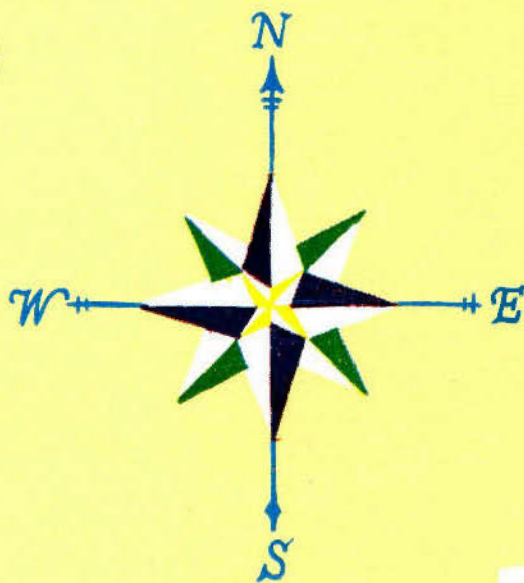


REPORT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
1948 GAMES  
XIV OLYMPIAD  
LONDON, ENGLAND  
V OLYMPIC  
WINTER GAMES  
ST. MORITZ  
SWITZERLAND

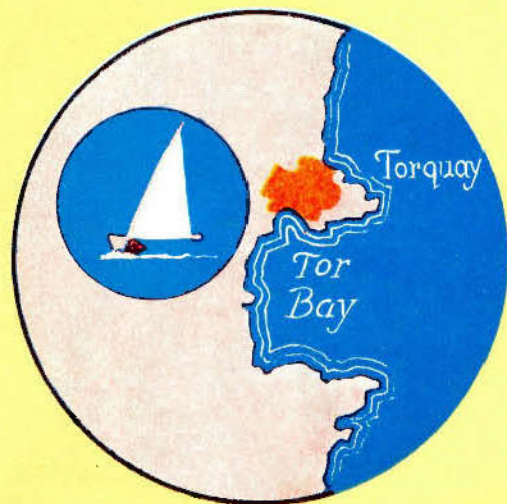




HENLEY



Windsor  
Park ♣



ALDERSHOT

RACE COURSE

BISLEY  
Ranges



COMMAND CENTRAL STADIUM



Modern Pentathlon





*Report*  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

GAMES OF THE XIV<sup>th</sup> OLYMPIAD  
LONDON, ENGLAND  
JULY 29 to AUGUST 14, 1948

V<sup>th</sup> OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES  
ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND  
JANUARY 30 to FEBRUARY 8, 1948

*Edited by*  
ASA S. BUSHNELL  
*Secretary*

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



*This copy*  
*is presented to*

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BY THE  
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
AND  
ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS





## *The Story*

IN FULL DETAIL  
OF THE PARTICIPATION  
BY TWENTY-SEVEN UNITED STATES  
TEAMS IN TWENTY-FOUR DIFFERENT  
SPORTS ON THE 1948  
PROGRAM OF  
OLYMPIC COMPETITION

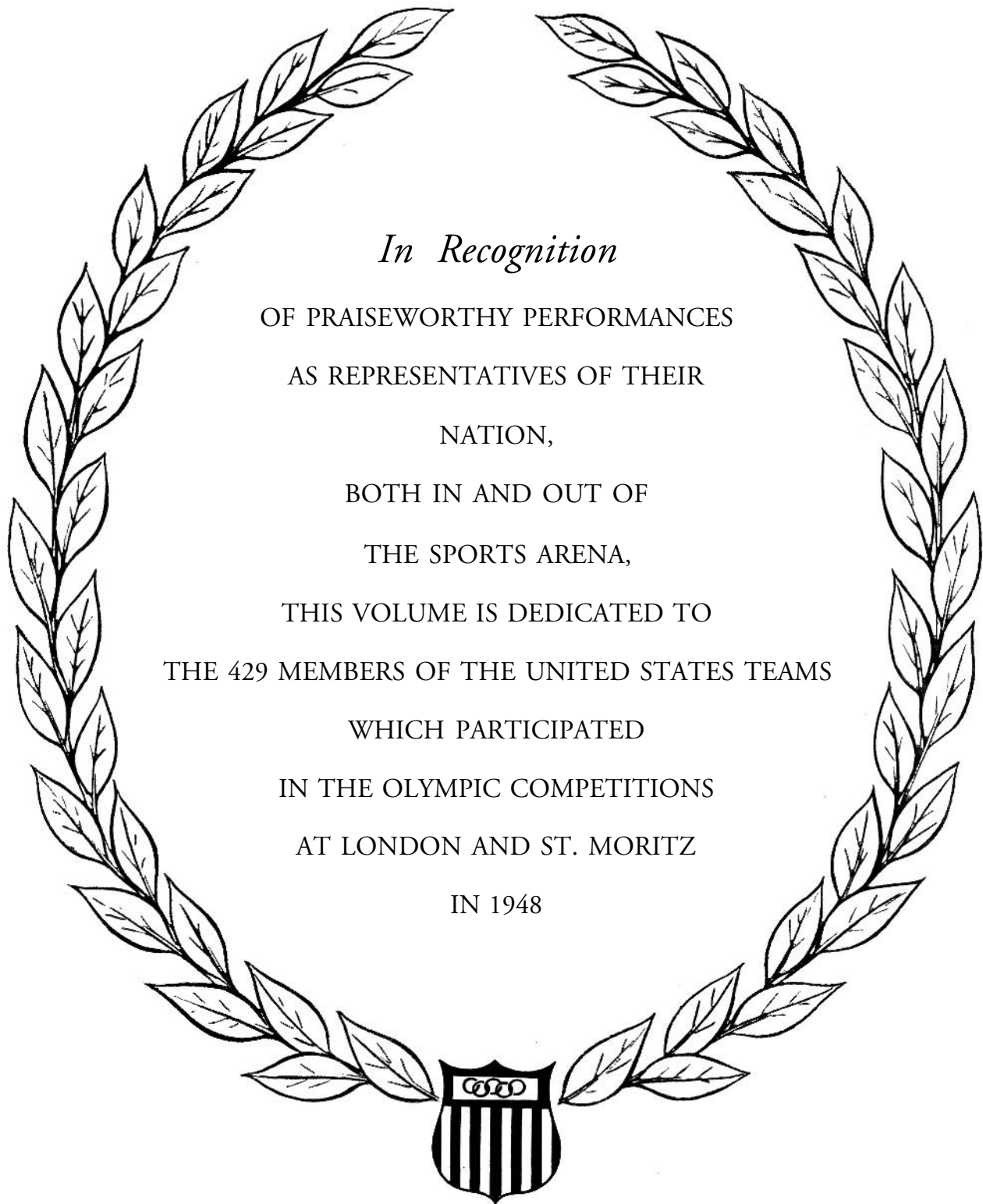


THE IMPORTANT THING IN  
THE OLYMPIC GAMES IS NOT  
WINNING BUT TAKING PART.  
THE ESSENTIAL THING IN  
LIFE IS NOT CONQUERING  
BUT FIGHTING WELL.

*BARON de COUBERTIN*



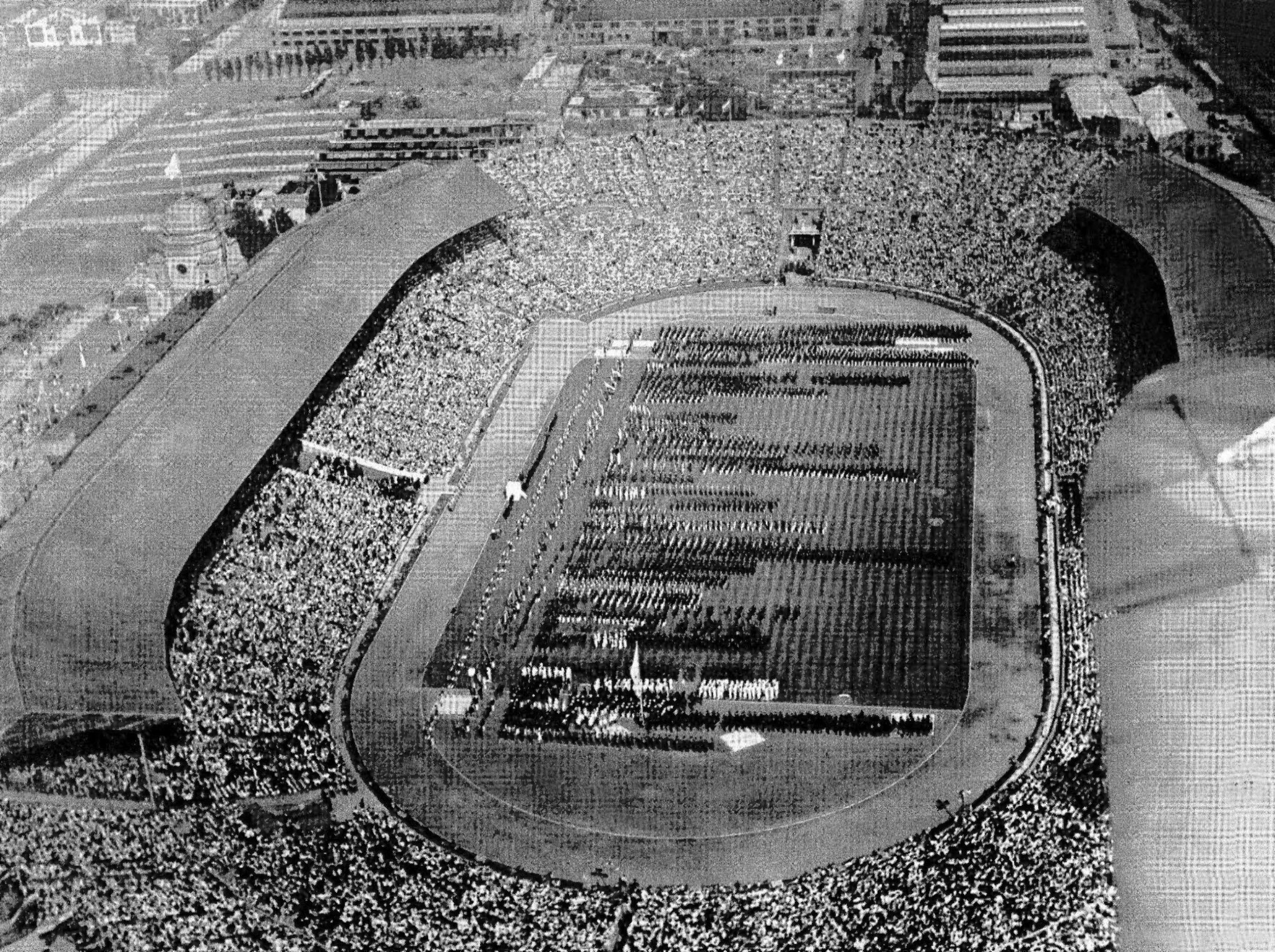




*In Recognition*

OF PRAISEWORTHY PERFORMANCES  
AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR  
NATION,  
BOTH IN AND OUT OF  
THE SPORTS ARENA,  
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO  
THE 429 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES TEAMS  
WHICH PARTICIPATED  
IN THE OLYMPIC COMPETITIONS  
AT LONDON AND ST. MORITZ  
IN 1948

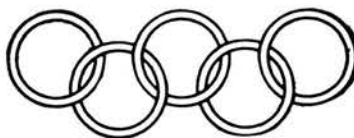






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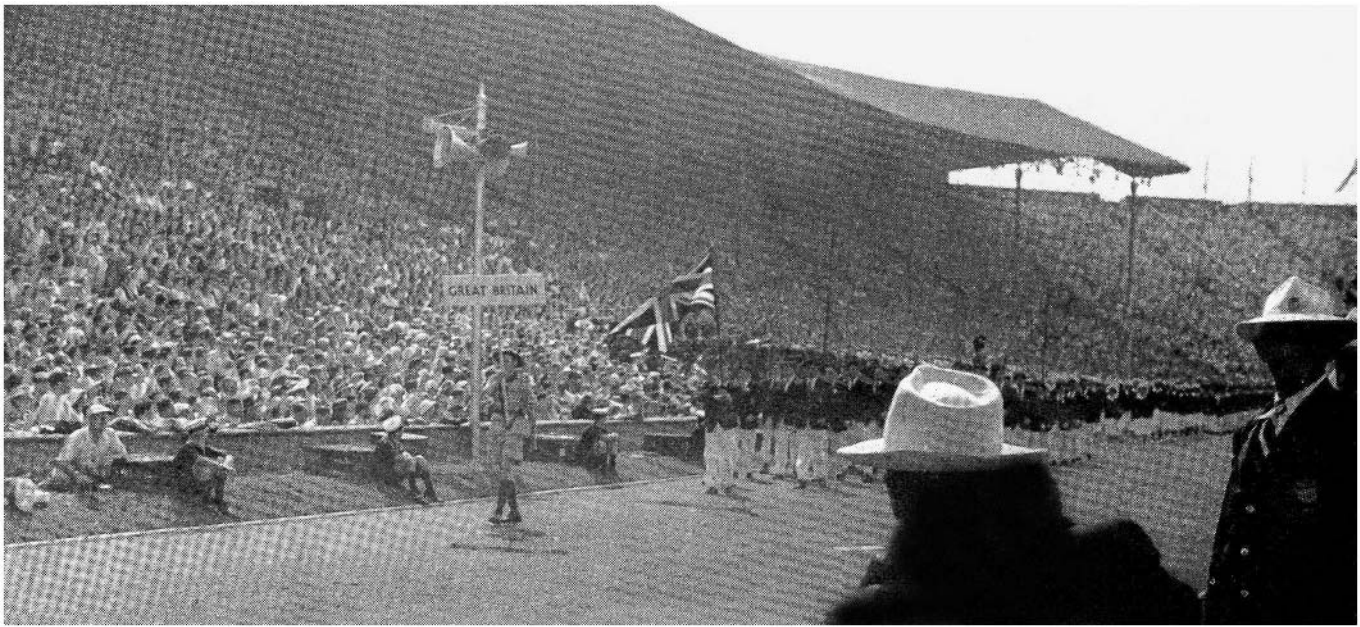
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*Athletes of host nation, Great Britain, enter London's capacious Wembley Stadium as Olympic Games of 1948 get under way.*

# SPORTING GOODWILL

## A Foreword

*By Bill Henry*

When the Team representing the United States went to Britain for the Games of the XIVth Olympiad at London it was an occasion of noteworthy significance for many reasons. For one thing, it was the beginning of a second half-century of American participation. Always the Athletes of this country have answered the call to the Olympic Games. They have never failed. It was in 1894 that young Pierre de Coubertin, standing in the cloistered hall of the Sorbonne, sounded the challenge: "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free 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." Two years later, in 1896, the first call was sounded, and a handful of young Americans—self-financed then, as always—made the long trip to Athens for the Games of the 1st Olympiad. It is our proud history that in every celebration of the Olympic Games, over the ensuing period of half a century, the colors of our country have been borne on the field, and have flown proudly from the Victory mast head.

The occasion was also significant in that, for the second time in the modern history of the Games, the celebrations were being renewed after the interruption of a world war. World War I cancelled the Games of the VIth Olympiad, but the Games survived the hatred and the devastation to be re-

newed at Antwerp in 1920. World War II encompassed two Olympiads and was productive of more widespread ill-will and destruction, but the Games of the XIVth Olympiad brought together a notable gathering of the youth of the world from many nations newly freed from bondage and it became a celebration notable for widespread good feeling.

The participation of the United States in the Games of the XIVth Olympiad at London had another special significance. It was the 40th anniversary of the Games of the IVth Olympiad which, also held in London, marked a new era in Olympic competition. It was a fact that, in the first three celebrations, the Games had been losing, rather than gaining, in significance. After the rather surprising success of the first Games at Athens in 1896, the Olympic Games had dwindled in importance, due chiefly to the fact that at Paris in 1900 and at St. Louis in 1904 they had been only a minor feature of a great World's Fair. Despite the best efforts of those in charge, they had been something of a sideshow.

But when the Games of the IVth Olympiad were held in London in 1908 they were in the nation with the oldest background of athletic history. In fact, as Coubertin remarked sadly on an earlier occasion, "England regarded bodily strength and vigor as the exclusive property of her children."

But this fine background proved, in 1908, to be a great





*Bill Henry, "Foreword" author, presents copy of his new book, HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, to U.S.O.C.'s Honorary President, Harry S. Truman. Interested onlookers are Olympic Champions Barbara Ann Scott, Canada, and Dick Button, U. S.*

thing for the Olympic Games. The British organized the Games in style. They had trained officials, they understood the principles of management, they had a fine background of success in amateur sport. An era of world peace had existed for some years, communications had improved, there was money to match the enthusiasm, and it is safe to say that the Games of the IVth Olympiad set new standards in many ways. The British Olympic Council drew up the first basic principles of organization and conduct, for which there was little or no actual precedent, owing to the go-as-you-please nature of previous Olympic managements. Baron de Coubertin, founder of the Modern Games, had laid out the broad general sporting principles, but the actual machinery and framework for the mechanical task of organizing the Games had never previously existed.

The British Olympic Council—which organized the Games—was based on proper Olympic principles, being composed of delegates duly chosen by the great sports-governing bodies of England. It was set up on a plan which, since then, has been the accepted model for all National Olympic Committees. The technical experts of each sport-governing body were assigned the task of arranging for competition in their own sport. They, for the first time, codified the rules, made up a standard program of events, gave each sport the benefit of the best available knowledge and talent. Much of the Olympic organization that exists today came into being, for the first time, at the 1908 Games in London.

The return to London, after a gap of 40 years, was doubly significant because the Anglo-Saxon nations in 1908 had on that occasion so strongly asserted their supremacy. This was not lost on Coubertin who, in summing up the 1908 Games some years later, wrote: "Many similar great spectacles have, since then, passed before these eyes. Memories of the London Stadium have never diminished by comparison. The enormous enclosure, black with people, vibrant with enthusiasm, distilled a sensation of (Olympic) strength that, as far as I am concerned, has never been equalled or inspired by other crowds at home or abroad. The circumstances, in addition, pitted the youth of the two Anglo-Saxon (nations) against one another with particular viru-

lence, and gave birth within the Olympic body to a kind of test of muscular strength between their champions".

The trip to London in 1948 not only had significance as a return, after 40 years, to the scene of a previous great celebration but, in fact, brought the Games back to the land which in many ways provided the inspiration for their revival. It was Greece which gave the world a history of Olympic competition which carried on for centuries; but it was England whose Thomas Arnold provided the young Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, with the belief that their revival, in modern form, would be a good thing for the world.

As Coubertin saw it, Dr. Arnold at Rugby School had arranged that the young Englishman emerging into the maelstrom of adult life, found himself in a world with which he had already become familiar in school. He had not suddenly been pushed, unprepared, from the unrealistic classroom association with the shadowy figures of history into the hurly-burly of modern existence, as was the case with the average French scholar. He had been subjected, instead, to the give-and-take of life—not life as the scholars would like to have it, but life as human strength and human weakness really make it. He had been forced, unwillingly, to toady to the stronger boys, accept the regulations—whether good or bad—set by his elders, fight his way to office in schoolboy organizations, battle for a place on the school athletic teams. In short, little that was likely to happen to him in after life would be completely without parallel in what he had gone through in school. This, said Goubertin, was a truly liberal education. This was Freedom. The way to spread this liberal education, this understanding, was to put the youth of the world in contact with this idea. "The foundation of real human morality," he said, "lies in mutual respect—and to respect one another, it is necessary to know one another".

From all of this fine educational and sporting purpose had come the idea of the revival of the Olympic Games and so, in returning to London in 1948, the athletes of our nation and of the world were in some degree going back to a nation which occupies, in the Modern Olympic era, a position similar to that of Greece in the Ancient Olympic Games.

It was no small feat for Britain, still staggering under the effects of the most devastating holocaust in history, to undertake successfully the organization of the Games of the XIVth Olympiad. Violent international stresses existed, financial stringency was almost universal, transportation was difficult and limited—there was much to discourage but, as always, difficulties provide an inspiring challenge to the sportsman.

As it developed, the London Games were an athletic, financial, and above all a spiritual success. There were the inevitable momentary crises that result from normal athletic competition, but these quickly assumed their proper unimportance in the atmosphere of genuine sporting goodwill. It was the privilege of the athletes of the United States once more to contribute to this success and to aid in writing another page to the gallant history of The Modern Olympic Games.

## MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

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

## WINTER GAMES

Ist Olympic Winter Games	Chamonix, France	1924
IIInd Olympic Winter Games	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1928
IIIrd Olympic Winter Games	Lake Placid, N. Y., U. S. A.	1932
IVth Olympic Winter Games	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1936
Vth Olympic Winter Games	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1948





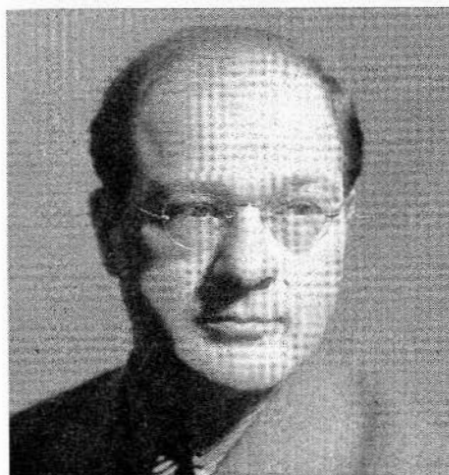
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### *Amateur Fencers League of America*

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### *Amateur Bicycle League of America*

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### *National Ski Association of America, Inc.*

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W. Van B. Claussen

### *American Horse Shows Association, Inc.*

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry

### *United States Cavalry Association*

Maj. Gen. I. D. White

### *Field Hockey Association of America*

Henry Kirk Greer

### *United States Revolver Association*

Karl T. Frederick

### *National Rifle Association of America*

Maj. Gen. M. A. Reckord

### *Intercollegiate Association of Amateur*

*Athletes of America*

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### *United States Figure Skating Association*

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### *War Department*

Brig. Gen. Russel B. Reynolds

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F. A. Sieverman, Jr.

Fred L. Steers

Joyce A. Swan

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Joseph J. Barriskill (Soccer)

Henry M. Beatty (Figure Skating)

William Dawe (Speed Skating)

Theodore M. Dunlap (Yachting)

Dernell Every (Fencing)

John J. Fox (Bobsled)

Walter Grenda (Cycling)

Harry Hainsworth (Women's Track & Field)

Maj. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher (Rifle Shooting)

Harry D. Henshel (Basketball)

John G. Hutchinson (Ice Hockey)

Mrs. Elsie V. Jennings (Women's Swimming)

Lawrence J. Johnson (Men's Swimming)

Col. Roy D. Jones (Pistol Shooting)

John B. Kelly (Rowing)

Roger Langley (Ski)

James A. Lee (Boxing)

Emmett S. Lundbeck (Canoe)

Roy E. Moore (Gymnastics)

Edward S. Parsons (Men's Track & Field)

C. W. Streit, Jr. (Wrestling)

Alexis Thompson (Field Hockey)

J. S. Weed (Equestrian)

Dietrich Wortmann (Weightlifting)

### *Past Officers of Committee*

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Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft

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George L. Gardner

### *Assistant Secretary*

Thomas F. Lennon

### *Assistant to Vice-President*

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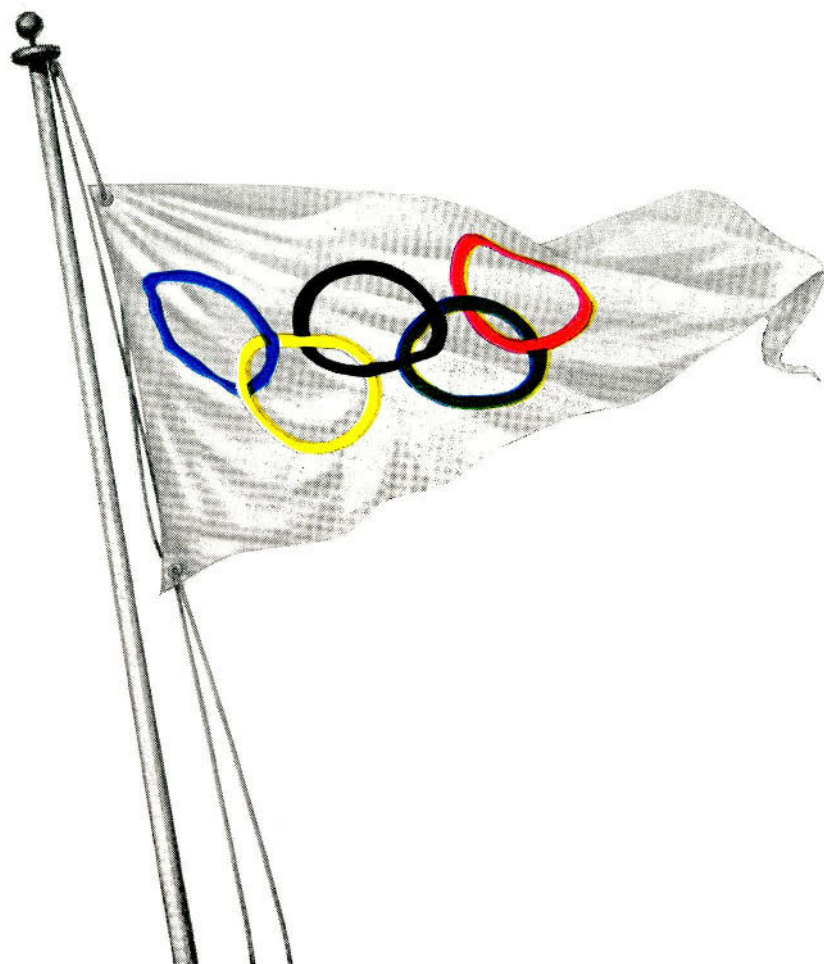
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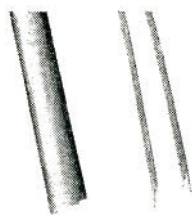
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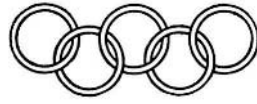


## OLYMPIC CIRCLES

The Olympic symbol, recognized throughout the world, consists of five differently colored circles on a field of white. Representative of the five continents, these circles are linked together to denote the sporting friendship of the peoples of the earth, whatever their creed or country. The colors of the rings are Blue for Europe, Yellow for Asia, Black for Africa, Green for America, and Red for Australasia. The words "Citius, Altius, Fortius", which frequently appear under the circles, mean "quicker, higher, more strongly", and are indicative of the competing athlete's endeavor to run faster, jump higher, and throw more strongly.



# THE OLYMPIC ORGANIZATION



*T*HE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE is the world's governing body for the Olympic Games. It draws up the general program and decides the standards of amateurism and other qualifications of the amateur athletes chosen to take part; it settles the place where each Olympiad is to be celebrated; and its Executive Committee constitutes the Jury of Honor or appeal during the Games.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a distinct cycle of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated the same year as the other Games. Starting from the VIII Olympiad they take the title of First Olympic Winter Games, but the term Olympiad is not used to describe them.

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



# U. S. OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

## It Is the Permanent Organization in Nation's Olympic Affairs

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

### *Purposes and Powers*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Membership*

The membership of the Association consists of various United States organizations, comprising five voting, dues-paying groups, and three other groups.

The identity of all these members is specifically set forth in the Association's constitution.

*Group A* includes organizations which are the United States members of international federations administering participation in competitions in the Olympic or Pan American programs. It includes the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (consisting of the United States representatives of 10 international amateur federations, such as, for example, the International Amateur Gymnastic Association); it also includes 11 other similar leagues or federations, such as the National Ski Association, the National Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Association.

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

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

*Group D* consists of organizations which hold national championships in competitions not on the Olympic or Pan American programs, such as the American Sokol Union, the U.S.A. Baseball Congress, and the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

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

*Groups F, G and H* consist of members who pay no dues. Group F comprises the United States representatives of the International Olympic Committee, Groups G and H (non-voting) consist of veteran and associate members comprising past Olympic competitors, officers, coaches, managers and trainers.

### *Executive Committee*

The Association's executive committee consists of its four officers (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer), its past officers, representatives of 18 organizations (including the War Department, the Air Department, the Navy Department, the A.A.U., the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the United States Cavalry Association, the National Rifle Association, and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America), and ten additional unattached members.

### *United States Olympic Committee: Organization, Purposes and Powers*

Most of the activities of the Association have to do with administering, supervising, and financing this country's participation in the Olympic Games. For this purpose the Association forms, not earlier than 18 months before each celebration of the Olympic Games, a temporary committee known as the United States Olympic Committee for the Games of the forthcoming Olympiad. This Committee then carries out most of the functions of the Association directly concerned with the Olympiad for which it is constituted, and selects the United States teams, contestants, managers, coaches and trainers, and enforces the Olympic rules with respect to standards of conduct and amateur status.

After the Games are completed and the United States representatives and teams have disbanded, the Committee prepares a detailed report of the United States participation in the Games, and shortly thereafter the Committee is dissolved. The four officers of the Association hold corresponding offices on the Committee. President Truman was honorary president of the 1948 Committee, and Secretaries Marshall and Forrester were honorary vice presidents.

### *Official and Recognized Status*

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

### *Games Committees*

At the time the United States Olympic Committee is organized, a subcommittee for each game or competition on the forthcoming Olympic Games program is likewise appointed. The execu-

tive committee of the United States Olympic Association, together with the chairmen of these individual games committees (and of other committees appointed by the United States Olympic Association's executive committee), constitute all but ten of the members of the United States Olympic Committee. Each of the individual games committees consists of members selected (in a manner prescribed by the United States Olympic Association's Constitution) from the Amateur Athletic Union, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and that organization which is the United States member of the international federation governing or administering that particular sport or game on the Olympic program.

#### *Other Sub-Committees*

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

#### *Officers and Participants Unpaid*

Virtually all the work for the United States Olympic Association and Committee is done purely on a voluntary basis and all of the officers and executives serve without remuneration. There is only one full-time paid employee and the only other persons receiving pay (with one exception) are part-time stenographers and clerical workers, most of whom are not directly on the payroll of the Association or Committee. The heads of all the committees, the coaches, the participants, the officials, the team-managers, the trainers, and all persons having anything to do with the Games, likewise serve without any pay whatever.

#### *Absence of Propaganda and Profits*

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

#### *Financing of the U.S.O.C. and U.S.O.A.: Receipts*

The Association and Committee are financed from the following sources:

Dues paid to the Association by its members constitute a small portion of the total receipts (the annual dues making up less than 1% of the cost of America's direct preparation for the participation in the Games at any one Olympiad). These dues are used pri-

marily for covering the overhead and administration expenses of the Association, which are annually recurring charges even when no Games are in progress or preparation. (At such times when there is no United States Olympic Committee functioning and no campaign for contributions, the receipts of the Association are very small and consist approximately 60% of dues and 40% of interest on investments).

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

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

#### *Disbursements*

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

The total cost of financing American participation in a modern Olympiad at the present time is estimated at about \$750,000. Thus, for the 1948 Games the United States sent to St. Moritz for the Winter Games approximately 100 persons (including contestants, teams, managers, trainers, and games committee representatives) and to London for the Games approximately 425 persons. The

financial report of the United States Olympic Committee in connection with the 1948 Games shows that almost 50% of the disbursements represented the direct expense of transporting and maintaining the contestants. Only slightly over 20% represented pure overhead expense and expenses of the meetings of the Association, the Committee, and the various subcommittees thereof (exclusive of the games committees) over the period between celebrations of the Games.

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

#### *Pan American Games Committee*

Somewhat similar to the United States Olympic Committee is the United States Pan American Games Committee, which is formed by the Olympic Association not earlier than 18 months preceding each holding of the Pan American Games, and which functions with respect to the Pan American Games in a manner almost identical to the manner in which the United States Olympic Committee functions with respect to the Olympic Games.

#### *Relationship of the U.S.O.A. to the A.A.U. and N.C.A.A.*

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



### *Other Activities of the U.S.O.A. Not Related to Olympic Games*

The United States Olympic Association and the A.A.U. likewise were the leading organizations responsible for the enormous growth of the physical education movement in the United States schools and colleges, where as recently as 75 years ago there was virtually no such thing as organized amateur athletics or physical education. We have become so accustomed to such activities in recent decades and are so inclined to take existing athletic and physical education facilities and activities for granted that it is at times difficult to realize that they did not always exist and came into being only recently and only through the vigorous efforts of such organizations.

The A.A.U. and Olympic Association are the spokesmen for the entire physical education movement in the United States and are information clearing-houses for all the amateur athletic federations, intercollegiate and interscholastic athletic associations, Y.M.C.A.'s and other groups and associations interested in physical education.

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

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

#### *International Olympic Committee*

The Olympic movement in its international aspects can perhaps be said to be the only activity in the world which is run by a completely international government. This government is the International Olympic Committee. It is



*International Olympic Committee members on field during Opening Ceremony in London.*

likewise an organization whose officers and members serve without pay, and it has only two paid employees. This committee draws up the rules for the Games and the general program, determines the qualifications for the amateur athletes chosen to take part and the definition of amateurism, determines the site where each Olympiad shall be celebrated, and convenes the Olympic congresses at which are represented the various national Olympic committees and the international amateur sport federations.

There are approximately 60 nations which have representatives on the International Olympic Committee, with no nation having more than three representatives. (The United States has three representatives, who are ex officio members of the U.S.O.A.).

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

the Games are in prospect, receives applications to participate in the Games from the Olympic committees representing the various nations.

#### *Olympic Games Organizing Committee*

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

(See Page 347 for U.S.O.A. Roster)

# INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Headquarters:* Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland

*President,* J. SIGFRID EDSTROM, SWEDEN

*Vice-President,* AVERY BRUNDAGE, UNITED STATES

*Chancellor,* OTTO MAYER, SWITZERLAND



## *Executive Committee*

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT, *ex officio*

MARQUIS MELCHIOR DE POLIGNAC, France

COUNT ALBERTO BONACOSSA, Italy

LORD ABERDARE, England

COLONEL P. W. SCHARROO, Netherlands



## *Members*

ARGENTINA  
R. C. Aldao  
Horacio Bustos Moron

AUSTRALIA  
Sir Harold Luxton  
Hugh Weir

AUSTRIA  
Dr. Manfred Mautner Ritter von  
Markof

BELGIUM  
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R. W. Seelldrayers

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

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J. C. Patteson  
A. Sidney Dawes

CHILE  
Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza

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

CUBA  
Dr. Miguel A. Moenck

CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
Dr. J. Gruss

DENMARK  
H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark

EGYPT  
H. E. Mohammed Taher Pacha

EIRE  
J. J. Keane

FINLAND  
J. W. Rangell  
Erik von Frenckell

FRANCE  
Marquis Melchior de Polignac  
Francois Pietri  
Armand Massard

GERMANY  
H. E. Duke Alophe-Frederic of  
Mecklembourg  
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt

GREAT BRITAIN  
Lord Aberdare  
Lord Burghley  
Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett

GREECE  
Angelo Bolanachi  
Jean Ketseas

GUATEMALA  
General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes

HUNGARY  
Dr. Ferenc Mezo

ICELAND  
Ben G. Waage

INDIA  
G. D. Sondhi  
H. H. Raja Bhalinder Singh

ITALY  
Count Alberto Bonacossa  
Count Paolo Thaon de Revel  
General Giorgio Vaccaro

JAPAN  
Count Michimasa Soyeshima  
Dr. Sh. Takaishi  
Dr. Matsuzo Nagai

LIECHTENSTEIN  
H. H. Prince Francois-Joseph of  
Liechtenstein

LUXEMBOURG  
H.R.H. Prince Jean of Luxembourg

MEXICO  
Marte R. Gomez

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

NEW ZEALAND  
Dr. A. E. Porritt

NORWAY  
Thomas Fearnley  
O. Ditlev-Simonsen, Jr.

PAKISTAN  
S. A. Hamid

PERU  
H. E. Alfredo Benavides

PHILIPPINES  
Hon. Jorge B. Vargas

POLAND  
Dr. Jerzy Loth

PORTUGAL  
Dr. Jose Pontes

ROUMANIA  
Georges A. Plagino

SOUTH AFRICA  
S. Dowsett  
Reginald Honey

SPAIN  
Baron de Guell  
Count de Vallengano

SWEDEN  
J. Sigfrid Edstrom  
Bo Ekelund

SWITZERLAND  
Major Albert Mayer

TURKEY  
Rechid Saffet Atabinen

UNITED STATES  
Avery Brundage  
Frederic R. Coudert  
John Jewett Garland

URUGUAY  
Joaquin Serratoso Cibils

YUGOSLAVIA  
Stanko Bloudek  
General S. Djoukitch



# INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS AND THEIR AMERICAN MEMBERS

## ATHLETICS

International Amateur Athletic Federation, E. J. Holt, Hon. Secretary, 71 St. George's Square, London S.W.I, England.

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

## BASKETBALL

International Amateur Basketball Federation, R. William Jones, Secy., 36 Moserstrasse, Berne, Switzerland.

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

## BOBSLED

International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation, 102 av. Kleber, Paris XVI, France.

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

## BOXING

International Amateur Boxing Federation, Lt. Col. R. H. Russell, Hon. Secy., 69 Victoria Street, London S.W.1, England.

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

## CANOEING

International Canoe Federation, J. Asschier, Sturepalatset 7, Stockholm, Sweden.

American Canoe Association, James G. Sutton, Secy., 36 Devon Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

## CYCLING

International Cyclists' Union, Rue Ambroise-Thomas 1, Paris IX, France.

Amateur Bicycle League of America, Otto Eisele, Secy., 2320 Grand Ave., Bronx 52, New York, N. Y.

## EQUESTRIAN

International Equestrian Federation, Cdt. Hector, 34 av. St. Lambert, Nice, France.

United States Cavalry Association, Col. Claude O. Burch, Secy., 1719 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

## FENCING

International Fencing Federation, Paul Aupach, President, 211 rue de la Victoire, Brussels, Belgium.

Amateur Fencers League of America, Warren A. Dow, Secy., 161 East 91st St., New York, N. Y.

## FIELD HOCKEY

International Field Hockey Federation, Albert Demaurex, Hon. Secy. General, Chemin du Bouchet 17, Geneva, Switzerland.

Field Hockey Association of America, Henry Kirk Greer, Secy., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

## FIGURE SKATING

International Skating Union, H. J. Clarke, President, 38 Fairacres, Rockampton Lane, London S.W. 15, England.

United States Figure Skating Association, Harry N. Keighley, Secy., 2647 Eastwood Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

## FOOTBALL (ASSOCIATION)

International Association Football Federation, 77 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.

United States Soccer Football Association, Joseph J. Barriskill, Secy., 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## GYMNASTICS

International Gymnastics Federation, Charles Thoeni, Secy. General, Route de Lyon 88, Geneva, Switzerland.

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

## ICE HOCKEY

International Ice Hockey League, Paul Loicq, President, 108 av. du Prince-Royal, Brussels, Belgium.

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

## MODERN PENTATHLON

International Modern Pentathlon Committee, Major Tor Wibom, Hon. Secy., Stromsborg, Stockholm, Sweden.

Modern Pentathlon Committee, Col. Charles J. Barrett, Chairman, West Point, N. Y.

## PISTOL SHOOTING

International Shooting Union, Jean Carnot, Rue de Provence 46, Paris IX, France.

United States Revolver Association, Col. R. D. Jones, Secy., 5 Oak Street, Springfield, Mass.

## RIFLE SHOOTING

International Shooting Union, Jean Carnot, Rue de Provence 46, Paris IX, France.

National Rifle Association, Forrest L. Wyman, Secy., 1600 Rhode Island Ave., Washington 6, D. C.

## ROWING

International Federation of Rowing Societies, Gaston Mullegg, Hon. Secy. General, P.O. Box 215, Montreux, Switzerland.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Franklin H. Bates, Secy., 1214 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

## SKIING

International Ski Federation, Colonel N. R. Ostgaard, President, Slottet, Oslo, Norway.

National Ski Association of America, Inc., Arthur J. Barth, Secy., 3742 W. Galena St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

## SPEED SKATING

International Skating Union, H. J. Clarke, President, 38 Fairacres, Rockampton Lane, London S.W. 15, England.

Amateur Skating Union of the United States, Benjamin Bagdade, President, 18093 Ilene St., Detroit 21, Mich.

## SWIMMING

International Amateur Swimming Federation, R. M. Ritter, Hon. Secy., 428 Vernon Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

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

## WEIGHTLIFTING

International Weight Lifting Federation, E. Gouleau, av. des Gobelins 9, Paris V, France.

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

## WRESTLING

International Amateur Wrestling Federation, Viktor Smeds, President, Stenbackinkatu 12, Helsinki, Finland.

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

## YACHTING

International Yacht Racing Union, c/o Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain, 54 Victoria Street, London S.W.1, England.

North American Yacht Racing Union, Arthur Besse, Secy., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

# WHY THE OLYMPIC GAMES ?

*By Avery Brundage*  
Vice-President, International Olympic Committee  
President, United States Olympic Association

The charge that the Olympic Games promote international complications is ridiculous—the very opposite is true. The only ill will is that caused by sensational and untruthful articles, many of which have been written by individuals who have never even seen the Games. The athletes and the officials are and remain the best of friends.

Under the tremendous stress and strain of Olympic competition, incidents are bound to occur. This is human sport and not tiddly-winks or croquet played on the front lawn of a young ladies' seminary. Olympic standards are so high that people expect perfection, but athletes and officials are only human.

The incidents that do occur, however, and they are few and far between, are treated by contestants and by officials as just what they are, temporary aberrations, and are soon forgotten. Correspondents who distort and misinterpret minor occurrences beyond recognition, cause the trouble. It is unfortunate that it is necessary for some to make a living by painting insignificant happenings in the most lurid colors. It is not the Olympic Games that should be stopped but those who magnify immaterial and trifling incidents into headlines, who attribute motives that do not exist, who draw conclusions from imaginary premises, and who set one against another.

A recently published article on the Olympic Games (typical of many) had fourteen errors, misrepresentations and untruths on the first page alone. Much space is wasted in trivialities while the main issue is overlooked or ignored. It would seem time the general public is given an opportunity to become acquainted with the facts.

The true story of the Olympic movement is a record of achievement, of accomplishment, and of success. It does not deal with trickery, conniving, chicanery or stratagems. It is the story of an idea of such fundamental importance, of such universal appeal, and of such formidable strength that it has swept the world and captured the imagination of every civilized country.

Typical of the misrepresentations is the alleged snubbing by Hitler of Jesse Owens, the outstanding star of the 1936 Games. Hitler did not snub Jesse Owens, and had he done so it would have had no significance whatsoever because he was only a spectator there and had no more Olympic standing than any other spectator in the Stadium. Moreover, Hitler was well aware of this,

When the Nazis came to power in Germany the Games had already been scheduled for Berlin and there were

rumors that they might seek to take control of them. Alerted, the International Olympic Committee served notice that the Games belonged to the World and not to any one nation and that if there was any interference, they would be moved elsewhere.

"The Olympic Games are not held in Berlin, in Los Angeles or in Amsterdam", President Count Baillet-Latour of the Committee told Hitler. "When the 5-circled Olympic flag is raised over the Stadium it becomes sacred Olympic territory and theoretically, and for all practical purposes, the Games are held in ancient Olympia. There, I am the master." The International Olympic Committee was probably the only organization, not barring the League of Nations, that laid down the law to the Nazis and made it stick.

All of this achievement has happened in the short period of fifty years. When you consider that sixty countries speaking twenty different languages are involved, and that the movement started from scratch so that rules and regulations had to be manufactured as it de-

veloped, it is amazing that so few mistakes have been made.

We read that England did not want the Games of the XIV Olympiad. On the face of it, this is absurd for no city is forced to stage the Games. On the contrary, a dozen cities are usually fighting for that honor. As a matter of fact, the English insisted that no other invitations should be considered.

The 1944 Games, which with those of 1940 could not be held because of the war, had been awarded to London and the English contended that they had prior rights to the '48 Games. They knew that because of existing adverse conditions they would have to struggle and sacrifice but they felt the reward would be well worth the effort.

Committees composed of some of the most distinguished men in England handled the Games, and thousands of pounds were spent to prepare for them. They proved to the world that England is far from being down and out. The stories you read to the contrary have come from one or two dissidents whose



*Avery Brundage tells why.*



remarks have been repeated over and over a thousand times because they are so much at variance with the general attitude.

It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator and scholar, who conceived the idea of instituting the Olympic Games of the Modern Cycle. He had investigated the limited systems of physical education then in vogue in a few countries and the programs of competitive sport still in their infancy in England and the United States and observed the beneficial results thereof. Familiar with Greek history, he believed that the revival of the ancient Olympic Games would develop an international interest in sport that would lead to a recognition of the value of physical culture and of the necessity of physical education for the youth of the world.

In addition to the building of strong and healthy bodies and the development of character (self-control, poise, will

power, self-confidence, patience and perseverance) that comes from participation in games and athletic sports under proper auspices, he felt that the moral virtues, which had hitherto been neglected, were of great and lasting value. Fair play and good sportsmanship, which are a *sine qua non* on the fields of sport, are nothing more or less than an expression of the Golden Rule.

He was certain that if the youth of the world could be brought together on an equal footing there would be no better way to promote mutual respect, better understanding between different classes and races, and international good will. How right he was, is illustrated by the following quotation from a letter which was received by me from U. S. Consul Cecil Cross, then stationed at Capetown, after we had sent an athletic team to South Africa a few years ago:

"In the nine years I have been stationed in South Africa, I do not recall anything that has been so beneficial in removing misapprehension and antagonism toward the United States as has this tour. The conduct of the team particularly on the field and track was splendid, and the impression left will, I believe, eradicate the effects of much press and film distortions, and will, I hope, prove lasting."

After preliminary discussion, de Coubertin called together leaders in sport and physical culture from Europe and the United States, in Paris in June, 1894. To them he proposed that the Olympic Games be reestablished. His idea met with an enthusiastic reception. It seemed appropriate that the first games of the new cycle should be held in the country of their origin, so the invitation of Greece was accepted and the games of the I Olympiad were staged in Athens in 1896 under the royal patronage of H. M. George I, King of Greece, in a marble stadium specially constructed by a wealthy Greek for that purpose.

Athletic grounds, swimming pools and playing fields have been built on all continents and in every country, as a result of the interest in sport aroused by this revival of the athletic festival that flourished twenty-five centuries ago in ancient Hellas. I have seen them carved out of the steaming jungles of the Malay peninsula and I have visited the stadium at LaPaz, Bolivia, 2½ miles high in the Andes.

Consider the contribution to the health and physical well being of the youth of the world alone, for practically none of this interest existed before the Congress of Paris, 55 years ago. For every one who wears the colors of his country in the Olympic Games there are hundreds who strive for that honor and countless thousands who participate without hope of reaching Olympic standards.

And the benefits of the Olympic program are not confined to physical well being. More than any other enterprise, the Olympic Games beckon the youth of the world to the adventure of sport, to clean living and to a sane philosophy of life where progress and victory depends on hard work and adequate preparation, and reward is based on merit. The winner is the one who can jump the highest or run the fastest. The church, the school or the political party in which he is enrolled, the side of the tracks on which he lives, the color of his skin, the size of his bankroll, have no significance.

The only thing that counts is ability, personal skill and efficiency. Healthy, quick thinking young people imbued with the true spirit of amateur sport are not swayed by radical theories. They are the finest assets a country can have. They don't think the Government owes them a living and they know they will progress only if they work.

In 1932, when the Games were held in California, the Los Angeles Organizing Committee built a special village with all facilities for the Olympic competitors. There the boys from two-score countries, speaking many different languages, practicing the strange customs of strange lands, but all cast in the Olympic pattern, lived in harmony together for the period of the Games. People, by and large, no matter from what country, are fundamentally much the same. As one of our boys said after living in the Olympic Village, "if every person could have such an experience there would be no enmity and few grudges, let alone wars."

The remarkable thing about this march of the Olympic idea into every corner of the globe is that it has been guided entirely by volunteers who want nothing for themselves. There have been no great endowments or vast funds available.

In 1936, when the 1940 Olympic Games were awarded to Tokyo, a day of rejoicing was declared, 20,000,000 yen was appropriated to cover the necessary expense of preparing for the Games, and stocks advanced strongly on the Japanese Bourse. Tokyo afterwards gave up the Games because of the war in China. Ancient Greece, not having had the benefits of 2,000 years of Christian civilization, always respected a sacred truce during the period of the Games and all warfare ceased. What a different world, had the Japanese followed the example of ancient Hellas and stopped the war instead of the Games.

Why this tremendous worldwide interest in a sport festival? Why are cities so eager to undertake the laborious and costly task of organizing these Games and to spend millions of dollars to pro-



The Rt. Hon. The Lord Burghley, KCMG, Chairman of Organizing Committee for XIV Olympiad.

vide the proper facilities to stage them? Why are their busiest citizens willing to take the time to travel thousands of miles to submit their qualifications?

Fred Matthaëi, sparkplug of the committee composed of all the business and civic leaders of his city, who are working to bring the Games to Detroit, expressed it well when he said, "We in Detroit are proud of our city, of its civic, social, educational and cultural accomplishments. But it is only known as a huge industrial center. We think it is more than that, so we made a survey of all the great events of international scope that might be staged here to attract the attention of the world. We soon came to the conclusion that the Olympic Games are the most important of all and we therefore wish to have the honor of organizing them so we can invite the world to come and see that Detroit is more than just an immense automobile factory." Four times in the past few years Detroit has sent delegates across the Atlantic to plead its cause. They are still hopeful of playing host to some future Olympic Games.

Everyone feared that the 1932 Games would be a failure. The world was choked in the grip of an unprecedented depression. There was no money for travel for either contestants or spectators. But teams from almost forty countries got there somehow, the competition was keener than ever, and many new records were established. For fifteen days Los Angeles was the capitol of the world of sport; millions of words in dozens of different languages were published and broadcast to every country by the hundreds of journalists and radio commentators who were present.

Thousands of visitors, seizing the opportunity to escape from their business troubles into the clean, wholesome atmosphere of amateur sport, traveled to Southern California. The Games, generally considered the finest yet staged, were in every particular a great and outstanding success and will always remain a pleasant memory for every contestant and spectator. The impressive closing ceremonies, which produced many a moist eye, will never be forgotten by the 110,000 present.

It was estimated that despite the depression, visitors spent over \$60,000,000 during the period of the Games. Gate receipts were sufficient to cover all expenses, to retire the bonds issued by the State of California to finance the Games, and to leave a substantial surplus.

Few who have not seen the Olympic Games realize the magnitude and scope of this great athletic festival. Many in the United States think of them as just another enormous track and field meet. It is not generally known, for instance, that the three equestrian events attract the finest and best trained horses and riders in the world and that the Prix des



*Olympic Games always carry strong crowd appeal.*

Nations which brings the Games to a conclusion is one of the greatest tests of equitation. On the program for the Games, besides track and field and equestrian sports, are boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, weight lifting, swimming, rowing, yachting, canoeing, modern pentathlon (a strenuous combined event including swimming, shooting, fencing and cross country horseback riding and running), fencing, shooting, cycling, soccer football, basketball and field hockey. In addition to the sport events there are competitions in the fine arts, architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture.

Nearly sixty countries sent the cream of their young men and women to England to strive for the wreath of victory.

Success is often the forerunner of misfortune and no one realizes the dangers that accompany this huge and rapid expansion more than the International Olympic Committee, which was entrusted with the control of the Games by the Congress of 1894. The Committee had before it the history of the ancient Olympic Games, but on the other hand the ancient Games were confined to one kind of peoples—Greeks alone were eligible to participate—while the modern Games have been opened to all the races of the world and, under complicated modern conditions, temptations have multiplied and difficulties have been magnified many-fold.

The ancient Games lasted nearly 300 Olympiads, almost 1,200 years. Few institutions created by man have survived so long. They were so important that time was measured by the 4-year interval between them.

In the enlightened "Golden Age," true culture was well rounded, requiring both physical and mental training. Philosophers, dramatists, poets, sculptors and athletes met on a common ground.

Plato, the great thinker, was also a great athlete and won honors in the Games. His name came from his broad back. There was truly a marriage of fine arts and sport! Man probably more nearly realized that proud and happy condition of a sound mind in a sound body than ever before or since.

The ancient Olympic Games were organized on a highly idealistic, semi-religious basis with this principle always in mind, They were strictly amateur—the only prize was a simple wreath of wild olive—and for many centuries, as long as they continued amateur, they grew in importance and significance. One of the highest honors that could be won when the great Hellenic civilization was in flower was that of Olympic victor.

Gradually, however, abuses and excesses developed—the victory became more important than the game. Cities tried to demonstrate their superiority over other cities by establishing special training camps to produce winners, by recruiting athletes from other communities, and by subsidizing competitors. Special prizes and awards and all sorts of inducements were offered and winners were even given pensions for life. What was originally fun, recreation, a diversion and a pastime became a business.

Over the vigorous protests of the great philosophers and thinkers of that era a special class of men who did nothing but compete was developed. Wealthy individuals and men with great political power like the Roman Emperor, Nero, conspired to change the regulations and to arrange events so that they could win. The Games degenerated, lost their purity and high idealism, and were finally abolished.





*Atavism in London, as ancient Olympia is reborn there in 1948.*

It is interesting to note that during the period of the ascendancy of the Games, Greece led and ruled the Western World and that coincident with the commercialization and decline of the Olympic Games came the decline and fall of the Greek Empire. When they lost their idealism, became materialistic, and could not even play for fun, the Greek hegemony vanished.

When Baron de Coubertin revived the Games in 1894, he proposed "to make this celebration more and more perfect, worthy of its glorious past and conforming to the high ideals which inspire.

"The important point in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as in life the most essential thing is not so much to conquer as to have fought well."

To avoid the abuses and excesses which destroyed the ancient Games, certain rules and regulations were adopted. The first was that the Games must be strictly amateur.

One of the first difficulties was to agree on just what an amateur is. There was no standard definition, and while the etymology of the word is quite clear, there were many strange conceptions and misconceptions in various quarters. It must be remembered that we are dealing with people from five different continents in various stages of athletic development, speaking a score of languages, and that we are considering twenty-five sports with different conditions and different problems. Only in 1947, did the International Olympic Committee finally adopt a definition of an amateur sportsman:

"An amateur is one whose partaking in sport is and always has been solely for pleasure and for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect."

This is plain enough and there should be no trouble; in fact, there will be no trouble if people are honest.

To keep national rivalry within bounds it was provided that there shall be no classification according to points—there is, therefore, no official scoring. The Games are for the athletes and not for the nations.

On the subject of nationalization of sport for political purposes, the International Olympic Committee has expressed itself as follows:

"Noting with great satisfaction that the course it pursues is universally approved, the International Olympic Committee is pleased with the enthusiasm and emulation which the Olympic movement has aroused in different countries. It has nothing but praise for the Governments who, for the purpose of the betterment of the physical condition of

their people, have adopted comprehensive programs of physical education.

"However, it considers it is dangerous for the Olympic ideal that there should exist side by side with the legitimate development of sport in conformity with the principles of amateurism, certain tendencies which have in view chiefly national aggrandizement rather than the achievement of a sporting objective in full conformity with the fundamental principles of Olympism."

Other rulings promulgated by the International Olympic Committee in order to maintain the high standards of the Games and to keep the Games pure and clean, are:

"It is not in accord with the spirit of the Olympic Games to interrupt the regular occupations of an athlete (either as a student, employee or employer) for a longer period than two weeks for the purpose of athletic training in athletic training camps.

"An athlete who has received a gift of considerable commercial value or any other economic benefit as a reward for his athletic prowess may not enter the Olympic Games.

"A professional in one sport is generally considered a professional in all other sports. In the opinion of the International Olympic Committee it is desirable that this rule be made universal.

"In some countries successful athletes have been given employment by newspapers, in broadcasting studios or in the theatre or cinema solely as a result of their prominence in sports. Any capitalization of athletic fame in this manner is not in conformity with amateur principles or with the spirit of the Olympic Games."

In itself the International Olympic Committee is a unique organization established by the Baron de Coubertin, who gathered around him a group of outstanding individuals from various countries who were devoted to the Olympic ideals. Members of the International Olympic Committee do not represent their countries; instead, they are delegates from the International Olympic Committee to their countries and they must keep themselves free from any mandate that might interfere with their first allegiance to the Olympic movement or with the independence of their position. They pay their own expenses and the dues they contribute support the Committee which, therefore, need recognize no superior power, political or commercial.

For the average person the Olympic Games occupy a high position because they embody all the principles he would like to find in other fields of endeavor. They are on the square—hard work reaps its own rewards—wealth, influ-

ence or social position make no difference—ability only counts. All participants have equal rights and equal opportunities. (These are the very things that were sought by the men who founded the United States). The International Olympic Committee seeks to keep them that way. In the first international meeting of amateur sport leaders, after the war, at Lausanne, Switzerland, the principal action was embodied in the following resolution:

"The delegates of the International Amateur Sport Federations, together with the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., reaffirm their devotion and allegiance to the highest principles of amateur sport and its promotion throughout the entire world in full conformity with Olympic ideals, *excluding all political and commercial influences*. They also jointly declare their determination to resist with all their strength any attempt to undermine their work."

It is inevitable that some will always attempt to use the Games as a stepping stone to fame and fortune. This can be avoided only by convincing the youth of the world that there are a few things more precious than money. Sport is fun, recreation and diversion; if one is paid for playing, it is no longer recreation—it is work. There is an exhilaration that comes from amateur competition, an inner satisfaction, that never comes from activities carried on because one is paid for doing them. Amateur athletes follow the Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" not because they are paid to do so but because they want to, knowing that sport must be for sport's sake.

In a world which seems to grow more materialistic day by day, it is not an easy matter to carry on an idealistic enterprise of this kind. Since Sonja Henie made a fortune in Hollywood every fond parent seems to want his or her offspring to follow in her footsteps.

In the past there has been considerable publicity given to those who were dropped from the Olympic teams for one reason or another. It has been suspected that some members of the team, recognizing the commercial value attached to such an occurrence, have had the perverted idea of trying to arrange to be dropped. This has not made things easier for Olympic team coaches and managers.

There is little trouble in sports like track and field, rowing, swimming and others where there is no commercial development but if the sport is also a business, there is always war against those who offer special inducements to the athletes, beyond the rules.

Amateur sport leaders, determined to preserve the purity of amateur sport and to maintain its high ideals, are continuously in conflict with promoters, with



commercial interests and with politicians who seek to profit in one way or another from the popularity of amateur sport and the Olympic Games. When brickbats are thrown as a result, the public should not neglect to note the direction from which they come.

The ice hockey controversy in connection with the Winter Olympic Games was an example. In Canada, the home of the sport, there was a 20% tax on professional ice hockey games and no tax on amateur ice hockey games. As a result, all teams sought to be classified as amateur even though the players were paid. In the United States, commercial arenas fostered "amateur" teams as farms for their professional teams. In England and Europe, since ice hockey is largely played on artificial ice in commercial arenas, gate receipts became an important factor. Commercial interests gradually took over the sport, and because Olympic leaders intervened and refused to allow the Olympic Games to be commercialized and Olympic ideals to be debased—there was an explosion.

The controversy was so complicated that it was little understood by the confused public but in a nutshell it was simply a battle to keep those who make sport a business, out of the Olympic Games. The fine sport of ice hockey will not be returned to the Olympic program, until there is an international housecleaning.

The men guiding the destinies of the amateur organizations who have brought amateur sport and the Olympic Games to their present lofty position internationally, are somewhat of a mystery to the average skeptical journalist, who is more accustomed to dealing with representatives of that branch of the entertainment business which is called professional sport. They can't understand why these men give their time and sometimes their money without thought of personal reward. They cynically think that there must be some ulterior motive—it is not compatible with the times. They call officials "junketeering badge wearers" after free trips to the Olympic Games. As a matter of fact, most offi-

cials pay their own way and none of them are paid for their time. (The U.S.O.C. has but one paid employee).

When I had to find workers to accompany our team to the Winter Games in Switzerland to handle its business affairs, I had to ask ten before I found one who could make the sacrifice and take the time from his own business to go.

While formerly most trouble came from individuals who sought to capitalize on Olympic renown, the difficulties today are far more insidious and there are more powerful interests to combat. Governments desiring to demonstrate the efficacy of their systems have taken athletes from their business and from their schools and placed them in special training camps to stimulate their development. On the theory that athletes are like soldiers defending their country, it has been advocated that they be subsidized for payment of time lost from their work and that their families be supported while they are away. These are indeed strange versions of sport.

Sport is a pastime and a diversion—it is play; and play, according to the dictionary, is action for amusement—opposed to work—free, spontaneous, joyous—for recreation. The minute it becomes any more than this, it is business or work and not sport.

Sport is purely incidental and should not be allowed to interfere with the main business of life. It is an avocation and not a vocation. When these fundamental principles were ignored in the Olympic Games, two thousand years ago, it led to disaster. Our modern sport program will suffer the same fate if the rules of amateurism are not strictly enforced.

Most athletic competition is by boys and girls, young men and young women. For many quite obvious reasons they must not be given an exaggerated idea of the importance of sport. It must not be allowed to interfere with the acquisition of an education or with the pursuit of a trade or profession. The idea that a young man should be taken away from his main business in life, whatever

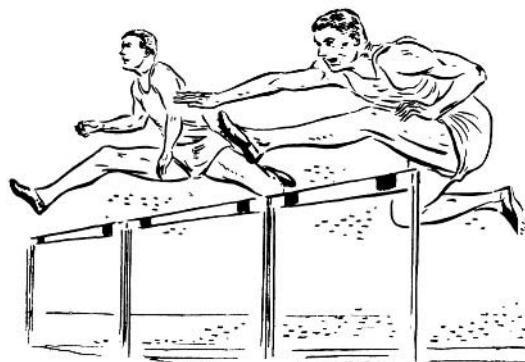
it may be, half a dozen or more times a year to defend his country's, or his city's, or his club's athletic prestige is neither compatible with the ideals of amateur sport, nor is it socially justifiable. Amateur sport-governing bodies realize that they must keep sport in its proper place. "Athletic bums" are just as useless today as when Socrates spoke out against them 2000 years ago.

The Olympic movement continues to progress. There are those who will tell you that amateurism has been swamped in the rising tide of materialism but such is not the case. True, honest amateurism is better understood and has more active adherents than ever before. For fifty years the sport leaders of the world have settled their differences amicably around the conference table. They get along famously together despite differences in language, in training and in experience, because they are all there to give, and not to get, to contribute something to the cause and not to take from it. Perhaps others could take a page from their book.

One sometimes reads the quaint criticism that the Olympic Games, which are supposed to create international good will, have not prevented war and that, therefore, they should be abandoned. The Olympic Games will never stop war, but they can, and do, set a good example.

The world is sick and in turmoil, people are confused and bewildered with strange theories, alien political doctrines and queer philosophies. It may be that the antidote will be found on Olympic fields, where results depend on ability and hard work, where the reward is based on merit, where the best man wins and where not only the participants but also the spectators, learn the necessity of fair play and good sportsmanship.

Only when the high standards of amateur sport, which "still keeps the flag of idealism flying" and is "the most saving grace in the world at the moment," as the great English novelist Galsworthy said, are adopted by the businessmen and the politicians of the world, will mankind "emerge from the jungle."



# GYMNASTICS

## Report of Committee Chairman

By Roy E. Moore

### GYMNASTIC COMMITTEE

Eugene Wettstone, *Secretary*, State College, Pa.

Roy E. Moore, *Chairman*, New York, N. Y.

E. F. Beyer, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Gevecker, St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. Glattfelder, New York, N. Y.

Charles W. Graydon, Katonah, N. Y.

George Gulack, New York, N. Y.

Rudy Hradecky, Woodside, N. Y.

G. I. Kern, Cleveland, Ohio

Dr. Adolph H. Picker, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph A. Piper, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hartley Price, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

Maximilian W. Younger, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Committee was organized September 23, 1946. From this date preliminary work was conducted by mail when information came through from the London Organizing Committee and the International Federation regarding revised regulations and the technical program planned.

At a meeting held in Dallas, Texas, May 3, 1947, in connection with the Amateur Athletic Union Championships, the members agreed upon plans for training Olympic candidates and discussed methods for fund raising.

The Gymnastic Committee at a session in Sokol Hall, New York, July 27, appointed a sub-committee of Rudy Hradecky, Frank Haubold and George J. Gulack, as chairman, to select and approve two team drills for women from several which had been submitted on a competitive basis. The compositions of Joseph Salzman, George Miele, and Mrs. Roberta Bonniwell were recommended and later accepted for the Olympic contest. It is to the credit of this special committee and their subsequent intensive training program that our women scored so highly at London.

Later meetings were held November

22 in Elizabeth, N. J., and December 3 in Chicago, at which final tryout dates were decided upon and team matters in general discussed.

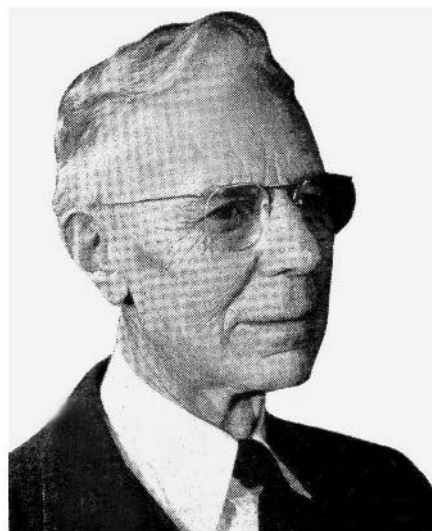
The next few months meant work for the entire Committee in preparing candidates for the Olympic test and in solicitation of funds.

The men's tryouts were held at Penn State College on the early date of May 1, and this action was justified by the amount of about \$5,000 paid by the largest number of spectators ever to witness a gymnastic competition in the United States. Holding the tryouts so early was probably a mistake, since Coach Wettstone reports that the men were not in top condition when they reported in New York in July.

A similar but less lucrative decision was made for the women's tryouts at Temple University on May 8. In this instance it gave us the opportunity of a definite and ample training period of the necessary team work for women, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Elizabeth, N. J., by means of films and personal visits of the coaches and team members,

On these tryout dates, our committee nominated the following officials: Coach for men, Eugene Wettstone; co-coaches for women, George Miele and Joseph Salzman; chaperon and leader, Mrs. Roberta Bonniwell. At the same time the following were chosen as judges at the Olympic Games: For men, Henry Schroeder, New York; Christopher Wuest, Jr., Chatham, N. J. For women, Dr. Margaret C. Brown, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Martha Gable, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Margaret Millar, Paterson, N. J. These judges served efficiently and well, and it should be known that they made the Olympic trip entirely at their own expense.

Complete sets of apparatus were loaned by the Medart Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and a donation of necessary mats by the Petersen Company. This equipment was used on shipboard, in final training, and in the Games. To these firms we are indebted for a worthy contribution. In this connection, however, it is recommended in



Roy E. Moore

future Olympiads not to take our own apparatus because of the difficulty in transporting it, setting it up, etc.

Both teams were assembled in the New York area on July 3 for necessary outfitting and final training, and were in proper condition at departure.

Our committee believes that the tryouts produced the best available gymnasts for both teams and that the officials in charge did a capable job in getting the results which are shown by the summaries.

The writer, in addition to his own observations, will endeavor to bring together some rather opposite views which have been submitted by the manager, coach and judges to the Olympic body for their consideration for, after all, we are striving for the same result, i.e., more and better gymnasts for the U. S. in Olympic competition.

First, Manager George J. Gulack, a former Olympic champion, says: "The Finns with three veterans included 'out-



Eugene Wettstone  
Coach of Men's Team



Roberta R. Bonniwell  
Chaperon and Women's Team Leader





*George E. Miele  
Co-Coach, Women's Team*

classed' the Swiss, due to more intensive training; the U. S. Team was not evenly balanced, in that the four Turner-trained men outscored the college four; this is because the Olympics call for all-around performers instead of specialists; suggest rule changes to correct this condition; advise that only men with Olympic experience be chosen as officials and judges; eliminate coach and manager, choose one extra man as leader."

Manager Gulack also served as judge in the Olympics. Gulack's comment on the women's team is: "Third team prize was excellent result under the conditions; 18 months' preparation work and training under the sub-committee directions was successful; discipline and cooperation by women gymnasts was wonderful". About the London competition itself, he says: "Judging by women was poor; certain nations were favored; protests to the women's international president were unheeded; some judges were guessing their scores, etc."

Coach Gene Wettstone reports that "U. S. gymnasts let down in training after early selection on team; former Olympian Cumiskey, as Captain, was of immense help to team; personal contact before Games in London and training with Finns, Austrians, Egyptians, British, Cubans and Swiss was helpful; training conditions in England were good; we could have placed two nations higher." He recommends that:

- 1—Tryouts be held early as before
- 2—Ten team members be chosen at tryouts and two dropped later

- 3—Separate manager and coach be named for each team.

Comments from Dr. Margaret C. Brown, judge and U. S. delegate to F.I.G. Women's Division were: "Judges were nationalistic-minded; I filed four protests to the Jury of Appeal and was upheld; all judges should have international experience and training as gymnasts; judges should be a component part of team, even if at their own expense, and have opportunity to meet socially with other countries; third place for our women was a real honor." Dr. Brown, serving both as judge and delegate, had ample opportunity to see if decisions taken in the women's technical meetings were followed (as evidently they were not).

All of these comments have merit, are justified, and are offered for future guidance by the experienced and capable officials who obtained the best possible results with the material in hand.

By reason of my contacts in the F.I.G. Congress in London during many sessions of various technical, executive, and other committee meetings, I can say that the United States is now recognized in gymnastics as at least a consultative power and, with our women's team in the top rank, we should go forward to higher honors, both men and women.

The judging in the men's event of 16 nations, with a few exceptions, was excellent, and for the first time the F.I.G. will publish and distribute to all nations each individual judge's marks under his own name.

Because the gymnastic competition



*Joseph Salzman  
Co-Coach, Women's Team*

was postponed three days on account of weather conditions and moved indoors to Empress Hall, it was a rather confused schedule, but Hon. Secretary Simmonds of Britain's Amateur Gymnastic Association and his large corps of workers really did a wonderful job in finishing the three-day program in two days.

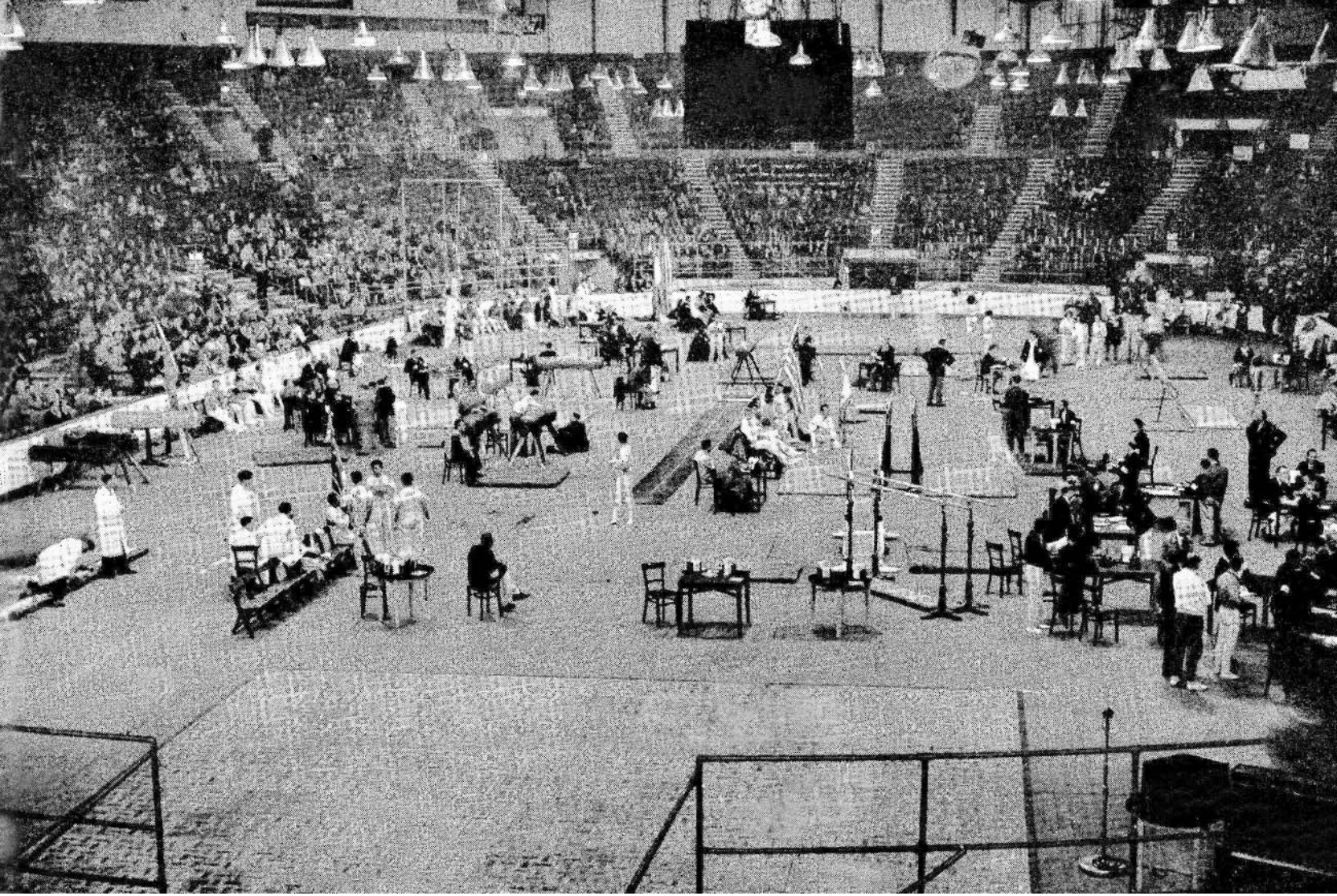
Gymnastic organizations in the United States have already been notified that the future of Olympic teams is their responsibility in developing all around performers and that in the future their candidates for teams must be capable 9-point gymnasts to win a place. On this point we should use as judges in final tryouts only those men who have had international experience.

It is my hope that some means of raising funds early enough be devised to take this burden from games committee members during the final months, because it was necessary for all of them to divide their time and attention at the expense of team preparations. At this writing, figures are not available, but it is believed we just about raised sufficient funds to cover the expense of our participation.

In conclusion, the writer commends every member of both teams for having given their best efforts and for fine discipline throughout the trip, and the Managers, Coaches and Judges for a job well done. Thanks are also due to members of our Gymnastic Games Committee who gave freely of their time and money for the the honor of our country and the glory of sport.



*Helen Schifano, top U. S. woman performer at London.*



*Empress Hall, at Earl's Court, provides accommodation for Olympic gymnastics competition when inclement weather drives program indoors from Wembley Stadium.*

## GYMNASTICS

### Report of Team Manager

*By George J. Gulack*

Perhaps the most useful way to begin this report is with two questions:

A. Is the United States capable of producing Olympic championship gymnastic teams in both the men's and women's divisions?

B. If we have ample of superb human material, then why are we not doing so?

Most of us, I feel certain, are sincerely anxious to see American competitors improve on their past Olympic performances wherever they have been less than the best. If this is what we really want, we must learn from other nations in those categories where they have been consistently superior. We must also learn from our own mistakes—in training, in methods, or wherever they have been.

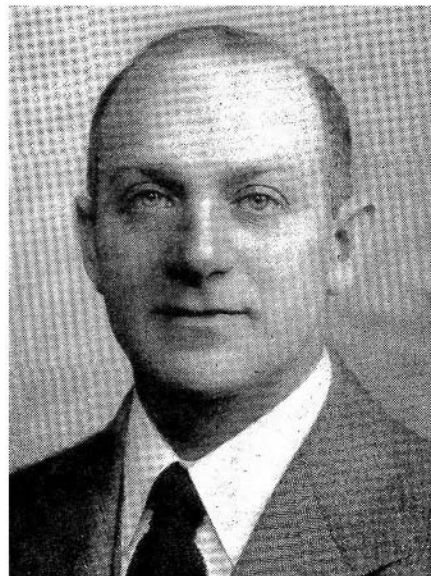
Rather than to take a complacent view of our Gymnastic Team's showing in the 1948 Olympics, would it not be more constructive to ask ourselves where and how we can improve? It's true that our Women's Gymnastic Team gave an excellent performance and won a well-de-

served third place. The Men's Team, in seventh place, left much to be desired. We should be interested chiefly in building better U. S. gymnastic teams in the future. There is no reason why we cannot do this, if we adopt sound policies and start building and preparing now for the 1952 Olympics.

The Finns have given an unanswerable demonstration of how to excel in Olympic gymnastic competition. They first entered a team at Amsterdam in 1928, where they placed fifth. At Los Angeles in 1932 the Finnish team ranked third, and again third at Berlin in 1936. In the latter year impartial experts in the field considered the Finns a good second over Switzerland. At London the Finnish team came into its own and won first honors in the men's division.

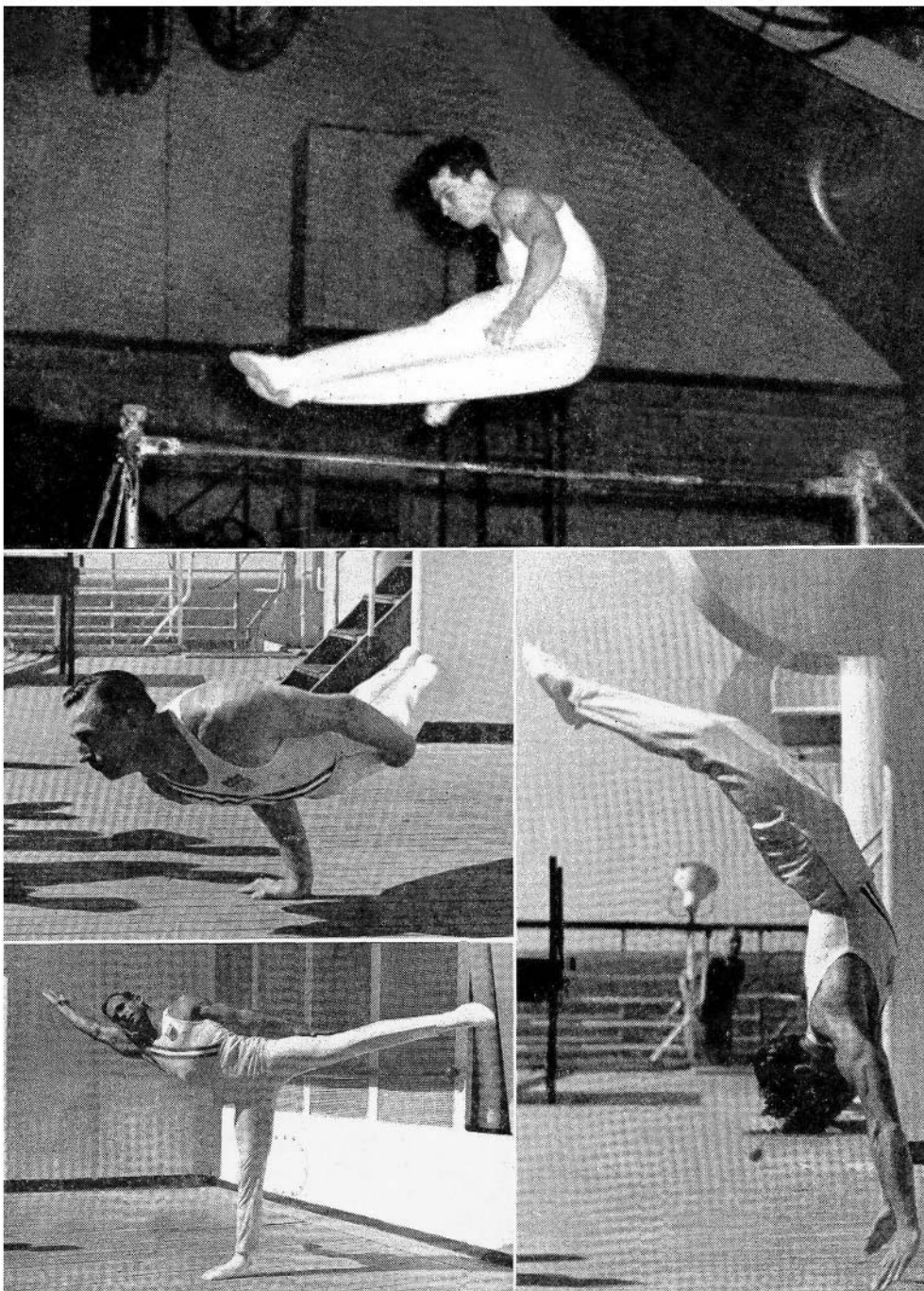
This steady climb of the Finns to the 1948 Olympic Championship caused no surprise to the writer. First, they had a thorough understanding of the work required in international competition—and an Olympic championship cannot

possibly be won without that. It was equally evident that the Finnish gymnasts had gone through long periods of hard and persistent practice. At London their performance was elegant and polished. They had both unsurpassed form and uniformity of team. A balanced team is of tremendous importance. As a



*George J. Gulack*





*Gymnastic action by members of Men's Team: (top) Edward Scrobe, (middle) Frank Cumiskey, (lower left) Ray Sorensen, (lower right) Vincent D'Autorio.*

result of this combination of factors the Finns completely outclassed the Swiss team which had been a favorite to win.

It is worth noting and emphasizing that the Finnish team included a number of their veteran gymnasts. Savolainen had competed in all Olympiads since 1928. Terasvirta was a member of the Finnish team in 1932 and 1936, and again in 1948. Sarvaala had competed in 1936 as well as in 1948. The record of the Finns proves very plainly that a champion Olympic gymnastic team must be much more than a collection of individually brilliant performers. It is chiefly the product of intelligent preparation and hard all-around work.

Our own men's team consisted of a mixed group of gymnasts, club and college men. During the London competition foreign officials remarked that several members of the U. S. Team had excellent routines, while the work and form of some others were definitely much lower. This fact made our team noticeably unbalanced. Those U. S. gymnasts who had been trained in gymnastic organizations (turn-vereins) worked well enough to place in individual events. Due to the fact, however, that they were flanked by mediocre performances the team average was brought down. But this is a team com-

petition. What we must produce is a high-level, high standard all-around team.

This shortcoming of previous U. S. gymnastic teams is due to our present misunderstanding of true gymnastics. Our national rules and system of gymnastics continue, most unfortunately, to deviate from the international rules in some important respects. In addition, we have collegiate rules and an entire gymnastic set-up which are entirely different from international requirements. How can the United States expect to compete with marked success, or even fair success, internationally when many of our promising men are not trained under rules which conform with international requirements? Until we establish uniformity of rules we cannot hope to select and prepare a really formidable team for Olympic competition,

Similar observations can be made about coaching and judging. It is interesting to note that the college men who had some turn-verein training made a better showing at London than the strictly college-trained men. Our team members deserve credit for demonstrating that they are strongly competitive. Frank Cumiskey, a three-time Olympian, was outstanding on the side horse and narrowly missed a place, Edward Scrobe and Joseph Kotys showed up remarkably well on the parallel bars; and Vincent D'Autorio, in his optional calisthenic routine, showed excellent form in tumbling. But some of the others were undoubtedly capable of making a

much better showing, if they had not acquired bad habits through faulty coaching for which they cannot be blamed.

It seems time to suggest, and urge, that our A.A.U. rules be revised. The present international rules for gymnastics, with their emphasis on all-around work, should be adopted and incorporated in our national championship competition. If our colleges would decide to do likewise, they would then be certain to make a great contribution to our future Olympic gymnastic teams. As things are now, our college men suffer from unnecessary and unreasonable



handicaps. So, in fact, does our team as a whole.

The team personnel for future Olympic teams should also be selected more carefully, and especially those who are entrusted with the success of the team. Former all-round Olympians (who have made a good showing in international competition) possess the proper background and experience for the posts. It should be apparent that no person without actual experience in international competition should be sent to the Olympics, as a coach, or be assigned responsibilities for leading the team.

It is my conviction that the jobs of coach and manager should be eliminated, and a new post of leader of the team be created. Two directive positions are unnecessary and impractical. The future Olympic squad should have one additional member who would be considered officially on the team. The final choice of those to make up the team, competing in the Games, should be left to the leader's discretion immediately prior to the competition, and his decision should be honored.

Unless we can have some of our former Olympians act as judges, we will be better off not to appoint anyone who merely makes the trip at his own expense and does not possess any qualifications to judge.

Our Women's Gymnastic Team presented an entirely different picture from the Men's Team. Eighteen months before the Games, Mr. Roy E. Moore had the foresight to appoint a special sub-committee to supervise the training and preparation of the women's team. This sub-committee had substantial powers and went about its task in a business-like manner. It had many obstacles in technical work involved, many of which can be eliminated in the future. Actually the interference of outsiders with little knowledge, made the task more difficult than the technical problems themselves. Weekly training sessions were instituted for all who desired to participate. The discipline which was followed enabled the candidates better to learn the work required for Olympic competition. The final try-

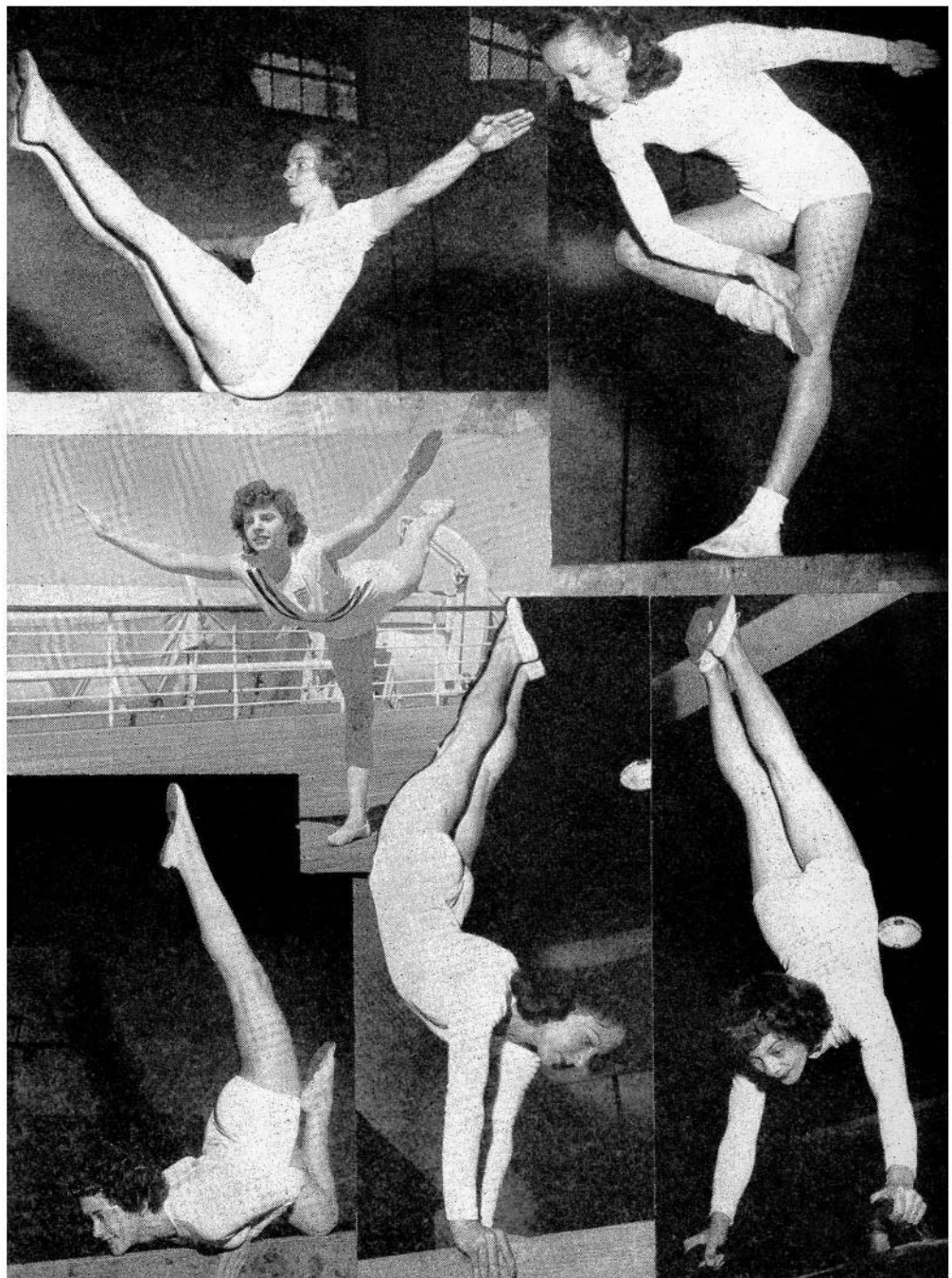
outs at Temple University in Philadelphia on May 8, 1948, resulted in the selection of a worthy and well-balanced team.

The cooperation and determination of the selected women's team to succeed made the sub-committee's work relatively easy.

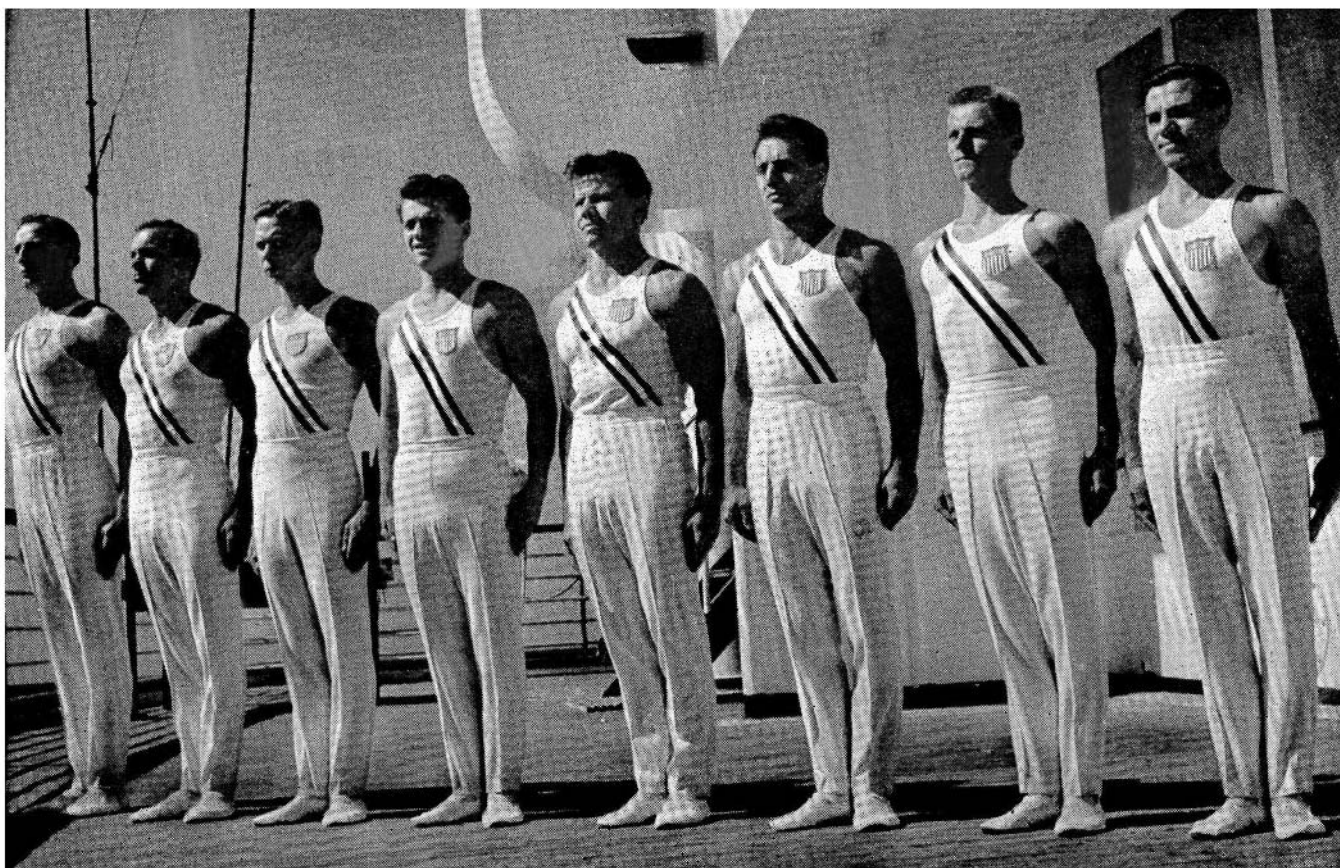
In the eleven-nation contest, Sweden proved to be the chief threat. But such confusion prevailed in the officiating and judging that the conduct of the women's events was little short of chaotic. The International Gymnastic Federation had given the ladies authority to carry on the women's work. A number

of the women judges were nationalistically inclined and possessed scarcely any working knowledge of the sport and its rules. As a result, near-perfect marks were given to mediocre performances by the Hungarians and Czechs. This was especially obvious on the vaulting horse and balancing beam, as well as the rings. The performance of the Czech girls on the flying rings, however, was excellent; perhaps the only high marks they rightfully earned.

Throughout the competition members of the men's technical committee had to be called in by protesting managers when the judges' marks varied up to



*Action by Women's Team members: (top) Marion Barone, Laddie Bakanic; (middle) Anita Simonis; (bottom) Meta Elste, Helen Schifano, Consetta Lenz.*



*Men's Gymnastic Team: (l. to r.) Frank Cumiskey, Raymond Sorensen, William Roetzheim, Edward Scrobe, Joseph Kotys, Louis Bordo, William Bonsall, Vincent D'Autorio.*

five points. In one case, Clara Schroth, U.S.A., executed the required exercises on the rings. Count D'Alviella, president of the F.I.G., Dr. Klinger, president of the technical committee, and Messrs. Boddaert and Hentges (both of the men's technical committee) regarded Miss Schroth's performance as rating a 9.5. The marks actually given were 8.3; 8.4; 9.0 and 7.3; the official score average was 8.33.

These officials later admitted that women were not qualified to act as judges. They agreed that this should not be done in the future, Madame Provaznikova, president of the women's section of the F.I.G., acted as referee. But she was never on hand when a protest was made, and there were many of them. She kept close to her own Czech team. One of the women judges frankly admitted that she wanted her marks to stand, and for this reason she was endeavoring to strike a medium. This meant that it was more important to her to build a reputation as a judge than to judge fairly and without reservations. This same judge began an event by marking a 10.0 maximum exercise with 13.1. Such extraordinary conditions handicapped our women's team seriously throughout the competition.

F.I.G. officials were most complimentary while watching our girls perform. Their praise was indeed high, and it was deserved. Messrs. George Miele and Joseph Salzman, as coaches, are to be commended for their efficient handling of the team. This is equally true of Mrs. Roberta Bonniwell, the team's leader and chaperon. They worked generously and untiringly while helping prepare the women's team over a period of one year and a half. At present we

have a clear understanding of women's gymnastics and we must work toward maintaining this high level, and still improve as we go along.

We hope that the active members of both teams, as well as the officials, will continue to use the knowledge acquired in the preparative work—and especially the experience and the lessons supplied in the London Olympic competition—to help build better U. S. teams for future international competitions. To help toward this objective in every possible way is the sole purpose of this report.

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### **WOMEN'S GYMNASTIC NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS AND OLYMPIC TRYOUTS**

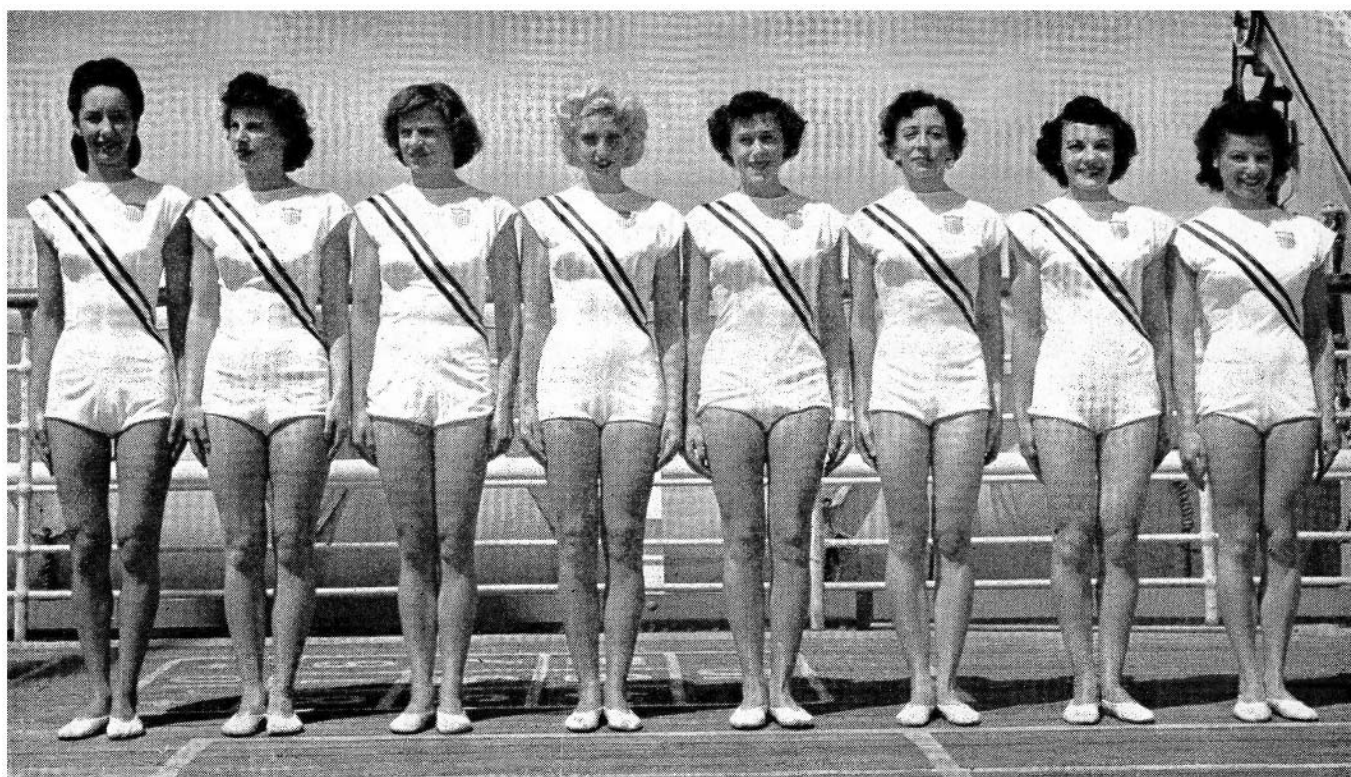
Held at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1948

#### *All-Around Results*

1. Clara Schroth	225.6
2. Helen Schifano	222.3
3. Marion T. Barone	217.7
4. Anita A. Simonis	216.2
5. Meta N. Elste	214.3
6. Laddie Bakanic	214.1
7. Dorothy Dalton	208.2
8. Consetta C. Lenz	206.9
9. Anna Hoog	203.9
10. Regina Sonnenleiter	201.2



*Dorothy Dalton*



*Women's Gymnastic Team: (l. to r.) Laddie Bakanic, Anita Simonis, Marian Barone, Dorothy Dalton, Meta Elste, Clara Schroth, Consetta Lenz, Helen Schifano.*

11. Helm McKee	199.8
12. Marie Hoesly	195.3
13. Kathleen A. Meloney	194.1
14. Lillian T. O'Connel	193.1
15. Erna Wachtel	175.4
16. Katherine S. Geary	170.2
17. Wally Staig	146.1
18. Barbara R. Schoen	33.9

\* \* \*

#### **MEN'S GYMNASTIC NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS AND OLYMPIC TRYOUTS**

Held at Penn State College, Pa.  
May 1, 1948

##### *All-Around Results*

1. Edward Scrobe, D.A. Turn Verein, N. Y.	320.3
2. William Bonsall, Penn State College	310.3
3. Frank Cumiskey, Swiss Gym Society, N. J.	309.1
4. Joseph Kotys, Cleveland Swiss Turners	307.2
5. Raymond Sorensen, Penn State College	305.8
6. Louis Bordo, Philadelphia Turners	302.1
7. William Roetzheim, University of Illinois	301.6
8. Vince D'Autorio, Swiss Gym Society	300.5
9. Robert Stout, Temple Univ.	298.0
10. Larry Hudecek, Bohemian Gym Assn. Sokol	297.9
11. Walter Blattmann, U. S. Navy	294.8

12. Sol Small, Germantown Y.M.C.A.	285.2
13. Orlando Coons, San Diego State College	274.6
14. Paul Fina, Chicago Sokol	273.1
15. Raymond Reiff, Germantown Y.M.C.A.	256.8
16. Harvey Donals, Los Angeles A.C.	250.9
17. George Hayes, Temple University	246.9
18. John Cress, Lockland Air Base	230.0
19. Walter Bijak, Cleveland Swiss Turners	206.9



*Clara Schroth*

20. Dionisco Aguila, Fed. Gimn. Nan. Mexicana	184.8
21. John Miller, E. Los Angeles Junior College	179.1
22. Joseph Sabatini, Swiss Gym Society	160.2

\* \* \*

#### **UNITED STATES PERFORMANCES AT LONDON**

##### **Men**

1. Scrobe	213.90
2. D'Autorio	211.30
3. Roetzheim	209.10
4. Kotys	208.50
5. Cumiskey	205.15
6. Sorensen	204.55
	<hr/>
	1252.50
7. Bonsall	201.70
8. Bordo*	77.00
* Injured—withdraw.	

##### **Women**

Free Hand Drill	63.20
Apparatus Drill	56.25
1. Schifano	51.70
2. Schroth	51.08
3. Elste	50.90
4. Barone	50.30
5. Bakanic	50.10
6. Lenz	49.10
	<hr/>
	422.63
7. Simonis	47.80
8. Dalton	47.65

*See next page for complete results of Olympic competition.*



# OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

## MEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

COUNTRY	COMPULSORY EXERCISES						VOLUNTARY EXERCISES						Total	Deduct two Lowest Scores	Net Total
	Free Exercises	Pommel Horse	Rings	Parallel Bars	Horizontal Bar	Vaults	Free Exercises	Pommel Horse	Rings	Parallel Bars	Horizontal Bar	Vaults			
1 Finland ....	143.05	147.4	149.4	152.7	153.1	153.7	139.1	152.0	150.5	153.8	152.6	150.5	1,797.85	439.55	1,358.3
2 Switz. ....	144.1	148.9	151.1	153.1	149.0	147.1	143.4	149.1	153.9	154.0	152.6	148.2	1,794.5	437.8	1,356.7
3 Hungary ....	149.6	143.7	146.55	148.7	140.1	149.3	146.2	143.6	148.5	150.3	148.1	149.1	1,763.75	432.9	1,330.85
4 France ....	145.1	144.1	144.5	147.2	146.6	143.2	147.4	139.4	145.1	143.85	152.4	143.5	1,742.35	428.5	1,313.85
5 Italy ....	139.4	148.4	133.65	143.1	148.8	130.6	140.0	146.8	136.2	146.4	143.7	144.6	1,701.65	401.35	1,300.3
6 Czecho. ....	144.4	140.7	143.9	146.3	137.7	141.1	146.25	129.1	148.8	132.05	129.3	148.9	1,688.5	396.4	1,292.1
7 U.S.A. ....	140.55	137.2	128.9	135.1	138.6	127.9	117.05	125.2	105.7	125.7	125.3	124.0	1,531.2	278.7	1,252.5
8 Denmark ....	147.45	130.4	139.8	140.7	118.6	146.5	128.9	102.9	125.4	131.35	136.2	146.8	1,595.0	349.6	1,245.4
9 Austria ....	117.7	118.9	110.65	118.3	123.5	95.3	107.2	106.2	98.3	113.55	115.3	121.55	1,346.45	134.3	1,212.15
10 Yugoslavia ....	128.2	124.3	117.6	126.5	113.2	136.4	137.4	124.2	132.1	116.75	121.5	147.6	1,525.75	330.95	1,194.8
11 Luxemburg ....	118.5	96.45	138.1	117.9	113.45	137.8	138.7	112.5	132.1	111.45	130.5	142.1	1,489.55	339.1	1,150.45
12 Gt. Britain ....	116.6	113.5	121.25	108.0	94.5	108.75	121.65	114.55	118.1	126.15	118.2	122.7	1,383.95	269.55	1,114.4
13 Egypt ....	113.85	59.6	126.9	128.7	105.7	123.1	109.0	88.5	130.8	128.05	124.3	135.8	1,374.3	316.35	1,057.95
14 Cuba ....	96.8	99.2	106.7	97.4	43.5	95.7	100.15	88.3	106.7	81.5	82.9	88.6	1,087.45	136.75	950.7
15 Argentina ....	72.25	50.9	81.95	75.5	59.5	86.85	78.35	67.25	78.9	83.0	79.6	87.1	901.15	37.3	863.85
16 Mexico ....	40.5	19.2	30.5	26.5	17.0	44.4	23.5	24.5	19.6	26.75	31.0	40.4	343.85	—	343.85

## WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

COUNTRY	Team Free Exercises	Compulsory Beam	Compulsory Vault	Compulsory Rings	Voluntary Beam	Voluntary Vault	Team Exercises Hand Apparatus	Total	Deduct Two Lowest Scores	Net Total
1 Czechoslovakia ...	62.8	63.9	63.35	72.35	110.8	105.85	65.95	545.0	99.55	445.45
2 Hungary ....	63.75	66.15	59.05	69.35	113.9	96.5	60.1	528.8	88.25	440.55
3 U.S.A. ....	63.2	61.9	60.85	64.0	106.9	104.95	56.25	518.05	95.45	422.63
4 Sweden ....	63.9	59.0	55.25	63.15	100.9	111.25	50.7	504.15	86.2	417.95
5 N'lans ....	61.55	53.15	54.25	65.7	91.65	101.35	61.55	489.2	80.85	408.35
6 Austria ....	60.2	48.07	61.55	57.8	103.0	105.05	53.6	489.27	83.82	405.45
7 Yugoslavia ....	61.3	52.2	45.05	62.15	95.75	88.8	57.7	462.95	65.05	397.9
8 Italy ....	61.4	53.85	42.55	60.0	105.45	88.65	51.2	463.1	68.9	394.2
9 Great Britain ....	60.1	47.55	54.8	59.1	97.85	96.55	46.95	462.9	69.95	392.95
10 France ....	56.3	41.7	60.0	51.85	103.95	106.15	48.2	468.15	83.5	384.65
11 Belgium ....	57.45	32.7	33.4	56.02	80.25	97.05	54.3	411.7	57.6	353.57

### Free Exercises

1 F. Pataki (Hungary) ....	38.7	pts
2 J. Mogyossy (Hungary) ....	38.4	pts
3 Z. Ruzicka (Czecho.) ....	38.1	pts
4 R. Dot (France) ....	37.8	pts
5 T. E. Gronne (Denmark) ....	37.65	pts
6 L. Sotornik (Czecho.) ....	37.6	pts
6 P. Benetka (Czecho.) ....	37.6	pts

### Pommel Horse

1 P. J. Aaltonen (Finland) ....	38.7	pts
1 V. A. Huhtanen (Finland) ....	38.7	pts
1 H. Savolainen (Finland) ....	38.7	pts
2 L. Zanetti (Italy) ....	38.3	pts
3 G. Figone (Italy) ....	38.2	pts
4 F. Cumiskey (U.S.A.) ....	37.9	pts
5 M. Reusch (Switz.) ....	37.8	pts

### Rings

1 K. Frei (Switzerland) ....	39.6	pts
2 M. Reusch (Switzerland) ....	39.1	pts
3 Z. Ruzicka (Czecho.) ....	38.5	pts
4 W. Lehmann (Switzerland) ....	38.4	pts
5 J. Stalder (Switzerland) ....	38.3	pts
5 E. Studer (Switzerland) ....	38.3	pts
6 Y. Karas (Czecho.) ....	38.2	pts

## MEN'S INDIVIDUAL APPARATUS CHAMPIONSHIP

### Parallel Bars

1 M. Reusch (Switzerland) ....	39.5	pts
2 V. A. Huhtanen (Finland) ....	39.3	pts
3 C. Kipfer (Switzerland) ....	39.1	pts
3 J. Stalder (Switzerland) ....	39.1	pts
4 W. Lehmann (Switzerland) ....	39.0	pts
5 H. Savolainen (Finland) ....	38.9	pts
6 P. J. Aaltonen (Finland) ....	38.8	pts
6 Z. Ruzicka (Czecho.) ....	38.8	pts

### Horizontal Bar

1 J. Stalder (Switzerland) ....	39.7	pts
2 W. Lehmann (Switzerland) ....	39.4	pts
3 V. A. Huhtanen (Finland) ....	39.2	pts
4 A. Saarvala (Finland) ....	38.8	pts
4 R. Dot (France) ....	38.8	pts
4 L. Saantha (Hungary) ....	38.8	pts
4 E. Studer (Switzerland) ....	38.8	pts

### Vaults

1 P. J. Aaltonen (Finland) ....	39.1	pts
2 O. A. Rove (Finland) ....	39.0	pts
3 L. Sotornik (Czecho.) ....	38.5	pts
3 J. Mogyossy (Hungary) ....	38.5	pts
3 F. Pataki (Hungary) ....	38.5	pts
4 V. A. Huhtanen (Finland) ....	38.4	pts
5 W. Lehmann (Switzerland) ....	38.1	pts
5 S. Salmi (Finland) ....	38.1	pts

## FINAL PLACINGS

1 V. A. Huhtanen (Finland) ...	229.7	pts
2 W. Lehmann (Switz.)...	229.0	pts
3 P. J. Aaltonen (Finland) ...	228.8	pts
4 J. Stalder (Switz.) ...	228.7	pts
5 C. Kipfer (Switz.) ...	227.1	pts
6 E. Studer (Switz.) ...	226.6	pts