

**BUENOS  
AIRES  
1951**



**PRIMEROS JUEGOS  
DEPORTIVOS  
PANAMERICANOS**



*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



## *Permanent Commission*

*President*

AVERY BRUNDAGE

Vice-President of International Olympic Committee

President of United States Olympic Association

*Vice-President*

RICARDO SANCHEZ DE BUSTAMENTE

Member of Argentine Confederation of Sports

Argentine Olympic Committee

## VOTERS

Professor Miguel Angel Moenck  
Member of International Olympic Committee

Manuel E. Angosto  
Member of International Sporting Committee  
of Peru

Cayetano Canizares Mendoza  
Member of Olympic Committee of Colombia

## SECRETARY

Professor Juan Snyder Laseter  
Member of Mexican Olympic Committee

## *Honorary Members*

*Argentina* Horacio Bustos Moron  
*Brazil* Arnaldo Guinle  
Dr. J. Ferreira Santos  
Antonio Prado, Jr.  
*Canada* J. C. Patteson  
A. Sidney Dawes

*Chile*  
*Cuba*  
*United States*

Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza  
Dr. Miguel A. Moenck  
Avery Brundage  
John Jewett Garland  
J. Brooks B. Parker

*Guatemala* General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes  
*Mexico* Marte R. Gomez  
*Peru* Alfredo Benavidas  
*Uruguay* Joaquin Serratosa Cibils

## *Member Countries*

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
British Guiana  
Canada  
Costa Rica

Colombia  
Cuba  
Curazao  
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

*Secretary*

Dr. Daniel R. J. Piscicelli

*Pro-Secretary*

Dr. Eduardo Luis Albe

*Treasurer*

Roberto I. R. Rosselli

*Pro-Treasurer*

Jose Victor Aubert

*First Vice-President*  
Dr. Domingo Peluffo

*Second Vice-President*  
Jose Martin

*Delegate of the Ministry of War*

Lieutenant Colonel Albina M. Agucro

### *General Coordination*

*Major of Gymnastics and Fencing:* Alberto H. Lucchetti  
Jose J. Leidi



*Large segment of Buenos Aires populace awaits competitive action within stadium of River Plate Athletic Club, in city's magnificent President Peron Sporting Park.*

## 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 athlete, 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. Evelyn 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, *Ass't Manager*, Chicago, Ill.  
Marion H. Miller, *Ass't. Manager*, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Evelyn R. Hall, *Ass't. 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.

## BASEBALL

Taylor Sanford, *Coach-Manager*, Wake Forest, N. C.  
Alton G. Brooks, Wilson, N. C.  
Robert V. Coluni, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
Max A. Eller, Statesville, N. C.  
Harron O. Floyd, Jr., Norfolk, Va.  
John S. Johnson, Greensboro, N. C.  
John J. Liptak, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Richard F. McCleney, Chadbourn, N. C.  
Ellsworth K. Rogers, III, Hinton, W. Va.  
Jack T. Stallings, Durham, N. C.  
Wiley A. Warren, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.  
Frank W. Wehner, College Point, N. Y.  
Donald E. Woodlief, Wake Forest, N. C.

## BASKETBALL

Hal Fischer, *Co-Coach-Manager*, Emeryville, Cal.  
John L. Longfellow, *Co-Coach-Manager*, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Roger A. Adkins, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Richard E. Atha, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Richard G. Babcock, Alameda, Cal.  
Don A. Barksdale, Berkeley, Cal.  
Richard W. Faszholz, Berkeley, Cal.  
Robert E. Gilbert, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Thomas J. Kern, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Harold E. Lambdin, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Kenneth A. Leslie, San Francisco, Cal.  
Edward E. Longfellow, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Clifford A. Murray, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Charles M. O'Neill, Oakland, Cal.  
Neil D. Turner, San Francisco, Cal.  
James L. Powell, San Francisco, Cal.

*President Brundage and Chef de Mission Kirby are greeted upon arrival in Buenos Aires by group of prominent Argentine officials.*



## 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, Wisc.

## 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.

## GYMNASTICS

William Roetzheim, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla.

## MODERN PENTATHLON

Col. Frederick R. Weber, *Coach-Manager*, West Point, N. Y.  
James M. Thompson, Boise, Ida.  
Guy K. Troy, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
Gail F. Wilson, San Antonio, Tex.

## 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 Sala, Stanford, Cal.  
Allen M. Stack, Hingham, Mass.  
Bowen D. Stassforth, Los Angeles, Cal.

## SWIMMING (WOMEN)

Walter J. Schlueter, *Coach-Manager*, Chicago, Ill.  
Mary F. Cunningham, Lafayette, Ind.  
Sheila E. Donahue, Lafayette, Ind.  
Sharon Geary, 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.



# PRIMEROS JUEGOS DEPORTIVOS PANAMERICANOS

BUENOS AIRES  
1951



*Shambing E. ...*

COMITE ORGANIZADOR

PRESIDENTES HONORARIOS

*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.  
Gilbert J. Borjeson, Worcester, Mass.  
Arthur G. Bragg, Baltimore, Md.  
William Brown, St. Belaim, Md.  
Gaylord D. Bryan, Inglewood, Cal.  
Carl Clark, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Donald M. Campbell, Sterling, Col.  
Richard Doyle, Missoula, Mont.  
James E. Fuchs, New York, N. Y.  
Donald L. Halderman, 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.

## TRACK & FIELD (WOMEN)

Mrs. Evelyne R. Hall, *Coach-Manager*, Glendale, Cal.  
Amelie A. Bert, Providence, R. I.  
Dolores A. Dwyer, New York City  
Nell C. Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.  
Frances T. Kaszubski, Cleveland, O.  
Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.  
Janet T. Moreau, Pawtucket, R. I.  
Jean L. Patton, Nashville, Tenn.  
Nancy C. Phillips, Phillipsburg, N. J.

## WATER POLO

Urho E. Saari, *Coach-Manager*, El Segundo, Cal.  
Marvin D. Burns, Santa Anna, Cal.  
Harry A. Bisbey, 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.  
Peter J. Stange, Playa del Rey, Cal.  
William E. Zerkie, El Segundo, Cal.

## WEIGHTLIFTING

Dietrich Wortmann, *Manager*, New York, N. Y.  
Bob Hoffman, *Coach*, York, Pa.  
John H. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Joseph N. DePietro, Paterson, N. J.  
Pete George, Akron, O.  
Richard E. Greenawalt, Columbus, O.  
Joseph P. Pitman, Chambersburg, Pa.  
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.  
Richard J. Lemeyre, State College, Pa.



## PAN AMERICAN GAMES 1951

### United States Gold Medal Winners

#### TRACK AND FIELD (Men)

Richard Harold Attlesey (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)  
 Curtis Charles Stone (10,000-m, steeplechase)  
 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 back stroke)

#### SWIMMING (Women)

Sharon Geary (100-m, 400-m relay, medley relay)  
 Carolyn Virginia Green (400-m relay)  
 Jacqueline Carol LaVine (400-m relay)  
 Patricia Keller McCormick (platform dive)  
 Betty Evadna Mullen (400-m relay)  
 Maurcen O'Brien (100-m back stroke, medley relay)  
 Carol Jane Pence (medley relay)

#### BASKETBALL

Roger Allen Adkins  
 Richard Ernest Atha  
 Richard Gordon Babcock

#### Don Argee Barksdale

Richard William Faszholz  
 Robert Eugene Gilbert  
 Thomas John Kern  
 Harold Eugene Lambdin  
 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 Cople (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 Whelple 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 be always 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



*Chef de Mission Kirby takes off from New York City on flight to Argentina.*



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



#### OPENING CEREMONY HAPPENINGS

*(above) Senora Eva Peron, wife of Argentina's president, addresses large stadium assemblage.*

*(right) The Perons, as honorary presidents of Games, watch developments with interest.*

*(below) USOC's president, Avery Brundage, speaks in fluent Spanish as head of Pan American Sporting Committee, body controlling Pan American Games. Listening, at right of Perons, is Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, president of Argentine Organizing Committee.*



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 Whelple, 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 System; 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 Panamericano, 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 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 Organizing Committee furnished a private car with chauffeur to our Chief 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 Ornstein, 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 are 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 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 were 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 dif-

iculties, 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 rain-storm, 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.



*Cordial Argentine host is Luis Angel Firpo, once known in pugilistic circles as "Wild Bull of Pampas"; here in company of Colonel Fanton, he greets two interested visitors to Games, Gene Tunney and Eddie Egan.*

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. Rudolfo Venezuela, 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 objectionable 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



*Before pan-athletic symbol in Buenos Aires stadium stand members of US directorial staff: (l. to r.) General Manager Lyman Bingham and three assistant managers—Evelyne Hall, Herman Fischer, Marion Miller.*

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 officials 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 airline 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 games committees and sports governing bodies. An invitation



was extended to the Honorable deLeseps 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



*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.

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.



## 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 basket-

ball team had to return home straight-away, 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 out 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.



First of two planeloads of United States athletes reaches Buenos Aires and enters upon scene of Pan American competition.

## 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 trans-

portation 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 undergrads 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:

APPROVED TEAMS		
	Competitors	Officials
Baseball .....	12	1
Basketball .....	14	2
Boxing .....	8	1

Cycling .....	3	1
Fencing .....	7	1
Men's Swimming .....	10	1
Women's Swimming ..	10	1
Track & Field .....	21	2
Wrestling .....	8	1
Weightlifting .....	6	2
Administrative .....		5
	99	18

### CONDITIONAL TEAMS

	Competitors	Officials
Gymnastics .....	1	
Pentathlon .....	3	1
Shooting .....	4	1
Women's Track .....	8	1
Water Polo .....	10	1
	26	4

TOTAL—125 athletes; 22 officials 147

US synchronized swimmers—7; Canadian synchronized swimmers—5; Albert F. Wheltle; 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. Bottomley, Camden and Ted Smits (Associated Press)

28

By air	175
By steamer—Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Ritter	2
	177

# 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 ac-

tual 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: Adolf 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 Company—wool sweat socks; Hillerich & Bradsby Co.—baseball bats; Converse 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



Insignia worn by U.S. Athletes at the Pan American Games.

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



Meal time at Colegio de Militar in Buenos Aires.

before the date of departure for the games; 2. That the personnel of future equipment committees be limited to five or six members selected upon recommendation of the chairman and that individuals with previous experience be included, if possible; 3. That some provision be made for press and radio representatives and other unofficial members of the US teams to secure some items of apparel such as hats, jackets, or insignia for general wear and purpose of identification; 4. That the parade uniforms be limited to hats, jackets, ties, one pair of trousers—or skirt—for each individual member of the official party; 5. That the purchase of both parade and competitive uniforms be made from as few organizations as possible.

\* \* \*

The committee wishes to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for the splendid cooperation of all team managers, athletes, and officials in submitting measurement specifications for uniforms as well as for their patience and tolerance for any inconveniences caused or details overlooked by the committee. The members of this committee are fully aware of the importance of adequate and proper fitting equipment to the morale of all team members as well as the annoyance of any small details that might be overlooked.



*North Americans who went to South America and won 1600-meters relay title for Uncle Sam: (l. to r.) Mal Whitfield, John Voight, William Brown, Hugo Maiocco.*

## 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, 4 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.

## U. S. SCORES IMPRESSIVE SWEEP IN 800-METERS RUN



*One-two-three finish is registered by Mal Whitfield, Bill Brown, and Hugo Maiocco, with winner's time 1 min., 53.2 sec.; trio's chief threat comes from Argentina's Julio Ferreyra in 4th place.*



*Track and Field Team at Buenos Aires: (back row, l. to r.) Manager Herman Fischer, Jesse Van Zant, John Voight, Jim Fuchs, Gil Borjeson, Steve Seymour, Dick Atlesey, Dick Doyle, Bill Brown, Don Halderman, Mal Whitfield, Gay Bryan, Coach Jim Kelly; (front row) Curt Stone, John Twomey, Hugo Maiocco, Don Campbell, Jim Holiland, Art Bragg, Henry Laskau, Browning Ross.*

## 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 Wheltle 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 classrooms, 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



*Herman J. Fischer*



*Coach James D. Kelly*

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.



*Mal Whitfield, US, acquires one of his three Pan American Games gold medals by capturing 400-meters run; Maiocco, US, (behind victor) is 2nd and McKenley, Jamaica, 3rd.*



*Rafael Fortun, Cuba, lunges to victory over Bragg, US, in 100-meters; time of both competitors is 10.6 seconds.*



*Jim Fuchs, US, double winner in shot and discus, receives plaudits of Eddie Eagan and Gene Tunney, as Luis Firpo looks on.*



Enthusiastic fellow Argentinians employ various means of watching Delfo Cabrera (lower left) duplicate his '48 Olympic performance by winning marathon.

## MEN'S TRACK & FIELD RESULTS

### 100-METER DASH (Qualify for Semi-Finals)

First Heat—Gerardo Bonhoff, Argentina, 0:11.1; Helio Coutinho da Silva, Brazil, 0:11.1; B. L. Bridgman, Trinidad, 0:11.2.  
 Second Heat—Arthur Bragg, U. S., 0:10.8; Adelio Marquez, Argentina, 0:11.1; H. A. Harewood, Trinidad, 0:11.2.  
 Third Heat—Jesus Farres Afarril, Cuba, 0:11.0; Fernando Salinas Acuna, Chile, 0:11.1; Andres Fernandez Salvador, Ecuador, 0:11.3.  
 Fourth Heat—Don Campbell, U. S., 0:11.0; Herb McKenley, Jamaica, 0:11.0; Jose Teles da Conceicao, Brazil, 0:11.3.  
 Fifth Heat—Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:11.2; Gerardo Zalazar, Peru, 0:11.2; Paul Mazorra, Cuba, 0:11.4.  
 Sixth Heat—Rafael Fortun Chacon, Cuba, 0:11.1; Aristipo Lerma, Colombia, 0:11.1; Enrique Beckle, Argentina, 0:11.3.

### (Semi-Finals)

First Heat—1, Arthur Bragg, U. S., 10.9 seconds; Helio Coutinho Da Silva, Brazil, 0:11.1.  
 Second Heat—1, Fernandez Salinas Acuna, Chile, 0:10.9; Herb McKenley, Jamaica, 0:10.9.  
 Third Heat—1, Rafael Fortun Chacon, Cuba, 0:11; 2, Gerardo Salazar, Peru, 0:11.1.

### (Final)

1, Fortun, 10.6 seconds; 2, Bragg, 0:10.6; 3, McKenley, 0:11; 4, Da Silva, 0:11.0; 5, Acuna; 6, Salazar. (No time given for last two.)

### 200-METER DASH (Qualify for Semi-Finals)

First Heat—1, Arthur Bragg, U. S., 22.5 seconds; 2, Jesus O'Farril Farres, Cuba, 0:22.8; 3, Jose Teles Da Conceicao, Brazil, 0:23.1.  
 Second Heat—1, Raul Mazorra Zamora, Cuba, 0:22.1; 2, Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:22.5; 3, Gustavo Ehlers, Chile, 0:22.6.  
 Third Heat—1, Adelio Marquez, Argentina, 0:23.3; 2, Leonel Contreras, Chile, 0:23.3; 3, Juan Leiva, Venezuela, 0:25.8.  
 Fourth Heat—1, Rafael Fortun, Cuba, 0:23.6; 2, Fernando LaPuente, Argentina, 0:23.7; 3, Gustavo Fajardo, Colombia, 0:26.4.  
 Fifth Heat—1, Herbert McKenley, Jamaica, 0:22.8; 2, Antonio Moreira, Brazil, 0:22.9; 3, B. L. Bridgman, Trinidad, 0:23.6.  
 Sixth Heat—1, Don Campbell, U. S., 0:22.3; 2, Gerardo Bonhoff, Argentina, 0:22.3; 3, Andres Fernandez Salvador, Ecuador, 0:23.0.

### (Semi-Finals)

(First two in each heat qualify for final)  
 First Heat—1, Bragg, 21.9 seconds; 2, Mazorra Zamora, 0:22.1; 3, Zelaya, 0:22.1; 4, Ehlers, 0:22.9.  
 Second Heat—1, Fortun, 0:22.0; 2, Lapuente, 0:22.4; 3, Marquez, 0:22.4; 4, Leiva, 0:22.7.  
 Third Heat—1, McKenley, 0:22.1; 2, Bonhoff, 0:22.1; 3, Campbell, 0:22.3; 4, Bridgman, 0:23.1.

### (Final)

1, Rafael Fortun, Cuba, 0:21.3; 2, Arthur Bragg, United States, 0:21.4; 3, Herb MacKenley, Jamaica, 0:21.5; Gerardo Bonhoff, Argentina, 0:21.9; 5, Paul Mazorra, Cuba; 6, Fernando La Puente, Argentina (no times given for last two).

### 400-METER RUN

(First 3 in each heat qualify for semi-finals)  
 First Heat—1, John Voight, U. S., 0:50.6; 2, Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba, 0:50.6; 3, Ramon Sandoval, Chile, 0:50.7; 4, Leon Carmargo, Mexico, 0:51.2; 5, Anastasio Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:51.5; 6, Luis Modeste, Trinidad (no time).  
 Second Heat—1, Guillermo Evans, Argentina, 0:57.3; 2, Gustavo Ehlers, Chile, 0:57.4; 3, Carlos Monges Caldera, Mexico, 1:04.9 (only three entered).  
 Third Heat—1, Herbert McKenley, Jamaica, 49.0; 2, Hugo Maiocco, U. S., 0:50; 3, Guido Veronese, Argentina, 0:50.2; 4, Jose Zelaya, Paraguay, 0:50.5; 5, Javier Couze 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, Guillermo Gutierrez, Venezuela, 0:51.2.

### (Semi-Finals)

(First three in each heat qualify for final)  
 First Heat—1, Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba, 0:48.5; 2, John Voight, U. S., 0:48.9; 3, Gustavo Ehlers, Chile, 0:48.9; 4, Carlos Monges, Caldera, Mexico, 0:48.9; 5, Guillermo Evans, Argentina, 0:50.8; 6, Ramon Sandoval, Chile.  
 Second Heat—1, Mal Whitfield, U. S., 0:48.1; 2, Herb McKenley, Jamaica, 0:48.9; 3, Hugo Maiocco, U. S., 0:49.0; 4, Jaime Itlman, Chile, 0:49.5; 5, Guido Veronese, Argentina, 0:49.7; 6, Maximo Guerra, Argentina.

### (Final)

1, Malvin Whitfield, U. S. A., 0:47.8; 2, Hugo Maiocco, U. S. A., 0:48.0; 3, Herb McKenley,

Jamaica, 0:48.2; 4, John Voight, U. S. A., 0:48.3; 5, Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba, 0:48.4; 6, Gustavo Ehlers, 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; Argemiro Roque, Brazil, 1:58.1; Hugo Maiocco, U. S. (no time given).  
 Second Heat—Eduardo Balducci, Argentina, 1:57.2; Evelio Planas Del Rio, Cuba, 1:58.2; William Brown, U. S., 1:58.3; Luis Modeste, Trinidad, 1:58.9; Adolfo Augustyn, Argentina (no time given).

### (Final)

1, Mal Whitfield, U. S., 1 minute 53.2 seconds; 2, William Brown, U. S., 1:53.3; 3, Hugo Maiocco, U. S., 1:53.6; 4, Julio Ferreyra, Lima, Argentina, 1:53.6.

### 1,500-METER RUN

(First five in each heat qualify for final)  
 First Heat—1, Curtis Stone, U. S., 4:08.9; 2, Guillermo Salas Aravena, Chile, 4:08.9; 3, Hugo Ponce, Argentina, 4:10.1; 4, Libardo Mora, Columbia, 4:18.8; 5, Frank Prince, Panama, 4:11.9; 6, Luis Secco, Argentina.  
 Second Heat—1, Browning Ross, U. S., 4:13.8; 2, John Twomey, U. S., 4:13.8; 3, Luis Rodriguez, Brazil, 4:14.4; 4, Oscar Gauharou, Argentina, 4:14.9; 5, Wilfred Tull, Trinidad, 4:15.2; 6, Haroldo Gallardo, Chile.

### 1,500-METER RUN (Final)

1, Browning Ross, U. S. A., 4:00.4; 2, Guillermo Salas Aravena, Chile, 4:00.5; 3, John Twomey, U. S. A., 4:02; 4, Curtis Stone, 4:03.7; 5, Oscar Gauharou, Argentina, 4:04.2; 6, Luis Gonzaga Rodriguez, Brazil, 4:05.5.

### 3,000-METER STEEPLECHASE (Final)

1, Curtis Stone, U. S. A., 9:32; 2, Browning Ross, U. S. A., 9:32; 3, Fedro Daffa, Argentina, 9:44.6; 4, Esteban Fekete, Argentina, 9:51.3; 5, Guillermo Salas Aravena, Chile, 10:10.3; 6, Efrain Recinos, Guatemala, 10:38.8.

### 5,000-METER RUN (Final)

1, Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 14 minutes 57.2 seconds; 2, John Twomey, U. S., 14:57.5; 3, Gustavo Rojas Rodriguez, Chile, 15:06.4; 4, Browning Ross, U. S., 15:11.5.



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.



Another tape lunge by Fortun of Cuba, and another victory for him over Bragg of US; in this case, event is 200-meters dash.



Browning Ross, US, completes 1500-meters run in van, despite stretch drive of Chile's Salas.

#### 10,000-METER RUN (Final)

1. Curtis Stone, U. S., 31:08.6; 2. Ricardo Bralo, Argentina, 31:10.4; 3. Ezequiel Bustamante, Argentina, 32:31.8; 4. Jesse Van Zant, U. S., 33:10.3; 5. Doroteo Flores, Guatemala, 33:14.0; 6. Jose Soares Oitica, Brazil, 33:43.5

#### MARATHON

1. Deito Cabrera, Argentina, 2:35; 2. Reynaldo Gorno, 2:45; 3. Luis Valaquez, Guatemala, 2:46:02.4; 4. Luis Lagoa, Argentina, 2:51:11.1; 5. Enrique Inostroza, Chile, 2:53:01; 6. David Penden Gajardo, Chile, 2:53:58.3.

#### 110-METER HURDLES

- (First two in each heat qualify for final)
- First Heat—1. Dick Attlessey, United States, 0:14.3; 2. Estanislao Kocourek, Argentina, 0:14.5; 3. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:15.1; 4. Juan Eliva, Venezuela, 0:16.0.
- 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 Zorich, Argentina, 0:16.0.
- Third Heat—1. Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:15.0; 2. Vicente Tavez Chavez, Mexico, 0:15.1; 3. Teofilo Bell, Venezuela, 0:15.4; 4. Eduardo Laca, Peru, 0:15.4; 5. Ruben Diez Gomez, Argentina.

#### (Final)

1. Dick Attlessey, U. S., 14 seconds; 2. Estanislao Kocourek, Argentina, 0:14.2; 3. Samuel Anderson, Cuba, 0:14.2; 4. Donald Halderman, U. S., 0:14.3; 5. Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:14.7; 6. Vicente Tavez Chavez, Mexico.

#### 400-METER HURDLES (Qualify for Final)

- First Heat—Don Halderman, U. S., 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 Aparico, Colombia, 53.4 seconds; 2. Wilson Gomez Carneiro, Brazil, 0:53.7; 3. Donald Halderman, U. S., 0:54.5; 4. Reinaldo Martin Muller, Chile, 0:55.2; 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, 52:59.6; 4. Aldo Ramirez, Argentina, 53:37.6.

#### 50,000-METER WALK (Final)

1. Sixto Ibanez, Argentina, 5 hours 6 minutes 6.8 seconds; 2. J. H. Jackson, Trinidad, 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. U. S. A. (Don Campbell, Richard Attlessey, John Voight, Arthur Bragg), 0:41.3; 2. Cuba, 0:41.7; 3. Argentina, 0:41.9; 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 (Don Campbell, Richard Attlessey, John Voight, Arthur Bragg), 0:41; 2. Cuba, 0:41.2; 3. Argentina, 0:41.8; 4. Chile, 0:42.3; 5. Colombia, 0:42.8.

#### 1,600-METER RELAY

1. United States (Hugo Maiocco, William Brown, John Voight, Mal Whitfield), 3:09.9; 2. Chile, 3:15.9; 3. Argentina, 3:18.4; 4. Cuba, 3:20; 5. Mexico; 6. Paraguay.

#### HIGH JUMP

1. Virgil Severns, U. S., 6 feet 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; 2. tie between Cal Clark, U. S., and Addilton de Almeida Luz, Brazil, 6 feet 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; 4. tie between Jose Tales de Conceicao, Brazil, and Ernesto Lagos Salinas, Chile, 6 feet  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch; 6. Carlos Pruebla Maturana, Chile, 5 feet 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

#### BROAD JUMP

1. Gaylord Bryan, U. S., 23 feet 7 inches; 2. Albino Geist, Argentina, 22 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 3. James Holland, U. S., 22 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 4. Ademar Ferreira Da Silva, Brazil, 22 feet 8 $\frac{4}{5}$  inches; 5. Bruno Witthaus, Argentina, 22 feet 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; 6. Alberto Eggeling Pots, Chile, 22 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1. Ademar Ferreira Da Silva, Brazil, 50 feet; 2. Helio Coutinho Da Silva, Brazil, 49 feet 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches; 3. Bruno Witthaus, Argentina, 47 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; 4. Gaylord Bryan, United States, 46 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; 5. Jorge Martin Aguirre, Mexico, 45 feet 8 inches; 6. Edgar Andrade Alvarez, Ecuador, 45 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

### SHOT-PUT

1. James Fuchs, United States, 56 feet 7½ inches;
2. Juan Kahnert, Argentina, 46 feet 10¾ inches;
3. Nadin Marreis, Brazil, 46 feet 2 inches;
4. Julian Lorenta, Argentina, 44 feet 5¼ inches;
5. Gerardo Villiers, Cuba, 44 feet 5¾ inches;
6. Fernando Ferrero, Argentina, 41 feet 9¼ inches.

### POLE VAULT

1. Bob Richards, U. S., 14 feet 9¼ inches;
2. Jaime Piqueras, Peru, 12 feet 9¼ inches;
3. Sinibaldo Gerbasi, Brazil, 12 feet 9¼ inches;
4. Metres Raimundo Dias Rodriguez, Brazil, 12 feet 15¾ inches;
5. Jorge Aguilera Noreiga, Mexico, 12 feet 15¾ inches;
6. Hernan Ortiz Molina, Paraguay, 11 feet 5¼ inches.

### DISCUS THROW

1. James Fuchs, U. S., 160 feet 4 inches;
2. Richard Doyle, U. S., 155 feet 1½ inches;
3. Elvio Porta, Argentina, 147 feet 4/5 inches;
4. Hernan Haddad Abdala, Chile, 145 feet 1/5 inch;
5. Emilio Malchiodi, Argentina, 144 feet 10¼ inches;
6. Nadin Marreis, Brazil, 144 feet 11/16 inches.

### JAVELIN THROW

1. Ricardo Heber, Argentina, 223 feet 4¾ inches;
2. Stephen Seymour, U. S., 220 feet 1 inch;
3. Horst Walter, Argentina, 217 feet 7½ inches;
4. Gerardo Mielkes, Argentina, 213 feet ¾ inch;
5. Hernan Ortiz, Molina, Paraguay, 153 feet 10¾ inches.

### HAMMER THROW

1. Emilio Ortiz, Argentina, 157 feet 7¾ inches;
2. Manuel Etchepare, Argentina, 151 feet 3¼ inches;
3. Arturo Melchor Borquez, Chile, 149 feet 11¼ inches;
4. Juan Fusc, Argentina, 148 feet 9¾ inches;
5. Gilbert Borjeson, U. S., 143 feet 7¾ inches;
6. Vincente Ladoyte, Colombia, 127 feet 4/5 inches;
7. Manuel Consiglietti, Peru;
8. Julio Bordas Alonson, Cuba. (No distance given for last two.)

### DECATHLON

- 100-Meter Run—1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 0:11.3 (760 points); 2. Enrique Kistenmacher, Argentina, 0:11.6 (686 points); Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:11.6 (686 points); 4. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 0:11.8 (640 points).

- Broad Jump—1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 22 feet 2¼ inches (746 points); 2. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 20 feet 10½ inches (641 points); 3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 16 feet 8¼ inches (361 points).

- Shot-Put—1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 43 feet 8¾ inches (748 points); 2. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 36 feet 7¼ inches (545 points); 3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 30 feet 5 inches (388 points).

- High Jump—1. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 5 feet 11 inches (783 points); 2. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 5 feet 7 inches (671 points); 3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 4 feet 7½ inches (368 points).

- 400-Meter Run—Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:52.8 seconds (725 points); 2. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 0:53.1 (711 points); 3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 0:54 (669 points).

- 110-Meter Hurdles—1. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:15.2 (869 points); 2. Hernan Figueroa, Chile, 0:16.0 (698 points); 3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 0:20.4 (359 points).

- Discus—1. Figueroa, 119 feet 5 inches (608 points); 2. Alzamora, 102 feet 1 inch (647 points); 3. Salazar, 82 feet 11½ inches (326 points).

- 1,500 Meters—1. Alzamora, Peru, 4:56.4 (435 points); 2. Salazar, Guatemala, 5:00.5; 3. Figueroa, 5:00.7.

- Pole Vault—1. Figueroa, 10 feet 10 inches (613 points); 2. Salazar, 9 feet 2¼ inches (431 points); 3. Alzamora, 9 feet 2¼ inches (431 points).

- Javelin Throw—1. Figueroa, 173 feet 11 inches (644 points); 2. Alzamora, 138 feet 6½ inches (451 points); 3. Salazar, 133 feet 8¼ inches (427 points).

### FINAL DECATHLON STANDING

1. Hernan Figueroa, Chile, 6,615 points;
2. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 6,063;
3. Enrique Salazar, Guatemala, 4,380.



Women's Track and Field Team: (sitting, l. to r.) Manager-Coach Evelyne Hall, Dolores Dwyer, Frances Kazubski, Nancy Phillips, Nell Jackson; (standing) Jean Patton, Janet Moreau, Amelia Bert, Evelyn Lawler.

## WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

### Report of Committee Chairman and Team Manager-Coach

By Evelyne Hall

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., Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Dietrich Wortmann of the German American AC, Brooklyn, N. Y., secured funds for two girls each. Miss Lua Bartley of Tennessee State, Nashville, Tenn., sent funds for one girl and a terrific job was accomplished by Frances Kazubski who raised money for her own expenses. Without the cooperation and the great effort of the above persons we would not have had a team. Our sincere thanks go to all who made it possible.

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 Kazubski, Sandy's Club, Cleveland, O.; Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, 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 Evelyn 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:

100-Meters Dash, 2nd—Jean Patton, 4th—Janet Moreau; 200-Meters Dash, 1st—Jean Patton, 2nd—Nell Jackson, 6th—Dolores Dwyer; 80-Meters Hurdles, 3rd—Nancy Phillips, 6th—Evelyn Lawler (hit two hurdles, almost fell); 400-Meters Relay, 1st—Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, and Jean Patton; Discus Throw, 3rd—Frances Kaszubski; Shot Put, 4th—Amelia Bert; Javelin Throw, 1st—Amelia Bert; High Jump, 6th—Evelyn Lawler.

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 weight-lifting 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 Attlesy 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



*Six finalists in 50-meters hurdles reach first barrier together; US entrants, Phillips and Lawler, are third and sixth from right.*



*Sanchez, Peru, beats Patton, US, for 100-meters title; Moreau, US (at left), is 4th.*

favorites with the people of Chile. The night before we left, one of the sports clubs had an excellent dinner for the entire team. The president of the club gave us a real welcome, and I responded with a thank-you speech for the team. The Chileans were lavish in their praise of the Americans.

It was surprising to see how many newly acquired friends came to the airport to see us off and wish us Godspeed. Our group disbanded in Miami convinced that athletes make the best ambassadors!

The girls on the Pan American team—swimmers and track athletes alike—were most gracious and ladylike and made a host of friends everywhere. The team was cooperative in every way and there were no petty arguments. Nothing was lost or misplaced. All had true team spirit. I cannot praise the team enough for its splendid conduct throughout the whole trip. The fond memories of the trip and the Pan American Games will live for years to come in the hearts of all!



Jean Patton, US, enjoys experience later repeated in relay by breaking tape in 200-meters run; teammate Nell Jackson (left) was second.

## RESULTS OF WOMEN'S EVENTS

### 100-METER DASH

First Heat—1, Adriana Millard Pacheco, Chile, 12.7 seconds; Dolores Dwyer, U. S., 0:12.8; Olga Bianchi, Argentina, 0:13.  
 Second Heat—1, Julia Sanchez Deze, Peru, 0:12.3; Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:12.8.  
 Third Heat—1, Jean Patton, U. S., 0:12.6; Lillian Heinz, Argentina, 0:12.9.  
 Fourth Heat—1, Janet Moreau, U. S., 0:12.8; Helena Cardoso Menezes, Brazil, 0:13.

#### (Semi-Finals)

First Heat—1, Julia Sanchez Deze, Peru, 12.5 seconds; 2, Andiana Millard Pacheco, Chile, 0:12.8; 3, Olga Bianchi, Argentina, 0:12.9.  
 Second Heat—1, Jean Patton, U. S., 0:12.6; 2, Lillian Heinz, Argentina, 0:12.9; 3, Janet Moreau, U. S., 0:13.2.

#### (Final)

1, Julia Sanchez Deze, Peru, 12.2 seconds; 2, Jean Patton, U. S., 0:12.3; 3, Lillian Heinz, Argentina, 0:12.7; 4, Janet Moreau, U. S., 0:12.7.

### 200-METER RUN (Qualifiers for Semi-Finals)

First Heat—1, Jean Patton, U. S. A., 0:26.2; 2, Teresa Carvajal, Argentina, 0:27.2; 3, Alejandrina Correa, Colombia, 0:28.0.  
 Second Heat—1, Dolores Dwyer, U. S. A., 0:27.3; 2, Deice Jurdelina de Castro, Brazil, 0:28.0; 3, Andriana Miller Pacheco, Chile, 0:28.0.  
 Third Heat—1, Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:27.1; 2, Cora Pascasio, Argentina, 0:27.4.  
 Fourth Heat—1, Nell Jackson, U. S. A., 0:26.5; 2, Oldemia Bargiela Demaryin, Argentina, 0:27.3; 3, Cecilia Navarrete, Colombia, 0:27.5.

#### (Semi-Finals)

First Heat—1, Jean Patton, U. S. A., 0:25.7; 2, Adriana Millard Pacheco, Chile, 0:26.4; 3, Dolores Dwyer, U. S. A., 0:26.6.  
 Second Heat—1, Nell Jackson, U. S. A., 0:26.3; 2, Beatriz Kretschman, Chile, 0:26.7; 3, Cecilia Navarrete, Colombia, 0:27.0.

#### (Final)

1, Jean Patton, U. S. A., 0:25.3; 2, Nell Jackson, U. S. A., 0:25.7; 3, Adriana Millard Pacheco, Chile, 0:26.1; 4, Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:26.7; Cecilia Navarrete, Colombia, 0:26.9; Dolores Dwyer, U. S. A., 0:27.7.

### 50-METER HURDLES

(First two in each heat qualify for final)  
 First Heat—1, Eliana Gaete Lazo, Chile, 0:11.6; 2, Wanda Dos Santos, Brazil, 0:12.3; 3, Janet Moreau, United States, 0:12.7; Elba Damiani, Argentina, 0:12.7.  
 Second Heat—1, Nancy Phillips, United States, 0:12.0; 2, Elisa Kaczmarek, Argentina, 0:12.2; 3, Aida Mayum Cedeno, Ecuador, 0:12.4.  
 Third Heat—1, Marion Huber, Chile, 0:12.0; 2, Evelyn Lawyer, United States, 0:12.2; 3, Luisa Piarr, Argentina, 0:12.6; 4, Elia Galvan Hernandez, Mexico, 0:13.7.

#### (Final)

1, Eliana Gaete Lazo, Chile, 0:11.9; 2, Marion Huber, Chile, 0:12.0; 3, Nancy Phillips, U. S., 0:12.1; 4, Wanda Dos Santos, Brazil, 0:12.2; 5, Elisa Kaczmarek, Argentina, 0:12.4; 6, Evelyn Lawyer, U. S. (no time).

### 400-METER RELAY

#### (Final)

1, United States (Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton), 0:48.7; 2, Chile, 0:49.3; 3, Argentina, 0:49.8; 4, Brazil, 0:50.5; 5, Ecuador, 0:53.3.

### DISCUS THROW

1, Ingeborg Mello de Preiss, Argentina, 126 feet 5/8 inches; 2, Ingeborg Pfuller, Argentina, 122 feet; 3, Frances Kaszubski, U. S., 117 feet 7/8 inches; 4, Daisy Hoffman Roman, Chile, 116 feet 5/8 inches; 5, Zulema Bonaparte, Argentina, 109 feet, 11/8 inches; 6, Leni de Freese, Chile, 109 feet 7 inches. (Amelia Albina Bert, Providence, R. I., failed to qualify for final.)

### BROAD JUMP

1, Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 17 feet 9/8 inches; 2, Lisa Peter Teubnet, Chile, 17 feet 3/4 inch; 3,

Wanda Dos Santos, Brazil, 17 feet; 4, Olga Bianchi, Argentina, 16 feet 9/8 inches.

### SHOT-PUT

1, Ingeborg Mello de Preiss, Argentina, 40 feet 10/8 inches; 2, Vera Trezouko, Brazil, 38 feet 3/8 inch; 3, Ingeborg Pfuller, Argentina, 37 feet 11/8 inches; 4, Frances Kaszubski, U. S., 37 feet 2/8 inches.

### JAVELIN THROW

1, Hortensia Lopez Garcia, Mexico, 129 feet 4/8 inches; 2, Amelia Bert, U. S., 124 feet 11/8 inches; 3, Berta Chiu Nunez, Mexico, 123 feet 11/8 inches; 4, Judith Caballero, Panama, 123 feet 11/8 inches; 5, Ursula Holle de Rcheren, Chile, 115 feet 8/8 inches; 6, Anneliese Schmidt, Brazil, 110 feet 2/8 inches.

### HIGH JUMP

1, Jacinta Sandtford, Ecuador; 2, Lucy Lopez, Chile; 3, Clara Muller, Brazil; 4, Julia Alfisi, Argentina; 5, Gladys Ervetta, Argentina; 6, Evelyn Lawler, United States, all with 4 feet 9/8 inches; placings made on number of misses at that height.

## SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING

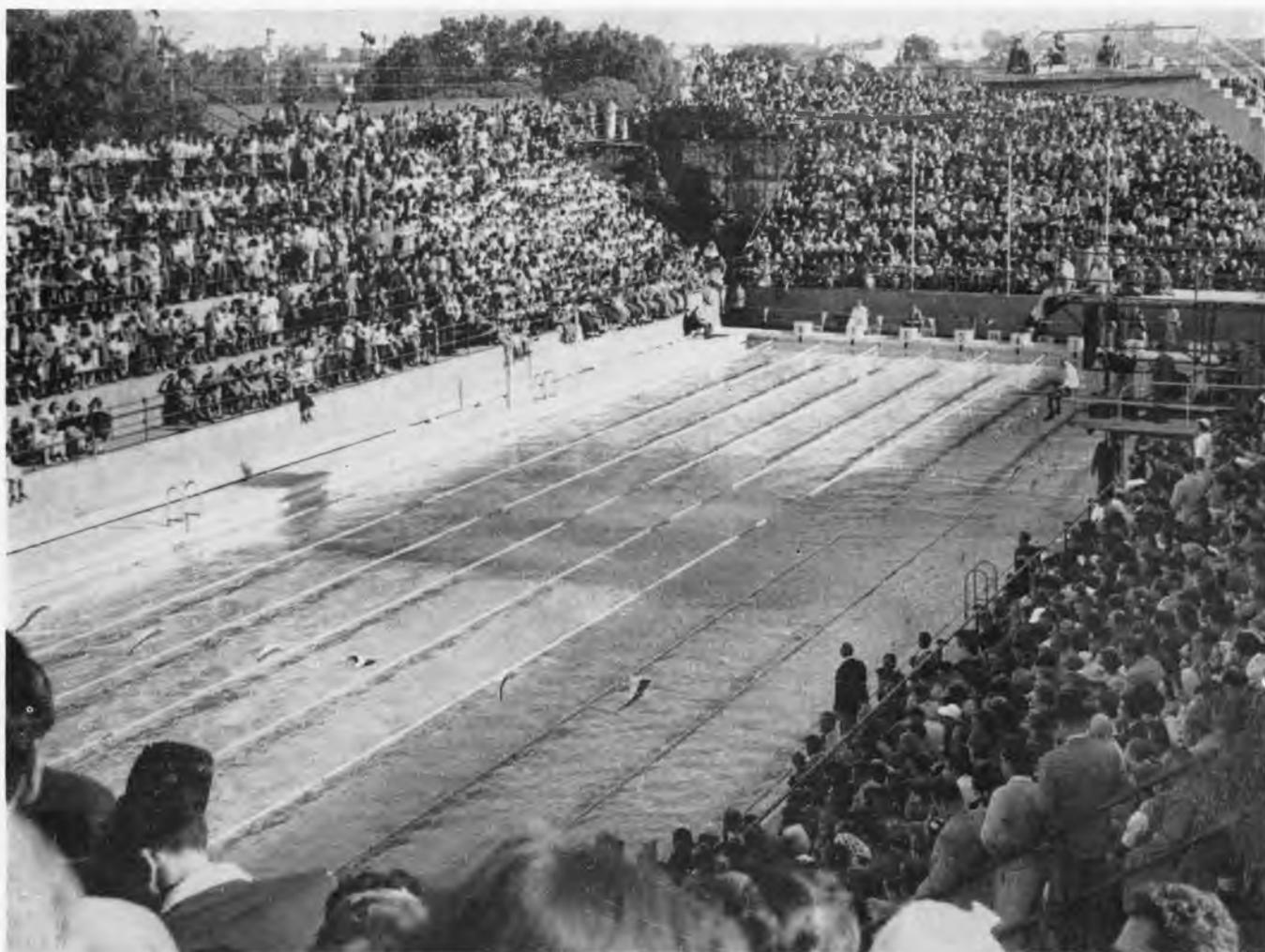
(Continued from page 323)

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 distributed the championship medals and was himself presented with a beautiful dappled gray horse, the gift of the president of Mexico, which country will be host to the Second Pan American Games in 1955.

At the conclusion of the Games President Brundage termed them "perfect" 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 wearers 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.



*Scene of aquatic events in Pan American Games program: Buenos Aires swimming pool of Institute of Technical Research, Ministry of Public Works.*

## MEN'S SWIMMING

### Report of Committee Chairman

*By Charles O. Roeser*

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. Roeser, Lansdowne, Pa., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Bertolini resigned as chairman, and Roeser 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 Roeser appointed Matt Mann of the University of Michigan as chairman of the coaches advisory committee.



*Swimming Team: (bottom row, l. to r.) Manager-Coach Mike Peppe, Sammy Lee, Miller Anderson, Ralph Sala, Bowen Stassforth; (top row) Ronald Gora, Dick Cleveland, Bill Hensner, Allen Stack, Charles Moss, Burwell Jones.*

## MEN'S SWIMMING

### Report of Team Manager-Coach

*By Mike Peppe*

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 LaMarr. 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.



*(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 Ahumada, Mexico, 1:00.4; 5. Cesar Soberani, Mexico, 1:02.8; 6. Herman Aviles, Chile, 1:03.3; 7. Pablo Catunga, Brazil, 1:03.5.

### 400-Meters Freestyle

1. Tetsuo Okamoto, Brazil, 4:52.4; 2. William Heusner, U. S. A., 4:54.5; 3. Tonatiuh Gutierrez, Mexico, 4:57.2; 4. Luis Child, Colombia, 4:58.7; 5. Federico Zwanck, Argentina, 4:59.6; 6. Carlos Bonacich, Argentina, 5:01.4.

### 1,500-Meters Freestyle

1. Tetsuo Okamoto, Brazil, 19:23.3; 2. Tonitiuh Gutierrez Olgnin, Mexico, 19:24.5; 3. Efred Fierro Manly, Mexico, 19:57.4; 4. Burwell Jones, U. S., 20:10.3; 5. Carlos Bonacich, Argentina, 20:10.2; 6. William Heusner, U. S., 20:11.3; 7. Carlos Zwanck, Argentina, 20:11.9; 8. Luis Child, Colombia, 20:24.5.

### 100-Meters Backstroke

1. Allen Stack, U. S. A., 1:08; 2. Pedro Galvao, Argentina, 1:08.3; 3. Burwell Jones, U. S. A., 1:09.8; 4. Clementine Mejia, Mexico, 1:10.2; 5. Ilo Montiero da Fonseca, Brazil, 1:11.1; 6. Fernando Pavan, Brazil, 1:11.5.

### 200-Meters Breaststroke

1. Hector Dominguez Nimo, Argentina, 2:43.8; 2. Willy Otto Jordan, Brazil, 2:47.3; 3. Bowen Stassforth, U. S. A., 2:47.6; 4. Orlando Cossani, Argentina, 2:48.6; 5. Manuel Sanginy Bentancourt, Peru, 2:51.5; 6. Ademar Grijó, Brazil, 2:58.1; 7. Walter Ocampo Esparza, Mexico, 2:58.4; 8. Jorge Archila, El Salvador, 3:07.6.

### 300-Meters Medley Relay

1. U. S. (Allen Stack, Bowen Stassforth, Richard Cleveland), 3:16.9; 2. Argentina, 3:20.7; 3. Mexico, 3:22.5; 4. Cuba, 3:25.4; 5. Brazil, 3:27.5; 6. El Salvador, 3:40.6.

### 800-Meters Freestyle Relay

1. U. S. (Richard Gora, Burwell Jones, Dick Cleveland, William Heusner), 9:00.6; 2. Brazil, 9:13.3; 3. Argentina, 9:19.5; 4. Mexico, 9:36; 5. Chile, 9:50.9; 6. El Salvador, 9:54.3; 7. Peru, 9:58.5.

### 3-Meters Dive

1. Joaquin Capilla Perez, Mexico, 201.716 pts.; 2. Miller Anderson, U. S., 199.066; 3. Sammy Lee, U. S., 101.916; 4. Alberto Capilla Perez, Mexico, 160.033; 5. Milton Busin, Brazil, 158.90; 6. Gunter Mund, Chile, 128.916; 7. Eugenio Oberndorfer, Argentina, 119.55; 8. Alejandro Pieper, Argentina, 117.583; 9. Oscar Bolanos, Guatemala, 98.866.

### High Board Dive

1. Joaquin Capilla Perez, Mexico, 159.966; 2. Sammy Lee, U. S., 153.533; 3. Miller Anderson, U. S., 136.566; 4. Rudolfo Perea Cifuentes, Mexico, 134.80; 5. Aroldo Fusco Mariano, Brazil, 125.95; 6. Eugenio Oberndorfer, Argentina, 112.783.



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 Team: (front row, l. to r.) Norman Dornblaser, Norman Lake, Captain Pete Stange, Jack Spargo, Bill Zerkie; (back row) Jim Norris, Bruce O'Brien, Harry Bisbey, Marvin Burns, Bob Hughes, Manager-Coch Urho Saari.*

## WATER POLO

### Report of Committee Chairman

*By Jay-Ebret 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 team 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



*Goal or Save? Action when Argentina defeated US, 6-2, in final game.*

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



*US Poloists ready for watery action: (front row, l. to r.) Lake, Stange, Dornblaser, Spargo; (back row) Bisbey, Hughes, Norris.*

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.



Urho Saari

## WATER POLO

### Report of Team Manager-Coach

By Urho 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 breaks in the first half, scored first, and still held a 2-1 lead late in the period. However, big Bob Hughes sparked the US offense by tying the count at 2-2 just before the half was over. In the second half, the younger American players began to limber up and used their fast breaking and quick passing to wear

down the Chileans. Hughes, Jack Spargo, Bill Dornblaser, and Bill Lake all tallied in the last period as the team finally breezed to a 6-2 victory. Hughes was the high-point man, coming up from his guard position at crucial times to score three goals.

The next night, against Mexico, the US team played a much better game, displaying superior passing, shooting, and team play. Although the Mexican team tended toward a rough type of game, the swimming speed of the smaller US players controlled the play. The final score was 7-0 in another US victory as Harry Bisbey, in the goal, and Jim Norris at right guard played stellar defensive games. Spargo, Hughes, Pete Stange, and Bill Zerkie provided the offensive 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 was 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 again 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, Bisbey, 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

#### TEAM ROSTER

	Age	Weight	Height
RF —Pete Stange, El Segundo, Cal. ....	19	160	5' 9"
LF —Jack Spargo, El Segundo, Cal. ....	19	140	5' 9"
CF —Bill Lake, El Segundo, Cal. ....	18	155	5' 9½"
CB —Bill Dornblaser, El Segundo, Cal. ....	17	142	5' 8"
LG —Bob Hughes, El Segundo, Cal. ....	20	220	6' 4"
RG —Jim Norris, El Segundo, Cal. ....	20	175	5' 10"
Goal—Harry Bisbey, El Segundo, Cal. ....	19	178	6' 0"
Spare—Bill Zerkie, El Segundo, Cal. ....	17	145	5' 9"
Spare—Marvin Burns, Fullerton, Cal. ....	22	200	6' 4"
Spare—Bruce O'Brien, Chicago, Ill. ....	16	160	5' 8"

retain its official weight or shape when it becomes water soaked.

The Pan American water polo games were played under the new FINA rules, which are a step in the right direction with the elimination of the "no-moving" rule. We feel, however, that this game is still a long way from the fast, clean-cut and spectator-pleasing game that is played under the NCAA rules (similar to AAU rules of 1949 and 1950). Under FINA rules, the use of only one referee and the lack of limit on personal fouls encourage type of play which certainly does not meet approved standards of sportsmanship.

The members of the US water polo team felt that participation in the Pan American Games was a very interesting and worthwhile experience. They have learned a great deal about international competition, and are now enthusiastic about improving their own play in the hopes of representing the US in future athletic events.

All the players have expressed a definite preference for the NCAA type of rules and feel that these are superior to the FINA rules. We sincerely hope that the US will lead the way to a better game of water polo by adopting these rules again for AAU competition. We believe that the game itself is more important than conforming to FINA rules in preparation for international contests.

In the long run these rules would encourage more swimmers to participate, develop better players, and above all, promote better sportsmanship. Then the game would continue to grow in popularity with spectators as well as players.

#### WATER POLO TOURNAMENT

	Games	Won	Lost	Pts.
1 Argentina .....	4	4	0	8
2 Brazil .....	4	3	1	6
3 United States..	4	2	2	4
Mexico .....	4	1	3	2
Chile .....	4	0	4	0



Walter J. Schlueter



Women's Swimming Team: (front row, l. to r.) Jacqueline C. LaVine, Carol Jane Pence, Carolyn V. Green, Sharon Geary, Margaret Hulton; (back row) Mary F. Cunningham, Patricia K. McCormick, Sheila E. Donahue, Betty E. Mullen, Maureen O'Brien.

## 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 fundraising 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 organiza-

tion 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 Donabue, Maureen O'Brien, Betty Mullen, Margaret Hulton, Mary Cunningham, Sharon Geary, Carol Pence, Patricia McCormick, Jacqueline LaVine

On victory stand following 400-meters free-style championship: (l. to r.) Green, US, 2nd; Schultz, Argentina, 1st; de Tavares, Brazil, 3rd.





Winners in Springboard Dive: (l. to r.) Pat McCormick, US, 2nd; Mary Frances Cunningham, US, 1st; Dolores Castillo, Guatemala, 3rd.



They captured medals in 100-metres Freestyle: (l. to r.) Jackie LaVine, US, 2nd; Sharon Geary, US, 1st; Ana Maria Schultz, Argentina, 3rd.

### 100-Meters Freestyle

1. Sharon Geary, U. S., 1:08.4; 2, Jacqueline LaVine, U. S., 1:09.9; 3, Ana Maria Schultz, Argentina, 1:10.6; 4, Eileen Holt, Argentina, 1:10.7; 5, Magda Bruggeman, Mexico, 1:11.8; 6, Fiedade Coutinho da Silva Tavares, Brazil, 1:12.2.

### 200-Meters Freestyle

1. Ana Maria Schultz, Argentina, 2:32.4; 2, Betty Mullen, U. S., 2:32.3; 3, Eileen Holt, Argentina, 2:36.5; 4, Piedade Coutinho da Silva Tavares, Brazil, 2:37; 5, Talita Alencar Rodrigues, Brazil, 2:47.9; 6, Jacqueline LaVine, U. S., 2:49.1; 7, Ellana Busch Herrera, Chile, 2:54.4; 8, Maria Karlesi, Chile, 2:57.

### 400-Meters Freestyle

1. Ana Maria Schultz, Argentina, 5:26.7; 2, Carolyn Green, U. S., 5:33.1; 3, Piedade Coutinho de Tavares, Brazil, 5:33.6; 4, Betty Mullen, U. S., 5:34.3; 5, Cristina Kujathn, Argentina, 5:40.4; 6, Magda Brugge-

## RESULTS OF COMPETITION

man, Mexico, 5:49.6; 7, Thalita de Alencar Rodriguez, Brazil, 6:02.7; 8, Virginia Trolles Shaw, Cuba, 6:19.5.

### 100-Meters Backstroke

1. Maureen O'Brien, U. S., 1:18.5; 2, Sheila Donahue, U. S., 1:20.5; 3, Magda Bruggeman Schmidt, Mexico, 1:21; 4, Nelida Delrosco, Argentina, 1:21.6; 5, Vanna Rocco, Argentina, 1:22.2; 6, Anna Santarita, Brazil, 1:22.4; 7, Idamis Busin, Brazil, 1:22.8; 8, Charlotte Knapp Nuhsbaum, Mexico, 1:27.8.

### 200-Meters Breaststroke

1. Dorothea Turnbull, Argentina, 3:08.4; 2, Beatrice Rohde, Argentina, 3:10.3; 3, Carol Pence, U. S., 3:14.7; 4, Margaret Hulton, U. S., 3:16.7; 5, Adriana Hernandez Alvarez, Mexico, 3:18.9; 6, Garriela Langerfoldt, Chile, 3:24.1; 7, Virginia Trelles Shaw, Cuba, 3:30.3.

### 300-Meters Relay

1. U. S. (Sharon Geary, Carol Pence, Maureen O'Brien), 3:49.3; 2, Ar-

gentina, 3:59.7; 3, Mexico, 4:13.2; 4, Brazil, 4:26.5; 5, Chile, 4:28.3.

### 400-Meters Relay

1. U. S. (Carol Green, Sharon Geary, Jacqueline Lavine, Betty Mullen), 4:37.1; 2, Argentina, 4:48.1; 3, Brazil, 5:03.6; 4, Mexico, 5:22.1.

### 3-Meters Dive

1. Mary Frances Cunningham, U. S., 131.93; 2, Patricia McCormick, U. S., 128.083; 3, Dolores Castillo, Guatemala, 109.94; 4, Irma Lozano Gallo, Mexico, 100.85; 5, Helga Mundt, Chile, 90.333; 6, Della Costa Almeida, Brazil, 86.366.

### High Board Dive

1. Patricia Keller McCormick, U. S. A., 65.716; 2, Carlota Rios Laurenzana, Mexico, 65.133; 3, Mary Cunningham, U. S., 51.533; 4, Dolores Castillo, Guatemala, 49.95; 5, Irma Lozano Gallo, Mexico, 47.333; 6, Helga Mundt Borgs, Chile, 46.966.



Baseball Team: (back row, l. to r.) Alton Brooks, Stan Johnson, Don Woodlief, Dick McCleney, Frank Webner, Wiley Warren, Manager-Coach Taylor Sanford; (front row) Harron Floyd, Bob Coluni, Jack Stallings, Max Eller, Kent Rogers, Jack Liptak.

## BASEBALL

### Report of Committee Chairman

By Frank G. McCormick

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.

Everett D. Barnes, Hamilton, N. Y.

C. O. Brown, Battle Creek, Mich.

Clinton W. Evans, Berkeley, Cal.

Gordon Jeffrey, Toledo, Ohio

Leslie Mann, San Gabriel, Cal.

Arthur W. Mansfield, Madison, Wisc.

J. F. McKale, Tucson, Arizona

Dale Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. A. Moore, Louisville, Ky.

J. H. Pittard, Atlanta, Ga.



Frank G. McCormick

National American Baseball Federation; John Kolbs, NCAA.

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 Mexico behind 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.



Taylor Sanford

The US got a very tough break in the opening game with Argentina when Catcher Alton Brooks fractured his right thumb and had to retire from further competition. This necessitated moving the third baseman, Jack Liptak, to catcher, a position he had never played before, shifting Kent Rogers from center field to third base, and sending one of the extra pitchers to the outfield. This was the way the line-up ran during the remaining six games. The fact that the US players were able to practice outdoors only three days prior to competing in the first international game meant that the team was handicapped in its training as compared with all its rivals, which had been playing baseball for at least two months. Furthermore, the squad of 12 men included seven sophomores who had yet to play their first season of varsity ball.

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 McCleney, 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.



During US defeat of Brazil, 23-4, Floyd of victors reaches third in safety.

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 Euenos 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*

US .....	29,	Argentina .....	3
US .....	23,	Brazil .....	4
US .....	7,	Colombia .....	5
Nicaragua ....	9,	US .....	8
US .....	8,	Venczuela ....	5
Cuba .....	8,	US .....	1
US .....	9,	Mexico .....	3

**PAN AMERICAN  
BASEBALL TOURNAMENT**

	Games	Won	Lost	Pts.
1 Cuba .....	7	6	1	6
2 United States..	7	5	2	5
2 Mexico .....	7	5	2	5
Nicaragua .....	7	4	3	4
Venczuela .....	7	4	3	4
Colombia .....	7	3	4	3
Brazil .....	7	1	6	1
Argentina .....	7	0	7	0



*While US is downing Argentina, 29-3, Floyd helps victor's cause by taking third again.*



*Pitcher Dick McCleney, US, swings in vain during team's upset by Nicaragua, 9-8.*

**BASKETBALL**

**Report of Committee Chairman**

*By Howard Hobson*

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



*Basketball Team: (back row, l. to r.) Co-Coach Hal Fischer, Charles O'Neill, Dick Atha, Jim Powell, Don Barksdale, Bob Gilbert, Dick Faszholz, Cliff Murray, Co-Coach John Longfellow; (front row) Neil Turner, Tom Kern, Ed Longfellow, Gene Lambdin, Ken Leslie, Roger Adkins, Dick Babcock.*

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, Cal.

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 and so did Bradley University, the NCAA second place team. Their reasons were that while college was in session, their players could not be permitted to incur the class absences necessary 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.
- (2) US 74, Ecuador 52: Leslie looks for US teammate.
- (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

## I 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 board work of Barksdale and Faszholz, and used their bench strength with telling effect to breeze by all opponents up to the final game.

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 were 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



John B. Longfellow

## Report of Team Co-Coaches

the results over the public address speakers.

The Luna Park Arena had a well-lighted playing floor with glass backboards and standard goals. The balls used were leather balls built like soccer balls. They were standard in size and weight and did not cause the US squad much trouble after the first few days.

The chief difference in international rules is the twelve foot free throw lane and the fact that the officials are very technical and close in their decisions. For example, we received several fouls for talking to our opponents or talking to the bench.

The final game started and looked like a run-away in the first half, with the US special defense holding in check the Argentine scoring stars, Furlong and Gonzales, 29-23. However, Argentina rallied and closed to a half-time score. 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:

US .....	74	Ecuador .....	52
US .....	77	Cuba .....	59
US .....	90	Panama .....	55
US .....	69	Chile .....	50
US .....	74	Brazil .....	42
US .....	57	Argentina .....	51

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.



Hal Fischer



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 line-up 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, as 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

	Games	Won	Lost	Pts.
1 United States..	5	5	0	10
2 Argentina ....	5	4	1	9
3 Cuba* .....	5	2	3	7
4 Brazil* .....	5	2	3	7
5 Chile* .....	5	1	4	6
6 Panama* .....	5	1	4	6
<i>(Consolation)</i>				
7 Paraguay* ....	3	2	1	5
8 Mexico* .....	3	2	1	5
9 Ecuador* .....	3	2	1	5
10 Colombia .....	3	0	3	0

\* 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 regionals. With the financial aid of the Midwestern Association of the AAU, this writer took a

full team of qualifiers from the mid-western regionals. 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

### Report of Team Manager

*By Francis X. Duffy*

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 box-

ing 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—Sugusto Carcamo, Chile, outpointed Joaquin Leon, Venezuela; Cortez Jackson, U. S., outpointed Rodolfo Anderson, Panama.

Lightweight Class—Willie Hunter, U. S., knocked out Vicente Matute, Venezuela, first round.

Welterweight Class—Jose Davalos, Mexico, outpointed Hugo Besaure, Chile; Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Sergio Gazcue, Venezuela.

Middleweight Class—Harold Coles, U. S., knocked out Felix Leal, Guatemala, first round.

#### Quarter-Finals

Bantamweight Class—Juan Gutierrez, Chile, outpointed Sergio Penalver, Cuba; Ricardo Gonzales, Argentina, defeated Ned Doughty, U. S., default (Doughty disqualified for overweight).

Featherweight Class—Francisco Nunez, Argentina, outpointed Pedro Galasso, Brazil; Juan Martinez Alvarado, Mexico, outpointed Eladio Vives Perez, Cuba.

Flyweight Class—Carlos Gomez Sandoval, Peru, outpointed Enrique Lamelas Barrio, Cuba; Paul Macias Guevara, Mexico, outpointed Sebastiao Freitas, Brazil.

Light Heavyweight Class—Rinaldo Ansaloni, Argentina, outpointed Risolino Vilca, Peru.

#### 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 Barenghi, Argentina, outpointed Marcias Guervara, Mexico; German Pardo, Chile, outpointed Carlos Gomez, Peru.

##### LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS

Fernando Araneda, Chile, outpointed Leo Koltun, Brazil.  
Oscar Galardo, Argentina, outpointed Willie Hunter, U. S.

##### WELTERWEIGHT CLASS

Cristobal Hernandez, Cuba, outpointed Davalos Noriega, Mexico.  
Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Alejandro Dibe, Brazil.



*F. Don Miller, Capt., Co-Coach*



*(left) Francisco Nunez, Argentine featherweight gold medalist, outpoints Cortez Jackson, US, in semi-final contest.*

WITH US BOXERS  
IN PAN  
AMERICAN  
GAMES



*(above) In one of tournament's only two knock-outs, middleweight Harold Coles, US, disposes of Felix Leal, Guatemala, in first round of preliminary bout.*



*(above) In light-heavyweight semi-final, John Stewart, US, floors Lucio Gratone, Brazil, but is outpointed by him.*

*(right) Flyweight Gilmore Slater, US, is outpointed in first round match by Alberto Barenghi of Argentina, eventual class champion.*



**MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS**  
Paulo Saccoman, Brazil, outpointed Manuel Vargas, Chile; Abaldo Pereyra, Argentina, outpointed Harold Coles, U. S.

**LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS**  
Reinaldo 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 Vertone, Argentina, outpointed Arlindo de Oliveira, Brazil.

**FLYWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Final**  
Alberto Barenghi, Argentina, outpointed German Pardo, Chile.

**BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Final**  
Ricardo Gonzales, Argentina, outpointed Ali Martucci, Venezuela.

**FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Final**  
Francisco Nunez, Argentina, outpointed Augusto Carcamo, Chile.

**Third Place**  
Juan Martinez, Alvarado, Mexico, outpointed Cortez Jackson, U. S.

**LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Third Place**  
Willie Hunter, U. S., outpointed Leo Koltun, Brazil.

**Final**  
Oscar Galardo, Argentina, outpointed Fernando Peanthead, Chile.

**WELTERWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Final**  
Oscar Pita, Argentina, defeated Cristobal Hernandez, Cuba (default).

**MIDDLEWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Third Place**  
Manuel Vargas, Chile, defeated Harold Coles, U. S. (default).

**Final**  
Ubaldo Pereyra, Argentina, outpointed Paulo Saccoman, Brazil.

**LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Third Place**  
John Stewart, U. S., outpointed Juan Mejias, Chile.

**Final**  
Reinaldo Ansaloni, Argentina, outpointed Lucio Gratone, Brazil.

**HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS**  
**Third Place**  
Norvel Lee, U. S., knocked out Arlindo de Oliveira, Brazil, first round.

**Final**  
Jorge Vertone, Argentina, outpointed Victor Bignon, Chile.



*Featherweight Cortez Jackson with Manager Pat Duffy.*

## 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.

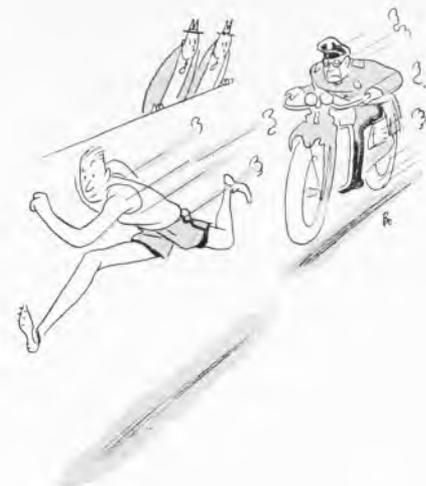
Living quarters, where all of the nations competing were housed, were in the Military College, similar to our

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 started 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 lavatories 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 Argentine, 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





Cycling Team: (l. to r.) Frank Brilando, August Gatto, Robert Pfarr, Manager-Coach Frank Small.

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 open length to the rear of his opponent. I do not say he would have won, but his chance would have been better and the finish closer. I felt really proud of the boys knowing the conditions they were competing under, and would like to quote from an article which appeared in *La Concha*, a leading sports picture-style newspaper written by the cycling editor E. A. Mohr, which stated:—

"... The most pleasant surprise, for me at least, was offered by the Americans. Representatives of the USA, of whose ability for the 'bowl' we were

unaware, were strong competitors. When we spoke to the Argentine Gimenez (1000-meters Pan Amer winner) he said, 'Watch out, the Americans are doing very well, we must be careful.' He was not wrong. Brilando, Pfarr, and Gatto performed an excellent job in every event they took part, and in high speed match races were only defeated by the Argentines in the final quarters which shows capability of the USA cyclists..."

I would like to add my personal comments: Argentina had a very fine team. They had been in training through eliminations and as a team for almost a year. 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 be a big factor in future Olympic and other international competition if entered.

I 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 overhead 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, 'midst 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 RESULTS

1,000-Meters Sprint Match Race Style (Timed for last 200 meters): 1. A Gimenez, Argentina, 12.2s; 2. Carlos Martinez, Argentina; 3. Mario Massanes, Chile.

4,000-Meters Individual Pursuit: 1. Jorge Vallmitjana, Argentina, 5m 18.1s; 2. Pedro Salas, Argentina, 5m 18.3s; 3. Hernan Llerena, Peru, 5m 32s.

40-Lap Miss and Out Race (8 28/100 miles): 1. Exequiel Ramirez, Chile, 20m 6.5s; 2. Alfredo Hirsch, Argentina; 3. Elvio Giacche, Argentina.

1,000-Meters Unpaced (Standing start): 1. Clodomiro Cortoni, Argentina, 1m 12.9s; 2. Hernan Massanes, Chile, 1m 15.9s; 3. Jorge Sobrevila, Argentina, 1m 16s.

4,000-Meters 4-Man Team Pursuit: 1. Argentina, Oscar Giacche, Rodolfo Caccavo, Pedro Salas, Alberto Garcia, 3m 54.4s; 2. Chile; 3. Venezuela.

Road Race (155,800 km): (Individual): 1. Oscar Muleiro, Argentina 3h 58m 29.8s; 2. Oscar Pezoa, Argentina, 3h 59m 54s; 3. Humberto Varisco, Argentina 3h 59m 54s; (Team): 1. Argentina, 16h 0m, 21.7s; 2. Mexico, 16h 24m 3.7s; 3. Peru, 16h 30m 49.4s.

150-Lap Point Race: 1. Oscar Giacche, Argentina, 150 laps, 25 points; 2. Hector Rojas, Chile; 3. Rodolfo Caccavo, Argentina.

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

### Report of Committee Chairman

By Miguel A. de Capriles

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 adding to the financial burden, and eventually made possible the selection of reasonably strong teams in all the men's events by "doubling up" our key competitors.

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

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 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 Com-

mittee 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; *SABRE*—Worth, Nyilas, Krieger, de Capriles, Weber, Lubell.

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 previ-



Veteran Fencers ready themselves for action in successful US drive for Sabre team championship: Mike de Capriles, manager-coach of Fencing team, and Fritz Weber, manager-coach of Modern Pentathlon team.



*Scene of Fencing competition in Pan American Games, Gymnastics and Fencing Club of Buenos Aires.*

ously mentioned. If any of those men were dropped, the result would be seriously to weaken the strength of two of the three team entries to a point where it would be doubtful that a team should be entered in foil and epee. For this reason, and in keeping with the general instructions governing its actions, the Committee recommended instead that Miss Craus be added to the authorized number of fencers. This recommendation was accepted on condition that Miss Craus' expenses be financed by

contributions especially earmarked for women's fencing. Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain the necessary financing for this purpose, although strenuous efforts were made by members of the Fencing Committee, up to a few days before the date of the women's events.

In addition, after consultation with the International Fencing Federation, the Amateur Fencers League of America urged that the Organizing Committee of the Pan American Games appoint Tracy

Jaeckel, of the US, as a member of the Technical Directorate of the Pan American Games. Jaeckel was a member of this administrative body for the 1948 Olympic Games, and of a similar committee for the Central American and Caribbean Games in 1947 and 1950, and his experience was deemed invaluable for the Games in Buenos Aires. The Fencing Committee then requested permission for Jaeckel to travel with the team, on condition that his expenses be separately financed. Jaeckel was appointed to the Technical Directorate by the Argentine Organizing Committee, under authority of the International Fencing Federation (FIE), and the necessary funds were raised by his personal efforts and the cooperation of several members of the Fencing Committee.

On all these matters, the action of the Fencing Committee was taken in New York by a unanimous vote of the nine members present on February 12, 1951. These members were Norman C. Armistage, Warren A. Dow, Robert S. Driscoll, Dernel Every, Tracy Jaeckel, J. Brooks B. Parker, Captain Richard C. Steere, USN, Colonel Fred R. Weber, USA, and Miguel A. de Capriles, Chairman. The absent members were Alvar Hermanson, of Chicago; Harold Van Buskirk, of Houston; and Ferard Leicester, of San Francisco.

## FENCING

### Report of Team Manager-Coach

*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 unflinching 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



*Tracy Jaeckel  
Member of Fencing Technical Directorate,  
Pan American Games*

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

##### Men's Foil

1. Felix Galimi (A)
2. Rodriguez (A)
3. Lubell (US)
4. Fulvio Galimi (A)
5. Ramos (M)
6. Krieger (US)
7. Menendez (Cuba)
8. Blando (Colombia)
9. Alessandri (B)

##### Sabre

1. Nyilas (US)
2. Worth (US)
3. Molnar (B)
4. Huergo (A)
5. Aguero (A)
6. Krieger (US)
7. Pomini (A)
8. Lopez (Ven.)

##### Women's Foil

1. Irigoyen (A)
2. Antequeda (A)
3. Rositto (A)
4. Mayora Dueña (M)
5. Ziboroff (B)
6. Xavier (B)
7. Herzog (B)

##### Epee

1. Villamil (A)
2. Ramos (M)
3. Vebell (US)
4. Saucedo (A)
5. Wolff (US)
6. Damasio (B)
7. Amaral (B)
8. Simonetti (A)
9. Meraz (M)
10. De Leon (Pan.)



Fencing Team: (l. to r.) Miguel A. de Capriles (manager, coach, competitor), Fred R. Weber, Tibor Nyilas, Edward Vebell, Albert Wolff, Nathaniel Lubell, Byron Krieger, George Worth.



Sabre Team awards: (l. to r.) 2 Argentina, 1 US, 3 Brazil.

**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

**COUNTRIES REPRESENTED**

Country	Foil Team	Men's Foil (Ind.)	Women's Foil (Ind.)	Epee Team	Epee Ind.	Sabre Team	Sabre Ind.
Argentina	x	x (3)	x (3)	x	x (3)	x	x (3)
Brazil	x	x (2)	x (3)	x	x (3)	x	x (3)
Chile	x	x (3)		x	x (3)	x	x (3)
Colombia	x	x (3)		x	x (3)		
Cuba	x	x (3)		x	x (2)	x	x (2)
Guatemala		x (3)		x	x (3)	x	x (2)
Mexico	x	x (3)	x (1)	x	x (3)	x	
Panama	x	x (2)		x	x (3)	x	x (1)
Paraguay				x	x (3)		x (2)
Peru						x	x (3)
United States	x	x (2)		x	x (2)	x	x (3)
Venezuela		x (2)			x (1)		x (2)
(12) Total	8	10 (26)	3 (7)	10	11 (29)	9	10 (24)

**US COMPETITORS' COMPOSITE SCORES:  
TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL EVENTS**

Competitor	Bouts Fenced	Foil Team W-L	Foil Indiv. W-L	Epee Team W-L	Epee Indiv. W-L	Sabre Team W-L	Sabre Indiv. W-L	Total Bouts W-L
Krieger	73	10-8	6-5	4-4	x	12-6	12-6	44-29
Lubell	57	18-2	9-4	11-8	x	4-1	x	42-15
Wolff	55	5-3	x	17-10	14-6	x	x	36-19
Vebell	45	11-1	x	5-6	15-7	x	x	31-14
Nyilas	37	5-3	x	x	x	10-1	16-2	31-6
Worth	36	x	x	x	x	15-2	16-3	31-5
de Capriles	36	5-5	x	9-6	x	8-3	x	22-14
Weber	32	x	x	20-6	x	6-0	x	26-6
Totals	371	54-22	15-9	66-36*	29-13	55-13	44-11	263-104*

\*Double Defeats (4 dd.)

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
Performance of US Individual Entries**

Competitor	Place	Prelim. W-L	Semi-Final W-L	Final Round W-L	Fence-Off W-L	Total Bouts W-L
<b>FOIL: February 28, 1951 (26 competitors)</b>						
Lubell	3rd	excused	3-2	6-2	—	9-4
Krieger	6th	excused	3-0	3-5	—	6-5
<b>EPEE: March 4, 1951 (29 competitors)</b>						
Vebell	3rd	5-1	4-3	6-3	—	15-7
Wolff	5th	5-0	4-2	5-4	—	14-6
<b>SABRE: March 7, 1951 (24 competitors)</b>						
Nyilas	1st	3-9	6-0	5-2	2-0	16-2
Worth	2nd	4-0	6-0	5-2	1-1	16-3
Krieger	6th	4-0	5-2	3-4	x	12-6



*Bill Kotzheim, Uncle Sam's one-man gymnastics team, demonstrates his skill on side horse (above) and parallel bars (right).*



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**

All-Around Competition (Team): 1. Argentina; 2. Cuba; 3. Mexico.

All-Around Competition (Individual): 1. William Rotzheim, US; 2. Rafael Lecuona, Cuba; 3. Juan Caviglia, Argentina.

Horizontal Bar (Team): 1. Argentina; 2. Mexico; 3. Cuba.

## **GYMNASTICS**

### **Report of Committee Chairman**

*By Roy E. Moore*

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 Lecuona 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 Uni-

versity, 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.

Horizontal Bar (Individual): 1. William Rotzheim, US; 2. Juan Caviglia, Argentina; 3. Cesar Bonoris, Argentina.  
 Parallel Bars (Team): 1. Cuba; 2. Argentina; 3. Mexico.  
 Parallel Bars (Individual): 1. Pedro Lonchibucco, Argentina; 2. Enrique Rapesta, Argentina; 3. Juan Caviglia, Argentina.  
 Swinging Rings (Team): 1. Cuba; 2. Argentina; 3. Mexico.  
 Swinging Rings (Individual): 1. Angel Aguiar, Cuba; 2. Fernando Lecuona, Cuba; 3. Roberto Villasian, Cuba.  
 Vaulting Horse with Pommels (Team): 1. Argentina; 2. Cuba; 3. Mexico.

Vaulting Horse with Pommels (Individual): 1. Rafael Lecuona, Cuba; 2. William Rotzheim, US; 3. Ovidio Ferrari, Argentina.  
 Free Hand Exercises (Team): 1. Argentina; 2. Cuba; 3. Mexico.  
 Free Hand Exercises (Individual): 1. Juan Caviglia, Argentina; 2. William Rotzheim, US; 3. Francisco Cascante, Cuba.  
 Horse-Vaulting (Team): 1. Cuba; 2. Argentina; 3. Mexico.  
 Horse-Vaulting (Individual): 1. Angel Aguiar, Cuba; 2. Rafael Lecuona, Cuba; 3. Ovidio Ferrari, Argentina.

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. Rhettberg 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

## 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 desirous 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 experi-

ence 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

*Modern Pentathlon Team: (seated) Col. Frederick R. Weber, manager-coach; (standing, l. to r.) Capt. Guy K. Troy, Lt. James M. Thompson, Lt. Gail F. Wilson.*



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

Cross Country Riding: 1. Capt. Ricardo C. Rojas, Mexico, 4 min. 56 sec.; 2. Capt. Luis C. Barrales, Chile, 5 min. 9 sec.; 3. Lt. J. M. Thompson, US, 5 min. 23 sec.

Fencing: 1. Capt. Luis C. Barrales, Chile; 2. Capt. Enrique C. Rettberg, Argentina; 3. Capt. Eric Rinoco Marquez, Brazil.

Shooting: 1. Lt. J. M. Thompson, US, 193 pts.; 2. Capt. Eduardo L. Medeiros, Brazil, 185 pts.; 3. Capt. G. K. Troy, US, 181 pts.

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.

Cross Country Running (4,000 Meters): 1. Lt. G. F. Wilson, US, 13 min. 44 sec.; 2. Lt. J. M. Thompson, US, 13 min. 55.2 sec.; 3. Lt. Daniel O. Salcedo, Chile, 14 min. 46.4 sec.

Individual Championship: 1. Capt. Eric Tinoco Marquez, Brazil; 2. Lt. J. M. Thompson, US; 3. Capt. Enrique C. Rettberg, Argentina.

Team Championship: 1. United States; 2. Brazil; 3. Argentina.



*Jim Thompson, who won shooting phase of competition, does his stuff.*



*Pentathletes become track performers for nonce: (l. to r.) Gail Wilson, who won cross-country running; Guy Troy; Jim Thompson.*

## 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 Argentina 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.

## Report of Team Manager

*By Emmet O. Swanson*

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:



Shooting Team: (l. to r.) Arthur E. Cook, Arthur C. Jackson, Manager-Coach Emmet O. Swanson, Harry W. Reeves, Huelet L. Benner.

E. V. Camp, Peru .....	549
H. L. Benner, US .....	547
R. B. Cavo, Mexico .....	543
H. W. Reeves, US .....	542

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 small-bore 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:

	Stand- ing	Kneel- ing	Prone	
A. C. Jackson, US	358	375	392	1125
A. E. Cook, US	357	375	387	1119
Julio Silva, Arg.				1118

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 points 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

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

Though both Jackson and Cook fired in the two events with the Argentine service rifle, the 50-shot standing match and the 300-meters three-position 60-shot match, neither was able to place within the first four places. This was primarily due to the fact that no emphasis had been placed on practicing with these rifles, because of shortage of time and also because it was impossible to make adjustments of a refinement nature to the stock and trigger pulls. These events were, however, extremely popular with the South and Central American teams.

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.

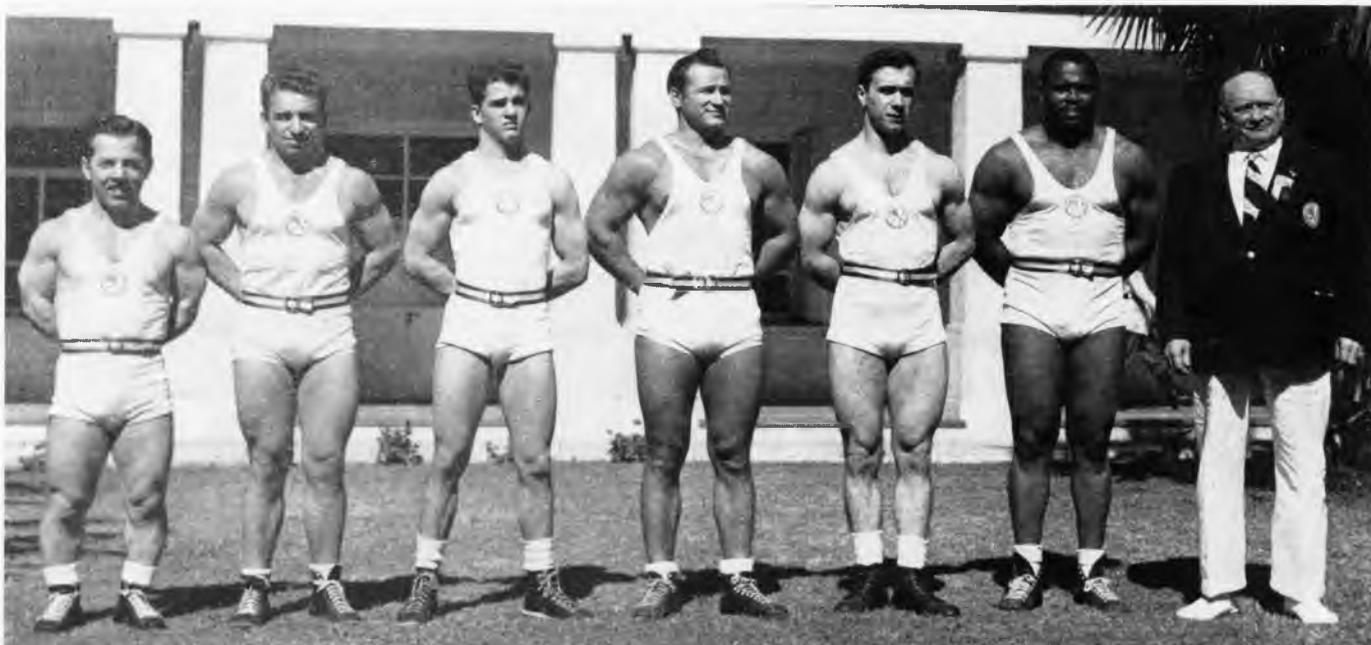
## CHAMPIONS

### 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 Vazquez, 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 DiPietro, 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.



1



3



2



4



5

*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 342½ pounds with clean and jerk; (5) Enthusiastic group hails John Davis, US heavyweight, after his lifting had broken four world's records and equalled fifth (with Davis, center, are Argentine 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
<b>Bantamweight Class</b>				
De Pietro, U.S.A. ..	220¼	176¼	225¼	622¼
Rodriquez, Cuba ....	181¼	170¼	225¼	578¼
Salas, Mexico .....	154¼	176¼	236¼	567¼
Lacerna, Argentina ..	159¼	170¼	231¼	561¼
Urmenta, Peru .....	165¼	170¼	220¼	556¼
Marauhao, Brazil ..	159¼	170¼	209¼	539¼
Famigliatti, Pan. ....	165¼	165¼	214¼	534¼
<b>Featherweight Class</b>				
Wilkes, Trinidad ..	214¼	214¼	286½	716
Greenawalt, U.S.A. ..	181¼	209¼	270	661
Charlot, Haiti .....	192¼	192¼	242½	628
Alvarez, Mexico ....	181¼	181¼	248	611½
Yancan, Peru .....	187¼	176¼	242½	606
Fiorentino, Argen... ..	165¼	181¼	242½	588¼
Ferrira, Brazil .....	170¼	154¼	203¼	528¼
<b>Lightweight Class</b>				
Pitman, U.S.A. ....	225¼	231¼	303	760
de Souza, Trinidad ..	225¼	220¼	292	738
Datri, Argentina ....	203¼	214¼	281	699½
Luciani, Venezuela ..	187¼	192¼	264½	644½
Herold, Peru .....	198¼	192¼	253½	644½
Banda, Mexico .....	192¼	187¼	242½	622½
<b>Middleweight Class</b>				
George, U.S.A. ....	236¼	270	330½	837¼
Sposato, Argentina..	231¼	225¼	297½	754½
Holder, Panama .....	203¼	203¼	286½	694
Bejar, Peru .....	209¼	209¼	275½	694
Moreno, Venezuela ..	214¼	198¼	281	694
Casseus, Haiti .....	220¼	209¼	253½	683
<b>Light-Heavyweight Class</b>				
Stanczyk, U.S.A. ....	270	281	341½	892½
Forte, Argentina ....	242½	264½	336	843
Garrido, Cuba .....	275½	248	314	837½
Rueda, Mexico .....	253½	242½	308½	804½
Duperval, Haiti .....	242½	242½	303	788
Skeete, Trinidad ....	220¼	248	308½	776¼
De Leon, Panama ..	231¼	220¼	297½	749
<b>Heavyweight Class</b>				
Davis, U.S.A. ....	336	*330½	*396	*1,062½
Kilgour, Trinidad ..	275½	270	341½	887
Ferreira, Argentina ..	286½	253½	341½	881½
Parera, Cuba .....	253½	253½	341½	848½
Mavila, Peru .....	259	242½	314	815½
Innocent, Haiti .....	214¼	242½	275½	732¼

\* New World Record.



## 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 Frank 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 Lemeyre, Gerald Maurey, Manager-Coach Billy Sheridan, Melvin Northrup, Newt Copple, Louis Holland (not in picture—Don McCann, Ralph Schmidt).

WRESTLERS MOVE FROM MAT TO VICTORY STAND



*Flyweight: 2nd, Vitrela, Argentina; 1st, Peery, US; 3rd, Cardenas, Mexico.*



*Lightweight: 2nd, Blasi, Argentina; 1st, Copple, US; 3rd, Valencia, Mexico.*



*Bantamweight: 2nd, Diaz, Argentina; 1st, Lemeyre, US; 3rd, Padilla, Mexico.*



*Welterweight: 2nd, Longavell, Argentina; 1st, Northrup, US; (missing—3rd, Alvarez, Cuba).*

# 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 seen wrestling under Olympic rules, where the touch fall can suddenly end a bout and leave both men wondering what happened!

Eight 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:

114½—Hugh Peery, University of Pittsburgh, Champion.

125½—Dick Lemeyre, Penn State, Champion.

136½—Gerald Maurey, Penn State, Runner-up.

147—Newt Copple, Nebraska, Champion.

160—Dr. M. A. Northrup, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Champion.

174—Louis Holland, Wyoming, Runner-up.

Unlimited—Ralph Schmidt, Elizabeth YMCA, Runner-up.

The tryouts for the team were held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, February 2 and 3, 1951.

I would like to take this opportunity to compliment the members of the team for the fine manner in which they conducted themselves, from the time we assembled until we returned to New York. I was proud of them, on and off the mat.

Our quarters at the National Military College were excellent and the food was

good and abundant. The spectators were as impartial as home enthusiasts could be expected to be.

### WRESTLING RESULTS—(Catch-as-Catch-Can)

Flyweight Class: 1. Robert Hugh Peery, US; 2. Manuel Varela, Argentina; 3. Rodolfo Davila Cardenas, Mexico.

Bantamweight Class: 1. Richard Joseph Lemeyre, US; 2. Adolfo Diaz, Argentina; 3. Leonardo Basurto Padilla, Mexico.

Featherweight Class: 1. Omar Blebel, Argentina; 2. Gerald Lewis Maurey, US; 3. Guillermo Palomino Sanchez, Mexico.

Lightweight Class: 1. Newton Edward Copple, US; 2. Osvaldo Roberto Blasi, Argentina; 3. Jose Luis Perez Valencia, Mexico.

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.

Welterweight Class: 1. Melvin Allen Northrup, US; 2. Alberto Longarella, Argentina; 3. Jose Maria Lopez Alvarez, Cuba.

Middleweight Class: 1. Leon Guenutt, Argentina; 2. Louis Norton Holland, US; 3. Eduardo Assam Rabay, Mexico.

Light-Heavyweight Class: 1. Ulises Martorella, Argentina; 2. Da Silva Athenor, Brazil; 3. Donald George McCann, US.

Heavyweight Class: 1. Adolfo Ramirez, Argentina; 2. Ralph Schmidt, US; 3. Luis Friedman, Panama.

## OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS

### 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*

therefore had no entries in the 1951 Pan American Rowing program.

Clifford Goes  
*Chairman*

\* \* \*

### 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*

\* \* \*

### ROWING

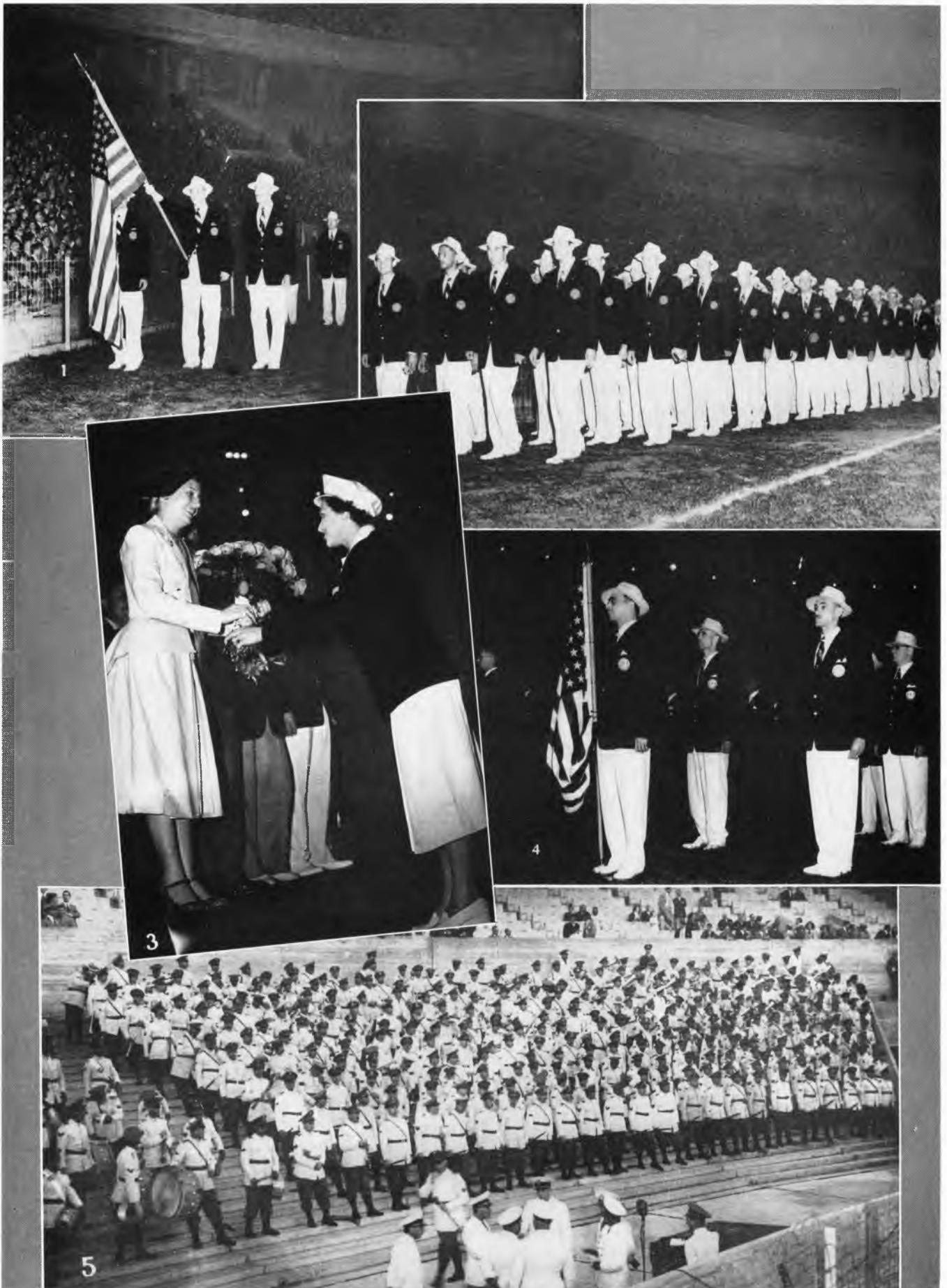
Although our committee's opinion was divided regarding any participation in the Games at Buenos Aires, it was finally decided to canvass all rowing universities and clubs in order to ascertain any desires for participation in the rowing program. Definite requirements for qualifying and competing were adopted and a special committee appointed to screen all applicants.

A few indicated preliminary interest, but no one officially applied. The US



William Sheridan

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 Mal Whitfield . . . Mrs. Eva Peron, like her husband an honorary president of Games, receives assembled athletes' floral tribute from Mrs. Evelyn Hall, assistant manager of US teams . . . Military bands await their musical moments.

## TENNIS

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*

\* \* \*

## 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.

Robert N. Bavier, Jr.  
*Secretary*

\* \* \*

## POLO

The 1952 USOC did not organize a games committee for Polo.

\* \* \*

## 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.

Roberta R. Bonniwell  
*Chairman*

## OTHER PAN AMERICAN GAME RESULTS

Winners in Sports in which United States had no Entrants

### EQUESTRIAN

#### COMPLETE RIDING COMPETITION

##### Individual

1. Capt. Julio C. Sagasta, Argentina ..... +13.84 marks
2. Lt. Fernando V. Urdapilleta, Argentina ..... - 3.50 marks
3. Major Hernan Vigil, Chile ..... - 5.83 marks

##### Team

1. Argentina ..... -17.82 marks
2. Chile ..... -502.66 marks

#### INDIVIDUAL HORSEMANSHIP COMPETITION

##### Individual

1. Capt. Jose Larrain Cuevas, Chile ..... 1050 pts.
2. Capt. Hector Clavel, Chile ... 915.75 pts.
3. Lt. Col. Justo J. Iturralde, Argentina ..... 846.25 pts.

##### Team

1. Chile ..... 2797.50 pts.
2. Argentina ..... 2382.25 pts.

#### NATION'S CUP COMPETITION

##### Individual

1. Capt. Alberto Larraguibel, Chile ..... 16 faults
2. Lt. Carlos, Argentina ..... 24 faults
3. Lt. Joaquin Larrain, Chile ..... 24 faults

##### Team

1. Chile ..... 64 faults
2. Argentina ..... 100.25 faults
3. Mexico ..... 110.75 faults

### POLO

	Games	Won	Lost	Pts.
1. Argentina .....	3	3	0	6
2. Mexico .....	3	2	1	4
3. Peru .....	3	1	2	2
4. Colombia .....	3	0	3	0

### ROWING

(All races at 2,000 Meters)

#### One Pair Short Oars:

1. Roberto A. Alfieri, Argentina 6m. 40s.

#### Double Pair Short Oars:

1. Guerci and Yedro, Argentina 6m. 46.8s.

#### Two Long Oars with Steersman:

1. Mazzolini, Araudo, and Farías, Argentina ..... 8m. 30s.

#### Two Long Oars without Steersman:

1. Madero and Almiron, Argentina ..... 7m. 10.4s.
2. Karl and Fusquini, Brazil

#### Four Long Oars with Steersman:

1. Argentina ..... 6m. 15s.
2. Chile
3. Peru

#### Four Long Oars without Steersman:

1. Argentina ..... 6m. 24s.
2. Brazil

#### Eight Long Oars with Steersman:

1. Argentina ..... 7m. 12s.
2. Chile
3. Peru

### SOCCER

	Games	Won	Tied	Lost	Points	Goals For	Goals Against
1. Argentina .....	4	4	0	0	8	16	2
2. Costa Rica .....	4	2	1	1	5	7	10
3. Chile .....	4	1	2	1	4	8	6
Venezuela .....	4	1	0	3	2	5	14
Paraguay .....	4	0	1	3	1	3	7

### TENNIS

#### Women's Singles:

1. Mary T. de Weiss, Argentina
2. Felisa 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. Matoso) ..... 606 pts.

#### Star Class:

1. Brazil (R. Bueno and G. P. de Souza) ..... 3167 pts.
2. Argentina (J. Brauer and E. Homps) ..... 2264 pts.
3. Chile (A. Hurtado and K. Angelbeck) ..... 606 pts.

