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
Manuel E. Angosto
Member of International Sporting Committee of Peru

SECRETARY
Professor Juan Snyder Laseter
Member of Mexican Olympic Committee

Argentina
Horacio Bustos Moron
Dr. J. Ferreira Santos
J. C. Patteson

Brazil
Armando Guinle
Antonio Prado, Jr.
A. Sidney Dawes

Canada
Professor Miguel Angel Moenck

Permanently Commissioned Members

Professor Miguel Angel Moenck
Member of International Olympic Committee

Argentina
Horacio Bustos Moron
Dr. J. Ferreira Santos
J. C. Patteson

Brazil
Armando Guinle
Antonio Prado, Jr.
A. Sidney Dawes

Argentina
Horacio Bustos Moron

Chile
Enrique O. Barrasa Baeza
Avery Brundage
John Jewett Garland
J. Brooks B. Parker

Cuba
Eugenio O. Barrasa Baeza
Avery Brundage
John Jewett Garland
J. Brooks B. Parker

United States

Guatemala
General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes

Member Countries

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
British Guiana
Canada
Costa Rica

Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica

Nicaragua
San Salvador

Panama
Trinidad

Paraguay
United States

Peru
Uruguay

Puerto Rico
Venezuela

Argentina
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British Guiana
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Costa Rica

Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica

Nicaragua
San Salvador

Panama
Trinidad

Paraguay
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Peru
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Costa Rica

Colombia
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French Guiana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica

Nicaragua
San Salvador

Panama
Trinidad

Paraguay
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Venezuela

Argentina
Bolivia
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British Guiana
Canada
Costa Rica

Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica

Nicaragua
San Salvador

Panama
Trinidad

Paraguay
United States

Peru
Uruguay

Puerto Rico
Venezuela

ARGENTINE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(For the First Pan American Games)

Honorary Presidents of the Games

His Excellency, President of the Nation,
GENERAL JUAN DOMINGO PERON

MRS. EVA PERON
President of "Eva Peron Foundation"

Executive Board

President
Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela

First Vice-President
Dr. Domingo Peluffo

Secretary
Dr. Daniel R. J. Piscicelli

Second Vice-President
Jose Martin

Pro-Secretary
Dr. Eduardo Luis Albe

Delegates of the Ministry of War
Lieutenant Colonel Albina M. Aguero

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

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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. Evelyne Hall, assistant manager of the US team, presented a bouquet of red roses to Mrs. Peron on behalf of the assembled athletes.

With the conclusion of the ceremonies, the teams marched off the field to tunes played by a 500-piece military band.

(Continued on page 345)
U. S. OFFICIAL PARTY AT BUENOS AIRES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
Avery Brundage, President, Chicago, Ill.
Gustavus T. Kirby, Chef de Mission, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
J. Lyman Bingham, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Herman J. Fischer, Asst. Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Marion H. Miller, Asst. Manager, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Evelyn R. Hall, Asst. Manager, Glendale, Cal.
Lieut. Colonel D. F. Hull, Army Representative, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Harry Werbin, Team Trainer, Kansas City, Mo.

USOC MEMBERS ATTENDING GAMES
Albert F. Wheltle, Executive Board, Baltimore, Md.
Harry D. Henshel, Basketball Committee, New York, N. Y.
Jay-Ehret Mahoney, Water Polo Committee, New York, N. Y.

BASEBALL
Taylor Sanford, Coach-Manager, Wake Forest, N. C.
Alon G. Brooks, Wilson, N. C.
Robert V. Coloni, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Max A. Eller, Statesville, N. C.
Haron O. Floyd, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
John S. Johnson, Greensboro, N. C.
John L. Piatak, Bridgeport, Conn.
Richard F. McClenny, Chadbourn, N. C.
Jack T. Stallings, Durham, N. C.
Wiley A. Warren, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Frank W. Wehner, College Point, N. Y.
Donald E. Woodford, 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. Arba, Terre Haute, Ind.
Richard G. Babcock, Alameda, Cal.
Don A. Barksdale, Berkeley, Cal.
Richard W. Faschholz, 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.
James L. Powell, San Francisco, Cal.

BOXING
Francis X. Duffy, Manager and Co-Coach, Yeadon, Pa.
Capt. F. Don Miller, Co-Coach, Falls Church, Va.
Harold C. Coles, Fort Dix, N. J.
Ned S. Doughty, Kansas City, Mo.
Louis A. Gage, San Francisco, Cal.
Willie F. Hunter, Fort Bragg, N. C.
Cortez Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norvel R. Lee, Washington, D. C.
Gilmore G. Slater, Covington, Va.
John T. Stewart, Hamilton, Cal.

CYCLING
Frank J. Small, Coach-Manager, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Frank Peter Brilando, Chicago, Ill.
August R. Gatto, San Jose, Cal.
Robert M. Pfarr, Kenosha, Wis.

FENCING
Miguel A. de Capriles, Coach-Manager, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Byron L. Krieger, Detroit, Mich.
Nathaniel Lubell, New York, N. Y.
Tibor A. Nyilas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward T. Vebell, New York, N. Y.
Albert Wolff, Louisville, Ky.
George V. Worth, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
Col. Frederick R. Weber, West Point, N. Y.

GYMNASICS
William Roetzel, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla.

MODERN PENTATHLON
Col. Frederick R. Weber, Coach-Manager, West Point, N. Y.
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 Sula, Stanford, Cal.
Allen M. Stack, Hingham, Mass.
Bowe D. Stassforth, Los Angeles, Cal.

SWIMMING (WOMEN)
Walter J. Schluter, Coach-Manager, Chicago, Ill.
Mary F. Cunningham, Lafayette, Ind.
Sheila E. Donahue, Lafayette, Ind.
Sharon Grady, Long Beach, Cal.
Carolyn V. Green, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Margaret Hultin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jacqueline C. LaVine, Chicago, Ill.
Patrica K. McCormick, Los Angeles, Cal.
Betty E. Mullen, Weissport, Pa.
Maureen O'Brien, Red Bank, N. J.
Carol J. Pence, West Lafayette, Ind.

President Brundage and Chef de Mission Kirby are greeted upon arrival in Buenos Aires by group of prominent Argentine officials.
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. Atteley, Bell, Cal.
Arthur G. Bragg, Baltimore, Md.
William Brown, St. Balaim, 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. Haldeman, Los Angeles, Cal.
James W. Holland, Geneseo, Ill.
Henry H. Laskau, New York, N. Y.
Hugo V. Maiocco, Corona, N. Y.
Harris B. Ross, Gloucester, N. J.
Virgil D. Severns, Norton, Kan.
Stephen A. Seymour, Long Beach, Cal.
Curtis C. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John E. Twomey, Roseville, Ill.
Jesse H. Van Zant, Boston, Mass.
John Voight, Baltimore, Md.
Malvin G. Whitfield, Columbus, O.

WATER POLO
Urho E. Saari, Coach-Manager, El Segundo, Cal.
Marvin D. Burns, Santa Anna, Cal.
Harry A. Bishay, Alameda, Cal.
Norman W. Dornblaser, El Segundo, Cal.
Robert E. Hughes, Alameda, Cal.
Norman E. Lake, El Segundo, Cal.
James L. Norris, El Segundo, Cal.
Bruce E. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Spargo, El Segundo, Cal.
Peter J. Stange, Playa del Rey, Cal.
William E. Zerkie, El Segundo, Cal.

WEIGHTLIFTING
Dietrich Wortmann, Manager, New York, N. Y.
John H. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph N. DePietro, Paterson, N. J.
Pete George, Akron, O.
Richard E. Greenawalt, Columbus, O.
Stanley A. Stanczyk, Miami, Fla.

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.

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.
PAN AMERICAN GAMES 1951
United States Gold Medal Winners

TRACK AND FIELD (Men)
Richard Harold Attesley (110-m hurdles, 400-m relay)
Arthur George Bragg (400-m relay)
William Brown (1600-m relay)
Gaylord Deane Bryan (broad jump)
Donald Michael Campbell (400-m relay)
James Emanuel Fuchs (discus, shot)
Henry H. Laskau (10,000-m walk)
Hugo V. Maiocco (1600-m relay)
Robert Eugene Richards (pole vault)
Harris Browning Ross (1500-m)
Virgil Dean Severns (high jump)
John Wesley Voight (400-m relay, 1600-m relay)
Malvin Greston Whitfield (400-m, 800-m, 1600-m relay)

TRACK AND FIELD (Women)
Dolores Ann Dwyer (400-m relay)
Nell Cecelia Jackson (400-m relay)
Janet Theresa Moreau (400-m relay)
Jean Leron Patton (200-m, 400-m relay)

SWIMMING (Men)
Richard Fitch Cleveland (100-m, 800-m relay)
Ronald Francis Gora (800-m relay)
William W. Heusner, Jr. (800-m relay)
Burwell Otis Jones (800-m relay)
Allen McIntyre Stack (100-m backstroke)

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

BASKETBALL
Roger Allen Adkins
Richard Ernest Atta
Richard Gordon Babcock

Don Argee Barksdale
Richard William Faszholz
Robert Eugene Gilbert
Thomas John Kern
Harold Eugene Lumbdin
Kenneth Alvin Leslie
Edward Everett Longfellow
Clifford Alson Murray
Charles Michael O'Neill
Neil David Turner
James Lency Powell

FENCING
Miguel A. de Capriles (foil team, sabre team)
Byron Lester Krieger (sabre team)
Nathaniel Lubell (foil team)
Tibor Andrew Nyilas (sabre individual, foil team, sabre team)
George V. Worth (sabre team)

GYMNASTICS
William Henry Roetzehm, Jr. (all-around)

MODERN PENTATHLON
James Mason Thompson (team)
Guy Kent Troy (team)
Gail Francis Wilson (team)

SHOOTING
Huelet Leo Benner (silhouette)
Arthur Charles Jackson (rifle prone, rifle 3 positions)

WEIGHTLIFTING
Joseph Nicholas DePietro (bantamweight)
Joseph Prescott Pitman (lightweight)
Peter T. George (middleweight)
Stanley Anthony Stanczyk (light-heavyweight)
John Henry Davis (heavyweight)

WRESTLING
Newton Edward Copple (lightweight)
Richard Joseph Lemeyre (bantamweight)
Melvin Allen Northrup (welterweight)
Robert Hugh Peery (bantamweight)
REPORT OF CHEF DE MISSION

By Gustavus T. Kirby

The main object of a Chef de Mission or any representation of the United States at the Olympic Games, the Pan American Games, or any other international gathering is to endeavor to further the fundamental object of these international competitions—and that is to bring about unity, good will, camaraderie, and mutual understanding of ideals behind international competition. This has been true at all Olympic Games from their inception, and it was true again at the Pan American Games, held for the first time from February 25 through March 8, 1951, at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

I reached the scene of the competition a week or ten days before the starting of the events, ascertaining what provisions had been made for the housing, feeding, transportation, entertainment, and comfort of the teams, and every member thereof, as well as the officials and representatives of the various international federations from the United States to the meetings or congresses, to the numerous federation meetings scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires. As at London in 1948—where I was privileged to serve in the same capacity of Chef de Mission—so in Buenos Aires these preliminary activities brought about cooperation and coordination, with the result that when our officials and teams arrived they found the arrangements for the Games well made, and, thereafter, successfully carried out.

The social contacts are always most important. Not only to us of the US Olympic Committee and to the various athletic bodies who had representatives upon the various teams, but also to the United States itself, which, through our State Department, gave us every opportunity of furthering good will, and through the exercises of Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Inter-American Affairs, brought about opportunities of contact with important organizations and personnel in Buenos Aires.

There were numerous social functions, and more numerous meetings of the Pan American federations, which our representatives attended. Avery Brundage, Vice President of the International Olympic Committee, attended the Games as such; also present were John J. Garland and J. Brooks B. Parker, the other members of the IOC from the United States. All three were active and successful in bringing about good will and in carrying out the fundamental purposes of the Games. As the President of the Pan American Sporting Committee Mr. Brundage presided at its meetings, which were attended also by President Whittle of the AAU, Executive Director Lyman Bingham of the USOC, and the Chef de Mission. We attempted to establish complete rapport with the South American, Central American, and other North American countries. And, while it must 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
State Department, Mr. Brundage, as the President of the US Olympic Committee and the Pan American Sporting Committee, and your Chef de Mission in the receiving line helped to bring about an enthusiastic feeling of cooperation.

The Argentine Organizing Committee was most cordial and leaned over backwards to give us every opportunity of carrying out our desires. The Organizing Committee furnished automobiles and chauffeurs to the end that the high officials of the Games should have proper transportation to be present at the meetings which they desired to attend. The newspapers were cordial in their reports and accounts of our presence and of our representation, and I am confident that the main purpose of the Games and of our presence in Argentina, and especially in Buenos Aires, was accomplished. To Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, and his associates, a tribute and expressions of appreciation of their cooperation, generous support and friendship, should and are here given.

I am confident that President Brundage, Director Bingham, President Wheltle, and our managers and other officials present at the Games, came home with a feeling of friendship and cooperation and with a conviction that the main object of our presence there had been accomplished.
REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

By J. Lyman Bingham

The Pan-American Games, delayed since 1942 by war and other conditions, finally got off to a good start and were conducted without any of the dire consequences that were so freely predicted while the Games were in preparation. The United States Olympic Committee may well be proud of the part it played in making the first set of Games such an unqualified success. Our experiences gained from participating in Olympic Games were beneficial, but the Pan-American Games presented many new problems that required entirely different treatment. Some of these difficulties were: (1) to determine in advance the proper size and strength of the team; (2) the distance to Buenos Aires, which necessitated a new and expensive method of transportation; (3) the time of the year which would be best for our 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, 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 airport and they were taken directly to their quarters.

The male athletes and officials were housed in Villa Panamericana, 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 mid-way between the college and the city or in the city, which made transportation one of our most difficult problems. Most of our teams were too small to rate a private bus which added to our transportation difficulties. The Organization Committee furnished a private car with chauffeur to our Chef de Mission and an official private car and a jeep with chauffeur 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 he 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 difficulties, plans had been made to hold daily meetings of the managers and coaches of the various teams, but because of practice periods scheduled at various times during the day, and other difficulties which made it almost impossible to get the group together, no such meetings were held. It later developed that such meetings were unnecessary. The managers and coaches carried out their duties with dispatch and on their own initiative. By the use of a large bulletin board we were able to deliver instructions where necessary. It would be difficult to bring together a finer group of coaches and managers for a trip of this kind.

The facilities for the various competitions were as fine as could be found anywhere, with the exception of Luna Park where boxing and basketball competitions were held. The swimming structure was of a temporary nature but was highly satisfactory. Plans are under way to construct on the same site one of the finest swimming stadiums in the world, which will also include a six-story building with quarters for each of the Argentine Sport Federations, which are now scattered all over the city.

The weather conditions during the Games were excellent. The day before the games were to open a severe rainstorm, accompanied by high winds, damaged some of the facilities so badly that it was necessary to postpone the entire schedule one day, but once the games were under way the weather was ideal except for one morning when there was a mild rain. At no time did it get too hot or too cool.

The equipment committee provided the same type of uniforms that were used in the 1948 Olympic Games in London, so the team presented a very attractive appearance. The applause received at the Opening Ceremony was tremendous, and except for a few isolated cases, our athletes were given fine ovations throughout the competitions. We had been warned against the reaction of the basketball crowd, so we asked for, and received, additional police protection for the final game with Argentina. It proved to be an unnecessary precaution, because the crowd was as well behaved as one in our country would have been under similar conditions. When our victorious team left the building they had to pass through a large crowd which was gathered outside, but there was not the slightest indication of any feeling against our players. The Argentine fans have a custom of making as much noise as possible in an attempt to disconcert opponents who are at the free throw line. Fortunately we do not follow this custom in the United States, but some of our demonstrations are just as bad, so we have little cause to criticize them.

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

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 objectional part of the film, and return the camera to him on the following day. This was finally agreed to after explaining to the boys that it was a matter of bad judgment on their part, even though they had posed the entire act with the guard at the gate as a gag. This was done, and the camera was returned the following day."

As a result of this incident, some time after we had returned home the Argentine paper "Noticias Graficas" charged that the United States athletes in the Pan American Games had instructions from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation to take photographs which would damage Argentina's prestige abroad. The paper said photographs taken from two members of the United States team proved there was a plan to paint Argentina as a totalitarian country. The paper also said that an official Argentine investigation showed "all 128 members" had been instructed by the F.B.I. to gather evidence against Argentina. This demonstrates how easily an innocent prank can be misunderstood in a foreign country. The article reached the United States through reference by the Associated Press to the story in "Noticias Graficas".

I wish to express sincere thanks and appreciation to the officials of the Department of Inter-American Affairs of our State Department for their splendid cooperation throughout this undertaking. We are also indebted to the officials of the Pan American World Airways, and Pan American-Grace Airways, for their courteous and efficient service; to the 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 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 deLesseps 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
State in order to lay the facts before
Two exclamation points, one period: Luis Firpo, Joe DePietro of
had indicated that it was most anxious
decided to go to Washington to see the
officials, I visited Jess Bennett, Assistant
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 par-
ticipate in the Pan-American Games.
They pledged wholehearted support and
throughout the remainder of the campa-
ign 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 Air-
ways and Pan American-Grace Airways
would do the same; subject, of course,
to approval by the Civil Aeronautics
Board. The figure of eighteen was

As a result of the meeting, Pan
American and Panagra agreed to file ap-
lications 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 tick-
ets we were seeking were to be in addi-
tion 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 appli-
cation to the CAB for permission to
carry the eighteen additional free pas-
sengers. 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 transpor-
tation. 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 selec-
ted about 200 names from our prospect
OPERATION B. A.

Report of Assistant General Manager
By Marion H. Miller

After conducting the US Boxing trails 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.

The US menus were not followed and the native dishes were not very palatable or appetizing to our athletes. Repeated attempts on our part to get a greater variety of food on the menu were listened to attentively but did not produce the desired results. Breakfast foods and cereals were practically unknown, and fresh fruits were out of season and not available. Beef, including steaks, was served regularly but it took much effort on our part to get even breakfast eggs cooked in a manner that was satisfactory to our group. Canned fruits and juices could seldom be had.

Fortunately, because of the plentiful supply and low cost of food, excellent meals with steaks could be obtained by the teams in Buenos Aires after their competition, which afforded a welcome change in their diet. As a result of this experience, it is recommended that American food and, if possible, American chefs to prepare it, accompany all American teams competing in Central and South American countries. This was the procedure which was established and found highly satisfactory at the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games.

Members of the US Women's track and Swimming teams were furnished very luxuriant quarters in one of the Eva Peron Foundation buildings. All accommodations there, as well as meals cooked for them, were highly satisfactory.

PRE- & POST-PAN AMERICAN COMPETITION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman
By Daniel J. Ferris

In the fall of 1950 your "Pre and Post" Committee contacted the leading South American countries regarding the possibility of their arranging competitions for members of the US Pan American Games team enroute to or returning from Buenos Aires, the scene of the 1951 Pan American Games. It was hoped that the USOC might realize a substantial sum of money as a result of such contests and at the same time give our boys and girls an opportunity to see a little more of South America.

Most of the replies indicated an interest. Some expressed difficulty in meeting our financial conditions and in some instances offered counter proposals. We reached the conclusion early that the pre-games competitions were out of the question.

Brazil asked for a small swimming team and arrangements were made, but the visit of our swimmers to that country was later cancelled. Trinidad, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay were all interested in having some track and field athletes. Peru and Chile expressed interest in arranging some games for our basketball team.

Your committee ascertained as soon as the teams were selected who would be available to remain in South America following the Games. Since the basketball team had to return home straightaway, we cancelled our negotiations for matches.

With less than three weeks remaining we continued our negotiations by telegraph and telephone with the countries still interested. We immediately experienced difficulty over conflicts in dates and transportation problems. Two of the countries suggested that their representatives in Buenos Aires would contact ours and complete the arrangements. We asked the others to do likewise.

An insurmountable obstacle presented itself when attempts were made in Buenos Aires to obtain transportation for our team to Uruguay, which cancelled the meet scheduled to be held in Montevideo. Later Trinidad and Peru had to call off their meets because of conflicts in dates.

Therefore, we can only report that the sum total of all of our efforts was a twoday 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.
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Report of the Chairman

By James F. Simms

At the December 10, 1950, meeting of the USOC held at Washington, D.C., proposals were considered from all carriers offering service to Argentina, for the transportation of the US team to the First Pan American Games at Buenos Aires, February 25, to March 8, 1951. The combined offer of Pan American World Airways and Pan American Grace Airways was accepted to transport the official party.

With the approval of your officers, the American Express Company was appointed official agent to organize tours to the Pan American Games for amateur sports devotees, for members of the Olympic family, and for followers of the US team. Because of the shortness of time and the difficulty of interesting our people in visiting South America, very few tours were sold.

The USOC concurred in the recommendation of the Transportation Committee that, insofar as the bookings for team personnel was concerned, no advantage was to be gained by the selection and appointment of a special travel agent.

On January 17, 1951, a directive was sent to all members of the Olympic family setting forth details with respect to ticketing, baggage, vaccination, passport, team assembly, etc. US domestic transportation was furnished each member of the official party from his home to either the New York City or the Miami gateway—whichever point was more economical. Sixty-one members of the group departed from New York City on February 22, taking to the air at 10:18 AM and setting down in Buenos Aires the following day about 7:30 PM. The balance of the party departed from Miami on February 22 at 8:00 PM in two special planes and arrived in the Argentine capital twenty-two hours later. Permission was granted a few 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:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Competitors</th>
<th>Officials</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men’s Swimming</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Swimming</td>
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<td>Track &amp; Field</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<th>Team</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Track</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Polo</td>
<td>10</td>
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4

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. Henshell; 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

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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 chairman of sports committees from the office of the Secretary of the USOC. Team managers were charged with the responsibility of securing the necessary measurements of each team.

Competitive Uniforms. The same general style of competitors’ uniforms as furnished for the 1948 Olympic teams, with some variations and improvements, was decided upon by the committee. Light zephyr wool shirts—with red, white, and blue sash stripes and the official Pan American Games insignia for US teams—were again approved. All teams were issued navy blue cotton fleece-lined warmup shirts and pants of special design with red and white USA lettering on the front. These garments proved most practical, and were less expensive than wool. All uniforms were tailored according to individual measurements.

The Wilson Sporting Goods Company was selected as the official supplier of competitive uniforms. An estimated budget of $5,000 was approved by the Executive Board to cover the cost of competitive equipment—but through judicious selection, solicitation of donated items, and the purchase of most equipment at prices slightly in excess of actual cost, all competitive equipment was obtained at a total of approximately $3,000.

US Teams Insignia. Suggestions were received for an appropriate design to be worn by all US teams. A contest was conducted among the students of the Kansas City Art Institute and 16 different designs were submitted to the Executive Board of the USOC. The design submitted by Joseph Taylor was approved and used on both the competitive and parade uniforms. The silk embroidery emblems embodied blue lettering “USA 1951” with a circular red border on an outline of the North American continent in gold as a background.

Appreciation to the following donors of free equipment is expressed by the committee: 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 Athletic Goods—basketball shoes; Seamless Rubber Company—adhesive tape and bandages; Lowe & Campbell Athletic Goods—miscellaneous supplies; Wilson Sporting Goods Co.—miscellaneous supplies.

Parade Uniforms. Again it was decided to follow the same general style of uniforms as used by US teams in the 1948 Olympic Games. The Pan American insignia was reproduced on buttons and belt buckles, and on pins for the girls. All uniforms were obtained through John Wanamaker, New York City.

The men’s parade uniform consisted of lightweight hat with insignia, dark blue flannel jacket with insignia, light grey flannel and white nylon slacks, white shirt, red-white-blue tie, belt and buckle, white hose, and white buckskin shoes.

The women’s parade uniform consisted of a light poplin cap with visor, blue flannel blazer with insignia, white skirt, and blouse.

The approximate total expenditure for parade uniforms was $11,000.

Equipment Distribution. Due to the late selection of some team personnel, it was necessary to transport both competitive and parade uniforms to Buenos Aires as cargo in the same planes with the teams leaving New York and Miami. No extra charge was made on a total pro-rata weight basis by the airlines. Parade uniforms were individually boxed and labeled by Wanamaker in New York and competitive uniforms were individually packed for each team.

Upon arrival, all uniforms were transported to the Military College and everything was issued to the team managers on the following day. Arrangements were made in advance with several Army tailors to make the necessary minor alterations of parade suits and for pressing at the college. With but few exceptions everyone was properly fitted and ready for the opening ceremonies on the following day. Certain minor alterations are always necessary on tailor-made parade uniforms which have not previously been fitted to the wearer, and so the availability of tailoring services at the time the uniforms are issued is very important. The Argentine officials were very cooperative in this respect and supplied the services of several army tailors for this purpose at no cost to the US delegation.

Recommendations. 1. That all final selections of team personnel and officials be completed at least two weeks before
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.

**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 methods 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 Mai Whitfield, Bill Brown, and Hugo Mainco, with winner's time 1 min., 53.2 sec.; trio's chief threat comes from Argentina's Julio Ferreyra in 4th place.
MEN’S TRACK AND FIELD

Report of Team Manager
By Herman J. Fischer

In response to my appointment as assistant manager of the overall Pan American Team, I assumed my duties in New York on February 19, 1951. There were numerous details to be looked after in connection with the processing of the team and the dissemination of information and instructions to team members prior to departure for Argentina on February 22. Asa Bushnell, USOC Secretary, and J. Lyman Bingham, general manager of the US teams, requested me to accept this assignment. It was understood that Marion H. Miller, the other assistant manager, would have charge of that part of the team leaving from Miami.

The chartered flight from New York had originally been scheduled for 11:30 A.M. Carne cards were issued by the Argentina government and were validated by President Brundage. As a result, the processing of the official party through customs and immigration was considerably speeded up. The take-off time was then advanced to 10:18 A.M.

After lunch aloft, I used the ship’s public address system to make a short talk to the group. I pointed out the responsibility of all of us who wore the uniform of the United States team in the Pan American Games. Emphasis was placed on the necessity for good conduct during our entire stay in Argentina and on the courteous consideration each of us owed to one another, as well as to athletes and officials from other countries. Every member of the party was called to the microphone in the front of the ship to receive his carne card. He was introduced to the entire group and was identified as to his sport, event, and home city. President 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 be a great advantage.
be very advantageous in making it possible for the manager or coach to contact his entire group conveniently.

The second floor of the building was reserved exclusively for the US team. Teams from other countries occupied quarters on the first and third floors as well as in adjacent buildings. Quarters were carefully guarded by the military authorities on the premises.

After the fourth day, I was assigned to attend track and field congress meetings, but when I made my first appearance I learned that two previous meetings had been held at which most of the items on the agenda had been disposed of. Since the meetings were conducted in Spanish, it was extremely difficult to get into the discussions, except on a few occasions when some member of the Latin American country was able to speak a little English and serve as interpreter. Under this arrangement it was possible for me to express the views of the US contingent on three of four items which I considered to be important for the conduct of the next Pan American Games in Mexico City in 1955.

The organizing committee of Argentina extended themselves in their efforts to provide all of the needed facilities and to make all arrangements for the efficient conduct of the Games, and, in my opinion, their efforts were rewarded with considerable success. Only occasionally did we encounter a few gripes on the officiating but I learned long ago that these are to be expected.

It was an honor for me to have been selected by my associates on the Olympic Track and Field committee for the managerial assignment, and it was gratifying to me to have become acquainted with all the members of the track and field team, as well as with many of the athletes on the other teams and their coaches and managers. It is a pleasure to report that the morale of the entire group was excellent throughout our stay in Buenos Aires, and the conduct of the members of all teams was splendid.
### MEN'S TRACK & FIELD RESULTS

#### 100-METER DASH

**(Qualify for Semi-Finals)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gerardo Bragg, Argentina</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Antonio Moreira, Brazil</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arthur Bragg, U. S.</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fernandez Salvador, Ecuador</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 200-METER DASH

**(Qualify for Final)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat</th>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Curtis Stone, U. S.</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arbelio Marquez, Argentina</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 400-METER DASH

**(Final)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Mai Whitfield, U. S.</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Hugo Maicco, U. S.</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Curtis Stone, U. S.</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 800-METER RUN

**(Final)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Curtis Stone, U. S.</td>
<td>1:53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Tommy Brown, U. S.</td>
<td>1:54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Angel Garcia Delgado, Cuba</td>
<td>1:55.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1500-METER RUN

**(Final)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Manuel Pinto, U. S.</td>
<td>4:10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Curtis Stone, U. S.</td>
<td>4:12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Efrain Recinos, Guatemala</td>
<td>4:13.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3000-METER STEEPLECHASE

**(Final)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Manuel Pinto, U. S.</td>
<td>9:46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Juan Antonio, Argentina</td>
<td>9:52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Efrain Recinos, Guatemala</td>
<td>9:55.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5000-METER RUN

**(Final)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finisher</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, William Brown, U. S.</td>
<td>13:32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, Hugo Maicco, U. S.</td>
<td>13:33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Jose Zelaya, Paraguay</td>
<td>13:38.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Enthusiastic fellow Argentinians employ various means of watching Delfo Cabrera (lower left) duplicate his '48 Olympic performance by winning marathon.**
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.
**SHOOT-PUT**
1. James Fuchs, United States, 56 feet 7 inches; 2. Ivan Dereth, Brazil, 56 feet 10 inches; 3. Xadim Marreto, Brazil, 56 feet 7 inches.

**POLE VAULT**

**100-METER RUN**

**HIGH JUMP**

**400-METER RUN**
1. Hernan Alzamora, Peru, 0:52.8; 2. Alzamora, 0:52.9; 3. Arturo Melchior Bohorquez, Chile, 0:53.0; 4. Juan Kahnert, Argentina, 0:53.4.

**SHOT-PUT**
1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 6,615 points; 2. Hernan Haddad Abdala, Chile, 6,615 points; 3. Horst Walter, Argentina, 2,176 feet 7 inches; 4. Fernand Ferreto, Argentina, 1,811 feet 7 inches.

**DISCUS**
1. Figueroa, 119 feet 5 inches (608 points); 2. Manuel Etchepare, Argentina, 151 feet 3 1/2 inches; 3. Elvio Porta, Argentina, 147 feet 4 4/5 inches; 4. Metres Raimundo Dias Rodriguez, Brazil, 145 feet 1 1/6 inches.

**110-METER HURDLES**
1. Hertian Alzamora, Peru, 10.5 seconds; 2. Elvio Porta, Argentina, 10.5 seconds; 3. Jorge Aguilera, Nicaragua, 10.6 seconds; 4. Enrique Sala­zar, Guatemala, 133 feet 8 1/4 inches (427 points).

**1500 METERS**
1. Alzamora, Peru, 4:56.4 (435 points); 2. Alzamora, 4:56.5; 3. Jorge Aguilera, Nicaragua, 4:56.6; 4. Enrique Sala­zar, Guatemala, 4:56.7.

**JAVELIN**

**POLE VAULT**
1. Figueroa, 10 feet 1 inch (613 points); 2. Juan Kahnert, Argentina, 9 feet 9 inches (544 points); 3. Arturo Melchor Borquez, Chile, 9 feet 9 inches.

**HARRER**
1. Figueroa, 34 feet 7 inches (545 points); 2. Juan Kahnert, Argentina, 32 feet 1 1/4 inches (431 points); 3. Horst Walter, Argentina, 217 feet 7 1/2 inches; 4. Metres Raimundo Dias Rodriguez, Brazil, 217 feet 7 1/2 inches.

**DECATLON**
100 Meter Run-1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 0:10.9 (560 points); 2. Manuel Etchepare, Argentina, 0:11.6 (686 points); 3. Arturo Melchior Bohorquez, Chile, 0:11.6 (686 points); 4. Enrique Sala­zar, Guatemala, 0:11.6 (686 points).

High Jump-1. Hernan Figueroa Bueg, Chile, 7 feet 9 1/4 inches; 2. Manuel Etchepare, Argentina, 7 feet 9 inches (671 points); 3. Arturo Melchior Bohorquez, Chile, 7 feet 9 inches; 4. Juan Kahnert, Argentina, 7 feet 9 inches.

Shot-Put-1. Hernan Figuero a Bueg, Chile, 6,615 points; 2. Hernan Haddad Abdala, Chile, 6,615 points; 3. Horst Walter, Argentina, 2,176 feet 7 inches; 4. Metres Raimundo Dias Rodriguez, Brazil, 2,176 feet 7 inches.

The Women's Track and Field team for the Pan American Games was chosen chiefly on the basis of the performances at the 1950 outdoor national championships; however, the final team was selected and announced after the national indoor championships in New York City on February 12, 1951.

After much deliberation and discussion, the Executive Board agreed to a team of eight girls with the proviso that the team members defray their own expenses. Naturally this meant a great deal of exchange of telegrams and letters before the financing was accomplished.

The various coaches did a tremendous amount of work in raising funds for their girls. Harry Devoe of the Little Rhody AC, Providence, R. I.; Dolores Dwyer, German American AC, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Frances Kaszubski, Sandy's Club, Cleveland, O.; Evelyn Lawler, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Janet Moreau, Amelia Bert, Evelyn Lawler.

**WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD**
Report of Committee Chairman and Team Manager-Coach

By Evelyn Hall

The team gathered at the Paramount Hotel in New York complete with passports and vaccination certificates. The following were its members: Amelia Bert, Little Rhody AC, Providence, R. I.; Dolores Dwyer, German American AC, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nell Jackson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Frances Kaszubski, Sandy's Club, Cleveland, 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. Evelyn Hall, Glendale, Cal., who was one of the assistant managers of the entire US team as well as manager-coach of women's track and field.

The team was in high spirits and enjoyed every minute of the plane trip. All arrived in good condition, except Amelia Bert who had bumped her throwing arm.

Thanks to the splendid planning of the Supplies and Equipment Committee, and to its chairman, H. Jamison Swarts, most of the uniforms needed little or no alteration. However, a few of the skirts were too tight. After hustling around I found two women who stayed up all night to alter the garments, and all of
Manager-Coach Evelyne Hall registers greater excitement than members of Championship Relay Team: (l. to r.) Jean Patton, Dolores Dwyer, Nell Jackson, Janet Moreau.

the girls were ready for the parade the following day, on schedule.

It was an honor for me to have been chosen, on behalf of the athletes, to present the huge bouquet of long stemmed red roses to Eva Peron, lovely wife of the President of Argentina, who served as host for the Pan American Games. It was thrilling to walk across the whole field, flanked by special honor guards, and to walk up the red-carpeted steps to make the presentation. Nothing could compare with the feeling of pride I experienced when the American team entered the stadium, in perfect step, heads held high, resplendent in their navy jackets and white skirts or slacks.

All of the girls were housed in one of the attractive homes of the Eva Peron Foundation, adjoining the Peron estate. It was furnished in exquisite taste—beautiful oil paintings and thick oriental rugs in every room, ornate bannisters down the graceful winding stairs, marble stairways, with pictures of the President and his wife in every room in the home. The home also boasted a lovely garden patio and comfortable chairs, surrounded by fragrant flowers, where the girls could gather to visit, relax or write.

At first all of the meals were long drawn-out affairs in the customary leisurely fashion of the South Americans; but that was soon speeded up to take care of the girls quickly. The director of the foundation and her staff did all they could to make the girls feel at home even though none of those in charge could speak English.

We had one interpreter for the whole house, which was a hardship until I discovered one of the Mexican team members who had gone to school in El Paso. We all used our own form of sign language to make our wants known. Each meal-time was a sociable affair with the girls from the different countries singing and dancing and having a good time in general.

The competitions started the second day after our arrival. It was a credit to our girls that each one equaled or bettered her best performance in the US. It was gratifying to note that the girls placed in all but the broad jump. The results were as follows:


Jean Patton had never run a 200-meters dash and felt she couldn’t do it, but I insisted and she was so happy when she won.

After the competition, Dietzie Wortmann, Bob Hoffman and the weightlifting team took the whole track and field team to dinner and an evening of dancing and entertainment. Everyone enjoyed the occasion immensely. The next morning most of the team left for home but some of the girls were invited to Chile for exhibitions. Dick Attlesey was in charge of the group which included a men’s team also. Evelyn Lawler, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton and Dolores Dwyer made up the women’s team.

In this competition the girls did exceptionally well, winning almost every event. Their sportsmanship made them
The Chileans were lavish in their praise the night before we left, one of the sports spirit. I cannot praise the team enough with a thank-you speech for the team. The president of the club gave us a real welcome, and I responded. The entire team. The president of the club was cooperative in every way and clubs had an excellent dinner for the people of Chile. The whole trip 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!

RESULTS OF WOMEN'S EVENTS

100-METER DASH


Semi-Finals


Final


200-METER DASH

(Semifinals)


Second Heat—1. Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:26; 2. Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:26.7; 3. Cecelia Navarette, Chile, 0:27.

Semi-Finals


Second Heat—1. Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:26.3; 2. Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile, 0:26.7; 3. Cecelia Navarette, Chile, 0:27.

Final


400-METER HURDLES


200-METER HURDLES


400-METER RELAY

(Semifinals)

First Heat—1. United States (Delores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton), 0:47.7; 2. Chile, 0:49.3; 3. Argentina, 0:49.8; 4. Brazil, 0:50.5; 5. Ecuador, 0:53.

Final

1. United States (Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton), 0:48.7; 2. Chile, 0:49.7; 3. Argentina, 0:50.8; 4. Brazil, 0:50.5; 5. Ecuador, 0:53.

100-METER HURDLES


Second Heat—1. Marlen Hiber, Chile, 0:12.6; 2. Evelyn Lawyer, United States, 0:12.7; 3. Julia Pfarr, Argentina, 0:12.6; 4. Ely Galvan Hernandez, Mexico, 0:13.7.

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.
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.
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 Ferre, Cuba, 1:00.1; 4. Alberto Alumenda, Mexico, 1:00.4; 5. Cesàr Roberson, Mexico, 1:02.8; 6. Herman Aviles, Chile, 1:03.3; 7. Pablo Catunge, Brazil, 1:03.5.

#### 400-Meters Freestyle
1. Tetsuo Okamoto, Brazil, 4:52.4; 2. William Heusner, U. S. A., 4:54.5; 3. Tontiuh Gutierrez, Mexico, 4:57.2; 4. Louis Child, Colombia, 4:58.7; 5. Federico Zwanck, Argentina, 4:59.6; 6. Carlos Bonachich, Argentina, 5:01.4.

#### 1,500-Meters Freestyle

#### 100-Meters Backstroke

#### 200-Meters Breaststroke

#### 300-Meters Medley Relay

#### 800-Meters Freestyle Relay

#### 3-Meters Dive

### High Board Dive

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100-Meters Medalists: (2) Gora, US; (1) Cleveland, US; (3) Ferrer, Cuba
WATER POLO

Report of Committee Chairman
By Jay-Ehret Maboney

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.

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.

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.

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 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 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 moment. The final score was 9 to 2.

At the meeting of the various sports congresses in Buenos Aires during the Pan American Games, a sub-committee on water polo was nominated by the Amateur Swimming Union of the Americas, under the presidency of Mario L. Negri of Argentina. The purpose was to study the present FINA rules and to make recommendations regarding these rules for proposal to the next FINA meeting. It was a pleasure for me to be a member of this committee and there was great unanimity of feeling among the delegates from Mexico and the South American countries.

The first expression made at the meeting was that in the last few years so much work had been done on rule changes, so many proposals made and so many varying rules tried, the whole picture was in danger of becoming confused. It was felt that, in view of the apparent willingness of FINA to study the proposals already made, and one major change already made to the great improvement of the game, future proposals should be limited to basic betterment of the game, rather than to numerous minor alterations in rules.

With this idea in mind, it was found that the one rule change strongly demanded by all countries of the Western Hemisphere was the elimination of the two-yard line. Discussion on this rule covered the gamut of problems from small indoor pools to variations in interpretation of modification of the rules governing the four-yard line in the South American code. Unanimous agreement was finally reached as follows: the change to be proposed will eliminate the two-yard line, and all rules now pertaining to the two-yard line shall pertain to the four-yard line. Other proposed changes were discussed, namely changes in the foul rules, culminating in removal
from the game of a man committing four major fouls and permitting a substitute to take his place. Also discussed was the proposition that, following a goal, the defending goalie put the ball in play. While the entire committee felt that these rules were good and desirable, they also felt that no advantage would be gained by petitioning FINA for these changes at the present time. It was felt that by concentrating fully on the elimination of the two-yard line, the greater over-all good would be done. When this report was presented to the Swimming Union of the Americas, it was decided that each country, through its individual representative or its individual petition to FINA, would strongly urge this change.

It was indeed an honor and privilege to be associated with the fine group of men who acted as officials and who competed in the meets during the Pan American Games.

WATER POLO

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.

The Pan American water polo tournament the US team started slowly in the opening game with Chile. The veteran Chilcan 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 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

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Report of Team Manager-Couch

By Urbo E. Saari
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

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 a 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.

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.

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.

In passing out credits where credits are due, I feel that the entire squad will join me in expressing our appreciation to the Argentine Swimming Federation members for their hospitality and graciousness, and for their excellent organization of the competition. Also I am especially appreciative of the efforts of Lyman Bingham, Marion Miller, and Mike Peppe, to name just three of the many members of the US official party, who assisted our group in the many everyday problems. The entire USOC certainly deserve a vote of gratitude. And last but by far from least, I personally owe my sincere appreciation to the swimming coaches of the country, whose training programs in conditioning these girls before the tryouts made my job a simple one in this international competition. I salute Tom LaMarr, Dick Papenguth, Rusty Smith, and Mrs. Thelma Payne Sanborn for the actual success of the team.

This was my first experience in international competition and, needless to say, it was a wonderful experience. It made me realize the important job that the US Olympic Committee is accomplishing in bettering international relations among the countries of the world.
GIRLS WHO SWAM FOR U. S. AT BUENOS AIRES

Mary Cunningham and Pat McCormick watch practice session in company of Mike Peppe, Coach of Men's Team

On victory stand following 400-meters freestyle 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 Continho 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 Continho de Tavares, Brazil, 5:33.6; 4, Betty Mullen, U. S., 5:34.3; 5, Cristina Kujathin, 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, 3:10.5; 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, Gabriela Langerfeldt, Chile, 3:24.1; 7, Virginia Trolles Shaw, Cuba, 3:30.3.

300-Meters Relay
1. U. S. (Sharon Geary, Carol Pence, Maureen O'Brien), 3:49.3; 2, Argentina, 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 Mundi, 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 Laurenza, 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 Mundi Borges, Chile, 46.966.
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.

Arthur W. Mansfield, Madison, Wisc.
J. F. McKale, Tucson, Arizona
Dale Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. A. Moore, Louisville, Ky.
J. H. Pittard, Atlanta, Ga.

Wayne D. Barnes, Hamilton, N. Y.
C. O. Brown, Battle Creek, Mich.
Clifton W. Evans, Berkeley, Cal.
Gordon Jeffrey, Toledo, Ohio
Leslie Mann, San Gabriel, Cal.

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 Cuba's champions. The Deacons, as all Wake Forest teams are nicknamed, had a record of five victories and two defeats in the ten-day competition.

The US triumphs came at the expense of Argentina (29-3), Brazil (23-4), Colombia (7-5), Venezuela (8-5), and Mexico (9-3). The two defeats were administered by Nicaragua (9-8), and Cuba (8-1). However, the team enjoyed the satisfaction of beating Venezuela, the only opponent that was able to defeat Cuba in the tournament.

Although Coach Sanford and his players had no alibis to offer for not finishing higher than second place, there were certain influencing factors that are noteworthy of mention. In the first place, the US squad of 12 men was much smaller in number than the other squads. Several of the countries had a full complement of 20 players, while 17 men constituted the smallest group of any participant other than this country. Although the US team roster included four pitchers, there was only one player available for each of the other eight positions.

The 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 McClenny, senior righthander, 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 Buenos Aires took a particular liking to the baseball team and entertained them in their homes on several occasions. The players were warmly received at the American Embassy which they visited several times.

First Baseman Wiley Warren's ability as a writer was used to good advantage. He wrote interestingly of the baseball games and his stories were featured in a number of North Carolina papers. Warren was sports editor of Old Gold And Black, Wake Forest College student newspaper.

Coach Sanford thought most of the teams competing in the baseball tournament were comparable to the best college teams in this country. He considered Cuba somewhat superior to most American campus teams.

Scores of US Team's Games

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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 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 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 Pan American Games developed too late to hold tryouts for the Games following the 1949-50 playing season. This not only meant that we could not utilize the same plan for selecting players as we used in selecting the 1948 Olympic squad, but it also meant that a main source of raising funds through tryout games was not possible.

The fund raising campaign was mainly a solicitation of the college and AAU teams in the country. Every college was asked to play an exhibition game with the proceeds going to the Pan American basketball fund, or make an outright donation. More than 1,000 letters were sent to colleges throughout the country with reply cards enclosed. Similar communications were also sent to every AAU basketball team in the country.

Practically all of the money raised came from college sources through the playing of games following these requests. The major contribution came from a double-header played in Madison Square Garden on November 25, 1950. This was used as the kick-off for games to be played all over the country, and the date was designated as Pan American Basketball Day. The four teams which donated their services for the program in Madison Square Garden were: C C N Y, St. Francis, Rhode Island State, and Seton Hall. Approximately $7,500 was raised for the fund from this source. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the program was played on a very stormy night that kept many people away. The Mayor of New York was broadcasting, asking people to stay at home, and hurricane conditions.
made it impossible to reach New York from the suburban areas by train or automobile.

In spite of this handicap, there was an attendance of approximately 10,000. Madison Square Garden Corporation, through the efforts of Ned Irish and his staff, cooperated to make the event a success. People who could not reach the Garden to use their tickets were asked to donate the amount of the ticket to the Olympic Fund, and Madison Square Garden offered alternate attractions at their own expense if ticket holders would not ask for refunds. The receipts included an outright $500 donation on the part of the Garden.

Succeeding the kick-off program in New York, quite a number of games were played by colleges throughout the country, with proceeds ranging from $5 to $250. Noteworthy among the contributions were $1000 from the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association, sponsors of the national invitation tournament, and $500 from the NAIB, which conducts the annual small college tourney. The Boston Garden, through the efforts of William Mokray, took up collections at several games and realized approximately $750.

A number of game programs were attempted by AAU teams, but there was no revenue from this source except for a donation of $250 by the Blue 'n Gold team of Oakland, 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; the fifth choice the winner of the National AAU tournament; the sixth choice the winner of the National AAU tournament; the seventh choice the winner of the National AAU tournament. City College of New York, winner in the NCAA and in the Invitation as well, declined the invitation to make the trip. Indiana State the winner of the 1950 NAIB tournament, accepted and as a result seven of their players, along with their coach, John Longfellow, made up the college representation on the basketball team.

The Committee decided that seven AAU players and the coach would be chosen from the National AAU tournament winner in Denver in 1950. The second choice was to be the runner-up, the third choice was to be the third place team, and the fourth choice the fourth place team. Phillips Oilers, the AAU champion, declined the invitation, but the Blue 'n Gold team, the AAU runner-up, accepted and so seven of their players, along with coach Hal Fischer, made up the AAU representation.

Following the selection of the squad and coaches, and the recommendation of these men to the USOC, the details of equipment and transportation were worked out by the regular committees.

The Olympic Basketball Committee feels that Coaches Longfellow and Fischer and the squad of fourteen players did a commendable job in representing the United States in the Pan American Games. Despite many obstacles we were able to win the championship, and a great deal of good will and basketball development resulted from the Games. The Committee wishes to thank the coaches and the players for their fine cooperation and excellent achievements, and we extend congratulations to them for winning the first Pan American championship in basketball.

The Committee also wishes to thank the US Olympic Committee and the executive officers for their fine cooperation and help. The Committee wishes to express particular thanks to Asa Bushnell for his untiring efforts in fund raising and in helping with many of the other details, and also to Lyman Bingham for his executive guidance.
COURT ACTION AT BUENOS AIRES

(1) US 57, Argentina 51: Barksdale tallies for victors in finale.

(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'Neil 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 tourny 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 tourny 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 guard 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 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 in the last 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 tourny was Barksdale who scored 135 points in six games. Faszholz, O'Neil, and Powell were the other Oakland standouts. Indiana State players showing well were Bob Gilbert, six-foot five-inch center; Dick Atha, a sophomore all-America prospect; and Ed Longfellow, who caught the fancy of the crowds with his clever ball-handling and speedy floor work.

Scores of the US team's games were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The team's grand total of 441 points were divided as follows among the players: Barksdale 135, O'Neil 64, Powell 51, Leslie 44, Gilbert 32, Longfellow 32, Atha 26, Faszholz 15, Murray 12, Babcock 12, Adkins 9, Turner 7, Kern 2.

II **By Hal Fischer**

First, I would like to praise a wonderful fellow and a great coach—John Longfellow. Without his experience and ability I doubt if we could have remained undefeated!

Because the average age of the Oakland players was around twenty-four and that of the Indiana State players around nineteen, I wondered how the two segments of the team would get on together, but after the first hour on the plane enroute to Buenos Aires it was all athletic talk and from that time on the two groups mixed wonderfully.

On the way down, Coach Longfellow and I showed each other our systems and explained the playing characteristics of each player. We also decided upon Don Barksdale for the team's captain because of his previous Olympic experience. It was a good choice because Barksdale set a scoring record that will be hard to beat.

The basketball court at Luna Park is in an immense building. I never did find out what the seating capacity is but I imagine it to be around 25,000. Behind each basket are concrete steps which are used for standing room only and the fans were crammed in so tight that all you could see were heads and eyes peering at you. The playing floor was portable and in good shape.

The players didn't enthuse over the South American ball, which is a little harder to dribble because it is not perfectly round, but they soon accustomed themselves to it.

To take seven men from one team and seven from another, and put them together on a strange court with new rules and a different type ball, is quite a task. But even with these problems, as a team they did an excellent job of playing together.

Our best move on offense was a fast break. We believed that we could control both backboards, and by running we could break a team very easily, especially if it were a weak defensive team. This proved true until we faced Chile, Brazil, and Argentina, which were stronger defensively. On the set offense we used three out and two in with a blocking weave on the three out. Also we used a pick and go with three out. We used two out and three in, and worked a strong post. Our defense was a man-to-man, and we tried to fight through blocks, only switching when the man was absolutely blocked.
During Basketball victory ceremony, President Peron congratulates Captain Furlong of runner-up Argentine team; Don Barksdale is on stand for titlists from US.

The starting lineup we used was Barksdale at center, Leslie and Powell at forwards, Faszholz and O'Neill as guards, all men from Oakland's Blue 'n Gold. The Indiana State players were equally as good, particularly Atha, Gilbert, and Longfellow. So I would say that these eight men played the greatest amount of time in all the games.

Successive victories over Ecuador, Cuba, Panama, Chile, and Brazil brought us to the last and final game against Argentina, also undefeated. We got off to a wonderful lead of 26-8, but with eight minutes remaining in the first half, the fouls started catching us and we had to remove Powell, Faszholz, and Leslie each had only one more foul due.

The Argentina team caught fire and scored six straight goals, and the half ended 29-23. The game had started at one o'clock in the morning and I could see that the week's play, plus the bizarre time, was beginning to slow our boys down. Barksdale, Faszholz, Powell and Leslie fouled out early in the second half. After this, with the pressure really on, the players who won the game for us were Gilbert, Atha, and Longfellow. While the crowd was going into a howling crazy mood, we went into a stall the last few minutes. With little more than a minute left to play, Longfellow saw Gilbert wide open under the hole, and gave him a brilliant pass. Gilbert laid it in to give us a six-point lead; and that was the ball game.

PAN AMERICAN BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

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
7 Paraguay* .... 3 2 1 5
8 Mexico* ...... 3 2 1 5
9 Ecuador* ...... 3 2 1 5
10 Colombia ....... 3 0 3 0

(Consolation)

* Placed on goal average.

BOXING

Report of Committee Chairman
By William H. Thomas

Despite the fact that the Pan American Games were a new venture for the US Olympic Committee, and neither the athletes nor the general public were too well informed as to the purpose and nature of the event, the Olympic Boxing Committee was able to send to Buenos Aires a team of eight fine young American boxers, accompanied by two very efficient and capable coaches.

Selection of the members of the team was made through qualifying tournaments and final trials. The final tryouts were held in Kansas City, under the sponsorship of the Kansas City Star Activities Association and under the very capable direction of Ernest Mehl, sports editor of the Star.

Competitors in the final trials were sectional winners, together with six outstanding boxers from the All-Army championships held at Fort Meade, Md. The Service candidates were under the direction and supervision of Lt. Col. D. F. Hull and Capt. Donald Miller, and three members of their squad qualified for the Pan American team and competed in the Games.

The eastern regional trials 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 regional trials were conducted under the able management of Al Sandell of San Francisco and I. F. Toomey of the University of California at Davis, who directed the qualifiers in Kansas City. Two members of this group competed for the US in Argentina.

The eighth member of the US team came from our host city for the final trials, Kansas City, and mention should be made that the Kansas City contingent took team honors in the final tryouts.

While none of their winning boxers qualified for the US team, credit should be given to Dr. Barry Barrodale for conducting the southern regions. With the financial aid of the Midwestern Association of the AAU, this writer took a full team of qualifiers from the midwestern regions. Credit should also be given to individual entrants from various Air Force bases and Naval training stations.

The final tryouts were geographically representative of the United States. The competition was fierce but clean, and the tournament produced $3,900 in cash for the Pan American team fund.
Boxing Team: (l. to r.) Co-Coach Don Miller, Norvel Lee, John Stewart, Harold Coles, Louis Gage, Willie Hunter, Cortez Jackson, Ned Doughty, Gilmore Slater, Manager-Coach Francis Duffy.

Pat Duffy of Philadelphia and Capt. Donald Miller of the Army were named co-coaches of the team by the Olympic Boxing Committee.

This report cannot be closed without expression of very sincere thanks to all competing athletes, to the Kansas City Star Activities Association, and to the other members of the Olympic Boxing Committee for cooperation in administering the trials and the selection of our team. Finally it would be negligent to omit expression of appreciation to the Special Services Division of the Army for very valuable assistance rendered by Lt. Col. D. F. Hull in assembling and transporting the team to the Games.

BOXING

The Boxing team was quartered at the National Military College in El Palamar, which was approximately 20 miles from Buenos Aires. At Palamar the living conditions were about on the same level as our military life at home, with the exception of conditions at the mess table. The training facilities were excellent. Everyone connected with the Games was very helpful to our team. All bouts were held in Luna Park, one of Buenos Aires' magnificent sports arenas.

I would recommend the following for future Pan American Games: The boxing judges should be chosen from neutral countries, or each competing country should have one approved judge.

The co-coaches, Captain Miller and myself, and the team members wish to thank the USOC for their good offices in making our team the best equipped and best dressed at the Games.

RESULTS OF BOXING COMPETITION

First Round
Flyweight Class—German Pardo, Chile, outpointed Roy Singh Alexander, Trinidad; Alberto Barrenghi, 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.

Quarter-Finals
Bantamweight Class—Juan Gutierrez, Chile, outpointed Sergio Penalver, Cuba; Ricardo Gonzalez, Argentina, defeated Ned Doughty, U.S., default (Doughty disqualified for overweight).
Featherweight Class—Francisco Nuñez, Argentina, outpointed Pedro Galano, Brazil; Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Sergio Gracie, Venezuela.
Flyweight Class—Harold Coles, U.S., knocked out Felix Leal, Guatemala, first round.

Semi-Finals
FEATHERWEIGHT CLASS
Francisco Nuñez, Argentina, outpointed Cortez Jackson, U.S.; Augusto Carcamo, Chile, outpointed Martinez Alvarado, Mexico.

BANTAMWEIGHT CLASS
Juan Rodriguez Gutierrez, Chile, outpointed Ali Martusi, Venezuela; Rigerio Gonzalez, Argentina, outpointed German Effio, Peru.

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

WELTERWEIGHT CLASS
Cortabai Hernandez, Cuba, outpointed Davalos Nunez, Mexico.
Oscar Pita, Argentina, outpointed Alejandro Diaco, Brazil.
WITH US BOXERS IN PAN AMERICAN GAMES

(above) In one of tournament's only two knockouts, middleweight Harold Coles, US, disposes of Felix Leal, Guatemalan, in first round of preliminary bout.

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

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

(right) Flyweight Gilmore Slater, US, is outpointed in first round match by Alberto Barenguhi of Argentina, eventual class champion.
Ricardo Gonzales, Argentina, outpointed Ali Francisco Nunez, Argentina, outpointed Augusto Willie Hunter, U. S., outpointed Leo Koltun, Rinaldo Ansaloni, Argentina, outpointed Juan Paulo Saccoman, Brazil, outpointed Manuel Vargas, held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, with CYCLING presented by Bob Pfarr, of Kenosha, Wis., cling Committee to serve as manager of San Jose, Cal. (both of whom to the Olympics. Cycling was repre­ presented the United States, rather than the Olympic style program in all types mile road race. Bob Travani of Detroit, ships) and Frank Brilando, Chicago, moderated, but flying at a cruising speed of 315 miles and at 23,000 feet, the trip was quite smooth. The Miami trip was shorter, being on 6,250 miles. Some storms were encoun­ tered, 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 na­ tions competing were housed, were in the Military College, similar to our

**CYCLING**

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 la­ vatories 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—total­ ling 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

**Report of Team Manager-Coach**

*By Frank Small*

Cortez Jackson with Manager Pat Duffy.
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 inside lane opened to them by surging crowds, which made 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 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

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**CYCLING RESULTS**

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<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000-Meters Sprint Match Race Style (Timed for last 200 meters)</td>
<td>A Gimenez, Argentina, 12.25s; 2. Carlos Martinez, Argentina; 3. Mario Massanes, Chile.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000-Meters Individual Pursuit</td>
<td>Jorge Vallmitjana, Argentina, 5m 18.1s; 2. Pedro Salas, Argentina, 5m 18.3s; 3. Hernan Llerena, Peru, 5m 32s.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-Lap Miss and Out Race (8 28/100 miles)</td>
<td>1. Exequiel Ramirez, Chile, 20m 6.5s; 2. Alfredo Hirsch, Argentina; 3. Elvio Giacche, Argentina.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,000-Meters Unpaced (Standing start)</td>
<td>Clodomirio Cortoni, Argentina, 1m 12.0s; 2. Hernan Massanes, Chile, 1m 15.9s; 3. Jorge Sobrevilla, Argentina, 1m 16s.</td>
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**CYCLING RESULTS**

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<th>Event</th>
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<th>2nd</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,000-Meters 4-Man Team Pursuit</td>
<td>Oscar Giacche, Rodolfo Caccavo, Pedro Salas, Alberto Garcia, 3m 54.4s; 2. Chile; 3. Venezuela.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Race (155,800 km): (Individual)</td>
<td>1. Oscar Muleiro, Argentina 3h 58m 29.8s; 2. Oscar Pezoa, Argentina, 3h 59m 44s; 3. Humberto Varese, Argentina, 3h 59m 54s; (Team): 1. Argentina, 16h 0m, 21.7s; 2. Mexico, 16h 24m 3.7s; 3. Peru, 16h 30m 49.4s.</td>
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secured; but in our case the preparation and serving was quite different from that to which the boys are accustomed.

More advance detail should be required as to preparation of diets, actual cooking of food, service and sanitary conditions, and prevention of dysentery.

Transportation: Buses must be used with all teams going to each stadium and leaving at the same time. Trip to Velodrome took over one hour. Late returns, due to night racing (arriving at College at 4:30 AM opening night) interfered with the cyclists’ comfort and sleep. Because of the necessity for carrying bicycles from and to track, try to arrange for station wagons (no trucks).

Suggestions: Teams should arrive at city of competition four to seven days ahead of opening ceremonies. After long air or ship travel, rest is needed, and daily workouts prior to competition in games is essential.

Size of Team: More cyclists are needed so specialists for various races can be put on strict training program many months in advance. This takes money, and more contributions, which must be forthcoming from cycling enthusiasts.

Funds: Our quota, though small, is always difficult to attain.

FENCING

For financial reasons it was decided to limit the size of the Fencing team to six competitors and one official, and the Fencing Committee was instructed to do its best within such limits to obtain the fullest possible participation of the US in the fencing events. The difficulty of this assignment may be gleaned from the fact that a complete team would always be available; next, to select the top-ranking individual in foil and in epee; and then to fill in the rest of the places in the manner which would best ensure reasonable strength in the foil and epee teams. Accordingly, the Committee selected the following six men:

George V. Worth, of Fresh Meadows, L. I., N. Y.; Dr. Tibor Nyilas, of Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.; Byron Krieger, of Detroit, Mich.; Nathaniel Lubell, of New York, N. Y.; Albert Wolff, of Louisville, Ky; and Edward Vebell, of New York, N. Y.

The selection of these men permitted us to enter full teams of six fencers in each of the three team events, as follows:


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-

Report of Committee Chairman

By Miguel A. de Capriles

The performance of the US Fencing team at the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires was most gratifying. Our small team of eight men set a competitive record which will be hard to surpass in the future. It won two of the three men’s team events, and placed second in the third. It won one of the three men’s individual events, as well as one second place, two thirds, one fifth, and two sixths. Every member of the team won at least two competitive medals, including a gold one; four men won three medals, and one man won four. At that, we sacrificed two scoring chances in the individuals by entering two instead of the three men permitted in foil and epee; this was done because in international fencing the team competitions are given much greater weight than the individuals, and we had to conserve the energies of men who had to fence on a team in another weapon the following day.

Even on the unofficial Olympic point-scoring system (10-5-4-3-2-1), which does not give adequate weight to team victories, the performance of the team was noteworthy, since every entry both in the team and individual events earned points for a total of 52. The only comparable performance was that of Argentina, whose point score in the men’s events was slightly higher (56), by virtue of the fact that it entered the full permissible strength in all events; but two Argentines were shut out of the point-scoring zone in the individual events, and our results in the team competitions were better.

The competitive results are summarized in tables incorporated in this report.

Gratifying as the competitive performance of the team should be to all who are interested in United States fencing, it was no less important achievement of our fencers at Buenos Aires. We knew beforehand that the United States, on the basis of its performance at the 1948 Olympic Games, should be rated as the strongest non-European fencing country.

What was vastly more satisfying was the buoyant team spirit of our representatives, and their unfailing courtesy and sportsmanship which earned for the United States not only the respect which our competitive strength commanded, but also the admiration and affection of our opponents.

Symbolic of our best in fencing and in sportsmanship was our champion saberman, Dr. Tibor Nyilas, who earned three gold medals. He was, by common consent, the outstanding fencer at Buenos Aires. His scintillating swordsmanship, and complete control, even in moments of highest tension, captured
the hearts of the hostile Argentine audi-
ence and his victory in the sabre indi-
vidual was warmly applauded. At the 
conclusion of the tournament, Paul Anspach, the 
oficial 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 Olymp-
ic 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 rea-
son 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 effi-
cient 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADING PERFORMERS—INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men’s Foil</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Felix Galimi (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rodriguez (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lubell (US)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Fulvio Galimi (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Ramos (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Krieger (US)</td>
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<td>7. Menendez (Cuba)</td>
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<td>8. Blando (Colombia)</td>
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<td>9. Alessandri (B)</td>
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<td><strong>Sabre</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>7. Pomini (A)</td>
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<td>8. Lopez (Ven.)</td>
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### COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Foil Team</th>
<th>Men's Team (Ind.)</th>
<th>Women's Team (Ind.)</th>
<th>Epee Team</th>
<th>Sabre Team</th>
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### US COMPETITORS' COMPOSITE SCORES:

#### TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

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### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### Performance of US Individual Entries

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<td>4-2</td>
<td>5-4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14-6</td>
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#### Sabre

1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Cuba

#### Epee

1. Argentina
2. United States
3. Cuba
4. Mexico
5. Brazil
6. Chile

#### Foil

1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Cuba
4. Mexico

---

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

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 Kotzbeim of Florida State University, Tallahassee. Kotzbeim won the right to represent this country by virtue of the fact that he was the US all-around champion—a title he had won for three successive years. At Buenos Aires, Bill won the coveted all-around championship besides winning the horizontal bar title. Rafael Lecuono of Cuba was runner-up.

For the Pan American Games, the USOC ruled that our sport would have to defray its own expenses if we desired to be represented. Accordingly, Kotzbeim's transportation was paid jointly by his family and by Florida State University, through the able cooperation of his coach, Prof. Hartley D. Price. For a while, the Olympic Gymnastic Committee gave favorable consideration to sending six gymnasts to Argentina and thus to competition in the team championships. However, because of the draft and shortage of funds, we ultimately decided to be represented by a single gymnast.

Dietrich Wortmann, Weightlifting team manager, served also as acting manager of the gymnastic 'team', but, since the weightlifting and gymnastic competitions were scheduled at the same time, Kotzbeim completed his training under Bruno Jahncke of New York, who was serving as coach of the Cuban team.

We are grateful to Coach Jahncke for his favorable assistance.

The gymnastic competition at Buenos Aires was held February 3, 4, and 5 at the very fine local gymnastic and fencing club, where excellent facilities were available. Capacity crowds attended all performances, and all were started on time. Originally six nations were entered, but Peru withdrew before the start of the competition. In the team standing, Argentina finished first, followed by Cuba, Mexico and Brazil. All teams had at least three good men but lacked depth beyond that. The judging was considered satisfactory, three coming from Argentina, one from Mexico, and one from Cuba. The side horse appeared to be the weakest event for the majority of the contestants, while all seemed to be exceptionally strong on rings.

The Olympic Gymnastic Committee considered it an honor and a privilege to have this country represented in the First Pan American Games.

GYMNASTIC RESULTS


W. Howe, who had had some experience in trying out for the 1948 team, made some preparation on his own time. However, at the last minute, Howe’s commanding officer was unable to release him from his primary duty for the trip to South America, and so it was that three inexperienced men referred to above ultimately became our entry at Buenos Aires.

The Modern Pentathlon event in the Pan American Games provided a real challenge to the Pentathlon Committee. Not one experienced competitor was available to begin training for this event! Although several members of the 1948 Olympic squad were destitute of competing again, and the committee had planned to use them as a nucleus for the Pan American squad, the Korean conflict eliminated those plans. Of these potential candidates, one was killed in the United Nations action in Korea, one seriously wounded and two others were unavailable because of combat requirements.) We were finally able to get three inexperienced men into training for this event. In addition, Capt. James W. Howe, who had had some experience in competing, was officially listed as fourth.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

By Major General William C. Rose

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. Riehberg of the Argentine team because of his first in the swimming event, and Troy was officially listed as fourth.

Our prospects for the 1952 Olympic Games were not nearly as good at the conclusion of the Pan American Games as they appeared after the 1948 competition in London. The current requirement for military personnel in Korea and Europe has eliminated a good many
of our best candidates. However, the continued enthusiasm and unselfish support of all the committee members and of the various individuals and organizations who have supported the Modern Pentathlon event, it can be expected that we will be well represented in all future competitions.

MODERN PENTATHLON RESULTS


Swimming (300-m. Free Style): 1. Capt. Enrique C. Retberg, Argentina, 4 min. 10.7 sec.; 2. Capt. Eduardo L. Medeiros, Brazil, 4 min. 11.1 sec.; 3. Capt. Eric Tinoco Marquez, Mexico, 4 min. 26.8 sec.


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

SHOOTING

The Rifle and Pistol teams were combined as a single unit for simplicity in administration, the personnel being categorized as follows:

Pistol Competitions—T/Sgt Huelet L. Benner, USA, Fort Knox, Ky., and Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, Mich; Rifle Competitions—A. C. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., and A. E. Cook, Washington, D.C.; Manager—Dr. Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.

There were no competitors from the United States firing in the Running Deer or Skeet and Trapshooting events.

All rifle and pistol matches were fired in the palatial shooting range, Tiro Federal 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.

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.

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

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:

Report of Team Manager

By Emmet O. Swanson
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 96 98 98 98 96—579
Reeves—94 86 93 93 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 |

**Shooting Team: (1. 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 smallbore free rifle match (fired in four 10 shot strings in each of the positions—prone, kneeling, standing) Jackson again came out as the champion. Art Cook ran into trouble in one prone string, yet held for second place. The rifles used in this event may be equipped with set triggers but metallic sights are required. The highest scores were:

<table>
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<th>Stand- ing</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. C. Jackson, US</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. E. Cook, US</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julio Silva, Arg.</td>
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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 Chiuffino, 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.
Although the Weightlifting team was picked from the US national championship, additional tryouts were held at Roosevelt Hall, New York, to ensure 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 153 1/2 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 world record. The bar weighed 180.3 or 395.6 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 Fiorani 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.
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, snatchtes 270 pounds while winning title; (4) As contribution toward top performance in light-heavyweight class, Stanley Stanczyk, US, lifts 342 1/2 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 Argentinean heavyweight Norberto Ferreira and President Dietrich Wortmann of Amateur Weightlifting Union of Americas).
WEIGHTLIFTING RESULTS


Press Snatch E & J Total

Bantamweight Class
De Pietro, U.S.A. ... 220 1/2 197 3/4 225 1/2 622 1/2
Rodriquez, Cuba ... 181 3/4 170 3/4 225 1/2 628 1/2
Salas, Mexico ... 174 1/2 170 3/4 236 3/4 607 1/2
Lacerna, Argentina 150 1/2 170 3/4 231 1/2 561 1/2
Umenta, Peru ... 165 1/2 170 3/4 220 1/2 556 1/2
Marazapan, Brazil ... 154 1/2 170 3/4 209 1/2 559 1/2
Famigliati, Pan ... 165 1/2 165 1/2 214 1/2 514 1/2

Featherweight Class
Wilkes, Trinidad ... 214 1/2 214 1/2 286 1/2 716
Chariot, Haiti ... 192 3/4 192 3/4 275 1/2 644 1/2
Alvarez, Mexico ... 181 3/4 192 3/4 242 1/2 606
Moreno, Venezuela ... 192 3/4 187 1/2 242 1/2 622 1/2
Ferriera, Brazil ... 170 1/2 154 1/2 203 1/2 528 1/2

Lightweight Class
Pitman, U.S.A. ... 225 1/2 231 1/2 303 1/2 760
de Souza, Trinidad ... 225 1/2 220 1/2 292 738
Datri, Argentina ... 203 1/2 214 1/2 281 1/2 699 1/2
Luciani, Venezuela 187 3/4 192 3/4 236 1/2 644 1/2
Holzki, Panama ... 203 1/2 203 1/2 286 1/2 699 1/2
Bejar, Peru ... 209 1/2 209 1/2 275 1/2 694
Ferreira, Brazil ... 220 1/2 198 1/2 242 1/2 694

Middleweight Class
George, U.S.A. ... 236 1/2 270 1/2 330 1/2 837 1/2
Sposato, Argentina ... 231 1/2 214 1/2 297 1/2 754 1/2
Holder, Panama ... 203 1/2 203 1/2 286 1/2 699 1/2
Mavila, Peru ... 225 1/2 220 1/2 297 1/2 754 1/2

Light-Heavyweight Class
Stanczyk, U.S.A. ... 270 1/2 281 1/2 341 1/2 892 1/2
Forte, Argentina ... 242 1/2 264 1/2 336 1/2 843
Garrido, Cuba ... 275 1/2 242 1/2 314 1/2 837 1/2
Rueda, Mexico ... 253 1/2 242 1/2 308 1/2 804 1/2
Dupleval, Haiti ... 242 1/2 264 1/2 303 1/2 788
Skeete, Trinidad ... 236 1/2 264 1/2 281 1/2 754 1/2
De Leon, Panama ... 220 1/2 220 1/2 297 1/2 749

Heavyweight Class
Davis, U.S.A. ...... 270 1/2 270 1/2 264 1/2 707
Kilgour, Trinidad ... 275 1/2 270 1/2 341 1/2 887
Ferreira, Argentina ... 286 1/2 253 1/2 341 1/2 881 1/2
Parrera, Cuba ... 253 1/2 253 1/2 341 1/2 881 1/2
Mavlila, Peru ... 259 1/2 242 1/2 314 1/2 815 1/2
Innocent, Haiti ... 214 1/2 242 1/2 275 1/2 752 1/2

* 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 Frankett of Muhlenburg College.

On February 4, 1951, at Bethlehem, Pa., all team members who could be present were briefed by chairman Swartz, James Holland, and Caraway on the details for the trip to South America. Through Holland the team was offered 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.
WRESTLERS MOVE FROM MAT TO VICTORY STAND

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


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

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


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Four of the seven US wrestlers won titles and the three others won second places as follows:


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.


Light-Heavy weight Class: 1. Ulises Martinez, Argentina; 2. Da Silva Albenor, Brazil; 3. Donald George McCann, US.


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 were reluctant to let their players go for a long time such as the Pan American Games would have entailed.

The prospects seem bright that the United States is creditably represented by civilian riders in future Olympic or Pan American Games.

Accordingly the United States is creditably represented by civilian riders in future Olympic or Pan American Games.
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. Evelyne Hall, assistant manager of US teams... Military bands await their musical moments.
OTHER PAN AMERICAN GAME RESULTS

Winners in Sports in which United States had no Entrants

**EQUESTRIAN**

**Complete Riding Competition**

*Individual*

1. Capt. Julio C. Sagasta, Argentina ......................................... +13.84 marks
2. Lt. Fernando V. Urguido, Argentina .................................. -5.50 marks
3. Major Herman Vigil, Chile ........................................ -5.83 marks

*Team*

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

**Individual Horsemanship Competition**

1. Capt. Jose Larrain Cuevas, Chile .......................................... 1050 pts.
2. Capt. Hector Clivel, Chile ........................................ 915.75 pts.

*Team*

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

**NATION'S CUP**

*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. Aller, Argentina 6m. 40s.
2. Guerci and Yedro, Argentina 6m. 46.8s.

Two Long Oars with Steersman:
1. Mazzolini, Araudo, and Farías, Argentina ......................... 8m. 30s.
2. Madero and Almirón, Argentina ........................................ 7m. 10.4s.

Two Long Oars without Steersman:
2. Karl and Fusquini, Brazil

Four Long Oars with Steersman:
1. Argentina .................................................. 6m. 15s.
2. Jennifer and Tarrigo, Argentina ...................................... 7m. 14s.
3. Chile ...................................................... 6m. 24s.
2. Brazil
3. Peru

Four Long Oars without Steersman:
1. Argentina .................................................. 6m. 24s.
2. Brazil
3. Peru

**Soccer**

*Potentials in Sports in which United States had no Entrants*

1. Argentina .................................................. 4 4 0 8 16 2
2. Costa Rica .................................................. 4 2 1 5 7 10
3. Chile ...................................................... 4 1 2 1 4 8 6
4. Venezuela .................................................. 4 1 0 3 2 5 14
5. 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. Inemida 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 (R. Bueno and G. P. de Souza) ............................. 2264 pts.*

*Star Class:
2. Argentina (J. Brauer and E. Homps) ............................... 2264 pts.
3. Chile (A. Hurtado and K. Angelbeck) .............................. 606 pts.*