



U. S.

OLYMPIC

TEAM

TRIALS



ROME 1960

**U.S. OLYMPIC MEN'S TRACK & FIELD
EXHIBITION MEET**

HAYWARD FIELD
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

JULY 30, 1960
EUGENE, ORE.

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UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

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1960 U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM



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To the men and women seeking to represent the United States in the XVII Olympiad—a salute from Chevrolet. Our hearty wishes that your diligence in training will be rewarded with a place on the team. We, at Chevrolet, pursuing another goal, are doing our utmost in the competitive tradition. Our aim is to produce truly outstanding automobiles for the growing family of Chevrolet owners—the largest owner group in the world! Again we say to you: Good Luck! Chevrolet Division of General Motors.





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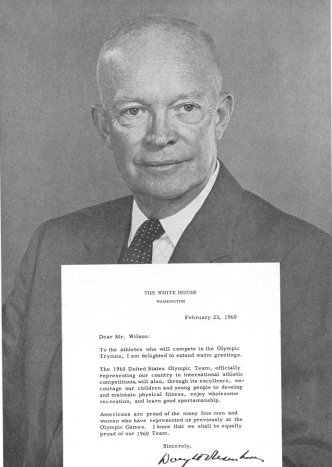
venience of an exclusive automatic "Twilight Sentinel"[†] headlight control^{*}, the deeper cushioned comfort of rich new interiors.

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THE TURBINE DRIVE BUICK '60 . . . **BUICK'S ALL-TIME BEST**

BUICK MOTOR DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORP.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Wilson:

To the athletes who will compete in the Olympic Tryouts, I am delighted to extend warm greetings.

The 1960 United States Olympic Team, officially representing our country in international athletic competitions, will also, through its excellence, encourage our children and young people to develop and maintain physical fitness, enjoy wholesome recreation, and learn good sportsmanship.

Americans are proud of the many fine men and women who have represented us previously at the Olympic Games. I know that we shall be equally proud of our 1960 Team.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth L. Wilson
President
United States Olympic Committee
Biltmore Hotel
New York 17, N. Y.



This tower exists to make the home a more pleasant place

This is the Johnson's Wax Research Tower. But to consider it a laboratory devoted solely to the development of improved wax products is no longer accurate. Today, the scientists who work here are also concerned with other ways to make life more pleasant around the house. From the Tower recently came Raid insecticides, Glade air freshener, and OFF! insect-repellent . . . products that are revolutionary in their fields. Just two examples from many . . . but they suggest the new scope of Johnson's Wax Research.



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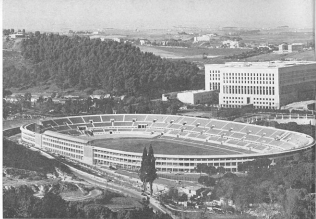
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ROME IS READY





◆ Stadio Dei Marmi

IN selecting a city for the Olympic Games (and many cities bid for this honor), the International Olympic Committee considers highly a city which, in order to stage the Games, will have to remodel existing facilities and build new ones. This is in keeping with one of the aims of the Olympic movement: to encourage the development of physical education facilities in all parts of the world.

The city where Olympic Games will be held is selected well in advance. This is to give the city ample time to remodel or build new stadiums and coliseums for gymnastic, aquatic, equestrian, track and field and other events. In 1955, the International Olympic Committee voted to hold the Games of the XVIII Olympiad (August 25 through September 11, 1960) in Rome. This decision was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by the Italian Olympic Committee, the Comune of Rome, the Italian Government and the Italian people.

Preparations immediately got under way in Rome to make the Games of the XVIII Olympiad an athletic spectacle of a magnitude beyond anything in previous history. So great was the enthusiasm of the Italians for the Games that the construction was completed well ahead of tight building schedules. The Italian Organizing Committee displayed a great deal of imagination in planning the Olympic Games, particularly in the architectural field and in the staging of certain events against those historical back-grounds for which Rome is famous everywhere. It is conservatively estimated that the installations of Rome cost \$70,000,000, and would cost upward of \$200,000,000 to duplicate in the United States.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE—The compound containing the various stadiums and training grounds where most of the action will take place is called the Foro Italico Olympic Center. It lies in a beautiful district just north of Rome. Convenient to this compound, an Olympic Village has been built to house the athletes. It covers over 50,000 square meters, contains a total of 8,052 rooms divided into 1,502 apartments and can accommodate about 8,000 people comfortably. Two, possibly three, athletes will be housed in each room.

A town in itself, the Village has 12 to 14 dining

halls as well as stores, recreation rooms, postal and telephone facilities, barbers and hairdressing services, tourist offices, an infirmary, a bar and so on. A parchment scroll, with the signatures of the Authorities and of the architects, to record the ceremony of the laying of the first stone, has been inserted into an old Roman column on which are engraved the words: "Villaggio Olimpico 1960." This column is in the center of the Olympic Village, whose roads are named after famous Olympic champions and persons who have contributed to the Olympic cause.

After the Olympic Games, the Italian National Institute for the housing of State Employees, under whose auspices the Villaggio Olimpico 1960 has been built, will dispose of the buildings in accordance with plans for future development. The apartments will be given to State employees.

MAIN OLYMPIC STADIUM—Worthy of the Circus Maximus of ancient Rome, the splendid and beautiful Olympic Stadium offers the ultimate in technical facilities and equipment. It can accommodate a total of 100,000 people and contains ultramodern scoring devices, loudspeakers, press accommodations and radio and TV facilities.

The football or soccer field is 344 feet by 229 feet. Facilities for track and field events include a track which is 400 meters long with a straightaway for the 100 meters flat race and 110 meters hurdles. Double platforms for javelin throwing, the long jump, pole vault and for the hop, step and jump competitions are provided for in the stadium. It also contains 12 groups of dressing rooms which can accommodate up to 1,500 athletes at a time.

STADIO DEI MARMI—Crowned by huge statues of athletes, the Stadio dei Marmi somewhat resembles a Greek stadium because of its severe architecture. The stadium accommodates 10,000 spectators on tiered rows or steps chiseled out of huge blocks of "lunense" marble. These 10 tiers, which run around the stadium, add to its noble character. It is because of the marble tiers that the stadium derived its name: Stadio dei Marmi.

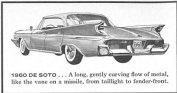
The "marble" stadium contains a green field and an athletics track similar to the Olympic Stadium.

Unmistakable
any way
you look at them...

Pure Automobile by Chrysler Corporation

You'd know these cars at a glance, anywhere you saw them. Their sculptured, thrusting lines are unmistakably Chrysler Corporation.

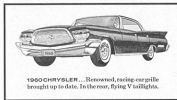
Yet, each one has a distinctive personality all its own. Here are some of the deft touches that set them apart from any other cars on the road...



1960 DE SOTO... A long, gently curving flow of metal, like the nose on a missile, from taillight to fender-front.



1960 PLYMOUTH... Air-scooped fender insert, outlined by a whipash arc that sweeps from wheel opening to hood.



1960 CHRYSLER... Renowned, racing-car grille brought up to date. In the rear, flying V taillights.



1960 IMPERIAL... The famous gunlight taillights. Massive, low-along bumper with a wide longhorn curve.



1960 DODGE... Double-barrelled taillight and back-up light sets flank the broad, sleek expanse of the rear deck lid.



1960 DODGE DART... Clean, taut lines flowing from the backcoopt grille to the trimly sculptured rear fender.



1960 VALIANT—a decidedly classic accent from sports car grille to sloping rear deck.



The Quick, the Strong, and the Quiet from **CHRYSLER CORPORATION**

The track is about 400 meters long and has six regulation lanes. The grass field inside the track will be used for hockey eliminations. The various services, dressing rooms and stores are in two buildings situated on either side of the entrance. At the Stadio dei Marmi, the athletes will be able to warm up before going onto the Olympic Stadium track. An underground subway leads from one stadium to the other.

FLAMINIO STADIUM—Ultramodern Flaminio Stadium was constructed specifically for the Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad. It stands on the site of the old "Torino Stadium," a once-magnificent example of classic Grecian architecture.

Flaminio Stadium was designed by two world-famous architects, Pier Luigi and Antonio Nervi. Within the limits of available space, these great architects were able to obtain a total capacity which is nearly twice that of the old Torino Stadium. They accomplished this by means of a daring system of projecting tiers. The new stadium has a seating capacity of more than 55,000; 8,000 of the seats are under cover.

Even though this stadium is reserved for football matches, there are numerous training facilities located below the stands which can be reached by separate entrances without interfering with the public. These facilities include an indoor heated swimming pool (25 x 10 meters), a fencing hall, a training gymnasium, two gymnasiums for wrestling and weightlifting and one for boxing.

PALAZZO DEI CONGRESSI—The Olympic Fencing Tournament will be held in the enormous Palazzo dei Congressi (Palace of Congresses). This white marble palace is divided into two parts and covers an area of more than 32,000 square meters. The first part consists mainly of a large square recep-

tion hall 40 meters wide and 40 meters high—large enough for the colossal Roman Pantheon of old to fit exactly into it. The second part contains a hall with a seating capacity for 1,000 people, five booths for simultaneous transmission and one for projection. There are also two other halls, each capable of accommodating 500 people, as well as several minor halls. The impressive height of the hall, with a colonnade about 80 meters high, imparts an air of solemnity to the buildings. On the terrace an open-air theater has been built which will hold 1,400 people. From here, it is possible to see the whole Olympic compound, the Tyrrhenian coast and a breathtaking panorama of Rome encircled by the Lattini Hills.

OTHER FACILITIES—The Foro Italico Olympic Center is also located near the covered Swimming Stadium, to which it is connected by an underground tunnel. This stadium contains a number of pools of various sizes and depths. Some of the pools not only have galleries around the perimeter, but glass observation panels which enable spectators to follow the underwater movement of swimmers.

The Velodrome is fitted with the most modern technical equipment. The wooden cycling track is 400 meters long. Inside the track is a grass area suitable for hockey and football games. The stands, with a seating capacity of 20,000, are above various offices and broadcast and telecast facilities. An underground passageway, where bicycles may be ridden, will connect the track with a service building containing dressing rooms, a gymnasium, a workshop and stores.

Additional facilities, too numerous to describe in detail, include the Palazzo dello Sport, the Palazzetto dello Sport, the equestrian sites and the pentathlon sites.



◆ Flaminio Stadium



◆ Dal Nuoto Stadium

NEW PRECEDENTS SET IN ROME—In addition to establishing a new high in aesthetic standards, the magnificent preparations at Rome have attracted a record number of participating nations. Until now, the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland, boasted the largest number of participating nations, 69. The 1960 Olympic Games at Rome will shatter this record. Athletes from more than 80 nations will compete. This is at once a tribute to the magnificent preparations at Rome and a strong vote of confidence for the Olympic cause.



✦ Greek Vase VI Century B.C.
Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE OLYMPIAD

— a tradition beyond recorded history

THERE are few institutions created by man with as long a history as that of the Greek Olympiads. Although the earliest recorded Games did not take place until 776 B.C., the sacred valley of Olympia off the western coast of Greece is known to have played "host" to the Games for many centuries prior to this date. It was to Olympia that the ancient Greeks went every four years to pay homage to their great god Zeus. Highlighting the religious ritual was the playing of games for the dead. It was the belief that the spirits of the dead were as delighted by such spectacles as during their earthly life. The earliest of these Greek Games to be recorded took place in 776 B.C.

The idea gradually developed that the gods themselves were present but invisible and delighted in the religious services and athletic contests. It was not until the fourth century B.C. that the Games were held in honor of a living person.

In time, the Olympic Games became the greatest festival of the mighty Greek Empire. Once every four years, trading was suspended, the continuously warring states and the fighting tribes laid down their arms and all of the people went forth in peace to pay tribute to the marshes of their nation. The Olympic Games became so important that time was measured by the four-year interval between Games. Thus, a four-year period was called an "Olympiad."

For the first 13 Olympiads, the competition consisted of a single race of 200 yards, approximately the length of the Stadium of Olympia (about 643 feet long and 97 feet wide). This race was called the "Stade," from which our word "stadium" was derived. The first recorded victor in 776 B.C. was Coroebus of Elis, a cook. The athletes of Elis maintained an unbroken string of victories until the fourteenth Olympiad, at which time a second race of two lengths of the stadium was added. In the

fifteenth Olympiad, an endurance event was added in which contestants went 12 times around the stadium, about four and one-half kilometers. The athletes competed in groups of four, which were determined by drawing lots. The winners competed against other winners in an elimination contest until a final race was run. These ancient Olympic runners, incidentally, raced on shifting sand to make the competition as strenuous as possible.

In 708 B.C., the pentathlon and wrestling events were introduced. In the pentathlon, those who jumped a certain distance qualified for the spear throwing, the four best sprinted the length of the stadium, the three best throw the discus, with the two best engaging in a wrestling match to the finish. In 688 B.C., boxing; in 680 B.C., the four-horse chariot race; in 648 B.C., the pancratias (boxing-wrestling games); and in 580 B.C., the "armed race" where the men raced around the stadium twice, heavily armed.

THE OLYMPIC IDEAL EMERGES—By the fifth century B.C., the Golden Age of Greece, the Olympic Games reached the peak of their glory. Those were days when culture meant both physical and mental development. Philosophers, dramatists, poets, sculptors and athletes met on a common ground at Olympia. Plato, the great thinker, was also a great athlete and was honored in the Games. His name came from his broad back.

At their peak, the Olympic Games were organized on a highly idealistic, semireligious basis. They were strictly amateur. For many centuries, the only prize was a simple wreath of wild olive; the important thing was the game itself, the honor of winning.

Gradually, however, abuses and excesses developed. Cities tried to demonstrate their superiority over other cities by establishing special training camps to produce winners. Athletes were subsidized,



AVERY BRUNDAGE, President



DOUGLAS F. ROBY



JOHN J. GARLAND

recruited from other communities. Special prizes and awards and all sorts of inducements were offered, even pensions for life to the winners. What was originally fun, recreation, a diversion and a pastime became a business.

During the middle of the second century B.C., Greece came under the domination of the Romans, who permitted the Games but had no interest in them. Over the vigorous protests of the great philosophers and thinkers of that era, a special class of men who did nothing but compete at Olympic Games developed. Wealthy individuals and men with great political power, including the Roman Emperor Nero, conspired to change regulations and "fix" events so that they could win. Centuries passed. The Games continued, but the high Olympic ideals were discarded and profit alone provided the incentive to win. In 393 A.D., the Emperor Theodosius banned the Games entirely.

The ancient Games endured nearly 300 Olympiads, almost 1,200 years. Few institutions created by man have survived so long. Significantly, the rise and fall of the ancient Olympic Games parallels the rise and fall of the ancient Greek Empire. When the Games were at their peak so, too, was the Greek Empire. When the Games became materialistic and were finally abolished, gone too was the glory that once was Greece.

OLYMPIC TRADITION AT ITS BEST IS REBORN—Revival of the Olympic Games after 1,503 years was the result of the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French scholar and educator.

In 1880, when Coubertin was only 17, he became concerned with the plight of the French people. They had been weakened by rapid changes in government—three monarchies, two empires and three republics in a single century—and were then trying to recover hope and self-respect after the dev-

astating Franco-Prussian War. Coubertin saw no chance for stability in France unless it concentrated on the improvement of the individual. To this end he devoted his life. Coubertin had ample means to travel. He visited England and America, where he studied organized athletics in the schools. He observed that students competing for a place on an athletic team developed important qualities of character such as self-control, poise, will power, self-confidence, patience and perseverance.

At that time, educators in France and most other countries were of the opinion that athletics had no place in the school curriculum. Coubertin believed otherwise. Though he was not an athlete, from then on he elected athletics as his field. More specifically, he elected the development of international athletic competitions as his life's work, in the belief that an international interest in sports would lead to a recognition of the value of physical culture and education for the youth of the world.

The first major sport Coubertin associated himself with was rowing. But when he tried to bring French and British oarsmen together for competitions he found the British and French definitions of amateurism were not the same. This gave him the idea of bringing together educators, diplomats and sports leaders for the purpose of developing a universal understanding of amateurism so that the athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis.

Coubertin realized that to capture the attention of disinterested persons he would have to originate something spectacular. Familiar with Greek history, he began to dream of a revival of the ancient Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1892, he first publicly announced the Olympic Games idea. Speaking at the conference, Coubertin said: "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free

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• Never before an instant tea with fresh-brewed flavor! Instantly cooling! Instantly thirst-quenching! New Lipton Instant Tea dissolves instantly in cold tap water. Keeps its fresh-brewed flavor even with twice the ice. Never cloudy, never bitter. Always bright and clear. Costs about 1½ cents per glass. So ice up! Drink up! Get New Lipton Instant Tea today!



It tastes so good you know it's LIPTON!

A precise blend of choice tea flavor protected with equal parts of Malt-Dextrin.

Olympic Sun.

HAMMER THROW - Hal Connolly, SC Striders, 213-0. Ed Bagdonas, US Military Academy, 201-11½. Bill McWilliams, US Army, 193-7. (new event for Hayward Field).

400 METER HURDLES - Glenn Davis, Ohio Track Club, 51.1. Dick Howard, New Mexico, 51.4. Cliff Cushman, Kansas, 51.5. Eddie Southern, US Air Force, 52.0. (New Hayward Field record; old record 53.2 by Josh Culbreath, Morgan State, 1956.)

HOP-STEP-JUMP - Bill Sharpe, Philadelphia Pioneer Club, 51-6¼. Herman Stokes, SC Striders, 51.4¾. Al Andrews, SC Striders, 49-6¼. (New Hayward Field record; old record 48-4¾ set by Bob Lawson, Staters T & F, 1960)

100 METER - Ray Norton, Santa Clara Village, 10.4. Harry Jerome, Canada 10.4. Stone Johnson, Grambling, 10.4. Dave Sime, Duke AC, 10.5. Tie - Bill Woodhouse, Abilene TC, and Paul Winder, Morgan State, 10.6

800 METER - Jerry Siebert, California 1:48.9. Sig Ohlemann, Canada, 1:49.5. Ernie Canliffe, Stanford, 1:49.6. Jim Dupree, New Mexico, 1:49.6. Tom Murphy NYAC, 1:50.2.

SHOT PUT - Bill Neider, US Army, 63-11¼. Parry O'Bbiren, SC Striders, 61-5½. Dallas Long, Southern California, 60-10½. Jay Silvester, US Army, 58-3½. Dave Davis, San Fernando State, 56-7¼. Rafer Johnson, SC Striders, 50-6. (New Hayward Field record; old record 62-6½ O'Brien, 1956.)

110 METER HIGH HURDLES - Willie May, Chicago TF, 13.6. Lee Calhoun, ex-North Carolina College, 13.6. Chuch Cobb, US Navy, 14.1. Jim Klein, Santa Barbara AC, 14.8. Phil Mulkey, Memphis TC, 14.8. (New Hayward Field record; old record set by Joe Shankle, Duke 1956 14.3)

400 METER - Otis Davis, Emerald Empire AA, 45.9. Glenn Davis, Ohio TC, 46.2. Jack Yerman, California, 46.5 also ran-Ted Woods, Colorado; Earl Young, Abilene Christian, and Dave Roberson, US Army. (New Hayward Field record; old record set by Jim Lea, USC, 1956, 49.3)

1500 METER - Dyrrol Burleson, U of Oregon, 3:45.7. Ed Moran, New York AC, 3:48.3. Jack Larson, U of Washington, 3:49.3. Peter Close, U.S. Marines, 3:56.1. (New Hayward Field record; old record 3:49.2 set by Jim Bailey, Oregon, 1956)

JAVELIN - Al Cantello, US Marines, 249-6½. John Fromm, Seattle OC, 242-2. Bill Alley Kansas, 227-7. Terry Beucher, Kansas, 221-0.

200 METER - Stone Johnson, Grambling, 20.9. Ray Norton, Santa Clara VVV, 21.0. Harry Jerome, Canada, 21.1. Les Carney, Cleveland Striders, 21.4. Bobby Morrow, Abilene TC, 21.4. Bill Woodhouse, Abilene Christian, 21.6. (New Hayward field event.)

POLE VAULT - Henry Wadsworth, Florida, 15-0. Tie - Don Brigg, US Army and Ron Morris, SC Striders, 14-6 (did not clear 14-0. Dave Clark, North Texas State, and Phil Mulkey, Memphis TC)

3000 METER - Phil Coleman, Chicago TC, 8:24.9. George Young, US Army, 8:25.0. Deacon Jones, US Army, 8:48.5. Clayton Steinke, South Salem High, 8:49.1. (Tom Oakley, Little Rock, did not finish)

5000 METER—Bill Dellinger, ECAA, 14:14.9. Paul Whiteley, Kansas State Teachers, 14:17.7. Bob Soth, SC Striders, 14:27.2. Vic Zwolak, US Marines 14:42.3. Mel Robertson, SC Striders, 14:59.5. Alex Breckenridge, USMC, 15:10.2. Jim Beatty, SCVYV, did not finish. New Hayward Field record; old record 15:05.1 set by Bill Dellinger, Oregon, 1956.

DISCUS—Al Oerter, New York AC, 191-4. Rink Babka, SC Striders, 186-6½. Jay Silvester, US Army, 182-0½. Dick Cochran, Missouri, 179-7½. Parry O'Brien, SC Striders, 173-6. Jerry Stubblefield, U of Oregon, 159-9. Rafer Johnson, SC Striders, 159-2½. New Hayward Field record; old record 183-5¼, set by Sim Iness, USC, 1952.

HIGH JUMP—John Thomas, Boston University, 7-0. Errol Williams, San Jose State, 6-9. Joe Faust, Occidental College, 6-7. Charlie Dumas, Southern Calif, 6-5. New Hayward Field record; old record 6-11 set by Hank Wyborney, WSU, 1960.

MILE RELAY—Earl Young, Otis Davis, Ted Woods, and Jack Yerman, 08.9. Eddie Southern, Dave Roberson, Jerry Siebert, and Cliff Cushman, 3:09.6. New Hayward Field record; old record 3:14.6 set by UCLA, 1957.

ONE MILE WALK—Ron Zinn, West Point, 6:43.3. Rudy Hazula, USAF 6:43.4. Bruce McDonald, NYPC, 7:05.2. Ron Laird, New York Pioneer C, 7:11.6. John Allen, Buffalo, 7:13.8. Bob Mimm, Penn. AC, 7:29.6. New Hayward Field event.

BROAD JUMP—Ralph Boston Tenn. A & I, 26-0½. Darrel Horn OSC, 25-1. Tony Watson, Okla., 24-1¾. Jim Klein, Santa Barbara AC, 23-1½. Phil Mulkey, Memphis AC, 22-0¾. Al Andrews, SC Striders, 21-6¼.

trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take its place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support." However, his listeners did not fully grasp the significance of his proposal and nothing came of it.

His next opportunity to revive the Olympic Games came in the spring of 1894 at an international congress in Paris which he assembled for the purpose of studying the questions of amateurism. At this meeting, seven questions were on the agenda. Couberlin took the liberty of adding an eighth: "Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games." Couberlin imparted his enthusiasm so well that it was unanimously agreed on June 23, 1894 to revive the Games and form an International Committee to watch over their development and well-being.

Two years later, in 1896, Couberlin succeeded in launching the first modern Olympiad at Athens, Greece.

The work of Couberlin was, above all, a work of peace. But there is one basic fact, almost universally misunderstood: Peace is not the major aim of the Olympic Games. "Peace," Couberlin hoped and believed, "would be furthered by the Olympic Games . . . but peace could be the product only of a better world, a better world could be brought about only by better individuals; and better individuals could be developed only by the give and take, the buffeting and battering, the stress and strain of fierce competition."

THE MODERN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN ACTION—The modern Olympic movement is many things. It is a plucky Czech distance runner collapsing at the finish line and being helped up and given first aid by a Norwegian, an American and a Korean. It is a tiny Japanese, outclassed in the 10,000 meters, moving to the outside of the track so that a Pole and a Finn might have a chance to break the Olympic record. It is the universal desire to play fair in the most hotly competitive of contests by men of every ideology and of every race.

A new tradition has developed since the revival of the modern Olympic Games. It is a tradition of the strictest adherence to the principles of pure amateurism: "An amateur is one who competes solely for pleasure . . . without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect."

At the Vth Olympiad in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912, Jim Thorpe won both the decathlon and pentathlon. He was dubbed "the greatest athlete in the world" by the King of Sweden and returned to the United States a hero. Then Thorpe was found to have played professional baseball earlier in his career, violating Amateur Athletic Union rules. His victories were expunged from the books, his trophies given to those who placed second to him. Dozens of campaigns were launched to get back his medals. Glenn S. Warner, who coached Jim Thorpe in 1912, said: "He made an innocent mistake, but innocence has never been part of the definition of an Olympic amateur. What's fair for one is fair for all.

In 1932 at Los Angeles (Xth Olympiad), evidence

was presented that Paavo Nurmi, Finland's idol and a six-time Olympic winner, had been paid for racing. This proof of violation of the amateur rule came like a bombshell on the eve of the Games. With more than 100,000 fans waiting to see the fabulous Nurmi run, it would not have been difficult to tamperize, postpone action or compromise. But Nurmi was dropped from the Games as if he had been totally unknown.

Barbara Ann Scott, prior to the 1948 Winter Games, had won the world figure-skating title, representing Canada. Admirers presented her with an automobile. She was told: "Return the car or be ruled out of the Olympic Games as a professional." This timely warning allowed Miss Scott to return the car, retain her amateur standing and go on to win in Switzerland.

Domestically, the United States has so many candidates for the Olympics that the only fair approach is a series of exhausting qualifying tests. Only three men can be named in each event, and easy a potential Olympic victor was eliminated because of a bad break in the trials.

In 1936, pole-vaulter George Varoff broke a world record a few days before the trial, but failed to qualify. Shot-gutter Chuck Forville and miler Gil Dadds, two of the best, lost out by last-minute bad breaks in 1948. There was a lump in every official's throat in 1948 when Harrison (Bones) Dillard, who held the world's record for the high hurdles, suffered a startling defeat in the trials. But Dillard was a fighting athlete—the test of an Olympic competitor. He took his misfortune in stride and, entering the 100-meter dash, where he had little experience, won a team position. At London, he sped to the Olympic 100-meter championship in one of the biggest upsets of all time.

The result of this strict adherence to the high ideals and noble aspirations of the Olympic movement has been a growing surge of Olympic interest wherever one goes in the world. There are committees in such places as Afghanistan, Burma, Korea and Paraguay. In La Paz, Bolivia, workmen hauled tons of material almost straight up the Andes to build the world's highest athletic plant. In Pakistan, crowds of 30,000 turn out to cheer Olympic contenders. Guatemala, with less population than the city of Chicago, has spent over \$12,000,000 on a sports center. Mexico City has an athletic plant of amazing size. Rio de Janeiro has a stadium holding 210,000 spectators.

In the final analysis, the modern Olympic movement is a powerful and growing force for peace. It brings together all the nations of the world under one five-ringed flag. When the Games begin, international barriers fall. The honors and awards do not go to one or another nation. Men of all nations pay homage to the winners, regardless of their race, color or creed. True, there is a reflected glory on the countries from whence good winners and good losers come. But, at the Olympics, the individual reigns supreme. And, as Baron Pierre de Coubertin said, a better world can only be brought about by better individuals.

FINAL TRYOUT PROGRAM FOR 1960 U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM

Official tryouts for the team that will represent the United States at the XVIIIth Olympiad to be held in Rome, Italy (Aug. 25-Sept. 11, 1960) will continue into the first weeks of August. Winners of the U. S. Olympic tryouts will begin chartered flights to Rome on August 13th.

United States athletes will compete in all Olympic Games except field hockey and soccer football. Here, in capsule form, is the program for final tryouts as it stands at press time.

Athletics (Track & Field)—Men

July 1-2, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Athletics (Track & Field)—Women

July 16, Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas.

Basketball—Men

March 31-April 2, Denver, Colorado.

Boxing

May 18-20, Cow Palace, San Francisco, California.

Canoeing

July 16-17, Lake Sebago, New York.

Cycling

July 23-28, New York City.

Equestrian—Men and Women

Three-Day trials for training squad at Pebble Beach, Calif., June 18-26. Dressage and jumping teams already selected.

Fencing—Men and Women

July 3-9, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Gymnastics—Men and Women

April 29, 30-May 1, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. (National AAU championships)

Modern Pentathlon

July 24-28, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Rowing

July 7-9, Lake Onondaga, Syracuse, New York.

Shooting

July 18-August 4, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Swimming—Men and Women

August 2-5, Brennan Pools, Detroit, Michigan.

Water Polo

July 1-4, Olympic Pool, Los Angeles, California.

Weightlifting

June 24-25 at National AAU Championships, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wrestling

April 28-30 (Free Style); May 2-3 (Greco-Roman), Iowa State U., Ames, Iowa.

Yachting

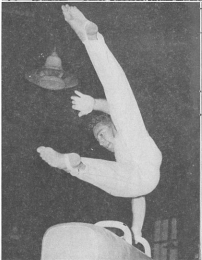
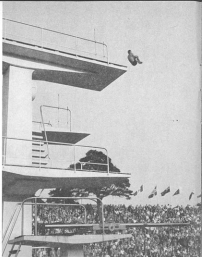
May 30, Flying Dutchman class, Clearwater, Florida.

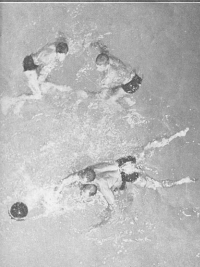
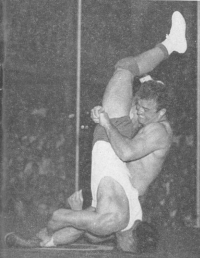
June 10, Dragon classes, New Orleans, Louisiana.

June 19, 5.5 Meter class, Marblehead, Massachusetts.

July 11, Finn Monotypes, Marblehead, Massachusetts.

July 20, Star Class, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.







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Regarding women joining the Jantzen International Sports Club: See the membership rules committee chairman, Mr. Gifford.

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Emerald Empire Athletic Association

presents

1960 UNITED STATES OLYMPIC GAMES TRACK AND FIELD TEAM EXHIBITION TRAINING MEET

Hayward Field
July 30, 3:30 p.m.
University of Oregon



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GEORGE EASTMENT, Assistant Coach

RALPH HIGGIN'S, Assistant Coach

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This program published by the Emerald Empire Athletic Association
under the editorial supervision of Art Litchman.

Advertising by Eugene Active Club, Jim Hoffer, Chairman

Meet Officials

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The Olympic Coaches

The 1960 United States Olympic track and field squad opened the first of three weeks training under a four-man coaching staff at Hayward Field this week and after this meet this afternoon will head for the final two weeks of training at California Poly at Pomona.

America's head track coach for this Olympic Games is Larry Snyder, a veteran of 35 years of track coaching and two previous tours of duty as an assistant coach for United States teams. He is assisted by Bud Winter of San Jose, George Eastment of Manhattan and Ralph Higgins of Oklahoma State University.

Snyder, who is now 64, was an outstanding hurdler and jumper as an undergraduate, setting records in both the high and low hurdles and the high jump and broad jump. He captained the Buckeye team two years and also won the Big Ten medal for combined excellence in athletics and scholarships.

The veteran coach started his career immediately after his graduation and served as an assistant for seven seasons. He then became head coach for 10 years until service with the Navy in WW II from 1942 to 1945 interrupted his coaching duties. He had previously served in the Air Force during the first World War.

In 1945 he was back at Ohio State and continued to enjoy considerable success with the Buckeye teams. Ohio State has won six Big Ten titles under Snyder and he has aided in the development of eight world record holders.

All track fans remember the best known of his champions, Jesse Owens. The remarkable Buckeye

set three world records and tied another in one meet and won four Olympic gold medals at Berlin in 1936. Another great star was Mal Whitfield, winner of the Olympic 800 meter title in 1948 and 1952, and a third, Glenn Davis, is a member of the current squad and will be the defending champion at Rome in the 400 meter hurdles.

Snyder's assistants have all established fine records during their respective careers in coaching.

Eastment, head coach of the 1958 United States teams which defeated Russia, has been a Manhattan College for many years with considerable success. Among his outstanding athletes are 1952 100-meter champion Lindy Remigino and Tom Murphy, the fine 800 meter runner on the 1960 squad.

This is the second Olympic Games for Higgins, who served as an assistant business manager at Melbourne in 1956. He is the vice chairman of the AAU track and field committee and his teams have long been among the best in the southwest.

Winter, a veteran of overseas coaching with AAU squads, brought San Jose to national prominence in recent years with well-balanced squads headed by outstanding sprinters, including Ray Norton of the 1960 team.

The coaching staff will send the team through two more meets at Long Beach and Pomona the first two Saturdays in August. The scheduled departure from New York for Rome is August 18, and there is a possibility of one more training meet in Berne, Switzerland, before the Games open.



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6—Herman Stokes, HSJ



2—Hal Connolly, Hammer



5—Ira Davis, HSJ

No. 1 — HAMMER THROW — 3:00 P.M.*(Outside Hayward Field)**(Weights 16 pounds, including hammer, handle and wire)*World: 225-4 Hal Connolly, USA, Bakersfield, 6-20-58
Olympic: 207-3½ Hal Connolly, USA, Melbourne, 1956American: 225-4 Hal Connolly, Bakersfield, 6-20-58
Hayward: Never contested

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
1	ALL HALL, New York AC (ex-Cornell) (6-1, 205, 26, Southington, Conn.) Qualified by taking second in AAU (214-2½) and first in trials (214-7). Placed fourth in 1956 Olympics. A poultry service expert.	214-7	220-7	_____	_____
2	HAL CONNOLLY, SC Striders (ex-Boston College) (8-0, 235, 29, Santa Monica, Calif.) World record holder and defending Olympic champion. Won AAU far sixth straight time (226-4½) and then finished second in trials (212-3½) after pulling a muscle. A school teacher.	225-½	225-4	_____	_____
3	ED BAGDONAS, U. S. Military Academy (8-2, 232, 23, Hubbardston, Mass.) Made the team by winning the service title (203-0) and then taking third in the trials (205-1½) with his best-ever toss.	205-11	205-11	_____	_____
4	BILL McWILLIAMS, U. S. Army (ex-Bowdoin) (8-0, 215, 24, Hamner, Mass.) McWilliams took second in the service meet (190-7½) and then was fourth in the trials (201-8) to become the alternate.	203-8½	203-8½	_____	_____

No. 2 — HOP-STEP-JUMP — 3:30 P.M.World: 54-9½ Oleg Fedayev, USSR, Nalchik, 5-3-59
Olympic: 53-7½ Ademar da Silva, Brazil, Melb., 1956American: 53-4½ (P) Ira Davis, Bakersfield, 6-25-60
Hayward: 48-4½ Bob Lawson, Staters T&F, 1960

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
5	IRA DAVIS, Philadelphia Pioneer Club (ex-LaSalle) (5-11, 186, 23, Philadelphia.) Davis is ranked among world leaders off his winning AAU jump (53-4½). Won trials at 53-1½. A real estate man, this is second straight Olympic for Davis, who finished eleventh in 1956.	53-4½	53-4½	_____	_____
6	HERMAN STOKES, SC Striders (ex-San Jose St.) (5-9, 170, 27, San Angeles.) Stokes, a postal clerk, made the team with the best jump of his life after finishing fifth in the AAU (49-9½). Best year he was second in Pan-American Games.	51-11	51-11	_____	_____
7	BILL SHARPE, Philadelphia Pioneer Club (ex-Westchester St.) (5-11, 168, 28, Philadelphia.) Sharpe, a policeman, placed fourth in '56 Olympics with best-ever jump. Made team with third in AAU (51-3½) and 51-9½ in trials.	51-9½	52-1½	_____	_____
8	AL ANDREWS, SC Striders (ex-Pepperdine) (5-10, 165, 26, Compton.) The former national record holder, Andrews won the alternate's spot with his best '60 leap after sixth in the AAU (49-6). A teacher.	51-½	52-5½	_____	_____
46	DARRELL HORN, Oregon State	49-1½	49-1½	_____	_____

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19—Ben Morris, jr.



10—Parry O'Brien, shot



18—Dan Bragg, jr.



9—Dallas Long, shot



20—Duane Clark, jr.

No. 3 — SHOT PUT — 3:50 P.M.

(Shot weighs 16 pounds)

World: 65-7 (P) Bill Neider, USA, Austin, 4-2-60

Olympic: 60-11 Parry O'Brien, USA, Melbourne, 1956

American: 65-7 Bill Neider, USA, 1960

Hayward: 62-6½ Parry O'Brien, USAF, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
9	DALLAS LONG, Southern California (6-4, 260, 26) Phoenix, Ariz.) NCAA champion (63-9) and trials winner (63-3½) Sophomore pre-dentistry major who was over 60 feet as a prep.	64-6½	64-6½	_____	_____
10	PARRY O'BRIEN, SC Striders (ex-USC) (6-3, 245, 28, Santa Monica, Calif.) Former world record holder and two-time Olympic champion. Placed first in AAU (62-6½) and second in trials (62-3½) to earn third Olympic trip. Currently in banking business.	63-5	63-8	_____	_____
11	DAVE DAVIS, San Fernando State (6-3, 260, 22, Canoga Park, Calif.) 1958 NCAA champion who won berth with third in AAU (62-3½) and trials (62-3½). A PE major who formerly attended USC.	62-8½	62-8½	_____	_____
12	BILL NEIDER, U. S. Army (ex-Kansas) (6-3, 235, 25, Lemrose, Kan.) World record holder who was hampered by injured leg in trials where he was fourth (61-9½). Was third in 1956 Olympics.	65-7	65-7	_____	_____

No. 4 — 400 METER HURDLES — 4:00 P.M.

(each hurdle 3 feet high; 437 yards, 1 foot, 4 inches)

World: 49.2 Glenn Davis, USA, Budapest, 8-6-58

Olympic: 50.1 Glenn Davis and Eddie Southern, USA,
Melbourne, 1956

American: 49.2 Glenn Davis

Hayward: 53.2 Josh Culbreath, Morgan State, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
14	GLENN DAVIS, Ohio Track Club (ex-Ohio State) (6-0, 162, 23, Barberton, Ohio.) World record holder and 1956 Olympic champion and record holder who won both AAU (50.1) and trials (49.5). Currently a teacher.	49.5	49.2	_____	_____
15	CLIFF CUSHMAN, Kansas (6-2, 165, 22, Grand Forks, N. D.) 1960 NCAA champion (50.0) who was second in trials (49.8) with his best time. An education major.	49.8	49.8	_____	_____
16	DICK HOWARD, New Mexico (6-1, 175, 24, Los Angeles, Calif.) 1959 AAU champion who placed second this year (50.2) and then third in trials (49.2) with best all-time race. A history major.	49.8	49.8	_____	_____
17	EDDIE SOUTHERN, U. S. Air Force (ex-Texas) (6-1, 178, 22, Dallas, Texas.) Placed second in 1956 Olympics in record time. Was service championship (51.7) and then fourth in trials at 49.9.	49.9	49.9	_____	_____

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13—Cliff Cushman, 400 H

24—Paul Winder, 100

No. 5 — 100 METERS — 4:15 P.M.

(109 yards, 1 foot, 1 inch)

World: (P) 10.0 Armin Harry, Germany, and Harry Jerome, Oregon and Canada, 6-21-60 and 7-15-60
 Olympic: 10.3 Eddie Tolan, USA, and Jesse Owens, USA, Berlin, 1936; Harrison Dillard, USA, Lon-

don, 1948; Bobby Morrow, USA, and Ira Murchison, USA, Melbourne, 1956
 American: 10.1 Willie Williams, Leamon King, Ira Murchison, Ray Martin and Charlie Tidwell, Hayward: 10.3 Leamon King, California, 1956

No. Name and Affiliation

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
22	RAY NORTON, Santa Clara Village (ex-San Jose) (6-2, 180, 22, Oakland, Calif.) Norton, ex-holder of world 100-yard dash record and American 100-meter mark, was both the AAU and trials. A PE major.	10.3	10.1	_____	_____
23	FRANK BUDD, Philadelphia Pioneer Club (ex-Villanova) (5-10, 168, 21, Asbury Park, N. J.) A marketing student, Budd made the team with a fourth in the AAU (10.7) and then his all-time best (10-6) for second in the trials.	10.4	10.4	_____	_____
24	PAUL WINDER, Morgan State (5-8, 161, 22, Pleasantville, N. J.) An AAU indoor star, Winder was second in the NCAA (10.3) and then tied for third in the trials (10.4). A PE major.	10.2	10.2	_____	_____
25	DAVE SIMS, Duke AC (ex-Duke) (6-2, 168, 24, Fair Lawn, N. J.) Sims, injured in 1956, came back this year to get 8th in AAU (10.7) and tied for third in trials (10.4). Now a medical school student.	10.2	10.2	_____	_____
26	BILL WOODHOUSE, Abilene TC (ex-Abilene Christian) (5-8, 158, 23, Mason City, Iowa.) Co-holder of the world's 100-yard dash record, Woodhouse was third at AAU (10.7) and 19th in trials (10.5). Now an accountant.	10.2	10.2	_____	_____
27	HARRY JEROME, Canada (University of Oregon) (6-0, 160, 20, Vancouver, B. C.) Jerome, an Oregon freshman, tied world record at 10.0 in Canadian trials.	10.0	10.0	_____	_____
60	STONE JOHNSON (Grambling) See 200 Meters			_____	_____

No. 6 — POLE VAULT — 4:20 P.M.

World: (P) 15-9½ Don Bragg, USA, Palo Alto 7-2-60
 Olympic: 14-11½ Bob Richards, USA, Melbourne, 1956

American: 15-9¾ Bob Gutowski, Austin, 6-15-57
 Hayward: 15-¾ Ron Morris, USC, 1957

No. Name and Affiliation

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
18	DON BRAGG, U. S. Army (ex-Villanova) (6-3, 197, 25, Penns Grove, N. J.) Set a world record at trials after winning service meet at 15-3. Won 1955 NCAA title at 15-1, also '39 Pan American Games.	15-9½	15-9½	_____	_____
19	RON MORRIS, SC Striders (ex-USC) (5-10, 155, 23, Burbank, Calif.) Morris made the team with his best all-time jump after finishing 6th in the AAU (15-0). Former AAU champ. Currently a teacher.	15-5½	15-5½	_____	_____
20	DAVE CLARK, North Texas State (6-2, 178, 24, Grand Prairie, Texas.) Tied for second in the NCAA (14-6) and then earned berth with best all-time jump in trials. Will teach after Olympics.	15-3	15-3	_____	_____
21	HENRY WADSWORTH, Florida (5-0, 162, 22, Miami, Fla.) After a tie for second in the NCAA (14-6), Wadsworth won his highest ever in the trials where an extra miss at 15-3 separated he and Clark for third team berth. A PE major.	15-3	15-3	_____	_____

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36—Al Cantello, Jay

38—Tom Murphy, 800

30—Eric Cudiffe, 800

29—Jerry Siebert, 800

No. 7 — 800 METERS — 4:25 P.M.

(874 yards, 2 feet, 8 inches)

World: 1:45.7 Roger Moens, Belgium, Oslo, 8-3-55

Olympic: 1:47.7 Tom Courtney, USA, Melbourne, 1956

American: 1:45.8 Tom Courtney, Oslo, 8-9-57

Hayward: 1:48.8 Jim Bailey, Oregon, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
28	TOM MURPHY, NYAC (ex-Manhattan) (6-8, 178, 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.) Murphy, '59 AAU and Pan American Games champion, finished third (1:48.7) in AAU; ran all-time best to win trials. A salesman.	1:46.7	1:46.7	—	—
29	JERRY SIEBERT, California (6-1, 160, 21, Willis, Calif.) Ran second in record breaking NCAA race (1:46.5) and second in trials with all-time best. An engineering physics major.	1:46.8	1:46.8	—	—
30	ERNIE CUNLIFFE, Stanford (3-11, 160, 22, Claremont, Calif.) Cudiffe made third place by 1/10 inches in photo finish at trials (1:47.3). Has a 800 race (1:47.3) which converts to 1:46.6. A PE major.	1:47.5	1:47.5	—	—
31	JIM DUPREE, New Mexico (5-10, 155, 24, Pampa, Florida.) Dupree lost a photo finish for third place with his fastest time ever after a sixth place in the AAU (1:49.3). A math major.	1:47.5	1:47.5	—	—
32	SIG OHLEMANN, Canada (U of Oregon) (6-2, 164, 21, Vancouver, B. C.) Canadian record holder and champion.	1:48.7	1:48.7	—	—

No. 8 — JAVELIN — 4:30 P.M.

(near weigh at least 800 grams)

World (F) 283-8 Bill Alley, USA, 1960

Olympic: 281-2 Egil Danielsen, Norway, Melb., 1956

American: 283-8 Bill Alley, Kansas, 1960

Hayward: 254-1 Bud Heid, Olympic Club, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
34	AL CANTELLO, U. S. Marines (ex-LaSalle) (5-7, 165, 29, Navistawa, Pa.) Former world record holder with a spectacular style. Broke trials record with 377-7 after second in service meet (241-9/16).	277-7	282-3/16	—	—
35	BILL ALLEY, Kansas (6-3, 225, 23, Short Hills, N. J.) Two-time NCAA champion and record holder (268-9). Alley broke world record after trials when he placed second with toss of 269-7/16. A geography major.	283-8	283-8	—	—
36	TERRY BEUCHER, Kansas (6-1, 200, 23, Overland Park, Kan.) One of the real surprises of trials, Beucher took third place with all-time best. A petroleum engineering major.	255-11	255-11	—	—
37	JOHN FROMM, Seattle OC (ex-Pacific Lutheran) (5-11, 190, 24, Seattle, Wash.) The former NCAA record holder and champion, Fromm tossed 248-5 for the alternate's spot after placing fourth in the AAU (239-4). A school teacher.	254-0	257-1	—	—
38	RAFER JOHNSON, SC Striders (ex-UCLA) (6-3, 200, 24, Kingsburg, Calif.) World record holder in the decathlon (8663 points). A graduate student in political science.	251-9/16	251-9/16	—	—
39	DAVE EDSTROM, Oregon (6-3, 194, 21, Sherwood, Oregon.) Still recovering from a pulled groin muscle in the decathlon, Edstrom will not compete today. An Education major.	218-3	218-3	—	—

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77—Willie May, rn

40—Hayes Jones, hh

43—Anthony Watson, bj

42—Ralph Boston, bj

No. 9—100 METER HIGH HURDLES—4:40 P.M.

(10 42-inch hurdles, 120 yards, 20.7 inches)

World: 13.2 Martin Lauer, Germany, Zurich, 7-7-59
Olympic: 13.5 Lee Calhoun, USA, Melbourne, 1956

Americans: 13.4 Jack Davis, Striders, 6-22-56, and Lee Calhoun, 1960, 7-2-60

Hayward: 14.3 Joel Shankle, Duke, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
76	LEE CALHOUN, ex-North Carolina College (6-1, 165, 27, Gary, Ind.) Defending Olympic champion and record holder who set American record in winning trials (13.4) after running second in AAU (13.6). A restoration worker.	13.4	13.4	_____	_____
77	WILLIE MAY, Chicago TF (ex-Indiana) (6-3, 197, 22, Chicago, Ill.) A three-time Big Ten champion, May ran the fastest race of his life to get second in the trials after finishing third (13.9) in AAU meet.	13.5	13.5	_____	_____
40	HAYES JONES, Eastern Michigan (5-11, 168, 21, Pontiac, Mich.) Jones, a top collegiate hurdler for three years and Pan American champion, ran fastest race to earn team berth. A PE major.	13.5	13.5	_____	_____
41	CHUCK COBB, U. S. Navy (ex-Stanford) (6-3, 185, 24, Fresno, Calif.) Cobb won all-service meet in 13.7, then earned alternate's berth with air-tight fourth place in trials (14.2).	13.7	13.7	_____	_____
79	PHIL MULKEY, Memphis TC (ex-Memphis State) (5-10, 165, 25, Memphis.) Bannered in U. S. Decathlon trials with best-ever performance of 7652 points. A teacher.	_____	_____	_____	_____
80	LOU KLEIN, Santa Barbara AC (6-1, 180, 20, Golito, Calif.) Alternate decathlon man who scored all time best of 7185 points.	_____	_____	_____	_____

No. 10 — BROAD JUMP — 4:45 P.M.

World: 26-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jesse Owens, USA, 5-25-35
Olympic: 26-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jesse Owens, USA, Berlin, 1936

American: 26-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 1935
Hayward: 26-3 Mike Herman, NY Pioneer, 1960

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
42	RALPH BOSTON, Tennessee A&I (6-1, 164, 25, Laurel, Miss.) No one has ever had more jumps over 26 feet (38%) in a single meet than Boston at the trials. NCAA champion; biochemistry student.	26-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26-6 $\frac{1}{2}$	_____	_____
43	ANTHONY WATSON, Oklahoma (6-4, 190, 18, Oklahoma City.) This Oklahoma freshman came up with his best jump to take second in trials after third in AAU meet. A social studies major.	25-9 $\frac{1}{4}$	25-9 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____	_____
44	IRV ROBERSON, U. S. Army (ex-Cornell) (6-1, 180, 25, Philadelphia.) World indoor record holder (28-9 $\frac{1}{2}$) who won the all-service meet. Placed third in trials (25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$).	25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	26-0	_____	_____
45	GREG BELL, Ft. Wayne (ex-Indiana) (5-9, 150, 29, Ft. Wayne, Ind.) Only an inch and a quarter kept Bell, the 1956 Olympic champion, from his second team berth.	25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	26-1 $\frac{1}{4}$	_____	_____
46	DARRELL HORN, Oregon State (5-11, 160, 20, Flat Rock, Oregon.) Placed third in NCAA and then fifth in trials.	25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25-5 $\frac{1}{2}$	_____	_____
80	LOU KLEIN, Santa Barbara AC	_____	_____	_____	_____

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32—Joe Faust, NJ

47—Jack Yerman, 400

52—John Thomas, NJ

36—Terry Beucher, Jov

45—Otis Davis, 400

No. 11 — 400 METER DASH — 4:55 P.M.

(437 yards, 3 feet, 4 inches)

World: 45.2 Lou Jones, Los Angeles, USA, 6-30-56

Olympic: 45.9 George Rhoden, Jamaica, and Herb McKinley, Jamaica, Helsinki, 1952

American: 45.2 Lou Jones, U. S. Army

Hayward: 49.3 Jim Lea, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
47	JACK YERMAN, California (6-0, 180, 21, Woodland, Calif.) Bounced back from sixth place NCAA trials to win trials in upset with the fastest time of his career. An Industrial Relations major.	46.0	46.0	_____	_____
48	EARL YOUNG, Abilene Christian (6-3, 175, 19, San Fernando, Calif.) Qualified with AAU fourth place after NCAA elimination. Has 46.2 440-yard time. A sophomore pre-law major.	46.4	46.4	_____	_____
49	OTIS DAVIS, Emerald Empire AA (ex-Oregon) (6-1, 164, 28, Los Angeles.) Tied AAU record at 45.8, then rallied to get third in Trials after easily winning heat in 45.8. A PE graduate now in third season of track.	45.8	45.8	_____	_____
50	TED WOODS, Colorado (6-0, 187, 19, Pittsburgh, Pa.) A sophomore football fullback running first season. Surprise winner of NCAA in 45.7. A history major.	45.7	45.7	_____	_____
14	GLENN DAVIS, Ohio TC (ex-Ohio State)			_____	_____

No. 12 — HIGH JUMP — 5:10 P.M.

World: (F) 7-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ John Thomas, USA, Palo Alto, 7-1-60

Olympic: 6-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Charlie Dumas, USA, Melbourne, 1956

American: 7-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ John Thomas, Boston U, 1960

Hayward: 6-11 Hank Wyborney, WSU, 1960

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
52	JOHN THOMAS, Boston University (6-5, 194, 18, Cambridge, Mass.) World's greatest high jumper with nearly 40 jumps over seven feet in last 30 consecutive meets. Set world records in both AAU and trials. A PE major.	7-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	_____	_____
53	JOE FAUST, Occidental College (6-8, 185, 17, Culver City, Calif.) Youngest member of squad and was a surprise second with first seven foot leap at trials. A freshman math major.	7-0	7-0	_____	_____
54	CHARLIE DUMAS, Southern California (6-1, 178, 28, Los Angeles.) Defending Olympic champion and record holder. First man to clear seven feet (56 trials) and cleared 6-11 to make team. A PE major.	7- $\frac{1}{2}$	7- $\frac{1}{2}$	_____	_____
55	ERROL WILLIAMS, San Jose State (6-3, 180, 21, Los Angeles.) The alternate whose 6-10 was highest fourth place in world history. Tied for third in NCAA. A science major.	6-10	6-10	_____	_____

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38—Peter Close, 1500



22—Ray Norton, 100-200



56—Dyrrol Burlison, 1500



60—Stone Johnson, 200



57—Jim Grella, 1500

No. 13 — 1500 METER RUN — 5:10 P.M.

(1640 yards, 1 foot, 3 inches)

World: 3:36.0 Herb Elliot, Australia, Gateborg, 8-28-58
Olympic: 3:41.2 Ron Delaney, Ireland, Melb., 1956American: 3:41.5 Bill Dellinger, Oregon, 8-5-58
Hayward: 3:49.2 Jim Bailey, Oregon, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
56	DYROL BURLISON, Oregon (8-1, 140, 20, Cottage Grove, Oregon.) NCAA and trials champion, both in record times. Only American ever to run two sub-four minute miles. A Liberal Arts major.	3:44.1	3:44.1	_____	_____
57	JIM GRELLA, Emerald Empire AA (ex-Oregon) (8-1, 150, 23, Portland.) AAU record holder and one of top four American miles of all time (4:00.1). '59 NCAA champion. Business Administration major.	3:42.7	3:42.7	_____	_____
58	PETER CLOSE, U. S. Marines (ex-St. Johns) (5-11, 132, 22, Manchester, Conn.) Running in '59 NCAA who finished 12th in AAU before running best race of life to take third at trials.	3:44.7	3:44.7	_____	_____
59	ED MORAN, New York AC (ex-Penn State) (8-0, 145, 23, Kane, Pa.) Excellent mile (4:01.7) and indoor middle distance runner who finished third in AAU in fastest career time.	3:43.7	3:43.7	_____	_____
81	GEOFF EALES, Vancouver, B. C. (5-9, 140, 24, Vancouver B. C.) Canadian champion in both 1500 and 3,000 meters.	3:45.0	3:45.0	_____	_____

No. 14 — 200 METERS — 5:25 P.M.

(218 yards, 2 feet, 2 inches)

World: (F) 20.5 Ray Norton and Stone Johnson, USA,
and Peter Radford, England, all 1960
Olympic: 20.6 Bobby Morrow, USA, Melbourne, 1956American: 20.5 Stone Johnson, Grambling, and Ray
Norton, SCVYV, Palto Alto, 7-2-60

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
22	RAY NORTON, Santa Clara VYV (ex-San Jose) (8-2, 185, 22, Oakland, Calif.) Tied world record for 200 meters on turn (20.0 by Dave Sims mark for straightaway) in trials. Very strong finisher.	20.5	20.5	_____	_____
60	STONE JOHNSON, Grambling (8-2, 174, 20, Dallas, Texas.) Tied world record in trial heat after running record in NCAA and winning NAIA. A sophomore PE major.	20.5	20.5	_____	_____
61	LES CARNEY, Cleveland Striders (ex-Ohio U) (5-10, 165, 26, Akron, Ohio.) Second in Pan American Games, ex-NCAA 220 yard record holder. Department store buyer who came strong to finish second in AAU.	20.9	20.9	_____	_____
62	BOBBY MORROW, Abilene TC (ex-Abilene U) (6-2, 175, 24, Abilene, Texas.) Three event gold medal winner and record holder in '58 Olympics. Banned athlete's berth in trials with 28.5. Now a banker.	20.9	20.6	_____	_____
27	HARRY JEROME, Canada (Oregon Fresh) (6-8, 166, 20, Vancouver, B. C.) Holder of the Canadian record (20.9).	20.9	20.9	_____	_____

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68—George Young, 3000

65—Dick Cochran, disc

67—Bill DeFinger, 5000

63—Rink Babka, disc

69—Phil Coleman, 3000

No. 15 — DISCUS — 5:30 P.M.

(weights 4.5 pounds)

World: 196-6½ Edmund Piatawski, Poland, 6-6-59
Olympic: 184-10½ Al Oerter, USA, Melbourne, 1956American: 194-6 Fortune Gordien, 8-22-53
Hayward: 183-5½ Sim Iness, USC, 1952

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
63	RINK BABKA, SC Striders (ex-USC) (6-5, 367, 23, Palo Alto, Calif.) Was trials with all-time best (that one unaccepted throw of 291-4). Former NCAA champ; third in AAU meet (195-5). A salesman.	192-3½	192-3½	_____	_____
64	AL OERTER, New York AC (ex-Kansas) (6-3, 235, 23, West Babylon, N. Y.) Defending Olympic champion and record holder who was AAU (193-9½). Also two time NCAA champ. A purchasing agent.	194-1½	194-1½	_____	_____
65	DICK COCHRAN, Missouri (6-5, 225, 22, Brookfield, Mo.) Two-time NCAA champion and second in Pan American games. Threw 181-11 for team berth. A PE major.	188-10	188-10	_____	_____
66	JAY SYLVESTER, U. S. Army (ex-Utah State) (6-2, 230, 22, Tremonton, Utah.) Won senior title (189-7½) and was fourth in trials (181-2). Four-time SkyLine Conference champion.	188-8½	188-8½	_____	_____
82	JERRY STUBBLEFIELD, University of Oregon (6-2, 190, 19, Ashland.) Fourth place in NCAA as sophomore.	167-4	167-4	_____	_____

No. 16 — 3,000 METER RUN — 5:35 P.M.

(1 mile, 1520 yards, 2 feet, 6 inches)

World: 7:52.8 Gordon Pirie, England, Malmo, 4-9-56
Olympic: not contestedAmerican: 8:12.2 Fred Wilt, Turku, 7-20-50
Hayward: not previously contested

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
68	GEORGE YOUNG, U. S. Army (ex-Arizona) (5-9, 148, 24, Silver City, N. M.) A collegiate two-miler, Young turned steeplechase last year and made Pan Am team. Was trials in record time of 8:50.6.	none recorded	_____	_____	_____
69	PHIL COLEMAN, Chicago TF (ex-Illinois) (5-10, 135, 29, Champaign.) Veteran of '56 Olympics, holder of American steeplechase record (9:40.0), Pan American winner; ran 8:51.0 in trials. A school teacher.	none recorded	_____	_____	_____
70	DEACON JONES, U. S. Army (ex-Iowa) (5-9, 143, 25, Iowa City, Iowa.) Ran in '56 Olympic steeplechase and had a best effort of 8:49.7 in 1960. Former NCAA two-mile winner. Ran 8:52.5 in trials.	none recorded	_____	_____	_____
71	TOM OAKLEY, Little Rock (ex-Arkansas) (5-8, 133, 22, Little Rock, Ark.) Oakley, who had a best time of 8:52.3 in 1960, was alternate's berth with 9:04.0 race in trials.	none recorded	_____	_____	_____
83	CLAYTON STEINKE, South Salem High (5-6, 130, 18, Salem.) One of top Oregon prep runners.	none recorded	_____	_____	_____

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17—Eddie Southern, 400

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79—Phil Mackley, dec



3—Ed Bogdanos, hammer



11—Dave Davis, shot



38—Rafer Johnson, dec

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ad on Page 8

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72—Jim Beatty, 5,000

74—Bob Soth, 5,000

61—Les Campy, 200

25—Dave Sims, 100

No. 17 — 5000 METERS — 5:50 P.M.

(3 miles, 188 yards, 2 inches)

World: 13:35.0 Vladimir Kuts, USSR, Rome 10-13-57

Olympic: 13:39.6 Vladimir Kuts, USSR, Melb., 1956

American: 13:51.7 Jim Beatty, SCVYY, 6-2-60

Hayward: 15:05.1 Bill Dellinger, Oregon, 1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Best 1960	Life	Place	Time
72	JIM BEATTY, SCVYY (ex-North Carolina) (5-6, 128, 23, Charlotte, N. C.) American record holder at both mile and 5,000 meters. Placed second in AAU and was third in 14:12.6. Has come to national prominence as post-graduate runner. Now working in aircraft industry.	13:51.7	13:51.7	—	—
73	MAX TRUEX, U. S. Air Force (ex-Southern California) (5-5, 128, 34, Warsaw, Ind.) 1956 Olympian in both 5,000 and 10,000 meter runs and formerly held U. S. 5,000 mark. Qualified for 1960 team in 10,000 (30:16.3).	14:03.6	14:03.6	—	—
74	BOB SOTH, SC Striders (ex-Drake) (5-8, 135, 37, Long Beach, Calif.) Third in the trials with all-time best, but still near meet Olympic standard of 14:10 in training meets. A school teacher.	14:18.3	14:18.3	—	—
75	PAUL WHITELY, Kansas State Teachers (5-10, 145, 22, Louisville, Kan.) Currently the alternate, but can make the team by meeting Olympic standard. An education major.	14:26.2	14:26.2	—	—
67	BILL DELLINGER, Emerald Empire AA (ex-Oregon) (5-9, 137, 26, Springfield) Dellinger is making his second Olympic trip in 5,000 meters after winning second AAU and finishing second in trials. Holder of American 1500 record and former world indoor record holder at two and three miles.	14:13.8	14:04.8	—	—
84	MEL ROBERTSON, SC Striders (ex-USC)	—	—	—	—
85	ALEX BRECKENRIDGE, USMC (5-10, 145, 26, Quantico, Va.) A member of the marathon team. Placed sixth in the '59 Pan American Games 10,000 meter run.	—	—	—	—

No. 18 — 400 METER RELAY — 6:10 P.M.

(437 yards, 1 foot, 4 inches)

World: 39.5 USA (Murchison, Baker, King, Morrow)
Melbourne, 1956 and Germany (Steinbach, Lauer,
Futterer, Gerner) 1958

Olympic: 39.5 USA (some team as above) Melb., 1956

American: 39.5 Morrow, King, Baker, Murchison, 1956
Hayward: 42.3 Piggee, Paynter, Andrews, Golliday,
1956

No.	Name and Affiliation	Team Number One	Place	Time
22	RAY NORTON, SCVYY (ex-San Jose)	—	—	—
40	HAYES JONES, Eastern Michigan	—	—	—
24	PAUL WINDER, Morgan State	—	—	—
25	DAVE SIMS, Duke AC (ex-Duke)	—	—	—
		Team Number Two (To be selected)	—	—

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30—Ted Woods, 400

64—Al Dexter, 400

76—Dwain Jones, 3000

44—Irv Bollessee, 400

54—Charlie Dumas, 400

No. 19 — 1600 METER RELAY — 6:20 P.M.

(1,749 yards, 2 feet, 4 inches)

World: 3:03.9 Jamaica (Rhoden, McKinley, Laing, Wint)
Helsinki, 1952

American: 3:03.9 (Matson, Cole, Moore, Whitefield)
Helsinki, 1952

Olympic: 3:03.9 Jamaica (same team as above) Hel-
sinki, 1952

Hayward: not previously contested

No.	Name and Affiliation	Team Number One	Place	Time
84	JACK YERMAN, California		_____	_____
85	EARLY YOUNG, Abilene Christian		_____	_____
86	OTIS DAVIS, Emerald Empire AA (ex-Oregon)		_____	_____
87	TED WOODS, Colorado		_____	_____

Team Number Two
(To be selected)

No. 20 — 1500 METER WALK — 6:30 P.M.

Name and Affiliation

RON LAIRD, NY Pioneer Club
(6-0, 165, 22, Harrisburg, Pa.)

JOHN ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y.
(5-9, 155, 34, Buffalo.)

BRUCE MacDONALD, N. Y. Pioneer Club
(5-11, 160, 32, Ft. Washington, N. Y.)

Name and Affiliation

RUDY HALUKA, USAF
(5-10, 152, 29, New York)

BOB MIMM, Penn AC
(5-11, 150, 35, Philadelphia)

RON ZINN, West Point
(5-11, 130, 30, Chicago)

10,000 METER RUN

(6 miles, 376 yards, 4 inches)

World: 28:30.4 Vladimir Kuts, USSR, Rome, 10-13-57

American: 29:58.9 Buddy Edelen, 1960

Olympic: 28:45.6 Kuts, Melbourne, 1956

Hayward: Not previously contested



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100 Meters

Bobby Morrow
Ira Markkisen
Thane Baker

In the Trials		at Melbourne	
1st, 10.3	(10.2)	1st, 10.3	(10.2)
2nd, 10.3	(10.2)	4th, 10.8	(10.2)
3rd, 10.4	(10.2)	2nd, 10.5	

200 Meters

Bobby Morrow
Thane Baker
Andy Streetfield

1st, 20.6	1st, 20.6
2nd, 20.7	3rd, 20.9
3rd, 22.9	2nd, 20.7

400 Meters

Lee Jones
Jim Lee
Charlie Jenkins

1st, 45.2	5th, 48.1
2nd, 45.7	5th, (2nd round) 48.1
3rd, 46.1	1st, 46.7

800 Meters

Tom Courtney
Arvin Sawell
Lee Spurrier

1st, 1:46.4	1st, 1:47.7
2nd, 1:46.9	4th, 1:48.3
3rd, 1:47.6	6th, 1:49.3

1500 Meters

Jerome Walters
Ted Wheeler
Don Bodwan

1st, 3:47.4	8th (heat) 3:55.7
2nd, 3:48.0	8th (heat) 3:49.9
3rd, 3:48.6	11th (heat) 3:59.0

5000 Meters

*Bill Dellinger
Curtis Stone
*Max Traux

1st, 14:36.0	did not finish
2nd, 14:29.0	7th (heat) 14:31.0
3rd, 14:30.0	injured, withdrew

10,000 Meters

*Max Traux
Dick Hart
Gordon McKenzie

1st, 33:22.0	injured, did not finish
2nd, 31:06.3	21st, 31:06.8
3rd, 31:06.8	18th, 30:34.3

110 Meter Hurdles

Lee Colbretn
Jack Davis
Jed Shackle

1st, 13.8	1st, 13.5
1st, 13.8	2nd, 13.5
2nd, 14.1	2nd, 14.1

400 Meter Hurdles

*Glenn Davis
Eddie Southern
Jed Culbreth

1st, 49.5	1st, 50.1
2nd, 49.7	2nd, 50.8 (50.1)
3rd, 50.6	3rd, 51.6

300 Meter Steeplechase

*Phil Coleman
*Wesley Jones
Harold Ashenfelter

1st, 9:00.3	9th, (heat) 9:10.0
2nd, 9:00.6	9th, 9:13.7
3rd, 9:02.4	6th, (heat) 8:51.0

High Jump

*Charlie Dumais
Vern Wilson
Phil Roaris

1st, 7' 7/8"	1st, 6-11 1/2"
2nd, 6-9 1/2"	9th, 6-6 1/4"
3rd, 6-9 1/2"	7th, 6-6 1/4"

Broad Jump

Greg Bell
John Bennett
Roger Johnson

In the Trials	at Melbourne
1st, 25-8 1/2"	1st, 25-8 1/2"
1st, 25-8 1/2"	2nd, 25-2 1/2"
2nd, 25-3 1/2"	injured, withdrew

Pole Vault

Bob Richards
George Mortos
Jim Graham
Bob Gutowski

1st, 15-1	1st, 14-11 1/2"
2nd, 14-10 1/2"	4th, 14-3 1/2"
3rd, 14-8 1/2"	injured, did not go
4th, 14-8 1/2"	2nd, 14-10 1/2"

Hop-Step-Jump

*Ira Davis
George Shaw
*Bill Sharpe

1st, 51-4 1/2"	11th, 50-6 1/2"
2nd, 49-11 1/2"	12th, 50-3 1/2"
3rd, 49-9 1/2"	4th, 52-1 1/2"

Shot Put

*Perry O'Brien
Ken Bonham
Bill Nieder

1st, 60-10	1st, 60-11 1/2"
2nd, 59-6 1/2"	4th, 57-4 1/2"
3rd, 58-1 1/2"	2nd, 59-7 1/2"

Discus

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Ron Drummond
Des Koch

1st, 187-6 1/2"	2nd, 179-9 1/2"
2nd, 178-7 1/2"	1st, 184-10 1/2"
3rd, 177-4 1/2"	withdrew, did not go
4th, 175-0"	3rd, 178-5 1/2"

Javelin

Cy Young
Phil Conley
Benry Garcia

1st, 244-11	11th, 235-2 1/2"
2nd, 244-1	10th, 228-9 1/2"
3rd, 234-5	15th, no fair throw

Hammer

*Al Hall
Cliff Blair
*Hal Connolly

1st, 197-7 1/2"	4th, 203-3 1/2"
2nd, 196-11 1/2"	banned from comp.
3rd, 196-6 1/2"	1st, 207-3 1/2"

4x100 Meter Relay

Ira Markkisen, Leamon King,
Thane Baker, Bobby Morrow

1st, 29.5

4x400 Meter Relay

Lee Jones, J. W. Washburn,
Charlie Jenkins, Tom Courtney

1st, 3:04.8

Decathlon

*Refer Johnson
Wilt Campbell
Bob Richards

1st, 7755	2nd, 7587
2nd, 7359	1st, 7737
3rd, 7084	12th, 5781



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PAN AMERICAN GAMES

THE first of the Pan American Games was celebrated in Buenos Aires in 1951. But the idea for these Games had been entertained long before by many nations in both North and South America.

When it became apparent that the Games of the XIIIth Olympiad could not be held at Tokyo in 1940, latent interest in Pan American Games was rekindled. This idea was further stimulated by the war in Europe, which bred a strong spirit of solidarity among the nations of the Americas.

Proponents of the Pan American Games wanted to build new and closer bonds between their nations. Also, they believed such an international competition, to be held between Olympiads, would act as a fillip to amateur athletics in the Americas.

After much correspondence and many discussions, the Argentine Olympic Committee took the initiative. In 1940, it called a Congress of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere to vote for or against Pan American Games. Held in Buenos Aires, representatives of the National Olympic Committees of 16 of the 21 countries in the Pan American Union attended.

This sporting Congress voted to hold Pan American Games once every four years, between Olympic Games, beginning in 1942. World War II, however, made it impossible to conduct the Games at that time. A new date was tentatively set for 1946. This, too, was discarded. Some consideration was given to a 1950 date, only to be dropped to avoid interference with other established competitions.

During the Olympic Games of London in 1948, the second Pan American Congress was held. Here, definite plans were laid to hold the first Pan American Games in Buenos Aires in 1951. The Argentine Olympic Committee was entrusted with the organization of the games.

After careful study of the facilities available at Buenos Aires, a program was designed for competition in track and field (athletics), baseball, basketball, boxing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, polo, rowing, shooting, soccer football, swimming and diving, tennis, water polo, weightlifting, wrestling and yachting.

On February 25, 1951, Delfo Cabrera, Argentina's 1948 Olympic marathon winner, entered the vast stadium of the River Plate Athletic Club, Buenos Aires, carrying his country's blue and white flag. This marked the opening of the 1st Pan American Games.

The 2nd Pan American Games were held at Mexico City, Mexico. The program sponsored 19 sports, but volleyball and synchronized swimming replaced polo and yachting. A total of 21 nations participated.

At the 3rd Pan American Games in 1959 at Chicago, the United States demonstrated an overwhelming superiority. United States athletes competed with representatives of 23 other nations. United States athletes were overshadowed in only five of the 25 events: baseball, tennis, women's volleyball, soccer football and cycling.



♣ U. S. CHAMPIONS — PAN AMERICAN GAMES (Cont.)

PAIR GUNS WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1959 Robert Quinn and Ted Pezet 7:26.4

FOUR GUNS WITHOUT COXSWAIN

1959 Ted A. Nave, Jay L. Hall, Richard J. Wain and John A. Nave 6:54.0

FOUR GUNS WITH COXSWAIN

1959 Charles J. Holtz, Lelley Jones, Michael Vignati, Ray Rubin and Kay Walker,cox 7:05.4

EIGHT GUNS WITH COXSWAIN

1959 William J. Smead, Joseph Toland, Frank Miller, George Croward, George Kestner, Robert Scott, Charles McMillan, Joseph Greig and Al Swandberg,cox 6:00.0

1959 James Edmunds, Robert Scott, Thomas Stone, Kirkland Larson, Edward Manning, Nelson Miller, James Kline, Charles Miller and Amy Whitelester,cox 6:04.4

† Race in 1951 and 1959 won at 2,000 METERS in 1951, at 1,700.

SHOOTING—PISTOL

FREE (Slow-Fire) PISTOL

Year	Champion	Score
1959	Robert Scott	549
1959	Nelson Lincoln	547

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL

1951	Robert Scott	578
1952	Robert Bremer (double target)	588
1959	David Carter	554

CENTER-FIRE PISTOL

1959	Arthur Smith	540
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ENGLISH MATCH

1959	Arthur Cook	532
------	-------------	-----

FREE RIFLE—3 POSITION (AGGREGATE)

1951	Arthur C. Jackson	1,120
1959	David Pordel	1,147

FREE RIFLE—PRONE

1951	Arthur C. Jackson	594
1959	David Pordel	581

FREE RIFLE—KNEELING

1959	David Pordel	595
------	--------------	-----

FREE RIFLE—STANDING

1959	David Pordel	595
------	--------------	-----

SMALL BORE RIFLE—3 POSITION (AGGREGATE)

1959	Arthur C. Jackson	3,354—59
1959	David Pordel	1,591

SMALL BORE RIFLE—3 POSITION (STANDING)

1959	James Carter	597
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SMALL BORE RIFLE—3 POSITION (KNEELING)

1959	James Carter	593
------	--------------	-----

SMALL BORE RIFLE—50 AND 100 METERS

1951	Arthur C. Jackson	599
------	-------------------	-----

SHOOTING—SKEET

1959	Kenneth Puchner	510
------	-----------------	-----

SWIMMING—MEN

Year	Champion	Time
1951	Richard Chiodini	58.8
1955	Claris Stohler	57.7
1959	Paul J. Farrell	56.9*
1955	James Melton	4:51.5
1959	George Stern	4:31.4*

1500 METER FREE STYLE

1955	James Melton	20:41.0
1959	Alan Kowes	17:55.3*

200 METER BREASTSTROKE

1959	William Thibault	2:45.1*
------	------------------	---------

200 METER BUTTERFLY

1959	J. David Gilkender	2:18.0*
------	--------------------	---------

100 METER BACKSTROKE

1951	Alan Kowes	1:48.0
1955	Paul E. McInnes	1:47.1
1959	Paul E. McInnes	1:35.0*

400 METER MIDDLE RELAY

1955	Paul McInnes, Fred Swanson, Lonnie Baabie, Clark Rubin	4:09.1
1959	Paul McInnes, Kenneth Kowes, Michael Terry, Felix Alf Farrell	4:14.0*

800 METER FREE STYLE RELAY

1959	Donald Gert, Bruce Jones, Richard Chiodini, Victor Bremer	6:46.0
1959	Marlin P. Smith, William Turner, Wayne Henry, James Melton, Richard Black, Peter Jones, John Beaumonte, Frank Winter	6:32.7*

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

Year	Champion	Points
1959	Guy Tolbin	141.64

SWIMMING—WOMEN

Year	Champion	Time
1951	Sharon Gray	1:46.4
1959	Cherise von Selten	1:45.0*

200 METER FREE STYLE

1955	Wanda Lee Young	2:22.5
1959	Cherise von Selten	2:18.0*

400 METER FREE STYLE

1959	Cherise von Selten	4:25.9*
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200 METER BREASTSTROKE

1959	Henry Lee Emswiler	2:08.4
1959	Ann K. Warner	2:04.0*

N—Miss Warner set Pan American record of 2:02.4 in 1954.

200 METER BUTTERFLY

1959	Bobby Collins	1:50.5-58
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NJ—Nancy Boney set Pan American best time record of 1:51.5 in 1954.

100 METER BACKSTROKE

1951	Harvey O'Brien	1:18.5
1959	Carl Olson	1:13.3*

400 METER MIDDLE RELAY

1955	Cory O'Connor, Mary Jane Scott, Betty E. Miller, Wanda Young	5:21.0
1959	Cherise von Selten, Carl Olson, Sharon Gray, Betty Collins, Cherise von Selten	4:41.0*

300 METER MIDDLE RELAY

1951	Harvey O'Brien, Carl Olson, and Sharon Gray	3:40.3*
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300 METER FREE STYLE RELAY

1951	Sharon Gray, Carolyn Green, Betty E. Miller, Joan Sullivan	4:27.1
1955	Wanda Young, Carolyn Green, Carolyn Klatter, Judith E. Kaylor	4:21.5
1959	Shirley Anne Kelle, Cherise von Selten	4:17.5*

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

Year	Champion	Points
1951	Mary Cunningham	121.80
1955	Patricia McCarroll (Men.)	119.40
1959	Patricia Jean Fayer (Men.)	118.20

PLATFORM DIVING

1951	Patricia McCarroll (Men.)	65.716
1955	Patricia McCarroll (Men.)	52.00
1959	Patricia Jean Fayer (Men.)	57.33

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Year	Champion	Points
1955	Dorothy Burdick	603

SOFT—COMPETITION

1959	Donald McDonald and Elton Richard	612
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TENNIS—MEN AND WOMEN

MEN'S SINGLES

1959	Arthur Lanes
------	--------------

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1959	Adrian Ethos
------	--------------

WEIGHTLIFTING

Year	Champion	Points
1951	BARTANWEIGHT—125.5 LBS.	425.35
1959	Charles Tind	481.50
1959	Charles Tind	517.00*
1959	FEATHERWEIGHT—110 LBS.	392.50
1959	David Boyd	392.50
1959	LIGHTWEIGHT—105 LBS.	370.00
1959	J. Frederick Finner	352.00*
1959	MIDDLEWEIGHT—145 LBS.	427.50
1959	John George	427.50
1959	Tommy Kato	394.50*
1959	LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT—165 LBS.	492.50
1959	Tommy Kato	482.50*
1959	James Greer	387.00
1959	MIDDLE HEAVYWEIGHT—190 LBS.	516.50
1959	Clark Smith	513.50*
1959	HEAVYWEIGHT—OVER 190 LBS.	520.00*
1959	Robert Johnson	491.00
1959	David Adams	497.00

WRESTLING

Year	Champion	
1951	FLYWEIGHT—114.5 LBS.	Robert Hugh Price
1959	Richard Wilcox	
1959	BARTANWEIGHT—125.5 LBS.	Richard Joseph LaMore
1955	Paul Stubbins	
1959	David Aoki	
1959	FEATHERWEIGHT—136.5 LBS.	Lonis Gault
1951	LIGHTWEIGHT—147.5 LBS.	Kenneth Edward Doyle
1959	Ary T. Dunn	
1959	WELTERWEIGHT—158.5 LBS.	James Burke
1959	Middleweight	Sheldon Allen Northrop
1959	Light Heavyweight	Darwin Blinworth
1959	Heavyweight	Alfred K. Paulsen
1959	William Kenneth Dale Lewis	

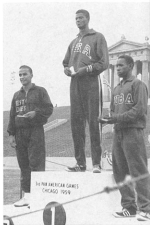
VACUUMING

Year	Skinner	Points
1959	FLYING DUTCHMAN CLASS	6,800
1959	5.5 METER CLASS	8,167

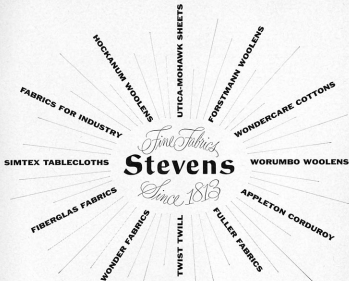
(*) Competitive held in 1955, not one class sponsored in 1951.



George Worth of the U.S.A. fencer team giving the Pan American oath at the 1959 Games



Winners in the 1959 Pan American 100 meter Snail, Miss Agostini, Trinidad second, Ray Norton, U.S.A. first, Enrique Figueroa, Cuba, third



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U. S. OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS AND RECORDS

EACH nation takes pride in the athletes it sends to compete in the Olympic Games. Spectators root for athletes from their home countries. Because of this, comparisons are often made as to which nation's athletes won the most awards. But all who believe in and understand the Olympic movement know that such comparisons are of little import.

The main thing is that athletes from various nations do gather together under the five-ringed Olympic flag in friendly competition—and may the best men (and women) win!

In this spirit, the United States is proud of the athletes who won honors for themselves while wearing the red, white and blue.

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

50-METERS BASH

Year	Champion	Time
1900	Alvin K. Kraemlein	1:02
1904	Artie Hahn	1:02.8

100-METERS BASH

1904	Thomas E. Burke	1:02.1
1908	Frank W. Johnson	1:02.8
1912	Artie Hahn	1:01
1916	Artie Hahn	1:01.2
1920	Edwin C. O'Neil	1:00.9
1924	Charles W. Faldutak	1:00.9
1928	Edwin Sabin	1:00.2
1932	James Evans	1:00.0
1936	Herbert Schell	1:00.0
1948	Alvin J. Blum	1:00.4
1952	Henry Jay Warner	1:00.2

200-METERS BASH

1900	John W. Travers	2:01.2
1904	Artie Hahn	2:01.8
1912	Edwin C. O'Neil	2:01.5
1916	Alvin K. Kraemlein	2:01.2
1920	Artie Hahn	2:01.2
1924	James Evans	2:00.8
1928	Herbert Schell	2:00.8
1932	Alvin J. Blum	2:00.4
1936	Henry Jay Warner	2:00.8

400-METERS BASH

1896	Thomas E. Burke	0:54.2
1900	Alvin K. Kraemlein	0:54.8
1904	Alvin K. Kraemlein	0:54.8
1908	Paul Fagan	0:54.8
1912	Charles E. Beilstein	0:54.2
1916	Ray Eubank	0:54.2
1920	William Carl	0:54.2
1924	Charles Williams	0:54.2
1928	Artie Hahn	0:54.2

800-METERS BASH

1904	James D. Lightbody	1:58
1908	Paul Fagan	1:58.2
1912	Maxie W. Kuyper	1:58.4
1916	John Woodard	1:58.2
1920	Maxie W. Kuyper	1:57.8
1924	Maxie W. Kuyper	1:57.8
1928	Thomas W. Donahue	1:57.7

1,000-METERS RUN

1912	James D. Lightbody	4:05.4
1916	James D. Lightbody	4:02
1920	Maxie W. Kuyper	4:02.4

MARATHON

1904	Thomas J. Healy	2:59:51
1908	John J. Barry	2:53:23.4

10-METERS HURDLES

1900	Thomas F. Curtis	2:07.2
1904	Alvin K. Kraemlein	2:07.4
1908	Frederick W. Schelle	2:06
1912	R. G. Lovell	2:04.5
1916	James Sullivan	2:04.2
1920	Frederick W. Schelle	2:03.2
1924	David C. Kinsey	2:03
1928	George Ruff	2:04.4
1932	Harold Sweet	2:04.4
1936	William Fort	2:02.9
1948	William Dilard	2:02.7
1952	Lee G. Calton	2:01.5

200-METERS HURDLES

1900	Alvin K. Kraemlein	0:25.4
1904	Harry L. Bennett	0:25.1

500-METERS HURDLES

1900	John W. S. Travers	0:57.2
1904	Harry L. Bennett	0:53
1908	Charles J. Bacon	0:53
1912	Frank J. Lonnie	0:53
1916	F. Morgan Taylor	0:52.8
1920	Charles H. Brown	0:52.4
1924	Ray Coulter	0:51.1
1928	Charles Henry	0:50.8
1932	Glenn A. Burns	0:50.1

STEPLEASE

1900	George W. Allen (1,200-Meters)	1:04.4
1904	James F. Lynch (1,200-Meters)	1:04.0

1,000-METERS STEPLEASE

1902	Harold Atherton	3:45.4
------	-----------------	--------

500-METERS TEAM RACE

1902	United States	2:01
1900	United States	2

* Official Olympic Games

CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM

1,500-METERS WALK

1904	George V. Hoberg	7:01.0
------	------------------	--------

400-METERS RELAY

1920	Charles W. Faldutak, Jackson T. Schain, M. M. Kibbey, Loren Herberman	0:41.2
1924	Louis A. Clark, Francis V. J. Boney, Loren Martinson, A. Albert Lerner	0:41
1928	Frank C. Wood, James P. Quinn, Charles E. Korb, Henry A. Bennett	0:41
1932	Robert A. Elwood, Kenneth Wynne, Victor M. Dyer, Frank C. Wood	0:40
1936	James Evans, Ralph M. Metcalfe, Tom Freese, Frank C. Wood	0:40
1948	Harry S. Ewell, Louisa Wright, Harrison Dilard, Melvin E. Patten	0:40.2
1952	Philip Ivan Smith, Harrison W. Fildes, Alvin J. Blum, Andrew F. Stuedel	0:40.1
1956	Wm. J. Richardson, Lonnan King, Walter Taitt Eilat, Robert Moore	0:39.3

1,000-METERS RELAY

1908	W. F. Hamilton, Malcolm Cartwright, J. A. Taylor, Melvin W. Stewart	2:03.4
1912	Maxie W. Kuyper, Edward F. Lusk, James V. Woodruff, Charles D. Beilstein	2:03.8
1916	Carl S. Carlson, Alan E. Bell, George J. Silver, Woodruff, Wm. S. Stremmer	2:03
1920	Edgar Eilat, Fred Albenwey, Edmund Speert, Edmund Eitel	2:03.2
1924	Earl Eubank, Arthur Hadden, Ray E. Carlson, Ed Woodruff	2:00.4
1928	Charles J. Anthon, Louis Jones, James W. Maddox, Thomas W. Courtney	2:01.5

Year Champions

1900	William W. Bayl	12:30
1904	Iring E. Baker	10:53.5
1908	Charles E. Gurnik	11:30
1912	Edward V. Cook, Jr.	12:20
1916	Harry E. Hubbard	12:11.5
1920	Frank E. Fenn	11:50
1924	Lee S. Burpee	12:11.5
1928	John W. Carr	12:30
1932	William Miller	12:13.5
1936	Paul G. Meville	12:12
1948	D. George	12:12
1952	Robert Richards	12:11.5
1956	Robert Richards	12:11.5

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1916	Harry E. Hubbard	12:11.5
1920	Frank E. Fenn	11:50
1924	Lee S. Burpee	12:11.5
1928	John W. Carr	12:30
1932	William Miller	12:13.5
1936	Paul G. Meville	12:12
1948	D. George	12:12
1952	Robert Richards	12:11.5
1956	Robert Richards	12:11.5

One of the first modern Olympic champions, Robert Garratt, shot and discus winner in '76.



PILE VAULT

1900	William W. Bayl	12:30
1904	Iring E. Baker	10:53.5
1908	Charles E. Gurnik	11:30
1912	Edward V. Cook, Jr.	12:20
1916	Harry E. Hubbard	12:11.5
1920	Frank E. Fenn	11:50
1924	Lee S. Burpee	12:11.5
1928	John W. Carr	12:30
1932	William Miller	12:13.5
1936	Paul G. Meville	12:12
1948	D. George	12:12
1952	Robert Richards	12:11.5
1956	Robert Richards	12:11.5

YEAR CHAMPIONS

1900	William W. Bayl	12:30
1904	Iring E. Baker	10:53.5
1908	Charles E. Gurnik	11:30
1912	Edward V. Cook, Jr.	12:20
1916	Harry E. Hubbard	12:11.5
1920	Frank E. Fenn	11:50
1924	Lee S. Burpee	12:11.5
1928	John W. Carr	12:30
1932	William Miller	12:13.5
1936	Paul G. Meville	12:12
1948	D. George	12:12
1952	Robert Richards	12:11.5
1956	Robert Richards	12:11.5

STANDING HIGH JUMP

1900	Ray C. Eary	5'6"
1904	Ray C. Eary	5'7"
1908	Ray C. Eary	5'7.5"
1912	Ray C. Eary	5'8"
1916	Walt Adams	5'7.5"

MOVING BROAD JUMP

1900	Alvin K. Kraemlein	20'5"
1904	Alvin K. Kraemlein	21'1"
1908	Frank Patisson	22'7"
1912	Frank Patisson	24'0"
1916	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1920	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1924	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1928	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1932	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1936	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1948	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"
1952	Alvin K. Kraemlein	24'5"

STANDING BROAD JUMP

1900	Ray C. Eary	10'0"
1904	Ray C. Eary	11'0"
1908	Ray C. Eary	12'0"
1912	Ray C. Eary	12'11"
1916	Ray C. Eary	12'11"

MOVING BASH, STEP AND JUMP

1900	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1904	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1908	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1912	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1916	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1920	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1924	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1928	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1932	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1936	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1948	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"
1952	Alvin K. Kraemlein	47'5"

10-LB. SHOT PUT (Men)

1900	Ray C. Eary	30'8"
1904		



Paul Pilgrin, 400 and 800-Meters victor in '06, winning shorter race.



Quadruple Champion Jess Owens, winner in '16 of gold medals in 100-M., 200-M., broad jump and 400-M. relay.



Roy Eury, winner of standing high jump in '03, '04, '06, '08, standing broad jump in same four years and standing triple jump in '00 and '04.

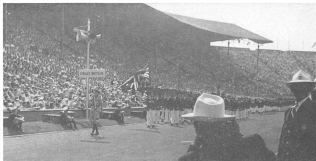


Famed Charley Paddock finishes in characteristic style as he wins 100-Meter championship in 1920.

Below: French and Belgians in Hebbel crowd display enthusiasm peculiar to Olympic competition.



Clarence "Buster" Crabbe, '32 400-Meter free style swimming champion.



Athletes of host nation, Great Britain, enter London's capacious Wembley Stadium as Olympic Games of 1948 get under way.

16-18, HAMMER THROW

1908	John J. Flanagan	167'9"
1912	John J. Flanagan	167'9"
1916	John J. Flanagan	174'4"
1921	Matt J. McGrath	177'9"
1924	Patrick J. Ryan	177'9"
1928	Fredrick B. Tuttle	174'6 1/2"
1936	Harold V. Connely	200' 3/4"

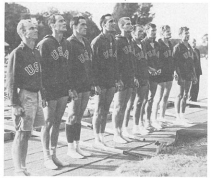
JAVELIN THROW

Year	Champion	Distance
1902	Cy D. Young	312' 5/8"

DECATHLON

1912	Harold M. Osborn	Points
1932	James Rankin	2750.77
1936	Clara Klumpp	8483.35
Total point system used 1902-1932		
1928	Robert Michals	7080
1932	Robert Michals	7120
1936	Robert Michals	7387
1956	Milton K. Campbell	7937

Crew which was '48 eight-oared rowing championship, that year's University of California varsity.



TEC OF WAR

United States teams won in 1960 and 1964.

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN

100-METERS DASH		Time
1928	Elizabeth Robinson	0:12.2
1936	Eileen Stephens	0:11.5
400-METERS RELAY		
1932	United States	0:47
1936	United States	0:45.0
1952	United States	0:45.0
80-METERS HURDLES		
1932	Mildred Dittelsen	0:21.7
RUNNING HIGH JUMP		Height
1902	Jean Heiley	2'11 1/2"
1908	Mary Corbush	2'9 1/2"
1956	Mildred L. McDaniel	2'9 1/2"

DISCUS THROW

1902	Lillian Goodall	Distance
1932	Mildred Redden	142'9"

United States teams won in 1928, 1932, 1952 and 1956.

BOXING

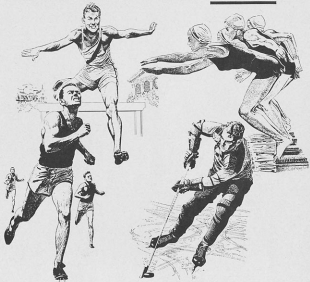
FLYWEIGHT		
1904	George V. Fox	Frank De Lauro
1908	Richard Smith	Fred La Barba
1912	Nathaniel Bowles	Nathaniel Bowles
BANTAMWEIGHT		D. L. Kirk
FEATHERWEIGHT		D. L. Kirk
1904	John Phillips	John Phillips
LIGHTWEIGHT		E. J. Spenser
1904	Samuel Mabrey	Samuel Mabrey
LIGHT-MIDDLEWEIGHT		Charles Adkins
MIDDLEWEIGHT		Alben Young
1904	Alben Young	Alben Young
WELTERWEIGHT		Charles Hays
1904	Charles Hays	Charles Hays
HEAVYWEIGHT		James F. Smith
1904	James F. Smith	James F. Smith

CANADIAN SINGLES—110.00-METERS

1902	Frank Evans	27:43.1
CANADIAN PAIRS—30.000-METERS		
1948	Stephen Lynch & Markovitski	35:55.4
EQUESTRIAN		
THREE-DAY EVENT, TEAM		Points
1932	Capt. Edwin Aron, Maj. Harry Chamberlain, Lt. Earl Thompson	5029.66
1948	Maj. Gen. Orr Berry, Lt. Col. Charles Anderson, Col. Earl Thompson	161.5 marks
SYNCRONIC—MEN		
LONG HORSE (Vaults)		
1904	Frank Eric	5.58
WIDE (Climbing) HORSE		42
1904	Arnon Dims	42
HORIZONTAL BAR		48
1904	Arnon Dims and S. A. Hensley	48
1932	Babe Hoyer	55
PARALLEL BAR		44
1904	George Epler	44
FLYING HORSE		
1904	Arnon Dims	45
1932	George Epler	24.3
ALL-AROUND INDIVIDUAL		
1904	Arnon Dims	505
TEAM SYNCRONIC		United States

(continued)

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BAYER  **ASPIRIN**

ROPE CLIMB		
Year	Country	Time
1901	George Bost (U. S.)	0:2
1902	Harwood Bost (U. S.)	0:2.1
TUMBLING		
1902	Donald White	54.1
INDIAN CLUB		
1904	E. A. Irving	12
1902	George Bost	20.0
RUSKY FOOTBALL		
United States team won in 1929 and 1934.		
ROWING		
SINGLE SCULLS		
1900	John D. Kelly	7:25
DOUBLE SCULLS		
1900	John E. Kelly, Paul F. Costello	7:00
1904	John E. Kelly, Paul F. Costello	6:34
1908	Paul Costello, Charles McQuinn	6:31.4
1912	Kenneth Murray, W. E. G. Gossom	7:21.4
Coxswainless Pairs		
1902	Lois, Phil	8:20.4
1906	Julius Filer, Joseph Burke	7:25.4
PAIRS WITH COXSWAIN		
1902	J. A. Schmeers, C. H. Kiefer	8:25.8
1906	Arthur Dism, S. Arnold, R. Cook	8:04.3
1908	P. Frazier, Arthur Karl, Herbert	8:04.3
FOUR WITH COXSWAIN		
1908	United States	6:58.3
EIGHT-OARED SHELL		
1900	United States	6:08.8
1904	United States	6:02.6
1908	United States	6:23.4
1912	United States	6:02.2
1916	United States	6:07.6
1920	United States	6:25.4
1924	United States	6:24.2
1928	United States	6:02.9
1932	United States	6:03.3
1936	United States	6:03.3

SHOOTING		
AIR RIFLE		
Year	Country	Points
1920	Ed. Monte Fisher	991
1924	Merck Fisher (1920-24)	85
MINIATURE RIFLE, 50 METERS		
1912	Paul B. Reid	194
1920	Lorenz Kumbler	201
ONE MAN FIGURE TARGET WITH RIFLES		
1912	Alfred P. Lane	191
1920	Alfred P. Lane	191
CLAY BIRD SHOOTING		
1902	James H. Graham	50
1908	Mark Aris	50
United States won in 1912, 1920 and 1924.		
RUNNING DEER SHOOTING, SINGLE SHOT		
1908	John E. Fisher	50
1912	Max J. J. J. J. J.	50
RUNNING DEER SHOOTING, DOUBLE SHOT		
1908	John E. Fisher	50
1912	John E. Fisher	50
1916	United States	50
1920	United States	50
1924	United States	50
1928	United States	50
1932	United States	50
1936	United States	50
United States team won in 1920 and 1934.		
ARMY RIFLE		
1920	Carl T. Behm—500-meters standing	50

Superlative form
being shown by
Fate DeJardin,
double diving
victor in '28.



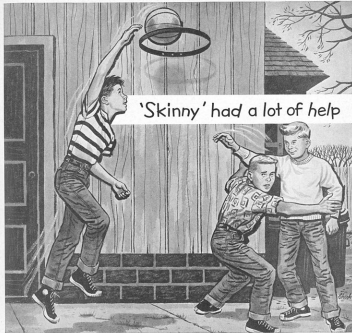
ARMY RIFLE TEAMS		
Year	Country	Points
1920	United States—500 and 400-meters prone	500
500 DISTANCES		
1908	United States—200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000-yards	500
1912	United States—200, 400, 500 and 600-meters	500
1920	United States—200 and 400-meters	500
MINIATURE RIFLE—25-YDS. OR METERS—TEAMS		
1908	United States (50 meters)	500
1912	Five Rifle, small team, 50 meters—Junior Club	500
1920	Five Rifle, 50-meter—Hotel Reser	500
SWIMMING—MEN		
100-METERS FREESTYLE		
1908	Charles M. Daniels	1:53.4
1912	Charles M. Daniels	1:55.9
1916	John Kalamonakis	1:51.4
1920	John Kalamonakis	1:51.4
1924	John Weismacher	0:59

1928	John Weismacher	0:58.8
1932	Walter Ska	0:57.2
1936	Clay C. Roberts	0:57.4
YACHTING		
ONE MAN		
1908	Charles M. Daniels (1908-1912)	0:12.2
1912	Charles M. Daniels	0:12.2
1916	John Kalamonakis	0:12.2
1920	Charles M. Daniels	0:12.2
1924	John Kalamonakis	0:12.2
1928	John Kalamonakis	0:12.2
1932	John Kalamonakis	0:12.2
1936	John Kalamonakis	0:12.2
1,500-METERS FREESTYLE		
1908	Norman Ross	20:22.2
1912	James J. McLaugh	20:18.2
1916	Fred Koenig	19:50.0
RELAY RACES		
1904	United States 14 in 500 yds. 3	2:04.6
500-METERS RELAY		
1912	United States	10:04.4
1916	United States	9:51.4
1920	United States	9:51.4
1924	United States	9:40
1928	United States	9:31.1
100-METERS BACKSTROKE		
1912	Harry Wilson	1:21.2
1916	Warren Knibbs	1:22.2
1920	Warren Knibbs	1:23.2
1924	Warren Knibbs	1:23.2
1928	George Kober	1:24.2
1932	Alvin Stark	1:25.2
1936	Alvin Stark	1:26.4
1940	Yoshimichi	1:27.4
200-METERS BRISTLE STRIKE		
1904	Robert B. Nelson	2:56.0
1908	Joseph Yoder	2:29.2
100-YARDS FREESTYLE		
1904	Charles M. Daniels	0:44.2
PLUNGE		
1904	W. E. Dwyer	0:44.2
SPRINGBOARD DIVING		
Year	Country	Points
1908	Lois E. Kober	675
1912	Alfred C. White	696.4
1916	Victor Beckman	105.84
1920	Victor Beckman	141.28
1924	Victor Beckman	162.57
1928	Victor Beckman	173.86
1932	David DeWitt	205.20
1936	Robert L. Chatterjee	193.50
HIGH DIVING		
Year	Country	Points
1908	Dr. C. E. Kober	100.87
1912	Alfred C. White	87.46
1916	Victor Beckman	84.74
1920	Victor Beckman	124.20
1924	Harold Smith	133.20
1928	Harold Smith	133.20
1932	Dr. Samuel Lee	139.80
1936	Dr. Samuel Lee	154.20

Harry Hillman capturing 400-Meters crown in 1904.



(Continued)



'Skinny' had a lot of help

If the pass hadn't been good, Skinny would never have scored... and no one knows it better than he. In backyards and in gyms all over America, youngsters like Skinny and his pals learn the value of teamwork early.

Dr. James Naismith, basketball's inventor, put it well when he wrote, "In no

other game is cooperation so necessary."

Some day Skinny may head a business, spark a Community Fund drive, hold public office. No matter what fields he follows, he will find that his early training in teamwork is bound to pay big dividends — to himself, to his community, and to America.



ALLIS-CHALMERS MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

U. S. PLANTS

Appleton, Wisconsin
 Beardstown, Illinois
 Boston, Massachusetts
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Deerfield, Illinois
 Gadsden, Alabama

Harvey, Illinois
 Independence, Missouri
 La Crosse, Wisconsin
 La Porte, Indiana
 Norwood, Ohio
 Oxnard, California

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Springfield, Illinois
 Terre Haute, Indiana
 Wauwatosa, Wisconsin
 West Allis, Wisconsin
 York, Pennsylvania

SWIMMING—WOMEN
100-METERS FREESTYLE

Year	Swimmer	Time
1920	Ethelie Webster	1:12.4
1921	Ethel Lattie	1:12.4
1922	Ethelie Webster	1:11.1
1932	Edna Mahan	1:08.9

100-METER BUTTERFLY STROKE

1926	Maury Holt	1:13.8
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400-METERS FREESTYLE

1920	Ethelie Webster	5:08.0
1921	Martin Swaine	4:40.2
1922	Martin Swaine	5:26.4
1932	Edna Mahan	4:29.5
1936	Ann O'Leary	5:12.9

100-METERS RELAY

1920	United States	2:11.0
1921	United States	2:06.8
1922	United States	2:07.6
1932	United States	2:02.9
1936	United States	2:02.2

100-METERS BACKSTROKE

1921	Edna Mahan	1:23.2
1932	Edna Mahan	1:21.1

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

Year	Diver	Points
1920	Elmer Smith	478.5
1921	Elmer Smith	478.5
1922	Elmer Smith	478.5
1932	Elmer Smith	478.5
1936	Elmer Smith	478.5

HIGH DIVING

1924	Caroline Smith	22.9
1928	Elmer Smith	22.9
1932	Elmer Smith	22.9
1936	Elmer Smith	22.9

WATER POLO

1924	United States	100%
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WEIGHTLIFTING

Year	Lifter	Weight
1924	Joe N. Soffel	427.000
1928	Charles Fiedt	374.0

FEATHERWEIGHT

1924	Arthur Taylor	689.500
1928	Isaac Brown	770.0

LIGHTWEIGHT

1922	Tommy Tom	798.0
------	-----------	-------

MIDDLEWEIGHT

Year	Champion	Points
1924	Frank J. Sullivan	825.121
1928	Frank J. Sullivan	891.0

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

1924	Stanley J. Stawick	930.12
1928	Sammy Karpis	980.0

HEAVYWEIGHT

1924	Nathan Sterns	980.0
1928	John Dain	987.500
1932	John Dain	1015.0
1936	Paul E. Anderson	1102.0

ONE-ARM

1924	Ben C. O'Neil	48
------	---------------	----

WESTLING

Year	Westlinger	Points
1928	George S. Wilson	100.0
1932	Robert E. Prange	100.0

FEATHERWEIGHT

1920	E. R. Dale	100.0
1928	Charles E. Ardley	100.0

Ann Curtis,
US, 400 Meters
champion in '48,
and chief agent
of America's
relay victory
in that year's
London Games.



Year	Welterweight	Points
1924	Beavel Van	100.0
1928	Jack P. Van Buren	100.0
1936	Frank Lewis	100.0

Year	Middleweight	Points
1924	Glen Brand	100.0
1928	John Swaine	100.0
1932	Peter J. Mutholz	100.0
1936	Henry Winkler	100.0

Year	Heavyweight	Points
1924	Harry Smith	100.0
1928	Elmeria	100.0
1932	Conroy II	100.0
1936	Barthel	100.0

Year	Star Class	Points
1924	Arthur	100.0
1928	Kathleen, United States	100.0

Year	Men's Singles	Points
1924	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1928	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1932	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1936	Edna C. Smith	100.0

Year	Women's Singles	Points
1924	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1928	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1932	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1936	Edna C. Smith	100.0

Ray Boyburt, 400-Meters title winner in 1928, breaks tape for second time in 1,600-Meters relay.



Year	Men's Singles	Points
1924	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1928	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1932	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1936	Edna C. Smith	100.0

Year	Women's Singles	Points
1924	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1928	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1932	Edna C. Smith	100.0
1936	Edna C. Smith	100.0

DISTRIBUTION
OF MEDALS at

Games of the XVth OLYMPIAD
in Melbourne, Australia

This table indicates the number of medals won by each country in the XVth Olympiad—including the Equestrian Olympic Games—and is not intended as an official ranking list. Team medals count as one.

	TOTAL GOLD	TOTAL SILVER	TOTAL BRONZE	TOTAL MEDALS
U. S. S. R.	37	29	32	98
U. S. A.	32	25	17	74
AUSTRALIA	13	8	14	35
HUNGARY	9	10	7	26
GERMANY	6	13	7	26
ITALY	8	8	9	25
GREAT BRITAIN	6	7	11	24
SWEDEN	8	5	6	19
JAPAN	4	10	5	19
FINLAND	3	1	11	15
FRANCE	4	4	6	14
ROMANIA.....	5	3	5	13
POLAND	1	4	4	9
TURKEY	3	2	2	7
CANADA	2	1	3	6
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ..	1	4	1	6
IRAN	2	2	1	5
BULGARIA	1	3	1	5
EIRE	1	1	3	5
DENMARK	1	2	1	4
CHILE	—	2	2	4
SOUTH AFRICA	—	—	4	4
NORWAY	—	1	2	3
YUGOSLAVIA	—	3	—	3
NEW ZEALAND	2	—	—	2
MEXICO	1	—	1	2
BELGIUM	—	2	—	2
ARGENTINA	—	1	1	2
KOREA	—	1	1	2
AUSTRIA	—	—	2	2
BRAZIL	1	—	—	1
INDIA	1	—	—	1
ICELAND	—	—	1	1
PAKISTAN	—	1	—	1
BAHAMAS	—	—	1	1
GREECE	—	—	1	1
SWITZERLAND	—	—	1	1
URUGUAY	—	—	1	1

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"Best Ever!"

That was the unanimous international verdict at the close of the VIII Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley in California. Even the Soviet Union, which is not always so tractable in such matters, joined warmly in the post-meet accolade.

All the nice things were said only because they were really so. There never has been a snow and ice carnival to compare, in competitive drama or grandeur of spectacle, with last winter's assembly of the world's best skiers, skaters and hockey players in the United States' Golden West.

The congregated athletes cut their fascinating capers in a glistening gem of a brand-new winter sports center carved specially for the occasion out of the rugged fastnesses of the majestic Sierra Nevada. Estimates of the construction costs, shared by the states of California and Nevada, the Federal Government and private interests, ran as high as \$20,000,000.

No previous Olympic winter games ever received such wide attention, which undoubtedly was an added factor in their over-all success. On weekends, up to 50,000 spectators daily made their way to the remote scene over treacherous, snow-covered mountain roads. Weekday crowds were large enough, too, to raise live attendance for the eleven-day show close to the quarter-million mark.

On-the-scene viewers revelled at what they saw. So did countless millions of freestyle experts, who followed the more important developments by television. The Columbia Broadcasting System, with confirmation from the leading rating services, jubilantly reported that few magic-lasters presentations have been more avidly received.

The sportsmen and sportswomen of Russia, and their officials, had reason to be happy over developments, aside from the comfortable living accommodations, the splendid training and competitive facilities, the perfection of the arrangements and the relatively untroubled conduct of the program.

By any preferred formula of unofficial scoring, the Soviet Union finished at the head of the thirty-nation field. Reaping their greatest harvest in the speed-skating events, the Russians won seven gold first-place medals, five silver second-place medals, and nine bronze third-place medals.

In each category, this was the highest bag. Germany captured four gold medals; the United States, Sweden and Norway three each; Finland, Canada and Switzerland two apiece and Austria and France one each.

On the 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis of scoring that is widely propagated by the major news service, the Soviet Union tallied 165½ points, to 71½ for Sweden, 71 for the United States, 70½ for Germany, 59½ for Finland, 53 for Norway, 35½ for Austria, 32 for Canada, 27 for France and 26½ for Switzerland.

With or without reference to these unsanctioned tallies it was a highly successful Winter Olympics for the United States. The highlight, from the Ameri-

can point of view, was the victory of a home-bred hockey team that had been rated no better than a third or fourth choice going into action.

The Soviet Union, winner at Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956, and Canada, the cradle of the game, were expected to be the dominant rink powers. They had stalwart, seasoned players who knew hockey and each other.

The United States squad was rather haphazardly recruited from the colleges, the services and the loosely-organized amateur leagues in Minnesota, Michigan and New England.

However, once he had his boys together at West Point, Jack Riley, the Army coach who was in charge, molded them into an effective unit and breathed into them a fire of hope that burned brightly until their seemingly impossible mission had been successfully accomplished.

The ensuing Americans qualified without difficulty for the six-team championship round-robin. In it, they successively defeated Sweden, 6-3; Germany, 8-1; Canada, 2-1; the Soviet Union, 3-2, and Czechoslovakia, 9-4.

The key Feb. 27 game with the Russians, presented nationally on television, has been described by countless observers as the "best hockey game I have ever seen." When the final result was posted, it evoked dancing in the streets such as rarely is seen in this country over an amateur sports event.

The heroes of the victory were Jack McCartan, for his staunch work at goal; Billy Christian, who scored twice, slaming home the winning marker at 14:59 of the third period after getting the puck on passes from young Tom Williams and his brother, Roger Christian, and Bill Cleary, who put the American team ahead at the outset. The agile, alert McCartan made twenty-seven saves, many of them spectacular.

In a dramatic aftermath, the United States team, in its final match with Czechoslovakia, profited from the gratuitous dressing-room advice of the Russian captain, Nikolai Sologubov, to use oxygen. Heeding this friendly rival counsel, the Americans stormed from a 4-3 deficit at the end of two periods to a smashing victory by scoring three goals within 67 seconds in the final period.

Attractive Carol Heiss of Ozone Park in Queens, N. Y., and nimble David Jenkins of Colorado Springs were the other United States gold medal winners.

The dedicated Miss Heiss, who had devoted 16 of her 21 years to preparing herself for this glorious moment, gave an almost flawless performance in capturing the women's figure skating title. Jenkins put on a breath-taking exhibition of free-skating virtuosity to keep the men's figure skating crown in the Jenkins family. His brother Hayes had won four years before.

The American girl skiers had hoped for even better but did mighty well in taking three silver medals in intense competition over breakneck downhill and slalom courses. Penny Pitou of Gilford,

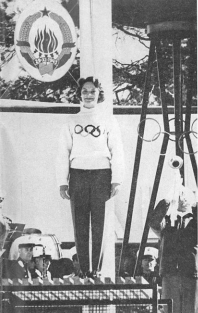


Figure skater Carol Heiss, USA, enjoying The Star Spangled Banner in honor of her gold medal victory at Squaw Valley

N. H., finished second in both the downhill and giant slalom races. Betsy Snie of Norwich, Vt., was the runner-up in the slalom.

Bill Disney of Alhambra, Calif., glided home a surprisingly close second to the great Yevgeni Gritskin, a double winner for the Soviet Union, in the 500-meter speed skating test.

The other American medalists, in third place, were Nancy and Ron Ludington of Roxbury, Mass., in the pairs figure skating; Barbara Ann Roles of Temple City, Calif., in the women's figure skating, and Jeanne Ashworth of Wilmington, Mass., in the women's 500-meter speed skating race.

There were anxious moments at the start of the games on Feb. 18, when a blinding blizzard struck Squaw Valley. But by the time the ceremonial parade was ready to start, the sun was shining brightly. The VIII Winter Olympics ran their colorful course smoothly for the rest of the way and at the end 740 participants and their supervisory brass chorused an appreciative "Well done!"

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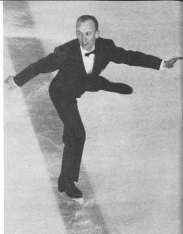
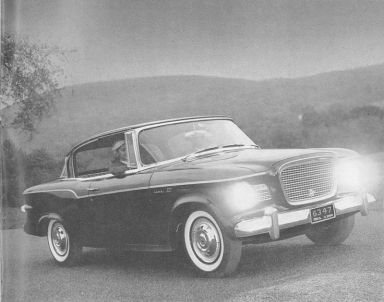


Figure skater David Jerkin, USA, gliding towards a gold medal at Squaw Valley



Ecstatic U.S. Olympic hockey team sounding off after capturing gold medal at Squaw Valley



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