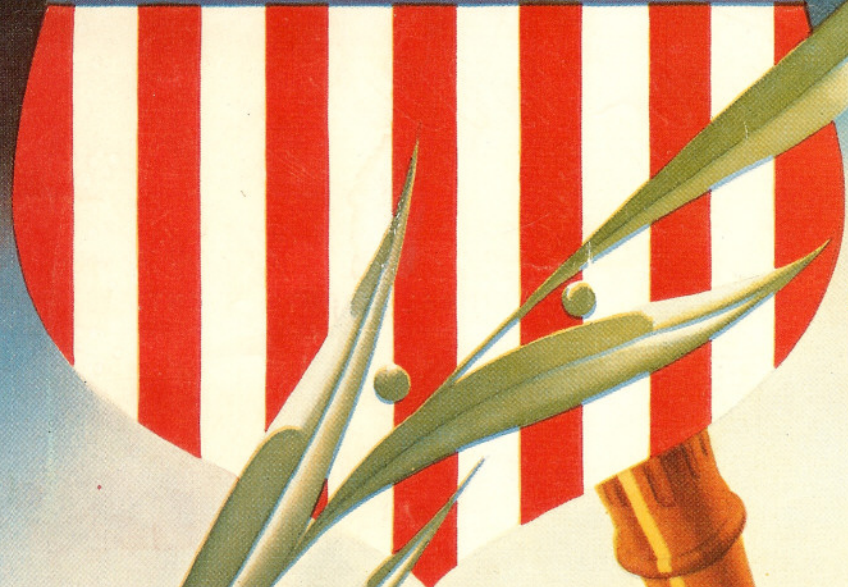


**U.S.**

**OLYMPIC TEAM  
TRIALS**



**1956**



UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

*Approves Longines as Official Watch  
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1956 U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM



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Again in 1956, as in 1952 and 1948, all U. S. Olympic Tryouts are officially timed by Longines, the most honored watch in the world of sport. The Longines Olympic Timers used at these events, like all Longines watches, are the finest watches of their kind. The name Longines is everywhere acknowledged as the ultimate mark of quality and distinction in timepieces.

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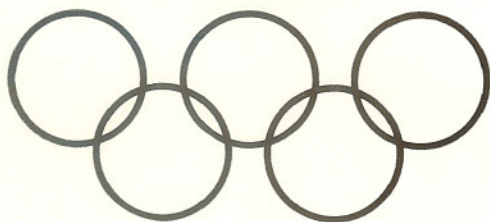
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MORE POWER...more ways with this winning team—extra-high test "Flying A" Ethyl and Veedol 10-30 Motor Oil. Veedol 10-30 cuts pre-ignition and carbon deposits for highest octane performance—reduces oil drag for extra gasoline mileage. Go all the way under the wings of the "Flying A"...it's the right care for your car!

*XVI OLYMPIAD—into the Olympic Games will go our athletes carrying our colors...a proud tradition of free competition—the American way of life.*



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## **Salute to Champions!**

Men and women of the Olympic Tryouts – Chevrolet salutes you!

Our friendliest greetings and our very best wishes go out to all of you who are taking part in these historic events.

You have trained hard and faithfully to qualify as champions of the athletic world.

And you can take just pride in the fact that impartial judges have recognized your abilities by selecting you for the Olympic Tryouts.

Similarly, we of Chevrolet have exerted every effort to produce a truly outstanding automobile.

And we are both proud and grateful that motor car buyers have responded by purchasing more Chevrolets than any other car, for the past twenty years.

More power to each and every one of you in the forthcoming events; *and may the best contestants win!*

**CHEVROLET DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS**





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Wilson:

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

The 1956 United States Olympic Team, officially representing our country in international athletic competitions, will also, through its excellence, encourage our children and young people to develop and maintain physical fitness, enjoy wholesome recreation, and learn good sportsmanship.

Americans are proud of the many fine men and women who have represented us previously at the Olympic Games. I know that we shall be equally proud of our 1956 Team.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "Dwight D. Eisenhower". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

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

# Thom McAn shoes have been selected by the United States Olympic Committee —for all the men on the U. S. team.



We don't believe there's a nicer compliment than that.

And, for most of our Olympic athletes, it probably won't be the first time they've worn Thom McAn shoes. Because, no matter what State they hail from in this country of ours, their family homes can never have been far away from a Thom McAn store. There are now nearly 700 Thom McAn stores in towns and suburbs

coast-to-coast. And a new one opens almost every week.

Within a few months, our Olympic athletes will be competing with the best that the world can offer. Their physical condition will be of vital importance in the final test. We can only say how proud we are to be chosen to supply their shoes.

We feel that this honor says all that needs to be said on the subject of Thom McAn quality, looks and fit.

These are the actual Thom McAn styles  
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So good it's the best selling shoe in all America.  
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## DEDICATION

GUSTAVUS TOWN KIRBY

1874 - 1956



Gustavus Town Kirby, known internationally through his long affiliation with amateur athletics and often referred to as the "Elder Statesman" of amateur athletics in the United States, died at his home in Bedford Hills, New York, on February 27, 1956, after a long illness.

Mr. Kirby was born in Philadelphia on January 22, 1874, the son of Thomas E. and Isabelle Catharine Town Kirby. Early in his childhood his family moved to New York.

Mr. Kirby was graduated as an electrical engineer from the Columbia University School of Engineering in 1895 and from the Columbia Law School in 1898. In 1932, Springfield College of Massachusetts gave him a Bachelor of Physical Education degree. During his Columbia career Mr. Kirby competed in numerous sports including football, fencing, track and cycling. After his college days he continued as a contestant in tennis, golf, squash racquets, riding and yacht-racing events.

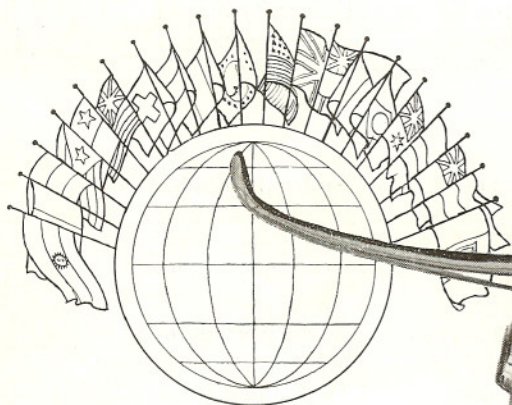
Mr. Kirby was a lawyer by profession. His interest in the Olympic Games dated from his attendance as a spectator at their revival in Athens in 1896. He was a member of every American Olympic Committee since 1895 and for almost a decade served as Treasurer. He also served as President and was President Emeritus of the United States Olympic Association at the time of his death. From 1900 on, he attended all of the Games as a representative of the United States. For his activities in International amateur sports Mr. Kirby was decorated by the Governments of Sweden, France, Belgium, Germany and Finland.

Mr. Kirby was a past president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S., Chairman of the Advisory Committee and past president of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, an organizer and past treasurer and director of the National Recreation Association of America and an organizer and past president of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York. He was also active in the Boys Athletic League and the Sportsmanship Brotherhood.

The uppermost and constant urge that shaped Mr. Kirby's career was twofold: first, to protect the young amateur athlete against the evil influence of the professional gambler and the exploiter of youth; second, to enlarge the opportunity of athletic recreation for underprivileged youth. In these efforts he exhibited the ideals and the aggressive fighting spirit of a crusader. One of our great American gentlemen was Gustavus Town Kirby.

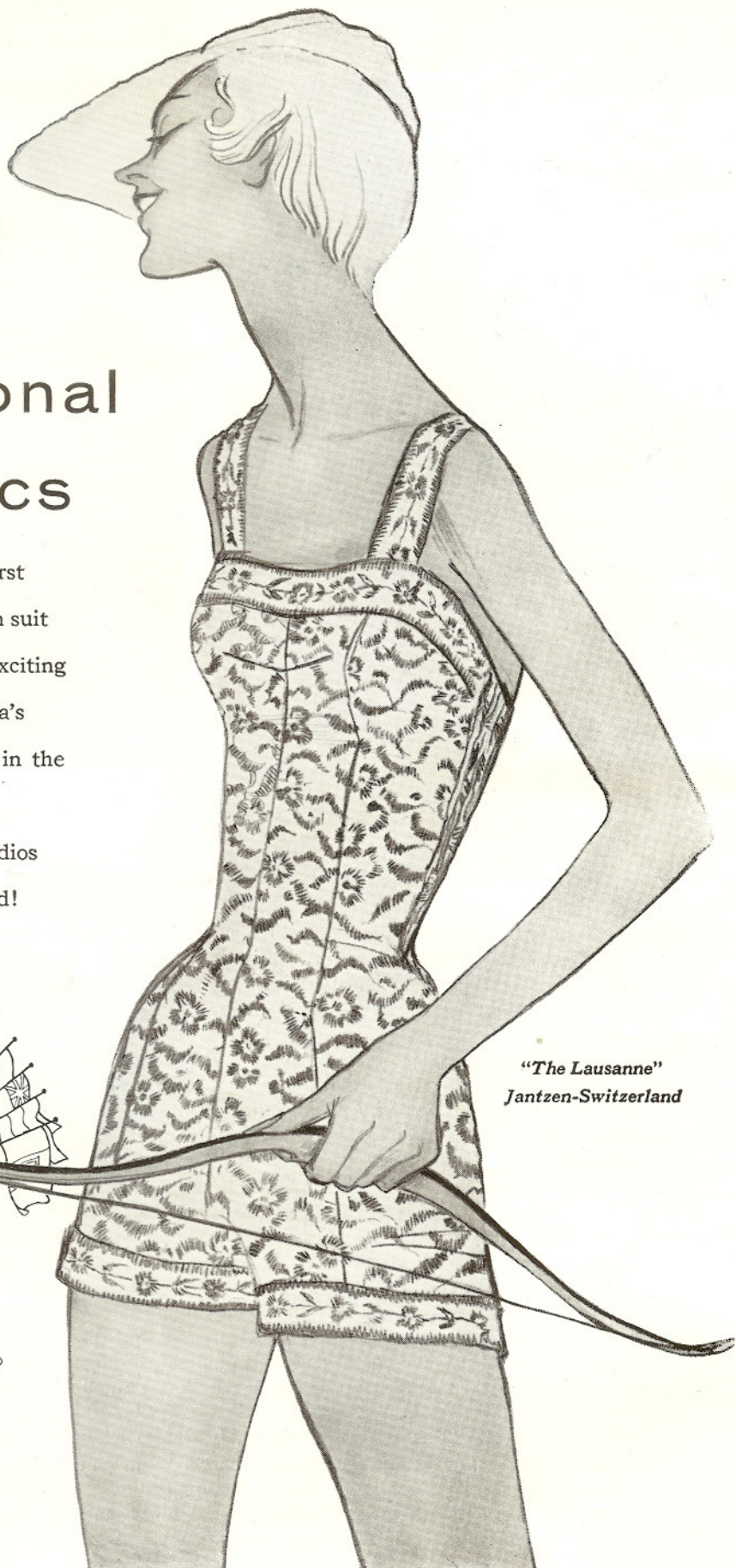
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International  
Olympics

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champion sportswomen in the  
XVI Olympiad...  
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**1956**

**UNITED STATES**

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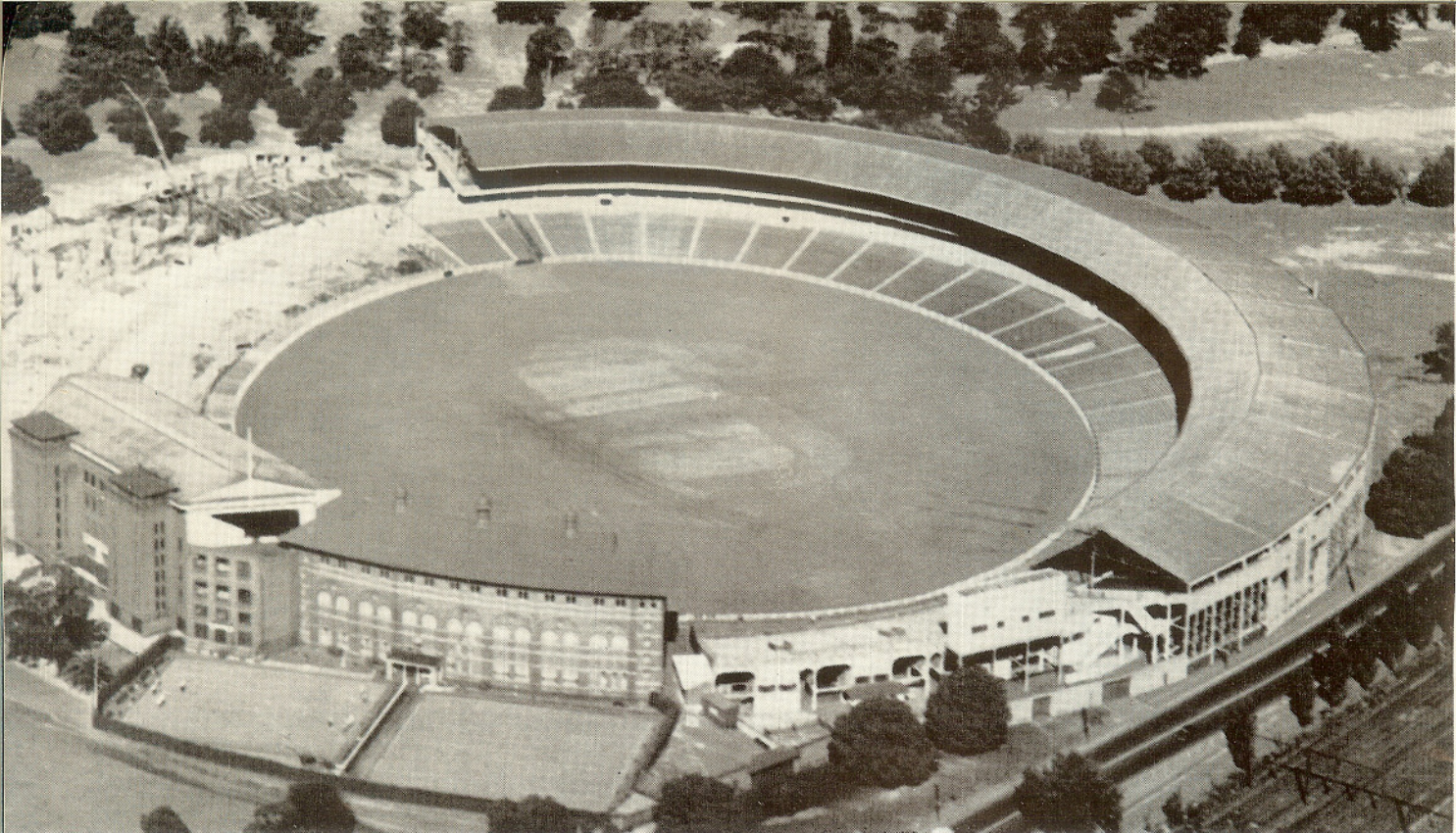
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The Main Stadium, locale for all track and field events, undergoing enlargement.

## DOWN UNDER

**T**HE selection of Melbourne, Australia as the scene for the 1956 Olympic Games is both symbolic and unique. It is symbolic because it exemplifies the growth of the modern Olympiad as an all-encompassing international movement. It must be called unique since the Olympic Games will take place in the Southern Hemisphere and Western Pacific Region for the first time in the history of the Games.

Melbourne, a modern city of 1,500,000 people, was founded in 1835 and is British by origin. The city is an important financial and trading center with its busy seaport and industrial metropolis. Melbourne is also the capital of Victoria, the smallest Australian mainland state.

A very colorful aspect of the 1956 Games concerns the traditional carrying of the Olympic torch. The flaming symbol will originate in Athens and be flown to Cairns on the Northeastern coast of Australia, 2,750 miles north of Melbourne. From this point, a relay team

of runners—one for each mile—will carry the torch down the coast into Melbourne.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the Games of the 16th Olympiad on November 22nd at the Main Stadium, a five acre arena on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. This triple decked grandstand seating 110,000 is located just outside the city. In addition to the opening ceremonies, the Main Stadium will be the scene of all track and field events plus the hockey and soccer finals.

Just a few hundred yards away is Olympic Park where 80,000 spectators, seated in three new sports arenas and the ultra-modern swimming stadium, will watch the hockey and soccer preliminaries, swimming, water polo and cycling events. The other events will be held in and around Melbourne.

In addition to the hotel facilities, accommodations for 15,000 visitors will be available in private homes in Melbourne. For the housing of 6,000 athletes, Olympic Village, located in Heidelberg and seven and one-half

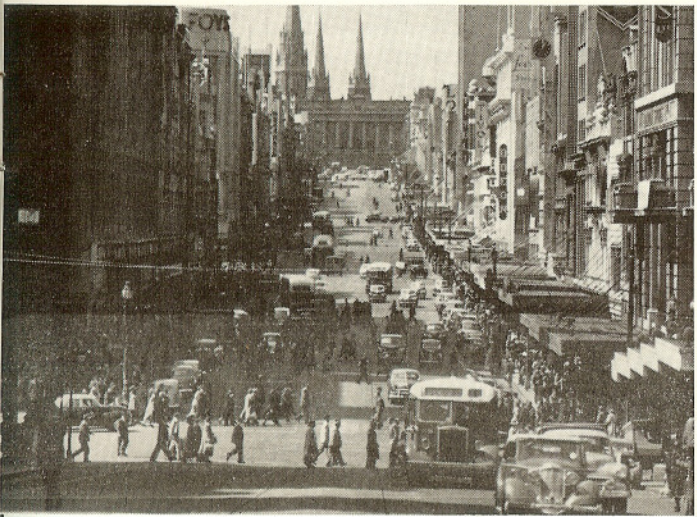




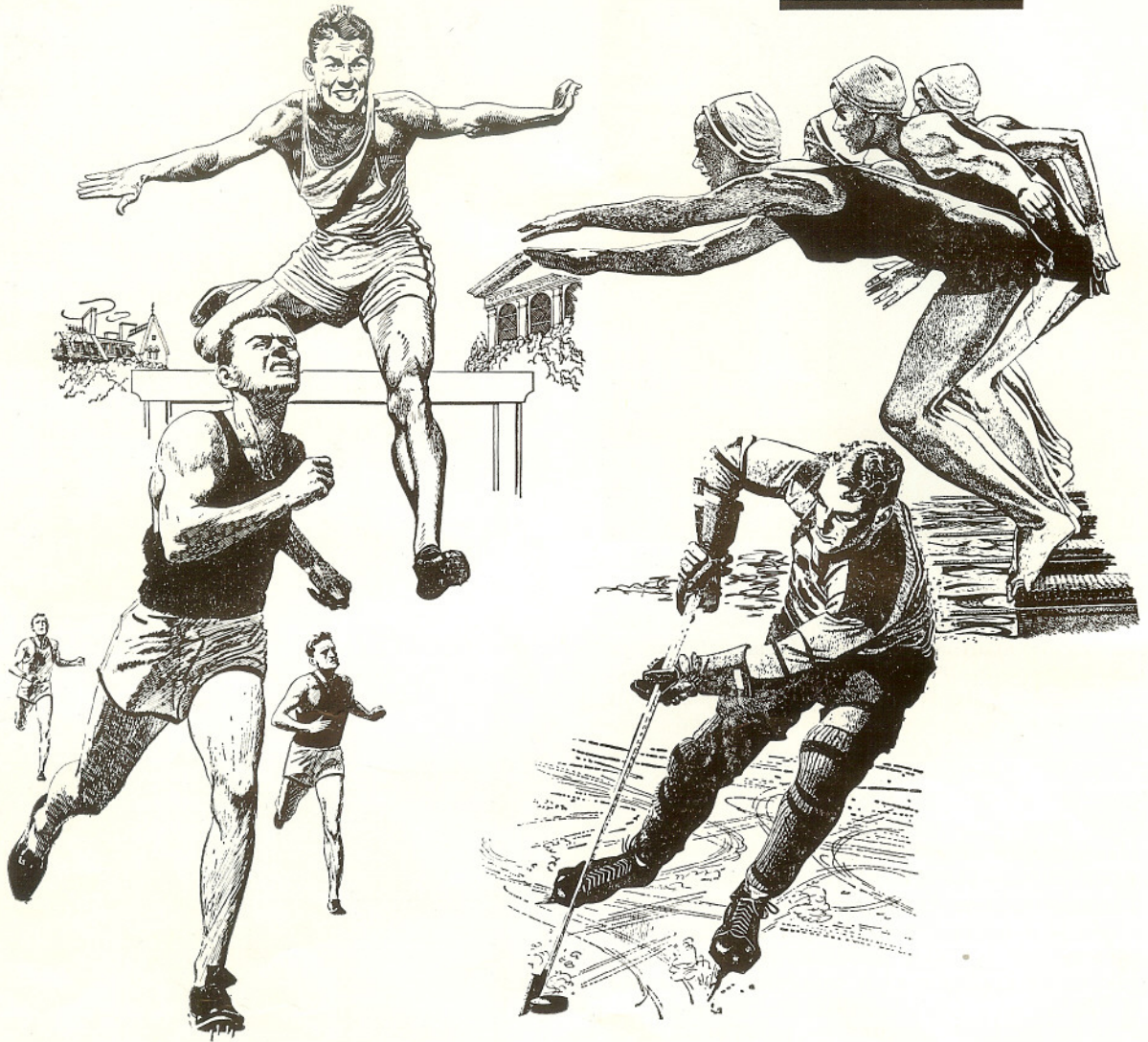
# MELBOURNE

miles from Main Stadium, includes 700 brick and concrete houses and apartments. Athletes from each country will have an opportunity to mix freely with others, but each nation will have its own section of houses. In Olympic Village are laundry, medical and dental facilities, a restaurant, a concert hall, barber shop, canteen, bank and post office. Ten dining and kitchen units will feed the athletes and meals will be planned so that each athlete will receive the same quality and type food they are accustomed to in their homelands. Athletes at the peak of condition will not be upset by unfamiliar diets.

Tackling the tremendous task of staging the Olympic Games is a national undertaking. The Australian Government is contributing one-half the cost of capital construction work while the Victoria State Government and Melbourne City Council will share the remaining costs. The Organizing Committee, composed of 50 political, civic, business and sports leaders, is directing the planning and preparation for the 1956 Olympic Games.



# Here's How Bayer Aspirin Helps Millions **FEEL BETTER FAST!**



**WHEN YOUR MUSCLES ACHE**—Whenever you get too much exercise, or when you use muscles you don't ordinarily use, you're almost sure to have aches and pains from it. In this case, Bayer Aspirin is a life saver. It relieves muscular aches and pains quickly and effectively . . . helps you to feel "as good as new" again. Try it yourself.

**FOR QUICK RELIEF**, millions *more* people use Bayer Aspirin than any other pain reliever—*without stomach upset!* You can take Bayer Aspirin with *full* confidence—because no one has ever discovered a safer, faster and more effective pain relieving agent. So, to feel better *fast*—get

**BAYER**  **ASPIRIN**

## ORIGIN OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

BY J. LYMAN BINGHAM  
*Executive Director*



**I**NTERNATIONAL athletics were created by a French boy, Pierre de Coubertin. At the age of seventeen he began to scrutinize the weaknesses of his people who were trying to recover hope and self respect following the Franco-Prussian War. He concluded that three monarchies, two empires, and three republics during a single century were not indicative of stability in the French character. The solution, he believed, rested in the development of the individual.

Coubertin had sufficient means to travel. He visited England and America where he studied organized athletics conducted by students. He observed that competing for a place on an athletic team developed qualities of character whereas the attitude in French schools was that games destroyed study. He was convinced that he should devote his entire time and energy to securing a pedagogical reform in his country. He decided to start at the bottom because, as he expressed it, "The foundation of real human morality lies in mutual respect—and to respect one another it is necessary to know one another."

Coubertin was not an athlete, but he chose athletics as his field. The first major sport with which he associated himself was rowing, but when he attempted to bring the British oarsmen to France or send the French oarsmen to compete at Henley, he found the British and French conceptions of amateurism were not the same. This gave him the idea of bringing together educators, diplomats, and sports leaders for the purpose of developing a universal understanding of amateurism so that the athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis.

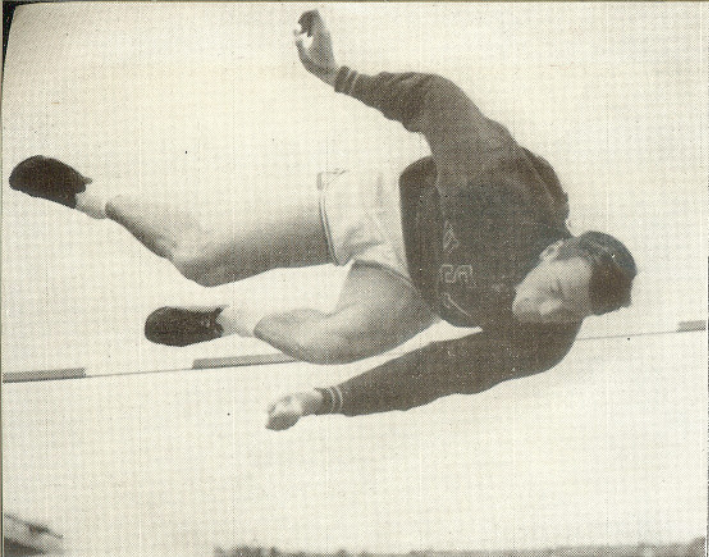
He realized that to capture the attention of disinterested persons he would have to originate something spectacular. He began to dream of a revival of the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports

Union at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1892 he first publicly announced the Olympic Games idea. Speaking at the conference, Coubertin said, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free 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." He proposed reviving the Olympic Games, but at this meeting his auditors failed to grasp the significance of the idea.

His next opportunity came in the spring of 1894 at an international congress which he had assembled for the purpose of studying the questions of amateurism. At this meeting official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain were in attendance, and Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland, and Australia sent proxies or letters. Seven questions concerning the problem of amateurism were on the agenda and Coubertin took the liberty of adding an eighth, "Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games." The Olympic Games overshadowed the other items on the agenda, and the decision to revive the Olympic Games was made.

After many disappointments and near failure, Coubertin succeeded in launching the first Modern Olympic Games at Athens, Greece in 1896, and from this beginning the world's greatest athletic spectacle was established.

Following the pattern of the Ancient Olympic Games, it was agreed that the Modern Games would be held during the first year of a four year period called an Olympiad. Under the regulations, the Games must be held in the year scheduled or they must be cancelled. They cannot be postponed until the following year nor can they be held in any year prior to the first year of the next Olympiad. Each Olympiad is numbered whether the Games are held or not.



Bob Mathias, brilliant U. S. all-around athlete, winning '52 Decathlon championship to become only person to take this title twice. His total of 7887 points broke the previous Olympic record and his own world record. The Tulare, California, athlete won his first Decathlon in 1948.

Scenes of Mathias in 4 of the 10 event Decathlon.

High Jump—top left  
Pole Vault—top right  
Broad Jump—at left  
400 Meters—below

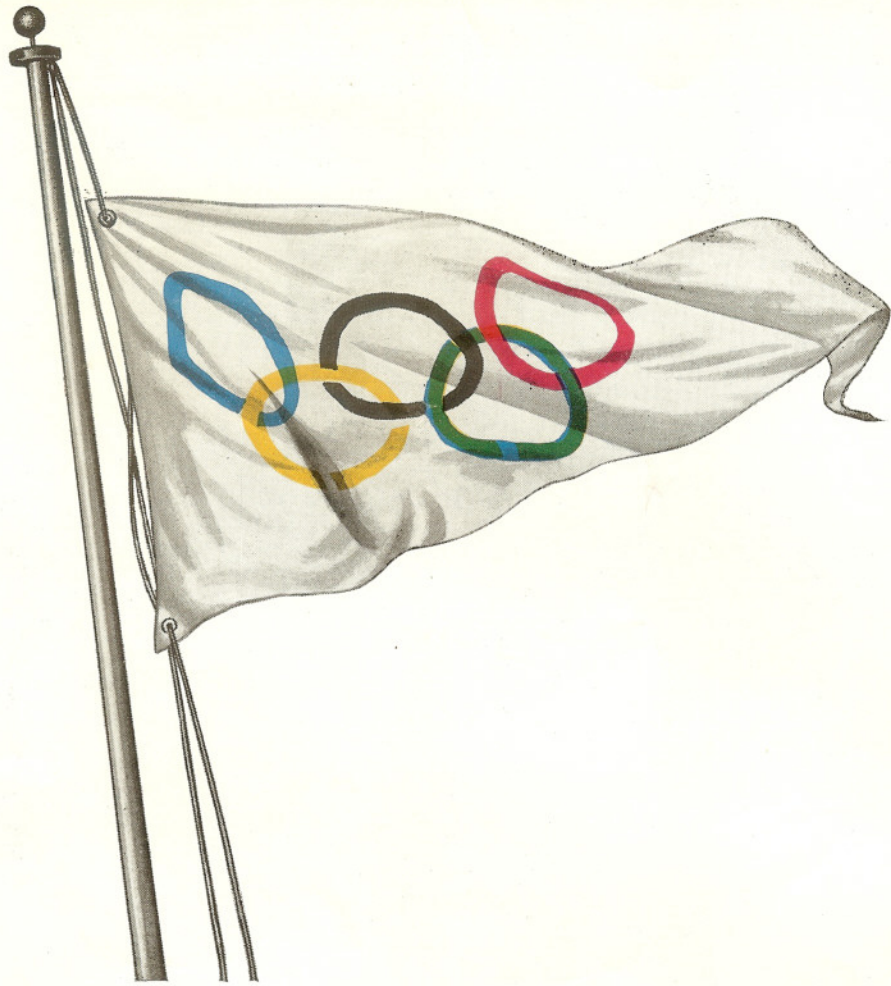




Here is the distinctive quality of Coca-Cola.  
Here is the unique tang of its taste.  
Here is that fresh sparkle—unmistakably Coke.

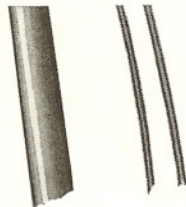
***the friendliest drink on earth***



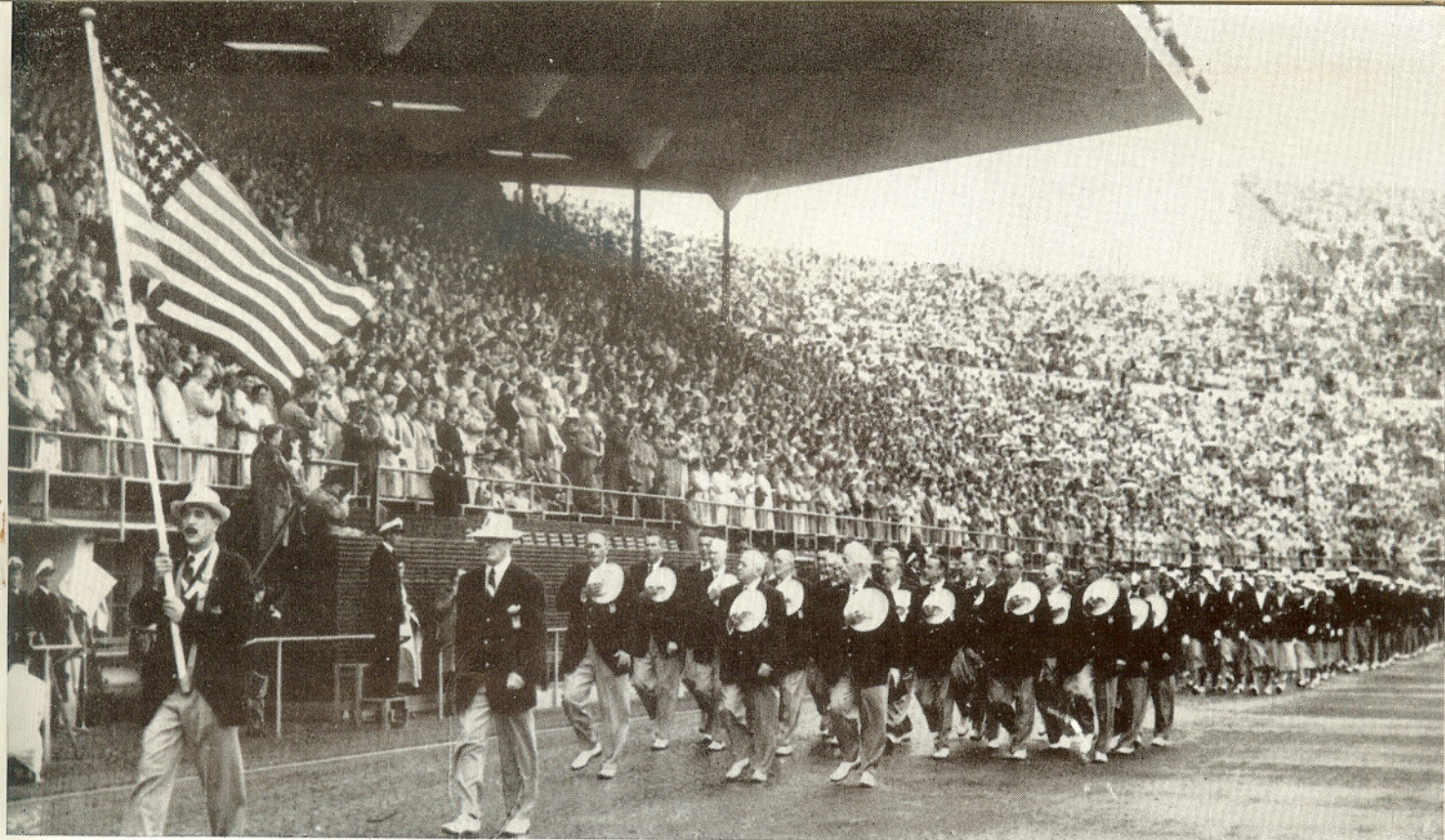


## OLYMPIC CIRCLES

The Olympic symbol, recognized throughout the world, consists of five different colored circles on a field of white. Representative of the five continents, these circles are linked together to denote the sporting friendship of the peoples of the earth, whatever their creed or country. The colors of the rings are Blue, Yellow, Black, Green, and Red—colors chosen because at least one of them appears in the flag of every nation in the world. The words "Citius, Altius, Fortius", which frequently appear under the circles, mean "quicker, higher, more strongly", and are indicative of the competing athlete's endeavor to run faster, jump higher, and throw more strongly.







Norman C. Armitage, fencer, leads the United States Olympic Team as it pays tribute to Finland's President Juho K. Passikivi at Helsinki in 1952.

## OPENING DAY CEREMONY

**T**HE opening ceremony of the Olympic Games is prescribed by the Olympic rules. The ceremony begins when the King or President of the host nation is received at the entrance of the stadium by the President of the International Olympic Committee and by the President of the Organizing Committee. The two Presidents conduct the King or President and the persons accompanying him to the arena, where he is greeted with the national anthem of his country, either played or sung.

The President of the I. O. C. and the President of the Organizing Committee then present their colleagues to the King or President. The parade of the athletes follows. Each contingent, dressed in its official uniform, is preceded by a shield bearing the name of its country and is accompanied by its national flag. Except for Greece, which is given the lead, and the host country, which brings up the rear, the countries march in alphabetical order. Only those participating in the Games and officials not exceeding ten per cent of their competitors take part in the parade.

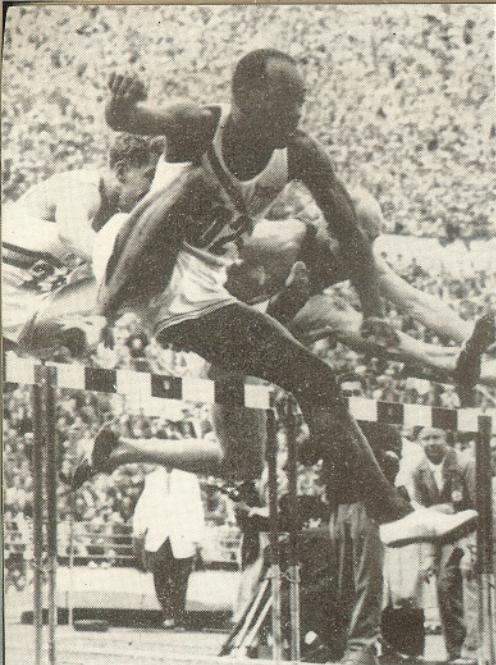
As the marchers pass the reviewing stand they salute the King or President of the country by executing "eyes right." Each contingent, after completing its march around the stadium, lines up in the center of the arena in a column behind its shield and flag facing the Tribune of Honor.

The International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee line up on either side. The President of the Organizing Committee mounts the Tribune of Honor and delivers a brief speech, after which he asks the King or President to proclaim the Games open. The latter rises and says, "I declare open the Olympic Games of . . . celebrating the . . . Olympiad of the modern

era." A fanfare of trumpets is then sounded, during which the Olympic flag is slowly raised; pigeons, emblematic of doves of peace, are released, followed by a salute of guns. The Olympic flame is brought by a courier who, after circling the track, lights the sacred fire which must burn throughout the games.

If there is a religious ceremony, it takes place at that time. The Olympic hymn is then sung during which members of the I. O. C. and Organizing Committee return to their seats. Immediately afterwards a representative of the host country advances to the foot of the Tribune of Honor accompanied by the flag bearer of his country. He then mounts the Tribune and, holding the flag in his right hand and surrounded by bearers of the flags of all the other countries arranged in a semi-circle around him, pronounces the following Olympic Oath on behalf of all of the assembled athletes: "We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in fair competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and with the desire to participate in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport." The choir sings the national anthem; the athletes leave the stadium by the shortest route.

A victory ceremony is held during the Games for the first three winners of each event. They mount a specially constructed victory platform and the medals are presented by the President of the I. O. C. or his representative, another member of the committee. The flag of the country of the winner is hoisted on the central flag pole and those of the second and third on adjoining flag poles on the right and on the left as they face the arena. Meanwhile the abbreviated national anthem of the country of the winner is played.



Top left—Harrison Dillard, leading the field as he breaks Olympic record in the 110-meters high hurdles. He became unique in Olympic annals by being first to achieve gold medals in both this event and the 100-meters sprint.

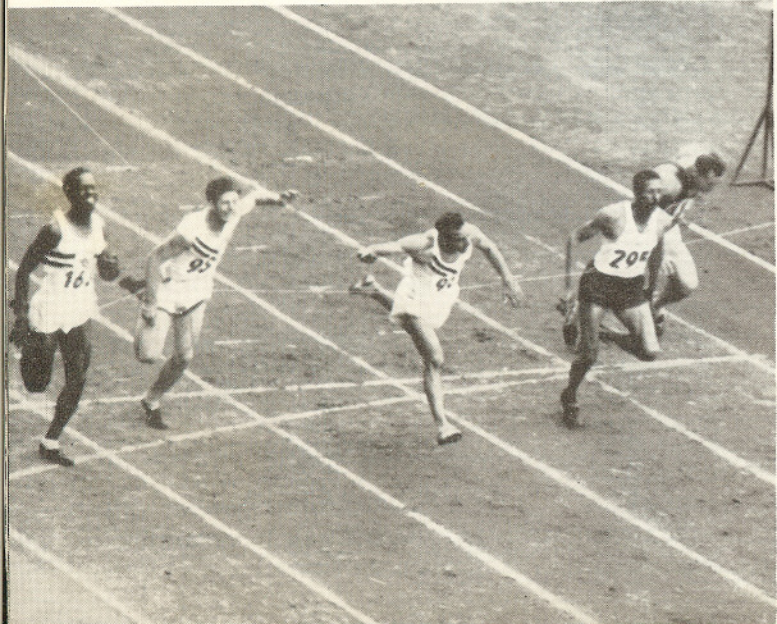
Top center—With tape in sight, Mal Whitfield steps up the pace and wins his second 800-meters run championship.

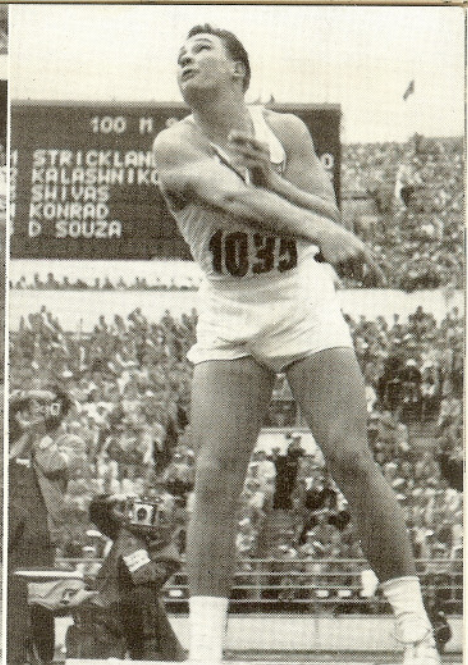
Top right—Charley Moore, son of an Olympic hurdler of the 1924 team, wins the 400-meters hurdle race on a rain-soaked track and establishes a new Olympic mark.

Left—Andy Stanfield, anchor man, brings baton home first in 400-meters relay for the seventh straight United States triumph in this event.

Bottom left—The photo-finish 100-meters triumph for Lindy Remigino is one of the most surprising and inspirational victories for the United States.

Bottom right—Horace Ashenfelter wins 3,000-meters steeplechase, and is first United States victor in this event in Olympic history.





## AMERICAN WINNERS IN 1952

Top left—Jerome Biffle leaps 24 feet 10 inches to win gold medal.

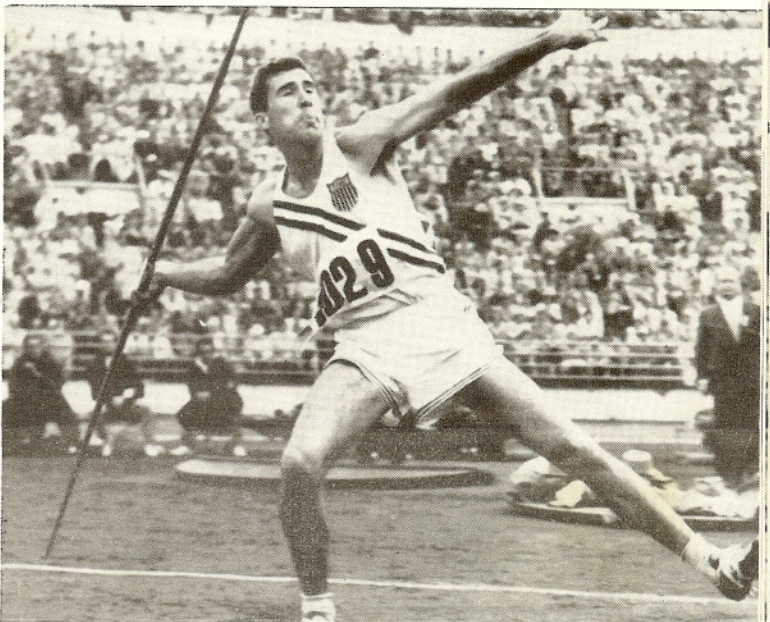
Top center—Sim Iness shatters the Olympic record with a discus throw of 180 feet 6½ inches.

Top right—Parry O'Brien becomes new Olympic shot put champion with record toss of 57 feet 1½ inches.

Right—With the high jump bar set at 6 feet 8¼ inches, Walt Davis clears greatest height in Olympic Game's history.

Bottom left—Bob Richards soars to Olympic heights with a 14 feet 11¼ inch record vault.

Bottom right—Cy Young about to get off winning toss to become first American victor in javelin event.





Tenley Albright, Newton Center, Massachusetts

## FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONS

Hayes Alan Jenkins, Colorado Springs, Colorado



## THE VII OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, ITALY

**I**N spite of the fact that the United States sent the finest team we have ever entered since the beginning of winter competition, we only won two gold medals, both in figure skating, at the Cortina Games.

The Soviet Union won six of the twenty-four first places plus a hands down victory in the unofficial team competition by dominating speed skating, long distance skiing and hockey.

Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland were the biggest challengers, with the United States placing sixth in unofficial team ratings.

America's individual standouts were the figure skaters, who won five of the six medals in men's and women's individual competition.

Hayes Alan Jenkins of Colorado Springs, Colorado, won the men's figure skating gold medal. Behind him came Ronnie Robertson of Long Beach, California, and brother Dave Jenkins. Carol Heiss of Ozone Park, New York, gave Tenley Albright of Newton Center, Massachusetts, quite a run for the women's crown, but Tenley won by a narrow margin.

In men's skiing America's best was Brooks Dodge of Gorham, New Hampshire, fourth in the special slalom. Hopes were held for the bob-sledders, but only Art Tyler of Rochester, New York, and his crew gained medals, getting third place in the four-man event. America's two-man sleds finished fifth and sixth.

Few expected the United States hockey team to win. But after beating the favored Canadians 4-1, expectations were built up only to be dashed in the 4-0 loss to Russia. The Americans earned silver medals for second place.

The sharpest disappointment from the American standpoint came in women's skiing. Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence of Parshall, Colorado, a double gold medalist in the 1952 Games at Oslo, was far below form, and Katy Rodolph from Reno, Nevada, fractured a neck vertebra in pre-Olympic training.

America has never been first in team scoring, but if the total unofficial scores for all the Games since the first ones in 1924 are averaged out, we rank second behind Norway. The unofficial score, including the 1956 Games is: Norway, 677½; United States, 420; Finland, 347; Sweden, 301.

In the Winter Games our best showing has been bobsledding where we have taken six out of fourteen titles. Our next best showing is in speed skating, six of twenty-seven championships going to the United States. However, four of those six titles were won at Lake Placid in 1932 when the championships were conducted under American rules. This system puts as great a premium on racing strategy and tactics as upon speed. Foreign skaters, unfamiliar with the jostling and the elbowing, were shut out. They prefer the international rules, which are the equivalent of solo races against time.

In the comparatively new competition of women's skiing we have taken three Olympic championships, once



Willard Ikola does some tight goal tending as U. S. team upsets favored Canadian sextet 4-1 in second match of the 1956 Winter Games. The U. S. team placed second in the final standings.

with Gretchen Fraser and twice with Andrea Mead Lawrence. We have won four of twenty-seven figure skating titles, by Dick Button, Hayes Jenkins and Tenley Albright. Of eight hockey championships America's winnings amounted to zero, a record equalled in men's skiing competition.

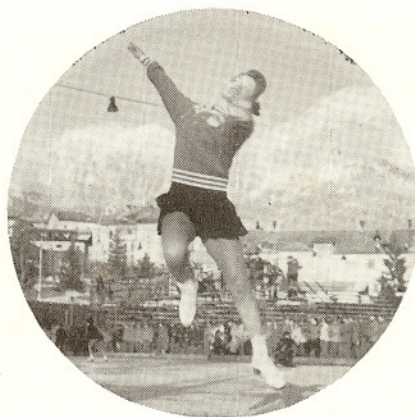
On his return to this country, Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, cited the strong showing of Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria and other comparatively small nations as one of the finer aspects of the VII Olympic Winter Games.

In commenting on the outcome at Cortina, Mr. Brundage said, "It is against the Olympic idea to throw one nation against another. But we cannot ignore the fact that Russia is putting tremendous emphasis on the development of its athletes.

"In this country, we make heroes of our professional athletes but not our amateurs. In Russia, a successful amateur athlete is put on a pedestal as a national hero.

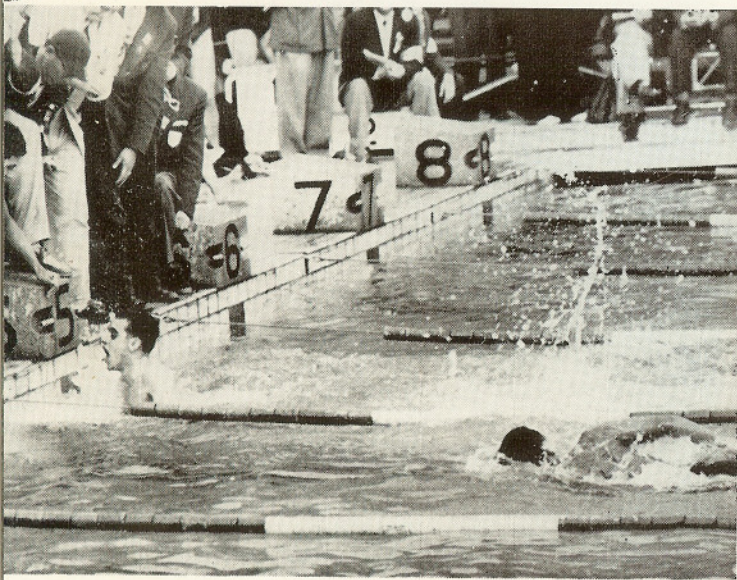
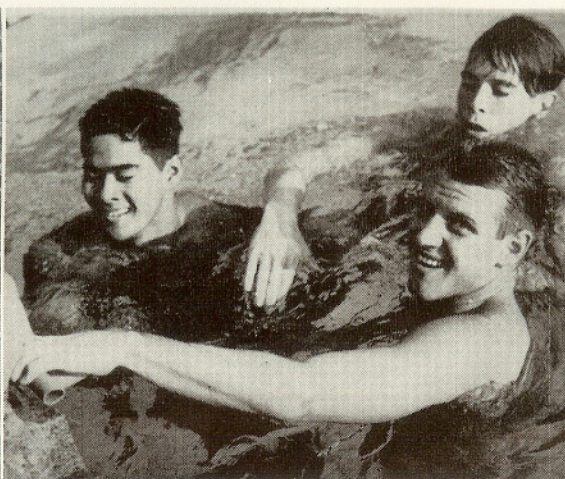
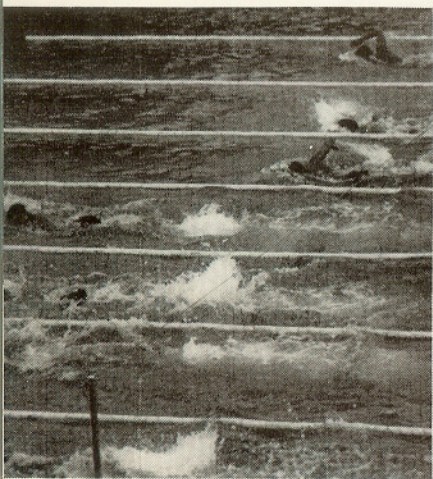
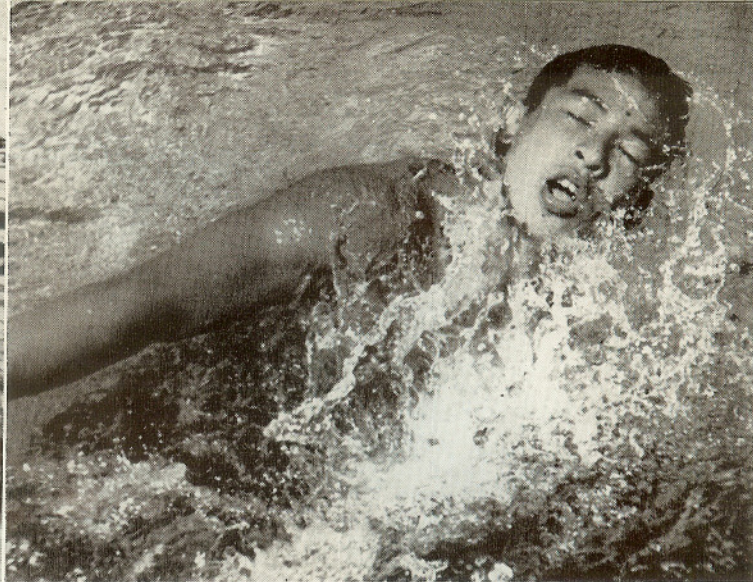
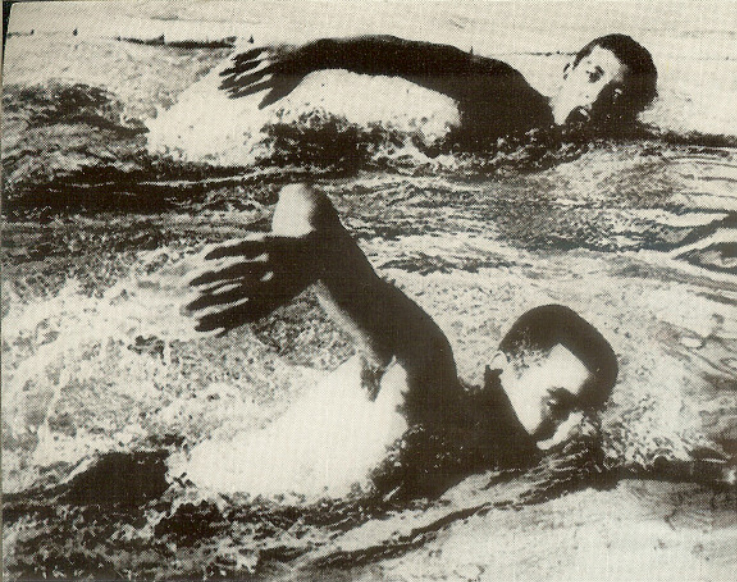
"The Russians make more of amateur sport than we do. Their athletes don't have the same distractions as ours do. And they train harder. So they will always be difficult to beat.

"But, thankfully, the big nations can never completely monopolize the Olympics. The small countries always will do well in some event."



Silver medal winners in the figure skating event were Carol Heiss of Ozone Park, New York, and Ronnie Robertson of Long Beach, California.





Top—Jimmy McLane, nearest camera, and Ford Konno show great form as they get off to a fast start in the 1952 1,500-meters free style event . . . Konno (right), however, wins gold medal with amazing time of 18 minutes 30 seconds. The champion erased 42.4 seconds from previous Olympic mark.  
Center—(1) Winner Clarke Scholes shown out in front (in lane four) is just 10 meters from finish in the 100-meters free style event . . . (2) Yoshio Oyakawa (left) at the end of his record

breaking win in the 100-meters backstroke race with teammates Gilbert Bozon (rear) who took second and Jack Taylor (right foreground) who finished third . . . (3) Frank Dooley, United States swimming team member, turning in the 800-meters relay free style event.  
Bottom left—Jim McLane, at finish line, beating T. Tanikawa of Japan in the 800-meters relay in 1952. Bottom right—Jacqueline Lavine in the 400-meters relay race at Helsinki.

## MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

Ist Olympiad	Athens, Greece .....	1896
IInd Olympiad	Paris, France .....	1900
IIIrd Olympiad	St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. ....	1904
IVth Olympiad	London, England .....	1908
Vth Olympiad	Stockholm, Sweden .....	1912
VIth Olympiad	Berlin, Germany .....	1916
	(Not celebrated, because of World War I)	
VIIth Olympiad	Antwerp, Belgium .....	1920
VIIIth Olympiad	Paris, France .....	1924
IXth Olympiad	Amsterdam, Holland .....	1928
Xth Olympiad	Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. ..	1932
XIth Olympiad	Berlin, Germany .....	1936
XIIth Olympiad	Helsinki, Finland .....	1940
	(Not celebrated, because of World War II)	
XIIIth Olympiad	Unawarded .....	1944
XIVth Olympiad	London, England .....	1948
XVth Olympiad	Helsinki, Finland .....	1952
XVIth Olympiad	Melbourne, Australia .....	1956

## WINTER GAMES

Ist Olympic Winter Games	Chamonix, France	1924
IInd Olympic Winter Games	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1928
IIIrd Olympic Winter Games	Lake Placid, N. Y., U. S. A.	1932
IVth Olympic Winter Games	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1936
Vth Olympic Winter Games	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1948
VIth Olympic Winter Games	Oslo, Norway	1952
VIIth Olympic Winter Games	Cortina D'Ampezzo, Italy	1956

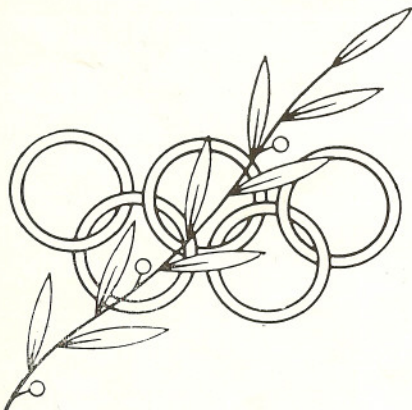


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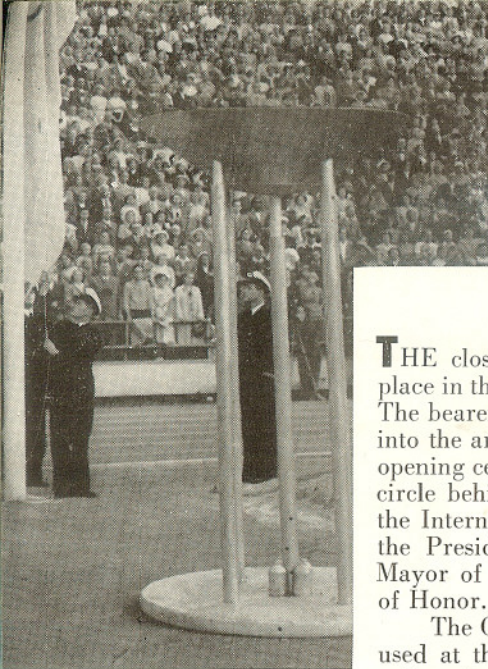
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## CLOSING RITUAL

**T**HE closing ceremony of the Olympic Games takes place in the Stadium on the final day after the last event. The bearers of the flags of the competing nations march into the arena in single file in the same order as for the opening ceremony and take up their positions in a semi-circle behind the Tribune of Honor. The President of the International Olympic Committee, accompanied by the President of the Organizing Committee and the Mayor of the city, proceed to the foot of the Tribune of Honor.

The Greek flag is then hoisted on the right flagpole used at the victory ceremony and the Greek national anthem is played. Then the flag of the country organizing the Games is hoisted on the middle flagpole and its national anthem is played. Thereupon the flag of the country selected to organize the next Olympic Games is hoisted on the remaining flagpole and its national anthem is played.

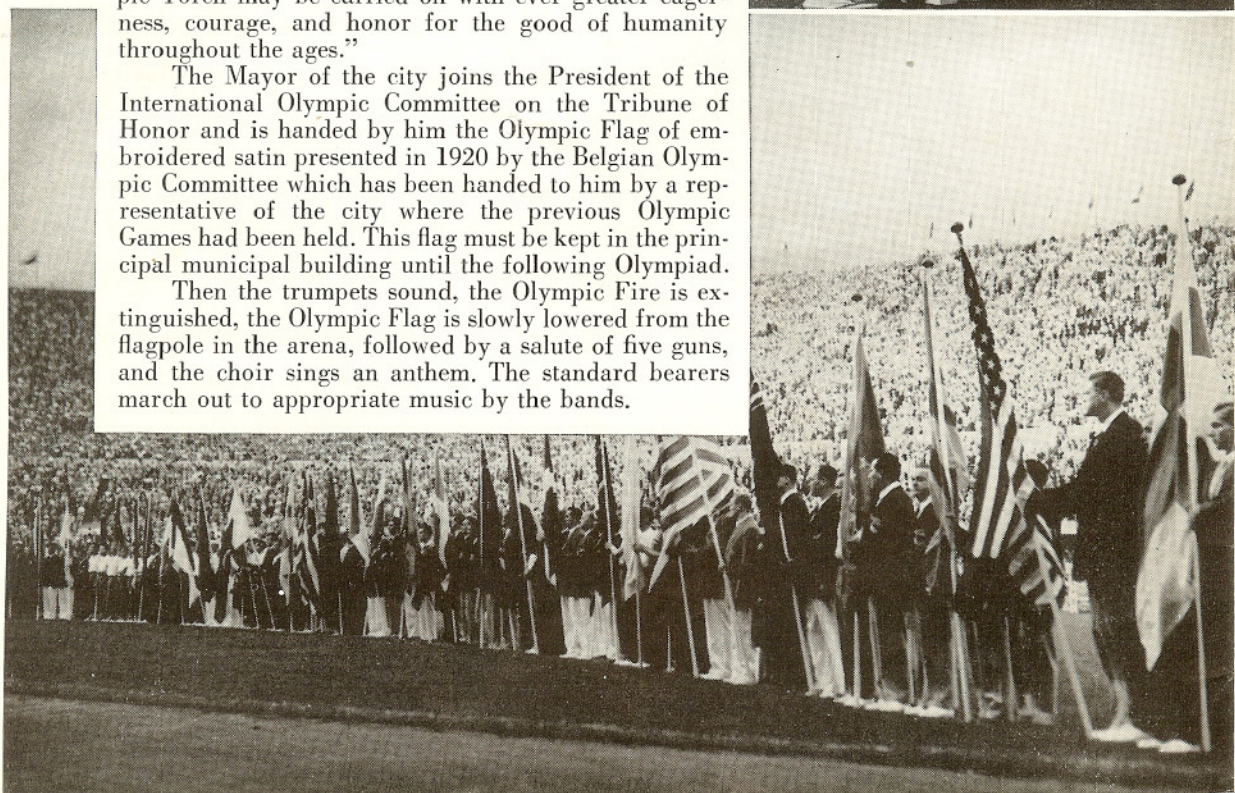
The President of the International Olympic Committee mounts the Tribune and pronounces the closing of the Games in these words: "In the name of the International Olympic Committee I offer to the . . . and to the people . . . (name of the King or President and name of the country), to the authorities of the city of . . . and to the organizers of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I declare the . . . Olympic Games closed and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the Youth of every country, to assemble in four years at . . . (in case the city has not been chosen, the name of the city is replaced by the words 'the place to be chosen') there to celebrate with us the Games of the . . . Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic Torch may be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage, and honor for the good of humanity throughout the ages."

The Mayor of the city joins the President of the International Olympic Committee on the Tribune of Honor and is handed by him the Olympic Flag of embroidered satin presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee which has been handed to him by a representative of the city where the previous Olympic Games had been held. This flag must be kept in the principal municipal building until the following Olympiad.

Then the trumpets sound, the Olympic Fire is extinguished, the Olympic Flag is slowly lowered from the flagpole in the arena, followed by a salute of five guns, and the choir sings an anthem. The standard bearers march out to appropriate music by the bands.

## CLOSING SCENES

As flame is extinguished and five circles are lowered from the flagpole in Helsinki, athletes from 67 nations prepare to disperse for another four year period.





## THE ANCIENT GAMES

**T**HE Olympic Games are divided into two periods, the Ancient and the Modern. The Ancient Games, the origin of which is unknown, were held in a sacred valley at Olympia in Elis near the western coast of Greece. The earliest recorded Olympic competition was in 776 B. C. They were celebrated without interruption for nearly 1200 years. So important were these contests that time was measured by the four year interval between the Games. This four year period was called an "Olympiad." It is a well established fact that religious festivals in honor of Olympian Zeus had been observed in the sacred valley for several centuries previous to that remote date. The Greek Games were celebrated in the belief that the shades of the dead were gratified by such spectacles as delighted them during their earthly life.

During the Homeric age, these festivals were simply sacrifices followed by games at the tomb or before the funeral pyre. Gradually they grew into religious festivals observed by an entire community and celebrated near the shrine of the god in whose honor they were instituted. The idea then developed that the gods themselves were present but invisible and delighted in the services and contests. It was not until the fourth century that they were held in honor of a living person. Later these festivals lost their local character and became Pan-Hellenic. Four of these festivals, Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian, had attracted world wide attention, but the one held at Olympia was by far the most important consecrated to the Olympian Zeus.

The Olympic Games became the greatest festival of a mighty nation. Once every four years trading was suspended, the continuously warring states and the fighting tribes laid down their arms and all of the people went forth in peace to pay tribute to the manhood of its nation.

The immediate site of the Games, the Stadium of Olympia, lay towards the northeast of the Altis beyond Mount Kromion. It was an oblong area of about 643 feet in length and about 97 feet wide. It consisted of four sloping heights, two at the sides and two at the ends. The one at the north had been cut in a hill, while the other had been artificially formed by earth that had been taken from the arena. The spectators sat on the grassy slopes which accommodated more than 40,000.

For the first thirteen Olympiads the competition consisted of a single race of 200 yards, approximately the length of the stadium. The race was called the "Stade" from which our word "stadium" was derived. The first recorded victor in 776 B. C. was Coroebus of Elis, a cook. The athletes of Elis maintained an unbroken string of victories until the fourteenth Olympiad, at which time a second race of two lengths of the stadium was added. In the fifteenth Olympiad an endurance event was added in which they went twelve times around the stadium, about four-and-one-half kilometers. The athletes competed in groups of four, which were determined by drawing lots with the winners meeting the other winners until a final race was run. The soil was composed of shifting sand which gave way under the athletes' feet.

In 708 B. C. the pentathlon and wrestling events were introduced. In 688 boxing, in 680 the four-horse chariot race, in 648 the pancratan, and in 580 the



Harry Hillman, right, of the U. S. team, captures the 400-meters crown in the 1904 Olympic Games.

armed race where the men traversed the stadium twice heavily armed. In the pentathlon, those who jumped a certain distance qualified for the spear throwing; the four best sprinted the length of the stadium, the three best threw the discus, with the two best engaging in a wrestling match to the finish.

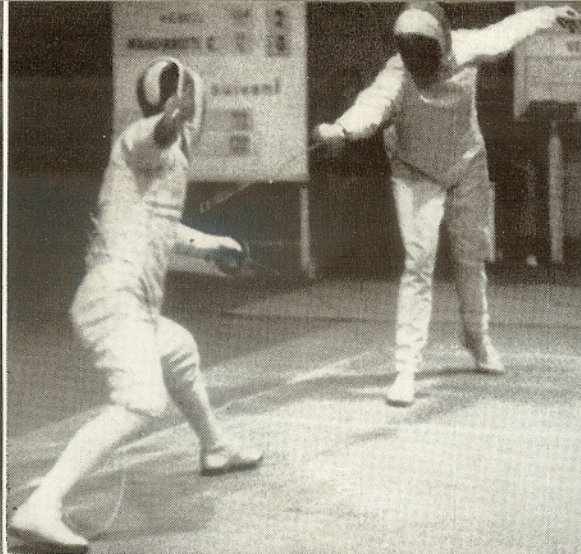
The early rewards were simple crowns of wild olive, but by the sixty-first Olympiad the victors were permitted to erect statues in their honor in Olympia. They had to win three times before the statues could be made in their likeness. Later it was often the practice to make a breach in the walls of the city through which the victorious athletes returned.

During the fifth century before Christ, the Games reached their climax, in fact, they were already showing the first signs of decay. Trying for records and specialization claimed the interest of the crowd. From there on to professional sport was only a step and it was quickly taken. The invasion of the Macedonians put an end to the Greek City-States. Relieved of the political controversies, they devoted themselves entirely to the Olympic Games. Instead of training their growing youth, they merely hired athletes and nationalized them.

During the middle of the second century before Christ, Greece came under the domination of the Romans, who permitted the Games to continue, but they had little interest in them. Centuries passed, the Games still continued, but the high Olympic ideals were entirely discarded and profit alone provided the incentive. In 393 A. D. the Emperor Theodosius forbade the Games altogether, but they had survived a period of nearly 300 Olympiads or approximately 1200 years.

Paul Pilgrim, U. S. 400 and 800-meters victor of 1906, when the games were held in Athens.





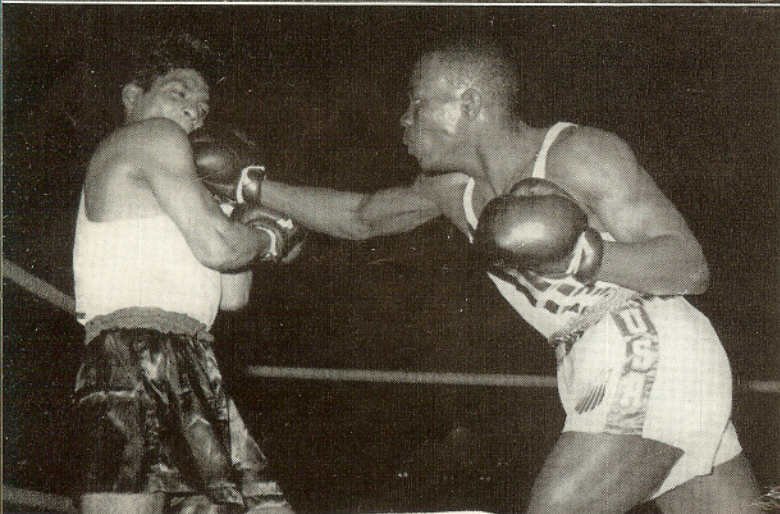
Top left—Freiberger (10) and Pippin leaping for rebound as U. S. beats Russia 36-25 in final game. Note scoreboard indicates Uruguay has just placed third and Argentina fourth in final 1952 basketball standing.

Top center—Yebell, U. S., engaging Mangiarotti, Italy (left), in epee match.

Top right—Edward Scrobe, of U. S. Gymnastics team, in a handstand on the bars at Helsinki, 1952.

Left—Members of U. S. basketball squad pose for photographers after victory over Russia.

Left—Edson Brown, U. S. featherweight, outpoints Bose, India.

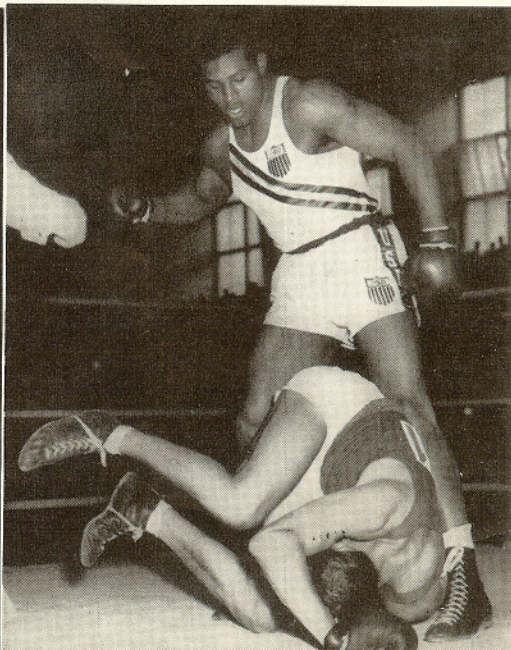
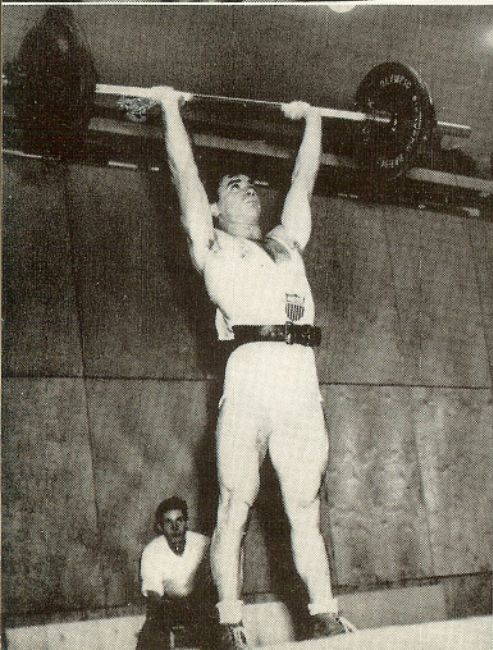


Bottom left—Action with weights: Peter George, middleweight, captures weightlifting gold medal with an 881½ pounds performance.

Bottom center—Bill Smith is carried from ring at Helsinki after his welterweight wrestling win for the U. S.

Bottom right—Eddie Sanders stands over Hans Jost, Switzerland, after knocking him out in first round of their heavyweight bout in 1952.

The U. S. Olympic Committee acknowledges with appreciation the fine cooperation of *Sports Illustrated* and *Life Magazine* in supplying a great number of pictures appearing in this program.



# U. S. OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

## TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

60-METERS DASH		
Year	Champion	Time
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein	0:7
1904	Archie Hahn	0:7
100-METERS DASH		
1896	T. E. Burke	0:12
1900	F. W. Jarvis	0:10.8
1904	Archie Hahn	0:11
1906	Archie Hahn	0:11.2
1912	R. C. Craig	0:10.8
1920	C. W. Paddock	0:10.8
1932	Eddie Tolan	0:10.3
1936	Jesse Owens	0:10.3
1948	Harrison Dillard	0:10.3
1952	Lindy J. Remigino	0:10.4
200-METERS DASH		
1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury	0:22.2
1904	Archie Hahn	0:21.6
1912	R. C. Craig	0:21.7
1920	Allan Woodring	0:22
1924	J. V. Scholz	0:21.6
1932	Eddie Tolan	0:21.2
1936	Jesse Owens	0:20.7
1948	Mel Patton	0:21.1
1952	Andrew W. Stanfield	0:20.7
400-METERS DASH		
1896	T. E. Burke	0:54.2
1900	M. W. Long	0:49.4
1904	H. L. Hillman	0:49.2
1906	Paul Pilgrim	0:53.2
1912	C. D. Reidpath	0:48.2
1928	Ray Barbuti	0:47.8
1932	William Carr	0:46.2
1936	Archie Williams	0:46.5
800-METERS DASH		
1904	J. D. Lightbody	1:56
1906	Paul Pilgrim	2:01.2
1908	M. W. Sheppard	1:52.8
1912	J. E. Meredith	1:51.9
1936	John Woodruff	1:52.9
1948	Mal Whitfield	1:49.2
1952	Mal Whitfield	1:49.2
1,500-METERS RUN		
1904	J. D. Lightbody	4:05.4
1906	J. D. Lightbody	4:12
1908	M. W. Sheppard	4:03.4
MARATHON		
1904	T. J. Hicks	3:28:53
1908	John J. Hayes	2:55:18.4
110-METERS HURDLES		
1896	T. P. Curtis	0:17.6
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein	0:15.4
1904	F. W. Schule	0:16
1906	R. G. Leavitt	0:16.2
1908	Forrest Smithson	0:15
1912	F. W. Kelley	0:15.1
1924	D. C. Kinsey	0:15
1932	George Saling	0:14.6
1936	Forrest Towns	0:14.2
1948	William Porter	0:13.9
1952	Harrison Dillard	0:13.7
200-METERS HURDLES		
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein	0:25.4
1904	H. L. Hillman	0:24.6
400-METERS HURDLES		
1900	J. W. B. Tewksbury	0:57.6
1904	H. L. Hillman	0:53
1908	C. J. Bacon	0:55
1920	F. F. Loomis	0:52.6
1924	F. Morgan Taylor	0:52.4
1936	Glenn Hardin	0:51.1
1948	Roy Cochran	0:51.1
1952	Charles Moore	0:50.8
STEEPLECHASE		
1900	G. W. Orton (2,500-Meters)	7:34.4
1904	J. D. Lightbody (2,590-Meters)	7:36.9
3,000-METERS STEEPLECHASE		
1952	Horace Ashenfelter	8:45.4
3,000-METERS TEAM RACE		
1912	United States	9
1920	United States	10
CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM		
1904	United States	27
1,500-METERS WALK		
1906	George V. Bonhag	7:12.6
400-METERS RELAY		
1920	Paddock, Scholz, Kirksey, Murchison	0:42.2
1924	Clarke, Hussey, Murchison, Leoney	0:41
1928	Wycoff, Quinn, Borah, Russell	0:41
1932	Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer, Wycoff	0:40
1936	Owens, Metcalf, Draper, Wycoff	0:40
1948	Ewell, Wright, Dillard, Patton	0:40.3
1952	Smith, Dillard, Remigino, Stanfield	0:40.1

1,600-METERS RELAY		
Year	Champion	Time
1908	Hamilton, Cartmell, Taylor, Sheppard	3:29.4
1912	Sheppard, Lindberg, Meredith, Reidpath	3:16.6
1924	Cochran, Helfrich, McDonald, Stevenson	3:16
1928	Baird, Alderman, Spencer, Barbuti	3:14.2
1948	Bourland, Harnden, Cochran, Whitfield	3:10.4
POLE VAULT		
1896	W. W. Hoyt	10'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1900	I. K. Baxter	10'9.9"
1904	C. E. Dvorak	11'6"
1908	A. C. Gilbert	12'2"
1912	E. T. Cook, Jr.	12'2"
1912	H. J. Babcock	12'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1920	Frank K. Foss	13'5"
1924	L. S. Barnes	12'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1928	Sabin W. Carr	13'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1932	William Miller	14'1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1936	Earle Meadows	14'3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1948	O. Guinn Smith	14'1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1952	Robert Richards	14'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
RUNNING HIGH JUMP		
1896	E. H. Clark	5'11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1900	I. K. Baxter	6'2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1904	S. S. Jones	5'11"
1908	H. F. Porter	6'3"
1912	A. W. Richards	6'4"
1920	R. W. Landon	6'4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1924	H. M. Osborn	6'5 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
1928	Robert W. King	6'4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1936	C. Johnson	6'7 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
1952	W. Davis	6'8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
STANDARD HIGH JUMP		
1900	R. C. Ewry	5'5"
1904	R. C. Ewry	4'11"
1906	R. C. Ewry	5'1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1908	R. C. Ewry	5'2"
1912	Platt Adams	5'4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
RUNNING BROAD JUMP		
1896	E. H. Clark	Distance
1900	A. E. Kraenzlein	23'6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1904	Myer Prinstein	24'1"
1906	Myer Prinstein	23'7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1908	Frank Irons	24'6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1912	A. L. Gutterson	24'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1924	D. Hubbard	24'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1928	Edward Hamm	25'4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1932	Edward Gordon	25'3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1936	Jesse Owens	26'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1948	Willie Steele	25'8"
1952	J. Biffle	24'10"
STANDING BROAD JUMP		
1900	R. C. Ewry	10'6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1904	R. C. Ewry	11'4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1906	R. C. Ewry	10'10"
1908	R. C. Ewry	10'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP		
1896	J. B. Connolly	45'
1900	Myer Prinstein	47'4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1904	Myer Prinstein	47'
STANDING HOP, STEP AND JUMP		
1900	R. C. Ewry	34'8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1904	R. C. Ewry	34'7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
16-Lb. SHOT PUT		
1896	R. S. Garrett	36'2"
1900	R. Sheldon	46'3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1904	Ralph Rose	48'7"
1906	M. J. Sheridan	40'4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1908	Ralph Rose	46'7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1912	P. J. McDonald	50'4"
1924	Clarence Houser	49'2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1928	John Kuck	52'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
1932	Leo Sexton	52'6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "
1948	W. Thompson	56'2"
1952	W. P. O'Brien, Jr.	57'1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
16-Lb. SHOT PUT (Both Hands)		
1912	Ralph Rose	90'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
56-Lb. WEIGHT		
1920	P. J. McDonald	36'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
DISCUS THROW		
1896	R. S. Garrett	95'7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1904	M. J. Sheridan	128'10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1906	M. J. Sheridan	136'4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1908	M. J. Sheridan	134'2"
1924	C. Houser	151'5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1928	C. Houser	155'2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1932	John Anderson	162'4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1936	K. Carpenter	165'7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1952	S. Iness	180'6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
16-Lb. HAMMER THROW		
1900	J. J. Flanagan	167'4"
1904	J. J. Flanagan	168'1"
1908	J. J. Flanagan	170'4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1912	M. J. McGrath	177'7"
1920	P. J. Ryan	173'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1924	F. D. Tootell	174'10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "

JAVELIN THROW		
Year	Champion	Distance
1952	C. Young	242'3 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
DECATHLON		
1924	H. M. Osborn	Points
1932	James Bausch	7710.77
	(old point system used 1912-1932)	8462.23
1936	Glenn Morris	7900
1948	Robert Mathias	7139
1952	Robert Mathias	7887
TUG OF WAR		
United States teams won in 1900 and 1904		
TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN		
100-METERS DASH		
1928	Elizabeth Robinson	Time
1936	Helen Stephens	0:12.2
		0:11.5
400-METERS RELAY		
1932	United States	0:47
1936	United States	0:46.9
1952	United States	0:45.9
80-METERS HURDLES		
1932	Mildred Didrikson	0:11.7
RUNNING HIGH JUMP		
1932	Jean Shiley	Height
1948	Alice Coachman	5'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
		5'6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
DISCUS THROW		
1932	L. Copeland	Distance
		133'2"
JAVELIN THROW		
1932	Mildred Didrikson	143'4"
BASKETBALL		
United States teams won in 1936, 1948 and 1952.		
BOXING		
FLYWEIGHT		
1904	George V. Finnegan	20'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1920	Frank De Genaro	
1924	Fidel La Barba	
1952	N. Brooks	
BANTAMWEIGHT		
1904	O. L. Kirk	
FEATHERWEIGHT		
1904	O. L. Kirk	1924 John Fields
LIGHTWEIGHT		
1904	H. J. Spanger	1920 Samuel Mosberg
LIGHT-WELTERWEIGHT		
1952	C. Adkins	
WELTERWEIGHT		
1904	Al Young	1932 Edward Flynn
MIDDLEWEIGHT		
1904	Charles Mayer	
1932	Carmen Barth	1952 Floyd Patterson
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT		
1920	Edward Eagan	1952 N. Lee
HEAVYWEIGHT		
1904	Sam Berger	1952 E. Sanders
CANOEING		
CANADIAN SINGLES—10,000-METERS		
1952	F. Havens	Time
		57:41.1
CANADIAN PAIRS—10,000-METERS		
1948	S. Lysak, S. Macknowski	55:55.4
EQUESTRIAN		
THREE-DAY EVENT, TEAM		
1932	Thompson, Chamberlin, Argo	Points
1948	Henry, Anderson, Thompson	5038.08
		161.5 marks
GYMNASTICS—MEN		
LONG HORSE (Vaults)		
1924	Frank Kriz	9.98
SIDE (Pommel) HORSE		
1904	Anton Heida	42
HORIZONTAL BAR		
1904	Heida and Hennig	40
1932	Dalas Bixler	55
PARALLEL BAR		
1904	George Eysler	44
FLYING RINGS		
1904	Herman T. Glass	45
1932	George Gulack	56.9
ALL-AROUND INDIVIDUAL		
1904	Anton Heida	161
TEAM GYMNASTICS		
1904	United States	

ROPE CLIMB		
Year	Champion	Time
1904	George Eysler (25 ft.)	0:7
1932	Raymond Bass (8 M)	0:6.7

TUMBLING		
Year	Champion	Points
1932	Rowland Wolfe	56.7

INDIAN CLUB		
Year	Champion	Points
1904	E. A. Hennig	13
1932	George Roth	26.9

**RUGBY FOOTBALL**  
United States teams won in 1920 and 1924

ROWING		
SINGLE SCULLS		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	J. B. Kelly	7:35

DOUBLE SCULLS		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	J. B. Kelly, Paul V. Costello	7:09
1924	J. B. Kelly, Paul V. Costello	6:34
1928	Paul Costello, Charles McIlvaine	6:41.4
1932	K. Myers, W. E. G. Gilmore	7:17.4

COXSWAINLESS PAIRS		
Year	Champion	Time
1952	Logg, Price	8:20.7

PAIRS WITH COXSWAIN		
Year	Champion	Time
1932	J. A. Schauers, C. M. Kieffer-Jennings	8:25.8

FOURS WITH COXSWAIN		
Year	Champion	Time
1948	United States	6:50.3

EIGHT-OARED SHELL		
Year	Champion	Time
1900	United States	6:09.8
1920	United States	6:02.6
1924	United States	6:33.4
1928	United States	6:03.2
1932	United States	6:37.6
1936	United States	6:25.4
1948	United States	5:56.7
1952	United States	6:25.9

SHOOTING		
ANY RIFLE		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	Sgt. Morris Fisher	997
1924	Morris Fisher (600-m)	95

MINIATURE RIFLE, 50-METERS		
Year	Champion	Points
1912	F. S. Hird	194
1920	L. Nusslein	391

ONE-MAN FIGURE TARGET WITH RINGS		
Year	Champion	Points
1912	A. P. Lane	

FIGURE SHOOTING, 6 TARGETS		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	H. M. Bailey	

ANY TARGET PISTOL, 50-METERS		
Year	Champion	Points
1896	S. Paine	
1912	A. P. Lane	
1920	Karl Frederick	

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING		
Year	Champion	Points
1912	James R. Graham	
1920	Mark Arie	

**CLAY BIRD SHOOTING, TEAMS**  
United States won in 1912, 1920 and 1924

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING, SINGLE SHOT		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	J. K. Boles	

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING, DOUBLE SHOT		
Year	Champion	Points
1908	Winans	

PISTOL OR REVOLVER, NOT AUTOMATIC		
Year	Champion	Points
1896	J. Paine	
1908	United States	
1912	United States—50-meters	
1920	United States—30 and 50-meters	

ANY RIFLE, TEAMS		
Year	Champion	Points
United States	teams won in 1920 and 1924	

ARMY RIFLE		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	Osburn—300-meters standing	

ARMY RIFLE, TEAMS		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	United States—300 and 600-meters prone	

ODD DISTANCES		
Year	Champion	Points
1908	United States—200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000-yards	
1912	United States—200, 400, 500 and 600-meters	
1920	United States—300 and 600-meters	

MINIATURE RIFLE—25-YDS. OR METERS—TEAMS		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	United States (50 meters)	

1948 and 1952 RESULTS		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	Free Rifle, small bore, 50 meters—Arthur Cook	
1952	Free Pistol, 50-meters—H. Benner	

SWIMMING—MEN		
100-METERS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1906	C. M. Daniels	1:13.4
1908	C. M. Daniels	1:05.6
1912	Duke Kahanamoku	1:03.4
1920	Duke Kahanamoku	1:01.4
1924	John Weissmuller	0:59
1928	John Weissmuller	0:58.6
1948	Walter Ris	0:57.3
1952	C. Scholes	0:57.4

400-METERS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1904	C. M. Daniels (440-yds)	6:16.2
1920	Norman Ross	5:26.8
1924	John Weissmuller	5:04.2
1932	Clarence Crabbe	4:48.4
1936	Jack Medica	4:44.5
1948	William Smith	4:41

1,500-METERS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	Norman Ross	22:23.2
1948	James P. McLane	19:18.5
1952	F. Konno	18:30.0

RELAY RACES		
Year	Champion	Time
1904	United States (4 x 250 yds.)	2:04.6

800-METERS RELAY		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	United States	10:04.4
1924	United States	9:53.4
1928	United States	9:36.2
1948	United States	8:46
1952	United States	8:31.1

100-METERS BACKSTROKE		
Year	Champion	Time
1912	Harry Hebner	1:21.2
1920	Warren Kealoha	1:15.2
1924	Warren Kealoha	1:13.2
1928	George Kojae	1:08.2
1936	Adolph Kiefer	1:05.9
1948	Allan Stack	1:06.4
1952	Y. Oyakawa	1:05.4

200-METERS BREAST STROKE		
Year	Champion	Time
1924	R. D. Skelton	2:56.6
1948	Joseph Verdeur	2:39.3

220-YARDS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1904	C. M. Daniels	2:44.2

PLUNGE		
Year	Champion	Time
1904	W. E. Dickey	

SPRINGBOARD DIVING		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	L. E. Kuehn	675
1924	A. C. White	696.4
1928	Pete Desjardins	185.04
1932	Michael Galitzen	161.38
1936	Richard Degener	163.57
1948	Bruce Harlan	163.64
1952	D. Browning	205.29

HIGH DIVING		
Year	Champion	Points
1904	Dr. G. E. Sheldon	
1920	C. E. Pinkston	100.67
1924	A. C. White	97.46
1928	Pete Desjardins	98.74
1932	Harold Smith	124.80
1936	Marshall Wayne	113.58
1948	Dr. Samuel Lee	130.05
1952	Dr. Samuel Lee	156.28

SWIMMING—WOMEN		
100-METERS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey	1:13.6
1924	Ethel Lackie	1:12.4
1928	Albina Osipowich	1:11
1932	Helene Madison	1:06.8

400-METERS FREESTYLE		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey (300-M)	4:34
1924	Martha Norelius	6:02.2
1928	Martha Norelius	5:26.4
1932	Helene Madison	5:28.5
1948	Ann Curtis	5:17.8

400-METERS RELAY		
Year	Champion	Time
1920	United States	5:11.6
1924	United States	4:58.8
1928	United States	4:47.6
1932	United States	4:38
1948	United States	4:29.2

100-METERS BACKSTROKE		
Year	Champion	Time
1924	Sybil Bauer	1:23.2
1932	Eleanor Holm	1:19.4

SPRINGBOARD DIVING		
Year	Champion	Points
1920	Aileen Riggan	539.9
1924	Elizabeth Becker	474.5
1928	Helen Meany	78.62
1932	Georgia Coleman	87.52
1936	Marjorie Gestring	89.27
1948	Victoria Draves	108.74
1952	Pat McCormick	147.30

HIGH DIVING		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	Caroline Smith	33.2
1928	Elizabeth Pinkston	31.60
1932	Dorothy Poynton	40.26
1936	Dorothy Poynton Hill	33.93
1948	Victoria Draves	68.87
1952	Pat McCormick	79.37

WATER POLO		
Year	Champion	Points
1904	United States	

WEIGHTLIFTING		
BANTAMWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Pounds
1948	Joe N. DePietro	677.915

FEATHERWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Pounds
1936	Anthony Terlazzo	688.937

LIGHTWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Pounds
1952	T. Kono	798½

MIDDLEWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	F. I. Spellman	859.794
1952	P. George	881½

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	S. A. Stanczyk	920.42

MIDDLE-HEAVYWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1952	N. Schermansky	980¾

HEAVYWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	John Davis	997.581
1952	John Davis	1013¾

ONE-HAND		
Year	Champion	Points
1904	O. C. Osthoff	48 pts.

WRESTLING		
BANTAMWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1908	George N. Mehnert	
1932	Robert E. Pearce	

FEATHERWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1908	G. S. Dole	
1920	Charles E. Ackerly	
1924	Robin Reed	
1928	Allie Morrison	

LIGHTWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	Russell Vis	

WELTERWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1932	Jack F. Van Bebber	
1936	Frank Lewis	
1952	W. Smith	

MIDDLEWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	Glen Brand	

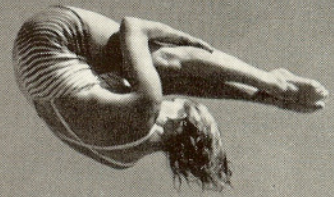
LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	John Spellman	
1932	Peter J. Mehlinger	
1948	Henry Wittenberg	

HEAVYWEIGHT		
Year	Champion	Points
1924	Harry Steele	

YACHTING		
SIX METER CLASS		
Year	Champion	Points
1948	Llanoria	
1952	Llanoria	

5.5 METER CLASS		
Year	Champion	Points
1952	Complex II	

EIGHT METER CLASS		
Year	Champion	Points

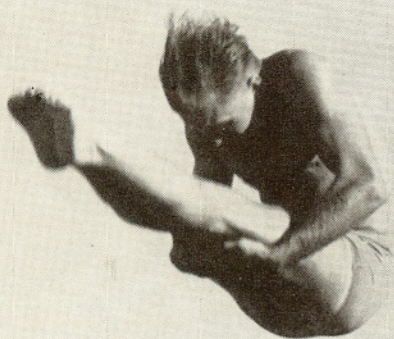
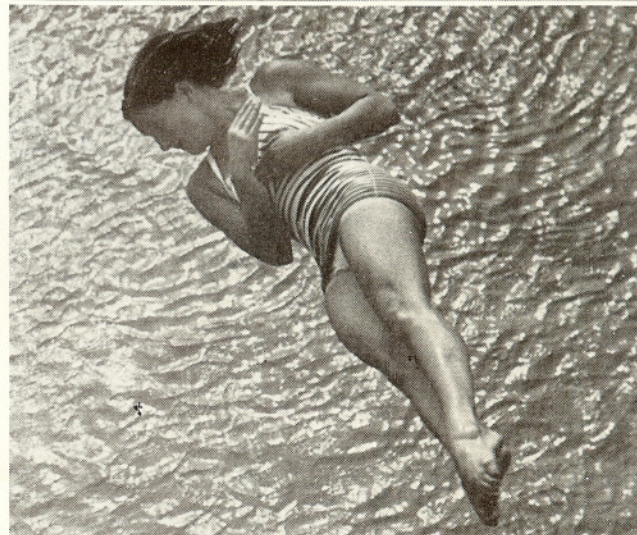


## DIVING AT HELSINKI

Right—Pat McCormick showing three phases of championship form which led to her victories in highboard and springboard diving events.

Top—Sammy Lee in one of the splendid dives which led to his gold medals for highboard in 1948 and 1952.

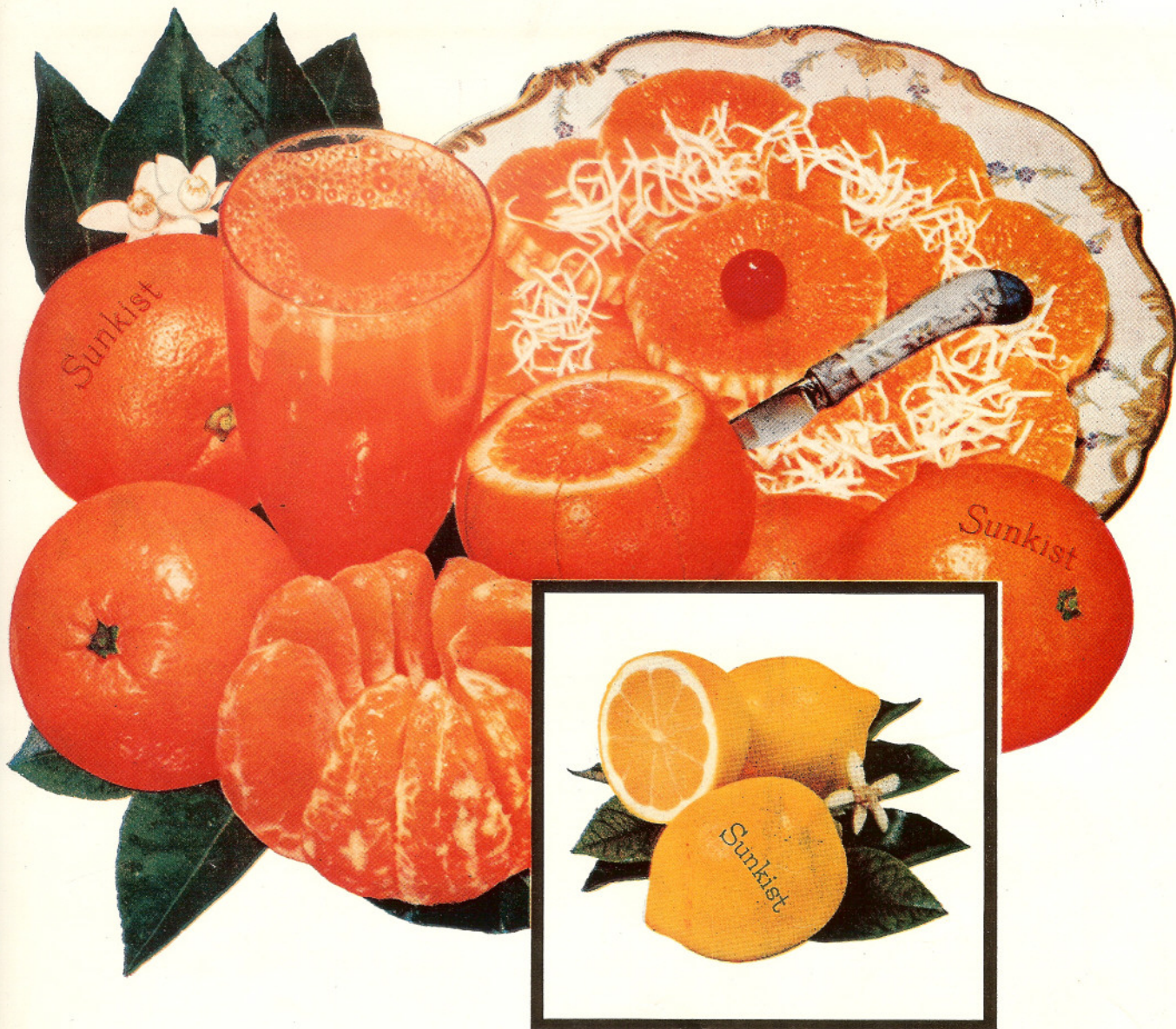
Bottom—Skippy Browning in action during springboard competition which he won for clean sweep.





Top left—Start of the 6m Class Yachting race at Harmaja, near Helsinki. U. S. Yacht "Llanoria" (winner in 1948 and 1952) is on far right.  
 Top right—U. S. eight-oar crew with cox after winning the finals of the event at Meilahti, Finland, 1952.  
 Middle left—Huelet L. Benner, 1952 gold medal winner, competing in free pistol shooting event.  
 Middle—T. S. Price (left) and C. P. Logg, American winners of

coxswainless pair race at Meilahti.  
 Middle right—Frank Brilando crossing finish line in the 1000-meters cycle race at Helsinki.  
 Bottom left—Catherine Hardy, running anchor and winning women's 400-meters relay.  
 Bottom right—Charles Columbo of U. S. Soccer team blocking the ball during U. S. match against Italy, at Tempere, Finland, 1952.



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