1964

The History of the Pan American Games.

Curtis Ray Emery

*Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College*

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THE HISTORY OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

A Dissertation

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Doctor of Education

in

The Department of Health, Physical,
and Recreation Education

by
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July, 1964
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## PART I

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF PAN AMERICAN GAMES

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ABSTRACT

The Problem

The purpose of this study was to produce an accurate and factual account of the origin and development of the Pan American Games. It was the intent of this study to collect, organize, and systematically compile the results of competition, sport by sport, for each series of Games. A secondary purpose of this study was to identify the noteworthy incidents which have occurred during the Games that have seemingly added to or detracted from the successful operation of the festivals in promoting goodwill and friendly relations among the representatives of the participating nations.

The Method

The historical method was employed in the preparation of this study; information was derived by reviewing all official records related to the history and activities of the Pan American Sports Organization. The primary sources were the official reports of the Pan American Games, published by the United States Olympic Association, and the Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization. Other sources consisted of letters from various leaders, officials, professional and general periodicals, newspapers, and personal interviews.
The Pan American Games are a series of athletic contests patterned after the Olympic Games and sponsored by twenty-nine countries of the Western Hemisphere. These Games are celebrated on the year prior to the Olympics.

The Pan American Sports Organization and its predecessor, the Pan American Sporting Committee, had their beginnings as a formal organization at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1940. World Olympic leaders, aware of the contributions and tremendous influence of the Olympic Games as a builder of goodwill and understanding among nations, took the initiative in the formation and development of the Pan American Games.

Beginning in 1951, the Pan American Games were inaugurated at Buenos Aires, Argentina. The second set of Games was held in Mexico City in 1955. The Third Series of Games was conducted in Chicago in 1959, and the fourth festival was held in 1963 at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

An overall summary of noteworthy accomplishments follows:

1. The Pan American Sports Organization has standardized sports competition in the Americas.

2. The Games have encouraged advancement of amateur sports among the countries.
3. There has been a constant increase in participation in the Games.

4. There has been gradual improvement in competitive standards.

5. The national committees for the Games are better organized today than ever before.

6. There has been a rapid increase in spectator interest in the Games.

7. United States domination has not discouraged enthusiasm of other countries.

8. Not one incident has aroused hemispheric sentiment in favor of discontinuing the Games.

9. Each celebration has become progressively bigger and better in spite of financial difficulties.

10. The Pan American Sports Organization has been able to unite many nations under a single banner; this is considered a miraculous feat in view of the current political situation in some countries involved.

The Conclusions

From the evidence presented in this study, the following conclusions seem to be justified:
1. The Pan American Games generate and support specific values, notably:
   A. They promote a sense of unity among the nations.
   B. They serve as a force for developing amateur sports.
   C. They encourage higher levels of performance.
   D. They embody the ideals and spirit of the World Olympics.

2. The Games appear to be firmly established with future festivals assured.

3. The financial structure of the Games is more sound than ever before, as evidenced by the huge crowds.

4. The language barrier apparently is no longer a major problem.

5. The Games are a vital part of the Olympic program.

6. These Pan American sports festivals cement the bonds of friendship and solidarity among the people of the Americas.

The Recommendations

The Pan American Sports Organization faces several important decisions. The following recommendations are based on the observations and results of this study:
1. A historian should be assigned to insure a continuous record of future progress and development of the Games.

2. The governing body should continue to work closely with all countries and national committees to improve hemispheric relations.

3. The Pan American Sports Organization should determine the appropriate time of year to hold the celebration.

4. Names of events on the program should receive more attention and consideration in the future.

5. A publicity campaign to interpret the purposes and values of the Games should be initiated.

6. The chief of state, government officials, and educators of all nations should assume the responsibility for discussing, evaluating, and disseminating the true values and contributions of the Pan American Games.
PART I

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Sports have always played an important role in the promotion of better human relations and have served as a potent force in the advancement of cultural development throughout the world. In the United States, for example, young athletes have proved to be lithe envoys when faced with the awesome challenge of presenting the nation's image to an often suspicious, envious, and hostile world.

Social changes resulting from automation have provided people from all nations with more leisure time. Improvements in living conditions have enabled people to devote more time to athletic pursuits. One of the outstanding characteristics of sports has been the surge of interest beyond national frontiers, resulting in a breaking down of national barriers through athletic contests. Hence sports are recognized as a uniting link between nations and as a medium of international conciliation.

A significant contribution of international athletic contests is that they provide a common basis of understanding and experience in which competition can transcend the most difficult of all barriers:
language. Sports bring people together in activities which all contestants value and enjoy. Association with other people makes it possible for athletes to gain experience and to share ideas, triumphs, and disappointments with contestants from various countries. Mutual respect, understanding, and friendship can, and often do, result from such experiences.

The Pan American Games, the most important festivals in the Americas, were inaugurated in mid-twentieth century for the purpose of benefiting humanity, glorifying sports, and unifying all nations in the Western Hemisphere.¹ The Pan American Games are a series of athletic contests patterned after the Olympic Games and sponsored by twenty-nine countries of the Western Hemisphere.² These Games are celebrated quadrennially, usually during the summer, one year prior to the Olympic Games.

Amateur athletes from many nations in the Americas assemble on these occasions to compete on an equal basis, under conditions as nearly perfect as possible. In spite of their comparatively short

¹Kenneth L. Wilson, "Finest in the Field," The Rotarian, XCIV, 6 (June, 1959), p. 32.

existence in the world of sports, the Games have produced many
world marks in addition to establishing a number of new Pan Ameri-
can records at each festival.

Officials of the Pan American Sports Organization believe that
the Games have promoted peace and harmonious relations among the
countries participating in the festivals. The contests among the na-
tions of the Western Hemisphere have played an important part in
creating bonds of friendship that should exist among all countries.
In view of these results, a study of the historical development of
these Games seemed especially important, particularly so since
investigation revealed that prior to 1964, not a single attempt had
been made to examine the history of the Pan American Games.

**Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to produce an accurate and
factual account of the origin and development of the Pan American
Games. It was the intent of this study to collect, organize, and
systematically compile the results of competition, sport by sport,
for each series of Games. A secondary purpose of this study was
to identify the noteworthy incidents which have occurred in the Games
that have seemingly added to or detracted from, as the case might
be, the successful operation of the Games in promoting goodwill and friendly relations among the representatives of the participating nations.

Sources of Data

The information from official sources used in the preparation of this study was derived by reviewing all official records related to the history and activities of the Pan American Sports Organization. The primary sources were the official reports of the Pan American Games, published by the United States Olympic Association, and the Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization. The Olympic Association information taken from the official minutes and records was written by leaders representing the Pan American governing body or by others who were directly connected with the Games in various capacities. Most of the eye witness reports were prepared by chairmen of the national committees in regard to the participation of their respective contestants in the Pan American Games.

The official Olympic reports provided the necessary behind-the-scenes information concerning the problems and administration of each celebration, as well as an avalanche of statistics and records for this interpretative treatment of the Pan American athletic movement.
In addition to the official sources, the writer carefully examined related literature which included newspapers, periodicals, and bulletins. In some instances, personal interviews and telephone conversations with official representatives of the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization were conducted by the writer. In collecting information about the development of the Games, the writer contacted leaders familiar with the Western Hemisphere sports movement, along with various committee members who usually attended the contests. Correspondence with early leaders and officers of the movement disclosed information which was not available through any other source.

**Delimitations of the Study**

Certain limitations are inherent in this study. To obtain un-recorded facts, it was necessary to correspond with numerous leaders in amateur sports. The questionnaire method of soliciting information always has an element of uncertainty as to the effectiveness and clarity of the communicative processes thus involved. The translation of each question into Spanish or Portuguese, in this case, had the added restriction of eliciting various individual interpretations. This study was limited to the development of the Games from
the early events leading to the formation of the Pan American Sport-
ing Committee through the 1963 series of contests. The difficulties
of the secondary problem were inherent: it was difficult to measure
and evaluate accurately the influence of the Games as a contributor
to goodwill and understanding in the Western Hemisphere.
CHAPTER II

EVENTS LEADING TO THE FORMATION

OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

The Pan American Games are a relatively new athletic festival. The exact date of their origin is not definitely known; however, it is generally agreed that the idea of the Games and a resemblance of the celebration started before World War II. One article traces the origin of the Games to the United States, while others consider them an outgrowth of the National Olympic Committees from all the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Origin of Games

David Richardson, writer for Sports Illustrated, reported that one of the early attempts to conduct the inter-American athletic carnival occurred in Dallas in 1937 as part of the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition. According to Richardson, World War II ruined plans to renew the Games annually.3

Although an inter-American event was held in Dallas, most authorities considered this sports attraction as just another inter-

continental meet comprised of athletes representing North and South American countries. J. Lyman Bingham, Executive Director of the United States Olympic Association, described the early organizational procedure for the Pan American Games as follows:

When it became apparent that the Games of the XII Olympiad scheduled for Tokyo in 1940 could not be held, the latent interest in Pan American Games which had existed in many countries for many years was brought to life. It was further stimulated by the growing spirit of solidarity among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. After considerable correspondence and discussion the Argentine Olympic Committee took the initiative and called a Congress of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere at Buenos Aires in 1940 to discuss the possibility of organizing the Pan American Games and, in general, all the problems concerning amateur sport in the three Americas.  

Although the evidence concerning the origin of the Pan American Games is conflicting, most of the evidence indicates that the official beginning was at the Buenos Aires meeting in 1940.

Reasons for Initiating the Event

Believing that friendly hemispheric athletic competition would foster inter-American understanding, as the Olympic games

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had done in world-wide competition, the various leaders in the Olympic movement established these athletic contests in the Western Hemisphere. They believed that throughout the nations of the New World there would be widespread participation in competitive athletics, that the Games would advance amateur sports, and that the participants would return to their homelands with reports of their experiences and associations with respected rivals from other nations.\(^5\)

Kenneth L. Wilson, president of the United States Olympic Association, expressed his conviction about international athletic events:

> Competition among athletes throughout the world has proved to be the most democratic meeting ground that can be imagined, where an athlete, regardless of his race, creed or color has an equal chance with his opponent and where he learns to respect his adversary and his adversary learns to respect him.\(^6\)

Mr. Wilson's statement might well be considered a statement of all the sports leaders who organized the Pan American Games. Leaders in the Olympic movement modeled these athletic celebrations in the Western Hemisphere after the ancient Greek Olympic

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\(^5\)Ibid.

Games. For more than a thousand years, dating back to 776 B.C., the Olympic Games were held every four years in honor of Zeus, chief god of the ancient Greeks.

It is a well established fact that the Olympic Games were more than athletic festivals; these celebrations were observed by almost everyone. The broad influence of the Olympics had a profound effect on the people, as illustrated in the following comments:

These contests had a religious significance, for the Greeks believed that the body of man has a glory as well as his spirit, and that men could best honor Zeus by developing mind and body in harmony. The Olympic Games exerted a profound and ennobling influence on the life of the Greeks. A sacred truce was proclaimed before the opening of the festival, and if any of the cities were at war, fighting ceased during the celebration. Men from all parts of the Greek world came together on these occasions, and thus friendships and unity were fostered.

Many historians have implied that athletic events were closely interrelated with achievements of the Greeks. The ancient Greeks devoted themselves to physical beauty and to the training of the mind and body to the highest state of coordination.

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7 Letter from Bingham, _loc.cit._

No race has surpassed the Greeks in intellectual ability, nor has any race surpassed them in perfection of physical development. The cultivation of athletics went hand in hand with the cultivation of science and art, and their great achievements must be credited to the emphasis they placed on training all the faculties, physical as well as mental.  

The Olympic Games were revived in 1896 to foster the ideal of "a sound mind in a sound body, and to promote international friendships, as the former Olympics had done in the ancient Greek world." With the exception of the world war periods, these events have been held every four years since 1896, always in some major city of the world. Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, has stated a specific reason for initiating the Pan American Games:

Not long after the Olympic Games were revived in 1896, suggestions were made that Regional Games should be organized in various sections of the world, to supplement the Olympic program. The first of these were the Far East Games, beginning in 1913, the Central American Games were organized in 1926, and others have been held from time to time.


10Ibid.

Amateur athletic officials, aware of the contributions and tremendous influence of the Olympic Games, were of the opinion that the greatest contribution of the Olympics was the development of better individuals through the stress and strain of fierce competition. Thus, the spirit of friendship through competition was the keynote for this new organization, the Pan American Sports Organization.

First Pan American Meeting Called

In view of the increasing degree of understanding among the athletes of the world and of the vast progress made in human relations among the countries, the Comite Olympico Argentino took the initiative in 1940 and called a Congress of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere in Buenos Aires.

According to Avery Brundage, Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Argentine, was the leading figure in the organization of the Pan American movement.12 Douglas F. Roby named Jose Oriani of the Argentine and Avery Brundage of the United States as active leaders in the early formation of the Games.13

12 Ibid.
The National Olympic Committee representatives of sixteen of the twenty-one countries in the Pan American Union, including the United States, attended. After three days of study and deliberation, marked by a friendly sporting spirit, the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the Congress decided to institute a set of Pan American Games in Buenos Aires beginning in 1942, with future celebrations to take place every four years between Olympic Games. Dr. Juan Carlos Palacios of Argentina was selected president of the Organizing Committee for the 1942 Games to be staged in Buenos Aires.

Avery Brundage, president of the United States Olympic Association, was chosen president of the First Permanent Commission of the Pan American Games at the 1940 meeting in Buenos Aires. He later said, "I attended this Congress, and although I was the only one there who was not Latin American I had the honor of being elected President."^14^15^16^14^Letter from Bingham, _loc. cit._

^15^Letter from Enrique C. Aguirre, former Chancellor, Comite Ejecutivo, Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana, Mexico City, Mexico, June 8, 1964.

^16^Letter from Brundage, _loc. cit._
Ricardo Sanchez de Bustamente, a member of the Argentine Confederation of Sports and Argentine Olympic Committee, was selected vice-president of the Permanent Commission, and professor Juan Snyder Laseter, a member of the Mexican Olympic Committee, was named secretary. Professor Miguel Angel Moenck of Cuba, member of the International Olympic Committee; Manuel E. Angosto, member of the International Sporting Committee of Peru; and Cayetano Canizares Mendoza, a member of the Olympic Committee of Colombia were designated as voters.  

The Pan American Games were to be modeled after the Olympic Games and, in general, Olympic rules and regulations were to be applied. The technical rules of competition in all sports were the same as those of the respective International Federations, as in the Olympic Games. The Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization, which was held every four years, was to serve as the governing body for the organization.  

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18Letter from Bingham, loc. cit.
For convenience in administration, with perhaps the thought in mind of eventually holding sectional contests, the countries of the Western Hemisphere were divided into five groups as follows:

Group 1: Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Group 2: Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Group 3: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Group 4: Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru.

Group 5: Columbia, Panama, and Venezuela.

Originally, one representative from each group constituted the Pan American Games Committee, which was the supreme authority during the four years between meetings of the Congress for all matters pertaining to Pan American Sport.

The Committee now is known as the Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana in Spanish or translated into English it becomes the Pan American Sports Organization and consists of the representatives of the Olympic Committees of the Americas as recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Because of World War II, the 1942 Buenos Aires Games could not be held; a tentative date of 1946 was set. This, too, was

\[19\text{Ibid.}\]

\[20\text{Letter from Roby, loc. cit.}\]
discarded and some consideration was given to a 1950 date, only to be dropped to avoid interference with other established competitions.  

A Second Congress of the Pan American Sporting Committee was called by president Avery Brundage in London at the time of the XIV Olympiad in 1948. Brundage was re-elected president of the governing body, and, according to Bingham, some definite plans were laid at the Second Pan American Congress. With an invitation from the Comite Olympico Argentino to serve as host, it was decided to stage the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires, February 25 to March 8, 1951; the Argentine Olympic Committee was entrusted with the organization of the festival. Dr. Valenzuela, president of the Argentine Olympic Committee, served as president of the Organizing Committee for the first set of Games.

It was agreed that the permanent headquarters of the Pan American Sports Organization would be established in Mexico City, capital of the Republic of Mexico. Enrique C. Aguirre was named

21 Letter from Brundage, loc. cit.
22 Letter from Bingham, loc. cit.
23 Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, Published by the Pan American Sports Organization (Mexico City, March 11, 1955), Section I, Article 4, p. 3.
Chancellor of the Pan American Sports Organization. In 1963, J. Jesus Esparza of Mexico, who formerly served as secretary of the Congress, became Chancellor, with his office located in Mexico City. Under the supervision of the executive office, the Chancellor had the responsibility of coordinating and managing the administrative affairs of the governing body.

Some of the records concerning the first organizational meeting in 1940 were not available. Avery Brundage, first president of the Pan American Sports Organization, explained one of the reasons for this scarcity of information. The Brundage letter read in part:

As you know, it was decided to award the 1951 Games to Buenos Aires with the Comite Olimpico Argentino serving as host. The President of the Argentine at that time was Juan Peron, and Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the First Pan American Games. With the downfall of the Peron regime, Valenzuela fled the country and I met him last year at Sao Paulo, Brazil, where he was one of the fencing officials at the Pan American Games.

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25 Letter from Enrique C. Aguirre, loc. cit.

26 Letter from Brundage, loc. cit.
Valenzuela has remained active in the Pan American Sports Organization where he is today an honorary executive committee member. 27

27 Information Program for Press, Radio, and Television, loc. cit.
CHAPTER III
SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONS ALLIED
WITH THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

In order to set the stage for a discussion concerning the functions of the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization, which governs the Pan American Games, it was first necessary to attain a clear interpretation of the relationship of affiliated organizations. Actually, there were three groups composing the complex organization which desired to achieve the great ideal of the Olympic movement; all of them united to advance the purpose of the amateur sports body. Within the framework of the Olympic movement, these distinct permanent organizations which govern competition in the Pan American Games were: the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations, and the National Olympic Committees.

Kenneth L. Wilson, president of the United States Olympic Association, described in part the relationship between these organizations in an article appearing in The Rotarian:

"Officially, the Pan American Games are "regional games" under the general banner and within the framework of the International Olympic Games"
movement. It is not inaccurate to view these as the "Olympics of the Western Hemisphere." Olympic rules for amateurs prevail. The Pan American Sports Organization, controlling body for the Games, is made up of nations whose Olympic Organizations are members of the International Olympic Committee. The teams which compete in the Pan American Games were selected by the national Olympic committees of the various countries.\textsuperscript{28}

\textbf{International Olympic Committee}

The International Olympic Committee, defined as the world's governing body for both the Olympic and the Pan American Games, was given the responsibility for safeguarding the basic Olympic principles.\textsuperscript{29} The Committee devised the rules for the Olympic Games; its decisions were directly related to the Pan American Games. It determined the standards of amateurism and other qualifications for the amateur athletes chosen to take part in the celebrations.\textsuperscript{30} In addition, the International Olympic Committee approved countries in the Western Hemisphere for Pan American participation.

\textsuperscript{28}\textsuperscript{28}Wilson, "Finest in the Field," \textit{The Rotarian}, loc. cit.


\textsuperscript{30}\textsuperscript{30}Ibid.
The International Olympic Committee was, and is today, a world-wide organization of volunteer workers interested in the promotion and welfare of sports and games among amateurs. Two full-time staff members are employed by the International Olympic Committee Headquarters located in Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland, where there are a small library and a museum.  

The International Sports Federations

Every sport on the Pan American program was, and is today, governed by an International Federation. The International Sports Federations were defined as the world governing bodies for all sports. Each official sport on the Pan American program has one of these world governing bodies at its head. One chief function is to act as a clearing house for all information concerning that sport, wherever it is involved.

Member organizations of the International Federations are found in most countries of the Western Hemisphere. In their own countries these national federations carry out the rules and regulations of the International Federation; in return they are entitled

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32 Ibid.
to a voice in all its activities. Through these national bodies the International Federation controls its own sport wherever it is played.

These International Federations perform a most important role in the Pan American Games, because they assume the entire responsibility for the conduct of their own particular sports in the festival program. The International Federations work jointly with the Organizing Committee of the Pan American Sports Organization to draw up the program of events, appoint the necessary officials for the Games, establish the rules and regulations, approve the equipment and facilities, and conduct the competitive program. Consequently, each federation has to provide the machinery for conducting the sports program, assume the responsibility for the control and supervision of its own sport through the joint effort of the Organizing Committee, and serve as the final authority in all technical matters pertaining to its own sport on the Pan American program.33

Furthermore, the International Federations are vested with the enforcement of the amateur rule. Some International Federations have had their own amateur rule which govern all athletes

participating in a particular sport. A contestant who wishes to participate in the Pan American Games first has to conform to the definition of an amateur of the International Federation governing the sport in which he wishes to participate; his entry must have been countersigned by the National Olympic Committee of his own country, which certifies to his amateur status; and this definition of an amateur must fall within the general principles of amateurism as outlined by the Pan American Sports Organization and the International Olympic Committee.

The competition rules enforced during the Pan American Games have been those of the recognized International Sports Federations. The names of the international governing bodies with addresses of permanent headquarters for each sport are included in the Appendix. An example of these governing bodies is the International Basketball Federation with headquarters located in Munchen-Solln, Germany. There are international federations in boxing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, soccer football, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, shooting, rowing, swimming, volleyball, weight lifting, wrestling, and yachting. Most international federations stage world championships annually or biennially.

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\[^{34}\text{Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, op. cit. Section IV, Article 20, p. 8.}\]
The National Olympic Committees

There was, and is today, a National Olympic Committee in each country. Together with the sports associations of that country, it certifies the competitors for the Pan American Games. These Committees enforce the Jury of Honor* and organize the financing, transporting, housing, and general management of their teams. Representing the Olympic movement in their own countries, each Committee works with the associations and sports federations of that country to provide for the selection of teams and contestants. In choosing the Pan American team to represent their country, the National Olympic Committee is guided by the calibre of competition, the financial support available, and the policies of both the International Olympic Committee and the Pan American Sports Organization.

It is necessary for the Committee to hold tryouts several weeks in advance of the actual Games in order to select athletes who

*Jury of Honor. The duty of this jury is to intervene in all questions of a non-technical nature outside the jurisdiction of the juries of the International Sports Federations. The jury deals with all cases of unsportsmanlike conduct which are directed to its attention.

are outstanding in competition and who are also in a position to leave home, school, or employment for three or four weeks for the time necessary for pre-festival training, for the trip, and for participation in the contests. ³⁶

Having chosen its representatives, the National Olympic Committee forwards all properly certified entries to the Organizing Committee for the Pan American Games and makes all appropriate arrangements for pre-festival training, transportation, and housing of all contestants. The Committee faces the difficult task of keeping the team in condition during the lengthy waiting period; arrangements are made for the contestants to train at home until the pre-festival practice sessions or the time of departure. This home training is especially difficult for some competitors when the Games are conducted during the "off" season, because of inclement weather conditions.

The National Olympic Committee of a given 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

³⁶Ibid., p. 17.
authorities to a special Organizing Committee which thereupon assumes these responsibilities.\(^{37}\)

In order to understand the relationship between these organizations, each country in the Western Hemisphere has a National Olympic Committee to govern Pan American participation. However some nations do not have an Olympic Association because participation in the Pan American Games is so highly regarded that the expense is assumed by the government. In the United States the relationship is as follows: above the Olympic Committee is a permanent group known as the United States Olympic Association; the amateur group over all national governing bodies was and still is the International Olympic Committee. The United States, however, raises its funds by popular subscription in the belief that the American sports-loving public prefers to finance its team on a purely democratic basis. Therefore, finance is one function of the association in the United States.

The United States Olympic Association was established with permanent headquarters in New York City. It organized the United States Olympic Committee at the quadrennial meeting of the

\(^{37}\text{Ibid.}, p. 18.$
Association; this Committee served for the forthcoming Pan American Games. The United States Olympic Committee, thus constituted, was the governing body with full power and responsibility in all matters connected with the organization, operation, administration, and representation of the United States in the Pan American Games.

The United States Olympic Committee, formed as described above by the United States Olympic Association, was the official organization in charge of American participation in the Pan American Games, and was recognized as such by the Pan American Sports Organization. After the Games were completed and the necessary reports were prepared, the United States Committee was dissolved.

All officials, except a small paid staff at the various permanent headquarters, had this in common with the athletes: everyone donated his time, effort, and devotion. Heads of all committees, coaches, participants, team managers, medical staff, and all other persons having any connections with the Games served without pay.

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38 Ibid.

39 Ibid., p. 15.
CHAPTER IV
THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES

The Pan American Sports Organization

The Pan American Sports Organization was, and is today, the
country's governing body for the Pan American Games.
As one of the most powerful amateur groups, it was recognized as
the final authority for the twenty-nine nations represented in the
Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization. As previously
discussed, allied with the Organization were the individual National
Olympic Committees, the International Sports Federations, and the
International Olympic Committee.

The major objective of the Sports Organization was to organize and direct the Pan American Games. There were other aims
which the leaders also considered significant; namely, to further the

*The Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization is the permanent legislative and governing body.

40 Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, op. cit. Section III, Article 9, p. 5.
development of the Olympic ideal, to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the peoples of America, to cooperate with International Sports Federations, and to promote the advancement of amateur sports. 41

The Congress and the Executive Committee constitute the permanent governing bodies of the Pan American Sports Organization. The Congress is composed of any member or members of the International Olympic Committee residing in America and official delegates designated by each of the National Olympic Committees in the Americas and duly recognized by the International Olympic Committee. 42

The Constitution outlined the election of officers for the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization as follows:

The Pan American Sports Organization officers shall be composed of a President, a First and Second Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and four Directors duly elected in consecutive order on a personal basis. This election shall take place by ballot and by the Congress which is to convene at the time of the Pan American Games. The members of the Organization may be re-elected and their term of office shall be four years, which may be automatically extended until such time as the Congress convenes for the purpose of holding new elections. 43

41 Ibid.
42 Ibid.
43 Ibid., p. 6.
The Congress conducts regular and special meetings, the first regular meeting is scheduled every four years, eight days prior to the initiation of the Pan American Games in the host city. In addition to this quadrennial meeting, the president has authority to call a special session of the Congress whenever unusual circumstances or problems of grave importance arise, or for reasons which affect the interest of sports and athletic activities in the Americas. 44

The Organizing Committee

In addition to the Pan American Sports Organization, another group, known as the Organizing Committee, was created for the purpose of organizing and managing the Games of each quadrennial celebration. The Committee consists of various members of the community in which the Games take place; this particular group is not a permanent committee.

The Pan American Games are usually held in the principal cities of the Americas. A city must meet specific requirements before the Congress entrusts the Games to it. Only the Congress has the exclusive right to determine the site of the next celebration. 45

44 Ibid.
Prior to presenting the city's candidacy at the quadrennial meeting, it is necessary to make numerous preparations long before there is any assurance that the applicant will receive the award of the Games. This is an important decision for the Congress because the host city for the Pan American Games undertakes an assignment of considerable magnitude.

Before the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization considers a city eligible to be awarded the Games, the city must have adequate facilities available or promise to build suitable athletic facilities and fields. Any country desiring to be host to the Games is required to submit a written application giving complete details on such points as transportation, installations available, indicating the capacity of these, and available accommodations for participants.46

The main facility requirement is a stadium with a seating capacity large enough to accommodate the opening and closing ceremonies of the Pan American Games, adjacent to the site at which some of the athletic contests may be conducted. The stadium field must include a suitable running track thus providing an area for the track and field events. It is especially important that each sport on

46 Ibid.
the program have adequate facilities, since the Pan American Games regard each sport as equal in importance. 47

Each country participating in the Games must pay its own expenses for such essentials as transportation, lodging, and boarding. One of the most important functions of the Organizing Committee is to make appropriate arrangements for housing and feeding the competitors, managers, and coaches from the various nations.

After the host city has accepted the invitation to hold the forthcoming Games, the Organizing Committee must begin to function immediately. Due to the magnitude of the assignment, four years of actual advance planning is necessary to insure smooth operation of the Games. The Organizing Committee has to arrange the mechanics of staging the festival; it has to build the facilities and arrange to handle large crowds, not only in the stadium, but in ten to twelve other competition sites, with a minimum of confusion. This requires efficient planning for huge ticket sales and for coordination of the organization. During the progress of the Games, it is the duty of the Organizing Committee to serve as the managerial unit; this means that the entire responsibility for the celebration belongs to the host city.

47_47Ibid._
In order to pay the expenses of building the facilities for the Games, the host city retains the gate receipts obtained from holding the Games. Thus, the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations, and the Pan American Sports Organization have no connection with the commercial aspects of the program such as stadium facilities, spectators, tickets, and concessions. 48

All profits and funds derived from the holding of the Pan American Games, after payment of all proper expenses in connection with their organization and any contributions to the funds of the Organizing Committee, are paid to the National Olympic or Pan American Committee of the country holding the Games. Such funds are applied toward the promotion of furthering the Pan American movement or toward the development of amateur sport. 49

Consequently, the Organizing Committee is created for the purpose of managing one celebration; its authority and responsibility are limited to the particular Pan American series that it is created to conduct. After the Games are completed, the Committee prepares a detailed report of the celebration; thereafter, the Organizing Committee is dissolved.


49 Ibid.
Entrance Requirements

Those countries which possess National Olympic Committees duly recognized by the International Olympic Committee are allowed to participate in the Pan American Games. The athletes who wish to enter any of the events are required to qualify at an official try-out, and only the National Olympic Committees are empowered to register contestants for the Games. 50

All athletes participating in the Pan American Games, in representation of their own Olympic Committees, must be nationals of their country of residence, either by birth or naturalization, and be in full enjoyment of all their citizenship rights in accordance with the laws of each country. 51 Additionally, each contestant must take an oath to respect and abide by the rules and conduct himself in a sportsmanlike manner.

Pan American Rule Defining an "Amateur"

An amateur was defined as one who participates and always has participated in sport solely for pleasure and for the physical,


51Ibid.
mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom participation in this sport was nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect. Furthermore, an amateur must comply with the rules of the International Federation concerned.

To make it easier to understand and enforce this Pan American amateur rule, six classifications of ineligibles were listed as follows:

ONE - those who have participated for money, for merchandise prizes easily converted into money, or for prizes exceeding $40 in value, without permission of their National Federation.

TWO - those who have been paid for training or coaching others for organized competition.

THREE - those who have capitalized on their athletic fame in any way by profiting commercially therefrom, or by accepting special inducements to participate.

FOUR - those who have accepted reimbursement for expenses in excess of the actual expenditure.

FIVE - those who have decided to become professional athletes and are participating as amateurs to enhance their commercial value.

SIX - those who have neglected, whether at home or abroad, their usual vocation or employment for sport competition.\(^{53}\)


\(^{53}\)Ibid.
Proper conduct of the Games requires the cooperation of all the organizations which govern international competition of amateur athletics, each organization being given a definite responsibility. Some of the standard regulations under which the Pan American Games must be conducted have been adopted by the Pan American Sports Organization.

**Time of Year When Games Are Held**

Many correspondents, spectators, and Pan American officials representing the United States were of the opinion that the 1959 Chicago Games handicapped the South American nations because they were competing in what was their "off" season, a big factor in minimizing their preparation for the August celebration. Training and conditioning periods were quite limited, particularly in the outdoor sports, because of the winter temperatures prevailing on their continent.  

There was nothing in the regulations that established the time of year at which the Games should be held. The date apparently conformed to the wishes of countries participating and depended on

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54 Ibid., p. 320.

the weather conditions in the host city, to some extent. In fact, as a rule, the North American nations preferred the Games to be held during the summer, while South American countries preferred April or May because their weather conditions at that time are more desirable for outdoor activities.\(^{56}\) The country hosting the Games must submit a study on weather conditions to the Pan American Sports Organization before a decision can be made determining the dates for the next celebration.

**Events on the Program**

There are twenty-one sports on the list recognized by the Pan American Sports Organization; at least fifteen must be on every program of the Pan American Games.\(^{57}\)

The governing body adopts only those sports widely practiced in at least ten countries as official events. To constitute team competition, at least three nations must register to participate in any given sport.

The Organizing Committee was allowed to schedule two demonstrations on the program, one a national sport of the host country and

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\(^{56}\)Ibid.

\(^{57}\)Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, *op. cit.*, Section IV, Article 21, p. 9.
the other a sport foreign to the organizing country. However, no
awards could be presented in these events according to the regulations
of the governing body.

The following are recognized as official events: baseball,
basketball, * boxing, cycling, equestrian, * athletics (track and field),
fencing, * soccer football, gymnastics, * modern pentathlon, tennis, *
water polo, rowing, shooting, swimming and diving, * weight lifting,
wrestling, synchronized swimming (woman), yachting, volleyball, *
and judo. 58

The Pan American Games serve as qualifying competition for
the Olympics because only a specific number of teams from Regional
Games are certified to take part in the Olympic Games, due to the
limited time factor in conducting team sport competition. It is the
responsibility of the International Federation of the sport concerned
to arrange for these qualifying contests in order to reduce the num-
ber of entries in the Olympics. One example of these contests oc-
curred in the 1963 Pan American Games when the volleyball cham-
pion and the runner-up in the men's division were the only Western
Hemisphere teams to qualify for participation in the Olympic Games
at Tokyo in 1964.

58 Ibid.

*Denotes competition for men and women.
Fine arts have not achieved the prominence that the athletic phase of the program has received. This little known facet of the Pan American Games has grown in popularity and quality, however. Art and literary exhibitions are held in conjunction with the Games. One of the paramount aims of the organization is to offer a rich and varied cultural fare with many nations represented in programs of art, drama, music, education, dance, and folk arts.

Kenneth L. Wilson presented a strong case for the cultural program at the 1959 Games:

It will bring to Chicago a wonderful series of cultural events designed to serve the chief ideals of Pan Americanism: the strengthening and extension of the links of friendship and understanding. Another objective of the Festival is to show that the people of the USA are deeply interested in the cultural achievements of their neighboring lands. At the same time Chicago hopes to enable visitors from other nations to learn about United States' achievements in cultural fields.

The Chicago festival included concerts by the Symphony Orchestra, featuring conductors and soloists from other lands in the Western Hemisphere. Distinguished South American ballet

59Wilson, "Finest in the Field," The Rotarian. op. cit., p. 34.
60Ibid.
61Ibid.
groups and folk-arts ensembles performed. Also the world famous Chicago Art Institute exhibited contemporary Canadian and Latin American Art. The Chicago Museum of Natural History featured an exhibition of aboriginal Indian art of the Americas which covered a period of 2,500 years.  

Wilson commented on the fact that the celebration of the 1959 Pan American Games had a profound effect on the participants, officials, and audience. Of unusual significance and potential value was a five-day educational conference. Forty-eight scholars from the nations of the Western Hemisphere participated in a series of seminars and lectures "in quest of eliminating areas of friction in the Americas."

Awards

The awards at the Pan American Games consist of medals and diplomas. Each medal is accompanied by a diploma. A diploma is also given to the winning team in team competitions. The Organizing Committee has authority upon the suggestion of the Pan American Sports Organization to present a diploma of merit to a competitor

whose performance has been brilliant, but who has not won an award.

Everyone participating in the Games receives a commemorative medal or diploma. 63

In summary, three medals are awarded for each event: 64

Individual events:

1. First place winner, a gold medal and a diploma
2. Second place winner, a silver medal and a diploma
3. Third place winner, a bronze medal and a diploma

Team events:

1. To the winning team a diploma, and to each member of the team a gold medal and a diploma
2. To the second place team a diploma, and to each member of the team a silver medal and a diploma
3. To the third place team a diploma, and to each member a bronze medal and a diploma

Special Ceremonies in the Pan American Games

The Pan American rules prescribe certain ceremonies that must take place in connection with the Games. The three most important ceremonies, each of them a colorful and impressive part of

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Diploma Created for First Pan American Games, 11 United States 1952 Olympic Book, p. 325.

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Ibid.
the Games, are the opening ceremony, the closing ceremony, and
the victory ceremony, the routine for each being carefully planned
and patterned after the ceremonies of the Olympic Games.

The opening ceremony at the stadium begins with the arrival
of the president or chief of state of the country hosting the Games. 65
The head of state is met at the entrance to the stadium by the President of the Pan American Sports Organization and by the Chairman
of the Organizing Committee, who present their colleagues. The
chief of state is then conducted to the Tribune of Honor, and the
national anthem is played.

This is followed by the imposing Parade of Nations, in which
the athletes who are to participate in the Games march into the sta-
dium and take their positions on the field facing the Tribune of
Honor. Each contingent is headed by an athlete carrying his national
flag and a banner bearing the name of the country. The countries
march in alphabetical order. 66

The members of the Congress of the Pan American Sports
Organization and of the Organizing Committee then enter the field

66 Ibid.
and form a circle in front of the Tribune of Honor. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee makes a few remarks, at the end of which he asks the President (chief of state) to proclaim the Games open. The latter will state: "I proclaim open the Pan American Games of (year) celebrating the (number) series of Games." The opening announcement is followed by fanfares of trumpets; the raising of the Pan American flag* to a central pole; the lighting of the Pan American torch; the freeing of pigeons (each pigeon having around its neck a ribbon with the colors of the nations participating), an ancient symbol of peace; and the Olympic oath.

A contestant of the country in which the Games are held then advances to the foot of the Tribune of Honor, bearing in his hand the national flag. He is surrounded by standard bearers of all other countries participating in the Games. With all the other athletes assembled, right arms raised, indicating their acceptance, this

*The Flag (of the Pan American Sports Organization) consists of a white field, twice as long as it is wide, with the emblem of the organization. This emblem bears the motto: "America, Espirito, Sport Fraternite," meaning the "American spirit of friendship through sport," and shows the international Olympic torch placed over five concentric circles in yellow, green, white, red, and blue. Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, op. cit., Section I, Article 5, p. 4.
athlete then pronounces the following oath:

In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams. 67

This impressive ceremony is followed by the departure of the athletes from the stadium, and, as a rule, this concludes the day's program, the actual competition starting the following day. It has been suggested that at future celebrations the competition could commence immediately following the opening ceremony or some kind of athletic or gymnastic demonstration could be staged.

The victory ceremony follows the final competition of each event in the Games. 68 The audience at this time rises and faces the three flagpoles situated at one end of the stadium, and the announcer proclaims the names of the victorious athletes, their countries, and the order in which they finished. At the conclusion of the announcement, the flags of the nations whose athletes finished first, second, and third are raised on the poles, the flag of the winner on the tallest pole in the center and the flags of second and third on the other


68 Ibid.
poles, while the national anthem of the country of the winning athlete is played by the band, and all who wish to do so, sing.

Presentation of awards may be made daily or may be reserved for the closing ceremony. There is a tendency to arrange for the distribution of awards each day, since many of the athletes cannot remain throughout the entire Pan American program in order to receive their medals on the closing day. 69

The closing ceremony takes place in the main stadium after the last competition. The president of the Pan American Sports Organization, arising from his place in the Tribune of Honor, makes the official closing announcement. In the case of the 1959 Chicago Games, it was as follows:

In the name of the Pan American Sports Organization, and after having offered to the President (Eisenhower) and to the people of the United States, to the authorities of the city of Chicago, and to the organizers of the Games our deepest gratitude, we proclaim the closing of the Third Pan American Games, and in accordance with tradition, we call upon the youth of every country in the Western Hemisphere to assemble in four years at Sao Paulo, there to celebrate with us the 1963 Games of the Fourth Series. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Pan American Torch may be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage, and honor for the good of humanity throughout the ages.

69 Ibid.
Following the pronouncement, the trumpets sound and the Pan American flag, which has remained at the masthead during the entire Games, is lowered, accompanied by a salute of three guns as the choir sings the final anthem.
PART II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM
1st PAN AMERICAN GAMES
Buenos Aires, Argentina
February 25 to March 8, 1951
CHAPTER V

THE 1951 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: A SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA*

Postponed since 1942 by the effects of World War II, arrangements were finally completed to initiate the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from February 25 through March 8, 1951.

Doubt and Difficulties Encountered

While the Games were in preparation, some people freely predicted dire consequences for the event. Many were of the opinion that countries would not send teams and that the event would lack spectator support; in general, the movement was expected to be a dismal failure. Many individuals with interest in the welfare of amateur sports had envisioned a successful celebration conducted in an Olympic atmosphere; consequently, much speculation prevailed as to the future of the Games. The 1951 Games were to be a test to determine whether the movement would fail or whether its success would foster a series of similar events in the future.

*The information presented in Chapter V was obtained from the United States 1952 Olympic Book.
The story of Argentina's campaign to hold a celebration of the Pan American Games is one of conflict, disappointment, difficulty, and ultimate triumph over seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The resolution of problems even in the final moments before the opening of the Games is an epic in itself. The first problem was the nine-year delay encountered in the inauguration of the Games, plus both internal political and financial problems.

**Preliminary Arrangements Concluded**

Ten days before starting the athletic events, each country's official representatives arrived at the scene of competition to attend the numerous meetings scheduled at Buenos Aires. The "Chef de Mission" for the United States was Gustavus T. Kirby who interpreted this assignment as follows: "These preliminary activities brought about cooperation and coordination, with the result that when our officials and teams arrived they found arrangements for the Games well made and, thereafter, successfully carried out."\(^7^0\)

According to Kirby, the main object of these preliminary gatherings was "to endeavor to further the fundamental object of

these international competitions--and that was to bring about unity, goodwill, comrade
rie, and mutual understanding of ideals behind interna
ational competition." He also expressed a belief that the
representatives were accomplishing the fundamental purposes of the Games.

The most important one of these conferences was the meet
ing of the Congress of the Pan American Sporting Committee. As
president of the Pan American Sporting Committee, Avery Brundage
of the United States, who was also serving as vice-president of the
International Olympic Committee, presided at the meeting. Other
United States representatives attending the meeting were J. Lyman
Bingham, executive director of the Olympic Committee; Gustavus
T. Kirby, the Chef de Mission; and Albert F. Whittle, president of
the Amateur Athletic Union.

Reporting to the host city about ten days before the starting
of the events, these delegates, representing their respective coun-
tries, fulfilled arrangements for the arrival of the teams. Most
athletes and the remainder of officials arrived in Buenos Aires a
few days later, but still in advance of competition. This provided
coaches with an opportunity to arrange for workouts and to hold
daily practice sessions prior to official competition in the Games.

\footnote{Ibid.}
The male athletes and officials were housed in Villa Panamericano, Colegio Militar de la Nacion, an army college similar to West Point. The National Military College was located about twenty-five miles from the center of Buenos Aires in the suburb of El Palomar. The main Pan American Stadium, and other facilities where many competitions were staged, was located midway between the college and the city. Most of the female contestants and officials from all nations were housed in one of the Eva Peron Foundations in Buenos Aires.

A report by J. Lyman Bingham, General Manager of the United States Pan American team, said:

The Organizing Committee, through the cooperation of the Argentine Government, provided all meals, housing, and transportation at no cost to the visiting teams, a concession which was very much appreciated by the participating countries. Travel passes were issued for trains and other public conveyances.

Opening Day Festivities

The hour finally arrived when the spectators were admitted to the Pan American Stadium of River Plate Athletic Club in Buenos

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72 Ibid.

Aires' magnificent President Peron Sporting Park. More than 100,000 sports fans assembled on February 25 for the inauguration of the Pan American Games.

The opening day festivities started when Delfo Cabrera, Argentina's 1948 Olympic marathon winner, entered the vast stadium carrying his country's blue and white flag. Following him came the representatives of the competing nations, parading in alphabetical order with the exception of the host country, Argentina. The latter's participants, 600 in number, were the last to enter. In all there were 2,000 athletes from twenty nations of the Western Hemisphere in the line of march. Jamaica's lone athlete constituted the smallest delegation.\footnote{\textit{United States 1952 Olympic Book}, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 323.}

Contestants and officials marched into the stadium in colorful parade uniforms designed with some national symbol representative of their respective countries. The official Pan American Games insignia was reproduced by many competing nations on buttons, belt buckles, and emblems, and on pins for the ladies.

A standard-bearer carrying the unfurled "Stars and Stripes" led the United States contingent into the arena. A special uniform had been designed for the United States representatives for the inaugural exercises. The men's parade uniform consisted of a lightweight hat with insignia, a dark blue flannel jacket with insignia,
light grey flannel or white nylon slacks, a white shirt, a red-white-blue tie, a belt with insignia on buckle, white hose, and white buckskin shoes. The women's parade uniform, patterned after the men's, consisted of a light poplin cap with visor, a blue flannel blazer with insignia, and a white skirt and blouse. The United States team insignia was sewed onto both the competitive and parade uniforms near the heart. The silk embroidered emblems embodied blue lettering "USA 1951 - Pan American Games" with a circular red border on an outline of the North American continent in gold as a background.

Marion H. Miller of the supplies and equipment committee reported, "The approximate expenditure for parade uniforms was $11,000 and for competitive uniforms it was $5,000."

When the athletes and members of the visiting delegations had taken up positions in horizontal lines behind their respective flags, Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela, president of the Argentine Organizing Committee and chief Argentine organizer of the Games, spoke about the significance of the Pan American Games for the contestants and for the countries participating in the celebration.

76 Ibid.
President Juan Domingo Peron then stood before the vast crowd to formally declare the Games open. The President, who had received a tremendous ovation when he entered the stadium with his wife, Eva, greeted the assembled contestants as "brother sportsmen of America." Peron asked that the Games be held in the spirit of the ancient Greeks as a "competition of gentlemen" with winners and losers taking their lot with true sportsmanship. 77

As President Peron gave the formal pronouncement, "I declare the opening of the First Pan American Games of the Western Hemisphere...," the Olympic flag was raised. Then John Ossitis, a Greek athlete, entered the stadium carrying a lighted torch flown to the scene from Mount Olympus, birthplace of the Ancient Olympic Games. This flame was transferred in turn to the Pan American torch at the top of the tower and was not extinguished until the closing ceremony on March 8. 78

Meanwhile, another Greek athlete, Aristides Rogvanis, presented a symbolic olive wreath to President Peron. The Pan American oath was then repeated by the Argentine team on behalf of all the

78Ibid.
competitors. Even critics of the idea of the Pan American Games were heard to admit that it was one of the most impressive ceremonies they had ever witnessed at a sporting event.

Pan American Sporting Committee President, Avery Brundage, made a statement in both Spanish and English praising the cooperation received from Argentina for sponsoring the Games. Kirby later stated that "President Brundage's address at the opening festivities was a masterpiece. It was not only well-worded, but also well-delivered, in Spanish, and it helped tremendously in having the Argentine people realize that the representatives of the U. S. were in Buenos Aires not alone or even so much to win as to bring about goodwill and happy coordination."

This concluded the inaugural ceremonies for the Pan American Games, as the athletes paraded off the field to marching music performed by a 500-piece military band. The Games were officially open. Now the 100,000 spectators were awaiting competitive action within the Pan American Stadium of River Plate Athletic Club. Many were not aware of the postponement necessitated by the storm.

79 Ibid.

80 Ibid., p. 327.
of the day before, and so were disappointed that the competition did not get under way immediately. It was not until February 27 that the athletic contests were begun.

The major misfortune was described in a report by Asa S. Bushnell as follows:

The protracted delay encountered in the inauguration of the First Pan American Games was not the only one which came to bear upon them. The opening ceremonies were held before 100,000 enthusiastic onlookers on the appointed date of February 25, but a violent windstorm twenty-four hours earlier had inflicted so much damage to facilities and equipment that the scheduled start of competition was put off from February 26 to February 27; by that time the misadventures were over, and the various contests then proceeded without further difficulty until all of the many champions had been determined. 81

More than 2,000 competitors were ready to take part in the First Pan American Games; they came from these twenty countries:

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Trinidad, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. 82

Prior to the First Pan American Games, in practically all of the countries involved, each amateur sport federation held a

81 Ibid., p. 323.
82 Ibid.
series of competitions and eliminations for their respective sport and transported their best contestants for participation. The team events represented the national champion or picked athletes chosen as an all-star team, and many nations were represented by their national champion in the individual events.

Thus, the Pan American Games were inaugurated. The plans were now reality. Despite the windstorm misfortune, it was a great day for Buenos Aires and a great day for the Pan American Games. February 25, 1951, marked the climax of years of intensive preparation by the numerous organizations throughout the Western Hemisphere. Because these were the initial Games, there were no existing records; therefore, during the days of intensive competition which followed, each title holder or winner of an event was also setting a new Pan American record.

Games Underway

In spite of the one-day postponement of competitive events, there was little decline in enthusiasm of the contestants. Thus, February 27, 1951, marked the debut of intensive competition. One of the main features of the Games was the competition in the track and field program, as reported in the Olympic Book. Among the first to perform were the 100-meter contestants who faced the

starter in the opening competitive events of the Game. A fleet-footed Cuban sprinter, Rafael Fortune Chacon, with his sensational "lunge" finish became a double winner in the Pan-American Games, taking both the 100- and 200-meter dashes by defeating Arthur Bragg of the United States and Herb Mckenley of Jamaica, who was third place winner in both events.

Malvin Whitfield of the United States captured the 400- and 800-meter events and also anchored the winning 1,600-meter relay team for his country. The United States also had double winners: Charles C. Stone won the 3,000-meter steeple chase and the 10,000-meter run, while in the field events Jim Fuchs took first place honors in shot put and the discus throw.

Bob Richards, the leading pole vaulter for the United States, became the Pan American champion in this event and set a new South American mark of 14 feet 9-1/4 inches, while Dick Attlesley of the United States took the 100-meter high hurdles in 14 seconds even, and Jaime Aparicio of Colombia captured the 400-meter hurdles.

Herman Figueroa Bueg of Chile tallied 6,615 points to become the Pan American decathlon champion. Hernan Alzamora of Peru scored 6,063 points to gain runner-up honors, while Enrique Salazar of Guatemala took third place.
The decathlon consisted of ten track and field events which were the 100-meter dash, broad jump, shot put, high jump, 400-meter dash, 100-meter hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin throw and 1,500-meter run.

Richard Bralo, Argentina's outstanding distance runner, won the 5,000-meter run. Other Argentine champions in the Pan American Games were Delfo Cabrera, who duplicated his 1948 Olympic performance by winning the marathon; Emilio Ortiz, hammer throw; Ricardo Heber, javelin throw; and Sixto Ibanez, who beat out J. H. Jackson of Trinidad in the 50,000-meter walk. Also, the host country took many second and third place honors in the track and field events.

An outstanding athlete to make his appearance in the Games was Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, who showed some of the ability that was to make the young Brazilian one of the greatest triple jumpers of his time. Da Silva captured the hop, step, and jump title, the first of a long series of Pan American victories he was destined to win. He was the 1952 Olympic champion in the same event.

Browning Ross of the United States won the 1,500-meter run, while teammate, Henry Laskau, took the 10,000-meter walk. Other
champions from the United States in the Games were Virgil Severns, high jump; Gaylord Bryan, broadjump; and the 400-meter relay team.

In the women's track and field competition, Julia Sanchez Deza of Peru captured the 100-meter dash, while Jean Patton of the United States finished second. Miss Patton also won the 200-meter run in 25.3 seconds by defeating teammate Nell Jackson.

A noteworthy performance was Ingeborg Mello de Preiss's outstanding heave in the shot put. The Argentine also became a double winner by capturing the discus throw.

Some other champions in the women's division were Eliana Gaete Lazo of Chile, 80-meter hurdles; Jacinta Sandiford of Ecuador, high jump; Beatriz Kretchmer of Chile, broad jump; and Hortensia Lopez Garcia of Mexico, the javelin throw winner.

The Argentines captured all of the first place honors in boxing. The Pan American champions were Alberto Barenghi in the flyweight division, Richardo Gonzales in the bantamweight class, Francisco Nuenz in featherweight, Oscar Falardo in the lightweight division, Oscar Pietta in welterweight, Ubaldo Pereyra in middleweight, Reinaldo Ansaloni in light-heavyweight, and Jorge Vertone in the heavyweight.
In freestyle wrestling, the United States won four titles, while Argentina took Pan American honors in four divisions. The champions from North America were Robert Perry in the flyweight class, Richard LeMeyre in the bantamweight division, Newton Copple in the lightweight class, and Melvin Northrup in the welterweight division. Wrestlers from Argentina were Omar Blebel Torranzzini in the featherweight division, Leon Guenutt Hejt in the middleweight class, Ulise Martorella in the light-heavyweight division, and Adolfo Ramirez in the heavyweight division.

In gymnastics, the Argentines were victorious in three branches of competition, the free hand exercise, the vaulting horse event, and the horizontal bars. Cuba took first place honors in the team contests in swinging rings, parallel bars, and horse vaulting. Argentina's individual champions were Juan Caviglia, free hand exercises; and Pedro Lonchibugo, the parallel bars. Angel Aguiar of Cuba won the rings and vaulting horse titles. William Rotzheim, the one-man gymnastic team from the United States, captured the horizontal bar competition and the all-around titles. He was the United States all-around champion, a title he had won for three successive years.
The United States triumphed over the other nations in the basketball competition, with five victories and no defeats. In the final game, the United States bested Argentina 57 to 51 to win the Pan American championship. Don Barksdale led the winners with 135 points in the tournament. The finals were played in the Luna Park Arena where a capacity crowd of 25,000 watched the United States team defeat the Argentine team, which was the winner of that country's world championship in the fall of 1950.

Teams from ten countries participated in basketball competition. In addition to the United States and Argentina, other entries in the tournament were Cuba, Brazil, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia.

Captain Eric Tinoco Marques of Brazil won the individual competition in the modern pentathlon, Lieutenant J. M. Thompson of the United States took runner-up honors, and Captain Enrique C. Rettberg of Argentina was awarded third place. The modern pentathlon team championship went to the United States, Brazil ranked second, and Argentina finished third.

Cuba took the Pan American baseball title, with the United States and Mexico tied for second place. Venezuela was the only team to defeat the champions, while the United States was
administered two losses by Nicaragua and Cuba. For the baseball competition, the average crowd per game was between 4,000 and 5,000, with 8,000 fans gathering for the crucial contest between the United States and Cuba. During the early innings of the game, the baseballers from the United States gave the Cubans a struggle; however, the United States team succumbed 8 to 1 before an enthusiastic audience.

From the viewpoint of the spectator, one of the most popular events on the program of the First Pan American Games was cycling. This popularity resulted in the postponement of the opening night's events. Despite a seating capacity of 25,000 persons, the stadium was packed beyond its limits and spectators were overflowing onto the field and track, making competitive racing impossible.

The Velodrome President Peron was perhaps one of the finest and most modern of all bicycle tracks in operation. The stadium was constructed of 333-meters per lap, highly banked, had electric eye timing, and was suitable for motor-paced racing.

Cycling proved to be a landslide victory for Argentina, which won all but one event. The Argentine champions were Antonion Gimez, 1,000-meter sprint; Clodomiro Cortoni, 1,000-meter time trial; Jorge Vallmitjana, 4,000-meter pursuit; Oscar Giacche, 150
point lap race of 50 kilometers; and Oscar Muleiro, winner of the grand road race. Chilean cyclist Ezequiel Ramirez captured the 40-lap miss-and-out race.

South American nations tangled in hard-fought contests for the soccer football championship. Argentina swept the field, emerging as Pan American champion by winning four games and going through competition to the title without a single defeat. Costa Rica took runner-up honors, Chile finished in third place, and Venezuela edged out Paraguay to finish fourth in the soccer event. The United States was not represented by a team in the soccer football event.

Swimming was another of the popular events in the Pan American Games program. A great field of swimmers participated, resulting in many outstanding performances. Athletes from the United States garnered the lion's share of the honors, winning four of nine events for men and six of nine for women. In the men's division, the Pan American champions from the United States were Richard Cleveland, 100-meter freestyle; Allen Stack, 100-meter backstroke. Also, the United States won the 800-meter freestyle relay. An unknown freestyle double winner, a bright international prospect, was Tetsuo Okamoto of Brazil, capturing the 400- and 1,500-meter freestyle races. One of the most notable upsets in
the entire Games occurred in diving. Joaquin Capilla of Mexico proved to be a surprise contestant by defeating two of the best divers from the United States. He won the springboard and platform diving events by outpointing Dr. Sammy Lee, Olympic platform champion; and Miller Anderson, Olympic springboard runner-up.

In the women's aquatic competition, the United States captured six first-place honors to three for Argentina. The United States had Pan American champions in Sharon Geary in the 100-meter freestyle; Maureen O'Brien in the 100-meter backstroke; Mary Frances Cunningham in the 2-meter dive; and Patricia Keller McCormick in the high board dive. In addition, United States swimmers won gold medals in the 300- and 400-meter relay events.

Argentina, host for the Games, broke into the win column with sixteen-year-old Ana Maria Schultz, who was a double winner, taking the 200- and 400-meter freestyle races in the women's division. Dorothea Turnbull brought Argentina's total of first places to three by capturing the 200-meter breaststroke. Other countries to place in swimming were Brazil, Guatemala, and Mexico.

Water polo honors went to Argentina, with an undefeated record. Brazil captured second place, while the United States won third place honors. Mexico and Chile ranked fourth and fifth respectively.
The Chilean horsemen vied for honors in the equestrian competition, winning four of six events. Chile took first place honors with Captain Jose Larraine Cueva's victory in individual horsemanship competition; teammate Captain Albert Larraguibel took the nation's cup competition; and the Chilean riders won team titles in both events. Argentina's Captain Julio C. Sagasta captured the individual crown in complete riding competition, while the host country took the team title in the same event.

Argentina dominated the equestrian polo competition by winning every contest on the program. Mexico captured runner-up honors, while Peru and Colombia finished third and fourth respectively. The United States did not compete in equestrian polo.

The fencing events were closely contested by Argentina and the United States. The host country captured the bulk of individual honors, and the United States won two of the three team events. Argentina's Pan American fencing champions were Antonio Villamil in the epee; Felix Galimi in the foil; and Else Irigoyen in the women's foil. Nyilas Tabor of the United States captured the sabre. In team competition, Argentina won the epee division; the United States took first place honors in both foil and sabre competition.
For Miguel de Capriles and Colonel Fred R. Weber, the team events in fencing were a fitting climax to their long careers; the former had carried the United States flag at the opening ceremonies as the senior internationalist for the entire delegation.

Tennis proved to be a landslide for the Argentine team, capturing everything on the program except the mixed doubles. Argentina's gold medal winners were Enrique Morea in men's singles; Enrique Morea and Alejo Russell in men's doubles; Mary T. de Weiss in women's singles; and Mary T. de Weiss and Felisa P. de Zappa in women's doubles. The mixed doubles title was won by Imelda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox of Mexico.

Weightlifters from the United States captured most of the honors in their events. Joseph DiPietro won the bantamweight division; J. Prescott Pitman took the lightweight title; Peter George captured the middleweight; Stanley Stanczyk was light-heavyweight victor; and John H. Davis won the heavyweight championship and set a new world record of 1,062-1/2 pounds in three lifts. Rodney Witkes of Trinidad was victorious in the featherweight division.

In rowing competition, the Argentine team won every event on the program. Winning Pan American victories were Roberto A. Alfieri in single sculls; Mario Guerci and Adolfo Yedro in double
sculls; Jose Mozzolini, Jose Raudo, and Adel Farias in pair oars with coxswain; and Alberto Madero and Oscar Almiron in pair oars without coxswain. In four oars with coxswain, Argentina captured first, Chile second, and Peru finished third; four oars without coxswain, Argentina won first while Brazil took runner-up honors; and in the eight oars with coxswain, Argentina ranked first, Chile took second, and Peru won third place honors.

Yachting competition was held in two divisions. Argentina's C. Castex and J. V. Castex finished first in the snipe class, while J. R. Miligo and G. Q. Matoso took runner-up honors. R. Bueno and G. P. de Souza of Brazil captured the star class title, the Argentine team took second, while Chile finished third.

Pablo C. Cagnasso of Argentina scored one of the most sweeping victories of his career, with remarkable performances in the shooting events. In addition to winning the military rifle for three positions and military rifle in a standing position, he also won the free rifle at 300 meters, giving him a total of three first places. Arthur Jackson was a two-time victor for the United States by taking the free rifle in three position (aggregate) and the free rifle from a prone position. In the team shooting competition, Argentina won every event except the free slow fire pistol event, which was a victory for Mexico.
Incidents of Note

When actual competition began, it was not long before problems developed. The United States contestants and officials were severely handicapped because only the Spanish language was used in announcements and bulletins. Progress of actual competitions as well as information involving the participating athletes was communicated in Spanish only by the public address system. This barrier resulted in confusion and misunderstanding; the United States was at a particular disadvantage since the majority of nations represented were Spanish language countries.

The Organizing Committee provided two interpreters, but it was not possible for them to be available at all times. Therefore, many announcements were not understood by the United States team members, and it was with difficulty that they kept themselves informed of all that was going on. All bulletins required translation, which also handicapped them considerably.  

An incident occurred for the United States delegates during their stay which should be made a matter of record because of later repercussions. The following was quoted from the report by

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Assistant Manager Marion Miller:

While at the information center of the Colegio de Militar on one of the days near the close of the Games, I was informed by an interpreter that two of our boys, members of the U. S. teams, had been taken into custody. Upon investigation I found two boys engaged in an argument with a member of the police, who, I understood, was an officer in plain clothes. When asked for an explanation, the boys said that they had taken a movie shot of one of the guards at the main gate, while in the act of obtaining identification for the boys while his arms were raised overhead. The officer demanded that the camera be turned over to the police, to which the boys objected. I instructed the owner of the camera to turn it over to the officer, who promised to remove the objectional part of the film and return the camera to him the following day. This was finally agreed to after explaining to the boys that it was a matter of bad judgment on their part, even though they had posed the entire act with the guard at the gate as a gag. This was done, and the camera was returned the following day. 85

As a result of this incident, according to Bingham's Report in the Olympic Book, 86 some time after the United States team had returned home, the Argentine paper Noticias Graficas charged that the United States athletes in the Pan American Games had received instructions from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation to take photographs which would damage Argentina's prestige abroad.

85 Ibid., p. 321.

The newspaper said photographs taken from two members of the United States team proved there was a plan to paint Argentina as a totalitarian country. The paper also said that an official Argentine investigation showed "all 128 members" had been instructed by the F.B.I. to gather evidence against Argentina. Bingham remarked: "This demonstrated how easily an innocent prank can be misunderstood in a foreign country. (The article reached the United States through reference by the Associated Press to the story in Noticias Graficas.)" 87

While the police incident received considerable publicity, this happening was matched by some evidence of outstanding good sportsmanship which in most cases received no mention whatever with the exception of some official reports. For example, many of the Pan American reports highly praised the contestants from North America. J. Lyman Bingham said:

Our entire team won the admiration of the people of Argentina for their gentlemanly conduct. The officers at the College, particularly, commented many times on the excellent behavior of our athletes. 88

87 Ibid., p. 331.

88 Ibid.
Conclusion of Games

The competition was keen throughout the Pan American Games, and the participants made many marks in the record books. This great sports carnival in the Western Hemisphere was conducted in an Olympic Games atmosphere, and its success promised a noteworthy series of similar events at four-year intervals in the future. Its aim was to create goodwill and understanding among the countries represented in this international sports assemblage. These Games were of immense importance to the Americas and to inter-American relationships.  

At the conclusion of the Games, President Brundage termed them "perfect" and "a tremendous success." He expressed gratification in the overall showing of the Latin American competitors and stressed the fact that their countries were becoming increasingly sports conscious.

The closing ceremony of the Pan American Games, which was held on March 8, 1951, attracted 75,000 people to witness the last ritual.  

89Ibid., p. 323.

90Ibid.
in the stadium and the golden flame of the Pan American torch was
extinguished, this unforgettable moment signified the close of the cele-
bration. President Peron distributed the medals and was himself
presented a beautiful dapple gray horse, the gift of the President of
Mexico, whose country was to host the Second Pan American Games
in 1955.

The First Pan American Games at Buenos Aires had become
history, and thousands in the vast audience departed from the stadium
impressed with the successful inauguration of the Western Hemisphere's
newest athletic festival.
CHAPTER VI

THE 1955 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: A MODEL FOR FUTURE
FESTIVALS - MEXICO CITY, MEXICO*

Mexico, host to the Second Pan American Games, was determined that the event should set a new standard of excellence for the Western Hemisphere celebrations. The host city turned to the project with enthusiasm and vigor. Thoroughness of planning was the aim of the Organizing Committee, which made elaborate preparation for the welcoming of the athletes of the Americas to Mexico City. As a result of the Committee's earnest efforts, the event produced superb performances, despite the oxygen-light altitude, and the Pan American Games through their record-breaking festival gained tremendous prestige and world prominence.

Mexico City enjoyed the geographical advantage of being located midway between North and South America, thus ideally situated for the Pan American Games. During the four years prior to the start of the Second Games, Mexico City was actively engaged in planning a well-rounded program of competition and in securing and providing the finest facilities for the visiting nations. By the

*The information presented in Chapter VI was obtained from the United States 1956 Olympic Book. Other references are cited in footnotes.
spring of 1955, plans were reported to be in excellent condition. After the pre-festival inspection tour of officials of the representative countries, it was the consensus that the Second Games would enjoy unprecedented success. Mexico City was ready for the Games, and many countries were also ready for the competition of the Americas, having accumulated the necessary funds required for the journey of the athletes.

Because the Mexican Organizing Committee had pushed ahead with an ambitious program, there was much speculation that the 1955 Games would be more impressive and colorful than the 1951 Games at Buenos Aires. In addition, new activities were included in the program. Volleyball for both men and women, basketball for women, and synchronized swimming were some of the sports celebrated for the first time in the Pan American Games.

Twenty-one nations responded to the invitation to participate in the Games. Nineteen sports were on the program, including those scheduled for the first time, which increased the number of sports federations engaged in the competitive program. The Mexico City Games marked a real step forward by reason of the enthusiastic and varied participation of new countries. A notable one was Canada which captured numerous honors. Many countries that had not been
regarded as athletic-oriented showed noticeable ability in hemispheric competition, where record-breaking performances were witnessed in many events during the two-week celebration.

**Opening Ceremonies**

The opening ceremonies, on March 12, 1955, were an inspiration to the throng of spectators gathered for the occasion. More than 2,000 amateur athletes from the American continents marched into the University of Mexico stadium behind their national flags in a parade of nations. The ceremony was opened with an invocation, and a large chorus sang the national anthem of Mexico, after which Manuel Guzman Willis, a Mexican Senator and President of Mexico's Organizing Committee, delivered an address.

The symbolic flame was lit, Eligio Galicia, full-blooded Indian distance runner, stood at attention after performing the traditional rite opening the Second Pan American Games at Mexico City. Galicia was the last of a relay of runners who brought the flame to the city from LaEstrella, a mountain 25 miles away, where the ancient Aztecs once burned ceremonial fires. 91

As the golden flame arose from the Pan American torch in the magnificent and vast elliptical stadium where the impressive

twilight opening ceremonies were held before a capacity audience of
102,000, a Mexican athlete, Refugio Gonzales, took the Pan Ameri-
can oath for the assembled contestants. Trumpets sounded, dozens
of doves were released skyward, and twenty-one guns saluted the
event as Mexico's President Ruiz Cortines strode forward, raised
his country's flag, and opened the Games "in the name of fraternity
of the Americas... liberty and peace."

The colorful opening ceremony was concluded as the band
provided appropriate music during the exit march and the athletes
filed out of the University stadium. Thousands of people who had
entered the stadium with only a hazy understanding of the devotion,
spirit, and ideals of the Pan American Games were inspired by
the suspense of the opening ritual, an occasion which aroused an
awareness of the virtues fostered by the athletic festival.

Effects of Altitude on Athletes

The Second Pan American Games were underway, but one
important factor had been overlooked by most teams. The athletes
entered the battle strangely unprepared for the serious effects of
altitude poisoning or rarefied air. During the opening ceremonies,
one of the United States boxers collapsed on the field from lack of
oxygen.
An article appearing in *Life* magazine revealed the effects of high altitude poisoning:

In Mexico City last week at the Pan American Games athletes from 22 nations acted out a gruesome pageant. A girl sprinter from Jamaica fell unconscious to the track in the first event, and for the next six days contestants wobbled about the field with limp arms and agonized expressions. As they dropped, stretcher bearers rushed over to them, closely followed by men with oxygen bottles.92

In a *Sports Illustrated* article entitled "Athletes vs. Altitude," the account described the unexpected foe which competitors met in the Games. "In the rarefied air 7,600 feet above sea level, athletes are being felled by anoxia. Scores of finely trained athletes were being toppled by the Mexico City air - or rather lack of it."93 In the oxygen-thin atmosphere, "well conditioned young men from the lowlands, dropped like flies, . . . like wounded after battle, athletes lie prostrate on the stadium grounds, as the Games became a battle against altitude, and the only effective weapons were tanks of oxygen."94


94 Ibid.
The Games of 1955

Argentina, which had wholeheartedly participated in the inauguration of the Pan American Games, sent a strong team to Mexico City, and as in 1951, triumphed in numerous athletic contests.

The field of competitors in the comprehensive program of events was undoubtedly the most representative in the short history of the Games. Strong teams were entered by many nations, and victories were expected to be divided among the countries; however, based on previous records in national and international competition, the United States contingent of 274 was expected to dominate the program, according to the reports in the Olympic Book.95

J. Rodney Richard of the United States outprinted a great field of dash men by hitting the tape ahead of Trinidad's Mike Agostini to tie the 100-meter dash record of 10.3 seconds. In another event, the fleet-footed Richard bolted 200 meters in 20.7 seconds to set a new Pan American mark and came within a tenth of a second of world records in both the 100- and 200-meter dashes.

Oswald Suarez, an unheralded runner, carried Argentina's colors to a double victory in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter races, making particularly fast time in the long distance events despite thin air in Mexico City. The astounding youth was destined to become a great distance runner.

In a sensational race, a previously unknown Argentine named Juan Miranda, edged out Wes Santee, fastest miler in the world, for a stunning upset in the 1,500-meter race, setting a new Pan American mark of 3 minutes, 53.2 seconds for the metric mile. Santee was clocked in the same time, while behind him, Fred Dwyer of the United States bettered the previous Pan American record with a 3 minute, 55.8 second performance. This marked the first time three runners in one race had bettered four minutes.

Two Chilean runners, Guillermo Sola and Santiago Nova, negotiated first and second respectively in the 3,000-meter steeple chase; Eligio Galicia, Mexico's torch bearer in the opening ceremonies, took third place honors.

Nineteen year old Arnold Sowell, of the United States, pressed to the tape by a strong running teammate named Lon Spurrier, emerged victor in the 800-meter run and set a new Pan American record of 1 minute, 49.4 seconds.
Doroteo Flores of Guatemala plodded the marathon run ahead of Mexico's Onesimo Rodríguez in 2 hours, 59 minutes, 9.2 seconds. In a record-breaking 400-meter hurdles, champion Josh Culbreath of the United States and runner-up Jamie Aparicio of Colombia collapsed on the track from lack of oxygen after setting a new Pan American mark of 51.2 seconds.

The United States led an unprecedented parade of record-breaking performances in track and field. The Pan American champions and new record holders were Parry O'Brien with a heave of 57 feet, 8-1/2 inches in the shot put; Robert Bacus with a hurl of 180 feet, 1-3/4 inches in the hammer throw; Ernie Shelton and Herman Wyatt tied for first with a leap of 6 feet, 7-1/8 inches in the high jump; Franklin Held with a throw of 228 feet, 11 inches in the javelin; and Fortune Gordien with a toss of 174 feet, 2-1/2 inches to set a new discus record. Roselyn Range and John Bennett fell just short of the great Jesse Owen's world mark in the broad jump. Champion Range established a new Pan American record of 26 feet, 4-1/8 inches.

Other Pan American champions from the United States were Rafer Johnson, winner of the decathlon title with a record-breaking
performance; his teammate Robert Richards took runner-up honors. In addition, Richards matched his 1951 record in the pole vault to retain the title, and the wearers of the red, white, and blue won both the 400- and 1,600-meter relays. Jack Davis broke the tape ahead of Keith Gardner of Jamaica, runner-up, and Cuba's Evaristo Iglesias in the 110-meter hurdles.

In the women's track and field competition, Cuba's Bertha Diaz edged Isabelle Daniels of the United States in a photo finish record-breaking 60-meter dash. Barbara Jones of the United States ran the 100-meters in 11.5 seconds to post a new Pan American record, while in the 80-meter hurdles Elaina G. Lazo captured the title.

High jumper Mildred McDaniels of the United States outjumped the heavily favored Brazilian, Deyse J. de Castro, setting a new Pan American mark of 5 feet, 6-5/16 inches, bettering the winning jump in the last Olympics. Two Argentine discus throwers, Ingeborg Pfuller and Isabel Avellan, captured first and second place respectively in this event. Champion Pfuller tossed the discus 141 feet, 8-3/8 inches for a Pan American record.

Karen Anderson, a sixteen-year-old United States high school student with only ten months of track and field experience, astounded
the Pan American spectators by throwing the javelin 161 feet, 3 inches, thereby setting a new mark.

**World Marks Established**

Pan American records fell in many events on the program, not only in track competition but in the field events as well. One sensational performance followed another until the participants and spectators were fairly well bewildered with the establishment of new marks.

One of the most startling was the feat of Louis Jones, an unheralded runner from the United States, who, while battling the rarefied air, raced the metric quarter-mile in record-breaking time - a rocking surprise to the onlookers who saw its dramatic ending. A gasping lunge helped Jones reach the finish line first in the race, but the high altitude had taken too much out of him. After hitting the tape, he first lost his balance, then he was felled by anoxia, and he lost consciousness. Jones lay sprawled on the cinder track unaware that he had broken the world's record with a time of 45.4 seconds. The United States was fortunate in having three fleet quarter-milers in Jones, Jim Lea, and Jesse Mashburn, who finished 1-2-3 in the record-breaking event.
Brazil's Adhemar da Silva electrified the audience by propelling himself 54 feet, 4 inches in the hop, step, and jump. The 1952 Olympic champion erased his old Pan American mark and set a new world record for one of the great achievements in international competition. The Brazilian champion bettered his Pan American record by more than 4 feet and his Olympic mark by 13 inches.

**United States Dominates Gymnastic Competition**

The gymnastic competition was held in Televicentro, with studios in Mexico City, and was televised on the Mexican network before a live audience of about 1,000 persons, a capacity audience for the studio. There were some technical difficulties of setting up apparatus in a television studio, and because a special wooden platform had to be constructed to cover the cement studio floor, space was somewhat limited, but the gymnasts adjusted to the circumstances.

For the first time in international competition, the gymnasts did not compete as national teams, but as an entire group in the same manner as in the National AAU of the United States Championships. Mr. Francisco Alvarez, president of the Pan American Gymnastic Federation, set up a most fair and equitable system whereby a man from Venezuela was followed by a contestant from Mexico, etc. in rotation. This arrangement seemed to be satisfactory
to all concerned and insured the judging of the exercise strictly on its own merits, without considering the nationality, color, or religion of the gymnasts. 96

Coaches experienced some difficulties at first in securing suitable training facilities for the contestants. The only gymnasiums available were in Mexico City, about twelve miles from the Pan American quarters in University City, and while the apparatus and conditions for practice were not the best, they were adequate and were used to best advantage. Transportation was readily available and caused no problem. The Mexican Gymnastic Federation was extremely cooperative and extended themselves in making available all of the facilities they had. Gymnasts from the United States practiced every morning and often worked out with the teams of the other countries, particularly the Mexican team.

In gymnastics, the United States dominated competition and showed better all-around strength at Mexico City than they did in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.

Pan American champions from the United States in the individual events were John Beckner in free exercise, side horse,

parallel bars, and all-around individual competition; Joseph Kotys, vaulting horse; Richard Beckner, flying rings; Donald Perry, rope climb; William Roy, tumbling; Donald Harper, trampoline; and Abie Grossfeld, horizontal bars. 97

Grossfeld, who scored 9.7 on his compulsory and 9.9 on the optional move, was called out by popular acclamation of the spectators to take a bow after his nearly perfect optional move. This friendly spirit of the spectators prevailed throughout the competition.

Mexico's Francisco Jose Alvarez was the victor in the individual club-swinging competition. The United States gymnasts captured all other titles in the individual competition and the all-around team championships, while Cuba was runner-up, and Argentina finished third.

Wrestling honors were well distributed among the competing nations. The Pan American champions were Manuel Andrade of Venezuela, flyweight; Jack Blubaugh of the United States, bantamweight; Omar Torranzzini of Argentina, featherweight; Jay Evans of the United States, lightweight; Alberto Longarela, middleweight; 97

97 Ibid.
Alfred Paulekas of the United States, light-heavyweight; and Paulekas' teammate William Kerslake, heavyweight.

New Sport in Games

Volleyball, played for the first time in the Pan American Games, was represented by six countries in men's competition. For the championship match, a crowd of 10,000 spectators packed the arena to witness the contest, with more than 5,000 people swarming around the gymnasium seeking standing room only. Tension mounted outside the arena because the gymnasium could not accommodate everyone; finally police were forced to disperse the mingling crowd with volleys of teargas. Interest in the contest was extremely high because the host country was playing the United States in a major event in Mexico City. In a see-saw battle, the United States emerged as champion, Mexico took runner-up honors, and Brazil won third place.

In the women's volleyball division, Mexico captured first place, defeating runner-up United States, and Brazil trailed in the third position. This was the debut of a new Pan American sport; officials were of the opinion that volleyball was extremely successful.
Harry E. Wilson, editor of the *International Volleyball Review*, reported that the recognition of volleyball in the Pan American Games and their enormous success, from the standpoint of attendance and public interest, pointed the way to "recognition of volleyball as an official Olympic sport."\(^{98}\)

In cycling competition, the 4,000-meter team pursuit crown was retained by Argentina's foursome, Clodomiro Cortoni, Ricardo Senn, Euilio Biganzoli, and Alberti Ferreira. Cenobio Ruiz of Mexico won first place in the 1,000-meter sprint, and Ramon Hoyos captured the road race title for Colombia, while teammate Benjamin Jiminez finished closely behind the champion. A cyclist from Venezuela, Antonio DiMicheli, turned in a striking speed performance to drop the figure for the 1,000-meter time trial to 1 minute, 9.8 seconds for a new Pan American record. The Colombian riders garnered the team laurels in the 105.63-mile road race which gave Colombia its first team title by annexing the road competition.

The modern pentathlon championships were claimed by Jose Perez Mier of Mexico with 27 points, while Edgar O'Hair of the

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United States pressed the champion with a 28-point performance. In such events the contestant with fewer points is declared the winner. In the pentathlon the athletes participated in fencing, shooting, swimming, cross-country running, and cross-country horseback riding.

Argentina swept the field in soccer football by defeating all opposition, apparently without being extended. Water polo was closely contested, with Argentina capturing the crown, but not without a terrific struggle from the United States, in second place, and Brazil, the third place team.

Once more the United States carried off basketball honors, but not without a real scuffle. Argentina defeated the United States by 1 point and lost to Brazil by 3 points. The final standings had Argentina, Brazil, and United States showing four wins and one loss each. According to the tournament rules, in the event that more than two teams were tied, the championship would be awarded on a point differential basis involving games between the teams tied. Ranked on this basis the United States became the champion.

Another of the new events on the program was women's basketball, in which a fine team from the United States emerged as champion, winning eight games and setting the remarkable record
of going through to the title without a single defeat. Runner-up Chile finished with a record of five victories against three defeats. This was the first time that women's basketball had appeared on the Pan American Games program.

The Equestrian Incident

Mexico captured team events in equestrian competition in both the three-day and grand prix des nations contests. Captain Hector Clavel of Chile scored a victory in the grand prix de dressage with 671 points, beating out the United States riding ace in a near flawless round.

There were, of course, individual incidents of dispute which roused tempers, and one of them was so serious it almost involved a legal battle. This occurred in the equestrian and is described by Counselor John T. McGovern as follows:

Although publicity has appeared in Mexico City papers that a Mexican had won the individual championship medal and another Mexican had been second, the fact was that the United States rider, Mr. Walter Staley, had won by a large number of points.

But our alert Mr. Whitney Stone, who guided the equestrian team representing the United States, convinced that something was amiss, investigated and protested against the judge's point score favoring the Mexicans. He found the judge's computations had been in the possession of a Mexican official. He protested and demanded that the judge be
made to appear to justify his figures, the judge having charged the American, Mr. Staley, with 140 faults on his final task, although Mr. Stone, the Brazilian and Chilean representatives found Mr. Staley free from any fault whatsoever. This number of 140 faults apparently had been selected because that number was required to place Mr. Staley lower than first place.

The judge could not be found. He had left for parts unknown. Much pressure was brought upon Mr. Stone who stated there would be no more United States horses in the following equestrian events unless the judge was produced or his figures cancelled. All the judge's figures should have been cancelled.

A compromise was reached that all the faults of all the riders be averaged and each rider be debited with the same number of faults. The result of this was again to place Mr. Staley far ahead of all the other riders. The former placing of the Mexican riders as first and second was reversed and the individual championship was conclusively awarded to the United States rider, Mr. Staley. Too high praise cannot be given to Mr. Whitney Stone for his courage, his alertness, and tenacity which secured the reversal of a previously inspired publicized statement in the Mexican press that 'it is apparent that the Mexicans will place first and second in the individual equestrian competition, and an American will place third.'

Fortunately, Mr. McGovern further stated, the friendly feelings between the nations of the Western Hemisphere had never been seriously affected by bickering and misunderstanding between officials.

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which, however right or wrong, inevitably leave an undesirable feeling between the citizens of competing countries and creates an impression of mass suspicion that is not in any way justified by the facts. 100

In weightlifting, the United States won every event except the featherweight crown, which went to Carlos Chavez of Panama. The Panamanian lifted a total of 733.03 pounds for a new Pan American mark.

The Pan American champions and new record holders from the United States were Charles Vinci in the bantamweight class, Joe Pitman in the lightweight division, Peter George in middleweight, Tommy Kono in light-heavyweight, and Dave Shepard, victorious in the middle-heavyweight class. Norbert Schemansky of the United States bettered the 1952 Olympic record in the heavyweight division, but was unable to break the Pan American mark set by John Davis of the United States. When Davis posted the Pan American total of 1,062-1/2 pounds at the First Games in Buenos Aires, he also set a new world mark in the heavyweight class.

Boxing honors went to Argentina: fighters of that country captured four of the ten championships. Pan American winners

100 Ibid.
from Argentina were Oswaldo Insfran in the featherweight class; Manguel Pendola, lightweight; Carlos Fernandez, light welterweight; and Alesci Ochos in the heavyweight division. The United States won three crowns, the winners being Joseph Dorando, welterweight; Paul Wright, light-middleweight; and Orville Pitts, middleweight. A Mexican by the name of Hilario Correa won the flyweight title, Salvador Enriquez of Venezuela took the bantamweight class; and Luis Ignacio of Brazil won the remaining crown, which was the light-heavyweight championship.

Modern Shooting Range Provided for Games

The shooting competition was conducted on the Poligono de Mexico shooting range, located a few miles north of Mexico City on the Laredo Highway. This range had facilities for each type of firing conducted in International competition and was of the most modern construction. Ranges were available at all distances up to and including 300 meters; there were also skeet facilities and a running 101 deer range.

The first match fired was the small bore rifle competition at 50 and 100 meters with .22 caliber rifles. The United States

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took the team title and Arthur Jackson, a team member, was victorious in the individual event.

Pan American winners from the United States were Kenneth Pendergras with a victory in the skeet event, Arthur Jackson took the 3-position .22 caliber free rifle and his team scored a victory with the same weapon, Huelet B. Benner was a double winner in the free pistol and rapid fire pistol match on silhouettes, while his country won both team titles.

Rifleman Pedro Armella of Argentina posted the best score in the free rifle event fired at 300 meters; the United States took the team title.

In the rapid-fire pistol match on silhouettes at 25 meters, the great Argentine policeman, Enrique Valiente, took top honors with a record-breaking score. The United States scored a team victory in the rapid-fire pistol event. The military rifle match fired with the Mexican service rifle at 300 meters was captured by Ramon Hagen of Argentina, while Alfredo Cabello of Chile finished second. Mexico gained a triple victory in the running deer event with Felipe de Vilmorin Diaz winning the crown, while teammates Jesus Tapia and Jose del Campo finished second and third.

It is interesting to note that Emmet Swanson of the United States was a member of three teams which won titles at Mexico
City, and he placed third in the free rifle event fired at 300 meters.

Swanson was an original member of the United States rifle team in 1930, a record of twenty-five years as a top-notch competitor for his country in international matches.

The Dominican Republic took the baseball title with a record of six victories against two defeats; the United States was runner-up, and Venezuela and Mexico tied for the third position.

The United States captured two individual events and one team event in fencing. Argentina won one individual and two team events, while Mexico took one individual crown. The Pan American champions representing the United States, Harold Goldsmith and Mrs. Maxine Mitchell, were both victorious in the foil competition. Argentina's Raul Martinez won the epee crown, while sabreman, Antonio Haro Oliva of Mexico tied with George Worth and Richard Dyer of the United States for the individual sabre title. In the play-offs to determine the winner, Oliva emerged the winner.

Mexico dominated tennis competition by winning every event on the program except the men's singles. Title holders from Mexico were Rose Maria Reyes, winning the women's singles and teaming with Ester Reyes to capture the women's doubles; Mario Llamas
and Gustavo Palafox took the men's doubles; and Yolande Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox, won the mixed doubles. Capturing the men's singles was Arthur Larson of the United States.

Rowing competition was rather evenly divided, although Argentina retained exclusive hold on four events. John B. Kelley, Jr. of the United States took the single sculls, Uruguay's Juan Rodriguez was runner-up, and Argentina's Norberto Battaglia finished third. In addition, Argentina captured the pair-oars with coxswain, pair-oars without coxswain, four-oars with coxswain, and four-oars without coxswain. The United States won the eight-oars with coxswain, and Walter Hoover, Jr. and James Gardiner won the double sculls for the United States.

The swimming and diving competition was conducted in the beautiful Nacion of University City. Attendance averaged about 8,000 to 10,000, although one day several extra thousand gained admittance by pulling down a huge iron fence at the rear of the stadium, overflowing the lawns and building tops.\(^{102}\)

Swimming and diving were undoubtedly among the most popular events on the program of the Mexico City Games. A great field

of swimmers participated, with the sensational competition resulting in many records. James McLane of the United States, by winning the 400- and 1,500-meter freestyle races and swimming a great anchor lap on the impressive 800-meter relay team emerged as the outstanding contestant. McLane's 400-meter freestyle set a new Pan American mark, while the 800-meter relay also established a new record for the United States swimming team.

Other Pan American record-breakers from the United States were Clarke Scholes in the 100-meter freestyle, Frank McKinney in the 100-meter backstroke, and the United States in the 400-meter medley relay event.

Mexico's Eulalio Rios set a new mark in the 200-meter butterfly, while teammate Joaquin Capilla duplicated his great diving performance at the First Games in Buenos Aires. Capilla took a twin-triumph in springboard and platform diving. Hector Nimo of Argentina captured the 200-meter breast stroke title in record-breaking time.

Canada broke into the Pan American victory column in women's swimming when Helen Stewart captured the 100-meter freestyle, with teammate Virginia Grant taking third. Beth Whitall carried Canada's colors to a double victory in the 400-meter
freestyle and 100-meter butterfly while Leonore Fisher swam the 100-meter backstroke in 1 minute, 16.7 seconds, setting a new Pan American record in the event. The Canadians made a creditable showing and were fast approaching the United States in women's competition swimming.

Wanda Werner, a fourteen-year-old student from the United States, was winner of three gold medals, taking the 200-meter freestyle and swimming the anchor leg on both the 400-meter medley and 400-meter freestyle relays. Patricia McCormick won the 3-meter springboard and the 10-meter platform diving contests.

Synchronized swimming was presented on the Pan American program for the first time, and these swimmers were undoubtedly the center of attraction to photographers. Beulah Gundling, a five-time United States champion, was the winner of the Pan American solo division; Mexico's Rebeca Garcia Alvarez ranked second, and, teaming with Gloria Botella, took runner-up honors in duet competition. Connie Todoroff and Ellen Richard of the United States captured the duet title, and the wearers of the red, white, and blue won the team competition. This was the first team of synchronized swimmers to represent the United States in international competition.
Games Concluded

At the closing ceremonies, attended by a capacity audience, spectators witnessed the farewell of the 1955 festival with pomp and pageantry. It was announced that Douglas F. Roby had been elected president of the Pan American Sports Organization at the quadrennial meeting of the Congress, held prior to the Second Pan American Games in Mexico City. Roby was the United States representative to the International Olympic Committee and vice-president of the United States Olympic Association.

During the same session of the Congress, the governing body received delegations from Cleveland, Guatemala City, and Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of choosing the city to host the Third Pan American Games. Each of these cities was considered a strong candidate to host the celebration; voting on the question of the 1959 Games was done by secret ballot.

It was disclosed at the final ceremonies that the 1959 Games had been awarded to Cleveland, Ohio. The Mexico City Games were pronounced officially closed, and the flame of the Pan American Torch was extinguished, as the Second Pan American Games passed into history.
CHAPTER VII

THE 1959 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: A STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS*

Cleveland's Pan American Organizing Committee was formed and commenced to function during the latter part of 1955. In the organizational structure, officials gathered an influential group of prominent citizens whose standing in the city and state assured the Third Pan American Games of community support and members whose unselfish dedication of talent, energy, and time to the cause gave the Organizing Committee of Cleveland real life and vigor.

After months of intensive planning, the contest sites for the various sports in the Pan American program were approved and agreed upon. Major attention was focused upon new facilities in Cleveland, the principal ones of which were a large stadium for track and field with a seating capacity of approximately 40,000 and a swimming stadium seating 10,000 persons.

A few weeks after the completion of the 1955 Games in Mexico City, Douglas F. Roby, President of the Congress of Pan

*The information presented in Chapter VII was obtained from the United States 1960 Olympic Book. Other references are cited in footnotes.
American Sports Organization, visited Cleveland with a group consisting of United States Olympic Association President Kenneth L. Wilson and several members of the United States Olympic Executive Committee. President Roby and the group met with the Mayor of Cleveland and other leading city officials in the first steps toward helping to plan this important event. At that time Roby's group sensed a certain degree of apathy toward the proposed Pan American Games, but were given definite assurance by officials and prominent citizens of Cleveland that they would do all possible to counteract any such sentiment.

It was estimated that the cost of all new facilities would approximate $11,000,000. The financing plan proposed was that the necessary funds would be obtained as follows: $2,000,000 from the City of Cleveland, $3,000,000 from Cuyahoga County, $1,000,000 from the State of Ohio, and $5,000,000 from the Federal Government. 103

According to Roby, the proposal to obtain $5,000,000 from the Federal Government was approved by both Houses of Congress

in their 1956 session and was placed in the budget for final approval in early 1957. The Federal monies were to be used principally for roads leading to the proposed new facilities. Meanwhile, the appeals for city, county, and state funds were successful.

Early in 1957 there developed from various sources in the United States a strong movement to reduce taxes by materially curtailing the national budget. The result was that the $5,000,000 that the City of Cleveland had expected to obtain from the Federal Government became a point of controversy in the national budget and was finally written out along with many other items. Roby reasoned:

"It so happened that one of the senators from the State of Ohio took a very strong position against this item remaining in the budget and this, in my opinion, was the strongest single factor in defeating the issue in Committee."

Because strong opposition was increasing in Congress toward the proposed grant, it became apparent that Cleveland was not likely to obtain assistance from the Federal Government; thus, a special session of the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization was held at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 15, 1957. At this session

104Ibid.
the Pan American group reviewed the situation and adopted a resolution setting April 15, 1957, as an absolute deadline for the City of Cleveland to show positive arrangements for all finances.105

During the same meeting of the Pan American Sports Organization, the Congress also received a delegation from Guatemala City, Guatemala, who were requesting to host the Third Pan American Games should Cleveland be forced to default. In planning for future developments, the Congress approved Guatemala City as first alternate and designated Rio de Janeiro, which had also been an applicant for the Games, as second alternate.

The Struggle for Existence

Early in April, the Cleveland Committee received word from Washington that Federal aid was definitely not forthcoming. The Cleveland Organizing Committee then proceeded to make a hurried investigation as to the possibility of raising the required funds from private sources. When this last-minute effort failed, the Cleveland committee was forced to send a telegram on April 15 asking the Pan American Sports Organization to be relieved of its assignment as host city.

105 Ibid.
On May 1, 1957, the governing body of the Pan American Games received word from Guatemala City that due to a national election which was scheduled for the spring of 1959, the city would not be in a position to stage this great event as officials had anticipated and, therefore, could not accept the undertaking as a first alternate. A short time thereafter, the Pan American Sports Organization received word from Rio de Janeiro advising the Congress that the Brazilian city must relinquish its rights as second alternate. 106

These cancellations left no applicants, thus fostering speculations that the Games would have to be canceled; the very life of the event was threatened. President Roby had to wrestle with the problem of rescuing the Pan American Games from possible extinction as he started searching for another host city. Determined to save the Games, Roby held to his hopes that a city in the United States would pick up the challenge.

Despite the official withdrawal of Cleveland’s candidacy at this late date, there was still considerable discussion about holding the Games in the United States. The weeks intervening between the

106 Ibid.
Caracas meeting and May 1, 1957, were filled with expressions of interest in the Games. Most likely prospects were Chicago and Philadelphia in the United States and Sao Paulo in Brazil.

When it became official that the Third Pan American Games were seeking a host city, Mayor Richard J. Daley of the City of Chicago, expressed an interest, an interest which quickly broadened in scope.

New hope of overcoming extirpation was created by Chicago and Philadelphia, along with Sao Paulo, as all had a strong desire to host the celebration in 1959. In addition to the struggle to save the Games, the more experienced and thoughtful members of the Congress realized the need for a closer examination of plans of the Organizing Committee in an effort to avoid a recurrence of the unfortunate situation in Cleveland. Roby requested of President Kenneth L. Wilson that the United States Olympic Committee survey the situation to determine which city was best qualified for consideration and to give its approval to any United States city seeking the 1959 Games, before the application would be accepted.

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Ibid.
On July 29th, President Wilson and his Olympic Survey Committee met with Mayor Daley's Committee in Chicago and approval was given the City of Chicago as a candidate for the Games; however, it was now necessary for the applicant from the United States to compete with other cities in the Western Hemisphere for the honor of being host to the Games.

**Special Session of the PASO Congress**

On August 3, 1957, the Second Special Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization was called in San Jose, Costa Rica, for the expressed purpose of receiving delegates from various interested cities in this Hemisphere and of re-awarding a host city for the Third Pan American Games.108

From North America the City of Chicago was represented by an enthusiastic delegation, while South America had a delegation from Sao Paulo, Brazil, anxious to hold the festival. Comprising the Chicago group were Michael J. McDermott, chairman; Alderman Ralph Metcalfe, former United States Olympic sprinter; and Jack Reilly, special aid to Mayor Daley.

Nineteen countries of the twenty-five nations of the Pan American Sports Organization were represented at this special

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108 Ibid.
session of the Congress. Delegates of this Permanent Commission for the Games were asked to determine a final choice between Chicago and Sao Paulo. After due consideration of proposals presented by each city, a secret ballot was taken, with Chicago receiving thirteen votes and Sao Paulo securing six votes. The decision ended long months of anxiety for hard-working Douglas F. Roby of Detroit, president of the governing body for the festival.

**Chicago Prepares for the Games**

Chicago's acceptance as host city for the Third Pan American Games not only restored this fine sports competition to sound footing, but many of the officials predicted greater-than-ever-before success for the event which was second only to the Olympic Games in prestige and magnitude.

The Pan American Games would now provide a sports highlight in conjunction with the proposed Chicagoland International Fair and Exposition celebrating the St. Lawrence Seaways opening planned for the summer of 1959.

The Organizing Committee at Chicago plunged furiously into the herculean task of completing all preparations for staging the Games during the two years that remained. Several new permanent
facilities were built, the principal one being the swimming and diving pools constructed to Olympic specifications at Portage Park and a new 250-meter velodrome for cycling events.

Jack Reilly, special aid to Chicago's Mayor, outlined the details as to how Chicago would stage and sponsor the event. A 150-man Chicago Sports Organizing Committee was assigned to the task of checking the physical facilities for the varied list of athletic contests. A Chicago Citizens Committee was named to help secure funds for the Games and to plan entertainment for the sports festival.

Housing of the visiting athletes was provided by Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, Loyola, Illinois Tech., Great Lakes, Fort Sheridan, and similar institutions.

The city engaged a technical expert to work with the Organizing Committee. Fred W. Dickins, who was with the Argentine National College of Physical Education for 25 years, was named to the Chicago staff. He worked in a liaison capacity between Latin American countries and Chicago's Pan American Committee. 109

Games Opened

Before the Games officially opened, Carmelita Carrion, 19, Miss Ecuador, was selected "Miss Pan American Games," in ceremonies held on the lake front Friday night, August 21. She was chosen from twenty-five candidates from as many nations.  

More than 40,000 spectators attended the colorful opening-day ceremony launching the Third Pan American Games at Chicago's Soldier Field, on August 27, 1959. Dr. Milton Eisenhower, representing the United States on behalf of his brother, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, visited the stadium to welcome the contestants and to open the Games formally. A parade of 2,162 athletes and an undisclosed number of officials representing twenty-four Western Hemisphere nations, marched into the stadium and lined up behind their national flags during the ceremonies.

George Worth, a member of three United States Pan American fencing teams, pronounced the amateur oath on behalf of all assembled athletes during the opening ceremonies for the 1959 Games. Worth had the honor of reciting the oath in both English and Spanish for the assembled athletes.

During the dramatic ceremony, 5,000 flying doves were released into the skies of the Windy City, the flags were raised, and the blazing friendship torch was lighted and placed in Soldier Field to signal the start of competition. The Pan American torch lit the giant "Freedom Flame," which burned during the celebration. It had been relayed by Boy Scouts representing the United States and Mexico, who had carried the flame 2,400 miles from Mexico City, scene of the previous Games held in 1955. Finally, came the official pronouncement by Dr. Milton Eisenhower opening the Games.

**Athletes in Action**

The competitors in the track and field events were undoubtedly the most talented in Pan American history. Haiti was a newcomer to the group. Prior to the celebration, the International Olympic Committee announced that Haiti had met the necessary standards for qualification and had been admitted to the Pan American Sports Organization membership. 111 Many nations entered strong teams, many with athletes who held not only national titles in the home country, but victories in international competition as well. For instance, Puerto Rico’s fleet Manuel Rivera, 200-

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111 "Here Come the Games," *Amateur Athlete*, XXX, No. 9 (September, 1959), p. 6.
meter dash champion of the Central American Games, was a contestant. In July, the United States had a dual meet with Russia and many of these athletes were victorious in track and field events. The results of competition as described in the Olympic Book follows:

Swift-footed Ray Norton of the United States was the lone triple gold medalist. He equaled the Pan American record ahead of Mike Agostini of the West Indies Federation in the 100-meter sprint and captured the 200-meter dash in 20.6 seconds to break the old Pan American record and equal the world mark. Norton also anchored the triumphant 400-meter relay event.

A new major force in the track world appeared at these Games. The West Indies Federation, only twenty months old and only three million people strong, amply demonstrated that it would challenge United States and Russian athletes in the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. 113

At the sprawling Pan American meet, with just eleven track-men entered, the West Indies Federation won ten medals. The little


country showed vast improvement over other countries; at times, it threatened the United States' supremacy. In the 400-meter dash, George Kerr, a senior at the University of Illinois who ran for the West Indies Federation, took front position and led a 1-2-3 sweep of the event for his country in a major upset. In the 1,600-meter relay United States trained West Indies athletes Mal and Mel Spence, and Basil Ince, with Kerr running a sterling anchor lap and striding through the tape first, won to give the islanders an upset win over the United States.

Dyrol Burleson, a tall and slender nineteen-year-old miler with a beautifully smooth stride, astounded the spectators as he led United States teammates, James Grelle and Edward Moran, to victory in the 1,500-meter run. All of the United States runners exceeded the old Pan American mark.

Osaldo Suarez of Argentina, hard-pressed by Canada's Douglas Kyle, broke his own 10,000-meter Pan American record and successfully defended the title to become three-time champion in the 10,000-meter event.

Bill Dellinger of the United States, running fifteen yards behind through most of the 5,000-meter run, charged Argentina's Suarez with a lap to go, and the two raced the last 400 meters like
sprinters, with Dellinger striding through the tape ahead of the defending champion.

The traditional discus competition was captured by Alfred Oerter of the United States. His heave of 190 feet, 8-1/2 inches was a Pan American record. Donald Bragg of the United States established a Pan American pole vault high mark of 15 feet, 2-1/2 inches. Parry O'Brien repeated his Pan American shot put win of the Mexico City Games with a toss of 62 feet, 5-1/2 inches.

Other Pan American champions from the United States were Thomas Murphy, 800-meter run; Hayes Jones, 110-meter hurdles; Phil Coleman, 3,000-meter steeplechase; Josh Culbreath, 400-meter hurdles; Charles Dumas, 6 feet, 10-1/2 inches in high jump; Ivan Robertson, 26 feet, 2 inches in broad jump; Albert Hall and Harold Connolly, tied with 195 feet, 11 inches in the hammer throw; and Buster Quist, 231 feet, 3-1/2 inches in the javelin event.

David Edstrom of the United States set a high Pan American total of 7,254 points in the decathlon, an event in which athletes compete in the 100-meter dash, broad jump, shot put, high jump, 400-meter dash, 110-meter hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin throw, and 1,500-meter run events. Philip Mulkey of the
United States won second with 6,062 points, and George Stulac of Canada won third place with 5,989.

John Kelley, a school teacher, scored an outstanding victory in the marathon, marking the first time a United States runner had won the event in international competition since 1908.

**The Great Triple Jumper**

Seldom had a track star encompassed so much of the magic of brilliant competition and so much of the peculiar excitement as Brazil's Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, two-time Pan American and Olympic champion. The great Brazilian, who reached his thirty-second birthday during the month of the Games, was something of a universal ambassador in Chicago, serving as a catalyst between English-speaking and Latin-speaking groups.

As a matter of human interest and to show the effects of amateur sports on da Silva's life, some of the highlights of his track experience and life in Brazil are herein presented. According to his coach, Dietrich Gerner, at nineteen Adhemar was a model of a perfect track-and-field physique--extra long legs on 5-foot 10-inch frame and long, hard, supple muscles, but "he flopped at everything he attempted."
I tried him in the 100-meter dash (said Gerner), I tried him in the high jump. I tried him at the distances. After nearly two years, I'd just about lost hope. Then he tried the hop, step, and jump and went 11.40 meters (37 feet, 5 inches). That's great for the first time, and I couldn't believe it. But I measured it myself and, by God, it was 11.40. From then on he just leaped to glory. 114

Then, as always, Adhemar struggled against poverty, yet in 1953, when an ardent public raised enough money to buy a gift home for him, he turned it down rather than be classified as a professional. This shows his loyalty to the amateur code, to which he had been so dedicated.

Adhemar's adherence to the classical interpretation of amateurism was recognized when the International Olympic Committee awarded him the Mohammed Taher Trophy, presented to the amateur athlete whose general merit or career justified a special distinction. 116

Brazil's da Silva, who holds a physical education degree, took a leave of absence from his job in Rio de Janeiro as an instructor at a labor recreation center, to defend his Pan American title


115 Ibid.
in the triple jump. For years he had been the best hop, step, and jumper living; the major question was -- can he win the event three times? In 1955 at Mexico City, Adhemar set a new world mark, but he was thirty-two years old and he was hampered with leg cramps; certainly it would be difficult even for one of the world's finest athletes to repeat as champion with these handicaps.

With the stage set so dramatically, sports fans and trackmen throughout the world awaited the results of this event. The triple jump was one of the high points of the Games, in terms of sheer drama, as Adhemar kangarooed 52 feet, 2 inches, despite the injured leg, to gain the distinction of winning the title for the third time in succession.

In women's track and field competition, the United States had double winners in Earlene Brown in the shot put and discus throw and in Lucinda Williams in the 100- and 200-meter dashes. Youthful teammate Wilma Rudolph took runner-up honors by pushing the champion to the limit in the 100-meter event.

Bertha Diaz of Cuba broke the old mark in the 80-meter hurdles, while Wanda Dos Santos of Brazil and Marion Munroe of Canada captured second and third in a photo finish. Marlene Ahrens of Chile became the women's javelin champion.
Noteworthy performances by members of the United States team were Isabelle Daniels, who captured the 60-meter dash ahead of teammate Barbara Jones and Martha Hudson and Panamanian Charlotta Gooden; all were clocked in 7.4 seconds, which tied the Pan American standard. Annie Smith set a new broad jump mark of 18 feet, 9-3/4 inches; Ann Flynn took the high jump crown; and the 400-meter relay team composed of Isabelle Daniels, Wilma Rudolph, Lucinda Williams, and Barbara Jones set a Pan American record of 46.4 seconds in the event.

The United States easily won in a truly American sport, basketball. In the men's division, the host country took six games without defeat, with Oscar Robertson leading the scoring with 99 points. The women's competition started slowly for the host cagers against runner-up Brazil, but finished strongly to score a second straight sweep in Pan American competition with an 8 to 0 record.

The Games brought together representatives from North, South, and Central America to participate in the men's and women's volleyball championships. Capacity crowds packed the arena to witness the daily contests. The United States won the men's division,
Brazil was second, and Mexico finished third. In the women's division, Brazil captured the crown and the United States took second ahead of Peru and Puerto Rico.

**Highlights of Competition in Cycling**

Seldom has the sport of cycling enjoyed such international prosperity in the Western Hemisphere as in the 1959 Pan American Games. Victory in the 4,000-meter team pursuit race gave the United States its first gold medal in the history of the Pan American cycling championships. It was a major achievement for the host country, which had failed to gain any medals in 1951 at Buenos Aires or in 1955 at Mexico City in this South American-dominated sport.

In the 1,000-meter time trials, a victory by Allen C. Bell of the United States brought a Brazilian protest that Bell had been illegally pushed by the starter. In a reversal of decision, the officials disallowed the United States victory, and Brazil's Anezio Argentao was moved up to first place, while David Staub of the United States advanced from third to second place. Juan Canto of Argentina captured the 1,000-meter sprint match series; Jack Disney of the United States took second.

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The final team standing in the 114-mile road race placed Argentina as the winner, Mexico as runner-up, and Uruguay in third place.

Puzzlement and suspense over just exactly what happened baffled officials in one cycling race. Amid considerable confusion, Ricardo Senn of Argentina, an unknown substitute, won the 114-mile road race title. The winner was originally announced as Antonio Alexandre of Argentina, who did not participate in the race. Alexandre became ill before the start and Senn was substituted, unknown to the scorers. After a furious debate, the judges finally permitted Senn's victory to stand. Senn had turned in an outstanding performance, covering the 114-mile event in 4 hours, 32 minutes, and 52 seconds, averaging 24.70 miles per hour. The cyclists closely behind the winner almost finished in a dead heat; Francisco Lozano of Mexico was two-tenths of a second behind the champion, and Rene Decaja trailed the Mexican rider by another two-tenths of a second. Only four-tenths of a second split the cyclists from the champion to the third place winner.

Senn was the outstanding cyclist in the Games, earning two gold medals in the road race, a third place in the team pursuit, and another third in the 1,000-meter time trial.

For the first time in the history of the Pan American Games, the United States dominated equestrian competition. Also, the honor of being the first woman ever to earn a gold medal went to Patricia Galvin of the United States. Miss Galvin, a twenty-year-old Californian, won the dressage, the most exacting one of the equestrian events. The riders must put their horses through an intricate series of maneuvers without speaking any commands or visibly moving their bodies. Orders are communicated by subtle pressure. Captain Jose Mela took runner-up honors, while his Chilean team won the grand prix de dressage team event.

The three-day event which consists of dressage, cross country, and stadium jumping was won by Michael Page of the United States, with teammate Michael Plumb in the runner-up spot, and Norman Elder of Canada in third position. Canada captured the three-day team event.

The grand prix de nations was an equestrian triumph by the United States; the Brazilians gained runner-up honors, and the Chilean riders finished third.
With impressive performances, the South American teams swept the field in soccer football. From the outset it was obvious that Argentina, the 1955 Pan American champion, and Brazil, World Soccer Champions and perennial powers in the sport, were the outstanding teams, the two-time champions from Argentina in particular. In fact, the event was conducted smoothly according to form and meshed so well that it took a sit-down strike by Haitian soccer players over a questionable decision to liven things up. 

Argentina won the championship for the third time in succession, taking five victories without a single defeat, while the United States, making its debut in Pan American competition, finished third, administering an astonishing 5 to 3 defeat to runner-up Brazil. The United States victory produced headlines in South America. It was the first time the United States earned medals in the sport in either the Pan American or Olympic competition.

In swimming competition the United States broke every Pan American record and two world marks to win the men's championship. David Gillanders set a new world record in the 200-meter butterfly, as the United States swimmers and divers won nine of 

ten titles, losing only the platform dive to Mexico's Alvaro Gaxiola. The championship 800-meter freestyle relay team, which set a world record in 8 minutes, 22.7 seconds, was composed of Dick Blick, John Rounsevelle, Frank Winters, and Pete Sintz.

**High School Girl Wins Five Gold Medals**

Chris von Saltza, a fifteen-year-old high school student from the United States captured five gold medals, an unprecedented feat for a swimmer in either Pan American or Olympic competition. The tall blonde from California was victorious in the 100-, 200-, and 400-meter freestyle events and anchored the championship 400-meter freestyle and medley relay teams. Olympian Nancy Jean Ramey of the United States, who was edged out by teammate Beckey Collins in the finals, eclipsed her own world standard of 1 minute, :09.5 seconds in the qualifying trials in the 100-meter butterfly. Miss Collins was also a member of the 400-meter medley relay team comprised of teammates Carin Cone, Anne Bancroft, and Chris von Saltza, who set a world record.

Mexico's talented tennis team outclassed the field to win all three doubles championships and added three second place winners and one third place winner in the five classes. Yolanda Ramirez
and Rosa Reyes won the women's doubles, Gustavo and Antonio Palafoux took the men's doubles, and Yolanda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafoux retained the mixed doubles title to join singles champion Luis Ayala of Chile to carry off three of the championships. Althea Gibson, winner of the American and British championships in 1957 and 1958, came out of a "temporary retirement" to win the women's singles title. She won the first gold medal ever received by the United States in the Pan American women's competition in tennis.

The United States fencing team produced a grand slam of all the men's championships, both individual and team. Pan American champions were Roland Wommack, epee; Allen Kwartler, sabre; and Harold Goldsmith, foil title holder. The women's foil crown was captured by Mexico's Maria Del Pilar Roldan who dethroned Mrs. Maxine Mitchell from the United States.

The outstanding performance by John Beckner enabled the United States to keep the parallel bars, long horse, and all-around titles and helped the host country to sweep all but one gymnastic event in the men's division of the Pan American Games. Title winners were Abie Grossfeld, floor exercises and horizontal bar; Gregor Weiss, side horse; Harold Holmes, tumbling; Jamile Ashmore and Abie Grossfeld, tied in still rings; Ron Munn,
trampoline; and Garvin Smith, rope climbing. Mexico's Francisco Jose Alvarez successfully defended his Indian club title.

Ernestine Russell, Canada's gymnastic star, dominated the first full-scale gymnastic program which included women's events for the first time in the history of the Pan American Games. The Canadian gymnast was victorious in side horse, all-around, balance beam, and uneven parallel bars, winning four gold and two silver medals. Theresa Montefusco of the United States won the individual calisthenics, while her team won the all-around team competition.

Boxing proved to be a closely contested event in the Games, with the United States winning more titles than in any previous Pan American competition. Champions from the host country were Vincent Shomo, light-heavyweight; Wilbert McClure, light-middleweight; Amos Johnson, light-heavyweight; and Allen Hudson, heavyweight.

Other boxing champions were Argentine fighters Miguel Botta, flyweight; Carlos Aro, featherweight; and Abel Laudonia, lightweight. Brazilian boxers won two divisions: Waldo Claudiana, bantamweight; and Abrao de Souza, middleweight class. A Chilean fighter by the name of Alfredo Cornejo won the welterweight title. Venezuela fared well in the competition, with one runner-up and two others taking third place honors.
For the first time in the history of the Games, the United States was victorious in rowing competition. The oarsmen from the host country captured six of the seven events on the program. Uruguay won the pair oars with coxswain in a photo finish with Argentina.

Led by Lieutenant Daniel Puckel, who collected an amazing total of nine gold and three silver medals, the United States shooting team gained an overwhelming victory in the Games. The superior marksman set an all-time high for medals in either Pan American or Olympic history. Puckel smashed three world rifle records by pacing the host nation to eight of nine individual rifle titles and five of the six team championships.

Venezuela became the third country to win the Pan American baseball title. Although the national game in the United States is baseball, the representative team has never finished better than second in Pan American competition. Venezuela had three victories with no defeats, Puerto Rico took runner-up honors, and the host nation finished third in the 1959 games.

The United States won its first international tournament in water polo by sweeping all six of its contests, ending Argentina's
domination of the hemispheric championship. Dethroned Argentina, 1951 and 1955 Pan American Champion, was runner-up, while Brazil finished third after the play-off with Argentina to break a tie.

Juan Torres of Cuba was the only weightlifter to win a title in the event which was dominated by the United States. The host country captured six of the seven gold medals, with the Cuban breaking through to win the lightweight class.

The United States winners and new Pan American record holders included Charles Vinci in the bantamweight with a world record in the press; Isaac Berger, who established a new standard in the featherweight; two-time Olympic champion, Tommy Kono, middleweight; and Clyde Emrich, middle-heavyweight. The host country had victories by James George, light heavyweight; and David Ashman tied Humberto Selvetti of Argentina with a 1047-pound total in the heavyweight division.* Panama, West Indies, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Haiti, Netherlands Antilles, British Guiana, and Puerto Rico also received medals in weightlifting competition.

*First place tie was resolved because Ashman, who weighed 268, was lighter than Selvetti, who weighed 332 pounds.
For the first time in the history of the Pan American Games one nation won all eight of the wrestling championships. The United States took an overwhelming and unprecedented victory in wrestling competition without losing a match.

The Pan American champions were Richard Wilson, flyweight; David Auble, bantamweight; Louis Giani, featherweight; James Burke, lightweight; Douglas Blubaugh, welterweight; James Ferguson, middleweight; Frank Rosenmayr, light-heavyweight; and Dale Lewis, heavyweight champion.

Yachting became a full-scale part of the Pan American Games in 1959 with forty-two entries from fifteen nations in the seven classes. Competition was held in the five Olympic classes, plus the lightning and snipe events. The Brazilians captured titles in both the lightning and snipe classes. In the latter event, Brazil's skipper, Antonio Moraes, with crew member, Reinaldo Conrad, capsized in the sixth snipe race, but the boat was righted by its two-man crew and came on to win the Pan American title. The Bahama Islands won the finn monotype and star titles, while the Dragon class championship was won by Argentina. The United States took the 5.5-meter and the flying dutchman classes. Ecuador, Cuba, Canada, Bermuda, and West Indies made splendid showings in yachting competitions.
Incidents of Note

The governing body in charge of the third celebration of the Games encountered a wide variety of problems, as Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, could so warmly testify. Officials of international athletic organizations have considerable difficulty keeping politics out of the picture. However, things were for the most part politically peaceful at Chicago's Pan American Games, with the exception of a wrestler from the Dominican Republic who requested political asylum rather than return to Trujillo-land. Although a serious incident, it was not distorted by the writers, and the episode was forgotten, while the wrestler defected without further controversy.

Other sensitive events during the Games were the cycling incidents: the one in which the United States victory was challenged by a Brazilian protest that the United States cyclist had been pushed illegally by the starter, and the other cycling incident in which Richard Senn of Argentina, the last minute substitute, was unknown to the official scorer.

Humor often remains in the aftermath of unfortunate events, and such was to be the case of a number of out-of-the-ordinary

happenings that occurred during the 1959 Games, happenings which lent unexpected excitement and variety to the scheduled programs.

The pentathlon contest was to provide future historians with a record of confusion, mix-ups, protests, and criticisms of the handling of the event which created tremendous excitement during the competitive phase of the program and seriously strained the patience of coaches, officials, and athletes, and resulted in comic relief for the spectators.

The first day's event, a cross-country ride of 3,700 meters over eighteen obstacles, was off to an uneasy start. The first step was the drawing of positions and horses for the sixteen riders.

Alice Higgins, writer for Sports Illustrated, expressed her opinion of the pentathlon chaos in an article as follows:

Starter No. 1, a Chilean named Jaime Gonzalez, drew a black gelding named Eightball. The horse was saddled, Gonzalez strode to its side, put his foot in the stirrup, and that was as far as he got. Eightball was off, running and bucking in a most talented manner, scattering spectators in all directions. As he disappeared over the horizon, trucks and cars were dispatched in hasty pursuit. The jury decided that since Gonzalez had not passed the starting gate he could ride in last position if and when Eightball were retrieved. Leslie Bleamaster of the United States started in his place and rode the course without incident.

The first Argentine rider, Juan Valente-Vargus, did not share this good fortune. His horse took a header,
slinging the rider face first into a log. But Valente-Vargus captured his mount, climbed aboard and finished the course bleeding at the nose and ears. Later it was found that he had broken two vertebrae in his neck.

The second Chilean rider, Gerardo Cortes, returned on his own two feet, carrying his saddle which had been supplied by the Games Committee. The saddle was rotten and had torn apart just above the billets. The Chilean coach descended on the jury like an avenging angel, demanding a re-ride for his boy; but the pentathlon rules state that a rider has the right to inspect any equipment on the horse, so, therefore the onus was on Cortes for not having made the inspection. The re-ride was not granted. This was the ultimate injury; the coach again withdrew the Chilean team, threatening listeners with a tirade of words like 'shame' and 'treachery.' Heartfelt apologies were tendered, and after appeals to his sportsmanship, the Chilean coach again agreed to let his team continue.120

Brazil's Lieutenant Wensceslau Malta had better luck and finished the course in the allotted time, but there was a different reading between a coach's stopwatch and the official electric timer. It was discovered that the timing device was off by thirty seconds, and the Brazilians lodged an immediate protest. It was agreed to correct all scores at the finish of the event.

Mexico's Jose Perez, an individual pentathlon gold medal winner in 1955, had started his round. He had drawn a palomino named Breeze, and as the horse

approached the 18th and final fence, an in-and-out, just before the finish line he was obviously wavering. He stumbled over the first element of the fence and then fell with a crash into the second. He did not get up. Perez, unhurt, pulled the poles off the horse and tried to get him to his feet, but Breeze refused to budge. Suddenly people were swarming all over the horse, kicking and whipping. At last, Breeze decided that he would be more comfortable on the move and staggered to his feet, Perez climbed aboard and pushed him through the last few hundred yards to the finish. But the fall had been so costly in time-penalty points that it was the finish of Perez' hopes of a second Pan American win.

As Perez struggled with Breeze, Uruguay's lone representative, Walter Belen-Ramos was having his troubles with Grey Boy on the course. Belen-Ramos decided to take a short cut, which is allowed by the rules in certain places, but the area he had chosen when walking the course earlier had now filled with spectators. Before Belen-Ramos could stop or even swing Grey Boy aside, the horse had run down a spectator and kicked the headlight out of a car. As he finally slowed Grey Boy, Belen-Ramos heard shouting and turned to find the irate car owner in full pursuit, Belen-Ramos decided to become a hit-and-run horseman and quickly gave Grey Boy his head.

By now Chile's Gonzales had been presented with an apparently subdued Eightball and rode him to the starting gate. The starter said 'Go!' and Eightball raced off into the woods. Nothing could be seen but the shaking bushes and nothing could be heard but the sound of cracking branches. Then the underbrush parted and Gonzales, on foot, lurched out, carrying a stirrup, which he flung to the ground in a fine display of rage. Eightball decided to check in on things and peeked around a tree, Gonzales grabbed him. Aware
that the clock was still running, he hastily replaced the stirrup, climbed aboard, clapped the spurs and took off in a cloud of dust. They stayed together until the fifth fence.

Gonzales was able to capture Eightball again, but this time he decided not to mount. But he walked into the start, leading Eightball. Chileans had an excited conference with Gonzales and informed the jury he would finish the course. Gonzales again mounted Eightball and started off around the course at a walk. And that's the way he finished too. Anyone waiting for a message brought by Gonzales would have to be a little patient. 121

Lieutenant Wensceslau Malta was the man who best survived the mental and physical tribulations of the five day event. Malta, a paratrooper in the Brazilian army, survived the harrowing adventures which felled his opposition at every step and won the Games' most hilarious event, the pentathlon.

Both detrimental and beneficial incidents occurred in the 1959 Pan American Games. It appeared that correspondents and writers had given as much consideration and attention to the beneficial incidents as to the unfavorable episodes. For example, one official pointed out that it was easy to criticize the Chicago Games in view of the flexibility of the facilities and the lack of long established traditional policies and procedures for these celebrations. 122

121 Ibid., p. 84.

122 "Past Four Years Produced the Greatest Period of World Wide Olympic Activities," United States 1960 Olympic Book, p. 27.
Another reporter commented that the Chicago Organizing Committee was handicapped in many ways, including the organization of the Games which had to be undertaken with very little notice—only two years in the planning, had done a wonderful job. Some said, "The Games were run with astonishing smoothness, considering the magnitude of the operation." The 1959 Games were best described by the title of the article appearing in *Sports Illustrated* which stated simply: "Despite All, A Delightful Show."

While the pentathlon incident received considerable publicity, it was matched by some evidence of outstanding cooperation on the athletic field and by the promotion of understanding among the nations of the Americas.

A friendly atmosphere prevailed at the 1959 Pan American Games. For instance, before competition began, United States pole vaulter, Don Bragg, spent more time coaching and helping his foreign rivals than he did perfecting his own skills. Brazil's Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, along with Alfred Oerter and Parry

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123 "Despite All, A Delightful Show," *Sports Illustrated*, op. cit., p. 20.


125 "Despite All, A Delightful Show," *Sports Illustrated*, op. cit., p. 21.
O'Brien of the United States, devoted considerable time to coaching the visiting athletes.

Reports indicate that the 1959 Pan American Games were a genuine success, in spite of confusion and a sparse crowd at the opening ceremonies. Despite the fact that more than 40,000 spectators were in attendance, this was the smallest crowd to witness the opening day ceremonies in the history of the Games. Spectator interest and attendance did improve as Chicago caught some of the festive spirit. The quadrennial spectacle of amateur sport in Chicago withstood difficulties and the Games were successful.

Games Concluded

Many leaders considered the Games successful and a consensus was expressed in this statement by President Roby:

The Chicago Games generally were considered a fine success with real growth in PASO manifested, and were conducted in the best Olympic tradition. The Chicago Organizing Committee operated most efficiently under the able direction of Chairman Michael J. McDermott and a remarkable job was done in providing fine facilities for the 20 sports on the program in a relatively short period of two years. Everything ran smoothly, with few exceptions, during the competitions even though Chicago experienced the hottest weather recorded in 30 years during the Games.126

At the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization meeting held prior to the opening of the Games in Chicago, some important business was transacted. General Jose de J. Clark of Mexico succeeded Douglas F. Roby of the United States, who had served as president of the Pan American Sports Organization from 1955 through 1959. Mr. Roby's term of office ended with the close of the Games in Chicago. He then was named a member of the permanent commission of the organization.

Other important action by the PASO Congress included the limitation of entries in the individual events of track and field, as well as those in swimming and diving, to two per nation with no substitutions allowed.

It was also ruled that three nations entered in a given event would constitute official competition. Team entries in basketball were reduced from fourteen to twelve players, while Indian club swinging and rope climbing were dropped from the gymnastic program. In addition to this change, however, individual, duet, and team events in synchronized swimming were restored to the competitive program.

Voting on the question of the Games for 1963 was left to secret ballot, with Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Winnipeg, Canada,
considered the chief candidates for the honor of serving as host city for the next celebration; the one not chosen was to be designated as first alternate city.

With the closing of the Third Pan American Games, athletes of competing countries lined up behind their national banners for the ceremonies in Chicago's massive Soldier Field on September 7. Flags dipped, music sounded, and the golden flame of the Pan American torch died away. Thus, the Third Pan American Games passed into history.

The 1959 Games definitely marked a new athletic era, and the Western Hemisphere looked forward with great anticipation to the Fourth Pan American Games, which were awarded to Sao Paulo. It was worthy recognition for the valiant Brazilians, who from the beginning of the Games had steadily and enthusiastically supported the celebration.
4th PAN AMERICAN GAMES
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
April 20 to May 5, 1963
CHAPTER VIII
THE 1963 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: FUTURE GAMES ASSURED
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, the third largest city in South America and one of the fastest growing cities in the world, was chosen as the location for the 1963 Games for certain reasons. Foremost among those reasons was that it had been the site of several international sports events; therefore, it possessed many of the required installations to host the celebration. Besides, this would mark the first time the Games had ever been staged in this country, and many Pan American delegates were of the opinion that the Brazilians had the leadership experience to qualify them to conduct the huge festival.

There was an unusual feature about the host nation: Brazil is the only country in the Western Hemisphere whose language is Portuguese. The official languages of the Pan American Sports Organization are English and Spanish. This problem was

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129 Ibid.

130 Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, Section I, Article 5, op. cit., p. 4.
overcome by making all announcements at each site in Spanish, Portuguese and English. 131

Pre-Games Preparation

With four years in which to prepare for the Sao Paulo Games, Major Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha was chosen president of the Organizing Committee in charge of directing the planning of the sports carnival. Such an assignment implies enormous responsibilities as Kenneth L. Wilson briefly stated: "Few realize the tremendous preparation that is needed to bring these great international events into fulfillment, --to say nothing of the task confronting the various committees." 132

As reported in the United States Olympic Committee News Letter, the distinguished Major Padilha represented Brazil in the 1932 and 1936 Olympic Games in track and field. He became the prime motivator behind the elaborate structure of committees at work preparing for the Games. The President assembled the best


132 "Past Four Years Produced the Greatest Period of World Wide Olympic Activities, " United States 1960 Olympic Book, op. cit., p. 27.
qualified citizens whose reputation and prestige in Brazil assured the Games of experienced and responsible leadership which would serve with distinction.\textsuperscript{133}

In addition, Major Padilha emphasized the promotion of the Games for the purpose of public recognition and acceptance of amateur sports as well as for the magnanimity of the event. Antonio dos Reis Carneiro, treasurer of the Pan American Sports Organization and a staunch supporter of the Games, proved to be a most efficient secretary for the Organizing Committee. General Antonio Barcellos Borges Filho performed an outstanding service in perfecting the technical arrangements and settings for the numerous athletic contests.\textsuperscript{134} The Sao Paulo Organizing Committee began with a group of sixteen persons in 1959 and had more than 2,500 individuals working in some capacity to make sure the facilities would be ready in time.\textsuperscript{135}

Some leaders were of the opinion that loyal Brazilian citizens and enthusiasts in athletic clubs pledged substantial sums to


\textsuperscript{134}Information Program for Press, Radio, and Television. \textit{op. cit.}, p. 2.

\textsuperscript{135}Louis C. Montgomery, "Pan Am Track Coach Eyes Records," \textit{Amateur Athlete}, XXXIV, No. 4 (April, 1963), p. 5.
finance the festival, and individual communities rallied to the Pan American cause to raise funds to host the celebration. However J. Jesus Esparza, Chancellor for the Pan American Sports Organization, said "The primary source was the government; also the municipality of Sao Paulo gave moral and financial support and a sufficient sum was raised from all sources to ensure the success of the event."\(^{136}\)

Earlier, a vast area of land on the outskirts of Sao Paulo had been purchased and a magnificent stadium, named Pacaembu, which was to be the focal point of the celebration, was constructed with a seating capacity of more than 80,000.\(^{137}\)

But, as was the case in past Games, the Fourth Pan American Games were not to be inaugurated before a number of major difficulties were overcome. The Games were hampered by inclement weather conditions and by lack of finances; it seemed that the City of Sao Paulo might be forced to cancel the celebration; in fact, a rumor was circulated as to the possible postponement of the Games.

\(^{136}\)J. Jesus Esparza, Long Distance Telephone Conversation, Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Mexico City, Mexico, June 30, 1964.

A few months before the scheduled opening, it was "touch and go" concerning whether the festival would even be held, and one correspondent reported that "the tasks before the committee are appalling, and it would take a miracle to get ready for the sports carnival."\(^{138}\)

The United States Olympic officials, J. Lyman Bingham and Charles L. Ornstein, inspected the Pan American facilities and reported upon their return on March 12, 1963, that Sao Paulo was making frantic last-minute efforts to be ready for the Games. There was an element of uncertainty, but in a statement concerning the inspection, the officials:

"Praised the Games' officials for a 'Herculean effort' to complete the Pan Am Village that will house the visiting competitors. Because of a late start, the Brazilians were using a task force of 2,500 people working around the clock to make sure the facilities would be ready in time.\(^{139}\)

The frequently discussed but never previously realized Pan American Village, a cherished dream of the originators of the Games, materialized just in time to accommodate the athletes.

The Village was located on the new campus of the University of


\(^{139}\)Montgomery, loc. cit.
Sao Paulo, on the outskirts of the city of Sao Paulo. It was the first time in the short history of the Games that all of the participating nations were afford the opportunity of living together and becoming acquainted off the field of competition. The new campus was completely detached from the hustle of the city, as though it were miles away, and the Village provided an ideal atmosphere where congeniality and friendship prevailed.

In order to avoid confusion, the Organizing Committee arranged practice schedules for each team, making out the schedule upon receipt of the entry lists, submitting the schedules to the team managers as they arrived, and making whatever readjustments were required. The visiting teams were most cooperative, and the entire training program proceeded with ease. In previous Games there had been conflicts resulting from confusion in the arrangement of practicing and training schedules. The systematic procedure used at Sao Paulo no doubt had beneficial effects on the outstanding athletic performances at the Games.

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140 Letter from Lentz, op. cit., p. 2.


142 J. Jesus Esparza, loc. cit.
For purposes of training and practice, six fully equipped fields with 400-meter tracks comparable in design to those at Pacaembu Stadium were provided by the host city, as well as an equal number of swimming pools, and numerous gymnasiums and similar facilities for training in all sports on the program. 143

The committee also provided a complete transportation system of more than forty large thirty-passenger buses and transported the athletes to and from all Pan American sites on a regular schedule. The housing, training, and transportation arrangements were highly efficient. 144

Traffic problems presented by such a vast event in a community as completely motorized as Sao Paulo were enormous, but it was reported that thoughtful planning well in advance of the Games resulted in a smooth flow of traffic with little congestion and few accidents. 145

Prior to the opening ceremonies, the Congress of the Pan American Sports Organization held a meeting of delegates. In the only official action, the Congress postponed until Monday, April 22,

143 Ibid.

144 Ibid.

145 Ibid.
1963, a decision on where the 1967 Games would be held. The selection of a site for the fifth celebration was a matter of great importance in order to insure the success, progress, and continuation of this intercontinental sports festival. 146

There were three cities seriously soliciting the honor. Winnipeg, Canada, bowing to Sao Paulo in balloting for the 1963 Games, was the only North American city to extend an invitation for the fifth celebration. Santiago, Chile, made a strong proposal to host the next quadrennial event, and Caracas, Venezuela, had an enthusiastic delegation bidding to stage the Western Hemisphere's largest carnival. Representatives of each nation presented the candidacy of his city, describing the facilities and arrangements for conducting the event if awarded the honor of serving as host city.

**Fourth Games Open**

More than 80,000 people cheered the parade of twenty-four nations in the opening day ceremonies at the Fourth Pan American Games at Pacaembu Stadium. Many thousands of disappointed late-comers thronged in the streets nearby, unable even to obtain "standing room" tickets to the inaugural event. 147

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146 Liska, loc. cit.

Governor Adhemar de Barros of Sao Paulo State officially opened the Games at 1:15 p.m., Saturday, April 20, 1963. The official ceremony followed a jet aerial performance of aerobatics and formation flying over the stadium; the jet performance was climaxed with the jets releasing smoky contrails across the sky as military bands accompanied their flight with martial tunes.  

During the dramatic ceremony, marching music resounded over the stadium as a dazzling column of Pan American athletes and officials in colorful uniforms paraded around the track and assembled in horizontal lines behind their national flags. Trumpets heralded the opening of competition, three volleys of artillery fire echoed over Pacaembu Stadium, and the opening day crowd witnessed the release of dozens of white pigeons, symbolizing peace and friendship among Pan American nations. The enthusiasm of the spectators seemed to be influenced by the spirit of the Pan American Games. Jose Telles da Conceicao, the Brazilian runner, carried the Olympic Flame into the stadium at 3 p.m. and lighted the Pan American torch which was to burn until the Games were concluded on May 5, 1963.

\[148\] Liska, loc. cit.

\[149\] Ibid.
Twenty-four countries of the Western Hemisphere were ready to participate in the twenty-one sports on the program. Those nations were Canada, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Netherlands-Antilles, Panama, Jamaica, United States, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Barbados, Peru, Paraguay, Bahamas Bermuda, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Ecuador.  

The Cuban Amateur Incident

Prior to the opening of competition, Cuba introduced an element of tension which threatened harmonious participation in the Games. There was serious doubt among officials of the Pan American Games as to the amateur status of Cuban athletes. Because the eligibility of the contestants had been questioned, the entry list was not immediately approved by the Organizing Committee. Consequently, Cuba created a controversy, blaming the United States for the actions of the Pan American Committee. 

The athletes were not sanctioned by the Sao Paulo Organizing Committee; however, General Jose Clark of Mexico, president

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151 Liska, loc. cit.
of the Pan American Sports Organization, finally cleared the amateur status of the Cubans and the team traveled by air to Brazil.  

Public interest was strong in the red-attired Cuban squad, which thumped bongo drums and held an impromptu calypso concert in the main yard of the Pan American Village.  

The contestants from the United States did not respond in any manner to the Cuban musical show; however, during the opening day ceremonies in the Parade of Nations the United States contingent not only drew a round of tremendous applause upon entrance to the stadium, but, while leaving the area after completion of the ceremonies, it won the hearts of the Brazilians by gaily tossing parade hats to the eagerly awaiting hands of spectators. This spontaneous gesture completely overshadowed the calculated propaganda move by the Cuban delegation which waived Brazilian flags as it entered the field.  

Further interest developed in the competitive schedule which started on the Saturday night after the opening-day ceremonies, with the United States meeting Cuba in soccer and Brazil facing Peru.  

152Ibid.  
153Ibid.  
154Ibid.  

The soccer game between Cuba and the United States will undoubtedly draw the spotlight. It will be the first time athletes of the two nations have met since Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba. Up until a few days ago it was doubtful that Cuba would participate in the Games. Castro charged that the United States was trying to block Cuba's entry. 155

Contestants Set New Records

Unquestionably, the surprise sprinter of the 1963 program was Cuba's Enrique Figuerola, who breasted the tape ahead of Arquimedes Herrera of Venezuela to retrieve the 100-meter dash for his country.

A swift finish by Venezuela's fleet Rafael Sandrea brought another sensational victory in the 200-meter dash, while teammate Herrera emerged third. Ollan Cassell garnered runner-up laurels for the United States, as described in the United States Olympic Committee News Letter. 156

Canada's Don Bertola captured the 800-meter run, with teammate Sigemar Ohlemann winning runner-up honors and Ernie Cunliffe of the United States finishing third. The 400-meter run was a hotly contested race; James Johnson of the United States won the crown,

155 Liska, loc. cit.

156 Final Summaries of Pan American Games at Sao Paulo, News Letter, op. cit., p. 11.
Mal Spence of Jamaica was runner-up, and Trinidad's Cliff Bertrand won third place.

Jim Beatty and Jim Grelle, sub 4-minute milers from the United States, dueled in the 1,500-meter run, with the latter winning the title, Beatty taking second, and Bertola of Canada finishing third.

Hurdling was likewise a surprise, with Blaine Lindgren of the United States edging out a fast field to win the 110-meter event in 13.9 seconds in record time, as teammate Willie May, an Olympic silver medalist, pushed the champion to the limit in the finals.

Argentina's great distance runner, Oswaldo Suarez, whose record of two Pan American victories at Mexico City and first and second places at Chicago, set a new record in the 5,000-meter race as he outsprinted Charles Clark of the United States to the tape. Suarez, seeking his third successive Pan American title in the 10,000-meter, had to be content with runner-up honors as Pete McArdle of the United States defied the gallant efforts of the former champion to retain his title. By winning the 5,000-meter event, the great Suarez achieved a total of four Pan American championships in the distance events. Another Argentine, Juan Dyrzka, captured the 400-meter hurdles in record time.
Mexico's Fidel Negrete captured the grueling marathon run ahead of Gordon McKenzie of the United States. The Mexican trudged the distance in 2 hours, 27 minutes, 55.6 seconds, which missed the Pan American record by less than two seconds.

Two Canadians, Alex Oakley and Nicola Marrone, engaged in a duel that brought first and second place honors, respectively, in the 20,000-meter walk. The 800-meter event was sensational, with Don Bertola of Canada staging a well-timed sprint to barely inch out teammate Sigemar Ohlemann in record time.

Nearly every existing record in track and field was shattered during the Fourth Pan American Games. The United States athletes who established record performances were Gene Johnson, 6 feet, 11 inches in the high jump; Ralph Boston, 26 feet, 7-1/4 inches in the broad jump; Al Hall, 205 feet, 10 inches in the hammer throw; David Tork, 16 feet, 3/4 inches in the pole vault; Dan Studney, 248 feet, 1/4 inch in the javelin throw; and the 400-meter relay team which tied the Pan American record.

Brazil's three-time Pan American champion in the hop, step, and jump, Adhemar da Silvia, did not defend the title in the 1963 Games; consequently, a new winner was crowned. Bill Sharpe of the United States with a leap of 49 feet, 8-1/4 inches became the
first athlete from North America to win the triple jump. Teammates
Bob Humphries in the discus with a throw of 189 feet, 8-1/2 inches,
and Jeffrey Fishback in the 3000-meter steeplechase with a run of 9
minutes, .07.9 seconds, won Pan American Gold medals.

John D. Martin of the United States scored 7,335 points to
win the decathlon crown and to set a new Pan American record.
Canada's Bill Gardner tallied 6,812 points to take second place
honors, and Venezuela's Hector Martinez finished third with 6,751
points.

In women's track and field, the Canadian champions were
Abigail Hoffman in the 800-meter run and Nancy McCredie in the
shot put and the discus throw.

Chile's Marlene Ahrens retained her javelin title and set
a new record of 163 feet, 9-3/4 inches in the event. Frances
Davenport of the United States took runner-up honors, while Brazil's
Iris Dos Santos finished third.

Edith McGuire won the 100-meter sprint, and Vivian Brown
captured the 200-meter dash, both for the United States; Cuba's
Miguelina Cobian took runner-up honors in both events.

Willye White of the United States broadjumped 20 feet, 2
inches for a new record, and teammate Eleanor Montgomery, a
sixteen-year-old high school girl, leaped 5 feet, 6 inches to win
the high jump title. Montgomery's jump fell short of the Pan Ameri-
can standard by less than one-half of an inch. The United States
400-meter relay team lowered the Pan American mark to 45.6 seconds,
Cuba was second, and Brazil third.

Two games of purely American origin, basketball and volley-
bball, were featured on the program of the Fourth Games. The United
States men's basketball team swept through the contests and kept its
Pan American slate clean by grinding out a 78 to 66 victory over the
tough Brazilian team before the jangle of samba bands and 30,000
fans crammed into an 18,500-seat stadium. The win gave the
United States the title with a 6-0 slate, Brazil finishing second. 157

Maria Campos, a clever behind-the-back passing artist
and dead shot, led the Brazilian girls to a 65 to 48 win over the
United States women's basketball team to knot the standings. The
tie required a play-off, with the United States defeating Brazil 59
to 43 to win the title.

The Brazilians showed better all-around strength at Sao
Paulo than in Chicago four years before; they captured the champion-
ship in men's volleyball from the United States. Brazil won the

157 Jerry Liska, "Duel in Pan-American Games," Monroe
Morning World, Monroe, Louisiana, (May, 5, 1963), p. 12A.
women's volleyball title, with the United States in second place, and Mexico in third place.

The United States captured rowing honors by winning four of the seven events, with title performances in single sculls, pairs with coxswain, fours without coxswain, and double sculls.

South American teams continued to dominate cycling. Uruguay took the team pursuit title and the road team championship.

The United States claimed fencing honors by winning the team events as follows: men's foil, men's epee, men's saber, and the women's foil. In addition, they took both the men's individual epee and saber titles.

Brazil won the soccer football event and captured top honors in water polo; the United States 1959 champions finished in second place.

In the 1963 Pan American Games, synchronized swimming, which had been contested in the 1955 Games, was reinstated in the program. Once again, the United States dominated the event with Roberta Armstrong winning both the stunt and solo competition, while teammates Barbara Burke and Joanne Schaack were victorious in duet competition. The United States won the team event, Mexico was runner-up, and Brazil finished third.
The aquatic events were a monotonous series of victories for the United States, with every existing record being erased in the Fourth Pan American Games by the United States male swimmers. The new champions were Stephen Clark, 100-meter freestyle; Roy Saari, 400- and 1,500-meter freestyle; Edward Bartsch, 100-meter backstroke; Chester Jastremski, 200-meter breaststroke; Carl Robie, 200-meter butterfly, and both the 400-meter medley and the 800-meter freestyle relays.

Canada's Thomas Dinsley captured the springboard diving, with Richard Gilbert and Kenneth Sitzberger finishing second and third for the United States. Robert Webster of the United States won the platform diving crown; Mexico's Alvaro Gaxiola, the 1959 champion, took runner-up honors, while another Mexican, Ricardo Capilla won third place.

Superiority of the United States swimmers was again evident in the women's competition. The representatives of the United States won every swimming race. The new record holders were as follows: Terri Stickles, 100-meter freestyle; Robyn Johnson, 200-meter freestyle; Sharon Finneran, 400-meter freestyle; Kathleen Ellis, 100-meter butterfly; Alice Driscoll, 200-meter breaststroke; Nina Harmar, 100-meter backstroke; Barbara McAlister, springboard diving; and Linda Cooper, platform diving.
Brazil triumphed over the other nations in tennis by winning three of the five titles. Ronald Barnes took the men's singles and teamed with Carlos Fernandez to capture the doubles crown, while Maria Bueno won the women's singles for the host country. Mexico's Yola Ramirez divided mixed doubles honors with Francisco Contreras Serrano; Darlene Hard and Carole Caldwell of the United States shared the doubles event for women.

The United States won the second overwhelming victory in wrestling, repeating their outstanding performances at the Chicago Games, winning all eight divisions. Marksmen wearing the red, white, and blue dominated the shooting events.

In yachting competition, Argentina won the dragon class; Brazil took the snipe and finn classes, and edged the United States in the flying dutchman class. The lightning and star classes were captured by the United States.

Canada's Wilhelm Weiler was a triple medalist in the men's gymnastic competition, winning the floor exercises, vaulting, and all-around individual competition. The Canadian gymnast also finished second on side horse, parallel bars, and horizontal bar, and third on the rings. Victors for the United States were Garland O'Quinn on the side horse, Jamile Ashmore on the rings, Don
Tonry on the parallel bars, Abie Grossfeld on the horizontal bar, and the all-around team championship.

The United States won women's gymnastic honors, and once more it was Canada, winner of the 1959 title, that provided the main competition. Champions representing the United States were Avis Tieber, floor exercise; Dale McClements, vaulting; and triple winner Doris Fuchs, who took the balance beam, parallel bars, and individual all-around events.

British Guiana's Martin Diaz won the bantamweight title, while the United States captured the bulk of weightlifting honors. Pan American champions from the United States were Isaac Berger, featherweight; Anthony Garcia, lightweight; Joseph Puleo, middleweight; Tommy Kono, light-heavyweight; Bill March, middle-heavyweight; and Sidney Henry, Jr., heavyweight division. In conjunction with the weightlifting meet, a physique contest was conducted. Bill March was crowned "Mr. Pan American Games" in competition held for the first time in quadrennial celebrations.

Boxing honors were well-distributed, with six nations sharing the titles. Championships were won by Uruguay's Floreal Garcia La Rosa, 112-pound class; Argentina's Abel Aimaraz, 119-pound class; and Adolfo Moreira, 139-pound division; Cuba's
Roberto Caminero, 132-pound class; Chile's Misael Vilugron, 147-pound division; United States' Fred Lewis, 178-pound class; Lee Carr, heavyweight division; Brazil's Rosemíro dos Santos, 125-pound; Elecio Neves, 156-pound; and Luiz Cezar, 165-pound champion.

Judo made its debut in the Pan American Games, with four divisions on the program. Benjamin Campbell of the United States won the open class, Jorge Mehdi of Brazil was second, and Uruguay's Joaquín Andrade third. Brazil's Lhófei Shiozawa took the middleweight division, while Toshiyuki Seino and George Harris of the United States won the lightweight and heavyweight titles, respectively.

The baseball competition was won by Cuba, defeating second place United States and third place Mexico; Brazil and Venezuela tied for fourth place honors. Supremacy in baseball has shifted around to other countries in the Western Hemisphere, but never to a North American nation; baseball honors have shifted from Cuba to the Dominican Republic to Venezuela and back to Cuba.

Robert Lee Beck became the first contestant from the United States ever to win the pentathlon title in either Pan American or Olympic competition. Richard Stoll took second, and James

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Moore finished third to give the United States a clean sweep in the individual and team events in the modern pentathlon. The modern pentathlon has finally gained attention and interest among civilians. In the past, teams came exclusively from the military services. Beck's arduous feat was further recognized when he became the first civilian to win the foreign-dominated military event in the Games.

Many Nations Share Accomplishments

Those features of the program under the control of the Brazilian Organizing Committee were handled with an understanding of Pan American ideals that showed deep and sympathetic study. The band music was lively, choral work was well-performed, and the staging of the opening and closing ceremonies was a model of efficient planning. 159

Everything was designed to keep the spectators informed of the happenings of the Games; the daily printed program listed previous records and reported daily results. Progress of the actual competition was communicated to the audience by means of an effective public address system. 160

159 Esparza, loc. cit.
160 Miller, loc. cit.
An article in The Coach refers to the action-packed days of strenuous but friendly athletic competition among the countries of the Western Hemisphere in the Olympic Village living quarters:

That here remains much evidence of a closer relationship and good feeling between all individuals who participated cannot be denied. Competitors and officials lived together for two weeks in a modern Olympic Village and fraternized daily in spite of difficult language barriers. 161

Hundreds of spectators gathered outside the Pan American Village daily, interviewing the athletes, photographing them, securing their autographs, and cheering their arrival and departure. This friendliness quickly dissipated any feeling of strangeness that may have been felt by the visiting athletes and did much to create an atmosphere of Pan American ideals of which the organizers of the Games had dreamed.

A main feature and new innovation of the fourth intercontinental series was the showing each night of motion pictures of the contestants in action on the previous day. This area included facilities such as post office, bank and money exchange, restaurant, recreation hall, barber and beauty shops, and an infirmary. A modern theatre provided musicals and staged other performances for the visiting delegations.

161 Ibid.
Marion H. Miller, editor of *The Coach*, noted that many nations had shared the honors. Mr. Miller aptly expressed the feeling of many people at the victory ceremonies, as he pointed out that:

> Interest in the Games grew as the competition continued, with the spectators encouraging a better understanding of the Pan American ideals and spirit. No one seemed to mind the domination of the American victories at the Victory Ceremony, celebrated each day with its flag raising and presentation of prizes. 'The Star Spangled Banner' was played frequently; as a result, it became so familiar that humorous remarks by announcers and spectators were often heard.\(^{162}\)

Although the United States dominated the Chicago Games, the 1963 competition at Sao Paulo was closer, and more nations shared in the medal distribution than in any other Pan American celebration. Brazil, Canada, Argentina, and Venezuela were particularly prominent in the various events on the program, a practice these nations have followed since the inauguration of the Games with the exception of Canada. Canada, a nation destined to play an increasingly large part in the Games, made its initial bow at Mexico City. Of the competing nations in the Western Hemisphere, eighteen were able to place one or more of their athletes in the top three in some sport. Besides those previously mentioned, these countries

\(^{162}\text{Ibid.}\)
were Cuba, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile, Trinidad, British Guiana, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Barbados, and Peru.

With the honors more widely spread among participating nations, it was quite evident that the Pan American movement was becoming increasingly popular throughout the Western Hemisphere. In addition to athletic achievement, many were concerned with the success or failure of the Pan American Games in the promotion of hemispheric understanding and the expression of goodwill.

In relation to this viewpoint, Chancellor J. Jesus Esparza of Mexico expressed the Pan American contribution as follows:

Many people are not aware of the value and contribution of sports. Others are not aware of the potentialities and possibilities of the Pan American movement for contributing to Western Hemisphere goodwill and understanding.

The Pan American Games tend to spread the idea of amateur sport and to heighten the standards of sportsmanship throughout the Americas. The Games have done much to raise amateur athletics to a higher plane.

I feel the Pan American Games serve their avowed purpose: creating and strengthening the bonds of friendships. These Games are a valuable form

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of hemispheric relations, and they provide a common basis of understanding and experience in which sports overstep all barriers.\textsuperscript{164}

Harold Zimman, editor of \textit{Amateur Athlete}, presented a viewpoint which was gaining in favor among the delegates when he reported, "The Fourth Pan American Games were such an unqualified success that the continuation of this inter-American sports festival has been guaranteed."\textsuperscript{165} The editor of \textit{Amateur Athlete} further observed, "There's no doubt that these Games did more to promote Pan American goodwill than any previous ones."\textsuperscript{165}

\textbf{Attendance at Games Highest of All}

The size of the crowds attending the opening and closing ceremonies far surpassed those of previous Games. From 30,000 to 60,000 spectators attended the festival daily. The swimming stadium was jammed to its capacity of 10,000 at every performance, as were the basketball, volleyball, and fencing areas. Similar crowds witnessed track and field, baseball, soccer football, and individual sports events.\textsuperscript{166}

\textsuperscript{164}Letter from J. Jesus Esparza, \textit{loc. cit.}

\textsuperscript{165}Zimman, "The Pan Am Games, Par Excellence," \textit{Amateur Athlete}, \textit{loc. cit.}

\textsuperscript{166}Ibid.
Every event on the program attracted tremendous crowds, and the overall attendance was the highest ever for the Games. In many respects, the physical facilities surpassed the fabulous ones for the 1960 Olympics at Rome, and the Pan American Games were blessed by sixteen continuous days of ideal weather. 167

The conduct of the events was superb; there were no untoward incidents. The Brazilian hosts handled the Games in their inimitable easy-going but highly efficient manner. All in all, these 1963 Games created a standard of excellence which the 1967 host would have to struggle to surpass. 168

The Sao Paulo Games End

The closing ceremony of the Fourth Pan American Games was held on May 5, 1963, in Pacaembu Stadium. An audience of more than 75,000 was inspired by the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

Just before sundown, the Parade of Nations took place; immediately afterward, there was a sound of trumpets, and the president of the Pan American Sports Organization declared the Games

167 Ibid.

168 Ibid.
closed. A fanfare of trumpets followed the words of the president, the golden flame of the Pan American torch slowly died away in the great bronze bowl atop the stadium tower, and the flag fluttered slowly down the mast. Meanwhile, a salute was fired from the cannons, signifying the end of the 1963 Pan American Games.¹⁶⁹

Thousands of eyes flashed to a placard-bearer on the field with the farewell message - "Till we meet again in Winnipeg in 1967."

¹⁶⁹ Letter from Lentz, loc. cit.
PART III

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS
CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY

The Pan American Sports Organization and its predecessor, the Pan American Sporting Committee, had their beginnings as a formal organization at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1940. Earlier, however, several important athletic events occurred which contributed to the formation of the Pan American Games. These events were responsible for the interest stimulated in inter-American competition. Since Olympic leaders were aware of the contributions and tremendous influence of the Olympic Games as a builder of goodwill and understanding, the initiative and interest of people active in the international Olympic movement led to the formation and development of the Pan American Games.

Some of the factors and circumstances which influenced the creation of the Pan American Sports Organization included the interest aroused by dual competition in the Americas; the urgent need for intercontinental competition in preparation for the worldwide Olympics; the opportunity to promote amateur sports in countries where athletic activities were not well recognized; and the influence
of the Olympic Games, which stimulated an awareness of the growing spirit of solidarity among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The organizers believed that the good of humanity and the unity of these countries could be fostered through widespread participation in athletic contests throughout the hemisphere.

Among the early leaders instrumental in the formation of the Pan American Games were Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela of Argentina, who served as president of the Organizing Committee for the First Pan American Games; Avery Brundage of the United States, who was elected president of the Pan American Sporting Committee in 1940 and served until 1955; and Jose Oriani of Argentina, who was a promoter of the Games and later served as first vice-president of the Pan American Sports Organization.

Beginning in 1951, the Pan American Games were inaugurated at Buenos Aires, Argentina. The first such celebration was made up of 2,000 contestants from twenty nations of the Western Hemisphere. The quadrennial meeting of the Pan American Sports Organization was set for the week during which the Pan American Games were held. At that time the officers were elected, some rules for the governing body were adopted, and various other items of business were conducted. The Argentine police incident and the
language barrier controversy both occurred in the first Pan American Games; however, the delegates did not consider either occurrence detrimental to international goodwill.

Because these were the initial Games, there were no existing records; thus, during the days of intensive competition, each title holder or winner of an event was also setting a new Pan American record. A special record was set by John H. Davis, weightlifter from the United States, who won the heavyweight title and set a new world record of 1,062-1/2 pounds in three lifts.

The 1955 Pan American Games were held in Mexico City. Twenty-two nations participated in the second celebration. In the rarefied air 7,600 feet above sea level, scores of finely trained athletes were toppled by the oxygen-thin atmosphere. Contestants found themselves in a dual battle with the opponent and the altitude. However, despite the altitude problem, world records were broken, and, as a result, the celebration gained tremendous prestige and world prominence. However, one of the most bitter controversies in Pan American Games history occurred in 1955 during the equestrian competition. The controversy prevailed between a Mexican official and the manager of the United States equestrian team; the dispute was finally settled by a compromise. The
compromise reached was that all the faults of all the riders would be averaged and each rider be debited with the same number of faults.

Pan American records fell in many events on the program in the 1955 Games. One sensational performance followed another as new records were established. One of the most startling performances was the feat of Louis Jones of the United States, who, while racing the metric quarter-mile, took a gasping lunge for the tape, lost his balance, was felled by anoxia, then lost consciousness. Jones lay sprawled on the cinder track unaware that he had broken the world's record with a time of 45.4 seconds.

Brazil's Adhemar da Silva, 1952 Olympic champion, propelled himself 54 feet, 4 inches in the hop, step, and jump to set a new world record for one of the great achievements in international competition. The Brazilian champion bettered his Pan American record by more than 4 feet, and his Olympic mark by 13 inches.

In 1955 the Pan American Sports Organization announced the award of the 1959 Games to Cleveland, Ohio. The financial plan proposed by the Cleveland Organizing Committee did not materialize --- i.e., the $5,000,000 the city had expected to receive from the
United States Government; as a result, Cleveland relinquished the
Third Series of Games. Without a host city and with only two years
remaining to make the necessary preparations for the athletic event,
the very life of the Pan American Games was threatened with possi-
ble extinction. Guatemala City and Rio de Janeiro, chosen first
and second alternates, respectively, both abandoned their rights
as host cities.

At the Second Special Congress of the Pan American Sports
Organization on August 3, 1957, in San Jose, Costa Rica, the 1959
Games were awarded to Chicago. The long months of anxiety and
the difficult fight to overcome the circumstances which threatened
the extinction of the Games were ended with the decision.

The Third Series of Games lacked much of the spectator
appeal of the 1955 Mexico City Games, but the 1959 Chicago Games
were conducted in the true Pan American spirit. The city of Chicago
and United States Olympic Officials deserve much credit for the
excellent manner in which they organized and administered the 1959
Games with only two years in which to prepare for the celebration.
Many correspondents, observers, and Pan American officials were
of the opinion that the Chicago Games contributed to improved
hemispheric relations and understanding.
Prior to the beginning of the 1963 festival there was much speculation that the city of Sao Paulo was not properly prepared; others reasoned that officials would be forced to cancel or postpone the celebration. Because of a late start, the Brazilians used a task force of 2,500 people working around the clock to get ready for the sports carnival. It was further speculated that the United States team would monopolize the victories and create ill feeling among the other nations, instead of goodwill as intended. However, this was not the case; the 1963 Games were conducted in the true Pan American spirit, and there was no unfavorable reaction to the United States domination of competition.

More than 80,000 people cheered the Parade of Nations in the opening day ceremonies of the Fourth Pan American Games at Pacaembu Stadium in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Twenty-four countries of the Western Hemisphere participated in twenty-one sports on the program.

Nearly every existing record in track and field events was shattered during the Fourth Pan American Games; and in aquatic competition every existing record was erased by the male swimmers of the United States. Also, in swimming competition for women, the representatives of the United States won every
swimming race and established six new records in the process. The incidents in the 1963 Games were insignificant. Several writers and officials were of the opinion that the Fourth Pan American Games were an outstanding success and the greatest ever celebrated in the history of the movement.

An overall summary of the noteworthy accomplishments which have occurred from the time of the early Games through the 1963 Series are stated in the following ten points:

First, the formation of the Pan American Sports Organization of the Western Hemisphere has provided an authoritative governing body which has standardized sports competition for both men and women in the Americas.

Second, the Pan American Games have encouraged advancement of amateur sports among countries. Occasionally, the amateur status of the athletes has been questioned; however, most of these conflicts can be traced to the various interpretations for an amateur by the different countries. Some agreement appears to be developing regarding the meaning of amateurism; many sports leaders believe that such an agreement is greatly needed in the world of sport.
Third, there has been a constant increase in participation in the Games. The 1951 Buenos Aires Games attracted 2,000 athletes, and the 1963 Sao Paulo Games drew 2,200 contestants, despite the new rule reducing from three to two the number of entries from each nation in some events. There has also been a slight increase in the number of countries who participate in the Games.

Fourth, there has been a gradual improvement in competitive standards. During each celebration, new Pan American and world records were established. Higher competitive standards have been established in most events at each sports festival.

Fifth, there has been better organization of national committees for the Pan American teams, aided by greater representation and more participants from each country. Today, every nation of the twenty-nine members has a committee that works closely with the Pan American Sports Organization. These national committees in each country assume the responsibility for selecting the athletes and coaches, financing the trip, and making all necessary preparations.

Sixth, there has been a rapid increase in spectator interest in the Pan American Games. With the exception of the 1959 Chicago Games which drew a sparse crowd of slightly more than 40,000 for
for the opening ceremonies, every other celebration has attracted a capacity of 80,000 to 100,000 people for the opening. Also, for the daily events, spectator interest has been on the increase for each festival, including the 1963 Games, which drew more patrons than any previous celebration.

Seventh, the United States has dominated the events on the program with an overwhelming majority, with the exception of the 1951 Games; however, this has not discouraged intensive competition or the enthusiasm of contestants from other countries. In fact, it seems to have had just the opposite effect.

Eighth, certain incidents and conflicts have on occasion disturbed the congenial atmosphere of the Pan American festivals. Apparently, however, not one of these incidents has aroused hemispheric sentiments in favor of discontinuing the Games. Quite the opposite seems to be true; namely, that the Games are of great worth to the hemisphere in that they provide opportunity to test the ideals of sportsmanship as participants and spectators are called upon to apply the standards of sportsmanship when incidents occur, as they must in the heat of keen competition and rivalry.

Ninth, financing the Games has always been a serious problem, especially for the host city. There have been difficult times,
particularly during the Cleveland cancellation, but every country has put forward its best effort. As a result, each celebration has become progressively bigger and better in spite of financial difficulties.

Tenth, the Pan American Sports Organization has been able to unite many nations under a single banner. This in itself is considered an almost miraculous feat, in view of the current political situation in some of the countries involved.
CHAPTER X

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Throughout the history of the Pan American Games there has been increased attention focused upon specific values which are inherent in the American spirit of friendship through sports.

If the Pan American Games serve no other purpose than to let each athlete see how much he has in common with the athletes from other nations, they are worthwhile. Athletic contests generally result in closer friendships between competitors; certainly the Pan American Games have bound the athletes together in mutual understanding and respect. The Western Hemisphere needs to take every opportunity for promoting friendship between people of different nations in order to increase better understanding.

The function of the Pan American Sports Organization --- that is, to sponsor a series of international contests --- implies a democratic and educational process whereby all member nations in the Western Hemisphere must share in setting up the accepted rules and policies and in abiding by the decisions made at Congress meetings. During competition, there is respect and obedience to
the rules which govern the contests. An endeavor such as this serves to strengthen the friendship and understanding between nations.

The Pan American Games give nations an opportunity to display their patriotism and national pride by a peaceful means during the Parade of Nations ceremony. Furthermore, during the victory ceremony each country's flag is raised and special national recognition is given to each participating country.

From the evidence of the Pan American Games, it would appear that sports are a universal means of communication; athletic competition has broken the language barrier of the North and South American countries as athletes from twenty-nine nations have competed, socialized, and been honored side by side. The Games have provided a common basis of understanding and experience in which language is relegated to a secondary role.

Conclusions

Analysis of the data compiled in this study provides an adequate basis for presenting rather definite conclusions and recommendations. Based on the evidence collected, the following conclusions appear to be justified:

1. The Pan American Games generate and support specific
values, notably:

A. They promote a sense of unity among the Pan American nations.

B. They serve as a force for developing sports and advancing the spirit of amateurism.

C. They encourage higher levels of performance.

D. They embody the ideals and spirit of the World Olympics.

2. The Games are firmly established; the future appears to be assured. More nations are sharing the honors, and the Pan American Sports Organization has qualified leadership to guide the governing body in the future.

3. The financial structure of the Games is more sound than ever before, as evidenced by the huge crowds, closer competition, and an increase in the number of contestants.

4. The language barrier apparently is no longer a major problem in the competitive phase of the celebration.

5. There is evidence to show that the Pan American Games are a vital part of the Olympic program and are firmly established to further the development of the Olympic ideal in accordance with the rules of the International Olympic Committee.

6. Certain evidence indicates that the Games cement the bonds of friendship and solidarity among the people of the Americas.
National political differences have on occasion been temporarily detrimental to the Pan American Games. However, as reported by some leaders, the Games have at times proved to be more effective arbitrators in international relations than either the United Nations or the Organization of American States.

**Recommendations**

The Pan American Sports Organization faces several important decisions. Based on the observations and results of this study, the following recommendations are made by the writer:

A competent historian should be assigned by the Pan American Sports Organization to insure an ongoing record of future progress and development of the Games. These records should be added to this history, or to any history which might be compiled at some later date.

The Pan American Sports Organization should continue to make every effort to work more closely with all countries in the Americas. A close and cooperative relationship between Pan American officials and national committees would surely be a valuable form of better hemispheric understanding. The host nation advances its prestige through the presence of more than two thousand athletes.
and officials from all parts of the hemisphere. Sportsmen often make better envoys of understanding than the professional peacemaker.

This study indicated that the time of year for conducting the Pan American Games prevents many of the best athletes from participating. Establishing a definite date for the Games is a problem because the on-season for South American countries is the off-season for the nations in North America. The Pan American Sports Organization should conduct a study to determine the appropriate time of year to hold each celebration. The majority of committee reports from North America have indicated the summer months as their preference because the best athletes can participate in the Games; however, the majority of countries should determine the suitable date for the athletic event.

Future Pan American Games should make all bulletins and announcements bi-lingual. Public address broadcasts in the stadium should be translated to accommodate competitors and spectators from North and South America.

Names of events should be standardized; the Organizing Committee should not switch the titles of the events for each series of Games. In addition, a standard system of reporting the results should be inaugurated in order to facilitate greater accuracy in publishing accounts of the Games.
This study indicated that the cultural aspects of the Pan American program should receive more attention and consideration in the future than they have in the past. The cultural program has an opportunity to make a serious and worthwhile contribution in the quest to eliminate areas of friction in the Americas.

The study further indicated that the adoption of the policy limiting from three to two the number of contestants from each country in some events was a wise policy. It is recommended that the current plan be continued.

Another recommendation for the Pan American Sports Organization and the national committees in each country is to institute a publicity campaign to interpret the purposes and underlying values of the Games as well as to familiarize the populace with the records of achievement in competition.

It is further recommended that the chief of state, government officials, and professional educators of all the nations should assume the responsibility for discussing, evaluating, and disseminating the true values and contributions of the Pan American Games. The writer believes that any endeavor fostering the aims of the United Nations, striving for the good of humanity, and for the unity of all nations in the Western Hemisphere would have the support of
all statesmen and educators, particularly in those countries where democratic principles prevail.

Finally, this study indicated that the Pan American Games have served as a contributor to goodwill and understanding among the nations of the Americas. The writer believes that these Games, involving more than 2,000 contestants from twenty-nine nations — regardless of race, creed, custom, color, or political affiliation — have proved to be a common medium which has overcome the inevitable barriers. Sports are an integral part of the cultures of these people and a unifying force which provides an opportunity for meeting together in friendly rivalry and genuine understanding.
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APPENDIX A - SEQUENCE OF LETTERS
February 6, 1963

Mr. Curtis R. Emery, Asst. Prof.,
Dept. of Health, P.E., and Recreation
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Curt:

I was pleased to hear your graduate work went so well at LSU last semester. You surely made excellent progress on your doctorate.

You indicated your interest in writing your doctoral dissertation on the "History and Development of the Pan American Games."

I called J. Lyman Bingham, Executive Director, U. S. Olympic Committee, Olympic House, 57 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., (MU 6-1456) and told him about your plan. He said they would be glad to share with you any information they might have available. This should set you forward a great deal.

Let me know how you progress on this project.

Will you be in San Antonio at the National Volleyball meetings and Championships March 3-9, 1963?

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold T. Friermood, Secretary
Health and Physical Education

HTF:esl
cc: J. Lyman Bingham
Professor Curtis R. Emery
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Professor Emery:

I am very sorry that I failed to reply to your letter of February 12. It is true that we are engaged in the selection of and sending a party of some 500 athletes and officials to the Pan American Games at Sao Paulo and we have tried to keep up our correspondence handling what we consider to be the most important matters first. I did not realize that your request for reference material on the Pan American Games was urgent.

I am enclosing a short statement about the Pan American Games which I wrote for the International Olympic Committee bulletin several years ago. If you must have reports, proceedings of meetings, programs, bulletins and the results sport by sport of each series of games you are asking for quite an order, all of which we cannot supply but what we can will take some time to assemble. It cannot be done before our departure for Sao Paulo and we will not be back until the 7th of May. After that time we will be glad to do what we can do for you but frankly we cannot take the time until after the Pan American Games.

Very truly yours,

J. Lyman Bingham

Enclosure
PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

When it became apparent that the Games of the XII Olympiad scheduled for Tokyo in 1940 could not be held, the latent interest in Pan-American Games which had existed in many countries for many years was brought to life. It was further stimulated by the growing spirit of solidarity among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. After considerable correspondence and discussion the Argentine Olympic Committee took the initiative and called a Congress of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere at Buenos Aires in 1940 to discuss the possibility of organizing the Pan-American Games and, in general, all the problems concerning amateur sport in the three Americas.

The National Olympic Committees of sixteen of the twenty one countries in the Pan-American Union, including the United States, were represented. After three days of study and deliberation, marked by a friendly sporting spirit, the Congress decided to institute a set of Pan-American Games to be held every four years between Olympic Games beginning in 1942. War conditions made it impossible to conduct the Games at that time. At the Olympic Games in London in 1948 the Pan-American Congress was reconvened and completed definite plans to hold the Games in Buenos Aires from February 25th to March 8th, 1951.

The Pan-American Games will be modelled after the Olympic Games, and, in general, Olympic rules and regulations will apply. The technical rules of competition in all sports will be those of the respective International Sports Federations, as in the Olympic Games. The Congress, which is held every four years, will control the organization.

For convenience in administration, with perhaps the thought in mind of eventually holding sectional contests, the countries of the Western Hemisphere were divided into five groups as follows:

Group 1: Canada, United States Mexico.
Group 2: Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua.
Group 3: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.
Group 4: Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru.
Group 5: Columbia, Panama, Venezuela.

One representative from each group constitutes the Pan-American Games Committee, which is the supreme authority during the four years between meetings of the Congress for all matters pertaining to Pan-American sport.
Estimado Senor Aguirre:

Estoy escribiendo "La Historia de los Juegos Panamericanos" y debido a la escasez de información sobre el tema, me es necesario hacer contacto con varias personas para recabar información y completar la obra.

Agradecería muchísimo su colaboración en el cuestionario adjunto, debido a que dentro de poco tiempo debo tener terminada la obra.

Si Ud. sabe de alguna otra persona que pudiera dar información acerca de los Juegos, apreciaría mucho si Ud. pudiera darme su nombre y dirección.

Agradeciendo mucho la atención prestada a la presente y esperando poder servirle en el futuro, me deapido.

Muy atentamente

Curtis R. Emery
Assistant Professor
Curtis R. Emery,
Dept. of Physical Education,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

P-1. - Esta usted sirviéndocomo Canciller de la Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana, actualmente.? 

R. - No. Fui electo su Primer Canciller en 1955. En virtud de que mis negocios particulares me impedian atender ese cargo, renuncié a el y en mayo de 1963, en la Ciudad de Sao Paulo, se designó a mi sucesor que fue mi Secretario en la Cancilleria de 1955 a 1963.

P-2. - Ha servido Ud. como Canciller desde la iniciacion de los Juegos Panamericanos en 1951.? 

R. - No. La Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana existe desde 1955, - marzo -, en que propiamente se fundo en la Ciudad de Mexico en ocacion en que en la misma se realizaron los II Juegos Deportivos Panamericanos. Anteriormente existia un organismo que denominaba Comite Deportivo Panamericano y una Comision Permanente, cuya Secretaria General se concedia la Pais en cuya ciudad se efectuarian los Juegos. Por consiguiente, la Secretaria General antes de 1955 la tuvo Argentina. Al concederse la sede los Segundos Juegos a Mexico, - 1951 -, se confirio dicha Secretaria, primeramente al Sr. Ing. Jose de J. Clark y posteriormente al Prof. Antonio Estopier, ambos mexicanos, que desempenan respectivamente los cargos de Presidente del Comite Olímpico Mexicano y de la Confederacion Deportiva Mexicana y Oficial-Mayor de esta, dicho profesor.

P-3. - Cuantas personas han tenido el argo de Canciller.? 

R. - Dos. La primera yo. La segunda, el Sr. J. Esparza, electo en Sao Paulo, Brasil, como se deja asentado.

P-4. - Seria Ud. Tan amable de enviarme una copia de la Constitucion de la Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana?

R. - Se acompana un ejemplar del estatuto de vigor.
P-5. - Come es financiada la Oficina Permanente de la OPEDA, Reportes indican la cantidad de 10,000.00 proporcionada por el Comité Organizador del país sede. Por favor proporcione alguna información sobre las finanzas, así como también si la Oficina Permanente recibe dinero por concepto de admisión cobrada a los espectadores.

R. ; De acuerdo con el estatuto, la ciudad sede de unos Juegos cubre al Comité Ejecutivo, de la OPEDA, una cuota patrimonial por diez mil dólares norteamericanos. Puede hacerlo en una sola exhibición o en cuatro anualidades de 2,500.00 cada una. La primera, en este último caso, se remite a dicho Comité dentro de los siguientes sesenta días al otorgamiento de la sede y la última, poco antes de inaugurar los Juegos. La Oficina Permanente no tiene ingresos por concepto de boletaje para presenciar los eventos. En cambio si percibe dos dólares por cada competidor que inscriban los países miembros de quince dólares por cada rama deportiva.

Se remitirá en breve una ejemplar de boletín #3, en el que se consigna el actual estado de finanzas de la ODEPA.

P-6. - Por favor proporcione algunos datos acerca de la Oficina Permanente, eje., personal, edificio, ubicación, canciller, secretario, así como también si la Organización tiene la oficina en propiedad o rentada, finalmente, la dirección exacta en la ciudad de México.

R. - La Oficina Permanente no tiene edificio de su propiedad, lo alquila y su domicilio es: Plaza de la Republica 43, primer piso, teléfonos 35-81-90 a 94, dirección cablegráfica: ODEPA. El personal que atiende las labores administrativas, es variable, lo determinan las necesidades del trabajo.

P-9. - Promovió usted la primera sesión de los Comités Nacionales Olímpicos en Buenos Aires en 1940, para Organizar los Juegos Panamericanos?

R. - No. según datos obtenidos, promovieron destacadamente estas reunión los señores Avery Brundage y el Dr. Juan Carlos Palacios, -- este último, designado Presidente del Comité Organizador de los Primeros Juegos, que por la guerra no se celebraron en la fecha que primitivamente se proyectó. No hay copia de la carta invitación en la Oficina Permanente. No asistí a dicha reunión.
La mayoría de los delegados Olimpicos reportan al Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela como el iniciador o la figura principal en la organización de los Juegos Panamericanos. Por favor breve descripción.

Información.

R. - El Dr. Valenzuela fue el Pdte. del Comite Organizador de los I Juegos, efectuados en Buenos Aires en 1951. Al propio tiempo era el Presidente del Comite Olímpico Argentino. Sus relaciones con el Pdte. Juan Domingo Peron y el cargo oficial en el gobierno, que tuvo, le hicieron una figura prominente en dichos juegos.

P-7. - Cual es el nombre de la persona que pronuncio el discurso, o la persona que actuo como orador principal antes que el Presidente inaugurara los Juegos en la ciudad de Mexico en 1955. ?

Por favor proporcione nombre, carbo (Fue presidente del Comite Organizador o del Comite Olímpico en la Ciudad de Mexico. ?)

R. - Se llama Manuel Guzman Willis. Era Senador de la Republica y fue el Presidente del Comite Organizador.

P-8. - Quienes fueron los directivos elegidos en Sao Paulo para el periodo 1963-1967?

Nombre y nacionalidad, por favor.

R. - Presidente: General e Ing. Jose de J. Clark, mexicano.
Primer Vicepresidente: Sr. Jose Orian, argentino
Segundo id Major Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha, Brasileno
Secretario: Sr. Jose Beracasa, Venezolano
Tesorero: Sr. Mordy S. L. Maduro, de Antillas Neerlandesas
Vocales:
Primero: Sr. Allan Mac Gavin, de Canada,
Segundo: Sr. Erasmo Lopez, de Santiago, Chile, Fallecido,
Tercero: Lic. Anibal Lueca, Panama,
Cuarto: Dr. Jose Pezet Miro y Quezada, peruano,
Canciller, J. Jesus Esparza,
Secretario Adjunto: Sr. Victor Luque Salanueva.
Miembros honorarios actuales:
  Sr. Every Brundage,
  Ing. Jose de J. Clark, ambos con el caracter de honorarios:
Solo miembros:
  Dr. Rodolfo G. Valenzuela,
  Dr. Douglas F. Roby,
  Sr. Manuel Guzman Willis,
  Mayor Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha,
No hay propiamente literatura e historia de los Juegos. Se esta tratando de recabar mediante la cooperacion de los dirigentes de los diversos paises que han tenido ciudadanos dentro del Comite Ejecutivo.

Enrique C. Aguirre
Mr. Curtis R. Emery,
Dept. of Health, Physical
Education, and Recreation
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Emery:

I have your letter questionnaire concerning the history of the Pan-American games and will be pleased to give you any assistance possible.

Although I could answer most of the questions on your questionnaire, I am taking the liberty of forwarding it to Mr. Art Lentz, Assistant Executive Director, in charge of publicity for the U. S. Olympic Committee since all of the data and statistics regarding the games are filed in the office in New York City. I am sure that he will give your questionnaire prompt attention and complete the information desired.

Personally, I have always maintained that the Pan-American games do contribute materially to the good-will among the countries of the western hemisphere. The amount of fraternization among the athletics as well as administrator officials during these games is much the same as we see during the World Olympic games and it is bound to do some good. During the games of 1951 in Buenos Aires, 1955 in Mexico City and 1959 in Chicago, as well as, Sao Paulo in 1963, I have noted many expressions of friendliness and goodwill among the athletics, both during competition, as well as, in leisure time. As Chairman of the U.S. Olympic Supplies and Equipment Committee, we have always shared our surplus of medical and training supplies with the athletics of other countries and our trainers have frequently administered first aid training to our competitors of other countries.
who are not so fortunate. They are always very appreciative of receiving supplies which they do not have and the courtesy of our assistance to their athletics.

With conditions as they are in the world today, particularly among the Latin-American countries, it behooves the United States to do everything we can to cultivate goodwill among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Certainly, there is no better way to do this than through the medium of athletics which is a fact well recognized by everyone, including the U.S. State Dept. The tours of U.S. athletics to foreign countries are concrete evidence of this in almost every instance. However, our Peace Corp. representatives are handicapped by the lack of any source of supply for the few items of athletic equipment needed by them to maintain a recreational program for natives in out-of-the-way places. Facilities for assembly and distribution of used athletic equipment donated by schools and other organizations should be made available by some government agency in this country. Many requests for assistance are received from individuals who are trying to do a job in foreign countries without any funds or supplies to promote simple recreational games.

Very cordially yours,

Marion H. Miller, Chairman
U. S. Olympic Supplies & Equipment Committee

MHM:ep
CC: Art Lentz
Mr. Curtis R. Emery  
Department of Physical Education  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  

Dear Mr. Emery:

Mr. Douglas F. Roby has asked me to give him a hand in furnishing you with some of the information which you have requested with regard to the Pan American Sports Organization.

As a starter, I will take the questions which you asked, and try to answer them in order.

1. Despite the information which you have, and which was published in the 1952 Quadrennial Report of the USOC, Mr. Roby is of the opinion that the correct name of the association has always been Pan American Sports Organization. The earliest correspondence that I have at hand dates back to 1955, and the name of the body, in Spanish, is Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana. This is from a letterhead written by Aguirre to Mr. Roby. Translated into English, this becomes Pan American Sports Organization. This letterhead may be of interest to you, inasmuch as it has the names and addresses of the Officers and Executive Committee then active. I will run a thermofax copy, and send it along with this letter. Mr. Aguirre was Chancellor of the PASO during the time that Mr. Roby was President.

2. As above, the name was not changed.
3. Information which you have as to Presidents of the PASO is correct. General Jose De J. Clark of Mexico was re-elected at the Congress held at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1963, to serve for another term of four years.

4. All Members of the Administrative Body of PASO are elected for a four year term. They may be re-elected. Election is at the Congress which is convened at the time of the Pan American Games.

I am enclosing a copy of the Constitution of the Pan American Sports Organization, which may be of some use to you. Election of Officers is as prescribed by Sec. 3, Article 15.

5. The Oath taken by contestants in the PASO is the same as the Olympic Oath.

Description of this ceremony, taken from the I.O.C. Rules Booklet, is as follows:

"The solemn Olympic Oath is then taken in the following ceremony: the flag bearers advance and form a semi-circle around the rostrum; an athlete of the country where the games are taking place then advances to the Rostrum accompanied by the flag bearer of his country; he mounts the Rostrum and holding a corner of the flag in his left hand and removing his hat, raises his right hand and takes the following oath on behalf of all the athletes:

In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams."

6. The Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the IV Pan American Games in Brazil was:

Dr. Paulo Yasbek
Rua D. Jose De Barros 296
Sao Paulo, Brazil
I am enclosing a vico-fax copy with reference to the program of the 1963 Games at Sao Paulo. The officers of the Pan American Sports Organization and the Organizing Committee appear on the enclosed page.

7. According to Mr. Roby, the Chairman and Chief Organizer was Dr. Rodlofo Valenquela, of Chile. Jose Orianí of the Argentine and Avery Brundage were also active in this early formation.

The Pan American Games have the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. The Olympic Flag may be flown during these Games. Ceremonies are almost identical, but the I.O.C. requests that they be somewhat altered inasmuch as it is the desire of the I.O.C. that regional Games (Pan American, Asian, Mediterranean, etc.) not be confused with the Olympic Games.

I trust that this answers at least some of your questions. If you have others, please do not hesitate to drop me a line, and I will try to be of assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

Wilson J. Frazier,
Secretary to Mr. Roby

WJF

enc.
Dear Prof. Emery:

In reply to your recent letter, you will find below information concerning the Pan American Games and their organization:

Not long after the Olympic Games were revived in 1896, suggestions were made that Regional Games should be organized in various sections of the world, to supplement the Olympic program. The first of these were the Far East Games, beginning in 1913, the Central American Games were organized in 1926, and others have been held from time to time.

Games for all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere had been discussed for many times but nothing was done until the Congress which was called in Buenos Aires by the Comite Olympico Argentino in 1940. I attended this Congress, and although I was the only one there who was not Latin American, I had the honor of being elected President. The other officers of the First Pan American Sports Organization were -

(Sorry, this list has been misplaced)

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and it was decided to stage the First Pan American Games in Buenos Aires in 1942.

Because of the World War, these Games could not be held. A second Congress of the Pan American Sport Organization was called by me, in London, at the time of the Games of the XIV Olympiad in 1948. I was re-elected President at that time, and pursuant to an invitation from the Comite Olympico Argentino it was decided to stage the Games in Buenos Aires in 1951. The President of the Argentine at that time was Juan Peron, and Dr. Rodolfo Venezuela was appointed Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the First Pan American Games. Dr. Venezuela was a lawyer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Argentine. With the downfall of the Peron regime he fled the country and I met him last year at Sao Paulo, Brazil, where he was one of the fencing officials at the Pan American Games.

I continued as President until the Games in Mexico in 1955. If I can find any further information in our old files, I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Avery Brundage

Avery Brundage
Mr. Curtis R. Emery  
Dept. of Health, Physical  
Education, and Recreation  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas  

Dear Sir:

We have enclosed answers to your questions to the best of our knowledge.

If there is any other information that you want please let us know but we will not be able to give it our full attention at this time because of the other trials that are underway.

Yours truly,

Art Lentz  
Ass't Executive Director

AL: rmt  
encl. (1)
ANSWERS TO IV PAN AMERICAN GAMES QUESTIONS OF PROFESSOR EMERY:

1 & 2. The Vila Pan Americana was located on the outskirts of the city, about 8-9 miles from downtown, in the new University of Sao Paulo campus complex, "University City." The teams lived in six modern, 6-story student dormitories completed just in time for the Games. The men occupied five and the women one. This village area included the usual facilities such as large self-service restaurant where all teams ate together, post office, bank and money exchange, recreation hall, small shops, barber and beauty shops, laundry, infirmary, etc.

3. The recreation hall served as the theater, where organized entertainment and dances were held evenings during the Games period until 10 o'clock. This consisted of musical groups, comedy skits, vocalists, a choir, band concerts, and the like. Regardless of what was going on, snacks and soft drinks were always available with many tables and chairs for visiting and watching.

4. The following 24 countries participated:

- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Bermuda
- Brazil
- British Guiana
- Canada
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- El Salvador
- Ecuador
- Guatemala
- Jamaica
- Netherlands Antilles (Surinam)
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Puerto Rico
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Uruguay
- U.S.A.
- Venezuela
- Panama

5. The following sports were on the 1963 program:

- Athletics-Men & Women
- Baseball-Men
- Basketball-Men & Women
- Boxing-Men
- Cycling-Men
- Equestrian-Men & Women
- Fencing-Men & Women
- Gymnastics-Men & Women
- Judo-Men
- Modern Pentathlon-Men
- Rowing-Men
- Shooting-Men (Pistol, Rifle & Trap)
- Soccer Football-Men
- Swimming & Diving-Men & Women
- Synchronized Swimming-Women
- Tennis-Men & Women
- Volleyball-Men & Women
- Water Polo-Men
- Weightlifting-Men
- Wrestling-Men
- Yachting-Men & Women
6. Name and address of Organizing Committee President:
Maj. Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha, Presidente
Comissao Organizadora, IV Jogos Pan Americanos
c/o Comite Olimpico Brasileiro
Avenida Treze de Maio 47-9, Sala 905
-ZC-06, Rio de Janeiro, BRASIL

7 & 8. They had different technical advisors and consultants in each
sport. Contact Maj. Padilha for this.

9. Regular buses ran from the "Village" to all competition sites and
practice facilities, which were reserved for athletes and officials.
General public used the normal city bus lines which added extra buses
and routings for the big events.

10. Spanish, Portuguese and English were used for all announcements
at all sites.

11. Name of address of PASO President:

Eng. Gen. Jose de J. Clark
c/o Mexican Olympic Committee
Plaza de la Republica 43, 1er. Piso
Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico

General Clark is now in his second term as president (1959-63, 1963-67).
For detailed information concerning him and other officers of PASO,
contact: Douglas F. Roby, 6100 Geddes Road, Ypsilanti, Michigan
(USA member of PASO Executive Committee, and U.S. Olympic Commi-
mittee Vice President.).

12. The closing ceremony, which followed the equestrian "Prix des Nations"
competition (jumping) and trick-riding exhibitions, and 4 marching band
exhibitions, commenced at 5:00 and ended about 6:30 p.m. in Pacaembu
Stadium, just as it was getting dark. The ceremonies included the
following:

Entrance of the Brazilian Marine Corps Band (country's best)
Entrance of the participating countries' flags borne by athlete of country.
Hoisting of the Brazilian flag and execution of national anthem (and sung
by public)
General Clark, as president of PASO, proclaims end of IV Pan Am Games
Extinction of the Pan American flame
Municipal Theater Choir sings the Pan American Hymn, accompanied by
bands.
Lowering of the Olympic and Pan American flags, accompanied by 5 gun salute by artillery cannon

These 2 flags carried horizontally in front of reviewing tribune part or stadium accompanied by singing choir and band, and delivered to Canadian Organizing Committee representatives, who marched it out of stadium following flags of participating countries.

13. Examples of good will and better understanding among the individuals who take part in the Games occur continuously day and night - whenever two or more get together in the dining and recreation areas, during practice, riding on buses, etc., etc. Hundreds of them make life-long friends whom they correspond with for the rest of their lives. "Bull sessions" on every subject, whether it be sports, girls, politics, customs, or whatever, go on for hours whenever the athletes and officials aren't busy with Games' activities and duties. So many invitations to visit private homes and school classes in the host city are received by the teams that only a fraction can be accepted. After the Games are over, those who don't have to return immediately to jobs or school often visit the homes of team members they've met on the practice fields, pools, village, etc., and thus learn even more about other countries and their peoples.
Mexico, D. F., July 8, 1964

Dear Sir:

Attached please find your questionnaire about the Pan American Games answered by Mr. Victor Luque Salanueva, who until recently served as assistant to General Jose de J. Clark, presently President of the Pan American Games.

We hope that this information given by Mr. Luque, will be of use to you in the study you are preparing.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Goodwin
Exchange Officer

Enclosure: (1)

Mr. Curtis R. Emery
Assistant Professor
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas
CUESTIONARIO:

1. - Esta usted sirviendo como canciller de la Organizacion Panamericana actualmente? No.

2. - Ha servido usted como canciller desde la iniciacion de los juegos Panamericanos en 1951? NO. El cargo que ocupé es de Secretario Adjunto.


4. - Seria usted tan amable de enviarme una copia de la constitucion de la Organizacion Panamericana de Deportes? NO TENGO.

5. -Como es financiada la oficina permanente de la Organizacion Panamericana de Deportes? De conformidad con lo dispuesto por sus Estatutos tiene, para sus sostenimiento, ingresos por concepto de:
   A) "Cuotas," en Dolares, que debe pagar cada país que desee ser admitido en la organizacion. El monto de esta cantidad deberá fijarse al presentarse la solicitud de admision.
   B) "Contribuciones," en dolares, 10,000.00 que deben pagar los comites organizadores a quienes se asiguen los juegos. El paga podeseos del Comite Organizador correspondiente.
   C) "Derechos," en dolares, 15.00 por inscripcion de cada país en cada rama deportiva que vaya a competir. A la cantidad anterior - hay que agregar la de dis. 2.00 por cada atleta que sea inscrito.

De las entradas cobradas a los espectadores no se recibe ninguna cantidad.

6. - Por favor proporcione algunos datos agrega de la oficina permanente. La oficina permanente tiene su direccion en Plaza de la Republica - No. 43, 1er. Piso, son oficinas rentadas y en ellas desarrollan sus Labores el Presidente, el Secretario Adjunto, El Canciller y una Secretaria.

7. - Cual es el nombre de la persona que pronuncio del discurso......

Fue el Presidente del Comite Organizador de los II Juegos de 1955, Senador Manuel Guzman Willis.
8. - Quienes Fueron los directivos elegidos en Sao Paulo para el periodo 1963-1967?

Presidentes Honorarios. -
Sr. Avery Brundage, President del C. I. O Norteamericano.
Ing. J. de J. Clark, Miembro del C. I. P. Mexicano

Miembros Honorarios. -
Dr. Rodolfo Valenzuela, Argentino.
Sr. Manuel Guzman Willis, Mexicano.
Sr. Douglas F. Roby, Miembro del C. I. O Americano

Comité Ejecutivo. -
Presidente: Sr. Jose de J. Clark, Av. Mil Cumbres No. 124, Mexico 10, D. F.
Segundo Vicepresidente: Sr. Mayor Sylvio de Magalmaes Padilha, Rua Atlantica No. 120, Sao Paulo, Brasil
Secretario: Sr. Jose Baracasa, Apartado Postal No. 193, Benaroch, Caracas, Venezuela
Secretario Adjunto: Sr. Victor Luque Salanueva, Calle Hildalgo No. 33, Tlalpan, Mexico 22, D. F.
Resorero: Sr. Mordy S. L. Maduro, P. O. Box 304, Curacao, A. N.

Vocales:
1o. - Sr. Allan Mac-Gavan, 2091-9 West Broadway, Vancouver 9, B. C. Canada.
2o. - Sr. Erasmo Lopez (Muerto) Pio IX No. 201, Santiago, Chile
3o. - Lic. Anibal Illueca, Apartado 1094, Panama, Panama.
4o. - Dr. Jose Pezet Miro Y Quezada, Av. Prado 506, Miraflores, Lima, Peru.

Canciller: Jesus Esparza Ortega, Plaza de la Republica No. 43, 134 Piso, Mexico, D. F.

Tiene Literatura Acerca de la historia y desarrollo de los Juegos - Panamericanos? NO TENGO.
Dear Senator Fulbright:

I have the honor of answering your letter of June 1, 1964, directed to Ambassador Charles W. Cole, who is at present on home leave in the United States.

I assure you that we will make every effort to assist Mr. Curtis Emery in making the necessary contacts he needs in Chile to complete his "History of the Pan American Games." The letter has been forwarded to the proper official, and we will soon send to Mr. Emery a list of Chileans who may be of help to him.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Jova
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

The Honorable
J. W. Fulbright
United States Senate
APPENDIX B-1 - OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE FIRST PAN
AMERICAN GAMES, BUENOS AIRES
OFFICIAL COMPETITION RESULTS OF THE FIRST
PAN AMERICAN GAMES - BUENOS AIRES,
ARGENTINA
February 25 to March 8, 1951

*First Place Winners (Set Pan American Record)

**TRACK AND FIELD, Men**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100-Meter Dash</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rafael Fortun Chacon</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arthur Bragg</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Herb McKenley</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>0:10.6 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,500 Meter Run</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Browning Ross</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guillermo Salas Aravena</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>John Twomey</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>200-Meter Dash</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rafael Fortun Chacon</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arthur Bragg</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Herb McKenley</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>0:21.3 sec.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>110-Meter Hurdles</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Richard Attlesley</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>14 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Estanislac Kocourek</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>14 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Samuel Anderson</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>14 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400-Meter Dash</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Malvin Whitfield</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>0:47.8 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hugo Maiocco</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Herb McKenley</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400-Meter Hurdles</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jaime Aparicio</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>53.4 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wilson Gomez Carneiro</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>53.4 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Donald Halderman</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>53.4 sec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>800-Meter Run</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Malvin Whitfield</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1 min. 53.2 sec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hugo Maiocco</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3,000-Meter Steeplechase</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charles C. Stone</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Browning Ross</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fedro Daffa</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,600-Meter Relay</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hugo Maiocco, William Brown, John Voight, Mal Whitfield</td>
<td>USA, Chile, Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gustavo Rojas Rodriguez</td>
<td>USA, Cuba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time: 3:09.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10,000-Meter Run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charles C. Stone</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>31:08.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ricardo Bralo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ezequiel Bustamente</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10,000-Meter Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Henry Laskau</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>50:26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Luis Turza</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Martin Casas</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### Marathon Run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delfo Cabrera</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>2:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reynaldo Gorno</td>
<td>(unknown)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Luis Valaquez</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 400-Meter Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Donald Campbell,</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>0:41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arthur Bragg,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Attlessey,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Voight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 50,000-Meter Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sixto Ibanez</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>14 ft. 9-1/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>J. H. Jackson</td>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Armando Gonzalez</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carmelo Caputo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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### High Jump

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virgil Severns</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>6 ft. 4-3/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Addilton de Almeida Luz</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shot put

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Fuchs</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>56 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Juan Kahnert</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nadin Marreis</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>56 ft. 7-1/3 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Broad Jump

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gaylord Bryan</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>23 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Albino Geist</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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### Hammer Throw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emilio Ortiz</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>157 ft. 7-3/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manuel Etchepare</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arturo Melchor Borquez</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Javelin Throw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ricardo Heber,</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>223 ft. 4-3/8 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stephen Seymour</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Horst Walter</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Pole Vault

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bob Richards</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>14 ft. 9-1/4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jaime Piqueras</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sinibaldo Gerbasi</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Discus Throw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
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<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Fuchs</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>160 ft. 4 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Richard Doyle</td>
<td>USA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Elvio Porta</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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### Decathlon

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herman Figueroa Buce</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernan Alzamora</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrique Salazar</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>4,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TRACK AND FIELD, Women**

**100-Meter Dash**
1. Julia Sanchez Depe Peru
2. Jean Patton USA
3. Lillian Heintz Argentina
   Time: 12.2 sec.

**200-Meter Run**
1. Jean Patton USA
2. Nell Jackson USA
3. Adriana Millard Pacheco Chile
   Time: 0:25.3 sec.

**400-Meter Relay**
1. Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton USA
2. Chile
3. Argentina
4. Brazil
   Time: 0:48.7 sec.

**80-Meter Hurdles**
1. Eliana Gaete Lazo Chile
2. Marion Huber Chile
3. Nancy Phillips USA
   Time: 0:11.9 sec.

**Broad Jump**
1. Beatriz Kretchmer Chile
2. Lisa Peter Teubnet Chile
3. Wanda Dos Santos Brazil
   Distance: 17 ft. 9-3/8 in.

**100-Meter Dash**
1. Julia Sanchez Depe Peru
2. Jean Patton USA
3. Lillian Heintz Argentina
   Time: 12.2 sec.

**200-Meter Run**
1. Jean Patton USA
2. Nell Jackson USA
3. Adriana Millard Pacheco Chile
   Time: 0:25.3 sec.

**400-Meter Relay**
1. Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton USA
2. Chile
3. Argentina
4. Brazil
   Time: 0:48.7 sec.

**80-Meter Hurdles**
1. Eliana Gaete Lazo Chile
2. Marion Huber Chile
3. Nancy Phillips USA
   Time: 0:11.9 sec.

**Broad Jump**
1. Beatriz Kretchmer Chile
2. Lisa Peter Teubnet Chile
3. Wanda Dos Santos Brazil
   Distance: 17 ft. 9-3/8 in.

**100-Meter Dash**
1. Julia Sanchez Depe Peru
2. Jean Patton USA
3. Lillian Heintz Argentina
   Time: 12.2 sec.

**200-Meter Run**
1. Jean Patton USA
2. Nell Jackson USA
3. Adriana Millard Pacheco Chile
   Time: 0:25.3 sec.

**400-Meter Relay**
1. Dolores Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Jean Patton USA
2. Chile
3. Argentina
4. Brazil
   Time: 0:48.7 sec.

**80-Meter Hurdles**
1. Eliana Gaete Lazo Chile
2. Marion Huber Chile
3. Nancy Phillips USA
   Time: 0:11.9 sec.

**Broad Jump**
1. Beatriz Kretchmer Chile
2. Lisa Peter Teubnet Chile
3. Wanda Dos Santos Brazil
   Distance: 17 ft. 9-3/8 in.

**Shot Put**
1. Ingeborg Hello de Preiss, Argentina
2. Vera Trezouko Brazil
3. Ingeborg Pfuller Argentina
   Distance: 40 ft. 10-1/8 in.

**Javelin Throw**
1. Amelia Albina USA
2. Amelia Bert USA
3. Berta Chiu Nunez Mexico
   Distance: 129 ft. 4-1/2 in.

**Discus Throw**
1. Ingeborg Mello de Preiss Argentina
2. Ingeborg Pfuller Argentina
3. Frances Kaszubski USA
   Distance: 126 ft. 5-3/4 in.

**High Jump**
1. Jacinta Sandiford Ecuador
2. Lucy Lopez Chile
3. Clara Muller Brazil
4. Julia Alfisa Argentina
5. Gladys Ervetta Argentina
6. Evelyn Lawler USA
   Height: 4 ft. 9-1/2 in.
   (All tied: placings made on number of misses at that height)

**Freestyle Wrestling (Catch-as-Catch Can)**

**Flyweight Class**
1. Robert Hugo Perry USA
2. Manuel Varela Argentina
3. Rodolfo Davila Cardenas Mexico

**Bantamweight Class**
1. Richard Joseph LeMevre USA
2. Adolfo Dian Argentina
3. Leonardo Basurto Padilla Mexico

**Featherweight Class**
1. Omar Blebel Torranzzini Argentina
2. Gerald Lewis Maurey USA
3. Guillermo Palomino Sanchez Mexico

**Lightweight Class**
1. Newton Edward Copple USA
2. Osvaldo Roberto Blasi Argentina
3. Jose Luis Perez Valencia Mexico
Welterweight Class

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Melvin Allen Northrup</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Alberto Longarella</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jose Maria Lopez Alvarez</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Middleweight Class

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Leon Guentt Hejt</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Louis Norton Holland</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Eduardo Assam Rabay</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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Light Heavyweight Class

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ulise Martorella</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Da Silva Athenor</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Donald George McCann</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heavyweight Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Adolfo Ramirez</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ralph Schmidt</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Luis Friedman</td>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GYMNASTICS, Men

Free Hand Exercises (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Juan Caviglia</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>William Rotzheim</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Francisco Cascante</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Free Hand Exercises (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaulting Horse with Pommels (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rafael Lecuona</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>William Rotzheim</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ovidio Ferrari</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaulting Horse with Pommels (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horse Vaulting (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angel Aguiar</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rafael Lecuona</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ovidio Ferrari</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horse Vaulting (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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</table>

Swinging Rings (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angel Aguiar</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fernando Lecuona</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Roberto Villasian</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swinging Rings (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Parallel Bars (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pedro Lonchibucco</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Enrique Rapesta</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Juan Caviglia</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel Bars (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horizontal Bar (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>William Rotzheim</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Juan Caviglia</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cesar Bonoris</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horizontal Bar (Team)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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</table>

All-Around Individual Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>William Rotzheim</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Juan Caviglia</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All-Around Team Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Basketball**

Team Competition, Men
1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Cuba*
4. Brazil*
5. Chile*
6. Panama*

*Placed on goal average

**Weightlifting**

(Score is best lifts total)

**Bantamweight Class**
1. Joseph DiPietro, USA, 622-1/4
2. Ignacio Rodriguez, Cuba, 578-1/4
3. J. Salas, Mexico, 567-1/4
4. E. Lacerna, Argentina, 561-3/4

**Light Heavyweight Class**
1. Stanley Stanczyk, USA, 892-1/2
2. Osvaldo Forte, Argentina, 843
3. J. Garrido, Cuba, 837-1/2
4. T. Rueda, Mexico, 804-1/2

**Featherweight Class**
1. Rodney Wilkes, Trinidad, 716
2. Richard Greenawalt, USA, 661
3. Carlos Charlot, Haiti, 628
4. Edmundo Alvarez, Mex., 611-1/2

**Lightweight Class**
1. J. Prescott Pitman, USA, 760
2. Ambrose de Souza, Trin., 738
3. Datri, Argentina, 699-1/2
4. Luciana, Venez., 644-1/2

**Middleweight Class**
1. Peter George, USA, 837-1/4
2. O. Sposato, Arg., 754-1/2
3. Don Holder, Panama, 694
4. P. Bejar, Peru, 694

**Heavyweight Class**
1. John Davis, USA, 1062-1/2*
2. F. Kilgour, Trinidad, 887
3. Norberto Ferreira, Argentina, 831-1/2
4. H. Parera, Cuba, 848-1/2

*New World Record

Team Championships
1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Trinidad

(Where two men have the same totals, the lighter man takes precedence.)

**Boxing**

**Flyweight Class (112.5 lbs.)**
1. Alberto Barenghi Argentina
2. German Pardo Chile

**Welterweight Class (194.5 lbs.)**
1. Oscar Pietta Argentina
2. Crostobal Hernandez Cuba

**Bantamweight Class (119 lbs.)**
1. Ricardo Gonzalez Argentina
2. Ali Martucci Venezuela

**Middleweight Class (165.5 lbs.)**
1. Ubaldo Pereyra Argentina
2. Paulo Saccoman Brazil
3. Manuel Vargas Chile
Featherweight Class (125.5 lbs.)
1. Francisco Nunez  Argentina
2. Augusto Carcamo  Chile
3. Juan Martinex  Mexico

Light-Heavyweight Class (178.5 lbs.)
1. Reinaldo Ansaloni  Argentina
2. Iuico Gratone  Brazil
3. John Stewart  USA

Lightweight Class (132.5 lbs.)
1. Oscar Galardo  Argentina
2. Fernando Peannead  Chile
3. Willie Hunter  USA

Heavyweight Class (over 178.5 lbs.)
1. Jorge Vertone  Argentina
2. Victor Bignon  Chile
3. Norvel Lee  USA

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual Competition
Capt. Eric Tinoco Marquesi  Brazil
Lt. J. M. Thompson  USA

Team Competition
1. USA
2. Brazil
3. Argentina

BASEBALL

Final Standings
Games  Won  Lost
1. Cuba  7  6  1
2. United States  7  5  2
3. Mexico (tie)  7  5  2
4. Nicaragua  7  4  3
5. Venezuela  7  4  3
6. Brazil  7  1  6
7. Argentina  7  0  7

WATER POLO

Final Standings
Games  Won  Lost
1. Argentina  4  4  0
2. Brazil  4  3  1
3. United States  4  2  2
4. Mexico  4  1  3
5. Chile  4  0  4

SWIMMING AND DIVING, Men

100-Meter Freestyle
Name, Country, Time
Dick Cleveland, USA, 58.8
Ronald Gora, USA, 59.9
Nicasio Silva Ferrer, Cuba, 1:00

200-Meter Medley
Team, Country
USA (Allen Stack, Bowen Stassforth, Richard Cleveland)
Argentina
Mexico
Cuba
Time: 3:16.9
400-Meter Freestyle
1. Tetsuo Okamoto  Brazil  
2. William Heusner  USA  
3. Tontitiuh Gutierrez  Mexico  
   Time: 4:52.4

1,500-Meter Freestyle
1. Tetsuo Okamoto  Brazil  
2. Tontitiuh Gutierrez  Mexico  
3. Efren Pierro Manly  Mexico  
   Time: 19:23.3

100-Meter Backstroke
1. Allen Stack  USA  
2. Pedro Galvao  Argentina  
3. Burwell Jones  USA  
   Time: 1:08.4

200-Meter Breaststroke
1. Hector D. Nimo  Argentina  
2. Willy Otto Jordan  Brazil  
3. Bowen Stassforth  USA  
   Time: 2:43.8

3-Meter Dive
1. Joaquin Capilla Perez  Mexico  
2. Miller Anderson  USA  
3. Sammy Lee  USA  

High Board Dive
1. Joaquin Capilla Perez  Mexico  
2. Sammy Lee  USA  
3. Miller Anderson  USA

800-Meter Freestyle Relay
1. USA (Richard Gora, Burwell Jones, Dick Cleveland, Wm. Heusner)  
2. Brazil  
3. Argentina  
4. Mexico  
   Time: 9:00.6

100-Meter Freestyle
1. Sharon Geary  USA  
2. Jacqueline LaVine  USA  
3. Ana Maria Schultz  Argentina  
4. Eileen Holt  Argentina  
   Time: 1:08.4

200-Meter Freestyle
1. Ana Maria Schultz  Argentina  
2. Betty Mullen  USA  
3. Eileen Holt  Argentina  
   Time: 2:32.4

400-Meter Relay
1. USA (Carolyn Green, Sharon Geary, Jacqueline LaVine, Betty Mullen)  
2. Argentina  
3. Brazil  
   Time: 4:37.1

200-Meter Breaststroke
1. Dorothea Turnbull  Argentina  
2. Beatrice Rohde  Argentina  
3. Carol Pence  USA  
   Time: 3:08.4

100-Meter Backstroke
1. Maureen O'Brien  USA  
2. Sheila Donahue  USA  
3. Magda Brugeman Schmidt  Mexico  
   Time: 1:18.5

300-Meter Relay
1. USA (Sharon Geary, Carol Pence, Maureen O'Brien)  
2. Argentina  
3. Mexico  
   Time: 3:49.3

3-Meter Dive
1. Mary Frances Cunningham  USA  
2. Patricia McCormick  USA  
3. Dolores Castillo, Guatemala
High Board Dive
1. Patricia Keller McCormick, USA
2. Carlota Rios Laurenzana, Mexico
3. Mary Cunningham, USA

CYCLING

1,000-Meter Spring Match Race
Style
1. A. Gimenez, Argentina
2. Carlos Martinez, Argentina
3. Mario Massanes, Chile

Time: 12.2s (Timed last 200 meters)

4,000-Meter, 4-Man Team Pursuit
1. Argentina (Oscar Giacche, Rodolfo Caccavo, Pedro Salas, Alberto Garcia)
2. Chile
3. Venezuela

Time: 3m54.4s

1,000-Meter Team Pursuit
1. Argentina
2. Chile
3. Peru

Time: 3m 19.1s

Road Race (155,800 Kilometers)-Ind.
1. Oscar Muleiro, Argentina
2. Oscar Pezoa, Argentina
3. Humberto Varisco, Argentina

Time: 3h, 58m, 29.8s

Road Race-Team
1. Argentina
2. Mexico
3. Peru

Time: 16h, 24m, 3.7s

40-Lap, Miss & Out Race
(8-28/100 miles)
1. Ezequiel Ramirez, Chile
2. Alfredo Hirsch, Argentina
3. Elvio Giacche, Argentina

Time: 5m 18.1s

150-Lap Point Race (pts.)
1. Oscar Giacche, Argentina
2. Hector Rojas, Chile
3. Rodolfo Caccavo, Argentina

150 laps 25 pts

FENCING, Men

Foil, Individual
1. Felix Galimi, Argentina
2. Jose Rodriguez, USA
3. Nathaniel Lubell, USA
4. Fulvio Galimi, Argentina

Sabre, Individual
1. Dr. Tibor Nyilas, USA
2. George Worth, USA
3. L. Molnar, Brazil
4. M. Huergo, Argentina

FENCING, Women

Foil, Individual
1. Elsa Irigoyen, Argentina
2. J. Antequeda, Argentina
3. M. Rositto, Argentina
4. Mayora Duena, Mexico
Epee, Team
1. Argentina
2. United States
3. Cuba
4. Mexico
5. Brazil
6. Chile

Epee, Individual
1. Antonio Vallamil
2. Benito Ramos
3. Edward Vebell

Sabre, Team
1. United States
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Cuba

Foil, Team
1. United States
2. Argentina

SOCcer Football

Games Won Lost Tied
1. Argentina 4 4 0 0
2. Costa Rica 4 2 1 1
3. Chile 4 1 1 2
4. Venezuela 4 1 3 0
5. Paraguay 4 0 3 1

Tennis

Men's Singles
1. Enrique Morea  Argentina
2. Alejo D. Russell  Argentina
3. Gustavo Palafox  Mexico

Women's Singles
1. Mary T. deWeiss  Argentina
2. Felisa P. de Zappa  Argentina
3. Imelda Rimirez  Mexico

Men's Doubles
1. Morea & Russell  Argentina
2. Sanhueza & Ayala  Chile
3. Palafox & A. Puente  Mexico

Women's Doubles
1. deWeiss and de Zappa  Argentina
2. Ramirez & Hilde Heym  Mexico
3. S. Vallari & H. Stark  Brazil

Mixed Doubles
1. Ramirez and Palafox  Mexico
2. de Zappa and Morea  Argentina
3. de Weiss and Russell  Argentina

YACHTing

Star Class
Team - Points
1. Brazil (R. Bueno & G. P. de Souza) 3167
2. Argentina (J. Brauer & E. Homps) 2264
3. Chile (A. Hurtado & K. Angelbeck) 606

Snipe Class
Team - Points
1. Argentina (C. Castex & J. V. Castex) 2412
2. Brazil (R. Bueno and G. Q. Matoso) 606
**EQUESTRIAN SPORTS**

**Complete Riding Competition (Individual)**
1. Capt. Julio C. Sagasta, Argentina (+13.84 marks)
2. Lt. Fernando V. Urdapilleta, Argentina (-3.50 marks)
3. Major Hernan Vigil, Chile (-5.83 marks)

**Complete Riding Competition (Team)**
1. Argentina (-17.82 marks)
2. Chile (-502.66 marks)

**Nation's Cup Competition, Team**
1. Chile (64 faults)
2. Argentina (100.25 faults)
3. Mexico (110.75 faults)

**Horsemanship Competition, Ind.**
1. Capt. Jose Larrain Cuevas, Chile (1050 pts)
2. Capt. Hector Clavel, Chile (915.75 pts)

**Horsemanship Competition, Team**
1. Chile (2797.50 pts)
2. Argentina (2382.25 pts)

**SHOOTING**

**Individual Champions**
1. Service Rifle, 3 positions, Pablo C. Cagnasso, Arg.
2. Service Rifle, Standing, Pablo C. Cagnasso, Arg.
4. Free Rifle, .22, Prone - Arthur C. Jackson, USA
5. Free Rifle, .22, 3 positions - Arthur C. Jackson, USA
6. Free Pistol - Edwin Vazquez, Peru
7. Silhouette - Huelet L. Benner, USA
8. Clay Pigeon - Pablo Grossi, Argentina

**Team Champions**
1. Service Rifle, 3 positions, Arg.
2. Service Rifle, Standing, Argentina
3. Free Rifle, 300-M, Argentina
4. Free Rifle, .22, Prone, Argentina
5. Free Rifle, .22, 3 positions, Arg.
6. Free Pistol - Mexico
7. Silhouette - Argentina
8. Clay Pigeon - Argentina

**ROWING**

**Single Sculls**
1. Roberto A. Alfieri, Arg.
   Time: 6m, 40s

**Double Sculls**
1. Mario Guerci & Adolfo, Yedro, Arg.
   Time: 6m, 46.8 s
Four Oars with Coxswain
1. Argentina
2. Chile
3. Peru
   Time: 6m, 15s

Pair Oars with Coxswain
1. Jose Mezzolini, Jose Raudo
   & Adel Farias, Argentina
   Time: 8m, 30s

Eight Oars with Coxswain
1. Argentina
2. Chile
3. Peru
   Time: 7m, 12s

Four Oars without Coxswain
1. Argentina
2. Brazil
   Time: 6m, 24s.

Pair Oars without Coxswain
1. Alberto Madero & Oscar
   Almiron, Argentina
2. Karl & Fusquini, Brazil
   Time: 7m, 10.4s
APPENDIX B-2 - OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE SECOND
PAN AMERICAN GAMES, MEXICO CITY
OFFICIAL COMPETITION RESULTS OF THE SECOND PAN AMERICAN GAMES
Mexico City, Mexico, 1955
March 12 - 26, 1955

*Denotes Pan American Record; **denotes World Record.
1st. place winner is named first; 2nd. place winner, second, etc.

TRACK AND FIELD, MEN

100-Meter Dash
Place Name
J. Rodney Richard
Mike Agostini
Willie Williams
Time: 10.3

200-Meter Dash
J. Rodney Richard
Charles Thomas
Mike Agostini
Time: 20.7

300-Meter Run
Louis Jones
James Lea
Jesse Mashburn
Time: 45.8

800-Meter Run
Arnold Sowell
Lonnie Spurrier
Ramon Sandoval
Time: 1:49.7

1,500-Meter Run
J. Rodney Richard
Wes Santee
Fred Dwyer
Time: 3:53.2

5,000-Meter Run
Oswaldo Suarez
H. Ashenfelter
Jaime Correa
Time: 15:30.6

110-Meter Hurdles
Jack Davis
Keith Gardner
Evaristo Iglesia
Time: 14.2

400-Meter Hurdles
Josh Culbreath
Jaime Aparicio
Wilson Gomez
Time: 51.5

3,000-Meter Steeplechase
Guillermo Sola
Santiago Nova
Eligio Galicia
Time: 9:46.8

1,600-Meter Relay
Jesse Mashburn, Lonnie Spurrier, James Lea, and Lou Jones

**10,000-Meter Run**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oswaldo Suarez</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicente Sanchez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaime Correa</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
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Time: 32:42.6

**High Jump**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernie Shelton</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Wyatt</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Telles</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Height: 6'7-1/8"

**20,000-Meter Walk**

(Event Not Held)

**Marathon Run**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doroteo Flores</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onesimo Rodriguez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Velazquez</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
</tr>
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Time: 2:59:09.2

**Shot Put**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parry O'Brien</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Gordien</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Engle</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance: 57'8-1/2"

**400-Meter Relay**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. Williams, J. D. Bennett</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Thomas, and Rodney Richard</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 40.7

**Broad Jump**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roselyn Range</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Bennett</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ary Facanha</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance: 26'4-1/8"

**Javelin Throw**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Held</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardo Heber</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinald Oliver</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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</table>

Distance: 228'11"

**Discus Throw**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fortune Gordien</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parry O'Brien</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Haddad</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance: 174'2-1/2"

**Decathlon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rafer Johnson</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6994*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Richards</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Figueroa</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>5740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pole Vault**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Richards</td>
<td>U.S.A.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Laz</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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</table>

Height: 14'9-1/2"

**Hop, Step and Jump**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Country</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adhemar Ferreira DaSilva</td>
<td>Brazil**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnoldo Devonish</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Hernandez</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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</table>

Distance: 54'4"

**Decathlon**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Rafer Johnson</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6994*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Richards</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Figueroa</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>5740</td>
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**Track and Field, Women**

**60-Meter Dash**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Diaz</td>
<td>Cuba*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabelle Daniels</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabel Landry</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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</table>

Time: 7.5

**80-Meter Hurdles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elaina G. Lazo</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Diaz</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Dos Santos</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 11.7
100-Meter Dash
Barbara Jones U.S.A.
Mae Faggs U.S.A.
Maria Luisa Gastelli Argentina
Time: 11.5

400-Meter Relay
Isabelle Daniels, Mabel Landry, Mae Faggs, Barbara Jones U.S.A.
Argentina Chile

Discus Throw
Ingeborg Pfuller Argentina*
Isabel E. Avellan Argentina
Alejandrina Herrera Cuba
Distance: 141'8-3/8"

Javelin Throw
Karen E. Anderson U.S.A.
Estrella Puente Uruguay
Amelia Wershoven U.S.A.

High Jump
Mildred McDaniell U.S.A.
Deyse J. de Castro Brazil
Verenda Thomas U.S.A.
Height: 5'6-5/16"

Distance: 161'3"

FREE STYLE WRESTLING

Flyweight (114-1/2 lbs)
Manuel V. Andrade Venezuela
Nicolas B. Padilla Mexico
Michael L. Krishart U.S.A.

Featherweight (136-1/2 lbs)
Omar B. Torranzzini Argentina
Alan Rice U.S.A.
Jose Y. Ordaz Cuba

Bantamweight (125-1/2 lbs)
Jack Blubaugh U.S.A.
Adolfo D. Gutierrez Argentina
Leonardo B. Padilla Mexico

Lightweight (147 lbs)
Jay T. Evans U.S.A.
Juan R. Garbosa Argentina
Mario T. Gonzalez Mexico

Welterweight (160-1/2 lbs)
Alberto Longarela Argentina
Melvin A. Northup U.S.A.
Antonio R. Garcia Mexico

Light Heavy weight (191 lbs)
Alfred E. Paulekas U.S.A.
Oscar Salazar Venezuela
Jose Hernandez Mexico

Middleweight (174-1/2 lbs)
Leon Gemuth Hejt Argentina
Wenzel Hubel U.S.A.
Eduardo Rabay Mexico

Heavyweight (191 lbs)
William Kerslake U.S.A.
Jose Puig Urgiles Argentina
Arturo Meneses Mexico

VOLLEYBALL

Final Team Standings, Men
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Matches & Lost & Won \\
\hline
U.S.A. & 0 & 5 \\
Mexico & 1 & 4 \\
Brazil & 2 & 3 \\
Cuba & 3 & 2 \\
Uruguay & 4 & 1 \\
Venezuela & 5 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Final Team Standings, Women
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Matches & Lost & Won \\
\hline
Mexico & 0 & 6 \\
U.S.A. & 2 & 4 \\
Brazil & 4 & 2 \\
Dominican Rep. & 6 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
### Floor Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>John Beckner</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Joseph Kotys</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Abie Grossfeld</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Rings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Richard Beckner</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Donald Holder</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Abie Grossfeld</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tied</td>
<td>Jack Miles</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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</table>

### Free Exercise, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>92.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>87.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>87.25</td>
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</table>

### Flying Rings, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>92.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>87.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>83.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>43.45</td>
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### Side Horse

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>John Beckner</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Rafael Leuona</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Joseph Kotys</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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</table>

### Parallel Bars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>John Beckner</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>(Tied) Richard Beckner</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Abie Grossfeld</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vaulting Horse, (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Joseph Kotys</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Donald Holder</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tied</td>
<td>Jack Miles</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vaulting Horse, (Team) Pts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>95.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>88.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>85.95</td>
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</table>

### Horizontal Bar, (Team) Pts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>96.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>88.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>86.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tumbling, (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Roy</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josepy Kotys</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Caviglia</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trampoline, (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donald Harper</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Roy</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eduardo Fereda</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Club Swinging, (Individual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Jose Alvarez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Holder</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Miles</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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### WEIGHTLIFTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
<th>Light Heavyweight</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bantamweight</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Vinci U.S.A.</td>
<td>661.39</td>
<td>Tommy Kono U.S.A.</td>
<td>964.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angel Famiglietti Panama</td>
<td>633.83</td>
<td>Osvaldo Forete Argentina</td>
<td>821.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ignacio Suarez Cuba</td>
<td>628.32</td>
<td>Julian Pemberton Dutch West Indes</td>
<td>760.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Featherweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Chavez Panama</td>
<td>733.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Kuzahara U.S.A.</td>
<td>705.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edmundo Alvarez Mexico</td>
<td>644.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe Pitman U.S.A.</td>
<td>782.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambrose Cornet Dutch W. Indes</td>
<td>738.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emilio Gonzalez Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pete George U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Julian Suarez Cuba</td>
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<td>Don Heron Jamaica</td>
<td>755.08</td>
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### BOXING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flyweight (112-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilario Corea Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lugo M. Vega Freyre Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramon Arias Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bantamweight (119 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvador Jesus Enriquez Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ward Yee U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Robert Lobos Chile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Featherweight (125-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oswaldo Canete Insfran Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claudio Barrientos Chile</td>
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<td>Marcial Galicia Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lightweight (132-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manguel Angel Pendola Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerardo Clemente Puerto Rico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raulino Cesar Orta Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Welterweight (140 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Carlos Rivero Fernandez Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Morton U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celestino Pinto Brazil</td>
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<td>Welterweight (148 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Dorando U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Nicolas Migri Stringrioni Arg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jose Luis Davalos Mexico</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Middleweight (156-1/2 lbs)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Wright U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Raul Tovar Venezuela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Alberto Saenz Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Middleweight (165-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orville E. Pitts U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miguel Safatle Ali Chile</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaSilva Milton Rosa Brazil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Heavyweight (178-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Ignacio Brazil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abel Mar Escalante Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>John T. Stewart U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heavyweight (over 178-1/2 lbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alesci Pablo Mitef Ochoa Argentina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adao Waldemar Brazil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Norvel L. Lee U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
**Judo**

(Event Not Held)

**Modern Pentathlon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Competition</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
<th>Team Competition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jose Perez Mier</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar A. O'Hair</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David R. Vargas</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Andre</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Tied)</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Baseball**

Final Standings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (Tied)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch West Indies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Water Polo**

Final Standings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
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**Swimming and Diving, Men**

(Time indicated is "winning time")

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<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>100-Meter Freestyle</td>
<td>Clarke Scholes</td>
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<tr>
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<td>George Park</td>
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<td>Carl E. Woolley</td>
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<td>Wayne Moore</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Walter Ocampo</td>
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<td>H.D. Nimo</td>
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<td>Joaquin Capilla</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R.L. Clotworthy</td>
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<td>Hector D. Nimo</td>
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<td>Manuel Sanguily</td>
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<td>SWIMMING AND DIVING, WOMEN</td>
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<td>L. Gonzalías</td>
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<td>2:32.5</td>
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<td>Carol Lee Tait</td>
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<td>Shelley Mann</td>
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<td>Pat McCormick(Mrs.)</td>
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<td>Jeanne G. Stunyo</td>
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<td>Emily T. Houghton</td>
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<td>Margarita Pesado</td>
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<td>1,000-Meter Time Trials</td>
<td>Antonio DiMicheli</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>Octavio Echeverri</td>
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<td>Luis Pedro Serra</td>
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<td>Ricardo Biganzoli</td>
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<td>Simancas</td>
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CYCLING cont'd

1,000-Meter Scratch Sprint (Time)
Cenobio Ruiz Mexico
Rodolfo Umana Colombia
Jorge Batz Argentina 12.6

Road Race 105.63 Miles, Team
Colombia
Uruguay
Mexico

FENCING, MEN

Foil Individual
Placing Name Country
1st Hal Goldsmith U.S.A.
2nd Albert Axelrod U.S.A.
3rd Fluvio Galimi Argentina

Foil, Team Event
Placing Name Country
1st Santiago Massini Argentina
Jose Ma Rodriguez
Fluvio Galimi
Felix Galimi
2nd Albert Axelrod U.S.A.
Paul T. Makler
Hal Goldsmith
Allan Kwartler
3rd Gustavo Gutierrez Venezuela
Miraclotes H. Vargas
Nelson Nieves Croes
Augusto Gutierrez

Sabre, Individual
Placing Name Country
1st Antonio Haro Oliva Mexico
2nd George Worth U.S.A.
3rd Richard Dyer U.S.A.

Sabre, Team Event
Placing Name Country
1st George Worth U.S.A.
Richard Dyer U.S.A.
Tibor Hyilas U.S.A.
Allan Kwartler U.S.A.
Jose de Capriles U.S.A.

FENCING, WOMEN

Foil, Individual
Placing Name Country
1st Mrs. Maxine Mitchell U.S.A.
2nd Irma G. de Antegueda Argentina
3rd Eve G. Siegel U.S.A.
SOCCER FOOTBALL

Final Team Standings

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<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch West Indies*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tied Venezuela</td>
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*Tied Venezuela

TEennis

Men's Singles
- Arthur Larsen U.S.A.
- Enrique Morea Argentina
- Luis A. Salinas Chile

Women's Singles
- Rosa Maria Reves Mexico
- Yolanda Ramirez Mexico
- Ingrid Metzner Brazil

Men's Doubles
- Mario Llamas and Gustavo Palafox Mexico
- Enrique Morea and Alejo Russell Argentina
- Edward Moylan and Arthur Larsen U.S.A.

Women's Doubles
- Rosa Maria Reves and Esther Reyes Mexico
- Edda Buding and Graciela Lombardi Argentina
- Ingrid Metzner and Maria Esther Bueno Brazil

Mixed Doubles
- Yolanda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox Mexico
- Felisa Piedrola de Zappa and Enrique Morea Argentina
- Maria Luisa Teran de Weiss and Alejo Russell Argentina

SYCRONIZED SWIMMING

Team Competition

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<tr>
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<td>Lynn M. Pawson</td>
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<td>Joanne Pawson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dawn Bean</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Loretta Barrious</td>
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<td></td>
<td>and Sally Phillips</td>
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Duet Competition

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<td>1st</td>
<td>Connie A. Todoroff</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; Ellen G. Richard</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Rebeca Garcia Alvarez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; Gloria Botella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Diane Baker and</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beverly McKnight</td>
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**EQUESTRIAN SPORTS**

**Equestrian Sports**

**Dressage, Individual**
- Capt. H. Clavel, Chile
- Maj. R.J. Borg, U.S.A.
- Maj. Jose Larrain, Chile

**Three-Day Event, Team**
- Maj. Jose Eduardo Perez, Mexico
- Capt. Regugio Ganzaiez, Lt. Hector Zalarain, Lt. Octavio Ramirez Juarez
(No other nation finished competition with complete team)

**Grand Prix des Nations**

**SHOOTING**

**Free Pistol-50 Meter, Individual**
- Huelet Benner, U.S.A.
- John Dodds, U.S.A.
- Pedro Ailes Franco, Mexico

**Silhouette Rapid Pistol, Individual**
- Huelet Benner, U.S.A.
- William McMillan, U.S.A.
- John Forman, U.S.A.

**Silhouette Rapid Pistol, 25 meters**
- E.S. Valiente, Argentina
- William McMillan, U.S.A.
- John Forman, U.S.A.

**Small Bore Rifle - 3 Position**
- Arthur Jackson, U.S.A.
- Pedro Armella, Argentina
- Verle Wright, U.S.A.

**Small Bore Rifle, Team, 50 & 100 Meters**
- Allan Luke, U.S.A.
- A. Jackson, U.S.A.
- E.O. Swanson, U.S.A.
- A. Westergaard, U.S.A.

**Military Rifle, Team 300 Meters**
- Alfredo Cabello, Chile
- Gustavo Rojas, Chile
- Alfredo Urrutia, Chile
- Vicente Herrera, Chile
- Pedro Jara, Chile

**Free Pistol, Team**
- United States: John Forman, John Dodd, Huelet Benner, Thomas Mitchell, John Jagoda, Argentina

**Silhouette Rapid Pistol, Team**
- U.S.A.: John Forman, Huelet Benner, William McMillan, Puerto Rico, Venezuela

**Small Bore Rifle, Individual 506100 Meters**
- Arthur Jackson, U.S.A.
- Gustavo Rojas, Chile
- Horacio Martinez, Mexico

**Military Rifle, Individual 300 Meters**
- Ramon Hagen, Argentina
- Alfredo Cabello, Chile
- Emmet O. Swanson, U.S.A.
**Free Rifle, Three Positions**

**Individual, 300 Meters**

Pedro Armella  Argentina
Ramon Hagen  Argentina
Emmet O. Swanson  U.S.A.

**Running Deer, 100 Meters**

Felipe de Vilmorin Diaz  Mexico
Jesus Farias Tapia  Mexico
Jose L. del Campo  Mexico

**Single Sculls**

John B. Kelly, Jr.  U.S.A.
Juan Rodriguez  Uruguay  (Time)
Norberto Battaglia  Argentina  4:28.0

**Pairs Oars With Coxswain**

Osvaldo Allegretti, Ricardo Bratschi, and Juan L. Vega, Argentina
John Kieffer, Thomas McDonough and Paul McArdle, coxswain
Mario Guzman, Arno Muller and Carlos Munoz, coxswain  Chile  (Time)

**Pairs Oars Without Coxswain**

Jorge Glusman and Eduardo S. Price  Argentina
Charles P. Logg and Thomas Walter Schreiber and Luis Schreiber  U.S.A.

**Skeet Shooting**

Kenneth Pendergras  U.S.A.
Igor Pezas  U.S.A.
Jaime Loyola  Puerto Rico

**Four-Oars With Coxswain**

Jorge Schneider, Alfred Czerner, Juan Ecker, Emilio Czerner, and Gerardo Santos  Argentina  (Time)

**Double Sculls**

Walter Hoover, Jr. and James Gardiner  U.S.A.

**Eight-Oars with Coxswain**

William J. Knecht, Joe Toland, U.S.A.
Irvin Miller, George Dorwart III, George Hermann, Herbert Senoff, Charles McIlvaine, Jr., Joseph Greipp, and Allen Rosenberg, Coxswain  Argentina  (Time)

**Final Team Standings, Men**

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<th></th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Won</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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*Final placing decided on point differential involving games between the teams tied.*

**Final Team Standings, Women**

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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
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APPENDIX B-3 - OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN GAMES, CHICAGO
OFFICIAL COMPETITION RESULTS OF THE THIRD
PAN AMERICAN GAMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, USA
August 27 to September 7, 1959

*Denotes Pan American Record

**TRACK AND FIELD, Men**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>O. Ray Norton</td>
<td>USA*</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Enrique Figuerola</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hayes Jones</td>
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<td>Lee Calhoun</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Josh Culbreath</td>
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<td>Clifton Cushman</td>
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<td>Alfredo Tinoco</td>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Time/Score</th>
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<td>5,000-Meter Run</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Osvaldo Suarez</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Douglas Kyle</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,600-Meter Relay</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>W. Indies Fed.*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>(Mal Spence,*</td>
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<td>Basil Ince, George Kerr</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<td>Marathon</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Gordon Dickson</td>
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<td>High Jump</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>Robert Gardner</td>
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<td>Poynter, William Wood-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>house, Ray Norton)</td>
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<td>Time:</td>
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<td>Pole Vault</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Donald Bragg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>James Graham</td>
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<td>Rolando Cruz</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Height: 15' 2 1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shot Put</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Parry O'Brien</td>
<td>USA*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dallas Long</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>David Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broad Jump</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Irvin Roberson</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gregory Bell</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lester Bird</td>
<td>W. Indies Fed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time:</td>
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<td>Discus Throw</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alfred Oerter</td>
<td>USA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Richard Cochran</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Parry O'Brien</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Distance: 190' 8 1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decathlon</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>David Edstrom</td>
<td>USA*</td>
<td>7,254*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Philip Mulkey</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>6,062</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>George Stulac</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>5,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javelin Throw</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Buster Quist</td>
<td>USA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Philip Conley</td>
<td>USA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Albert Cantello</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop, Step and Jump</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Adhemar da Silva</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Herman Stokes</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>William Sharpe</td>
<td>USA</td>
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**TRACK AND FIELD, Women**

### 60-Meter Dash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Isabelle Daniels</td>
<td>USA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Barbara Jones</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Carlotta Gooden</td>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Martha Hudson</td>
<td>USA</td>
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**Time:** 7.4

### 100-Meter Dash

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lucinda Williams</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wilma Rudolph</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Carlotta Gooden</td>
<td>Panama</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Time:** 12.1

### 200-Meter Run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lucinda Williams</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Isabelle Daniels</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sally McCallum</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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</table>

**Time:** 24.2

### 80-Meter Hurdles

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bertha Diaz</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wanda Dos Santos</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Marian Munroe</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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</table>

**Time:** 11.2

### 100-Meter Relay

1. USA* (Isabelle Daniels, Wilma Rudolph, Lucinda Williams, Barbara Jones)
2. Panama
3. Canada

**Time:** 46.4

### Shot Put

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Earlene Brown</td>
<td>USA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sharon Shepherd</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Wanda Wejzgrowicz</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance:** 48' 2"

### Discus Throw

1. Earlene Brown, USA*
2. Pamela Kurrell, USA
3. Marjorie Larney, USA

**Distance:**

### Javelin Throw

1. Marlene Ahrens, Chile
2. Marjorie Larney, USA
3. Amelia Wood, USA

**Distance:** 148' 10 1/2"

### High Jump

1. Ann Flynn, USA
2. Alice Whitty, Canada (tied)
3. Renato Fredericks, Chile

**Height:** 5' 3 1/2"

### FREESTYLE WRESTLING

**Flyweight, 114.5 Lbs.**

1. J. Richard Wilson, USA
2. Jorge Rosado, Mexico
3. Manuel Varella, Argentina

**Bantamweight, 125.5 Lbs.**

1. David Auble, USA
2. Eduardo Campbell, Panama
3. Hector Iriante, Guatemala

**Featherweight, 136.5 Lbs.**

1. Louis Giani, USA
2. Roberto Vallejo, Mexico
3. Ralph Casperson, Canada

**Lightweight, 147.5 Lbs.**

1. James Burke, USA
2. Mario Tovar, Mexico
3. Jose Yanex, Cuba
Welterweight, 160.5 Lbs.  
1. Douglas Blubaugh, USA  
2. Bruno Ochman, Canada  
3. Antonio Rosado, Mexico  

Light Heavyweight, 191 Lbs.  
1. Frank Rosenmayr, USA  
2. Rod Carrow, Canada  
3. Cesar Ferreras, Venezuela  

Middleweight, 174.5 Lbs.  
1. James Ferguson, USA  
2. Julio Graffigna, Argentina  
3. Pedro Pacheco, Venezuela  

Heavyweight, Over 191.5 Lbs.  
1. Dale Lewis, USA  
2. Keith Maltman, Canada  
3. Rudolfo Pedron, Venezuela  

GYMNASTICS, Men  

Floor Exercise  
1. Abe Grossfeld, USA  
2. Jamile Ashmore, USA  
3. Donald Tonry, USA  

Still Rings  
1. Jamile Ashmore, USA  
2. Abe Grossfeld, USA  
3. Nino Marion, Canada  

Side Horse  
1. Gregor Weiss, USA  
2. Richard Monpetit, Canada  
3. Garland O'Quinn, USA (tied)  

Parallel Bars  
1. Jack Beckner, USA  
2. Gregor Weiss, USA  
3. Donald Tonry, USA  

Long Horse  
1. Jack Beckner, USA  
2. Richard Monpetit, Canada (tied)  
3. Gregor Weiss, USA  

Trampoline  
1. Ron Munn, USA  
2. Harold Holmes, USA  
3. Abe Grossfeld, USA  

Tumbling  
1. Harold Holmes, USA  
2. Jamile Ashmore, USA  
3. Abe Grossfeld, USA  

Rope Climb  
1. Garvin Smith, USA  
2. Nino Marion, Canada  
3. Richard Monpetit, Canada  

Indian Club Swinging  
1. Francisco Alvarex, Mexico  
2. Porfirio Rivera, Mexico  
3. Ron Munn, USA  

All-Around Team Competition  
1. United States  
2. Canada  
3. Argentina  

Horizontal Bars  
1. Abe Grossfeld, USA  
2. Jack Beckner, USA  
3. Donald Tonry, USA  

All-Around Individual Competition  
1. John Beckner, USA  
2. Abe Grossfeld, USA  
3. Donald Tonry, USA
## GYMNASTICS, WOMEN

### Individual Calisthenics

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Theresa Montefusco</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ernestine Russel</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sharon Phelps</td>
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### Individual Uneven Parallel Bars

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<td>2.</td>
<td>Theresa Montefusco</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Marie-Claire Larsen</td>
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### Individual Horse Vault

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<td>Ernestine Russel</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Betty Maycock</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Louise Parker</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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### Individual Balance Beam

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<td>2.</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cassie Collawn</td>
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</table>

### All-Around Team Competition

1. United States
2. Canada

Counted as official competition although only two teams competed.

### All-Around Individual Competition

1. Ernestine Russel, Canada
2. Betty Maycock, USA
3. Marie-Claire Larsen, Canada

## VOLLEYBALL

### Final Standings, Men

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<td>1</td>
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### Final Standings, Women

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## BASKETBALL

### Final Standings, Men

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<td>2.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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### Final Standings, Women

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<td>2.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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*Final ranking based on point differential.

### WEIGHTLIFTING

#### Bantamweight-123.2 Lbs.

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Best Lifts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Charles Vinci</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>717.0*</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Angel Famagletti</td>
<td>Pan.</td>
<td>650.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Grantly Sobers</td>
<td>W. Ind.</td>
<td>650.5</td>
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#### Light Heavyweight-181 Lbs.

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<th>Best Lifts</th>
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<td>James George</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>887.0</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Enrique Gutierrez</td>
<td>Ven.</td>
<td>826.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fernando Torres</td>
<td>PRI.</td>
<td>821.0</td>
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</table>

*Final rankings based on point differential.
### Boxing Results

**Featherweight - 132.25 Lbs.**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Isaac Berger</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Maurice King</td>
<td>W. Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mauro Alanis</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lightweight - 148.5 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Juan Torres</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Paul Goldberg</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Alberto Gumbs</td>
<td>Pan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middleweight - 165 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tommy Kono</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fred Marville</td>
<td>W. Ind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wherever ties occurred, final placing was determined by lighter body weight.

### Middleweight Class

**Featherweight - 132.25 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Isaac Berger</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Maurice King</td>
<td>W. Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mauro Alanis</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lightweight - 148.5 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Juan Torres</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Paul Goldberg</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Alberto Gumbs</td>
<td>Pan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Middleweight - 165 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tommy Kono</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fred Marville</td>
<td>W. Ind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wherever ties occurred, final placing was determined by lighter body weight.

### Welterweight - 147.4 Lbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alfredo Cornejo</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aurelio Gonzales</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manuel Alves</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bantamweight - 118.8 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Waldo Claudiano</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Carlos Cornete</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Petros Spanakos</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Featherweight - 125.4 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Carlos Aro</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Charles Brown</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mario Garate</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lightweight - 132 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abel Laudonio</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gualberto Gutierrez</td>
<td>Uru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mario Romero</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Light Welterweight - 140 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vincent J. Shomo</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Luis A'anda</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Humberto Dip</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heavyweight Class - over 178 Lbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Allen Hudson</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Eduardo Corletti</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jurandyr Nicolau</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODERN PENTATHLON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Standings</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
<th>Team Standings</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wenceslau Malta, Bra.</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>1. United States</td>
<td>13,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. George Lambert, USA</td>
<td>4,478</td>
<td>2. Brazil</td>
<td>11,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Robert Miller, USA</td>
<td>4,384</td>
<td>3. Mexico</td>
<td>10,733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASEBALL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Standings</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Venezuela</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Puerto Rico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. United States</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cuba</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER POLO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Standings</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. United States</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Argentina*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Brazil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. West Indies Federation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Won Playoff

**SWIMMING AND DIVING, Men**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100-Meter Freestyle</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jerry F. Farrell,</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elton Follett,</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. William Woolsey,</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time: 56.3*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>200-Meter Butterfly</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. J. David Gillanders,</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Michael Troy,</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eulalio Rios,</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time: 2:18.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**World Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400-Meter Freestyle</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. George Breen,</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. George Harrison,</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Eugene Lentz,</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time: 4:31.4*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,500-Meter Freestyle</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Alan Somers,</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. George Breen,</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gary Heinrich,</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time: 17:53.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>400-Meter Medley Relay</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. USA (Frank McKinney, Kenneth Nakasone, Michael Troy and Jeff F. Farrell)</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Canada</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mexico</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time: 8:22.7*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
100-Meter Backstroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Frank McKinney,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Charles Bittick,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Louis Schaeffer,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 1:03.6

800-Meter Freestyle Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA (Richard Blick, Peter Sintz, John Rounsavelle, and Frank Winters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 8:22.7

200-Meter Breaststroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>William Mulliken,</td>
<td>USA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kenneth Nakasone,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manuel Sanguily,</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 2:43.1

3-Meter Springboard Diving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gary Tobian,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sam Hall,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Robert Webster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-Meter Platform Diving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alvaro Gaxiola,</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Donald Harper,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Juan Botella,</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100-Meter Freestyle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chris von Saltza,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Molly Botkin,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joan Spillane,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 1:03.8

200-Meter Freestyle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chris von Saltza,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shirley Stobs,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Joan Spillane,</td>
<td>USA</td>
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</table>

Time: 2:18.5

400-Meter Freestyle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA (Molly Botkin, Joan Spillane, Shirley Stobs, and Chris von Saltza)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Time: 4:17.5

100-Meter Backstroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Carin Cone,</td>
<td>USA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sara Barber,</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Christine Kluter,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 1:12.2

3-Meter Springboard Diving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paula J. Pope (Mrs.)USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jean Lenzi,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Barbara Dudeck (Mrs.)USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10-Meter Platform Diving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paula Jean Pope (Mrs.)USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Juno S. Irwin (Mrs.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tahiea Sparling,</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
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</table>

400-Meter Medley Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA* (Carin A. Cone, Anne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time: 4:44.6

Pan American record and World mark of 1:09.1 set by Miss Ramey in preliminary trials.
CYCLING

1,000-Meter Time Trials
Place       Name               Country
1.         Anezio Argentao,  Brazil
2.         David Staub,       USA
3.         Ricardo Senn,      Argentina

Time: 1:12.3

1,000-Meter Sprint Match Series
Place       Name         Country
1.         Juan Canto, A  Argentina
2.         Jack Disney,   USA
3.         Carlos Vasquez, Argentina

Time: 11.8

1,000-Meter Team Pursuit
Place       Name                Country
1.         USA (Richard Cortright, Charles Hewitt, Robert Pfarr, James Ross)
2.         Uruguay
3.         Argentina

14-Mile Road Race, Individual
Place       Name               Country
1.         Ricardo Senn,      Argentina
2.         Francisco Lozano,  Mexico
3.         Rene Deceja,       Uruguay

Time: 4:32:52.0

14-Mile Road Race, Team
Place       Name               Country
1.         Argentina (Ricardo Senn, Hector Acosta, and Carlos Vasquez)
2.         Mexico
3.         Uruguay

FENCING, MEN

Foil, Individual
1.         Harold Goldsmith, USA
2.         Albert Axelrod,  USA
3.         Joseph Paletta, USA

Foil, Team
1.         United States
2.         Venezuela
3.         Canada

Epee, Individual
1.         Roland Wommack, USA
2.         Michael Dasaro,  USA
3.         Alberto Balistrini, Argentina

Epee, Team
1.         United States
2.         Cuba
3.         Argentina

Sabre, Individual
1.         Allen Kwartler, USA
2.         Walter Farber,  USA
3.         Teodoro Golliardi, Uruguay

Sabre, Team
1.         United States
2.         Argentina
3.         Canada

FENCING, WOMEN

Foil, Individual
1.         Maria del Pilar Roldan, Mexico
2.         Mrs. Maxine Mitchell, USA
3.         Mrs. Stella Espino de Saurer, Panama
### SOCCER FOOTBALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TENNIS

#### Men's Singles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Luis Ayala</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Robert Bedard</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jon Douglas</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's Singles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Althea Gibson</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yola Ramirez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D. H. Knode(Mrs.)</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Men's Doubles

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Antonio and Gustavo Palafox</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mario Llamas and Francisco Contreras</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grant Golden and Myron Franks</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Women's Doubles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y. Ramirez and Mexico</td>
<td>R. Reyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A. Gibson and USA</td>
<td>K. Fageros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M. Hernandez and K. Ramirez</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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#### Mixed Doubles

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yola Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rosa Reyes and Francisco Contreras</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Althea Gibson and Grant Golden</td>
<td>USA</td>
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### YACHTING

#### Flying Dutchman Class

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Crew Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Harry Sindle</td>
<td>Robert Wood</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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#### Snipe Class

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Antonio Moraes</td>
<td>Reinaldo Conra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>USA</td>
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### Finn Monotype Class

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Kenneth Albury</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Esteban Berisso</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>William McLean</td>
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Points: 2713

### 5.5 Meter Class

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>George Day</td>
<td>Victor Sheronas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; Frank Scully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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Points: 3167

### Lightning Class

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<th>Crew Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>George Day</td>
<td>Victor Sheronas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; Frank Scully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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Points: 3195

### Star Class

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Durwood Knowles</td>
<td>Sloane Farrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>USA</td>
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Points: 4769

### Dragon Class

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Jorge Salas Chaves</td>
<td>Caligaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&amp; Jorge del Rio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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Points: 4771

### Equestrian Sports

#### Dressage, Individual

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<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Patricia Galvin</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Capt. Jose Mela</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3     | Maj. Cesar Mendoza | Chile |}

#### Dressage, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Jose Mela, Cesar</td>
<td>Mendoza and Jose Larrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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</table>

#### Three-Day Event, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Michael Page</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Michael Plumb</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Norman Elder</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Three-Day Event, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Grand Prix des Nations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Frank Chapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Wiley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Steinkraus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
## SHOOTING

### Free Pistol, 50-Meter, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Roy L. Sutherland, Victor E. Maass, Nelson H. Lincoln, Lloyd Burchett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Center Fire Pistol, 25-Meter, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>David Cartes, Aubrey Smith, Richard Stineman, Roy Sutherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Center Fire Pistol, 25-Meter, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aubrey Smith</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Oscar Cervo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Garfield McMahom</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rapid Fire (Silhouette) Pistol, 25-Meters, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>David Cartes</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aubrey Smith</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Guillermo Cornejo</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small Bore Rifle, Prone, 50-Meters, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Gerald Ouellette, Clark White, Evald Gering, Edgar Tilén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Small Bore Rifle, Prone, 50-Meters, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gerald Ouellette</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Verle Wright</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Clark White</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ernesto Montemayor</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small Bore Rifle, Kneeling, 50-Meters, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel, Verle Wright, James Carter, Gary Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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### English Match Rifle (Small Bore) (50 and 100 Meters) Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>M. Gunnarsson, Arthur Cook, Presley Kendall, James Eberwine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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### English Match Rifle (Small Bore) (50 and 100 Meters) Individual

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arthur E. Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>E. Montemayor</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Miss Leta Baldwin</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small Bore Rifle, Standing, 50 Meter, Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Gary Anderson, James Carter, Verle Wright, Daniel Puckel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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### Small Bore Rifle, Standing, 50 Meter, Individual

<table>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>James Carter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gerald Ouellette</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
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### Small Bore Rifle, Kneeling, 50 Meter, Individual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>James Carter</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gerald Ouellette</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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Small Bore Rifle, Overall Total

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel, Verle Wright,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Carter, Gary Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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Small Bore Rifle, Overall Total

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Gerald Ouellette, Canada</td>
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<td>Gary Anderson, USA</td>
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Free Rifle, 300 Meters, Three Positions

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Team - Overall Totals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel, Tommy Pool,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G. Anderson, E. Spradlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Free Rifle, 300 Meters, Three Positions

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Individual - Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Tommy Pool, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>J. DiGiadomenico, Argentina</td>
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Individual Free Rifle, Prone

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tommy Pool</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
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Individual Free Rifle, Kneeling

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daniel Puckel</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tommy Pool</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jorge di Giandomenico</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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Individual Free Rifle Standing

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Daniel Puckel</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jorge di Giandomenico</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tommy Pool</td>
<td>USA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Individual Skeet Shooting Competition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gilberto Navarro</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Juan Garcia</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bernard Hartman</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Won shoot-off for ranking

Team Competition in Skeet Shooting

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edwin Calhoun, Chesley J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crites, Major Oliver R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davis, Kenneth L. Pendergras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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ROWING

Single Sculls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harry Parker</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anthony Biernacki</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paulo Carvalho</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alvaro da Silva</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Double Sculls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John B. Kelly, Jr. and William J. Knecht</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mariano Gaulin and Paul Carvalho</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jorge Caldaron and Reginal Santoss</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-oared Shell with Coxswain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Charles Holtz, LeRoy Jones, Michael Yonker, Roy Rubin, and Ray Walker, Cox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pair Oars with Coxswain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Coxswain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Gustavo Pérez, Luis Aguiar, and Raul Torrieri, Coxn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pair Oars without Coxswain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4-oared Shell without Coxswain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Coxswain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Ted Nash, Jay Hall, Richard Wailes, and John Sayre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8-oared Shell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Coxswain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>James Edmonds, Bow; Robert Schoel, Thomas Rouen, Michael Larsen, Edward Montesi, Nelson Miller, James Kries, Charles Mills, Stroke; and Jerry Winkelstein, Coxn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B-4 - OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN GAMES, SAO PAULO
OFFICIAL COMPETITION RESULTS OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN GAMES  
Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1963  
April 20 to May 5, 1963

*Denotes Pan American Record.  
1st place winner is named first; 2nd place winner, second; etc.

### TRACK AND FIELD, MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>100-Meter Dash</strong></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Enrique Figuerola</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Arquimedes Herrera</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Ira Murchison</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**200-Meter Dash**  
Rafael Sandrea  
Ollan Cassell  
Arquimedes Herrera  
Time: 21.2

**400-Meter Dash**  
James Johnson  
Mel Spence  
Cliff Bertrand  
Time: 46.7

**800-Meter Run**  
Don Bertola  
Sigemar Ohenab  
Ernest Cunliffe  
Time: 1:48.3

**1,500-Meter Run**  
Jim Grelle  
Jim Beatty  
Don Bertola  
Time: 3:43.5

**1,500-Meter Run**  
Blaine Lindgren  
Willie May  
Lazaro Betancourt  
Time: 13.8

**110-Meter Hurdles**  
Blaine Lindgren  
Willie May  
Lazaro Betancourt  
Time: 13.8

**400-Meter Hurdles**  
Juan Dryska  
Willie Atterberry  
Russ Rogers  
Time: 50.2

**3,000-Meter Steeplechase**  
Jeffrey Fishback  
Sebastian Mendes  
Albertino Etchechurry  
Time: 9:07.9

**5,000-Meter Run**  
Oswaldo Suarez  
Charles Clark  
Robert Schul  
Time: 14:25.7

**16,000-Meter Relay**  
Richard Edmunds, James Johnson  
Lt. Ollan Cassell, Earl Young  
Jamaica  
Time: 3:09.6*

10,000-Meter Run
Peter McArdle U.S.A.
Oswaldo Suarez Argentina
Eligio Galicia Mexico
Time: 29:52.1

20,000-Meter Walk
Alex Oakley Canada
Nicola Marrone Canada
Ronald Zinn U.S.A.
Time: 1:42:32.8
*Establishes Pan American Record, event held for first time.

Broad Jump
Ralph Boston U.S.A.
Darrell Horn U.S.A.
Ivan Nunes Gaonzaley Venezuela
Time: 2:27:55.6

400-Meter Relay
Ira Murchison, Brooks Johnson, Lt. Ollan Cassell, Earl Young, USA
Trinidad & Tobago
Time: 40.4

500-Meter Run
Abigail Hoffman Canada
Leah Ferris U.S.A.
Noreen Deuling U.S.A.
Time: 2:10.2

100-Meter Dash
Edith Marie McGuire U.S.A.
Miqueline Cobian Cuba
Marilyn Elaine White U.S.A.
Time: 11:5

800-Meter Run
Abigail Hoffman Canada*
Leah Ferris U.S.A.
Noreen Deuling Canada
Time: 2:10.2

*Establishes Pan American record, event being held first time.
200-Meter Dash
Vivian Delores Brown, U.S.A.
Miquelina Cobian, Cuba
Loraine Dunn, Panama
(Time): 23.9

400-Meter Relay
Willye White, Marilyn Elaine White
Norma Harris, Vivian Delores Brown U.S.A.
Cuba
Brazil
(Time): 45.6

Shot Put
Nancy McCredie Canada
Cynthia Josephine Wyatt U.S.A.
Sharon Ann Shepherd U.S.A.
(Distance): 50'3"
GYMNASTICS, MEN

Floor Exercise
Wilhelm Weller Canada
Hector Ramirez Cuba
Donald Tonry U.S.A.

Rings
Jamile Ashmore U.S.A.
Abraham Grossfeld U.S.A.
Wilhelm Weller Canada

Side Horse
Garland O'Quinn U.S.A.
Wilhelm Weller Canada
Richard Montpetit Canada

Parallel Bars
Donald Tonry U.S.A.
Wilhelm Weller Canada
Garland O'Quinn U.S.A.

Vaulting
Wilhem Weller Canada
Jay Werner U.S.A.
Donald Tonry U.S.A.

All-around Team Competition
United States
Canada
Cuba

Horizontal Bar
Abraham Grossfeld U.S.A.
Wilhelm Weller Canada
Jay Werner U.S.A.

All-around Individual Competition
Wilhelm Weller Canada
Donald Tonry U.S.A.
Jay Werner U.S.A.

GYMNASTICS, WOMEN

Floor Exercise
Avis Tieber U.S.A.
Susan McDonnell Canada
Kathleen Corrigan U.S.A.

Balance Beam
Doris Fuchs U.S.A.
Dorothy Haworth Canada
Gail Daley Canada

Parallel Bars
Doris Fuchs U.S.A.
Dale McClements U.S.A.
Yolanda Williams Cuba

All-around Team Competition
United States
Canada
Cuba

Vaulting
Dale McClements U.S.A.
Avis Tieber U.S.A.
Kathleen Corrigan U.S.A.

All-around Individual Competition
Doris Fuchs U.S.A.
Kathleen Corrigan U.S.A.
& Dale McClements U.S.A.
Gail Daley Canada

VOLLEYBALL

Men's Competition
Brazil
United States
Argentina

Women's Competition
Brazil
United States
Mexico

BASKETBALL

Men's Competition
Basket Ball
Team
U.S.A. 6
Brazil 5
Puerto Rico 4
Uruguay 2
Peru 2
Canada 1
Mexico 1

Women's Competition
Basket Ball
Team
U.S.A. 6
Brazil 5
Chile 2
Canada 0

*United States defeated Brazil in special play-off game after each had finished in a tie for first place
### WEIGHTLIFTING

#### Batamweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dias Martins</td>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>693 lbs*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector Curiel</td>
<td>Neth. A.</td>
<td>682 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Hanson</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>671 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Featherweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Berger</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>797.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Serrano</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>737.0 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idefonso Lee Valdez</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>720.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lightweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Garcy</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>836.0 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudy Monk</td>
<td>Neth. A.</td>
<td>797.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolph Cox</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>764.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Middleweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Puleo</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>880.0 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Figueroa</td>
<td>Puerto R.</td>
<td>852.5 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre St. Jean</td>
<td>Can.</td>
<td>825 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Where two men have the same totals, the lighter man takes precedence.*

### BOXING

#### Flyweight Class (112 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floreal Garcia Larrossa</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Dias</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Carmody</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Batamweight (119 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abel Almaraz</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marical Gutierrez</td>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Jones</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Featherweight (125 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosemiro dos Santos</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector Face</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Brown</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lightweight (132 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roberto Caminero</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joao da Siliva</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry Foster</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Light Welterweight (140 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolfo Moreyra</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando Nunes Ribeiro</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincey Daniels</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Welterweight (147 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misael Vilugron</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubens Vasconcelos</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolfo Pereyra</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Light Middleweight (156 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elcio Neves</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel Ronchez</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswaldo Marino</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Middleweight (165 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luis Cezar</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardo Alcolea</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidel Odrema</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Light Heavyweight (178 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Homes</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubens Alves de Oliveira</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Lewis</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Heavyweight (176 lbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lee Carr</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose Edison Jorge</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raul Aguilar Gruttiuni</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JUDO

Open Class
Benjamin Campbell U.S.A.
Jorge Kastriget Mehdi Brazil
Joaquim Andrade Uruguay

Middleweight Class
Lhoefi Shiozawa Brazil
Paul Maruyama U.S.A.
Romulo Baquero Etcheverri Uruguay

Lightweight Class
Cp. Toshiyuki Seino U.S.A.
Jorge Yamashita Brazil
(only entries)

Heavyweight Class
George Harris U.S.A.
Milton Lovato Brazil
Heraldo Viazzi Uruguay

MODEERN PENTATHLON

Individual Competition Pts. Team Competition Pts.
Robert Beck, U.S.A. 4,934.53 U.S.A. 14,655.76
Lt. Richard Stoll, U.S.A. 4,912.36 Brazil 13,372.64
Capt. James Moore, U.S.A. 4,908.88 Mexico 12,860.32

BASEBALL

Final Standings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Tied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SWIMMING AND DIVING, MEN

100-Meter Freestyle
Stephen Clark U.S.A.
Steven Jackman U.S.A.
Daniel Sherry Canada
Time: 54.7

200-Meter Butterfly
Carl Robie U.S.A.
Fred Schmidt U.S.A.
Luiz Nicolao Argentina
Time: 2:11.3

400-Meter Freestyle
Roy Saari U.S.A.
Donald Schollander U.S.A.
John Gilcrist Canada
Time: 4:19.3

400-Meter Medley
Richard McGaegh (backstroke),
William Craig (breaststroke),
Walter Richardson (butterfly),
Nicholas Kirby (free style) U.S.A.
Argentina
Time: 4:05.6

1,500-Meter Freestyle
Roy Saari U.S.A.
John Gilcrist Canada
Ralph Hutton Canada
Time: 4:05.6

800-Meter Freestyle Relay
U.S.A.
Canada
Brazil
Time: 8:16.9*
### 200-Meter Breaststroke
- Chester Jastremski — U.S.A.
- Kenneth Merten — U.S.A. (Time)
- John Kelso — Canada 2:35.4

### Platform Diving
- Alvaro Gaxiola Robles — Mexico 158.
- Ricardo Capilla Perez — Mexico 139.

### SWIMMING AND DIVING, WOMEN
(time indicated is winning time of 1st place winner)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>U.S.A.</th>
<th>U.S.A. (Time)</th>
<th>Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-Meter Freestyle</td>
<td>Terri Lee Stickles</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-Meter Freestyle</td>
<td>Sharon Finneran</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-Meter Freestyle Relay</td>
<td>Donna Elizabeth DeVarona</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>(Time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Meter Butterfly</td>
<td>Kathleen Ellis</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Canada (Time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-Meter Breastroke</td>
<td>Alice Mary Driscoll</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Roby Whipple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-Meter Backstroke</td>
<td>Nina Harmar</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Cathy Jean Ferguson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FENCING, MEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foil Individual</td>
<td>Guillermo Saucedo</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Albert Axelrod</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Herbert Cohen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epee Individual</td>
<td>Frank Anger</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Serio Vergara</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil Team</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epee Team</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Sabre Individual</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Sabre Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabre Individual</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Walter Farber</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Michael Dasaro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fencing, Woman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>U.S.A.</th>
<th>Venezuela</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foil Individual</td>
<td>Mireya Rodrigues</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Harriet King</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil Team</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
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**Time: 12.5 & 12.4**

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<td>Francisco Contreras Serrano</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yolanda Ramirez</td>
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<td>Darlene Hard</td>
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<th>Country</th>
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<td>Juan Arredondo Chavez and Vicenta Zarazua Loyola</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Larte Adam and Thomas Koch</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<th>Country</th>
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<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maria Bueno and Maureen Schwartz</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Yolanda Ramirez and Elena Subirats</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maria Bueno and Thomas Koch</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Darlene Hard and Frank Froehling</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Dressage Individual
Patricia Galvin U.S.A.
Lt. Francisco D'Alfessandro Argentina
Lt. Col. Hector Clavel Chile

Jumping Event Individual
Mary Ward Mairs U.S.A.
Lt. Col. Carlos Delia Argentina

Jumping Event Team
U.S.A.
Argentina
Chile

SHOOTING

Free Pistol
U.S.A. Franklin Green
U.S.A. Garfield McMahon
Alvin Merx Canada

Rapid Fire Pistol
Cecil Wallis U.S.A.
Lawrence U.S.A.
Mosely
Manuel Fernandez, Jr. Argentina

Center Fire Revolver
Capt. Thomas Smith III U.S.A.
Sgt. William Blankenship, Jr. U.S.A.

Small Bore Rifle, Prone
Enrique Forcela Venezuala
Lones Wigger, Jr. U.S.A.
Edward Gaygle U.S.A.

Small Bore Rifle, Three Positions
Gary Anderson U.S.A.
M/Sgt. William Krilling U.S.A.
Paulino Diaz Carrillo Mexico

Free Rifle, Three Positions
Gary Anderson U.S.A.
Verle Wright, Jr. U.S.A.
Clinton Dahlstrom Canada

Skeet
Kenneth Sedlecky U.S.A.
Juan Garcia Venezuela
Bernard Hartman Canada

Three-day Event Individual
Michael Page U.S.A.
Kevin Freeman U.S.A.
Capt. Carlos Mortorio Argentina

Three-day Event Team
Michael Page, Kevin Freeman,
Haggard, Michael Plumb U.S.A.
(No other nations ranked because of
incomplete teams)

Free Pistol Team
U.S.A.
Canada
Brazil

Rapid Fire Pistol Team
U.S.A.
Mexico
Venezuela

Center Fire Pistol Team
U.S.A.
Canada
Mexico

Small Bore Rifle, Team Prone
U.S.A.
Mexico
Venezuela

Small Bore Rifle Team, Three Positions
Capt. Verle Wright, Jr. U.S.A.
M/Sgt. William Krilling U.S.A.
Sgt. David Boyd II U.S.A.
Sgt. Gary Anderson U.S.A.
Canada
Peru

Free Rifle Team, Three Positions
U.S.A.
Argentina
Brazil

Skeet Team
U.S.A.
Venezuela
Canada
### YACHTING

**Flying Dutchman Class**
- 1. Brazil
- 2. U.S.A.
- 3. Canada

**Finn Class**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hans Domschke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Barrett</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pedro Garra</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
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**Snipe Class**
- 1. Brazil
- 2. U.S.A.

**Lightning Class**
- Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hans Domschke</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Peter Barrett</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Pedro Garra</td>
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### Lightning Class

**Star Class**

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<td>Brazil</td>
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**Dragon Class**

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<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Canada</td>
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### SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

**Stunt Competition**

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<td>Roberta Armstrong</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Carolyn Georgian</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barbara Burke</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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**Team Competition**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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**Solo Competition**

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<td>Roberta Mary Armstrong</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Barbara Lee Burke</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sandra Marks</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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**Duet Competition**

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<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barbara Lee Burke and Joanne Frances Schack</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marian Whitner and Marcia Rose Bixt</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sandra Marks and Marilyn Malenfant</td>
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### WATER POLO

<table>
<thead>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Team</td>
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<td>Lost</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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<tr>
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APPENDIX B-5 - PAN AMERICAN CHAMPIONS
## PAN AMERICAN CHAMPIONS

### INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM WINNERS IN THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES 1951 THROUGH 1963

*Denotes Pan American Record

### TRACK AND FIELD, MEN

#### 100-Meter Dash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Rafael F. Chacon</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>J. Rodney Richard</td>
<td>J.S.A.</td>
<td>10.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>O. Ray Norton</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>10.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Enrique Friguerola</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>10.3*</td>
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(Note: Willie Williams, U.S.A., first set record of 10.3 in semi-finals of 1955 competition.)

#### 200-Meter Dash

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Rafael F. Chacon</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>O. Ray Norton</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>20.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Rafael Sandrea</td>
<td>Venzuela</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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#### 400-Meter Dash

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Malvin Whitfield</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Louis Jones</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>George Kerr</td>
<td>West Ins.</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>James Johnson</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>46.7</td>
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#### 800-Meter Run

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<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>Malvin Whitfield</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1:53.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Arnold Sowell</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1:49.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Thomas Murphy</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1:49.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Don Bertola</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1:48.3*</td>
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#### 1,500-Meter Run

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Browning Ross</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>4:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Juan D. Miranda</td>
<td>Arg.</td>
<td>3:53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Dyrol Burleson</td>
<td>J.S.A.</td>
<td>3:49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Jim Grele</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>3:43</td>
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#### 110-Meter Hurdles

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Richard Attlesey</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Jack Davis</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Hayes Jones</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Blaine Lindgren</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>13.8*</td>
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</table>

#### 400-Meter Hurdles

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Jaime Aparicio</td>
<td>Col.</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Josh Culbreath</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>51.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Josh Culbreath</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>51.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Juan Dryska</td>
<td>Arg.</td>
<td>50.2*</td>
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#### 3,000-Meter Steeplechase

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>Charles C. Stone</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>9:32.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Guellermo Sola</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>9:46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Philip Coleman</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>8:56.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Jeffrey Fishback</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>8:07.9</td>
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### 5,000-Meter Run

<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ricardo Bralo, Arg.</td>
<td>14:57.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Osvaldo Suarez, Arg.</td>
<td>15:30.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>William Dellinger, U.S.A.</td>
<td>14:28.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Osvaldo Suarez, Arg.</td>
<td>13:59.4*</td>
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### 10,000-Meter Run

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Charles C. Stone, U.S.A.</td>
<td>31:08.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Osvaldo Suarez, Arg.</td>
<td>32:42.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Osvaldo Suarez, Arg.</td>
<td>30:17.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Pete McAndie, U.S.A.</td>
<td>29:52.1*</td>
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### 10,000-Meter Walk

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Henry Laskau, U.S.A.</td>
<td>50:26.8*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Alex Oakley, Canada</td>
<td>1:42:43.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 20,000-Meter Walk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Sixto Ibanez, Arg.</td>
<td>5:06:06.8*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marathon Run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Delfo Cabrera, Arg.</td>
<td>2:35:00.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Doroteo Flores, Guat.</td>
<td>2:59:09.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>John J. Kelley, U.S.A.</td>
<td>2:27:54.2*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Fidel Negrete, Mex.</td>
<td>2:27:55.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 400-Meter Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Don Campbell, Rich. Atlessey, John Voight, Art Bragg)</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Willie Williams, John Bennett, Chas. Thomas J. Rodney Richard)</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Hayes Jones, Robt. Roynter, Wm. Woodhouse, Ray Norton)</td>
<td>40.4*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Ira Murchison, Brooks Johnson, Ollan Cassell, Earl Young)</td>
<td>40.4*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1,600-Meter Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Hugo Maiocco, Wm. Brown, John Voight, Mal Whitfield)</td>
<td>3:09.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Jesse Mashburn, Lonnie Spurrier, James Lea, Louis Jones)</td>
<td>3:07.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>West Indies (Mal Spence, Mel Spence, Basil Ince, Geo. Kerr)</td>
<td>3:05:*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Dick Edmunds, Jim Johnson, Ollan Cassell, Earl Young)</td>
<td>3:11:*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High Jump (Height)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Virgin Severns, U.S.A.</td>
<td>5'4-3/4'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Ernie Shelton, U.S.A.</td>
<td>6'7-1/8'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Charles Dumas, U.S.A.</td>
<td>6'10-1/2'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Gene Johnson, U.S.A.</td>
<td>6'11&quot;*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shot Put (Distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>James Fuchs, U.S.A.</td>
<td>56'7-1/8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Parry O'Brien, U.S.A.</td>
<td>57'8-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Parry O'Brien, U.S.A.</td>
<td>62'5-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Dave Davis, U.S.A.</td>
<td>60'9&quot;*</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Broad Jump (Distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Gaylord Bryan, U.S.A.</td>
<td>23'7&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Roselyn Range, U.S.A.</td>
<td>26'4-1/4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Irvin Roberson, U.S.A.</td>
<td>26'2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Ralph Boston, U.S.A.</td>
<td>26'7-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hammer Throw (Distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Emilio Ortiz, Arg.</td>
<td>157'7-3/8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Robert Backus, U.S.A.</td>
<td>180'1-3/4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Albert Hall, U.S.A.</td>
<td>195'11&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Hal Connolly, U.S.A., had throw of 195'11" in 1959 finals but lost out on secondary tosses.)
### Pole Vault

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time (Height)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Robert Richards, U.S.A.</td>
<td>14'9-1/4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Robert Richards, U.S.A.</td>
<td>14'9-1/4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Donald Bragg, U.S.A.</td>
<td>15'2-1/2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>David Tork, U.S.A.</td>
<td>16'-7/8&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Discus Throw (Distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance (Ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>James E. Fuchs, U.S.A.</td>
<td>160'4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Fortune Gordien, U.S.A.</td>
<td>174'2-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Alfred Oerter, U.S.A.</td>
<td>190'8-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Bob Humphreys, U.S.A.</td>
<td>189'8-3/4&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Decathlon (Points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Herman Figueroa Bueg, Chile</td>
<td>6,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Rafer Johnson, U.S.A.</td>
<td>6,994</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>David Edstrom, U.S.A.</td>
<td>7,254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>John Martin, U.S.A.</td>
<td>7,335*</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Javelin Throw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time (Distance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ricardo Heber, Arg.</td>
<td>223'4-5/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Franklin Held, U.S.A.</td>
<td>228'11&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Buster Quist, U.S.A.</td>
<td>231'3-1/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Dan Studney, U.S.A.</td>
<td>248'-1/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hop, Step and Jump (Distance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Distance (Ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Adhemar DaSilva, Barz.</td>
<td>49'10&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Adhemar DaSilva, Braz.</td>
<td>54'4&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Adhemar DaSilva, Braz.</td>
<td>52'2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Bill Sharpe, U.S.A.</td>
<td>49'8-1/4</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Track and Field, Women

#### 60-Meter Dash (Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Event not held</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Bertha Diaz, Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Isabelle Daniels, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>(NOTE: Carlotta Gooden, Panama, Barbara Jones, Martha Hudson, U.S.A. also given same time in finals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 100-Meter Dash (Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Julia Sanchez Deze, Peru</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Barbara Jones, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Lucinda Williams, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Edith McGuire, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 200-Meter Dash (Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Jean Patton, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Event not held</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Lucinda Williams, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Vivian Brown, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 80-Meter Hurdles (Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Eliana Lazo, Chile</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Eliana Lazo, Chile</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Bertha Diaz, Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Jo Ann Terry, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 800-Meter Run (Time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Abigail Hoffman, Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>2:10.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
400-Meter Relay (Time)
1951 U.S.A. (Doretha Dwyer, Janet Moreau, Nell Jackson, Janet Patton) 48.7
1955 U.S.A. (Isabelle Daniels, Mabel Landry, Mae Faggs, Barbara Jones) 47.0
1959 U.S.A. (Isabelle Daniels, Wilma Rudolph, Lucinda Williams, Barbara Jones) 46.4
1963 U.S.A. (Willye White, Marilyn White, Norma Harris, Vivian B Brown) 45.6

Broad Jump (Distance)
1951 Beatriz Kretschmer, Chile 17'9-:
1955 Event not held ---
1959 Annie Smith, U.S.A. 18'9-:
1963 Willye White, U.S.A. 20'2"

Shot Put (Distance)
1951 Ingeborg dePreiss, Arg. 40'10-1/8"
1955 Event not held -----
1959 Earlene Brown, U.S.A. 48'2"
1963 Nancy McCredie, Can. 50'3"

Discus Throw
1951 Ingeborg dePreiss, Arg. 126'5-3
1955 Ingeborg Pfuller, Arg. 141'8-3
1959 Earlene Brown, U.S.A. 161'9-1
1963 Nancy McCredie 164'7-1

Javelin Throw (Distance)
1951 Amelia Albina, U.S.A. 124'11-1/4"
1955 Karen E. Anderson, U.S.A. 161'3"
1959 Marlene Ahrens, Chile 148'10-1/2"
1963 Marlene Ahrens, Chile 163'8-3/4"

FREESTYLE WRESTLING

Flyweight (114.5 lbs)
1951 Robert Perry, U.S.A.
1955 Manuel V. Andrade, Venezuela
1959 J. Richard Wilson, U.S.A.
1963 Andrew Fitch, U.S.A.

Bantamweight (125.5 lbs)
1951 Richard LeMeyre, U.S.A.
1955 Jack Blubaugh, U.S.A.
1959 David Auble, U.S.A.
1963 William Riddle, U.S.A.

Welterweight (160.6 lbs)
1951 Melvin Northrup U.S.A.
1955 Alberto Longarela, Arg.
1959 Douglas Blubaugh, U.S.A.
1963 Joseph Fitzgerald, U.S.A.

Middleweight (174.5 lbs)
1951 Leon Guennutt(Hejt), Arg.
1955 Leon Guennutt(Hejt), Arg.
1959 James Ferguson, U.S.A.
1963 James Ferguson, U.S.A.

Featherweight (136.5 lbs)
1951 Omar Torranzzini, Arg.
1955 Omar Torranzzini, Arg.
1959 Louis Giani, U.S.A.
1963 Ronald Finley, U.S.A.

Lightweight (147.5 lbs)
1951 Newton Copple, U.S.A.
1955 Jay T. Evans, U.S.A.
1959 James Burke, U.S.A.
1963 Gregory Ruth, U.S.A.

Light Heavyweight (191 lbs)
1951 Ulise Martorella, Arg.
1955 Alfred E. Paulekas, U.S.A.
1959 Frank Rosenmayr, U.S.A.
1963 John Bardon, U.S.A.

Heavyweight (over 191 lbs)
1951 Adolfo Ramirez, Arg.
1955 William Kerslake, U.S.A.
1959 Dale Lewis, U.S.A.
1963 Joe James, U.S.A.
GYMNASTICS, MEN

Floor Exercise  (Points)  Rings  (Points)
1951 Juan Caviglia, Arg.  --  1951 Angel Aguiar, Cuba  --
1959 Abraham Grossfeld, U.S.A.  19.30  1959 Jamile Ashmore and
1963 Wilhelm Weiler, Can.  19.52  Abraham Grossfeld(tie)  19.6
1963 Jamile Ashmore, U.S.A.  19.6

Side Horse
1951 Rafael Lucuona, Cuba  --  1951 Pedro Lorchibugo, Arg.  --

Club Swinging
1951 Event not held  --  1955 Event not held  --
1959 Francisco Alvarez, Mex.  18.80  1959 Ron Munn, U.S.A.  9.5
1963 Event not held  --  1963 Event not held  --

Rope Climb
1951 Event not held  --  1951 Event not held  --
1963 Event not held  --  1963 Event not held  --

Vaulting Horse  (Points)  All-Around Team Competition  (Points)
1951 Angel Aguiar, Cuba  --  1951 Argentina  ---
1959 John Beckner, U.S.A.  --  1959 United States  564.7
1963 Wilhelm Weiler, Can.  19.52  1963 United States  568.0

Horizontal Bar

GYMNASTICS, WOMEN

Floor Exercise  (Points)  Balance Beam  (Points)

Parallel Bars  (Points)  All-Around Team Competition  (Points)
1963 Doris Fuchs, U.S.A.  19.80  1963 United States  383.38

Vaulting Horse  (Points)  All-Around Individual Comp.  (Points)
### Volleyball

**Men**
- 1951 Not held
- 1955 United States
- 1959 United States
- 1963 Brazil

**Women**
- 1951 Not held
- 1955 Mexico
- 1959 Brazil
- 1963 Brazil

### Basketball

**Men**
- 1951 United States
- 1955 United States
- 1959 United States
- 1963 United States

**Women**
- 1951 Event not held
- 1955 United States
- 1959 United States
- 1963 United States

### Weightlifting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
<th>Total of Best Lifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bantamweight</strong></td>
<td>1951 Joseph DiPietro, USA 622.25</td>
<td>1955 Charles Vinci, USA 661.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959 Charles Vinci, USA 717.00*</td>
<td>1963 Dias Martins, Br. Gu. 693.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Featherweight</strong></td>
<td>1951 Rodney Witkes, Trinidad 716.00</td>
<td>1955 Carlos Chavez, Panama 733.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959 Isaac Berger, USA 782.50</td>
<td>1963 Isaac Berger, USA 797.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lightweight</strong></td>
<td>1951 J. Prescott Pitman, USA 760.00</td>
<td>1955 Prescott Pitman, USA 782.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959 Juan Torres, Cuba 766.50</td>
<td>1963 Anthony M. Garcy, USA 836.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middleweight</strong></td>
<td>1951 Peter George, USA 837.25</td>
<td>1955 Peter George, USA 892.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959 Tommy Kono, USA 894.25*</td>
<td>1963 Joseph Puleo, USA 880.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heavyweight</strong></td>
<td>1951 John H. Davis, USA 1062.50*</td>
<td>1955 Norbert Schemansky, USA 1041.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959 David Ashman, USA 1047.00</td>
<td>1963 Sidney Henry, USA 1023.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where two men have the same totals, the lighter man takes precedence.

### Boxing

**Flyweight (112.5 lbs)**
- 1951 Alberta Barenghi, Arg.
- 1955 Hilario Correa, Mexico
- 1959 Miguel Botta, Arg.
- 1963 Floreal G. LaRosa, Uruguay

**Welterweight (148 lbs)**
- 1951 Oscar Pietta, Arg.
- 1955 Joseph Dorando, USA
- 1959 Alfred Comacho, Chile
- 1963 Misael Vilugron, Chile
**BOXING (cont'd)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
<th>Champions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bantamweight (119 lbs) | 1951 Rica do Gonzalez, Arg.  
1959 Waldo Claudiano, Brazil  
1963 Albel C. Aimaraz, Arg. |
| Featherweight (125.5 lbs) | 1951 Francisco Nunez, Arg.  
1955 Osualdo C. Insfran, Arg.  
1959 Carlos Aro, Arg.  
1963 Rosemio dos Santos, Brazil |
| Lightweight (132.5 lbs) | 1951 Oscar Galareo, Arg.  
1955 Miguel A. Pendola, Arg.  
1959 Abel Laudonio, Arg.  
1963 Roberto Caminero, Cuba |
| Light Welterweight (140 lbs) | 1951 Division not sponsored  
1959 Vincent J. Shomo, U.S.A.  
1963 Adolfo Moreyra, Arg. |
| Light middleweight (156.5 lbs) | 1951 Division not sponsored  
1955 Paul Wright, U.S.A.  
1959 Wilbert McClure, U.S.A.  
1963 Elecio Neves, Brazil |
| Middleweight (165.5 lbs) | 1951 Ubaldo Pereya, Arg.  
1955 Orville E. Pitts, U.S.A.  
1959 Abrao de Souza, Brazil  
1963 Luiz Cezar, Brazil |
| Light Heavyweight (178.5 lbs) | 1951 Rinaldo Ansaloni, Arg.  
1955 Louis Ignicio, Brazil  
1959 Amos Johnson, U.S.A.  
1963 Fred Lewis, U.S.A. |
| Heavyweight Class (over 178.5 lbs) | 1951 Jorge Vertone, Arg.  
1955 Alesci P. Ochoa, Arg.  
1959 Allen Hudson, U.S.A.  
1963 Lee Carr, U.S.A. |

**JUDO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Champions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Class</td>
<td>1963 Benjamin M. Campbell, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight Class</td>
<td>1963 Toshiyuki Seino, U.S.A.</td>
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</table>

**MODERN PENTATHLON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual Competition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Points)</td>
<td>(Points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951 Capt. Tinoco Marquez, Barz.</td>
<td>1951 United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955 Jose P. Mier, Mexico</td>
<td>1955 Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959 Wenceslau Malta, Brazil</td>
<td>1959 United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963 Robert Lee Beck, U.S.A.</td>
<td>1963 United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>4558</td>
<td>13,175</td>
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<td>4934.52</td>
<td>14,655.76</td>
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**BASEBALL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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**WATER POLO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Team</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
100-Meter Freestyle (Time)
1951 Richard Cleveland, U.S.A. 58.8
1955 Clarke Scholes, U.S.A. 57.7
1959 Felix J. Farrell, U.S.A. 56.3
1963 Stephen Clark, U.S.A. 54.7*

400-Meter Freestyle
1951 Tetsuo Okamoto, Bra. 4:52.4
1955 James McLane, U.S.A. 4:51.3
1959 George Green, U.S.A. 4:31.4
1963 Roy Saari, U.S.A. 4:19.3*

1,500-Meter Freestyle (Time)
1951 Tetsuo Okamoto, Braz. 19:23.3
1955 James McLane, U.S.A. 20:04.0
1959 Alan Somers, U.S.A. 17:53.2
1963 Roy Saari, U.S.A. 17:26.2

100-Meter Backstroke
1951 Alan Stack, U.S.A. 1:08.0
1955 Frank E. McKinney, U.S.A. 1:07.1
1959 Frank E. McKinney, U.S.A. 1:03.6
1963 Edward Barsch, U.S.A. 1:01.5

200-Meter Breaststroke
1951 Hector D. Nimo, Arg. 2:43.8
1955 Hector D. Nimo, Arg. 2:46.9
1959 William Mulliken, U.S.A. 2:43.1
1963 Chet Jastremski, U.S.A. 2:35.4*

Platform Diving (Points)
1951 Joaquin Capilla, Mex. 159.966
1955 Joaquin Capilla, Mex. 172.33
1959 Alvaro Gaxiola, Mex. 168.77
1963 Robt. Webster, U.S.A. 164.12

800-Meter Freestyle Relay (Time)
1951 U.S.A. (Ronald Gora, Burwell Jones, Richard Cleveland, William Heusner) 9:06.0
1955 U.S.A. (Martin P. Smith, William Yorzyk, Wayne Moore, James McLane) 9:00.0
1959 U.S.A. (Richard Blick, Peter Sintz, John Rounsavalle, Frank Winters) 8:22.7
1963 U.S.A. (Gary Ilman, David Lyons, Richard McDonough, Edward Townsen) 8:16.9*

Los Angeles 1984
Springboard Diving (Points)
1951 Joaquin Capilla, Mex. 201.716
1955 Joaquin Capilla, Mex. 175.76
1959 Gary Tobian, U.S.A. 161.44
1963 Thomas Dinsley, Can. 154.40

SWIMMING AND DIVING, WOMEN

100-Meter Freestyle (Time)
1951 Sharon Geary, U.S.A. 1:08.4
1955 Helen Stewart, Can. 1:07.7
1959 Chris von Saltza, U.S.A. 1:03.8
1963 Terri Stickles, U.S.A. 1:02.8*

200-Meter Freestyle
1951 Ana Maria Schultz, Arg. 2:32.4
1955 Wanda Lee Werner, U.S.A. 2:32.5

400-Meter Medley Relay (Time)
1951 Event not held ---
1955 U.S.A. (Cora O'Connor, Mary Jane Sears, Betty Mullen, Wanda Werner) 5:11.6
1959 U.S.A. (Carin Cone, Anne Bancroft, Becky Collins, Chris von Saltza) 4:44.6*
1963 U.S.A. (Virginia Duenkel, Cynthia...
### Swimming and Diving, Women

#### 400-Meter Freestyle
- **1951** Ana Maria Schultz, Arg. 5:26.7
- **1955** Beth Whittall, Can. 5:32.4
- **1959** Chris von Saltza, U.S.A. 4:55.9
- **1963** Sharon Finneran, U.S.A. 4:52.7

#### 400-Meter Freestyle Relay
- **1951** U.S.A. (Sharon Geary, Carol Green, Betty Mullen, Jacqueline Lavine) 4:37.1
- **1955** U.S.A. (Wanda Werner, Carolyn Green, Gretchen, Kluter, Judith T. Roberts) 4:31.8
- **1959** U.S.A. (Molly Botkin, Joan Spillane, Shirley Stobs, Chris von Saltza) 4:17.5
- **1963** U.S.A. (Donna de Varona, Sharon Stouder, Elizabeth McCleary, Judy Norton) 4:15.7*

#### 100-Meter Butterfly
- **1951** Event not held
- **1955** Beth Whittall, Can. 1:16.2
- **1959** Becky Collins, U.S.A. 1:09.5
- **1963** Kathleen Ellis, U.S.A. 1:07.6*

#### 100-Meter Breaststroke
- **1951** Maureen O'Brien, U.S.A. 1:18.5
- **1955** Leonore Fisher, Can. 1:16.7
- **1959** Carin Cone, U.S.A. 1:12.2
- **1963** Nina Harnar, U.S.A. 1:11.5*

#### Platform Diving
- **1951** Patricia McCormick, U.S.A. 65.71
- **1955** Patricia McCormick, U.S.A. 92.05
- **1959** Paula Jean Pope, U.S.A. 97.13
- **1963** Linda Cooper, U.S.A. 100.35

#### Springboard Diving
- **1951** Mary Cunningham, U.S.A. 131.93
- **1955** Patricia McCormick, U.S.A. 142.42
- **1959** Paula Jean Pope, U.S.A. 139.23
- **1963** Barbara McAlister, U.S.A. 1:11.5*

#### Cycling

#### 1,000-Meter Time Trial
- **1951** Clodomiro Cortoni, Arg. 1:12.9
- **1955** Antonio DiMicheli, Venz. 1:09.8
- **1959** Anezio Argentao, Braz. 1:12.3
- **1963** Carlos Vasquez, Arg. 1:09.0

#### 4,000-Meter Team Pursuit
- **1951** Argentina 3:54.4
- **1955** Argentina 4:43.2
- **1959** United States 4:52.6
- **1963** Uruguay 5:10.5
1,000-Meter Scratch (Time)
1951 Antonion Giminez, Arg. 12.2
1955 Cenebio Ruiz, Mexico 12.6
1959 Juan Canto, Arg. 11.8
1963 Roger Gibbons, Trinidad & Tobage 12.5*

Note—Above times for last 200 meters of race

2,000-Meter Tandem (Points)
1951 Oscar Giacche, Arg. 25

40-Lap Miss-and-Out Race
1951 Ezequiel Ramirez, Chile 34 laps

1951 Jorge Vallmitjana, Arg. 5:18.1
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

FENCING, MEN

Foil, Individual
1951 Felix Galimi, Arg.
1955 Harold Goldsmith, U.S.A.
1959 Harold Goldsmith, U.S.A.
1963 Guillermo Saucedo, Arg.

1951 Oscar Giacche, Arg. 25

40-Lap Miss-and-Out Race
1951 Ezequiel Ramirez, Chile 34 laps

Road Race, Individual
1951 Oscar Muleiro, Arg. 3:58:2
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

Foil, Team
1951 United States
1955 Argentina
1959 United States
1963 United States

1951 Jorge Vallmitjana, Arg. 5:18.1
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

Sabre, Individual
1951 Nyllas Tabor, U.S.A.
1955 Antonio Haro Oliova, Mex.
1959 Allen Kwartler, U.S.A.
1963 Michael Dasaro, U.S.A.

1951 Jorge Vallmitjana, Arg. 5:18.1
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

Sabre, Team
1951 United States
1955 United States
1959 United States
1963 United States

Epee, Individual
1951 Antonio Villamil, Arg.
1955 Raul Martinex, Arg.
1959 Roland Vomack, U.S.A.
1963 Frank Anger, U.S.A.

1951 Oscar Muleiro, Arg. 3:58:2
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

Epee, Team
1951 Argentina
1955 United States
1959 United States
1963 United States

1951 Oscar Muleiro, Arg. 3:58:2
1955 Ramon Hoyos, Col. 4:33.0
1959 Ricardo Senn, Arg. 4:32:5
1963 Gregorio Carrizales, 4:42:3 Venezuela

Epee, Team
1951 Argentina
1955 United States
1959 United States
1963 United States

FENCING, WOMEN

Foil, Individual
1951 Elsa Irigoyen, Arg.
1955 Mrs. Maxine Mitchell, U.S.A.
1959 Pilar Roldan, Mexico
1963 Mireya Rodrigues, Cuba

1951 Argentina
1955 Argentina

Foil, Team
1951 Argentina
1955 Argentina
1959 Argentina
1963 Brazil

1951 Argentina
1955 Argentina

Soccer Football

1951 Argentina
1955 Argentina
1959 Argentina
1963 Brazil
### TENNIS

#### Men's Singles
- 1951: Enrique Morea, Arg.
- 1955: Arthur Larsen, U.S.A.
- 1959: Luis Ayala, Chile
- 1963: Ronald Barnes, Brazil

#### Women's Singles
- 1951: Mary T. deWeiss, Arg.
- 1955: Rosa Maria Reyes, Mex.
- 1959: Althea Gibson, U.S.A.
- 1963: Maria Bueno, Brazil

#### Men's Doubles
- 1951: Enrique Morea & Alejo Russell, Argentina
- 1955: Mario Llamas and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1959: Antonio and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1963: Ronald Barnes and Carlos Fernandez, Brazil

#### Women's Doubles
- 1951: Imelda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1955: Yolanda Ramirez and Esther Reyes, Mexico
- 1959: Yolanda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1963: Darlene Hard and Carole Caldwell, United States

#### Mixed Doubles
- 1951: Imelda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1955: Yolanda Ramirez and Gustavo Palafox, Mexico
- 1963: Yolanda Ramirez and Francisco Contreras, Mexico

### YACHTING

#### Flying Dutchman Class (Points)
- 1959: U.S.A. (Harry Sindle) - 4800
- 1963: Brazil - 4198

#### Finn Class
- 1959: Bahamas, (K. Albury) - 2703
- 1963: Brazil - 3200

#### Star Class
- 1959: Bahamas, (D. Knowles) - 4769
- 1963: United States - 2400

#### 5.5-Meter Class
- 1959: United States, Geo. O'Day - 3167

### SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

#### Stunt Competition (Points)
- 1963: Roberta Armstrong, U.S.A. - 45,650

#### Solo Competition
- 1951: Event not held
- 1955: Beulah Bundling, U.S.A. - 661
- 1959: Event not held
- 1963: Roberta Armstrong, U.S.A. - 89,150

#### Team Competition (Points)
- 1951: Not held
- 1955: United States - 654.6
- 1959: Not held
- 1963: United States

#### Duet Competition
- 1951: Event not held
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

Complete Riding, Competition
1951 Capt. Julio Sagasta, Arg. +13.84 mks
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

Complete Riding, Team
1951 Argentina -17.82
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

Grand Prix de Dressage, Individual
1955 Capt. Hector Clavel, Chile 671 pts.
1959 Miss Patricia Galvin, U.S.A. 2213 pts
1963 Miss Patricia Galvin, U.S.A. 1674

Grand Prix de Dressage, Team
1955 & 1951 Event not held
1959 Chile 2810

Grand Prix de Nations, Team
1955 Mexico
1959 United States

Grand Prix des Nations, Individual
1955 Lt. Roberto Vinals, Mexico
1959 No individual ratings

Equestrian Polo
1951 Argentina
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

ROWING

Single Sculls:
1951 Robert Alfieri, Arg. 6:40.0
1959 Harry Parker, U.S.A. 7:46.9
1963 Seymour Cromwell, U.S.A. 8:31.02

Double Sculls:
1951 Arg. (Mario Cuerci & Adolfo Yedro) 6:46.8
1955 U.S.A. (Walter Hoover & James Gardiner) 4:35.1
1959 U.S.A. (John Kelly & William Knecht) 7:15.2
ROWING

Pair Oars with Coxswain* (Time)
1951 Arg.(Jose Mozolini, Jose Raudo, Adel Farias) 8:30.0
1955 Arg.(Osvaldo Allegretti, Ricardo Bratschi, Juan Vega) 5:10.0
1959 Uru.(Gustavo Perez, Luis Aguiar, Raul Torrieri) 7:51.1
1963 U.S.A.(Ed Ferry, Conn Findlay, Charles) 7:30.98

Pair Oars without Coxswain
1951 Arg.(Alberto Madero & Oscar Almiron) 7:10.4
1955 Arg.(Jorge Glusman & Eduardo Glusman) 4:15.5
1959 U.S.A.(Robert Rogers and Ted Frost) 7:36.4
1963 Uruguay(Gustavo Perez & Marianno Caulin) 7:08.12

*Races in 1951 and 1959 were at 2000 meters; in 1955 at 1200

Four Oars without Coxswain (Time)
1951 Arg.(Juan Aichino, Osvaldo Maia, Juan Gomez, Luis Pechenino) 6:24.0
1955 Arg.(Ruben Cossettini, Guido Mazzotta, Juan Gomez, Luis Pechaenino) 4:21.5
1959 U.S.A.(Ted Nash, Jay Hall, Richard D. Wailes, John Sayre) 4:54.0
1963 United States(Charles Bower, Charles Holtz, Ted Nash, Geza Berger) 6:39.3

Eight Oars Shell
1951 Argentina 7:20.0
1955 U.S.A. 6:24.4
1963 Canada 6:16.5

SHOOTING - PISTOL

Free(Slow-Fire)Pistol
1951 Edwin Vasquex Cam, Peru
1955 Huelet Benner, U.S.A.
1959 Nelson Lincoln, U.S.A.
1963 Franklin Green, U.S.A.

Rapid Fire Pistol
1951 Huelet Benner, U.S.A.
1955 Huelet Benner(white target)U.S.
1959 E.S. Valiente(black target) Arg
1963 Cecil Wallis, U.S.A.

Center Fire Pistol
1951 Event not held
1955 Event not held
1959 Aubrey Smith, U.S.A.
1963 Thomas Smith, III, U.S.A.

Free (Slow Fire) Pistol, Team
1951 Mexico 2683
1955 United States 2671
1959 United States 2129
1963 United States 2170

Center Fire Pistol, Team
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 United States (2266)
1963 United States (2343)

Rapid Fire Pistol, Team
1951 Argentina 2247
1955 United States(white target)2311
1955 United States(black target)2328
1959 Event not held
1963 United States 2312

SHOOTING - RIFLE

English Match
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 Arthur Cook, U.S.A.

Free Rifle - Standing
1951 & 1955 Event not held as such
1959 Daniel Puckel, U.S.A.
SHOOTING - RIFLE

English Match
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 Arthur Cook, U.S.A.

Military Rifle - 3 Positions
1951 Pablo Cagnasso, Arg.
1955 Ramon Hagen, Arg.
1959 & 1963 Event not held

Military Rifle - Standing
1951 Pablo Cagnasso, Arg.
1955 Event not held
1959 & 1963 Event not held

Free Rifle - 3 Positions (Aggregate)
1951 Arthur C. Jackson, U.S.A.
1955 Pedro Armella, Arg.
1959 Daniel Puckel, U.S.A.
1963 Gary Anderson, U.S.A.

Free Rifle - 300 Meters
1951 Pablo Cagnasso, Arg.
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held as such

Free Rifle - Prone
Arthur Jackson, U.S.A.
1955 Event not held as such
1959 Daniel Puckel, U.S.A.
1963 Event not held

Free Rifle Kneeling
1951 Event not held as such
1955 Event not held as such
1959 Daniel Puckel, U.S.A.
1963 Event not held

Service Rifle - 3 Positions
1951 Argentine
1955 Chile
1959 & 1963 Event not held

Service Rifle - Standing
1951 Argentine
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

Free Rifle - 300 Meters
1951 Argentine
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

SHOOTING - RIFLE, TEAM

Free Rifle - Standing
1951 & 1955 Event not held as such
1959 Daniel Puckel, U.S.A.

Small Bore Rifle - 3 Positions (Aggrv)
1951 Event not held
1955 Arthur Jackson, U.S.A.
1963 Gary Anderson, U.S.A.

Small Bore - (Prone)
1951 Event not held
1955 Event not held as such
1963 Enrique Forcela, Venezuela

Small Bore - 3 Positions (Standing)
1951 Event not held
1955 Event not held
1959 James Carter, U.S.A.
1963 Event not held

Small Bore - 3 Positions (Kneeling)
1951 Event not held
1955 Event not held
1959 James Carter, U.S.A.
1963 Event not held

Small Bore - 50 & 100 Meters
1951 Event not held
1955 Arthur Jackson, U.S.A.
1959 & 1963 Event not held

Running Deer
1951 Event not held
1955 Filipe de Villomorin Diaz, Mexico
1959 & 1963 Event not held

Small Bore Rifle - 3 Positions
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 United States 4436
1963 United States 4529

Small Bore Rifle - Prone
1951 & 1955 - Event not held
1959 Canada 1542
1963 United States

Small Bore Rifle - Kneeling
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 United States 1508
1963 Event not held
Free Rifle - 3 Positions
1951 Argentine 5540
1955 United States 5422
1959 United States 4491
1963 United States 4557

Free Rifle - Prone
1951 Argentine 2219
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

SHOOTING - CLAY PIGEON

Clay Pigeon, Individual
1951 Pablo Grossi, Arg.
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

Clay Pigeon, Team
1951 Argentina
1955, 1959 & 1963 Event not held

SHOOTING - SKEET

Skeet, Individual
1951 Event not held
1955 Kenneth Pendergras, U.S.A.
1959 Bilberto Navarro, Chile
1963 Kenneth Sedlecky, U.S.A.

Skeet, Team
1951 & 1955 Event not held
1959 United States
1963 United States
APPENDIX C - ROSTER OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS
ROSTER OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The names of the International Sports Federations with head­quarters address for each sport was as follows:

International Amateur Athletic Federation, London, England
International Basketball Federation, Munchen-Solln, Germany
International Amateur Boxing Association, London, England
International Cyclist's Union, Paris, France
International Equestrian Federation, Brussels, Belgium
International Fencing Federation, New York, New York
International Association Football (Soccer) Federation, Zurich, Switzerland
International Gymnastics Federation, Geneva, Switzerland
International Judo Federation, Tokyo, Japan
International Modern Pentathlon Union, Djursholm, Sweden
International Shooting (Pistol and Rifle) Union, Webergasse, Wiesbaden, Germany
International Federation of Rowing Societies, Montreux, Switzerland
International Amateur Swimming Federation, Tokyo, Japan
International Volleyball Federation, Paris, France
International Weightlifting Federation, Twickenham, Middlesex, England
International Amateur Wrestling Federation, Paris, France

APPENDIX D - LIST OF CELEBRATIONS AND PRESIDENTS
LIST OF CELEBRATIONS AND PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENTS OF THE PAN AMERICAN SPORTS ORGANIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years Served</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Representing Nation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940 - 1948</td>
<td>Avery Brundage</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948 - 1951</td>
<td>Avery Brundage</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951 - 1955</td>
<td>Avery Brundage</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955 - 1959</td>
<td>Douglas F. Roby</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959 - 1963</td>
<td>Jose de J. Clark</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963 - 1967</td>
<td>Jose de J. Clark</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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PAN AMERICAN GAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Nations Entered</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VITA
VITA

Curtis Ray Emery, born in Mountain Grove, Missouri, on November 23, 1917, attended the public schools in Abilene, Kansas. In 1942, he entered the United States Army Air Corps as a Private; in 1946, he was honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant, and today he holds the rank of Major in the United States Air Force Reserves. Mr. Emery graduated in 1947 from Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, with a Bachelor of Science degree in physical education. He received a Master of Science degree in physical education from Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge in 1948, and a Master of Education degree from the University of Arkansas in 1962.

Emery served as Physical Director of the YMCA in Baton Rouge from 1948 until 1951, when he became an assistant in the health and physical education department at Louisiana State University. In 1956, he became an instructor of physical education at the University of Arkansas and was promoted to assistant professor in 1960.

Emery has written numerous articles for professional publications; his book Modern Volleyball was published in 1953, and he served as feature editor of the Official Volleyball Guide in 1961.

Curtis Ray Emery now lives with his wife and two children in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he is an assistant professor in the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at the University of Arkansas.
Candidate: Curtis Ray Emery

Major Field: Physical Education

Title of Thesis: The History of the Pan American Games

Approved:

[Signatures]

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Date of Examination: July 23, 1964