Team at the Käpylä Olympic Village, T. Nelson Metcalf, as administration officer, made arrangements to hold a managers' meeting each morning in the school house just outside the Village. At one of the meetings during the first week Bob Kane, manager of the men's track and field team, presented a recommendation which had been made by Horace Ashenfelter to the effect that a collection be taken from the members of the Olympic "family" to set up a fund to pay the expenses of a young Finnish man or woman to study in a United States college or university. Bob reported that the track and field team members had voted unanimously to contribute $10.00 each to the fund.

The Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee had previously authorized the Treasurer to pay $5.00 each week to every member of the team, including the managers and officials, to take care of their incidental out-of-pocket expenses such as individual laundry bill, etc.

Those in attendance at the managers' meeting recommended that the Treasurer be authorized to hold out the first two weeks' expense allowance on receipt of authority to do so from the manager of each team; and, as Bob Kane had voiced his approval on behalf of the men's track and field team, theirs was the first contribution recorded.

Before leaving Finland the fund amounted to $3,554.29, and after returning to the United States an additional $50.00 was received, bringing the total up to $3,584.29.

Considerable publicity was given to the suggestion by the Finnish newspapers, and on August 6, 1952, a presentation ceremony was arranged at the Olympic Village. The ceremony took place at 11 o'clock at the headquarters of the United States team. Erkki Jarvinen, foreign secretary of the Finnish National Students' Association, and Miss Ricky Roine, administrative secretary for the Association, represented Finland. The United States team was represented by Horace Ashenfelter (gold medal winner of the 3,000-meters steeplechase) and Miss Janet Moreau (gold medal winner in the women's 400-meters relay). Mr. Ashenfelter and Miss Moreau presented a check for $3,200.00 to Mr. Jarvinen and Miss Roine, and, after stating how the fund happened to be raised, Mr. Ashenfelter said it was expected arrangements would be made so that the fund would become effective at the beginning of the 1953-54 academic year. He also stated that the contributions to the Scholarship Fund were to be considered as an expression of the appreciation of the entire United States team, its managers, coaches and officials, for the interest and cooperation of the Finnish Organizing Committee in arranging for the comfort and well-being of our team and for the conducting of the XV Olympic Games at Helsinki.

In accepting the award Mr. Jarvinen said: "On behalf of the Finnish National Students' Association and all students in Finland I'd like to thank the American Olympic Team and the United States Olympic Committee for this very generous gesture. The scholarship represents to the students of Finland another link between the United States and our country, and I'm sure that I speak for all Finnish students when I say that we are extremely appreciative of receiving this unique scholarship. Thank you very, very much."

It was understood that the student receiving the scholarship would be selected by the Finnish Committee for Study and Training in the United States, which also chooses other candidates for scholarships in American colleges and universities. It was not required that the recipient should be an athlete, for the reason that athletic ability was not to be a prerequisite. The fund was to cover travel expenses to and from, as well as within, the United States, tuition, and living allowances.

It was pointed out at the ceremony that the officials of the USOC had expressed the desire that the candidate for the scholarship need not necessarily be a winner of high academic honors in Finland. The hope was expressed that the scholarship, in conformity with the true spirit of the Olympics, would be awarded to a young Finn who, in all respects, represented the best tradition of Finland.

Before leaving Helsinki tentative arrangements were made whereby the Olympic Scholarship Fund would be administered by the Institute of International Education, Inc., 1 East 67th St., New York City. It was found later that the fund which our team had raised would not cover all the expenses of the student, including travel. Through the cooperation of the Institute of International Education, Inc., and others, a travel grant was arranged for the recipient of the scholarship award.

The Finnish Committee selected Lasse Aarno Pelkonen for the scholarship, and he has enrolled at Stanford University for matriculation in September 1953. Pelkonen is currently studying economics at the Commercial University in Helsinki, which is his home city. He is a graduate of Helsingin Kaksosyhteislyseo and has also studied at the Commercial University at Stockholm.

Contributions received have been turned over to the Institute of International Education, Inc., and, if there are any funds remaining after Mr. Pelkonen's bills have been paid, they will be returned to the United States Olympic Association for use in such other channels as may be authorized by its officers.

It is entirely within the realm of possibility that this could develop into a permanent fund, if enough people interested in the award should decide to continue making contributions on an annual or quadrennial basis, or if the idea should be developed further by the team members who compete at the Pan American Games of future Olympic Games. It was interesting to note the quick response to the suggestion at Helsinki, and it is to be hoped that the idea will take hold and some sort of a permanent scholarship fund developed.
Impressions and Reflections After Helsinki

By Lucile Wilson,
Manager-Coach of Women's Track and Field Team

Just to make the US Olympic Team! This was the dream and the hope of many American men and women, not only since the previous Olympics staged in London, but for many years—perhaps since high school days or even in the latter years of grade school. Yes, there were many happy hearts among those who made the Olympic team. There were also many saddened people who had not scored quite high enough to gain berths on this team of teams. Nevertheless, true to American spirit, they will continue their training and perfect their techniques and try again in '56.

No less than 328 men and women formed the Olympic team to go to Helsinki, Finland, to match their skills with the nations of the world. Sixty-nine nations competed in the '52 Olympics. This was the greatest number ever to be assembled for participation in the Games. This magnificent team of ours included men and women in gymnastics, track and field, swimming, equestrian sports, yachting and fencing; men's squads for basketball, soccer, cycling, boxing, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling, hockey and rowing.

In past years, the Olympic team sailed the blue Atlantic for the Games, thus allowing time at sea for fitting uniforms and last minute details. Not so with the 1952 Olympics! The teams were scheduled to leave Idlewild Airport in New York City beginning Monday, July 7. Some team members had not qualified until the previous week-end. Many had not prepared for the trip by obtaining passports, or being vaccinated—to say nothing of lack of wardrobe to supplement the issued Olympic uniforms. Those team members who had qualified days earlier had an opportunity to assemble these loose ends, see New York City, and perhaps get their feet on the ground a bit. But for the others mentioned before, it was one big hurly-burly! Passports to be procured in jig time, birth certificates to be obtained, photographs to be taken, uniforms to be fitted, and general processing to be done, not to mention interviews with newspapermen, best wishes from friends, and the final attentions from parents and relatives; it was a race against calendar and clock. But we made it! The hard-working people, and the unceasing efforts of the Olympic committees were definitely in high gear after many previous months of preparation. What an excellent job they did!

Our group of fine American men and women athletes left their country by plane. The first flight left Monday, July 7, and the last flight Thursday, July 10. Our particular flight took off about 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night. It had been drizzling all day and was raining rather hard as this group of 88 people bade the States adieu. We were told that it was only 18 flying hours to Helsinki—ten hours from Gander, Newfoundland, where we would have a lay-over of a couple of hours. During a few hours of flight, after we had watched the lights of our country dim and disappear, we enjoyed the first relaxation in days, only to be aroused a little later to learn we were approaching Labrador. With a brief session of questions, we learned that because of fog we had to go farther north than Newfoundland for our last stop before crossing the Atlantic. We were in Labrador only long enough for re-fueling, but this gave us a chance to have tea and cookies, dash off a few quick postcards, enjoy the trip's first indulgence in souvenir-buying. Then off to London! This hop afforded us some good sleep. The flight was smooth with exceptions of a few air pockets which resulted in as many cases of air-sickness. As we ap
proached the Emerald Isle, a harmonica filled the plane with soft music. Some were still sleeping when an announcement was made that we were passing over Ireland. Then, many faces were pressed to the round, cold windows in an effort to catch a glimpse of the storied island. This trip was indeed a trip of wonderment for most of those on it.

Shortly afterwards we flew over England. The day was bright and clear—evidently a rarity for England, because the pilot announced on the inter-con that we would land in London by means of automatic controls, just for practice! We circled widely over London and once again the round windows were filled with many eager faces of those trying to absorb all the sights possible. The landing was perfect and, while a check of the plane was being made, we had about two hours to stretch, shop, and walk on foreign soil. The large plane door was opened and this segment of the US Olympic team left the plane to meet photographers, newsmen, and a group of the merely curious. The team members travelled in their uniforms which comprised gray flannel trousers or skirts, nylon shirts or blouses, white shoes, trim blue jackets, and beige hats. The men also received blue belts and tricolor striped ties. The women were allotted bright red shoulder strap purses—one of the most useful features of the outfit. An airline stewardess greeted us and led us to the main building. Somehow over the Atlantic we had lost approximately half a day. As we entered the building, the clock chimed 6:45 pm.

After this brief stop-over, we took off on the last leg of our flight—a leg which required approximately six hours. This hop was night flying—over the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea. The lights of Copenhagen were like long strings of Christmas bulbs. A lot of beautiful country was unseen because the trip was made by air. Nevertheless, with the loss of a few more hours, we landed in Helsinki at four o'clock in the morning. The vast forests of pine trees were breathtaking, the air was so clear and silent.

The administrative staff met us at this early hour. Preparations had been well made and in an hour we were ushered into the Olympic Villages.

Käpylä Olympic Village which housed the men, was made up of fourteen houses of beautiful pastel shades. Here there were 1630 rooms in which 4800 participants could be accommodated. This area also included a bank, a post-office, shops, special offices for medical care, entertainment and transportation, training facilities and fourteen saunas.

The women's village, Sairanhoitajapisto, was situated in a nursing school and had accommodations for 650 persons. Services and facilities were the same as those in Käpylä.

Most of the US competitors had at least a week in Helsinki before their respective competitions began. This brief spell afforded them a chance to be relieved of muscle kinks, and to become acclimated. The nights were very bright. One could almost read a newspaper out-
doors at midnight. Some had trouble sleeping because of this unaccustomed lack of darkness.

Participation in the Games, rubbing elbows with fine people from all corners of the world, sight-seeing around and about Helsinki, boat trips along the coast of the Baltic Sea, the reception tea given by the President of Finland, the hearty welcome of the Mayor of Helsinki, the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh—were all experiences many of our American athletes had never anticipated, but thoroughly enjoyed.

All needed transportation was provided for the Olympic competitors. They were given passes on the city trams. Finland, with its wonderful people, did an excellent job in playing host for the Games. Over and over again we got the impression that there was nothing they wouldn’t do for us.

The Games began July 19 with opening ceremonies which had to be carried on through a steady downpour. Even with the adverse weather conditions it was breath-taking to see the representatives of many nations of the world march into the stadium on the water-soaked, red, brick-dust track, with the contrasting green grass field as a background. In the different sports that followed after the opening day, many of them conducted in rainy weather, countless fine performances and numerous acts of good sportsmanship were displayed by these people from all over the world. There is no greater thrill when you are in a foreign land than to see your flag raised to full mast as the band plays your national anthem—and this happened in Helsinki whenever the US team captured a gold medal. Then with tear-filled eyes we stood proudly among the 70,000 people in the stadium and watched the Stars and Stripes wave in the breeze.

At the end of four weeks in Finland, group after group started on their journey home. Some made stops in Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Holland for post-Olympic contests. In all these countries, our athletes were royally treated. Living conditions in most places were very fine. Traveling was done almost entirely by air.

After these post-Olympic competitions the American athletes turned toward home. They had been gone quite a while, seen many sights that they would never forget, made many friends with people of other nations; but now, it was good to return home.

Stopping in London, we took off at night for Gander, Newfoundland, where we had breakfast and our vaccination papers were checked. Then we were on the final part of a most wonderful trip. Anxious eyes peered from the windows for a first glimpse of America’s shoreline. At long last it was sighted and the windows were really jammed. Window space was at a premium.

As the plane set down at Idlewild, a loud cheer ran through its length. It was quite a sight to watch these people stream off the plane—a little weary, but happy to be back home with memories of their many experiences never to be forgotten.

After going through customs with our souvenirs and trophies, we were once again met by the administrative staff and whisked away to make connections for our home towns in all parts of these glorious United States. Yes, the big Olympic family dissolved at Idlewild Airport, but the 1952 US Olympic team spirit will never disappear. There always will exist that profoundly gratifying feeling of belonging to a magnificent team which was an excellent ambassador of good-will from the greatest country in the world!

Paavo Nurmi, one of Finland’s greatest athletes of all time.
THE ZATOPEK STORY

By Jesse Abramsom
New York Herald-Tribune

Emil Zatopek is accorded hearty congratulations upon his amazing feats at Helsinki by IOC president Sigfrid Edstrom.

Whatever doubt there was of Zatopek's preparedness was answered in his first race. Thirty-two runners started in the 10,000 meters in clear weather on a track that was in fine shape considering it had been soaked by rain and churned to mud in the opening ceremonies the day before.

The locomotive from Prague started slowly. He was ninth after a mile behind the Siberian strongman, Aleksandr Anoufriev. In the second mile Zatopek charged into the lead, shadowed by Alain Mimoun-o-Kacha, who had been his runnerup in London. On the 21st lap of the 25-lap journey, Zatopek turned it on. He opened up 25 yards, went on to win by 100 from the 31-year-old Algerian. The international set was spreadagled as the first six home all beat Zatopek's Olympic figures of 29:59.6.

This was the pace, clocked every 1000 meters, that killed them off: 2:52, 5:51, 8:48, 11:45.6, 14:43.4, 17:39.2, 20:34, 23:32, 26:28, 29:17. After the first 2000 meters, Zatopek's tireless gait ripped off the kilos in 2:55 to 2:58, with a final drive in 2:49.

With a day's rest, Zatopek was back on the track for the 5000. He ran the last of three heats and merely ran to qualify even though, in the preceding heat, Germany's Herbert Schade broke the Olympic record with 14:15.4. Emil was relaxed. He ordered Anoufriev to win the third heat, waving the Russian on while Zatopek loped off the kilos in 2:55 and 2:58, with a final drive in 2:49.

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On Sunday, the first day of track in the Helsinki Olympics, Emil Zatopek retained his 10,000-meters championship by 100 yards and slashed his own Olympic record 42.6 seconds to 29 minutes 17 seconds.

On Tuesday, the 30-year-old Czech Army officer ran 5000-meters in 14:26 and qualified in third position for the final.

On Thursday he won the 5000-meters by four yards in an Olympic record 14:06.6.

On Sunday he won the first marathon he ever raced, striding the Olympic record 42.6 seconds to 29 minutes, more than six minutes faster than the Berlin Olympics belonged to Jesse Owens, as the Paris Olympics belonged to Paavo Nurmi.

The Helsinki Olympics were the saga of Zatopek. They belonged to him as the Berlin Olympics belonged to Jesse Owens, as the Paris Olympics belonged to Paavo Nurmi.

For this barrel-chested, hatchet-faced rubber Czech with the heavy-muscled legs and the thinning blond hair, the Helsinki Games were a personal triumph. No other had ever swept the three longest races on the card in one Olympics.

If you had seen Zatopek win the 10,000-meters in London four years before and had seen him miss the 5000-meters by a step behind Belgium's Gaston Reiff, if you knew his world-record feats in the years since, there could have been no surprise in anything Emil set out to do or did in Helsinki. When a runner is as great as Zatopek you do not pick against him in anything.

In the eight days that shook the track world with Olympic records in monumental profusion, Horace Ashenfelter's victory over the Russian Kazantsev in the fastest steeplechase race of all time certainly produced the biggest emotional wallop for the Americans. Herbert McKenley's 44.6-second lap that picked up 13 yards on Charley Moore and led to Jamaica's world-record 3:03.9 in the 1600-meters relay certainly was the most memorable burst of speed ever seen. (*Clocked by USA coaches.)

But the man who dominated the Olympics above all was Zatopek the Magnificent.

Zatopek was, on his Olympic and record-breaking past, a marked man in the 1952 Games. But when we arrived in Helsinki and checked on Emil's latest doings, we discovered he had been beaten by two Russians in Kiev a fortnight before and that he had not been scourching the European tracks in Zatopekian style.

His training had been set back by a virus infection and angina of the throat in May.
Ten nations were represented in the 15-man final, three of them British, who thought they had a possible winner in Chris Chataway, the auburn-haired Oxford blue. The three Americans, Curtis Stone, Wes Santee and Charley Capozzoli, had failed in the trials though Georgetown’s Capozzoli had run 14:39, fastest of his life, in an all-out effort that evoked the admiration of Brutus Hamilton.

After Chataway set the pace through a 65.8 lap, the bespectacled Schade, brimful of confidence, controlled the lead most of the way. Zatopek’s red shirt was never far away. The Czech challenged repeatedly in the second mile, again in the third, wresting the lead from the German five times in a jockeying duel at breakneck speed.

Going into the bell lap Zatopek jumped Schade and forged ahead. Yet in the backstretch Zatopek was shunted into fourth place. Chataway, Schade and Mimoun roared by him, and the stocky Englishman snatched the lead coming to the final turn.

Zatopek seemed done. But he came on again from three yards back with another explosive charge around the final bend. He threatened to tear himself apart with his furious energy. His homestretch power outmatched Mimoun by four yards, with Schade beaten back to third. Chataway, in his weariness, stepped on the curb and fell on the turn for home, getting up and placed fifth behind British Gordon Pirie. Zatopek’s time was 14:06.6, Mimoun’s, 14:07.4, Schade’s, 14:08.6, Pirie’s and Chataway’s 14:18, just outside Reiff’s 1948 figures. Reiff, up with the leaders to the last half mile, quit the track. It wasn’t his day, though in post-Olympic races he easily beat the best previous Olympic time.

The Olympic saga of Zatopek is not complete without mention of Mrs. Zatopek—Dana Zatopkova, as the program listed her. She warmed up for the javelin throw when Emil won the 5000-meters. On her first inspired throw she whipped the spear 165 feet 7 inches. It beat the favored Russians. Dana turned cartwheels.

It was the first time a husband-wife team won Olympic gold medals. Czech and Double Czech!

The United States won 15 gold medals in track. The Zatopeks won four. No other nation won more than three.

If you listen, you can still hear them cheering, “Zatopek, Zatopek, Zatopek”, as this mightiest runner of all times circles the coppery, brick-dust track in Helsinki, making more faces than Lon Chaney, spilling Olympic records in his wake.
FIELD HOCKEY

Report of Committee Chairman
By Henry Kirk Greer

Field Hockey is an important world game; but it has been played in the United States by men for only about twenty-five years, and at present is played in regular competition by only eight clubs on the eastern seaboard. It is one of the regular Olympic events. This country has been represented in the sport in the Games of each Olympiad starting in 1932 and, as will be seen from the reports covering those Games, the caliber of the American team has steadily improved.

In spite of this, an attempt was made at the quadrennial meeting of the United States Olympic Association held in 1950 to amend the Constitution so as to eliminate the field hockey team until such time as the sport might be played on a wider basis in this country. This attempt was defeated by an overwhelming vote, only two individuals voting for the amendment. However, a small group within the Olympic organization persisted in their efforts to eliminate the field hockey team from the 1952 Olympic Games. The reason given for their efforts varied from time to time, sometimes reference being made to the fact that the Game is not widely played in this country as yet (although as above stated, this consideration had been eliminated by the fundamental Olympic body), sometimes reference being made to the caliber of the team, and sometimes reference being made to the fact that the Olympic Field Hockey Committee has never been able to raise all of its own funds. In spite of this opposition the Field Hockey Committee was organized and proceeded steadily with its task of selecting, training, and financing a team.

In the international field difficulty was encountered also. Although about thirty countries are affiliated with the Federation Internationale de Hockey, due to the lack of housing facilities at Helsinki the number of countries allowed to compete in field hockey was limited to thirteen, including Finland. At first the United States was not included in this group, but due to the support received from leading officials of the Federation Internationale de Hockey the United States finally was included.

Preliminary tryouts were held at Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., on May 10 and 11, 1952, and fifty-four men representing various clubs were selected for the squad. Final tryouts were held at Haverford School on June 8, 1952, and fourteen players, six alternates, and a manager were chosen for the final squad. During all this period the armed services gave splendid cooperation by making men available for tryouts and training, in some cases bringing them from far distant points. Three service men were among those chosen at the final tryouts. H. K. Greer acted as coach.

In the judgment of qualified observers, the caliber of the team was excellent and considerably better than that of the 1948 team, which latter gave such a good account of itself. A number of the players had gained international experience by competing in the London Games in 1948.

Meanwhile, the committee had been raising funds to pay the team’s expenses. Several thousand dollars was on deposit in a bank and several thousands more were in sight.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the Field Hockey Committee, a majority of the USOC Executive Board continued to follow the small group above mentioned and on June 1, 1952, finally turned down the application to have the field hockey team included in the Olympic competition. The reason finally given was that the 1948 team was not of Olympic caliber and it was not expected that the 1952 team would be either. This position was taken in spite of opinions of experts in the Federation Internationale de Hockey and the record made by the 1948 team. It is true that the team did not win any games in the Olympic competition but reference to the 1948 report will show what it did do.

An appeal by written ballot was then made to the entire Olympic Committee, as provided in the Constitution, but, although a considerable number voted in favor of a field hockey team, not enough members were willing to overrule the action of the Executive Board and accordingly the appeal was lost.

Efforts were continued up to the very last minute in an attempt to have the field hockey team included but to no avail, and accordingly the United States was not represented in Field Hockey at Helsinki. Our place was taken by Poland and in the end only twelve countries competed.

Most of the money that had been raised was specifically for Field Hockey and accordingly was returned to the donors. The balance, which was not so limited, was turned over to the Treasurer of the U. S. Olympic Committee.

I quite agree that athletes or teams should not be sent to the Olympic Games if they are not of Olympic caliber but being of Olympic caliber does not necessarily imply that winning a place is to be expected. If all countries followed any such principle as that there would be very few competitors in the Olympic Games and the Games would not long survive. It is honorable competition that is the purpose of the Games. The United States Field Hockey team had little chance of finishing among the place winners, but the withdrawal of the team did not reflect favorably on this country.

Field Hockey is a splendid team game and, although vigorous, can be played for years after school and college days. Interest in the sport is increasing and we are laying plans for the 1956 Games at Melbourne.

PRELIMINARY TRYOUTS

Selections made at Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., on May 11 and 12, 1952, subject to further testing.


(Continued on page 412)
FINIS
Ceremonial note is sounded as XVth Olympic Games close . . .
Colors are borne into stadium . . . Flame is extinguished and
five circles are lowered from pole, to be carried past repre-
sentatives of competing nations . . . Official Olympic flag is
returned by IOC president to City of Helsinki for safe-keep-
ing . . . Athletes of world stand at attention before dispersing
for another four-year period.
VI th

OLYMPIC

WINTER

GAMES

OSLO
NORWAY

February
14 through 25
1952
United States Gold Medal Winners

WOMEN'S SKIING
Andrea Mead Lawrence
Slalom
Andrea Mead Lawrence
Giant Slalom

FIGURE SKATING
Richard Totten Button

SPEED SKATING
Kenneth Charles Henry
500 Meters
Winter sports devotees are ever oblivious of cold, damp, and wind.

HOW THE MEDALS WERE DIVIDED BY 30 COMPETING NATIONS

United States is only nation placing in all five sports

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<th>Club State</th>
<th>Figure Skating</th>
<th>Ice Hockey</th>
<th>Slalom</th>
<th>Speed Skating</th>
<th>Total Gold</th>
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All medals are included (gold for 1st place, silver for 2nd place, bronze for 3rd place). In team sport of Ice Hockey single medal only is tabulated for each place. In addition to 15 nations listed above, 17 others competed but failed to win medals. Grand total of 1178 athletes participated in Games.
Among 130,000 spectators present for ski-jumping competition at Holmenkollen are USOC President Avery Brundage (in white coat), Crown Prince Olav of Norway, and other members of Norwegian royal family.

U.S. OFFICIAL PARTY AT OSLO

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Avery Brundage, President, Chicago, Ill.
J. Lyman Bingham, Chef de Mission, Chicago, Ill.
John J. Fox, Asst. Chef de Mission, Larchmont, N.Y.
Knut Gresvig, Attaché, Oslo, Norway
Charles L. Ornstein, Food & Housing, New York City
R. Max Ritter, Food & Housing, Jenkintown, Pa.

MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Edmund H. Smith, Team Physician, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Lorene M. Smith, Team Nurse, Seattle, Wash.

BOBSLED

Curtis P. Stevens, Manager-Coach, Lake Placid, N. Y.
James N. Atkinson, Hamilton, N. Y.
Stanley D. Benham, Lake Placid, N. Y.
James J. Bickford, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Howard W. Crosett, Bradford, N. H.
Fred J. Fortune, Jr., Lake Placid, N. Y.
John L. Helner, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Patrick M. Martin, Massena, New York
Joseph F. McConi, AuSable Forks, New York
Hubert G. Miller, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Robert J. Scott, AuSable Forks, New York
Maurice R. Severino, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Floyd E. Whisher, AuSable Forks, New York

FIGURE SKATING

Harry E. Radix, Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Theodore G. Patterson, Coach, Boston, Mass.
Tenley E. Albright, Newton Center, Mass.
Virginia D. Baxter, Detroit, Mich.
Richard T. Button, Englewood, N. J.
James D. Grogan, Colorado Springs, Col.
Janet J. Gerhauer, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hayes A. Jenkins, Akron, Ohio
Karl E. Kennedy, Seattle, Wash.
Michael E. Kennedy, Seattle, Wash.
Sonia H. Klopfer, Long Island City, N. Y.
John S. Nightingale, St. Paul, Minn.

ICE HOCKEY

Robert B. Riddler, Manager, Minneapolis, Minn.
John E. Plebun, Coach, Eveleth, Minn.
John D. Semple, trainer, Lynn, Mass.
Reuben E. Bjorkman, Roseau, Minn.
Leonard S. Ceglarski, E. Walpole, Mass.
Richard J. Desmond, Medford, Mass.
Andre P. Gambucci, Eveleth, Minn.
Clifford N. Harrison, Walpole, Mass.
Jerry W. Kilmartin, Providence, R. I.
John F. Mulhern, Boston, Mass.
John M. Noah, Crookston, Minn.
Arnold C. Oss, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert E. Rompre, International Falls, Minn.
James W. Sedin, St. Paul, Minn.
Allen A. Van, St. Paul, Minn.
Donald F. Whiston, Stoneham, Mass.
Kenneth J. Yackel, St. Paul, Minn.

SKI
John M. Herbert, Manager, Hyattsville, Md.
Mrs. Gretchen K. Fraser, Asst. Manager, Vancouver, Wash.
Hjalmar P. Hvam, Asst. Manager, Beaverton, Oregon.
Harold G. Sorensen, Coach, Colorado Springs, Col.
Emile J. Alais, Tech. Advisor, Tahoe-City, Cal.
Herbert Jochum, Tech. Advisor, Zurs am Arlberg, Austria.
Leif C. Odmark, Tech. Advisor, Sun Valley, Idaho
William L. Beck, Kingston, R. I.
Ralph G. Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich.
Wendell Broomhall, Rumford, Maine.
Richard C. Buck, Soda Springs, Calif.
Jannette W. Burr, Seattle, Wash.
John C. Burton, Wayzata, Minn.
John H. Caldwell, Putney, Vermont.
Art Devlin, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Joseph B. Dodge, Gorham, N. H.
Theodore A. Farwell, Jr., Montague City, Mass.
Verne J. Goodwin, Pittsfield, Mass.
George Hovland, Jr., Duluth, Minn.
Thomas M. Jacobs, Watertown, Mass.
Andrea M. Lawrence, Rutland, Vermont.
David J. Lawrence, Rutland, Vermont.
Sally Neidlinger, Hanover, N. H.
Willis S. Olson, Eau Claire, Wisc.
Imogene A. Opton, North Conway, N. H.
Crosby T. Perry-Smith, Gunnison, Col.
Robert W. Pidacks, Rumford, Maine.
Wilbert C. Rasmussen, Negaunee, Mich.
Jack N. Reddish, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Darrell D. Robison, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Catherine L. Rodolph, Hayden, Col.
Arthur E. Tokle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sandra B. Tomlinson, Vancouver, B. C.
Alvin P. Wegeman, Pensacola, Florida.
Keith R. Wegeman, Denver, Col.
Betty E. Weir, Omaha, Nebr.

SPEED SKATING
Richard P. Shearman, Manager, Jamestown, N. Y.
Lamar E. Ottsen, Coach, Glendale, Mo.
Alfred G. Broadhurst, Roslindale, Mass.
Charles W. Burke, Chicago, Ill.
Robert E. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenneth C. Henry, Chicago, Ill.
Donald J. McDermott, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.
Matthew P. F. McNamara, Minneapolis, Minn.
John R. Werket, Minneapolis, Minn.

Crowds line icy turn in Oslo bobsled run for vicarious experience of thrills well known to riders.
The Vth Olympic Winter Games at Oslo, Norway, were held under the most ideal conditions insofar as such conditions could be controlled by the Organizing Committee. It appeared for a time that lack of snow would upset many of their plans but they managed to overcome some of nature's pranks and conducted the Games as scheduled. Probably no country in the world is so winter-sports minded. It is said of Norway that "winter lasts nine months and the rest of the year skiing is less favorable." This is an exaggeration, of course, although in a country which stretches from 51 degrees to 71 degrees north, it is possible to enjoy some form of winter sport all year round. In driving about Oslo motorists are likely to see signs reading: "Drive Slowly—Ski Jumping", and often they will stop and watch the youngsters, many of whom a few years hence will be competing in the Olympic Games.

When the Games were awarded to Oslo in 1947 plans were immediately formulated to provide the proper facilities, and a full year before the opening of the Games it was announced that two million dollars had already been spent on the various projects. The main arena, Bislett Stadium, scene of the Opening and Closing ceremonies, the speed and figure skating, seats 29,000 for winter sports, and in the summer offers one of the world's best athletic tracks. It is located in the heart of the city, which greatly simplified our transportation problem.

For ice hockey it was necessary to provide artificial ice so the city authorities constructed an entirely new and most attractive arena, Jordal Amfi, which accommodates 9,000 spectators. It is also located in the heart of the city and is served by bus lines and streetcars from all parts of town. It is so constructed that it will serve during the summer as an open air theatre. Norwegian ice hockey players, working in their spare time, voluntarily laid the 35 miles of piping in order to overcome a critical shortage of labor. The arena has no roof. During the hockey game between Finland and the United States, which was played during a heavy snowstorm, snow would accumulate on the ice so fast that the puck would almost disappear. Those of us who are not as hardy as the Norwegians will attest to the fact that on a cold night the stadium can produce the maximum number of goose pimples.

The bob run was also constructed especially for the Olympic Games at a cost of $115,000. Although every precaution was taken to see that it was correct from an engineering standpoint, it had one defective turn which resulted one in a bad accident to one of our four-man teams and to the Italian team during one of the early practice sessions. The run was closed until the error was corrected.

The Holmenkollen Hill, where the ski jumping was held, is unquestionably the finest in the world. Ever since the first competition was held there in 1892, it has been undergoing improvement until the jumps have been increased from 15 meters up to the present record of 71 meters. The edge of the jump is from the roof of a specially constructed three-story building which houses offices, a ski museum, and a restaurant. Contestants are taken to the top of the 140-foot tower by elevators. Seats are provided for 20,000 spectators and as many as 130,000 more can view the events while standing. The jump is located only twenty minutes from the center of the city by electric railway and an automobile road goes right to the top of the hill but on days of competition this road is closed because of the foot traffic. It is an inspiring sight to see the thousands of people walking in never-ending lines to and from the jump, carrying packs on their backs, and prepared to spend the entire day walking up and back, and watching the events while still on their feet!

The only events that could not be accommodated within the city limits were the giant slalom and the downhill in skiing. These were held at Norefjell which is almost seventy miles from Oslo. The contestants were housed at the site during the time of the competition. The slalom events were held at Rodkleiva which is located about eight minutes by train, and a short walk from the Holmenkollen Station.

Several days prior to the start of competition at Norefjell, it began to appear doubtful that the Games could open on time for lack of snow. A heavy wind had blown most of the snow from the course and for a time it appeared that the competition would have to be moved to Voss, a distance of about 500 miles and about eight hours by train from Oslo. However, the resourceful Norwegians sent 300 soldiers to the course who, after making a foundation of straw, brought snow by shovel from nearby gullies and packed it down, in some places five feet above ground. It was necessary to shorten the giant slalom course by 200 meters because of dangerous ice conditions at the lower level. The giant slalom competition was held as planned, but the Downhill event was postponed one day.

The United States team of 74 athletes was the best we have ever sent to the Winter Games. With 1,178 athletes representing 30 nations taking part in the Games, it was an outstanding achievement for our team to finish in second place, excelled only by Norway. However, it may come as a surprise to many to learn that since the inception of the Winter Olympic Games in 1924, at Chamonix, the United States has an all-time rating of second to Norway, the undisputed leader. The most notable progress which the United States has shown in the Winter Games is in skiing, and many experts have predicted that in not too many years hence the United States will become the leading ski nation of the world.

It has always been regarded as essential to team spirit that the teams travel to the Games in a group, but this has never been possible for the winter teams because of the variety of conditions under which they must train. When the Games are held in Europe, it is now regarded as essential that our ski teams go to Europe well in advance of the Games in order to take advantage of better snow conditions and to participate in the large number of pre-Olympic competitions staged in various key centers.

Life Magazine of February 11, 1952, in an article by Marshall Smith, said: 'The big advantage the Europeans have is the quality known as 'professional approach.' It does not involve courage for Emile (Allais) considers the Americans the most 'dangerous' skiers he has ever come across, it is the experience that comes from making a sport a career. European skiers go to special training camps in the fall in the manner of Big League U.S. ball players each spring. They hit a winter circuit not unlike that
The Alpine squad of the ladies' and men's downhill and slalom teams, except for two who were already in Europe, left New York on January 2 via Pan American World Airways for Switzerland where they trained until January 11, preliminary to entering women's races at Grindenwald and men's races at Wenden. Other competitions followed at Bad Gastein and St. Anton. The team arrived in Oslo on February 7, with some of the members going direct to Norefjell where the first ski competitions were held. The Nordic squad, consisting of special jumpers, cross country and classic combined competitors, left New York via Pan American World Airways on January 22, also for advance training.

The speed skating team left via Pan American on January 1, except for one member who had departed by boat on December 8, together with a member of the ski jumping team. One member of the figure skating team left January 3, the ice hockey team on January 20, and the bobsled team and the remainder of the figure skating team departed on February 3, all by air.

When finally assembled at Oslo the entire party including both men and women athletes, coaches, managers, administrators, and parents of some of the athletes, were housed in a single location at Sogn. It was first announced that the girls would be housed in a center some distance away, and we were very much pleased when we learned that the entire team could be brought together at one location. The quarters consisted of new brick electrically heated apartment houses designed for permanent occupancy as student hostels. The entire group of three-story buildings, which also housed the teams of other nations, consisted of six separate "blocks" in two parallel rows of three buildings each. Our party was assigned to one of these "blocks", giving us a total of 60 rooms, 20 rooms on each floor. The floors were divided into four units of five room suites, having shower and toilet facilities for each group of five rooms; each suite was also provided with a small kitchenette, designed for future use, but they were not used by our party. One of the rooms was used for an infirmary and another for an office, which made the setup ideal from every standpoint. We were only about fifteen minutes from the heart of the city by automobile, and reasonably close to the locations where the different events were held.

Our dining room was located in the basement of the building in which we were housed. Our meals were prepared under the watchful and experienced eye of Charles L. Ornstein of New York, Chairman of our Food and Housing Committee. It was fortunate that he was able to be present as the cooks had to be taught how to prepare food in the American style. Mr. Ornstein found it necessary to return to the United States before the Games were concluded but he left a complete set of menus, and after his departure the meals were prepared exactly in accordance with his instructions.

In addition to Mr. Ornstein and the Executive Director, J. Lyman Bingham, who served as Chef de Mission and Acting Treasurer, we had the assistance of Max Ritter of Philadelphia, who was attending the Games and volunteered his services. Mr. Ritter was Secretary of the International Swimming Federation but he was right at home with winter sports. He was a valuable addition to our administration staff and his services were very much appreciated.

The coaches and managers of our team did such a thorough job that it was deemed unnecessary to hold regular manager meetings. They were so efficient and cooperative that our small administrative staff was able to carry out the administrative duties without the slightest difficulty.

It would be impossible to pay proper tribute to Dr. Edmund Smith and Mrs. Smith, our nurse, of Seattle, Washington, for the very efficient manner in which they looked after the members of our team. In addition to their own infirmary, which was next door to their sleeping quarters, they had access to a large hospital a short distance away. They were loud in their praise of the fine cooperation they received from the hospital staff.

Contrary to the usual custom, competition was started the day before the official opening ceremonies. The first
event was the giant slalom held at Norefjell where they had a special opening ceremony. It was here that our Andrea Mead Lawrence won the first event on the program, the women's giant slalom. In winning she outclassed 44 of the world's finest feminine skiers from 15 countries and became the second United States woman in history to win an Olympic gold medal in skiing.

Because of the dangerous ski conditions at Norefjell, and because of the distance from Oslo, Colonel Dale Jensen, the American Air Attache at Oslo, had a United States Army Sikorski H-5 Hoverplane Helicopter brought from Weisbaden, Germany. It was stationed at Norefjell in order that any injured skiers might be taken immediately to Oslo for medical treatment.

The traditional Opening Ceremony was held in Bislett Stadium with a capacity attendance of about 29,000. H.R.H. King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav were in London for the funeral of King George VI of England, so the Games were formally opened by H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild. The Olympic torch at the Stadium was lighted by a torch brought in relays from Moregadal, the birthplace of skiing, located in the mountains of Western Norway, 170 miles from Oslo. It was here that fasteners were first used on skis, making possible the competition in slalom, downhill, and jumping. The Olympic oath was taken by Torbjorn Falkanger, the Norwegian champion ski jumper. As usual the ceremony was impressive. The United State team wore uniforms similar to those which created such a sensation at St. Moritz. The white coats and dark ski trousers were very attractive and our team was given a tremendous ovation by the vast crowd.

In the competitions which continued at Norefjell, Andrea Mead Lawrence accounted for her second gold medal by winning the ladies' slalom. To win this event she had to pick herself out of the snow after a jarring tumble and stage an incredible comeback to win. Her time in the first heat was 1 minute, 7.2 seconds, which gave her fourth place at that point; but in the second heat she made the remarkable time of 1 minute, 5.4 seconds, for a total time of 2 minutes, 10.6 seconds, thereby winning the gold medal. The time of the second place winner was 2 minutes, 11.4 seconds. The winning of this event made Mrs. Lawrence the first skier, man or woman, from the United States to win two Olympic titles. Except for an unfortunate fall in the downhill event, she would have placed, with an outstanding chance for her third gold medal.

In the speed skating event, Ken Henry, who was well known in Oslo, was generally regarded as the favorite in the 500-meter race. Prior to the competition Henry came down with a bad siege of influenza so it appeared that our chance for a gold medal in this event was lost. Doctor and Mrs. Smith put Henry in the infirmary next to their sleeping quarters, and kept a constant vigil at his bedside, with the result that he was quickly restored to health and was able to compete in the race. Although still in a weakened condition he won the 500-meter race and came within one-tenth second of the record, badly defeating the Norwegian holder of the record and Olympic champion in 1948. Don McDermott was second, giving the United States both the gold and silver medals. Our boys failed to place in the 1500, 5000, and 10000-meter races although they made creditable showings. In the 15000-meters the Americans skated after a snowfall began, which greatly handicapped their efforts.

Our ice hockey team finished in second place, but their type of play made them unpopular with the crowd and with the press due to the rougher and more strenuous type of hockey played by both Canada and the United States. Europeans regard the North American type of game as "too rough." Some of the feeling against our team was an aftermath of the situation in St. Moritz four years ago, when a dispute arose over which of two rival American hockey teams would compete. The unpopularity of our team began in the game with Switzerland, where the feeling between the two teams was quite high as a result of a previous game played in Zurich on February 3. The press reported the Zurich game as follows: "The United States Olympic Hockey Team defeated Switzerland six to four today as angry Swiss fans tried to storm the penalty box to fight with American players who, they thought, were guilty of excessively rough play. Quick acting police and officials checked the disturbances before they reached the riot stage but as a result of the time consumed in quelling the attack the match required three hours to play." When the teams met again in Olympic competition the game got entirely too rough for the temperament of the Norwegian spectators. Actually the type of game played by our team in Oslo would have been very popular with a United States crowd. In the final contest between the United States and Canada, which ended in a three to three tie, the crowd seemed to enjoy the game thoroughly because the two teams were playing the same brand of hockey.

Our figure skating teams, both men and women, were very popular with the Norwegian fans and turned in outstanding performances. Dick Button, the incomparable, repeated his Olympic championship of 1948 in what was regarded as the most remarkable performance of any male figure skater in the history of the Games. Thanks are due Dick Button for giving us plans for an exhibition.
with skis upright against the background of the rising sun. Beneath the figures are engraved the five interlocking circles of the Olympic symbol.

The presentation was made to Mayor Brøyulf Bull, by President Brundage, in an appropriate ceremony at the city Hall, "in appreciation of the hospitality offered by the people of Oslo to the United States team during the Vth Olympic Winter Games, 1952." In recognition of the gift, Mayor Bull wrote the United States Olympic Committee as follows:

"On the occasion of the presentation at the City Hall of the unusually beautiful gift to the City of Oslo, I expressed my great pleasure in accepting on behalf of Oslo this symbol of the friendship between our two nations. I would ask you to accept the heartfelt thanks of the Oslo City Council for this gift. It will be given a permanent place in our City Hall, and will be a lasting memento of the Olympic Winter Games 1952 and the many and strong ties uniting our peoples."

A report of our participation in the Winter Olympic Games would not be complete without recognizing the outstanding contribution to the welfare of our team by Knut Gresvig, our official Attaché. Although Mr. Gresvig is one of the world's largest ski manufacturers and consequently a very busy man, his services were available to us at all times. He also arranged an Attaché for each of our teams, so that they would have constantly at their service someone who could help them with their language problems, and otherwise look after their welfare. These Attachés were: Carl Brott, Trygve Brodahl, Emir Bergsland, and Berit Stensby, for Skiing; Maurice Christensen for Bobsled; Reider Hoff for Ice Hockey; Nina Morgenstierne and Carl Brott for Figure Skating; and Red Austin for Speed Skating. They performed an outstanding service for which we are exceedingly grateful.

Fred M. Ashley who accompanied the teams as Pan American World Airways representative, did an outstanding job. He was courteous and efficient at all times and was especially helpful in arranging for our departure from Oslo. We are also indebted to Harry B. Dalgaard, District Traffic and Sales Manager of Pan American World Airways in Oslo, for his many courtesies and constant attention to our needs.

William P. Snow, Deputy Chief of Mission and Counselor of Embassy, and Mrs. Snow, were very hospitable to us during our stay and we are indebted to them for many social functions, but particularly for a reception given the entire team at the United States Embassy during the Games. Their many kindnesses were greatly appreciated.

Taken altogether the trip was most enjoyable and we were all very proud of each and every member of the team. Their competitive performances were excellent and they represented our country with distinction at all times.

MEDICAL SERVICES AT OSLO

Report of Team Doctor and Nurse

By Edmund H. Smith, M.D., F.A.C.S
and Lorene M. Smith, R.N.

Mrs. Smith and myself, in the capacity of team physician and nurse, left New York aboard a Pan American airliner, with the officials and Bobsled and Skating teams, February 4, 1952.

We arrived in Oslo, Norway, and at once proceeded to our headquarters located in the Olympic Village at Sogn, just outside of Oslo. Here, good accommodations were provided with the various teams all housed in one unit. We at once set up an infirmary to care for all cases not requiring hospitalization. The infirmary was adequately equipped with all needed supplies and dressings, and two beds, which were ample to provide the medical attention needed for our patients, with the exception of two cases that required temporary hospitalization.

We were very fortunate this year in having only one serious case, which required hospitalization for four days. This was a case of cerebral concussion which occurred when a member of the jumping team had a bad fall on the Holmenkollen hill. He was taken after...
Because bobsledding is strictly a cold-weather outdoor sport, the old bugaboo of a mild winter again plagued the Bobsled Committee in the efforts to select a representative team to send to Oslo for the VIth Olympic Winter Games.

Necessarily the bobsled tryouts must always be held the winter previous to the Games, as the team must leave before it would be possible to complete arrangements for a squad selected just before sailing. Questions of uniforms, sleds to be used, etc. must all be solved well in advance of sailing date.

With these facts in mind, the Bobsled Committee scheduled tryouts to be held at Lake Placid on February 24-25, 1951, with the idea that prospects for the team would have almost the entire winter of '50-'51 for practice and competition before the crucial dates of the tryouts arrived. However, lack of snow for icing the run and several thaws preceded the opening of the mile course at the run so that only two races for the 2-man teams and none for the 4-man teams were conducted from the mile start during the entire winter.

When the dates for the tryouts arrived the wild weather forced the closing of the run entirely and left the Committee with the possibility of having to pick a team on past performances of the preceding winter. However, plenty of snow and a cold wave the last week of February gave the Conservation Department of the State of New York, which maintains the Lake Placid facilities, the opportunity to rebuild the bob-run, and races were scheduled for March 3 and 4. The maintenance men did a wonderful job and put the run in perfect condition so that the races were held and new records established in the 4-man event.

The results of the tryouts follow:

2-Man Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Driver 1</th>
<th>Driver 2</th>
<th>Time (4 heats)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Stan Benham</td>
<td>Pat Martin</td>
<td>5:20.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fred Fortune</td>
<td>J. Jr</td>
<td>5:24.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>James Bickford</td>
<td>Maurice Severino</td>
<td>5:28.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ed. Potter</td>
<td>Lueke</td>
<td>5:30.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Larry McNeill</td>
<td>Henry Stern</td>
<td>5:35.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Joseph Scott</td>
<td>Floyd Whisher</td>
<td>5:35.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-Man Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Driver 1</th>
<th>Driver 2</th>
<th>Time (4 heats)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Stan Benham</td>
<td>Pat Martin</td>
<td>5:41.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>James Bickford</td>
<td>Maurice Severino</td>
<td>5:53.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joe Meconi</td>
<td>Floyd Whisher</td>
<td>5:55.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Clarence Preston</td>
<td>Al Brink</td>
<td>6:07.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Monroe Flagg</td>
<td>Ralph Hartman</td>
<td>5:08.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Robert Dupree</td>
<td>Lester Curley</td>
<td>5:35.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US No. 1 four-man team of Stan Benham, Pat Martin, Howard Crossett, and Jim Atkinson is off on fast slide.
In making its selection for the team the Committee based their pick entirely on the results of the tryouts. The first two teams in each event were chosen and the members of the third team in the 4-man event were named alternates. To fill out the squad of fifteen competitors James Stearns was chosen as the best all-around man of the remaining teams. Francis Tyler was nominated as coach and Donna Fox as manager.

Because of later developments, however—principally lack of funds—the squad had to be cut. Henry Stern was unable to make the trip because of business reasons and was not replaced. James Stearns was dropped, and the duties of coach and manager were combined, with Curtis Stevens being named to dual job. The final squad was named as follows:

No. 1 2-Man Team—Stan Benham, Pat Martin
No. 2 2-Man Team—Fred Fortune, Jr., John Helmer
No. 1 4-Man Team—Stan Benham, Pat Martin, Howard Crossett, James Atkinson
No. 2 4-Man Team—James Bickford, Maurice Severino, Joseph Scott, Hubert Miller
Alternates—Joe Meconi, Floyd Whisher, Franklin Beattie

With the exception of Captain Dick Severino, member of the US Air Force, and Captain Hubert Miller of the US Army, both of whom were flown to the Games by the US Air Force, the team left New York via plane on February third and arrived in Oslo in time to take several practice runs on the Olympic course and familiarize themselves with the run.

As in every other Olympiad the question of raising sufficient funds to equip and finance a complete team for competition was the main stumbling block facing the Bobsled Committee. Originally an appropriation of $700 was made by the committee to rebuild and ready the sleds. However, it soon became apparent that the funds available would be far short of their goal. Accordingly, solicitations were made for materials and labor, with the result that over $100 worth of steel for runners was received from Empire Steel, and enough aluminum angle bars from Aluminum Company of America to rebuild four sleds. Members of the squad did the labor themselves, with the result that only $52.00 cash had to be spent for repairs to the sleds.

While the drive for funds did not raise sufficient money to finance the team fully, the response from the general public netted more than in any previous Olympiad, and with the unfailing cooperation and help from the US Olympic Committee and its officials, which the Bobsled Committee acknowledges with many thanks, the team was able to compete and bring honors to the United States.

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John J. Fox, Larchmont, N. Y.
Ellwood S. Kerr, Lake Placid, N. Y.
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BOBSLED
Report of Team Manager-Coach
By Curtis P. Stevens

The 1952 Olympic Bobsled Team departed from New York City by Pan American Airways along with part of the figure and speed skating teams and two of the administrative officials, Messrs. Bingham and Ornstein.

The plane take-off was a great thrill to most of us. There were many in the plane who had never traveled by commercial airlines before, and a few of the boys had never been up in an airplane. We numbered 61 including the plane crew. We later found out that the pilot had quite a time getting off because of the added weight contributed by the members of the bobsled team.

The original plan was to fly non-stop to London but due to the weight of the bobsledders we had to make a special stop at Gander, Newfoundland. After refueling and lunch we took the long hop over the Atlantic for London. It was quite late when we left Gander so most of the boys slept all the way over. Everyone was fine until we reached Ireland the next morning; the air seemed to get a little bumpy and a couple of the boys said if there had been one more bump it would have ruined a perfect trip of 100%—no sickness.

We landed in London early enough for breakfast. After being on the ground for about an hour and a half we changed over to another plane and took off for Oslo. Because of fog conditions around Oslo we had quite a time getting in, but no one seemed to be alarmed, because of the praiseworthy job Pan American Airways was doing getting the Olympic contestants to Oslo.

The Olympic village certainly was a surprise to everyone. It was the most wonderful place anyone could have stayed, and the food was the best you would ever want. The officials responsible for the housing and food sure did a fine job.

The day following arrival was the opening day of the two-man sled practice, and what a day! All the teams were allowed two practice runs, but took only one. Due to heavy fog the drivers could hardly see the curves until they were practically on them. Because it was a new run, and the boys were not used to the winding curves, I called the session off for this day. The second day we all went out to the run early and had a fine practice.

The cooperation of the bobsled team was top grade. Our men stood all along the run to help the drivers and teams on different curves and straightaways. It reminded me of a chain system. The boys along the run would yell out "Ok here", or "Take it a little sooner or later," as the boys passed them on the way back up to the start of the run.

After five days practice on the 2-man it looked as though Stan Benham and Pat Martin were going to make the better showing for the United States in this event. Fred Fortune was having difficulty with his sled, and even though we worked day and night we couldn’t quite seem to find out what the trouble was.

After the first day’s competition, involving the first two heats of the 2-man event, the German team was ahead, with Benham and Martin of the US close behind in second and the Swiss team third. The remaining heats on the second day did not alter the standing. Benham and Martin did a very fine job in finishing second. The racing in this event was superb.

The day after the 2-man event the boys put their 4-man sleds on the run and they had four days of good practice. Before race time it looked as if Stan Benham and his team were going to be the boys to watch in this event. They were making the best times in practice. Jim Bickford had plenty of trouble with his sled. It was new and had never been used until he put it on the run in Oslo, and there were lots of changes to be made. It was impossible to get it
adjusted so that it would handle better and go faster. Twice Jim's foot stirrups broke and he had to get down the best way he could. He did first rate driving in this 4-man event.

The day of the race the Germans used very good strategy. Knowing that the US combinations and the Swiss had been making better time in practice, they sacrificed one team by taking all the heavy men off their No. 2 team to make their No. 1 sled the best team possible. This added weight seemed to be the deciding factor in the race. In each slide Benham and his crew would have the best time at the intermediate point, but the Germans' greater weight caused a pick-up and they would have the best time on the last half of the run.

After the first two heats the Germans were in first place, with Benham and crew in a very close second, and the Swiss boys holding third. Much to our surprise, at the end of the second day the 4-man race ended the same as the 2-man event, with the Germans winning, US second and the Swiss third.

Benham and his crew had a great chance of winning, but eight sleds before they were to leave in the last heat started to snow plenty hard, and this made a very wet snow track. Stan said the snow stuck to his goggles with the result that he couldn't see. At this time all the other better teams had already had their last run.

Even though Fred Fortune and Jim Bickford didn't finish in the points, they both gave creditable driving performances and showed wonderful sportsmanship and cooperation. Jim Bickford was a boy we were all proud of. He had competed in more Winter Olympics than any other contestant on the entire US team; therefore he was given the honor of carrying the Stars and Stripes in the Opening Ceremony. No other flag bearers carried their colors or handled them better than Jim.

The very next day after the Olympics were completed we were at the airport for departure. There was a question of whether we were going to get off or not, due to weather conditions. After an hour and a half wait we finally took off. We landed in New York with everyone in good health. Not one person was ill throughout the whole trip, which proved we were all good airmen as well as good bobsledders.

As coach-manager I wish to thank all the American officials for their cooperation with the Bobsled Team. It certainly was enjoyable working with them. I also want to thank Dr. Edmund Smith and Mrs. Smith, the team physician and nurse, for doing a fine job keeping my boys in good health.
## OLYMPIC BOBSLED RESULTS

### TWO MEN'S BOB
(18 teams from 9 countries)

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<th>4th Lap</th>
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<tr>
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### FOUR MEN'S BOB
(15 teams from 8 countries)

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<td>(Driver - Jim Bickford)</td>
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FIGURE SKATING

Report of Committee Chairman
By Henry M. Beatty

This report is submitted with pardonable pride because of the outstanding performance of the Figure Skating team in the 1952 Winter Olympic Games. This team won more places than any previous figure skating team. In addition to Dick Button’s second Olympic championship, every member of the team finished among the top six places.

With the exception of Dick Button, the defending Olympic Champion, the members of the team were selected as a result of tryouts held in Indianapolis on December 21 and 22, 1951. Harry Radix, team manager, and T. G. Patterson, supervisory coach, had been appointed by the Figure Skating Committee in October. The team was assembled and preliminary instructions were given the members the morning following the tryouts. In addition to the competitors and Administrative officials, the USFSA sent Col. Harold Storke and Alex Kropy as judges.

The funds necessary to finance the Figure Skating Teams were raised by contributions, sale of decals, TV appearances, the USOC Carnival, and by receipts from the tryouts and the USFSA 1952 National Championships. The balance was made up from the USFSA treasury. Details of travel, housing, uniforms, etc. were handled with the appropriate members of the USOC by various members of the Figure Skating Committee.

To all members of the committee, the team manager and coach, the judges, and all others who contributed to the success of the 1952 Figure Skating team our deepest thanks; and to the members of the team our heartiest congratulations.

FIGURE SKATING COMMITTEE
Henry M. Beatty, Chairman, Cleveland, O.
Joseph K. Savage, Secretary, New York, N. Y.
Otto Dallmayr, Los Angeles, Cal.
Harry E. Radix, Chicago, Ill.
Henry F. Swift, San Francisco, Cal.

Ice Artistry is Button Trademark.
FIGURE SKATING

Report of Team Manager
By Harry E. Radix

Following are the members of the 1952 United States Olympic Figure Skating Team and the places which they won in their events in the Winter Games at Oslo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>Richard T. Button</td>
<td>Englewood, N. J.</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Grogan</td>
<td>Colorado Springs, Col.</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes Alan Jenkins</td>
<td>Cleveland, O.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenley Albright</td>
<td>Cambridge, Mass.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonya Klopfer</td>
<td>Long Island City, N. Y.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Baxter</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Karol Kennedy</td>
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<td>Peter Kennedy</td>
<td>Seattle, Wash.</td>
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<td>Janet Gerhauser</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Nightingale</td>
<td>St. Paul, Minn.</td>
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In the men's events there were 14 competitors representing 11 countries; in the ladies' events, 24 competitors representing 12 countries; and, in the pairs event, 13 entries representing 9 countries.

From the foregoing it will be seen that our skaters placed very well in this difficult competition. The greatest honors belong to Dick Button, who accomplished something that no United States skater has ever done before, winning two consecutive Olympic championships in the men's singles event—at St. Moritz in 1948 and at Oslo in 1952. James Grogan placing third and Hayes Jenkins, fourth, gave the United States three of the first four places in the men's event—a really splendid performance.

Tenley Albright skated brilliantly to gain second place in the ladies' event. Sonya Klopfer skated well, but her free skating was not up to her usual standard. Virginia Baxter trailed in the figures, but drew the highest marks from the majority of the judges for her free skating and thus earned a fifth place in the event. Our pairs skated well but were overshadowed by the excellence of the young German couple who won the event, Ria and Paul Falk.

It was my impression that the physical equipment around the three rinks where we held most of our practice sessions, and of course the championship proper, were very good and quite adequate for practice purposes. We were successful in obtaining practice time for our singles and pairs at the various rinks. We also had splendid transportation at our disposal, through the generosity of a very good friend of figure skating in America which enabled us to move rapidly from one rink to another. This of course saved us a great deal of time.

The organization and working arrangements of the United States team in Oslo were most satisfactory. The team was housed at the Olympic Village in Sogn, where excellent food and good accommodations were furnished by the US Olympic Committee under the direct supervision and administration of J. Lyman Bingham as Chef de Mission. The local organizing committee did everything in their power to provide us with everything needed, thereby permitting us to do our best job.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am proud to have been a member of the 1952 Winter Games team, and greatly enjoyed my association with all members of the team and with my very efficient co-worker, Theodore Patterson. I have a very high regard for the grand job that was done by the USOC in gen-

Attractive sister-brother combination which acquired silver medal among skating pairs—Karol and Peter Kennedy, top US entry.
Talented US figure skaters in action: (clockwise from lower left) Virginia Baxter, who was 5th in competition at Oslo; Hayes Alan Jenkins, who was 4th among men; Tenley Albright, who was women's runner-up; Sonya Klopfer, who took 4th place; Jimmy Grogan, veteran of '48 team, who won bronze medal.
Olympic Champion
Dick Button

Split

Flying Sit Spin

Jump Sit Spin

Stag Jump

Camel
eral, and particularly by Lyman Bingham and Asa Bushnell. In this I am certain that I am joined by all members of the '52 Olympic Figure Skating team and the officers and directors of the United States Figure Skating Association.

**OLYMPIC FIGURE SKATING RESULTS**

**WOMEN**

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<td>France</td>
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**MEN**

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ICE HOCKEY

At the USOA meeting in Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1950, this statement was issued:

TO THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION:

In view of the fact that there is no international federation controlling amateur ice hockey, the United States Olympic Ice Hockey Committee will arrange through the Olympic associations of other countries to send purely amateur teams to the Winter Olympic Games in Norway in 1952. The United States team will be selected by the US Olympic Ice Hockey Committee in the fall of 1951.

Richard F. Vaughan, Chairman
Harry Hainsworth, USOC Delegate

During the winter of 1950, Donna Fox, a member of the Ice Hockey Committee was in Europe and sounded out various countries on the foregoing proposal. In the meantime the general feeling of all concerned was that an entirely new body would have to be set up to govern amateur hockey in the US; but that our committee should do everything possible along the lines of the above statement.

On February 10, 1950, Donna Fox returned and reported to Dan Ferris that his total accomplishment was zero. He became seriously ill and no formal report was received.

On April 10, the chairman wrote to the delegate suggesting that the top IOC brass, from the countries interested in hockey, should attempt to solve the problem at the May IOC meetings.

On July 18, it was learned that President Brundage had been named chairman of a sub-committee to study the restoration of ice hockey to the 1952 Olympic Games program.

He reported that the LIHG had amended their rules to meet Olympic requirements but that control was under the same people; that the USOC would never recognize the US member of the LIHG as a member of the USOC; that it did not look as though ice hockey would be on the program.

President Brundage called a meeting in New York on September 22, 1950. He reviewed the situation as to why the IOC had removed hockey from the program; how they sought to restore it in May; how they left the door open; how he recommended that the AHA-US member of the LIHG—try to get together with the USOC and suggested that each group select four members to take care of the 1952 Olympics and the AHA was quite agreeable.

A heated discussion followed the vote. While the group present voted 4-3 to approve the Brundage recommendation, the vote was not valid, due to a majority of less than 7 for a committee of 12. A mail vote became necessary. Two months later the last ballot came in making the vote 5 for, 6 against, 1 abstaining.

This was the last function of the USOC Ice Hockey Committee as established in January, 1950. The many remarks and letters written add nothing to this report.

On December 10, 1950, the USOC Executive Board, meeting in Washington, received the result of our mail ballot. Asa Bushnell agreed to take it over from there.

On September 25, 1951, the chairman wrote to Secretary Bushnell voicing his confidence in the ability of the new group to handle the 1952 Olympic hockey situation.

AN EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT

Report of Special Hockey Committee's Activities

By Asa S. Bushnell

Ice hockey, as an Olympic game, was in a parlous state at the time the USOC began its preparations for participation in the 1952 Winter Games at Oslo. Disgruntled by the bickerings and altercations over hockey which had all but disrupted the 1948 celebration at St. Moritz, the International Olympic Committee at first made a tentative move which would have lifted the sport at least temporarily from the Olympic program. Later, however, this action was rescinded, and competition in ice hockey was included in the Oslo schedule, amid hopes and entreaties on the part of the IOC that the International Ice Hockey Federation (LIHG) do everything necessary to settle this difference among its members and in general to put its house in order.

Here in the United States there had been no real change in the situation which had been the principal factor in precipitating ice hockey's internal riot in 1948. The Amateur Athletic Union continued to represent ice hockey within the councils of the US Olympic Association, whereas the Amateur Hockey Association of the US, unaffiliated with the USOC, continued to hold this country's membership in the International Federation. With this same anomaly existing in 1948, two separate "United States" hockey teams had appeared in St. Moritz, one arriving as part of the official USOC and carrying AAU blessing, the other organized and dispatched by the AHA. The two vying organizations subsequently made a conscientious effort to eliminate the jurisdictional dispute between them which had created a growing blot on ice hockey's record, but their respective negotiations failed completely to reach any agreement.

As time went on it became apparent that the LIHG could not be expected to take steps which would rectify the situation in this country. The US Olympic Ice Hockey Committee came to grips with the problem but, in face of short division of opinion within its 12-man personnel, it did not offer any effective solution. At this juncture the USOC Executive Board decided that drastic measures of its own would have to be taken to meet an urgent situation.

ICE HOCKEY COMMITTEE

Richard F. Vaughan, Chairman, Princeton, N. J.
Irwin W. Weiss, Secretary, Princeton, N. J.

John J. Downing, Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. Kip Farrington, New York, N. Y.
John J. Fox, Larchmont, N. Y.
Herbert W. Gallagher, Boston, Mass.
Cyril L. Thompson, Colorado Springs, Col.

Harry Hainsworth, New York, N. Y.
John G. Hutchinson, New York, N. Y.
Louis F. Keller, Minneapolis, Minn.
Edward Rosenblum, Washington, D. C.
The USOC desired first of all that this nation be properly represented in the hockey competition at Oslo. It hoped also that a permanent end might be put to the AAU-AHA feud which had for a number of years been having disturbing effects, not alone upon US participation in international hockey, but likewise upon the conduct of amateur hockey within our own borders. Convincing that such procedure would certainly bring achievement of the first of these two objectives—and might conceivably speed accomplishment of the second—the USOC entered with the AHA upon an agreement specified as applying only to the period of the 1952 Olympic program, whereby the two contracting parties set up a new and independent committee, completely outside the framework of either organization, and whereby they assigned to this committee full and irrevocable power to select and organize the hockey team which would carry US colors into the rink at Oslo.

Thus it was that there came into being the USA Hockey Committee for the 1952 Olympic Games. Because of its joint sponsorship by USOC and AHA, this committee possessed —unshared with any other organization—the two prerequisites to the acceptable entry of an ice hockey team in the Olympic Winter Games, viz. (1) the right, held exclusively by the AHA because of its membership in the LIHG, to nominate players for the competition; and (2) the right, held exclusively by the USOC because of its status as a national Olympic Committee, to supply the essential validation or endorsement without which no entrant may become an actual contestant. Exercise of these dual rights was needed to assure US representation in the Olympic hockey tournament.

Included on this new committee as its USOC-named complement were Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary of the AAU, and a USOC executive board member; Westcott E. S. Moulton, Brown University hockey coach and vice-chairman of the AAU’s hockey committee; Edward J. Jeremiah, Dartmouth College hockey coach; and Asa S. Bushnell, USOC secretary, commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, and NCAA Executive Committee member. The AHA representatives were that organization’s vice-president, Walter A. Brown, president of the Boston Garden-Arena Corp.; Leonard M. Fowle, amateur hockey devotee and hockey writer for the Boston Globe; Robert B. Ridder, Minneapolis radio and newspaper man and president of the Minnesota Amateur Hockey Association; and Frederick W. Edwards, of the Minneapolis Arena, secretary of the AHA.

The USA Hockey Committee elected Bushnell as its chairman and Moulton as secretary. It chose Ridder as team manager and selected as coach John Pleban of Eveleth, Minnesota. It arranged a schedule of tryouts designed to give all interested candidates an opportunity to make the Olympic team. It established a budget of $20,000, and decided to finance the operation through contributions from friends of hockey plus the proceeds from exhibition games played by the US Olympic Hockey Team both in the States and in various European countries.

The USA Ice Hockey Committee’s program was successfully developed and discharged, thanks to the cooperation of all of its members and especially to the enthusiastic leadership and indefatigable efforts of Bob Ridder as team manager, fund-raiser, tour director, and general all-purpose hockey devotee.

It is my pleasant duty to express appreciation to my colleagues in this unprecedented undertaking for their contributions to its happy ending, and for their services to the USOC in making possible its organization of a full team for participation in all five divisions of competition on the Winter Games calendar in Oslo.
ICE HOCKEY

ORGANIZATION AND TRYOUTS: The 1952 team was probably the most successful hockey team the United States has ever sent to the Olympic Games. It certainly was the best known. It was put together with more care and attention than any other hockey team that has ever gone overseas from this country. Unfortunately, in some quarters of Europe, its ability to play hard, and to skate hard, was misinterpreted as rowdism and poor sportsmanship. Its history was colorful even from its first inception. It seemed, after the difficulty surrounding Olympic ice hockey in the year 1948, that even if ice hockey were reestablished in the 1952 Games, it would be virtually impossible for the US to compete, because of the extreme differences of opinion between the USOC and the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States.

In Jordal Amphitheatre as US hockey team suffered its only defeat of Olympic tourney, losing to Sweden, 4-2.

Report of Team Manager
By Robert B. Ridder

Through the untiring work of Walter Brown as representative of the AHA, and Avery Brundage and Asa Bushnell representing the USOC, a compromise was reached for the year 1952. Four members from each of the two groups were to sit on a committee of eight, which was to supervise the US Olympic hockey team for 1952. This committee met for the first time in June 1951, in Boston, and modus vivendi was arrived at. Robert Ridder of St. Paul, Minn., was appointed Manager of the team and the task of picking a coach was begun. After a great deal of study and much correspondence, it was decided to select Connie Pleban of Eveleth, Minn., who had coached the 1950 World's Championship AHA team which placed second in the international meet. It should be pointed out, however, that in the 1950 tournament the Czechoslovaks did not compete.

Tryouts were set for two places in the United States, the Eastern trials for Boston and the Western trials for St. Paul. About 30 hockey players from each section were invited to go to their sectional tryouts, and of these approximately three quarters showed up. The others refused either for business or for college educational reasons. The US Army, Navy, and Marines were extremely cooperative, and over ten boys who were in the various services were released to take part in the tryouts. The tryouts in the West were completed on December 23 with eleven boys picked. In the East the tryouts were not concluded until December 30 with eleven boys again being picked. These two squads, one representing the East and one the West, played a game at the Boston Arena on New Year's eve to decide places on the Olympic squad. The game ended in a 2-2 tie. Fifteen players were selected following the contest. Of these fifteen, two were subsequently dropped as they did not come up to expectations, and one player severely injured his ankle and thus was unable to make the trip. These players were replaced by three others who made the final squad.

US TOUR: The boys selected on December 31 were issued their uniforms the following day and that night played their first game as a unit against a very strong Boston College sextet. Even though the Olympians were defeated 5-4 they showed promise of being a fine hockey team. At that point some of the players on the team did not even know the names of some of the others. After the opening loss to Boston College, the Olympians began a series of victories as follows: Brown, 7-1; Boston University, 6-1; two victories over the Bates Manufacturing Company team of Lewiston, Maine, which represented the United States in the 1951 World's Championship, by scores of 6-4 and 8-1; Dartmouth, 4-2; and Yale, 2-0.

In a game against the Sacred Heart of Concord, N. H., the Olympians got quite a scare, but finally won 8-6. The US squad while in Concord played also against the St. Paul's School sextet, strengthened by some of the masters. The whole team will always be grateful to St. Paul's School for their gracious hospitality and wonderful financial assistance.

The team then returned to Boston where they played the Boston Bruins, losing 7-4. Northeastern was the next victim, 6-1, at the new Andover School rink. But then it was back on the road again. R. I. T. in Troy, N. Y., put up an excellent battle but went down 9-7. Incidentally, R. I. T. scored three goals in less than a minute, and Coach Pleban
wondered if perhaps the teams had switched uniforms before the game.

Next the Olympians met their first real defeat since the Boston College game, losing to an unusually strong Clinton AHA team 4-3. From Clinton, New York, it was back to Boston where the College All-Stars, gathered together for this one game, fought hard against the US representatives but lost 6-4.

EUROPEAN TOUR: After defeating the College All-Stars, the team entrained for New York where on Sunday, January 20, they left by plane for England. The record of exhibition games showed only three losses in fourteen contests, and Coach Pleban was well satisfied with the progress the team had made.

The European tour opened in London with a loss to Streatham, 9-4. However, considering the fact that the Streatham team was composed mainly of Canadian professionals, it was an auspicious start. Leaving London, the team proceeded to Paris where it took part in the Jean Potin Coupe. In the opening round of this four-team tournament, the Americans drew France, a team composed mainly of French stars augmented by thirteen Canadians. This was undoubtedly the worst game ever played by an American team in Europe, and only a disputed last period goal gave the US the victory, 5-4. The officials of the team hoped that all the bad hockey in the players had been used up in that evening. Next the team met the Canadian Olympic team for the first time and lost 6-3, proving to the American boys that they could play along with the Olympic favorites but had a long way to go to defeat them.

From Paris the team flew to Switzerland where they got their first taste of high-altitude outdoor hockey. Our Swiss record turned out to be one tie and four wins, which was all that had been hoped for. Only one game was particularly significant, this being the last game of the series with the Swiss Olympic team in Zürich. All morning before the game snow fell in proportions such as Zürich had never seen before. At game time the ice was being swept, but as fast as one half of the ice was cleared the other half would again become covered. The game was delayed about an hour and finally began when the snow lessened. However, the conditions were frightful, and part of the game was played with so much snow on the ice that the puck was frequently lost. These conditions had the effect of irritating the players as well as the crowd, and in the third period Arnie Oss, who in college was known as a most mild-mannered hockey player, became involved in a fight with a Swiss player and was banished to the penalty box. The manager of the team, after discussing the matter with Al Van, the US captain, requested that a policeman be placed in the box as some Swiss fans nearby had been annoying the American players. This request was not granted and the inevitable happened. Oss became embroiled in a first fight with a fan who tried to molest him, and was banished from the rink. This gave rise to a wave of indignation against the American team, and the ensuing throwing of snowballs at our players was publicized throughout the world. While this affair was not too important in itself, it gave our team an unwarranted reputation for rowdiness which it was never able to shake off.

After the successful Swiss tour, the team flew to Germany for a series of games with the Swiss Olympic team in Zurick. All morning before the game snow fell in proportions such as Zurick had never seen before. At game time the ice was being swept, but as fast as one half of the ice was cleared the other half would again become covered. The game was delayed about an hour and finally began when the snow lessened. However, the conditions were frightful, and part of the game was played with so much snow on the ice that the puck was frequently lost. These conditions had the effect of irritating the players as well as the crowd, and in the third period Arnie Oss, who in college was known as a most mild-mannered hockey player, became involved in a fight with a Swiss player and was banished to the penalty box. The manager of the team, after discussing the matter with Al Van, the US captain, requested that a policeman be placed in the box as some Swiss fans nearby had been annoying the American players. This request was not granted and the inevitable happened. Oss became embroiled in a first fight with a fan who tried to molest him, and was banished from the rink. This gave rise to a wave of indignation against the American team, and the ensuing throwing of snowballs at our players was publicized throughout the world. While this affair was not too important in itself, it gave our team an unwarranted reputation for rowdiness which it was never able to shake off.

The team next went to Belgium and played three games. The first, at Liege, was lost in a close 5-3 score, but the old touch was regained in the next two which were won handily, 17-2 at Antwerp and 15-8 at Brussels. Arnie Oss scored nine points at Antwerp—a game record for an American player abroad.

After the Belgian tour, the team flew to Oslo and joined the other US athletes at the Olympic Village. No praise can be too great for the fine accommodations provided by the Norwegians, both as to playing facilities and as to housing. On the evening before the official opening of the Games, the hockey team played an exhibition with the Canadians, which we lost 3-2. The game, however, was much closer than the previous one in Paris. It showed that we had made some progress—whether enough, was yet to be seen!

THE OLYMPIC GAMES: The United States drew the honor of opening the Hockey tournament by playing the host Norwegians, and our team came as close as possible to making it a memorable day in Norwegian history. Vastly the underdogs, the Norwegian team played inspired hockey and scored the first goal to the delight of the crowd. The game see-sawed back and forth from then on, and with four minutes left in the third period Arnie Oss scored to put the US ahead 3-2. In the remaining three minutes the Norwegians pressed hard, and it must be said that had it not been for the inexperience of a youthful Norwegian player, the score would have been tied. He got the puck in front of the American net and shot hard but wide. If instead of shooting he had only looked up, we would have noticed that the American goalie
goals were poured into the Swiss net and four goals were poured into the US net. The US team managed to get by the Finns, and we won handily 8-2. Bob Rompré scored four goals, which was the most any American player tallied in the tournament. Thus the US was definitely the underdog.

Bob Rompré scored four goals, which was the most any American player tallied in the tournament. Thus the US was definitely the underdog.

Our next game found us against the Finns, and we won handily 8-2. Bob Rompré scored four goals, which was the most any American player tallied in one game during the tournament. Thus the US team managed to get by the three weakest teams in the tournament, but not with the same ease as the other favorites—Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Canada—had done.

The first of the power teams we met were the Swiss, and a memorable game it turned out to be. It was undoubtedly the best game the US team had played either in the tournament or on the exhibition tour. During the first two periods the offense was magnificent, and seven goals were poured into the Swiss net while the opposition registered but one. Andre Gambucci scored three times for the hat trick. In the third period each team scored once and the final score was US 8, Switzerland 2. But few will remember the score, as what happened in the final four minutes proved more newsworthy. At about 16:00 of the last period, an American player and a Swiss got into a tangle along the boards which set off a near riot on the ice. When the brawling was at its height, the two who had started it all were quietly resting on the boards, while "Red" Czarnota of the Americans and Bazzi of Switzerland put on a boxing match. When order was restored both players were banished to the box with Czarnota protesting loudly to the referee, for which he quite rightly received an added penalty. The fans took the side of the Swiss and the whole affair produced a great deal of adverse publicity for the US team. Oddly enough, there were very few penalties in the game up to that point and none at all in the first period.

Our next game was against the Swedes and, not detracting in the least from their fine play which gained them a 4-2 victory, we did not play well. Our team was listless and had no hustle, a result no doubt of the press criticisms of the previous game. The Swedish team outskated, out-stick-handled and out-thought us, and deserved the victory. This loss made it virtually impossible for us to win the title and made even second place seem remote.

The following day we played the Poles, and this lightly regarded team provided another of those scares that the lesser teams gave us but to none of the other favorites. We finally won a rough and tumble game 5-3.

The Czech game which followed again showed the ability of our team to bounce back from a poor game to the level of excellent hockey. The play was fast, and aggressive, and we were once more accused of rough tactics. Cliff Harrison was our hero with two goals and an assist in leading the team to a 6-3 victory. The Czechs went into the third period behind 6-1, and to the delight of the crowd picked up two goals, but it was not enough to overcome our previous lead.

Even after defeating the Czechs, the United States seemed doomed to fourth place. By agreements reached previous to the tournament, the following possibilities existed: if we lost to the Canadians we would be in fourth place; if we tied the Canadians we would be in second place; and if we beat the Canadians we would be in a tie for the championship and would have to play off for the title the following day. It was indeed a dismal prospect as the teams took the ice for the final regular game of the Winter Games. The US was definitely the underdog.

The Canadians, as expected, pressed the attack throughout the entire first period but were unable to score because of the magnificent network of Dick Desmond. However, in the final two minutes of the opening period they scored twice, and US hopes were indeed low. However, in the second period the Americans came to life. Midway in the period Jack Mulhern scored on a pass from Jerry Kilmartin and we were back in the game. Continuing to press we again tallied at about 14:00 of the period and the score was tied. By this time the crowd had begun to realize that the US team was not going to be buried by the talented Canadians and applauded every American rush. In the last minute of the second period, the US hopes took a definite drop when the Canadians again scored, to go into the third period with a 3-2 lead.

The third period is one that probably none of the 10,000 spectators at Jordal Amfi will ever forget. The abuse and unpopularity of the US sextet was forgotten as the fans began to sense a real upset. The third period, like the first, was played without a penalty as two teams knowing what they were doing, skated and played hard and fast. With only three minutes to go, Jim Sedin
OLYMPIC ICE HOCKEY TOURNEY

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* In the replay to decide third place, as well as the European Championship, Sweden defeated Czechoslovakia 5-3.

The activities of the teams while abroad are covered by the report of Manager John Herbert.

I would like to express my gratitude to the members of all the committees of the United States Olympic Committee, the sub-committees of the Olympic Ski Committee, and to the members of the Ski Committee itself for their great service in this undertaking.

There follows a listing of the personnel of the above-mentioned sub-committees:

**CROSS COUNTRY AND CLASSIC COMBINED**—Hjalmar Hvam, Chairman, Portland, Ore.; Warren Chivers, Saxton's River, Vt.; Bill Halsey, Lexington, Mass.; John Burton, Minneapolis, Minn.


**LADIES DOWNHILL SLALOM**—Mrs. Alice Kaier, Chairman, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Janet Macomber, West Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Clarita Heath Reiter, South Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, Vancouver, Wash.; Mrs. Betty Wooley, Jackson, Wyo.

**MEN'S DOWNHILL SLALOM**—James Huidekoper, Chairman, Jackson, Wyo.; Barney McLean, Denver, Col.; Dev. Jennings, Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr., Helena, Mont.; George Macomber, West Newton, Mass.

**SKI COMMITTEE**

Cortlandt T. Hill, Chairman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Roger Langley, Secretary, Barre, Mass.

Arthur J. Barth, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Stephen J. Bradley, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, Vancouver, Wash.

F. C. Konkol, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dr. Amos R. Little, Jr., Helena, Mont.

John N. Rand, Hanover, N. H.

SKIING

After the tragic death of Alfred D. Lindley in February, 1951, the writer assumed the responsibilities of chairman of the US Olympic Ski Committee.

Through the cooperation of members of this committee and of the sub-committees in the various branches of the ski sport, personnel was selected after the Olympic tryouts had been held.

Collaborating with the USOC's Supplies and Equipment Committee, our sub-committee on uniforms ordered equipment and clothing deliver to the USOC office, Biltmore Hotel, New York City, for distribution to the various members of the teams.

Under the guidance of the finance committee, funds were raised with the quota of $50,000. John Hostvedt, treasurer of the National Ski Association, acted as the collection agent for these funds.

In cooperation with the Transportation Committee of the United States Olympic Committee, we arranged transportation for the competitors from their homes, Army Posts, etc., to Oslo and return.

The activities of the teams while abroad are covered by the report of Manager John Herbert.

I would like to express my gratitude to the members of all the committees of the United States Olympic Committee, the sub-committees of the Olympic Ski Committee, and to the members of the Ski Committee itself for their great service in this undertaking.

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John N. Rand, Hanover, N. H.
Skiing competitions fall into two categories—Alpine events, which include down-hill, slalom, and giant slalom races for both men and women, and Nordic events which include jumping, cross-country, and combined jumping and cross-country competition.

The 1952 team members, coaches, and managers were as follows:

**ALPINE SQUAD**

*Ladies’ Downhill-Slalom*—Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, Captain; Jannette Burr, Imogene Upton, Katy Rodolph, Betty Weir, Sandra Tomlinson, Sally Neidlinger, Mrs. Suzy Harris Ryting; Herbert Jochum, technical advisor; Mrs. Gretchen Fraser, Manager.

*Men’s Downhill-Slalom*—Jack Reddish, Captain; Brooks Dodge, William Beck, Jack Nagel, Richard Buck, Darrell Robison, Verne Goodwin, Dave Lawrence, George Macomber; Emile Allais, technical advisor; John Herbert, Manager.

**NORDIC SQUAD**

*Jumping-Cross-Country Combined*—John Caldwell, Ted Farwell, Jr., Thomas Jacobs, Paul Wegeman; Manager for all Nordic teams—Hjalmar Hvam.

The Alpine teams left New York on January 2 arriving in Zurich the next day and spending the following five weeks training in Switzerland and Austria. We had a wonderful time, spirits were high, and words cannot describe the hospitality of our host ski organization. Herbert Jochum joined us at Zurich and we immediately left for Murren, a beautiful high alpine village reached by a steep mountain cable railway. We stayed at the Swiss Ski Federation’s training camp with genial Arthur Glotthard as our host. The Norwegian downhill slalom teams were also there and we soon became the best of friends.

On January 8 the ladies team moved to Grindelwald for the Ladies International races, and the men went to Wendelstorf for the famous Lauberhorn races. Training conditions were good and, under the expert eyes of Herbert Jochum and Emile Allais, our teams began to improve. At both races we were opposed by the finest skiers in Europe. The girls made an excellent showing, with Andrea Lawrence winning first in the giant slalom, second in the slalom, and third in the downhill; and Jannette Burr was second in the downhill and fifth in the slalom. The boys did not place as well in the Lauberhorn and were not yet in shape for keen competition. We suffered two personnel losses: George Macomber broke his ankle and dislocated a shoulder, and Suzy Ryting learned she was to be a mother. Both returned home.

Our next move was to friendly Austria, where we were the guests of the Austrian Ski Association and were put up in the spacious Hotel Europe at Bad Gastein for their International Winter Sports Week. Here, as at the previous races, the competition was keen with the big names in world skiing on the entry lists. Andrea Lawrence ran off with top honors in the ladies giant slalom, and Jannette Burr placed third. Vern Goodwin and Brooks Dodge placed sixth and ninth respectively in the men’s downhill.

After a week at Bad Gastein, we moved to St. Anton in the Arlberg for two weeks of training. The conditions were near perfect though at times there was too much snow. Our coaches had by this time developed the teams to a point where they were all skiing in good form and except for some foot troubles, a twisted ankle, and an attack of appendicitis all went well. We were continually impressed with the wonderful hospitality of the Austrians, and their keen desire to do all they could to help us.

On February 6 we traveled by train back to Zurich and by plane to Oslo, with everyone in good spirits and looking forward to the ‘big events’ with keen anticipation.

The Nordic teams left New York on January 22. Prior to this time the cross-country and combined squads had trained several weeks at Sun Valley, and the jumpers at Westby, Wisconsin. The jumpers and cross-country combined
squads went directly to Kongsberg which is about two hours by train from Oslo. There, thanks to Berger Rudd, they trained under ideal conditions until the opening of the Holmenkollen hill a week before the Games. Coach Harold "Pop" Sorensen reports that our team members did well in pre-Games competitions and that spirit and morale were high. Crosby Perry-Smith, who had replaced Joe Perrault, injured while training at Westby, suffered a sprained back and was unable to compete.

The cross-country squad, and later the combined squad, trained under the guidance of Leif Odmark, with Trygve Broadahl, the famous Norwegian ski runner, as advisor. The training site was near Ringkollen, and part of the time the teams were housed at cabins several miles back in the hills. The cross-country and combined teams made good showings in pre-Games competitions. Wendall Broomhall placed first and the remainder of our team were in the first twelve at the cross-country races at Sokna, Norway.

It was a happy reunion when all the ski squads assembled at the Olympic Village in Oslo. Our quarters were fine and the food excellent, and with Lyman Bingham at the helm the Americans fared well.
The Alpine squads moved on to Norefjell after a few days training on the slalom course at Rodkleiva on the outskirts of Oslo. At Norefjell, which is some sixty-five miles from Oslo, we were put up at a new mountain “hut” on the top of the mountain along with some 120 other team members from eleven different nations. The food was delicious and having several kinds of fish for breakfast as well as ham and eggs appealed to the athletes. The Norwegians did everything to make our life happy and in spite of the lack of suitable snow for ideal training we all enjoyed ourselves. In this connection we cannot overemphasize the generous help of Knute Gresvig and Einar Bergsland, attaches to the men and ladies teams. Without their help our whole stay in Norway would have been difficult rather than the distinct pleasure it was.

The results of the downhill-slalom races are indicated elsewhere but Americans can well be proud, first of Andrea Lawrence’s winning two gold medals, which was an unprecedented feat for an American, and second of the fine showing made by other team members.

William Beck surprised the skiing world by placing fifth out of a field of 72 in the downhill. Beck was originally an alternate who stepped into team status with the untimely death of Jimmy Griffith, who passed away as a result of a skiing accident while training in the United States. Dick Buck’s placing 12th and Jack Reddish 14th, in such a talented field, is not to be overlooked. Due to a sprained ankle Vern Goodwin, who had led the men in the pre-Games competitions was unable to enter the downhill. Brooks Dodge who was consistently diligent in his training came through with a sixth place in the giant slalom and ninth in the slalom. Imogene Upton captured fifth place in the slalom, and Katy Rodolph placed fifth in the giant slalom. All in all, American names appear in the upper brackets of the result lists for the Alpine events than ever before. The very fine coaching of Herbert Jochum and Emile Allais, as well as the fine team spirit which they instilled were telling factors in the results.

Perhaps one of the most impressive sights of the whole Winter Games was the crowd of some 150,000 enthusiastic spectators at the Holmenkollen jumping hill. The ovation which King Haakon received, when he walked across under the take-off to the royal box, was symbolic of the Norwegian spirit. Though our jumpers did not do as well as had been hoped, Keith Wegeman placed 12th, Art Devlin 15th, and Art Tokle 18th in a field of 44 of the world’s finest jumpers.

Ted Farrell, Jr., came in 11th in the cross-country-jumping combined which is unusually good for an American in this 18-KM race and jumping combination event. His accomplishment is significant particularly in view of the emphasis placed on cross-country skiing by the Scandinavian countries as compared to the US.

Our cross-country team, though probably one of the best the United States has ever produced, did not have much chance against the Scandinavian and European favorites. We will have to develop cross-country racing at home before we can expect to do better against countries in which it is considered a sport of major importance. The cross-country squad, under Leif Odmark’s leadership, trained hard for several months at considerable personal sacrifice and are due a lot of credit for their accomplishments in this gruelling sport.

After the Games most of the Alpine teams went to Davos, Switzerland, for the famous Parsenn Derby. Afterwards some members took part in the Arlberg-Kandahar at Chamonix, France, and other European races. In addition, members of the Nordic squads competed in Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Yugoslavia before returning home. Keith Wegeman and Art Devlin did especially well on the world renowned ‘ski flying’ hill at Oberstdorf, Germany, Wegeman jumping 127 meters (416 feet) to win in 4th place.
OLYMPIC SKI RESULTS IN MEN'S EVENTS

18 KM. CROSS COUNTRY (11.2 miles)  (80 competitors from 14 countries)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. Eder, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 h 30 m 01 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Z. Colli, Italy</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 h 30 m 16 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O. Schneider, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 h 30 m 31 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>W. Steinegger, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 h 30 m 39 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H. Hauser, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 h 31 m 44 s</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Hoven, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 h 32 m 22 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G. Klaschik, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 h 33 m 01 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>T. Boettcher, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2 h 33 m 36 s</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>L. Janota, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>2 h 34 m 15 s</td>
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50 KM. CROSS COUNTRY (31 miles, 120 1/2 yards)  (34 competitors from 11 countries)  

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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Z. Colli, Italy</td>
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<td>4 h 19 m 16 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O. Schneider, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4 h 19 m 31 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>W. Steinegger, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4 h 19 m 39 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H. Hauser, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4 h 20 m 44 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Hoven, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4 h 21 m 22 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G. Klaschik, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4 h 21 m 36 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>T. Boettcher, Germany</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4 h 22 m 15 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>L. Janota, Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>4 h 22 m 36 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SKI JUMPING  (44 Competitors from 13 countries)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Points</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P. Mole, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>62 pts. (62.5 &amp; 61 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A. Devlin, U.S.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>63 pts. (62 &amp; 61 m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>K. Wegeman, U.S.</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>64 pts. (63 &amp; 62.5 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. Charlet, France</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>65 pts. (62.5 &amp; 62 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E. Kolehmainen, Finland</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>66 pts. (63 &amp; 63 m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. Lunde, Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>66 pts. (65 &amp; 63 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A. Hyvarinen, Finland</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>66 pts. (61.5 &amp; 61 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A. Wegman, Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>65 pts. (62 &amp; 61 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. Stefe, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>66 pts. (60.5 &amp; 62 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>G. Schneider, Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>66 pts. (61.5 &amp; 61 m)</td>
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</table>

DOWNHILL  (72 competitors from 29 countries)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. Stefe, Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>2 m 30 s 08 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O. Schneider, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 m 30 s 16 s</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>C. Pravda, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 m 30 s 24 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G. Kieli, Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2 m 30 s 32 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>W. Beck, United States</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2 m 30 s 54 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Eriksen, Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2 m 31 s 58 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G. Hjeltnes, Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2 m 32 s 56 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C. Gartner, Italy</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 m 34 s 26 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>G. Schneider, Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2 m 35 s 56 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>G. Perren, Switzerland</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2 m 36 s 15 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GIANT SLALOM  (83 competitors from 30 countries)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Competitor</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S. Eriksen, Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2 m 25 s 00 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C. Pravda, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 m 25 s 16 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T. Spiess, Austria</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2 m 25 s 32 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 320)
The Olympic Ski Committee chose eight girls to go to Europe to train as the Olympic Ski Team. These girls were selected a year in advance at a series of races culminating in the Olympic tryouts at Sun Valley, Idaho. Two girls, Janette Burr and Andrea Mead Lawrence were in Europe and were automatically placed on the team. They had been sent there by the National Ski Association and were guests of the Austrian and Swiss Governments for two months. This was a wonderful experience for them and is something I hope we can continue to do in future years.

Mrs. Alice Kiaer, chairman of the women's sub-committee, kept very accurate records of the girls' races; and after the Sun Valley tryouts this committee named the following group: Janette Burr, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, Pico Peak, Vt.; Sally Needlinger, Hanover, N. H.; Imogene Opton, North Conway, N. H.; Katy Rodolph, Hayden, Colo.; Mrs. Suzy Rytting, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sandra Tomlinson, Vancouver, B. C.; Betty Weir, Sun Valley, Id.

Mrs. Kathleen Harriman Mortimer, chairman of the clothing committee and Fred Picard, technical advisor, obtained a most attractive and workable set of travel and training uniforms as generous donations by the American manufacturers.

Mrs. Kiaer wisely secured the services of Herbert Jochum of Zurs, Austria, as technical advisor, and he proved to be an excellent choice. Throughout the summer, Cortlandt Hill sent out bulletins supplementing instructions which Alice Kiaer and Mr. Jochum and I wanted the girls to follow on their summer training program.

The team met for the first time on New Years Day at the Olympic offices in New York City, just 24 hours before our departure. Mrs. Mortimer had all our uniforms assembled; our credentials were checked along with our passports; and we were given our transportation and told to be ready for take-off on January 2 at four o'clock. Cortlandt Hill, Chairman of the Olympic Ski Committee was on hand to see that we got off, joining us later in Europe. His tireless efforts made possible the smooth running of our entire trip. The committee had selected a very able overall team manager in John Herbert, who took care of all the details of travel, lodging and equipment. His thoughtfulness was greatly appreciated by the members of the team.

Our departure by air was an exciting one as few members of the team had ever flown across the Atlantic. There were twenty of us in all, with the men's downhill and slalom squad, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. We had an enjoyable flight to Zurich, Switzerland, and I sincerely recommend air travel for future teams. After one night in Zurich we proceeded to Murren the next afternoon. Our itinerary had been thoughtfully worked out during the summer by Corty Hill and Alice Kiaer, and we felt it gave the team an excellent opportunity to have a preview of Olympic competition and get used to European racing. Our stay in Murren was at the Swiss training camp run by Arnold Gladhard, and though we were very crowded we did enjoy our short stay.

Next the girls proceeded to Grindelwald for the Ladies International Ski Championships, while the boys raced in Wengen. Our week in Grindelwald was great fun and good training as most of the top women skiers of Europe were there. Elsie Roth, president of the Swiss Ladies Ski Club, and her able assistant Mary Weisbrodt, saw to it that our stay was a pleasant one. After these races it was very apparent that Andrea Lawrence and Janette Burr had benefited tremendously by being in Europe the previous winter. Janette won the combined championships and Andrea won the downhill. These two girls were at home in foreign competition, whereas the others were extremely nervous.

From Grindelwald we went to Austria for International Week at Bad Gastein. We were housed in the very lovely Hotel Europe, and though the surroundings were formal we certainly enjoyed the fine hospitality of the Austrians, and the excellence with which they put on the races. The girls had two events, slalom and giant slalom. Andrea, ski-
ing with her usual cool and calculating thoughtfulness, was a popular victor; and Janette put in an excellent performance. The rest of the girls were improving tremendously and were beginning to feel more at home in European competition.

We then proceeded to St. Anton for two weeks' training. This gave the team a chance to settle in one spot for a while and work on their techniques. Time trials were run, and everyone concentrated on a strict training program. We were comfortably quartered in Haus Angelica, where Alice Kiaer shared her sitting rooms which attractively display a collection of shooting trophies. We girls used these rooms for breakfast, at tea time, and for letter writing. St. Anton proved to be a wonderfully restful atmosphere before leaving for Norway and the Olympics.

We arrived in Oslo a week before the Winter Games opened, travelling from St. Anton to Zurich by train and then flying to Oslo. On arrival we were greeted by many Norwegian friends, by Knut Gresvig who throughout our entire stay helped us endlessly with our various needs, by Tommy Murslad, coach of the Norwegian Women’s team, and by members of the Norwegian team. We were taken to the Olympic Village and shown to our rooms. The Village was most comfortably arranged; and for the first time we were with the entire US Olympic team.

We remained in Oslo only three days before proceeding to Norefjell, some sixty-five miles to the northwest. It was here that the downhill and giant slalom were to be held. It was a pleasant surprise to see all the things the Norwegians had done to facilitate the handling of the Winter Olympics. Norefjell sported two new chair lifts and a lovely new hotel called Fjelvill, not to forget the addition of a road to the top of the mountain. This I knew as I had had the privilege of skiing in Norefjell in 1948.

The only hitch in all the arrangements was the lack of snow—and the Norwegians even took care of that.
They did a tremendous job in getting the courses in shape and keeping them that way throughout the practice hours, with the assistance of some 500 soldiers and volunteers all under the able direction of Einar Bergsland, chief of the courses.

The first event for the girls was the giant slalom. Andrea Lawrence took our breath away with a beautiful run, two and two-tenths seconds faster than the next girl's time. It was in this race that Katy Rodolph displayed her fine technique by coming in fifth. Imogene Optron was 15th and Janette Burr 22nd. Andrea is one of the steadiest racers I have ever seen, and her technique is near perfection. More important, she is one of the most thoughtful and gracious competitors. As Captain of the team she was a great help to me, and an inspiration to the team. She is the finest type of sportswoman we could have to represent this country.

The next event was the downhill race but it turned out that this was just one of those days when all of our girls fall. And so we returned to Oslo for the slalom which took place just two days later.

The slalom was held at Rodkleiva, which has an excellent slope. The slope was groomed to perfection and could not have been in better shape. Many hours of labor were spent carrying snow to this slope, but it must have been a great satisfaction to the officials to see how well the course held up. To give you an idea of the work put in on this one slope by Einar Bergsland and his committee—the equivalent of 100 boxcars of snow was hauled in and foot-packed on to the slope.

Andrea had a slight fall in the second run which put her in 4th place, then she came back in the second run to show the world true winning style and perfection on a slalom course. Her second run will always be remembered by those who saw her. This gave Andrea her well-deserved second gold medal, and
we all shared in the glory of her great victories.

Imogene Opton justified our trust in her by putting together two fine runs in spite of a late starting number, finishing fifth. Katie Rodolph had a fine second run, but had had trouble on the first and so placed 21st. Janette Burr, who had a bad cold, was unable to record her usual fine performance.

I submit this report with pride in the fine showing of our team, and with congratulations to a great sportswoman and winner of two Olympic gold medals, Andrea Mead Lawrence.

**WOMEN'S SKI RESULTS**

**10 KM. CROSS COUNTRY**

(20 competitors from 8 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>L. Wideman</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>41 m 40 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M. Hietanen</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>42 m 39 s</td>
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**DOWNHILL**

(45 competitors from 14 countries)

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**SLALOM**

(43 competitors from 14 countries)

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**GIANT SLALOM**

(47 competitors from 17 countries)

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**SLALOM**

(43 competitors from 14 countries)

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<th>Time</th>
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**USAmbassador to Austria Walter J. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly entertain American skiers during their visit to Bad Gaston.**

315
SPEED SKATING

“Off to the Olympic Games!”

Magic words on a beautiful, almost magic day—January 1, 1952—as the United States Olympic Speed Skating team, already off to an enthusiastic and heart-warming start by the fine treatment accorded us by the Pan American Airways, boarded one of the company’s big air liners at Idlewild Airport en route to Oslo, Norway, via London.

Our only travel tribulation of the entire trip occurred after the London stop and was of minor nature—more amusing than distressing. The heating unit in our plane failed to function and when we landed at Oslo, the sub-zero weather outside actually felt warm by comparison with the plane’s interior. However, the boys took it all in stride.

Our team was composed of Ken Henry of Chicago, Ill., and John Werket of Minneapolis, Minn., the co-captains; Don McDermott, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.; Pat McNamara, Dr. Robert Fitzgerald, and Gene Sandvig, all of Minneapolis; Chuck Burke of Chicago; Al Broadhurst of Roslindale, Mass.; Coach Lamar Ottsen, St. Louis, and Richard P. Shearman, Jamestown, N. Y., manager. Two of these members were not in the actual flight party from New York. The schedule called for Sandvig to meet us in Oslo, since he was stationed with the US Army in Germany. Fitzgerald, making the trip independently, joined us at the scene of competition.

Arriving in Oslo, we received distressing news about Gene Sandvig. He had broken his leg while playing football with a service team in Germany. Everyone was depressed, for he had been one of the brighter prospects on the team, showing up very well in our Olympic trials at St. Paul.

After being quartered in the Viking Hotel in Oslo for a time, we proceeded to Lillehammer, where we trained and were based at the Hotel Bellevue. While at the latter place we took advantage of the competition afforded by several Norwegian skating meets—valuable training for our team in becoming accustomed to the European style of skating that was to prevail at the Olympics. Some of the meets in which we participated were held at Trondheim, Ski, Horten, Oslo, Kongsvinger, and Hamar.

Our next move was back to Oslo and the Olympic village of Sogn, where all American athletes were quartered. The arrangements there were ideal, speaking well for the foresight and administrative ability of the host country. One more popular feature was the fact that all of the American athletes were housed together and enjoyed the comforts of a central dining room. In keeping with the other outstanding qualities of the Olympic village, the food was excellent, prepared in typical American style under the capable direction of our own Charles Ornstein, manager of the Paramount Hotel in New York City.

The question as to whether international relations are improved through the Olympic Games was answered affirmatively at Sogn, where the athletes of nine or ten other countries were quartered with the Americans. We met
and became friendly with many of these fine athletes, and the exchange of ideas proved a tonic and revelation to all concerned.

We left Sogn on February 28, enroute to Hamar and the World’s Championships. We were the last Americans to depart, in fact the last of the Olympic teams to bid farewell to the village. The competition at Hamar was held on March 1 and 2. Our boys did very well, especially in the sprints.

The shadow of ill luck had dogged us when Werket was stricken with influenza two weeks before the Olympic Games. He did not regain his strength in time to make the fine showing Coach Ottsen and I had predicted for him. However, he proved his capabilities when he placed second to Ken Henry in the World Championships when the latter won the 500-meters event, Johnny being only 4/10 of a second behind our other fine American ace. Werket also placed second to Wim Van der Voort of Holland in the 1500-meters, being runner-up by the scant margin of a half second.

Had the Olympics been held two weeks later, I believe Werket would have been at his usual best, and the United States Speed Skating team would have made a much better showing, even though its actual performance is beyond criticism.

Werket’s illness was indeed an unfortunate turn of events for the young Minneapolis star. He had prepared for the Olympic Games for four years and had even gone to Norway December 8 —a month ahead of the team—in order to put himself in the finest physical condition. His illness weighed heavily against him in the final Olympic reckoning, and he finished 11th in the 500-meters and 12th in the 1500-meters; the latter his best distance. I am sure that, except for his sickness, Werket would have placed one, two, or three in both events.

I consider the 1952 team the finest United States speed skating team ever to represent our country in the Olympics. The boys gave us no trouble at all, were a credit to their country at all times, and were the very acme of gentlemanly cooperation throughout the entire trip.
OLYMPIC SPEED
SKATING RESULTS

500 METERS

(41 competitors from 15 countries)

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<td>Jean Massey</td>
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Personally, the trip and the Olympic Games—the color and pageantry and drama of the world’s greatest athletic meet—provided an experience I will never forget. And I would like to use a small portion of this report to thank the fine officials of the United States Speed Skating Committee who made it possible.

I was honored by being named the first American to serve as a timer in the World-vs-Norway meet prior to the Olympic Games, and I had the good fortune to be serving in that official capacity when Hjalmar Andersen broke the world’s 10,000-meters record with a time of 16 minutes, 32.6 seconds. Later I served as assistant chief timekeeper; again the first American to be thus honored.

In an overall analysis it would be hard to find words to sufficiently praise the fine work of Coach Ottsen; the great sportsmanship shown by our boys, especially Werket; and the excellent cooperation of the United States Olympic Committee, which extended to us every favor possible and did all in its power to make our trip and our stay in Norway comfortable.
### 1,500 METERS

(39 competitors from 14 countries)

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5,000 METERS

(30 competitors from 14 countries)

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10,000 METERS

(30 competitors from 12 countries)

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<td>9</td>
<td>F. Lorinc, Hungary</td>
<td>17 m 47.8 s</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. Merenyi, Hungary</td>
<td>17 m 47.8 s</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>J. Wickstrom, Sweden</td>
<td>17 m 48.4 s</td>
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<td>M. Tuomi, Finland</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>S. Aoki, Japan</td>
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* New Olympic record
AVERY BRUNDAGE DAY

Friday, September 12, 1952 was "Avery Brundage Day" in Santa Barbara. It was officially proclaimed as such by Mayor Norris Montgomery, in order to honor Brundage, a resident of both Santa Barbara and Chicago, as the first American to be elected president of the International Olympic Committee. A reception and a dinner were held in celebration of the occasion at the Montevideo Country Club, under the combined sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce, City officials, and the Country Club. All residents of Santa Barbara and their visitors were invited to attend, and they accepted in goodly numbers.

Mayor Montgomery's formal proclamation read as follows:

"Whereas, Mr. Brundage of Santa Barbara and Chicago since 1929 has continuously served with great distinction as the President of the United States Olympic Committee and in that capacity has headed the American Olympic Games organization, which has established this nation as the world-wide leader in amateur athletics at Olympic festivals in Amsterdam, Los Angeles, Berlin, London, and Helsinki;

"And, whereas Avery Brundage also has unanimously been elected to the only seven consecutive terms as President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and accomplished more to preserve the tenets of true amateurism than any other American;

"And, whereas in the months of July and August, 1952, Avery Brundage has reflected even greater distinction on the City of Santa Barbara when he headed the American Olympic Games team which so gloriously represented our country at Helsinki, Finland, where he became the first United States citizen ever to be elected President of the International Olympic Games Committee, the universal ruling body of amateur sport;

"Therefore, I, Mayor Norris Montgomery do hereby proclaim and, designate the day of September 12 in the Year of our Lord, 1952, to be 'Avery Brundage Day' in Santa Barbara, at which time all citizens will join in honoring his achievements."

MEN'S SKI RESULTS

(Continued from page 311)

GIAN T S LA L O M

(Continued)

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<td>Norway</td>
<td>2 m 1.7 s</td>
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<td>France</td>
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SLALOM

(90 competitors from 27 countries)

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>2 m 1.2 s</td>
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<td>F. Rubi</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2 m 3.3 s</td>
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<td>F. Buman</td>
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<td>C. Igaya</td>
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<td>2 m 5.7 s</td>
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Closing ceremony has spectacular setting at River Plate Athletic Club Stadium in Buenos Aires.

1st PAN AMERICAN GAMES
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

February 25 to March 8, 1951
PAN AMERICAN SPORTING COMMITTEE
An organization formed in 1940 to conduct the Pan American Games at four-year intervals

Permanen Commission
President
AVERY BRUNDAGE
Vice-President of International Olympic Committee
President of United States Olympic Association

Vice-President
RICARDO SANCHEZ de BUSTAMANTE
Member of Argentine Confederation of Sports
Argentine Olympic Committee

VOTERS
Manuel E. Angosto
Member of International Sporting Committee of Peru

SECRETARY
Professor Juan Snyder Lasetter
Member of Mexican Olympic Committee

Honorary Members
Argentina
Dr. J. Ferreira Santos
J. C. Paterson
A. Sidney Dawes

Brazil
Horacio Bustos Moron
Arnaldo Guinle
Dr. J. Ferreira Santos
Antonio Prado, Jr.

Canada
J. C. Paterson
A. Sidney Dawes

Chile
Cuba
United States

Enrique O. Barboza Baeza
Dr. Miguel A. Moenck
Avery Brundage
John Jewett Garland
J. Brooks B. Parker

Guatemala
Mexico
Peru
Uruguay

General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes
Martie R. Gomez
Alfredo Benavides
Joaquin Serratosa Cibils

Member Countries
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
British Guiana
Canada
Costa Rica

Colombia
Cuba
Currao
Chile
Dominican Republic
Dutch Guiana

Ecuador
French Guiana
Guatemala
Haita
Honduras
Jamaica

Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Puerto Rico

San Salvador
Trinidad
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

ARGENTINE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(For the First Pan American Games)

Honorary Presidents of the Games

His Excellency, President of the Nation,
GENERAL JUAN DOMINGO PERON

MRS. EVA PERON
President of "Eva Peron Foundation"

Executive Board

President
Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela

First Vice-President
Dr. Domingo Pcliffo

Second Vice-President
Jose Martin

Secretary
Dr. Daniel R. J. Piscicelli

Pro-Secretary
Dr. Eduardo Luis Albe

Treasurer
Roberto I. R. Rosselli

Pro-Treasurer
Jose Victor Aubert

Delegate of the Ministry of War
Lieutenant Colonel Albina M. Aguero

General Coordination
Major of Gymnastics and Fencing: Alberto H. Lucchetti
Jose J. Leidi
A LATE BUT SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

Postponed for nine years from their originally planned incidence in 1942 by the effects of World War II, the First Pan American Games finally took place at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in February and March, 1951. This great sports carnival was conducted in an Olympic Games atmosphere, and its success promises a noteworthy series of similar events at four-year intervals in the future.

The protracted delay encountered in the inauguration of the First Pan American Games was not the only one which came to bear upon them. The opening ceremonies were held before 100,000 enthusiastic onlookers on the appointed date of February 25, but a violent windstorm twenty-four hours earlier had inflicted so much damage upon facilities and equipment that the scheduled start of competition was put off from February 26 to February 27. By that time the misadventures were over, and the various contests then proceeded without further difficulty until all of the many champions had been determined.

The open day festivities started when Delfo Cabrera, Argentina's 1948 Olympic marathon winner, entered the vast stadium carrying his country's blue and white flag. Following him came the representatives of the competing nations, parading in alphabetical order with the exception of the host country, Argentina. The latter's participants, 600 in number, were the last to enter. In all there were 2,000 athletes from twenty nations of the Western Hemisphere in the line of march. Jamaica's lone athlete constituted the smallest delegation.

The appearance of the US team occasioned a rousing ovation. At the head of this group was its flag-bearer, Miguel A. deCapriles, veteran fencer three-time Olympian.

When the athletes and members of the visiting delegations were lined up behind their own flags, President Juan D. Peron formally declared the games open. The President, who had received a tremendous ovation when he entered with his wife Eva, greeted the assembled athletes as "brother sportsmen of America". He asked that the Games be held in the spirit of the Ancient Greeks as a "competition of gentlemen" with winners and losers taking their lot with true sportsmanship.

Dr. Rodolfo Valenzuela, chief Argentine organizer of the Games, spoke on the event's significance. As the President pronounced the Games open the Olympic flag was raised. Then John Ossitis, a Greek athlete, entered the stadium carrying a torch lit from a flame that had been flown to the scene from Mount Olympus. This flame was transferred in turn to the Pan American torch and was not extinguished until the closing ceremony on March 9.

Another Greek artist, Aristides Rogvanis, presented a symbolic olive wreath to President Peron. The Argentine team then repeated the Olympic oath on behalf of all the competitors.

USOC President Avery Brundage, holder of a similar office in the Pan American Sporting Committee, made a statement in both Spanish and English praising the cooperation received from Argentina in the holding of the Games. Mrs. Evelyne Hall, assistant manager of the US team, presented a bouquet of red roses to Mrs. Peron on behalf of the assembled athletes.

With the conclusion of the ceremonies, the teams marched off the field to tunes played by a 500-piece military band.

(Continued on page 345)
U. S. OFFICIAL PARTY AT BUENOS AIRES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
Avery Brundage, President, Chicago, Ill.
Gustavus T. Kirby, Chef de Mission, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
J. Lyman Bingham, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Herman J. Fischer, Asst. Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Marion H. Miller, Asst. Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Evelyn R. Hall, Asst. Manager, Glendale, Cal.
Lieut. Colonel D. F. Hull, Army Representative, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Harry Werbin, Team Trainer, Kansas City, Mo.

USOC MEMBERS ATTENDING GAMES
Albert F. Wheltle, Executive Board, Baltimore, Md.
Harry D. Henshel, Basketball Committee, New York, N. Y.
Jay-Ehret Mahoney, Water Polo Committee, New York, N. Y.

BOXING
Francis X. Duffy, Manager and Co-Coach, Yeadon, Pa.
Capt. F. Don Miller, Co-Coach, Falls Church, Va.
Harold C. Coles, Fort Dix, N. J.
Ned S. Doughty, Kansas City, Mo.
Louis A. Gage, San Francisco, Cal.
Willie F. Hunter, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Cortez Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norvel R. Lee, Washington, D. C.
Gilmore G. Slater, Covington, Va.
John T. Stewart, Hamilton, Cal.

CYCLING
Frank J. Small, Coach-Manager, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Frank Peter Brilando, Chicago, Ill.
August R. Gatto, San Jose, Cal.
Robert M. Pfarr, Kenosha, Wis.

FENCING
Miguel A. de Capriles, Coach-Manager, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Byron L. Krieger, Detroit, Mich.
Nathaniel Lubell, New York, N. Y.
Tibor A. Nyilas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward T. Vebell, New York, N. Y.
Albert Wolff, Louisville, Ky.
George V. Worth, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
Col. Frederick R. Weber, West Point, N. Y.

GYMNASICS
William Roetzel, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla.

MODERN PENTATHLON
Col. Frederick R. Weber, Coach-Manager, West Point, N. Y.

SHOOTING
Emmet O. Swanson, Coach-Manager, Minneapolis, Minn.
Huelet L. Benner, Fort Knox, Ky.
Arthur E. Cook, Washington, D. C.
Arthur C. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, Mich.

SWIMMING (MEN)
Mike Peppe, Coach-Manager, Columbus, O.
Miller A. Anderson, Columbus, O.
Richard F. Cleveland, Columbus, O.
Ronald F. Gora, Chicago, Ill.
William W. Heusner, Jr., Evanston, Ill.
Burwell O. Jones, Pontiac, Mich.
Samuel Lee, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles J. Moss, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ralph Sula, Stamford, Cal.
Allen M. Stack, Hingham, Mass.
Bowen D. Stassforth, Los Angeles, Cal.

SWIMMING (WOMEN)
Walter J. Schluter, Coach-Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Mary F. Cunningham, Lafayette, Ind.
Sheila E. Donahue, Lafayette, Ind.
Sharon Grary, Long Beach, Cal.
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Margaret Hulton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacqueline C. LaVine, Chicago, Ill.
Patricia K. McCormick, Los Angeles, Cal.
Betty E. Mullen, Weissport, Pa.
Maureen O'Brien, Red Bank, N. J.
Carol J. Pence, West Lafayette, Ind.

President Brundage and Chef de Mission Kirby are greeted upon arrival in Buenos Aires by group of prominent Argentine officials.
PRIMEROS JUEGOS DEPORTIVOS PANAMERICANOS
BUENOS AIRES 1951

Diploma especially created for distribution among those participating in 1st Pan American Games.

TRACK & FIELD (MEN)
Herman J. Fischer, Manager, Chicago, Ill.
James D. Kelly, Coach, Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert E. Richards, Laverne, Cal.
Richard H. Attlesey, Bell, Cal.
Arthur G. Bragg, Baltimore, Md.
William Brown, St. Belaim, Md.
Gaylord D. Bryan, Inglewood, Cal.
Carl Clark, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Donald M. Campbell, Sterling, Cal.
Richard Doyle, Missoula, Mont.
James E. Fuchs, New York, N. Y.
Donald L. Haldeman, Los Angeles, Cal.
James W. Holland, Geneseo, Ill.
Henry H. Laskau, New York, N. Y.
Hugo V. Maiocco, Corona, N. Y.
Harris B. Ross, Gloucester, N. J.
Virgil D. Severns, Norton, Kan.
Stephen A. Seymour, Long Beach, Cal.
Curtis C. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John E. Twomey, Roseville, Ill.
Jesse H. Van Zant, Boston, Mass.
John Voight, Baltimore, Md.
Malvin G. Whitfield, Columbus, O.

WATER POLO
Urbo E. Saari, Coach-Manager, El Segundo, Cal.
Marvin D. Burns, Santa Anna, Cal.
Harry A. Bishay, Alameda, Cal.
Norman W. Dornblaser, El Segundo, Cal.
Robert E. Hughes, Alameda, Cal.
Norman E. Lake, El Segundo, Cal.
James L. Norris, El Segundo, Cal.
Bruce E. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill.
John A, Spargo, El Segundo, Cal.
Pete J. Stange, Playa del Rey, Cal.
William E. Zerkie, El Segundo, Cal.

WEIGHTLIFTING
Dietrich Wortmann, Manager, New York, N. Y.
John H. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph N. DePietro, Paterson, N. J.
Pete George, Akron, O.
Richard E. Greenawalt, Columbus, O.
Stanley A. Stanczyk, Miami, Fla.

WRESTLING
William Sheridan, Coach-Manager, Bethlehem, Pa.
Newton E. Copple, Lincoln, Neb.
Louis N. Holland, Laramie, Wyo.
Donald G. McCann, Yonkers, N. Y.
Gerald L. Maurey, State College, Pa.
Melvin A. Northrup, San Francisco, Cal.
Robert H. Peery, Glenshaw, Pa.
Ralph Schmidt, Plainfield, N. J.

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PAN AMERICAN GAMES 1951
United States Gold Medal Winners

TRACK AND FIELD (Men)
Richard Harold Attlesley (110-m hurdles, 400-m relay)
Arthur George Bragg (400-m relay)
William Brown (1600-m relay)
Gaylord Deane Bryan (broad jump)
Donald Michael Campbell (400-m relay)
James Emanuel Fuchs (discus, shot)
Henry H. Laskau (10,000-m walk)
Hugo V. Maiocco (1600-m relay)
Robert Eugene Richards (pole vault)
Harris Browning Ross (1500-m)
Virgil Dean Severns (high jump)
John Wesley Voight (400-m relay, 1600-m relay)
Malvin Greston Whitfield (400-m, 800-m, 1600-m relay)

TRACK AND FIELD (Women)
Dolores Ann Dwyer (400-m relay)
Nell Cecelia Jackson (400-m relay)
Janet Theresa Moreau (400-m relay)
Jean Leron Patton (200-m, 400-m relay)

SWIMMING (Men)
Richard Fitch Cleveland (100-m, 800-m relay)
Ronald Francis Gora (800-m relay)
William W. Heusner, Jr. (800-m relay)
Burwell Otis Jones (800-m relay)
Allen McIntyre Stack (100-m backstroke)

SWIMMING (Women)
Sharon Geary (100-m, 400-m relay, medley relay)
Carolyn Virginia Green (400-m relay)
Jacqueline Carol LaVine (400-m relay)
Patsy Keller McCormick (platform dive)
Betty Eudora Mullin (400-m relay)
Maureen O'Brien (100-m backstroke, medley relay)
Carole Jane Pence (medley relay)

BASKETBALL
Roger Allen Adkins
Richard Ernest Atta
Richard Gordon Babcock
Don Argee Barksdale
Richard William Faszholz
Robert Eugene Gilbert
Thomas John Kern
Harold Eugene Lumbdin
Kenneth Alvin Leslie
Edward Everett Longfellow
Clifford Alson Murray
Charles Michael O'Neill
Neil David Turner
James Lency Powell

FENCING
Miguel A. de Capriles (foil team, sabre team)
Byron Lester Krieger (sabre team)
Nathaniel Lubell (foil team)
Tibor Andrew Nyilas (sabre individual, foil team, sabre team)
George V. Worth (sabre team)

GYMNASTICS
William Henry Roetzheim, Jr. (all-around)

MODERN PENTATHLON
James Mason Thompson (team)
Guy Kent Troy (team)
Gail Francis Wilson (team)

SHOOTING
Huelet Leo Benner (silhouette)
Arthur Charles Jackson (rifle prone, rifle 3 positions)

WEIGHTLIFTING
Joseph Nicholas DePietro (bantamweight)
Joseph Prescott Pitman (lightweight)
Peter T. George (middleweight)
Stanley Anthony Stanczyk (light-heavyweight)
John Henry Davis (heavyweight)

WRESTLING
Newton Edward Copple (lightweight)
Richard Joseph Lemeyre (bantamweight)
Melvin Allen Northrup (welterweight)
Robert Hugh Peery (bantamweight)
REPORT OF CHEF DE MISSION

By Gustavus T. Kirby

The main object of a Chef de Mission or any representation of the United States at the Olympic Games, the Pan American Games, or any other international gathering is to endeavor to further the fundamental object of these international competitions—and that is to bring about unity, good will, camaraderie and mutual understanding of ideals behind international competition. This has been true at all Olympic Games from their inception, and it was true again at the Pan American Games, held for the first time from February 25 through March 8, 1951, at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

I reached the scene of the competition a week or ten days before the starting of the events, ascertaining what provisions had been made for the housing, feeding, transportation, entertainment and comfort of the teams, and every member thereof, as well as the officials and representatives of the various international federations from the United States to the meetings or congresses, to the numerous federation meetings scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires. As at London in 1948—where I was privileged to serve in the same capacity of Chef de Mission—so in Buenos Aires these preliminary activities brought about cooperation and coordination, with the result that when our officials and teams arrived they found the arrangements for the Games well made and, thereafter, successfully carried out.

The social contacts are always most important. Not only to us of the US Olympic Committee and to the various athletic bodies who had representatives upon the various teams, but also to the United States itself, which, through our State Department, gave us every opportunity of furthering good will, and through the exercises of Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Inter-American Affairs, brought about opportunities of contact with important organizations and personnel in Buenos Aires.

There were numerous social functions, and more numerous meetings of the Pan American federations, which our representatives attended. Avery Brundage, Vice President of the International Olympic Committee, attended the Games as such; also present were John J. Garland and J. Brooks B. Parker, the other members of the IOC from the United States. All three were active and successful in bringing about good will and in carrying out the fundamental purposes of the Games. As the President of the Pan American Sporting Committee Mr. Brundage presided at its meetings, which were attended also by President Whittle of the AAU, Executive Director Lyman Bingham of the USOC, and the Chef de Mission. We attempted to establish complete rapport with the South American, Central American, and other North American countries. And, while it must always be recognized that there is, and probably will be for years to come, a certain more or less subtle antagonism on the part of the Latin American countries toward the United States, we were able through our diplomatic but productive actions to continue the entente cordiale between these countries and the US.

President Brundage's address to the President General Peron and to his co-leader, Madam Peron, at the opening festivities was a masterpiece. It was not only well worded, but also well delivered, in Spanish, and it helped tremendously in having the Argentine people realize that the representatives of the US were in Buenos Aires not alone or even so much to win as to bring about good will and a happy coordination.

Lester Mallery, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, Mr. Edward Miller, as the representative of the
State Department, Mr. Brundage, as the President of the US Olympic Committee and the Pan American Sporting Committee, and your Chef de Mission in the receiving line helped to bring about an enthusiastic feeling of cooperation.

The Argentine Organizing Committee was most cordial and leaned over backwards to give us every opportunity of carrying out our desires. The Organizing Committee furnished automobiles and chauffeurs to the end that the high officials of the Games should have proper transportation to be present at the meetings which they desired to attend. The newspapers were cordial in their reports and accounts of our presence and of our representation, and I am confident that the main purpose of the Games and of our presence in Argentina, and especially in Buenos Aires, was accomplished. To Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, and his associates, a tribute and expressions of appreciation of their cooperation, generous support and friendship, should and are here given.

I am confident that President Brundage, Director Bingham, President Wheltle, and our managers and other officials present at the Games, came home with a feeling of friendship and cooperation and with a conviction that the main object of our presence there had been accomplished.
REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

By J. Lyman Bingham

The Pan-American Games, delayed since 1942 by war and other conditions, finally got off to a good start and were conducted without any of the dire consequences that were so freely predicted while the Games were in preparation. The United States Olympic Committee may well be proud of the part it played in making the first set of Games such an unqualified success. Our experiences gained from participating in Olympic Games were beneficial, but the Pan-American Games presented many new problems that required entirely different treatment. Some of these difficulties were: (1) to determine in advance the proper size and strength of the team; (2) the distance to Buenos Aires, which necessitated a new and expensive method of transportation; (3) the time of the year, which tied up many of our best athletes, thus handicapping or preventing tryouts; (4) having to conduct a financial campaign at the close of one Olympic drive and on the threshold of another; (5) apathy not only on the part of the public, but particularly on the part of many in our own organization; (6) a lack of adequate information from the Organizing Committee; and (7) the necessity of carrying on our entire operations during the time our country was virtually at war.

It was agreed at the outset that our teams would not be large and that it would be unlikely that we would participate in all the sports. A special committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Daniel J. Ferris, to determine the sports in which we would participate and the number of athletes and officials that would be chosen for each. The first report of the committee was made at the quadrennial meeting of the USOA in January, 1950, and resulted in many suggestions being made from the floor, mostly concerning increases in the number of personnel. Ten sports were finally agreed upon to be definitely included, with other sports to be added if they were able to finance their full expenses. Eventually 15 teams were taken although not all of the funds were available for the conditional sports.

President Avery Brundage, Chef de Mission Gustavus T. Kirby, and General Manager J. Lyman Bingham left for Buenos Aires in advance of the main party to make arrangements for the arrival of the team. The athletes and the remainder of the officials departed on February 22; 50 from New York via Pan American World Airways; 88 from Miami via Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.; 10 were flown by the U. S. Army as far as Rio de Janeiro; and one of the track and field athletes, Carl Clark, was a resident of Buenos Aires. The official party consisted of 127 athletes and 22 officials, three of whom paid their own transportation. The flight accommodations were excellent. The team arrived very close to scheduled time in the late afternoon of February 23; busses met them at the air port and they were taken directly to their quarters.

The male athletes and officials were housed in Villa Panamaerano, Colegio Militar de la Nacion, a beautiful army college corresponding to our West Point, located about 25 miles from the center of Buenos Aires in the suburb of El Palomar. It required from forty-five minutes to an hour to go to the city by bus or private car and about thirty minutes by railroad, the station being located about 200 yards from the entrance to the mess grounds. Practically all of the facilities for the competitions were located midway between the college and the city or in the city, which made transportation one of our most difficult problems. Most of our teams were too small to rate a private bus which added to our transportation difficulties. The Organization Committee furnished a private car with chauffeur to our Chef de Mission and a private car and a jeep with chauffeurs to the rest of the party. George P. Smith, manager of the Buenos Aires office of the Pan American World Airways, placed another car with chauffeur at our disposal, which helped a great deal and was very much appreciated. One of our transportation difficulties was getting the delegates to the various sport congresses which were all held in the city.

At the college our teams were assigned the entire second floor of one of the buildings located directly across the street from the mess hall. Originally there were six single beds in most of the rooms, but so much space was available that we were allowed to remove half the beds from each room so that a maximum of three persons occupied rooms designed for six persons. Conveniences were all modern and the rooms were kept in good condition by the orderlies. Prior to the competitions, the fencing, shooting, and modern pentathlon teams found quarters closer to the site of their competitions, which made it more convenient without incurring any additional expense.

Our 18 women athletes and manager, Mrs. Evelyn Hall, were housed in one of the Eva Peron Foundations in the city. The one occupied by our team was adjacent to the grounds of President Peron's residence, and was highly satisfactory in every particular. The food was much better prepared than at the Military College because of the smaller number of people that had to be served. The location of the girls' quarters presented the same transportation difficulties that were faced by the men.

Our teams and officials were severely handicapped because only the Spanish language was used in announcements and bulletins. A loud speaker was constantly conveying information throughout the grounds, but always in Spanish. The Organizing Committee provided two interpreters, and another was furnished us through the courtesy of the Standard Oil Company of Buenos Aires, but it was not possible for them to be available at all times. Therefore, many of the verbal announcements were not understood by us, and it was with difficulty that we kept ourselves informed of all that was going on. All bulletins required translation which also handicapped us considerably.

Charles Omstein, Chairman of our Food Committee, was unable to accompany the team, but by correspondence had everything ready for our arrival, including excellent menus for all of the meals during our stay. Those in charge of food at the College tried very hard to satisfy our wants and adhered closely to the prepared menus, but the method of preparing the food was entirely different from that to which we were accustomed. The food was prepared in the army kitchen on a mass basis, so it was difficult for the chefs to satisfy all of the individual wants of our team. However, there was variety and unlimited quantities so no one went hungry. Marion Miller, Assistant Manager, represented the Food Committee, and was in constant touch with the supervisors of the mess department. He succeeded in getting many improvements in the type of cooking and the varieties of food that were served.

The food in the Buenos Aires restaurants was inexpensive, well cooked, and of a very high quality. Many of the teams and individuals were able to get some of their meals at these restaurants, especially when late competitions delayed getting back to the College. Team managers were reimbursed in pesos for these expenses whenever bills were presented. The Organizing Committee, through cooperation of the Argentine Government, provided all meals, housing and transportation difficulties were thus the responsibility of the city.
transportation at no cost to the visiting teams, a concession which was very much appreciated by the participating countries. Travel passes were issued for trains and other public conveyances, although not enough to provide a pass for each individual person. We were given a limited number of passes which had to be passed around from one person to another as needed.

The teams and officials did very little complaining, but one of the justifiable complaints concerned mosquitoes. They were very bothersome during the night but fortunately were not the disease carrying type. The Organizing Committee was well aware of the mosquito menace and every morning a detail of workmen made the rounds of the sleeping rooms spraying DDT. Almost invariably at the time this detail was making its rounds our athletes were still asleep, or resting in their rooms, and as a consequence those rooms were not sprayed, so that much of the fault of being bothered by mosquitoes was our own.

Among the privileges we enjoyed at the College was access to the tailoring department, which came in handy at the time the uniforms were issued. It is impossible to avoid having to alter some of the uniforms since many of the measurements are submitted inaccurately, and many of them are turned in at such a late date that it is impossible to make them up correctly. Six tailors were provided for the alterations, which were gratis, as were all of the other services at the College.

When we first inspected the housing facilities, we were assigned an office for administration purposes. We were surprised to learn that it did not include a telephone and we were informed that the installation of a telephone was impossible. After some insistence a telephone was installed, but all calls had to go through the switchboard of the College. The difficulty of making connections, coupled with the language problem, rendered the telephone almost useless. It is difficult to imagine being without a telephone, but for all the use it was to us we would have been as well off without it. Perhaps it was just as well because on rare occasions when someone from the outside did get through on the telephone, it was usually a call for one of the athletes, and to call anyone to the telephone required a round trip of at least a hundred yards. Had the service been satisfactory, most of our time would have been spent in going back and forth to the various rooms to call people, so perhaps it was fortunate for us that the service was poor.

Coupled with poor telephone service, were constant delays in getting bulletins to us in time to be of any value. This was also true of complimentary tickets, which would arrive at our office at about the time the competition was to start, or would be received the day after the competitions held. This was called to the attention of headquarters almost daily, but little was done to improve the situation.

We did not take a physician from the United States and took only one trainer, Dr. Harry Werbin of Kansas City, who did a splendid job. Excellent hospital facilities and medical service were available within a stone’s throw of our quarters, but fortunately we had no serious illnesses. We employed three local messengers, to assist Dr. Werbin, at a total cost of $265. Dr. Werbin reported that their services were satisfactory.

In order to eliminate management difficulties, plans had been made to hold daily meetings of the managers and coaches of the various teams, but because of practice periods scheduled at various times during the day, and other difficulties which made it almost impossible to get the group together, no such meetings were held. It later developed that such meetings were unnecessary. The managers and coaches carried out their duties with dispatch and on their own initiative. By the use of a large bulletin board we were able to deliver instructions where necessary. It would be difficult to bring together a finer group of coaches and managers for a trip of this kind.

The facilities for the various competitions were as fine as could be found anywhere, with the exception of Luna Park where boxing and basketball competitions were held. The swimming structure was of a temporary nature but was highly satisfactory. Plans are under way to construct on the same site one of the finest swimming stadiums in the world, which will also include a six story building with quarters for each of the Argentine Sport Federations, which are now scattered all over the city.

The weather conditions during the Games were excellent. The day before the games were to open a severe rainstorm, accompanied by high winds, damaged some of the facilities so badly that it was necessary to postpone the entire schedule one day, but once the games were under way the weather was ideal except for one morning when there was a mild rain. At no time did it get too hot or too cool.

The equipment committee provided the same type of uniforms that were used in the 1948 Olympic Games in London, so the team presented a very attractive appearance. The applause received at the Opening Ceremony was tremendous, and except for a few isolated cases, our athletes were given fine ovations throughout the competitions. We had been warned against the reaction of the basketball crowd, so we asked for, and received, additional police protection for the final game with Argentina. It proved to be an unnecessary precaution, because the crowd was as well behaved as one in our country would have been under similar conditions. When our victorious team left the building they had to pass through a large crowd which was gathered outside, but there was not the slightest indication of any feeling against our players. The Argentine fans have a custom of making as much noise as possible in an attempt to disconcert opponents who are at the free throw line. Fortunately we do not follow this custom in the United States, but some of our demonstrations are just as bad, so we have little cause to criticize them.
Our entire team won the admiration of the people of Argentina for their gentlemanly conduct and good sportsmanship. The officers at the College, particularly, commented many times on the excellent behavior of our athletes. At the conclusion of our stay I asked the officers to make a thorough examination of our quarters and report any damage that might have resulted from our occupancy. After a thorough inspection they said we left everything in perfect condition.

Buenos Aires proved to be an excellent host for the Games. President Juan Domingo Peron and his wife, Evita, Dr. Rudolf Venzuela, President of the Organizing Committee, and all others, did everything possible to conduct a good set of games and made the visitors feel welcome to the city. Buenos Aires is a beautiful, modern, progressive city with a European atmosphere made distinctive through the addition of our new world culture. The people are very sports minded and make wide use of the many excellent sports facilities provided for them. Their athletes will bear watching in all future international competitions.

An incident occurred during our stay which should be made a matter of record because of later repercussions. The following is quoted from the report by Assistant Manager Marion Miller:

"While at the information center of the Colegio de Militar on one of the days near the close of the Games, I was informed by an interpreter that two of our boys, members of the U.S. teams, had been taken into custody. Upon investigation I found two boys engaged in an argument with a member of the police, who, I understood, was an officer in plain clothes. When asked for an explanation, the boys said they had taken a movie shot of one of the guards at the main gate, while in the act of obtaining identification for one of the boys while his arms were raised overhead. The officer demanded that the camera be turned over to the police to which the boys objected. I instructed the owner of the camera to turn it over to the officers, who promised to remove the objectional part of the film, and return the camera to him on the following day. This was finally agreed to after explaining to the boys that it was a matter of bad judgment on their part, even though they had posed the entire act with the guard at the gate as a gag. This was done, and the camera was returned the following day."

As a result of this incident, some time after we had returned home the Argentine paper "Noticias Graficas" charged that the United States athletes in the Pan American Games had instructions from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation to take photographs which would damage Argentina's prestige abroad. The paper said photographs taken from two members of the United States team proved there was a plan to paint Argentina as a totalitarian country. The paper also said that an official Argentine investigation showed "all 128 members" had been instructed by the F.B.I. to gather evidence against Argentina. This demonstrates how easily an innocent prank can be misunderstood in a foreign country. The article reached the United States through reference by the Associated Press to the story in "Noticias Graficas".

I wish to express sincere thanks and appreciation to the officials of the Department of Inter-American Affairs of our State Department for their splendid cooperation throughout this undertaking. We are also indebted to the officials of the Pan American World Airways, and Pan American-Grace Airways, for their courteous and efficient service; to the officers of the First National Bank of Boston in Buenos Aires, who helped us with our banking problems; to the Standard Oil Company of Buenos Aires, for the loan of an interpreter and other courtesies throughout our stay; to the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, for their splendid cooperation, and the delightful reception which was given to our team and officials; and to Messrs. Brooks, Harten, and Plesch, the interpreters, who rendered such excellent service.

The United States athletes, despite our limited numbers, made a creditable show-
ing. According to an unofficial scoring system used by the Argentine press, we took first place in men's track and field, men's and women's swimming, basketball, weightlifting and the team event of the modern pentathlon. We took second place in women's track and field, fencing, wrestling, shooting, and in modern pentathlon (individual); we tied for second place in baseball with Mexico. We took third place in gymnastics with one competitor; third in water polo, and fourth in boxing. In women's track and field, a protest was lodged (not by us) against the winner of the javelin, who was from Mexico. It was claimed that through a mixup she was permitted to enter the finals when she had no right to do so. Had the protest been upheld, the United States would have won women's track and field, but the jury could not reach an agreement, so the protest failed by default.

Recommendations:
In the future we should insist on the English language being used along with Spanish for all bulletins and announcements.

When teams travel by air, precautions must be taken to prevent a repetition of an incident that occurred with our team. Two of the wrestlers, without our knowledge and consent, departed from Buenos Aires in advance of the main party on another airline. It required considerable investigation to account for their disappearance. It was cleared up only when the airplane that issued the tickets objected to their transfer to another line. Airlines are not like boat travel; it is a simple matter for an athlete to book passage on an airline if he is in possession of his ticket. All tickets should be held by the central office until time of departure.

Unquestionably the First Pan American Games were a success and will have a far-reaching effect in solidifying the Western Hemisphere. These games in time will become one of the most important of the international competitions. The United States must be well represented in the future and there should be no doubt about the strength of the teams we send to these games. Our entire athletic program is judged by the results of our athletes in international competition. Latin fans have the greatest respect for a winner, so no one registered the slightest resentment when our athletes won their events.

The excellent conduct and sportsmanship of our athletes made many friends for the United States, and dissipated much of the propaganda that has been spread throughout South America about our nation. Taken as a whole, it was a very worthwhile trip which compensated for the many difficulties we encountered throughout our period of preparation.

FINANCING. At the outset it appeared that financing our participation in the Pan American Games would be comparatively easy, but we were in for a rude awakening. The erroneous impression prevailed among the games committees, and some of the sports governing bodies, that sufficient funds, other than those derived from tryouts, would be easily obtained by a special committee from business houses having extensive interests in South America, especially Argentina.

Our initial plan was to form a national businessmen's finance committee, to be headed by some prominent businessman, through which committee we expected to raise a portion of the fund, supporting the efforts of the governing bodies of sports. An invitation was extended to the Honorable de Lesseps S. Morrison, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, to serve as honorary chairman of the committee and Mr. Morrison promptly accepted. It was not intended that he should take an active part in the campaign, but his wide acquaintance with South American affairs, and his prestige, proved to be very helpful.

Despite our efforts to obtain the services of some well-known businessman to act as chairman, none was found who would accept the appointment. All those invited declined for one reason or another. Several of these contacts were made by Thomas F. Lennon, a New York businessman long identified with amateur sport as an official. Mr. Lennon spent a great deal of time on this matter, and when it became evident that we were going to be unsuccessful in our quest for a chairman, Mr. Lennon consented to serve in that capacity.

Early in 1950 we prepared a pamphlet entitled: "Quick Facts About the United States Olympic Association", intended primarily to supply the Congress of the United States with information about the Olympic Committee, in connection with our application for a Federal Charter. The pamphlet was so well received that it was revised in August, 1950, for use in the Pan American fund campaign. It was widely circulated and proved to be very useful.

We also prepared a pamphlet entitled, "Hold High the Torch", which is a resumé of the best fund raising ideas by the United States Olympic Committee over the years, and includes other practical ideas for fund raising. This pamphlet was also widely distributed and was useful not only in the Pan-American campaign, but the Olympic fund campaign which followed later.

In cooperation with the U. S. State Department, we prepared a list of eighty of the top business firms doing business in Argentina. Many of these firms were solicited for contributions by personal visits, and others by mail and telephone, but the returns were so disappointing that we soon realized that this approach was doomed to failure. Most of the firms gave off-the-record explanations as to why they would not or could not contribute. Some of them gave small contributions and others contributed Argentine pesos. These pesos, totaling 91,000 worth $6,000, were as good as dollars while we were in Buenos Aires, but they could not be taken out of Argentina and therefore could not be applied toward our transportation.

Meanwhile we were compiling additional lists from various sources and eventually concentrated on the names of about 1,400 good concerns with South American connections. Returns from these solicitations were also disappointing so we were making little progress. Belief continued on the part of our Olympic family that we would raise all of the money from these business firms. Some committees claimed they had been told that they need not raise any money since it would all be forthcoming from the "Businessmen's Committee."

In connection with our solicitation of business houses, we had the services of Hal Lee of New York, Executive Secretary of the 1950 Inter-American Press Conference, who had recently headed a successful financial drive to raise funds to entertain the delegates to the conference at their meetings in New York. Mr. Lee spent considerable time on our campaign and his advice and assistance were very valuable. Despite a wide personal acquaintance with U. S. businessmen doing business in South America, Mr. Lee met with the same resistance that had been confronting us, so it became more apparent than ever that factors beyond our control would make it
adopted since that was the number of coaches, managers, and administrators that were to accompany the teams.

A meeting of officials of the three air lines (Pan American, Panagra, and Braniff) was immediately arranged at the Olympic office in New York, to consider this question. It developed that our own transportation committee's plans had progressed to the point where the entire movement had been promised to Pan American and Panagra. It was made clear that Braniff at the outset had had an equal opportunity to bid on the movement but had failed to offer anything at that time which would warrant including them in the transaction.

As a result of the meeting, Pan American and Panagra agreed to file applications with the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to take the eighteen coaches, managers, and administrators, without charge. This could not be done without the approval of the CAB. Under the tariff we were legally entitled to seven free tickets, one for each fifteen paid passengers. The eighteen free tickets we were seeking were to be in addition to that number, making a total of 25. Mr. Bennett and I had already taken the matter up with the Civil Aeronautics Board, and with the State Department, and had received so much encouragement that we were sure such a request would be granted.

The officials of the two airlines kept their promises and made formal application to the CAB for permission to carry the eighteen additional free passengers. The request was promptly granted by the Board. This was very gratifying because it meant a saving of almost $15,000, in the cost of transportation. Furthermore, the officials of Pan American and Panagra, recognizing our plight, began to take an active part in our fund raising campaign and established contacts that later produced a number of sizeable contributions.

At Mr. Bennett's suggestion we selected about 200 names from our prospect list and sent them a telegram prepared by Mr. Bennett. It appealed for funds on the basis of the harm that would result should the United States be unable to participate in the Games, rather than on the basis of the good that would be accomplished by our participation, and was signed by President Avery Brundage. The response to the telegrams was most gratifying.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the USOC in December 1950, in Washington, the name of another businessman was suggested as chairman of the Businessmen's Committee. To make it possible for the invitation to be extended, Mr. Lennon resigned as chairman but continued to work on the campaign. Because of other commitments, the individual to whom we extended the invitation declined, so the entire campaign was conducted from the office of the Executive Director, without the benefit of a special Businessmen's Committee. At the Washington Executive Board meeting, a fund raising organization presented a plan to raise the fund on a professional basis, but after considerable discussion the plan was rejected.

When it became apparent that contributions from business firms would be entirely inadequate to finance our participation, sports governing bodies whose sports were on the Pan-American program, the colleges, and the games committees, began producing good results, so that eventually sufficient funds were obtained to finance the trip as originally planned.

Under the circumstances we were fortunate in obtaining sufficient funds for the trip to Buenos Aires. The Pan-American Games have now become a reality, and in the future the financing of our teams to these Games must be considered equally as important as financing our teams to the Olympic Games.

Two exclamation points, one period: Luis Firpo, Joe DePietro of US weightlifting team, Frances Kazubski of track and field squad. extremely difficult for us to raise the Pan-American fund.

The situation looked desperate, so I decided to go to Washington to see the officials of the Department of Inter-American Affairs of the Department of State in order to lay the facts before them, inasmuch as the State Department had indicated that it was most anxious that we be represented in these games. I did not ask for financial help but wanted only their advice, and to make it clear to them that unless sufficient funds were raised, the United States could not participate in the Pan-American Games. They pledged wholehearted support and throughout the remainder of the campaign were very cooperative.

At the suggestion of the Washington officials, I visited Jess Bennett, Assistant to the President of Braniff Airways, at his Washington office. It is Mr. Bennett to whom I am indebted for much of the progress that was eventually made. Mr. Bennett naturally wanted part of the business of transporting the teams for his airline. He suggested that in return for one-third of the movement, his company would transport six passengers free, provided Pan American World Airways and Pan American-Grace Airways would do the same; subject, of course, to approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The figure of eighteen was adopted since that was the number of coaches, managers, and administrators that were to accompany the teams.

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OPERATION B. A.

Report of Assistant General Manager

By Marion H. Miller

After conducting the US boxing trials for the Pan American Games and directing the solicitation of funds in Kansas City, which ran well into four figures, the writer didn’t have much strength left to serve in the triple capacity assigned to him for the US operation at Buenos Aires.

In addition to acting as Assistant Manager of the US teams and as vice-chairman of the Supplies and Equipment Committee in the absence of Chairman Jim Swarts, who was in Europe at the time, I was given the assignment of looking after the feeding and housing arrangements by Chairman Charles Ornstein, who did not make the trip. My acceptance of the food assignment proved to be my first mistake.

Since team units were leaving from both New York and Miami by air, I was placed in charge of the Miami contingent, which included 88 athletes and officials who were transported in two Pan American-Grace Airways planes by way of Panama and Lima, Peru, without incident. The two New York planes were routed by way of Rio De Janeiro, arriving at Buenos Aires within a few hours of each other on February 23.

Approximately two thirds of the male athletes, coaches and managers were quartered at the Military College, a government institution located on the outskirts of Buenos Aires and approximately one hour’s ride from the city. Regular meals were served the athletes of all countries in the main mess hall at the college from 7 to 9 AM, 12 to 1:30 PM, and 4:30 to 6:30 PM.

When I was briefed in New York prior to departure for Argentina, Chairman Ornstein outlined the work he had attempted to do by correspondence with members of the Buenos Aires Organizing Committee. Complete daily menus suitable for American athletes had been prepared and approved by Mr. Ornstein in advance and submitted to the Argentine officials. However, upon arrival at the Military College—which, by the way, was made up of splendid buildings with excellent facilities—I soon learned that our American menus were not to be followed.

Teams from all countries were fed in a central dining room with all food being prepared in the army kitchen by army cooks in mass production style. The US menus were not followed and the native dishes were not very palatable or appetizing to our athletes. Repeated attempts on our part to get a greater variety of food on the menu were listened to attentively but did not produce the desired results. Breakfast foods and cereals were practically unknown, and fresh fruits were out of season and not available. Beef, including steaks, was served regularly but it took much effort on our part to get even breakfast eggs cooked in a manner that was satisfactory to our group. Canned fruits and juices could seldom be had.

Fortunately, because of the plentiful supply and low cost of food, excellent meals with steaks could be obtained by the teams in Buenos Aires after their competition, which afforded a welcome change in their diet. As a result of this experience, it is recommended that American food and, if possible, American chefs to prepare it, accompany all American teams competing in Central and South American countries. This was the procedure which was established and found highly satisfactory at the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games.

Members of the US Women’s track and Swimming teams were furnished very luxuriant quarters in one of the Eva Peron Foundation buildings. All accommodations there, as well as meals cooked for them, were highly satisfactory.

PRE- & POST-PAN AMERICAN COMPETITION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman

By Daniel J. Ferris

In the fall of 1950 your “Pre and Post” Committee contacted the leading South American countries regarding the possibility of their arranging competitions for members of the US Pan American Games team enroute to or returning from Buenos Aires, the scene of the 1951 Pan American Games. It was hoped that the USOC might realize a substantial sum of money as a result of such contests and at the same time give our boys and girls an opportunity to see a little more of South America.

Most of the replies indicated an interest. Some expressed difficulty in meeting our financial conditions and in some instances offered counter proposals. We reached the conclusion early that the pre-games competitions were out of the question.

Brazil asked for a small swimming team and arrangements were made, but the visit of our swimmers to that country was later cancelled. Trinidad, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay were all interested in having some track and field athletes. Peru and Chile expressed interest in arranging some games for our basketball team.

Your committee ascertained as soon as the teams were selected who would be available to remain in South America following the Games. Since the basketball team had to return home straightaway, we cancelled our negotiations for matches.

With less than three weeks remaining we continued our negotiations by telegraph and telephone with the countries still interested. We immediately experienced difficulty over conflicts in dates and transportation problems. Two of the countries suggested that their representatives in Buenos Aires would contact ours and complete the arrangements. We asked the others to do likewise.

An insurmountable obstacle presented itself when attempts were made in Buenos Aires to obtain transportation for our team to Uruguay, which cancelled the meet scheduled to be held in Montevideo. Later Trinidad and Peru had to call off their meets because of conflicts in dates.

Therefore, we can only report that the sum total of all of our efforts was a two-day meet in Santiago, Chile, in which 13 of our track and field athletes (10 men and 3 girls) participated. As a result of this the USOC benefited to the extent of $2100. This amount was remitted by the Chilean Amateur Athletic Federation to the Amateur Athletic Union of the US, which in turn transmitted it to USOC Treasurer Van Camp.

Dr. Harry Werbin
Trainer of US teams at Buenos Aires.
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman

By James F. Simms

At the December 10, 1950, meeting of the USOC held at Washington, D. C., proposals were considered from all carriers offering service to Argentina, for the transportation of the US team to the First Pan American Games at Buenos Aires, February 25, to March 8, 1951. The combined offer of Pan American World Airways and Pan American Grace Airways was accepted to transport the official party.

With the approval of your officers, the American Express Company was appointed official agent to organize tours to the Pan American Games for amateur sports devotees, for members of the Olympic family, and for followers of the US team. Because of the shortness of time and the difficulty of interesting our people in visiting South America, very few tours were sold.

The USOC concurred in the recommendation of the Transportation Committee that, insofar as the bookings for team personnel was concerned, no advantage was to be gained by the selection and appointment of a special travel agent.

On January 17, 1951, a directive was sent to all members of the Olympic family setting forth details with respect to ticketing, baggage, vaccination, passport, team assembly, etc. US domestic transportation was furnished each member of the official party from his home to either the New York City or the Miami gateway—whichever point was more economical. Sixty-one members of the group departed from New York City on February 22, taking to the air at 10:18 AM and setting down in Buenos Aires the following day about 7:30 PM. The balance of the party departed from Miami on February 22 at 8:00 PM in two special planes and arrived in the Argentine capital twenty-two hours later. Permission was granted a few under grads to depart on February 23 and 24.

Although Secretary Bushnell received word from the Argentine Olympic Committee that the special "Olympic" identification card would be recognized in Argentina as a valid travel document, in the absence of any official word from either the Argentine Government or the US Department of State, Pan American World Airways required each member of the team to be in possession of a passport.

The team was made up of 175 persons as follows:

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<tr>
<th>APPROVED TEAMS</th>
<th>Competitors</th>
<th>Officials</th>
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<td>Fencing</td>
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<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
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<td>Track &amp; Field</td>
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<td>Water Polo</td>
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| TOTAL             | 99          | 18       |

US synchronized swimmers—7; Canadian synchronized swimmers—5; Albert F. Whettle; Mr. & Mrs. Jay Ehret Mahoney; Dorcas Lehmann (York); Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence J. Johnson; Mr., & Mrs. Harry D. Henshel; Mr. & Mrs. Sanford Cohen; Mrs. E. Fullare Leo; Herb G. McKenley; Mrs. Victoria Schmidt, Plainfield; Vincent Farrell, Newark; John A. Bottomly, Camden and Ted Smits (Associated Press).

By air 175

By steamer—Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Ritter 2

28

335
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

Report of the Vice-Chairman
By Marion H. Miller

Benefiting from the experience gained in handling the equipment and supplies of the US teams for the 1948 Olympic Games, the committee for the Pan American Games was reduced to five members and was able to do a more efficient job because of this.

Measurement blank questionnaires for both officials and competitors were prepared and mailed to all officials and chairmen of sports committees from the office of the Secretary of the USOC. Team managers were charged with the responsibility of securing the necessary measurements of each team.

Competitive Uniforms. The same general style of competitors’ uniforms as furnished for the 1948 Olympic teams, with some variations and improvements, was decided upon by the committee. Light zephyr wool shirts—with red, white, and blue sash stripes and the official Pan American Games insignia for US teams—were again approved. All teams were issued navy blue cotton fleece-lined warmup shirts and pants of special design with red and white USA lettering on the front. These garments proved most practical, and were less expensive than wool. All uniforms were tailored according to individual measurements.

The Wilson Sporting Goods Company was selected as the official supplier of competitive uniforms. An estimated budget of $5,000 was approved by the Executive Board to cover the cost of competitive equipment—but through judicious selection, solicitation of donated items, and the purchase of most equipment at prices slightly in excess of actual cost, all competitive equipment was obtained at a total of approximately $3,000.

US Teams Insignia. Suggestions were received for an appropriate design to be worn by all US teams. A contest was conducted among the students of the Kansas City Art Institute and 16 different designs were submitted to the Executive Board of the USOC. The design submitted by Joseph Taylor was approved and used on both the competitive and parade uniforms. The silk embroidery emblems embodied blue lettering “USA 1951” with a circular red border on an outline of the North American continent in gold as a background.

Appreciation to the following donors of free equipment is expressed by the committee: Adolph Kiefer & Company—men’s nylon racing trunks, women’s nylon pool suits, men’s and women’s terry cloth robes; Cramer Chemical Company—first aid kits, complete training supplies for all teams; Pan American Airways—zipper carryall bags; The Adler Rubber Company—basketball shoes; Seamless Rubber Company—adhesive tape and bandages; Lowe & Campbell Athletic Goods—miscellaneous supplies; Wilson Sporting Goods Co.—miscellaneous supplies.

Parade Uniforms. Again it was decided to follow the same general style of uniforms as used by US teams in the 1948 Olympic Games. The Pan American insignia was reproduced on buttons and belt buckles, and on pins for the girls. All uniforms were obtained through John Wanamaker, New York City.

The men’s parade uniform consisted of lightweight hat with insignia, dark blue flannel jacket with insignia, light grey flannel and white nylon slacks, white shirt, red-white-blue tie, belt and buckle, white hose, and white buckskin shoes.

The women’s parade uniform consisted of a light poplin cap with visor, blue flannel blazer with insignia, white skirt, and blouse.

The approximate total expenditure for parade uniforms was $11,000.

Equipment Distribution. Due to the late selection of some team personnel, it was necessary to transport both competitive and parade uniforms to Buenos Aires as cargo in the same planes with the teams leaving New York and Miami. No extra charge was made on a total pro-rata weight basis by the airlines. Parade uniforms were individually boxed and labeled by Wanamaker in New York and competitive uniforms were individually packed for each team.

Upon arrival, all uniforms were transported to the Military College and everything was issued to the team managers on the following day. Arrangements were made in advance with several Army tailors to make the necessary minor alterations of parade suits and for pressing at the college. With but few exceptions everyone was properly fitted and ready for the opening ceremonies on the following day. Certain minor alterations are always necessary on tailor-made parade uniforms which have not previously been fitted to the wearer, and so the availability of tailoring services at the time the uniforms are issued is very important. The Argentine officials were very cooperative in this respect and supplied the services of several army tailors for this purpose at no cost to the US delegation.

Recommendations. 1. That all final selections of team personnel and officials be completed at least two weeks before the departure date.
MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Committee Chairman

By Pincus Sober

Upon its organization, the Olympic Men’s Track and Field Committee, like most other Olympic sports committees, found itself confronted with unprecedented problems in the selection of a team to represent the United States at the Pan American Games in Argentina.

It was essential, first, that the strongest possible team be chosen, and, second, that all available athletes be given the same fair opportunity of making that team. The Pan American Games, coming as they did during the winter—out of season for outdoor track and field in the United States—made it possible to select our team by the customary method of final tryouts. After considering all possibilities, the Committee decided these criteria would best be met by designating the AAU’s 1950 national track and field championships, open to all amateurs, as the preliminary basis for selection of the team. From these championships, some 60 athletes, generally representing the first three eligible place winners in each Olympic event on the program, were designated as the pool from which final selection would come.

With the team limited to 22 men, barely one for each event, and with no spares for relay teams, etc., it was important that wherever possible men be selected who could participate in more than one event. It was also essential that we be assured that the athletes selected would be in competitive shape at the time of departure for the Games—more than six months after the qualification.

Prior to final selection, all candidates were required to fill out questionnaires concerning their availability, current state of training, etc. Where deemed necessary, corroborating data as to the latter was obtained from members of the committee or other qualified persons.

A portion of the team was selected by the committee at its meeting in Dallas, Texas, in January, 1951; the balance by a sub-committee consisting of James Kelly of Minnesota, coach of the team, Herman L. Fischer, its manager and the chairman.

Contrary to fears held by some, a surprisingly small percentage of the eligible athletes indicated their inability or unwillingness to make the trip, if selected, because of the winter dates of the Games. A glance at the team roster, will show the high quality of the men selected for each event, including ten American champions. Fred Wilt and Sam Felton, two other champions, who wanted to go, were forced to change their plans at the last minute. Another, Fortune Gordien, who had been living in South Africa, communicated with us too late to be selected.

As is apparent from the results, our team performed splendidly. With 14 championships (including both relays), 10 seconds, five thirds, four fourths, and 1 fifth place, it was by far the outstanding track and field aggregation at the Games. Every man scored in one or more events.

These results tell their own story. Yet, on behalf of the Olympic Track and Field Committee, I must make special reference to the great all-around job done by Jim Kelly as coach of the team. I also express my appreciation to the entire committee for its fine spirit of harmony and cooperation, which augured well for our further tasks in connection with the 1952 Olympic Games.

It is hoped that the experience of this committee, and the problems faced in connection with the Pan American Games of 1951, may prove of value to the next committee for the 1956 Olympic Games in Australia, which will also be held outside the normal track and field season in the United States.
One-two-three finish is registered by Mai Whitfield, Bill Brown, and Hugo Mainco, with winner's time 1 min., 53.2 sec.; trio's chief threat comes from Argentina's Julio Ferreyra in 4th place.
MEN’S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Team Manager
By Herman J. Fischer

In response to my appointment as assistant manager of the overall Pan American Team, I assumed my duties in New York on February 19, 1951. There were numerous details to be looked after in connection with the processing of the team and the dissemination of information and instructions to team members prior to departure for Argentina on February 22. Asa Bushnell, USOC Secretary, and J. Lyman Bingham, general manager of the US teams, requested me to accept this assignment. It was understood that Marion H. Miller, the other assistant manager would have charge of that part of the team leaving from Miami.

The chartered flight from New York had originally been scheduled for 11:30 A.M. Carne cards were issued by the Argentina government and were validated by President Brundage. As a result, the processing of the official party through customs and immigration was considerably speeded up. The take-off time was then advanced to 10:18 A.M.

After lunch aloft, I used the ship’s public address system to make a short talk to the group. I pointed out the responsibility of all of us who wore the uniform of the United States team in the Pan American Games. Emphasis was placed on the necessity for good conduct during our entire stay in Argentina and on the courteous consideration each of us owed to one another, as well as to athletes and officials from other countries. Every member of the party was called to the microphone in the front of the ship to receive his carne card. He was introduced to the entire group and

was identified as to his sport, event, and home city. President Whelple of the AAU stood beside me and presented each member of the team with a gold AAU pin.

It was announced that parade uniforms for competitors were on board and would be distributed upon arrival in Buenos Aires. We were advised that arrangements were being made to have several tailors available to make any needed alterations and to press all uniforms.

Several hours later, but before arriving in Port au Prince, Trinidad, our first port of call, I again addressed the group. I outlined the schedule of events as they would occur during the progress of the Games.

Before our landing at Rio, the second stop, folders were passed among the group. These showed pictures of the various stadia and other facilities at which the competition would be held. Also included was a map showing the proximity of each stadium to the others and to the Military College where all of the male members of the team were to be housed. Subsequently Olympic manuals, which contained detailed information and instructions for competitors were distributed to every team member on the flight.

Although we landed at the airport in Buenos Aires in the early evening, it was 10:30 PM before we arrived at the Military College where a steak dinner awaited the entire group.

Early the following morning, all of the parade and competitive uniforms were distributed to the members of the team as well as to the coaches and managers. Jim Kelly, track coach, immediately proceeded to arrange for workouts for the track team at the track and field stadium. He likewise arranged for the necessary transportation to and from the stadium. In my opinion, because of Kelly’s conscientious effort in this direction, and his constant attention to the track and field team, the splendid results achieved by the members of the team were not at all surprising.

The housing provided in the Military College was quite comparable to that which was furnished in London, in 1948, except that in lieu of the barracks we were quartered in a dormitory. Most of the rooms accommodated four men, but some rooms, normally used as classroom, were large enough to accommodate ten or twelve. With this arrangement it was possible to house some of the teams in one room. This proved to
be very advantageous in making it possible for the manager or coach to contact his entire group conveniently.

The second floor of the building was reserved exclusively for the US team. Teams from other countries occupied quarters on the first and third floors as well as in adjacent buildings. Quarters were carefully guarded by the military authorities on the premises.

After the fourth day, I was assigned to attend track and field congress meetings, but when I made my first appearance I learned that two previous meetings had been held at which most of the items on the agenda had been disposed of. Since the meetings were conducted in Spanish, it was extremely difficult to get into the discussions, except on a few occasions when some member of the Latin American country was able to speak a little English and serve as interpreter. Under this arrangement it was possible for me to express the views of the US contingent on three of four items which I considered to be important for the conduct of the next Pan American Games in Mexico City in 1955.

The organizing committee of Argentina extended themselves in their efforts to provide all of the needed facilities and to make all arrangements for the efficient conduct of the Games, and, in my opinion, their efforts were rewarded with considerable success. Only occasionally did we encounter a few gripes on the officiating but I learned long ago that these are to be expected.

It was an honor for me to have been selected by my associates on the Olympic Track and Field committee for the managerial assignment, and it was gratifying to me to have become acquainted with all the members of the track and field team, as well as with many of the athletes on the other teams and their coaches and managers. It is a pleasure to report that the morale of the entire group was excellent throughout our stay in Buenos Aires, and the conduct of the members of all teams was splendid.
MEN’S TRACK & FIELD RESULTS

100-METER DASH
(Qualify for Semi-Finals)
First Heat—Gerardo Bonhoff, Argentina, 0:11.1; Hélio Coutinho da Silva, Brazil, 0:11.1; L. L. Bridgeman, Trinidad, 0:11.2.
Second Heat—Arthur Bragg, U. S., 0:10.8; Adelio Fernandez, Argentina, 0:11.1; H. A. Harewood, Trinidad, 0:11.2.
Third Heat—Jesus Farres Afarril, Cuba, 0:11.0; Gerardo Bonhoff, Argentina, 0:22.0; 2, Michel de la Calzada, Brazil, 0:11.2.
Fourth Heat—Don Campbell, U. S., 0:11.0; Herb McKenley, Jamaica, 0:10.9; Helio Coutinho da Silva, Brazil, 0:11.1; B. L. Trinidad, 0:11.2.
Third Heat—1, Raul Mazorra Zamora, Cuba, 0:11.0; 2, Gerardo Salazar, Peru, 0:11.1; 3, Gerald Bishoff, Argentina, 0:22.4; 4, Marquez, 0:22.4; 5, Leiva, 0:22.7.
Third Heat—1, Herbert McKenley, Jamaica, 0:21.3; 2, Campbell, 0:22.3; 3, Bridgeman, 0:22.1.
Third Heat—1, Pablo Marquez, Argentina, 0:23.3; 2, Gerardo Zalazar, Peru, 0:23.3; 3, Helio Coutinho da Silva, Brazil, 0:23.5.
Fifth Heat—Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:11.0; Gerardo Bishoff, Argentina, 0:21.9; 3, Paul Marquez, Cuba, 0:21.4; 4, Leiva, 0:22.4; 5, Marquez, 0:22.4; 6, Rodrigo Rojas Rodriguez, Chile.
First Heat—1, Arturo Bragg, U. S., 21.9 seconds; 2, Mazorra, 0:22.3; 3, Andres Fernandez Salvador, Ecuador, 0:22.5.

(Semi-Finals)
First Heat—1, Arturo Bragg, U. S., 22.5 seconds; 2, Jesus O’Parril Farrés, Cuba, 0:22.8; 3, Jose Távez Da Conceiçao, Brazil, 0:23.1.
Second Heat—1, Adelio Fernandez, Argentina, 0:22.1; 2, Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:22.5; 3, Gustavo Edleras, Chile, 0:22.6.
Third Heat—1, Adelio Fernandez, Argentina, 0:23.1; 2, Leonel Contreras, Chile, 0:23.3; 3, Juan Leiva, Venezuela, 0:23.8.
Fourth Heat—1, Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 14 minutes 57.2 seconds; 2, Daniel Vlahos, Argentina, 15:11.3; 3, Gustavo Edleras, Chile, 0:22.7; 4, Gustavo Rojas Rodriguez, Chile, 0:22.7; 5, Pablo Marquez, Cuba, 0:22.8; 6, Leonel Contreras, Chile.
Fifth Heat—1, Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 14 minutes 57.2 seconds; 2, Daniel Vlahos, Argentina, 15:11.3; 3, Gustavo Rojas Rodriguez, Chile, 0:22.7; 4, Gustavo Edleras, Chile, 0:22.8; 5, Pablo Marquez, Cuba, 0:22.8; 6, Leonel Contreras, Chile.

(Final)
1. Arturo Bragg, U. S., 0:10.8; 2. Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba, 0:23.3; 3. Ramon Sandoval, Chile, 0:57.4; 4. Leon Carmona, Mexico, 0:51.2; 5. Anasasti Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:51.3; 6. Luis Mondeore, Trinidad (no time).
Second Heat—1, Guiseppe Evaro, Argentina, 0:57.1; 2, Gustavo Edleras, Chile, 0:57.4; 3, Carlos Monges Caldera, Mexico, 1:04.9 (only three entered).
Third Heat—1, Herbert McKenley, Jamaica, 0:49.9; 2, Hugo Maizeco, U. S., 0:50.1; 3, Guido Veronez, Argentina, 0:50.2; 4, Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:50.3; 5, Javier Cesar Diaz, Mexico, 0:50.6.
Fourth Heat—1, Mal Whitfield, U. S., 0:49.2; 2, Jaime Itlman, Chile, 0:50.6; 3, Maximo Guerra, Argentina, 0:50.6; 4, Guiseppe Evaro, Venezuela, 0:51.2.

(Semi-Finals)
First Heat—1, Miguel García, Cuba, 0:22.3; 2, John Voight, U. S., 0:50.6; 3, Ramon Sandoval, Chile, 0:50.7; 4, Leon Carmona, Mexico, 0:50.8.
Second Heat—1, Curtis Stone, U. S., 4:08.9; 2, Eduardo Balducci, Argentina, 0:50.6; 3, Ramon Sandoval, Chile, 0:50.7; 4, Leon Carmona, Mexico, 0:50.8.
Third Heat—1, Curtis Stone, U. S., 4:02; 2, Curtis Stone, 4:03.7; 3, Oscar Guibar, Argentina, 4:14.4; 4, Oscar Gaibar, Argentina, 4:14.9; 5, Wilfredo Tull, Trinidad, 4:15.2; 6, Haroldo Gallardo, Chile.

(Final)
1. Miguel García, Cuba, 0:48.3; 2. John Voight, U. S. A., 0:48.3; 3. Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba, 0:48.4; 4. Gustavo Edleras, Chile, 0:49.4.

800-METER RUN
(Qualify for Final)
First Heat—Mal Whitfield, U. S., 1:57.7; Julio Lima Ferreyra, Argentina, 1:57.8; Frank Prince Panama, 1:58.1; Armando Roque, Brazil, 1:58.1; Hugo Maizeco, U. S. (too time given).
Second Heat—Eduardo Balducci, Argentina, 1:57.2; Evelio Pianez Del Rio, Cuba, 1:58.2; William Brown, U. S., 1:58.3; Luis Mondeore, Trinidad, 1:58.9; Adolfo Augustyn, Argentina (no time given).

(Final)

1,500-METER RUN
(Qualify for Final)
First Heat—1, Curtis Stone, U. S., 4:08.9; 2, Guiseppe Evaro, Argentina, 4:09.3; 3, Eduardo Moro, Columbia, 4:18.8; 4, Frank Prince, Panama, 4:19.9; 5, Wilfredo Tull, Trinidad.
Second Heat—1, Browning Ross, U. S., 4:11.8; 2, John Womack, U. S., 4:13.8; 3, Luis Rodriguez, Brazil, 4:14.4; 4, Oscar Gaibar, Argentina, 4:14.9; 5, Wilfredo Tull, Trinidad, 4:15.2; 6, Haroldo Gallardo, Chile.

(Final)

3,000-METER STEEPLECHASE
(Qualify for Final)

1-MILE RUN
(Qualify for Final)

5-MILE RUN
(Qualify for Final)
Curtis Stone, two-time victor for Red, White, and Blue, on way to success in 3000-meters steeplechase, is closely trailed by teammate, Browning Ross (also over water), who takes 2nd place.

19,000-METER RUN
(Final)
1, Curtis Stone, U.S., 31:08.6; 2, Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 31:10.4; 3, Ezequiel Bustamente, Argentina, 32:38.5; 4, Jesse Van Zant, U.S., 33:10.1; 5, Donato Flores, Guatemala, 33:14.0; 6, Jose Suareez Oteo, Brazil, 33:43.5

110-METER HURDLES
(First two in each heat qualify for final)
First Heat—1, Dick Attlesey, United States, 0:14.3; 2, Estanislao Kocourek, Argentina, 0:14.5; 3, Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:15.1; 4, Juan Eliva, Venezuela, 0:15.6.
Second Heat—1, Samuel Anderson, Cuba, 0:14.7; 2, Donald Halderman, United States, 0:14.8; 3, Jorn Gevert, Chile, 0:15.4; 4, Carlos Zorch, Argentina, 0:16.0.
Third Heat—1, Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:15.0; 2, Vicente Tavares Chavez, Mexico, 0:15.1; 3, Teofilo Bell, Venezuela, 0:15.4; 4, Eduardo Laca, Peru, 0:15.5; 5, Ruben Diaz Gomez, Argentina.

(Final)
1, Dick Attlesey, U.S., 14 seconds; 2, Estanislac Kocourek, Argentina, 0:14.2; 3, Samuel Anderson, Cuba, 0:14.2; 4, Donald Halterman, U.S., 0:14.3; 5, Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:14.7; 6, Vincente Tavares Chavez, Mexico.

400-METER HURDLES
(Qualify for Final)
First Heat—Don Halderman, United States, 0:53.4; Reinaldo Martin Muller, Chile, 0:54.3.
Second Heat—Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:54.9; Samuel Anderson Scheyer, Cuba, 0:55.4.
Third Heat—Jaime Aparico, Colombia; Eduardo Laca, Peru (no times due to failure of stop watches).

(Final)
1, Jaime Aparicio, Colombia, 53.4 seconds; 2, Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:53.7; 3, Donalld Halderman, U.S., 0:53.4; 4, Reinaldo Martin Muller, Chile, 0:53.2; 5, Eduardo Laca, Peru; 6, Samuel Anderson Scheyer, Cuba. (No times given for last two.)

10,000-METER WALK
(Final)
1, Henry Laskau, United States, 50:26.8; 2, Luis Turza, Argentina, 52:27.5; 3, Martin Casas, Argentina, 52:39.6; 4, Aldo Ramirez, Argentina, 53:37.6.

50,000-METER WALK
(Final)
1, Sixto Ibanez, Argentina, 5 hours 6 minutes 6.8 seconds; 2, Luis Turza, Argentina, 5:21:12.9; 3, Armando Gonzalez, Argentina, 5:27:00.2; 4, Carmelo Caputo, Argentina, 5:28:39.9.

400-METER RELAY
(Qualifiers for Final)
First Heat—1, United States (Donald Campbell, Richard Attlesey, John Voight, Arthur Bragg), 0.41.3; 2, Cuba, 0:41.7; 3, Argentina, 0:41.9; 4, Chile, 0:42.2.
Second Heat—1, Colombia, 0:43.2; 2, Peru, 0:43.3; 3, Paraguay, 0:43.8.

(Final)
1, United States (Donald Campbell, Richard Attlesey, John Voight, Arthur Bragg), 0:41.1; 2, Cuba, 0:41.2; 3, Argentina, 0:41.3; 4, Chile, 0:42.3; 5, Colombia, 0:42.8.

BROAD JUMP
1, Gaylord Bryan, United States, 20 feet 7 inches; 2, John Voight, Mal Whitefield, 20 feet 4 inches; 3, Bob Pruell, Maturana, Chile, 20 feet 2 inches; 4, Alfonso Geist, Argentina, 19 feet 11 inches; 5, James Heiland, United States, 18 feet 9 inches; 6, Edgar Andraulak Alvarez, Ecuador, 18 feet 4 inches.

HIGH JUMP
1, Virgil Severs, United States, 8 feet 6 inches (tie); 2, between Cal Clark, United States, and Addilone Lott, Brazil, 6 feet 9 inches; 3, between Jose Tales de Conselheiro, Brazil, and Ernesto Lagus Quintas, Brazil, 6 feet 8 inches; 4, Carlos Pruehla Maturana, Chile, 5 feet 10 inches; 5, photons, 5 feet 9 inches.

BRAZIL V.S. UNITED STATES
1, Gaylord Bryan, United States, 22 feet 7 inches; 2, Alfredo Geist, Argentina, 22 feet 11 inches; 3, James Heiland, United States, 22 feet 9 inches; 4, Edgar Andraulak Alvarez, Ecuador, 22 feet 5 inches; 5, Antonio Ferrer de Silva, Brazil, 22 feet 8 inches; 6, Alfredo Eggebus Pots, Chile, 22 feet 6 inches.

18,000-METER RUN
(Final)
1, Curtis Stone, U.S., 31:08.6; 2, Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 31:10.4; 3, Ezequiel Bustamente, Argentina, 32:38.5; 4, Jesse Van Zant, U.S., 33:10.1; 5, Donato Flores, Guatemala, 33:14.0; 6, Jose Suareez Oteo, Brazil, 33:43.5

18,000-METER WALK
(Final)
1, Henry Laskau, United States, 50:26.8; 2, Luis Turza, Argentina, 52:27.5; 3, Martin Casas, Argentina, 52:39.6; 4, Aldo Ramirez, Argentina, 53:37.6.

Another tape lunge by Fortun of Cuba, and another victory for him over Bragg of US; in this case, event is 200-meters dash.
The Women's Track and Field team for the Pan American Games was chosen chiefly on the basis of the performances at the 1950 outdoor national championships; however, the final team was selected and announced after the national indoor championships in New York City on February 12, 1951.

After much deliberation and discussion, the Executive Board agreed to a team of eight girls with the proviso that the team members defray their own expenses. Naturally this meant a great deal of exchange of telegrams and letters before the financing was accomplished.

The various coaches did a tremendous amount of work in raising funds for their girls. Harry DeVoe of the Little Rhody AC, Providence, R.I.; Dolores Dwyer, German American AC, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Frances Kaszubski, Sandy's Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Janet Moreau, Little Rhody AC, Providence, R.I.; Jean Patton, Tenn. State, Nashville, Tenn.; Nancy Phillips, German American AC, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Mrs. Evelyne Hall, Glendale, Cal., who was one of the assistant managers of the entire US team as well as manager-coach of the women's track and field.

The team gathered at the Paramount Hotel in New York complete with passports and vaccination certificates. The following were its members: Amelia Bert, Little Rhody AC, Providence, R.I.; Dolores Dwyer, German American AC, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Frances Kaszubski, Sandy's Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Janet Moreau, Little Rhody AC, Providence, R.I.; Jean Patton, Tenn. State, Nashville, Tenn.; Nancy Phillips, German American AC, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Mrs. Evelyne Hall, Glendale, Cal., who was one of the assistant managers of the entire US team as well as manager-coach of women's track and field.

The team was in high spirits and enjoyed every minute of the plane trip. All arrived in good condition, except Amelia Bert who had bumped her throwing arm.

Thanks to the splendid planning of the Supplies and Equipment Committee, and to its chairman, H. Jamison Swarts, most of the uniforms needed little or no alteration. However, a few of the skirts were too tight. After hustling around I found two women who stayed up all night to alter the garments, and all of
Manager-Coach Evelyne Hall registers greater excitement than members of Championship
Relay Team: (l. to r.) Jean Patton, Dolores Dwyer, Nell Jackson, Janet Moreau.

the girls were ready for the parade the following day, on schedule.

It was an honor for me to have been chosen, on behalf of the athletes, to present the huge bouquet of long stemmed red roses to Eva Peron, lovely wife of the President of Argentina, who served as host for the Pan American Games. It was thrilling to walk across the whole field, flanked by special honor guards, and to walk up the red-carpeted steps to make the presentation. Nothing could compare with the feeling of pride I experienced when the American team entered the stadium, in perfect step, heads held high, resplendent in their navy jackets and white skirts or slacks.

All of the girls were housed in one of the attractive homes of the Eva Peron Foundation, adjoining the Peron estate. It was furnished in exquisite taste—beautiful oil paintings and thick oriental rugs in every room, ornate bannisters down the graceful winding stairs, marble stairways, with pictures of the President and his wife in every room in the home. The home also boasted a lovely garden patio and comfortable chairs, surrounded by fragrant flowers, where the girls could gather to visit, relax or write.

At first all of the meals were long drawn-out affairs in the customary leisurely fashion of the South Americans; but that was soon speeded up to take care of the girls quickly. The director of the foundation and her staff did all they could to make the girls feel at home even though none of those in charge could speak English.

We had one interpreter for the whole house, which was a hardship until I discovered one of the Mexican team members who had gone to school in El Paso. We all used our own form of sign language to make our wants known. Each meal-time was a sociable affair with the girls from the different countries singing and dancing and having a good time in general.

The competitions started the second day after our arrival. It was a credit to our girls that each one equaled or bettered her best performance in the US.

It was gratifying to note that the girls placed in all but the broad jump. The results were as follows:


Jean Patton had never run a 200-meters dash and felt she couldn’t do it, but I insisted and she was so happy when she won.

After the competition, Dietzie Wortmann, Bob Hoffman and the weightlifting team took the whole track and field team to dinner and an evening of dancing and entertainment. Everyone enjoyed the occasion immensely. The next morning most of the team left for home but some of the girls were invited to Chile for exhibitions. Dick Attlesey was in charge of the group which included a men’s team also. Evelyn Lawler, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton and Dolores Dwyer made up the women’s team.

In this competition the girls did exceptionally well, winning almost every event. Their sportsmanship made them
RESULTS OF WOMEN'S EVENTS

100-METER DASH

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<td>First Heat</td>
<td>Julia Sanchez</td>
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<td>Peru, 0:12.2</td>
<td>Chile, 0:12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Heat</td>
<td>Beatriz Kretchmer, Chile, 0:12.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third Heat</td>
<td>Jean Patton, U.S., 0:12.6; Lilia Huenz, Argentina, 0:12.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Heat</td>
<td>Janet Moreau, U.S., 0:12.8; Helena Cardoso, Brazil, 0:12.8</td>
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(Semi-Finals)

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<td>Pacheco, Chile, 0:12.5</td>
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(Final)

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110-METER HURDLES

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110-FOOT HIGH JUMP

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<td>3, Andrea Millard Pacheco, Chile, 0:12.9; Janet Moreau, U.S., 0:13.2</td>
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(Continued from page 325)

The formal closing of the Games on March 9 attracted 75,000 onlookers as the flags of the competing nations were paraded and the Pan American torch was extinguished, President Peron extinguished, President Peron disbanded the Pan American torch and "a tremendous success". He expressed gratification in the overall showing of the Latin-American competitors and stressed the fact that their countries are becoming increasingly sports conscious.

The United States was represented in the Games by a team of 126 athletes, who competed in 15 of the 21 sports on the program. Their showing was particularly good in track and field, swimming, basketball, and weightlifting, with other creditable performances being registered by the swimmers of the red, white, and blue in wrestling and gymnastics. The competition was keen throughout and the participants in the First Pan American Games wrote many marks into the record book which may be possessed of lasting qualities.
MEN'S SWIMMING

Report of Committee Chairman
By Charles O. Roesser

The first meeting of the Pan American and Olympic Swimming Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1950. Joseph Bertolini of Washington was elected chairman and Ben York of West Palm Beach, Fla., secretary.

The second meeting was held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on March 30, 1950. Arthur Price of Baltimore resigned from the committee and Charles O. Roesser, Lansdowne, Pa., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Bertolini resigned as chairman, and Roesser was elected to fill this vacancy.

Michael Peppe of Ohio State University was selected as coach of the Men's Swimming team for the Pan American Games. Tom Haynie was chosen diving coach and Bertolini manager. Laurence J. Johnson of Boston was elected chairman of the finance committee.

The third meeting of the committee was held in Seattle, Wash., on July 20, 1950. The financial requirements and number of competitors were the subjects presented. These were referred to the chairman for presentation to the Executive Board.

The fourth meeting of the committee was held in Washington on December 8, 1950. It was unanimously decided that no tryouts for the Pan American swimming team be conducted. Coach Peppe was authorized to select men available to represent the US and present them, with his recommendation, to the committee for approval. The chairman appointed a three-man committee composed of Johnson, Peppe and Ritter to attend the USOC meeting on December 10, to try to enlarge the team of eight as established by the Executive Board.

During the ensuing month, Coach Peppe examined the available candidates for membership on the team. After several conferences with the chairman the following suggested personnel were presented to the committee by mail and unanimously accepted: Miller Anderson, Richard Cleveland, Ronald Gora, William Heusner, Burwell Jones, Samuel Lee, Charles Moss, Ralph Sala, Allen Stack, Bowen Stassforth.

Limited finances made it impossible to include more than ten members. For the same reason it was found necessary to eliminate the positions of diving coach and manager. Peppe therefore served as manager-coach.

The fifth meeting of the committee was held at Columbus, O., on April 7, 1951. Peppe presented a report on the Pan American Games competition. Johnson presented a report on finances. Chairman Roesser appointed Matt Mann of the University of Michigan as chairman of the coaches advisory committee.
Ten outstanding aquatic athletes were selected as members of the US Men's Swimming Team to compete in the Pan American Games. Thus the team party included a total number of eleven—ten competitors and one coach-manager. This figure was determined by the Executive Board of the USOC. Lack of funds prohibited a larger team representation.

Because of the impracticability of holding trials, the above personnel was selected by the Committee on the basis of (1) availability and (2) recent competitive performance of merit. Many of our leading swimmers and divers could not be considered because they could not spare the necessary time away from college classes.

Most of the squad members arrived in Miami, Fla., on February 18, to train and exhibit until the February 22 departure date. Daily workouts were held in the Coral Gables Pool for the swimmers, while the divers practiced at the McFadden Deauville Hotel and the Hotel Coronada pools.

Exhibitions for the purpose of raising funds were conducted at West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Miami, under the direction respectively of Ben York, Pete Desjardins, and Tom Lamar. These exhibitions interfered somewhat with practice but were considered necessary and important in view of the need for funds.

The trip by plane from Miami to Buenos Aires was pleasant. Upon arrival the squad was quartered at the Argentine Military College. Daily practice sessions were held until the beginning of the Pan American Games swimming events on February 27. The competition continued until March 7.

Considering the many serious problems which confronted us in the selection of the team, and the lack of time and facilities for proper preparation, the outcome of the competition was quite satisfactory. Our men scored victories in four of the seven swimming events and scored heavily in diving. As had been predicted our weakness was shown in the longer freestyle swim events.

The distance from the housing quarters to the swimming stadium was too great. The long daily bus ride and sometimes erratic travel service were not conducive to best performances. Facilities for rest and massage at the stadium before, between, and after events were not quite satisfactory.

In spite of these difficulties, the friendships made and the experiences gained at these first Pan American Games were decidedly rich and worthwhile. The competition was keen and sportsmanlike throughout the period of the contests. The Argentine Swimming Federation conducted the aquatic events in faultless style, valuably assisted by officials from the various competing countries, including our own R. M. Ritter, L. J. Johnson and J. E. Mahoney. A sincere vote of thanks is hereby extended to Mario L. Negri, president of the Argentine Swimming Federation for his incomparable hospitality and efficient administration of the swimming portion of the Games.

The return trip by air was completely enjoyable to all members of the swimming party. We would like to voice additional thanks, and a combined feeling of pleasure and gratitude, to members of the Olympic Swimming Committee and to the USOC, whose efforts made it possible for us to attend these first official Pan American Games.

MEN'S SWIMMING

Report of Team Manager-Coach

By Mike Peppe
(Upper right) Sammy Lee (left), who was 2nd off platform and 3rd off board, and Miller Anderson, who was 2nd in latter event.

(Lower right) Bill Heusner, member of winning US Relay team.

(Below) Backstroke medal winners: (l. to r.) Galvao, Argentina, 2nd; Stack, US, 1st; Jones, US, 3rd.
RESULTS OF COMPETITION

100 Meters Freestyle
1. Dick Cleveland, U. S., 58.8; 2. Ronald Gora, U. S., 59.9; 3. Nicasio Silva Ferrer, Cuba, 1:00.1; 4. Alberto Aburpuda, Mexico, 1:00.4; 5. Cesar Roberson, Mexico, 1:02.8; 6. Herman Aviles, Chile, 1:03.5.

400 Meters Freestyle
1. Tetsuo Okamoto, Brazil, 4:52.4; 2. William Heusner, U. S. A., 4:54.5; 3. Lorenzo Gutierrez, Mexico, 4:57.2; 4. Louis Child, Colombia, 4:58.7; 5. Federico Zwanck, Argentina, 4:59.6; 6. Carlos Bonacich, Argentina, 5:01.4.

1,500 Meters Freestyle

100 Meters Backstroke

200 Meters Breaststroke

300 Meters Medley Relay

800 Meters Freestyle Relay

3 Meters Dive

High Board Dive

100 Meters Medalists: (2) Gora, US; (1) Cleveland, US; (3) Ferrer, Cuba.

Allen Stack, US, backstroke victor, with runner-up, Argentina's Galvao.

Dick Cleveland, winner of three gold medals for US.
WATER POLO

Report of Committee Chairman

By Jay-Ehret Mahoney

The Water Polo tryouts were conducted in the El Segundo High School swimming pool at El Segundo, Cal., under the guidance of the writer, together with Urho E. Saari, chairman of the Southern Pacific AAU Water Polo committee, as pool administrator, and Heber Holloway as tournament manager.

The five teams entered—the Los Angeles AC, El Segundo Swim Club team A, Portage Park of Chicago, Whittier Swim Club, and El Segundo Swim Club team B—made up an excellent tournament and made the selection of top players for the Argentine-bound US team one of difficult distinction in playing ability.

From the start of the opening game the tournament was in the hands of highly capable officials. Although most of the teams, as well as the officials, had been working under the CIF rules which are similar to 1949 AAU rules, there seemed to be no difficulty in adapting to the FINA code under which all international competition must be played.

The winning team was the El Segundo Swim Club, composed of Harry Bisbey, Jack Spargo, Pete Stange, Bill Lake, Bill Dornblaser, Bob Hughes, and Jim Norris. Added to the winning team were three spares from the other teams in the tournament. These men were Marvin Burns of Whittier, Bruce O'Brien of Portage Park, and William Zerkie of El Segundo team B. Wally Wolf of Los Angeles AC was originally selected but stated he could not make the trip. The coach-manager of the US team was Urho E. Saari of El Segundo. Deserving special credit for their excellent officiating at the tryouts were Pete Archer of Woodrow Wilson High School, Ed Holston of Compton Junior College, Kay Murray of UCLA, Bob Gray of Los Angeles AC, Bruce Kidder of Dorsey High School, and Dickson Fiske of Los Angeles AC.

Swimming and water polo events were extremely well conducted during the Pan American Games by the Swimming Union of the Americas, the organization under FINA which governs swimming in the Western Hemisphere.

In terms of statistics, Bob Hughes was the high scoring player of all teams competing, and Harry Bisbey was the No. 1 selection for goalie for the all-star game played for the Fiesta Gala after the final day of competition. The final standing of the teams was Argentina first, Brazil second, and US third.

The opening game of the tournament was a hard fought game between Brazil and Chile which ended in a 6-3 score favoring the former. This inaugural contest was a good indication of the tough type of play our team would be up against. The officiating was generally good, but, possibly due to the numerous sets of rules that have been played by the different countries in the past few years, there seemed to be a few variations in interpretation of the rules. These occasionally came to light in spite of the excellent work done by the water polo subcommittee of the Swimming Union of the Americas in going over...
the rules with all officials prior to the tournament.

The second game was between Argentina and Mexico. In this game Argentina took advantage of every mistake the fast swimming, skillful but light Mexican team made.

Chile's second game was against the US, and Coach Saari and his team seemed to have carefully scrutinized and prepared defenses for each play of the Chilean team. Hughes and Dornblaser each scored once, while Salah of the Chilean team made two goals to tie up the game at the end of the first half. The second half, however, was all the US, with Lake and Spargo each scoring once, and Hughes scoring twice for a final score of 6 to 2.

The following day the US competed in what was more of a series of sprint races and ball handling, against the Mexican team with Bisbey, the goalie, making more saves against the Mexican team than goals scored by our team. In the first half, Zerkie, Stange and Hughes each scored once while Spargo scored two goals. Hughes' one score was made while the US was playing one man short and brought terrific cheers from the 7,000 spectators jammed into the swimming stadium. In the second half, Spargo made the final goal on a penalty throw to defeat Mexico 6 to 0.

The next day Argentina defeated Brazil, 7 to 0, to put Argentina in the lead of the tournament.

A much more skillful Mexican team then appeared against Chile, playing keen, fast and clever ball against a forced fast play by Chile which seemed to wear down the Chilean team by the end of the second half. The Mexican team's skill here lay largely in their ability to swim away from the defending Chilean team.

The following day Argentina decisively beat Chile 10 to 0, and the US then met the Brazilian team in what was a close, tough game all the way. This was Hughes' game as far as scoring was concerned for he made four tallies while Captain Stange made one. In this game the US team showed a tendency to being sucked into fouling, and four times played with a man short, with the game ending 8 to 5 in favor of Brazil.

The Mexican team came back the following day to almost beat Brazil. In one of the closest games of the entire tournament Mexico played twice with a man out for major fouls, to lose the contest 4 to 3.

The final game was between the United States and Argentina, in which Marvin Burns made only two scores against the Argentinian team. Bisbey, as throughout the tournament, was outstanding as goalie, and Hughes, shifting from left back to center back, was a closely guarded man — while Lake, Spargo, Stange and Norris had a distinct weight disadvantage. The US team frequently maneuvered the ball by skill into scoring position, only to lose the ball on fouls called, and the constantly fast workmanship of the Argentinian team. It was a hard game to lose, for the US team never slowed down for a minute. The final score was 9 to 2.

At the meeting of the various sports congresses in Buenos Aires during the Pan American Games, a sub-committee on water polo was nominated by the Amateur Swimming Union of the Americas, under the presidency of Mario L. Negri of Argentina. The purpose was to study the present FINA rules and to make recommendations regarding these rules for proposal to the next FINA meeting. It was a pleasure for me to be a member of this committee and there was great unanimity of feeling among the delegates from Mexico and the South American countries.

The first expression made at the meeting was that in the last few years so much work had been done on rule changes, so many proposals made and so many varying rules tried, the whole picture was in danger of becoming confused. It was felt that, in view of the apparent willingness of FINA to study the proposals already made, and one major change already made to the great improvement of the game, future proposals should be limited to basic betterment of the game, rather than to numerous minor alterations in rules.

With this idea in mind, it was found that the one rule change strongly demanded by all countries of the Western Hemisphere was the elimination of the two-yard line. Discussion on this rule covered the gamut of problems from small indoor pools to variations in interpretation of modification of the rules governing the four-yard line in the South American code. Unanimous agreement was finally reached as follows: the change to be proposed will eliminate the two-yard line, and all rules now pertaining to the two-yard line shall pertain to the four-yard line. Other proposed changes were discussed, namely changes in the foul rules, culminating in removal
from the game of a man committing four major fouls and permitting a substitute to take his place. Also discussed was the proposition that, following a goal, the defending goalie put the ball in play. While the entire committee felt that these rules were good and desirable, they also felt that no advantage would be gained by petitioning FINA for these changes at the present time. It was felt that by concentrating fully on the elimination of the two-yard line, the greater over-all good would be done. When this report was presented to the Swimming Union of the Americas, it was decided that each country, through its individual representative or its individual petition to FINA, would strongly urge this change.

It was indeed an honor and privilege to be associated with the fine group of men who acted as officials and who competed in the meets during the Pan American Games.

WATER POLO

Report of Team Manager-Couch

By Urbo E. Saari

The US Water Polo team made a creditable showing at Buenos Aires by finishing third in the team standings after a round-robin tournament which included five countries — Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and the United States.

We believe that this team had the distinction of being the youngest team ever to represent the nation in any team sport in international competition. It is certainly the youngest US team in water polo, which has traditionally been considered a game for aquatic veterans with years of experience. The average age of the team was only 19 years, the players ranging from 16 years to 22 years, and four of them being high school students.

This young team is the result of the new NCAA rules which, by using two referees and placing the limit at four personal fouls, puts the emphasis on swimming speed, clever and quick ball handling, quick thinking and action, and, above all, fair play. These rules are now being used with great success in the high schools, junior colleges, and colleges of California.

In the Pan American water polo tournament the US team started slowly in the opening game with Chile. The veteran Chilean team capitalized on the defensive punch, accounting for all of the goals, with Spargo leading the way with three scores.

Brazil furnished the opposition for the third game as the US representatives suffered their first loss in the tournament, 8 to 5. It was a heart-breaker to lose as the going was nip and tuck most of the way with the score tied four times. The score is 3-2 for Brazil at half-time, but Pete Stange tied the count with a well placed shot at the beginning of the second period. Bob Hughes was the standout player as he registered four goals and established himself as the high point scorer of the entire tournament.

The final game brought the United States up against a powerful and experienced Argentine team which had swept through three tournament opponents by scores of 13-1, 10-1, and 7-0. Only one score had been made against them — that by Mexico. The US poloists were out-classed by the clever ball-handling and tactics of the veteran Argentine team, and suffered a 4-0 deficit at half time. After the score went to 6-0, the speed of the American players finally slowed down the Argentine offense and we were able to tally two goals, both of them on hard, well-placed corner shots by Marvin Burns. The outstanding player on the well-balanced Argentine squad was probably the big center forward, Osvaldo Codaro, who was very fast.

On the closing day at the Special Swim Gala an exhibition water polo game was played, with Argentina opposing an all-star team from the rest of the tournament teams. Argentina was victorious in this also by a score of 4-0 after an exciting and well played game. Members of the American team who saw action in this special game were Bruce O'Brien, Bishey, Burns, Zerkie, and Stange.

Bob Hughes and Marvin Burns of the water polo team participated with the US swimming team in the Swim Gala relay competition and turned in outstanding performances as members of the free style combination.

In general, we were impressed by the great interest shown by the South Americans in the game of water polo. The huge stands were filled to capacity every night for the aquatic events and the spectators all stayed through the water polo games which often lasted to midnight. Water polo was definitely an important feature of each night's program.

A white leather ball used for the tournament competition and our players had some difficulty in adjusting to this ball, which is quite different from the yellow rubber ball used in American water polo. We think the rubber ball should be used in international competition. It seems illogical to use a leather ball in a water game, since it does not
WOMEN'S SWIMMING

Report of Team Manager-Coach

By Walter J. Schlueter

Ten members were selected for the Women's Pan American Games Swimming team on the basis of performances of special tryouts in Athens, Ga. Each of the girls chosen placed first or second in their respective events in the trials. There were a total of eleven in the party—ten competitors and one manager-coach.

The squad trained in Miami, for several days; but the schedule of fund-raising exhibition meets did interfere to a degree with a good training program.

The results of the Pan American competition were gratifying as the US Women's team won six out of a possible ten events, with several seconds and thirds.

The living quarters of the girl's team in Buenos Aires were excellent. However, while their meals were good, the swimmers were particularly vulnerable to various digestive disorders, and almost every girl on the squad lost from six to twelve pounds during the competition.

In passing out credits where credits are due, I feel that the entire squad will join me in expressing our appreciation to the Argentine Swimming Federation members for their hospitality and graciousness, and for their excellent organization of the competition. Also I am especially appreciative of the efforts of Lyman Bingham, Marion Miller, and Mike Peppe, to name just three of the many members of the US official party, who assisted our group in the many everyday problems. The entire USOC certainly deserve a vote of gratitude. And last but by far from least, I personally owe my sincere appreciation to the swimming coaches of the country, whose training programs in conditioning these girls before the tryouts made my job a simple one in this international competition. I salute Tom LAMARR, Dick Papenguth, Rusty Smith, and Mrs. Thelma Payne Sanborn for the actual success of the team.

This was my first experience in international competition and, needless to say, it was a wonderful experience. It made me realize the important job that the US Olympic Committee is accomplishing in bettering international relations among the countries of the world.
GIRLS WHO SWAM
FOR U. S. AT
BUENOS AIRES

Mary Cunningham and Pat McCormick watch practice session in company of Mike Peppe, Coach of Men's Team

(Top to bottom)
Carolyn Green,
Sheila Donahue, Maureen O'Brien, Betty Mullen, Margaret Halton, Mary Cunningham, Sharon Geary, Carol Pence, Patricia McCormick, Jacqueline LaVine

On victory stand following 400-meters freestyle championship: (l. to r.) Green, US, 2nd; Schultz, Argentina, 1st; de Tavares, Brazil, 3rd.
### RESULTS OF COMPETITION

#### 100-Meters Freestyle

#### 200-Meters Freestyle

#### 400-Meters Freestyle

#### 100-Meters Backstroke

#### 200-Meters Breaststroke

#### 300-Meters Relay

#### 400-Meters Relay

#### 3-Meters Dive

#### High Board Dive
Although Baseball has been played on an exhibition basis at the Olympic Games, it was put on the competitive program of a big international carnival of sports for the first time at the Pan American Games in Buenos Aires.

At its Quadrennial meeting in 1950 the US Olympic Association approved participation in baseball and accepted the US Amateur Baseball Association into membership. Thereupon, the newly organized 1952 USOC appointed an Olympic Baseball Committee, made up of twelve members representing the USABA and the American Baseball Congress.

The committee met on January 9, 1950, and elected Frank G. McCormick chairman and Dr. George McLaren secretary. There was no definite information available as to the type of tournament or the number of games to be played in Argentina; thus the committee made no recommendations as to the number of players necessary for the team. A general discussion was held concerning ways and means of selecting the team, the management, and the raising of funds, and it was agreed that the committee would meet again in February.

This second session took place in Cincinnati on February 8, 1950 with seven members present. Meeting with the committee were K. L. Wilson, and J. Lyman Bingham of the USOC; A. B. Chandler, Commissioner of Baseball; and Theodore Banks, president of the Athletic Institute. Both Chandler and Banks strongly supported the program and assured the committee of their help and cooperation. The Commissioner not only promised the support of professional baseball, but predicted that it would make a lump sum contribution to assist in financing the team.

Recommendations were made that the team party travelling to Buenos Aires be composed of eighteen players, one head coach, and one assistant coach and that each organization belonging to the USABA should have at least one representative. It was approved that the American Legion designate its own selection.

The following sub-committees were appointed: Team Selection—Dale Miller, chairman; George McLaren, V. F. Hernland, Arthur Mansfield; Finance—George McLaren, chairman, W. A. Moore, C. O. Brown, Frank G. McCormick.

The following were nominated to the USOC Executive Board as coaches for the team: John M. Martin, American Baseball Congress; Vincent Ventura,

BASEBALL COMMITTEE
Frank G. McCormick, Chairman, Los Angeles, Cal.
George McLaren, Secretary, Baltimore, Md.
Arthur W. Mansfield, Madison, Wisc.
J. F. McKeal, Tucson, Arizona
Dale Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. A. Moore, Louisville, Ky.
J. H. Pittard, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank G. McCormick
The Executive Board later established the number of participants as twelve players and one manager-coach. Under date of December 22, 1950, Dale Miller advised that due to the world situation—the fact that so many young men were going into service—it was impossible to select a baseball team from the various organizations. He submitted the name of Pete Vitale, second baseman on the national runner-up Stockholm Post team of St. Louis, Mo., as the representative of the American Legion.

The committee then invited Wake Forest College of Wake Forest, N. C., to send their strong college baseball team to represent the United States in the Pan American Games. Upon receipt of Wake Forest’s acceptance, the Executive Board approved the selection, together with the committee’s appointment of Taylor Sanford, Wake Forest coach and faculty member as coach-manager.

**BASEBALL**

**Report of Team Manager-coach**

*By Taylor Sanford*

Twelve Wake Forest College athletes and Coach Taylor Sanford had the greatest thrill of their lives when they represented the United States in the baseball competition at the 1951 Pan American Games in Buenos Aires. The players returned from their 12,000 mile round-trip plane ride with glowing accounts of Argentina’s beauty and warm hospitality. It was a most stimulating experience and one they will not soon forget.

All things considered, Coach Sanford and his squad of a dozen players felt they made a good showing against the best of amateur talent in South America. As Uncle Sam’s representatives, they finished in a second-place tie with Cuba’s champions. The Deacons, as all Wake Forest teams are nicknamed, had a record of five victories and two defeats in the ten-day competition.

The US triumphs came at the expense of Argentina (29-3), Brazil (23-4), Colombia (7-5), Venezuela (8-5), and Mexico (9-3). The two defeats were administered by Nicaragua (9-8), and Cuba (8-1). However, the team enjoyed the satisfaction of beating Venezuela, the only opponent that was able to defeat Cuba in the tournament.

Although Coach Sanford and his players had no alibis to offer for not finishing higher than second place, there were certain influencing factors that are noteworthy of mention. In the first place, the US squad of 12 men was much smaller in number than the other squads. Several of the countries had a full complement of 20 players, while 17 men constituted the smallest group of any participant other than this country. Although the US team roster included four pitchers, there was only one player available for each of the other eight positions.

The hitting of two of the sophomores, Frank Wehner and Jack Liptak, was outstanding. Wehner collected 14 hits in 30 attempts for a lusty .467 average, three of his hits being home runs. Liptak was close behind with 12 hits in 26 at-bats for a fine .461 average. The latter led the team in runs batted in with 12. The No. 3 hitter was Wiley Warren, a senior, who made 10 safeties in 25 appearances for an even .400 average.

Stanley Johnson and Don Woodlief, the two sophomore pitchers, were both very effective. Each won two games without a defeat. Johnson pitched victories over Colombia and Mexico while Woodlief defeated Argentina and Venezuela. Max Eller, veteran senior left-hander, won from Brazil but was beaten by Cuba. Dick McClenery, senior right-hander, was the losing pitcher in the 9-8 thriller with Nicaragua.

Coach Sanford and the players were particularly impressed with the exceptional athletic facilities in Buenos Aires. They were simply amazed that this city of 4,000,000 people and its vicinity had no less than ten sports stadiums, the largest of which seated 150,000 people.
For the baseball competition the average crowd per game was between 4,000 and 5,000, with 8,000 fans turning out for the crucial contest between the US and Cuba. The remarkable fact about the attendance was that there were seats available for only 2,000 people, which meant that many of them had to sit on the ground almost up to the left and right field foul lines. Autograph and souvenir hunters kept the team on the field long after the game ended. Coach Sanford found that every kid he encountered wanted a baseball, glove, bat, or mitt.

Another thing that impressed the North Carolinians was that thick juicy steaks were served almost every evening. As one of the players remarked: I never thought I could get my fill of steaks but I'll have to confess that I did in South America.

Americans now living or working in Buenos Aires took a particular liking to the baseball team and entertained them in their homes on several occasions. The players were warmly received at the American Embassy which they visited several times.

First Baseman Wiley Warren's ability as a writer was used to good advantage. He wrote interestingly of the baseball games and his stories were featured in a number of North Carolina papers. Warren was sports editor of Old Gold And Black, Wake Forest College student newspaper.

Coach Sanford thought most of the teams competing in the baseball tournament were comparable to the best college teams in this country. He considered Cuba somewhat superior to most American campus teams.

Scores of US Team's Games

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
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<tr>
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PAN AMERICAN BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

The Olympic Basketball Committee had two main duties to perform in arranging to send a basketball squad to Buenos Aires for the Pan American Games. First was the task of raising funds to defray expenses, and second, the problem of selecting a representative squad and coach.

Both of these duties were made more difficult because the Games were held during the academic year. Some of the strongest college teams were unable to participate. Also, the general plan of the Pan American Games developed too late to hold tryouts for the Games following the 1949-50 playing season. This not only meant that we could not utilize the same plan for selecting players as we used in selecting the 1948 Olympic squad, but it also meant that a main source of raising funds through tryout games was not possible.

The fund raising campaign was mainly a solicitation of the college and AAU teams in the country. Every college was asked to play an exhibition game with the proceeds going to the Pan American basketball fund, or make an outright donation. More than 1,000 letters were sent to colleges throughout the country with reply cards enclosed. Similar communications were also sent to every AAU basketball team in the country.

Practically all of the money raised came from college sources through the playing of games following these requests. The major contribution came from a double-header played in Madison Square Garden on November 25, 1950. This was used as the kick-off for games to be played all over the country, and the date was designated as Pan American Basketball Day. The four teams which donated their services for the program in Madison Square Garden were: C C N Y, St. Francis, Rhode Island State, and Seton Hall. Approximately $7,500 was raised for the fund from this source. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the program was played on a very stormy night that kept many people away. The Mayor of New York was broadcasting, asking people to stay at home, and hurricane conditions.
made it impossible to reach New York from the suburban areas by train or automobile.

In spite of this handicap, there was an attendance of approximately 10,000. Madison Square Garden Corporation, through the efforts of Ned Irish and his staff, cooperated to make the event a success. People who could not reach the Garden to use their tickets were asked to donate the amount of the ticket to the Olympic Fund, and Madison Square Garden offered alternate attractions at their own expense if ticket holders would not ask for refunds. The receipts included an outright $500 donation on the part of the Garden.

Succeeding the kick-off program in New York, quite a number of games were played by colleges throughout the country, with proceeds ranging from $5 to $250. Noteworthy among the contributions were $1000 from the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association, sponsors of the national invitation tournament, and $500 from the NAIB, which conducts the annual small college tourney. The Boston Garden, through the efforts of William Mokray, took up collections at several games and realized approximately $750.

A number of game programs were attempted by AAU teams, but there was no revenue from this source except for a donation of $250 by the Blue 'n Gold team of Oakland, Calif.

The selection of a squad was difficult. The committee originally decided and recommended that a squad consisting of fourteen players and two coach-managers should make up the basketball contingent. At first only ten players were approved, but this was later changed to fourteen, and two coaches were also finally approved. Seven of the players and one coach were to be from college ranks, and seven players and one coach from the AAU.

Since there was no possibility of regular tryouts to select the players, it was decided, for the college group, that the winning team in the 1950 NCAA tournament be first invited to send seven of its players and its coach. The second choice was to be the runner-up team in the NCAA tournament; the third choice the winner of the National Invitation Tournament; the fourth choice the winner of the NAIB tournament. City College of New York, winner in the NCAA and in the Invitation as well, declined the invitation to make the trip. Indiana State the winner of the 1950 NAIB tournament, accepted and as a result seven of their players, along with their coach, John Longfellow, made up the college representation on the basketball team.

The Committee decided that seven AAU players and the coach would be chosen from the National AAU tournament winner in Denver in 1950. The second choice was to be the runner-up, the third choice was to be the third place team, and the fourth choice the fourth place team. Phillips Oilers, the AAU champion, declined the invitation, but the Blue 'n Gold team, the AAU runner-up, accepted and so seven of their players, along with coach Hal Fischer, made up the AAU representation.

Following the selection of the squad and coaches, and the recommendation of these men to the USOC, the details of equipment and transportation were worked out by the regular committees.

The Olympic Basketball Committee feels that Coaches Longfellow and Fischer and the squad of fourteen players did a commendable job in representing the United States in the Pan American Games. Despite many obstacles we were able to win the championship, and a great deal of good will and basketball development resulted from the Games. The Committee wishes to thank the coaches and the players for their fine cooperation and excellent achievements, and we extend congratulations to them for winning the first Pan American championship in basketball.

The Committee also wishes to thank the US Olympic Committee and the executive officers for their fine cooperation and help. The Committee wishes to express particular thanks to Asa Bushnell for his untiring efforts in fund raising and in helping with many of the other details, and also to Lyman Bingham for his executive guidance.
COURT ACTION AT BUENOS AIRES

1. US 57, Argentina 51: Barksdale tallies for victors in finale.


3. US 74, Brazil 42: Barksdale drives between two South American opponents.

4. US 69, Chile 50: Offensive is led by US pair, Faszholz (35) and Gilbert (24).

5. Against Brazil, O'Neill of US shows basket-mindedness.

6. In championship contest with Argentina, Barksdale essays another one-hander.
Basketball

1 By John Longfellow

The US basketball team for the 1951 Pan American Games was made up of seven players from the Oakland, Cal. AAU team, and seven from the current Indiana State College team. Oakland was runner-up in the National AAU tourney in 1950, and Indiana State College won the NAIB championships.

Teams from ten countries competed at Buenos Aires. The seeded four—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the US justified their selection by easily winning the qualifying games. They moved along with Panama and Cuba into a six-team round robin which determined the championship. Paraguay, Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia failed to make the final round and played a four-team round robin consolation tourney that determined places seven, eight, nine, and ten.

The US entry gained strength with each game as it became accustomed to international rules and became acquainted with the intermingling of the players from its two component teams. They set a killing fast break sparked by the great ball-handling of Dick Atha, a sophomore all-America prospect; and Ed Longfellow, who carved the fancy of the crowds with his clever ball-handling and speedy floor work.

The South American teams were all-star teams which had been in special training from six weeks to several months. They imitate the American game but do not have the finished performers and the endurance. The Argentine team was the class of the group. As winner of their world championship which took place in the Fall of 1950, they held in great esteem by their fans, and the crowd's interest and attendance records were terrific. Twenty-five thousand people jammed the Luna Park Arena for the final game and one thousand more waited outside to hear the results over the public address speakers.

The outstanding player of the tourney was Barksdale who scored 135 points in six games. Faszholz, O'Neil, and Powell went into an effective control game and pulled away to a final score of 57 to 51.

The last half was a battle all the way; and, when Argentina closed to 50-48 with four minutes to go, the US team went into an effective control game and pulled away to a final score of 57 to 51. The outstanding player of the tourney was Barksdale who scored 135 points in six games. Faszholz, O'Neil, and Powell were the other Oakland standouts. Indiana State players showing well were Bob Gilbert, six-foot five-inch center; Dick Atha, a sophomore all-America prospect; and Ed Longfellow, who caught the fancy of the crowds with his clever ball-handling and speedy floor work.

Scores of the US team's games were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>US</td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>US</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The team's grand total of 441 points were divided as follows among the players: Barksdale 135, O'Neil 64, Powell 51, Leslie 44, Gilbert 32, Longfellow 32, Atha 26, Faszholz 15, Murray 12, Babcock 12, Adkins 9, Turner 7, Kern 2.

II By Hal Fischer

First, I would like to praise a wonderful fellow and a great coach—John Longfellow. Without his experience and ability I doubt if we could have remained undefeated!

Because the average age of the Oakland players was around twenty-four and that of the Indiana State players around nineteen, I wondered how the two segments of the team would get on together, but after the first hour on the plane enroute to Buenos Aires it was all athletic talk and from that time on the two groups mixed wonderfully.

On the way down, Coach Longfellow and I showed each other our systems and explained the playing characteristics of each player. We also decided upon Don Barksdale for the team's captain because of his previous Olympic experience. It was a good choice because Barksdale set a scoring record that will be hard to beat.

The basketball court at Luna Park is in an immense building. I never did find out what the seating capacity is but I imagine it to be around 25,000. Behind each basket are concrete steps which are used for standing room only and the fans were crammed in so tight that all you could see were heads and eyes peering at you. The playing floor was portable and in good shape.

The players didn't enthuse over the South American ball, which is a little harder to dribble because it is not perfectly round, but they soon accustomed themselves to it.

To take seven men from one team and seven from another, and put them together on a strange court with new rules and a different type ball, is quite a task. But even with these problems, as a team they did an excellent job of playing together.

Our best move on offense was a fast break. We believed that we could control both backboards, and by running we could break a team very easily, especially if it were a weak defensive team. This proved true until we faced Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, which were stronger defensively. On the set offense we used three out and two in with a blocking weave on the three out. Also we used a pick and go with three out. We used two out and three in, and worked a strong post. Our defense was a man-to-man, and we tried to fight through blocks, only switching when the man was absolutely blocked.
During Basketball victory ceremony, President Peron congratulates Captain Furlong of runner-up Argentine team; Don Barksdale is on stand for titlists from US.

The starting lineup we used was Barksdale at center, Leslie and Powell at forwards, Faszholz and O’Neill as guards, all men from Oakland’s Blue ‘n Gold. The Indiana State players were equally as good, particularly Atha, Gilbert, and Longfellow. So I would say that these eight men played the greatest amount of time in all the games.

Successive victories over Ecuador, Cuba, Panama, Chile, and Brazil brought us to the last and final game against Argentina, also undefeated. We got off to a wonderful lead of 26-8, but with eight minutes remaining in the first half, the fouls started catching us and we had to remove Powell, Faszholz, and Leslie, each had only one more foul due. The Argentina team caught fire and scored six straight goals, and the half ended 29-23. The game had started at one o’clock in the morning and I could see that the week’s play, plus the bizarre time, was beginning to slow our boys down. Barksdale, Faszholz, Powell and Leslie fouled out early in the second half. After this, with the pressure really on, the players who won the game for us were Gilbert, Atha, and Longfellow. While the crowd was going into a howling crazy mood, we went into a stall the last few minutes. With little more than a minute left to play, Longfellow saw Gilbert wide open under the hole, and gave him a brilliant pass. Gilbert laid it in to give us a six-point lead; and that was the ball game.

**PAN AMERICAN BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT**

<table>
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*(Consolation)*

*Placed on goal average.*

**BOXING**

Report of Committee Chairman

*By William H. Thomas*

Despite the fact that the Pan American Games were a new venture for the US Olympic Committee, and neither the athletes nor the general public were too well informed as to the purpose and nature of the event, the Olympic Boxing Committee was able to send to Buenos Aires a team of eight fine young American boxers, accompanied by two very efficient and capable coaches.

Selection of the members of the team was made through qualifying tournaments and final trials. The final tryouts were held in Kansas City, under the sponsorship of the Kansas City Star Activities Association and under the very capable direction of Ernest Mehl, sports editor of the Star.

Competitors in the final trials were sectional winners, together with six outstanding boxers from the All-Army championships held at Fort Meade, Md. The Service candidates were under the direction and supervision of Lt. Col. D. F. Hull and Capt. Donald Miller, and three members of their squad qualified for the Pan American team and competed in the Games.

The eastern regional qualifiers were directed by Pat Duffy of Philadelphia and "Jocko" Miller of Washington, D. C., and two members of this squad won places on the team which went to South America.

The western regionals were conducted under the able management of Al Sandell of San Francisco and I. F. Toomey of the University of California at Davis, who directed the qualifiers in Kansas City. Two members of this group competed for the US in Argentina.

The eighth member of the US team came from our host city for the final trials, Kansas City, and mention should be made that the Kansas City contingent took team honors in the final tryouts. While none of their winning boxers qualified for the US team, credit should be given to Dr. Barry Barrodale for conducting the southern regions. With the financial aid of the Midwestern Association of the AAU, this writer took a full team of qualifiers from the midwestern regions. Credit should also be given to individual entrants from various Air Force bases and Naval training stations.

The final tryouts were geographically representative of the United States. The competition was fierce but clean, and the tournament produced $3,900 in cash for the Pan American team fund.

*Francis X. Duffy*
Boxing Team: (l. to r.) Co-Coach Don Miller, Norvel Lee, John Stewart, Harold Coles, Louis Gage, Willie Hunter, Cortez Jackson, Ned Doughty, Gilmore Slater, Manager-Coach Francis Duffy.

Pat Duffy of Philadelphia and Capt. Donald Miller of the Army were named co-coaches of the team by the Olympic Boxing Committee.

This report cannot be closed without expression of very sincere thanks to all competing athletes, to the Kansas City Star Activities Association, and to the other members of the Olympic Boxing Committee for cooperation in administering the trials and the selection of our team. Finally it would be negligent to omit expression of appreciation to the Special Services Division of the Army for very valuable assistance rendered by Lt. Col. D. F. Hull in assembling and transporting the team to the Games.

BOXING

The Boxing team was quartered at the National Military College in El Palamar, which was approximately 20 miles from Buenos Aires. At Palamar the living conditions were about on the same level as our military life at home, with the exception of conditions at the mess table. The training facilities were excellent. Everyone connected with the Games was very helpful to our team. All bouts were held in Luna Park, one of Buenos Aires' magnificent sports arenas.

I would recommend the following for future Pan American Games: The boxing judges should be chosen from neutral countries, or each competing country should have one approved judge.

The co-coaches, Captain Miller and myself, and the team members wish to thank the USOC for their good offices in making our team the best equipped and best dressed at the Games.

RESULTS OF BOXING COMPETITION

First Round
Flyweight Class—German Pardo, Chile, outpointed Roy Singh Alexander, Trinidad; Alberto Barenghi, Argentina, outpointed Gilmore Slater, U.S.
Bantamweight Class—Ali Martusi, Venezuela, outpointed Jose Colon, Guatemala; German Effio, Peru, outpointed Jaime Fontes, Brazil.
Featherweight Class—Sergio Carcamo, Chile, outpointed Joaquin Leon, Venezuela; Cortez Jackson, U.S., outpointed Rodolfo Anderson, Panama.

Quarter-Finals
Bantamweight Class—Juan Gutierrez, Chile, outpointed Sergio Penalver, Cuba; Ricardo Gonzalez, Argentina, defeated Ned Doughty, U.S., default (Doughty disqualified for overweight).
Featherweight Class—Francisco Nunez, Argentina, outpointed Hugo Boeser, Chile; Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Sergio Gracce, Venezuela.
Lightweight Class—Harold Coles, U.S., knocked out Felix Leal, Guatemala, first round.

Semi-Finals
FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS
Francisco Nunez, Argentina, outpointed Cortez Jackson, U.S., Augusto Carcamo, Chile, outpointed Martinez Alvarado, Mexico.
BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS
Juan Rodriguez Gutierrez, Chile, outpointed Ali Martusi, Venezuela; Ricardo Gonzalez, Argentina, outpointed German Effio, Peru.
FLYWEIGHT CLASS
Alberto Barreghi, Argentina, outpointed Marcias Guzman, Mexico, German Pardo, Chile, outpointed Martinez Alvarado, Mexico.
WELTERWEIGHT CLASS
Cristobal Hernandez, Cuba, outpointed Leo Koltun, Brazil.
Oscar Gallardo, Argentina, outpointed Willie Hunter, U.S.
LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS
Fernando Araneda, Chile, outpointed Leo Koltun, Brazil.
Oscar Gallardo, Argentina, outpointed Willie Hunter, U.S.
WELTERWEIGHT CLASS
Oscar Gallardo, Cuba, outpointed Davalos Nieto, Mexico.
Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Alejandro Dib, Brazil.
WITH US BOXERS IN PAN AMERICAN GAMES

(left) Francisco Nunez, Argentine featherweight gold medalist, outpoints Cortez Jackson, US, in semi-final contest.

(above) In light-heavyweight semi-final, John Stewart, US, floors Lucio Gratone, Brazil, but is outpointed by him.

(above) In one of tournament's only two knockouts, middleweight Harold Coles, US, disposes of Felix Leal, Guatemalan, in first round of preliminary bout.

(right) Flyweight Gilmore Slater, US, is outpointed in first round match by Alberto Barreghi of Argentina, eventual class champion.
MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS
Paulo Sacconman, Brazil, outpointed Manuel Vargas, Chile; Ab打折 Pereyra, Argentina, outpointed Harold Coles, U. S.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS
Ronaldo Ansaloni, Argentina, outpointed Juan Mejia, Chile; Lucio Gratone, Brazil, outpointed John Stewart, U. S.

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS
Victor Bignon, Chile, outpointed Norvel Lee, U. S.; Jorge Virtone, Argentina, outpointed Arlindo de Oliveira, Brazil.

FLYWEIGHT CLASS
Final
Alberto Barregolu, Argentina, outpointed German Pardo, Chile.

BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS
Final
Ricardo Gonzalez, Argentina, outpointed Ali Marta, Venezuela.

FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS
Final
Francisco Nucon, Argentina, outpointed Augusto Caramo, Chile.

Third Place
Juan Martinez, Alvadoro, Mexico, outpointed Cortez Jackson, U. S.

LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS
Third Place
Willie Hunter, U. S., outpointed Leo Koltsus, Brazil.

CYCLING

Report of Team Manager-Coach
By Frank Small

The first Pan American Games were held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, with the Olympic style program in all types of sports. A token team of athletes represented the United States, rather than a complete team such as is usually sent to the Olympics. Cycling was represented by Bob Pfarr, of Kenosha, Wis., 1950 National champion, and Gus Gatto of San Jose, Cal. (both of whom qualified in the National championships) and Frank Brilando, Chicago, Ill., winner of the trial and final 125 mile road race. Bob Travani of Detroit, Mich., qualified but was unable to go to Buenos Aires because of being called to the US Army. Frank Small of Bayside, N.Y., was elected by the Olympic Cycling Committee to serve as manager-coach of the team.

Members of all the US teams were assembled at Miami, Fla., and New York City for the first flight of an entire athletic team for such an occasion. In order to give an idea as to time of flight, the New York group from Idlewild took off on February 22 at 10:30 AM and arrived in Buenos Aires on the 23rd at 7 PM. Stops were made at Trinidad and Rio de Janeiro. Four hours were lost at Trinidad due to repairs, and two hours additional due to time changes. The Miami trip was shorter, being on a more direct route. The distance of the New York flight was approximately 6,250 miles. Some storms were encountered, but flying at a cruising speed of 315 miles and at 23,000 feet, the trip was quite smooth.

Living quarters, where all of the nations competing were housed, were in the Military College, similar to our West Point. Large sports fields of all kinds, swimming pools, etc., were put to use on arrival. The College was out in the suburbs, with train and subway travel gratis on passes issued by the government. It took over one hour to reach the city proper. All of the stadiums were reached by special buses which consumed about one hour riding time.

Cycling was opened on the opening day, Monday, February 26. All track events were held at night, scheduled for 9 PM but always starting later. The Velodrome President Peron is perhaps one of the finest and most modern of all bicycle tracks in operation today. It’s estimated cost is $500,000. It is constructed of 333 meters per lap, highly banked and suitable for motor-paced racing. They have electric-eye timing, beautiful dressing rooms, and tiled latheries with each dressing room, large club rooms with ballrooms as well as living quarters for the Argentine cyclists and a restaurant. Despite a seating capacity of 25,000 persons, the opening night’s events had to be postponed due to a capacity crowd overflowing into infield and on to track, making racing impossible. Unfortunately the track was not completed until the opening event, and pre-race training could not be held. It was also closed at other times and opened for riding ten minutes before the starting event each night. Racing drew capacity crowds each night. The first night’s racing program finished at 3:10 AM, when three Argentines, three United States, one Chilean, and one Peruvian rider survived the field, and were the last eight riders left in the 1000-meters match. Crowds remained each night for the final event which usually took place around two AM. Time means nothing to them.

Pfarr, Gatto, and Brilando rode very well. Without offering any excuses it should be pointed out that the other contestants were all completing their outdoor season, and it is their Fall part of the year and they are in excellent shape. Brilando and Pfarr had been snowbound, with little chance of training on the roads, relying on roller riding and long walks. Gatto, with California’s sunshine, showed the results of well planned training. One other important fact is the size of the other teams. Chile had 16 track, 8 road men—totaling 24; Argentina 14, 8—22; and Venezuela 7, 8—15. This permitted specialists for each event with such large manpower to choose from. We entered our boys in all events on the program over the four nights’ racing from 1000 meters to 31 miles, and they showed their all-around ability gained through the type of racing we held in the States.

With the track closed for training purposes, this also eliminated any chance of
trying their staying powers for the 1000 meters unpaced against the clock, and sprints for match and point races. Training had to be confined to the roads with the exception of a short workout during the workmen's lunch hour before the pole and finish lines had been painted and the track opened.

Even though our boys did not gain top honors, in the 1000-meters match they made an excellent showing and were defeated by the men who finished 1-2-3. Gatto and Brilando, coming fast on the outside from the rear, just missed winning at the tape by less than two inches and flew past their individual opponents a foot over the finish line. Pfarr was unnerved by an unfortunate event occurring in his last ride, caused by a spectator, and finished over an opponent a foot over the finish line. They had been competing in both track and road races down there and were at the end of their season and in peak condition. They will touch briefly on the road race of 96 miles. It is unbelievable that such huge crowds could be assembled to watch such an event. It was estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 crowded the course, which measures 15 miles each way. They were lined shoulder to shoulder, some places ten or more deep. When riders passed through the small lane opened to them by surging crowds, they would rush to the opposite side of the road for the return on each of the three laps. This almost made it impossible for any rider, dropped from the field, to get even close again unless he had motor police protection to lead the way. Muleiro, the Argentine rider who broke away from the field, had a squadron of motorcycle police to force the crowds back, with an ambulance closely following behind. (This was the same procedure used in the Marathon, held on the same course.) The over-water passes had crowds hanging all over them to get glimpses of the riders as they passed under. When the race was completed, each rider made a tour of honor on the Velodrome in the manner in which he finished, amidst great cheering by a large crowd.

Comments on the trip are as follows:

Air travel is favored by myself and other managers who find time is saved taking contestants, from and to their homes, thereby allowing for better training arrangements. Bicycles can be carried (without being crated) satisfactorily. Boat trip to Argentina would have taken 14 to 16 days each way.

Housing: With the great number of contestants from all nations it is necessary to have a military installation or similar set-up in order to take care of athletes, officials, etc. Hotels would not be adequate.

Food: With the many diets required, this is a problem. An effort is made to give each country the type of food they are used to eating. The best food was

**Cycling Team:** (l. to r.) Frank Brilando, August Gatto, Robert Pfarr, Manager-Coach Frank Small.

### Cycling Results


2. **4000-Meters Individual Pursuit**: 1. Jorge Vallimontana, Argentina, 5m 18.1s; 2. Pedro Salas, Argentina, 5m 18.3s; 3. Hernandez Llerena, Peru, 5m 32s.


4. **1000-Meters Unpaced (Standing start)**: 1. Clodomiro Cortoni, Argentina, 1m 12.9s; 2. Hernan Massanes, Chile, 1m 15.9s; 3. Jorge Sobrevila, Argentina, 1m 16s.

5. **4000-Meters 4-Man Team Pursuit**: 1. Argentina, Oscar Giacché, Rodolfo Caccavo, Pedro Salas, Alberto Garcia, 3m 54.4s; 2. Chile; 3. Venezuela.

6. **Road Race** (155,800 km): (Individual): 1. Oscar Muleiro, Argentina, 3h 58m 29.8s; 2. Oscar Pezoa, Argentina, 3h 59m 43s; 3. Humberto Varesco, Argentina, 3h 59m 54s; (Team): 1. Argentina, 16h 0m, 21.7s; 2. Mexico, 16h 24m 3.7s; 3. Peru, 16h 30m 49.4s.

secured; but in our case the preparation and serving was quite different from that to which the boys are accustomed. More advance detail should be required as to preparation of diets, actual cooking of food, service and sanitary conditions, and prevention of dysentery.

Transportation: Buses must be used with all teams going to each stadium and leaving at the same time. Trip to Velodrome took over one hour. Late returns due to night racing (arriving at College at 4:30 AM opening night) interfered with the cyclists' comfort and sleep. Because of the necessity for carrying bicycles from and to track, try to arrange for station wagons (no trucks).

Suggestions: Teams should arrive at city of competition four to seven days ahead of opening ceremonies. After long air or ship travel, rest is needed, and daily workouts prior to competition in games is essential.

Size of Team: More cyclists are needed so specialists for various races can be put on strict training program many months in advance. This takes money, and more contributions, which must be forthcoming from cycling enthusiasts.

Funds: Our quota, though small, is always difficult to attain.

**FENCING**

For financial reasons it was decided to limit the size of the Fencing team to six competitors and one official, and the Fencing Committee was instructed to do its best within such limits to obtain the fullest possible participation of the US in the fencing events. The difficulty of this assignment may be gleaned from the fact that a complete team would consist of 24 competitors: six for each of the three team events for men, and six for the women's team. Three members of each team could enter the individual contests.

The Fencing Committee then recommended my appointment as amateur manager-coach, with permission to compete if necessary, and also requested authorization for Colonel Frederick R. Weber, US Army, amateur manager-coach of the Modern Pentathlon team, to compete in fencing. Approval of these requests increased the effective size of the team to eight competitors without dropping one of the men previously authorized, as captain of the team, to compete. This situation increased the difficulty of selecting a suitable team.

In connection with the tryouts, the Fencing Committee decided to give priority to the sabre team, since three of the six members of the team which placed in the 1948 Olympics at London would be available; next, to select the top-ranking individual in foil and in epee; and then to fill in the rest of the places in the manner which would best ensure reasonable strength in the foil and epee teams. Accordingly, the Committee selected the following six men: George V. Worth, of Fresh Meadows, L. I., N. Y.; Dr. Tibor Nyilas, of Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.; Byron Krieger, of Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel Lubell, of New York, N. Y.; Albert Wolff, of Louisville, Ky; and Edward Vebell, of New York, N. Y.

The selection of these men permitted us to enter full teams of six fencers in each of the three team events, as follows:

- **FOIL**—Lubell, Krieger, Vebell, Nyilas, de Capriles, Wolff
- **EPEE**—Wolff, Vebell, Weber, de Capriles, Lubell, Krieger

In accordance with precedent, I was authorized, as captain of the team, to select the entries for the individual events. The first three men in foil and sabre were chosen, and the first two men in epee. Colonel Weber, on the basis of his current national ranking, rated the first spot in the epee individual event, but both he and I decided to conserve our physical resources for the sabre team event which was scheduled on the day following the epee individual.

The women's tryout, designed to qualify one competitor for consideration by the Fencing Committee, resulted in the victory of Miss Polly Craus, of Hollywood, California, whose prior record in international competition would make her a favorite for the Pan American individual championship. The Committee, however, decided that it could not select Miss Craus as one of the six competitors authorized by the USOC without dropping one of the men previously recommended by the Committee. The six members of the team were then placed in the 1950 ranking foilswomen reside in Southern California. However, for a variety of reasons—principally because the dates of the Pan American Games did not fall within normal vacation periods—a large number of our best two- and three-weapon fencers did not compete. This situation increased the difficulty of selecting a suitable team.

In accordance with established practice, the Fencing Committee organized a series of tryouts throughout the country to determine the qualifications of candidates for the six regular places on the team. Three rounds were scheduled for men in each weapon. Preliminary eliminations were held in the thirty divisions of the Amateur Fencers League of America, followed by seven regional tryouts in the principal fencing cities of the United States, and a final tryout in New York on February 10, 11 and 12, 1951. For women, the final tryout was held in Los Angeles, since most of the 1950 ranking foilswomen reside in Southern California. However, for a

**Report of Committee Chairman**

*By Miguel A. de Capriles*

The performance of the US Fencing team at the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires was most gratifying. Our small team of eight men set a competitive record which will be hard to surpass in the future. It won two of the three men's team events, and placed second in the third. It won one of the three men's individual events, as well as one second place, two thirds, one fifth, and two sixths. Every member of the team won at least two competitive medals, including a gold one; four men won three medals, and one man won four. At that, we sacrificed two scoring chances in the individuals by entering two instead of the three men permitted in foil and epee; this was done because in international fencing the team competitions are given much greater weight than the individuals, and we had to conserve the energies of men who had to fence on a team in another weapon the following day.

Even on the unofficial Olympic point-scoring system (10-5-4-3-2-1), which does not give adequate weight to team victories, the performance of the team was noteworthy, since every entry both in the team and individual events earned points for a total of 52. The only comparable performance was that of Argentina, whose point score in the men's events was slightly higher (56), by virtue of the fact that it entered the full permissible strength in all events; but two Argentines were shut out of the point-scoring zone in the individual events, and our results in the team competitions were better.

The competitive results are summarized in tables incorporated in this report.

Gratifying as the competitive performance of the team should be to all who are interested in United States fencing, it was not the most important achievement of our fencers at Buenos Aires. We knew beforehand that the United States, on the basis of its performance at the 1948 Olympic Games, should be rated as the strongest non-European fencing country.

What was vastly more satisfying was the buoyant team spirit of our representatives, and their unfailing courtesy and sportsmanship which earned for the United States not only the respect which our competitive strength commanded, but also the admiration and affection of our opponents.

Symbolic of our best in fencing and in sportsmanship was our champion sabreman, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, who earned three gold medals. He was, by common consent, the outstanding fencer at Buenos Aires. His scintillating swordsmanship, and complete control, even in moments of highest tension, captured...
the hearts of the hostile Argentine audi­ence and his victory in the sabre indi­vidual was warmly applauded. At the conclusion of the tournament, Paul Ans­pach, the official delegate of the FIE awarded to Dr. Nyilas the special FIE medal for outstanding sportsmanship, the greatest honor awarded at Buenos Aires.

The results of the Pan American Games confirmed the position attained by the United States at the 1948 Olympic Games in London as the strongest non-European fencing country in the world. The Argentine fencers are very good and very numerous, but the United States, without using much of its top strength, was able to outscore them in the team events.

However, the general quality of the opposition was far lower than that which prevails at the Olympic Games. Our veteran team was able to coast much of the way, knowing in advance that the number of crucial matches would be small. It is only for this rea­son that a small team, relatively old in years, could do so well.

The members of the team were in great demand as judges and directors, due to the world-wide reputation of US fencers for competence and fairness as officials. Special mention should be made of the service rendered by George Worth as director in many of the foil events. He also was the deputy captain of the team, and an energetic and effi­cient assistant manager.

The team was fortunate in having the good counsel of J. Brooks B. Parker, of the International Olympic Committee, at several critical stages in the tournament. We were also fortunate in having Tracy Jaeckel on the Technical Directorate, where his experience and good sense were of inestimable value for the proper conduct of the fencing program.

**LEADING PERFORMERS—INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS**

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**Sabre**


**Epee**


### COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

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(12) Total 8 10 (26) 3 (7) 10 11 (29) 9 10 (24)

### US COMPETITORS’ COMPOSITE SCORES:

#### TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

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Totals 371 54-22 15-9 66-36* 29-13 55-13 44-11 263-104* (4 dd.)

*Double Defeats

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### FINAL STANDINGS

#### TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

**Foil**
1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Cuba
4. Mexico

**Epee**
1. Argentina
2. United States
3. Cuba
4. Mexico
5. Brazil
6. Chile

**Sabre**
1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Cuba

---

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

**Performance of US Individual Entries**

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<th>Competitor</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Prelim. W—L</th>
<th>Semi-Final W—L</th>
<th>Final Round W—L</th>
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<td>3-4</td>
<td>x</td>
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</table>

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370
The United States was represented in the First Pan American Games by a single gymnast—William Rotzheim of Florida State University, Tallahassee. Rotzheim won the right to represent this country by virtue of the fact that he was the US all-around champion—a title he had won for three successive years. At Buenos Aires, Bill won the coveted all-around championship besides winning the horizontal bar title. Rafael Lecuono of Cuba was runner-up.

For the Pan American Games, the USOC ruled that our sport would have to defray its own expenses if we desired to be represented. Accordingly, Rotzheim's transportation was paid jointly by his family and by Florida State University, through the able cooperation of his coach, Prof. Hartley D. Price. For a while, the Olympic Gymnastic Committee gave favorable consideration to sending six gymnasts to Argentina and thus to competition in the team championships. However, because of the draft and shortage of funds, we ultimately decided to be represented by a single gymnast.

Dietrich Wortmann, Weightlifting team manager, served also as acting manager of the gymnastic 'team', but, since the weightlifting and gymnastic competitions were scheduled at the same time, Rotzheim completed his training under Bruno Jahncke of New York, who was serving as coach of the Cuban team.

We are grateful to Coach Jahncke for his favorable assistance.

The gymnastic competition at Buenos Aires was held February 3, 4, and 5 at the very fine local gymnastic and fencing club, where excellent facilities were available. Capacity crowds attended all performances, and all were started on time. Originally six nations were entered, but Peru withdrew before the start of the competition. In the team standing, Argentina finished first, followed by Cuba, Mexico and Brazil. All teams had at least three good men but lacked depth beyond that. The judging was considered satisfactory, three coming from Argentina, one from Mexico, and one from Cuba. The side horse appeared to be the weakest event for the majority of the contestants, while all seemed to be exceptionally strong on rings.

The Olympic Gymnastic Committee considered it an honor and a privilege to have this country represented in the First Pan American Games.

GYMNASTIC RESULTS

MODERN PENTATHLON

Report of Committee Chairman

By Major General William C. Rose

The Modern Pentathlon event in the Pan American Games provided a real challenge to the Pentathlon Committee. Not one experienced competitor was available to begin training for this event!

Although several members of the 1948 Olympic squad were destitute of competing again, and the committee had planned to use them as a nucleus for the Pan American squad, the Korean conflict eliminated those plans. (Of these potential candidates, one was killed in the United Nations action in Korea, one seriously wounded and two others were unavailable because of combat requirements.) We were finally able to get three inexperienced men into training for this event. In addition, Capt. James W. Howe, who had had some experience in trying out for the 1948 team, made some preparation on his own time. However, at the last minute, Howe's commanding officer was unable to release him from his primary duty for the trip to South America, and so it was that the three inexperienced men referred to above ultimately became our entry at Buenos Aires.

Much credit is due Col. F. R. Weber, manager-coach of the team, who was able to bring these men along as far as he did in the relatively short training period available. One of the three had not previously ridden a horse and two others had no fencing experience whatsoever. All were poor swimmers. However, under Weber's experienced guidance the men developed remarkably fast and at the final tryouts held at West Point, January 28 through February 3, 1951, Capt. Guy K. Troy, 2nd Lt. James M. Thompson, and 2nd Lt. Gail F. Wilson were selected for the team.

The official team party for the trip to Buenos Aires was composed of these three competitors and their manager-coach. Two of the Pentathlon Committee members made the trip in other capacities: Gustavus T. Kirby, as Chef de Mission and Lt. Col. D. F. Hull, as officer-in-charge of all competitors who were members of the US Army.

In order to save limited funds, available military transportation was used by the military members of the team as much as possible. In utilizing this transportation, the team arrived in South America five days early and spent that time training at the Brazilian Army Physical Education School in Rio de Janeiro. Colonel Hull had arranged the use of this facility through the good offices of the Joint United States and Brazilian Military Mission. The five days thus spent proved of great value as the team was able to become acclimated to the South American weather and to train up to the time set for the short flight from Rio to Buenos Aires.

Living and training conditions in Buenos Aires were originally provided at the National Military College. However, because of transportation difficulties and the widely scattered places of competition, the Modern Pentathlon team moved into the fencing academy in mid-city after the riding competition and was quartered there for the remainder of the Games.

The US team members far surpassed expectations in their efforts against the more experienced competitors, and won the team title. This victory was not anticipated by anyone until the completion of the last event—the cross country run. At the beginning of the run, the US team stood third, behind Brazil and Argentina, but Lieutenants Wilson and Thompson gave a brilliant exhibition to come through first and second respectively. Captain Troy ran the greatest race of his career to finish fifth. With such a low total of eight points for the running event, the US team pulled up from a weak third to a good first on this last day. Lieutenant Thompson was second in the individual championship and Capt. Troy tied for third. Third place, however, was given to Capt. Riehtberg of the Argentine team because of his first in the swimming event and Troy was officially listed as fourth.

Our prospects for the 1952 Olympic Games were not nearly as good at the conclusion of the Pan American Games as they appeared after the 1948 competition in London. The current requirement for military personnel in Korea and Europe has eliminated a good many
of our best candidates. However, the continued enthusiasm and unselfish support of all the committee members and of the various individuals and organizations who have supported the Modern Pentathlon event, it can be expected that we will be well represented in all future competitions.

MODERN PENTATHLON RESULTS


Swimming (300-m. Free Style): 1. Capt. Enrique C. Rettberg, Argentina, 4 min. 10.7 sec.; 2. Capt. Eduardo L. Medeiros, Brazil, 4 min. 11.1 sec.; 3. Capt. Eric Tinoco Marquez, Mexico, 4 min. 26.8 sec.


Team Championship: 1. United States; 2. Brazil; 3. Argentina.

SHOOTING

The Rifle and Pistol teams were combined as a single unit for simplicity in administration, the personnel being categorized as follows:

Pistol Competitions—T/Sgt Huelet L. Benner, USA, Fort Knox, Ky.; and Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, Mich.

Rifle Competitions—A. C. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., and A. E. Cook, Washington, D.C.

Manager—Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

There were no competitors from the United States firing in the Running Deer or Skeet and Trapshooting events. All rifle and pistol matches were fired in the palatial shooting range, Tiro Federal Argentino de Buenos Aires, one of the largest and best designed of its kind in the world. It is complete for rifle shooting at distances from 50 meters to 300 meters, and for pistol shooting up to 50 meters at both slow and rapid fire. Very elaborate facilities for administrative offices, restaurant, armory, and personnel quarters are included in the structure. The range is located in a residential section of the city since it is of the safety construction design so common to those in Europe.

Though our team was to have been quartered at the Military College located several miles from the range, arrangements were made for them to live at the nearby Golf Hotel. The problem of transportation was thus solved, for taxis were generally available at inexpensive rates.

Twelve nations competed in one or more categories of the Pan American matches. They included Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico, United States, Cuba, Ecuador, Brazil, Guatemala, Uruguay, Salvador, and Argentina. Match rules call for five-man teams in all events, though members of incomplete teams such as the US group were eligible to compete for individual trophies and titles.

Though our team was one of the smallest representative groups present, it was one of the most active and successful. The rifle-shooters fired in five matches, winning two of the individual championships, plus two second places and one fourth place. Their fellow pistol shooters likewise won two individual championships along with two second places and one fourth place in three events.

The first event to be fired was the free pistol match at a range of 50 meters in which any pistol of .22 caliber with no limit on trigger pull (the set trigger is preferred), but with certain minor restrictions such as a limit on sight radius, may be used. The course of fire calls for 60 shots in a time limit of three hours. Final standings of the leaders were as follows:
permit, thereby completing his score

Gusty winds greeted the riflemen on their opening event, the 50- and 100-meters prone match. Art Jackson gained a slight advantage over his fellow competitors by firing the 30 shot strings as rapidly as the target operation would permit, thereby completing his score long before many others. High scores for the first four places ran:

- A. C. Jackson, US ............................... 591
- Pedro Postigo, Argentina .................... 589
- Augusta Ciro, Ecuador ....................... 589
- A. E. Cook, US .................................... 588

In the three-position 50-meters smallbore free rifle match (fired in four 10 shot strings in each of the positions—prone, kneeling, standing) Jackson again came out as the champion. Art Cook ran into trouble in one prone string, yet held for second place. The rifles used in this event may be equipped with set triggers but metallic sights are required. The highest scores were:

- H. L. Benner, US ............................... 60 hits 578
- S. Valiente, Arg. ............................... 60 hits 572
- O. Cervo, Arg. .................................... 566
- H. W. Reeves, US ............................... 60 hits 565

Special limitations on rifles used in the classic event, the 300-meters free rifle match, are that they may not exceed 9 mm. in caliber nor weigh more than 19.2 pounds; other restrictions are identical to those for the smallbore rifle. The course of fire is also similar to the smallbore free rifle event. The Argentine all-around pistol and rifle champion, Pablo Cagnasso, placed first, with Jackson crowding him throughout the match. Scores were as follows:

- Pablo Cagnasso, Arg. .......................... 1090
- A. C. Jackson, US ............................... 1088
- David Schiaffino, Arg. ......................... 1073

Good shooting weather greeted the pistolmen when they set out to fire the rapid fire championships. This event is fired at a group of five silhouette targets (each representing a man with the body being divided into scoring rings up to the high value of 10) set at a distance of 25 yards. The course of 60 shots is split into two series of 30 each and these are broken down further into two five shot strings of 8-second exposure and last two strings at 4 seconds time. The prime requisite in this match is to make 60 hits plus having them well centered, for regardless of the total score the hits are counted first for ranking. Benner and Reeves made a good start over the first series of 30 shots, each firing a 286 score, just five ahead of the able Saeny Valiente of Argentina. In the second series Benner put on an exhibition of fine shooting under pressure and established a new world’s record. The scoring positions were:

- H. L. Benner, US ............................... 60 hits 578
- S. Valiente, Arg. ............................... 60 hits 572
- O. Cervo, Arg. .................................... 566
- H. W. Reeves, US ............................... 60 hits 565

The final event of the Pan American matches turned out to be an exhibition of classical pistol shooting by H. L. Benner, the Fort Knox Army sergeant, with his shooting partner and friendly rival, H. W. Reeves, supporting him in second place. Both of these men have held the national pistol championship in the United States several times over a period of ten years or so. The course of fire was 60 shots in six 10-shot strings at 50 meters on a target, similar to, though smaller than the standard American 50-yard slow-fire target. Scores were as follows:

- Benner—97 98 96 94 96 98 579
- Reeves—84 98 86 93 99 90 550

The members of the US team have the reputation of being fast shooters, using very little of the available match time to rest between shots. Both Benner and Reeves lived up to this trait and obviously it paid off in the long matches where fatigue wears the shooter down. A study of their scores indicates that both men did as well at the last part of the match as they did in the early strings.

The team earned the distinction of having won more individual places than any previous US team in international competition. Every member was a seasoned competitor of several years’ experience. Since all five members had competed in the international matches held in Buenos Aires in 1949 on the same range, their familiarity with procedure and shooting conditions undoubtedly was of value to them in the Pan American events.

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**CHAMPIONS**

**TEAM**

- Service Rifle, 3 positions—Argentina
- Service Rifle, standing—Argentina
- Free Rifle, 300-m.—Argentina
- Free Rifle, .22, prone—Argentina
- Free Rifle, .22, 3 positions—Argentina
- Free Pistol—Mexico
- Silhouette—Argentina
- Clay Pigeon—Argentina

**INDIVIDUAL**

- Service Rifle, 3 positions—Pablo C. Cagnasso, Argentina
- Service Rifle, standing—Pablo C. Cagnasso, Argentina
- Free Rifle, 300-m.—Pablo C. Cagnasso, Argentina
- Free Rifle, .22, prone—Arthur C. Jackson, United States
- Free Rifle, .22, 3 positions—Arthur C. Jackson, United States
- Free Pistol—Edwin Vasquez, Peru
- Silhouette—Huelet L. Benner, United States
- Clay Pigeon—Pablo Grossi, Argentina
Weightlifting Team which won five gold medals and one silver: (l. to r.) Joe DePietro, Joe Pitman, Dick Greenawalt, Stan Stanczyk, Pete George, John Davis, Manager Dietrich Wortmann.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Report of Committee Chairman

By Dietrich Wortmann

Although the Weightlifting team was picked from the US national championships, additional tryouts were held at Roosevelt Hall, New York, to insure all athletes being in condition. We departed by plane from New York on February 22 and reached Buenos Aires and our quarters at the National Military College the next day. This is the West Point of the Argentine and the joy and pride of all Argentinians and their President. Owing to the change in climate and to unfamiliar conditions, nearly all our boys were sick at some time or other. During the competition, however, our team came through in great style as expected, winning five first and one second.

On the last day of the contest in the heavyweight competition, we were privileged to witness the greatest lifting of all times, when our own John Davis equalled one world's record and broke three others with a sensational total of 1061 lbs. for the three Olympic lifts—shattering his own marks by 64 lbs.

Davis started with 140 kilos and made 153½ on his second attempt. The bar weighed exactly 152 kilos or 334.4 lbs., equalling his previous record. He waived the third attempt. On the snatch he started with 140 kilos, missed with 150, but made it on the third attempt for a new world record. The bar weighed 149.9 or 330.25 lbs. In the clean and jerk he made 172.5 kilos and failed with 180 kilos, but made it on the third attempt for a new record. The bar weighed 180.3 or 396.6 lbs. We were very proud of John Davis' lifting such phenomenal poundage in such perfect style. His great victory has been celebrated by weightlifting devotees all around the world.

In Buenos Aires the officiating was the best and fairest I had ever witnessed in international competition.

I conducted the First International Congress of the FIH in Buenos Aires with 12 nations participating, at which I appointed all the officials and jury members. The next day I formed the South American Weightlifting Federation, and supervised the election of all its officers, with Pablo Biasevich of Lima, Peru, as president, and Arnaldo Fiovani as secretary-treasurer.

After the contest, I organized the Amateur Weightlifting Union of the Americas, adopted a constitution and rules, and elected all officers, with Dietrich Wortmann of the US as president and Rodolfo Rizzo of Argentina as secretary-treasurer.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Report of Team Coach

By Bob Hoffman

Essentially the same team which won the world's team championship in 1950 in Paris made up the US team for the Pan American Games. The team had been selected at the final tryouts in New York City, February 16, 1951, and consisted of the following:

123 lb. class—Joe DePietro, Patterson, N. J.;
132 lb. class—Dick Greenawalt, Columbus, O.;
148 lb. class—Joe Pitman, York, Pa.;
165 lb. class—Pete George, Akron, O.;
181 lb. class—Stan Stanczyk, York, Pa.;
Heavyweight—John Davis, York, Pa.

Dietrich Wortmann was the manager of this team and Bob Hoffman of York, Pa., the coach. The US weightlifters scored one of their greatest successes gaining a greater victory than any other US team at Buenos Aires. Five of our lifters won Pan American Games titles with Dick Greenawalt taking a second. Under the international method of scoring, the US team scored 28 points, Trinidad was second with 11, and Argentina finished third with 8.

The lifting was of a high order throughout, with John Davis being the big star. He established three world's records, the snatch which still stands at 330½, and the clean and jerk and total which since have been exceeded. Representatives of 14 countries were in action, and some of the lifters who took part were good enough later to finish among the first three in Helsinki, specifically Wilkes and Kilgore of Trinidad, and Selvetti of Argentina.
With Weightlifters at B.A.: (1) US team members appear at home in dining hall; (2) Dietzie Wortmann and fellow officials check weight of bar before verifying new world’s record; (3) Pete George, US middleweight just out of sick-bed, snatches 270 pounds while winning title; (4) As contribution toward top performance in light-heavyweight class, Stanley Stanczyk, US, lifts 342.5 pounds with clean and jerk; (5) Enthusiastic group hails John Davis, US heavyweight, after his lifting had broken four world’s records and equaled fifth (with Davis, center, are Argentinean heavyweight Norberto Ferreira and President Dietrich Wortmann of Amateur Weightlifting Union of Americas).
### WEIGHTLIFTING RESULTS

**Team Championship:** 1. United States; 2. Argentina; 3. Trinidad.

**Press Snatch E & J Total**

#### Bantamweight Class
- **De Pietro, U.S.A.** 176% 220% 225% 622%
- **Rodriguez, Cuba** 170% 176% 220% 556%
- **Salas, Mexico** 175% 170% 231% 567%
- **Lucerna, Argentina** 170% 165% 214% 514%
- **Urenera, Peru** 165% 170% 220% 556%
- **Marasahan, Brazil** 170% 209% 3/10
- **Famigliati, Pan** 165% 163% 214% 514%

#### Featherweight Class
- **Wilkes, Trinidad** 214% 214% 286% 716
- **Greenawalt, U.S.A.** 209% 270 661
- **Chariot, Haiti** 192% 192% 242% 628
- **Alvarez, Mexico** 181% 176% 231% 561%
- **Yancan, Peru** 187% 242% 606
- **Florencio, Argentina** 165% 242% 588%

#### Lightweight Class
- **Pitman, U.S.A.** 225% 231% 303 760
- **de Souza, Trinidad** 225% 220% 292 738
- **Datri, Argentina** 203% 214% 281 699%
- **Luciani, Venezuela** 187% 192% 242% 644%
- **Herald, Peru** 198% 192% 253% 644%
- **Banda, Mexico** 187% 192% 242% 622%

#### Middleweight Class
- **George, U.S.A.** 236% 270 330% 837%
- **Sposato, Argentina** 231% 225% 297% 754%
- **Holder, Panama** 203% 203% 286% 694
- **Bejar, Peru** 209% 209% 275% 694
- **Moreno, Venezuela** 214% 192% 275% 694
- **Castan, Haiti** 203% 203% 275% 694

#### Light-Heavyweight Class
- **Stanczyk, U.S.A.** 270 281 341% 892%
- **Forte, Argentina** 242% 264% 536 843
- **Garrido, Cuba** 270 248 514 837%
- **Rueda, Mexico** 253% 242% 508% 804%
- **Duperval, Haiti** 242% 242% 503 788
- **Skcute, Trinidad** 220% 248 514 770%
- **De Leon, Panama** 231% 220% 297% 749

#### Heavyweight Class
- **Davis, U.S.A.** 336* 330% 896 1,062%
- **Kilgour, Trinidad** 270 248 514 837%
- **Ferreira, Argentina** 253% 235% 541% 881%
- **Patera, Cuba** 253% 253% 541% 881%
- **Nunez, Peru** 209% 214% 242% 588%
- **Innocent, Haiti** 214% 242% 753% 728%

* New World Record.

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### WRESTLING

**Report of Committee Chairman**

*By Raymond E. Swartz*

At the wrestling committee's meeting on December 6, 1950, in Washington, D.C., they approved a plan to hold an elimination tournament to pick eight men to represent the US at the Pan American Games in free-style wrestling. A tournament committee was appointed by the chairman to select a site and arrange details for such a tourney. The committee included E.F. Caraway, chairman, Dave McCuskey, and Hugo Otopalik.

Furthermore the chairman was authorized to act in deciding any questions that might arise regarding the selection of the team. Accordingly on February 2 and 3, 1951, an elimination tournament was held at Lehigh University. Caraway was the manager of the tournament and did an excellent job. The committee is indeed indebted to Lehigh and to Col. Percy Sadler, director of athletics, for staging the event. Referees were Major Bliss P. Sargent, USAF; Merle Thrush, New York AC, and Carl Frankett of Muhlenburg College.

On February 4, 1951, at Bethlehem, Pa., all team members who could be present were briefed by chairman Swartz, James Holland, and Caraway on the details for the trip to South America. Through Holland the team was offered the facilities of the New York AC for work-out purposes from February 19 until take-off time on the 23rd. All game equipment had been ordered by Swartz and was shipped separately to Buenos Aires.

On February 6, 1951, a mail vote was completed by chairman Swartz and the selection was made of a coach who would also serve as manager. The final vote was: William Sheridan, Lehigh-7, Merle Thrush, New York AC-5. Sheridan was thereupon officially notified of his selection as manager-coach of the US team.

---

*Wrestling Team: (l. to r.) Hugh Peery, Dick Lemerey, Gerald Maurey, Manager-Coach Billy Sheridan, Melvin Northrup, Newt Capple, Louis Holland (not in picture—Don McCann, Ralph Schmidt).*
WRESTLERS MOVE FROM MAT TO VICTORY STAND

Flyweight: 2nd, Virela, Argentina; 1st, Peery, US; 3rd, Cardenas, Mexico.


Welterweight: 2nd, Longarelli, Argentina; 1st, Northrup, US; 3rd, Padilla, Mexico.

WRESTLING

Report of Team Manager-Coach
By William Sheridan

The Wrestling team that represented the US in the Pan American Games in Argentina did an excellent job, despite the fact that three of the five men who competed for us had never wrestled under Olympic rules, where the touch fall can suddenly end a bout and leave both men wondering what happened!

Seven men were selected to make the trip as contestants, but only seven competed. Donald McCann from Plainfield, N. J., the candidate at 191 lbs., never got into action. He was sidelined because of an infection in his arm. He returned with the team, fully recovered.

Four of the seven US wrestlers won titles and the three others won second places as follows:


Light-Heavyweight Class: 1. Ulises Martinez, Argentina; 2. Da Silva Albenor, Brazil; 3. Donald George Immich, US.


I saw many of the events, other than wrestling, and I am sure our boys were working and thinking in terms of Uncle Sam, and not of themselves.

It is my firm conviction that international relations were considerably benefited by our visit.

WRESTLING RESULTS—(Catch-as-Catch-Can)

EQUESTRIAN

The United States was not represented in the Equestrian events of the Pan American Games. This was due to inability, within the time available, to organize and finance teams composed of civilian riders to replace teams made up of riders from the US Army who have heretofore represented the United States in international competition. As the Army has withdrawn from all equestrian competition the above change was made necessary.

A corporation known as the "US Equestrian Team" has been organized by a group of nationally known horsemen. The prospects seem bright that this organization will be able to insure that the United States is creditably represented by civilian riders in future Olympic or Pan American Games.

Guy V. Henry
Chairman

ROWING

Although our committee's opinion was divided regarding any participation in the Games at Buenos Aires, it was finally decided to canvass all rowing universities and clubs in order to ascertain any desires for participation in the rowing program. Definite requirements for qualifying and competing were adopted and a special committee appointed to screen all applicants.

A few indicated preliminary interest, but no one officially applied. The US therefore had no entries in the 1951 Pan American Rowing program.

Clifford Goes
Chairman

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS

SOCCER

It was with deepest regret that we had to withdraw our soccer team from the competition because we had lost some key players to the Army and the teams were in the midst of their league and cup championships at that time and were reluctant to let their players go for a long time such as the Pan American Games would have entailed.

The money reason was another obstacle which we could not get around as most of our people know very little about the Pan American Games and we have more chance of raising money for the Olympics than we have for any other games.

Joseph J. Barriskill
Secretary
WITH APPROPRIATE FANFARE, 1st PAN AMERICAN GAMES ARE OPENED

Spacious President Peron Stadium is scene of inaugural exercises... United States contingent parades into arena behind Stars and Stripes... Flag bearer is Miguel A. deCapriles, veteran international fencing competitor; color guard comprises Colonel Fritz Weber and Mai Whitfield... Mrs. Eva Peron, like her husband an honorary president of Games, receives assembled athletes' floral tribute from Mrs. Evelyne Hall, assistant manager of US teams... Military bands await their musical moments.
OTHER PAN AMERICAN GAME RESULTS

Winners in Sports in which United States had no Entrants

EQUESTRIAN

Complete Riding Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capt. Julio C. Sagasta, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lt. Fernando V. Urday, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Major Heeman Vigil, Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Team

| Argentina | 17.82 marks |
| Chile | 502.66 marks |

Individual Horsemanship Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capt. Jose Larrain Cuevas, Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATION'S CUP Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capt. Alberto Larraguibel, Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lt. Carlos, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lt. Joaquin Larrain, Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Team

| Chile | 64 faults |
| Argentina | 100.25 faults |
| Mexico | 110.75 faults |

POLO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Games Won</th>
<th>Last Pts.</th>
<th>Total Pts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>3 3 0 6</td>
<td>4 4 0 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3 2 1 4</td>
<td>4 2 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>3 1 2 2</td>
<td>4 1 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
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</table>

ROWING

(All races at 2,000 Meters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Pair Short Oars:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Roberto A. Allieri, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Guerri and Yedro, Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two Long Oars with Steersman:

| Mazzolini, Araudo, and Farias, Argentina | 8m. 30s. |
| Madero and Almiron, Argentina | 7m. 10.4s. |

Two Long Oars without Steersman:

| Karl and Fusquini, Brazil | 6m. 15s. |
| Four Long Oars with Steersman: |
| 1. Argentina | 6m. 24s. |
| 2. Brazil | 7m. 12s. |

YACHTING

Snipe Class:

| 1. Argentina (C. Castex and J. V. Castex) | 2412 pts. |
| 2. Brazil (J. R. Maligo and G. Q. Matos) | 606 pts. |

Star Class:

| 2. Argentina (J. Brauer and E. Homps) | 2264 pts. |
| 3. Chile (A. Hurtado and K. Angelbeck) | 606 pts. |

SOCCER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Games Won</th>
<th>Last Pts.</th>
<th>Total Pts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>4 4 0 8</td>
<td>16 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>4 2 1 5</td>
<td>7 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4 2 1 4</td>
<td>8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>4 1 0 3</td>
<td>5 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>4 0 1 3 1</td>
<td>3 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TENNIS

Women's Singles:

| 1. Mary T. de Weiss, Argentina |
| 2. Feliza P. de Zappa, Argentina |
| 3. Imelda Ramirez, Mexico |

Men's Singles:

| 1. Enrique Morea, Argentina |
| 2. Alejo D. Russell, Argentina |
| 3. Gustavo Palafox, Mexico |

Women's Doubles:

| 1. de Weiss and de Zappa, Argentina |
| 2. Ramirez and Hilde Heym, Mexico |
| 3. Silvia N. Villari and Helena Stark, Brazil |

Men's Doubles:

| 1. Morea and Russell, Argentina |
| 2. Carlos Sanhueza and Luis Ayala, Chile |
| 3. Palafox and Anselmo Puente, Mexico |

Mixed Doubles:

| 1. Ramirez and Palafox, Mexico |
| 2. de Zappa and Morea, Argentina |
| 3. de Weiss and Russell, Argentina |

WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

Following the splendid showing of the US Olympic Women's Gymnastic team at the 1948 Olympic Games in London there was an increasing and widespread interest among our women for participation in gymnastics in the 1951 Pan American Games at Buenos Aires.

It was a matter of exceeding disappointment to this committee and to a number of our outstanding women Gymnasts when the Organizing Committee of the Pan American Games failed to include women's gymnastics on the 1951 Pan American Games program.

Robert R. Bonniwell
Chairman

When it was apparent that financial assistance would not be available to send tennis players from the United States to Argentina to participate in the First Pan American Games, I offered the suggestion that an effort be made to enlist the interest of the Argentine Tennis Federation. Our reason for making this suggestion was that this body had in past years financed the travel and maintenance of players from the US for participation in the Argentine Championships. If it could have been arranged that the Argentine Tennis Federation would make the Argentine Championships a part of the Pan American program, financial assistance might have been available for players to go.

At the time I made the above referred to suggestion, I was not aware that the committee for the Pan American Games would be inclined against this suggestion and I subsequently learned that the committee in the US would not be inclined to interfere with the operation of the local committee.

In short, our report can only indicate that financial assistance was not available and players were not available to go as representatives from the US.

Lawrence A. Baker
Secretary

Robert N. Bavier, Jr.
Secretary

THE 1952 USOC did not organize a games committee for Polo.

YACHTING

Because of the fact that the dates of the Pan American Games fell during the winter season, it was deemed impracticable to arrange for any US participation in the Yachting competition.

OTHER PAN AMERICAN GAME RESULTS

TEENIS

Women's Singles:

| 1. Mary T. de Weiss, Argentina |
| 2. Feliza P. de Zappa, Argentina |
| 3. Imelda Ramirez, Mexico |

Men's Singles:

| 1. Enrique Morea, Argentina |
| 2. Alejo D. Russell, Argentina |
| 3. Gustavo Palafox, Mexico |

Women's Doubles:

| 1. de Weiss and de Zappa, Argentina |
| 2. Ramirez and Hilde Heym, Mexico |
| 3. Silvia N. Villari and Helena Stark, Brazil |

Men's Doubles:

| 1. Morea and Russell, Argentina |
| 2. Carlos Sanhueza and Luis Ayala, Chile |
| 3. Palafox and Anselmo Puente, Mexico |

Mixed Doubles:

| 1. Ramirez and Palafox, Mexico |
| 2. de Zappa and Morea, Argentina |
| 3. de Weiss and Russell, Argentina |

YACHTING

Snipe Class:

| 1. Argentina (C. Castex and J. V. Castex) | 2412 pts. |
| 2. Brazil (J. R. Maligo and G. Q. Matos) | 606 pts. |

Star Class:

| 2. Argentina (J. Brauer and E. Homps) | 2264 pts. |
| 3. Chile (A. Hurtado and K. Angelbeck) | 606 pts. |

ROWING

(All races at 2,000 Meters)

<table>
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| 2. Brazil | 7m. 12s. |

YACHTING

Snipe Class:

| 1. Argentina (C. Castex and J. V. Castex) | 2412 pts. |
| 2. Brazil (J. R. Maligo and G. Q. Matos) | 606 pts. |

Star Class:

| 2. Argentina (J. Brauer and E. Homps) | 2264 pts. |
| 3. Chile (A. Hurtado and K. Angelbeck) | 606 pts. |
With representatives of the US Olympic Association and numerous other athletic organizations in attendance, a special service held on October 21, 1951, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, effected solemn dedication of the Sports Bay and Chapel which are included among the impressive components of that magnificent religious structure. Thus was fulfillment attained for objectives conceived some twenty-seven years earlier.

Following presence at the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, Miss Elizabeth Manning suggested to her father, Bishop William Thomas Manning, under whose leadership the great Cathedral was brought into being, that sport should provide the motif for one of the many bays being incorporated into the building. Enthusiastic acceptance of this proposal promptly brought creation of the Cathedral's Sport Committee, a group of 62 national leaders in athletics who succeeded by various methods in amassing the funds necessary to make the Sports Bay an actuality. However, because the work of finishing the Cathedral itself was extensive and time-absorbing, the sports unit was not in readiness for dedication until 1951.

Though the passing years had seen the death of 32 members of the Sports Committee, a number of the 30 survivors attended the dedicatory ceremony, among them the USOA's president emeritus, Gustavus T. Kirby. The address of dedication was delivered by Julian S. Myrick, long prominent in amateur tennis circles, who was chairman of the Sports Committee at its origin and throughout its protracted existence. Fittingly, another of the participants in the proceedings was Miss Manning, now Mrs. Griffith B. Coale; she unveiled the beautiful stained glass window which tops the Sports Bay and the dignifiedly simple altar in its Chapel.

The window, which required a full year in fabrication, is a product of the famous D'Ascenzo Studios of Philadelphia. It measures 25½ feet high and 12 feet wide, and contains 14,000 pieces of glass. If the lead in the window were extended in a single strip its length would double the height of the Empire State Building. The Bay's theme is established by the inclusion in the window's design of depictions or suggestions of 27 sports, viz., archery, auto racing, baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, billiards, cricket, curling, cycling, fencing, figure skating, fishing, football, golf, hunting, ice hockey, pistol

(Continued on page 412)
Juan Carlos Zabala, Argentina’s Marathon champion of ’32, is exhausted by his winning efforts almost to point of collapse, but as two fellow countrymen give him needed assistance he continues to wave his country’s flag with patriotic fervor.
### TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

#### 60-Meters Dash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>A. E. Kraenzlein</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Archie Hahn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 100-Meters Dash

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>T. E. Burke</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>F. W. Jarvis</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Archie Hahn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Archie Hahn</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>R. E. Walker</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>R. C. Craig</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>C. W. Paddock</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>H. M. Abrahams</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Percy Williams</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Eddie Tolan</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Jesse Owens</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Harrison Dillard</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Lindy J. Remigino</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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#### 5,000-Meters Run

<table>
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<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>H. E. Larva</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3:53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Luigi Beccali</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3:53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>J. E. Loveknot</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>3:53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Henry Eriksson</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3:49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>J. Barbel</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>3:45.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5-Mile Run

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>H. Hawtry</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>E. R. Voigt</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
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#### 1,000-Meters Run

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>H. Kohlemainen</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>31:20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Paavo Nurmi</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>31:45.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Willie Ritola</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>30:23.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Paavo Nurmi</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>30:18.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Janusz Nidzieko</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Ilmar Salminen</td>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>Emil Zatopek</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>29:59.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>29:17.0</td>
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#### Marathon

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>S. Loues</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2:58.50</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thaeto, France</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>T. J. Hicks</td>
<td>US</td>
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<td>Kiter, Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>D. Cabrera</td>
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#### 110-Meters Hurdles

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<td>R. G. Leavitt</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>George Salong</td>
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<td>Forrest Towns</td>
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<td>J. Wilson Porter</td>
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<td>Harrison Dillard</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 200-Meters Hurdles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>A. E. Kraenzlein</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>H. L. Hillman</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Steeplechase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>G. W. Orton</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>M. W. Long</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>F. W. Schule</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>F. W. Kelley</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>E. J. Thomson</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>D. C. Kinyon</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>S. Armstrong</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>George Saling</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Forrest Towns</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>J. Wilson Porter</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Harrison Dillard</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>7:34.4</td>
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</table>

### Cross-Country, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4:15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>United States (6,437-meters)</td>
<td>4:15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Sweden (8,000-meters)</td>
<td>4:15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Finland (10,000-meters)</td>
<td>4:15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Finland (10,000-meters)</td>
<td>4:15.57</td>
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</table>

### Cross-Country, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Great Britain (5,000-meters)</td>
<td>11:57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Finland (10,000-meters)</td>
<td>11:57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Finland (10,000-meters)</td>
<td>11:57.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 10-Mile Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>G. E. Larnie</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1:15:57</td>
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### 10,000-Meters Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>G. H. Goulding</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>46:28.4</td>
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</table>

### 50,000-Meters Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>USA (Charles Paddock, Jackson Scholz, Morris Kirksey, Loren Myers, Archie Tolan)</td>
<td>9:30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 400-Meters Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>G. E. Larnie</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4:00:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4:00:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4:00:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>4:00:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Results of competition in Athens in 1900 were unofficial, set of games then held not being recognized by International Olympic Committee.


Paul Pilgrim, U.S., 400 and 800-Meters victor in '06, winning shorter race.

Ray Ewry, winner of standing high jump in '00, '04, '06, '08; standing broad jump in same four years; and standing triple jump in '00 and '04—ten titles for U.S.

K. K. McArthur, South Africa, finishes '12 Marathon with victory wreath already in place.

Most discussed episode in Olympic History: At end of '08 Marathon, Dorando of Italy is seen just before collapse and spectator assistance cause his disqualification.
Fans guard against wrong turn as H. Kohlemainen, brilliant Finnish distance runner, leads field in 1920 Marathon.


Paavo Nurmi, great and versatile Finnish star, wins one of his four Olympic titles as he captures 10,000-Meters in 1924.

Ray Barbuti, 400-Meters title winner in 1928, breaks tape for second time in 1600-Meters relay.

1948 USA (Norwood Ewell, Lorenzo Wright, Harrison Dillard, Mel Patton) .................................................. 40.3
1952 USA (F. Smith, H. Dillard, L. Remigino, A. Stanfield) ........................................ 40.1

1,600-Meters Relay

1908 USA (W. F. Hamilton, N. J. Cartmell, J. B. Taylor, M. W. Sheppard) (200-200-400-800 m.) ........................................ 3:29.4
1912 USA (M. W. Sheppard, E. F. Lindberg, J. E. Meredith, C. D. Reipath) ........................................ 3:16.6
1920 Gt. Brit. (Lindsay, Butler, Ainsworth, Griffiths) ........................................ 3:22.2
1924 USA (C. S. Cochran, Allan Helffrich, J. O. McDonald, W. E. Stevenson) ........................................ 3:16
1928 USA (George Bird, Fred Alderman, Emerson Speyer, Ray Barbuti) ........................................ 3:14.2
1932 USA (Ivan Fuqua, Edgar Abo­wich, Karl Warner, Wil­liam Carr) ........................................... 3:08.2
1948 USA (Cliff Bourland, Art Harnden, Roy Cochran, Mai Whit­field) ......................................................... 3:10.4
1952 Jamaica (H. McKen­ley, L. Laing, A. Wint, Y. Rhodes) ........................................... 3:03.9

Pole Vault

1896 W. W. Hoyt, US ........................................ 10' 9 3/ 4"
1900 I. K. Baxter, US ........................................ 10' 9 3/ 4"
1904 C. E. Dvorak, US ........................................ 11' 6"
1906 Goodner, France ........................................ 11' 6"
1908 A. C. Gilbert, US ........................................ 12' 2"
1912 H. J. Bibeau, US ........................................ 12' 11 1/ 2"
1920 Frank K. Pott, US ........................................ 13' 3"
1924 L. S. Byrnes, US ........................................ 13' 11 1/ 2"
1928 Edwin W. Carr, US ........................................ 14' 9"
1932 William Miller, US ........................................ 14' 1 1/ 2"
1936 Earl Meadows, US ........................................ 15' 3"
1948 (). Guinn Smith, US ........................................ 15' 1 1/ 2"
1952 Robert Richards, US ........................................ 16' 1 1/ 2"

Running High Jump

1896 E. H. Clark, US ........................................ 5' 11 1/ 2"
1900 F. B. Baxter, US ........................................ 6' 2 1/ 2"
1904 S. S. Jones, US ........................................ 5' 11"
1906 Con Leary, Ireland ........................................ 5' 9 1/ 4"
1908 H. F. Porter, US ........................................ 6' 3"
1912 A. W. Richards, US ........................................ 6' 4 1/ 2"
1920 W. Landon, US ........................................ 6' 4 1/ 2"
1924 H. M. Osborn, US ........................................ 6' 15 1/ 6"
1928 Robert W. King, US ........................................ 6' 4 1/ 2"
1932 D. McNaughton, Canada ........................................ 6' 5 1/ 2"
1936 C. Johnston, US ........................................ 6' 7 1/ 2"
1948 J. A. Winter, Australia ........................................ 6' 6"
1952 W. Davis, US ........................................ 6' 8 1/ 4"

Standing High Jump

1900 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 5' 5"
1904 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 4' 11"
1906 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 5' 1 1/ 2"
1908 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 5' 2"
1912 Platt Adams, US ........................................ 5' 4 1/ 2"

Running Broad Jump

1896 E. H. Clark, US ........................................ 20' 9 1/ 2"
1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, US ........................................ 23' 6"
1904 Myer Prinstein, US ........................................ 23' 7 1/ 2"
1906 Myer Prinstein, US ........................................ 23' 7 1/ 2"
1908 Frank Irons, US ........................................ 24' 6 1/ 4"
1912 A. L. Guttenstein, US ........................................ 24' 1"
1920 W. Patterson, Sweden ........................................ 23' 5 1/ 2"
1924 DeH. Hubbard, US ........................................ 24' 5 1/ 2"
1928 Edward Hamm, US ........................................ 25' 4 1/ 2"
1932 Edward Gordon, US ........................................ 25' 1 1/ 2"
1936 Jesse Owens, US ........................................ 25' 5 1/ 2"
1948 Willie Steele, US ........................................ 25' 8"
1952 J. Bristle, US ........................................ 24' 10"

Standing Broad Jump

1900 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 10' 6 2 1/ 2"
1904 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 11' 4 1/ 2"
1906 R. C. Ewy, US ........................................ 10' 10"
1900 R. C. Ewry, US .................................. 34' 4.5"
1904 R. C. Ewry, US .................................. 34' 7.4"
1906 E. Desmarteau, Canada .......................... 34' 4"
1920 P. J. McDonald, US ........................... 36' 11.7"
1912 A. Taipale, Finland ............................ 148' 3.9"
1936 Img. Sexton, US ................................ 165' 7.4"

**16-Lb. Shot Put**

1900 E. Desmarteau, Canada .......................... 34' 4"
1920 P. J. McDonald, US .................................. 36' 11.7"

**Discus Throw**

1906 R. S. Garrett, US ................................ 95' 7.4"
1906 R. Bauer, Hungary ................................ 118' 2.9"
1906 M. J. Sheridan, US .............................. 128' 10.5"
1906 M. J. Sheridan, US .............................. 136' 1.5"
1908 M. J. Sheridan, US .............................. 134' 2"
1912 A. Taipale, Finland ............................ 148' 3.9"
1920 E. Niklander, Finland .......................... 146' 7"
1924 C. Houser, US ................................... 153' 3.5"
1924 C. Houser, US ................................... 157' 2.5"
1923 John Anderson, US .............................. 162' 4.2"
1936 K. Carpenter, US ................................ 165' 7.9"
1948 A. Consolini, Italy ............................ 173' 7"
1952 S. Iness, US ................................... 180' 6.5"

**Javelin Throw, Greek Style**

1906 W. Jaervinen, Finland ........................... 115' 4"
1906 M. J. Sheridan, US .............................. 124' 8"

**Discus Throw (Both Hands)**

1912 A. Taipale, Finland ............................ 271' 11.6"

**16-Lb. Hammer Throw**

1900 J. J. Flanagan, US .............................. 167' 4"
1904 J. J. Flanagan, US .............................. 168' 1"
1908 J. J. Flanagan, US .............................. 170' 4.5"
1912 M. J. McGrath, US .............................. 177' 7"
1920 P. F. Ryan, US .................................. 173' 5.5"
1924 F. D. Toottell, US .............................. 174' 10.5"
1928 P. O’Callaghan, Ireland ........................ 168' 7.5"
1932 P. O’Callaghan, Ireland ........................ 176' 11.5"
1936 Karl Heim, Germany ........................... 185' 4.5"
1948 I. Nemeth, Hungary ............................. 183' 11.5"
1952 J. Csemm, Hungary ............................. 197' 11.5"

**Javelin Throw**

1906 E. Lemming, Sweden ............................. 175' 6"
1908 E. Lemming, Sweden ............................. 179' 10.5"
1912 E. Lemming, Sweden ............................. 198' 12.5"
1920 Joni Myra, Finland ............................. 215' 9.5"
1924 Joni Myra, Finland ............................. 206' 6.4"
1928 F. Lundquist, Sweden ........................... 218' 6.5"
1932 M. Jarvinen, Finland ........................... 234' 7"
1936 G. Stock, Germany .............................. 235' 8.5"
1948 K. Rautavaara, Finland ........................ 228' 10"
1952 C. Young, US .................................. 242' 9.4"

**Javelin Throw, Free Style**

1906 E. Lemming, Sweden ............................. 178' 7.2"

**Javelin Throw (Both Hands)**

1912 J. J. Saaristo, Finland ........................ 358' 11.5"

**Decathlon**

1906 H. Mellander, Sweden ........................... 40.0
1912 F. R. Bie, Norway .............................. 45.7
1928 Paavo Yrjola, Finland ........................ 8053.29
1932 James Bausch, US .............................. 8462.23

**Tug of War**

1900 United States .................................
1904 United States .................................
1908 Great Britain .................................
1912 Sweden ......................................
1920 Great Britain .................................

**400-Meters Dash**

1928 Elizabeth Robinson, US ........................ 12.2
1932 S. Walassewicz, Poland ........................ 11.9
1936 Helen Stephens, US ............................. 11.5
1948 F. Blankers-Koen, Netherlands ............. 11.9
1952 M. Jackson, Australia ........................ 11.5

**200-Meters Dash**

1948 F. Blankers-Koen, Netherlands ............. 24.4
1952 M. Jackson, Australia ........................ 23.7

**800-Meters Run**

1928 Linda Radke, Germany ........................ 2:16.8

**400-Meters Relay**

1928 Canada ......................................... 48.4
1932 United States ................................. 47.8
1936 United States ................................. 46.9
1948 Netherlands ..................................... 47.5
1952 United States ................................. 45.9

**80-Meters Hurdles**

1932 Mildred Didrikson, US ....................... 11.7
1936 Trebonella Villa, Italy ....................... 11.7
1948 F. Blankers-Koen, Netherlands ............. 11.2
1952 S. Strickland de la Hunty, Australia .... 10.9

**Running High Jump**

1928 E. Catherwood, Canada ........................ 5' 3"
1932 Jean Shiley, US ................................. 5' 5.3"
1936 Ibyoly Csak, Hungary .......................... 5' 3"
1948 Alice Coachman, US ............................ 5' 6.1"
1952 E. Brand, South Africa ........................ 5' 5.4"

**Discus Throw**

1928 H. Konopacka, Poland .......................... 129' 11.7"
1932 L. Copeland, US ................................. 133' 2"
1946 G. Mauermeyer, Germany 156' 3.16"
1948 M. Ostermeyer, France ........................ 137' 6.2"
1952 N. Romashkova, USSR ........................ 168' 8.5"

**Javelin Throw**

1932 M. Didrikson, US .............................. 143' 4"
1936 T. Flechlet, Germany .......................... 148' 2.3"
1948 H. Buuma, Austria ............................. 160' 6"
1952 D. Zatopekova, Czecho ........................ 165' 7"

**8-Lb. 1 3/4 Ozs. Shot Put**

1932 M. Ostermeyer, France ........................ 45' 15.4"
1952 G. Zybina, USSR ............................... 50' 15.4"

**Broad Jump**

1948 Olga Civilzarnyi, Hungary .................... 18' 8.5"
1952 Y. Williams, New Zealand .................... 20' 5.4"

**Quadripole Champion Jesse Owens, winner in 56 of gold medals in 100-M., 200-M., broad jump, and 400-M. relay.**

Bill Carr establishing present 400-Meters record of 46.2 sec. at '32 Games.

John Woodruff winning 800-Meters in 1936.
Mildred "Babe" Didrikson taking 80-Meter Hurdles in 1932.

Famed Charley Paddock finishes in characteristic style as he wins 100-Meters championship in 1920.

Bright particular star of '48 Games, Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland, winner of four gold medals.

ARCHERY
Double York Round—Men
1908 W. Dodd, Great Britain
Continental Round—Men
1908 M. Grisot, France
Bird Shooting—Standing Target
1920 van Meer, Belgium (Individual)
1920 Belgium (Team)
Bird Shooting—Moving Target
1920 van Innis, Belgium (Individual)
1920 Belgium (Team)

Women's National Round
1908 Miss Q. Newall, Great Britain

BASEBALL
1912 United States (Demonstration)
1936 United States (Demonstration)

BASKETBALL
1904 United States (Demonstration)
1936 United States
1952 United States

BOXING
Flyweight
1904 George V. Finnegan, US
1920 Frank De Genaro, US
1924 Fidel La Barba, US
1928 Anton Kocis, Hungary
1932 Stephen Ennetes, Hungary
1936 Willy Kaiser, Germany
1948 P. Perez, Argentina
1952 N. Brooks, US

Bantamweight
1904 O. L. Kirk, US
1908 H. Thomas, Great Britain
1920 Walker, South Africa
1924 W. H. Smith, South Africa
1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936 Ulderico Sergo, Italy
1948 T. Csik, Hungary
1952 P. Hamalainen, Finland

Featherweight
1904 O. L. Kirk, US
1908 R. K. Gunn, Great Britain
1920 Pitsch, France
1924 John Fields, US
1928 L. Van Klaveren, Holland
1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936 Oscar Cassonovas, Argentina
1948 E. Formenti, Italy
1952 J. Zachara, Czechoslovakia

Lightweight
1904 H. J. Spanger, US
1908 F. Grace, Great Britain
1920 Samuel Mosberg, US
1924 Harold Nielsen, Denmark
1928 Carlo Oriandi, Italy
1932 Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
1936 Imre Harangi, Hungary
1948 G. Dreyer, South Africa
1952 A. Bolognesi, Italy

Light-Welterweight
1952 C. Acklins, US

Welterweight
1904 Al Young, US
1920 Schneider, Canada
1924 J. S. Delarge, Belgium
1928 Edward Morgan, New Zealand
1932 Edward Flynn, US
1936 Sten Suvio, Finland
1948 J. Torma, Czechoslovakia
1952 Z. Chycha, Poland

Middleweight
1904 Charles Mayer, US
1908 J. W. H. T. Douglas, Great Britain
1920 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
1924 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
1928 Piero Toscani, Italy
1932 Carmen Barth, US
1936 Jean Despeaux, France
1948 L. Papp, Hungary
1952 F. Patterson, US

Light-Middleweight
1952 L. Papp, Hungary

Light-Heavyweight
1920 Edward Eagan, US
1924 H. J. Mitchell, Great Britain
1928 Victorio Avendano, Argentina
1932 David E. Carstens, South Africa
1936 Roger Miechot, France
1948 George Hunter, South Africa
1952 N. Lee, US

Heavyweight
1904 Sam Berger, US
1908 A. L. Oldham, Great Britain
1920 Lawson, Great Britain
1924 Otto von Porath, Norway
1928 A. Rodriguez, Argentina
1932 Santiago A. Lovell, Argentina
1936 Herbert Runge, Germany
1948 R. Iglesias, Argentina
1952 E. Sanders, US

CANOEING
Kayak Singles—1,000-Meters
1936 Gregor Hradetzky, Austria ........ 4:22.9
1948 G. Fredriksson, Sweden ............ 4:33.2
1952 G. Fredriksson, Sweden ............ 4:39.9

MIN.-SEC.
1936 Gregor Hradetzky, Austria ........ 4:22.9
1948 G. Fredriksson, Sweden ............ 4:33.2
1952 G. Fredriksson, Sweden ............ 4:39.9
Kayak Singles—10,000-Meters
1936 Ernst Krebs, Germany ............... 46:1.6
1948 G. Fredriksson, Sweden ............. 50:47.7
1952 T. Stromberg, Finland ............... 47:22.8

Canadian Singles—1,000-Meters
1936 Francis Amyot, Canada .............. 3:32.1
1948 J. Holotecz, Czechoslovakia ....... 5:42
1952 J. Holotecz, Czechoslovakia ....... 4:56.3

Kayak Pairs—1,000-Meters
1936 Austria (Adolf Kainz, Alfons Dorfer) .......... 4:3
1948 Sweden (H. Berglund, L. Klingstroom) ........ 4:7.3
1952 Finland (K. Wires, Y. Hietsanan) ............ 3:51.1

Canadian Pairs—10,000-Meters
1936 Finland (K. Wires, Y. Hietsanan) ........... 5:40.3

Canadian Pairs—10,000-Meters
1936 Czecho. (Vaclav Mottle, Zdenek Skrdlant) .... 5:7.1
1952 Denmark (B. Rasch, F. Haunstorf) ........... 4:38.3

Kayak Pairs—1,000-Meters
1936 Czech. (Vladimir Syrovatka, F. Jan Brzak) ...... 4:50.1
1948 Czech. (J. Brzak, B. Kudrna) ........... 5:7.1
1952 Canada (L. Lysak, F. Jan Brzak) ............ 4:57.8

Canadian Pairs—10,000-Meters
1936 Czech. (Vaclav Motile, Zdenek Skrdlant) ....... 50:33.5
1948 United States (S. Lysak, S. Macknowski) ...... 55:55.4
1952 Canada (L. Lysak, F. Jan Brzak) ............ 50:33.5

Road Race—Team
1912 Sweden (Friberg, Malin, Peterson, Lonné) .... 4:43:35:33.6
1920 France (Canteloube, Detreille, Sourlard, Gobilot) 19:16:43.4
1924 France (Blanchonnet, Hamel, Wambst) ........ 19:30:14
1928 Denmark (H. Hansen, Nielsen, Jorgensen) .... 15:9:14
1932 Italy (Olmo, Segato, Pavese) .............. 7:27:15.2
1936 France (Charpentier, Lapebie, Dorgebray) .... 7:39:16.2
1948 Belgium (Wouters, Thoeder, Van Roosbroeck) 15:58:17.4
1952 Belgium (A. Noyle, Belgium Grundelaers) .... 15:20:46.6

1,000-Meters Scratch
1896 Masson, France (2,000 m) .............. 25:15.7
1900 Taillendier, France .................. 24:58.5
1906 Francesco Verri, Italy ............... 1:17:51.3
1908 Void, time limit exceeded ......... 1:13:32.1
1920 Maurice Peeters, Holland ............ 1:16:48.7
1924 Lucien Michard, France .......... 1:16:53:5
1928 R. Beauchand, France ............. 1:16:53:5
1932 Jacobus van Edmond, Holland ...... 1:16:53:5
1936 Toni Merkens, Germany .......... 1:16:53:5
1948 Mario Ghella, Italy (920 m) ........ 1:16:53:5
1952 E. Sacchi, Italy .................. 1:16:53:5

10,000-Meters Tandem
1900 Great Britain—Matthews, Rushen .... 1:18:13.8
1906 Great Britain—Matthews, Rushen .... 1:18:13.8
1908 Great Britain—Matthews, Rushen .... 1:18:13.8
1920 Great Britain—Ryan, Lance ......... 1:18:13.8
1924 Great Britain—Choury, Cugnot ....... 1:18:13.8
1928 Great Britain—Cappuccina, Faccitani, Lusiani .... 1:18:13.8
1932 Italy (Gimatti, Pedretti, Ghilarbi, Borsari) .... 1:18:13.8

2,000-Meters Team Pursuit
1900 Great Britain (Meredith, Jones, Payne, Kingsbury) 18:10.5
1908 Great Britain (Meredith, Jones, Payne, Kingsbury) 18:10.5
1920 Italy (Giorgetti, Ferrario, Gatti, Magnani) .... 1:06:58.2
1924 Italy (di Martino, Dinale, Menegaz, Zuchetti) .. 1:26:58.2
1928 Italy (Tasselli, Cimatti, Morandi) .......... 1:18:58.2
1932 Italy (Gimatti, Pedretti, Ghilarbi, Borsari) .... 1:18:58.2

Folding Kayak Pairs—10,000-Meters
1952 Sweden (Sven Johnsson, Eric Bladstroem) .......... 45:48.9

Kayak Singles (Women) 500-Meters
1948 K. Hoff, Denmark .................. 2:31:9
1952 S. Saimo, Finland ................. 2:18:4

CYCLING
Road Race—Individual
1896 Konstantinidis, Greece ............. 3:22:31
1900 Taillendier, France .................. 3:35:22
1906 Vast and Baronneau, France, tied .... 3:35:22
1912 Lewis, South Africa .......... 4:40:29:5
1920 H. George, Belgium ............... 4:40:29:5
1924 H. Hansen, Denmark .......... 4:40:29:5
1932 Attilio Pavesi, Italy ........ 4:28:53:6
1936 R. Charpentier, France ........ 4:28:53:6
1948 J. Bayaert, France ........... 5:18:12:6
1950 Van der Velde, USA ........ 5:06:03:4

1,000-Meters Time Trial
1928 W. Falck-Hansen, Denmark ........ 1:14:4
1932 E. L. Gray, Australia ......... 1:14:4
1936 Arie Gerrit van Vliet, Holland .... 1:14:4
1948 J. Dupont, France ........ 1:14:4
1952 R. Mockridge, Australia ....... 1:14:4

333.3-Meters Time Trial
1896 Emile Masson, France ......... 24.2
1906 Francesco Verri, Italy .......... 22.8

600-Yards Sprint
1900 F. S. Johnson, Great Britain .... 3:44:5
1906 Francesco Verri, Italy .......... 3:44:5
1908 Ben Jones, Great Britain ...... 3:44:5

10-Kilometers
1906 P. Mason, France .............. 17:54:2

50-Kilometers
1920 H. George, Belgium .......... 1:18:4
1924 J. Willems, Holland .......... 1:18:4

100-Kilometers
1936 C. Flameng, France .......... 3:19:2

12-Hour Race
1906 A. Schmahl, Austria .......... 314.997:km.

EQUESTRIAN
Three-Day Event, Team
1912 Sweden (Nordlander, Aldercreutz, Casparsson) .......... 139.06 pts.
Johnny Hayes, winner of disputed Marathon Championship of 1908, poses with some of his many distance running trophies.

1924 Holland (van Zijp, de Mortanges, G. de Kruiff Sr.) ............. 5297.5 pts.
1928 Holland (van Zijp, de Mortanges, G. de Kruiff Jr.) ............. 5865.68 pts.
1932 United States (Thompson, Chamberlin, Argo) ......................... 5038.08 pts.
1936 Germany (Stubbendorf, Linow, von Wangenheim) .................. 676.65 pts.
1948 United States (Henry, Anderson, Thompson) .......................... 161.5 marks
1952 Sweden (vomlichen-Firecke, Stahre, Frolen) ............................ 221.94 marks

Three-Day Event, Individual
1912 Lt. Norlander, Sweden .................. 46.59 pts.
1920 Lt. Morner, Sweden ................. 1775 pts.
1924 A. D. C. Van Der Voort Van Zijp, Holland ................................. 1976 pts.
1928 Lt. C. F. Pahud de Mortanges, Holland ..................................... 1969.82 pts.
1932 Lt. C. F. Pahud de Mortanges, Holland ..................................... 1913.83 pts.
1936 Ludwig Stubendorf, Germany ............... 362.30 pts.
1948 Caet. B. Chevallier, France .......... 4 plus marks
1952 M. Roiha, Finland ...................... 84.00 marks

Dressage, Team
1932 France (Lesage, Marion, Jousseranne) .................................... 919.6 pts.
1936 Germany (Pollay, Gerhard, v. Oppeln-Bronikowski) ............... 1014.8 pts.
1948 Sweden (Boltenstern, St. Cyr, Persons) .................................. 1366 marks
1952 Sweden (St. Cyr, Boltenstern, Persons) ................................... 1592.5 marks

Dressage, Individual
1912 Capt. C. Bonde, Sweden .............. 15 pts.
1920 Capt. Lundblad, Sweden ............. 27.937 pts.
1924 E. v. Linder, Sweden ................... 276.4 pts.
1928 C. F. von Langen, Germany ........ 237.42 pts.
1932 F. Lesage, France ...................... 343.75 pts.
1936 H. Pollay, Germany .................... 352 pts.
1948 Capt. H. Moser, Switzerland ....... 492.5 pts.
1952 H. St. Cyr, Sweden ..................... 556.5 pts.

Prix de Nations, Individual
1912 Capt. J. Cariou, France .............. 186 pts.
1920 Lt. Lequio, Italy ....................... 2 faults
1924 Lt. Gemasius, Switzerland ........... 6 faults
1928 F. Ventura, Czechoslovakia ......... 8 faults
1932 Takeichinishi, Japan .................... 4 faults
1936 Kurt Haze, Germany ..................... 4 faults
1948 H. Cortes, Mexico ...................... 6½ faults
1952 P. Jonqueres d'Oriola, France ....... 8 faults

Prix de Nations, Team
1912 Sweden (Lewenhaupt, Kilman, von Rosen) .............................. 345 pts.
1920 Sweden (von Rosen, Koenig, Norling) ................................. 14 faults
1924 Sweden (Thelning, Stahle, Lundstrom) ..................................... 42.25 faults
1928 Spain (de los Trujilos, Morenes, Fernandez) ...................... 4 faults
1932 All teams participating disqualified.
1936 Germany (v. Barnekow, Hasse, Brandt) ............................... 44 faults
1948 Mexico (Cortes, Uriza, Valdez) ................. 34½ faults
1952 Great Britain (White, Stewart, Llewellyn) ..................... 40.75 faults

FENCING—MEN

Individual Foils
1900 Coste, France
1904 Ramon Fonst, Cuba
1906 M. Dillon-Cavanagh, France
1908 Demonstration
1912 Nedo Nadi, Italy
1920 Nedo Nadi, Italy
1924 Roger Ducref, France
1928 Ludien Gaudin, France
1932 Gustavo Marzi, Italy
1936 Giulio Gaudin, Italy
1948 Jean Bihan, France
1952 C. D'Oriola, France

Foil, Teams
1904 Cuba
1920 Italy
1924 France
1928 France
1932 France
1936 Italy
1948 France
1952 France

Epee, Individual
1896 Gravelotte, France
1900 Ramon Fonst, Cuba
1904 Ramon Fonst, Cuba
1906 Count de la Falaise, France
1908 G. Albright, France
1912 P. Anspac, Belgium
1920 M. Massard, France
1924 H. Delporte, Belgium
1928 Lucien Gaudin, France
1932 Giancarlo Cornaggia-Medici, Italy
1936 Franco Riccardi, Italy
1948 Luigi Cantoni, Italy
1952 E. Mangiarotti, Italy

(Below) One of highlights of Berlin Games in 1936 was New Zealand Jack Lovelock's defeat of Glenn Cunningham, US, in time of 3:47.8.
Epee Teams
1906 France 1928 Italy
1908 France 1932 France
1912 Belgium 1936 Italy
1920 Italy 1948 France
1924 France 1952 Italy

Sabre, Individual
1896 Georgiadis, Greece
1900 Count de la Falaise, France
1904 M. Diaz, Cuba
1906 Georgiadis, Greece
1908 E. Fuchs, Hungary
1912 E. Fuchs, Hungary
1920 Nedo Nadi, Italy
1924 Alexandre Posta, Hungary
1928 Terstyanszky, Hungary
1932 George Piller, Hungary
1936 Endre Kabos, Hungary
1948 A. Gerevich, Hungary
1952 P. Kovacs, Hungary

Sabre, Team
1904 Cuba 1928 Hungary
1906 Germany 1932 Hungary
1908 Hungary 1936 Hungary
1912 Hungary 1948 Hungary
1920 Italy 1952 Hungary
1924 Italy

Individual Swords
1904 Ramon Fonst, Cuba

Single Sticks
1904 A. V. Z. Post, Cuba

Three-Cornered Sabre
1906 Gustav Casimir, Germany

FENCING—WOMEN

Individual Foils
1924 Mrs. E. O. Osier, Denmark
1928 Helene Meyer, Germany
1932 Ellen Preis, Austria
1936 Ilona Schuchercer-Elek, Hungary
1948 Ilona Eke, Hungary
1952 I. Camber, Italy

FIELD HANDBALL
1936 Germany

FIELD HOCKEY
1908 Great Britain
1920 Great Britain
1928 British India
1932 British India
1936 British India

GOLF
1904 George S. Lyon, Canada

GYMNASTICS—MEN

Long Horse (Vaults)
1896 Karl Schumann, Germany
1904 Anton Heida, George Eyser, US 36
1924 Frank Kriz, US ................. 9.98
1928 E. Mack, Switzerland ............. 28.75
1932 Savino Guglielmetti, Italy ........ 54.1
1936 Karl Schwarzmann, Germany ... 19.20
1948 P. J. Aaltonen, Finland ............ 39.1
1952 V. Tchoukarine, USSR ............. 19.20

Side (Pommelled) Horse
1896 Zutter, Switzerland
1904 Anton Heida, US ................. 42
1924 J. Wilhelm, Switzerland ........... 21.23
1928 H. Hanggi, Switzerland ............ 59.25
1932 Stephen Pelle, Hungary ............ 57.2
1936 Konrad Frey, Germany ............ 19.33
1948 P. J. Aaltonen, Finland ............ 38.7
1952 V. Tchoukarine, USSR ............. 19.50

(Above) Superlative form being shown by Pete Desjardins, double diving victor in '28.

(At left) During 1920 Games in Antwerp, Albert I, King of the Belgians, awards diving trophy to youthful Aileen Riggin.
US Shot Put sweepers in 1948: Fuchs, 3rd; Thompson, 1st; Delaney, 2nd.

Horizontal Bar
1896 Herman Weingartner, Germany
1904 Heida and Hennig, US ............... 40
1924 L. Stukely, Yugoslavia ............. 19.75
1928 George Miez, Switzerland ......... 57.50
1932 Dallas Bixler, US ...................... 55.0
1936 A. Saarvala, Finland ............... 19.367
1948 J. Stalder, Switzerland ............. 39.7
1952 J. Gunthard, Switzerland .......... 19.55

Parallel Bar
1896 Alfred Flatow, Germany ............. 133.5
1904 George Eyser, US ................... 21.63
1924 L. Vacha, Czechoslovakia .......... 56.50
1932 Romeo Neri, Italy .................. 56.9
1936 Konrad Frey, Germany ............. 19.07
1948 M. Reusch, Switzerland .......... 39.5
1952 H. Eugster, Switzerland .......... 19.65

Flying Rings
1896 Mitropoulos, Greece ................. 133.5
1904 Herman T. Glass, US ............... 45
1924 F. Martino, Italy ................. 21.55
1928 L. Stukely, Yugoslavia .......... 57.75
1932 George Gulack, US ................. 56.9
1936 Alois Hudc, Czechoslovakia ....... 19.43
1948 K. Frei, Switzerland .............. 39.6
1952 G. Chuguinian, USSR .......... 19.73

All-Around Individual
1900 Sandras, France ................. 320
1904 Anton Heida, US ................... 161
1906 Lavelle, France, 3 events 
Weber, Germany, 6 events
1908 Alberto Braglia, Italy .................. 317
1912 Alberto Braglia, Italy ............. 135
1920 G. Zampa, Italy .................. 88.35
1924 L. Stukely, Yugoslavia ............ 110.34
1928 G. Miez, Switzerland .......... 247.50
1932 Romeo Neri, Italy ............... 140.625
1936 Karl Schwarmann, Germany ....... 113.1
1948 V. Huhtanen, Finland .............. 229.7
1952 V. Tchoukorian, USSR ............. 115.70

Team Gymnastics
1896 Germany .......................... 438
1904 United States ......................... 438
1906 Denmark and Norway (tie) ....... 438
1908 Sweden ............................. 438
1912 Italy ............................. 265.75
1920 Italy ............................. 359.85
1924 Italy .............................. 839.058
1928 Switzerland ......................... 1718.625
1932 Italy .............................. 541.85
1936 Germany ......................... 657.43
1948 Finland ......................... 1358.3
1952 USSR ............................. 574.40

Calisthenics
1948 F. Pataki, Hungary ................ 38.7
1952 Karl Thoresson, Sweden ........ 19.23

Team—Swedish System
1912 Sweden ............................. 937.46
1920 Sweden ............................... 1564

Team—Free System
(Exercises, Apparatus)
1912 Norway ......................... 114.25
1920 Denmark .............................. 14.25

Team—Horizontal Bars
1896 Germany ............................ 438

Team—Parallel Bars
1896 Germany ............................ 438

Rope Climb
1896 Andrikopoulos, Greece ............. 5.4
1904 George Eyser, US (25 ft.) .......... 7
1906 G. Aliprantis, Greece ............. 11.4
1924 B. Supcik, Czechoslovakia ....... 7.2
1932 Raymond Bass, US ............... 6.7
1924 A. Seguin, France .................. 10

Indian Club
1904 E. A. Hennig, US .......................... 13
1932 George Roth, US .................... 26.9

Gymnastics—Women
Team
1928 Holland ............................. 316.75
1936 Germany ............................. 506.50
1948 Czechoslovakia ..................... 445.45
1952 USSR ............................. 527.03

George Gulack, winner in '32 on flying rings.
MODERN PENTATHLON

MODERN PENTATHLON Points

1912 G. Lilliehook, Sweden 27
1920 J. Dyrssen, Sweden 18
1924 O. Lindman, Sweden 18
1928 S. A. Thofelt, Sweden 47
1932 J. G. Oxenstierna, Sweden 47
1936 G. Handrick, Germany 31.5
1908 Canada
1904 Canada
1928 S. A. Thofelt, Sweden 47
1924 O. Lindman, Sweden 18
1920 J. Dyrssen, Sweden 18
1932 J. G. Oxenstierna, Sweden 32
1908 Great Britain
1920 Great Britain
1924 Argentina
1920 Great Britain
1952 L. Hall, Sweden 32

POLO

1908 Great Britain
1920 Great Britain
1924 Argentina
1936 Argentina

RUGBY FOOTBALL

1908 Australia
1920 United States
1924 United States

ROWING

ROWING Single Sculls

1900 Harrelet, France 7:35.0
1904 Frank Greer, US (demonstration) 7:35.0
1906 K. R. Shell, Great Britain 7:35.0
1912 W. D. Kinneir, Great Britain 7:47.6
1920 J. B. Kelly, US 7:35.0
1924 J. Beresford, Great Britain 7:49.2
1932 United States, J. B. Kelly 7:35.0
1936 Germany 7:42.6
1936 Switzerland, H. Schochlin, C. Schochlin-Bourquin 7:42.6
1948 Denmark, F. Pedersen, T. Cesana 7:32.4
1952 Czechoslovakia 7:33.4

Double Sculls

1900 United States (Demonstration) (3218-m) 10:3.3
1920 United States, J. B. Kelly, Paul V. Costello 7:9
1924 United States, J. B. Kelly, Paul V. Costello 6:34
1932 United States, K. -Myers, W. E. G. Gilmore 7:17.4
1936 Great Britain, J. Beresford, L. Southwood 7:20.8

Crew which won '48 eight-oared rowing championship, that year's University of California varsity.

Coxswainless Pairs

1908 Great Britain, J. Penning, G. Thompson 9:41
1924 Holland, W. H. Rosingh, A. C. Beynen 8:19.4
1928 Germany, A. Moeschler, B. Muller 7:6.4
1952 Great Britain, L. Clive, H. R. A. Edwards 8
1936 Germany, W. Eichborn, Hugo Strauss 8:16.1
1948 Great Britain, J. Wilson, W. Lauter 7:21.1
1952 United States, Logg, Price 8:20.7

Coxswainless Fours

1908 Great Britain 8:34
1920 Great Britain 7:8.6
1924 Great Britain 6:58.2
1936 Germany 7:1.8
1948 Italy 6:39
1952 Yugoslavia 7:16.0

Fours with Coxswains

1906 Italy 8:13
1912 Germany 6:59.4
1920 Switzerland 6:54
1924 Switzerland 7:18.4
1928 Italy 6:47.8
1932 Germany 7:19

1948 Great Britain, R. D. Burnell, B. H. Bushnell 6:51.3
1952 Argentina, T. Cappetto, E. Guerrero 7:32.2

'48 Small Bore Rifle winners for US: left, Tomsen, 2nd; right, Cook, 1st.

1936 Germany 7:16.2
1948 United States 6:50.3
1952 Czechoslovakia 7:35.4

Eight-oared Shell

1900 United States (demonstration) 6:9.8
1908 Great Britain 7:52
1912 Great Britain 6:15
1920 United States 6:26
1924 United States 6:33.4
1928 United States 6:32
1932 United States 6:37.6
1936 United States 6:25.4
1948 United States 5:56.7
1952 United States 6:25.9

Man-of-War Boats

1906 Italy, 2,000-m. course 10:45
1936 Italy, 3,000-m. course 16:35

Fours, Inriggers with Coxswain

1912 Denmark 7:47

SHOOTING

Any Rifle, Individual

1896 Orphanidis, Greece 1383
1908 A. Helgerud, Norway 909
1912 P. R. Colas, France 987
1920 Sg. Morris Fisher, US 997
1924 Morris Fisher, US (600-m) 95

Miniature Rifle, Individual

1908 A. A. Canzelli, Gt. Britain 387
1912 F. S. Hird, US 194
1920 L. Nusslein, US 391
1924 Charles de Lisle, France 398
1932 Bertil Ronnmark, Sweden 294
1936 Willy Rogeborg, Norway 300

Automatic Pistol or Revolver, Individual—Round Targets

1896 Phrangudis, Greece
1900 Larouy, France
1906 LeCoq, France
1908 P. van Asbroek, Belgium

One-Man Figure Target with Rings

1912 A. P. Lane, US
1920 Paraines, Brazil

Figure Shooting, 6 Targets
Georgia Coleman, US, displaying poetry of motion which won springboard diving crown for her in '32.

Any Target Pistol, 50-Meters
1896 S. Paine, US
1900 Roedern, Switzerland
1906 G. Orphanidis, Greece
1912 A. P. Lane, US
1920 Karl Frederic, US
1920 H. T. Horniman, Sweden
1924 Kurt Pape, Germany

Clay Bird Shooting, Individual
1900 R. de Barbarin, France
1906 Gerald Merlin, Great Britain
1908 Sidney Merlin, Great Britain
1906 Gerald Merlin, Great Britain
1912 W. H. Ewing, Canada
1920 Mark Arie, US
1924 Jules Halasy, Hungary

Clay Bird Shooting, Teams
1908 Great Britain
1912 United States
1920 United States
1924 United States

Running Deer Shooting, Single Shot—Individual
1900 L. Debret, France
1908 O. Swahn, Sweden
1912 Alfred G. A. Swahn, Sweden
1920 O. Olsen, Norway
1924 J. K. Bole, US

Teams
1908 Sweden
1912 Sweden
1920 Norway
1924 Norway

Running Deer Shooting, Double Shot, Individual
1908 Winans, US
1912 Ake Lundberg, Sweden
1920 Lilloc-Olsen, Norway
1924 Lilloc-Olsen, Norway

Teams
1920 Norway
1924 Great Britain

Pistol or Revolver, Not Automatic Individual
1896 J. Paine, US
1906 Skartas, Greece
1908 Karasvedas, Greece
1912 Alfred G. A. Swahn, Sweden
1920 Lilloc-Olsen, Norway

Teams
1900 Switzerland
1908 United States

1912 United States—50-meters
Sweden—30-meters
1920 United States—50-meters
United States—30-meters

Any Rifle, Individual
1896 Karasvedas, Greece
1906 Skatteboe, Norway
1912 O. Olsen, Norway—300-meters prone
1920 Skarlatos, Greece

Teams
1906 Skatteboe, Norway
1912 O. Olsen, Norway—300-meters prone
1920 Skarlatos, Greece

Running Deer Shooting, Double Shot—Individual
1908 Fleming, Great Britain
1920 United States
1924 United States

Odd Distances
1908 United States—200, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1,000-yards
1912 United States—200, 400, 500 and 600-meters
1920 United States—300 and 600-meters

Miniature Rifle—25-yds. or meters, Individual
1908 W. E. Styles, Great Britain
1912 W. Carberg, Sweden

Teams
1908 Great Britain (50 and 100-yards)
1912 Sweden (25-meters)
1912 Great Britain (50-meters)
1920 United States (50-meters)

1948 and 1952 Results
1948 Automatic Pistol, 25-meters—K. Takacs, Hungary
1952 Automatic Pistol, 25-meters—K. Takacs, Hungary
1948 Free Pistol, 50-meters—E. Vasquez
1952 Free Pistol, 50-meters—H. Benner, US

Clay Pigeon (Two 100-shot Series)
1952 G. Genereux, Canada

Running Deer (100m)
Two Series—one of 50 single shots, one of 25 double shots
1952 J. Larsen, Norway

SWIMMING—MEN

1900 Zoltan de Halmy, Hungary (500-m) ......................... 1:22.2
1904 C. M. Daniels, US .................... 6:16.2
1908 C. M. Daniels, US .................... 5:36.8
1912 Duke Kahanamoku, US .................... 1:4
1920 Duke Kahanamoku, US .................... 59
1928 John Weissmuller, US .................... 58.6
1932 John Weismuller, US .................... 58.2
1936 Ferenc Cik, Hungary .................... 57.6
1948 Walter Ris, US .................... 57.3
1952 C. Scholes, US .................... 57.4

400-Meters Freestyle
1908 Alfred Hayos, Hungary (500-m) ......................... 8:12.6
1904 C. M. Daniels, US (440-yds.) 6:16.2
1906 Otto Schell, Austria .................... 6:23.8
1908 H. Taylor, Great Britain .................... 5:36.8
1912 G. R. Houlton, Canada .................... 5:24.4
1920 Norman Ross, US .................... 5:26.8
1924 John Weismuller, US .................... 5:4.2
1928 Albert Zorilla, Argentina .................... 5:1.6
1932 Clarence Crabbe, US .................... 4:48.4
1936 Jack Medica, US .................... 4:44.5
1952 J. Boiteux, France .................... 4:30.7

1,500-Meters Freestyle
1908 Alfred Hayos, Hungary (1200-m) ..................... 18:22.2
1900 Jarvis, Great Britain (1000-m) ..................... 13:40

Clarence "Buster" Crabbe, '32 400-meter freestyle swimming champion.
1904 Emil Rausch, Germany (1609-m) .............................................. 27:18.2
1906 H. Taylor, Great Britain (1609-m) ........................................... 28:28
1908 H. Taylor, Great Britain .................................................. 22:48.4
1912 G. R. Hodgson, Canada ...................................................... 22
1920 Norman Ross, US .......................................................... 22:23.2
1924 A. M. Charlton, Australia .................................................. 20:6.6
1928 Ane Borg, Sweden ............................................................ 19:51.8
1932 Kusuo Kitamura, Japan ...................................................... 19:12.4
1936 Noburo Terada, Japan ....................................................... 19:13.7
1948 James P. McLane, US ....................................................... 19:18.5
1952 F. Komano, US .............................................................. 18:30.0

Relay Races
1900 Germany—4 x 50-yds. ........................................................ 2:4.6
1906 Hungary—4 x 230-m .......................................................... 16:52.4

800-Meters Relay
1904 Great Britain ................................................................. 1:24.6
1908 Great Britain ................................................................. 1:24.6
1912 United States ................................................................. 1:21.2
1920 United States ................................................................. 1:15.2
1924 United States ................................................................. 1:13.2
1928 United States ................................................................. 1:12.2
1932 Japan .............................................................................. 1:13.2
1936 Japan .............................................................................. 8:51.3
1948 United States ................................................................. 8:46
1952 United States ................................................................. 8:51.1

100-Meters Backstroke
1900 Hoppenberg, Germany .................................................... 2:47
1904 Walter Brack, Germany .................................................... 1:16.8
1908 A. Bieberstein, Germany .................................................. 1:24.6
1912 Harry Hebner, US ............................................................ 1:16.8
1920 Warren Kealoha, US ......................................................... 1:15.2
1924 Warren Kealoha, US ......................................................... 1:13.2
1928 George Kojac, US ............................................................ 1:12.2
1932 Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan .................................................... 1:8.6
1936 Adolph Kiefer, US ............................................................ 1:5.9
1948 Allen Stack, US ............................................................... 1:6.4
1952 Y. Oyakawa, US ............................................................... 1:05.4

200-Meters Breast Stroke
1908 F. Holman, Great Britain .................................................. 3:9.2
1912 Walter Bathe, Germany .................................................... 3:1.8
1920 H. Malin, Sweden ............................................................. 3:4.4
1924 R. D. Skellon, US ............................................................. 2:56.6
1928 Y. Tsuturta, Japan ............................................................ 2:48.8
1932 Y. Tsuturta, Japan ............................................................ 2:45.4
1936 Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan ....................................................... 2:41.5
1948 Jean Verdier, US .............................................................. 2:39
1952 J. Davies, Australia .......................................................... 2:34.4

200-Meters Freestyle
1900 F. C. V. Lane, Australia .................................................... 2:25.5
1904 C. M. Daniels, US ............................................................ 2:44.2
400-Meters Breast Stroke
1904 Gehr Zancharis, Germany .................................................. 7:27
1912 Walter Bathe, Germany .................................................... 6:29.6
1920 H. Malin, Sweden ............................................................ 6:31.8

50-Yards Freestyle
1904 Zoltan de Halmy, Hungary ................................................ 28

880-Yards Freestyle
1904 Emil Rausch, Germany .................................................... 13:11.6

4,000-Meters Freestyle
1900 Jarvis, Great Britain ....................................................... 58:24

200-Meters (Hindernisschwimmen)
1900 F. C. V. Lane, Australia .................................................... 2:31.4

Plunge
1900 de Vaudeville, France ....................................................... N/A
1904 W. E. Dickey, US ............................................................. N/A

Springboard Diving Points
1908 Albert Zurner, Germany ................................................... 85.5
1912 Paul Guenther, Germany ................................................... 79.23
1920 I. R. Kuehn, US ............................................................... 675
1924 Richard Eve, Australia ..................................................... 189.5
1928 A. C. White, US ............................................................... 192
1932 Michael Galitzin, US ....................................................... 161.38
1936 Richard Degener, US ....................................................... 163.57
1948 Bruce Harlan, US ............................................................ 163.64
1952 D. Browning, US ............................................................. 205.29

High Diving
1904 Dr. G. E. Sheldon, US ....................................................... 156
1908 H. Johansson, Sweden ...................................................... 85.73
1912 Erik Adler, Sweden .......................................................... 73.94
1920 C. E. Pinkston, US ........................................................... 100.67
1924 A. C. White, US ............................................................... 97.46
1928 Pete Desjardins, US .......................................................... 98.74
1932 Harold Smith, US ............................................................ 124.80
1936 Marshall Wayne, US ......................................................... 113.58
1948 Dr. Samuel Lee, US .......................................................... 130.05
1952 Dr. Samuel Lee, US .......................................................... 156.28

Plain High Diving
1912 Erik Adler, Sweden ........................................................... 40
1920 Arvid Wallman, Sweden .................................................. 183.5
1924 Richard Eve, Australia ..................................................... 160

SWIMMING—WOMEN

100-Meters Freestyle
1912 Fanny Durack, Australia .................................................... 1:22.2
1920 Ethelda Bleibrey, US ......................................................... 1:15.6
1924 Ethel Lackie, US ............................................................... 1:12.4
1928 Albina Ospitowich, US ...................................................... 1:11
1932 Helene Madison, US .......................................................... 1:6.8
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland ........................................ 1:5.9
1948 Greta Andersen, Denmark ................................................ 1:6.3
1952 K. Szeke, Hungary ............................................................ 66.8

400-Meters Freestyle
1920 Ethelda Bleibrey, US (500-m) ........................................... 4:34
1924 Marjule Norelius, US ......................................................... 6:2.2
1928 Marjule Norelius, US ......................................................... 5:26.4
1932 Helene Madison, US .......................................................... 5:28.6
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland ........................................ 5:26.4
1948 Ann Curtis, US ............................................................... 5:17.8
1952 V. Gyeung, Hungary ........................................................ 5:12.1

400-Meters Relay
1912 Great Britain ................................................................. 5:52.8
1920 United States ................................................................. 5:11.6
1924 United States ................................................................. 4:58.8
1928 United States ................................................................. 4:57.2
1932 United States ................................................................. 4:53.8
1936 Holland .......................................................................... 4:36
1948 United States ................................................................. 4:29.2
1952 Hungary .......................................................................... 4:24.4

100-Meters Backstroke
1924 Sybil Bauer, US ............................................................... 1:23.2
1928 Marie Braun, Holland ....................................................... 1:22
1932 Eleanor Holm, US ............................................................ 1:19.4
1936 Dina Scotti, Holland ......................................................... 1:18.9
1948 Karen Harup, Denmark ..................................................... 1:14.4
1952 J. Harrison, South Africa .................................................. 1:14.3

200-Meters Breast Stroke
1924 Lucy Morton, Great Britain ................................................ 3:33.2
1928 Hilde Schrader, Germany .................................................. 3:28.6
1932 Clare Dennis, Australia ..................................................... 3:6.3
1936 Hideko Maehata, Japan ..................................................... 3:6.3
1948 Nel Van Vliet, Netherlands ................................................ 2:57.2
1952 E. Szekely, Hungary ........................................................ 2:54.1

Springboard Diving
1920 Aileen Riggin, US ............................................................ 539.9
1924 Elizabeth Becker, US ......................................................... 474.5
1928 Helen Meany, US ............................................................. 78.62
1932 Georgia Coleman, US ....................................................... 87.52
1936 Marjorie Gestring, US ....................................................... 90.27
1948 Victoria Draves ............................................................... 106.74
1952 P. McCormick, US ........................................................... 147.30

High Diving
1924 Greta Johansson, Sweden .................................................. 39.9
1928 Fryland-Clausen, Denmark ................................................ 34.6
1932 Helene Madison, US .......................................................... 33.2
1936 Elizabeth Pinkston, US ..................................................... 31.60
WATER POLO

1900 Great Britain defeated Belgium
1904 United States
1908 Great Britain defeated Belgium
1912 Great Britain defeated Austria
1920 Great Britain defeated Belgium
1924 France defeated Belgium
1928 Germany defeated Hungary
1932 Hungary defeated Germany
1936 Hungary
1948 Italy
1952 Hungary

WEIGHTLIFTING

Bantamweight

1948 Joe N. DePietro, US ............... 677.915
1952 I. Udovov, USSR ................... 694

Featherweight

1920 L. de Haes, Belgium ............... 485
1924 M. Gabetti, Italy ................... 887.35
1928 F. Andrysek, Austria ......... 633.822
1932 R. Evigny, France ............... 633.822
1936 Anthony Traverso, US ......... 688.937
1948 M. S. J. Farid, Egypt ........... 733.02
1952 R. Chmishkyan, USSR ............ 743½

Lightweight

1920 A. Neyland, Estonia ............... 567.68
1924 E. Decottignies, France .......... 970.02
1928 K. Helbig, Germany, and H. Hass, Austria .... 710.98
1932 Rene Derouver, France .......... 716.495
1936 M. A. Mesbah, Egypt .......... 755.085
1948 I. Shams, Egypt ................. 795.506
1952 T. Kono, US ....................... 798½

Middleweight

1920 Gance, France ..................... 540.012
1924 P. Galimberti, Italy .......... 1085.725
1928 F. Francois, France .......... 738.54
1932 Rudolf Issuray, Germany .... 760.507
1936 Khadr El Touni, Egypt ....... 854.28
1948 P. J. Spellman, US .......... 859.794
1952 P. George, USSR ................. 881½

Light-Heavyweight

1920 E. Cadine, France ................. 639.334
1924 C. Rigoulot, France .......... 1107.811
1928 E. S. Nosseir, Egypt .......... 782.63
1932 L. Hostin, France ............. 804.679
1936 L. Hostin, France .......... 821.213
1948 S. A. Suvigny, France ....... 920.42
1952 P. George, USSR ................. 920½

Middle-Heavyweight

1952 N. Schermansky, US .......... 980½

Heavyweight

1920 F. Battini, Italy ................. 595.24
1924 J. Tonani, Italy ................. 1140.879
1928 J. Strasserger, Germany ..... 821.213
1932 J. Skobla, Czechoslovakia .... 837.748
1936 J. Manger, Germany .......... 938.480
1948 John Davis, US ................. 997.581
1952 John Davis, US ................. 1013½

One Hand

1896 L. Elliot, Great Britain ......... 156.52
1906 Josef, Steinbach, Austria ...... 168.872

Two Hands

1896 V. Jensen, Denmark ............ 245.812
1904 P. Kakousis, Greece .......... 245.799
1906 D. Tofolos, Greece .......... 313.925

WRESTLING

Catch-as-Catch-Can

Flyweight

1948 V. Vintala, Finland
1952 H. Gemici, Turkey

Bantamweight

1908 George N. Mehnert, US
1924 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland
1928 K. Makinen, Finland
1932 Robert E. Pearce, US
1956 Odon Zombori, Hungary
1948 N. Akar, Turkey
1952 S. Ishii, Japan

Featherweight

1908 G. S. Dole, US
1920 Charles E. Acklerly, US
1924 Robin Reed, US
1928 Allie Morrison, US
1932 Herman Pihlajamaki, Finland
1936 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland
1948 G. Bilge, Turkey
1952 B. Sir, Turkey

Lightweight

1908 G. de Relwyskow, Great Britain
1920 Kaife Antilla, Finland
1924 Russell Vix, US
1928 O. Kapp, Esthonia
1932 Charles Pacome, France
1936 Karoly Karpati, Hungary
1948 A. Ank, Turkey
1952 O. Anderberg, Sweden

Welterweight

1920 E. Leino, Finland
1924 Hermann Gehri, Switzerland
1928 A. J. Havaisto, Finland
1932 Jack F. Van Bebber, US
1936 Frank Lewis, US
1948 Y. Dogu, Turkey
1952 W. Smith, US

Middleweight

1908 G. Bacon, Great Britain
1924 Fritz Haggman, Switzerland
1928 E. Kyburz, Switzerland
1932 T. Johansson, Sweden
1936 Emile Polive, France
1948 Glen Brand, US
1952 D. Gimakuridze, USSR

Light-Heavyweight

1920 Anders Larsson, Sweden
1924 John Spellman, US
1928 T. S. Strosted, Sweden
1932 Peter J. Meieringer, US
1936 Knut Frisell, Sweden
1948 Henry Wittenberg, US
1952 B. Palm, Sweden

Heavyweight

1908 G. C. O'Kelly, Great Britain
1920 Roth, Switzerland
1924 Harry Steele, US
1928 John C. Richhoff, Sweden
1932 John C. Richhoff, Sweden
1936 Kristjan Paluselu, Estonia
1948 G. Bobis, Hungary
1952 A. Meokishvili, USSR

GRECO-ROMAN STYLE

Flyweight

1948 P. Lombardi, Italy
1952 B. Gourevitch, USSR

Bantamweight

1924 Edward Puttenen, Estonia
1928 Karl Leucht, Germany
1932 Jakob Brendel, Germany
1936 Arnon Lorincz, Hungary
1948 K. Petersen, Sweden
1952 L. Hodos, Hungary
Only pre-1940 U.S. weightlifting champion — Anthony Terlazza, Featherweight victor in 1936.

(Right) One of four US winners in 1948, Bantamweight Joe DePietro.

Featherweight
1912 Kalle Koskelo, Finland
1920 O. Friman, Finland
1924 Kalle Anttila, Finland
1928 V. Wali, Estonia
1932 Giovanni Gozzi, Italy
1936 Yasar Erkan, Turkey
1948 M. Oktay, Turkey
1952 J. Pounkine, USSR

Lightweight
1906 Watzl, Austria
1908 E. Porro, Italy
1912 E. E. Ware, Finland
1920 E. E. Ware, Finland
1924 Oskari Friman, Finland
1928 L. Kerestyes, Hungary
1932 Eric Malmberg, Sweden
1936 Lauri Koskela, Finland
1948 K. Frejl, Sweden
1952 C. Safine, USSR

Welterweight
1920 Claes Johansson, Sweden
1924 C. O. Westergren, Sweden
1928 S. Moustafa, Egypt
1932 Rudolf Svensson, Sweden
1936 Axel Cadier, Sweden
1948 K. Nilsson, Sweden
1952 K. Grondahl, Finland

Heavyweight
1906 Schumann, Germany
1906 S. Jensen, Denmark
1908 R. Weiss, Hungary
1912 U. Saarela, Finland
1920 A. Lindfors, Finland
1924 Henri Deglane, France
1928 J. R. Svensson, Sweden
1932 Carl Westergren, Sweden
1936 Kristian Palusla, Estonia
1948 A. Kirecci, Turkey
1952 I. Korkas, USSR

YACHTING

Six Meter Class
1908 Dormy, Great Britain
1912 Mac Miche, France
1920 Jo, Norway
1924 Elisabeth, V, Norway
1928 Norna, Norway
1932 Bisabi, Sweden
1948 Llanoria, United States
1952 Llanoria, United States

5.5 Meter Class
1932 Complex II, United States

Eight Meter Class
1908 Golweb, Great Britain
1912 Taijun, Norway
1920 Sildra, Norway
1924 Bera, Norway
1928 L’Aigle, France
1932 Angelita, United States
1952 Italia, Italy

Star Class
1932 Jupiter, United States
1956 Wannsee, Germany
1948 Hilaries, United States
1952 Merone, Italy

Firefly Class
1948 P. Elvstrom, Denmark

Finn Class
1952 P. Elvstrom, Denmark

Monotype Class
1920 Boreas, Holland (2-man dinghy)
1924 L. Huynbrochts, Belgium
1928 Thorrell, Sweden
1932 Lebrun, France
1936 Kagsholland, Holland

Dragon Class
1948 Pan, Norway
1952 Pan, Norway

Swallow Class
1948 Swift, Great Britain

Two-Ton Boat
1900 de Pourtales, Switzerland

Three-Ton Boat
1900 Exshaw, France

Forty Meter Class
1920 Sif, Sweden

Thirty Meter Class
1920 Kullan, Sweden

Twelve Meter Class
1908 Hera, Great Britain
1912 Magda IV, Norway
1920 Hera, Norway (new)
1920 Atlanta, Norway (old)

Ten Meter Class
1912 Kity, Sweden
1920 Mosk II, Norway (new)
1920 Eleda, Norway (old)
Eight, Seven, Six Meter Classes
1908 Heroine, Great Britain (7-m.)
1920 Jerne, Norway (old 6-m.)
1920 Oranje, Holland (6.5-m.)
1920 Ancora, Great Britain (7-m.)

LAWN TENNIS
Men's Singles
1896 Boland, Great Britain
1900 H. Doherty, Great Britain
1904 Beals C. Wright, US
1906 M. Decugis, France
1908 M. J. G. Ritchie, Great Britain
1912 C. L. Winslow, South Africa
1920 L. Raymond, South Africa
1924 Vincent Richards, US

Ladies' Singles
1900 Miss Cooper, Great Britain
1905 Miss Siminotou, Greece
1908 Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Great Britain
1912 Miss M. Broquedis, France
1920 Miss Suzanne Lenglen, France
1924 Miss Helen Wills, US

Mixed Doubles
1900 Miss Cooper and R. Doherty, Great Britain
1906 Mr. and Mrs. M. Decugis, France
1912 Miss D. Koring and H. Schomburgk, Germany
1920 Mrs. J. McNair and Miss K. MacKane, Great Britain
1924 Miss Helen Wills and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, US

COVERED COURTS TENNIS
Men's Singles
1908 A. W. Gore, Great Britain
1912 A. H. Gobert, France

Ladies' Singles
1908 Miss G. Eastlake-Smith, Great Britain
1912 Mrs. E. M. Hannam, Great Britain
1912 A. H. Gobert, France
1912 Mrs. E. M. Hannam and C. P. Dixon, Great Britain

Men's Doubles
1908 A. W. Gore and H. Rooper-Barrett, Great Britain
1912 A. H. Gobert and M. Germot, France

Mixed Doubles
1912 Mrs. E. M. Hannam and C. P. Dixon, Great Britain

PAUME
Men's Singles
1908 Jay Gould, US

RACQUETS
Men's Singles
1908 E. B. Noel, Great Britain

Men's Doubles
1908 V. H. Pennell and J. J. Astor, Great Britain

WINTER SPORTS
BOBSLED
4-Man Bob
1924 Switzerland (Scherrer) ................. 5:45.54
1928 United States (Fiske) .................. 3:20.5
1932 United States (Fiske) .................. 3:21.1
1936 Switzerland (Moser) .................... 5:19.85
1948 United States (Tyler) .................. 5:20.1
1952 Germany (Ottler) ....................... 5:07.84

2-Man Bob
1932 United States (Stevens) ................ 8:14.74
1936 United States (Brown) ................. 5:29.29
1948 Switzerland (Endrich) ................. 5:29.2
1952 Germany (Ottler) ....................... 5:24.54

Skeleton
1928 John Heaton, US ......................... 3:1.8
1948 Nino Bibbia, Italy ...................... 5:23.2

FIGURE SKATING
Men
1908 Salchow, Sweden ......................... 2,641
1920 G. Graffstrom, Sweden ................. 2,838.5
1924 G. Graffstrom, Sweden ................. 2,575.25
1928 G. Graffstrom, Sweden ................. 2,698.25
1932 K. Schaefer, Austria .................... 2,602
1936 K. Schaefer, Austria .................... 2,959
1948 R. Button, US ............................ 191.177
1952 R. T. Button, US ....................... 192.256

Women
1908 Syers, Great Britain .................... 1,767.50
1920 Junius, Sweden ........................ 1,278.90
1924 Mrs. H. Szabo-Planck, Austria ....... 2,094.25
1928 Sonja Henie, Norway ................... 2,452.25
1932 Sonja Henie, Norway ................... 2,502.5
1936 Sonja Henie, Norway ................... 2,971.4
1948 Barbara Ann Scott, Canada .......... 163.077
1952 J. Altweegg, Great Britain ........... 161.756

Pairs
1908 Miss Hubler and Burger, Germany ....... 78.4
1920 Mr. and Mrs. Jakobsson, Finland .......... 80.7
1924 H. Engelmann and A. Berger, Austria ...... 74.5
1928 Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet, France ....... 78.2
1932 Andree and Pierre Brunet, France ...... 76.7
1936 Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, Germany ........ 103.3
1948 Micheline Lannoy and Pierre Baugniet, Belgium .......... 112.27
1952 R. & F. Falk, Germany .................... 114.00

SPEED SKATING
500-Meters
Sec.
1924 Charles Jewtraw, US .................... 44
1928 Clas Thuemperg, Finland and Bernt Evensen, Norway ....... 45.4
1932 John A. Shea, US ....................... 45.4
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway ................... 45.4
1948 Finn Helgesen, Norway ................. 47.1
1952 Ken Henry, US ............................ 45.2

5,000-Meters
1924 Clas Thuemperg, Finland ................. 8:39
1928 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway ................. 8:50.5
1932 Irving Jaffe, US ........................ 9:40.8
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway ................. 8:19.6
1948 Reidar Ludiek, Norway ................. 8:29.4
1952 H. Andersen, Norway .................... 8:10.6

10,000-Meters
1924 Julien Skutnabb, Finland ............... 18:4.8
1928 No decision, thawing of ice— Irving Jaffe, US, had best time of .................... 18:36.3
1932 Irving Jaffe, US .............. 19:13.6
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway ................. 17:25.6
1948 Ake Seyffarth, Sweden .................. 17:26.3
1952 H. Andersen, Norway ............ 16:45.8

ICE HOCKEY
1920 Canada
1924 Canada
1928 Canada
1932 Canada
1936 Great Britain
1948 Canada
1952 Canada

Henry Wittenberg, light heavyweight wrestling champion in 1948.
### SKIING—MEN

#### 18-Kilometers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Thorleif Haug, Norway</td>
<td>1:14:31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway (19,700-m.)</td>
<td>1:37:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Sven Utterstrom, Sweden (18,214-m.)</td>
<td>1:23:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Erik-Aug. Larsson, Sweden</td>
<td>1:14:38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>M. Lundstrom, Sweden</td>
<td>1:13:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>H. Brenden, Norway</td>
<td>1:01:34</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 50-Kilometers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>T. Haug, Norway</td>
<td>3:44:32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>P. Hedlund, Sweden</td>
<td>4:52:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Veli Saarinen, Finland (48,238-m.)</td>
<td>4:28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Ellis Viklund, Sweden</td>
<td>3:30:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>V. Hakulinen, Finland</td>
<td>3:33:33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nordic Combined—18-km. Race and Jumping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Thorleif Haug, Norway</td>
<td>453.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>J. Grottumsbraaten, Norway</td>
<td>427.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>J. Grottumsbraaten, Norway</td>
<td>446.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway</td>
<td>430.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Heikki Haatu, Finland</td>
<td>448.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>S. Slattvik, Norway</td>
<td>451.621</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 40-Kilometer Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2:41:33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2:52:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2:20:16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ski Jump

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Jacob T. Thams, Norway</td>
<td>277.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Alfred Andersen, Norway</td>
<td>230.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Birger Ruud, Norway</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Birger Ruud, Norway</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Peter Hugstad, Norway</td>
<td>228.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>A. Bergmann, Norway</td>
<td>226.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Downhill Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Henri Oreiller, France</td>
<td>2:55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Z. Colo, Italy</td>
<td>2:30:8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Giant Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>S. Eriksen, Norway</td>
<td>2:25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Edi Reinalter, Switzerland</td>
<td>2:10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>O. Schneider, Austria</td>
<td>2:0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alpine Combination—Downhill and Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Franz Pfrur, Germany</td>
<td>99.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Henri Oreiller, France</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Downhill Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Min.-Sec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Hedi Schlunegger, Switzerland</td>
<td>2:28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>T. Jochum-Beiser, Finland</td>
<td>1:47.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10 km. (8 miles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>L. Wideman, Finland</td>
<td>41:40:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Gretchen Fraser, US</td>
<td>1:57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>A. M. Lawrence, US</td>
<td>2:10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alpine Combination—Downhill and Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Christel Cranz, Germany</td>
<td>97.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Trade Beiser, Austria</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Giant Slalom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>A. M. Lawrence, US</td>
<td>2:06.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEMONSTRATIONS

#### Military Ski Patrol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Switzerland (30,000-m)</td>
<td>3:56:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Norway (28,050-m)</td>
<td>3:50:47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Italy (25,000-m)</td>
<td>2:28:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Switzerland (27,000-m)</td>
<td>2:34:25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sled Dog Racing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>St. Goddard, Canada</td>
<td>4:23:12:5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1932—Women’s Speed Skating

1. 500-meters—Jean Wilson, Canada | 58s.
2. 1,000-meters—Elizabeth Dubois, US | 2m. 4s.
3. 1,500-meters—Kit Klein, US | 3m. 6s.

### Speed Skating—Men—Four Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Clas Thunberg, Finland</td>
<td>5.5 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Curling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Canada (Manitoba)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Gustav Lindh, Sweden</td>
<td>14 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Winter Pentathlon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Gustav Lindh, Sweden</td>
<td>14 pts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Talented and comely Barbara Ann Scott of Canada, Olympic women's figure skating champion of 1948.
U.S. OLYMPIC OFFICERS THROUGH THE YEARS

1896
No organization. Team competed under supervision of Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton.

1900
Officers were elected by the American Olympic Committee, as follows:
President—A. G. Spalding
Secretary—James E. Sullivan (also served as assistant director of Olympic Games)
Treasurer—Julian W. Curtis

1906
President—Caspar Whitney
Secretary—James E. Sullivan (also U.S. Olympic Commissioner by appointment of President Theodore Roosevelt)
Treasurer—Julian W. Curtis

1914
President—Col. Robert M. Thompson
Secretary—James E. Sullivan (also U.S. Olympic Commissioner by appointment of President Taft)
Treasurer—Julian W. Curtis

1896
President—Gustavus Town Kirby
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—Willis H. Booth

The Association was formed following the 1920 Games.

1924
Officers were elected by the Association as follows:
President—Col. Robert M. Thompson
1st Vice-President—Henry G. Lapham
2nd Vice-President—Dwight F. Davis
3rd Vice-President—William F. Humphrey
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—Julius H. Barnes
Vice-President and Executive Officer—Major Gen. Henry T. Allen
Counselor—John T. McGovern

1926
The Association at its regular election chose these officers:
President—William C. Prout
1st Vice-President—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond
2nd Vice-President—Dr. R. Tait McKenzie (resigned immediately after election)
3rd Vice-President—Major William C. Rose
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—John J. Raskob

The Association was later reorganized as follows:
President—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond
1st Vice-President—Judge Murray Hubert
2nd Vice-President—Major William C. Rose

3rd Vice-President—Judge Rufus E. Foster
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—John J. Raskob
Auditor—A. Jocelyn H. Magrath

The Committee elected the following as its officers:
President—William C. Prout
Vice-President—Henry G. Lapham, William F. Humphrey, Robert S. Weaver, Judge Rufus E. Foster, Sheldon Clark

1928
Following Prout's death in 1927, Lapham resigned, and so did Humphrey and Weaver. Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was elected 3rd Vice-President and, owing to vacancies above him, became President of the Committee. The vice-presidential line-up then became Humphrey, Weaver, George W. Wightman, Foster and Clark. Col. A. G. Mills was elected Counselor. The Committee was then composed of the following:
President—Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—John J. Raskob
Vice-President—William F. Humphrey, Robert S. Weaver, George W. Wightman, Judge Rufus E. Foster, Sheldon Clark
President Emeritus—Col. Robert M. Thompson

1932
President—Avery Brundage
Vice-President—Dr. Charles W. Kennedy
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—George W. Graves
President Emeritus—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond

1936
President—Avery Brundage
Vice-President—Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft
Secretary—Frederick W. Rubien
Treasurer—Gustavus Town Kirby

1940—1944
The Association became the U.S.A. Sports Federation. The four 1936 officers continued to serve during this period of enforced inactivity in Olympic affairs.

1948
The Association, again renamed as the United States Olympic Association, selected these officers:
President—Avery Brundage
Vice-President—Kenneth L. Wilson
Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell
Treasurer—Owen V. Van Camp
President Emeritus—Gustavus Town Kirby

1952
The five 1948 officers were reelected for this quadrennial period.
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—Name

The name of this Association shall be United States Olympic Association hereinafter referred to as "the Association".

ARTICLE II—Purposes, Powers and Jurisdiction

The exclusive purposes of the Association are to promote and encourage the physical, moral and cultural education of the youth of the nation to the end that their health, patriotism, character and good citizenship may be fully developed.

The powers, jurisdiction, and authority of the Association in furtherance of these purposes shall be:

1. To organize, to select, to finance, and to control the representation of the United States in the competitions and events of the Olympic Games and of the Pan American Games, and to appoint governing bodies or committees to effectuate such representation.

2. Directly or through its constituent members or committees to exercise jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games, and over the organization of the Olympic Games and of Pan American Games celebrated in the United States.

3. To arouse and to maintain the interest of the people of the United States in, and to obtain their support of, creditable and sportsmanlike participation and representation of the United States in Olympic and Pan American Games.

4. To stimulate the interest of the people, particularly of the youth, of the United States, in healthful, physical, moral and cultural education through sportsmanlike participation in competitions in accordance with amateur rules.

5. To maintain the highest ideals of amateurism, and to promote general interest therein, particularly in connection with the Olympic and Pan American Games.

6. To maintain, enforce, and defend the exclusive right of the Association to the use of the word Olympic, the Olympic shield, and all Olympic insignia of whatsoever nature, and to confine their use to activities and publicity concerned with the Olympic Games, and with the purposes, powers and procedures of the Association.

The Association shall be of perpetual duration and is not to be maintained for pecuniary profit. It shall have such additional powers, jurisdiction and authority as may be necessary and reasonable to carry out the purposes and programs above defined.

ARTICLE III—Membership

The members of the Association shall be confined to organizations of the United States, and to individuals as hereinafter provided.

Organizations eligible for membership shall be those which take some active part in the administration of one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs and such other organizations, patriotic, educational or cultural, that are engaged in efforts to promote the participation in or preparation for any amateur sports or games competition.

Organizations which as a part of their duties administer participation in or preparation for professional sports shall not be ineligible for membership if they also administer a bona fide program of amateur sports.

Organizations which are purely commercial or political in character are not eligible for membership.

Membership in the Association shall be of the following organizations as respectively grouped, and with the votes, delegates and dues as indicated.

GROUP A

Eligible for Group A shall be those organizations, not members of Group B, which are the members in the United States of one or more International Federations administering participation in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs.

The members of Group A shall be those organizations which shall be elected to such membership by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at any meeting of the Association, and in addition the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Annual Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur Bicycle League of America</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur Fencers League of America</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur Skating Union of the United States</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Clay Target Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Horse Shows Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Hockey Association of America</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Amateur Oarsmen</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Rifle Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Ski Association of America, Inc.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Yacht Racing Union</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Figure Skating Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Revolver Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Soccer Football Association, Inc.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding the AAU which shall have 100 votes, each of the members of Group A shall be entitled to ten votes; each shall be entitled to one representative for every ten votes to which it is entitled; and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of $5 for each vote to which it is entitled.

GROUP B

Eligible for Group B shall be those national organizations in the United States which are not members of Group A, and from which directly or indirectly there have come in substantial numbers members of the United States Olympic or Pan American teams and which hold either national championships in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, or throughout the constituent units of which regular and nation-wide competition is fostered and held in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs.

The members of Group B shall be those organizations which shall be elected to such membership by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at any meeting of the Association, and in addition the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Annual Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Collegiate Athletic Association</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Equestrian Team, Inc.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except for the NCAA which shall have 90 votes, each of the members of Group B shall be entitled to ten votes; each shall be entitled to one representative for every ten votes to which it is entitled; and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of $5 for each vote to which it is entitled.

GROUP C

Eligible for Group C shall be those organizations in the United States not national in character but limited in their membership to some district or territory which hold district or territorial championships in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, or throughout the constituent units of which regular competition is fostered and held in the district or territory of that organization in one or more of the games or competitions upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, and which also are either members of or directly affiliated with...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Annual Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Eligible for Group D shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of Group A or Group B which hold national championships in one or more games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, or throughout the constituent units of which regular and nation-wide competition is fostered and held in one or more of the games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 $15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the members of Group D shall be entitled to one vote, and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of $5 for each vote to which it is entitled.

**GROUP E**

Eligible for Group E shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of Groups A, B, C, or D, of a patriotic, educational, cultural, civic or benevolent character desiring to give support to the participation of the United States in the Olympic or Pan American Games.

The members of Group E shall be those organizations which shall be elected to such membership by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at any meeting of the Association, and in addition the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Annual Dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Eligible for Group D shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of Group A or Group B which hold national championships in one or more games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, or throughout the constituent units of which regular and nation-wide competition is fostered and held in one or more of the games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 $15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the members of Group E shall be entitled to one vote and one representative, and its annual dues shall be $10.

**GROUP F**

Eligible for Group F shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of any of the groups above, but which are similarly interested in the promotion of amateur athletics, and shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting of the Association.

Each of the members of Group F shall be entitled to one vote, and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of 10 for each vote to which it is entitled.

**GROUP G**

Eligible for Group G shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of Group A or Group B which hold national championships in one or more games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs, or throughout the constituent units of which regular and nation-wide competition is fostered and held in one or more of the games or competitions not upon the Olympic or Pan American programs.

Each of the members of Group G shall be entitled to one vote, and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of 10 for each vote to which it is entitled.

**GROUP H**

Eligible for Group H shall be those national organizations in the United States not members of any of the groups above, but which are similarly interested in the promotion of amateur athletics, and shall be entitled to one vote at any meeting of the Association.

Each of the members of Group H shall be entitled to one vote, and the annual dues of each shall be at the rate of 10 for each vote to which it is entitled.
who have given noteworthy support directly or indirectly to the Olympic movement. They shall have voice but not vote in the deliberations of the Association.

GROUP I

Every competitor who has been a member of any United States Olympic Team shall be a veteran member of the Association and, immediately following the Olympic Games in which such team did compete or was to have competed, shall be enrolled on the roster of the Association as a veteran member. A veteran member shall have voice but not vote in the deliberations of the Association.

GROUP J

Every one who has been an officer of the Association; every one who has been a member of any United States Olympic Committee or of any United States Olympic Games Committee; every one who has been a coach, manager, trainer, or attendant of any United States Olympic Team; and every one who has been a member of any committee, member of committee, coach, manager, trainer, attendant, or official was in attendance at the Games of the Olympiad or the Olympic Games Committee or its Executive Committee. An associate member shall have voice but not vote in the deliberations of the Association.

If at any meeting of the Association two or more delegates representing a member should fail to agree upon a question pending before the meeting, the total vote to which such member may be entitled under the provisions of this Constitution shall be counted in ratio to such difference.

Any member of the Association may at any time, on written notice to the Secretary of the Association, withdraw any or all of its delegates or alternates, provided a like number of delegates or alternates be at the same time substituted for those withdrawn; and the Association or its Executive Committee is empowered thereupon to fill any vacancy thereby created among its officers or committees.

No delegate and no alternate shall be entitled to represent more than one member of the Association. No delegate and no alternate shall be entitled to represent any member of the Association unless he is an officer or a member of the governing board thereof or has been duly appointed by the member whose credentials he holds. All delegates and alternates must present their credentials to the Association through its Secretary no less than 30 days prior to the date of the meeting, and if such representative is seeking to act as a delegate or alternate of a district or territorial organization and is not an officer or governor thereof, he must be a resident of such territory or district.

ARTICLE V

Meetings of the Association

Section 1. There shall be two regular meetings of the Association, one (known as the Quadrennial meeting) to be held every four years in the tail of the year following that set for the Games of each Olympiad, and the other to be held every four years between six and twelve months after the month set for the opening of the Pan American Games.

The Officers of the Association shall decide the place and time of such meetings. The Secretary shall send to all members of the Association notice of such meetings together with an agenda thereof, and each such notice shall be sent at least thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the President, directly or through the Secretary, on sixty (60) days' written notice to each member, and must be called by the President or the Secretary when asked for by members having in the aggregate a number of votes equal to the majority of the total vote of the Association membership as set down in Article III.

ARTICLE VI—Officers

Section 1. The honorary officers of the Association shall be an Honorary President and two or more Honorary Vice-Presidents, as shall be determined and elected from time to time by the Executive Committee.

These officers shall be elected by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

These officers shall be elected by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the representatives of the members represented at the meeting of election.

There may be also a President Emeritus, who shall be elected by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the representatives of the members represented at the meeting of election.

ARTICLE VII—Trustees

There shall be three Trustees of the Association who shall be elected by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates of the members represented at the meeting of election.

ARTICLE VIII—Executive Director

There shall be an Executive Director, who shall be nominated by the officers and elected by a majority vote of those present at a regularly called meeting of the Association. He shall receive such salary as may be determined by the officers. He shall be selected for a term of four years beginning with a Quadrennial meeting and shall serve until his successor is elected. He shall not have the status of an officer of the Association, but shall be a non-voting member of the United States Olympic Association, and of all their committees, all Games Committees included. He shall devote his entire time and services to the affairs of the Association and shall not engage in any other profession or employment. Under the direction of the officers, he shall organize and coordinate the fund-raising programs of the Association. He shall act as public relations officer for the United States Olympic Association and the United States Olympic Committee. Under the direction of the officers, he shall perform such other services as are required by the United States Olympic Association and the United States Olympic Committee.

ARTICLE IX—Committees of the Association

Section 1. Committee on Credentials. Prior to any meeting of the Association the Executive Committee thereof, constituted as stated in this Article, shall appoint a Committee on Credentials consisting of the Secretary of the Asso-
cations and other members. This committee shall make up a roll of mem-
bers entitled to representation at the forthcoming meeting and of the dele-
gates and alternates duly accredited by such members.

No delegate or alternate shall be eli-
gible to represent his organization at any meeting unless he be certified to
to effect by the Committee on Creden-
tials or admitted to the meeting by two-
thirds (2/3) of the votes cast by the duly accredited committee certified at
such meeting.

Section 2. Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the Association shall consist of the President, Vice-Presi-
dent, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to conduct the business of the Association between meet-
ings. The President and Secretary of the Association shall act, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint on the nomination of the President, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties; on the nomination of the Secretary, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties, and on the nomina-
tion of the Treasurer, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties; and to appoint and engage such other employ-
ees as may be necessary for the purposes of the organization, and to fix and pay such salaries or rents and other charges as may be proper for such purposes.

Section 3. Other Committees. The Association, by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the delegates of the members represented at a meeting, shall have power to create a Finance Committee, a Committee on Legislation and such other standing or special committees as it may desire, and to set down the respective duties and privileges of such committees. Membership on such Committees need not be confined to repre-
sentatives of members of the Association.

Section 4. A member of any commit-
tee of the Association who is unable to attend a meeting of such committee may have at such meeting an observer to report to him the proceedings of such meeting, but such observer shall have neither voice nor vote nor be considered as officially present at such meeting.

ARTICLE X
The United States Olympic Committee of the United States Olympic Association

Section 1. Organization of the United States Olympic Committee. The United States Olympic Committee shall be or-
ganized at the Quadrennial meeting of the United States Olympic Association and shall serve for the next forthcoming Pan American Games and Olympic Games. The United States Olympic Committee shall consist of the individual members of the United States Olympic Association (designated in Groups F and G) and the representatives of the member organizations to the United States Olympic Association (as provided in Article III) supplemented by 30 members-at-large and by one representa-
tive elected by each Games Committee, plus any members of the Executive Board not otherwise included. The members-at-large shall be elected by two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present at any regularly called meeting of the United States Olympic Association from nominations made by any member of the Association. Each member of the United States Olympic Committee who has one or more votes in the United States Olympic Association shall have but one vote in the United States Olympic Committee. Each member-at-large and each Games Committee representa-
tive shall have one vote. The United States Olympic Committee as thus con-
stituted shall be the governing body with full power and responsibility in all matters connected with the organization, operation, administration and representa-
tion of the United States in the Pan American Games and the Olympic Games. It shall appoint the Games Committees as provided for in Article XI.

Section 2. The United States Olympic Committee.

A. Officers of the United States Olympic Committee.

The President of the Association shall be President of the United States Olympic Committee, ex-officio, a member of each Games Committee and of all other committees appointed by the United States Olympic Committee, and shall be Chairman of the Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee.

The Vice-President of the Association shall be the Vice-President of the United States Olympic Committee and of its Executive Board.

The Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the United States Olympic Committee and of its Executive Board.

The Treasurer of the Association shall be the Treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee.

B. The Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee.

The Executive Board shall consist of fifteen members—the President, Vice-
President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee; the Secretary-Treasurer of the AAU; the Secretary-Treasurer of the NCAA; and nine others elected by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present at a meeting of the United States Olympic Committee called upon notice that such election is to be held.

The procedure for selection of the elected members of the Executive Board shall be as follows: The ex-officio mem-
bers of the Board shall nominate three panels of from three to six persons each, one panel to consist of individuals pre-
ented by the AAU, another to consist of individuals presented by the NCAA, and the third to consist of individuals from the other member organizations, at least one of whom shall represent a winter sport. The United States Olympic Committee shall then elect three members from each panel.

In the event of one or more persons holding two ex-officio positions on this Board, an additional member shall be elected for each duplication and shall be selected from the group in which the vacancy occurs.

If resignations or inability to serve reduce this Board below fifteen, a new election shall be held to bring the Board to its full number. The ex-officio members shall in all instances nominate at least twice the number to be elected and they shall be individuals affiliated with the group in which the vacancy occurs. Such an election may be by mail at the discretion of the President.

The Executive Board shall have power to conduct the business of the United States Olympic Committee during the intervals between its meetings and shall report thereafter all its action to the United States Olympic Commit-
tee. The Board shall appoint all special committees of the United States Olympic Committee; it shall designate the number of athletes, managers, coaches, etc. to be selected by each Games Com-
mittee; it shall be responsible for the conduct of the United States Teams during the periods of the Olympic and Pan American Games and during the trips to and from the Games; it shall have such additional powers as may be delegated to it by the United States Olympic Committee.

All reports of the several Games Committees and nominations for team officers and team members, before being presented to the United States Olympic Committee for action, shall be submit-
ted to the Executive Board which shall report the same with its approval, dis-
approval, or other recommendations, if any, to the United States Olympic Com-
mittee.

C. Finance Committee and Other Committees of the United States Olympic Committee.

The United States Olympic Commit-
tee by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of its members shall have power to create a Finance Committee, a Committee on
Legislation, a Committee on Administration, and such other standing or special committees as it may desire, and to prescribe the respective duties and privileges of such committees. The chairman of such committees, but not necessarily the other members thereof, shall be members of the United States Olympic Committee.

D. Appointment of Assistants.

The United States Olympic Committee and/or the Executive Board thereof shall have the power to appoint on the nomination of its President or Chairman, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties, and on the nomination of the Secretary, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties; and on the nomination of the Treasurer, an assistant or clerk to aid him in his duties; and to appoint and engage such other employees as may be necessary for the purpose of the organization, and to fix and pay such salaries or rents and other charges as may be proper for such purpose.

E. Transacting Business by Mail or Telegraph.

The United States Olympic Committee and/or its Executive Board shall have the power to transact its own business by mail or telegraph, if in the judgment of the President or Chairman the urgency of the case requires such action, but if a majority of the members of the United States Olympic Committee or of the Executive Board, as the case may be, indicate their unwillingness to decide such a matter in such manner, the President or Chairman must call a meeting of the United States Olympic Committee or of the Executive Board, as the case may be, to determine the question at issue.

F. Observers.

Members of the United States Olympic Committee and/or of its Executive Board and of all other committees of the United States Olympic Committee, who are unable to attend meetings of the committee or the committees of which they are members, may have at such meetings an observer to report to them the proceedings of such meetings; but such observer shall have neither voice nor vote, nor be considered as officially present at such meetings.

G. Non-Voting Membership.

The United States Olympic Committee is empowered to constitute, under such conditions and name as it may impose, a non-voting membership in the United States Olympic Committee for the period of any Olympiad.

H. Authority to Collect Funds.

Only the Association, the United States Olympic Committee, the Executive Committee of the Association, or the Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee, shall have the authority or the right to delegate such authority to solicit or receive funds for the support of and participation in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games. Funds collected for such purposes, which shall include the preparation and publication of fully illustrated, descriptive and statistical reports of the United States' participation in such games, shall be disbursed in no other manner. Any balance remaining from such funds shall be turned over to the Association for retention by it for the use of the United States Olympic Committee for the next Olympic Games and the next Pan American Games, or, before the creation of such Olympic Committee, to be expended by the Association directly, or through its Executive Committee, for such general purposes as have to do with the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games.


All funds collected or earmarked for specific games or events on the Olympic program or the Pan American program shall have deducted therefrom 10 per cent, the amount of such deductions to be a contribution toward the general overhead expense of the United States Olympic Committee.


The report of the United States Olympic Committee on the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games, together with a general report of its activities, shall be made in printed or written form to the Association, not later than six months following the date set for the Olympic Games. The United States Olympic Committee, as such, shall cease to function after the presentation of its report.

ARTICLE XI

Membership, Organization and Functions of Games Committees

Section 1. Membership of Games Committees for Olympic Games and/or Pan American Games.

The United States Olympic Committee may adopt and which plans the finance for the expense of the Olympic Team or the Pan American Team of the sport in the charge of such committee, under such plans as the Executive Board may adopt and which plans the finance committee must adhere to.

On any such games finance committee there shall be a representative of the Finance Committee of the United States Olympic Committee, or failing such, the Treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee. Membership on such games finance committee shall not be limited to members of the Games Committees appointing the same.

Such games finance committees shall be subject to the rules and direction of the United States Olympic Committee or of the Finance Committee thereof.

Section 4. Powers of Games Committees.

Each of these Games Committees shall have the power and be charged with the duty of advising the United States Olympic Committee for its approval on all matters having to do with the selection of the place and time and method of holding the try-outs or other competitions for the members of the team of the competition or event upon the Olympic or Pan American programs for which it was appointed; of nominating for the final appointment by the United States Olympic Committee, the managers, coaches, trainers or other personnel of such teams, and of nominating to the United States Olympic Committee the members of such teams.

Section 2. Organization of Games Committees.

The President of the United States Olympic Committee, or, in the event of his disability, or on his designation, the Vice-President or Secretary thereof, within a reasonable time after the designation of the representatives to any Games Committee, shall call the same together for its organization meeting. At this meeting the committee by a majority vote shall elect its chairman, its secretary and its representative upon the United States Olympic Committee, and thereafter proceed to the transaction of the business for which it was created.

Section 3. Finance Committees of Games Committees.

The United States Olympic Committee shall have the power to authorize any Games Committee to appoint a finance committee thereof, for the purpose of collecting funds for the expense of the Olympic Team or the Pan American Team of the sport in the charge of such committee, under such plans as the Executive Board may adopt and which plans the finance committee must adhere to.

On any such games finance committee there shall be a representative of the Finance Committee of the United States Olympic Committee, or failing such, the Treasurer of the United States Olympic Committee. Membership on such games finance committee shall not be limited to members of the Games Committees appointing the same.

Such games finance committees shall be subject to the rules and direction of the United States Olympic Committee or of the Finance Committee thereof.

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Prior to the election of administrative personnel (coach, manager, chaperon) each Games Committee must submit to the Executive Board for its approval a list of nominees from which that Games Committee proposes to elect such personnel. No such personnel may in any case be elected without this approval having been received.

In the event of unwillingness to accept a decision of the Executive Board with regard to administrative personnel, or to the number of athletes to make up a team, or to the date, or place, or method of holding try-outs, the Games Committee may appeal to the United States Olympic Committee, which may overrule the Executive Board by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present at a meeting.

ARTICLE X I — Quorum

Section 1. A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Association shall consist of a majority of the votes to which the members represented at such meeting of the Association are entitled under the provisions of Articles III, IV and XIII.

Section 2. A quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of any standing or special Committee except the Executive Committee of the Association, the United States Olympic Committee or the Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee shall consist of a majority of the individual members of such committee.

ARTICLE X I I — Membership Dues

Section 1. Each member of the Association shall pay to the Treasurer thereof, on or before the first day of October of each year, as annual dues a sum equal to Five Dollars ($5.00) for each vote to which it is entitled in the Association as prescribed by Article III. No organization's membership dues shall be less than Ten Dollars ($10.00). The non-payment of such dues shall disqualify the defaulting member from participation in the meetings of the Association, nor shall, during the continuance of such disqualification, the votes of such member be counted.

ARTICLE X I V — By-Laws

The Association, at any meeting of which the prescribed prior notice shall have been given, may enact or amend By-Laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

The Executive Committee of the Association and the Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee shall prescribe their own respective rules of procedure not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

ARTICLE XV

Amendments to Constitution

No amendments to this Constitution shall be made except at a regularly called meeting of the Association, and by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast thereat in accordance with the provisions of Articles III, IV, XII, and XIII.

All proposed amendments must be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least sixty (60) days before the meeting and thereupon considered by the Executive Committee, and all proposed amendments, together with the report of the Executive Committee thereon, shall be mailed by the Secretary to each member of the Association in at least such number as shall represent the number of delegates to which such member is entitled. These proposed amendments and the report of the Executive Committee shall be distributed to such members not later than thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting.

Except for such proposed amendments as are so sent out, no other amendment shall be considered nor shall any proposed amendment to an amendment as proposed be considered unless the same merely goes to the form and not to the substance thereof.

ARTICLE X VI — Saving Clause

Failure of literal or complete compliance with provisions of the Constitution or By-Laws in respect of dates and times of notice, or the sending or receipt of the same, or errors in phrasology of notice of proposals, which in the judgment of the members at meetings held do not cause substantial injury to the rights of members, shall not invalidate the actions or proceedings of the members at any meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Duties and Qualifications of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and its Executive Committee, and of the United States Olympic Committee and its Executive Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by vote of the Association or of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of his absence or inability to act, and discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by vote of the Association or of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Secretary shall issue notices of all meetings of the Association and its Executive Committee, and of the United States Olympic Committee and its Executive Board. He shall have charge of the records of the Association and Executive Committee, and of the United States Olympic Committee and its Executive Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by vote of the Association or of the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall be responsible for the collection for the use of the Association and of the United States Olympic Committee, and for the retention in the files of such Association, of data concerning the origin and history of the Olympic or Pan American Games, statistics thereof, copies of reports of bodies, such as the Olympic Congresses and international amateur sport gatherings and others having directly or indirectly to do with Olympic or Pan American Games legislation or plans, and he shall be responsible for the filing and recording of such data and for the distribution of such part thereof as is deemed by him important, or as directed by the Executive Committee, to the members of the Association.

He shall also receive all applications for the use of the word "Olympic" by individuals and organizations and shall report the same to the President of the United States Olympic Association.

In the event of the death, disability or resignation of the Secretary, the office shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Executive Committee by a majority vote thereof.

Section 4. The Treasurer shall have charge and shall maintain in separate accounts all of the funds of the Association and of the United States Olympic Committee, and shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee or any other committee or officer to which the Executive Committee has delegated such power, receive, deposit and disburse such funds. He shall render an annual report to the Association and such special reports as may from time to time be called for by the Association or its Exec-
any question pending before such committees. In case any committee shall fail to render its report within the time specified for such report or in the absence of such specification within the time deemed reasonable by the Association or its Executive Committee, such committee may be discharged from the further consideration of the subject matter, which subject matter may thereupon be determined by vote of the Association or its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III
Terms of Officers and Committees

Section 1. The term of all officers (except honorary officers) and of all standing committees shall run until the Quadrennial meeting of the Association succeeding their election and/or until the election and qualification of their successors.

Section 2. The term of all special committees shall expire upon the completion of their work and acceptance of their reports thereon or upon the discharge of such committees from the consideration of the matters committed to them.

Section 3. Absence of a regular officer or duly appointed committee member from two or more consecutive meetings of the Association or committee as the case may be, without an adequate excuse, may be considered by a majority vote of such meeting or of such committee as a resignation therefrom by the officer or committee member as the case may be.

Section 4. In the event of the death, disability or resignation of an officer or committee member, the vacancy shall be filled as follows: the Vice-President shall succeed the President; a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the Secretary or the Treasurer shall be filled by the Executive Committee; a vacancy in any committee shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. All officers and members of all committees act and serve without compensation and as a public service in aid of the educational purpose of the Association as described in Article II. They shall not be personally liable in respect of any debt or other obligation incurred in the name of the Association or any of its committees. The Executive Committee will adopt a standard form of contract restricting recourse for payment to the assets of the Association.

ARTICLE IV—Order of Business

At all meetings of the Association the order of business shall be:

1. Reading the call for the meeting.
3. Reading of minutes of previous meetings, except that such reading may be dispensed with by a majority vote; provided that any part of such minutes must be read if subsequently called for in connection with any matter under discussion before such meeting.
4. Reports of Officers and Committees.
5. Unfinished business.

6. Election of Officers (if any).
8. Adjournment.

At all meetings of the Executive Committee and of other standing or special committees of the Association or of any of the sub-committees thereof the order of business shall be:

1. Reading the call of the meeting and calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes of previous meetings, except that such reading may be dispensed with by a majority vote, provided, however, that any part of such minutes must be read if subsequently called for in connection with any matter under discussion before such meeting.
3. Reports of Officers and Committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Election of officers or appointment of delegates or representatives (if any).
7. Adjournment.

ARTICLE V
Amendments to By-Laws

These By-Laws may be added to or amended, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, at any meeting of the Association.

No amendment or addition shall be made except by two-thirds (2/3) or more of the votes cast by representatives of the members represented at such meetings, in accordance with the provisions of Articles III, IV, XII and XIII of the Constitution.

All proposed amendments must be submitted to the Secretary in writing at least sixty (60) days before the meeting and thereupon considered by the Executive Committee, and all proposed amendments, together with the report of the Executive Committee thereon, shall be mailed to the Secretary to each member of the Association in at least such number as shall represent the number of representatives to which such member is entitled at the Quadrennial meeting. These proposed amendments and the report of the Executive Committee shall be distributed to such members not later than thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting at which they are to be considered.

Except for such proposed amendments as are so sent out, no other amendment shall be considered nor shall any proposed amendment to an amendment as proposed be considered unless the same merely goes to the form and not to the substance thereof.
(Public Law 805—81st Congress)  
(Chapter 975—2d Session)  

(H. R. 9111)  

AN ACT  
To incorporate the United States Olympic Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, to wit:  

Sec. 2. A majority of the persons named in the first section of this Act, or their successors, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corporation by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the election of officers, and by doing all things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(1) to arouse and maintain the interest of the people of the United States in, and to obtain their support of, creditable and sportsmanlike participation and representation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games;  
(2) to stimulate the interest of the people, particularly of the youth, of the United States, in healthful, physical, moral and cultural education through sportsmanlike participation in competitions in accordance with amateur rules;  
(3) to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, either directly or through its constituent members or committees, over all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games, including the representation of the United States in such games, and over the organization of the Olympic Games and the Pan American Games when celebrated in the United States;  
(4) to select and obtain for the United States the most competent amateur representation possible in the competitions and events of the Olympic Games and in the Pan American Games;  
(5) to maintain the highest ideals of amateurism and to promote general interest therein, particularly in connection with the
Olympic Games and the Pan American Games;

(6) to install and develop in the youth of America the qualities of courage, self-reliance, honesty, tolerance, and like virtues; and

(7) to promote and encourage the physical, moral, and cultural education of the youth of the United States to the end that their health, patriotism, character, and good citizenship may be fully developed.

Sec. 4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession and power—

(1) to organize, select, finance, and control the representation of the United States in the competitions and events of the Olympic Games and of the Pan American Games and to appoint committees or other governing bodies in connection with such representation;

(2) to sue and be sued;

(3) to make contracts;

(4) to acquire, hold, and dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary for its corporate purposes;

(5) to accept gifts, legacies, and devises in furtherance of its corporate purposes;

(6) to borrow money to carry out its corporate purposes, issue notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject in whole or in part to the corporation;

(7) to establish, regulate, and discontinue subordinate organizations, and to receive and expel as members of the corporation such existing organizations of a patriotic, educational, civic, or athletic character, as may be deemed desirable and proper to carry out the corporate purposes;

(8) to adopt and alter a corporate seal;

(9) to adopt and alter a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State;

(10) to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation;

(11) to publish a newspaper, magazine, or other publication consistent with its corporate purposes; and

(12) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the corporation.

Sec. 5. Eligibility for membership in the corporation shall be determined in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the corporation.

Sec. 6. The corporation shall be non-political and, as an organization, shall not promote the candidacy of any person seeking public office.

Sec. 7. The corporation shall have no power to issue capital stock or to engage in business for pecuniary profit or gain.

Sec. 8. The corporation may acquire any or all of the assets of the existing unincorporated association, known as "The United States Olympic Association", upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all the liabilities of such unincorporated association.

Sec. 9. That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to falsely or fraudulently hold himself out as or represent or pretend himself to be a member of or an agent for the United States Olympic Association or its subordinate organizations for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving money or material; or for any person to wear or display the insignia thereof for the fraudulent purpose of inducing the belief that he is at such time a member of or an agent for the United States Olympic Association or its subordinate organizations. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association, other than the United States Olympic Association or its subordinate organizations and its duly authorized employees and agents for the purpose of trade, theatrical exhibition, athletic performance, and competition or as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever or attendance at any theatrical exhibition, athletic exhibition, or any business or charitable purpose to use within the territory of the United States of America and its exterior possessions, the emblem of the United States Olympic Association consisting of an escutcheon having a blue chief and vertically extending alternate red and white bars on the base with five interlocked rings displayed on the chief, or any other sign or insignia made or colored in imitation thereof, or the words "Olympic", "Olympiad", or "Citius Altius Fortius" or any combination of these words: Provided, however, That any person, corporation, or association that actually used, or whose assignor actually used, the said emblem, sign, insignia, or words for any lawful purpose prior to the effective date of this Act, shall not be deemed forbidden by this Act to continue the use thereof for the same purpose and for the same class or classes of goods to which said emblem, sign, insignia, or words had been used lawfully prior thereto. If any person violates the provision of this section he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any Federal court shall be liable to fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or both, for each and every offense.

Sec. 10. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege granted or conferred under this Act, the corporation shall file in the office of the secretary of state, or similar officer, in each State the name and post-office address of an authorized agent of the corporation in such State upon whom local process or demands against the corporation may be served.

Sec. 11. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

Sec. 12. The corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings for the preceding calendar year, including full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

Approved September 21, 1950.

US Olympic Association officers, turned incorporators, look with satisfaction upon text of HR 9111.
GROWTH OF UNITED STATES OLYMPIANS

Report of National Historian
By Samuel N. Gerson

There are approximately 32,000 former Olympic competitors living in the world today. Of these about 4,000 are in the United States. There are but very few left of the 1896 team. At this writing we still have with us Robert Garrett of Baltimore, multiple Olympic winner in Athens, and James B. Connolly, hop, step and jump champion, famous author, still residing in Boston.

We are beginning to lose heavily from the 1900 team members. Of the famous Mike Murphy, University of Pennsylvania track Olympic contingent but few remain. We still have with us Dr. Tewksbury, Drumheller, Judge Baxter, Dr. Josiah H. McCracken, Truxtun Hare, Bishop Remington, and Dr. Orton. Of the six who have passed away Ed Bushnell had five years of active participation in the Philadelphia group and was the fourth president of the Philadelphia Chapter.

From 1900 to 1945 many attempts were made to organize former Olympic competitors. The initial effort was made by Bert Kerrigan, veteran of the 1908 London Olympic Games. Kerrigan started his group in Petaluma, Cal., in 1932 and tried valiantly to reunite all the competitors in the USA. They called themselves the "American Olympians" and their group were active in San Francisco and elsewhere in California.

In 1945 a group of Philadelphia Olympians, members of the 1920 Olympic team, sparked by the Historian, were successful in staging the first general Olympic reunion of its kind in this country.

Two hundred athletes gathered from many sections of the USA at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, and the success of this gathering inspired the beginning of an organization of past Olympic competitors spanning the nation from coast to coast.

The initial step was the organization of a national planning unit. On March 25, 1946, a group of Olympians met at the New York Athletic Club and elected Gustavus T. Kirby as the president of a tentative group to promote the creation of Olympic chapters throughout the country. Kirby served as national president from the date of organization until 1948. He was succeeded by Herb Prem, the current incumbent.

During the Penn Relays, on April 26, 1946, the first chapter was organized in Philadelphia, with the Historian as the first president and with all past Philadelphia Olympians participating.

The New York Chapter was next organized with Herbert Prem of the Antwerp Olympic Games as chairman and the spark of the Manhattan Olympians. Dick Landon and Platt Adams followed Prem in office, and Johnny Hayes, victor in the 1908 Dorando-Hayes marathon duel, is president today.

Walter A. Brown of Boston was instrumental in organizing the New England Chapter on April 29, 1947. The New England Olympians, at their first reunion, elected Larry Shields, Antwerp Olympic miler, as president. Alf Halvorson is their present leader.

John W. Boynton, lacrosse Olympian of Baltimore, was responsible for starting the Capitol Chapter which embraces Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. On September 16, 1947, Boynton was elected the first president and was followed by Fred M. Hewitt. J. Marshall Boone is the present head of this very active group.

The Chicago contingent made two abortive attempts to organize. Early in 1947 Emil Knourek of the 1920 team made an unsuccessful attempt. Later that same year famous Joey Ray, with the help of Fred Steers, also tried but failed. Finally Avery Brundage persuaded John D. Norton, 1924 Water Polo Olympian, to set up the Chicago Olympians.

On March 24, 1948, John D. Norton, with the help of J. Edward Fitzgerald of Minneapolis, finally succeeded in creating the Chicago organization known as the Midwest Chapter. It embraces eleven states and is centered in and around Chicago, Ill. John D. Norton was elected the first president, and was succeeded by Brundage; Judge Hugo M. Friend, 1908 Olympic athlete is present head.

In June, 1949, George Drigny, a famous French swimmer, organized the Paris Chapter. The French are still waiting for other nations to join and form an international group.

The National Chapter under Kirby made progress. With the help of Prem, now a New York lawyer, a constitution was drafted and permanent machinery set to organize groups all over the USA as well as on an international basis for which Kirby laid the ground work in London at the XIV Olympiad. The national group is governed by a board of trustees composed of six representatives from each chapter. Provision was made in 1948 to create and elect a permanent historian, a job which has been held by the writer since 1948.

On March, 1949, at Los Angeles, California Olympians stimulated by W. R. (Bill) Schroeder, head of the Helms Athletic Foundation medal from hand of Mayor Samuel of Philadelphia.
Athletic Foundation, were successful in organizing the Southern California Chapter. Fred W. Kelly, 1912 Olympic champion hurdler, was elected the first president. Kelly was followed by Owen P. Churchill, present leader.

On August 3, 1949, Schroeder, in consultation with Avery Brundage and Max Ritter, secretary of the International Swimming Federation, and with the approval of Paul Helms, sponsor of the Helms Athletic Foundation, awarded a Founders medal to the Historian for creating and developing the idea of this organization of former Olympians. It was presented by Mayor Samuel of Philadelphia in his reception room before many guests and noted Olympic competitors.

At the quadrennial meeting of the US Olympic Association in January, 1950, resolutions were adopted amending its constitution and creating special memberships which automatically designate past competitors as members of the United States Olympic Association. Such membership gives the Olympic voice but no vote in the deliberations of association delegates. The USOA constitution also created the office of executive director, who will lend assistance to the organization of the United States Olympians.

J. Lyman Bingham, selected as Executive Director, immediately became engaged in USOA activities connected with the 1951 Pan American Games and preparation for the 1952 Olympic Games, and as a consequence had no opportunity thus far to assist and enter upon this extra-curricular activity.

During the years of 1949 through 1952 it was the primary function of the Historian to keep records of events which led to the growth of the United States Olympians and International Olympians, but most important of all this was inauguration of a research drive to find the whereabouts of all Olympians and obtain the life history of each one, including his general status, record, hobbies, etc. Today there is an accumulation of over a thousand of these personal records ready to be published in a general reunion booklet and directory.

During the years of 1950 and 1951 all the established chapters girded themselves for the approaching Olympic meeting at Helsinki. Committees were formed and plans formulated to collect funds, sell decalcomanias, stage TV shows and athletic events, and in all possible ways raise funds for the 1952 Games.

John Norton of Chicago, Herb Prem, Dick Landon, Johnny Hayes and Buster Crabbe of New York, Art Gallagher of Philadelphia, Alf Halvorson of New England and Marshall Boone of Baltimore did well in their first effort to raise monies for the Olympic Games. This result confirmed Avery Brundage's judgment evidenced by his support and belief in the potentialities of these organized chapters as a source of help to the USOC. The Southern California Chapter took the prize when Bill Schroeder, founder of the group, raised almost single-handedly the sum of $71,000.

In June, 1952, Bert Kerrigan of San Francisco made application to join the forces of his established "American Olympians of 1932" with the United States Olympians. Herbert Prem was in California at that time to consummate this notable merger. And so this pioneering chapter in San Francisco, with Don Blessing as president and Bert Kerrigan as president emeritus became known as the Northern California Chapter.

This is the brief history of a young institution which has taken root in America. Our national press representative, James A. Leftwich, of the 1924 Paris Olympic team, has described this undertaking as an extension of the Baron de Coubertin proposition to promote the ideal of peace and sportsmanship throughout the world. When the USSR announced their participation in the 1952 Olympic Games the entire jittery and fearful world breathed more easily, and there dawned upon many troubled souls the significance and purpose of the ancient Olympic Games.

It is the intent and hope of all the past Olympians that in the near future not only the present competitors, but the past participants of all Olympic Games, will pool their forces to form an international organization, which will gather yearly to meet and exchange ideas on a world living in common peace, understanding, mutual esteem, and self respect.

The 1952 Olympic Games were the most successful of all modern celebrations. This will eventually prove to the world the inestimable benefit to all nations of Baron de Coubertin's idea of reviving the modern Olympic Games.

The 1100-year duration of the idea of the Greeks' ancient Olympic Games gives promise that the Prophet Isaiah's dream of a world living in peace will find its fulfillment in the great spectacle of Olympic Games which will endure for many, many centuries.

We think the United States Olympians organization has become and will continue to be, an integral part of the movement to foster international amity through athletic competition among the nations of the world.

The purposes and objects of the United States Olympians are expressed in the following excerpt from Article II of the Constitution of the National Association and which are similarly embodied in the constitution of each constituent chapter:

"The objects of the Association shall be to advance the Olympic movement by (a) seeking fulfillment of the ancient Greek ideals of Olympic competition; (b) stimulating public interest in the quadrennial Olympic Games; (c) to furnish a forum for the discussion of problems affecting athletics and their administration in relation to Olympic competition, and to cooperate with others in efforts to maintain harmony between officials and athletes; (d) assisting American athletes of promise in sports embraced in the Olympic program, to become members of the United States Olympic teams; and (e) to promote fellowship among Olympic Athletes, their officials and coaches, through association at meetings of the Chapter at such times as the members thereof shall deem appropriate."

All former United States Olympic team competitors, their officials and coaches, not heretofore associated with us, are invited to become members. Former members of Olympic teams of other nations now residing within the United States are eligible to become members. A particularly hearty welcome is extended to the members of the 1952 team.
SPORTS BAY
(Continued from page 382)

shooting, polo, sailing, sculling, skiing, soccer, swimming, swordsmanship, tennis, and toboganning.

In the Sports Bay's stone walls are cut the names of four great athletes chosen by the Committee as outstanding exemplars of character and sportsmanship reflective of the best features of competitive athletics. This brilliant quartet comprises Christy Mathewson for baseball, Bob Wrenn for tennis, Walter Camp for football, and Hobey Baker for hockey.

Of special interest to members of the Olympic family are these words which were included in the dedicatory remarks of Chairman Julian Myrick:

"As to the future, the Cathedral and the Sports Bay and Chapel will stand here for many centuries, affording to sports-loving generations to come a place of worship and unfailing inspiration. 'We have requested the United States Olympic Association, which represents all branches of sport, to take over the work of our Sports Committee. This Association, which is a continuous body, will carry on from generation to generation so that the ideals and the purposes of the Sports Bay will forever be kept alive."

"From the time of the first Olympic Games held in Greece many hundreds of years ago until now in this great Cathedral in the new world there could be no more appropriate agency than our Olympic Association to carry on our cooperation with the Cathedral authorities."

"May many individuals and organizations use this as their shrine for services and prayer in sorrow or depression as well as in joy and victory!"

FIELD HOCKEY
(Continued from page 280)


*Added to squad subsequent to tryouts.

FINAL TRYOUTS
Selections made at Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., on June 8, 1952.

Regulars:
Harry B. Marcoplos, Baltimore, Md.
Henry C. Clifford, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Walter W. Stude, Baltimore, Md.
Curtsie B. Henchey, Rye, N.Y.
Felix A. Ucko, Cedar Grove, N. J.
Charles H. Geoffroy, Lansdowne, Pa.
Clarke Murphy, Jr., Ruxton, Md.
Ray C. Wittelsberger, Baltimore, Md.
Kurt Orban, New York, N.Y.
Dieter Henk, Goffstown, N. H.

Peter Chesney, Baltimore, Md.
Paul Schweitzer, New York, N. Y.
James C. Jongeneel, Rye, N. Y.
Robert B. Davidson, Haverford, Pa.

Alternates:
Arthur C. Rothbart, New York, N. Y.
Peter F. Freund, Yonkers, N. Y.
Kurt J. Ucko, Preakness, N. J.
Alexander Schmidt-Fellner, Nutley, N. J.
William A. Wilson, Rye, N. Y.

Manager:

OLYMPIC FIELD HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS
First Round
Austria .......... 2 Switzerland .... 1
Belgium .......... 6 Finland ........... 0
France .......... 5 Italy .............. 0
Germany .......... 7 Poland .......... 2
(Byes India, Great Britain, Netherlands, Pakistan)

Second Round
India .......... 4 Austria .......... 0
Great Britain .. 1 Belgium .......... 0
Netherlands .. 1 Germany .......... 0
Pakistan .......... 6 France .......... 0

Semi-final Round
Holland .......... 1 Pakistan .......... 0
India .......... 3 Great Britain .... 1

Match for Third Place
Great Britain .. 2 Pakistan .......... 1

Final
India .......... 6 Holland .......... 1

Match for Fifth Place
Germany .......... 4 Poland .......... 0

Final Standing
1. India; 2. Holland; 3. Great Britain; 4. Pakistan; 5. Germany.

Final Standing
1. India; 2. Holland; 3. Great Britain; 4. Pakistan; 5. Germany.

At the Olympic Field Hockey Championships, held in Helsinki, Finland, the United States Olympic team emerged as champions, defeating Great Britain in the final match.

Attaché Henry Mathias (right) is congratulated for A-1 job in Helsinki by Charlie Kunz of US Olympic HQ. in New York.
Future Events

☆

2nd PAN AMERICAN GAMES
Mexico City, Mexico
March, 1955

VIIth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy
January 26 - February 5, 1956

XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
Melbourne, Australia
November 22 - December 8, 1956
REPORT OF THE TREASURER
(Continued from page 37)
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
(Pan American Games)
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Liabilities and Fund Balances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank .....................................</td>
<td>Specific Games Fund ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Harris Trust &amp; Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois—transferred to USOA)</td>
<td>($82,780.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Fund ................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83,642.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$862.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$862.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
January 8, 1950, to December 31, 1952

RECEIPTS:
Specific Games Committees (Schedule 1) ................................................................. $59,263.67
Contributions, including 10% from Specific Games .................................................. 92,771.68
Total Receipts .............................................................................................................. $152,035.35

DISBURSEMENTS:
Specific Games Committees (Schedule 1) .................................................................. $142,043.77
Transportation and Meals .............................................................................................. 5,406.19
Luncheons ....................................................................................................................... 794.34
Telephone and Telegraph ............................................................................................... 530.27
Scroll ............................................................................................................................... 100.00
Stationery and Emblems ............................................................................................... 41.82
Uniforms ......................................................................................................................... 438.68
Medical Supplies .......................................................................................................... 1,039.47
Hotels and Team Allowances ....................................................................................... 499.56
Campaign Expenses ...................................................................................................... 278.24
Total Disbursements ................................................................................................... $151,172.54
Total Assets December 31, 1952, transferred to USOA ............................................... $862.81

(SCHEDULE 1)
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Specific Teams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>$ 6,828.52</td>
<td>$ 12,406.10</td>
<td>($ 5,577.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball—Men</td>
<td>10,903.62</td>
<td>18,032.16</td>
<td>(7,128.54)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball—Women</td>
<td>372.69</td>
<td>372.69</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>4,486.04</td>
<td>6,629.38</td>
<td>(2,143.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>2,074.08</td>
<td>4,394.42</td>
<td>(2,320.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>2,271.10</td>
<td>7,634.07</td>
<td>(5,362.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>1,058.50</td>
<td>859.69</td>
<td>198.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Pentathlon</td>
<td>375.66</td>
<td>388.83</td>
<td>(13.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>4,859.85</td>
<td>4,859.85</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming—Men</td>
<td>876.44</td>
<td>12,055.27</td>
<td>(11,178.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming—Women</td>
<td>5,453.95</td>
<td>11,185.59</td>
<td>(5,731.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronized Swimming</td>
<td>232.24</td>
<td>232.80</td>
<td>(0.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track &amp; Field—Men</td>
<td>3,681.69</td>
<td>24,716.51</td>
<td>(21,034.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track &amp; Field—Women</td>
<td>6,867.95</td>
<td>8,919.74</td>
<td>(2,051.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>5,958.03</td>
<td>12,870.76</td>
<td>(6,912.73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Lifting</td>
<td>2,519.25</td>
<td>7,023.37</td>
<td>(4,474.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>414.06</td>
<td>9,442.34</td>
<td>(9,028.48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( ) Denotes Debit Balance.

$92,363.67 $142,043.77 ($82,780.10)
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
Statement of actual expenses and percentages of Budget 1952 Olympic Games (Winter & Summer)

RECEIPTS:
Budget adopted by Executive Board .......................................................... $850,000.00 100.00%

EXPENSES:
Specific Games ...................................................................................... $446,761.84 52.56%
Administrative ...................................................................................... 24,200.24 2.85
General ............................................................................................... 8,417.78 .99
Travel ................................................................................................. 6,773.55 .80
Printing, Postage & Stationery .......................................................... 16,880.49 1.99
Quadrennial Report (Second Edition)—1948 Games ....................... 12,716.04 1.50
Wages ................................................................................................. 59,008.00 6.94
Clerical Help ..................................................................................... 11,922.15 1.40
Public Relations ............................................................................... 13,500.94 1.59
Rent ................................................................................................. 2,850.00 .34
Official Expense .................................................................................. 7,205.18 .85
Trainers .............................................................................................. 4,884.36 .57
Telethon .............................................................................................. 43,560.59 5.12
Campaign Expenses—Various Organizations .................................. 13,505.62 1.59
Insurance .......................................................................................... 1,050.00 .12
Office Supplies and Expense ............................................................ 1,724.44 .20
Telephone and Telegraph ................................................................. 4,608.87 .54
Payroll Taxes .................................................................................... 866.45 .10
Luncheons ......................................................................................... 571.04 .07
Books and Magazines ..................................................................... 343.10 .04
Attache Expense ................................................................................ 1,484.83 .17
Freight, Storage and Shipping .......................................................... 2,424.35 .29
Miscellaneous .................................................................................. 3,150.13 .37
Food Allowances ............................................................................. 623.47 .07
Paid to USOA for Expenses .............................................................. 37,581.65 4.42
Finlandish Scholarship Fund, Withholding & Social Security Taxes (Received and Disbursed) .................. 1,000.00

# This figure does not include $1,000.00 received as a result of the "We the People" television show on April 11, 1952, sent in by another
fund raising organization, part or all of which will probably be earmarked for Figure Skating; nor does it include funds sent to the
Bob Hope-Bing Crosby Telethon claimed to have been earmarked for Figure Skating, which was not so earmarked when received from the
Telethon Committee.

RECEIPTS:

Statement of actual expenses and percentages of Budget
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
1952 Olympic Games (Winter & Summer)

RECEIPTS:
Budget adopted by Executive Board .......................................................... $850,000.00 100.00%

EXPENSES:
Specific Games ...................................................................................... $446,761.84 52.56%
Administrative ...................................................................................... 24,200.24 2.85
General ............................................................................................... 8,417.78 .99
Travel ................................................................................................. 6,773.55 .80
Printing, Postage & Stationery .......................................................... 16,880.49 1.99
Quadrennial Report (Second Edition)—1948 Games ....................... 12,716.04 1.50
Wages ................................................................................................. 59,008.00 6.94
Clerical Help ..................................................................................... 11,922.15 1.40
Public Relations ............................................................................... 13,500.94 1.59
Rent ................................................................................................. 2,850.00 .34
Official Expense .................................................................................. 7,205.18 .85
Trainers .............................................................................................. 4,884.36 .57
Telethon .............................................................................................. 43,560.59 5.12
Campaign Expenses—Various Organizations .................................. 13,505.62 1.59
Insurance .......................................................................................... 1,050.00 .12
Office Supplies and Expense ............................................................ 1,724.44 .20
Telephone and Telegraph ................................................................. 4,608.87 .54
Payroll Taxes .................................................................................... 866.45 .10
Luncheons ......................................................................................... 571.04 .07
Books and Magazines ..................................................................... 343.10 .04
Attache Expense ................................................................................ 1,484.83 .17
Freight, Storage and Shipping .......................................................... 2,424.35 .29
Miscellaneous .................................................................................. 3,150.13 .37
Food Allowances ............................................................................. 623.47 .07
Paid to USOA for Expenses .............................................................. 37,581.65 4.42
Finlandish Scholarship Fund, Withholding & Social Security Taxes (Received and Disbursed) .................. 1,000.00

# This figure does not include $1,000.00 received as a result of the "We the People" television show on April 11, 1952, sent in by another
fund raising organization, part or all of which will probably be earmarked for Figure Skating; nor does it include funds sent to the
Bob Hope-Bing Crosby Telethon claimed to have been earmarked for Figure Skating, which was not so earmarked when received from the
Telethon Committee.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
OLYMPIC GAMES
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by Specific Games
January 8, 1950, to March 31, 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Receipts*</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball—Men</td>
<td>$88,533.73</td>
<td>$29,141.13</td>
<td>$59,392.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball—Women</td>
<td>372.69</td>
<td></td>
<td>372.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobsled</td>
<td>6,142.26</td>
<td>10,258.81</td>
<td>(4,116.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>27,227.97</td>
<td>15,498.19</td>
<td>11,729.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>4,987.91</td>
<td>6,981.78</td>
<td>(1,993.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>9,771.70</td>
<td>9,294.61</td>
<td>477.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian</td>
<td>46,156.37</td>
<td>42,956.14</td>
<td>3,200.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>7,253.68</td>
<td>16,603.18</td>
<td>(9,349.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>10,620.00</td>
<td>191.00</td>
<td>10,429.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>17,154.45</td>
<td>16,727.72</td>
<td>426.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Hockey</td>
<td>12,150.48</td>
<td>13,510.77</td>
<td>(1,350.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Pentathlon</td>
<td>11,515.02</td>
<td>755.49</td>
<td>10,759.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowing</td>
<td>51,261.79</td>
<td>34,293.33</td>
<td>16,968.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>9,878.99</td>
<td>2,080.61</td>
<td>7,798.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure Skating</td>
<td>10,154.48</td>
<td>10,196.30</td>
<td>(41.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Skating</td>
<td>10,820.82</td>
<td>9,108.09</td>
<td>1,712.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing</td>
<td>50,050.18</td>
<td>43,929.18</td>
<td>6,121.00</td>
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<td>Soccer</td>
<td>9,957.31</td>
<td>14,016.97</td>
<td>(4,059.66)</td>
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<td>Swimming—Men</td>
<td>38,379.89</td>
<td>23,829.66</td>
<td>14,550.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming—Women</td>
<td>22,586.77</td>
<td>18,257.38</td>
<td>4,329.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Track &amp; Field—Men</td>
<td>130,887.90</td>
<td>63,296.07</td>
<td>67,591.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track &amp; Field—Women</td>
<td>7,205.18</td>
<td>14,016.97</td>
<td>(6,811.80)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>8,109.30</td>
<td>9,621.86</td>
<td>472.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight Lifting</td>
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<td>4,716.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>17,377.58</td>
<td>13,510.77</td>
<td>3,866.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yachting</td>
<td>24,463.52</td>
<td>23,566.92</td>
<td>896.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS: $642,193.90 | $446,761.84 | $195,432.06

* The above receipts are shown after a deduction of 10% for the General Fund.
( ) Denotes Debit Balance.
+This figure does not include $1,000.00 received as a result of the "We the People" television show on April 11, 1952, sent in by another
fund raising organization, part or all of which will probably be earmarked for Figure Skating; nor does it include funds sent to the
Bob Hope-Bing Crosby Telethon claimed to have been earmarked for Figure Skating, which was not so earmarked when received from the
Telethon Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES:</th>
<th>Paid by U.S.O.A.</th>
<th>Paid by U.S.O.C.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Cent of Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Games</td>
<td>$446,761.84</td>
<td>$446,761.84</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>24,200.24</td>
<td>27,978.65</td>
<td>52.56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>5,844.21</td>
<td>14,261.09</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>6,733.55</td>
<td>6,733.55</td>
<td>1.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing, Postage &amp; Stationery</td>
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<td>17,943.17</td>
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<td>Quadrennial Report</td>
<td>19,334.87</td>
<td>19,334.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
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<td>7.81</td>
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<td>Clerical Help</td>
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<td>11,922.15</td>
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<td>Public Relations</td>
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<td>13,500.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>2,850.00</td>
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<td>Official Expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trainers</td>
<td>4,884.36</td>
<td>4,884.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telethon</td>
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<td>5.12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign Expenses</td>
<td>13,505.62</td>
<td>13,505.62</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>1,050.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies and Expense</td>
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<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luncheons</td>
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<td>Books and Magazines</td>
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<td>Attaché Expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freight, Storage &amp; Shipping</td>
<td>2,424.35</td>
<td>2,742.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>3,317.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Allowances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid to USOA for Expenses</td>
<td>37,581.65</td>
<td>37,581.65</td>
<td>4.42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Deposit Box Rental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>775.00</td>
<td>775.00</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer’s Bond</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<td>Quadrennial Meeting</td>
<td>1,344.87</td>
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<td>0.16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Charter</td>
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<td>555.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Minutes</td>
<td>356.40</td>
<td>356.40</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>$43,191.66</td>
<td>$713,901.07</td>
<td>89.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This does not include the cost of printing the second edition of the Quadrennial report, which was $12,716.04.

FINISHING SCHOLARSHIP FUND: 3,564.29

SOCIAL SECURITY & FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAXES: 3,771.87

TOTALS: $20,052.20

Figure shown in column #2 above.

Total per Committee books: $753,953.27

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**UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
January 8, 1950 to March 31, 1953

**RECEIPTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Specific Games Committees</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Per Cent to Total Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball—Men</td>
<td>$88,533.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball—Women</td>
<td>372.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbed</td>
<td>6,142.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>27,227.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>4,987.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>9,771.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equestrian</td>
<td>46,156.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>7,235.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>10,620.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>17,154.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Hockey</td>
<td>12,160.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

416
## Balance Sheet, March 31, 1953

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in La Salle Natl. Bank, Chicago</td>
<td>$96,655.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund—Exec. Dir.</td>
<td>$164.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bills, due 4/9 (Par Value $100,000)</td>
<td>$99,502.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Travel Deposit</td>
<td>$425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories (Decals &amp; Pins)</td>
<td>$3,018.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets** | **$199,764.29**

### Liabilities and Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Taxes</td>
<td>$23.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Withholding Tax</td>
<td>$228.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Funds</td>
<td>$195,432.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Funds</td>
<td>$4,080.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities and Fund Balances** | **$199,764.29**

### DISBURSEMENTS:

#### For Specific Games Committees:

- **Basketball—Men**: $3,348.00
- **Basketball—Women**: $1,181.81
- **Bobsled**: $2,279.12
- **Boxing**: $2,742.00
- **Canoe**: $1,670.29
- **Cycling**: $1,812.00
- **Equestrian**: $212.00
- **Fencing**: $3,606.00
- **Food**: $3,228.00
- **Gymnastics**: $1,886.00
- **Ice Hockey**: $1,681.81
- **Modern Pentathlon**: $1,175.82
- **Rowing**: $5,744.79
- **Shooting**: $1,182.00
- **Figure Skating**: $1,175.82
- **Speed Skating**: $1,297.85
- **Skiing**: $5,068.54

**Total DISBURSEMENTS** | **$1,383,717.56**

**Note:** Receipts for Specific Games Committees, as stated are net after deduction of 10% for General Fund Income.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOXING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WOMEN'S SWIMMING</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER POLO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEIGHTLIFTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WRESTLING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUARANTEE FOR APPEARANCE OF U.S. TRACK TEAM IN MEET AT SANTIAGO, CHILE</strong></td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
<td>$7,216.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESSMEN'S COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts—General</td>
<td>$38,545.26*</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Swimming</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$41,045.26</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$41,045.26</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* $500.00 credited jointly with Chicago Olympic Committee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Receipts—General</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEXTILE &amp; APPAREL INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$320.00</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* $500.00 credited jointly with Businessmen's Committee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS**

**PAN AMERICAN GAMES COMMITTEE**

Receipts from Tryouts

**MIDWESTERN CHAPTER OLYMPIANS**

Receipts—Water Polo

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**

Receipts:

General

Baseball

Basketball

Gymnastics

Men's Track & Field

Women's Track & Field

ICAAA—Men's Track & Field

Total Receipts

Disbursements

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**

Receipts:

General

Women's Swimming

Men's Swimming

Synchronized Swimming

Men's Track & Field

Women's Track & Field

Water Polo

Weightlifting

Wrestling

Fund raising efforts of various A.A.U. Associations listed below

Total Receipts

Disbursements: Fund raising Campaign Expenses

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**

Receipts:

General

Women's Swimming

Men's Swimming

Synchronized Swimming

Men's Track & Field

Women's Track & Field

Water Polo

Weightlifting

Wrestling

Fund raising efforts of various A.A.U. Associations listed below

Total Receipts

Disbursements: Fund raising Campaign Expenses

**AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES**

Receipts:

General

Women's Swimming

Men's Swimming

Synchronized Swimming

Men's Track & Field

Women's Track & Field

Water Polo

Weightlifting

Wrestling

Fund raising efforts of various A.A.U. Associations listed below

Total Receipts

Disbursements: Fund raising Campaign Expenses

**AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES**

Receipts:

General

Women's Swimming

Men's Swimming

Synchronized Swimming

Men's Track & Field

Women's Track & Field

Water Polo

Weightlifting

Wrestling

Fund raising efforts of various A.A.U. Associations listed below

Total Receipts

Disbursements: Fund raising Campaign Expenses
CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, AAU (Chicago Olympic Committee)

Receipts—General ............................................ $ 4,127.41
Men's Track & Field .................................. 687.27
Women's Track & Field ................................ 242.57
Weighlifting ................................................. 250.00
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 4,379.74
Disbursements: (Decals) ................................. 2.00

* $500.00 credited jointly with Businessmen's Committee

ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................ $ 100.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................ $ 100.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

IOWA ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 425.46
Swimming ....................................................... 18.34
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 443.80
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Swimming ........................................... $ 295.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Women's Track & Field ..................... $ 100.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 3,500.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

MIDDLE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Men's Swimming .................................. 500.00
Men's Track & Field ........................................ 150.00
Weighlifting .................................................... 434.16
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 1,084.16
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 279.60
Gymnastics ...................................................... 25.00
Men's Track & Field ........................................ 105.00
Women's Track & Field .................................. 899.63
Water Polo ....................................................... 180.00
Weighlifting .................................................... 1,806.22
Wrestling ....................................................... 68.60
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 3,364.05
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 10.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

MISSOURI VALLEY ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 1,073.40
Women's Track & Field .................................. 100.00
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 1,173.40
Disbursements: (Decals) ................................. 2.00

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 10.00
Basketball ...................................................... 742.00
Boxing ......................................................... 511.93
Men's Swimming .............................................. 38.00
Women's Swimming ......................................... 100.00
Men's Track & Field ..................................... 602.00
Women's Track & Field .................................. 1,600.00
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 3,643.95
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 250.00
Basketball ...................................................... 141.00
Gymnastics ...................................................... 15.00
Men's Swimming .............................................. 35.00
Women's Swimming ......................................... 50.00
Men's Track & Field ..................................... 35.00
Women's Track & Field .................................. 200.00
Weighlifting ................................................... 200.00
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 676.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 100.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

NIAGARA ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 10.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

NORTHEASTERN OHIO ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Women's Track & Field ..................... $ 1,050.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

OHIO ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 350.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

PACIFIC ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 850.00
Basketball ...................................................... 750.00
Men's Track & Field ..................................... 25.00
Women's Track & Field .................................. 10.00
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 1,644.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 435.35
Gymnastics ...................................................... 25.00
Weighlifting ................................................... 32.21
Total Receipts .................................................. $ 492.56
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Wrestling ........................................... $ 9.10
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—Water Polo ........................................ $ 5,762.90
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BORDER ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 250.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION, AAU

Receipts—General ............................................. $ 20.00
Disbursements ................................................... (none)
RECEIPTS FROM OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

**BASKETBALL:**
- Kansas City Tryouts $20,567.83
- Additional Receipts 197.74 $20,765.59

**Phillips Petroleum Co. (fee for broadcasting Kansas City Basketball playoffs):**
- WHB Broadcasting Co. broadcasting rights 100.00
- Program Receipts 1,125.04 $23,029.90

**Madison Square Garden Tryouts:**
- $16,233.21

**Madison Square Garden additional receipts:**
- 237.05 $16,470.24
- $39,500.14

**BOBSLED:**
- Entry Fees $90.00

**BOXING:**
- Kansas City Star Public Activities Assn.—profit from Boxing Trials in Kansas City, Mo. $8,456.32
- Additional receipts 537.76 $8,994.08

**CYCLING:**
- Entry fees in pre-Olympic Tryouts $5.00

**FIGURE SKATING:**
- Winter Club of Indianapolis—Tryouts $1,119.17

**Advertising:**
- Barnard Guards $20.00
- Skippie Baxter 50.00
- Charles R. Beltz & Co. 40.00
- Chicago Arena Corp. 50.00
- Chicago Figure Skating Club 50.00
- Ice Capades, Inc. 300.00
- Ice Follies 300.00
- Nester Johnson Mfg. Co. 100.00
- Kraft Corporation 100.00
- Dorothy Lewis Ice Skating Studio 40.00
- The Lexol Corporation 15.00
- P. R. Mallory & Co. 50.00
- M. C. McLoughlin 20.00
- Arnold M. Niemeyer 50.00
- Pabst Sales Co. 100.00
- Planet Skate Co. 25.00
- Professional Skaters Guild 50.00
- Harry E. Radix 20.00
- Rensselaer Technical 50.00
- The Rookies 75.00
- The St. Lawrence Foundation (Barbara Ann Scott) 50.00
- John James Seaman 15.00
- Strauss Skate Shop 40.00
- Vilter Mfg. Co. 100.00
- Wilson Sporting Goods Co. 50.00
- The Won-Ten Restaurant 15.00
- Zaph's Restaurant 25.00 1,800.00

**Program Sales:**
- Atlantic City Neptune FSC 5.00
- Blade & Edge Club of Pasadena 5.00
- Broadmoor Skating Club 5.00
- Brooklyn FSC 5.00
- Chicago FSC 1.50
- Cincinnati FSC 5.00
- Denver Country Club 5.00
- FSC of Omaha 5.00
- Great Falls FSC 5.00
- Great Neck FSC 5.00
- Hershey FSC 5.00
- Junior SC of New York 5.00
- Lakewood Winter Club 10.00
- Manhattan FSC 5.00
- Milwaukee FSC 5.00
- New Haven SC 10.00
- Rye FSC 5.00
- St. Moritz FSC 5.00
- St. Paul FSC 5.00
- Seattle SC 5.00
- The Skating Club of Boston 5.00
- Skating Club of New York 5.00
- Southern Connecticut FSC 5.00
- Spokane FSC 5.00
- Superior FSC 5.00
- University of Denver 5.00
- University of Minnesota FSC 5.00
- Winona FSC 5.00

**BOYS' SWIMMING:**
- $17,985.00

**GYMNASSTICS:**
- Pennsylvania State College $4,806.43

**ROWING:**
- Worcester Olympic Rowing Committee, Inc. (guarantee) $15,000.00

**Entry Fees:**
- Bucks Co. Rowing Assn. $25.00
- Cornell University 150.00
- Hugh Emmett Curran 25.00
- Detroit Boat Club 255.00
- Detroit Rowing Club 50.00
- Fairmount Rowing Assn. 70.00
- Harvard Athletic Assn. 150.00
- LaSalle Rowing Assn. 35.00
- Malta Boat Club 35.00
- New York Athletic Club 85.00
- Old Dominion Boat Club 35.00
- Phillips Exeter Academy 50.00
- Potomac Boat Club 35.00
- Princeton University 150.00
- Rutgers University 35.00
- Seattle Tennis Club 35.00
- Shrewsbury Rowing Assn. 35.00
- Stanford Crew Assn. 135.00
- Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia 35.00
- Union Boat Club (Boston) 105.00
- United States Air Force 25.00
- U. S. Naval Academy 260.00
- University of California 150.00
- University of Pennsylvania 120.00
- University of Washington 150.00
- University of Wisconsin 150.00
- Vesper Boat Club 180.00
- Washington Athletic Club 50.00
- West Side Rowing Assn. 50.00
- West Side Rowing Club 135.00
- Yale University 150.00 2,985.00

**Ski:**
- National Ski Association of America (bids for Tryouts) $17,985.00

**Men's Swimming:**
- New York City Olympic Committee (guarantee) $4,150.00

**Women's Swimming:**
- Indianapolis Assn. United States Olympic Fund, Inc. (guarantee) $7,500.00
- Additional Receipts 3,576.24
- Gulf Assn. AAU (Diving Tryouts) 839.76

**420**
MEN'S TRACK & FIELD
Southern California Committee for Olympic Games — Los Angeles
Memorial Coliseum (guarantee) $ 2,500.00
Additional Receipts .......... $ 42.99 $ 2,542.99

WOMEN'S TRACK & FIELD:
Loyal Order of Moose, Harrisburg Lodge (guarantee) $ 2,000.00
Collection at Tryouts ........ $ 128.26 $ 2,128.26

WATER POLO:
New York City Olympic Committee (guarantee) $ 2,500.00

WEIGHTLIFTING:
Rheine-Barwell $ 305.38

WRESTLING:
Final Tryouts:
Iowa State College (guarantee) $ 2,500.00
Additional Receipts .......... $ 517.30

Semi-Final Tryouts:
Davidson College $ 155.00
Entry Fees $ 56.00 $ 211.00
Gulf Assn., AAU (guarantee) $ 500.00
YMCA of Houston (entry fees) $ 500.00
Long Island Grapplers (guarantee) $ 500.00
Mankato State Teachers College (guarantee) 500.00
Northwestern Ohio AAU Commission — Toledo University $ 500.00
Entry Fees $ 42.00
50% of net profit $ 885.17
Pittsburgh District Olympic Committee — Univ. of Pittsburgh $ 41.30
Entry Fees $ 500.00 $ 582.00
Princeton University $ 70.16
St. Francis High School (guarantee) $ 500.00
Entry Fees $ 42.00 50% of net profit $ 693.18
San Diego High School (guarantee) $ 500.00
Entry Fees $ 93.00 $ 593.00
Springfield College entry fees $ 39.00
University of California $ 8.53
University of Illinois (guarantee) $ 500.00
Entry Fees $ 82.00 $ 582.00
Washington State College (guarantee) $ 500.00
Central YMCA, Omaha Entry Fees $ 44.87
$ 76.87 $ 805.10

POSTCARD PROGRAM
Various Sales $ 11,677.00
Chicago Olympic Comm. $ 5,900.25 $ 12,577.25

OLYMPIC CARNIVAL
Earmarked:
Men’s Track & Field $ 1,254.12
Figure Skating $ 1,254.12
Weightlifting $ 1,254.12
Gymnastics $ 1,254.11
Fencing $ 1,254.10
$ 6,270.37

BUFFALO COURIER-EXPRESS
Receipts $ 53.50
Disbursements none

DES MOINES REGISTER
Receipts $ 8.75
Disbursements none

ELECTRIC BOAT CO. AND DEVENCO, INC.
Receipts from employees $ 61.00
Disbursements none

ARTHUR DALEY APPEAL (New York Times)
Receipts General $ 846.00
Men’s Track & Field $ 25.00 $ 871.00
Disbursements none

PHIL FUCHS APPEAL (The Tobacco Record)
Receipts $ 105.00
Disbursements none

ARTHUR GODFREY APPEAL
Receipts $ 19.00
Disbursements none

HY HECKMAN APPEAL (San Francisco Examiner)
Receipts $ 8.00
Disbursements none

HAL J. SQUIER APPEAL (Staten Island Advance)
Receipts $ 257.00
Disbursements none

LOWELL THOMAS APPEAL
Receipts $ 121.00
Disbursements none

National & Local Committees

AMERICAN BUSINESS DIVISION
Receipts:
Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce $ 535.00
Binghamton Junior Chamber of Commerce 503.37
Earmarked for Fencing 100.00
Earmarked for Women's Swimming 10.00
Other Contributions 35,704.00
Total Receipts $36,852.37
Disbursements:
Mailing appeals (Don Spencer, Inc.) $ 2,539.42
$34,312.95

AMERICAN WRESTLING COACHES AND OFFICIALS ASSN.
Receipts: (Wrestling) $ 117.00
Disbursements none

ARIZONA OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
Receipts $ 763.10
Disbursements:
Printing, etc. $ 33.11
Decals 10.00 $ 43.11 $ 719.99

CHICAGO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
Receipts $ 250.00
# United States Army

## Receipts:
- General ........................................ $3,069.89*
- Boxing .......................................... $11,021.64*
- Cycling ......................................... 3,705.10
- Equestrian ..................................... 3,705.10
- Fencing .......................................... 1,852.55
- Modern Pentathlon ............................ 12,765.30
- Rowing .......................................... 1,852.55
- Shooting ........................................ 3,705.10
- Soccer ........................................... 3,705.10
- Men’s Swimming ............................... 1,852.55
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 8,319.70*
- Weightlifting ................................... 5,557.65
- Wrestling ........................................ 1,852.55 $62,964.78

* $2,857.60 credited jointly with Pacific Association AAU.
$23.61 credited jointly with AAU.

## Disbursements:
- Decals to Fort Devens & Camp Roberts .......... 24.00
$62,940.78

# Young Men’s Christian Association

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $313.88
- Weightlifting ................................... 35.75

## Disbursements:
- From other sources:
  - Am. Business Division ....................... 27.50
  - Am. Wrestling Coaches ........................ 3.00
  - So. California Comm. ......................... 18.00
  - AAU ........................................... 25.00
  - AAU — Gym Newsletter ........................ 10.00
  - Iowa Assn. AAU ................................ 54.40
  - Metropolitan Association AAU ............... 202.60
  - Middle Atlantic Association AAU ............ 160.00
  - N. J. Assn. AAU ................................ 5.00
  - Niagara Assn. AAU ............................ 61.50 $916.63

## Disbursements:
- Stationery & Postage .......................... 78.10
$838.55

# Olympic Telethon Fund

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $353,284.56

## Disbursements:
- Theater Authority ............................. $24,655.73
- Pens & Pads, Committee ribbons ............. 153.60
- Kleig Lights ................................... 42.00
- 50% transcontinental cable charges .......... 12,513.09
- Mack Miller — expenses ....................... 2,308.32
- Catering & transportation .................... 2,092.00
- Collect telegrams, Postage & Express ......... 1,234.28
- Lock Box and P. O. Box Rental ............... 8.00
- Press Clipping and misc. ..................... 542.13
- Exchange charges .............................. 14.36 $43,560.59
$309,723.77

# National Collegiate Athletic Association

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $41,695.40
- Basketball ..................................... 7,881.01
- Boxing ........................................... 625.00
- Fencing .......................................... 100.25
- Gymnastics ...................................... 904.05
- Ice Hockey ...................................... 1,852.11
- Rowing ........................................... 11,853.26
- Soccer ........................................... 290.49
- Men’s Swimming ................................. 5,750.10
- Women’s Swimming .............................. 50.00
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 5,927.25
- Water Polo ...................................... 67.69
- Wrestling ........................................ 1,880.25

## Collections:
- Lock Haven State Teachers College ........... 242.46

# Sportsmen of America

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $6,389.00
- Rowing .......................................... 1,000.00
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 10,000.00 $19,389.00

## Disbursements:
- Printing Fund Appeal .......................... $9.84
- Postage — fund raising letters ............... 150.00 $159.84 $19,229.16

# United States Air Force

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $10.00
- Basketball ...................................... 1,500.00 $1,510.00

## Disbursements:
- none ............................................ $1,510.00

# United States Olympic Comm. for Olympic Games

(From various Southern California cities, including Glendale, Santa Barbara, Long Beach, Huntington Park, Santa Monica, North Hollywood, Hollywood and Los Angeles)

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $24,178.12*
- Boxing .......................................... 1,300.00
- Equestrian ...................................... 1,000.00
- Men’s Gymnastics .............................. 2,600.00
- Rowing .......................................... 5,000.00
- Soccer .......................................... 1,300.00
- Men’s Swimming ............................... 1,300.00
- Women’s Swimming ............................. 2,600.00
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 30,200.00
- Women’s Track & Field ........................ 2,723.00*

* $20,123.00 credited jointly with Southern Pacific Assn., AAU.

## Disbursements:
- Arm bands, ribbons, I. A. Coliseum Relays 92.74
- Fund Collections ............................... $92.74
- Photographs ................................... 66.00
- Decals .......................................... 800.00
- $1,465.00

# Note:
Expenses totaling more than $1,250.00, plus more than $20,123.00 credited jointly with Southern Pacific Assn., AAU.

# National Wrestling Alliance

## Receipts:
- (Wrestling) ................................. $1,750.00

## Disbursements:
- none ............................................ $1,750.00

# Olympians, Midwestern Chapter

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $2,026.14
- General (Chicago Sports Show collect.) ....... 183.11
- Women’s Track & Field (Chicago Sports Show collection) ....... 30.00 $2,339.25

# Olympians, New York Chapter

## Receipts:
- .................................................. 218.00

## Disbursements:
- .................................................. 10.00
- .................................................. $208.00

# Olympians, Philadelphia Chapter

## Receipts:
- .................................................. $360.50

## Disbursements:
- .................................................. $180.00
- .................................................. $190.50

# Rochester Touchdown Club

## Receipts:
- .................................................. $1,545.00

## Disbursements:
- .................................................. 80.00
- .................................................. $1,465.00

# Southern California Comm. for Olympic Games

(Rentals ............... 8.00
Press Clipping and misc. ............... 542.13
Exchange charges .......... 14.36 $43,560.59
$309,723.77

# National Collegiate Athletic Association

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $41,695.40
- Basketball ..................................... 7,881.01
- Boxing ........................................... 625.00
- Fencing .......................................... 100.25
- Gymnastics ...................................... 904.05
- Ice Hockey ...................................... 1,852.11
- Rowing ........................................... 11,853.26
- Soccer ........................................... 290.49
- Men’s Swimming ................................. 5,750.10
- Women’s Swimming .............................. 50.00
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 5,927.25
- Water Polo ...................................... 67.69
- Wrestling ........................................ 1,880.25

## Collections:
- Lock Haven State Teachers College ........... 242.46

422

# Young Men’s Christian Association

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $313.88
- Weightlifting ................................... 35.75

## Disbursements:
- From other sources:
  - Am. Business Division ....................... 27.50
  - Am. Wrestling Coaches ........................ 3.00
  - So. California Comm. ......................... 18.00
  - AAU ........................................... 25.00
  - AAU — Gym Newsletter ........................ 10.00
  - Iowa Assn. AAU ................................ 54.40
  - Metropolitan Association AAU ............... 202.60
  - Middle Atlantic Association AAU ............ 160.00
  - N. J. Assn. AAU ................................ 5.00
  - Niagara Assn. AAU ............................ 61.50 $916.63

## Disbursements:
- Stationery & Postage .......................... 78.10
$838.55

# Olympic Telethon Fund

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $353,284.56

## Disbursements:
- Theater Authority ............................. $24,655.73
- Pens & Pads, Committee ribbons ............. 153.60
- Kleig Lights ................................... 42.00
- 50% transcontinental cable charges .......... 12,513.09
- Mack Miller — expenses ....................... 2,308.32
- Catering & transportation .................... 2,092.00
- Collect telegrams, Postage & Express ......... 1,234.28
- Lock Box and P. O. Box Rental ............... 8.00
- Press Clipping and misc. ..................... 542.13
- Exchange charges .............................. 14.36 $43,560.59
$309,723.77

# National Collegiate Athletic Association

## Receipts:
- General .......................................... $41,695.40
- Basketball ..................................... 7,881.01
- Boxing ........................................... 625.00
- Fencing .......................................... 100.25
- Gymnastics ...................................... 904.05
- Ice Hockey ...................................... 1,852.11
- Rowing ........................................... 11,853.26
- Soccer ........................................... 290.49
- Men’s Swimming ................................. 5,750.10
- Women’s Swimming .............................. 50.00
- Men’s Track & Field ........................... 5,927.25
- Water Polo ...................................... 67.69
- Wrestling ........................................ 1,880.25

## Collections:
- Lock Haven State Teachers College ........... 242.46

422
AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

$50.00 credited jointly with Middle Atlantic Association, AAU.

Disbursements: $50.00 credited jointly with NCAA.

Receipts:

- Men's Swimming: 197.12
- Wrestling: 50.00
- Ohio State University
  - General: 7.70
  - Men's Swimming: 963.28
  - Men's T & F: 962.27
- Princeton University
  - General: 206.00
  - Rowing: 842.95
  - Men's Swimming: 422.11
- Rice Institute—Genl. U. S. Naval Academy
  - General: 1,235.12
  - Rowing: 1,000.00
  - Wrestling: 5.00
- University of Arizona
  - General: 1,332.35
- University of California—General (Berkeley)—Gymnastics: 81.50
  - Rowing: 1,490.50
- University of Kansas: 514.73
- Univ. of Notre Dame: 1,428.95
- Cotton Bowl: 2,392.20
- Orange Bowl: 1,000.00
- Rose Bowl: 11,828.01
- Southeastern Confer: 12,000.00
- Sugar Bowl (New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association): 3,154.00

Disbursements:

- Meeting expense: $330.13
- Accumulated expenses carried from 8/31/48: 510.71
- Secretarial Assistance: 624.00
- Stationery & Supplies: 14.65
- Postage: 26.19
- R. H. Young—clerical help: 150.00

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

Receipts:

- General: $29,595.03
- Basketball: 10.00
- Boxing: 1.00
- Fencing: 650.00
- Figure Skating: 18.00
- Gymnastics: 1,141.50
- Rowing: 1,269.27
- Men's Swimming: 635.50
- Women's Swimming: 147.50
- Men's Track & Field: 3,796.70
- Water Polo: 1,894.00
- Weightlifting: 331.04
- Wrestling: 640.00

Disbursements:

- Gymnastics: $40,168.54
- "Amateur Athlete"—GARRETT: 865.10
- "It's News to Me": 153.00
- American Turners: 117.00
- "Gymnastics News Letter": 2,046.04
- "It's News to Me"—GARRETT: 117.00
- "IT'S NEWS TO ME"—GARRETT: 117.00
- GYMNASTICS NEWS LETTER: 278.00
- PITTSBURGH DISTRICT OLYMPIC COMMITTEE: 278.00
- TOWN CLUB: 390.00
- ADIRONDACK ASSOCIATION, AAU: 390.00
- ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION, AAU: 6,090.61

* $50.00 credited jointly with Middle Atlantic Association, AAU.

** Note: The table contains various expenses and receipts for different sports and activities, which are detailed in the text.
### CAROLINAS ASSOCIATION, AAU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Disbursements</td>
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### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
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<td>Women’s Track &amp; Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago Olympic Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Men’s T &amp; F</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,123.01</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Men’s T &amp; F</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,229.08</strong></td>
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### CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
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<tr>
<td>June credit with New York City Olympic Comm. (Metropolitan AAU)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,791.52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<td>Disbursements:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campaign Expenses</td>
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### DIRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, AAU

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### FLORIDA ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>7,166.86</td>
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<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### GEORGIA ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<td>Canoe</td>
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<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>965.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>354.77</td>
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<td>Men’s Track &amp; Field</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Disbursements:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decals</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,986.09</strong></td>
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### GULF ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>1,432.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Track &amp; Field</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,269.96</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantee — Wrestling</td>
<td>517.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diving</td>
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<td>Addressing envelopes</td>
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<td>Multigraphing letters, stamps, etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$100.00</strong></td>
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### INDIANA ASSOCIATION, AAU

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>11,290.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>19.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guarantee and profit — Women’s Swimming Tryouts</td>
<td>11,076.24</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$263.50</strong></td>
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### INTERMOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION, AAU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men’s Track &amp; Field</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### IOWA ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tr>
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<td>Boxing</td>
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<td>Bobble</td>
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<td>Gymnastics</td>
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<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
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<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
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<td>Men’s Track &amp; Field</td>
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<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>$664.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>$2,187.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,320.87</strong></td>
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### METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<tbody>
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<td>$64,115.00*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>$66,115.00*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>$15,200.50</td>
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<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>$112.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>$4,040.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Babylon Eagle</td>
<td>$114.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$101,278.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Sokol Organ. — Gym</td>
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<td>Millrose AA — Men’s T &amp; F</td>
<td>$3,399.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City Olympic Committee:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$64,115.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>$66,115.00*</td>
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<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>$15,200.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>$112.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>$4,040.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$101,278.52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint credit with New York Olym­pic Comm. (Metropolitan AAU)</td>
<td>31,286.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Y. O. C.—Guarantee (Men’s Swim. — Printing)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$52,444.10</strong></td>
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<td>N. Y. O. C.—Guarantee (Water Polo)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,834.42</strong></td>
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* $300.00 credited jointly with Connecticut Assn., AAU.

### MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION, AAU

<table>
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<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>$2,482.00</td>
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<td>Bobble</td>
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<td>Boxing</td>
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<td>Gymnastics</td>
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<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
<td>$3,080.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
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<td>Detroit Athletic Club Beavers:</td>
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<td>COD express charges—shipt. of 1,000 pennies</td>
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<td>Receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MIDWESTERN ASSOCIATION, AAU</strong></td>
<td>Receptions:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gymnastics $385.00</td>
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<td>Men's Swimming $499.51*</td>
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<td>Men's Track &amp; Field $1,270.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Weightlifting $82.41 $2,186.92</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phila Olympic Com. Disbursements $1,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Boxing $1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gymnastics $500.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Women's Swimming $500.00</td>
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<td>Men's Track &amp; Field $1,000.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>General $106.00</td>
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<td>Water Polo $100.00 100.00 $206.00</td>
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<td>Disbursements:</td>
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<td>$206.00</td>
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<td>Women's Basketball $414.10 $424.10</td>
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<td>$424.10</td>
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<td><strong>NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION, AAU</strong></td>
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<td>Boxing $928.00</td>
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## Receipts and Disbursements

### SOUTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION, AAU

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Disbursements none

Total: $255.00

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Disbursements none

Total: $9.70

### SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION, AAU

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Disbursements none

Total: $1,500.00

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<td>Women's Track &amp; Field</td>
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<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>$246.37</td>
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Disbursements none

Total: $20,428.37

* $20,123.00 credited jointly with Southern California Olympic Games Fund Committee.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC ASSOCIATION, AAU

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Disbursements none

Total: $20,428.37

### WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION, AAU

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<td>Weightlifting</td>
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Disbursements none

Total: $2,523.49

* In grateful acknowledgement of their support of the teams that represented the United States with such distinction in the 1952 Olympic Games. Oslo, Norway, February 14 thru 25 Helsinki, Finland, July 19 thru August 3

President H. L. Wilson
Vice President P. S. Whittemore
Secretary W. H. White
Treasurer I. J. Hapes
Executive Director
Belle Maid Dress Corp., N.Y. ............................................. $25.00
Belle-Mamo Beltw, Beverly Hills, Calif. ........ $25.00
Bellington Shipyards Co., Wash. ....................... $50.00
Benedict, Inc., New York, N.Y. ................... $100.00
Bennett, Inc., New York, N.Y. .......................... $25.00
Bennett, Youngstown, Ohio ......................... $50.00
Bennett, New York, N.Y. ................................. $100.00
Bennett, Chicago, Ill. ................................. $25.00
Bennett, New York, N.Y. ................................. $25.00
Bennett, New York, N.Y. ................................. $25.00
Bennett, Detroit, Mich. ................................. $50.00
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Bennett, New York, N.Y. ................................. $25.00
Bennet...
Jack Bleek, New York, N. Y........ $100.00
Henry Bloch, New York, N. Y...... $25.00
Blitz Weinhard Company, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Eleanor W. Blenman, Arlington, Va.
Jacques Bloch, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hollywood B. D. Bloom, Los Angeles, Cal.
Weinhard Company, Portland, Ore.
Henry Bloch, New York, N. Y.
Block & Circle "S" Society, Stanford, Calif.
Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, Hackensack, N.J.
Teon H. Block, Baltimore, Md ........ $27.00
III.................................................................. $361.00
Blue Mountain Ski Club, Walla Walla, Wash.
Henry C. Bodkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bnai' Brith Lodge, American Comm.
Milton J. Blume, New York, N. Y ........ $50.00
Bolter Motors, Los Angeles, Cal. .......... $25.00
Mrs. David D. Bohannon, Woodside, Cal.
John J. Boland, Tr., Buffalo, N. Y ........ $25.00
Daniel Bosschart, San Francisco, Cal. .. $25.00
Boston, Mass. Athletic Association ...... $100.00
Paul K. Borkey, Templeton, Cal ..... $25.00
Frederic H. Bontecou, Milbrook, N. Y. $500.00
Booth Insurance Agency, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. David D. Bohannon, Woodside, Cal.
Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, Tucson, Ariz.
L. B. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Vera M. Borse for Lincoln & Burke
John T. Brasfield, New York, N. Y.... $25.00
C. H. Bradfield, Jr., Glocence, Ill.
C. H. Bradfield, Jr., Glocence, Ill.
Bradford-Kennedy Company, Omaha, Neb.
Albert Bradford, New York, N. Y.
Harry L. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis.
John A. Bradwell, New York, N. Y.
Bradley Pie Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bradley University, Peoria, III.
Bradley Westmountain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Worthen Bradley, San Francisco, Cal.
Skippier Bradstock, Elroy, Ohio
Frank V. Bragg, Meriden, Conn.
James C. Broder, New York, N. Y.
Mary C. Bragg, Baltimore, Md.
Z. B. Bragg Motor, Danbury, Conn.
Louise Branch, Pawling, N. Y.
Alfred W. Bramham, Missoula, Mont.
Ira S. Brander, Los Angeles, Cal.
Frederick H. Brandt, New York, N. Y.
John & Walter Brandt, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sol Branker, Chouwillsa, Cal.
Joseph Brannen, San Francisco, Cal.
Robert A. Brant, Los Angeles, Cal.
Roy A. Brashear, St. Louis, Mo.
Brighton Recreations, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brazileiro, Vt. Outing Club (raffe prize)
C. Allen Braun, Passaic, N. J. $25.00
A. Marvin Braverman, Washington, D. C.
W. F. Brawner, San Francisco, Cal.
W. F. Brawner, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles A. Bray, Detroit, Mich.
Breakfast Club, Chicago, Ill., Illinois, Cal.
George F. Breen, New York, N. Y.
Abner Bregman, New York, N. Y.
Emil Bregman, Chicago, Ill., Illinois, Cal.
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Bregman, Beverly Hills, Cal.
L. B. Burk, Los Angeles, Cal.
Morton Bright, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Britsey, San Lorenzo, N. Y.
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Britsey, San Lorenzo, N. Y.
Dr. William Bridge, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward W. Brown, New York, N. Y.
Bridgeport Brass Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Bridgeport College, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Breslin, Detroit, Mich.
C. L. Breslin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Breslin, Detroit, Mich.
L. M. Brownell, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y. .. $100.00
Walter Scott Brown, M.D., Seattle, Wash.
Tom Brown Chevrolet Co., Burbank, Calif.$31.55
Mrs. W. J. Bryant, Springfield, Vt.
Bruce Specialty Bldg. Corp., Baltimore, Md. $100.00
Buckeye Tools Corp., Dayton, Ohio $50.00
Buffalo University, Lewiston, N. Y. $75.00
Burlington Yacht Club, Newport, R. I. $50.00
C. Henry Buhl, Palm Beach, Fla.
I. P. Fulton, Pittsfield, Mass.
Bufova Foundation, New York, N. Y. $1,000.00
Bunglow Operating Co., Montgomery, Ga. $50.00
Burke's, New York, N. Y.
Shirley Carter Burden, Beverly Hills, Calif.
I. L. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.
E. A. Burke, Denver, Colo.
Ed. A. Burke, Denver, Colo.
Walter Burke, Chicago, Ill.
Burlington (Vt.) Daily News
Virginia Association of Science, New York, N. Y.
J. W. Burnham, II, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Lyman Burnham, Englewood, N. J.
Charles E. Burt, Rochester, N. Y.
Fritz B. Bures, Los Angeles, Cal.
Joseph C. Burns, Oakland, Cal.
Howard Burrell, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jack & Mary Burton, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Ralph Burton, Detroit, Mich.
Charles E. Burt, Rochester, N. Y.
Mike Busch, Almota, Wash.
Howard H. Byers, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Clarence L. Burch, Winnipesaukee, III.
Shirley Carter Burden, Beverly Hills, Calif.
J. H. Bunker, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Bunn, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
M. L. Burchfield, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Harry W. Buttenwieser, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Lyman Burnham, Englewood, N. J.
Charles E. Burt, Rochester, N. Y.
### List of Donors

**Jacques Cartier Club, Pawtucket, R.I.** $100.00
**Casa de Cadillac, Sherman Oaks, Cal.** $25.00
**W. S. Carpenter, Jr., Wilmington, Del.** $1,000.00
**Amon G. Carter for Mr. & Mrs. Robert Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas**
**Carb, Reichman & Luria, New York,**
**Cannon Mills Company (Social Circle, N.C.)**
**Calumet Coal Company, Chicago, 111.** $25.00
**Callaway Mills Company, La Grange, N. Y.**
**Cafritz Foundation, Washington, D.C.**
**Cafritz Foundation, Washington, D.C.**
**Champion Brick & Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.** $25.00
**Cats Paw Rubber Co., Baltimore, Md.** $25.00
**Central Association, A.A.U.**
**Central City, A.A.U.**
**Central Ohio A.A.U. Commission**
**Central School District #4, Chappaqua, N. Y.**
**American School Swimming Coaches Assoc. of America**
**American School Swimming Coaches Assoc. of America**
**The American School Swimming Coaches Assoc.**

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<td>Central Ohio A.A.U. Commission</td>
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<td>Central School District #4, Chappaqua, N. Y.</td>
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<td>American School Swimming Coaches Assoc. of America</td>
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<td>American School Swimming Coaches Assoc. of America</td>
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<td>The American School Swimming Coaches Assoc.</td>
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Mrs. Alice Costine, Big Bend, Ind. ................................................... $25.00
Lewis N. Cottol, New York, N. Y. .................................................. $15.00
Cotton Bowl Assoc., Dallas, Texas .................................................. $1,000.00
Mrs. Miss collection ........................................................................
Alexis C. Coudert, New York, N. Y. .................................................. $35.00
E. F. Cook, 216 New Brunswick, N. J. .............................................. $25.00
C. L. Coughlin, Milwaukee, Wis. ..................................................... $100.00
Thomas H. Coulter, Chicago, Ill. ..................................................... $25.00
The Courier-Post, Camden (N. J.) Newspapers, Daily ....................... $100.00

Mrs. Henry C. Cowdery, Knoxville, Tn. .......................................... $100.00
Official 101 Cookies, Chicago, 111. ............................................... $2,508.01

Mr. Robert J. Coe, New York, N. Y. .............................................. $100.00
Cleary & Son, New York City ......................................................... $25.00
C. R. Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa. ...................................................... $50.00
Henry J. Crutchin, Omaha, Neb. .................................................... $10.00
R. K. Dallos, Peoria, Ill. ....................................................... $75.00
L. A. Darling Co., Bronx, Mich. ...................................................... $100.00

Mrs. Elizabeth Correll, Scarsdale, N. Y. ........................................ $200.00
Horace K. Corbin, Newark, N. J. ................................................... $100.00
Patrick J. Corr, Pittsburgh, Pa. ...................................................... $35.00

Sheila R. Crockett, Los Angeles, Cal. ............................................ $25.00

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Davis ................................................................

G. C. Cuyahoga, Baltimore, Md. .................................................... $29.75

L. C. Crewe, Jr., Cockeysville, Md. ................................................ $25.00
Robert J. F. Crewe, Cincinnati, Ohio ............................................ $25.00
Samuel G. Crews, Camden, S. C. ................................................ $25.00
B. Crabbing, New York, N. Y. ....................................................... $25.00
E. M. Crisci, Chicago, III. ............................................................. $25.00
E. H. Crump, Jr., Memphis, Tenn. ................................................ $25.00

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Daube, Bronx, N. Y. ........................................... $25.00
Mr. & Mrs. Harry DeSoto, Chicago, Ill. ......................................... $100.00
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Davis, Chicago, Ill. .............................................. $50.00
Richard Davis, Chicago, III. ........................................................ $50.00
J. H. Davis, Chicago, III. ............................................................ $100.00
Joel M. & Raymond Davis, Chicago, Ill. ....................................... $25.00

Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Davis ............................................................... $25.00

E. H. Collins, New York, N. Y. ..................................................... $25.00

dayton Athletic Club (collection at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio) $107.00

George H. Deane, Long Island, N. Y. ............................................. $200.00
Anthony DeAngelis, North Bergen, N. J. .................................... $50.00
Gerard DeBates, Paterson, N. J. ..................................................... $50.00
Daphne Construction Co., Richmond, Ind. .................................. $25.00
Romero M. DeCastro, Pleasantville, N. Y. .................................... $25.00
Levi H. DeCiate (Deide DeCarle) .................................................... $25.00
The Decoupa Company, Freeport, L. N. Y. .................................. $25.00
Thomas J. Deo, Evanston, Ill. ....................................................... $25.00
The Deets, Grand Rapids, Mich. ................................................... $50.00
William DeWitt, Baker, Ore. ........................................................ $100.00
Members of Deepdale, Inc., Great Neck, Long Island, 111. .......... $35.00

John Deere Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa ....................... $100.00
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass. .......................................... $25.00
Raymond D. Deering, New York, N. Y. ......................................... $50.00
Walter E. DeFabis, New York, N. Y. ............................................. $15.00
A. J. DeZoti, San Diego, Calif. ..................................................... $25.00
J. M. DeForest, Salinas, Calif. ..................................................... $25.00
Lee DeFerri, Woodhull, N. Y. ......................................................... $25.00


daferri, Woodhull, N. Y. ......................................................... $25.00

DeGroot Paper Co., Potsdam, N. Y. .............................................. $50.00
William DeWitt, Baker, Ore. ........................................................ $100.00

Del Mar Turf Club, Del Mar, Calif. ............................................. $25.00
Del Mar Properties Co., Pacific Beach, Calif. ................................ $25.00
Del Dotte, New Orleans, La. ....................................................... $100.00

Miss Madeleine Del Villano, Binghamton, N. Y. ......................... $25.00
Mrs. Michele DeMichie, Los Angeles, Calif. ................................. $25.00
.

Greater Boston Distributors, Inc., B os­
ton, M ass........................................................
$50.00
Greater N orth W oodward Optimists
Club, Ferndale, Mich. ............................. $300.00
Greeley (C o lo .) High School (collec­
tions)
............................................................ $144.80
A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico,
M o...................................................................... $200.00
Green Bay Box Co., Green Bay, W is.
$25.00
Green G len, San Francisco, C a l................
$50.00
H arold Green, Chicago, 111. ....................
$25.00
Leonard M . Green, D allas, Texas ..........
$32.20
Green Mt. Inn, Stowe, V t................
$25.00
Green-Penny C o., Los Angeles, C a l
$25.00
W alter F. Greene & Associates, Indian­
apolis, In d .......................................................
$50.00
C arol Greenberg, Shaker Heights, Ohio $200.00
M. Greenberg s Sons, San Francisco,
C a l...................................................................... $100.00
$50.00
Chas. S. Greene, New York, N . Y ..........
$50.00
George P. Greenhalgh, Berryville, V a. $200.00
M rs. M arie W . Greenhalgh, Berryville,
V a ....................................................................... $125.00
G reenlease-O ’N eill, Inc., K an sas City,
M o......................................................................
$50.00
Albert L. Greenspan, New York, N . Y.
$25.00
Lawrence G reenwald, New Y ork, N . Y .
$25.00
W alter E. Greer, Greensboro,, N . C
$100.00
Mr. & M rs. H . P. Grenda, Detroit, Mich
$25.00
Gridley Construction Co., Oxnard, Cal.
$50.00
Philip L. Griebel, Fruita, C o lo................
$25.00
Griffin Equipm ent Corp., N ew York,
N . Y ....................................................... $100.00
Griffin W ellpoint Corp., New York,
N . Y ....................................................... $100.00
W illiam J . Griffin, W innetka, 111.
$50.00
$50.00
M rs. John Stevenson Griffith, Pasadena,
C a l............................................................ $122.00
E. G . G riggs II, Tacom a, W ash.....
$50.00
$50.00
Charles S. G ringler, Pelham Manor,
N . Y ......................................................
$25.00
Robert G rison, San Francisco, C a l..........
$25.00
P. L. G risson & Son, Inc., Detroit,
M ich........................................................ $100.00
H. Victor Grohm ann, Tenafiy, N . J ........
$25.00
Marion L. & Norm an Gross, Sowderton, Pa. .........................................................
$25.00
Grosse Point Yacht Club, Detroit,
$40.00
M ich........................................................
Dr. Gilbert H . Grosvenor, W ashington,
D . C .....................................................
$50.00
$88.66
Thor G rosw old, Denver, C o lo ..................
Louis G rottola, Brooklyn, N . Y .............
$25.00
C. A. Grove Trucking Co., Santa Rosa,
C a l............................................................
$25.00
Grow & Cuttle, Inc., Chicago, 111............
$25.00
Oskar Grunow , D allas, Texas.................
$25.00
Henry G rupe, Forest H ills, N . Y ...
$25.00
Otto G rupp, J r ., Croydon, Bucks Co.,
P a .............................................................
$25.00
Mrs. Mortimer C. Gryznish, Swampscott,
$50.00
M ass.........................................................
G u ard ’s South Main Pharmacy, Santa
Ana, C a l................................................ $100.00
W alter G . Gubelm an, Syosset, N . Y $ 3,000.00
W alter S. Gubelm ann, J r ., New York,
N . Y ....................................................... $700.00
Guenther-Langer, Los Angeles, C a l.......... $100.00
Eric Guerin, H ollisw ood, N . Y .....
$50.00
Mrs. Lucy Cochrane Guest, Palm Beach,
F la ............................................................
$40.00
Raymond R. Guest, Front Royal, V a. .. $200.00
Edmond A. Guggenheim , New York,
N . Y .......................................................
$50.00
Mrs. Jean Guggenheim , Saranac Lake,
N . Y .......................................................
S50.00
$75.00
$25.00
Joseph G uld, Studio City, C a l.......
(collectio n), Houston,
Texas
$27.90
G ulf Oil Corporation, New York, N .Y . $2,000.00
G ulf Stream Polo Club, Delray Beach,
F la ............................................................
$25.00
O. Gulliksen, San Francisco, C a l..........
$25.00
Gum pert C o., Jersey City, N . J .....
$25.00
Claire V. Gunderson, San Anselmo, Cal.
$25.00
Adolph H. G undling, Cedar Rapids,
Iowa ................................................................ $100.00
Henry G undling, Cedar Rapids, Iowa ....
$25.00
Albert Gunther, Inc., Baltim ore, Md.
$25.00
Gunther Brewing Co., Baltim ore, M d. $200.00
Brent Gunts, Baltim ore, M d.............
$25.00
Henry H. G uran, Des Moines, Iowa .....
$60.00
M. Gurfein, New York, N . Y .......
$25.00
S. Gustafson, W illow a, Cal. ....................
$25.00
Alexander
L.
Guterma,
Greenwich,
Conn.......................................................
$50.00
Henry H. Guttm an, Beverly H ills, Cal. $100.00
H

H. & H. Plum bing Co., San Diego, Cal.
H aas Bros., San Francisco, C a l.................
Robert H. H aas, N orthville, M ich
Mr. & Mrs. W alter A Haas, J r ., San
Francisco, C a l................................................
W illiam H aas, N orthridge, C a l..................
Dr. Myron L. Habegger, Berne, In d
Leonard Haber, New York, N . Y
M. Haber, Inc., New York, N . Y
H abirshaw Athletic Assn., Yonkers,
N . Y ..................................................................

$25.00
$25.00
$100.00
$25.00
$25.00
$100.00
$50.00
$25.00
$50.00

John C. Fladdock, New York, N . Y ......
$25.00
$25.00
Ja s. H adjis, Lake Placid, N . Y .......
T . Haff, Orange, N . J .........................
$25.00
Al H aft, Colum bus, Ohio ......................... $100.00
H aft Foundation, Inc........................... $100.00
H agan Corporation, Pittsburgh, P a..........
$25.00
W alter H agan, D etroit, M ich.......... $100.00
H agels Bakery, Baltim ore, M d ........
$25.00
Edward H ager, Lancaster, P a ..........
$25.00
N . W . H ager, Boise, Idaho .......................
$25.00
E. F. Hagerty, N ew Y ork, N . Y ...
$25.00
Frank Hahn, Brooklyn, N . Y ..........
$25.00
Frederick F. Hahn, Beverly H ills, C al.
$25.00
G eorge F. Haines, Santa Clara, C a l........
$37.00
S. H . H aldorn, Carm el, C a l............
$25.00
D avid Haley, H ollyw ood, C a l.......... $150.00
M rs. Evelyn H all, La Crescenta, C a l......
$37.00
Dr. G . T . H all, B ig Spring, Texas ........ $100.00
George W . H all, Oakland, C a l.....
$25.00
Phil H all Buick Co., Hollywood, Cal. .. $100.00
Quincy A . H all, M ilford, 111..........
$50.00
Sadie S. H all (M rs. Henry S., J r . ) ,
Cam bridge, M ass...............................
$25.00
T . B. H all, Los Angeles, C a l..........
$25.00
Cecelia H aller .................................................
$50.00
$50.00
H alleran Agency, Flushing, N . Y ...........
H allgarten & C o., New York, N . Y ......
$25.00
W . J . H alligan, Chicago, 111. ................
$50.00
George H . H alpin, St. Paul, M inn..........
$50.00
Adm iral W m. F. Halsey, Charlottesville,
$25.00
V a .............................................................
H alsted-Johnson & Company, Detroit,
M ich........................................................
$50.00
Elmer H am burg, Pittsburgh, P a ..... $200.00
M rs. John S. H am ill, Darien, Conn......
$25.00
A. S. Ham ilton, Fairfax, C a l............
$25.00
Ham ilton Buick Company, V an N uys,
C a l............................................................ $125.00
Hamilton College, Clinton, N . Y ...........
$74.71
Hamilton Little League Assn., Trenton,
$26.14
N . J ........................................................
$25.00
Dr. John E. Hammett, New York, N .Y .
$25.00
Hamm ond (In d .) Jun ior Chamber of
Commerce (proceeds from dance) ......
$97.34
Hamm ond Machinery Builders, Inc.,
K alam azoo, M ich...............................
$25.00
Hampden Brewing C o., W illim ansett,
M ass........................................................
$50.00
$25.00
H ancock O il Company, Long Beach, C al. $100.00
D rew R. Handley, W oodland H ills, C al.
$25.00
Alvin Handm acher, N ew Y ork, N . Y .
$50.00
Handy-Cap Track Meet (collection) ....
$35.73
$35.00
M rs. M ary Haner, Hicksville, L .I., N .Y .
$25.00
W alter Haner, Brooklyn, N . Y .....
$25.00
D r. Floyd Hanes, Pasadena, C a l..... $121.00
Hanford Foundry Co., San Bernadino,
C a l........................................................... $100.00
Hangerover Club, Hollywood, C al..........
$58.00
H angm an’s Tree Cafe, Tarzana, C al. ...
$25.00
D r. Francis E. Hanley, East Providence,
R. I .........................................................
$25.00
Mr. & Mrs. D . R. Hanna, Jr ., W ill­
oughby, Ohio ............................................... $100.00
L. C. Hanna, Jr ., Cleveland, Ohio ........ $500.00
Steve H annagan, New York, N . Y ........
$100.00
Carl H . Hansen, Oakland, C a l.......
$35.00
H. Lee Hansen Productions, LaCanada,
C a l...........................................................
$25.00
Henry M. Hansen, San Anselmo, Cal. .
$25.00
W aldem ar G . Hansen, Los Angeles, C al.
$25.00
Arthur A. H anson, Long Island City,
N . Y ...................................................... $100.00
Peter Hanson, Glendale, C a l...........
$50.00
Mrs. M ina H appel, M iam i, F la ......
$25.00
Edwin L. H arbach, Los Angeles, C a l.....
$60.00
Melvin R. Harbert, Northville, Mich.
$25.00
$25.00
P hilip S. H arburger, Crestwood, N . Y .
$25.00
$25.00
H ardin-Simm ons
University,
Abilene,
Texas ................................................................
$50.00
Aaron H ardw ick, Jr ., Rydal, P a....
$50.00
D r. Jam es T . Harkness, Berkelev, Cal.
$25.00
H arlem Globetrotters vs. N ew England
C ollegians ..................................................... $4,648.95
vs. Seattle U ....................................... $4,123.33
Al Harm on, Inc., San Bernardino, Cal.
$25.00
Helene H arm s, Summit. N . J .........
$25.00
Helene K . Harms (M rs. Arthur G .)
N ew Providence, N . J .................. $100.00
H arnischfeger Corporation, Milwaukee,
W is...................................................
Si 00.00
H arnischfeger Foundation, Milwaukee,
W is.......................................................... $100.00
Dorothy C. H arper, South Pasadena,
C a l...........................................................
$25.00
Fletcher H arper, The Plains, V a .. $100.00
R. P. H arper, Term inal Island. Cal......... $100.00
Rov C. H arper, La Canada, C a l.... $100.00
E. R olland Harrim an, N ew Y ork, N . Y . $750.00
Agnes H arrington, San Carlos, C a l.........
$25.00
D avid L. H arrington, Chicago, 111.
$50.00
$25.00
W . H. H arrington,
Des Moines, Iowa $25.00
Buckv H arris, Chicago. I ll............... $250.00
H arris Finance C orp., N ew Orleans, La.
$50.00
Leonard G . H arris,
Los Angeles, C al. $25.00
Sam uel H arris & Co., Chicago, 111. $100.00
$25.00
The H arrison Co., Inc., Long Island
$50.00
H. M. Harrison Restaurant C o., Chicago,
111............................................................. $200.00

435

Lou Harrison, Bellflower, C al....................
$25.00
Alfred & V iola Hart Foundation, Beverly
Hills, C a l......................................................... $250.00
$25.00
Henry W . Hart, Chicago, 111......................
Huntington H artford, New York, N . Y .
$25.00
J . D . Hartford, Portsmouth, N . H. ........ $100.00
H artford Ski Club, Inc., W indsor, Conn. $200.00
H artford Tim es Ski Club, H artford,
Conn..................................................................
$50.00
Don & Helen Hartman, Los Angeles,
C a l..................................................................... $100.00
H arold Hartshorne, New York, N . Y .
$25.00
$25.00
P aul Hartz, W averly, V a. ...........................
Hartzell Industries, Inc., Piqua, Ohio ....
$65.00
H arvard Ski Club, Cambridge, M ass
$50.00
Harvard University, Cambridge, M ass, $1,941.55
Harvey Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.,
Harvey, L a ......................................................
$25.00
Harvey Machine Co., Inc., Torrance,
C a l...................................................................... $250.00
W illiam Harvey, Pittsburgh, P a ................
$50.00
Harwich H igh School, Harwich, M ass.
$47.00
Henry M cK . Haserot, Cleveland, Ohio $100.00
$50.00
Amory L. H askell, New York, N . Y . .. $1,000.00
Sam Haskins, Pasadena, C a l........................
$25.00
W illiam R. Hastie, Sacramento, C a l
$25.00
M. G . H astings, Jr ., Denver, C olo
$100.00
Jam es H. Hatch, K an sas City, M o
$25.00
J . E. Hatfield, Shaker Heights, Ohio .....
$25.00
Hatfield Motors, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
$25.00
Fred Hathaway, Palm Springs, C a l
$25.00
Frank H aubold, Union City, N . J
$25.00
$25.00
O luf Haugsrud, Duluth, M inn..................
$25.00
$30.00
Herbert Hauser, Orinda, C a l......................
Hausew ald Bakery, Baltim ore, M d
$50.00
M. Hausman & Sons, Inc., New York,
N . Y.
.........................................................
$50.00
M rs. W illiam L. Haussler, Brooklyn,
N . Y .................................................................
$25.00
Russell Havenstrite, Los Angeles, Cal. ..
$50.00
H averford College, Haverford, P a
$25.00
H aviside Company, San Francisco, C al. $100.00
Samuel L. Havre, Shaker Heights, Ohio
$25.00
Henry C. Hawk, Battle Creek, M ich
$25.00
H. L. Hawkins, New Orleans, L a
$50.00
Stanley Hawks, M inneapolis, M inn
$50.00
$25.00
Helen Hayes, Nyack, N . Y ........................
$25.00
Sam Hayes, Hollywood, C a l......................
$50.00
Hayes Spray Gun Co., Pasadena, C a l
$50.00
Judson Hayward, N ew Y ork, N . Y
$25.00
Hazard Concrete Products, Inc., San
D iego, C a l......................................................
$50.00
Clayton Heafner, Charlotte, N . C .............
$25.00
$25.00
J . C. Healey, N ew Y ork, N . Y ................
Healthways, Los Angeles, C a l....................
$25.00
Francis A. A. Healy, St. Petersburg, Fla.
$25.00
$25.00
J. F. Healy, Detroit, M ich............................
Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard, Berkeley, Cal. ..
$25.00
T . P. Heard, Baton Rouge, L a ..................
$43.75
Thom as M . Hearn, M .D ., N o. H olly­
wood, C a l.......................................................
$30.00
M rs. Mabel Moore Hearon, Schenectady,
N._ Y .................................................................
$25.00
W illiam Randolph Hearst, Jr ., N ew
Y ork, N . Y .................................................... $1,100.00
Johnny Heater, San D iego, C a l.................
$50.00
$25.00
Frank A. Hecht, Chicago, 111...................... 100.00
H on. Oswald D . Heck, Schenectady,
N . Y .................................................................
$30.00
W alter P. Heck, Conshohocken, P a
$25.00
W yatt C. Hedrick, Houston, Texas ........
$35.00
Heer Bros., Inc., Baltim ore, M d...............
$25.00
Hehr M fg. Company, Los Angeles, C al. $100.00
Horace Heidt Foundation, Van N uys,
C a l...................................................................... $350.00
W m . T . Heidt .................................................
$25.00
Harry Heiferman, New Y ork, N . Y
$25.00
E.
M. Heinmiller, Lafayette, Ind .......... $100.00
H eilger Huegel Ski Club, Milwaukee,
W is..................................................................... $342.15
H. E. Heiner, Cleveland. Ohio ................
$25.00
Bobbv, Sharon & Clifford Heinz, Beverly
H ills, C a l.........................................................
$25.00
Bill Helburn, New Y ork, N . Y ...............
$25.00
Helderburg Ski Club, Albany, N . Y
$25.00
W illiam Helle, Piedmont, C a l....................
$25.00
M rs. E. S. Heller, San Francisco, Cal. . $500.00
Edward H. Heller, San Francisco, Cal. $150.00
Frank J. Heller, New Y ork, N . Y
$25.00
Helms Athletic Foundation, Los Anegeles, C a l.................................................. $10,555.00
Paul H . Helms, Los Angeles, C a l
$150.00
Pearl E. Helms, Los Angeles, C a l
$100.00
Dorothy D . Helprin, Stam ford. Conn. .
$25.00
C. H. Hempel, Manitowoc, W is............... S500.00
Burt Hemphill, San Carlos, C a l................ $100.00
Claude L. Hemphill, Rye, N . Y ............... $200.00
Skitch & Faye Henderson, New Y ork,
N . Y ................................................................. $500.00
Vincent D eP. Henderson, W yncote, Pa. $100.00
W . H. Henderson, Stockton, N . J
$200.00
Hendler Creamery Co., Baltim ore, M d.
$50.00
N els A. Hendrickson, Chicago, 111...........
$25.00
$25.00
$25.00
Ray Henie, W ashington, D . C ....................
$25.00
Harry J . Hennessey, Bloom ington, 111.
$25.00
Hennessey’s D rug Store, Detroit, Mich.
$25.00
D r. H arold W . Henning, N aperville, 111.
$25.00
$25.00
Carl R. Henry, Charlotte, M ich................
$25.30


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. Joseph Hofer</td>
<td>Chicago, 111</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict Hines</td>
<td>Huntington Park, Cal.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hoffman Radio Corp.</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>A. J. Hensley</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>Hoffman's Garage</td>
<td>Bakersfield, Cal.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Swansdown Foundation</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Stokely</td>
<td>Charlotte, N. C.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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J. C. Specter, Pittsburgh, Pa ................................ $105.00
Charles H. Spencer, Rochester, N. Y................................ $.50
Mrs. Vivien Spencer, New York, N. Y. ........................ $25.00
Joseph C. Stage, Los Angeles, Cal. .......................... $25.00
A. V. Stackhouse Co., Indianapolis, Ind. $25.00
Dr. J. O. Specter, Pittsburgh, Pa............................... $105.00
Specialty Spring Corp., Redwood City, Calif. ...... $50.00
Merritt Spiedel, Palo Alto, Cal ............................... $25.00
Joseph C. Stage, Los Angeles, Cal ............. $25.00
Geo. Spies Ind., Inc., Chicago, Ill ....................... $25.00
Taylor Spink, St. Louis, Mo ................................ $50.00
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, L. I. .... $25.00
Mrs. Robert C. Stanley, Dongan Hills, N. Y ...... $30.00
Taylor Spink, St. Louis, Mo ................................. $500.00
Geo. Spies Ind., Inc., Chicago, 111 ............. $25.00
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, L. I. .... $25.00
Le Roy Spencer, Detroit, Mich. $25.00
Stark, Wertzel & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. $100.00
Andrew S. Stewart, New York, N. Y ........ $1,000.00
Sidney Stark, Pittsburgh, Pa ............................. $50.00
Stanford Club of San Francisco, Cal .... $30.00
Cornelius Starr, Stowe, Vt ................................. $1,000.00
Stanford University, Stanford, Cal ............ $225.00
Mrs. John Swope, 245 So. Crescent Dr. ...... $25.00
Mr. & Mrs. Warren B. Sloat, Colorado Springs, Colo. $50.00
Mr. & Mrs. Warren B. Sloat, Colorado Springs, Colo. $50.00
The Sugardale Provision Co., Canton, 0. $25.00
Beverly Hills, Calif. $25.00
Edward N. Stern, New York, N. Y ........ $134.00
Warren E. Strong, New York, N. Y ........ $137.75
The Studebaker Corp., Los Angeles, Cal. $50.00
Steve Strilich, Bakersfield, Cal .................... $25.00
Harold & Louise Strasser, Grand Island, Neb. $25.00
Steve Stricker, Bell, Cal ....................................... $50.00
Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York, N. Y .... $25.00
William M. Summer, Columbus, Ohio .... $50.00
Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, Pa. $200.00
Robert C. Swanson, Minnesota, Minneapolis $150.00
Sunset Produce Co., San Francisco, Cal. $25.00
Silent Film Club, Fairfield, Conn. $20.00
Sunset Films Fairway, Los Angeles, Calif. $50.00
Sooni College & Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. $25.00
Joseph Sutherland, New York, N. Y. ........................ $50.00
R. S. Sutherland, Kansas City, Mo. $25.00
Beverly Hills, Calif. $25.00
Al Surphin, Cleveland, Ohio $100.00
Cecil A. Sutton, Peoria, Ill. ......................... $25.00
Mrs. Henry W. Swafford, Pasadena, Cal. $25.00
Swansboro, N. C $25.00
S. A. Swensrud, St. Paul, Minn. $25.00
Swan-Art Santa Anita, Arcadia, Calif. $25.00
Jno. G. Swisher & Son, Inc., Jackson, Miss. $100.00
Swiss Gymnastic Society, Union City, N. J. $209.81
John Slope, 245 So. Crescent Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. $25.00
Mr. John Slope, 245 So. Crescent Dr. $200.00
Jack Simms Motors, 655 East Green, Pas-腺 $25.00
Gardiner Sydons, Houston, Texas $100.00
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. $500.00
Continental Bldg. 125 East 72nd St. New York, N. Y $25.00
T
TWA Hostess' Donation, Los Angeles, Calif. $50.00
George H. Taber, Jr., Rye, N. Y. $25.00
Chippewa Hotel, Washington, D. C. $25.00
Patrick Tuff ......................... ......................... $25.00
Jere Thalhoff, New York, N. Y. $100.00
Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. $100.00
Talbot, 9450 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. $100.00
Tampa Electric Co., Tampa, Fla $100.00
Tampa, In. $25.00
446
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<td>Collectors of Philadelphia</td>
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<td>Uptown Optimist Club of San Diego, Cal.</td>
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<td>Urbandale Clinic, Battle Creek, Mich.</td>
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<td>Isadore Urrtch, Lake Placid, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Utah State Board of Education, Logan, Utah</td>
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<td>Utility Appliance Corp., Beverly Hills, Cal.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Candace Van Atten, Palm Beach, Fla.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Van Camp, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Owen V. Wolk, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Van Camp Hardware &amp; Iron Co., Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Vanderbank, Evansville, Ind.</td>
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<td>Van-Strassen's, Farmingdale, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Various Teams (summer basketball in the Catskills)</td>
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