

THE INTERNATIONAL JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

# JEWISH SPORTS LEGENDS



FOURTH EDITION

INCLUDES NEW INDUCTEES

BY JOSEPH SIEGMAN

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JEWISH SPORTS  
LEGENDS

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*The deeds of the past  
shall inspire the  
achievements of the future*

THE INTERNATIONAL JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

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Fourth Edition

JOSEPH SIEGMAN



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Washington, D.C.

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Fourth Edition

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*To Bobbie, Michael, Laurie, Steve, Rute,  
and “The Great Cooney”—  
for generations of support and inspiration*



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# CONTENTS

Foreword by Mark Spitz .....	xvii
Preface by Joseph Siegman .....	xix
Acknowledgments .....	xxiii
Prologue: Jews in the World of Sports: A Historical View by Dr. Uriel Simri .....	xxvii

## THE HALL OF FAME

### **AUTO RACING**

Jody Scheckter, <i>South Africa</i> .....	1
---	---

### **BASEBALL**

Harry "The Horse" Danning, <i>United States</i> .....	2
Barney Dreyfuss, <i>United States</i> .....	3
Henry Benjamin "Hank" Greenberg, <i>United States</i> .....	3
Kenneth Holtzman, <i>United States</i> .....	5
Sanford "Sandy" Koufax, <i>United States</i> .....	6
Charles "Buddy" Myer, <i>United States</i> .....	8
Lipman "Lip" Pike, <i>United States</i> .....	9
Al "Flip" Rosen, <i>United States</i> .....	9
Steve Stone, <i>United States</i> .....	10

### **BASKETBALL**

Arnold "Red" Auerbach, <i>United States</i> .....	12
Sam Balter, <i>United States</i> .....	12
Senda Berenson, <i>United States</i> .....	13
Tal Brody, <i>Israel</i> .....	14
Lawrence "Larry" Brown, <i>United States</i> .....	15
Max "Marty" Friedman, <i>United States</i> .....	17
Aleksander "Sascha" Gomelsky, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	18
Edward "Eddie" Gottlieb, <i>United States</i> .....	19
Nat Holman, <i>United States</i> .....	20
William "Red" Holzman, <i>United States</i> .....	22
Harry Litwack, <i>United States</i> .....	22
Philadelphia SPHAs, <i>United States</i> .....	23
Maurice Podoloff, <i>United States</i> .....	25
Leonard Rosenbluth, <i>United States</i> .....	26
Mendy Rudolph, <i>United States</i> .....	27
Abe Saperstein, <i>United States</i> .....	28
Adolph "Dolph" Schayes, <i>United States</i> .....	29
Barney Sedran, <i>United States</i> .....	30

Morris "Moe" Spahn, <i>United States</i> .....	31
David Stern, <i>United States</i> .....	32
Sidney Tanenbaum, <i>United States</i> .....	32
David "Pep" Tobey, <i>United States</i> .....	33
Max Zasloffsky, <i>United States</i> .....	34

**BOWLING**

Mortimer "Mort" Lindsey, <i>United States</i> .....	35
Mark Roth, <i>United States</i> .....	35
Sylvia Wene Martin, <i>United States</i> .....	37

**BOXING**

Ray Arcel, <i>United States</i> .....	38
Abe Attell, <i>United States</i> .....	39
Benny Bass, <i>United States</i> .....	39
Jackie "Kid" Berg, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	40
Samuel Berger, <i>United States</i> .....	41
Jack Bernstein, <i>United States</i> .....	41
Joe Choynski, <i>United States</i> .....	42
Robert Cohen, <i>France (Algeria)</i> .....	43
Jackie Fields, <i>United States</i> .....	43
Israel "Charley" Goldman, <i>United States</i> .....	44
Reuven "Ruby" Goldstein, <i>United States</i> .....	45
Alphonse Halimi, <i>France (Algeria)</i> .....	46
Harry Harris, <i>United States</i> .....	47
Louis "Kid" Kaplan, <i>United States</i> .....	48
Solly Krieger, <i>United States</i> .....	48
Benny Leonard, <i>United States</i> .....	49
Battling Levinsky, <i>United States</i> .....	50
Harry Lewis, <i>United States</i> .....	50
Ted "Kid" Lewis, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	51
Al McCoy, <i>United States</i> .....	52
Daniel Mendoza, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	53
Samuel Mosberg, <i>United States</i> .....	54
Victor "Young" Perez, <i>Tunisia</i> .....	54
Charley Phil Rosenberg, <i>United States</i> .....	55
Maxie "Slapsie Maxie" Rosenbloom, <i>United States</i> .....	55
Barney Ross, <i>United States</i> .....	57
Isadore "Corporal Izzy" Schwartz, <i>United States</i> .....	58
Jack Solomons, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	59
Lew Tendler, <i>United States</i> .....	60

**CANOEING**

Laszlo Fabian, <i>Hungary</i> .....	61
Joe Jacobi, <i>United States</i> .....	61
Leon Rottman, <i>Romania</i> .....	62

**CONTRIBUTORS**

Arthur Abraham Gold, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	63
Sir Ludwig "Poppa" Guttmann, <i>Germany and Great Britain</i> .....	63

Ferenc Mezo, <i>Hungary</i> .....	64
Tzvi Nishri, <i>Israel</i> .....	64

**CRICKET**

Aron "Ali" Bacher, <i>South Africa</i> .....	66
--	----

**FENCING**

Albert Axelrod, <i>United States</i> .....	67
Jeno Fuchs, <i>Hungary</i> .....	67
Tamas Gabor, <i>Hungary</i> .....	68
Janos Garay, <i>Hungary</i> .....	68
Dr. Oszkar Gerde, <i>Hungary</i> .....	69
Sandor Gombos, <i>Hungary</i> .....	69
Johan Harmenberg, <i>Sweden</i> .....	70
Allan Jay, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	71
Endre Kabos, <i>Hungary</i> .....	71
Grigori Kriss, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	72
Alexandre Lippmann, <i>France</i> .....	73
Mark Midler, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	73
Armand Mouyal, <i>France</i> .....	74
Ivan Osiier, <i>Denmark</i> .....	75
Attila Petschauer, <i>Hungary</i> .....	75
Mark Rakita, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	76
Sergei Sharikov, <i>Russia</i> .....	77
Lajos Werkner, <i>Hungary</i> .....	78

**FIELD HOCKEY**

Carina Benninga, <i>Netherlands</i> .....	79
---	----

**FIGURE SKATING**

Alain Calmat, <i>France</i> .....	80
Sarah Hughes, <i>United States</i> .....	80
Gennadi Karponosov, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	81
Lili Kronberger, <i>Hungary</i> .....	82
Emilia Rotter, <i>Hungary</i> .....	83
Louis Rubenstein, <i>Canada</i> .....	83
Laszlo Szollas, <i>Hungary</i> .....	84

**FOOTBALL**

Joseph Alexander, <i>United States</i> .....	85
Arthur "Bluey" Bluethenthal, <i>United States</i> .....	85
Benny Friedman, <i>United States</i> .....	86
Sid Gillman, <i>United States</i> .....	87
Marshall "Biggie" Goldberg, <i>United States</i> .....	88
Charles "Buckets" Goldenberg, <i>United States</i> .....	89
Sigmund "Sig" Harris, <i>United States</i> .....	90
Lew Hayman, <i>Canada</i> .....	91
Marv Levy, <i>United States</i> .....	92
Benny Lom, <i>United States</i> .....	93

Sidney "Sid" Luckman, <i>United States</i> .....	94
Joseph Magidsohn, <i>United States</i> .....	95
Ron Mix, <i>United States</i> .....	95
Edward Newman, <i>United States</i> .....	96
Harry Newman, <i>United States</i> .....	96

## **GOLF**

Amy Alcott, <i>United States</i> .....	99
Herman Barron, <i>United States</i> .....	99

## **GYMNASICS**

Alfred Flatow, <i>Germany</i> .....	101
Gustav Felix Flatow, <i>Germany</i> .....	101
Mitchell "Mitch" Gaylord, <i>United States</i> .....	102
Maria Gorokhovskaya, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	102
Abie Grossfeld, <i>United States</i> .....	103
George Gulack, <i>United States</i> .....	104
Agnes Keleti, <i>Hungary</i> .....	105
Tatiana Lysenko, <i>CIS/Russia</i> .....	106
Yelena Shushunova, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	107
Kerri Strug, <i>United States</i> .....	108
1928 Women's Olympic Champions, <i>Netherlands</i> .....	109

## **HANDBALL**

Victor "Vic" Hershkowitz, <i>United States</i> .....	111
James "Jimmy" Jacobs, <i>United States</i> .....	111

## **HORSE RACING**

Walter Blum, <i>United States</i> .....	113
William "Willie" Harmatz, <i>United States</i> .....	113
Hirsch Jacobs, <i>United States</i> .....	114
Walter Miller, <i>United States</i> .....	114
Georges Stern, <i>France</i> .....	115

## **ICE HOCKEY**

Nikolay Epshtein, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	117
Cecil "Cece" Hart, <i>Canada</i> .....	117

## **LACROSSE**

Victor Ross, <i>United States</i> .....	119
---	-----

## **MEDIA**

Jesse Abramson, <i>United States</i> .....	120
Mel Allen, <i>United States</i> .....	120
Simon "Si" Burick, <i>United States</i> .....	121
Howard Cosell, <i>United States</i> .....	122

---

Dan Daniel, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	123
Massimo Della Pergola, <i>Italy</i> . . . . .	124
Al Munro Elias, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	124
Red Fisher, <i>Canada</i> . . . . .	125
Nat Fleischer, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	126
Martin "Marty" Glickman, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	126
Al Greenberg, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	128
Bud Greenspan, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	128
Gladys Heldman, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	129
Jerome Holtzman, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	130
Hank Kaplan, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	131
Max Kase, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	131
A. J. Liebling, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	132
Willy Meisl, <i>Germany and Great Britain</i> . . . . .	133
Barney Nagler, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	134
Ben Olan, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	134
Murray Olderman, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	135
Shirley Lewis Povich, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	136
Ed Sabol, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	137
Dick Schaap, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	137
Bill Stern, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	139
Dr. Gyorgy Szepesi (Friedlander), <i>Hungary</i> . . . . .	139
Sam Taub, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	140
<b>RACQUETBALL</b>	
Marty Hogan, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	141
<b>ROWING</b>	
Allen Rosenberg, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	142
Donald Spero, <i>United States</i> . . . . .	142
<b>RUGBY</b>	
Aaron "Okey" Geffin, <i>South Africa</i> . . . . .	144
Sydney Nomis, <i>South Africa</i> . . . . .	145
Wilf Rosenberg, <i>South Africa</i> . . . . .	145
<b>SAILING</b>	
Zephania Carmel and Lydia Lazarov, <i>Israel</i> . . . . .	147
Gal Fridman, <i>Israel</i> . . . . .	147
Walentin Mankin, <i>Soviet Union</i> . . . . .	148
<b>SOCCER</b>	
Arthur Baar, <i>Austria</i> . . . . .	149
Bela Guttmann, <i>Hungary</i> . . . . .	149
Hakoah-Vienna Club, <i>Austria</i> . . . . .	150
Gyula Mandl, <i>Hungary</i> . . . . .	151
Hugo Meisl, <i>Austria</i> . . . . .	152

**SOFTBALL**

Harry "Coon" Rosen, <i>United States</i> .....	153
--	-----

**SPEED SKATING**

Irving Jaffee, <i>United States</i> .....	154
---	-----

**SURFING**

Shaun Tomson, <i>South Africa</i> .....	155
---	-----

**SWIMMING**

William Bachrach, <i>United States</i> .....	156
Charlotte "Eppy" Epstein, <i>United States</i> .....	157
Alfred Hajos-Guttmann, <i>Hungary</i> .....	158
Otto Herschmann, <i>Austria</i> .....	159
Lenny Krayzelberg, <i>United States</i> .....	160
Alfred Nakache, <i>France</i> .....	161
Paul Neumann, <i>Austria and United States</i> .....	162
Marilyn Ramenofsky, <i>United States</i> .....	162
Mark Spitz, <i>United States</i> .....	163
Eva Szekely, <i>Hungary</i> .....	164
Dara Torres, <i>United States</i> .....	165

**TABLE TENNIS**

Angelica Adelstein-Rozeanu, <i>Romania</i> .....	167
Viktor Gyozo Barna, <i>Hungary</i> .....	167
Laszlo Bellak, <i>Hungary</i> .....	168
Richard Bergmann, <i>Austria and Great Britain</i> .....	169
Traute Kleinova, <i>Czechoslovakia</i> .....	169
Ivor Goldsmid Montagu, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	170
Anna Sipos, <i>Hungary</i> .....	171
Miklos Szabados, <i>Hungary</i> .....	171
Leah Thall-Neuberger, <i>United States</i> .....	172

**TENNIS**

Angela Buxton, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	174
Pierre Darmon, <i>France</i> .....	174
Herb Flam, <i>United States</i> .....	175
Brian Gottfried, <i>United States</i> .....	176
Ladislav Hecht, <i>Czechoslovakia</i> .....	177
Julie Heldman, <i>United States</i> .....	177
Umberto Louis de Morpurgo, <i>Italy</i> .....	179
Tom Okker, <i>Netherlands</i> .....	180
Daniel Prenn, <i>Germany and Great Britain</i> .....	180
Richard "Dick" Savitt, <i>United States</i> .....	181
Harold Solomon, <i>United States</i> .....	182

**TRACK AND FIELD**

Harold Maurice Abrahams, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	184
Gerald Ashworth, <i>United States</i> .....	185

---

Lillian Copeland, <i>United States</i> .....	186
Milton Green, <i>United States</i> .....	187
Gary Gubner, <i>United States</i> .....	188
Lilli Henoch, <i>Germany</i> .....	189
Maria Leontyavna Itkina, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	189
Elias Katz, <i>Finland</i> .....	190
Irena Kirszenstein-Szewinska, <i>Poland</i> .....	191
Abel Kiviat, <i>United States</i> .....	192
Henry Laskau, <i>United States</i> .....	193
Fania Melnik, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	193
Laurence E. "Lon" Myers, <i>United States</i> .....	194
Myer Prinstein, <i>United States</i> .....	195
Mel Rosen, <i>United States</i> .....	196
Fanny "Bobbie" Rosenfeld, <i>Canada</i> .....	197
Allen Tolmich, <i>United States</i> .....	197

## **VOLLEYBALL**

Doug Beal, <i>United States</i> .....	199
Eugene Selznick, <i>United States</i> .....	200
Chagai Zamir, <i>Israel</i> .....	201

## **WATER POLO**

Istvan Barta, <i>Hungary</i> .....	202
Gyorgy Brody, <i>Hungary</i> .....	202
Bela Komjadi, <i>Hungary</i> .....	203
Bela Rajki-Reich, <i>Hungary</i> .....	204
Miklos Sarkany, <i>Hungary</i> .....	205

## **WEIGHTLIFTING**

Isaac "Ike" Berger, <i>United States</i> .....	206
Ben Helfgott, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	206
Edward Lawrence Levy, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	207
Grigori Novak, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	207
Frank Spellman, <i>United States</i> .....	208

## **WRESTLING**

Boris Max Gurevitsch, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	210
Boris Michail Gurevitsch, <i>Soviet Union</i> .....	210
Nikolaus "Mickey" Hirsch, <i>Austria</i> .....	211
Karoly Karpati, <i>Hungary</i> .....	211
Fred Oberlander, <i>Canada and Europe</i> .....	212
Richard Weisz, <i>Hungary</i> .....	213
Henry Wittenberg, <i>United States</i> .....	213

## **THE PILLAR OF ACHIEVEMENT**

Jehoshua Alouf, <i>Israel</i> .....	217
Robert Atlasz, <i>Germany and Israel</i> .....	217
Baruch Bagg, <i>Israel</i> .....	218
Morris "Moe" Berg, <i>United States</i> .....	218

Gretel Bergmann, <i>Germany</i> .....	220
Dr. Richard Blum, <i>Israel</i> .....	221
Alfred Brull, <i>Hungary</i> .....	221
John M. Brunswick, <i>United States</i> .....	221
Daniel Bukantz, <i>United States</i> .....	222
Haskell Cohen, <i>United States</i> .....	223
Judith Deutsch, <i>Austria</i> .....	223
Lajos Domeny-Deutsch, <i>Hungary</i> .....	224
Leo Donath, <i>Hungary</i> .....	224
Leone Efrati, <i>Italy</i> .....	224
Ian Froman, <i>South Africa</i> .....	225
Harry Getz, <i>South Africa</i> .....	226
Pierre Gildesgame, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	226
Emmanuel Gill, <i>Israel</i> .....	227
Harry Glickman, <i>United States</i> .....	227
Chaim Glovinsky, <i>Israel</i> .....	228
Julius "Goldie" Goldman, <i>Canada</i> .....	228
Kenneth Gradon, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	229
Sidney Halter, <i>Canada</i> .....	230
Arthur Hanak, <i>Israel</i> .....	230
Lester Harrison, <i>United States</i> .....	231
Col. Harry D. Henshel, <i>United States</i> .....	231
Joseph Inbar, <i>Israel</i> .....	232
Michael "Mike" Jacobs, <i>United States</i> .....	232
Ferenc Kemeny, <i>Hungary</i> .....	233
Kurt Lamm, <i>United States</i> .....	234
Harold Landesberg, <i>United States</i> .....	234
Fred Lebow, <i>United States</i> .....	235
Dr. Herman Lellewer, <i>Germany</i> .....	235
Dr. William Lippy, <i>United States</i> .....	236
Marvin Miller, <i>United States</i> .....	236
Charles Ornstein, <i>United States</i> .....	237
Bernard Postal, <i>United States</i> .....	238
Julia Jones Pugliese, <i>United States</i> .....	238
Jimmy Reese, <i>United States</i> .....	239
Fred Schmertz, <i>United States</i> .....	240
Eric Seelig, <i>Germany</i> .....	240
Joseph Shane, <i>United States</i> .....	241
Jesse Silver, <i>United States</i> .....	241
Roy Silver, <i>United States</i> .....	241
Emmanuel Simon, <i>Israel</i> .....	242
Dr. Uriel Simri, <i>Israel</i> .....	242
Margalit Sonnenfeld, <i>Israel</i> .....	243
Oscar State, <i>Great Britain</i> .....	243
Louis Stein, <i>United States</i> .....	244
Artur Takac, <i>Yugoslavia</i> .....	244
Irving Ungerman, <i>Canada</i> .....	245
Ben Weider, <i>Canada</i> .....	246
Joe Weider, <i>United States</i> .....	246
Chaim Wein, <i>Israel</i> .....	247

---

Joseph Yekutieli, <i>Israel</i> .....	247
Aviezer Yellin, <i>Israel</i> .....	248
Paul Ziffren, <i>United States</i> .....	248
Harold O. Zimman, <i>United States</i> .....	249
The Lifetime Achievement Award .....	251
About the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame .....	261
Appendix One: Jewish Olympic Medalists by Dr. George Eisen .....	273
Appendix Two: Pillar of Fame .....	287
Appendix Three: The Maccabiah Games .....	289
Appendix Four: The Munich Eleven .....	295
Index .....	297
About the Author .....	302



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# FOREWORD

**I**t seems remarkable that Jewish men and women can reach the highest levels of success in such areas as medicine, science, law, and the arts, with little to no notice paid to their religious heritage, while a successful Jewish athlete is celebrated nearly as much for being a Jew as he or she is for his or her competitive accomplishments. To many, particularly Jews themselves, the Jewish athlete is a novelty.

Facts belie the misconception. In the past 100 years, Jews have played a significant role in sports, both in participation and in sports development. As this wonderful book underscores, early athletes, such as England's Daniel Mendoza, began a long line of Jewish world boxing champions; Canada's Louis Rubenstein and Hungary's Lili Kronberger pioneered world figure skating; America's Lipman Pike was so good that he was *paid* to play for his baseball team, becoming the first-ever professional ballplayer; John Brunswick and his family pioneered billiards and tenpin bowling; nine gold medals were won by Jewish athletes at the first modern Olympic Games in 1896; and today's National Basketball Association owes its origins to Jewish players, coaches, and entrepreneurs. The list of Jewish contributions to sports, past and present, on and off the field of play, is immense.

There is merit in the observation that Jews have not made big names for themselves in sports *in great numbers*, at least not the kind of numbers that our people have enjoyed in other

careers and professions. Nevertheless, if we have overachieved in some areas, the fact that we have merely succeeded in sports in proportion to our numbers doesn't make us underachievers.

Without doubt, sociological and traditional elements have played an important role in the Jew's involvement in sports. But, then, haven't these same elements played similar roles in the participation of non-Jews in sports, as well? There are simply fewer Jews in the equation.

Following the 1972 Olympics, I recall one writer labeling me "the first great Jewish athlete." A compliment was intended, but the statement was hardly accurate. Long before there was a Mark Spitz, in American sports alone there was a Koufax, a Greenberg, a Ross, a Leonard, a Holman, a Luckman, and so many others! I may have been the Jewish champion of the moment, but many great athletes preceded me, and some have succeeded me.

Anyone with doubts about this need only thumb through the pages of this fascinating book. Three hundred and twenty-eight of the world's all-time greatest athletes, teams, and contributors to sports are chronicled in these pages. And all of them are Jewish. Every one of those pictured in this book represents the best of his or her sport, and the best of his or her era. I am honored to be counted among these remarkable people.

*Mark Spitz  
Los Angeles, California*



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# PREFACE

This book profiles many of the world's greatest athletes and sportsmen. All of them are Jewish, and each is an elected member of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. Some of the honorees date back to the eighteenth century. Not all are famous. But all are or were great sportsmen and sportswomen—Olympic champions, world record holders, professional stars, and others who have made extraordinary contributions to the world of sports.

The concept of a Jewish Sports Hall of Fame was conceived by a group of veteran athletes returning from the July 1977 World Maccabiah Games in Israel. Their concept: to honor Jewish athletes, sportsmen, and sportswomen of hall-of-fame stature—the highest-achieving athletes and sports contributors—“greats” by anyone’s standards. With the Maccabiah Games on their collective minds, the organizing group adopted as their motto “The Deeds of the Past Shall Inspire the Achievements of the Future.”

In early 1979, with the invaluable assistance of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (Bloch, 1965) by Roy Silver, Jesse Silver, and Bernard Postal and information gleaned from the *Encyclopedia Judaica* and Harold Ribalow’s *The Jew in American Sports* (Bloch, 1948), the organizing group selected its first slate of candidates. The election committee consisted of fifty-eight members of the board of directors of the U.S. Committee Sports for Israel (USCSI; today’s Maccabi USA).

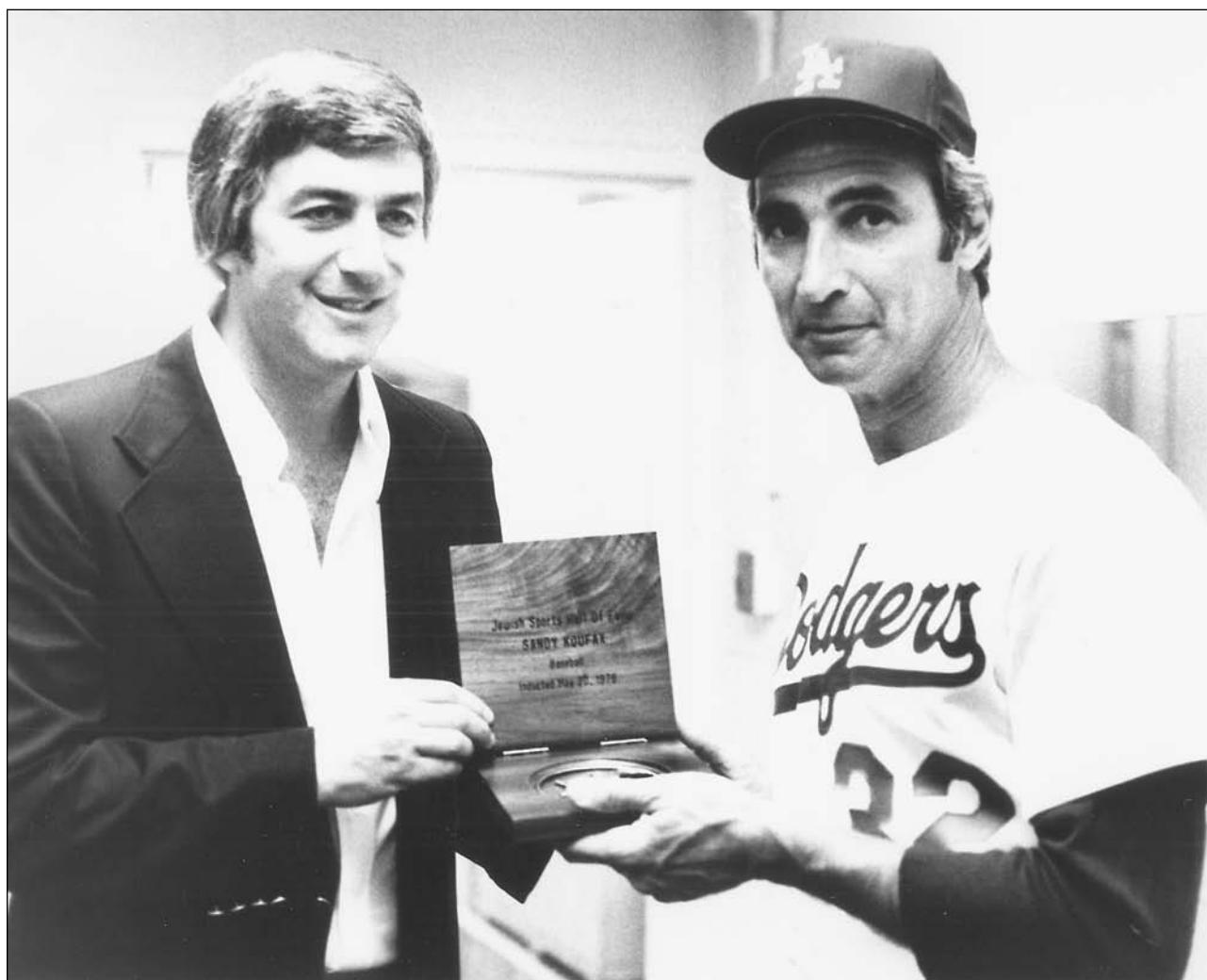
Beyond the promotional value of media exposure, the organizing group had initially given little thought to formalizing an actual hall of fame. However, the extraordinary and unexpected positive response of the committee of electors

encouraged the organizers to plan a formal induction event. In May of that year, the first inductions took place.

The organizing committee consisted of a diverse group of athletes and businessmen, including several in the entertainment field. Exploiting its members’ professional and unrealized talents and enthusiasm, the group of Maccabiah alumni staged a Hollywood-laced black-tie induction dinner on May 20, 1979, at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, California.

Honorees attending that inaugural induction event were national sports icons: Red Auerbach, Jackie Fields, Hank Greenberg, Nat Holman, Jimmy Jacobs, Irving Jaffee, Sid Luckman, Dolph Schayes, Dick Savitt, and Sylvia Wene Martin. Also present were family members representing deceased honorees Hirsch Jacobs, Benny Leonard, Barney Ross, and Abe Saperstein. Of the original eighteen elected honorees, only Benny Friedman, Sandy Koufax, Mark Spitz, and Henry Wittenberg were absent.

It was the most remarkable gathering of Jewish sports legends ever assembled on the same dais and likely one of the greatest sport daises of any type. Comedian Dick Shawn was master of ceremonies, with presenters including entertainers/comedians Milton Berle, Jack Carter, Shelley Berman, Pat Henry, and actor Elliott Gould. Israel’s revered basketball legend Tal Brody was a special guest, as were other prominent sportsmen nominated by honorees as their presenters. Many other sport stars—former teammates and/or close friends of the honorees—were on hand, as was a large cadre of media. It was not only a special night for the guests of honor, but an indelibly memorable



*Baseball legend Sandy Koufax receives his Hall of Fame induction medal from IJSCHOF Chairman Joe Siegman at a pre-game ceremony at Dodgers Stadium in June 1982.*

one for the 450 guests who attended the gala affair.

Perhaps most surprising and rewarding for members of the event's organizing group was the turnout and graciousness of those who were honored. They all were highly successful athletes or sportsmen who had received every major honor their sports had to offer and most had to travel cross-country to attend, but they nonetheless felt it significant to be present and recognized for their heritage.

Soon after that first induction event, Washington-based USCSFI vice president Alan Sherman, a longtime activist in various U.S.-

Israel sports-related projects, became convinced that the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame should have a home—a permanent museum in Israel. At personal expense, he ventured to Israel, scouted locations, and determined that Israel's Wingate Institute, itself a personal project of the USCSFI, was the place to set anchor. Coincidentally, Wingate at the time was in the process of designing a new student union building. Engaging the imagination of the building's Israeli architect, Sherman proclaimed the spacious foyer of the new student union's auditorium the perfect location for the new hall of fame. He then embarked on a suc-

cessful campaign to raise funds to develop the hall of fame's interior.

On July 27, 1980, once again at L.A.'s Beverly Hilton Hotel, the second annual Jewish Sports Hall of Fame induction dinner took place. On this occasion, 500 guests packed the hotel's grand ballroom to honor attending sport legends Mel Allen, Isaac Berger, Marshall Goldberg, Harry Litwack, Ron Mix, Al Rosen, and special honoree, 1930s German high jumper Gretel Bergmann (Mrs. Margaret Lambert). Family members representing deceased honorees were also in attendance, as were several honorees from the previous year. The presenting entertainers were George Jessel, Jack Carter, and Marty Kroft, national TV newscaster Alex Dreier, Los Angeles sportswriter-broadcaster Bud Furillo, and Los Angeles Dodgers vice president Al Campanis. This extraordinary evening was the hall of fame's last Americans-only induction/dinner event.

Nearly one year later, on July 7, 1981, on the eve of the 11th World Maccabiah Games, Eliezer Shmueli, director general of Israel's Ministry of Education and Physical Culture, and honorary chairman of the newly named *International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame* (IJSOF) (*Yad Le'ish Hasport Hayehudi'*), cut the ceremonial ribbon at Wingate signaling the hall's opening.

At the time of its dedication, forty-seven biog-

raphies and photographs were featured in the unique "points of the Mogen David" display cases that lined the walls of the museum. Now, twenty-four years later in the summer of 2005, 308 exceptional Jewish athletes and sportspersons are honored. As it has since its 1981 dedication, the IJSOF's Pillar of Faith marks the names of the eleven Israeli athletes murdered by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich (see page 295).

At publication, eighteen regional Jewish sports halls of fame recognized by the IJSOF were operating throughout the United States (see page 287). They honor local Jewish sports icons, as well as regional athletes, who have recorded significant national and international achievements.

For two original years in the United States and twenty-four more in Israel, recognition by the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame has stood as the paradigm for Jewish athletes and sportsmen whose benchmark was excellence. We have recorded the past for future generations to emulate or surpass. "The deeds of the past shall inspire the achievements of the future."

*Joseph Siegman*  
Beverly Hills, California  
2005



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Much of the material in this book has been gathered over the past twenty-six years, not for inclusion in a publication, but rather to conduct the various selection processes of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame (IJSCHOF). Therefore, expressions of gratitude to the sources of information described on these pages are expressed not only by the author, but by all those involved in the development and management of the IJSCHOF.

No single individual has been more important to the collection of records, background stories, and photographs of IJSCHOF athletes than Dr. Uriel Simri. He has been particularly effective in acquiring biographical vitae of European athletes and sportsmen whose outstanding achievements were performed long before statistics became a science.

And no single publication has been a more treasured research tool for the IJSCHOF than *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*. Published in 1965 by Bloch Publishing, New York, and written by Jesse Silver, Roy Silver, and Bernard Postal, the encyclopedia is a masterpiece of research and detail, presenting both cold facts and fascinating narratives on its worldwide subjects. Another valuable aid is Robert Slater's *Great Jews in Sports*, published by Jonathan David Publishers, Middle Village, New York, in 1983. The Slater book gives a decided edge to American sportsmen and also devotes special sections to Israeli sport figures and the Maccabiah Games.

Over the years, information needed by the IJSCHOF has been gathered from many sources. Significant among them are Bill Henry, *An Approved History of the Olympic Games* (Los An-

geles: Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, 1981); Herbert G. Goldman, editor of *Ring Magazine Record Book & Boxing Encyclopedia* (New York: The Ring Publishing Co.); Mike Meserole, editor of *The Information Please Almanac* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, various editions); *Sports Illustrated Sports Almanac* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, various editions); and Ken Blady, *The Jewish Boxers' Hall of Fame* (New York: Shapolsky Books).

There have been countless individuals who have contributed to the background knowledge of the athletes and sportsmen enshrined in the IJSCHOF, none more significant than Jesse Silver and Roy Silver, coauthors of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*. Both Dr. Simri and this author have enjoyed personal contact with many of the hall of fame honorees. Families, friends, and colleagues of honored athletes and sportsmen have contributed greatly to the information gathered by the IJSCHOF, as have colleges, professional sport franchises, sports associations, and other halls of fame.

Perhaps the most challenging task was the acquisition of photos of our honorees. Diligent, often relentless research by the following resources has provided much of the photo art displayed in the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame and pictured in this book: Wingate Institute Photo Archives, Netanya, Israel; Eliezer Shmueli—Nahum Goldman Museum of the Diaspora; Beth Hatefusoth, Tel Aviv, Israel; Arthur Hanak—Pierre Gildesgame Museum, Maccabi World Union, Ramat Gan, Israel; and Bill Schroeder, Wayne Wilson, Shirley Ito, Michael Salmon, and Braven Dyer Jr.—Paul Ziffren Library of the

Amateur Athletic Foundation (and its predecessors), *Los Angeles, California*.

For their assistance in providing information and photographs for this book, I would especially like to thank Dr. George Eisen, executive director and associate vice-president at Nazareth College, *Rochester, New York*; Wayne Patterson—Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, *Springfield, Massachusetts*; Bill Himmelman, *Norwood, New Jersey*; Dave Gerhardt, *The Ring* magazine; Pat Olkiewicz—United States Olympic Committee, *Colorado Springs, Colorado*; Hank Kaplan, *Miami, Florida*; Marion Washburn—International Swimming Hall of Fame, *Fort Lauderdale, Florida*; Cheryl Reilly—Canada Sports Hall of Fame, *Toronto, Ontario*; Al Cartwright and the International Association of Halls of Fame and Museums; the Detroit Tigers Baseball Club, *Detroit, Michigan*; the Sports Information Department, University of Michigan, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*; the Department of Athletics, University of Pittsburgh, *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*; Syracuse University, *Syracuse, New York*; Norm Shindler—University of California at Los Angeles, *Los Angeles, California*; the South African Consulate, *Beverly Hills, California*; Philip Redman—York Barbell Company, *York, Pennsylvania*; San Antonio Spurs, *San Antonio, Texas*; Lee Snyder, University of North Carolina, *Chapel Hill, North Carolina*; New York Road Runners Club, *New York City*; Department of Athletics, Princeton University, *Princeton, New Jersey*; David Friedman, Jewish Community Center of Philadelphia, *Pennsylvania*; Gil Mattice—National Soccer Hall of Fame, *Oneonta, New York*; Andreas Waldeck—International Figure Skaters Association; Jane Lyon—International Table Tennis Federation, *East Sussex, England*; the Los Angeles Turf Club, *Arcadia, California*; Vern Roberts—United States Handball Association, *Tucson, Arizona*; Jordan Kurnick—*Nor-Mar News, Chatsworth, California*; the International

Motor Sports Hall of Fame, *Talladega, Alabama*; Fred Grossman—Daily Racing Form, Inc., *Heightstown, New Jersey*; Harold Esch, *Mount Dora, Florida*; Neil Keller, *Bethesda, Maryland*; Tom Whitesides, *Oakland, California*; Tammy Savage—USA Track & Field; Steve James—American Bowling Congress Hall of Fame, *Greendale, Wisconsin*; Arlene Smadja, *Paris, France*; Dick Hamilton, National Museum of Racing; Indiana Pacers, *Indianapolis, Indiana*; Kathy Davis, NFL Films, Inc.; Merton Isaacman, *Irvine, California*; Hart Perry—National Rowing Foundation; Gene Zahn, *Beverly Hills, California*; Ed Cox, Wilmington, North Carolina Airport; Glenn Sundby, International Gymnastics Hall of Fame and Museum; Roy Salomon, Maccabi Canada; Sinai Temple Library, *Los Angeles, California*; Anaheim Angels, *Anaheim, California*; Cape Fear Museum, *Wilmington, North Carolina*; Austrian Olympic Committee; Bentley Library, *Ann Arbor, Michigan*; Jason Kemp, Dartmouth College, *Hanover, New Hampshire*; Preston Levi, Henning Library, International Swimming Hall of Fame, *Ft. Lauderdale, Florida*; Gavin Markovits—USA Volleyball, *Colorado Springs, Colorado*; Geoff Toister—Yosef Yekutieli Archives, *Ramat Gan, Israel*; Isabelle Aimone, Fédération Française de Tennis, *Paris, France*; Lindsay DeWall, U.S. Figure Skating, *Colorado Springs, Colorado*; Scott Granowitz, *Bedford, Massachusetts*; Frank Greenberg, *Penn Valley, Pennsylvania*; Jozsef Horvath, *Budapest, Hungary*; Ove Karlsson, *Stockholm, Sweden*; Allan Jay, *Somerset, England*; Stanley Bloom, *Santa Barbara, California*; Wolfgang Hafer, *Frankfurt, Germany*; Sandy Katlan, Maccabi Great Britain; Peter Kahn, *Los Angeles, California*; and A. Morin, *Paris, France*.

Special thanks to: Dr. George Eisen, author of Appendix One: “Jewish Olympic Medalists,” the most comprehensive and accurate account of this subject matter; Israel’s Beth Hatefusoth, on the

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lic relations director, Wingate Institute, steady hand and coordinator of IJSCHOF activities; resourceful Efriam Yaacobi, Wingate Institute; and Alan Sherman, *Bethesda, Maryland*, mentor and energy source.

*Joseph M. Siegman*



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## PROLOGUE

# JEWS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS: A HISTORICAL VIEW

By Dr. Uriel Simri\*

The vicissitudes of fate experienced by the Jewish people in the modern era have inevitably led to too little attention being paid to many vital aspects of Jewish life. One such aspect is sports. Involvement in sports is universal throughout today's world. It serves as a bridge between nations and peoples, between nations and Israel, and between Israel and the Diaspora, as expressed by the Maccabiah Games. Physical culture and involvement in sports are among the processes that the Jewish people have undergone in the modern era.

The end of the eighteenth century is seen as the dawning of the era of modern sport. Jews were already involved in athletic activities by that time. Among the early top boxers who made their appearance in the English sports arena were Jews such as Samuel Elias, Barney Aaron, the Belasco brothers, and Isaac Bitton.

The best known among them was Daniel Mendoza, of Portuguese origin, who held the English boxing crown during the years 1792 to 1795. The boxing matches of "Mendoza the Jew"—as he proudly called himself—received wide acclaim. Numerous editorial cartoons and stories about Mendoza circulated in the press during that time, and popular ditties were composed in his honor. Mendoza, who was a source of pride to his people, became the favorite of the English masses. The Prince of Wales was one of his fans.

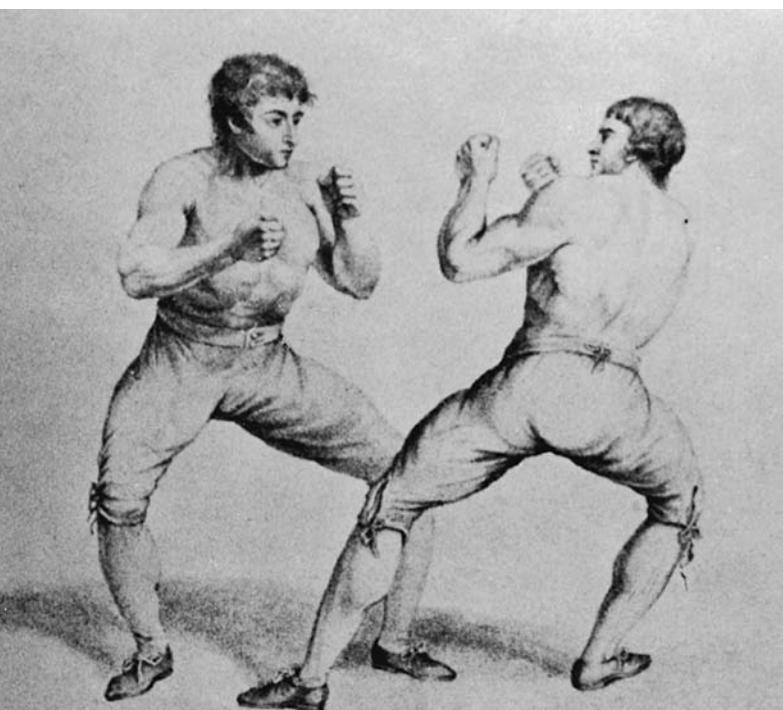
Mendoza is considered the father of "scientific boxing." He transformed the sport from one of pure violence and brawn into an art and a "battle of wits."

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Jews such as Lipman Pike, Lon Myers, and Louis Rubinstein were prominent figures among the elite in the world of sport. In 1866, Pike became America's first professional baseball player. Myers was the fastest runner in the world during the 1880s. And, Canadian Rubenstein captured the first world title in figure skating in 1890.

In the first half of the twentieth century, many Jewish athletes turned to sports that demanded outstanding strength. Some explained this as an attempt to crush the image of the Jew as a weakling. Professional boxing also brought

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\*Dr. Simri was one of the world's foremost educators and authorities on physical culture. Executive director of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame from its inception in 1981 through 1989, Simri was associated with Wingate Institute in various positions since 1966. He served as its deputy director, scientific director, director of the Instructional Media Division, and director of the Department of Social Sciences. An international lecturer and governmental adviser, he was a past president of the Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport in Asia and was secretary-treasurer of the International Society for Comparative Physical Education and Sport. Simri was the first Israeli selected to officiate at Olympic Games competition, named in 1956 as a basketball referee for the Melbourne Olympics. From 1954 to 1961, he served as an international basketball referee under FIBA.



*England's Daniel Mendoza battles Richard Humphreys.  
The match was held on September 29, 1790.*

young Jewish athletes high income and prestige, especially in the years preceding World War II.

The list of world boxing champions in different weight classes includes twenty-nine Jewish boxers—twenty-three from the United States, and three each from France (North Africa) and Great Britain. The most outstanding among them are America's Benny Leonard and Barney Ross. Leonard held the World Lightweight title from 1917 to 1925, retiring undefeated. His countryman, Barney Ross, held at least one or the other of three world boxing titles between 1933 and 1938, and was both world lightweight and welterweight champion in 1934 and 1935 (the first boxer to ever hold two world titles simultaneously). In the amateur ranks, Jewish boxers and wrestlers representing eight countries have won twenty Olympic medals. And many of those same athletes, as well as others, have captured numerous world titles.

Another sport in which Jews have excelled is

fencing. Among the winners of Olympic medals and world titles in this sport are Jews from Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Hungary, France, and the United States. Fencing was considered a "Jewish sport" in the Soviet Union as well. Olympic gold medalists such as Mark Midler, Mark Rakita, and Grigori Kriss have brought considerable honor to that nation.

Jewish athletes have also enjoyed notable achievements in table tennis. The most famous Jewish table tennis player is Hungary's Viktor Barna, winner of twenty-three world titles during the 1920s and 1930s. Second to Barna is Richard Bergmann, of Austria and Great Britain, winner of seven world titles between 1936 and 1953. The Hungarian table tennis team, which held the world championship eight times between 1927 and 1935, was composed almost entirely of Jewish players—as was the Austrian team that took the title from Hungary in 1936. In the years following World War II, Romania's Angelica Rozeanu was the most prominent Jewish figure in table tennis. Beginning in 1950, she won seventeen world titles. (She currently resides in Israel.)

In track and field (athletics)—“the queen of sports”—Jews also figure prominently. The list of Olympic champions includes athletes such as Myer Prinstein (United States) in 1900 and 1904, Harold Abrahams (Great Britain) 1924, Elias Katz (Finland) 1924, Gerald Ashworth (United States) 1964, Fanny Rosenfeld (Canada) 1928, Lillian Copeland (United States) 1932, Irena Kirszenstein (Poland) 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, and Faina Melnik (Soviet Union) 1972. In fact, there is almost no Olympic sport that does not list among its champions outstanding Jewish athletes.

Among the ranks of outstanding Jewish basketball players and coaches in the United States are Nat Holman, “Red” Auerbach, Harry Litwack, “Red” Holzman, Dolph Schayes, and Max Zasloffsky. Major League Baseball lore includes the names Hank Greenberg, Sandy Koufax, and Al

Rosen. And, prominent among American football players, amateur and/or professional, are such Jewish stars as Sid Luckman, Benny Friedman, Marshall Goldberg, and Ron Mix, as well as coaches Sid Gillman, Marv Levy, and Al Davis.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Three hundred eleven athletes representing thirteen countries, participated in forty-two events (within nine different sports) at these games, and there was a respectable representation of Jews among them. Five Jews won ten medals (eight gold): German gymnast Alfred Flatow won three gold medals and one silver; gymnast Gustav Felix Flatow (Alfred's cousin) won two gold medals; Hungarian swimmer Alfred Hajos-Guttmann won two gold medals; Austrian swimmer Paul Neumann won one gold medal; and Otto Herschmann, another Austrian swimmer, won a bronze medal.

In 1912, Herschmann won a second Olympic medal, a silver, in fencing. He thereby became the first athlete to receive Olympic medals in two different sports. In 1924, twenty-eight years after winning his gold medals in swimming, Hajos-Guttmann received his third Olympic medal, a silver, for designing sports facilities. (Silver was the highest honor presented in the design competition.)

Space does not permit enumeration of all the Jewish athletes who won medals in the twenty-six summer and nineteen winter Olympic Games. Suffice it to say that Jews have been the recipients of more than 325 medals and more than 135 of them gold. The athlete who captured the greatest number of medals in one Olympiad is U.S. swimmer Mark Spitz. Spitz won seven gold medals at the Munich Games in 1972, setting new world records in each of his events, including three relay races. Four years earlier, at the Olympics in Mexico City, Spitz won "only" two gold medals, one silver medal, and one bronze. Among all Olympians of the modern games, Spitz is tied for second as the

recipient of most gold medals and is seventh for most medals overall.

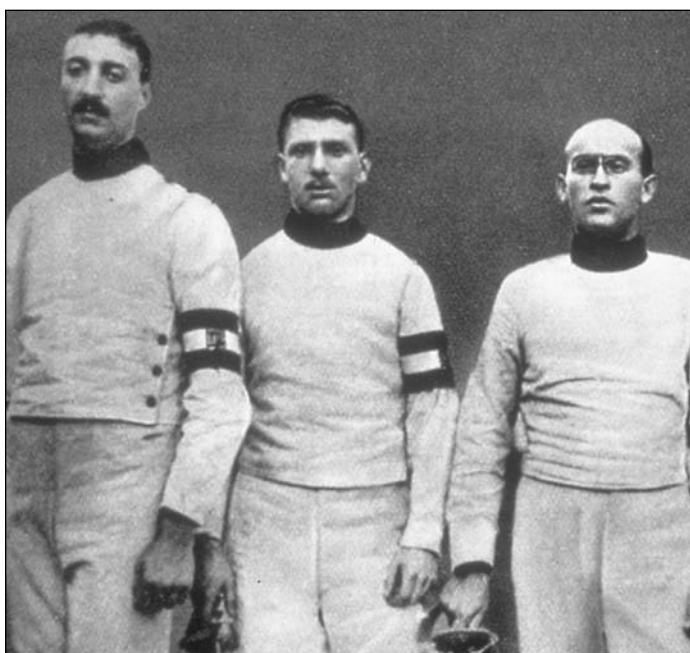
The most successful Jewish woman athlete to participate in the Olympics is Hungarian gymnast Agnes Keleti, a winner of ten Olympic medals—five gold, three silver, and two bronze—in the games of 1948, 1952, and 1956. Keleti's ten Olympic medals rank her second (tied) among all women athletes in overall medals won, and fifth in gold medals won. She has lived in Israel since 1957.

Jews have not only been outstanding athletes. They have also figured prominently among the leaders of the sports world. As early as the eve of World War I, American Charlotte Epstein fought successfully for the introduction of sanctioned women's swimming events in the United States, and she stood at the helm of this sport in her country for many years. In the 1920s and 1930s, Hakoah-Vienna's "Wunderteam" of Austrian soccer was guided by the skillful hands of Hugo Meisl. And sports for the handicapped, which developed on an international scale after World War II, owes a debt of gratitude to its initiator, Sir Ludwig Guttmann, a German Jewish doctor who fled to Britain during the war. These leaders are just a few among many.

### "MUSCULAR JUDAISM"

It was Max Nordau's call for the creation of a "new Jew" and for "muscular Judaism" at the Second World Zionist Congress in 1898 that marked the beginnings of a new awareness of physical culture among Jews, particularly in Europe. At the turn of the century, Jewish gymnastics clubs were established, encouraging thousands of Jewish youngsters to engage in physical exercise and serving as a framework for nationalistic activity.

As early as 1895, German Jews living in Constantinople had established the first Jewish gymnastics club after being expelled from the local nationalistic German club. In 1897, a Jewish



*Members of the 1908 Hungarian gold-medal fencing team. Left to right: Lajos Werkner, Dr. Oszkar Gerde, and Jenos Fuchs.*

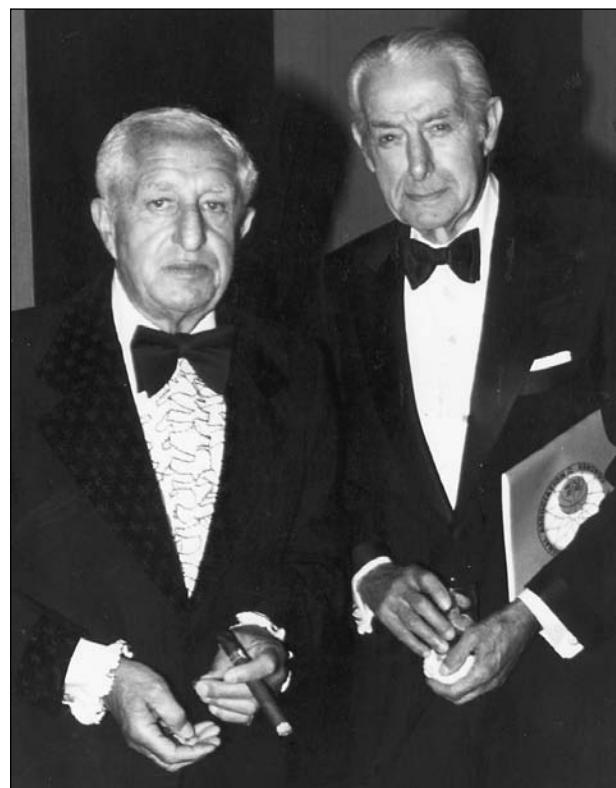
gymnastics club called Gibor (later changed to Samson) was founded in Phillipople, Bulgaria. While the Jewish club in Constantinople was created as a result of anti-Semitic activity, the one in Bulgaria was an expression of newly aroused Jewish national consciousness—following the example of “Sokol,” the national Slavic gymnastics movement. Anti-Semitism and Jewish nationalism, then, were responsible for the spread of the Jewish gymnastics movement.

Max Nordau’s exhortation did not fall upon deaf ears. In 1898, the Bar Kochba Club was organized in Berlin, and within a short time, dozens of other Jewish gymnastics clubs sprang up, mainly in German-speaking countries. This widespread activity resulted in the establishment in 1903 of the Juedische Turnerschaft, an umbrella organization for Jewish gymnastics clubs. The gymnastics displays that members of the Turnerschaft performed for delegates of the Seventh World Zionist Congress in Basel, and for subsequent congresses, aroused emotion and pride. They are tangible evidence of the connec-

tion between Jewish physical culture and the Jewish national movement.

Following the German tradition, the first Jewish sports clubs were devoted solely to gymnastics. Beginning in 1906, however, broader-based sports clubs were also established. Hungarian Jews were pioneers in the field, establishing the VAC Club, the Hungarian fencing and athletic club Vivó és Athletikai Club in Budapest that year, and in 1909, the Hakoah Club of Vienna.

By the beginning of World War I, the Jewish athletic movement had spread to other European and Middle Eastern countries as well. Though the war closed many clubs, it also provided the impetus for the creation of new ones. A case in point is the Warsaw club. The Russian regime had forbidden the organization of a Jewish athletic club, but German occupation authorities, in 1915, allowed Jews to form a Maccabi club. This was to be the



*Basketball coaching legends Harry Litwack (left) and Nat Holman, at Litwack’s 1980 induction into the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. Holman had been inducted one year earlier.*



*Members of Maccabi Bombay in 1931 display homemade Mogen Davids.*

largest Jewish athletic club in Europe during the period between the two world wars.

The political changes wrought by World War I led to the establishment of dozens of new Jewish sports clubs, and a new umbrella organization was created in 1921—the Maccabi World Union (MWU). The MWU united most of the Jewish athletic clubs. The regulations of the organization stated: “The goal of the Union is the physical and moral rejuvenation of Jews for the sake of restoration and existence of the Jewish land and people.”

In the period between the two world wars, the activities of the MWU spread throughout the Jewish world, reaching as far as Australia, South America, and South Africa. The center of activity, nonetheless, remained in Europe in the form of hundreds of Maccabi clubs. Most prominent were the previously mentioned Hakoah Club of Vienna and Hagibor Club of Prague, whose

notable achievements in national and international track and field and swimming competitions aroused pride and identification among European Jewry. The greatest of them all was the Hakoah soccer team, which captured the Austrian championship in 1925. The best Jewish soccer players in Central Europe joined its ranks, bringing the team worldwide acclaim. Everywhere the club went—Europe, the United States, and Eretz Israel—it aroused enthusiasm and pride among fellow Jews.

In addition to athletic activities, the Maccabi clubs became the center of extensive cultural and social activities. They were more than just sports organizations that promoted physical fitness; they also wielded considerable influence among Jewish communities.

The Maccabi World Union was not the only organization concerned with physical culture. During the 1930s, the Hapoel organization in

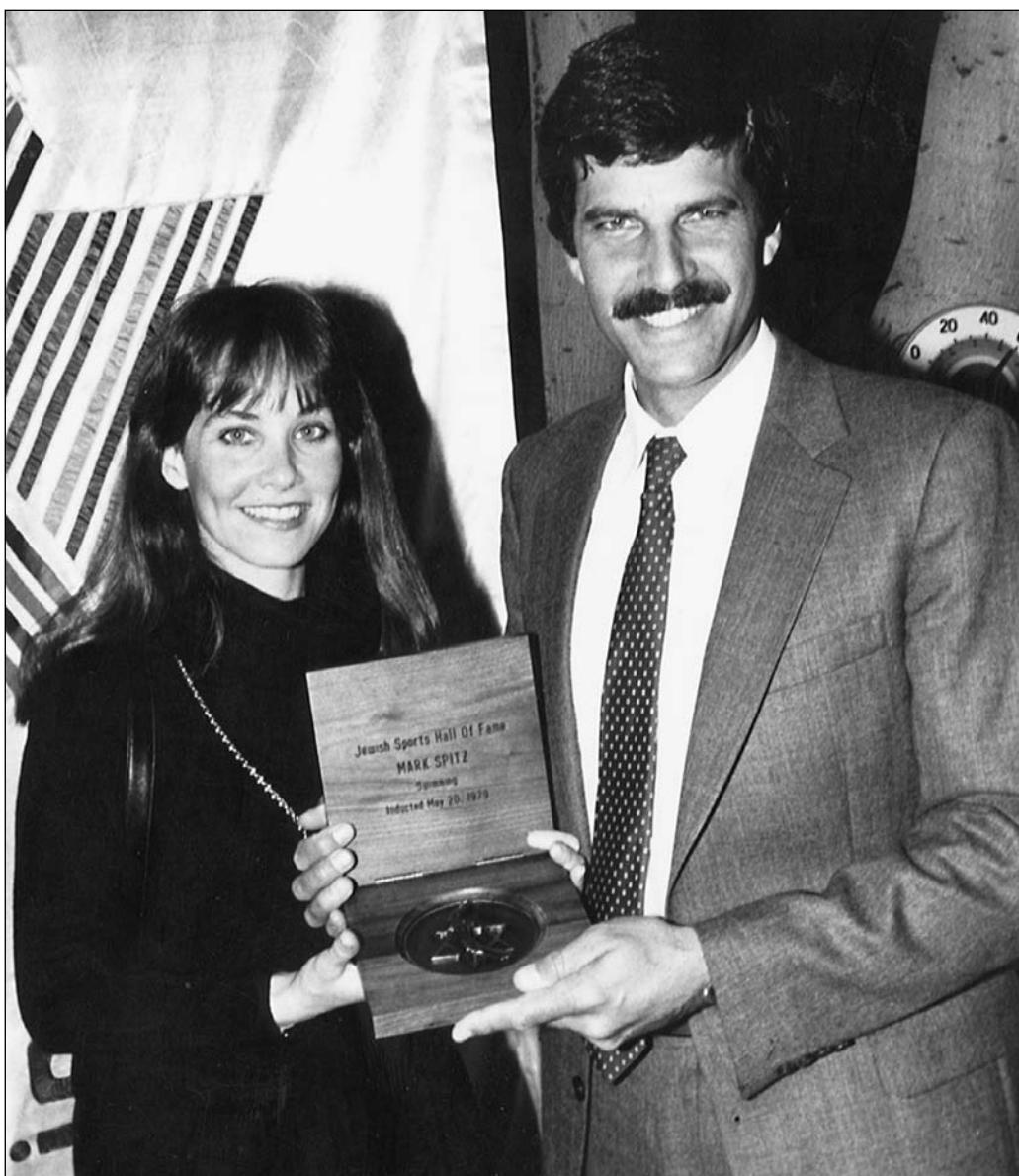


*A poster announces an international swimming and diving competition in 1937, organized by the London Maccabi Swimming Club.*

Eretz Israel operated dozens of athletic clubs in the Diaspora, mainly in Poland, Latvia, and Lithuania. Despite prevailing political and financial limitations, they carried out numerous athletic and social activities. Betar was also

active in promoting sports for Jewish youth. The Betar clubs in China and Manchuria were outstanding both in the scope of their activities and in the quality of their athletic achievements.

In addition to these avowedly Zionist frame-



*Perhaps the most idyllic of Max Nordau's dreams, and certainly the greatest individual achievement in the history of modern Olympic Games, was the winning of seven gold medals by American swimmer Mark Spitz in 1972. Spitz, here with his wife, Susie, received his International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame award at a special ceremony in March 1983 in Beverly Hills, California.*

works, other Jewish athletic clubs should be mentioned—the clubs of the Bund in Poland, the United States, and Canada and the network of sports facilities established in the magnificent Jewish community centers built by North American Jewry. These centers continue to flourish today.

Max Nordau's exhortation to rejuvenate "muscular Judaism" has fallen on fertile ground indeed. Today in Israel, as well as in the Diaspora, sports have become an accepted endeavor for Jews of all classes and all ages. For athletes and fans alike, sports have become a focus of identification—and an integral part of our lives.



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# THE HALL OF FAME

## Auto Racing

### JODY SCHECKTER

**South Africa**

**Born: January 29, 1950,  
in East London, South Africa**

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When Jody Scheckter won the Formula One world championship in 1979, he became the first South African to win a world title.

Scheckter joined the Formula One circuit in 1974, winning the British and Swedish Grand Prix. That year, he placed third in world championship rankings and was named Driver of the Year by the British Guild of Motoring Writers.

In 1976, he again ranked third in the world championships. The following year, Scheckter was runner-up in his quest for the world title, with triumphs in Argentina, Monaco, and Canada. In 1979, following Grand Prix wins in Belgium, Monaco, and Italy, he captured the World Formula One Championship.

Prior to entering the Grand Prix circuit, Scheckter was a prominent stock-car racer in his native South Africa, graduating to Formula Ford and Formula Two racing in the early 1970s. In 1972, he won the American Formula 5000 Championship and was awarded South Africa's Springbok honors, his nation's highest sports commendation.

Scheckter retired in 1980 at age thirty.



*Jody Scheckter*

# BASEBALL

## HARRY “THE HORSE” DANNING

United States

**Born:** September 6, 1911,

in Los Angeles, California

**Died:** November 29, 2004

Harry “The Horse” Danning was a four-time Major League all-star catcher for the New York Giants from 1933 to 1942. He hit better than



Harry “The Horse” Danning

.300 three consecutive seasons (1938–40) and finished his career with a .285 batting average.

Danning did not become a New York starting player until his fifth big-league season (1937), and then only because the Giants’ everyday catcher was injured. In 1938, his first full season in the starting lineup, Danning hit .306. He was chosen as the replacement catcher on the National League all-star team. Hitting .313 in 1939 and .300 in 1940, he would again be named the NL’s all-star backstop both years, as well as in the 1941 season.

Behind the plate, “The Horse” caught three of the National League’s premier pitchers: Carl Hubbell, Fred Fitzsimmons, and Hal Schumacher. At the start of the Giants’ 1939 season, manager Bill Terry said of the man he kept on the bench the better part of five years: “Danning will be the best catcher in the National League this year, possibly in baseball, and I include [Gabby] Hartnett and [Bill] Dickey.”

After the 1942 season, Danning was drafted into three years of military service. When World War II ended, he decided not to resume his baseball career.

Danning was dubbed “The Horse” by sports-caster Ted Husing during the 1936 World Series. Noting the hardworking manner of the Giants’ substitute catcher (he played briefly in the Yankees 4–2 victory over the Giants), Husing borrowed “Harry the Horse” from one of journalist Damon Runyon’s cast of offbeat characters.

Ike Danning, Harry’s older brother, preceded him as a Major League player. Also a catcher, Ike saw limited action as a member of the American League’s 1928 St. Louis Browns, with three hits in six at-bats.

**BARNEY DREYFUSS****United States****Born: February 23, 1865,****in Freiberg, Germany****Died: February 1932**

Barney Dreyfuss owned the National League's Pittsburgh Pirates from 1900 to 1932 and created baseball's World Series. An innovator during professional baseball's tumultuous formative years, Dreyfuss built the first modern steel-frame triple-tier stadium, Forbes Field, in 1909.

In 1890, Dreyfuss obtained part ownership of the Louisville Colonels, then a Major League team in the American Association. In late 1899, he acquired the Pittsburgh Pirates team, bringing with him from Louisville future Hall-of-Famers Honus Wagner, Rube Waddell, and Fred Clarke.

During his thirty-two-year reign as president and general manager of the Pirates, Pittsburgh finished in the first division twenty-six times, winning six pennants—1901, 1902, 1903, 1909, 1925, 1927—and the World Series in 1909 and 1925.

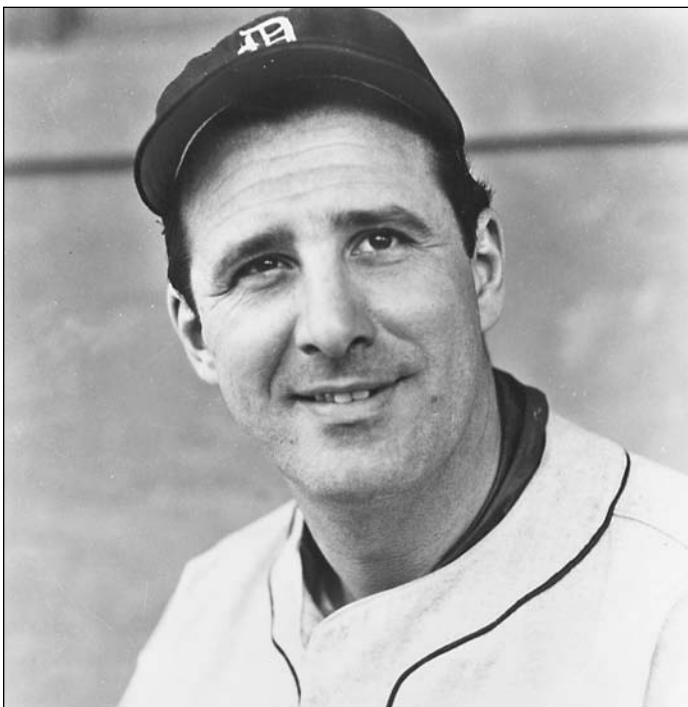
Dreyfuss led the successful battle to obtain a commissioner for baseball. A visionary who rose above the petty disputes rampant in the sport at the turn of the century, Dreyfuss arranged the first World Series in 1903, when the Boston Pilgrims, champions of the upstart American League, accepted his challenge to meet his National League champion Pirates in an eight-game postseason tournament. The Pirates lost, but the World Series became a permanent fixture in baseball.

Dreyfuss was also a pioneer in professional football, as co-owner and manager of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, winners of the pro football championship in 1898, professional football's fourth organized season.

*Barney Dreyfuss***HENRY BENJAMIN "HANK" GREENBERG****United States****Born: January 1, 1911,****in New York, New York****Died: September 4, 1986**

His bronze plaque dedicated in 1956 at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York, begins: "One of baseball's greatest right-handed hitters." Hank Greenberg starred as the Detroit Tigers' first baseman-outfielder from 1933 to 1946 (in military service from 1941 to 1945), finishing his active career in 1947 with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Greenberg was the American League's Most



Hank Greenberg, the American League's Most Valuable Player in 1935 and 1940

Valuable Player at two positions—first base in 1935 and outfield in 1940. He won the American League Home Run Championship four times—1935 (tied), 1938, 1940, and 1946—hitting 331 career major league homers, including 11 grand slams. He holds the Major League single-season record of most games with two or more home runs in a game—eleven in 1938. That same year he tied two Major League single-season marks: most home runs by a right-handed batter, 58 (only Babe Ruth and Jimmie Foxx hit as many or more), and hitting 4 homers on consecutive appearances in two games.

“Hammerin’ Hank” had a lifetime batting average of .313, and 1,276 career runs-batted-in (RBIs), including an American League-leading 139 in 1934, 170 in 1935, 183 in 1937, 150 in 1940, and 127 in 1946. Seven times he drove in more than 100 runs in a season. His statistics are all the more startling when compared to the diminished number of games played in his career—1,394. Greenberg played only twelve

games in 1936 (the year following his first MVP award) and went into the U.S. Air Corps just nineteen games into the 1941 season (following his second MVP year). He was the first American League player to enlist for military duty in World War II, and by doing so gave four of his prime playing years to the war effort.

Greenberg did not return to baseball until July 1945. Picking up where he had left off, his big bat carried Detroit into the ’45 World Series against the Chicago Cubs. It was “Hammerin’ Hank’s” ninth-inning grand slam home run on the last day of the season that won the 1945 AL (American League) pennant for the Tigers.

Greenberg also played in four World Series for Detroit, batting .318, hitting 5 home runs and 22 RBIs in twenty-three games.

Already en route to becoming a baseball legend during his second big-league season in 1934—he would finish the year with a .339 batting average, 139 RBIs, and lead the league in doubles—Greenberg became an indelible signature in both Jewish and baseball folklore. With Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year’s Day, approaching and the Tigers moving closer to their first AL pennant in twenty-five years, fans, rabbis, and the media were caught up in a controversy concerning whether or not Greenberg should play in a game scheduled on Rosh Hashanah.

After considerable soul-searching, Greenberg played on the holiday, hitting 2 home runs in a Detroit victory. However, there was also a crucial game scheduled a week later on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year. Greenberg did not play in that game, opting to spend the holy day in a synagogue, and the Tigers lost. Nonetheless, the Tigers won the pennant, and Greenberg won the respect of his peers, the fans of baseball, and the general public who followed his front-page story.

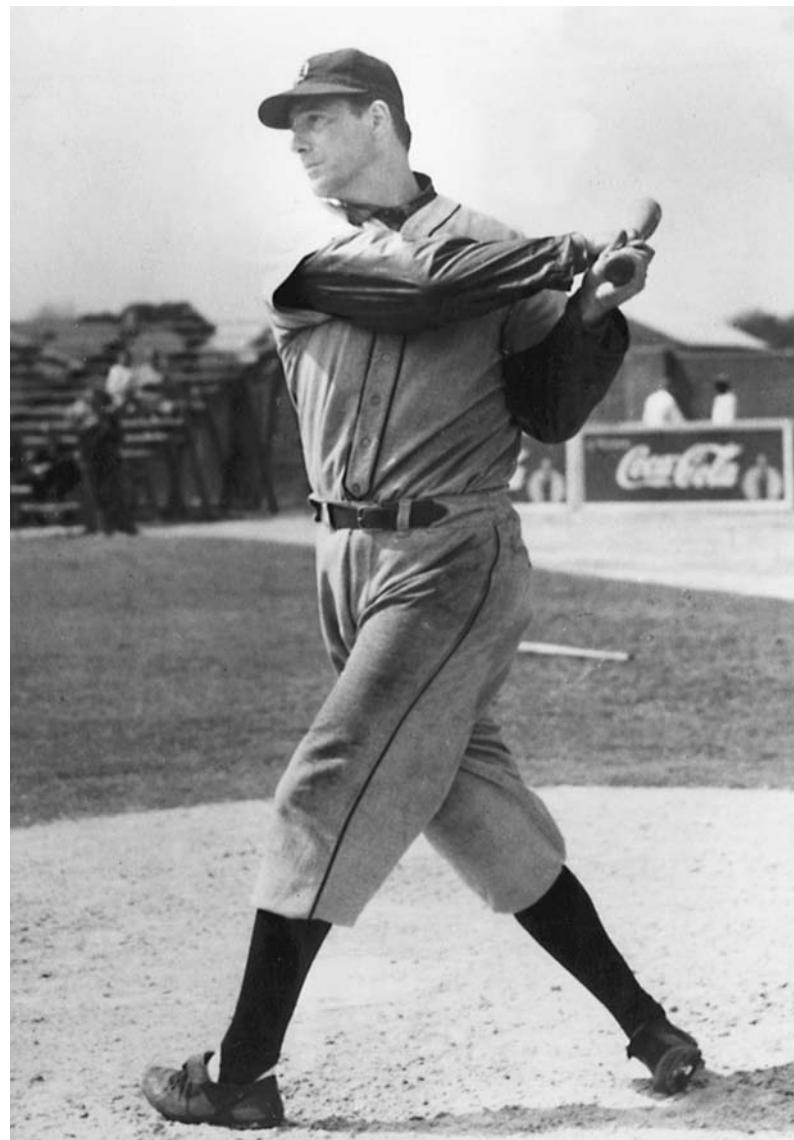
Greenberg was selected to 4 consecutive All-Star teams from 1937 to 1940. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1956.

The celebrated American poet Edgar Guest was moved to write this poem, "Speaking of Greenberg":

*The Irish didn't like it when they heard of  
Greenberg's fame  
For they thought a good first baseman  
should possess an Irish name;  
And the Murphys and Mulrooneys said they  
never dreamed they'd see  
A Jewish boy from Bronxville out where  
Casey used to be.  
In the early days of April not a Dugan tipped  
his hat  
Or prayed to see a "double" when Hank  
Greenberg came to bat.*

*In July the Irish wondered where he'd ever  
learned to play.  
"He makes me think of Casey!" Old Man  
Murphy dared to say;  
And with fifty-seven doubles and a score of  
homers made  
The respect they had for Greenberg was  
being openly displayed.  
But on the Jewish New Year when Hank  
Greenberg came to bat  
And made two home runs off Pitcher  
Rhodes—they cheered like mad for that.*

*Came Yom Kippur—holy fast day world-wide over to the Jew—  
And Hank Greenberg to his teaching and the  
old tradition true  
Spent the day among his people and he  
didn't come to play.  
Said Murphy to Mulrooney, "We shall lose  
the game today!  
We shall miss him on the infield and shall  
miss him at the bat,  
But he's true to his religion—and I honor  
him for that!"*

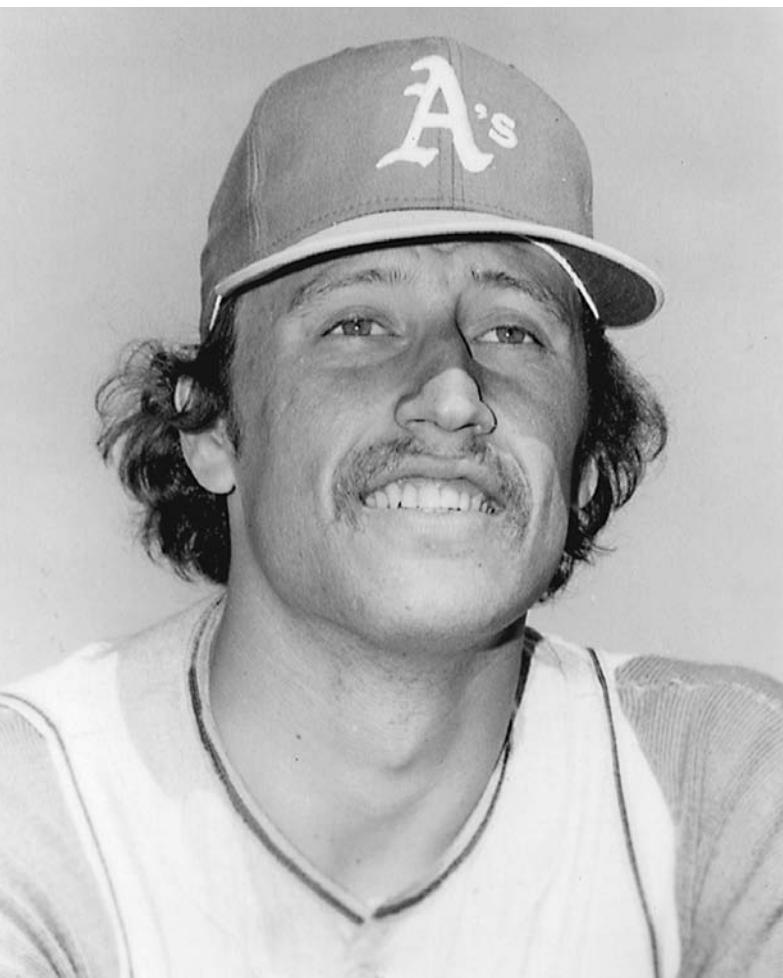


Henry "Hank" Greenberg

#### KENNETH HOLTZMAN

**United States**  
**Born: November 3, 1945,**  
**in St. Louis, Missouri**

Left-hander Ken Holtzman pitched fifteen seasons in Major League baseball, from 1965 to 1979, with the Chicago Cubs, Oakland Athletics, Baltimore Orioles, and New York Yankees, winning 174 games.



*Ken Holtzman*

In a career that included a partial season because of military service (he only pitched on weekends) and several limited seasons attributed to personal conflicts with management, Holtzman nonetheless pitched 215 innings or more each of nine big-league seasons, throwing 2,867 innings, with a 3.49 career earned run average.

In a four-year period with the Oakland A's, Holtzman never won fewer than 18 games a year, winning 77 regular season games, two League Championship Series, and four World Series contests. After his twenty-one-victories season in 1973, *The Sporting News* named him Left-handed Pitcher of the Year. He was on the

American League All-Star team in 1972 and 1973.

Holtzman pitched two Major League no-hit games, both as a Chicago Cub: the first in 1969, beating the Atlanta Braves 3–0, and the second in 1971, defeating the Cincinnati Reds 1–0.

His career pitching record: 174 wins–150 losses with 1,601 strikeouts.

An event that some might call sporting poetry occurred during the closing days of the 1966 baseball season—Kenny Holtzman's first full Major League season and the last for Los Angeles Dodger ace Sandy Koufax. Facing each other the day following Yom Kippur at Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs, the storied Jewish left-hander limited the Cubs to only four hits. But the young Jewish southpaw threw a no-hitter against Los Angeles for seven innings, finishing with a two-hitter and a 2–1 victory. Although Koufax went on to pitch in the World Series, his head-to-head against Holtzman was his last regular season game.

#### SANFORD “SANDY” KOUFAX

**United States**

**Born:** December 30, 1935, in Brooklyn, New York

Sandy Koufax was the most dominant pitcher of his time. He played his entire career for the Dodgers—in Brooklyn and Los Angeles—from 1955 to 1966.

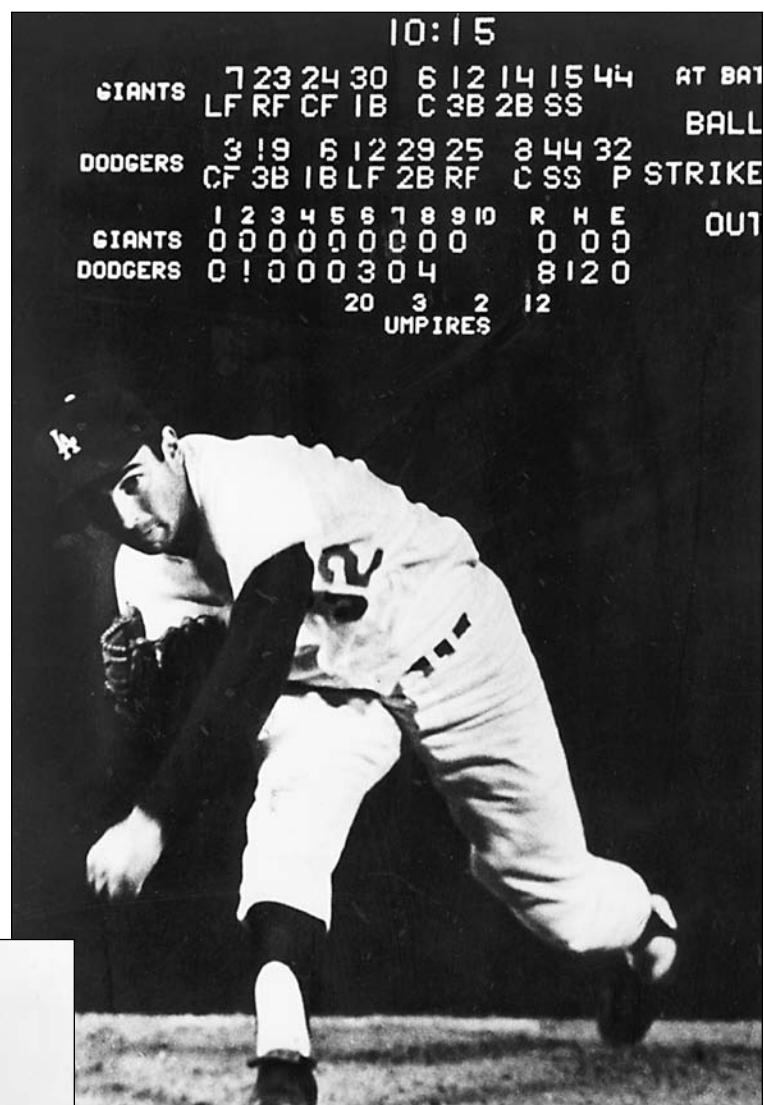
Koufax was the first pitcher in Major League baseball to hurl four no-hit games, including a perfect game in 1965. The left-hander won the Cy Young Award (baseball's highest pitching honor) three times in four years (1963, 1965, and 1966), won the earned run average (ERA) title five consecutive seasons (from 1962 to 1966), and won 25 or more games three times. He had 11 shutouts in 1963 and tossed 40 career shutouts.

The Dodger pitching legend was the Major League strikeout leader four times, including a record 382 strikeouts in 1965. His career strikeouts numbered 2,396, and three times he fanned 300 or more batters in a season.

In twelve Major League seasons, Koufax won a total of 165 games while losing only 87. More remarkably, in his five final seasons his win-loss record was 111–34. Over the span of 2,324.1 career innings, Koufax's ERA was a lifetime 2.76.

In his final year, Sandy Koufax was professional baseball's highest-salaried player, as he led the Dodgers to the World Series with a 27–9 record and 1.73 ERA.

Koufax was signed to a bonus contract (a \$14,000 bonus and \$6,000 salary) in 1955 by the Brooklyn Dodgers following his freshman year at the University of Cincinnati. But Sandy never spent a day in the minor leagues. Under the rules of the period, teams signing players to bonus contracts were required to



*Sandy Koufax, the first major league pitcher to throw four no-hit games.*

*Sanford "Sandy" Koufax*

keep their “bonus babies” on their Major League roster for the player’s first two big-league seasons. Consequently, with the Dodgers immersed in pennant races in 1955 (World Series champions) and 1956 (National League pennant winners), the team could ill afford to allow a rookie many opportunities to develop at the Major League level. So Sandy saw little action during his first two years with the Dodgers, tossing 42 innings in his rookie season and 59 innings the following year.

A severe arm injury caused his early retirement following the 1966 season. In 1972, Koufax became the youngest player ever elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

### CHARLES “BUDDY” MYER

**United States**

**Born: March 16, 1904,  
in Ellisville, Mississippi**

**Died: October 31, 1974**

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Buddy Myer won the American League batting championship in 1935 with a .349 average. A Major League shortstop and second baseman from 1925 to 1941 with the Washington Senators (mostly) and Boston Red Sox, he owns a .303 lifetime batting average.

Myer was with the Senators for fifteen of his seventeen big-league seasons, spending 1927–1928 with the Red Sox. He hit .300 or more nine times during his career, with his lowest full-season average .279. In 1928, during his stint with Boston, Myer won the American League base-stealing title with 30 thefts.

The Senators reacquired Myer for the 1929 season in a trade for five players, converting him from a shortstop to the second base position. In 1935, he set the American League double-play record for second basemen with 138 twin killings. That year proved to be his banner season, as he finished fourth in the American

League Most Valuable Player balloting, behind winner Hank Greenberg.

Myer was named to the American League All-Star team twice, in 1935 and 1938. His career stats include 2,131 hits in 1,923 games, 353 doubles, 130 triples, 156 stolen bases, and, for a batter who generally hit at the top of the lineup, 850 RBIs.

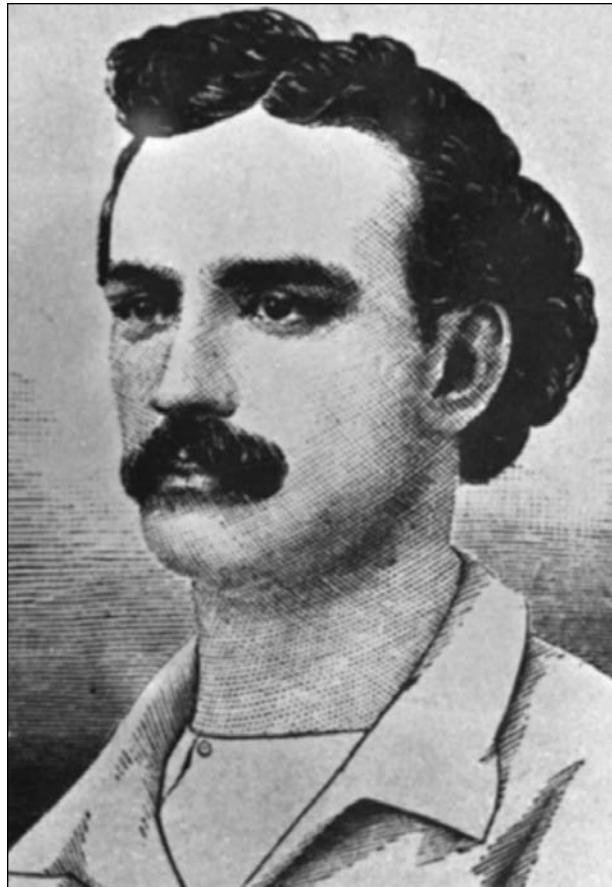


*Charles “Buddy” Myer*

**LIPMAN "LIP" PIKE****United States****Born: May 25, 1845, in New York, New York****Died: October 10, 1893**

Accepting twenty dollars a week to play third base for the Philadelphia Athletics in 1866, Lip Pike became baseball's first professional player. Other top players soon followed suit, and within three years, the first all-pro team was born in Cincinnati.

In 1871, the National Association (NA)—the first professional league—was founded, and "Lip" Pike played and managed the NA's Troy



*Lip Pike, born in New York City in 1845, played third base for the Philadelphia Athletics, and would later become baseball's first professional player as well as its first home run champion.*

Haymakers, batting .351. His six-year National Association batting average was .321. His five-season National League average was .306, with 5 home runs, 36 doubles, 16 triples, and 88 RBIs.

Pike was also baseball's first home run champion. Although the exact number of his roundtrippers is not known, it is recorded that he hit 6 homers in one game in July 1866.

Primarily an outfielder, Pike played every position and batted and threw left-handed. His career spanned the years 1865 to 1887, as a player, player-manager, or managing numerous teams in six different leagues. Among his teams were the Brooklyn Atlantics, Philadelphia Athletics, Lord Baltimores, Troy Haymakers, St. Louis Brown Stockings, Cincinnati Red Stockings, Hartford Nutmegs, and the original New York Mets.

Pike's athletic career was not confined to baseball. Known for his remarkable speed, he ran competitively, often running for cash purses in challenge races. He once raced and beat a famous trotting horse named "Clarence" in a 100-yard sprint (in 10 seconds flat), winning a \$250 prize.

**AL "FLIP" ROSEN****United States****Born: March 1, 1925,****in Spartanburg, South Carolina**

In 1953, the Cleveland Indians' Al Rosen was Major League Baseball's first-ever unanimous selection as Most Valuable Player.

Having played parts of seasons from 1947 to 1949, Rosen became the Indians' full-time third baseman in 1950 and proceeded to knock in 100 or more runs for five consecutive seasons (1950 to 1954). He led the American League in RBIs in 1952 (105) and 1953 (145).

Rosen was American League home run champion twice. In 1950, considered his rookie season, he hammered 37 roundtrippers and



*Al Rosen drove in 100 or more runs in five consecutive seasons for the Cleveland Indians.*

became the first American League rookie to win the home run title. He again captured the long ball championship in 1953 with 43 homers, just missing the coveted Triple Crown when his .336 batting average fell .0011 short of winning the American League batting title.

Rosen led the American League in total bases in 1952 and 1953, and in slugging percentage in 1953. Four consecutive times he was selected to the American League All-Star team (from 1952 to 1955), clubbing 2 home runs and 5 RBIs in the 1954 contest.

Persistent injuries forced Rosen's premature retirement following the 1956 season.

### STEVE STONE

**United States**

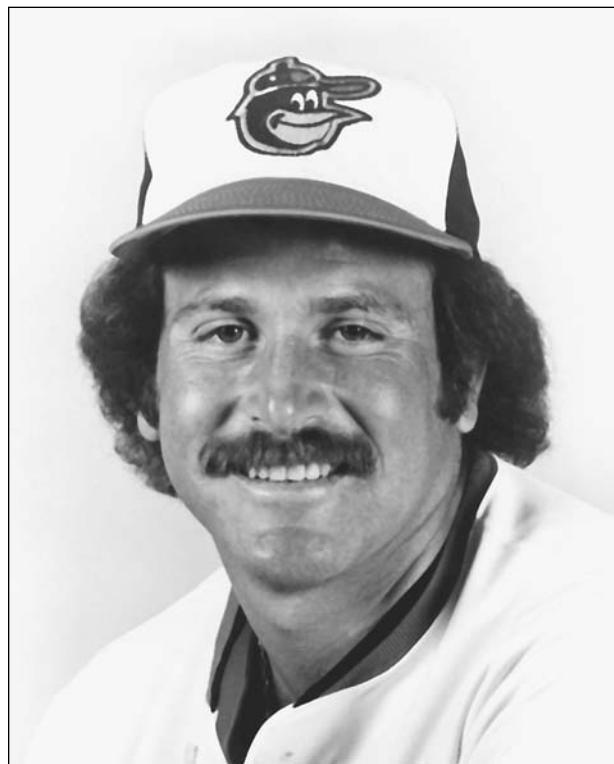
**Born: July 14, 1947, in Euclid, Ohio**

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Baltimore Orioles pitcher Steve Stone was recipient of Major League Baseball's American League Cy Young Award in 1980. That career season he had a 25–7 win-loss record and a run of 14 straight victories.

The Baltimore right-hander was the American League's 1980 All-Star Game starting pitcher, and he retired all nine batters he faced. *The Sporting News* named him 1980 Pitcher of the Year.

Stone was drafted out of Kent State University (KSU) by the San Francisco Giants in the fourth round of the 1969 amateur draft. His KSU bat-



*Steve Stone*

terry mate was future New York Yankee legend Thurman Munson. Stone made his Major League debut with the Giants in April 1971. A flame-throwing rookie with San Francisco, persistent arm trouble turned him into a control pitcher as his career progressed.

Stone was traded to the Chicago White Sox following his first two big-league seasons with the Giants. After a year on Chicago's Southside, the Sox traded him to the Chicago Cubs. Following three seasons with the Northsiders, Stone became a free agent and returned to the White Sox for another two years. In 1979, he signed a free agent deal with Baltimore, where he finished his career.

Since 1935, only two American League pitchers have won more games than Stone did in 1980. He registered a 107–93 win-loss record and 3.97 ERA during his eleven injury-plagued Major League seasons.

The 1980 Cy Young Award season gave notice that he had finally hit his stride as a big-league hurler. But severe arm trouble put him on the disabled list less than two months into the following year's schedule, and before the end of the 1981 season, his injury forced him to retire.

In 1983, Stone was back with the Cubs, this time in the TV broadcast booth, where he wrapped 22 on-air seasons in Major League Baseball in 2004.

# BASKETBALL

## ARNOLD "RED" AUERBACH

United States

**Born:** September 20, 1917,  
in Brooklyn, New York

As head coach of the National Basketball Association's (NBA) Boston Celtics from 1950 to 1966, Red Auerbach's teams won 9 world championships—8 in succession, 9 within ten years (1957–66, except 1958)—and eleven division titles. The Auerbach-coached Celtics won 938, lost 479 in the regular season and went 99–69 in the postseason. While other NBA coaches in recent times have produced dominating franchises, Auerbach is considered the most successful professional basketball coach of all time.

Auerbach also coached the Basketball Association of America's (BAA) Washington Capitals from 1946 to 1949 and the Tri-Cities team in 1949–50, the NBA's first operating season.



Arnold "Red" Auerbach

His 1946–47 and 1948–49 Caps teams won division titles.

As general manager of the Celtics following his coaching career, the Boston team won NBA titles in 1968, 1969, 1974, 1976, and 1981. In 1980, he was named NBA Executive of the Year.

Red has received practically every honor that can be bestowed upon a professional basketball coach and executive, including election to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1968. In 1971, on the NBA's twenty-fifth anniversary, he was selected the NBA's Silver Anniversary Coach (best coach of the league's first quarter century). In 1980, the Professional Basketball Writers Association of America named Red the Greatest Coach in the History of the NBA.

Auerbach's colorful trademark was the lighting up of a long cigar on the team bench when he was certain his Celtics had a game "in the win column"—even while the contest was still being played. He is the author of the highly regarded *Basketball for the Player, the Fan and the Coach*.

## SAM BALTER

United States

**Born:** October 15, 1909,  
in Detroit, Michigan  
**Died:** August 8, 1998

A University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) All-American in 1929, Sam Balter was a member of the United States gold medal basketball team in 1936. He was the only Jewish American to win a gold medal at the Berlin Olympics. Elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1970, he is also honored by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Hall of Fame.

The year 1936 marked the entry of basketball as an Olympic sport, and the 5'8" Balter was one of



Sam Balter

five UCLA players on the national champion Universal Pictures AAU team selected to represent the United States. Balter averaged 8.5 points in the four games that led to the Olympic gold medal.

Following the Olympics, Balter became a sportscaster, and in 1938, he broadcast the first U.S. coast-to-coast radio sports commentary on the Mutual Network. He would go on to become the premier sports broadcaster on America's West Coast.

From 1945 to 1952, Balter was the "voice of the UCLA Bruins" football and basketball broadcasts. He did play-by-play for the Hollywood Stars and Los Angeles Angels (Pacific Coast League) baseball teams and was the radio voice of the Los Angeles Stars of the American Basketball Association. In 1942, he broadcast baseball play-by-play for the Cincinnati Reds.

For eighteen years, Balter hosted the popular "One for the Book" feature sports commentary on the Mutual Network. From 1946 to 1962, he was sports director of L.A.'s KLAC radio. And,

from 1955 to 1964, he was a sports columnist for the *Los Angeles Herald-Express*.

Sam Balter was the recipient of numerous professional honors, among them the Southern California Broadcasters Hall of Fame, UCLA Athletic Hall of Fame, Top Sportscaster of the Year award presented by the *Los Angeles Times*, and Nation's #1 Sportscaster designation by *Variety* in 1953.

### SENDA BERENSON

**United States**

**Born: 1868, in Vilnius, Lithuania**

**Died: 1952**

As the first director of physical education at Smith College, Northhampton, Massachusetts,



Senda Berenson

Senda Berenson introduced women's basketball in the United States. In 1901, she published the first book of rules for women's basketball.

Berenson held her position at Smith for nineteen years and served as chairperson of the United States Women's Basketball Committee from 1905 to 1917. In 1985, she was one of three women, the first females, inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame.

### TAL BRODY

Israel

**Born:** August 30, 1943,  
**in Trenton, New Jersey**

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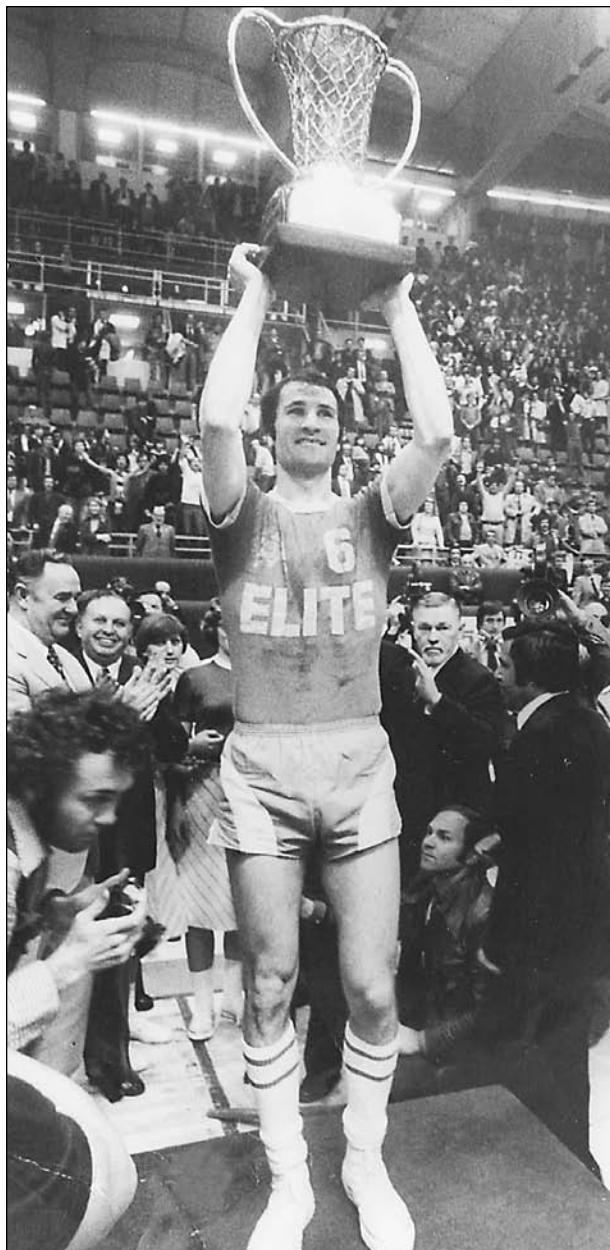
Tal Brody is Israel's first modern-day sports hero. A University of Illinois All-American in 1965, Brody joined the Maccabi-Tel Aviv team after leading his U.S. team to a gold medal in the 1965 Maccabiah Games.

In 1967, the New Jersey-born basketball star was named Israel's Sportsman of the Year after leading the Maccabi-Tel Aviv team to a second place finish in the European Cup Basketball Championships. In 1969, he took Israel to its first Maccabiah Games basketball gold medal. In 1970, Brody officially "made Aliyah"—became a citizen of Israel.

In what was then the State of Israel's greatest international sporting achievement, Brody led his 1977 Maccabi team to the European Cup Championship. In Israel's quest for the title, competition on the court occasionally needed to surmount political intrigue. At the height of the Cold War and a Soviet boycott of Israel, the Middle East champions were matched against CSKA Moscow (the Red Army team), champions of the Soviet Union and winners of the four previous European Cups. The Soviets refused to play their semifinal match versus Maccabi in Tel Aviv and would not allow the Israelis to come to Moscow. Virton, Belgium, was selected as a neutral site, but

the location did not help the Bolsheviks. Brody's Maccabi team triumphed 91–79.

The championship contest against Italy's Mobil Girgi was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, also a communist country at the time. The El Al plane that delivered Maccabi-Tel Aviv to the event was the first Israeli plane permitted to land in the country. "The little team that could" won the tournament of twenty-three national



*Tal Brody*

champion teams by defeating Italy's best 78–77, to capture the European title.

During his playing career, Brody's Maccabi-Tel Aviv teams won 10 Israeli championships and 6 Israeli State Cups.

At the University of Illinois, the 6'1½" guard won All-Academic honors in 1965. That year, he was the thirteenth pick overall and second selection of the Baltimore Bullets in the NBA draft, but opted to return to Illinois for his master's degree. That summer, he was selected to the U.S. Maccabiah team and traveled to Israel for the first time. One year later, he accepted an offer by Maccabi-Tel Aviv to play a season with the Israeli team.

In 1968, Brody was drafted into the U.S. Army, where he served primarily on the All-Army and All-Armed Forces basketball teams. His U.S. Armed Forces team finished third in the World Championships in Belgrade.

In 1979, Brody was awarded the Israel Prize, the country's highest civilian honor.



*Larry Brown*

#### **LAWRENCE "LARRY" BROWN**

##### **United States**

**Born:** September 14, 1940,  
**in Brooklyn, New York**

A University of North Carolina basketball star from 1961 to 1963, Larry Brown won an Olympic gold medal in 1964 as a member of the champion United States basketball team.

Named to the 1963 All-Atlantic Coast Conference team and drafted by Baltimore of the National Basketball Association (NBA), Brown opted to play for Goodyear's (Akron, Ohio) Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) team, winning the Most Valuable Player Award in the 1964 AAU Tournament.

Brown played five seasons in the American Basketball Association (ABA)—three times an all-star guard—with New Orleans, Oakland,

Washington, Virginia, and Denver, averaging 11.3 points per game. He led the ABA in assists and had been the All Star Game's Most Valuable Player as a point guard for the Oakland Oaks.

Brown turned to coaching in 1972, winning the ABA championship with the Carolina Cougars in his first season. He won his second ABA crown at the helm of the Denver Nuggets in 1974–75 and was named the league's Coach of the Year. The Brown-led Nuggets won their division title in 1975–76 (final season of the ABA). He continued as coach of the Denver franchise when it joined the NBA for the 1976–77 season, winning two division titles in three seasons. At the beginning of February during the 1978–79 season, Brown resigned as Broncos coach.

Less than two months later, he accepted the head coaching position at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). In his first season, Brown led the Bruins to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) Final Four, losing to Louisville in the 1980 championship game. His nationally third-ranked UCLA team again qualified for the NCAA Tournament the following year, but enjoyed less success, prompting him to resign.

Later that year, Brown was back coaching in the NBA, taking over the head coaching job of the New Jersey Nets. The Nets were an Eastern Division last-place team before Brown took the helm, but he led them to the playoffs in his first full season, as well as the following year. Under Brown, the Nets were 91–69 from 1981 to 1983, but he opted to sign on for the top coaching job at the University of Kansas for the season to follow.

Between 1984 and 1988, the Brown-led Kansas Jayhawks enjoyed a 129–44 record and captured the NCAA Tournament Championship in 1988, American college basketball's top prize.

But Brown decided to return to the NBA, and from 1988 to 1992, he coached the San Antonio Spurs to the playoffs the latter two of three full seasons. Nonetheless, holding a 21–17 win-loss record, he left the Spurs thirty-eight games into the 1991–92 season (his fourth) and took over the Los Angeles Clippers with thirty-five games left in the same season. The Brown-directed Clippers finished the NBA season with 23 wins and 12 losses and did something the franchise had not done for years—they made the playoffs. Again, the following season, the Los Angeles team made the playoffs, this time with a 41–41 record. However, at season's end, with two years left on his contract, Brown resigned as Clippers coach.

In 1993, he took over as head coach of the NBA's Indiana Pacers, enjoying three consecutive winning seasons that took them to the playoffs

three times and to the Eastern Conference finals twice. After the Pacers finished a subpar 39–43 in 1996–97, Brown left Indiana and emerged in Philadelphia as the NBA 76ers' head coach and vice president of basketball operations.

Brown led the 76ers for six seasons, coaching them to the NBA playoffs five consecutive years (1997–2002). He coached Philadelphia into the NBA finals in 2001, and was named NBA Coach of the Year. The following season, his last in Philadelphia, Brown was elected to the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

When the NBA's 2003–04 season began, Larry Brown was at the helm of the Central Division's Detroit Pistons, the same franchise his brother Herb had coached from 1975 to 1978. Big brother Larry promptly accomplished the improbable—he led his underdog Pistons to the NBA championship over the highly favored Los Angeles Lakers. By leading the Pistons to the playoffs, Brown became the first coach in NBA history to guide seven franchises into the annual postseason competition.

Coach Brown's teams (pro and college combined) have posted a winning record in twenty-seven of thirty-one seasons. In twenty NBA seasons, he has compiled a 933–713 regular season record, plus 85–79 postseason, ranking him seventh all-time in victories, and fourth among active coaches through 2004.

In preparation for the 2004 Olympic Games, Brown was appointed head coach of the USA Men's Senior Basketball Team, leading it to victory at the 2003 FIBA Americas Olympic Qualifying Tournament in Puerto Rico. In the summer of 2004, he coached the U.S. Olympic Team to a bronze medal at the games in Athens.

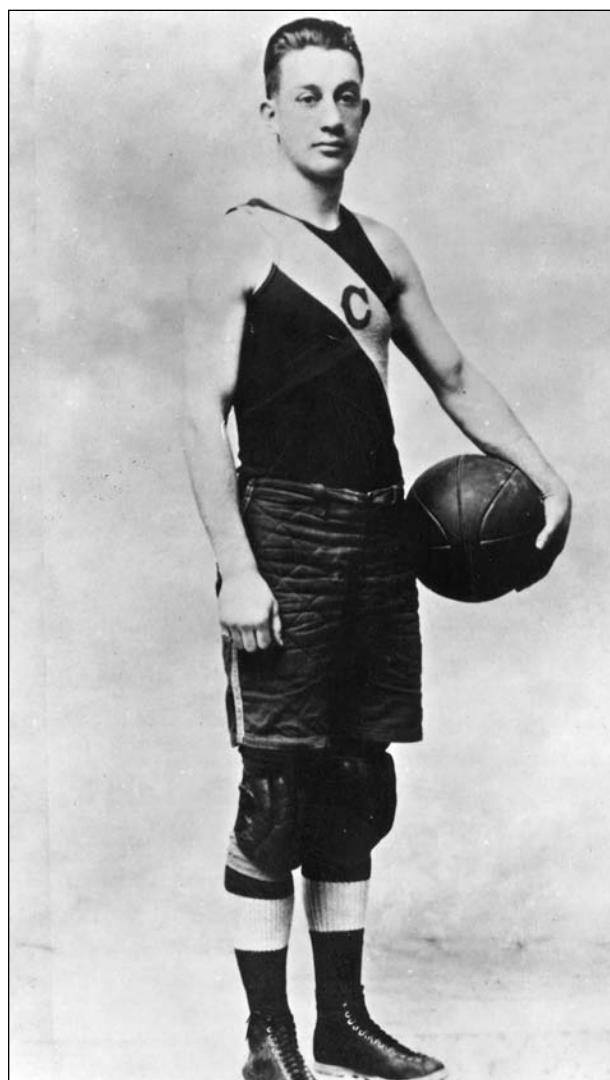
Inasmuch as he is still an active coach, Larry Brown's coaching record is incomplete. Brown was a member of the 1961 U.S. gold medal Macabiah basketball team.

**MAX “MARTY” FRIEDMAN****United States****Born: July 12, 1889, in New York, New York****Died: January 1, 1986**

Max Friedman is one half of the “Heavenly Twins,” the title bestowed upon him and New York Whirlwinds playing partner Barney Sedran (also an IJSHOF honoree). While some consider the Whirlwinds, featuring the “Twins” and Nat Holman, one of the greatest professional basketball teams of all time, few will disagree that they were the most dominant team of the early twenties. Friedman was elected to the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in April 1972.

Because his high school, Hebrew Technical Institute, had no basketball team, the 5'7" Friedman played amateur hoops with the University Settlement House AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) team from 1906 to 1908. The Settlement team captured three consecutive New York Metropolitan AAU championships in the 115-pound division. Thereafter, he played professional ball.

“Bulking up” to 128 pounds, Friedman developed into a defensive star during the early days of pro basketball. Like several of the other top players of the era, he played for a seemingly infinite number of pro teams in East Coast leagues, occasionally with more than one team at the same time, and often with his backcourt compadre Barney Sedran. Among the rosters that featured Marty Friedman: the New York Roosevelt 1908–09 (Independent League); Newburgh Tenth 1909–10, 1911–12 (Hudson River Valley League); Hudson Company F 1910–11 (New York League); Utica Utes 1912–15 (New York); Carbondale 1914–15 (Pennsylvania Inter-County League); Philadelphia Jaspers 1915–17, 1922–23 (Eastern League); Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers 1915–16 (Interstate League); New York Whirlwinds 1920–21 (Independent); Passaic City Athletic Association 1919–20 (Interstate);

*Max Friedman*

Turners Falls Athletics 1919–20 (Interstate); Trenton 1920–21 (Pennsylvania); New York Giants 1921–23 (Eastern); Brooklyn Dodgers 1921–23 (Metropolitan League); Easthampton Hampers 1920–22 (Interstate); Albany Senators 1919–23 (New York); Bridgeport Blue Ribbons 1920–21 (Connecticut League); Mohawk Indians 1921–22 (New York); Gloversville Wonder Wonkers 1923–24 (New York); and the Cleveland Rosenblums 1925–27 (American Basketball League [ABL]). Friedman was player-coach of the Rosenblums in his two final seasons as a player and closed out his career coaching the

ABL's Troy Haymakers 1938–39. He was a league all-star most seasons he played, and his teams were nearly always champions of their respective leagues.

Marty Friedman played a role in pioneering basketball internationally during his World War I tenure with the U.S. Air Corps. When the conflict ended, Friedman helped organize an athletic program for expeditionary troops that remained in Europe. In 1919, Friedman organized a 600-team basketball tournament in Paris for the Inter-Allied Games (which his American team won). This massive expression of basketball interest amongst the French, Italians, and other European allies paved the way for the World Championships of basketball and eventual Olympic recognition of the sport (in 1936).

#### ALEKSANDER "SASCHA" GOMELSKY

**Soviet Union**

**Born: January 18, 1928,  
in Leningrad, Russia**

Aleksander Gomelsky is the father of modern basketball in the Soviet Union. The success of Soviet (now Russian) basketball in the international arena is directly attributable to the coaching talents of this man.

Gomelsky was a Soviet assistant coach for the 1956 Olympic Games, and head coach of four Soviet Olympic teams—1964, 1968, 1980, 1988—the teams won a silver medal in Tokyo at his first Olympiad, the gold medal in his final assignment in Seoul, and a pair of bronze medals in 1968 and 1980. Had the Soviets not boycotted the 1984 Olympics, he would have coached that year's Olympic team.

Gomelsky's teams won World Championships in 1967 and 1982, was runner-up in 1978, and finished third in 1963 and 1970. They were also victorious at eight European Championships—

1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1979, 1981—and winners of 15 Soviet national titles.

The 5'5" Russian basketball mentor began coaching in 1945 at the age of seventeen, following two years as an all-state player at Leningrad's High School #79. He was an all-state star three years running at the Coaches College in Leningrad.

Gomelsky coached SKA Leningrad 1948–52, ASK Riga 1953–66, CSKA Moscow 1966–88, and the Sbornaya (the Soviet National Team) 1958–60, 1962–70, and 1976–88. He also coached Spain's Tenerife 1988–89, the European All-Star Team 1989–90, and Limoges CSP (France) 1990–91.

He is probably best remembered in the West



Aleksander Gomelsky

as coach of a Soviet Olympic basketball team that he *did not* coach. Gomelsky calls the 1972 Soviet team “my boys,” but the KGB (Russia’s secret police), fearing that the outspoken Jewish coach would defect to Israel, took away his visa, preventing him from traveling to the Munich Games.

Nevertheless, it was Gomelsky’s Central Army Sports Club (CSKA) team, the 1972 Russian national champions, that represented the Soviet Union in Munich, with a different coach. The gold medal matchup that year against the United States—which had never lost an Olympic basketball game—ended in the most publicly controversial result in the history of the quadrennial games.

When time ran out, stadium spectators and an international television audience watched the U.S. team celebrate its 50–49 gold medal victory. But one of the floor referees claimed that seconds were still left on the clock. The time clock was backed up several ticks, and the Soviets were given the ball out of bounds. However, they had no success, and the game ended a second time. Then, once again, a floor referee made another judgment call, and again the Soviets were handed the ball with several new seconds on the clock. This extra life proved golden for the Russians. A length-of-the-court “Hail Mary” pass was converted into the winning basket. Gomelsky calls the moment the most exciting and most disappointing of his life.

Although he has been relieved of his duties on five occasions when his international teams failed to win a gold medal, bringing home “only” silvers and bronzes, Gomelsky has always been enjoyed great popularity in and out of the former Soviet Union.

Gomelsky has authored ten books on basketball that have been republished in translation. In May 1995, he was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame.

### EDWARD “EDDIE” GOTTLIEB

**United States**

**Born:** September 15, 1898, in Kiev, Ukraine

**Died:** December 1979

Eddie “The Mogul” Gottlieb was a founder of the National Basketball Association (NBA) and one of the innovative pioneers who promoted and held together pro basketball during its long and painful emerging decades. Gottlieb coached and managed the Philadelphia Warriors from 1947 to 1955, piloting them to the Basketball Association of America’s (BAA) first league championship in 1947. (The BAA, organized after World War II, merged with the National Basketball League to become the NBA in 1949.) The Warriors won their first NBA title in 1956.

In 1952, Gottlieb purchased full ownership of the Warriors from his partners for \$25,000 to save professional basketball for the city of Philadelphia. He sold the franchise to San Francisco in 1962.



Edward Gottlieb

Prior to the establishment of the NBA, Gottlieb was associated with the legendary Philadelphia SPHAs (South Philadelphia Hebrew Association), first as a player in 1917 and subsequently as its coach and owner. Gottlieb and two friends had organized the SPHAs shortly after high school graduation (see SPHAs entry on pages 23–25). He led the SPHAs to 11 Eastern and American League championships, including American Basketball League titles in 1934, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1941, 1943, and 1945.

Many of pro basketball's existing rules can be attributed to Gottlieb. From 1952 until his death in 1979, he was the official schedule maker for the NBA. Gottlieb was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1971.

#### NAT HOLMAN

**United States**

**Born:** October 19, 1896,

**in New York, New York**

**Died:** February 12, 1995

Known as "Mr. Basketball," Nat Holman was one of the great players, coaches, and innovators of the sport. In 1950, American sportswriters named him to the First Team of the Half-Century (1900–50) and the third greatest player of that era.

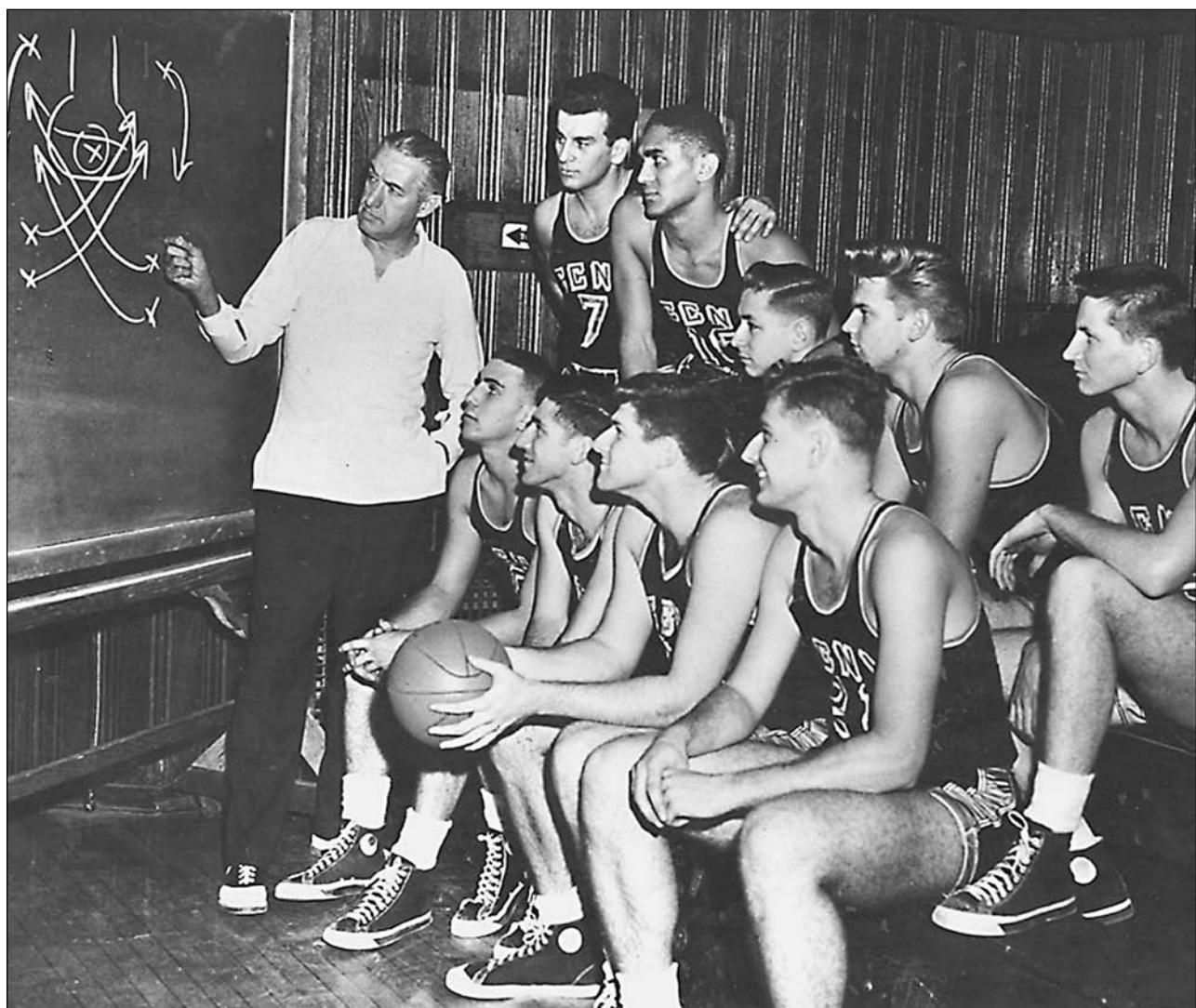
In 1919, at the age of twenty-three, Holman became the youngest college coach in the United States, taking the basketball helm at City College of New York (CCNY), a job he held until 1960 (less three seasons in the 1950s). His CCNY teams boasted a remarkable 422–188 win-loss record. Holman's 1949–50 team was the first and last team to win the "grand slam" of American college basketball: championships of both the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Tournament and the National Invitational Tournament in the same season.

While coaching at CCNY, the 5'11" Holman

played professional basketball on weekends, at first with the New York Whirlwinds in 1920 and early 1921. He joined the legendary Original Celtics at the end of the 1921 season and continued to play for them until 1929. Holman was regarded as the finest ball-handler, playmaker, and set-shot artist of his day—a player with unde-



"Mr. Basketball," Nat Holman



"Mr. Basketball," Nat Holman, at work.

finable court savvy that helped lead the Celtics to an incredible 531–28 win–loss record.

It was with the Celtics that Holman devised the "center pivot" play, an offensive concept that revolutionized basketball. Every Celtic game was a virtual basketball clinic, as college coaches flocked to watch Holman demonstrate his "cutting off the pivot" and execute the "give-and-go."

The Celtics joined the American Basketball League in 1926, but the team's lopsided winning ways continued. Having no reasonable competition to conquer, the team disbanded in 1929.

Holman was a member of the group that or-

ganized the American team for the first Maccabiah Games in Palestine in 1932. In 1949, under sponsorship of the U.S. State Department, he was the first American to coach in Israel, setting up clinics to develop the sport of basketball in the Holy Land. Under State Department auspices, he also conducted basketball clinics in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, Canada, and Turkey.

In 1973, Holman began an eight-year term as president of the United States Committee Sports for Israel, sponsors of the U.S. Maccabiah Games Team.

Nat Holman was elected to the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in 1965.

### WILLIAM “RED” HOLZMAN

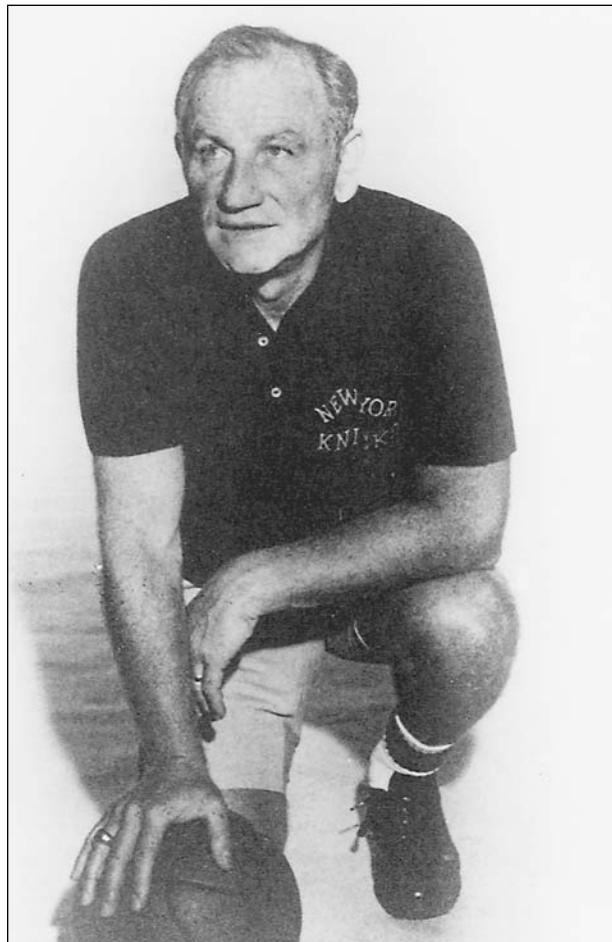
**United States**

**Born:** August 10, 1920,

**in New York, New York**

**Died:** November 13, 1998

When he retired, Red Holzman was the second most-winning coach in the National Basketball Association (NBA) history (Red Auerbach was #1), with 696 victories in eighteen seasons as a head coach, mostly with the New York Knickerbockers (613 wins). His Knick teams won NBA championships in 1970 and 1973 and lost the



William “Red” Holzman

1972 finals. Red was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1986.

Holzman coached New York from December 1967 until his first retirement in 1977. He returned in November 1978, continuing through the 1981–82 season. He also coached NBA teams in Milwaukee (as player-coach) in the 1954–55 season and in 1956–57 when the franchise moved to St. Louis.

Holzman was the NBA’s Coach of the Year for the 1969–70 season. On the occasion of the NBA’s fiftieth anniversary during the 1996–97 season, the Basketball Writers Association selected Red as one of the league’s top ten all-time head coaches.

A City College of New York (CCNY) All-American in 1942, Holzman joined the professional Rochester Royals following four years of U.S. Navy service during World War II. In 1946, the 5’10” Holzman made the all-league team, as the Royals became one of the original franchise teams in the Basketball Association of America, predecessor of the National Basketball Association. Red was an all-star member of the Royals’ 1950–51 NBA Championship team, wrapping up his nine-year Royals career with the 1953–54 season.

### HARRY LITWACK

**United States**

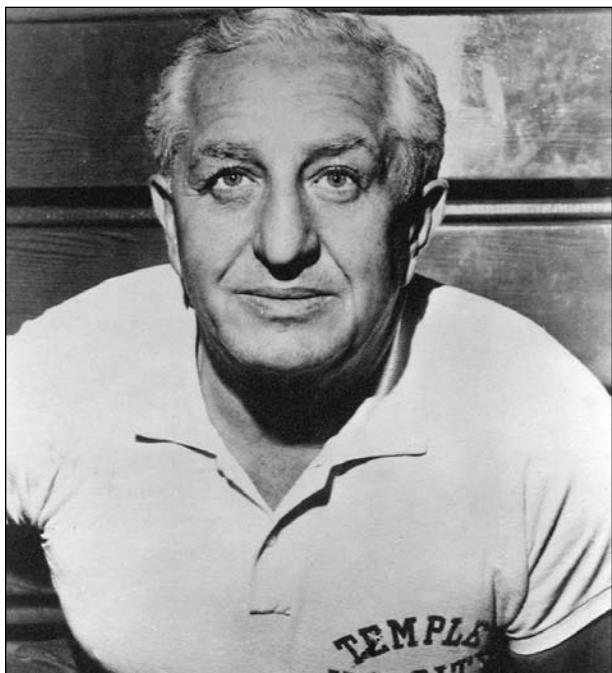
**Born:** September 20, 1907,

**in Galicia, Austria**

**Died:** August 7, 1999

An institution in American college basketball, Harry Litwack was head coach of the Temple University Owls for twenty-one years, from 1953 to 1974, leading his team to 14 consecutive winning seasons.

Litwack is credited with creating the innovative “zone defense.” The zone changed the posture of the game of basketball and made it necessary to develop totally new methods of coaching and playing.



*Harry Litwack*

An outstanding basketball player in his own right at Temple from 1927 to 1929 (captain 1928 and 1929), as well as star player and coach for several years of the Philadelphia SPHAs, Litwack's remarkable twenty-one-year varsity coaching record at Temple was 373 won and 193 lost, including the 1969 National Invitational Tournament Championship.

At the time of his retirement in 1974, Litwack's record was ranked fifth among America's active college basketball coaches. He coached the 1957 U.S. Maccabiah basketball team.

Harry Litwack was elected to the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in 1975.

#### PHILADELPHIA SPHAs

**United States**  
**Organized in 1918**  
**in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**  
**Disbanded in 1949**

The SPHAs were organized in 1918 as an amateur team by Eddie Gottlieb (Naismith Hall of

Fame and IJSHOF honoree), Harry Passon, and Hughie Black shortly after their high school graduation. Always a team of considerable prowess whether the competition was amateur or professional, from 1933 to 1946 the SPHAs were the most dominant team in the professional American Basketball League (ABL), capturing 7 league championships in thirteen seasons.

Called the SPHAs because the South Philadelphia Hebrew Association bought the players uniforms, the team featured many eastern U.S. top college graduates, including Harry Litwack (IJSHOF honoree), Cy Kaselman, Davey Banks, Moe Goldman (ABL MVP 1937–38), Shikey Gotthoffer, Irv Torgoff, Red Wolfe, Max Posnack, and many others. During the club's many years of amateur and professional existence, all but a few SPHA players were Jewish.

Originally an independent team sponsored by the Young Men's Hebrew Association (YMHA), the players found a new home in 1921 at the South Philadelphia Hebrew Association when the YMHA withdrew its sponsorship. Soon, their local skills earned them a spot in the Philadelphia League, where they won two consecutive championships, after which the league disbanded. The SPHAs then joined the Eastern League for 1925–26, but it went out of business that same season.

Refusing to keep his team idle, owner-coach Gottlieb, the consummate basketball entrepreneur, promoted a series of exhibition games against leading pro teams from New York's Metropolitan League and the new ABL, then in its first year of operation. When the SPHAs won five of six games, losing only to the ABL's top team, the Cleveland Rosenblums, Gottlieb arranged for best-of-three series against both the Original Celtics and the New York Rens (an all-Black team). The SPHAs defeated the fabled Celtics in three games, and the Rens twice by scores of 36–33 in overtime and 40–39. Within approximately six weeks, the minor league SPHAs had



The 1939–40 ABL champion Philadelphia SPHAs, with Eddie Gottlieb at left.

won 9 of 11 matches against the most celebrated teams in professional basketball.

When the Eastern League found new life in 1929, the SPHAs once again joined its ranks, winning 3 championships in four seasons. This success led to an invitation from the newly reorganized ABL, which had been dormant for two Depression years.

In 1933, the SPHAs were Eddie Gottlieb's ABL franchise entry. The team promptly captured 3 league championships in four years, eventually winning 7 titles in thirteen years (1933–34, 1935–36, 1936–37, 1939–40, 1940–41, 1942–43, 1944–45), and they were runners-up twice. The team's uniform tops featured a *samach*, *pey*, *hey*, *aleph*—Hebrew letters spelling SPHAs—and a Jewish star. In case opponents or spectators did not understand, the back of the team's road uniforms said “Hebrews”!

In 1946, following World War II, the Basketball Association of America (BAA), forerunner

of the NBA, debuted, and the ABL ceased to be a major league. With Gottlieb establishing the Philadelphia Warriors as his BAA franchise, his SPHAs continued with the minor league ABL and as a touring opponent of the Harlem Globetrotters. Gottlieb sold the team in 1950 to former SPHA star Red Klotz, who changed the name of the Globetrotters' regular opponents to the Washington Generals.

### SPHAS PRIMARY PLAYERS 1930–1946

#### EASTERN LEAGUE

##### 1930–31 Champions

Heshie Forman, Lou Forman, Dave Gordon, Cy Kaselman, Harry Litwack, Babe Lyman, Chickie Passon, Louis “Reds” Sherr, Yock Welsh, Red Wolfe

##### 1931–32 Champions

Solly Bertman, Max Posnack

**1932–33 (lost playoffs)**

Gil Fitch

**AMERICAN LEAGUE****1933–34 Champions**Ed Beron, Moe Goldman, Shikey Gotthofer,  
Louis "Inky" Lautman**1934–35**

Red Rosan

**1935–36 Champions**

No roster additions

**1936–37 Champions**

Jim Fox

**1937–38**Mike Bloom, Lou Dubin, Beno Resnick,  
Lou Wisner**1938–39 (runners-up)**

Sol Miehoff, Petey Rosenberg

**1939–40 Champions**

Cy Boardman, Leo Gottlieb, Phil Rabin

**1940–41 Champions**

Lou Possner, Irv Torgoff, Butch Weintraub

**1941–42**Ossie Schectman, Chink Morganstein,  
Solomon "Butch" Schwartz, Eddie Gottlieb  
(one game at age 43)**1942–43 Champions**

Irv Davis, Red Klotz

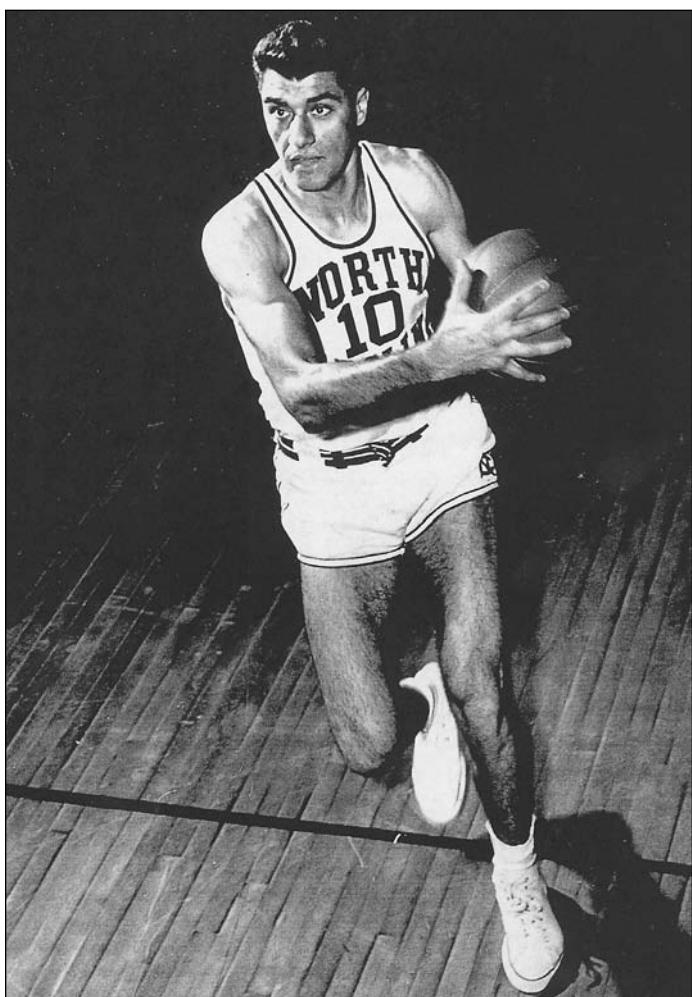
**1943–44 (runners-up)**Dutch Garfinkel, Herb Knuppel, Paul Nowak,  
Jerry Fleishman, Moe Becker**1944–45 Champions**Art Hillhouse, Bernie Opper, Rader Twins—  
Howie and Lenny, Irv Rothenberg**1945–46 (last pro year)**Ralph Kaplowitz, Jules Kassner, George  
Sensky

*NOTE: Names listed under each season are primary players added to the roster that year. Core players played for many years, but some were in and out during the war years. Others not mentioned also played for the SPHAs.*

**MAURICE PODOLOFF****United States****Born: August 18, 1890,**  
**in Elizabethgrad, Russia****Died: 1985**

Maurice Podoloff was the first commissioner of the National Basketball Association (NBA) (1949 to 1963), president of the Basketball Association of America (BAA) (1946 to 1949), president of the American Hockey League (1940 to 1952), and president of the Canadian-American Hockey League (CAHL) (1936 to 1940).

*Maurice Podoloff*



*Leonard Rosenbluth*

Under Podoloff's leadership the NBA developed the twenty-four-second clock, the innovation credited as the foundation for the success of professional basketball in the United States.

In 1946, when the BAA was being organized by a group of leading U.S. arena owners, they elected Podoloff president of their new eleven-team league. Three years later, in August 1949, he presided over the merger of the four-year-old BAA with the eleven-year-old National Basketball League to form the NBA. The new NBA consisted of ten BAA and seven NBL teams during its first season (1949–50). The league was pared to eleven teams for 1950–51.

Together with his father and two brothers, Podoloff built the New Haven Arena in 1926, an achievement that introduced him to the Canadian-American Hockey League (CAHL). In 1935, he was named secretary-treasurer of the league, and a year later was elected its president. Two years later, Podoloff merged his CAHL with the International Hockey League and, in 1940, the American Hockey League was born, with Maurice as its president.

Podoloff was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1973.

#### LEONARD ROSENBLUTH

**United States**

**Born:** January 22, 1933, in Bronx, New York

In 1957, the University of Kansas's 7-foot giant Wilt Chamberlain was the most *intimidating* collegiate player in the United States. But University of North Carolina's (UNC) 6'5" Lennie Rosenbluth was the country's *best* player. The Tarheels' consensus All-American led UNC to a 1957 undefeated season (32–0) and the NCAA championship. Rosenbluth registered 27.9 points and 8.6 rebounds per game during the regular season. The Helms Hall of Fame named him Collegiate Player of the Year.

North Carolina was ranked #1 after the 1957 season, and its basketball success not only brought the campus to the forefront of the college sports, it also legitimized the credentials of the Atlantic Coast Conference (AAC). The 1957 NCAA title also launched the Tarheels' long winning tradition and its reputation as the "cradle for development" of basketball superstars.

In 1955, sophomore Rosenbluth's 25.5 ppg and 11.7 rebounds drew national attention and third team All-American recognition. (Freshmen did not play varsity sports during the '50s.)

In 1956, he again led the Tarheels in scoring, 26.7 ppg, and his All-American honors were split between various first- and second-team selections.

It all came together for UNC and their star forward in 1957, as Rosenbluth and the university basketball program produced the first undefeated AAC team to win the NCAA. The 1957 final game matchup produced what is considered to this day one of college basketball's greatest battles, as Rosenbluth's Tarheels defeated Chamberlain's Jayhawks 54–53 in triple overtime. The UNC forward scored 20 points in the championship final, was the tournament's overall top scorer (28.0 ppg), and was named to the all-tournament team.

In 1989, when the NCAA selected five All-Decade Final Four teams, Rosenbluth was named to the All-1950s team, along with such future professional legends as Chamberlain, Elgin Baylor, Oscar Robertson, Bill Russell, and Jerry West. He is also a member of the Helms Hall of Fame and is listed as one of the 100 Greatest College Players of All Time.

Lennie Rosenbluth's honors include: three-time all-ACC (Atlantic Coast Conference) selections (1955–1957); 1957 ACC Player and Athlete of the Year; MVP of the 1957 ACC Tournament; and all-tournament at three Dixie Classics. He and Antawn Jamison, UNC's most-recent superstar, and Duke's Christian Laettner are the only collegians to be named NCAA National Player of the Year, ACC Player of the Year, ACC Tournament MVP, and NCAA regional MVP in the same season.

The North Carolina court legend still holds eight Tarheel basketball records, including most points in a single season (895) and highest single season average (28.0). Rosenbluth's three-season total of 2,045 points still ranks third all-time at UNC, despite his career's lack of a freshman season and the three-point shot.

Rosenbluth was selected by the Philadelphia

Warriors in the first round of the 1957 NBA draft and played for the Philadelphia Warriors 1957–59.

### MENDY RUDOLPH

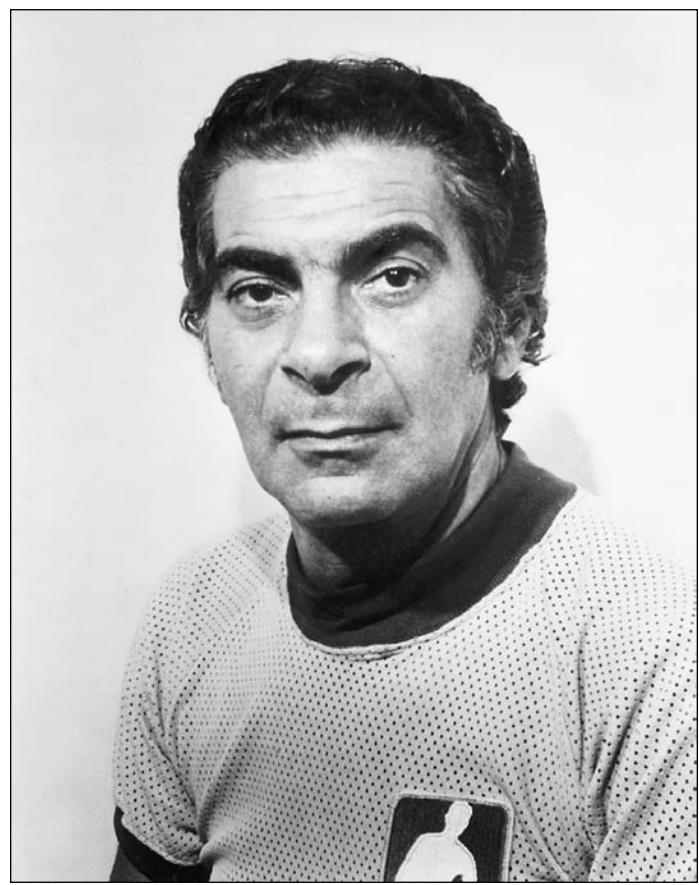
**United States**

**Born:** March 8, 1926,  
**in** Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Died:** July 1979

Rudolph was a National Basketball Association (NBA) referee for twenty-five years, from 1953 to 1978. He was the first NBA floor official to work 2,000 games, his historic 2,000th game taking place in February 1975.

The quality of Rudolph's work is the standard by which NBA referees are measured.



*Mendy Rudolph*

**ABE SAPERSTEIN****United States****Born: July 4, 1902, in London, England****Died: March 15, 1966**

Abe Saperstein was founder, owner, and coach of the Harlem Globetrotters Basketball Team. He was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1970.

In 1927, following an unspectacular semipro baseball and professional basketball career—he stood 5'5"—Saperstein took over an all-Negro basketball team called the Savoy Big Five (named for Chicago's Savoy Ballroom), changed

its name to the Harlem Globetrotters, and created a legend that is currently well into its second half century.

The early Trotters were a serious basketball five, sporting a 101–6 record the first year, 145–13 in 1928, and 151–13 in 1929. Having difficulty locating willing opponents, Saperstein conceived the idea of fancy, comedic, razzle-dazzle type of play, and soon the team became a must-see attraction on the professional basketball barnstorming circuit. It was not until 1940 that the Trotters started showing a profit, and through those lean years, Saperstein was not only its coach, chauffeur, and trainer, he was also the team's only substitute.

All their clowning notwithstanding, the Globetrotters won the world basketball championship in 1940, giving substance to Saperstein's long-ignored claim that given the opportunity, they were among basketball's best. In 1943–44, the Trotters captured basketball's International Cup.

Over the years, the Globetrotters developed into an international entertainment attraction, playing in more than eighty countries on five continents, on television, and in motion pictures. They are one of the most famous sports organizations in the world, with Saperstein labeled the "Barnum of Basketball" and his Trotters known as "America's Number One Goodwill Ambassadors."

Saperstein was also a pioneering entrepreneur in America's Negro Baseball League and was a key figure in opening the way for African Americans into professional sports.



*The Globetrotters romp with their mentor Abe Saperstein.*

**ADOLPH “DOLPH” SCHAYES****United States****Born: May 19, 1928, in New York, New York**

A New York University All-American in 1948, Dolph Schayes starred for the professional National Basketball Association’s (NBA) Syracuse Nationals (later the Philadelphia 76ers) from 1948 to 1964. His 1955 Nats won the NBA Championship. He was named to twelve consecutive NBA all-star games from 1951 to 1962.

The league’s Rookie of the Year in 1949, Schayes owned 5 NBA records by the time he retired as an active player: most consecutive games played—764 games (from February 17, 1952, to December 27, 1961); most minutes played—29,800; most field goals—6,135; most free throws made—6,979; and most points scored—19,249.

He finished his career fourth all-time in rebounding, having won the rebound title in 1951 with 1,080 boards. On January 11, 1958, Schayes became the highest scorer in NBA history, reaching 11,770 points to surpass the great George Mikan. It was Wilt Chamberlain who eventually topped his scoring record. Regarded as the first true “power forward,” Schayes had a career scoring average of 18.2 points per game.

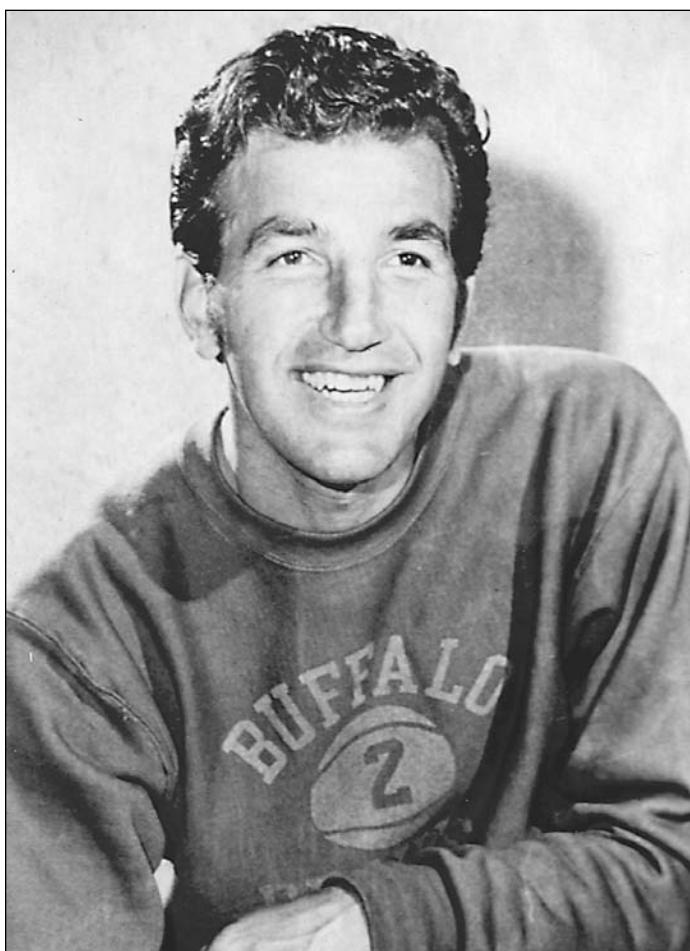
He became player-coach of the 76ers in 1964, confining himself to coaching after that season. His Philadelphia team won the 1965–66 NBA championship, and Schayes was named the league’s Coach of the Year. From 1966 to 1970, he also served as

supervisor of NBA referees. Schayes coached the NBA Buffalo Braves franchise from 1970 to 1972.

In 1977, Schayes was head coach of the U.S. Maccabiah Games basketball team, and with the inspired play of his 6’11” high-school-age son Danny, the Americans won the gold medal.



Dolph Schayes, who, on January 11, 1958, became the highest scorer in NBA history with 11,770 points.



*Adolph "Dolph" Schayes*

Schayes was elected to the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in 1972.

#### **BARNEY SEDRAN (SEDRANSKY)**

**United States**

**Born: January 28, 1891,**

**in New York, New York**

**Died: January 14, 1969**

Elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1962, Barney Sedran is considered one of the great professional basketball players of the 1912–25 era—decades before the term “superstar” was coined.

Sedran, who stood 5'4" and weighed 115 pounds, played the equivalent of high school

basketball for the University Settlement House because he was too small to make his DeWitt Clinton High School (Bronx, N.Y.) team. The Settlement team won the 115-pound division championship 1905–06 and the Metropolitan AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) title 1906–07.

At City College of New York (CCNY), Sedran was the school's leading scorer for three consecutive seasons, 1909–11, and was named to various college all-star teams.

The smallest player enshrined in the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, “The Mighty Mite of Basketball” turned pro after leaving CCNY, teaming successfully and often with 5'7" hall-of-famer (Naismith and IJSHOF) Max Friedman. They were known as the “Heavenly Twins.” In an era of barnstorming, short-lived leagues, and schedules that often called for as many as three games a



*Barney Sedran*

day, Sedran is said to have been pro basketball's highest-paid star.

His many teams of record include: Newburgh Tenth 1911–12 (Hudson Valley League); Utica Utes/Indians 1912–14 (New York State); Carbon-dale Pioneers 1914–18 (Pennsylvania); Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers 1915–16 (Interstate); Kensington Jaspers 1915–17 (Pennsylvania); Jersey City Skeeters 1917–18 (Central); Scranton Miners 1918–19 (Pennsylvania); Albany Senators 1919–20/1921–24 (New York); Passaic Athletic Association 1919–20 (Interstate); Turners Falls Athletics 1919–20 (Interstate); New York Whirlwinds 1919–21 (Eastern); Bridgeport Blue Ribbons 1920–21 (Central); Trenton Tigers 1920–21 (Eastern); Easthampton Hampers 1920–22 (Interstate); Mohawk Indians 1921–22 (New York); Cohoes Cohosiers 1921–22 (New York); New York Giants 1921–22 (Eastern); Brooklyn Dodgers 1921–23 (Metropolitan); Philadelphia DeNeri 1922–23 (Eastern); Yonkers Chippewas 1923–24 (Metropolitan); Cleveland Rosenblums 1924–26 (American Basketball League); Brooklyn Jewels 1932–36 (Metropolitan); New York Whirlwinds 1936–38 (Metropolitan).

Among Sedran's court highlights: He led Newburgh in 1912, Utica 1913 to 1915, Carbon-dale in 1917, Easthampton 1920 and 1921, and Albany in 1921 to league championships. After his Utica club won the 1913–14 New York State League title, the Utes defeated Trenton, champions of the Eastern League, to claim the world professional championship. Sedran once scored 34 points on a court without backboards and another time 34 points shooting at rims without a net. He averaged 7.3 points per game during his career, with a single season high 13.2 ppg in 1917.

As a pro coach, Sedran was player-coach of the Passaic Athletic Association (1919–20) in the Interstate League and coach of the following American Basketball League (ABL) teams: Kingston Colonials (1938–40); Kate Smith Celtics

(1938–40); Troy Celtics (1939–41); Wilmington Blue Bombers (1941–45); and New York Gothams (1945–46). The Kate Smith Celtics won 1939 and 1940 ABL championships. Wilmington won ABL titles 1941–42 and 1943–44.

Sedran's New York Whirlwind team of 1919–21 is considered by many to have been the greatest professional basketball team of the first half of the twentieth century.

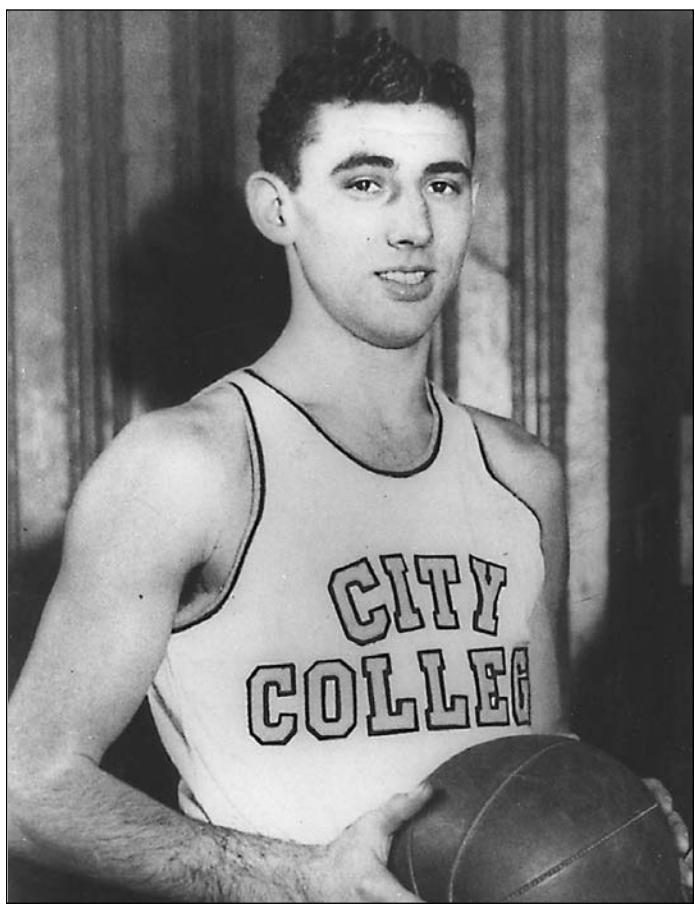
### MORRIS "MOE" SPAHN

**United States**

**Born: 1912, in New York, New York**

**Died: June 11, 1991**

A City College of New York (CCNY) All-American in 1932 and 1933, Moe Spahn played



*Morris "Moe" Spahn*

on 5 American Basketball League (ABL) championship teams during the 1930s. He was the ABL's Most Valuable Player (MVP) in 1937–38 and MVP runner-up the previous two seasons.

Spahn captained CCNY in his senior year and led the team to a 32–2 record during his two All-American seasons. Upon graduation, he became an assistant coach at his alma mater under Nat Holman as he worked toward his master's degree.

Turning pro in 1934, Spahn played with various teams in the ABL—the Brooklyn Visitations, the Jersey Reds, the New York Jewels, and the Philadelphia SPHAs. From 1934 through 1938, Spahn led the ABL in free throws made, and he was the league's second leading scorer for two seasons, 1936 to 1938.

Basketball icon Nat Holman listed Spahn among his ten greatest players of all time.

### DAVID STERN

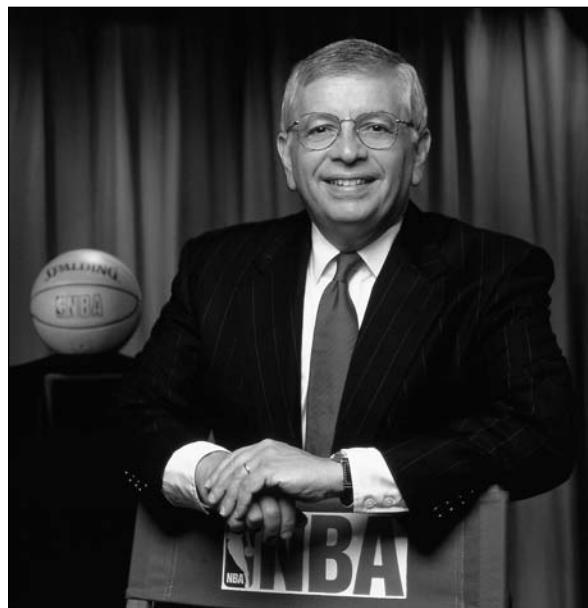
**United States**

**Born: September 22, 1942,  
in New York, New York**

David Stern was elected commissioner of the National Basketball Association (NBA) in February 1984. He is the fourth commissioner since the NBA's establishment in 1949.

David Stern's association with the NBA began in 1966, when he became its outside legal counsel. He joined the league in 1978 as general counsel and, in 1980, became its executive vice president.

Under Stern's leadership, the NBA has added six franchises, and its revenues have increased fivefold (through the year 2001). With Stern at the helm, the NBA has become a television staple, the Women's National Basketball Association professional league was successfully launched, and NBA offices have been opened in eight cities



*David Stern*

Courtesy of NBA photos

outside North America, with NBA games televised in 175 countries.

During his tenure, Stern's hand appears in virtually every matter that has shaped the NBA and provided blueprints for other professional sports organizations. He was key to the 1976 landmark settlement between the NBA and its players that led to "free agency," to the collective bargaining agreement that introduced revenue sharing and the salary cap, to pro sports' first antidrug agreement, to development of NBA Properties as the League's marketing arm, and to the creation of NBA Entertainment.

### SIDNEY TANENBAUM

**United States**

**Born: October 8, 1925,  
in Brooklyn, New York  
Died: September 4, 1986**

Sid Tanenbaum was a New York University (NYU) All-American forward/guard in 1946 and 1947. He starred for NYU from 1944 to



Sidney Tanenbaum

1947 and was team captain in 1947. He was selected first-team All-Met in all four of his varsity seasons and twice won the Haggerty Award as the outstanding player in the New York area.

A two-hand set-shot artist, Tanenbaum overcame the rigors of rheumatic fever to become the greatest scorer in NYU's history, with a career total of 992 points.

His health limited him to only two professional American Basketball League seasons, with New York in 1948–49 and Baltimore in 1949.

Tanenbaum was elected to the Helms Hall of Fame in 1947 and the same year received the Bar Kochba Award as America's outstanding Jewish athlete.

Tanenbaum was stabbed to death during a robbery in 1986.

### DAVID "PEP" TOBEY

**United States**

**Born: May 1, 1898, in New York, New York**

**Died: January 25, 1988**

In 1961, Tobey became the first Jew to be elected into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame. Known as "the coach of coaches," Pep Tobey actually celebrated two successful careers: one as a coach and one as a referee.

As a basketball official, he refereed every important professional game in New York City from 1918 to 1925. During the next twenty years, he was in demand to referee major con-



David "Pep" Tobey

tests throughout the country. He retired from officiating in 1945 as “one of the top officials of all time,” according to the Basketball Hall of Fame. His book, *Basketball Officiating*, was the first important treatise on the task of refereeing. He was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame as a referee.

In 1946, Tobey turned exclusively to teaching and coaching—his day jobs during most of his

officiating years—and amassed more than 700 coaching victories. As a high school coach, his teams had a 367–130 win–loss record. His college teams were 348–210.

Players and assistant coaches who developed into Pep Tobey’s most prominent coaching protégés include Lou Carneseca, Honey Russell, Don Kennedy, Tom Carmody, George Wolf, Bo Adams, and Jim McDermott.



Max Zaslofsky

### MAX ZASLOFSKY

**United States**

**Born:** December 7, 1925,

**in Brooklyn, New York**

**Died:** October 1985

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Max Zaslofsky was a National Basketball League/National Basketball Association (NBL/NBA) star from 1946 to 1956 with the Chicago Stags (1946–50), New York Knicks (1951–53), Baltimore and Milwaukee (1954), and Fort Wayne (1954–56). In 1971, upon commemoration of the NBA’s twenty-fifth anniversary, Zaslofsky was named to the league’s Silver Anniversary Team.

Zaslofsky led the NBL in scoring in 1948 (1,007 points with a 21.0 game average) and was a first team NBL all-star in 1947, 1948, and 1949. He was an NBA all-star in the league’s 1950 premier season.

He joined the Stags following two years in the U.S. Navy and a brief stop at St. John’s University in Queens. When he retired in 1956, Zaslofsky was the third highest scorer in NBA history with 7,990 points. He led the NBL in scoring in 1948 with a 21-point average and was the NBA free-throw champion in 1950 with an 84.3 percentage.

# BOWLING

## MORTIMER “MORT” LINDSEY

**United States**

**Born: December 20, 1888,**

**in Newark, New Jersey**

**Died: May 16, 1959**

Mort Lindsey was one of the original American Bowling Congress (ABC) Hall of Fame inductees in 1941. One of bowling's first colorful performers, he won ABC tournament championships in 1912, 1914, and 1919.

Lindsey began bowling in 1902, but semipro baseball occupied most of his interest as a youth. His first and second ABC tournament titles came with the New Haven Brunswicks in 1912 and

1914. In 1919, he rolled 1,933 to win the ABC Individual All Events crown.

Lindsey held numerous titles and won countless challenge matches during tenpin bowling's informal amateur and professional years prior to World War II. Most of his tournament victories were won in the greater New York area, but occasionally he would venture out to the Midwest where he won many events, including the Petersen Classic in 1934. Lindsey was considered the greatest “money” bowler of the first half century.

His consistency led all ABC tournament bowlers from 1916 to 1925 with a 201 average, and his forty-six-year tournament average is 192.

## MARK ROTH

**United States**

**Born: April 10, 1951, in Brooklyn, New York**

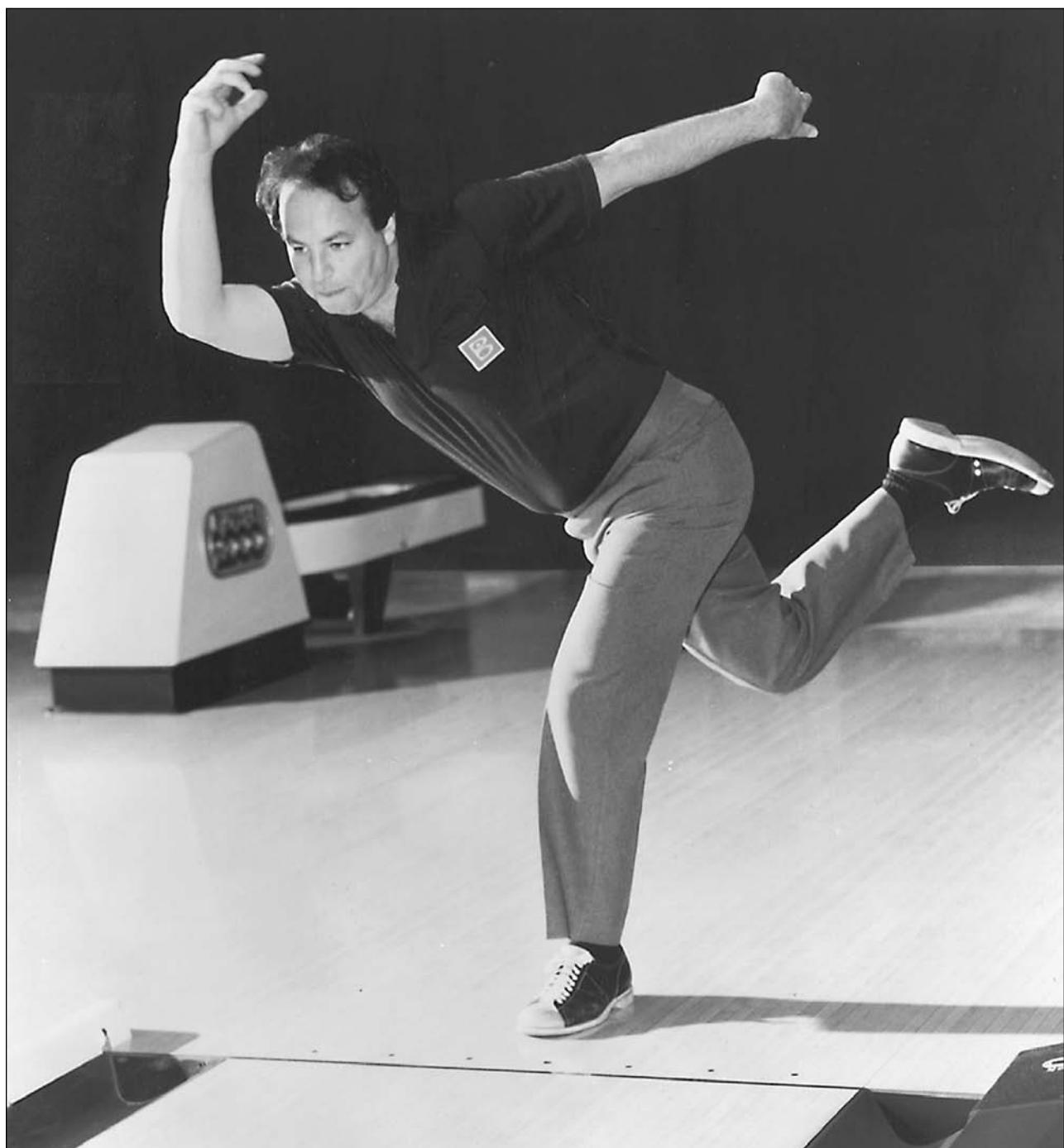
Mark Roth is acknowledged by his peers as the father of modern tenpin bowling. The hard-throwing, hard-cranking style that won him election to the Professional Bowlers Association (PBA) Hall of Fame in April 1987, the first year he was eligible, has brought about significant changes in the nature of alley bowling.

From his first PBA title in 1975 (King Louie Open) to his last major tournament victory in 1987 (Great Buffalo Open), Roth captured thirty-four PBA championships. His most remarkable years were 1975 to 1979, when he captured 22 titles, including a record 8 in 1978.

He has received the PBA Player of the Year honor four times—1977, 1978, 1979, and 1984—and is recipient of numerous other tenpin awards and titles. His 215-plus average over 8,000 games (dating back to 1976) is the best long-term pace in PBA history.



*Mortimer “Mort” Lindsey*



*Mark Roth displays championship form.*

Roth won the George Young Memorial High Average Award a record five times (three of four years between 1976 and 1979, 1981, and 1988), and his 221.6 pace during the 1979 season is a PBA one-year-average record.

In 1984, Roth's career earnings elevated him to the PBA's Millionaire's Club, joining legendary Earl Anthony as the association's second professional to reach that exclusive winners' plateau.

**SYLVIA WENE MARTIN****United States****Born: 1930 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

One of the greatest women tenpin bowlers, Sylvia Wene Martin was best known as the lady bowler with the most 300 (perfect) games. A winner of numerous bowling crowns, she was the first woman to ever bowl three sanctioned 300 games, the first on March 28, 1951.

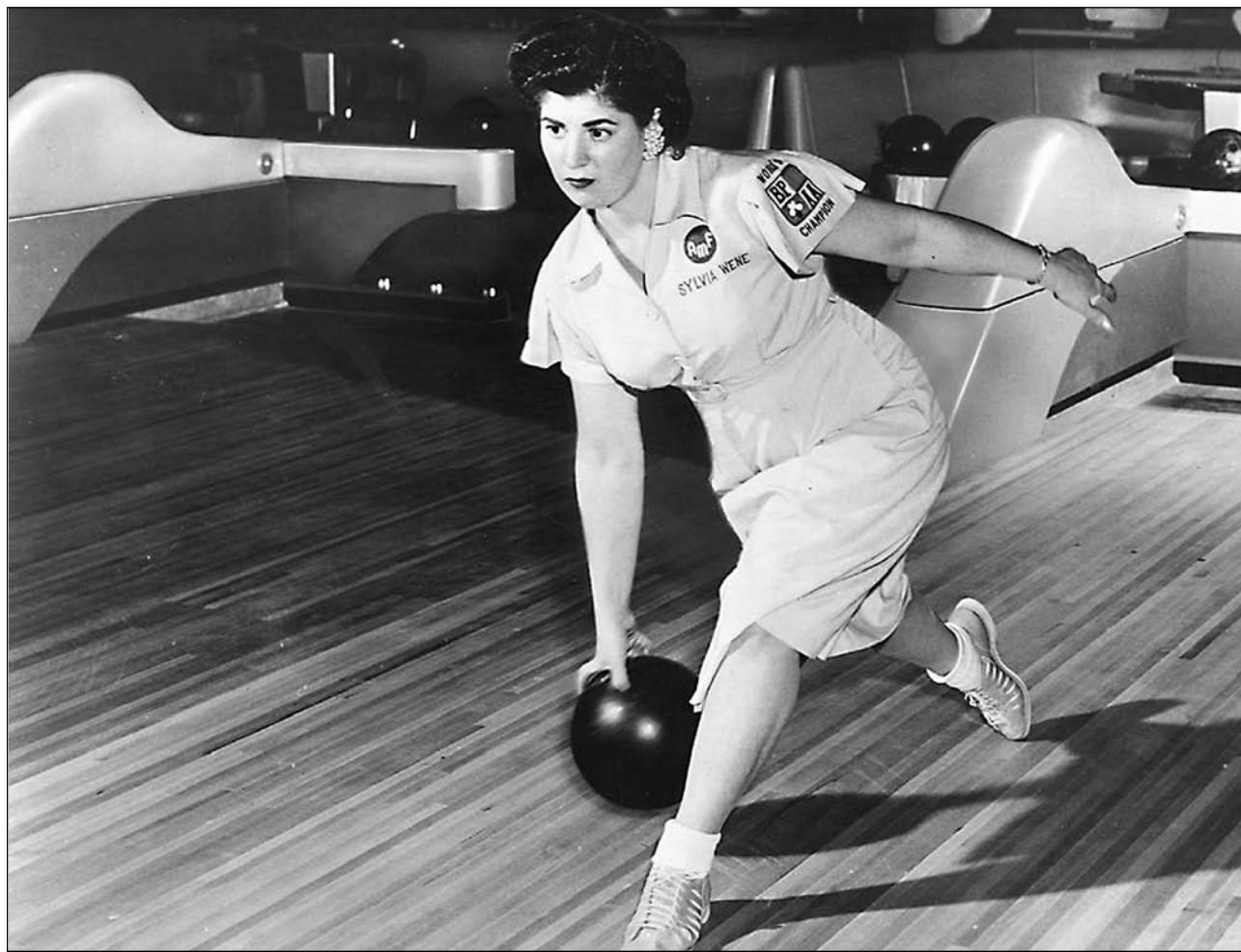
Her second "perfecto" came in the December 11, 1959, finals of the World Invitational Match Game Tournament. It was the first time a woman had scored 300 in match game competition. Just twenty-eight days later, on January 8, 1960, she

rolled her third 300 game—this time in the qualifying rounds of the Bowling Proprietors' Association of America (BPAA) All-State Tournament, which she went on to win.

Wene twice captured the BPAA Individual Match Game Title, in 1955 and 1960, and in both those years she was named Woman Bowler of the Year by the Bowling Writers Association of America.

Other records include all-time high league average of 206 from 1952 to 1955; fourteen three-game "700" series (six in one year); and member of the All-America teams five times, in 1955 and from 1959 to 1962.

In 1966, Wene was elected to the Women's International Bowling Congress Hall of Fame.



*Sylvia Wene Martin, who captured the BPAA Individual Match title in both 1955 and 1960.*

# BOXING

## RAY ARCEL

**United States**

**Born August 30, 1899,**

**in Terre Haute, Indiana**

**Died: March 7, 1994**

Ray Arcel trained 20 world boxing champions—his first in 1923 and last in 1982. In

1934, five of his fighters won world titles. In 1982, he became the first of only two trainers elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame. At one time, Arcel teamed with Whitey Bimstein to form the most successful training tandem in boxing.

Ray handled more than 2,000 fighters during his seventy-year career in the ring, and none of them was ever seriously hurt. His world champions are:

Frankie Genaro (flyweight, 1923), Abe Goldstein (bantamweight, 1924), Charley Phil Rosenberg (bantamweight, 1925), Jackie "Kid" Berg (welterweight, 1930), Lou Brouillard (middleweight, 1933), Teddy Yarosz (middleweight, 1934), Barney Ross (lightweight, 1933, and welterweight, 1934), Sixto Escobar (bantamweight, 1934), Bob Olin (light heavyweight, 1934), James J. Braddock (heavyweight, 1934), Tony Marino (bantamweight, 1936), Freddie Steele (middleweight, 1937), Ceferino Garcia (middleweight, 1939), Billy Soose (middleweight, 1941), Tony Zale (middleweight, 1946), Ezzard Charles (heavyweight, 1950), Kid Gavilan (welterweight, 1951), Roberto Duran (lightweight, 1972, and welterweight, 1980), and Larry Holmes (heavyweight, 1982).

Champions Barney Ross, Tony Zale, Ezzard Charles,



*Ray Arcel (at right) raising the arm of world middleweight champion Tony Zale, June 10, 1948, following Zale's third-round knockout of Rocky Graziano.*

Jackie Berg, Sixto Escobar, Frankie Genaro, Ceferino Garcia, and Kid Gavilan are in *The Ring* magazine's Boxing Hall of Fame. Berg, Ross, and Charley Phil Rosenberg are in the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame.

Arcel was elected to *The Ring* magazine's Boxing Hall of Fame in 1982 and the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1991.

**ABE ATTELL**  
("THE LITTLE HEBREW")

**United States**

**Born:** February 22, 1884,  
**in San Francisco, California**  
**Died:** February 7, 1970

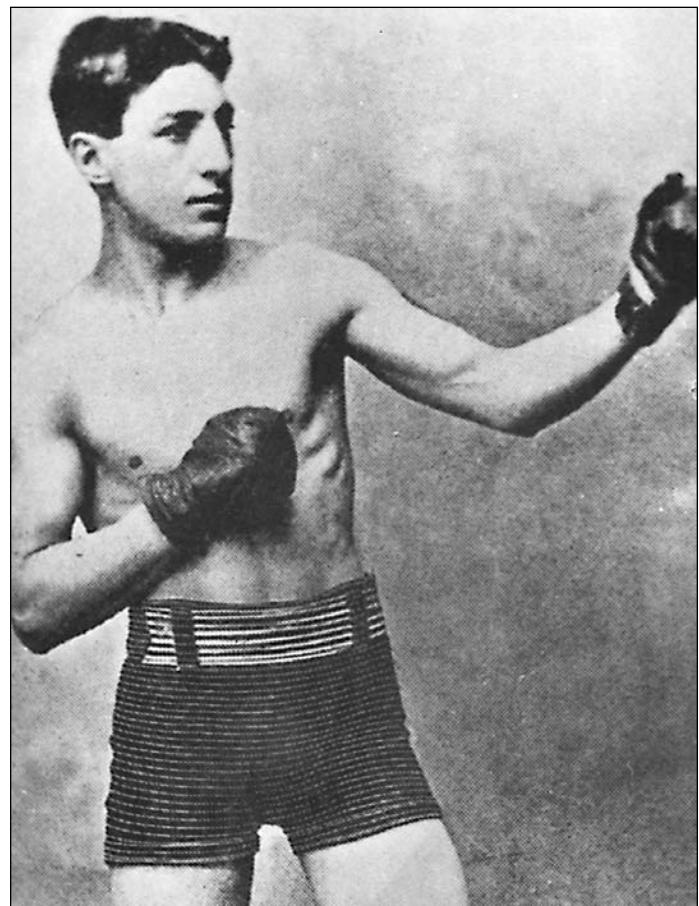
Abe Attell held the World Featherweight Championship in 1903 and 1904 and from 1906 to 1912.

The 5'4", 122-pound Attell won his title four months short of his seventeenth birthday, defeating Johnny Reagan in twenty rounds. He lost his crown to Tony Sullivan one year later but regained it in February 1906 with a decision over Jimmy Walsh. Attell successfully defended his championship 21 times during the nine years he held the title.

Attell was both a boxer and a puncher, winning 23 of his first 29 fights by a knockout. Attell claimed to have fought 365 times, but although his official record indicates less than half that number, he was known to have fought as often as three times a week, often giving away as many as thirty pounds to an opponent.

His official professional record: 171 bouts—won 124 (53 by KO), lost 19, drew 24, no-decisions 2, no-contests 2.

Attell was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1955 and to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990.



*Abe Attell*

**BENNY BASS**

**United States**  
**Born:** December 15, 1904, in Kiev, Ukraine  
**Died:** June 25, 1975

Bass was World Featherweight Champion in 1927 and 1928 and World Junior Lightweight Champion in 1929–31.

The 5'1½" Bass, whose career weight ranged from 120 to 135 pounds, had 63 knockouts in 172 victories en route to winning two World titles within twenty-five months. He won the World Featherweight crown in September 1927 and lost it five months later to Tony Canzoneri. Moving up a class, he captured the World Junior Welterweight Championship in December 1929 and held the crown for nineteen months.



Benny Bass

In 1920, at age sixteen, Bass won the U.S. Middle States Flyweight Championship. He turned pro as a bantamweight in 1922 and did not retire until 1940. His professional record: 227 bouts—172 wins (63 by KO), 38 losses, 10 draws, 1 no-decision, 2 no-contests.

**JACKIE “KID” BERG (JUDAH BERGMAN—  
“THE WHITECHAPEL WINDMILL”)**

**Great Britain**

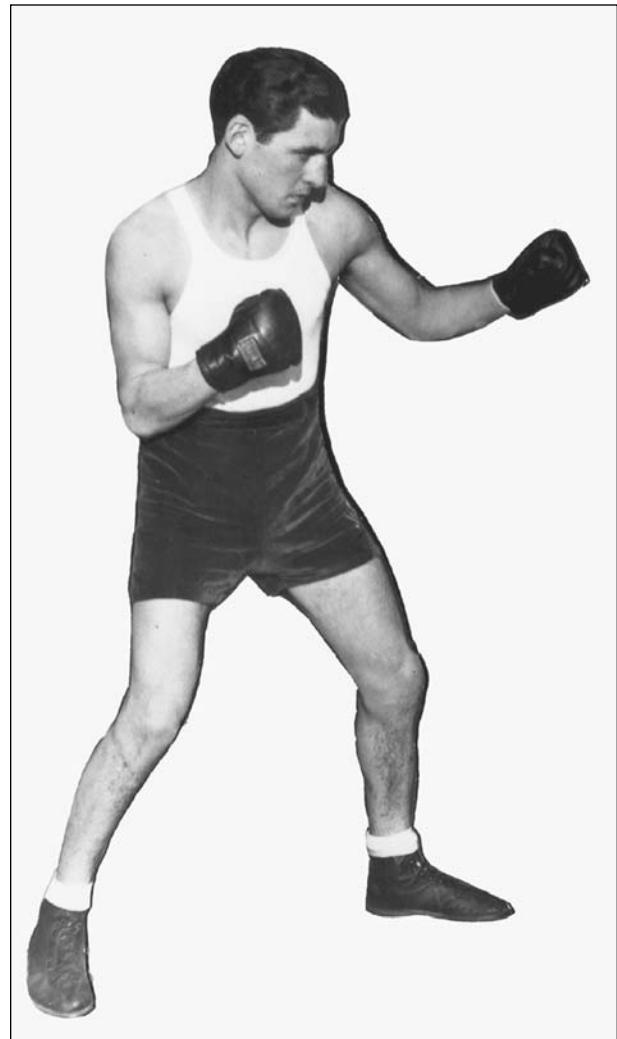
**Born:** June 28, 1909, in London, England

**Died:** April 22, 1991

Berg was World Junior Welterweight Champion in 1930 and 1931. He knocked out American Mushy Callahan to win the title and lost it thirteen months later to World Lightweight Champion Tony Canzoneri.

The son of an East End Orthodox family, Berg gained his amateur experience in the streets of London. Only fifteen years of age in 1924, he volunteered for his first pro fight. By 1928, he was boxing in the United States and in 1930 celebrated his most impressive year. In January of that year, he decisioned Canzoneri and, a month later, stopped Callahan for the World Welterweight crown. In August, he handed Kid Chocolate his first defeat in more than 100 bouts, and in October, he avenged his first two American losses by decisioning Billy Petrolle in New York.

Berg’s professional record: 192 bouts—won 157 (57 by KO), drew 9, lost 26.



Jackie “Kid” Berg

**SAMUEL BERGER****United States****Born:** December 25, 1884,  
**in** Chicago, Illinois  
**Died:** February 1925

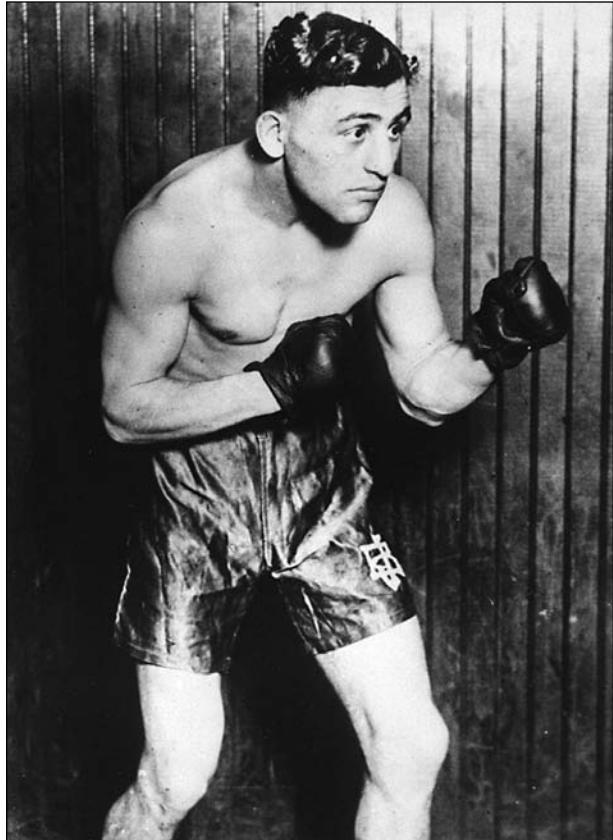
Sam Berger was the first Olympic Heavyweight Boxing Champion, winning his gold medal at the 1904 St. Louis Olympiad. The St. Louis Games marked the first time boxing was included on the Olympic program.

A longtime leading amateur boxer representing the San Francisco Olympic Club, the 6'2", 200-pound Berger turned professional immediately after the Olympics but fought as a pro for only two years. His most notable professional bout was a six-round no-decision against Light Heavyweight Champion Jack O'Brien in July 1906.

*Samuel Berger***JACK BERNSTEIN (JOHN DODICK)****United States****Born:** November 5, 1899,  
**in** New York, New York  
**Died:** December 26, 1945

Jack Bernstein won the World Junior Lightweight Championship on May 30, 1923, decisioning titleholder Johnny Dundee in New York City's Velodrome. He lost the championship back to Dundee on December 17 that same year in a fifteen-round decision.

The 5'3", 128-pound Bernstein was a 4-to-1 underdog when he stepped into the ring against Dundee in their first match. But he picked himself off the canvas in the third round to earn a unanimous fifteen-round decision and the crown.

*Jack Bernstein*

In their return bout seven months later on December 17, Bernstein again dominated Dundee, but this time the fifteen-round decision went to the ex-champion. Some media called the victory decision for Dundee "outrageous," "putrid," and "a heist." The two fought a rubber third match ten months later, on September 15, 1924, three months after Dundee lost his Junior Lightweight title. This time the fifteen-round decision went unanimously to Bernstein.

John Dodick had first stepped into the ring at age fourteen as "Young Kiddy." In his third match—labeled a workout—he went six rounds in a no-decision fight against young Benny Leonard. A few years later, champion Leonard would not give the mature Bernstein a chance at his title.

Dodick also fought the three boxers who would succeed Leonard as Lightweight Cham-

pion, all in nontitle bouts. He beat Jimmy Goodrich (Leonard's successor) twice. Against Rocky Kansas (who followed Goodrich), Bernstein won the first in a fifteen-round decision, drew the second, and lost the third bout. His first fight against Sammy Mandell, Kansas' successor, ended in a fifteen-round draw. The second was a no-decision. Their third meeting was a ten-round loss for Bernstein. All three Mandell fights took place within six months.

Enlisting in the Army during World War I, Dodick fought under the name of Kid Murphy. Stationed near the Mexican border, he won a twenty-round decision in El Paso, Texas, over Mexican champion Nick Gundy to win what was labeled the Featherweight Border Championship.

Bernstein's recorded professional record: 89 bouts, 60 wins (14 KOs, 1 foul), 8 draws, 21 losses (1 KO).

### JOE "CHRYSANTHEMUM JOE" CHOYNISKI

**United States**

**Born: November 8, 1868,  
in San Francisco, California  
Died: January 1943**

Although he was never given a chance to fight for the World Heavyweight Championship, Joe Choynski fought the great boxers of his time in nontitle bouts. Unfortunately for Chrysanthemum Joe, who often gave away thirty to seventy pounds to an opponent, the light heavyweight division was not created until 1903, a year before he retired.

In 1894, the 5'10", 170-pound Choynski knocked out future heavyweight champion Bob Fitzsimmons in the fifth round of their nontitle match. Three years later, Joe fought heavyweight-champion-to-be James J. Jeffries to a twenty-round draw. In 1901, Choynski stopped the great Jack Johnson (also before he wore a heavyweight



*Joe Choynski*

crown) in three rounds. He also battled young Jim Corbett three times in 1889, three years before "Gentleman Jim" took John L. Sullivan's heavyweight crown. The first fight was a no-contest battle, while the last two were won by Corbett. Each is described as a "nontitle barn-burning bout."

When Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, and Johnson were world champions, they refused to give Choynski a title bout.

Both Fitzsimmons and Corbett were later to acknowledge that the hardest blows they ever took in the ring were delivered by Joe Choynski. Said Corbett about their June 1889 battle in his 1925 autobiography, *The Roar of the Crowd*: "[Choynski] was to be the very toughest battle I had ever fought or was to fight; one in which I was to receive more punishment than I have ever had in all my battles put together."

Jeffries, commenting on his draw with Choynski, said, "In that fight, I received the hardest blow I ever took in my life."

Choynski retired in 1904, after twenty years in the ring. As testimony to his regard in the boxing world, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1960, long before most world champions were to be so honored.

His recorded professional record: 77 bouts—won 50 (25 KOs), lost 15, drew 6, no-decisions 6, and 1 no-contest.

### ROBERT COHEN

**France (Algeria)**

**Born: November 15, 1930, in Bone, Algeria**

Robert Cohen was World Bantamweight Champion from 1954 to 1956. The 5'3½" Cohen won his world title less than seven months after winning the European Bantamweight crown.

The 115–120 pounder won the French Bantamweight title in November 1953 and took the European championship three months later. On

September 19, 1954, he decisioned Chamrern Songkitrat in Bangkok for the world title.

His professional record: 43 bouts—won 36 (13 KOs), lost 4, drew 3.

### JACKIE FIELDS (JACOB FINKELSTEIN)

**United States**

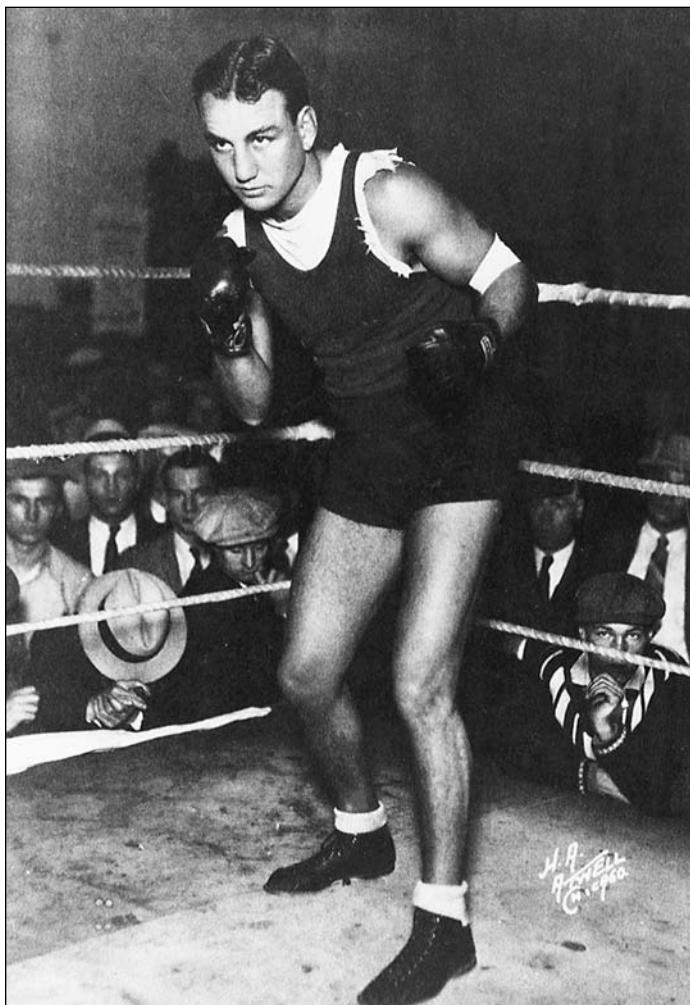
**Born: February 9, 1908, in Chicago, Illinois**

**Died: 1984**

The World Welterweight Champion in 1929–30 and 1932–33, Jackie Fields was only sixteen years old in 1924 when he captured the Olympic Featherweight Championship, the youngest man ever to win an Olympic boxing crown.



Robert Cohen



*Jackie Fields held the World Welterweight title 1929–30 and 1932–34.*

Fields won the National Boxing Association (NBA) Welterweight Championship in March 1929, with a decision over Young Jack Thompson. Four months later, on July 25, he captured the World Welterweight crown when a second-round foul disqualified defending champion Joe Dundee. Fields lost the world title to Thompson in May 1930, but regained it a second time with a decision over Lou Brouillard, who had taken the crown from Thompson.

In 1962, legendary fight manager Jack Kearns called Fields the “best all-around battler the United States has ever produced.”

As an amateur, Fields won 51 of 54 bouts. His

professional record: 87 fights—won 74 (30 KOs), drew 3, lost 9, 1 no-contest. Fields was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1977.

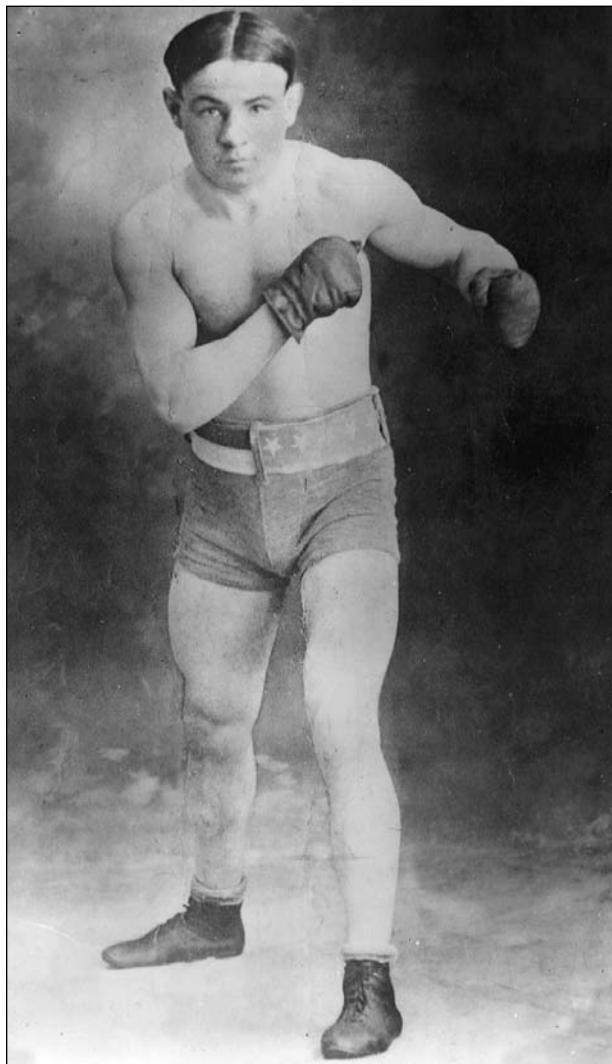
### ISRAEL “CHARLEY” GOLDMAN

**United States**

**Born: December 22, 1887,  
in Warsaw, Poland**

**Died: November 11, 1968**

Charley Goldman is most recognized as the trainer of five world champions. The most famous of them was undefeated Heavyweight



*Charley Goldman*

Champion Rocky Marciano. Goldman was elected to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1992.

He also trained Middleweight Champion Al McCoy, Lightweight Titleholder Lou Ambers, Featherweight Champion Joey Archibald, and Welterweight Champ Marty Servo.

Lesser known is the fact that the 5'1", 105-pound Goldman was himself a boxer and bantamweight contender in a career that spanned 1904 to 1914. He became a professional boxer in New York State when prizefights were only legal under certain conditions—not often the conditions of his matches—which explains why Goldman is estimated to have fought more than 400 mostly unrecorded bouts. Of his 137 fights on record, he won 36 (20 by KO), losing 6. The other 94 were ruled either a no-decision or a draw.

A protégé of Bantamweight Champion Terry McGovern, Goldman fought his first professional bout at age sixteen, in a Brooklyn saloon. The fight was designated a draw when police stopped the match after forty-two rounds.

Goldman's ten-round nontitle fight against World Bantamweight Titleholder Johnny Coulon in November 1912 ended in a no-decision. He fought rival Whitey Kitson sixty times. Once they fought twice on the same day; another time, twelve bouts in twelve nights.

One of the principal boxing teachers of the twentieth century, Charley was also one of its most colorful. With his signature black derby, horn-rimmed glasses, and big cigar, the gruff, diminutive Goldman was a perfect fit for the off-beat New York boxing theater.

Goldman is quoted by the *New York Times*: "Training a promising kid is like putting a quarter in one pocket and taking a dollar out of the other."

**REUVEN "RUBY" GOLDSTEIN  
("THE JEWEL OF THE GHETTO")**

**United States**

**Born: October 7, 1907,  
in New York, New York**

**Died: April 23, 1984**

Ruby Goldstein spent more than thirty-five years in the boxing ring, first as a prizefighter and later as the referee of matches featuring some of the greatest boxers of all time. Although he enjoyed an outstanding career as a lightweight and middleweight contender, he is remembered



*Reuven "Ruby" Goldstein*

mostly by contemporary boxing observers as the third man in the ring for 39 world championship fights.

During his twenty-one years as a boxing official, from 1943 to 1964, Goldstein refereed such historical battles as the brutal 1946 Tony Zale vs. Rocky Graziano classic, the 1952 Sugar Ray Robinson vs. Joey Maxim opus, the 1957 Ingemar Johansson vs. Floyd Patterson clash, and Joe Louis's title fights against Jersey Joe Walcott and Rocky Marciano (Louis's last). Only Arthur Donovan refereed more heavyweight championship fights, and no one worked more title bouts in all divisions than Goldstein.

Putting on the gloves for his first professional fight at the age of seventeen and appearing on the cover of *The Ring* magazine just one year later, Goldstein went on to win his first 23 bouts, developing into a remarkable lightweight and middleweight contender. His extended boxing career—he retired periodically—ranged from 1925 until 1937. Billed as the “Jewel of the Ghetto,” he won 50 of 55 professional fights—34 by knockout. All five of his losses were by early knockouts in the fourth round or before. In thirty of his own knockouts, his opponent failed to make it past the fourth round, and a dozen fell in round one!

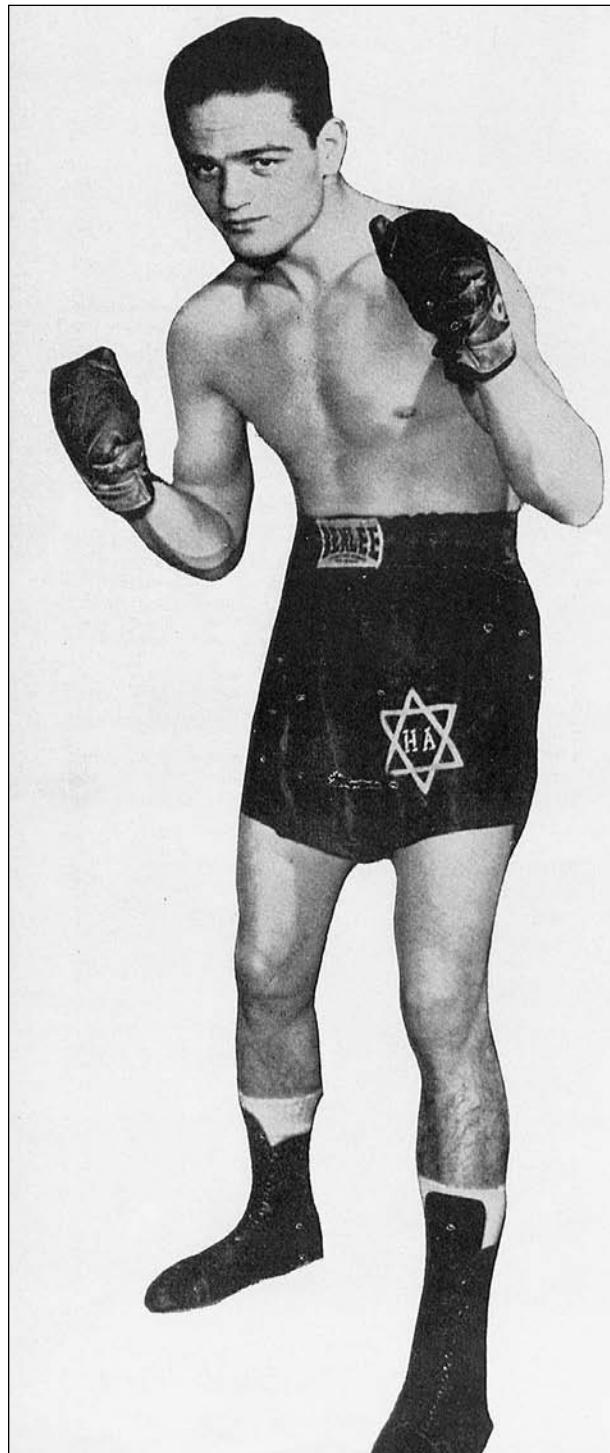
Goldstein is ranked by *The Ring* magazine and author Ken Blady, in his book *The Jewish Boxers' Hall of Fame*, as one of the top 10 Jewish-American boxers of all time. Fred Graham's book *The Third Man in the Ring* celebrates Goldstein's career as a referee.

#### ALPHONSE HALIMI

**France (Algeria)**  
**Born: February 18, 1932,**  
**in Constantine, Algeria**

Halimi was World Bantamweight Champion from 1957 to 1959. He took the title April 1,

1957, in Paris, decisioning reigning champion Mario D'Agata. Earlier, he held the French Amateur Bantamweight title from 1953 to 1955 and won the All-Mediterranean title in 1955.



Alphonse Halimi

Turning professional after 189 amateur fights, Halimi won his first seven pro bouts by knock-out, five of them in the first round.

Fifteen months after losing his World title in July 1959, Halimi captured the European Bantamweight crown. He lost that title seven months later but regained it on June 26, 1962, in Tel Aviv against Piero Rollo. The bout marked the first professional boxing match ever held in the State of Israel.

Halimi's professional record: 50 bouts—won 41 (21 KOs), lost 8, drew 1.

to Harris that his twin brother, Sammy, had died. Scheming officials withheld the message until the following night, as Harris entered the boxing arena. Their expectation was the tragic news would render the American unwilling to go on with the match or emotionally unable to carry on a solid fight. However, the grief-stricken Harris decided to go on with the bout, floored Pedlar four times, and won a fifteen-round decision to gain the undisputed Bantamweight crown. A year later, however, weight problems forced Harris to relinquish his title.

**HARRY HARRIS  
("THE HUMAN HAIRPIN")**

**United States**

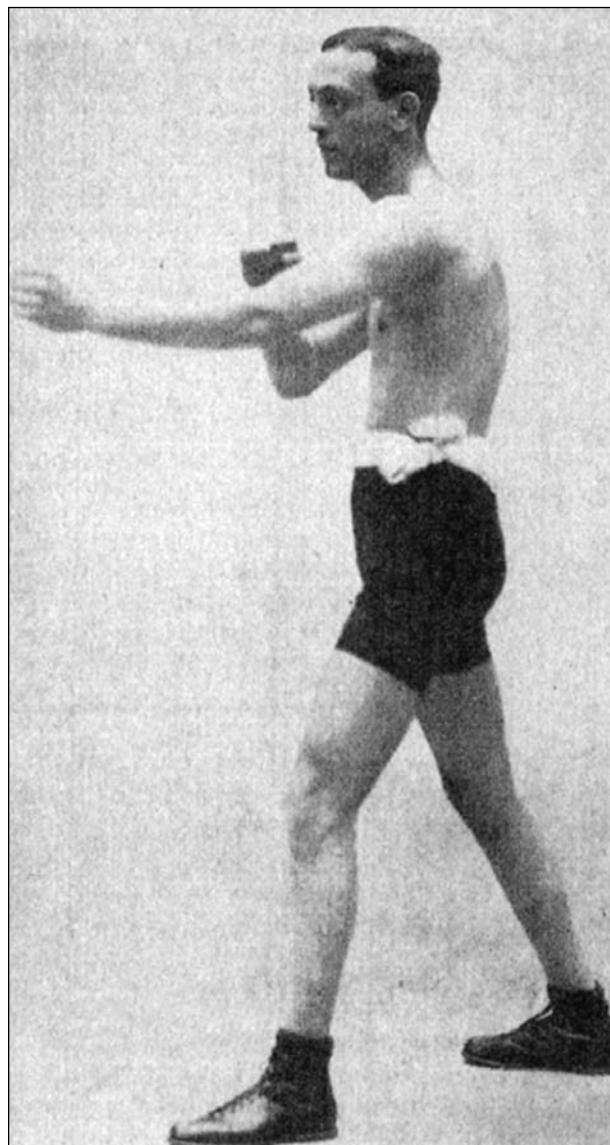
**Born: November 18, 1880,  
in Chicago, Illinois**

**Died: June 5, 1959**

Harris was World Bantamweight Champion in 1901 and 1902. He was the first of the modern era Jewish boxing champions, turning professional in 1896 at the age of sixteen.

Harris stood a shade less than 5'8" and weighed only 105 pounds. At the turn of the century there was no class to accommodate his weight, so he was relegated to the 116-pound bantamweight division. At the outset of his career, Harris weighed only 96 pounds and was pitted against opponents who were as many as 20 pounds heavier.

Harris claimed the Bantamweight title in 1900, when titleholder Terry McGovern vacated his throne due to excess weight. However, two Englishmen, Harry Ware and Pedlar Palmer, also claimed the title, so Harris sailed to England to meet the claimants. Once there, Ware declined to fight Harris, preferring to forfeit his title claim. Palmer accepted the challenge. The day before the fight, with unusually heavy betting generating feverish excitement, a telegram arrived addressed



*Harry Harris*

He successfully fought five more bouts as a featherweight and retired. In 1906, he returned to the ring as a lightweight, scoring one victory and three no-decisions. Although the win was over the leading lightweight title contender, Harris decided to retire for good.

His career record: 54 bouts—won 39 (15 by KO, 1 by foul), drew 7, lost 2, 5 no-decisions.

Harris was a twin. His brother Sammy, also a topflight boxer, died suddenly at age twenty.

### LOUIS "KID" KAPLAN

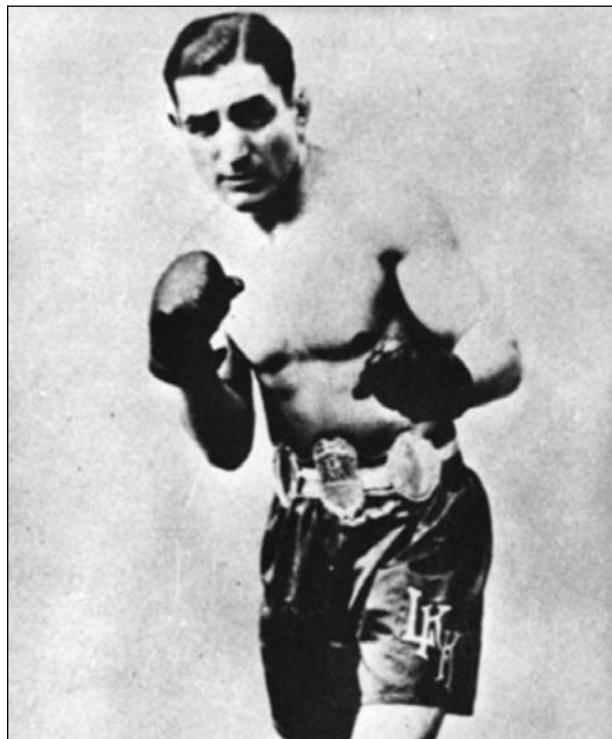
#### United States

**Born:** October 15, 1901, in Kiev, Russia

**Died:** October 26, 1970

World Featherweight Champion in 1925 and 1926, Louis "Kid" Kaplan defended his crown only three times before outgrowing the featherweight division.

Kaplan won the vacant featherweight title



Louis "Kid" Kaplan

with a nine-round TKO over Danny Kramer in Chicago on January 2, 1925. He was undefeated in his next sixteen fights but relinquished his crown on July 6, 1926.

After vacating his title, the 5'4" Kaplan was often referred to as the "Uncrowned Lightweight Champion," a compliment given him after top lightweight fighters of the era, such as Tony Canzoneri, Al Singer, and Al Mandell, refused to fight him and face his punishing style.

Kaplan's pro record: 150 bouts—won 108 (26 KOs), drew 13, lost 17, 12 no-contests.

### SOLLY KRIEGER

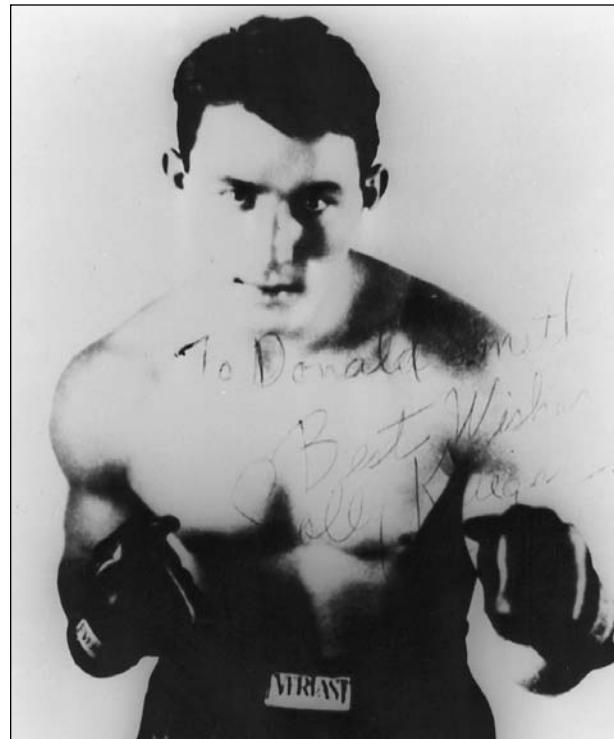
#### United States

**Born:** March 28, 1909,

**in Brooklyn, New York**

**Died:** September 24, 1965

Solly Krieger was World Middleweight Champion in 1938 and 1939.



Solly Krieger

A Golden Gloves amateur champion who turned professional in 1928, Krieger did not get a shot at the title until the latter part of his tenth year in the ring. On November 1, 1938, in his ninety-first professional bout, Krieger won the World Middleweight crown by decisioning title-holder Al Hostak. Seven months and eight fights later, Hostak regained the championship. Krieger retired in 1941.

Krieger's professional record: 112 bouts—won 81 (54 KOs), drew 7, lost 24.

#### BENNY LEONARD (BENJAMIN LEINER)

**United States**

**Born: April 7, 1896, in New York, New York**  
**Died: April 1947**

Benny Leonard held the World Lightweight Championship from May 28, 1917, to January 15, 1925, retiring his crown undefeated. His seven-year, seven-and-a-half-month reign is the longest in the history of the lightweight division.

One of the greatest boxers and punchers in any weight to ever enter the ring, Leonard lost his first professional fight and then went on to win his next 88 matches—68 by knockouts. In his first year as champion, Leonard defended his title fourteen times, beginning just one week after winning it.

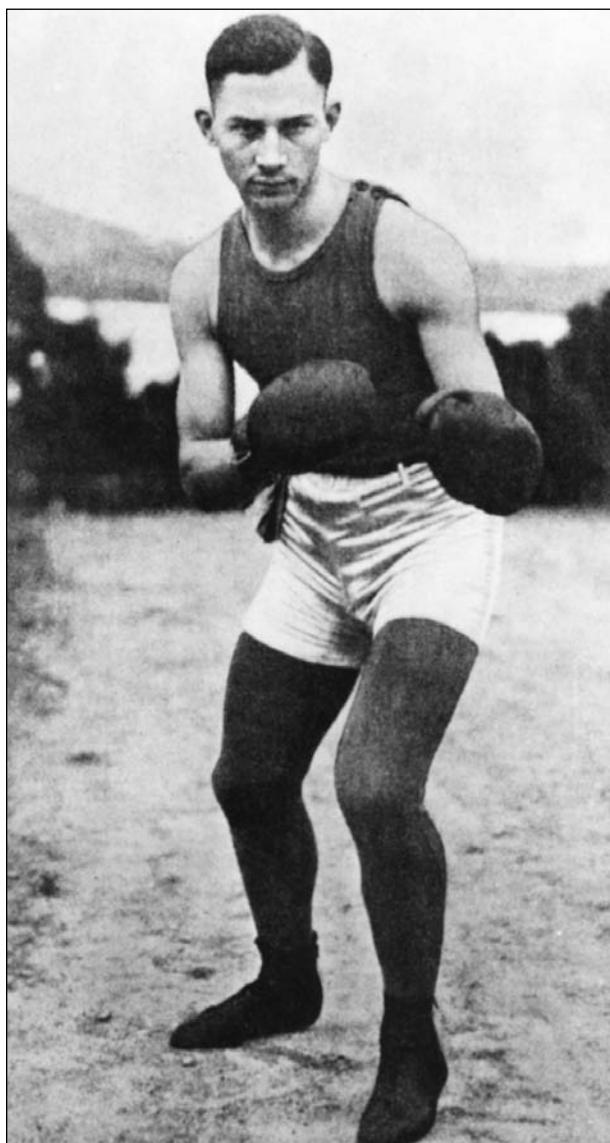
Although he retired from the ring a millionaire, he lost nearly everything in the stock market crash of 1929. After a seven-year layoff, he attempted an ill-fated comeback, retiring once again after losing to young Jimmy McLarnin in October 1932.

Wrote veteran sportswriter Dan Parker: "Leonard [as champion] moved with the grace of a ballet dancer and wore an air of arrogance that belonged to royalty." Said Hearst papers editor Arthur Brisbane of Leonard: "He has done more to conquer anti-Semitism than a thousand text-

books." Leonard was a key supporter of the first Maccabiah Games in 1932 and the Maccabiah Games of 1935.

After several years in the U.S. Maritime Service during World War II, Leonard returned to boxing as a referee in 1943. Four years later he collapsed and died in the ring while refereeing a match in New York's St. Nicholas Arena.

Benny Leonard's professional record: 213 bouts—won 180 (69 KOs), lost 21, drew 6, 6 no-decisions. He was elected to *The Ring* magazine's Boxing Hall of Fame in 1955 and



Benny Leonard won 88 straight matches.

the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990. When *Sporting News* published its seventy-fifth anniversary issue in early 1997, Leonard was named Best Boxer of the Last 75 Years.

### BATTLING LEVINSKY (BARNEY LEBROWITZ)

**United States**  
**Born: June 10, 1891,**  
**in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**  
**Died: February 12, 1949**

World Light Heavyweight Champion from 1916 to 1920, Battling Levinsky began his boxing career under the name Barney Williams. However,

the former Barney Lebowitz received little attention until he took on a manager named “Dumb” Dan Morgan in 1913, who changed Barney’s name and his boxing fortunes.

True to his new name, Battling Levinsky fought thirty-seven times in 1914—nine times in the month of January alone. In January 1915, he began the year with three ten-round bouts on New Year’s Day—one each in Brooklyn, Waterbury, and New York City.

After two title-match losses to Light Heavyweight Champion Jack Dillon, (April 1914 and April 1916), Levinsky wrested the crown from Dillon on October 24, 1916. Fifty-nine bouts later, almost four years to the day, he lost his championship to France’s Georges Carpentier.

In an era when boxing titles changed hands only because of a knockout—non-KO championship fights were labeled “no decision”—Levinsky fought all comers, including heavyweight-champions-to-be Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey (losing both matches). Levinsky loved to fight, although his claim to having fought as many as 500 bouts is impossible to substantiate.

His official professional record: 287 bouts—won 192 (34 KOs), lost 52, drew 34, 9 no-decisions.

Levinsky was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1966.

### HARRY LEWIS (HARRY BESTERMAN)

**United States**  
**Born: September 16, 1886,**  
**in New York, New York**  
**Died: February 22, 1956**

Harry Lewis was World Welterweight Champion 1908 to 1912. *The Ring* magazine’s Nat Fleischer ranked Lewis “the 6th greatest welterweight of all time.”



Battling Levinsky



*Harry Lewis*

Lewis, whose fighting weight ranged from 130 to 155 pounds, defeated Mike "Twin" Sullivan in February 1907, two months before Sullivan took the World Welterweight title from champion Honey Mellody. When Sullivan outgrew the welterweight division a year later, Lewis claimed the vacant crown, fortifying his claim with a three-round KO of number-one title claimant Frank Mantell in January 1908 and a four-round knockout of ex-champ Mellody three months later.

Lewis successfully defended his title six times, until weight problems forced him to vacate the title. During the years he laid claim to the wel-

terweight crown, Lewis fought fifty-four times, defending his title six times. Within that period he registered 40 victories, including 22 knockouts, with 7 losses (2 by foul), and drew 7. Most of his fights during those years were in heavier weight classes.

Many of Lewis's bouts from 1910 to 1913 were staged in France and England. One remarkable feat took place May 19, 1910, in Paris, when Lewis dispatched three opponents on the same card. That afternoon, in less than five full rounds, he recorded a first-round KO, a two-round KO, and a third-match victory on an opponent's second-round foul.

Harry Lewis's professional record: 171 bouts, won 110 (47 KOs, 1 by foul), lost 36 (2 KOs, 3 by fouls), drew 24, 1 no-contest.

**TED "KID" LEWIS  
(GERSHON MENDELOFF)**

**Great Britain**

**Born:** October 24, 1894, in London, England

**Died:** October 20, 1970

World Welterweight Champion in 1915 and 1916 and from 1917 to 1919, Ted "Kid" Lewis was nicknamed the "Aldgate Sphinx." He fought in six different divisions, at weights from 116 to 166 pounds, during his twenty-year career.

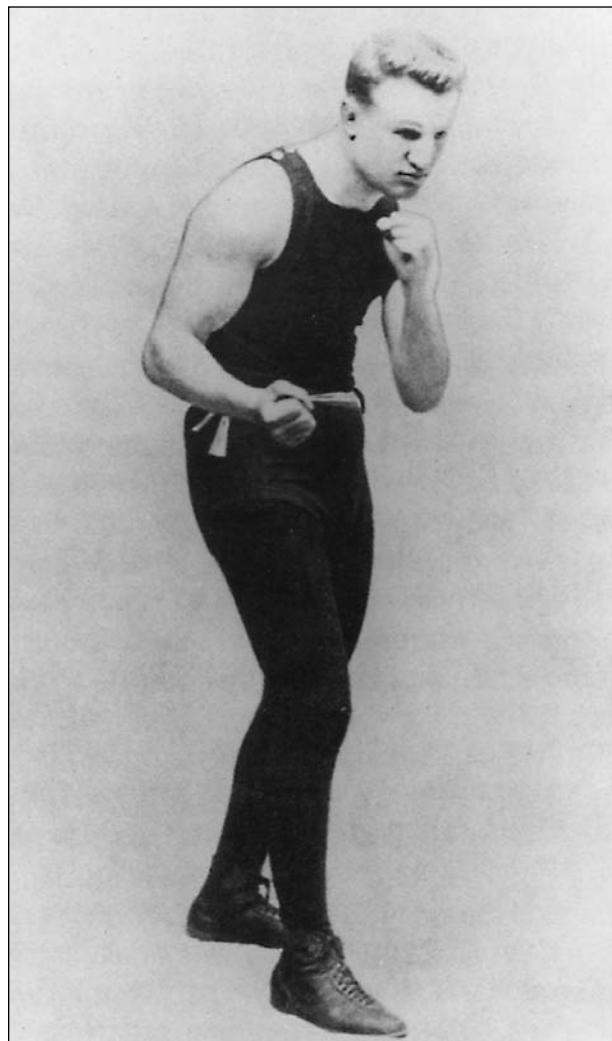
Lewis became England's youngest boxing champion in October 1913, when he won the British Featherweight title at the age of seventeen. Just a few months later, in February 1914, he captured the European Featherweight crown.

When Lewis won a twelve-round decision over World Welterweight Champion Jack Britton in Boston on August 31, 1915, the Kid became the first Englishman to win a world boxing title in the United States. Lewis and the American Britton were to fight twenty times between 1915 and 1921, with Lewis losing the title

**AL McCOY  
(AL RUDOLPH)**
**United States**
**Born: October 23, 1894,  
in Rosenhayn, New Jersey**
**Died: August 22, 1966**

Al McCoy was World Middleweight Champion from 1914 to 1917. He won his title at the age of eighteen and was the first southpaw ever to win a world championship.

McCoy flattened champion George Chip in the first round of their title bout on April 7, 1914, to win the middleweight crown. In an era


*Al McCoy*
*Ted "Kid" Lewis*

to Britton in 1916, regaining it the next year, and losing it for the final time in March 1919.

Lewis relinquished his claim to the British Empire and European Welterweight titles in December 1920. In June 1921, he won the British Middleweight crown, and less than four months later, the European Middleweight title. In May 1922, Lewis was stopped by Georges Carpentier for the World Light Heavyweight Championship, but in mid-June of the same year he KO'd Frankie Burns to win the Empire Middleweight title. Lewis lost the last of his European boxing crowns in November 1924.

In 1913, Kid Lewis was the first boxer to use a protective mouthpiece. The mouthpiece soon became standard equipment in the sport of boxing.

Lewis's professional record: 283 bouts—won 215 (71 KOs), lost 44, drew 24.

Lewis was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1964 and the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1992.



when a champion could only lose his title by a knockout, McCoy battled through 46 fights. He lost the middleweight title on November 14, 1917, on a sixth-round KO by Mike O'Dowd.

Al McCoy's professional record: 157 bouts—won 99 (26 KOs), lost 40, no-decisions 18.

### DANIEL MENDOZA

**Great Britain**

**Born:** July 5, 1764,  
**in Aldgate, London, England**  
**Died:** September 3, 1836

Daniel Mendoza was the first Jewish prizefighter to become a champion. Though he stood only 5'7" and weighed 160 pounds, Mendoza was England's sixteenth Heavyweight Champion from 1792 to 1795. Always proud of his heritage, he billed himself as "Mendoza the Jew."

He is the father of scientific boxing. At a time when the sport of boxing consisted primarily of bare-handed slugging, Mendoza introduced the concept of defense. He developed the guard, the straight left, and made use of sidestepping tactics. This new strategy, the Mendoza School, also referred to as the Jewish School, was criticized in some circles as cowardly. But it permitted Mendoza to fully capitalize on his small stature, speed, and punching power.

His first recorded prizefight was a knockout of an opponent known as Harry the Coalheaver, whom he dispatched in forty rounds. A victory in his first professional fight in 1787 won him the patronage of the Prince of Wales (later George IV), the first boxer to earn this honor. His acceptance by British royalty (he was the first Jew ever to speak to England's King George III) helped elevate the position of the Jew in English society and stem a vicious tide of anti-Semitism that many Englishmen read into Shakespeare's characterization of Shylock in his play *The Merchant of Venice*.



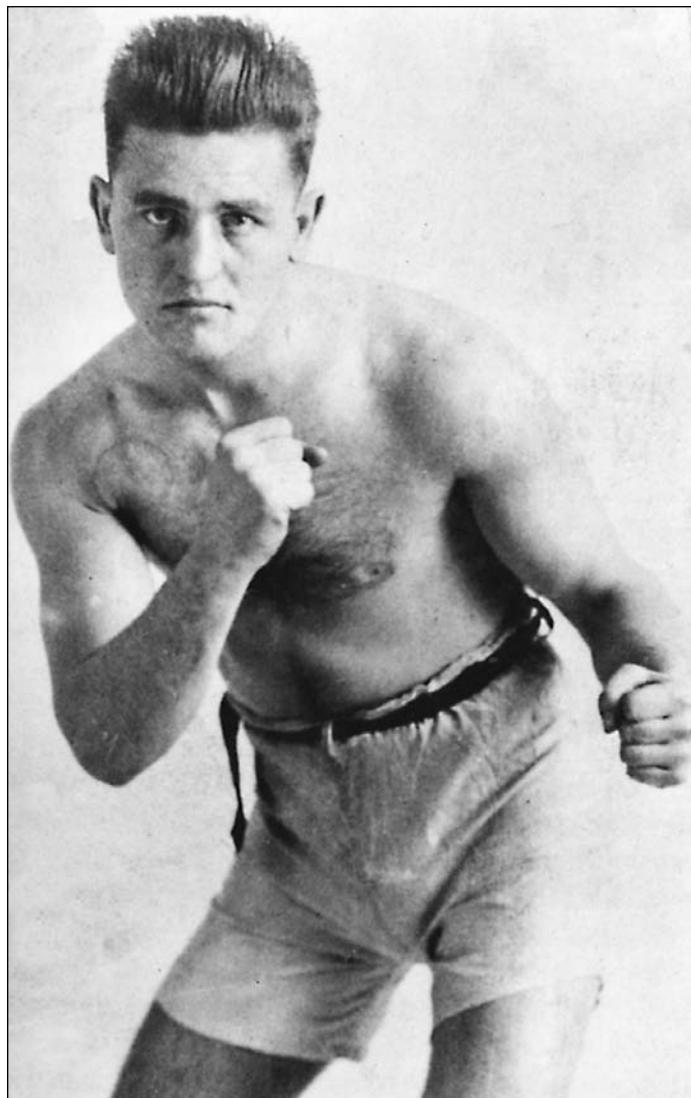
Daniel Mendoza, "Mendoza the Jew"

Mendoza had a series of storied matches against rival Richard Humphries, one each in 1788, 1789, and 1790. He lost the first battle in twenty-nine rounds but won the latter pair in fifty-two and fifteen rounds. He laid claim to the English boxing title in 1791 when the prevailing champion, Benjamin Brain, retired. Another top English boxer, Bill Warr, contested Mendoza's claim. In May 1792, the two met to settle the matter in Croydon, England. Mendoza was victorious in twenty-three rounds. Warr and Mendoza met again in November 1794, and this time it took the champion only fifteen minutes to dispose of the challenger.

Mendoza, a descendant of Spanish Marranos

(Jews coerced to convert to Christianity) who had lived in London for nearly a century, became such a popular figure in England that songs were written about him, and his name appeared in numerous plays. His personal appearances would fill theaters, portraits of him and his fights were popular subjects for artists, and commemorative medals were struck in his honor.

Daniel Mendoza was one of the inaugural group elected in 1954 to the Boxing Hall of Fame and of the inaugural class of the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990.



*Samuel Mosberg*

### SAMUEL MOSBERG

#### United States

**Born:** June 14, 1896, in New York, New York

**Died:** August 1967

Sam Mosberg won the Olympic Lightweight (135 pounds) Championship at the 1920 Games in Antwerp, Belgium. En route to his gold medal, Mosberg scored what historians list as the quickest knockout in Olympic boxing history, finishing an opponent in a matter of seconds.

In a career that began in 1912, Mosberg fought 250 amateur fights prior to turning pro after his Olympic victory. He retired in 1923 with 57 professional fights under his belt, enjoying limited success. Said Spike Webb, perennial U.S. Olympic boxing coach during the first half of the twentieth century: "Sammy Mosberg is the greatest Olympic champion I ever coached." Webb's Olympic protégés include Jackie Fields, Fidel LaBarba, and Frankie Genaro—all gold medalists who went on to become professional world champions.

Mosberg coached the U.S. boxing team at the 1953 Maccabiah Games.

### VICTOR "YOUNG" PEREZ

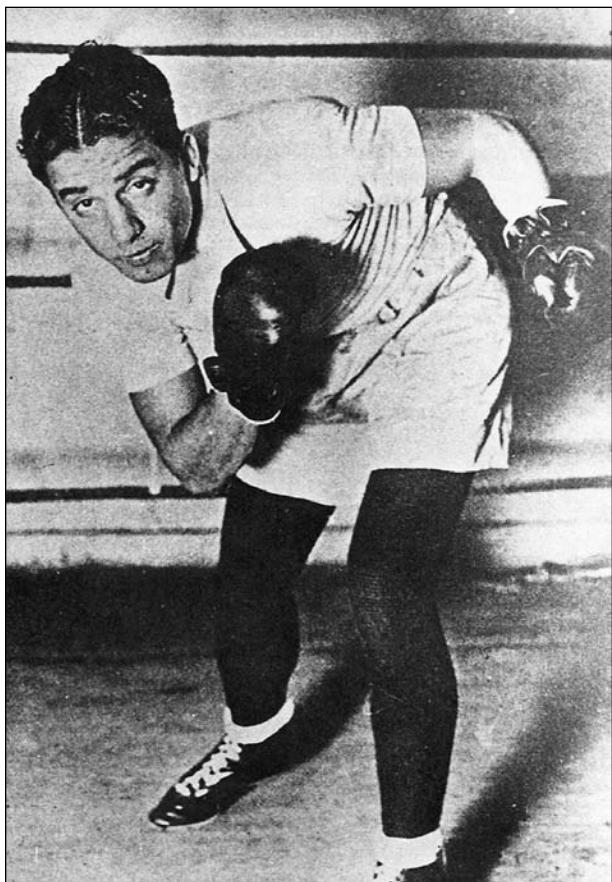
#### Tunisia

**Born:** October 18, 1911, in Tunis, Tunisia

**Died:** February 4, 1943

Victor Perez was World Flyweight Champion in 1931 and 1932. The 5'1", 110-pound puncher captured the French Flyweight title in Paris in June 1931. In October of the same year, he won the International Boxing Union's version of the World Flyweight crown with a second-round knockout of American champion Frankie Genaro.

After losing his title one year later to England's



*Victor "Young" Perez*

Jackie Brown, Perez moved up to the bantamweight class, but lost a championship bout decision to Panama's Al Brown in February 1934. He continued to box until December 1938.

His professional record: 133 bouts—won 92 (28 KOs), lost 26, drew 15.

Perez died in the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

#### **CHARLEY PHIL ROSENBERG (CHARLES GREEN)**

**United States**

**Born: August 15, 1902, in New York, New York**  
**Died: March 12, 1976**

World Bantamweight Champion from 1925 to 1927, Charley Phil Rosenberg won his title on

March 20, 1925, in New York City, decisioning Eddie Martin in fifteen rounds.

In order to make weight for the title fight, the 5'4" Rosenberg had to lose 39 pounds in ten weeks. He remained champion until February 4, 1927, when he was forced to relinquish his crown because he could not make the division's weight in a title defense against contender Bushy Graham. The fight went on as scheduled, and Rosenberg won a fifteen-round decision.

Rosenberg fought only two more matches, winning both—including a victory over former Featherweight Champion Johnny Dundee—before deciding to retire.

His professional record: 65 bouts—won 33 (7 KOs), drew 8, lost 17, 7 no-decisions.

#### **MAXIE "SLAPSIE MAXIE" ROSENBOOM**

**United States**

**Born: September 6, 1904, in Leonard's Bridge, Connecticut**

**Died: March 6, 1976**

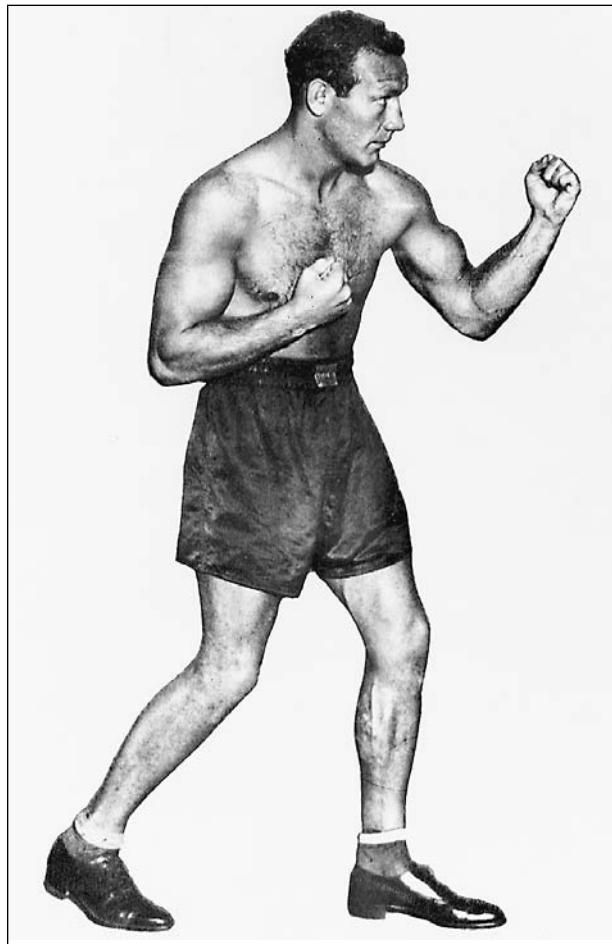
Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom was World Light Heavyweight Boxing Champion from 1930 to 1934. He was the busiest titleholder in ring history, fighting 106 times during his four-and-a-half-year reign—the equivalent of fighting one bout every fifteen days!

Rosenbloom decisioned World Champion Jimmy Slattery to win the Light Heavyweight title on June 25, 1930. He lost the crown to Bob Olin by decision on November 16, 1934.

Journalist Damon Runyon, writing about Rosenbloom's colorful persona and unique open-glove style of boxing, dubbed him Slapsie Maxie, a nickname that followed him throughout his boxing career. Upon retirement from the ring, Rosenbloom's sharp wit and broken syntax brought him new success in motion pictures. He appeared in nearly 100 films during his post-boxing career.



Charley Phil Rosenberg as featured on the May 1925 cover of The Ring.



*Maxie Rosenbloom*

His professional boxing record, which began in 1923 and closed in 1939: 299 bouts—won 223 (19 KOs), lost 42, drew 32, 2 no-contests.

Rosenbloom was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1972 and to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1993.

*Barney Ross with Champion Willy Pep at Ross's discharge from the U.S. Marines following World War II.*

### BARNEY ROSS (BERYL DAVID ROSOFSKY)

**United States**

**Born: December 23, 1909,  
in New York, New York**

**Died: January 1967**

Barney Ross was the World Lightweight and Junior Welterweight Champion from 1933 to 1935 and World Welterweight Champion in 1934 and 1935–38. He was the first professional boxer to hold the Lightweight and Welterweight crowns simultaneously and the first boxer to hold three World titles at the same time.

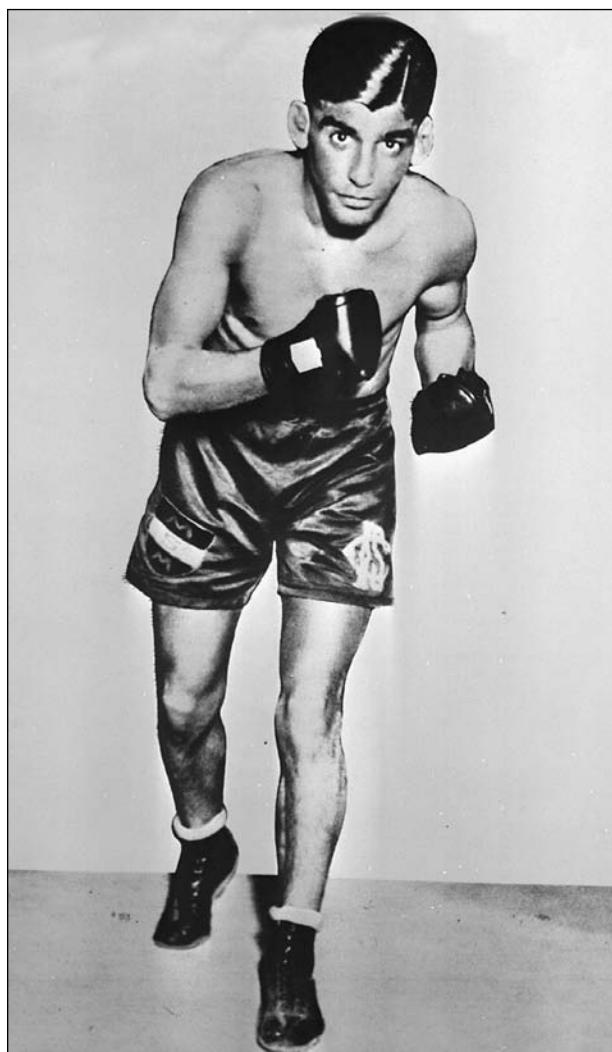
Ross beat Tony Canzoneri for the World Lightweight and World Junior Welterweight titles on June 23, 1933. On May 28, 1934, he defeated Jimmy McLarnin for the World Welterweight crown, giving him his third World Championship belt.

Three months later, Ross lost the Welterweight title to McLarnin. He relinquished his World Lightweight crown in April 1935, but barely a month later, regained the World Welterweight title from McLarnin. He then gave up his Junior Welterweight title. Ross held on to the



Welterweight crown until May 31, 1938, when he lost it to Henry Armstrong.

Barney Ross was not the picture-perfect teenager. The Rosofskys moved to Chicago when young Beryl was a schoolboy, and at age fourteen, his father was shot to death in a petty holdup. Angry and bitter, Beryl became a street tough, scratching and scraping for his family's living as well as his own turf. Luckily, he found the prize ring, and although an amateur for some 250 bouts, he sold his medals and trophies for enough cash to support his family. After Beryl's first few professional fights, his managers changed his name to Barney Ross.



*Isadore Schwartz*

Restless for action after retiring from the ring, Ross joined the U.S. Marines in 1942 and found himself a hero in the storied World War II battle of Guadalcanal. Barney was awarded the Silver Star for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action" and also received the Distinguished Service Cross and Presidential Unit Citation from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Hollywood version of his battleground heroism was portrayed in the motion picture *Monkey on My Back*. A personal account of that chilling chapter in Ross's life is found in his autobiography, *No Man Stands Alone*.

Including his extraordinary amateur boxing career, Ross fought 329 bouts, 81 of them as a professional. His pro record: won 74 (22 KOs), lost 4 (all by decision), drew 3.

Ross was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1956 and to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990.

#### ISADORE "CORPORAL IZZY" SCHWARTZ

**United States**

**Born: October 23, 1900,  
in New York, New York**

**Died: July 1988**

Isadore "Corporal Izzy" Schwartz was (New York) World Flyweight Champion from 1927 to 1929.

With the flyweight championship vacant and rife with title claimants following the sudden death of champion Pancho Villa, Schwartz won the New York version of the world title on December 16, 1927, decisioning California contender Newsboy Brown in fifteen rounds. Thirteen months earlier, he defeated another California claimant, Johnny McCoy. In a pair of 1928 bouts within thirty-one days—February (ten rounds) and March (twelve rounds), both in Toronto—Schwartz decisioned NBA and IBU flyweight champion French Belanger.

Within six months of winning the flyweight crown, the 5'1", 112-pound "Ghetto Midget" stepped up in weight. On May 23, 1928, he fought Bushy Graham for the vacant New York World Bantamweight title but lost the fifteen-rounder.

Schwartz defended his Flyweight title five times, officially retiring his crown. In fact, he lost his last title fight by a fifteen-round decision to Willie LaMorte. However, Izzy's manager had become the opponent's manager the night before the match. New York State refused to recognize the bout as a championship, declaring the title vacant because of the manager's deception.

Schwartz's professional record: 124 bouts—won 69 (7 KOs), lost 34 (3 KOs), drew 14, 8 no-decisions.

a career spanning nearly fifty years, the July 1951 Sugar Ray Robinson–Randy Turpin middle-weight title fight in London was his most memorable production. Britisher Turpin, a 33–1 underdog, pulled off the upset of the decade, winning the crown in a fifteen-round decision.

Solomons originally became involved in boxing in the 1930s as manager and operator of the Devonshire Club, a boxing venue for young, promising London fighters. He also worked as a matchmaker for Britain's leading promoters before venturing out on his own.

Solomons's first major ring promotion was the Bruce Woodcock–Jack London British heavyweight title fight. In June 1963, he brought young Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) to England to fight Henry Cooper. Clay's fifth-round TKO

## JACK SOLOMONS

**Great Britain**

**Born:** December 1900, in London, England

**Died:** December 1979

Jack Solomons was Great Britain's premiere boxing matchmaker and promoter from the late 1930s to 1960s. He is credited with reviving prizefighting in the Commonwealth following World War II.

In 1946, Solomons brought American World Light Heavyweight Champion Gus Lesnevich to London to face England's Freddie Mills, opening the door to many more transatlantic matches. His association with America's top promoter, Mike Jacobs (an IJSHOF honoree), provided Solomons with access to the best U.S. talent. Some of his title bouts headlined American champions such as Sugar Ray Robinson, Jimmy Carter, Dado Marino, Chartchai Chionoi, Ike Williams, Archie Moore, Joe Brown, Emile Griffith, Joey Maxim, and Sugar Ramos.

The stylish "Sultan of Sock" had the knack for creating an air of excitement around his fights. Among the 26 title matches he promoted during



Jack Solomons

victory over Cooper was his last match before facing Sonny Liston and winning the World Heavyweight crown.

That same year, Solomons opened the private World Sporting Club, staging many ring promotions through its auspices. He also promoted the very first fight card in the State of Israel.

As a teenager, Solomons fought briefly under the name of Kid Mears. But when his girlfriend threatened: "It's the ring or me!" he chose the ring—the ring on his fiancée's finger. Fay and Jack Solomons were married until her death twenty-five years later.

*Jack Solomons' Annual of the Ring* was published in 1948, and *Jack Solomons' International Boxing Annual* first appeared in 1953.

#### LEW TENDLER

**United States**

**Born:** September 28, 1898,  
in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Died:** November 7, 1970

Lew Tendler was called "the greatest southpaw in ring history" by *The Ring* magazine's editor-publisher Nat Fleischer. In 1961, Tendler became the sixteenth prizefighter elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame. Yet, as great a fighter as he was, Tendler never won a championship.

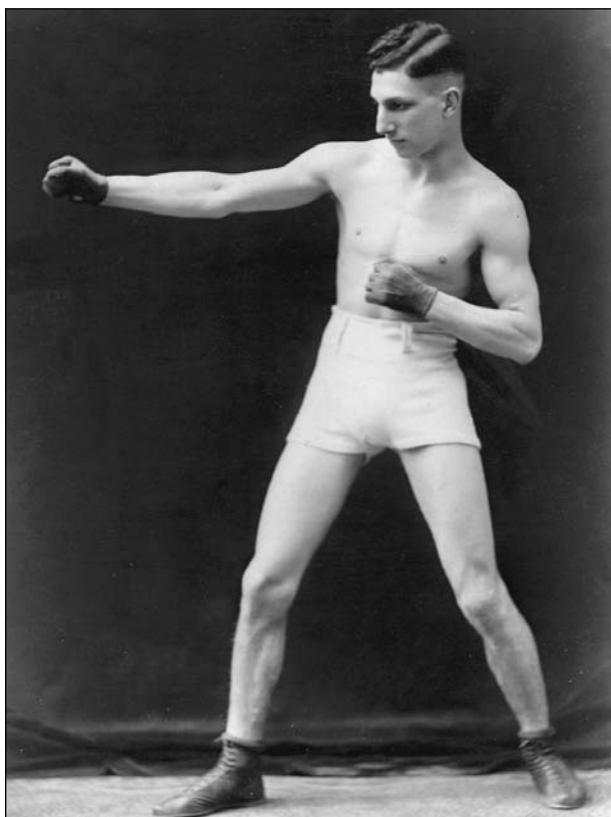
From his first professional fight in 1913 at age fifteen until his final bout in 1928, Tendler fought the best in four weight classes, including seven world champions. A brilliant lightweight and welterweight, Tendler made just one career mistake: fighting in the same era as the legendary Benny Leonard. He would meet champion Leonard in two classic and widely heralded matches, losing the first bruising battle on a no-decision. Although the younger Tendler had soundly thrashed Leonard throughout their twelve-round bout, the State of New Jersey (site of the July 27, 1922, match) had a "no-decision

law" that meant a champion could only lose his title by a knockout.

On July 24, 1923, nearly a year to the day later, a New York City crowd of 58,519 paid \$452,648 to see the pair clash again for the title. It was the largest gate ever for the lightweight division. This time Leonard prevailed in a fifteen-round decision—decisions being legal in the State of New York.

Lefty Lew moved up a weight class and defeated the two top contenders for the Welterweight Championship, Ted Marsh (four-round KO) and Sailor Friedman (ten-round decision). Just eleven months after his second fight with Benny Leonard, on June 2, 1924, Tendler battled Mickey Walker for the World Welterweight crown. He lost a ten-round decision.

Tendler's professional record: 167 bouts—won 59 (37 KOs), drew 2, lost 11 (7 by decision, 3 on fouls, 1 by KO), 94 no-decisions, 1 no-contest.



Lew Tendler, the greatest southpaw in ring history.

# CANOEING

## LASZLO FABIAN

Hungary

**Born: 1934 in Budapest, Hungary**

At the Melbourne Olympic Games in 1956, Laszlo Fabian (with Hungarian partner Janos Uranyi) won the gold medal in the 10,000-meter kayak doubles event (43:37.0). They were the first Hungarians ever to win a medal in Olympic canoe or kayak competition.

Fabian is also the winner of four world kayak championships and seven European championships. His world titles: 1958 in the K-2



*Fabian (rear left) and Uranyi are congratulated by Germany's silver medalists, Briel and Kleine.*

10,000-meters with Uranyi; 1963 with Istvan Timer; 1966 with Imre Szollosi; and 1963, in the K-4 10,000-meters, with Timer, Otto Koltai, and Laszlo Urogi.

## JOE JACOBI

United States

**Born: September 26, 1969, in Bethesda, Maryland**

Joe Jacobi won a gold medal in the 400-meter Canadian Slalom (C-2) Pairs (with Scott Strausbaugh) at the 1992 Olympic Games. The Barcelona champions were the first-ever Americans to win a gold medal in whitewater canoeing.

Jacobi experienced a career year in 1992. In addition to their Olympic championship, he and Strausbaugh captured their fifth consecutive U.S. title in the C-2 (two-man) at the National Championships and were ranked fifth overall in the International Whitewater series.

Leading up to their Olympic gold medal victory, Jacobi and Strausbaugh finished first in



*Joe Jacobi, right, and 2004 Olympics partner, Matt Taylor.*

the C-2 Slalom event at the 1990 U.S. Olympic Festival. In 1991, they were U.S. National C-2 champions. That same year, Jacobi won the C-2 Mixed National title and finished second in the C-1 International Whitewater Series overall ranking.

Following the 1992 Olympics, Jacobi enjoyed considerable success paddling both C-1 and C-2 events through 1995. Thereafter, he devoted his attention to C-1 whitewater almost exclusively but fell short of qualifying for the 1996 and 2000 Olympic Games. In 2002, he began a new C-2 partnership with Matt Taylor—in time to make a run to qualify for the 2004 Athens Olympics.

A dozen years after his gold medal victory in Barcelona, Jacobi (and Taylor) won the 2003 U.S. National C-2 Slalom championship and were fourth at the 2003 World Championships in Augsburg, Germany. The pair took third place at the U.S. C-2 Olympic time trials and qualified for the 2004 Games. They finished ninth in the finals in Athens.

Jacobi is coauthor of the book *The Olympic Dream and Spirit*.

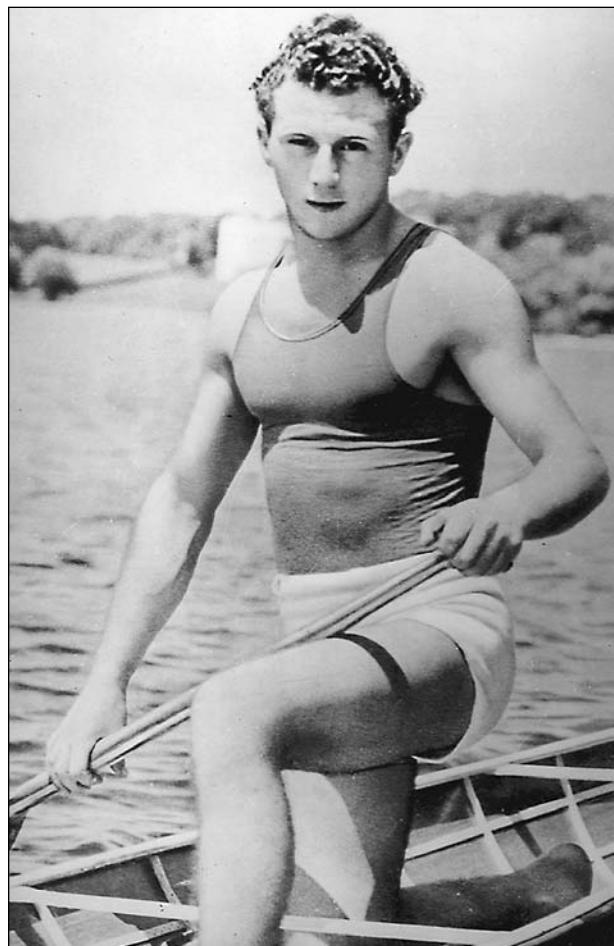
#### LEON ROTTMAN

Romania

**Born: July 22, 1934, in Bucharest, Romania**

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Leon Rottman captured two gold medals in canoeing at the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games.



Leon Rottman

He won the 1,000-meter Canadian singles championship with a time of 5:05.3 and the 10,000-meter Canadian singles event in 56:41.0.

At the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Rottman won a bronze medal in the 1,000-meter Canadian singles in 4:35.87.

# CONTRIBUTORS

## ARTHUR ABRAHAM GOLD

**Great Britain**

**Born:** January 10, 1917, in London, England  
**Died:** June 2002

Gold was honorary secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board from 1962 to 1977, serving as leader of British Olympic teams of 1968, 1972, and 1976. From 1988 to 1992 he was chairman of the British Olympic Association.

In 1976, Gold was elected vice president of the board and president of the European Track and Field Association. He was awarded England's Commander of the British Empire in 1974 for services to athletics and was knighted in 1984 for his services to sports. He received the Silver Olympic Order in 1991.



*Arthur Abraham Gold*

## SIR LUDWIG "POPPA" GUTTMANN

**Germany and Great Britain**

**Born:** July 3, 1899, in Tost, Upper Silesia  
**Died:** March 18, 1980

Ludwig Guttmann is the father of organized physical activities for the handicapped. He created the Stoke-Mandeville Games/Paralympics (Handicapped Olympics).

One of Germany's leading pre-World War II neurosurgeons at the Jewish Hospital in Breslau, Guttmann was forced to flee to England in



*Sir Ludwig Guttmann*



Ferenc Mezo

1939. In 1944, the British government invited him to found the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke-Mandeville near London and appointed him the centre's director, a position he held until 1966.

The Paralympics became an international event in 1952 and is held every four years, usually following and in the same city as the quadrennial Olympic Games.

In 1960, Dr. Guttmann founded the British Sports Association of the Disabled. He has received Great Britain's Order of the British Empire and Commander of the British Empire, and he has been honored by eighteen other nations.

### FERENC MEZO (GRUNFELD)

**Hungary**

**Born:** March 13, 1885,  
**in Poloskefo, Zala, Hungary**  
**Died:** November 21, 1961

The first official historian of the Olympic Games, Dr. Ferenc Mezo was awarded a gold medal for literature in the 1928 Paris Olympics art competition for his book *The Olympic Games in Antiquity*.

Mezo became enthralled by the Olympic Games as a child and at an early age decided to devote his life to them. He wrote more than seventy works on the Olympics, his first published in 1911.

The historian collected documents and relics related to sports history, and by the early 1920s his library was one of the most extensive in the world. Upon his death in 1961, the Mezo Collection was deposited in the Museum for Sport and Physical Education in Budapest. It includes more than 5,500 books, innumerable original documents, photographs, medals, coins, countless relics, prizes, and charters.

Mezo was a founding copresident of the Hungarian Olympic Society and was the Hungarian member of the International Olympic Committee from 1948 until his death in 1961.

### TZVI NISHRI (ORLOFF)

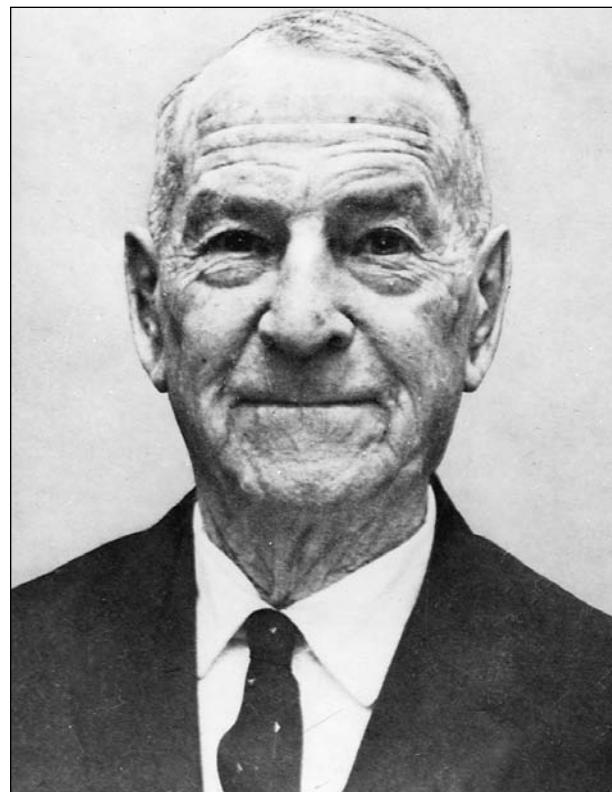
**Israel**

**Born:** 1878, in Russia  
**Died:** July 1973

Tzvi Nishri is the father of modern physical education in Palestine. The Hebrew language owes to Nishri its basic terminology of both physical education and sports, as well as its first professional publications in these fields.

Nishri immigrated to Palestine in 1903 and, in 1906, after working as a laborer for several years in Petach Tikvah, became involved in physical education. Two years later he began teaching, and by 1912 he was training others to be physical education teachers. In 1913, Nishri wrote the first of scores of publications he authored in Hebrew, for many years the only published works on physical education ever written in Hebrew.

Nishri is also one of the founders of the Maccabi and Scout movements in Palestine. He was professionally active until his death at age ninety-five.



*Tzvi Nishri*

# CRICKET

## ARON "ALI" BACHER

**South Africa**

**Born: May 24, 1942,  
in Johannesburg, South Africa**

One of the greatest cricketers in South African history, Ali Bacher played in 12 test matches for his country, captaining his teams in 4 of those fixtures.

Making his first-class debut in 1959, at age seventeen, he made a total of 120 first-class appearances during his career. As an active player he scored 7,894 runs (averaging 39.07 per match), 18 centuries, and made 110 catches.

He captained the Balfour Park Cricket Team in 1962 and captained Transvaal the following year.

Bacher's highest single match score came against Australia in 1966, when he rang up 235 runs for his Transvaal side in the first-ever victory for a South African team against an Australian team in South Africa.

In 1972, he was awarded South Africa's Sports Merit Award, the country's highest athletics honor.

Bacher cut short his playing career in 1974 at only thirty-one years of age, when South Africa was banned from international competition due to its apartheid policy.



*Aron "Ali" Bacher*

# FENCING

## ALBERT AXELROD

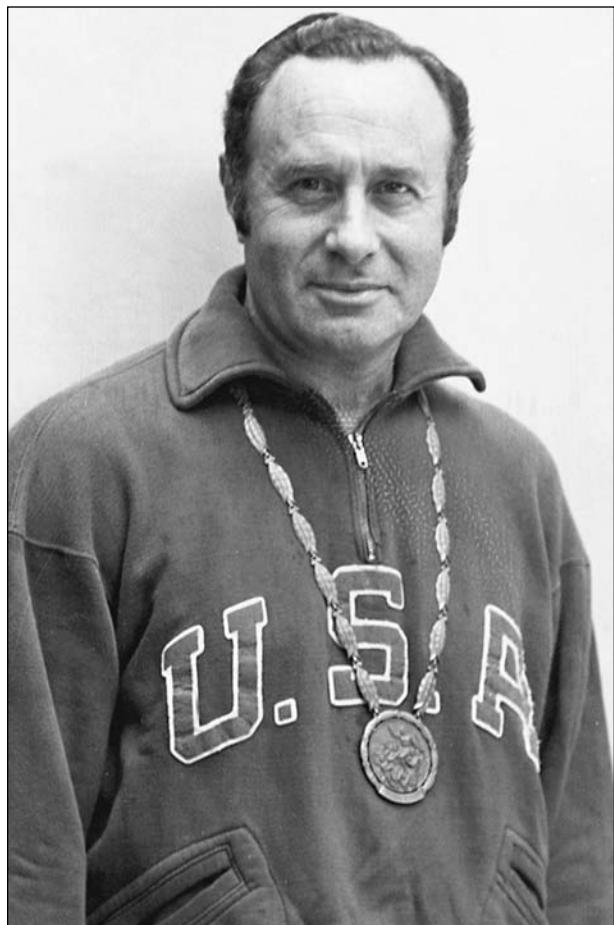
**United States**

**Born: February 12, 1921,**

**in New York, New York**

**Died: February 24, 2004**

Albert Axelrod is America's most enduring fencing champion. Ranked #1 in the United States in 1955, 1958, 1960, and 1970, and #2 nine times, his bronze medal in individual foil competition at the 1960 Olympic Games was only the fourth Olympic fencing medal ever won by an American.



*Albert Axelrod*

Axelrod was a member of five consecutive U.S. Olympic Teams—1952 through 1968—and was ranked in the U.S. top ten for twenty-two years, 1942 to 1970, missing three of those years in military service. Five times his team won the National Foil Team Championship (1940, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958), and five times his team captured the National Three-Weapon Team crown (1949, 1952, 1954, 1962, 1963).

He was also a member of four U.S. World Championship teams—best finish fifth in 1958—and four U.S. Pan American Games teams, winning 3 team gold medals and 1 silver medal, and 4 silver medals in Individual Foil. In 1948, he was U.S. Intercollegiate Foil Champion and led the City College of New York (CCNY) to the National Team Foil Championship.

Axelrod competed in six World Maccabiah Games beginning in 1957, winning numerous gold and silver medals in both foil and sabre competition.

## JENO FUCHS

**Hungary**

**Born: October 29, 1882,**

**in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: March 14, 1955**

A winner of four Olympic gold medals, Jeno Fuchs won his first gold medal honors in Individual and Team Sabre at the 1908 London Olympic Games. Four years later, he repeated those twin victories at the 1912 games in Stockholm. Fuchs was undefeated at the 1912 Olympiad en route to his gold medals. In 25 individual matches during his Olympic career, Dr. Fuchs's record was: 22 wins, 2 losses, and 1 draw.



*Jeno Fuchs*



*Tamas Gabor*

### JANOS GARAY

**Hungary**

**Born: 1889**

**Died: 1945**

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Janos Garay won 3 Olympic medals for Hungary in the Sabre event. He won a Team gold medal at the 1928 Amsterdam Games and an Individual bronze and Team silver four years earlier at the 1924 Paris Olympics.

In 1925, Garay captured the Individual European Sabre Championship gold medal and a Team Sabre gold medal at the 1930 European Championships (predecessor to the World Championships, first held in 1937).

Garay perished in the Mauthausen (Austria)

### TAMAS GABOR

**Hungary**

**Born: 1932, in Budapest, Hungary**

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Tamas Gabor won a gold medal in Team Epee with his Hungarian team at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. In World Championships competition, Gabor's Individual medals were a bronze in 1961 and silver in 1962; and three Team medals, silver in 1957 and 1958, gold in 1959.



*Janos Garay*

concentration camp in 1945, shortly before the end of World War II.

#### **DR. OSZKAR GERDE**

**Hungary**

**Born: July 8, 1883, in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: October 8, 1944**

Oszkar Gerde won gold medals in Team Sabre in both the 1908 London and 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games. Gerde later became a judge at international fencing competitions.

Dr. Gerde perished in the concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria.



*Oszkar Gerde*

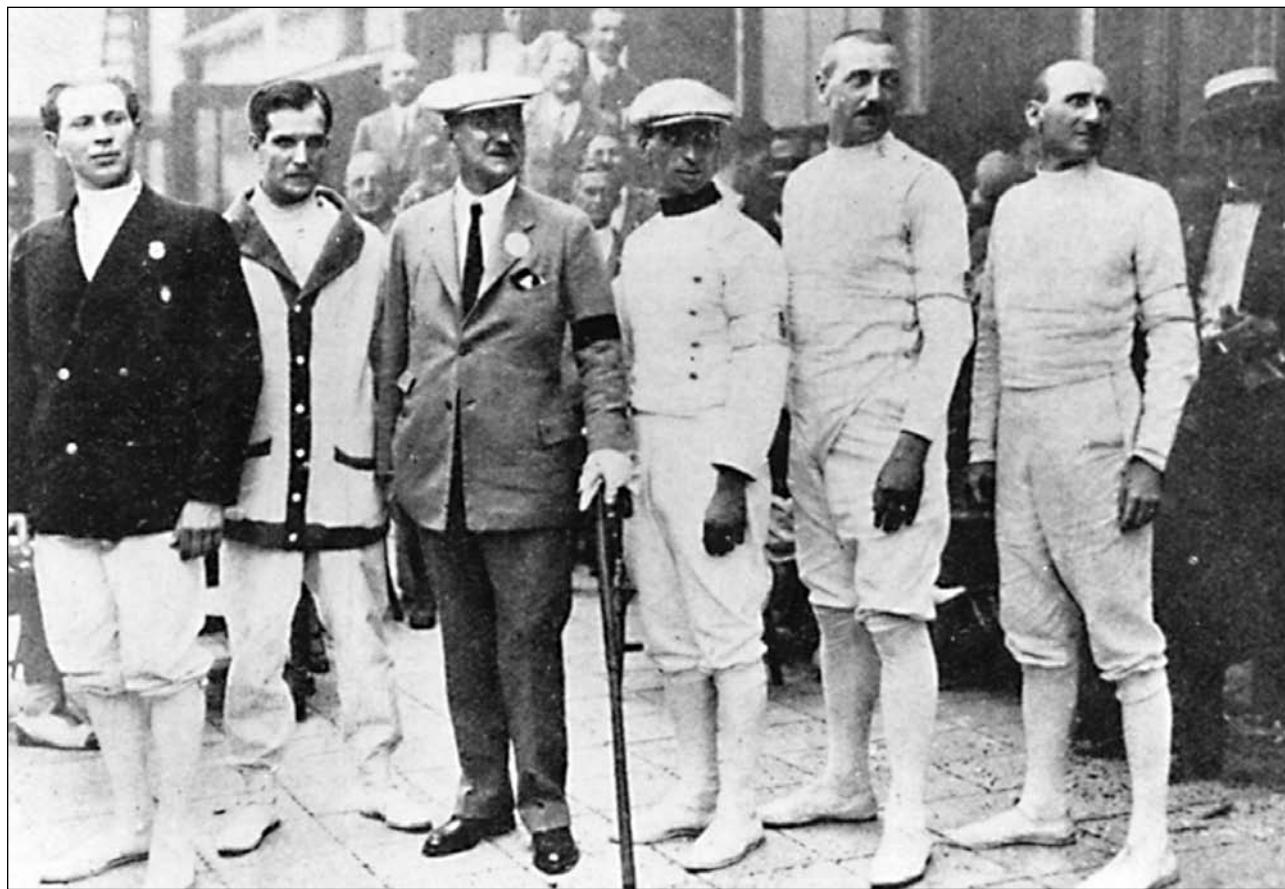
#### **SANDOR GOMBOS**

**Hungary**

**Born: 1895**

**Died: 1968**

Sandor Gombos won a gold medal in Team Sabre at the 1928 Olympic Games. The Hungarian won gold medals in Individual Sabre at the 1926 and 1927 European Championships and gold medals in Team Sabre at the 1930 and 1931 Europeans. The European Championships were



*Sandor Gombos, left, with members of the 1928 Hungarian Olympic gold medal epee team. Janos Garay is on the right. Teammate Attila Petschauer is not pictured.*



*Johan Harmenberg*

predecessor to the World Championships, first held in 1937.

#### **JOHAN HARMENBERG**

**Sweden**

**Born: September 8, 1954,  
in Stockholm, Sweden**

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Johan Harmenberg won 8 individual and/or Team Epee gold medals at Olympic, World Championship, and World Cup competitions.

At the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, the Swedish epee champion won a gold medal in Individual Epee.

He earned his World Championship titles in Individual Epee and Team Epee events at the

1977 competitions in Buenos Aires. He also won a bronze medal in Team Epee at the 1979 World Championships in Hamburg.

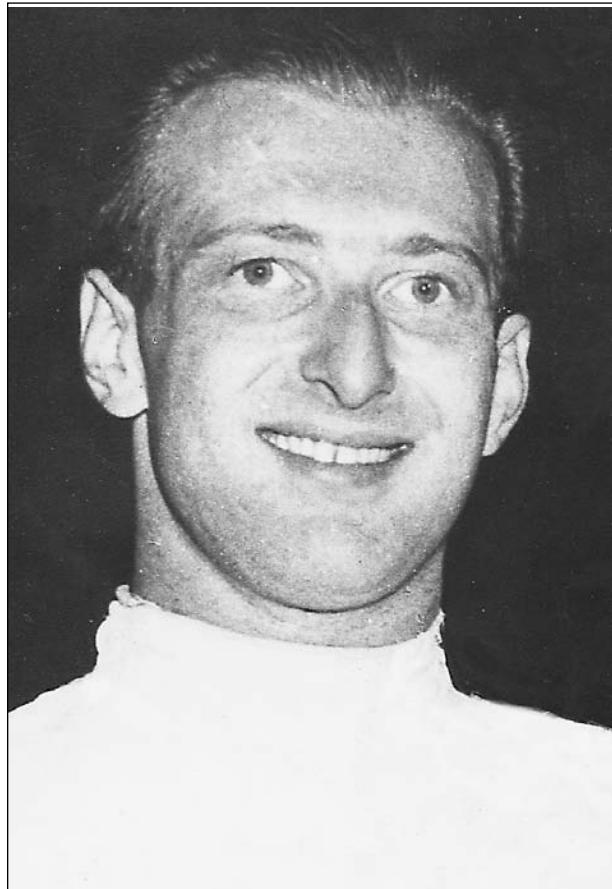
Harmenberg captured three Individual Epee World Cup Championships within four years—1977 (Bern), 1979 (Heidenheim), and 1980 (Heidenheim). He also won team honors in 1977 and 1980.

### ALLAN JAY

**Great Britain**

**Born: June 30, 1931, in London, England**

Allan Jay captured gold medals at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome in both Individual and Team Epee. Four years earlier, he finished fourth in the foil event at the Mexico Olympics.



Allan Jay

No fencer in modern times has won two titles at the same World Championships or Olympic Games, but Jay nearly did. In 1959, he won the World Championships' Individual Foil title and tied for first place in the Individual Epee event. However, the English champion lost a *barrage* 4–5 and had to settle for a silver medal in Individual Epee. He was the first fencer to finish first and second in two weapons with electrical judging and only the fourth all-time.

At other World Championship competitions, Jay took the 1957 bronze in Individual Foil and a bronze in Team Foil in 1955. He was a silver medalist in 1965 in Team Epee.

Jay fenced in both the foil and epee events at the 1950 and 1953 Maccabiah Games in Israel, capturing six gold medals.

### ENDRE KABOS

**Hungary**

**Born: November 5, 1906,**

**in Nagyvarad, Hungary**

**Died: November 4, 1944**

Sabre maestro Endre Kabos won four Olympic medals for Hungary. He captured the Individual gold medal at the 1936 Olympics Games and Team Sabre gold medals at the 1932 and 1936 games. He also won an Olympic bronze medal in Individual Sabre in 1932.

Kabos gained national prominence in 1928 when he won the Individual Sabre gold medal at the Slovakian Championships. In 1930, he took the Individual silver medal at the European Championships. Between 1931 and 1935, Kabos won numerous European Individual and Team Sabre honors: Individual gold medals in 1933 and 1934 and team gold medals in 1931, 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Kabos was more economically challenged than most of his top-level Hungarian fencing compatriots. Following the Hungarian team's



*Endre Kabos*

triumph at the 1934 Europeans, Kabos retired from competition to open a grocery store. However, through the good graces of a patron, he was able to resume his fencing career and lead Hungary to its 1935 European Team title and a pair of 1936 Olympic gold medals.

There are various accounts of Kabos's fate following Germany's World War II occupation of Hungary, but each has the same outcome. Kabos was sent to a forced labor camp where he was interned for at least three months. With the aid of a compassionate guard, he escaped and joined the Hungarian underground. According to one report, the Olympic champion lost his life defending the Margit Bridge that separates the cities of Buda and Pest. Another account claims he was killed when a munitions truck he was driving exploded as he attempted to cross

the bridge, plunging the truck into the Danube River.

### GRIGORI KRISS

**Soviet Union**

**Born: December 24, 1940, in Kiev, Russia**

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Grigori Kriss won 4 Olympic medals in three Olympiads. He captured a gold medal in Individual Epee at the 1964 games. In 1968, he earned silvers in both the Individual Epee and Team Epee events. In 1972, Kriss won a bronze medal in Team Epee.

In World Championships competition, Kriss won the Individual Epee silver medal in 1967 and Individual gold medal in 1971. He won 4



*Grigori Kriss*

World Team Epee medals: bronze in 1965, silver in 1966, gold in 1969, and silver in 1971.

### ALEXANDRE LIPPMANN

France

**Born:** 1880, in France

**Died:** Unknown

Alexandre Lippmann competed in three Olympiads for France, winning five medals, including two golds.

He won a gold medal in Team Epee and a silver in Individual Epee at the 1908 games in London. He took the silver in Individual Epee and bronze in Team Epee at the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp. He won his second gold medal, in Team Epee, at the Paris Games of 1924.



Alexandre Lippmann

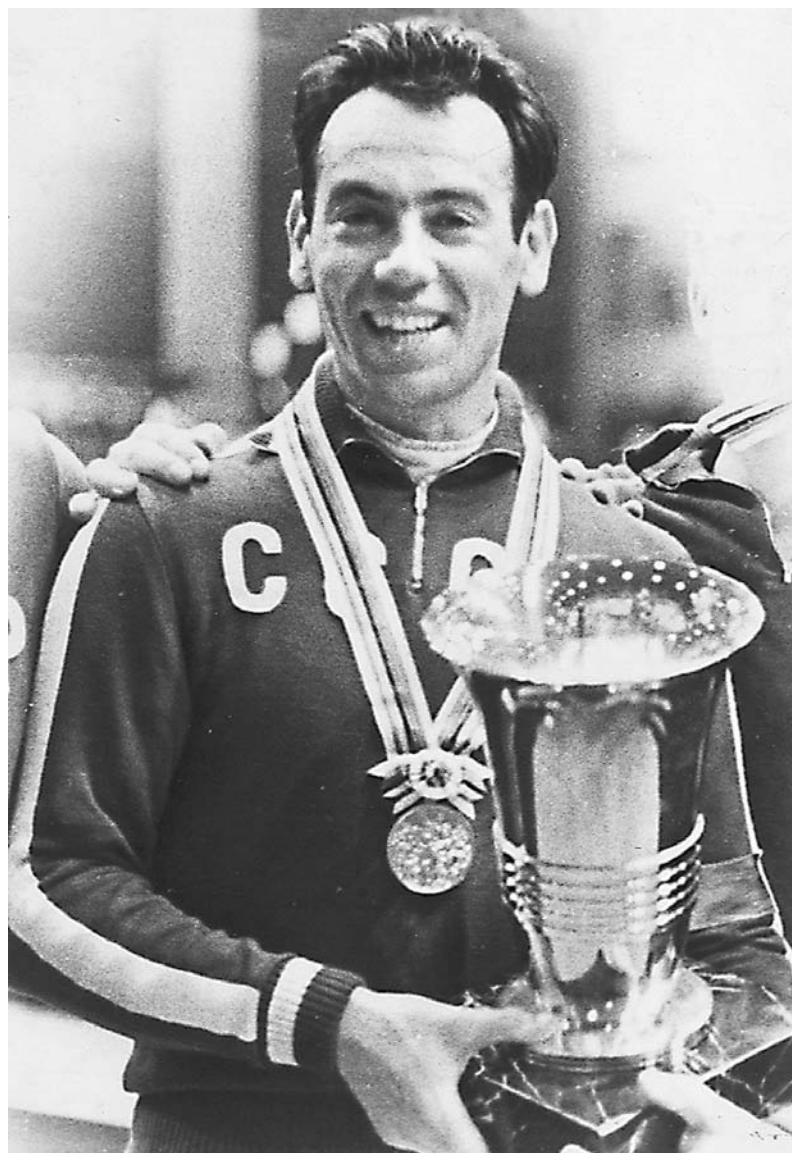
### MARK MIDLER

Soviet Union

**Born:** September 24, 1931,  
in Moscow, Russia

Mark Midler was captain of the Soviet Union's Olympic gold medal foil teams in 1960 and 1964. He was also a member of Soviet foil teams that won World Team Championships five times.

Midler won a silver medal in Individual Foil at the World Championships in 1957 and Individual



Mark Midler

bronze medals in 1959 and 1961. His five team gold medals were captured in 1959, 1962, 1963, 1965, and 1966. In 1967, Midler's Soviet foil team won a silver medal.

The Moscow-born foil master joined the Soviet national team in 1954 and was one of the early prodigies of the Soviet Union's budding fencing program. Midler has served through the years as a Soviet and Russian Olympic coach.

### ARMAND MOUYAL

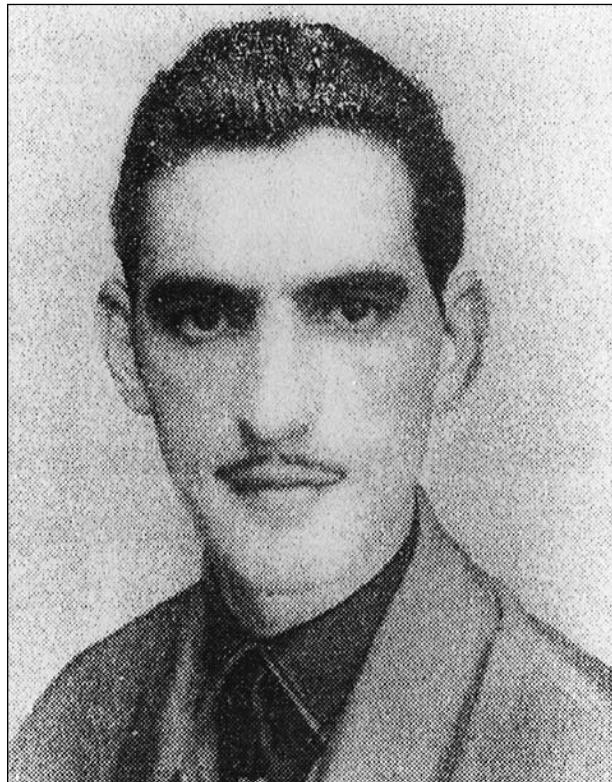
France

**Born: October 16, 1925, in Paris, France**

**Died: July 15, 1988**

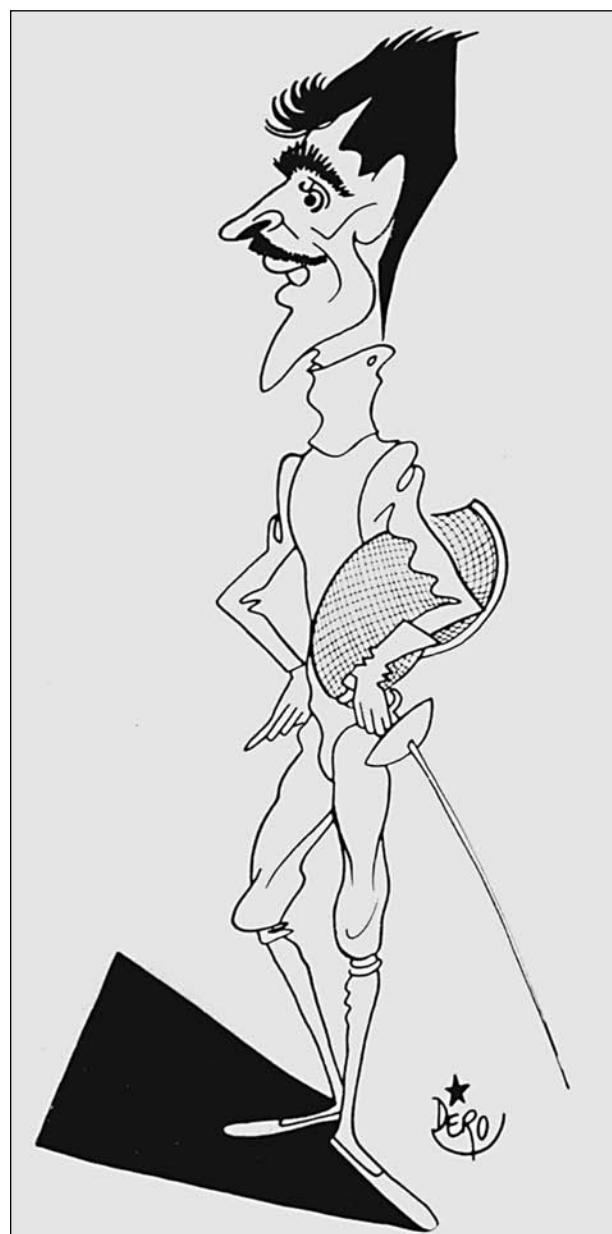
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Armand Mouyal won the World Individual Epee Championship in 1957. At the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, he won a bronze medal in Team Epee.



Armand Mouyal

The French gendarme was also a key factor in leading his national epee team to 7 World Championship team medals: gold in 1951; silver in 1953, 1955, 1961, and 1963; and bronze 1954 and 1958. Mouyal was ranked #5 in the world in 1955 and eighth in 1956. He captured French National Individual Epee titles in 1952, 1953, and 1954.

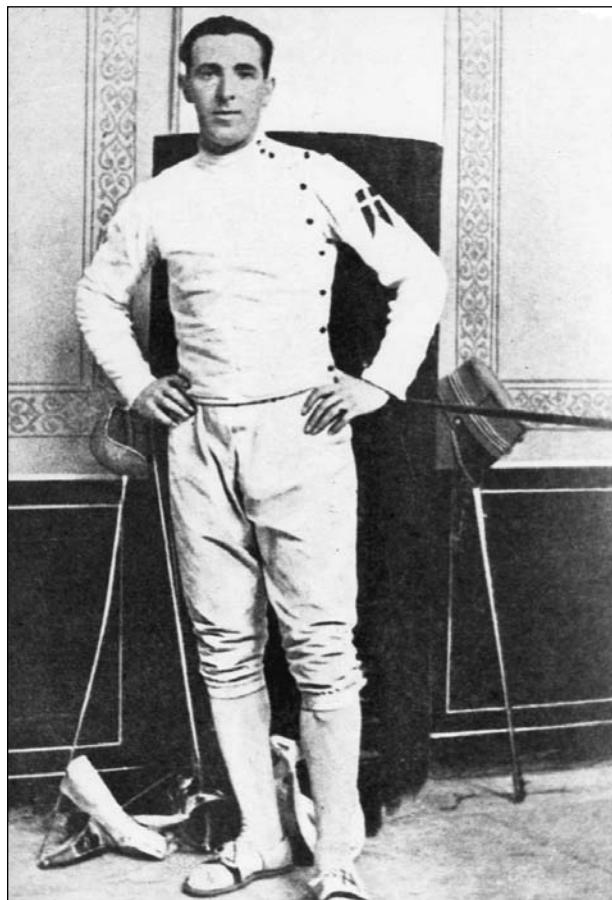


Armand Mouyal

**IVAN OSIIER****Denmark****Born: December 16, 1888,  
in Copenhagen, Denmark****Died: September 1965**

One of few athletes to receive the Olympic Diploma of Merit, Ivan Osier represented his country in seven Olympic Games between 1908 and 1948. He missed only the 1936 games, when he refused to participate in Berlin as a protest against the Nazis. He has participated in more Olympiads than any other athlete.

Osier won his only Olympic medal in 1912, a silver in Individual Epee, at the Stockholm Games.

*Ivan Osier*

Dr. Osier won a total of 25 Danish National Championships in all three fencing weapons—foil, epee, and sabre. He was also Scandinavian Foil titleholder in 1920, 1921, 1923, 1927, 1929, and 1931; he was Epee Champion in 1920; and he was Sabre Champion in 1921, 1923, 1927, 1929, 1931, and 1933.

Osier began his athletic career as an oarsman and achieved considerable renown in the sport before he turned to fencing. He was a longtime head of the Denmark Fencing Federation.

**ATTILA PETSCHAUER****Hungary****Born: December 14, 1904,  
in Budapest, Hungary****Died: January 30, 1943**

A fencing prodigy prior to reaching his teens, Attila Petschauer was dubbed “the new d’Artagnan” by his mentor. In 1923, barely age nineteen, he

*Attila Petschauer*



*The 1932 Hungarian gold medal Olympic fencing team: Attila Petschauer (second from left) and Endre Kabos (fourth from left).*

earned the Individual Sabre bronze medal at the European Championships. In years that followed, he earned individual silver medals at the European Championships in 1925 and 1929 and bronze medals in 1927 and 1930. At the European Championships of 1930 and 1931, Petschauer's Hungarian Sabre team won gold medals.

Petschauer was a winner of 3 Olympic fencing medals, including 2 gold medals. The Hungarian champion won his first gold medal in Team Sabre and a silver medal in Individual Sabre at the 1928 Amsterdam Games. Four years later, at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, he again won gold medal honors in Team Sabre.

In the 1928 Olympics, Petschauer actually finished in a tie with countryman Odon Tersztyansky for the Individual Sabre Championship but lost a fence-off for the gold medal.

The German occupation of Hungary at the outset of World War II resulted in the deportation of most Jews to concentration camps. But Petschauer's reputation as a celebrated sportsman accorded him a special "document of exemption." Nonetheless, during a routine check of identification while he was out walking, Petschauer found he had left the document at home—an unacceptable explanation to his Nazi inquisitor.

Deported to a Nazi labor camp in the Ukrainian town of Davidovka, Petschauer was recognized by a camp officer, Lt. Col. Kalman Cseh, who had been an equestrian competitor for Hungary in the 1928 Olympics. The two had once been friends, but Cseh exhorted camp guards to taunt his onetime comrade.

IJSHOF wrestling honoree Karoly Karpati was an inmate of the same camp and recalls: "The guards shouted: 'You, Olympic fencing medal winner . . . let's see how you can climb trees.' It was midwinter and bitter cold, but they ordered him to undress, then climb a tree. The amused guards ordered him to crow like a rooster and sprayed him with water. Frozen from the water, he died shortly after."

### MARK RAKITA

**Soviet Union**

**Born: July 22, 1938, in Moscow, USSR**

Mark Rakita was one of the best of the first generation of outstanding Jewish fencers in the Soviet Union. A sabre specialist, Rakita won team gold medals at the 1964 and 1968 Olympic Games and a silver medal in Individual Sabre at the 1968 games.

At the 1967 World Championships, Rakita captured gold medal honors in Individual Sabre,



Mark Rakita

leading his Soviet team to the team championship. He also won a silver medal in Individual Sabre at the 1971 World Championships and the following world team honors: gold medals in 1965, 1969, 1970, and 1971, and bronze medals in 1962 and 1963.

### SERGEI SHARIKOV

Russia

**Born:** June 18, 1974, in Moscow, Russia

Sabre specialist Sergei Sharikov won 4 medals, 2 of them gold, competing in three Olympic Games for Russia. In Atlanta in 1996, he won a



Sergei Sharikov, second from left, and gold medal Russian teammates at the 2000 Olympics.

gold medal in Team Sabre and a silver medal in Individual Sabre. He, again, took a team gold medal in Sydney in 2000 and a team bronze at the 2004 games.

Sharikov won the gold medal in Individual Sabre at the 2001 Universidad and a Team Sabre gold medal at the 2001 European Championships. He also won bronze medals in Individual Sabre at the 1998 and 2000 World Championships.

In 1994, Sharikov won the individual gold medal at the World Junior Championships. The following year, he earned a team silver medal at the World Championships and an individual silver at the World Cup.

Sharikov coached the 2001 Russian Maccabiah Games fencing team.

**LAJOS WERKNER****Hungary****Born: 1883 in Hungary****Died: 1943**

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Lajos Werkner won gold medals in Team Sabre at the 1908 and 1912 Olympic Games.

At the 1908 games, his teammates included Jewish fencers Dr. Jeno Fuchs and Oszkar Gerde, both IJSHOF honorees, and Dezso Foldes.

In 1912, his Jewish gold medal teammates were again Foldes, Fuchs, and Gerde.

*Lajos Werkner*

# FIELD HOCKEY

## CARINA BENNINGA

Netherlands

**Born:** August 18, 1962,  
**in Amsterdam, Holland**

Carina Benninga's Dutch women's National Field Hockey Team won the Olympic gold medal in 1984 and the World Championships gold medal twice, in 1983 and 1990. Captain of the 1990 Dutch championship team, Benninga was also named captain of that year's honorary Women's World Field Hockey Team.

In 1984 and again in 1988, Benninga was voted Best European Player. Her teams captured the Champions Trophy in 1987 and were bronze medalists in 1991. They won European Cups in 1984 and 1987 and finished fourth in 1991. They also earned the bronze medal at the 1988 Olympics and finished sixth at the 1992 games. Her

1989 Maccabiah women's team won the gold medal in Israel.

Captain of the Dutch national team from 1989 to 1992, Carina was honored as Holland's flag bearer at the opening ceremonies of the 1989 Maccabiah Games in Israel and 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona. She was the first woman to present Holland's colors at an Olympic Games.

In 1994, Carina was knighted by the Queen of Holland.

After earning a masters degree in 1987 from the University of Amsterdam Law School (she did her undergraduate work at Old Dominion University in the United States), Carina was assistant coach of the U.S. women's national team from 1993 to 1995. In 1998, she was appointed interim head coach of the U.S. team. Carina also coached successfully in Holland, including coaching the 1997 Dutch Maccabiah Games gold medal women's team.



*Carina Benninga, Olympic and World Championships gold medalist*

# FIGURE SKATING

## ALAIN CALMAT (CALMANOVICH)

France

**Born:** August 31, 1940, in Paris, France

Alain Calmat won the Men's World Figure Skating Championship in 1965. He was also a silver medalist at the 1964 Winter Olympic Games and silver medalist in the World Championships of 1963 and 1964.



*Alain Calmat*

He captured the European Figure Skating Championship in 1962, 1963, and 1966.

At the 1968 Winter Olympic Games in Grenoble, France, Calmat was selected to carry the torch and light the Olympic flame. He was the first and, to date, the only Jew ever to be so honored.

## SARAH HUGHES

United States

**Born:** May 2, 1985,  
in Great Neck, New York

In one of the major upsets in Olympic figure skating history, Sarah Hughes, a sixteen-year old high school junior, won the Women's gold medal at the 2002 Winter Games in Australia. The New York teenager surged from fourth place in her free skate to defeat USA's favored Michelle Kwan (bronze) and Russia's Irina Slutskaya (silver). The teenager's best previous achievement was a bronze medal at the 2001 World Championships.

Hughes, who first put on skates at the age of three, earned serious attention when she won the U.S. National Junior title in 1998. One year later, just past her thirteenth birthday, she won the Vienna Cup, the individual gold at the "USA versus The World Pro Am," and was seventh at the 1999 World Championships.

As a high school freshman and sophomore, Hughes finished in fifth place at the 2000 World Championships, third at the 2001 World Championships, and was either first, second, or third at other international and U.S. national events throughout 2000 and 2001.

Hughes was recipient of the 2002 Sullivan Award, presented annually by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) to America's top amateur ath-



Sarah Hughes

lete, and was named 2002 Sportswoman of the Year by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Following her 2002 Winter Games triumph, Hughes completed high school and enrolled at Yale University, eschewing the tedious training regimen that had dominated her everyday pre-Olympics life. Nonetheless, she managed to medal at the few events she entered and finished second at the 2003 U.S. Figure Skating Championships and sixth at the 2003 World Championships.

Hughes was a member of the media at the 2004 Summer Olympics as a reporter-interviewer for New York's WCBS television. In 2005, she again laced up her skates to headline the "Stars on Ice" touring ice show.

### GENNADI KARPONOSOV

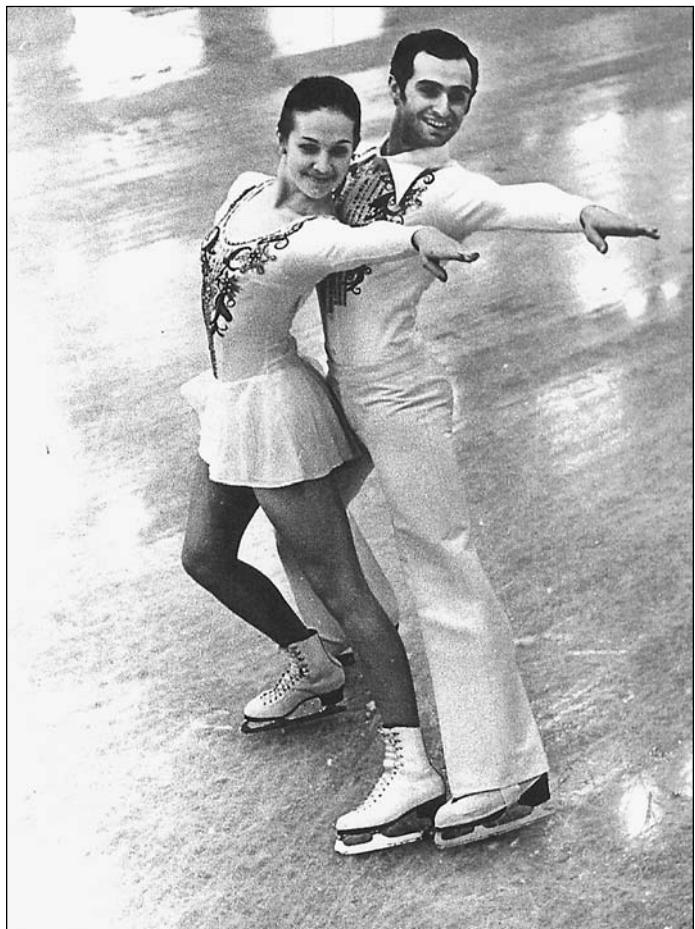
**Soviet Union**

**Born: November 21, 1950,  
in Moscow, Russia**

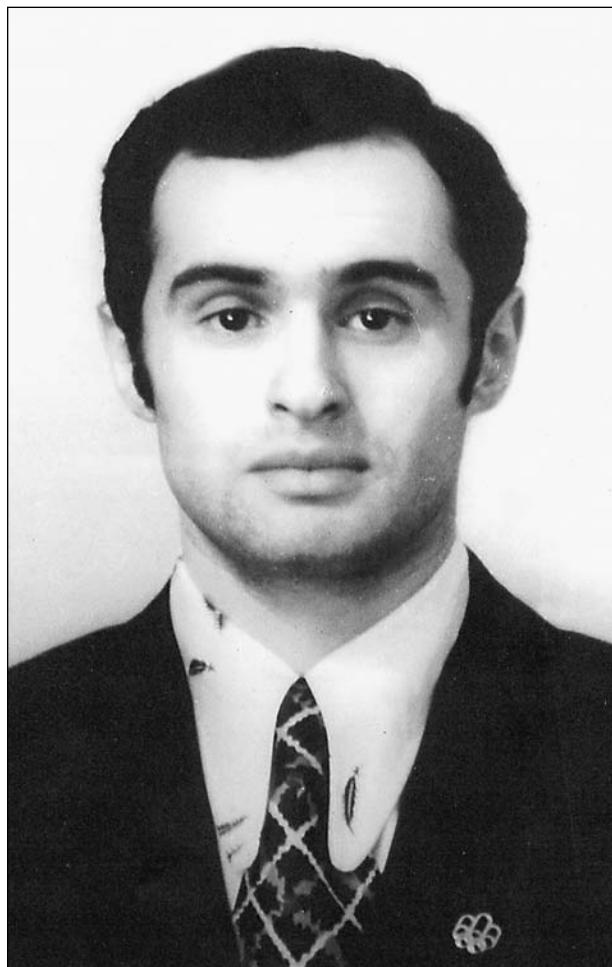
Gennadi Karponosov and partner Natalya Linichuk were gold medalists at the World Championships of 1978 and 1979, and the 1980 Olympic Games.

The Soviet ice dancers were bronze medalists at the 1974 and 1977 World Championships and won the silver at the 1980 event. They also finished fourth at the 1976 Olympics.

Karponosov and Linichuk won the European Championship in 1979 and 1980, after taking a silver medal in 1978 and bronze medals 1974



Gennadi Karponosov and Natalya Linichuk



Gennadi Karponosov



Lili Kronberger

through 1977. The pair won the World Universiade in 1972.

On July 31, 1981, following their retirement as international competitors, Karponosov and Linichuk were married.

The Karponosovs reemerged as a coaching team, with such pupils as Olympic gold medalist Oksana Baiul of the Ukraine and the Russian ice dance teams of Oksana Gristchuk and Evgeni Platov, and Angelika Krylova and Oleg Ovsiannikov. Gristchuk and Platov were Olympic gold medal winners in 1994. Krylova and Ovsiannikov won the silver medal at the 1998 Winter Olympics. Gennadi and Natalya's ice dancers also won world championships in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998, and 1999.

### LILI KRONBERGER

**Hungary**

**Born: 1887, in Hungary**

**Died: 1974**

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Hungary's first world championship winner, Lili Kronberger reigned as women's World Figure Skating Champion from 1908 to 1911.

At the first recognized World Championships in 1906, Kronberger finished third. The following year, she again took third place honors. Thereafter, she was ranked #1 until her retirement from competition.

In winning her final world title in 1911, Kronberger was the first skater to attempt an entire free skating program with musical accompaniment.

**EMILIA ROTTER****Hungary****Born: 1906 in Budapest, Hungary**

With partner Laszlo Szollas, ice dancer Emilia Rotter won the World Figure Skating Championship four times in five years, 1931 through 1935. In 1932, the only year during this run the duo did not win the championship, they won the world silver medal.

Rotter and Szollas won Olympic bronze medals in 1932 and 1936. They also won the European Figure Skating Championship in 1934 in Prague and silver medal honors in 1930 in Vienna and 1931 at St. Moritz.

*Emilia Rotter***LOUIS RUBENSTEIN****Canada****Born: September 23, 1861,  
in Montreal, Canada****Died: January 1931**

In 1890, Louis Rubenstein won the gold medal in the first World Figure Skating Championships. The unofficial championships (no federation yet existed) were held in St. Petersburg, Russia, where organizers first tried to prevent the Jewish skater from participating and later tried to deny his victory.

Rubenstein was North America's first famous figure skater, winning Canadian championships

*Louis Rubenstein*

from 1883 to 1889, the North American crown in 1885, and U.S. titles in 1888, 1889, and 1891.

He was a career sportsman. After retiring from active skating, Rubenstein held the presidency of various Canadian organizations representing tenpin bowling, curling, bicycling, tobogganing, lifesaving, and ice skating. He is called the Father of Bowling in Canada.

### LASZLO SZOLLAS

**Hungary**

**Born: 1907 in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: 1980**

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Laszlo Szollas and skating partner Emilia Rotter won four World Figure Skating Championships: 1931 in Berlin, 1933 in Stockholm, 1934 in Helsinki, and 1935 in Budapest. In 1932, they won the silver medal at the World Championships in Montreal.

The Hungarian pair also won Olympic bronze medals in 1932 and 1936. In European competitions, Szollas and Rotter won championships in 1934 in Prague and silver medals in 1930 in Vienna and 1931 in St. Moritz.

Szollas was also a prominent European sports doctor.



*Rotter and Szollas as a team*

# FOOTBALL

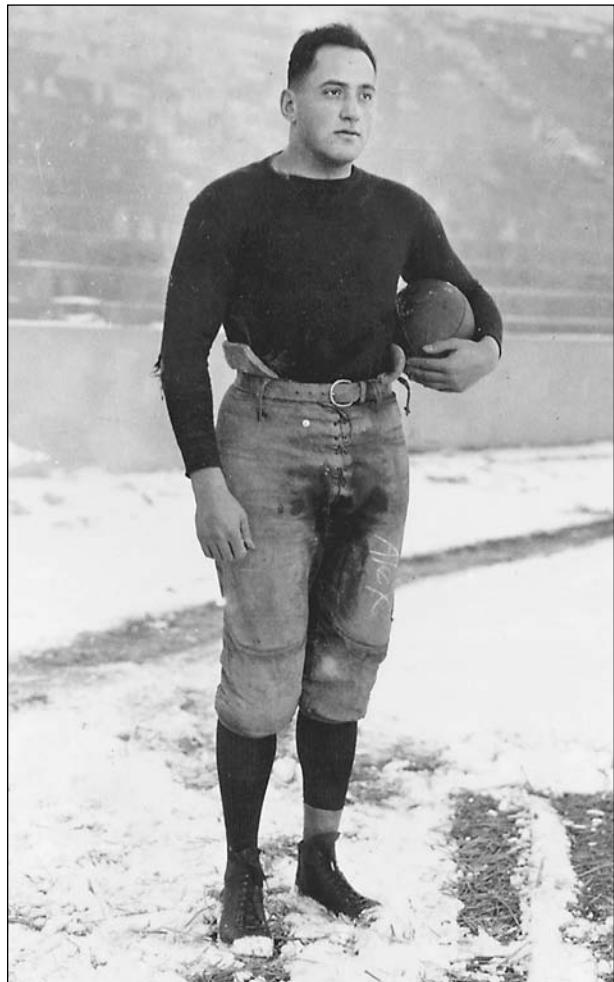
## JOSEPH ALEXANDER

United States

**Born:** April 1, 1898, in Syracuse, New York

**Died:** 1975

Joe Alexander was a three-time All-American lineman at Syracuse University, in 1917 and 1918 at guard and in 1919 at the center position. Alexander's roving style was akin to the modern linebacker—unique in the early days of college football—and he was the team's offensive signal caller from his line position.



Joseph Alexander

He played professional football with an assortment of teams, including the Rochester Jeffersons, Philadelphia Quakers, Frankford Yellow Jackets, Rochester Kodaks, Milwaukee Badgers, and, finally, the New York Giants from 1925 to 1927.

When the Giants were granted a National Football League (NFL) franchise in 1925, Alexander was the first player signed by the New Yorkers. He was named to the NFL All-Star team that year.

A practicing medical doctor since his college graduation in 1921, Alexander was one of the few Giants to receive a yearly salary. He took over as Giants head coach in 1926 but relinquished the job in his final year with the team.

In 1937, the *New York World-Telegram* named Alexander to its All-time All-America Team at guard. Football expert George Trevor selected him as the greatest collegiate guard of the decade 1919 to 1929. He was elected by the National Football Foundation to the College Football Hall of Fame.

## ARTHUR "BLUEY" BLUETHENTHAL

United States

**Born:** November 1, 1891,

**in:** Wilmington, North Carolina

**Died:** June 5, 1918

Bluey Bluethenthal was Princeton's varsity center from 1910 to 1912 and an All-America in 1911 and 1912.

There is not much to write about linemen, even great linemen, except that his 1911 Tigers were undefeated (8–0–2) and yielded only 15 points. In the early days of American football, more so than in the contemporary game, one great player could carry a team to success. The 5'9", 186-pound Bluethenthal was that kind of athlete.



*Arthur "Bluey" Bluethenthal*

Following graduation, Bluethenthal took the position of line coach at Princeton, then at the University of North Carolina, jobs he held part-time for several years while he worked for his father's dry goods company in New York and as a tobacco broker. However, with World War I brewing, he joined the American Field (ambulance) Service in May 1916, serving at the Battle of Verdun with the French 129th Infantry Division. He was awarded France's Croix de Guerre with Star for his conspicuous bravery.

After several transfer duties, Bluethenthal joined the French Foreign Legion in the summer of 1917 and requested assignment to flight training. By March 1918, he was assigned to what French authorities called the Lafayette Flying Corps, the group of Americans in French service as pilots. But the stocky, muscular North Carolinian, now a sergeant, instead reported to

the French-staffed Escadrille 227. He was the only American in the squadron.

Less than three months after joining the unit, the twenty-seven-year-old American was hit by enemy fire and crashed while carrying out an artillery observation mission. France posthumously awarded Bluethenthal a second Croix de Guerre with Palm and the Medaille Militaire.

In his honor, the airport in his hometown of Wilmington, North Carolina, is named Bluethenthal Field.

#### BENNY FRIEDMAN

**United States**

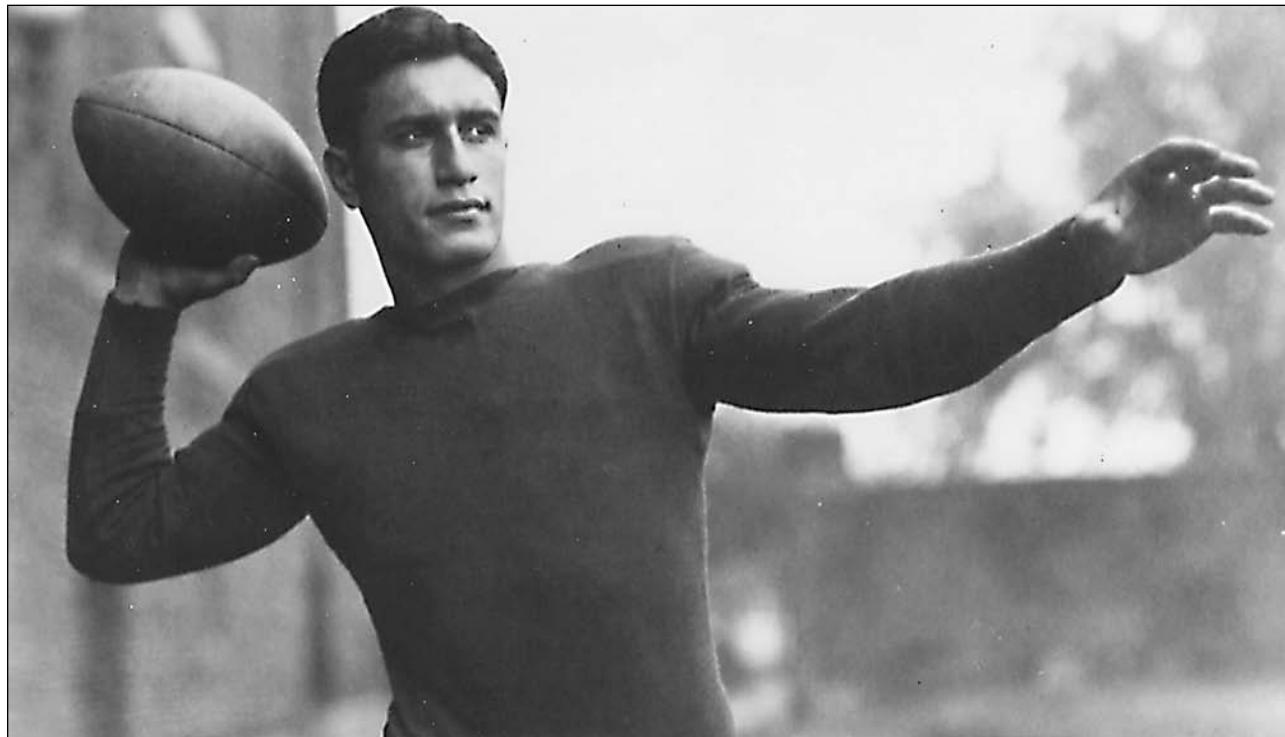
**Born:** March 18, 1905, in Cleveland, Ohio

**Died:** November 1982

As quarterback and halfback of the University of Michigan Wolverines from 1924 to 1926, Benny Friedman was football's first great passer. The consummate triple threat man (runner, passer, kicker), he was named a first team All-American in 1925 and 1926.

Friedman moved easily from the college gridiron to professional football stardom. He was All-Pro from 1927 to 1931, playing seven pro seasons beginning with the Cleveland Bulldogs in his rookie year. In 1928, Friedman starred for the Detroit Wolverines, then for the New York Giants from 1929 to 1931. The Giants purchased the entire Detroit team in order to acquire the contract of Friedman, and the \$10,000 the New Yorkers paid him made Benny the highest-paid player in the pro ranks. He finished his playing career with the Brooklyn Dodgers' football team from 1932 to 1934.

Benny's multiple talents had a lasting effect on the evolution of the sport. Sparked by his example, football changed from a straightforward running contest to the modern pass-and-run game. Not the least of the many Friedman-inspired innovations was the slenderizing of the



Benny Friedman, the consummate "triple threat" (passing, running, kicking), was one of the first players to be elected to the College Football Hall of Fame.

football itself, to take better advantage of the forward pass.

In 1934, Friedman took the head coaching reins at City College of New York, a job he held until he joined the U.S. Navy in 1941. During the years 1949 to 1963, he served as head football coach and athletic director at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts.

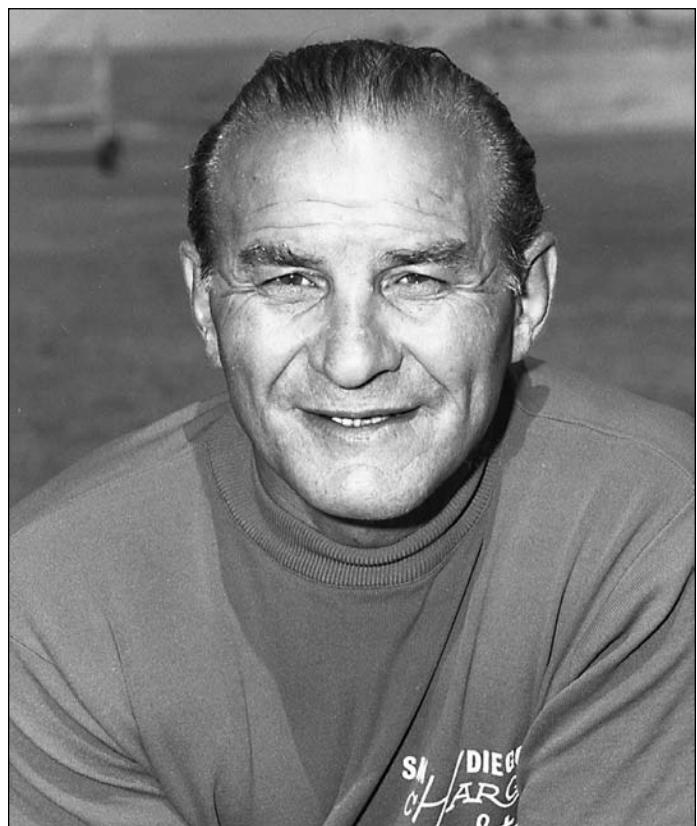
Benny was one of the first to be elected to the College Football Hall of Fame.

### SID GILLMAN

**United States**

**Born: October 26, 1911,  
in Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Died: January 3, 2003**

One of football's great innovators, Sid Gillman served as head coach of the National Football League's (NFL) Los Angeles Rams from 1955 to



Sid Gillman

1959 and the American Football League AFL/NFL Los Angeles/San Diego Chargers from 1960 to 1971.

Before he made his name as a professional coach, Gillman, an All-American end for Ohio State University in 1932 and 1933, served as either coach or head coach for twenty-one years in college football at Ohio State, Miami of Ohio, West Point Military Academy, and Cincinnati. His collegiate teams won 79, lost 18, and tied 2.

As head coach of the NFL's Rams, Gillman won one division title. With the AFL Chargers, he captured 5 division crowns and the 1963 AFL Championship. Gillman was the first head coach to win divisional titles in both the NFL and AFL. Poor health forced his premature retirement in 1971.

The venerable Gillman, who was also the Chargers' general manager, is credited with the idea for the Super Bowl—the AFL-NFL world championship game. He developed the use of game and practice films as an integral aspect of coaching and was the first to put names of players on the backs of their jerseys. On the field, Gillman was a strong advocate and brilliant strategist of the wide-open forward pass offense and is credited with being one of the developers of the "two-platoon system."

Some of Gillman's coaching protégés are Al Davis, Chuck Noll, Bum Phillips, Dan Henning, Ara Parseghian, and Paul Dietzel. Many credit the success of the "upstart" AFL to Gillman's skillful organizational techniques.

With improved health, Sid joined the Houston Oilers in 1973 as their general manager. Halfway through the season, he fired the head coach, took over the job, and led the Oilers on and off the field through 1974—after which he was fired. Nevertheless, he was named NFL Coach of the Year in 1974.

Health, once again, forced Gillman into retirement, until he resurfaced in 1977 as the Chicago

Bears' offensive coordinator. That year, the Bears made the league playoffs for the first time in fourteen seasons. Sid moved to the Philadelphia Eagles in 1979, but following heart bypass surgery, his duties were narrowed to quarterback development.

Sid Gillman was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1983 and to the College Football Hall of Fame in 1989.

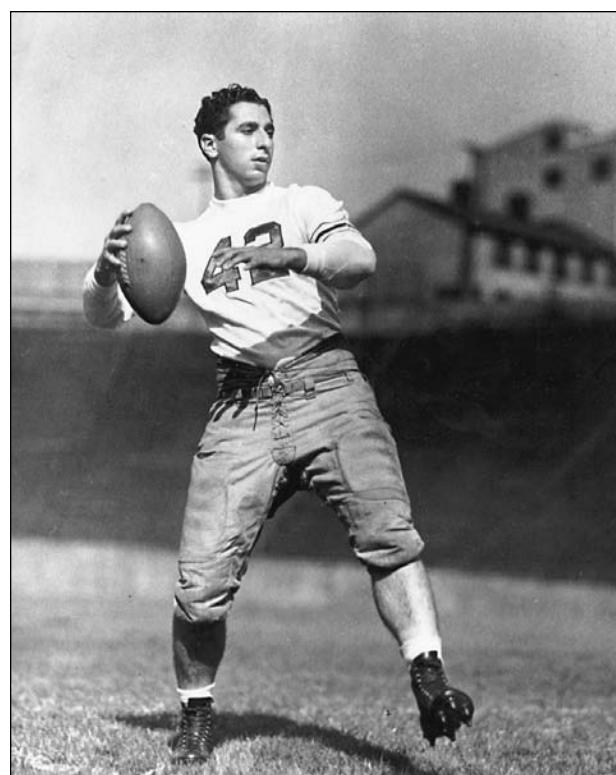
### MARSHALL "BIGGIE" GOLDBERG

**United States**

**Born: October 24, 1917,  
in Elkins, West Virginia**

Marshall Goldberg is a two-time University of Pittsburgh All-American—1937 and 1938—and four-time National Football League All-Pro.

He was a West Virginia high school legend, captaining his Elkins High School football,



Marshall "Biggie" Goldberg



Marshall "Biggie" Goldberg heading for a Panther touchdown in 1938 at Pitt Stadium. (Photo by Charles Jarrett/courtesy: Richard Cole.)

basketball, and track teams in 1935 and was elected All-State in each sport.

Goldberg's 1936 Pitt football team won the Rose Bowl, and the 1937 Panthers earned the National Collegiate Championship. In twenty-nine college varsity games, Goldberg, at halfback and fullback, gained 2,231 yards and scored 18 touchdowns.

Playing on woeful Chicago Cardinal NFL teams in 1939 and the early 1940s, Goldberg was named All-Pro in 1941. He spent 1944 and 1945 in military service. In an era when football players played both offense and defense, Goldberg was named All-Pro defensive back for three consecutive years—1946, 1947, and 1948. His Cardinals won the NFL Championship in 1947 and captured the division title in 1948.

*Sports Illustrated* named Goldberg to the 1930s College Football Team of the Decade. He is a member of the National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame and the Halls of Fame

of West Virginia, the City of Pittsburgh, and Pop Warner Football.

#### CHARLES "BUCKETS" GOLDENBERG

**United States**

**Born:** April 12, 1911, in Odessa, Russia

**Died:** 1986

An All-Midwest and All-Big Ten running back for the University of Wisconsin from 1930 to 1933, Buckets Goldenberg was named All-Pro guard three times (in 1939, 1940, 1942) during his celebrated thirteen-year career with the NFL, Green Bay Packers from 1933 to 1945.

Goldenberg came into the NFL as a highly touted fullback and rushed for 10 touchdowns before Packer coach Curley Lambeau got the idea of turning him into a lineman. Throughout most of his career, he played blocking guard on offense and middle guard on defense (players



*Charles "Buckets" Goldenberg*

played both ways during this era). Three times his Packers won the NFL Championship—in 1936, 1939, and 1944—and the Packers took the Western Conference title in 1938.

When the NFL commemorated its fiftieth anniversary in 1969, Goldenberg was named to the league's All-1930s Team. He was elected to the Wisconsin Hall of Fame in 1968.

### SIGMUND "SIG" HARRIS

**United States**

**Born:** July 2, 1883, in Dubuque, Iowa

**Died:** November 1964

Sig Harris was University of Minnesota's All-American quarterback in 1903 and 1904. He called every play during the 1903 season, when the Gophers won a share of the Western Conference



*Sigmund "Sig" Harris (right) pictured with Pug Liend and Bernie Bierman displaying the "Little Brown Jug."*

title (14–0–1), and every play in 1904, when the team went undefeated (13–0–0).

Minnesota's 6–6 tie with Michigan in 1903 was the only game neither team won that season, and it was the contest that inaugurated "The Little Brown Jug" rivalry that continues to this day.

The 5'5½" 140-pound Harris called all his team's plays, because sideline coaching was penalized during college football's early years. He was also the team's punter, punt returner, and defensive safety. In 1902, his first year as starting quarterback, Minnesota finished with a 10–2–1 record. During the following undefeated season, the Gophers scored 656 points to their opponents' 12! And six of those opposition points were registered in the Michigan tie game. In Minnesota's undefeated-untied season of 1904, the Gophers registered 725 points to 12 for its opponents (Nebraska was the only team to score).

It is significant to note that during this era, college football was played on a 110-yard field. First downs were five yards in three downs, and there was no forward passing. A touchdown counted for five points.

Following graduation, Harris signed on as the sole assistant coach at Minnesota under Dr. Henry Williams and held that position until 1920. He returned for other coaching stints—1926 to 1927 and 1930 to 1941—all the while devoting full-time to the machinery business he founded in 1905, and continued to head until his death.

#### LEW HAYMAN

**Canada**

**Born: September 30, 1908,**

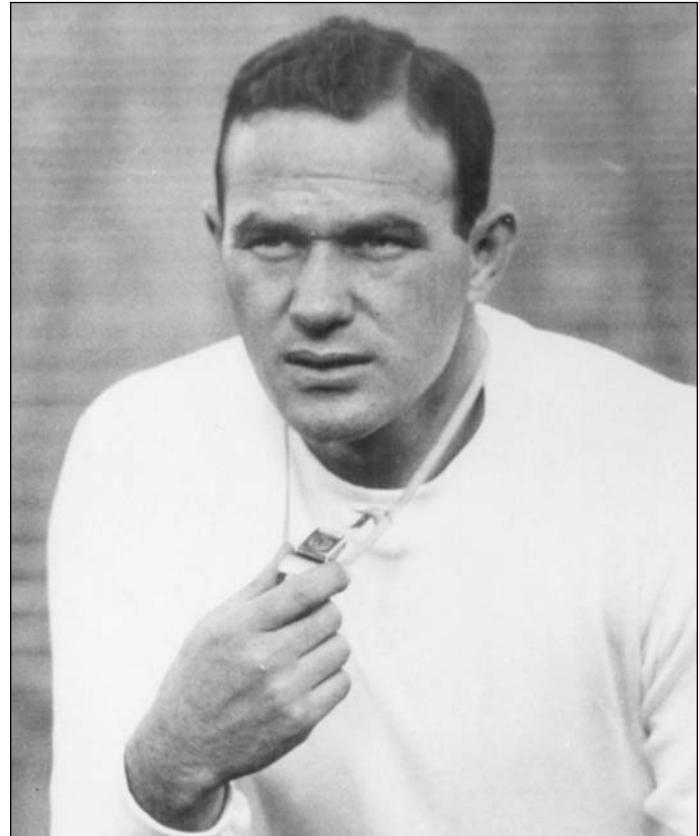
**in Paterson, New Jersey**

**Died: June 29, 1984**

Lew Hayman, often referred to as "the architect of Canadian football," was involved in the Cana-

dian Football League (CFL) for nearly fifty years as a head coach, general manager, owner, and league official. Between 1933 and 1951, the teams he coached competed in five Grey Cups (CFL Championships) and won them all.

Upon graduation from Syracuse University, where he was a basketball All-American (1931) and varsity football star, Lewis Edward Hayman signed to coach the University of Toronto basketball program. In his spare time, he moonlighted as an assistant to Buck McKenna, head coach of the Argonauts, Toronto's professional CFL football team. McKenna took ill partway into the 1932 season, and Hayman was appointed the team's interim head coach. The following year, management dropped "interim" from his title, and in his first full season the twenty-five-year-old ex-UT basketball coach led the Argos to a Grey Cup victory. Hayman would coach Toronto



*Lew Hayman*



*Marv Levy*

to two more Grey Cup championships, back-to-back titles in 1937 and 1938.

At the outbreak of World War II, Hayman joined the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). In 1942, Wing Commander Hayman was assigned to coach RCAF football, a job he stayed with through the end of the war. His RCAF Toronto Hurricanes defeated the Winnipeg RCAF Bombers to capture the 1942 Grey Cup.

In 1946, Hayman took over the floundering Montreal CFL franchise and gave it a new nickname, the Alouettes. He served as coach, general manager, and part-owner. Hayman's franchise immediately broke Canadian football's color barrier by signing the CFL's first black players. The bold move introduced integration to professional Canadian sports and winning pro football to French-Canadian fans.

In 1949, the Alouettes won their first Grey Cup, marking Coach Hayman's record fifth national championship.

Other CFL "firsts" attributed to Hayman: he was the first to play night games (1946), first to play on Sundays (1946), and the first to televise his team's games.

Following the 1951 season, Hayman left the sidelines to serve full-time as Montreal's general manager. In 1955, he sold his interest in the Alouettes. Less than two years later, he resurfaced in Toronto as Argonauts general manager and president, a position he held until 1969 when he served a year as CFL president.

Hayman was elected to the Canadian Football Hall of Fame in 1975. The CFL's Eastern Division award for Outstanding Player of the Year is called the Lew Hayman Trophy.

### MARV LEVY

**United States**

**Born:** August 3, 1925, in Chicago, Illinois

Coach Marv Levy led the National Football League's (NFL) Buffalo Bills to four consecutive Super Bowls from 1990 to 1993. Although victory eluded Buffalo at all four, Levy's teams won six division titles and four conference (AFC) championships from 1990 to 1993. UPI named him NFL Coach of the Year in 1988 and 1995, and AFC Coach of the Year in 1993.

Levy served seventeen years as an NFL head coach with Kansas City from 1978 to 1982 and with Buffalo from 1986 to 1997. When he entered his final season in 1997, his twelve-year tenure with the same team made him the dean of NFL head coaches. Upon retirement, Levy ranked eleventh on the list of all-time most-winning coaches 143–112 (117–68 at Buffalo) and fifth among NFL coaches in postseason victories with 11 wins in 19 games.

A thirty-year coaching veteran, Levy was color

commentator on Buffalo Bills' game day telecasts from 1983 to 1986, joining the Buffalo coaching staff in 1986 directly from the press box. In 1984, he took leave of the broadcast booth to coach the Chicago Blitz in the United States Football League.

From 1973 to 1977, Levy coached the Montreal Alouettes in the Canadian Football League (CFL). The CFL team enjoyed a 50–34–4 record and made the playoffs all five seasons, winning Grey Cup (CFL) championships in 1974 and 1977. Earlier, Levy was an assistant coach with the NFL's Washington Redskins, Los Angeles Rams, and Philadelphia Eagles.

Success was synonymous with Marv Levy as head coach at the College of William and Mary (1964–68), the University of California–Berkeley (1960–63), and the University of New Mexico (1958–59). He was named Conference Coach of the Year in 1958, 1959, 1964, and 1965.

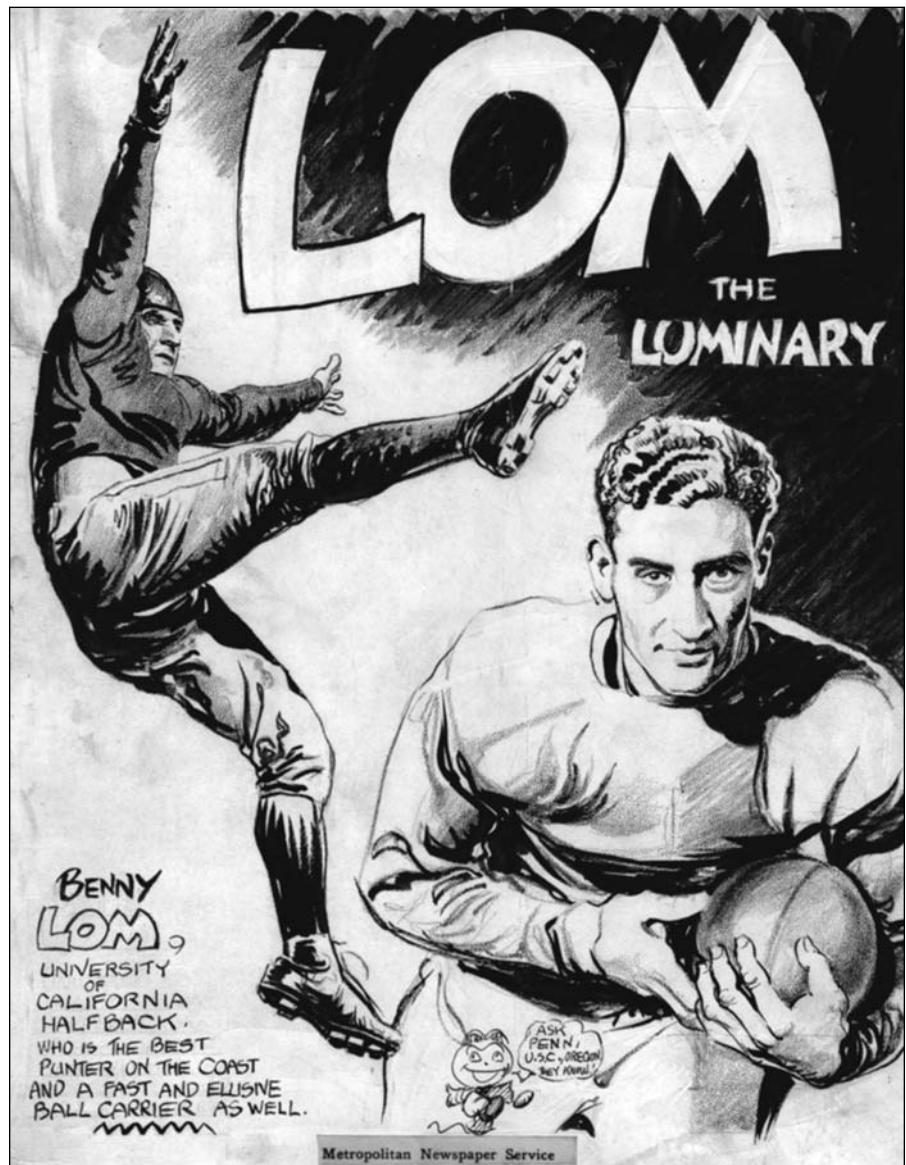
Marvin Daniel Levy was himself a standout running back and sprinter. A Phi Beta Kappa at Coe College in 1950, he earned a master's degree in English History at Harvard University in 1951.

### BENNY LOM

**United States**

**Born:** June 29, 1906,  
**in** San Francisco, California  
**Died:** June 29, 1984

A three-time University of California–Berkeley All-American from 1927 to 1929, Benny Lom



Benny Lom, Cal's triple threat All-American

was one of the great triple-threat players (runner, passer, kicker) of his time.

Although he often thrilled spectators with long touchdown runs and all-around versatility, he is usually remembered as an active participant in an unforgettable incident in American football history. It occurred in the 1929 Rose Bowl classic that matched Cal against Georgia Tech.

The game was scoreless when Lom, at defensive safety (players played offense and defense

during this era), hit a Georgia Tech running back so hard it caused him to fumble. Cal center Roy Riegels picked up the loose ball and headed for the goal line. However, in the excitement of the moment, a disoriented Riegels ran the wrong way—toward his *own* goal line.

Everyone in the stadium, except Riegels, instantly recognized the faux pas, but only Lom set off in hot pursuit of his confused teammate. As Lom raced after Riegels, he shouted to the lineman to reverse his field, but could not be heard over the roar of the estimated 100,000 spectators. Only steps from crossing the goal line, Lom managed to catch and tackle Riegels before he set foot in the wrong end zone. Lom had saved the day, momentarily. In the next series of downs, as Lom attempted to punt from his own end zone, his kick was blocked for a safety.

Nevertheless, Lom went on to pass for a touchdown and kick the extra point and was named outstanding player of the game. But Cal lost the contest, 8–7.

#### SIDNEY “SID” LUCKMAN

**United States**

**Born:** November 21, 1916,

**in Brooklyn, New York**

**Died:** July 5, 1998

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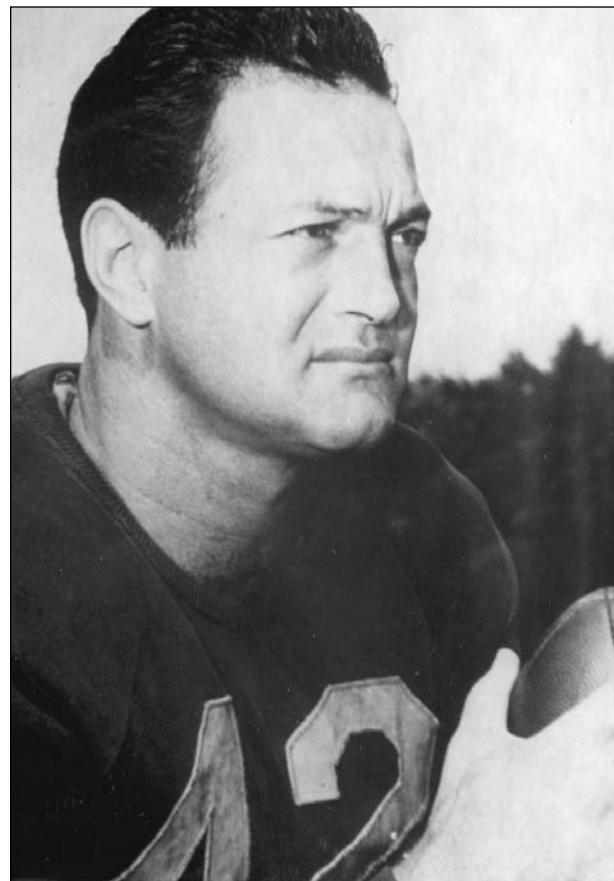
An outstanding college tailback at Columbia University from 1936 to 1938 and selected All-American in 1937 and 1938, Sid Luckman blossomed as “The Master of the T-Formation” with the National Football League’s Chicago Bears.

In nine seasons as quarterback of the Bears, 1939 to 1947, his “Monsters of the Midway” won four NFL Championships (in 1940, 1941, 1943, and 1946) and five Western Conference titles. En route, Luckman set numerous offensive records and was named All-Pro five times—from 1941 to 1944, and in 1947. He also played full-time defensive backfield throughout his career.

Luckman was the NFL’s Most Valuable Player in 1943, the year he threw a single-game-record 7 touchdowns against the New York Giants and 28 touchdowns during the Bears’ ten-game regular season. The seven-touchdown spectacular led to a 56–7 rout over the Giants on Sid Luckman Day at New York’s Polo Grounds. Later that season, he tossed 5 touchdowns in a 41–21 NFL title game romp over the Washington Redskins.

Luckman’s mastery of the new T-formation system helped open up and popularize professional football. In his nine pro seasons, Luckman completed 904 of 1,747 passes, for 14,683 yards (8.42 yards per pass), and 139 touchdowns.

Luckman is a member of the College Football Hall of Fame and was elected to the NFL’s Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1965.



*Sid Luckman*

**JOSEPH MAGIDSOHN****United States****Born: December 20, 1888,****in Tukum, Kurland, Russia****Died: February 14, 1969**

Joe Magidsohn was a University of Michigan All-American halfback in 1909 and 1910. He did not play high school football since it was not played at his school and played only two years of college football. Nevertheless, he was the first Jew to win an "M" (college letter) in University of Michigan athletics.

*Joseph Magidsohn*

His powerhouse Wolverines lost only one game during the two seasons he starred at half-back. Michigan's stunning 12–6 defeat of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, in which Magidsohn scored both touchdowns, was the first time that any Western team had beaten one of the Big Four of American college football—Penn, Yale, Princeton, and Harvard.

Of the celebrated times a Jewish athlete has taken a day off on the Jewish high holy days, Magidsohn is likely the first to do so. According to Magidsohn, his coach "reluctantly excused me from workouts for two days to attend Rosh Hashanah services."

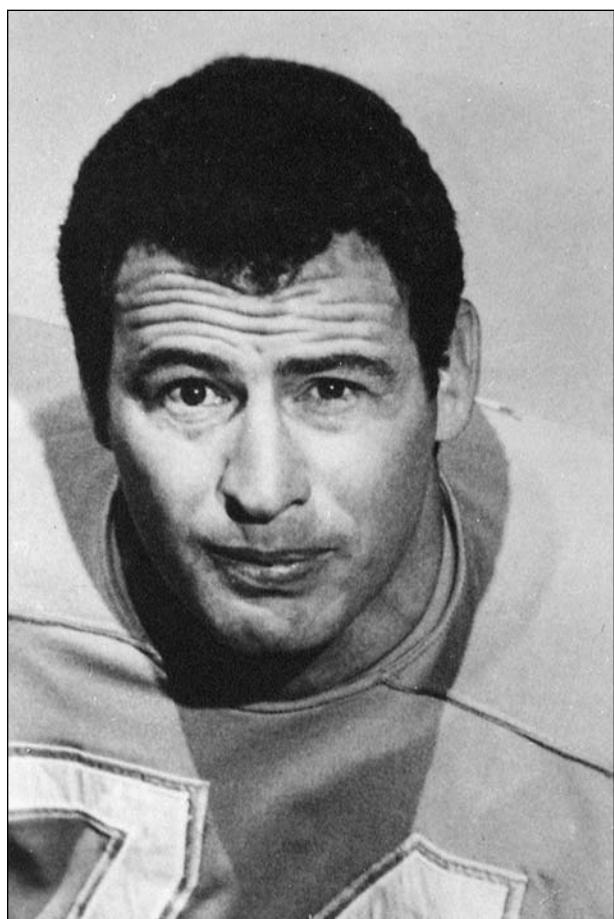
Magidsohn was a Western Conference football official for thirty-five years from 1912 to 1946 and was assigned to many of the college "big games," including Army-Navy, Rose Bowl, and college All-Star games.

**RON MIX****United States****Born: March 10, 1938,****in Los Angeles, California**

From 1960 to 1972, Ron Mix was a ten-time All-League and All-Pro offensive lineman with the American Football League (AFL) San Diego and Los Angeles Chargers and Oakland Raiders.

A University of Southern California All-American in 1959, he was the first draft choice of both the National Football League's Baltimore Colts and the AFL's Boston Patriots. The Patriots traded their rights to Mix to the Los Angeles Chargers in 1960, and one year later the franchise moved to San Diego, where he starred at both offensive tackle and offensive guard. He retired in 1970 but returned to play two seasons with the Oakland Raiders.

Mix played in seven All-Star games, and when he completed his active career, the Chargers retired his jersey, number 74.



Ron Mix

The Chargers-Raiders star was unanimously named to the All-Time AFL Team by the Pro Football Hall of Fame. In 1979, Mix became the second AFL player and sixth offensive lineman to be elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

### EDWARD NEWMAN

**United States**

**Born: June 4, 1951, in Woodbury, New York**

An All-Pro guard for the Miami Dolphins from 1981 to 1984, Newman played in three Super Bowls during his thirteen-year career with the National Football League's original Florida franchise.

Newman won All-American honors in football at Duke University in 1971 and was Atlantic Coast Conference heavyweight wrestling champion in 1971 and 1972.

An athlete who had to overcome severe physical adversity, Newman survived cancer surgery in 1975 and knee operations in 1978 and 1982. A third knee surgery led to his retirement following the 1985 NFL season.

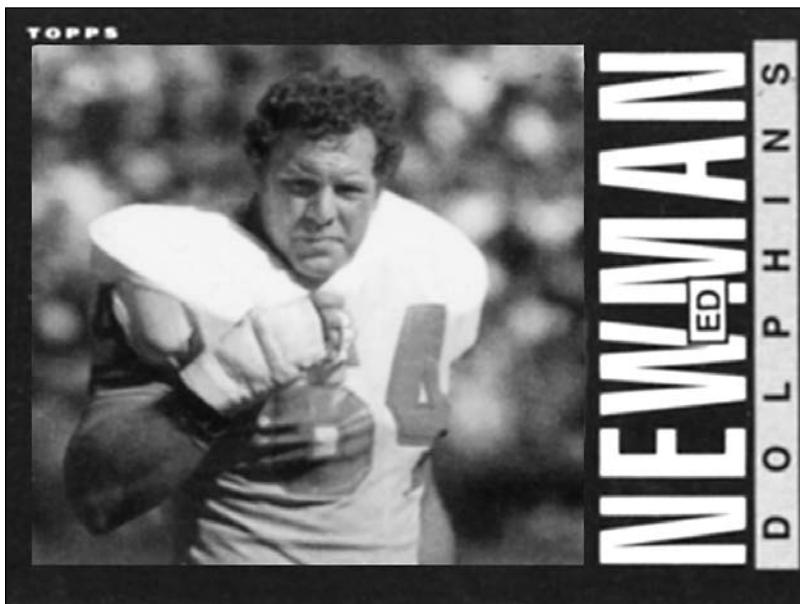
### HARRY NEWMAN

**United States**

**Born: September 5, 1909,  
in Detroit, Michigan**

**Died: May 2, 2000**

University of Michigan's triple-threat quarterback from 1930 to 1932, Harry Newman was everybody's All-American during his senior year at Ann Arbor. Among the many honors he received in 1932 were the Douglas Fairbanks Trophy as Outstanding College Player of the Season (predecessor of the Heisman Trophy) and the Helms Athletic Foundation Player of the Year Award.



Edward Newman



*Harry Newman and a University of Michigan coed celebrate his selection as the nation's number-one All American football star, 1932.*

In his three gridiron seasons at Michigan, the Wolverines lost only one game and tied two. Of the total of 480 minutes of game time during his undefeated senior year, Newman played 437 minutes. College players played both offense and defense until the mid-1950s.

Newman moved to professional football in 1933 with the New York Giants and was immediately one of the pro game's highest paid performers. He signed a percentage contract based upon attendance. In his rookie year, he led the Giants to the National Football League Championship game against the Chicago Bears. Although the Bears won the contest 23–21, Newman tossed two touchdown passes and at one point completed thirteen straight passes.

He picked up where he left off the following year but suffered two broken bones in his back in a mid-season game against Chicago, and his career appeared to be ended. Although the Giants went on to defeat the Bears in the 1934 NFL title game without Newman, the recuperating quarterback was summoned from retirement at mid-season in 1935 in hopes of reviving the faltering New Yorkers. Newman led the Giants to the Eastern Conference title that year, but it was to be his final season (only his third) of professional football.

In 1952, Newman was in the first group of college football stars elected to the College Football Hall of Fame.

# GOLF

## AMY ALCOTT

**United States**

**Born: February 22, 1956,  
in Kansas City, Missouri**

Nineteen-year-old Amy Alcott was named the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) Rookie of the Year in 1975. Twenty-four years and 34 professional victories later, she was elected to the World Golf Hall of Fame in 1999.

Alcott's career highlights include 29 LPGA Tour wins and 5 major titles—the 1979 Peter Jackson Classic, the 1980 U.S. Women's Open,



Amy Alcott

and the Nabisco Dinah Shore in 1983, 1988, and 1991.

In 1983, her winnings made Alcott the LPGA's sixth millionaire. She became the third LPGA player to top \$2 million in career earnings in 1988 and crossed the \$3 million mark in 1994. At the time of her IJSHOF election, Alcott's \$3.4 million in career earnings ranked fourteenth all-time on the Ladies Tour.

Only the seventeenth woman to be inducted into the World LPGA Hall of Fame, Alcott has received most of professional golf's awards and honors. Among them, in 1980 she was *Golf Magazine's* Player of the Year and recipient of the Vare Trophy for best tour scoring average. In 1985, she was recipient of the Mickey Wright Award and LPGA Founders Cup Award. The California Golf Writers Association named her Female Golfer of the Year in 1987.

Alcott's short amateur career was highlighted by her victory in the United States Golf Association Juniors Championship in 1973.

She has authored the book *A Woman's Guide to Golf* and is featured in the instructional video *Winning at Golf with Amy Alcott*.

## HERMAN BARRON

**United States**

**Born: December 23, 1909,  
in Port Chester, New York  
Died: June 1978**

One of the top professional golfers of the 1930s and 1940s, Herman Barron won his first major tournament title, the Philadelphia Open, in 1934, and his last, the World Seniors Championship, in 1963.

While among the Professional Golf Association's leading money-winners during his tourna-



Herman Barron

ment career, his hottest streak occurred in 1946 when within three weeks he won the *Philadelphia Inquirer* Open, finished fourth in the U.S. Open, and captured the rich All-America Championship at Tam O'Shanter in Chicago. His U.S. Open finish was one stroke behind the legendary Ben Hogan, the only PGA golfer in 1946 to win more prize money than Barron's \$23,000. During this pre-television period, barely a dozen pro golfers made their living on the tour.

The Port Chester native was on America's Ryder Cup team that defeated England in 1947, but soon afterward, failing health sent him into tournament retirement. For the next fifteen years Baron was a PGA teaching pro.

Barron returned in the early 1960s to the PGA Senior Circuit, defeating Paul Runyon for the 1963 Senior Championship, while lowering the tournament record by six strokes. His last competitive headline came in November 1964, when he registered the eleventh hole-in-one of his career.

Barron was a teaching pro until his death and was very instrumental in the development of Israel's first golf course, at Caesarea.

# GYMNASICS

## ALFRED FLATOW

**Germany**

**Born: October 3, 1869, in Danzig, Germany**

**Died: December 28, 1942**

Alfred Flatow won 3 gold medals in Athens, Greece, at the first modern Olympiad in 1896. He also won a silver medal. Alfred and cousin Gustav Felix Flatow were among ten athletes selected to compete for Germany in the Athens Games.

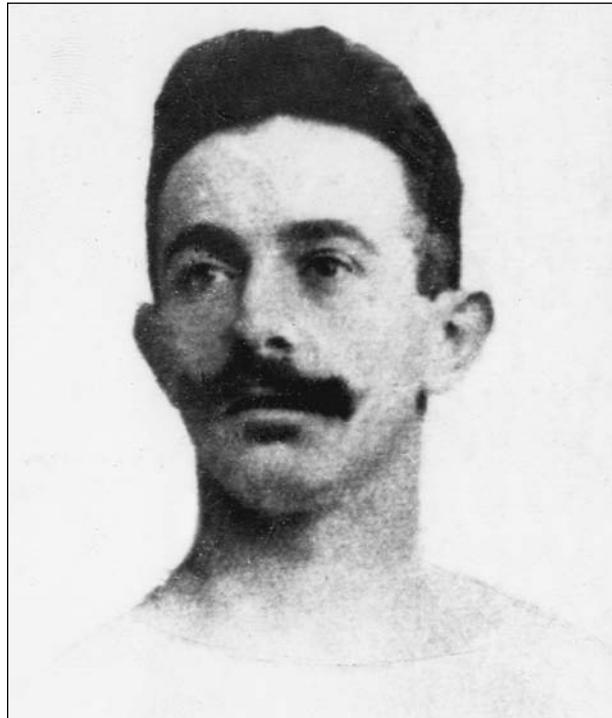
Alfred captured his gold medal honors in individual parallel bars, team parallel bars, and team horizontal bars. He took the silver medal in the horizontal bars event.

(There is conjecture as to whether victorious Athens athletes actually received awards in the fashion of gold and silver medals for first and

second places. Bronze awards were not designated until the 1904 Olympic Games. Factually, Flatow finished first in three events and second in one event.)

In 1903, Flatow assisted the founding of the Judische Turnerschaft, the historic and pioneering Jewish sports organization in Europe. He was prominently active in German gymnastics until expelled by the Nazis in 1936. Alfred Flatow died in the Theresienstadt concentration camp in 1942.

In 1997, the city of Berlin honored the memory of Alfred and Gustav Flatow by renaming its Reichssportsfeld Strasse ("Street of the National Sports Complex") Flatowallee ("Flatow Boulevard"). The following year, the German postal service issued a set of four stamps commemorating the Olympic Centennial. One features Germany's first Olympic gymnastics champions, Alfred and Gustav Flatow.



*Alfred Flatow*

## GUSTAV FELIX FLATOW

**Germany**

**Born: January 7, 1875, in Berent, Pomerania**

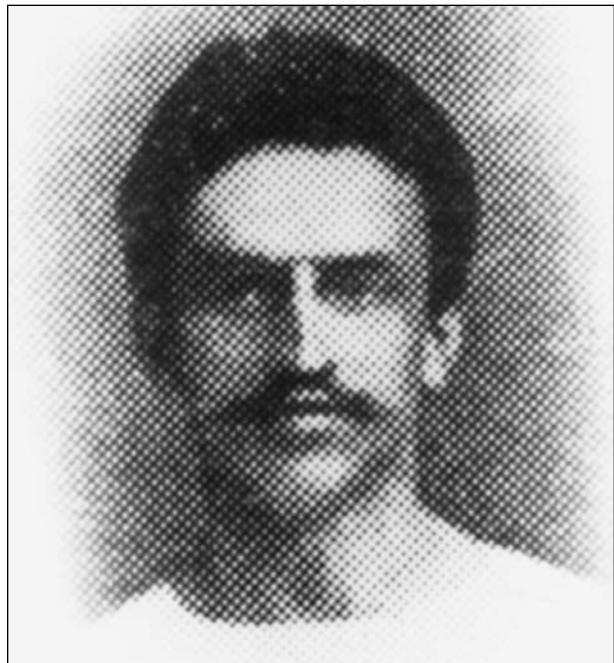
**Died: January 29, 1945**

Gymnast Gustav Flatow won 2 gold medals in 1896 at the first modern Olympic Games in Athens—in team horizontal bar and team parallel bars.

Gustav Flatow was one of ten German athletes who competed in the Athens Olympics.

Gustav fled to Holland at the beginning of World War II but was caught and interned in the Theresienstadt concentration camp. He died there just months before the end of World War II.

In 1997, the city of Berlin honored the memory of Gustav and cousin Alfred Flatow by renaming its Reichssportsfeld Strasse ("Street of



Gustav Felix Flatow

the National Sports Complex") Flatowallee ("Flatow Boulevard"). The following year, the German postal service issued a set of four stamps commemorating the Olympic Centennial. One features Germany's first Olympic gymnastics champions, the Flatow cousins.

### MITCHELL "MITCH" GAYLORD

**United States**

**Born: March 10, 1961,  
in Los Angeles, California**

Mitch Gaylord won 4 medals in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles—a gold in team event, a silver in vaulting, and bronze medals in both rings and parallel bars.

Gaylord saw his first international competition at the eleventh Maccabiah Games in 1981, where he dominated the gymnastics events and won six gold medals. The only gold medal he did not win was won by his brother, Chuck, who took top honors in the vault, with Mitch winning the silver.

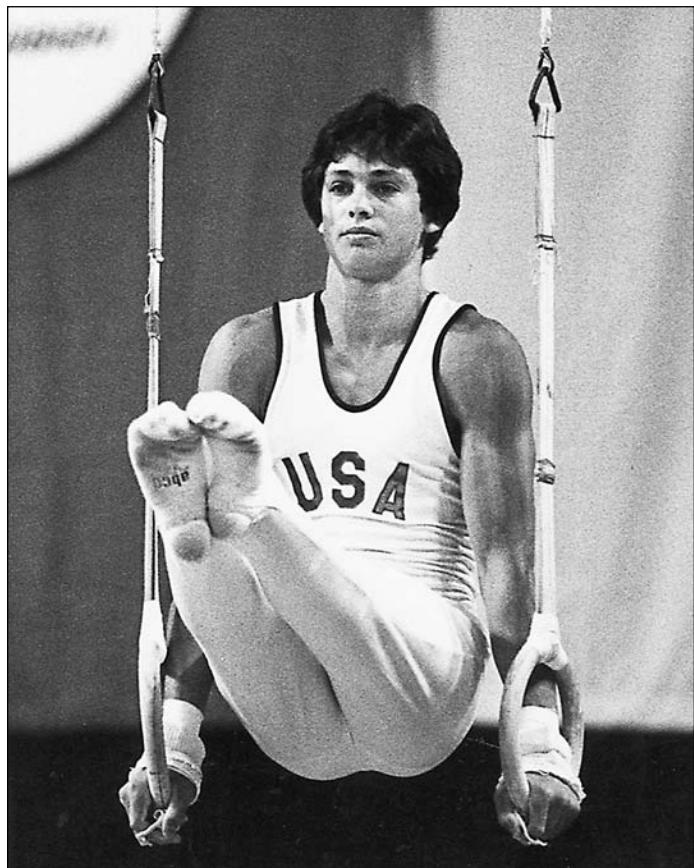
### MARIA GOROKHOVSKAYA

**Soviet Union**

**Born: October 17, 1921,  
in Yevpatoria, Russia  
Died: 1981**

Maria Gorokhovskaya was a winner of 7 medals at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, two gold and five silver. She was the top performer among all athletes, men and women, at the 1952 games. She won gold in the individual and team all-around events and silver medals in each of the five other gymnastic events: vault, parallel bars, balance beam, floor exercise, and team hand apparatus.

The year 1952 was the Soviet Union's debut year in the Olympic Games, and Gorokhovskaya's



Olympic gold medalist Mitch Gaylord, seen here competing as a member of the U.S.A. gymnastics team.



*Maria Gorokhovskaya, en route to capturing seven medals at the 1952 Olympic Games.*

first gold medal was her country's first. She was thirty-one years old at the time, ancient for a world-class gymnast. The Soviet Union awarded Gorokhovskaya its highest sports honor, the Order of Red Banner, and the Honorary Master of Sport.

In the history of the modern Olympic Games, Gorokhovskaya's seven medals rank eleventh (tie) in total medals won by one woman athlete. And, her five silver medals rank second (tie) among all Olympic women. Even more remarkable, compared to peers ranked higher on these lists, Gorokhovskaya is the lone athlete who competed in only one Olympiad.

From 1948 to 1954, Gorokhovskaya won numerous Soviet and Russian championships. In 1954, she competed in the World Gymnastics Championships and, though a factor in the Soviets' road to a team gold medal, managed only an individual bronze in floor exercises. She competed until she was thirty-seven.

In the year 2000, Russia issued several sets of

stamps representing the greatest Russian achievements in the twentieth century. The nation's first Olympic gold medal was commemorated with a two-ruble stamp depicting a pair of images of the celebrated gymnast.

Gorokhovskaya emigrated to Israel in early 1990, and it was only then that it became widely known that she was Jewish.

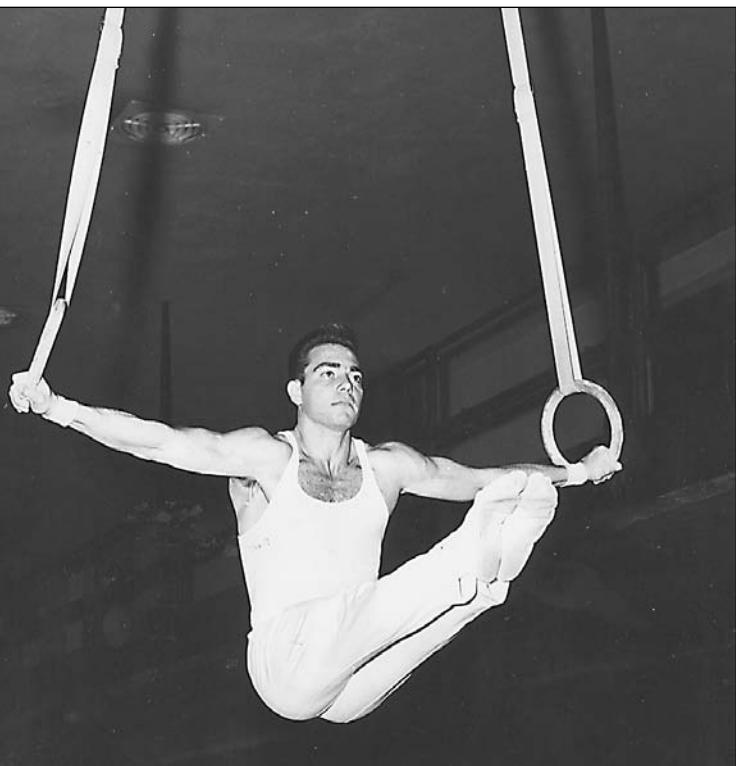
#### ABIE GROSSFELD

**United States**

**Born:** March 1, 1934, in New York, New York

Abie Grossfeld has represented the United States as a gymnastics competitor or coach in seven Olympic Games, seven World Championships, and five Pan American Games—in addition to numerous other major gymnastics events.

He was head coach of the U.S. men's Olympic gymnastics teams of 1972, 1984, and 1988. His 1984 team won the combined exercises champi-



*Grossfeld on the flying rings.*

onship. He was also assistant coach of U.S. men for the 1964 Olympics and of U.S. women for the 1968 games.

In 1966, 1981, 1983, 1985, and 1987, Grossfeld served as head coach of the American men's World Gymnastics Championships teams. From 1981 to 1988, he was a national coach of the U.S. Gymnastics Team.

In 1982, Grossfeld was head coach of the U.S. World Cup men's team. He was head coach of the U.S. men's gymnastics teams for the 1983 and 1987 Pan American Games and was head coach of U.S. men competing in the 1986 International Goodwill Games. He also coached U.S. gymnasts for three World Maccabiah Games—1973, 1977 (men and women), and 1981. His 1981 squad won three team gold medals.

As a competitor, Grossfeld competed internationally for the United States for fifteen years, including in the 1956 and 1960 Olympic Games; the World Championships of 1958 and 1962;

the Pan American Games of 1955, 1959, and 1963; and the World Maccabiah Games in 1953, 1957, and 1965.

Of his fifteen Pan American Games medals, eight are gold and include three for horizontal bar championships. His horizontal bar gold medal record of 1955 stood until 1987—for thirty-two years! Competing in three Maccabiah Games, he captured seventeen gold medals, including seven in seven events in 1957.

Grossfeld is a 1960 University of Illinois graduate and received a master's degree in 1962. In 1962, he established the first gymnastics program at the United States Coast Guard Academy. Since 1963, he has been a professor of physical education and head gymnastics coach at Southern Connecticut State University.

His many honors include the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Master of Sports Award in 1960; election to the National Gymnastics Hall of Fame in 1979 for "achievement as a gymnast, coach and contributor"; Gymnastics Federation Coach of the Year in 1984; and that same year, the naming of a street in New Haven, Connecticut "Abie Grossfeld Circle."

### GEORGE GULACK

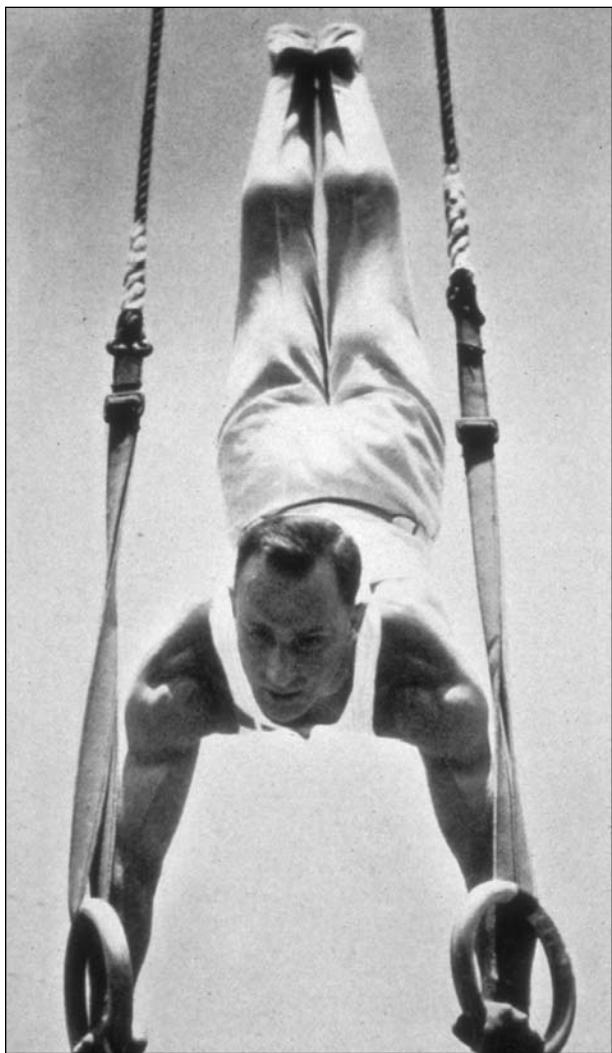
**United States**

**Born: May 12, 1905, in Riga, Latvia**

**Died: July 28, 1987**

George Gulack won a gold medal in flying rings at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. His gold medal marked the United States' last Olympic men's gymnastics championship for fifty-two years—until the U.S. team captured an assortment of medals at the 1984 Olympic Games. (Only one U.S. gymnastics medal was won during the fifty-two-year drought, a bronze in 1976.)

As a sixteen-year-old student, Gulack won the Latvian All-Around Championship in 1921. Be-



George Gulack

tween 1928 and 1935, he won 4 U.S. Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) titles, two on the rings and one each on parallel bars and floor exercises.

Upon retiring from competition in 1935, Gulack became a force on the administration side of gymnastics. In 1948, he helped draft a new set of AAU rules designed to conform with international regulations, a major advance in the American national gymnastics program. That same year, he served as manager of the U.S. men's and women's Olympic gymnastic teams.

Gulack served as a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee from 1934 to 1958; chairman of the AAU Gymnastics Technical Committee from

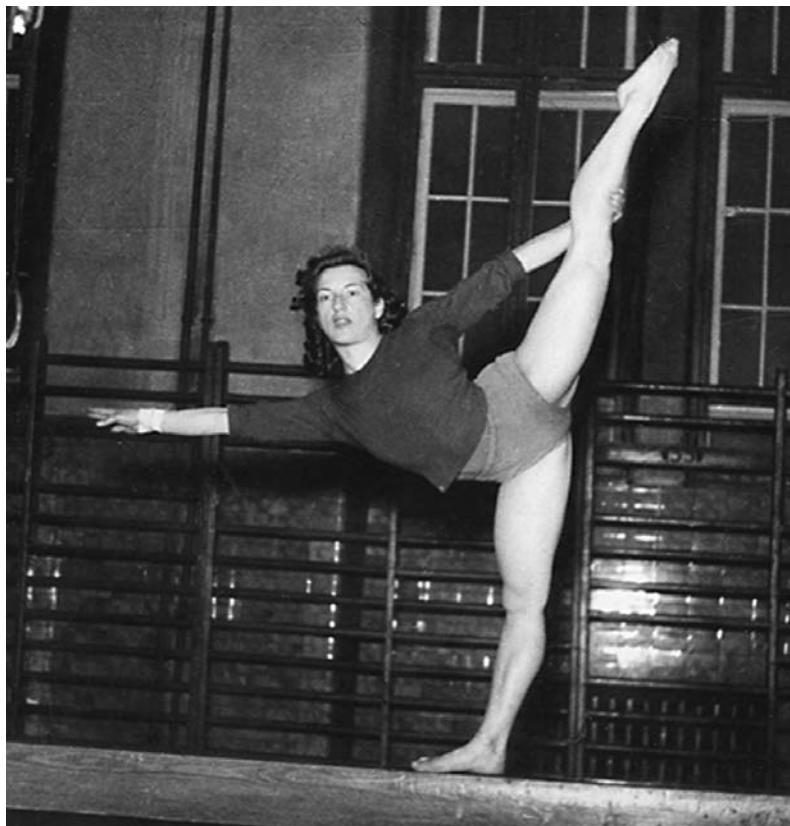
1936 to 1958; chairman of the AAU Gymnastics Committee in 1958; U.S. Olympic Gymnastics chairman in 1960 and 1964; a member of the executive committee of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) in 1960 and FIG vice president from 1964 to 1972; president of the Pan-American Gymnastics Federation in 1959; and honorary chairman of the Central American Gymnastics Federation in 1970.

#### AGNES KELETI (KLEIN)

Hungary

Born: June 9, 1921, in Budapest, Hungary

Gymnast Agnes Keleti won 10 Olympic medals over three Olympiads, including five gold medals. She ranks third all-time among women athletes for most Olympic medals and fourth all-time as a winner of Olympic gold medals.



Agnes Keleti performing on the balance beam.

A budding champion on the eve of World War II, Keleti's Olympic hopes were scotched when the 1940, and then the 1944, games were cancelled. Nazi Germany occupied Hungary in 1944, and Keleti's father and other relatives were sent to Auschwitz where they perished. The gymnast and her mother went into hiding and escaped a similar fate with the aid of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who provided documents permitting them to flee Hungary.

After the war, Keleti resumed her gymnastics quest, but a last-minute injury prevented her from competing at the 1948 Olympic Games in London. Nonetheless, she was awarded a team silver medal for having been a member of the runner-up team.

At the 1952 Olympics, now at the "ancient" gymnastics age of thirty-one, Keleti won her first Olympic gold medal in floor exercises, plus bronze medals in team hand apparatus and uneven parallel bars, plus a team silver medal. She also finished sixth in the individual all-around.

Between Olympics, Keleti captured 3 medals at the 1954 World Championships, winning the uneven bars gold medal, a silver medal in team exercises (portable apparatus), and a bronze on the balance beam.

At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia, the thirty-six-year-old Keleti won 4 gold and 2 silver medals—golds on the balance beam, parallel bars, free standing event (tie) and team combined exercises (portable apparatus); silvers in the individual all-around (missing the gold medal by thirty one-hundredths of a point), and team combined exercises (nine exercises).

Following the games, the Olympic champion did not return home. Instead, she defected to the West, as 1956 was the year of a major Hungarian uprising against the Communist government. She has lived in Israel since 1957 and served as a coach for the Israeli gymnastics team.

From 1947 to 1956, Keleti won the all-around Hungarian championship ten times.

In 2002, Keleti was inducted into the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame. She is the most successful Jewish female athlete in Olympic history. Only one Jewish male athlete owns more Olympic honors than Keleti's ten medals—swimmer Mark Spitz, who captured eleven.

### TATIANA LYSENKO

CIS/Russia

**Born: June 23, 1975, in Kherson, Ukraine**

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Just fifteen years old and a shade under 4'7" tall, Tatiana Lysenko won the all-around event at the



*Tatiana Lysenko*

1990 World Cup—number one on uneven bars, number three on floor exercises, and number four on vault and balance beam. Two years later, the seventy-pound Ukrainian champion won three Olympic medals at the 1992 Barcelona Games. She captured gold medals in the balance beam and team events and a bronze medal in the vault.

In 1991, Lysenko and her “Unified” (CIS) team won the gold medal at the World Championships despite Tatiana breaking several fingers during her uneven bars routine. At the 1993 World Championships, her third-place bronze finish in the all-around earned Unified’s only competition medal.

Following the Barcelona Olympics, Lysenko entered Ukrainian State University of Sport and Physical Education, making her eligible to compete in the 1993 World University Games. Tatiana won the individual all-around and balance beam gold medals, and she and Natalia Kalinina led Unified to a team gold medal.

After her university graduation in 1996 (B.S., Physical Education), Lysenko emigrated to the United States and has held several coaching positions, including stints at the Woodward Gymnastics Camp and Berks Gymnastics in Reading, Pennsylvania. In recent years, she produced *Flip Gymnastics Video Magazine*

#### YELENA SHUSHUNOVA

**Soviet Union**

**Born:** May 23, 1969, in Leningrad, Russia

Yelena Shushunova needed a perfect 10 to win the all-around gold medal at the 1988 Olympic Games. And, she nailed it! The nineteen-year-old Russian medaled four times at the Seoul Olympics—gold in the all-around and team events, a silver medal in balance beam, and a bronze on the uneven bars. She also placed seventh in floor exercises and eighth on vault.

Her Olympic victory was something of a comeback for Shushunova. A year earlier, at the 1987 World Championships in Rotterdam, Shushunova had won the vault and floor exercises (tied with Daniela Silivas) but could *only* muster a silver medal in the all-around. She also took the silver on the balance beam and bronze in the uneven bars. At the 1987 European Championships in Moscow, she again finished second in the all-around and won the vault but did not medal in other events.

The 1985 European Championships in Helsinki served as Shushunova’s “breakthrough.” She captured the all-around gold medal over East Germany’s Maxi Gnauck and won the vault, floor exercises, and uneven bars (tied with Gnauck) and added a bronze in the balance beam. Later



Yelena Shushunova

that year at the World Championships in Montreal, she was gold in the all-around (tied with Soviet teammate Oksana Omelianchik), took a silver in floor exercises, a bronze medal in the balance beam, and shared a team gold medal with her champion Soviet teammates.

The Russian gymnast would likely have enjoyed success at the 1984 Olympics, but her Soviet team boycotted the Los Angeles Games. In 1986, would-be '84 Soviet Olympians competed in the inaugural Goodwill Games, and Shushunova captured four gold and two silver medals.

Competing in the Junior Europeans in 1982, Shushunova finished in a three-way tie for the gold medal in floor exercises, and finished fifteenth in the all-around.

Shushunova retired from competition following the 1988 Olympics. She was inducted into the International Gymnasts Hall of Fame in 2004,



*Kerri Strug*

## KERRI STRUG

**United States**

**Born: November 19, 1977,  
in Tucson, Arizona**

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Kerri Strug's heroic performance at the 1996 Olympic Games ensured the first-ever team gold medal in women's gymnastics for the United States. She was recipient of the 1996 Olympic Spirit Award.

Coached by Bela and Martha Karolyi, Strug participated in five World Championships beginning in 1991, winning team silver medals in 1991 (at age 13) and 1994, and a team bronze in 1995. At the 1992 Olympic Games, she won a bronze medal in team combined exercises.

The diminutive 4'9", 88-pound Kerri Strug gave the Olympic Games one of its memorable and historic moments on July 23, 1996, as the last U.S. performer in the vault even finals. With the U.S. women's team at the brink of capturing

its first-ever gymnastics gold medal, U.S. coaches and Olympic media estimated that the American team needed points only Strug could provide in her final vault to give the Americans the championship.

But in her first vault, the seventeen-year-old Arizonan fell and suffered torn ligaments and a third-degree sprain in her left ankle. Her teammates, thousands of arena spectators, and millions of television viewers worldwide could readily see Strug was in great pain and could barely walk on her injured foot as she consulted with coach Karolyi.

Opting to attempt her second and final vault, Kerri hopped on one leg to the start position, paused to gather herself, and sprinted toward the vault, as the world audience held its collective breath. Her vault was virtually flawless, as she nailed a near-perfect landing. The women's gymnastics team gold medal belonged to the United States.

A member of the U.S. Senior Gymnastics Team from 1991 to 1997, specializing in floor exercises and uneven bars, Kerri began gymnastics at the age of five. She won her first national title in the all-around event in 1989 at the American Classic. In 1991, she was number one in the vault and third in all-around at the U.S. Championships. Kerri would go on to finish first, second, or third—individual or team—in virtually every national and international competition she entered for the next five years.

Kerri Strug entered the University of California at Los Angeles and retired as an amateur following the 1996 Olympic Games.

**NETHERLANDS 1928 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS****Stella Blits-Agsteribbe**

Born: 1910

Died: September 17, 1943, in Auschwitz  
concentration camp

**Anna Dresden-Polak**

Born: 1908

Died: July 23, 1943, in Sobibor concentration  
camp

**Lea Kloot-Nordheim**

Born: 1904

Died: July 2, 1943, in Sobibor concentration  
camp

**Elka de Levie**

Born: 1905

Died: 1979

**Judikje Themans-Simons**

Born: 1905

Died: March 20, 1943, in Sobibor  
concentration camp

**Coach Gerrit Kleerekoper**

Born: 1897

Died July 2, 1943, in Sobibor concentration  
camp



1928 women's Olympic gymnastics champions, the Netherlands team.

Women's gymnastics made its debut at the 1928 Olympic Games held in Amsterdam, and Dutch lady gymnasts won the gold medal. Five members of the 1928 Netherlands team were Jewish. Coach Gerrit Kleerekoper was also Jewish.

Although the 1928 women gymnasts competed

in various events—drill, apparatus, and jumps—gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded only for all-around team performance.

Of these champion Jewish Olympic gymnasts, only Elka de Levie did not perish in the Holocaust. She died in Amsterdam at the age of seventy-four.

# HANDBALL

## VICTOR "VIC" HERSHKOWITZ

United States

**Born:** October 5, 1918,  
in Brooklyn, New York

"As immortals are recorded in the heroics of handball, the towering figure of Victor Hershkowitz will stand apart and above all," wrote the president of the United States Handball Association in November 1968.



*Vic Hershkowitz won 40 national and international handball titles.*

Beginning in 1942, by winning the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) National One-Wall Doubles Championship with Moe Orenstein, Vic Hershkowitz accumulated 40 national and international titles, including nine straight three-wall singles championships—from 1950 to 1958—a feat no other player has equaled.

In 1952, he captured handball's grand slam—the USHA's three- and four-wall singles crowns and the AAU one-wall singles championship. "The grandslam," explains *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, "is akin to a baseball pitcher winning twenty-five games and the batting championship during the same year." His three-wall victories from 1950 to 1955 are considered international titles.

In 1954, Hershkowitz was the first handball player to win a career-fifteenth U.S. national title, and between 1947 and 1967, except for 1959, he won at least one national championship each year.

Jimmy Jacobs (see below), who shared dominance of the sport with Hershkowitz beginning in 1955, called his senior court rival "the Babe Ruth of Handball."

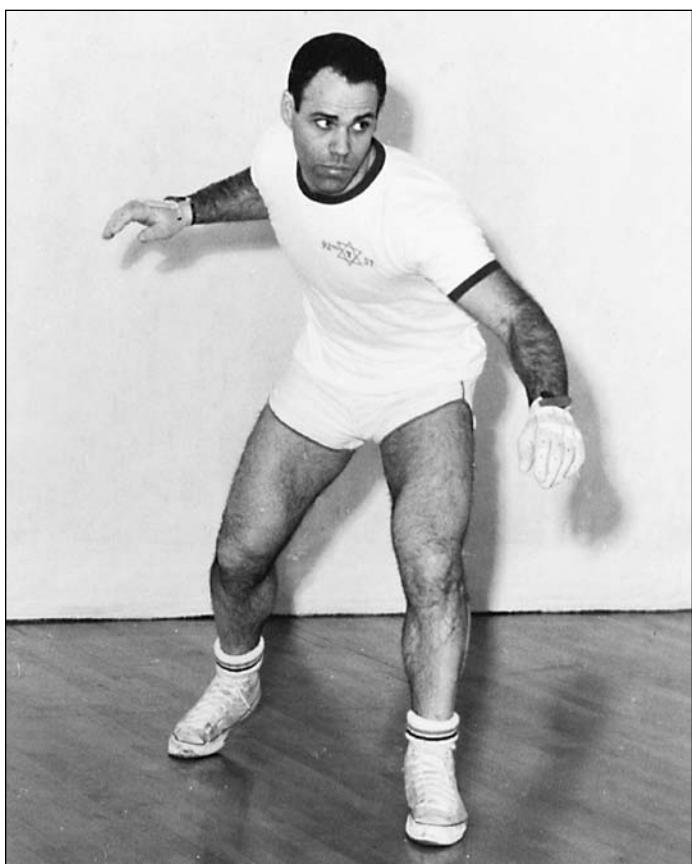
## JAMES "JIMMY" JACOBS

United States

**Born:** 1931 in St. Louis, Missouri  
**Died:** March 23, 1988

Jimmy Jacobs dominated the sport of four-wall handball from 1955 to 1969, winning every match he played during that fifteen-year span.

Jacobs won the American Handball Association Singles Championship and the doubles title with Marty Decatur six times, and singles in 1955–57, 1960, 1964, and 1965. In 1960 and 1965, he captured both the singles and doubles



Jimmy Jacobs

crowns. Jacobs also won the national three-wall championship three times. He did not compete in the national championships several years because of injuries and health problems or the lack of meaningful competition.

It was Jacobs who coined the “sword and shield” concept in handball. He relied on the left hand as his shield and the right hand as his sword.

In a 1966 issue of *Sports Illustrated*, one-time Major League baseball star-turned-author Jim

Bouton wrote, “Jacobs might be the greatest athlete of his time in any sport.”

There were multiple sides to Jimmy Jacobs. He also reached international prominence as a sports historian and boxing manager.

Historian Jacobs collected the largest library of boxing films in the world. A quirky 1912 U.S. law prohibited interstate commerce of boxing films, so most prizefights filmed in America during the first forty years of the twentieth century were sold commercially in Europe. During the 1950s, as Jacobs toured European military bases performing handball exhibitions to entertain U.S. troops, he exercised his passion for fight films, collecting every film he could find.

In 1961, Jacobs merged his collection with that of another collector, businessman-TV producer Bill Cayton (*Greatest Fights of the Century*), and the two organized the film library Big Fights, Inc. The partners continued to track down rare and lost prints and would eventually possess the largest collection of boxing motion pictures in the world—in excess of 16,000 films. Big Fights, Inc. also produced more than 1,000 boxing features and documentaries, including Academy Award nominees *Legendary Champions*, *The Heavyweight Champions*, and *Jack Johnson*.

Boxing manager Jacobs teamed with Big Fights, Inc. partner Cayton to manage the careers of three world boxing champions: welterweight (also junior and super) Wilfred Benitez, lightweight Edwin Rosario, and heavyweight Mike Tyson.

Jimmy Jacobs was elected to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1993.

# HORSE RACING

## WALTER BLUM

United States

**Born: September 28, 1934,  
in Brooklyn, New York**

Walter Blum won back-to-back American riding championships in 1963 and 1964. In his distinguished twenty-two-year jockey career, he rode 4,382 winners. His 1,704 mounts in 1963 (including 360 firsts) were the second highest ever ridden in a single season.

In 1964, Blum was presented the George Woolf Award, an honor given to the jockey whose career has best reflected credit to his profession. In 1974,



*Walter Blum*

his 4,000th winning mount made Blum only the sixth U.S. jockey ever to achieve that level.

Blum, who rode his last mount in 1975, was elected to the National Horse Racing Hall of Fame in 1987.

## WILLIAM "WILLIE" HARMATZ

United States

**Born: February 9, 1931,  
in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania**

One of America's leading jockeys for nearly twenty years, Willie Harmatz won more than 1,800 races between 1953 and 1971. He won in excess of \$10 million in purses, riding such great horses as Silky Sullivan and Round Table.

The 5', 108-pound Harmatz captured the Preakness aboard Royal Orbit in 1959 and rode



*William Harmatz*

in the Triple Crown's Kentucky Derby four times and the Belmont Stakes. He won 12 races worth \$100,000 or more and once rode six winners on the same day, April 23, 1954, at Bay Meadows.

Willie received the Jockey's Guild Meritorious Award in 1957 and the George Woolf Sportsmanship Award in 1958.

In 1968, Harmatz cofounded the Jockey's Association and was its executive director from 1972 to 1978.

### HIRSCH JACOBS

**United States**

**Born: April 18, 1904, in New York, New York**

**Died: February 1970**

One of horse racing's premier trainers, breeders, and owners, Hirsch Jacobs saddled 3,569 win-

ners in his lifetime, more than anyone in the history of thoroughbred racing.

He was known as the "voodoo veterinarian," having been incredibly successful at turning confirmed losers into winners for nearly fifty years. Unlike other great trainers, Jacobs bred and trained horses he owned, with his career-long partner, since 1931, Isidor "Beebee" Bieber. His finest year was 1936, when he saddled 177 winners.

Some of the horses Jacobs brought into prominence are Action, Paper Tiger, Hail To Reason, Affectionately, Palestinian, Straight Deal, Regal Gleam, and Stymie, a horse he bought for a \$1,500 claiming price. Stymie raced 131 times and won \$918,485 by the time he retired in 1949—that era's all-time money winner.

Horses Jacobs trained earned more than \$12,000,000 in purses. He was the top money-winning trainer in the United States in 1946 and 1960—one of only seventeen trainers to hold the annual top position more than once. Jacobs led the United States in total number of yearly winners eleven times from 1933 to 1944, except 1940, when he finished second.

Jacobs was elected to the National Horse Racing Hall of Fame as a trainer in 1958.

### WALTER MILLER

**United States**

**Born: 1890 in Brooklyn, New York**

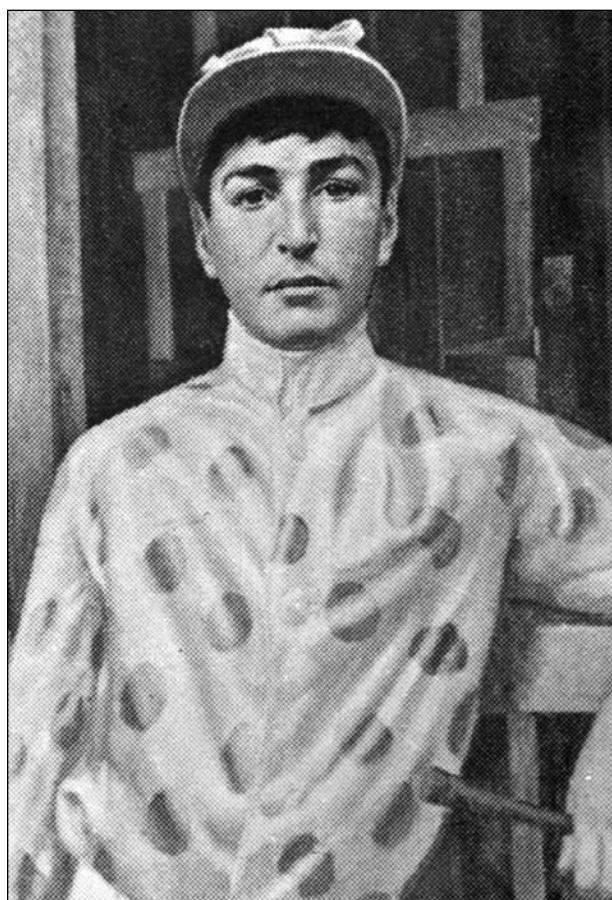
**Died: 1959**

Recognized as the greatest jockey of the early twentieth century, Walter Miller rode his first race in 1904 at the age of fourteen and his last in 1909. During a four-year period, he had 1,094 winners. In his career, more than half his mounts finished in the money.

In an era when most jockeys seldom went to the post 500 times a year, Miller had 178 winners



*Hirsch Jacobs and Walter Blum at Santa Anita in 1964.*



*Walter Miller*

in 888 mounts in 1905; 388 firsts in 1,384 races in 1906 (and 300 seconds, 199 thirds); 334 wins in 1,194 races in 1907; and 194 winners in 870 mounts in 1908. He won the National Riding Championship in 1906 and 1907.

Miller enjoyed his greatest success under the colors of the James R. Keene and Newcastle Stables. He accomplished his extraordinary riding record in the days of six and seven race cards and abbreviated racing seasons. Among the horses he rode were Colin, Ballot, and Peter Pan. His first manager is said to have been his mother. She was replaced by the legendary "Sunny Jim" Fitzsimmons, who advised Miller through most of his American riding career.

Miller was the first jockey to eclipse 300 winners in one year. His 388 first-place finishes in

1906 stood alone as the most single-season wins for forty-four years until 1950, when Joe Cullomex and Willie Shoemaker tied his mark, and 1952 when Shoemaker broke the record.

Miller holds the unique record of riding 8 consecutive winners—the last five on April 3, 1906, and the first three the next day, at Benning's Track. While quite a few modern-day jockeys have won five winners in a day, in most instances they rode six or seven mounts. Miller rode five winners in five mounts three times.

By 1910, Miller had grown too big for American riding, and he opted to race in Europe, where he continued to enjoy success. Miller was elected to the National Horse Racing Hall of Fame in 1955 and the Jockey Hall of Fame in 1957.

**GEORGES STERN  
("THE KING OF THE DERBIES")**

**France**

**Born: 1882 in France**

**Died: November 1928**

Georges Stern was one of Europe's outstanding jockeys during the early years of the twentieth century. His most memorable season was 1908, when he captured three European derbies—the era's most challenging racing events. He won the French, Austrian, and German derbies and finished second in the Belgian Derby.

Stern won his first victory at age seventeen, just before the turn of the century. One year later, in 1900, he scored his first major success in the debut running of the Grand Prix de Deauville, aboard Amedee. He repeated at Deauville with victories the next two years, atop Jacobite in 1901 and Maximum in 1902. In 1909, he again won the Deauville aboard Biniou.

One of the few jockeys to ride both in England

and France, Stern rode Sunstar to the 1911 Epsom Derby crown, having finished second in 1905 and 1909. Six times he found the winners' circle at the Prix Du Jockey Club's French Derby—in 1901 (Saxon), 1904 (Ajax), 1908 (Quintette), 1913 (Dagor), 1914 (Sardanapale), and 1922 (Ramus). He also earned Grand Prix de

Paris victories in 1904 (Ajax), 1913 (Bruleur), and 1914 (Sardanapale).

Stern retired in 1926, following a distinguished career that saw him riding against the best American jockeys ever to invade Europe. Wrote the British trainer of Sunstar, "A more fearless rider I never knew."

# ICE HOCKEY

## NIKOLAY EPSHTEIN

Soviet Union

**Born:** 1918 in Kolomna, Russia

Nikolay Epshtein is a near-legendary sports figure in Russia and the former Soviet Union. An innovative hockey coach for twenty-two years—1953 to 1975—in the Soviet National League, he was head coach of Chimik in Voskresensk, Russia, during an era when the league was comparable to the professional National Hockey League.

Epshtein developed many of the great Soviet hockey players. Among them were A. Ragulin, E. Ivan, V. Nicotine, U. Morozov, and V. and A. Golikov. Igor Larinov, star center on the Soviet's famed KLM line with Vladimir Krutov and Sergei Makarov, wrote in his autobiography: "Nikolai Semenovich Epshtein did not copy his technique from anyone. . . . I consider him a specialist on the scale of the legendary Anatoli Tarasov, or Chernyshev."

Epshtein was head coach of the Soviet national team and the Soviet junior national team that



*Nikolay Epshtein*

won a European championship. Epshtein was one of the inaugural inductees to the Russian Ice Hockey Hall of Fame, which opened in Moscow in March 2004—the fiftieth anniversary of the first participation of the USSR in the World Championships.

## CECIL "CECE" HART

Canada

**Born:** November 28, 1883,  
**in Bedford, Quebec**

**Died:** July 1940

A pioneer Canadian sportsman, Cece Hart managed the National Hockey League's (NHL)



*Cecil "Cece" Hart*

Montreal Canadiens to back-to-back Stanley Cup championships in 1929–30 and 1930–31. He coached the Canadiens for eight full seasons, and in each of those NHL campaigns, the Canadiens qualified for the Stanley Cup Playoffs.

A direct descendant of Canada's first Jewish settler, Aaron Hart, Cece enjoyed great success

from 1900 to 1922, playing, coaching, organizing, and managing amateur baseball and hockey teams for the Star Club of Montreal. In 1910, he organized and served as secretary-treasurer of the Montreal City Hockey League and took on the responsibilities of secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association.

# LACROSSE

## VICTOR ROSS

United States

Born: November 13, 1900,

in Kiszalo, Hungary

Died: 1974

According to *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, Victor Ross was “the all-time All-American lacrosse player.” He received All-American honors in 1922, 1923, and 1924. In 1923, the out-

standing attackman led his Syracuse team to the International Lacrosse Trophy Championship in Great Britain. Ross was elected to the Lacrosse Hall of Fame in 1962.

After college, Ross played for the New Rochelle and Brooklyn amateur teams in New York. He also coached two years at Syracuse and Brooklyn, and helped introduce lacrosse at Union, Williams, and Springfield colleges. Ross was one of the organizers of the Box Lacrosse League.



Victor Ross

# MEDIA

## JESSE ABRAMSON

**United States**

**Born: March 3, 1904,**

**in Mountaintdale, New York**

**Died: June 11, 1979**

His *New York Times* obituary, written by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Red Smith, reads: "Jesse Abramson, a distinguished figure in sports journalism for fifty-six years and widely recognized as the nation's leading track and field writer. Colleagues called him 'The Brain,' in

recognition of his profound knowledge of track and his phenomenal memory for detail.

"As a rookie on the *Herald-Tribune* in 1924, Abramson rewrote Grantland Rice's condensed cable dispatches from the Olympic Games. Then, starting in 1928, he attended every summer Olympics through 1976. He covered the Games for the *Herald-Tribune* until 1964 (the paper folded in 1966), was foreign press liaison at the 1968 Games in Mexico, covered the 1972 Games for the *International Herald-Tribune*, and was press liaison in 1976.

"Mr. Abramson received many honors, including the Grantland Rice Award of the Sportsmen Brotherhood, the James J. Walker Award for service to boxing, and the career achievement award from the New York Track Writers Association (NYTA). He was a founder and longtime president of the N.Y. Track Writers Association, and the NYTA's annual award to the outstanding athlete of the year is named for him. He was also president of the New York Football Writers Association."

In 1981, Abramson was honored as the first media person to be elected to the National Track & Field Hall of Fame.

## MEL ALLEN (MELVIN ALLEN ISRAEL)

**United States**

**Born: February 14, 1913,**

**in Birmingham, Alabama**

**Died: June 16, 1996**

One of the first prominent American sportscasters, Mel Allen established himself as a sportcasting icon as "the Voice of the New York Yankees" baseball team from 1939 to 1964.

Educated as a lawyer, the Alabaman also broadcast New York Giants baseball games from



Jesse Abramson



Mel Allen

1939 to 1943, 20 World Series, 24 All-Star baseball games, a season of Cleveland Indians Major League games in 1968, as well as 14 Rose Bowl games, 2 Orange Bowls, 2 Sugar Bowls, and countless other major sporting events.

Allen was present for nearly every major Yankees event, from Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak in 1941 to Roger Maris's record-breaking 61 home runs in 1961. It was Allen who introduced Lou Gehrig to a packed Yankee Stadium on July 4, 1939, preceding Gehrig's historic "Today, I am the luckiest man in the world" farewell, and he introduced a stricken Babe Ruth at his sad 1948 adieu. He dubbed DiMaggio "Joltin' Joe," Tommy Henrich "Old Reliable," and Phil Rizzuto

"The Scooter." His endearing signature phrase was "How about that!"

Allen came out of retirement in 1978 to call the New York cable TV coverage of Yankee games through 1985 and served as host of the long-running weekly syndicated television series, *This Week in Baseball*, nearly until his death.

A winner of numerous industry, listener, and viewer awards, Allen was the fourth person elected to the National Sportswriters and Broadcasters Hall of Fame in March 1972. In 1978, he and fellow New York sportscaster Red Barber were the first to be honored with the Ford Frick Award, Major League Baseball's Hall of Fame recognition for broadcasters. In 1985, Allen was inducted into the American Sportscasters Hall of Fame.

### SIMON "SI" BURICK

#### United States

**Born:** June 14, 1909, in Dayton, Ohio

**Died:** December 10, 1986

Sports editor and featured columnist for the *Dayton Daily News* for 58 years, Si Burick received the G. Taylor Spink Award on July 23, 1983, and was inducted into the writers section of the Baseball Hall of Fame. He is the only writer from a city without a major league baseball team to be enshrined in Cooperstown.

The son of a rabbi, Burick saw his first byline in the *Daily News* on August 26, 1925, two months past his sixteenth birthday. In November 1928, he became sports editor of the Cox-published newspaper, and on November 16, his first daily column, "Si-ings," appeared. He was active as both *Daily News* editor and columnist until his death. He was the last of a major American newspaper tradition whereby the featured sports columnist was also its sports editor.

Burick was also an Ohio radio personality as early as 1935, when he became WHIO's first



Simon "Si" Burick

sportscaster. His daily fifteen-minute programs aired until 1961. For a period during the earlier years, he hosted the Cincinnati Reds pregame show before home games. In 1949, when WHIO-TV went on the air, Burick was one of its featured personalities and continued to be so for the next ten years.

Burick covered virtually every type of sporting event—from the Kentucky Derby (all but 6 in 56 years) to local high school sports, from the Olympic Games to regional college football, from Major League baseball to professional football, and most everything else in between.

Sixteen times—the first in 1954—one of Burick's feature columns was included in *The Sporting News' Best Sports Stories of the Year* (from 1954–65, from 1969–71, and 1979). In 1971, he was elected president of the National Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association; in

1972, elected president of the Football Writers Association of America; and in 1973, elected director of the Turf Writers Association of America.

In 1984, Burick was recipient of the Bert McGrane Award from the Football Writers Association of America. One year later, he was inducted into the National Sportswriters and Sportscasters Hall of Fame. In 1986, Burick was honored by the National College Football Hall of Fame and the Associated Press Sports Editors, who awarded him the Red Smith Award—America's most prestigious sports writing honor.

Si Burick authored three books, *Alston and the Dodgers* in 1966, *The Main Spark*, a biography of Sparky Anderson, in 1978, and *Byline*, a collection of his columns, in 1982.

#### HOWARD COSELL (COHEN)

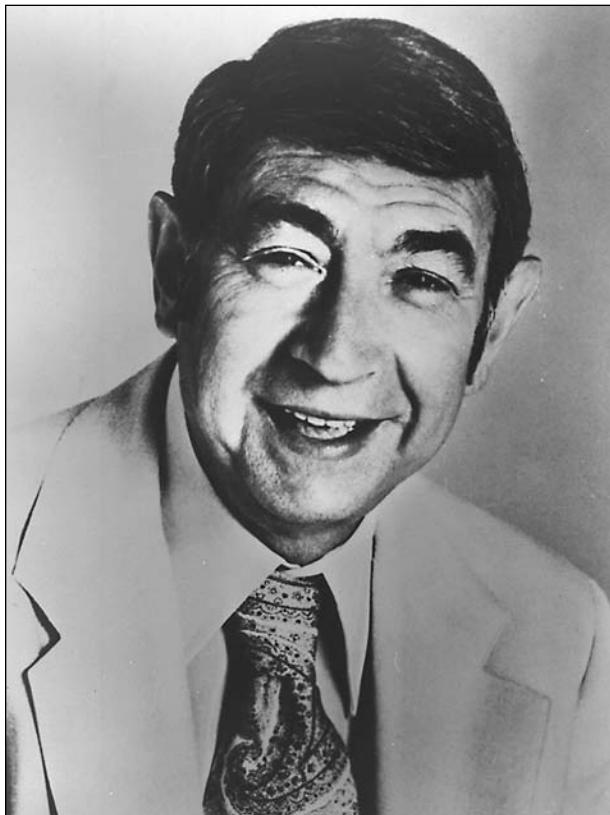
**United States**

**Born:** March 25, 1918,  
**in Winston-Salem, North Carolina**  
**Died:** April 23, 1995

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Howard Cosell was arguably the most colorful and controversial national sports reporter and personality in American media. His provocative style redefined sports play-by-play and “color” commentary from the 1960s through most of the 1980s.

Cosell came into prominence as a blow-by-blow radio-TV reporter of early Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) fights. An attorney by profession, his meteoric rise as a sports journalist paralleled the equally meteoric career of Ali, who won the Olympic light-heavyweight title in 1956 and soon after captured the world heavyweight crown. During the 1960s and 1970s, Cosell called every Ali fight and virtually every major championship boxing match originating in the United States.



Howard Cosell

The most enduring Cosell imprimatur was created as a member of the American Broadcasting Company's (ABC-TV's) original *Monday Night Football* broadcast corps. Teamed with two football legends, Don Meredith and Frank Gifford, Cosell's colorful and provocative commentaries were both praised and deplored by viewers and critics alike but were nonetheless effective in establishing the innovative telecasts as an American tradition.

For many years, Cosell also provided color commentary on ABC's *Monday Night Baseball*, and top-lined numerous other sports commentary shows on both television and radio. He also hosted a *Saturday Night Live* for a limited period on ABC Television.

His many honors include election in 1993 to the American Sportscasters Hall of Fame and the National Sportscasters and Sportwriters Hall of Fame.

### DAN DANIEL (MARGOWITZ)

**United States**

**Born:** 1890 in New York, New York

**Died:** July 1, 1981

For nearly fifty years, Dan Daniel was America's most prolific baseball writer. A sportswriter with the *New York World-Telegram* and its successor, *World Telegram and Sun*, he is known internationally as "the writer (1910–50) who had more words published in *The Sporting News* than any other man," according to C. C. Johnson Spink, chairman of the board of *The Sporting News*.

Daniel covered many other assignments in the sportsworld, particularly college football, and he



Dan Daniel with New York Yankees manager Miller Huggins at the Bronx Bombers 1928 spring training camp.



Dan Daniel

and Nat Fleischer founded boxing's *The Ring* magazine. He also is credited with staging the first college basketball games in New York's Madison Square Garden.

In 1972, Daniel was recipient of the Baseball Writers Association of America's J. G. Taylor Spink Award, the Baseball Hall of Fame's highest honor for sportswriters. In 1977, he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame.

#### MASSIMO DELLA PERGOLA

**Italy**

**Born: July 11, 1912, in Trieste, Italy**

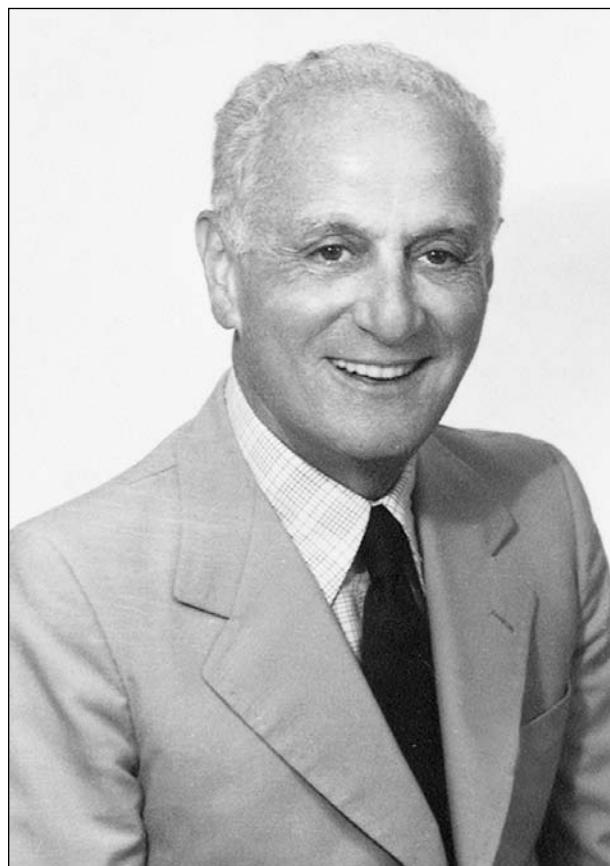
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Massimo Della Pergola was secretary general of the International Sports Press Association from 1977 to 1988 and since 1989 has been the organization's vice president. As Italy's premier sports journalist, he has contributed to more than sixty-five newspapers and periodicals and to Italian and international radio, television, and press agencies.

Della Pergola has reported eleven Summer Olympic Games, three Winter Olympics, and eleven World Soccer Cups.

In 1946, as editor-in-chief of the Milan newspaper *Gazetta dello Sport*, he founded the organization that launched Totocalcio—the football (soccer) pools system—to finance Italy's national soccer program and the Italian Olympic Committee. He is also founder of the Italian Sporting Press Union and has served or currently serves in a variety of capacities in the Italian and world sports community.

Della Pergola is a Grande Officiale of the Republic of Italy and recipient of the Prize of the International Universities Sports Federation. He coined the name "Universiades" for the world university championships. He has received the City of Milan gold medal and numerous other honors.



Massimo Della Pergola

Since 1960, Massimo has been president of the Italian Maccabi Federation and, from 1961 to 1989, was the organizer of every Italian Mac-cabi team competing in the World Maccabiah Games in Israel.

### AL MUNRO ELIAS

**United States**

**Born: 1872**

**Died: August 1, 1938**

In 1913 in the City of New York, Al Elias, with brother Walter, began what today is known as the Elias Sports Bureau. The Elias brothers and their bureau's methods of collection and presentation of statistics set the form and precedent for recording baseball information and influenced the universal collection and presentation of other sports information.

In 1916, three years after the brothers opened shop selling baseball scorecards featuring team and player statistics in saloons and haunts of baseball fans, the *New York Telegram* began publishing the Elias' weekly compilation of batting and pitching averages. In 1919, the brothers were appointed official statisticians for the National League, and International League, and later the American League.

In 1937, the Al Munro Elias Bureau took over publication of *The Little Red Book*, the official statistics journal of Major League Baseball. In 1938, the bureau began producing *The Pocket Cyclopedia of Major League Baseball*, and for many years published the official *Green Book*, the National League's annual summary.

Al Elias died in 1938. Today's Elias Bureau, headed for more than fifty years by Seymour Siwoff, also records statistics for the National Football League, National Basketball Association, National Hockey League, Major League Soccer, and Women's National Basketball Association.

### RED FISHER

**Canada**

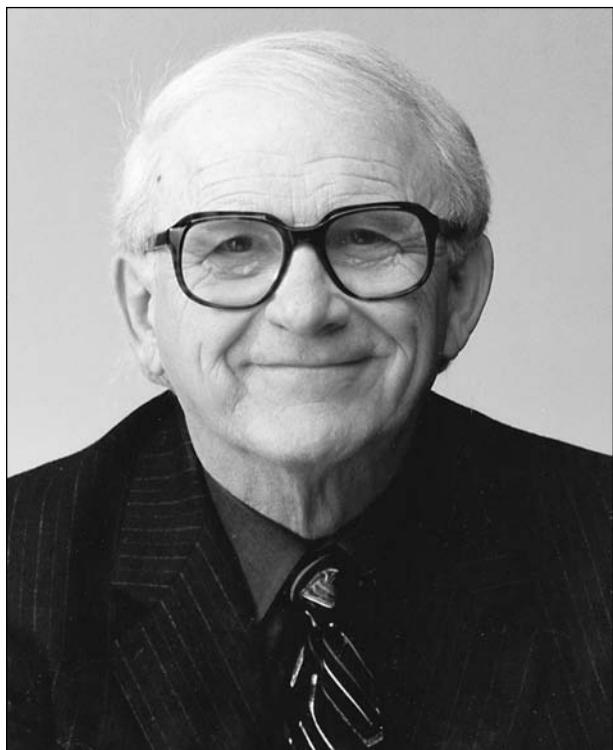
**Born: August 22, 1926,  
in Montreal, Quebec**

*Montreal Gazette* sports editor and sports columnist Red Fisher has been covering the National Hockey League (NHL) since 1954. He was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1985, the second year the Elmer Ferguson Award was awarded.

Fisher began covering the NHL and Montreal Canadiens for the *Montreal Star* in 1954, when he joined the newspaper as its beat hockey writer and assistant sports editor. One year later, he added the duties of daily columnist.

In 1969, Fisher was named the *Star*'s sports editor, but he continued to cover Canadiens' hockey. In 1971, he won the Canadian Newspaper Award for sportswriting.

When the *Star* shuttered in 1979, Red moved to the sports editor's desk at the *Montreal Gazette*,



*Red Fisher*

where he continued to cover beat NHL hockey in addition to his editorial duties.

In 1991, Red again won the Canadian National Newspaper Award. At the time of publication of this book, he is in his fifty-first year covering the NHL.

### NAT FLEISCHER

**United States**

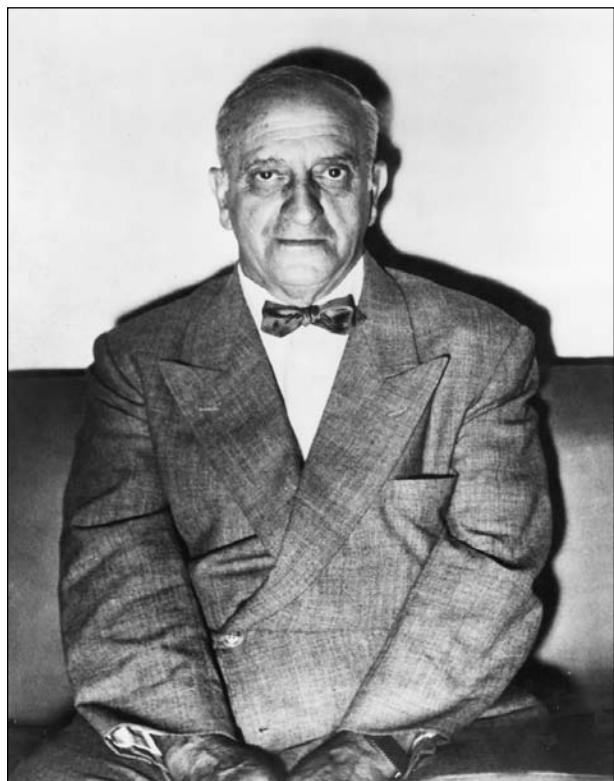
**Born: November 3, 1887,**

**in New York, New York**

**Died: June 25, 1972**

Nat Fleischer was a founder of *The Ring* magazine in 1922 and an institution as the publication's editor until his death in 1972. *The Ring* is "the bible" of boxing.

Fleischer was considered the world's most influential boxing authority. He acquired sole own-



*Nat Fleischer*

ership of *The Ring* in 1929 and devoted his life to it and to boxing.

A sportswriter for several New York City newspapers prior to his association with *The Ring*, Fleischer wrote more than 40 million words on boxing during his career, including 57 books. He is one of the founders of the Boxing Hall of Fame and Museum.

Fleischer not only refereed and judged more than a thousand fights, but participated in the awarding of championship belts and assisted in establishing boxing commissions throughout the world.

Nat Fleischer was elected to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990.

### MARTIN "MARTY" GLICKMAN

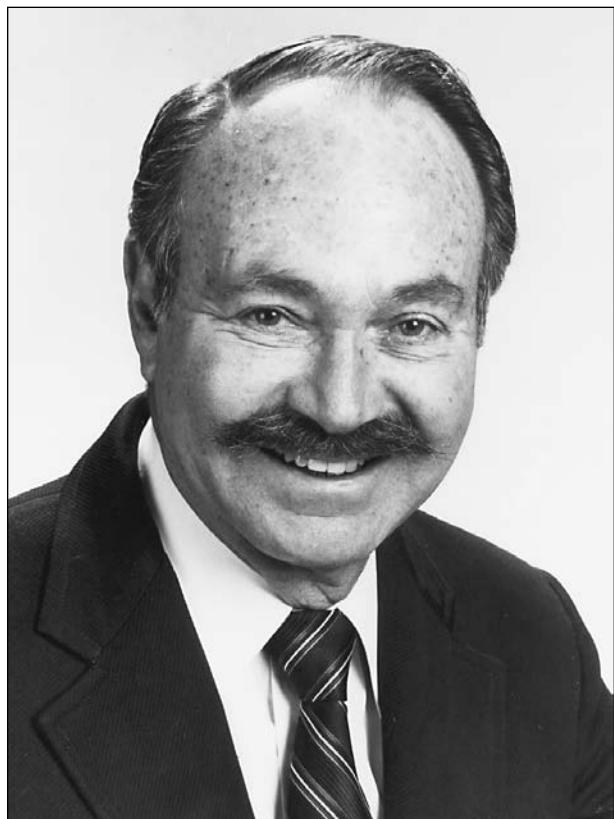
**United States**

**Born: August 14, 1917, in Bronx, New York**

**Died: November 3, 2001**

One of America's premier sports broadcasters for five decades, Marty Glickman was the radio and television play-by-play voice of the National Football League's New York Giants from 1948 to 1971; the American Football League's New York Jets from 1972 to 1979 and 1987 to 1989; and the National Basketball Association's New York Knickerbockers from 1946 to 1970. He conducted pre- and postgame shows for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Yankees for twenty-two years and was the announcer at Yonkers Raceway for twelve years.

Glickman, whose voice was heard in movie houses throughout the world for fifteen years as a sports narrator for the theatrical newsreels *Paramount News* and *News of the Day*, was virtually a nonstop on-air reporter. He was heard or seen, or both, as a commentator for major track and field meets, a broad variety of collegiate sporting events, Major League baseball, horse racing, sports highlights and interview shows,



Marty Glickman

and events ranging from six-day bike races and lacrosse to skiing and water polo.

Glickman has received numerous honors and awards through the years, among them the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame's Curt Gowdy Award in 1991, the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Hall of Fame in 1992, and the American Sportscasters Hall of Fame in 1993.

A few years before Glickman embarked on his successful broadcasting career, the onetime New York James Madison High School track and football phenom and Syracuse University freshman was named to the U.S. Olympic team, selected to compete in the  $4 \times 100$  Meter Relay at the 1936 Berlin Games. The United States was—literally—running away with the sprint events in Berlin when, shortly before the relay trial heats, eighteen-year-old Glickman and relay teammate Sam Stoeller, a University of Michigan senior, were summoned by their coaches. To the aston-

ishment of the entire U.S. Olympic track squad, Glickman and Stoeller were withdrawn from the race and replaced by a pair of teammates, Ralph Metcalfe and Jesse Owens. Owens had already captured three gold medals and Metcalfe a silver medal. The newly configured U.S. relay team won the  $4 \times 100$  in world record time.

The official explanation for the substitution was that the Germans had reportedly concealed a pair of “super” sprinters and held them out of competition until the relay event. Therefore, more experienced runners were necessary to replace collegians Glickman and Stoeller. But to no one’s surprise, there were no “secret weapons” in Germany’s Olympic arsenal. Hitler’s best could manage only a third-place bronze medal in the race.

Observers pointed out that both replaced American speedsters were Jewish. They questioned why a country with an unsuccessful track team would hide its fastest runners for just one event. Germany did not win a single gold or silver medal in any of the running events, while the United States captured six golds and four silvers *before* the  $4 \times 100$  relay. Pundits suggested that perhaps U.S. officials made the relay switch as a token of Hitler-appeasing diplomacy. American track officials steadfastly denied this scenario, yet never offered a plausible explanation.

Immediately following the Berlin Games, the U.S. track team competed at international meets in Paris and London. Glickman was reinstated to the relay team, but Stoeller, disappointed by the Berlin snub, returned home. In London, the U.S. relay foursome—Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Frank Wykoff, and Glickman—ran the 400-yard relay in a world “best” mark of 37.4. (Because the race was run in yards, not meters, the IAAF made a distinction between a “record” and a “best.”) In 1998, William J. Hyde, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, citing “great evidence of anti-Semitism,” presented Glickman and Stoeller (posthumously; he died

in 1983) with a special plaque "in lieu of the gold medals they didn't win."

Glickman's autobiography (with Stan Isaacs), *Fastest Kid on the Block*, was published in 1996.

### AL GREENBERG

**United States**

**Born: April 13, 1924**

**Died: March 24, 1990**

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For sixteen years, from 1970 until 1986 when he retired, Al Greenberg was editor-in-chief of *Skiing* magazine. Under his guidance, the magazine invested more time and finances on product-testing and evaluation than all other U.S. publications combined.

In the mid-1970s, Greenberg was one of the



Al Greenberg

founding members of the American Society for Testing and Materials Committee on Skiing Safety (ASTM), and until his retirement represented the society at meetings of the International Standards Organization. According to a former society chairman, Greenberg "was the heart, the soul, the intellectual brains, and certainly the moral force behind skiing safety standards."

### BUD GREENSPAN

**United States**

**Born: September 18, 1926, in New York, New York**

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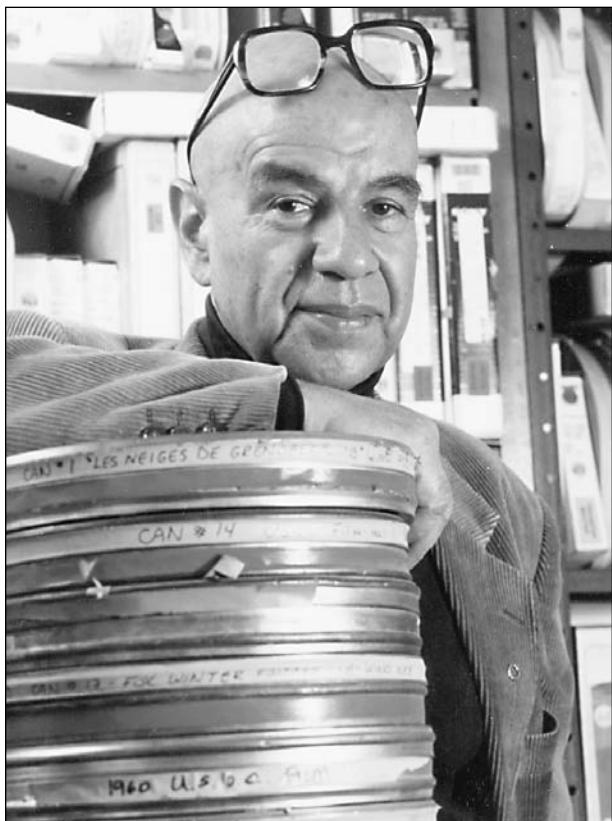
Bud Greenspan is the preeminent producer in sport films. A four-time producer of official films of the Olympic Games, Greenspan produced the official motion pictures of the 1984 Los Angeles, 1988 Calgary, 1992 Barcelona, and 1996 Olympic Centennial Games.

He also produced the nonofficial two-hour TV special on the 1994 Lillehammer Winter Olympics. His *The Spirit of the Olympics*, a multiscreen visual and musical tribute to the quadrennial games, is on permanent display at the Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Greenspan's book, *100 Greatest Moments in Olympic History*, published in November 1995, has had multiple printings.

Greenspan has produced numerous other Olympic-related productions, among them *16 Days of Glory: Los Angeles; Triumph and Tragedy: The 1972 Olympics; The Measure of Greatness; An Olympic Dream*; the television series *For the Honor of Their Country*; and the two-hour docudrama, *Time Capsule: The 1936 Berlin Olympic Games*. The TV series *The Olympiad*, produced with his late wife Cappy, has been seen in more than eighty countries around the world.

The producer, writer, and director has earned numerous trade honors, including the Directors



Bud Greenspan

Guild of America Lifetime Achievement Award in 1995, the Ronald Reagan Media Award in 1994, and National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences Emmy Awards for *The Olympiad* series, his Olympic vignettes, and both *16 Days of Glory* films—Calgary (1988) and Lillehammer (1994).

Greenspan was awarded the Olympic Order in 1985 by International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch. He was the seventeenth American to receive this honor.

#### GLADYS MEDALIE HELDMAN

**United States**

**Born: May 13, 1922, in New York, New York**

**Died: July 2003**

Gladys Medalie Heldman was a prime mover in the stimulation and development of American

tennis through the pages of *World Tennis* magazine, which she founded and served as editor and publisher. The magazine first appeared in 1953, having been published originally for five years under the name *Houston Tennis*. She sold it to CBS Publications in 1972.

Heldman was a key organizer of the Virginia Slims Tennis Tour, the first all-women's tennis circuit. Rushing in “where wise men feared to tread,” Heldman underwrote the 1959 National (U.S.) Indoor Championships when the United States Lawn Tennis Association decided that such an undertaking for the association was financially unsound.

The entire Heldman family—husband Julius and daughters Julie and Carrie—has played a prominent role in American tennis. Daughter Julie, ranked #2 in the United States in 1968 and 1969 and fifth in the world in 1969. She won the Maccabiah Games singles, doubles with Marilyn Aschner, and mixed doubles with Ed Rubinoff in 1969.



Gladys Heldman

Phi Beta Kappa and first in her class at Stanford University, with a master's degree at the University of California–Berkeley, Heldman was herself a promising tennis star. She ranked #1 in the state of Texas and #2 in the Southwest in 1954, and that same year played in the early rounds at Wimbledon.

In 1979, Heldman was elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

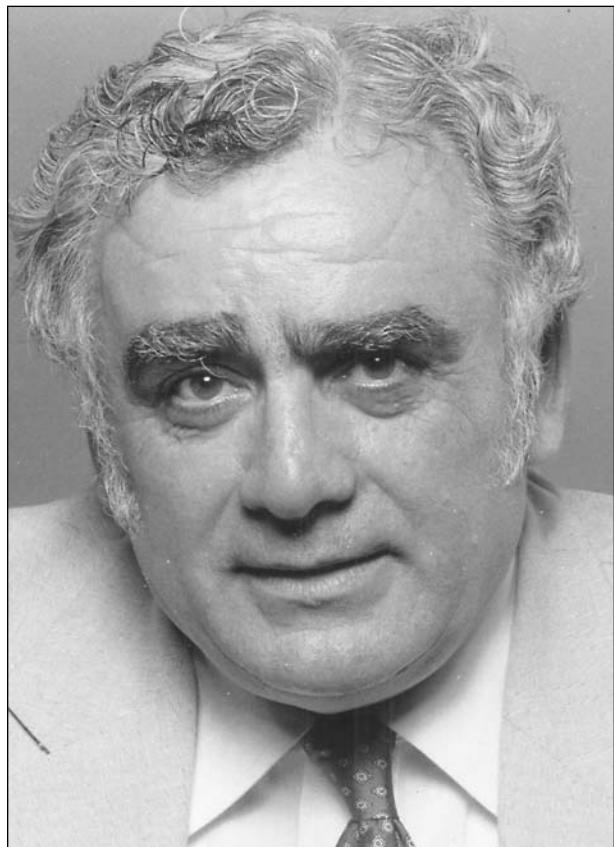
#### JEROME HOLTZMAN

**United States**

**Born: July 12, 1926, in Chicago, Illinois**

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In 1989, Chicago baseball “beat” writer Jerome Holtzman, who covered the Windy City’s Cubs and White Sox for twenty-eight years, received the J. G. Taylor Spink Award, and with it election



*Jerome Holtzman*

to the writer’s wing of Major League Baseball’s (MLB’s) Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

Holtzman began his Chicago newspaper career in 1943, covering sports for the *Chicago Sun-Times (Daily Times)*. He wrote for the *Sun-Times* for thirty-eight years and the *Chicago Tribune* from 1981 until retirement in January 2000, whereby he was appointed Major League Baseball’s first official historian.

The “dean of America’s baseball writers” was a weekly contributor to *The Sporting News* for thirty baseball seasons, his byline appearing in more than 1,000 consecutive issues of TSN. He also authored the 20,000-word chapter on baseball that appears in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and for many years wrote the summary of each major league season for the *Official Baseball Guide*.

Bothered by inequities in standard statistics that failed to provide “an accurate index of effectiveness” for relief pitchers, Holtzman created the “save” statistic in 1960. The unique formula appeared as a nonofficial stat in the weekly *The Sporting News* until 1966, when MLB adopted it as an official statistic. The “save” was the first new vital statistic adopted by MLB since the RBI (run batted in) in 1920. Holtzman was tabbed “the patron saint of the bullpen.”

Jerry Holtzman has authored 9 books, all on baseball. Most celebrated is *No Cheering in the Press Box*, published in 1974 and reissued in 1995 with six additional chapters. In 2003, it was named “one of the best 100 sports books ever written” by *Sports Illustrated*.

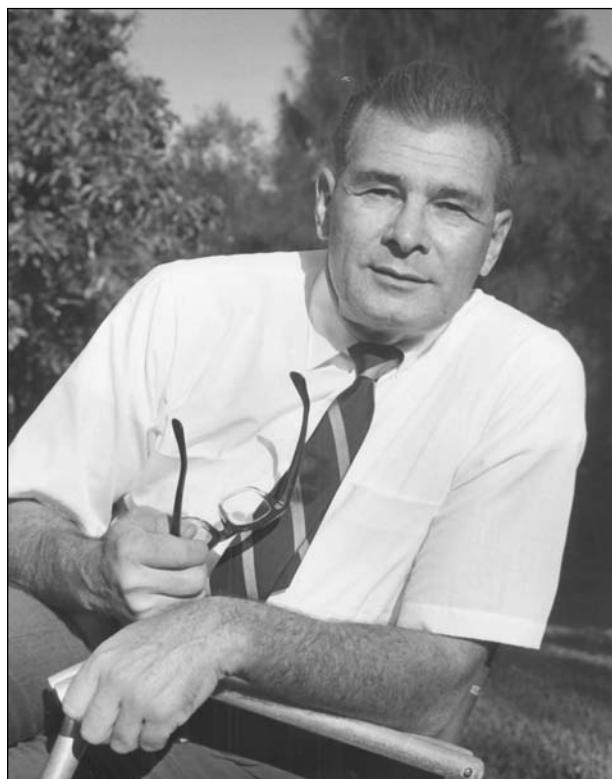
Holtzman, who served as national president of the Baseball Writers Association of America (BWAA), was recipient of the prestigious Red Smith Award in 1997 for his contributions to sports journalism. In 1996, he was named Chicago Press Veteran of the Year, and in 2002 he received the Ring Lardner Award from the Chicago Athletic Association.

**HANK KAPLAN****United States****Born: April 15, 1920, in Brooklyn, New York**

Historian/journalist Hank Kaplan has been described by the *New York Times* as “the leading authority on the Sweet Science” and nicknamed “Lord of the Ring” by the *Miami News Times*. He was inducted into the World Boxing Hall of Fame in October 1994.

Kaplan was editor of *Boxing World* magazine and *Wide World of Boxing Digest* and has been a boxing consultant to *Sports Illustrated* for nearly thirty years, the *London Times*, *Der Stern*, and numerous other publications and broadcast media throughout the world.

Marveled at by contemporaries as a “living encyclopedia of prizefighting,” Kaplan owns and maintains, arguably, the world’s largest private boxing library and most extensive collec-



Hank Kaplan

tion of boxing photographs and research resources.

Kaplan was the first elected president of the World Boxing Historians Association and is permanent chairman of the International Boxing Hall of Fame’s selection committee.

In April 2003, the Boxing Writers Association of America conferred its James J. Walker Award upon Kaplan, recognizing his fifty-plus years of “long and meritorious service to boxing.” He is also recipient of the 1999 Ray Arcel Award presented by Ring 8 of the New York Veteran Boxers’ Association, and the 1999 Rochester Boxing Hall of Fame George Beahon Award. In 2004, Kaplan received the American Association of Professional Ringside Physicians (AAPRP) Award for “outstanding contribution to boxing.”

**MAX KASE****United States****Born: July 21, 1898****Died: March 20, 1974**

Max Kase was sports editor of the *New York Journal-American* newspaper for twenty-eight years. He became sports editor of the *Journal-American* in 1938 and was known to readers through his popular “BriefKase” column.

In 1951, Kase’s exclusive story that members of the City College of New York’s “double” national championship basketball team, which had won both the NCAA and National Invitational Tournament titles, were being questioned by the New York District Attorney’s office regarding “point shaving,” exposed what was to become the biggest sports scandal of the early postwar era. Kase subsequently received a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the scandal.

He was the guiding force behind the *Journal-American* sandlot baseball program in New York



*Max Kase*

City, which had the annual Hearst Sandlot Classic as its showcase. Kase was also one of the founders of the influential B'nai B'rith Sports Lodge of New York City and served two terms as its president. In 1957, Kase was instrumental in arranging Hearst Newspapers' underwriting and promotion of Israel's national basketball team's first visit to the United States.

Kase joined the International News Service (INS) in 1917 and in 1923 left to become sports editor of *The Havana Telegram*. He returned to the INS in 1925, and in 1934 moved to the sports editor's desk at *The Boston American* for four years.

### A. J. (ABBOTT JOSEPH) LIEBLING

**United States**

**Born:** October 18, 1904,

**in New York, New York**

**Died:** December 28, 1963

A. J. Liebling was "a chronicler of the prize ring," a media critic of extraordinary wit, and biographer of diverse individuals for *New Yorker* magazine from 1935 until his death. A collection of many of his *New Yorker* boxing stories, published in 1956 as a book, *The Sweet Science*, is considered the most critically admired and widely read book on prizefighting ever written. Liebling was elected to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1992.

In 1935, following nearly a decade of intermittent employment at the *New York Times*,



*A. J. (Abbott Joseph) Liebling*

*New York World Telegram*, and *Providence Journal*, Liebling went to work at the *New Yorker*. He first came into prominence on the eve of World War II as the magazine's Paris correspondent, eventually following the First Infantry Division across North Africa and into northern France. After the war, he took over the *New Yorker's* "Wayward Press" department, first directed by the storied Robert Benchley.

An amateur boxer in his youth, Liebling's interest in the sport was reflected in his accounts of boxing's mayhem and beauty and his sketches of ring personalities that appeared from time to time in the magazine. In addition to *The Sweet Science*, another acclaimed compilation of his *New Yorker* boxing stories was published under the title *A Neutral Corner*.

Liebling wrote on a number of subjects in addition to the prize ring, including politics, food, war, the media, and horse racing. Among his other published works are *The Wayward Press* (his first collection of articles in book form, 1948), *Between Meals*, *The Most of A. J. Liebling*, *The Honest Rainmaker*, *Chicago—The Second City*, *The Telephone Booth Indian*, *The Earl of Louisiana*, and *The Jollity Building*.

Liebling was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government for his work as a World War II correspondent.

#### WILLY MEISL

##### Germany and Great Britain

**Born:** December 26, 1895, in Vienna, Austria

**Died:** June 12, 1968

Willy Meisl was Germany's leading sportswriter from the 1920s through the mid-1930s.

From 1924 through 1933, Meisl was editor of Berlin's *Vossische Zeitung*, Germany's leading newspaper. He was also editor of the influential book *Sport am Scheidewege*, which featured articles by Bertold Brecht, Egon Erwin Kisch, and

Arnold Bronnen, three of Germany's most prominent intellectuals.

After the April 1933 Nazi "Machtergreifung," Meisl authored an extensive *Vossische Zeitung* article about Germany's top Jewish sportsmen that, in the context of the times, was a daring piece of journalism. Nonetheless, the publisher of the "VZ" stood between journalist license and infuriated "new order" German authorities. But this protection lasted less than a year, and by January 1934, Meisl was forced to emigrate to England.

In 1936, Meisl joined the staff of *World Journalist*, the official publication of the British Olympic Committee. He served in the British army from 1940 through 1943 and served at the British Foreign Office from 1943 to 1946.

Following World War II, Meisl was the London sports correspondent for Sweden's leading dailies, *Dagens Nyheter* and *Exporessen*, as well as newspapers in Switzerland, Germany, and England.

Meisl was a primary contributor to the German books *Olympia* 1928 and *Olympia* 1932. He authored the books: *Der Schwimmsport* (with P. Winter) in 1925, *Boxen* in 1925, *Der Fussball-sport* in 1925, *Der Sport am Scheidewege* 1928, *Fussball, der Welsport* 1930, and *ABC des Fuss-ballspiels*. His 1955 book, *Soccer Revolution*, discussed modern soccer systems, and he coauthored a booklet, *Sonderabdruck aus dem Sammelwerk, Juden im Deutschen Kulturbereich*, published just before his death in 1968.

Meisl received his doctorate of laws degree in Vienna in 1922. As a student, he ranked among Austria's top all-around athletes. In the years around World War I, he was goalkeeper for the Wiener amateur soccer team and was goalkeeper for the Austrian national soccer team. He coached the Hammarby IF soccer team in Stockholm a year later. He was also a member of the Austrian national water polo team and a champion swimmer, boxer, and tennis player.

In 1954, British weekly *World Sports* accorded Meisl the title: "World's No. 1 Soccer Critic."

### BARNEY NAGLER

**United States**

**Born: August 24, 1912, in Brooklyn, New York**

**Died: October 1990**

For nearly forty years, Barney Nagler wrote a newspaper column devoted mainly to boxing and thoroughbred racing. The column, "On Second Thought," first appeared in 1950 in the *New York Morning Telegraph* and was spiced with jargon of the gym and stable. When the *Telegraph* ceased publication in 1972, Nagler's column moved to the *Daily Racing Form*, continuing until the writer's death in October 1990.

An author of numerous books, Nagler's titles include *James Norris and the Decline of Boxing*;



Barney Nagler

*The American Horse; Brown Bomber: The Pilgrimage of Joe Louis; Only the Ring Was Square* (with Teddy Brenner); and *Shoemaker, America's Greatest Jockey*.

Before joining the *New York Telegraph*, Nagler was a writer for Bill Stern's *Colgate Sports Newsreel* on national radio. During the 1950s and 1960s, he was a producer of sports events on the NBC and ABC television networks, including the 1964 Winter Olympic Games and *Wide World of Sports*.

Nagler served as president of the New York Boxing Writers Association twelve times between 1960 and 1980. From 1984 to 1989, he was president of the Boxing Writers Association of America and received the association's James A. Farley Award in 1989.

In 1978, Nagler was honored with the Walter Haight Award by the National Turf Writers Association for excellence in reporting thoroughbred racing.

### BEN OLAN

**United States**

**Born: March 31, 1924,  
in New York, New York**

Ben Olan has been a writer and editor for the Associated Press (AP) wire service since 1952. By the time he had completed his fortieth year at the AP, Olan had already received the Hockey Hall of Fame's Elmer Ferguson Award (1987), named Honorary Lifetime Member of the Baseball Writers Association of America (1957), and had authored thirteen books on sports.

Olan was AP hockey editor from 1954 to 1967 and covered college and professional basketball, baseball, and major boxing matches. He was the first editor of *Hockey Illustrated* magazine, from 1962 to 1967.

As AP editor-writer and special projects editor for AP Newsfeatures, Olan assigned and edited



Ben Olan

an estimated 5,000 stories produced by major sportswriters throughout America. Named to the special projects position in 1974, he produced sports books published by AP in partnership with major publishers such as Prentice-Hall, Dell, Crown, and Grolier. His AP book titles include *The Associated Press Sports Almanac*, 1975 to 1979 editions; *The Sports Immortals*; *The 101 Greatest Athletes of the Century*; *The 1980 Winter Olympics Book*; and *A Century of Champions*.

Among the books he independently authored are *Big Time Baseball* (1956), *Baseball's Unforgettable Games* (1959, with J. L. Reichler), *Pro Football's 100 Greatest Players* (1984), and *Pro Football's 50 Greatest Games* (1985), the last with George Allen, and nine other books.

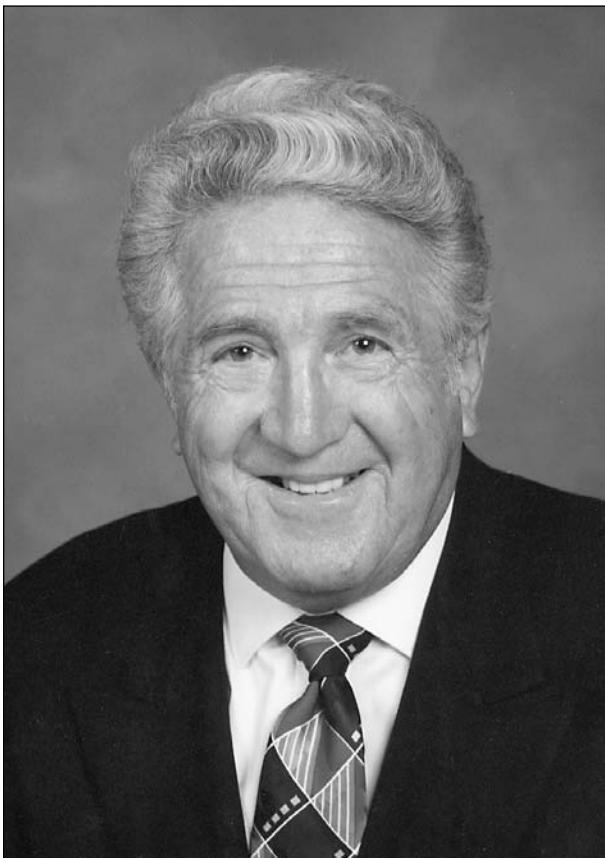
Among the publications for which he served as editor between 1969 and 1984 are *Boxing Today*, *Boxing Scene*, *Sports Scene*, *Pro Football Today*, and numerous others.

## MURRAY OLDERMAN

**United States**

**Born: March 27, 1922,  
in New York, New York**

Sports columnist and cartoonist Murray Olderman's work appeared in 750 daily newspapers for the greater part of thirty-five years. His columns and cartoons were distributed by the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), a Scripps-Howard syndicate. Olderman is also the author of eleven books and illustrator of nine others. He is the founder of the Jim Thorpe Trophy for the National Football League's Most Valuable Player and the founder of the Maurice Podoloff Trophy for the National Basketball Association's MVP. His football murals hang at the Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio.



Murray Olderman

Olderman is holder of a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, bachelor's degree in science and humanities from Stanford University, where he was Phi Beta Kappa, and a master's degree in journalism from Northwestern University. He joined the NEA in 1952, became its sports editor in 1964, its executive editor in 1968, a contributing editor in 1971, and he loosely retired in 1987. Among the numerous publications he has also contributed to as a writer or cartoonist are *Sports Illustrated*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *The Sporting News*, *Tennis*, *World Tennis*, *Golf Digest*, *Inside Sports*, and *Skiing* magazine.

In 1974, and again in 1979, Olderman was named Sports Cartoonist of the Year by the National Cartoonists Society. He received the Pro Football Writers Association's Dick McGann Award in 1979 as outstanding professional football writer. In 1991, the (college) Football Writers Association of America honored him with their McGrane Award. And, he has served as president of the Football Writers Association of America.

Among the books Olderman either authored or coauthored are *The 20th Century Encyclopedia of Baseball*; *Tennis Clinic*; *The Warrior Way, Just Win, Baby*; *Starr*; and the three-book Prentice-Hall series, *The Pro Quarterback*, *The Running Backs*, and *The Defenders*.

A recipient of many other professional writing and cartooning honors, Olderman was inducted into the National Sportswriters Hall of Fame in 1993.

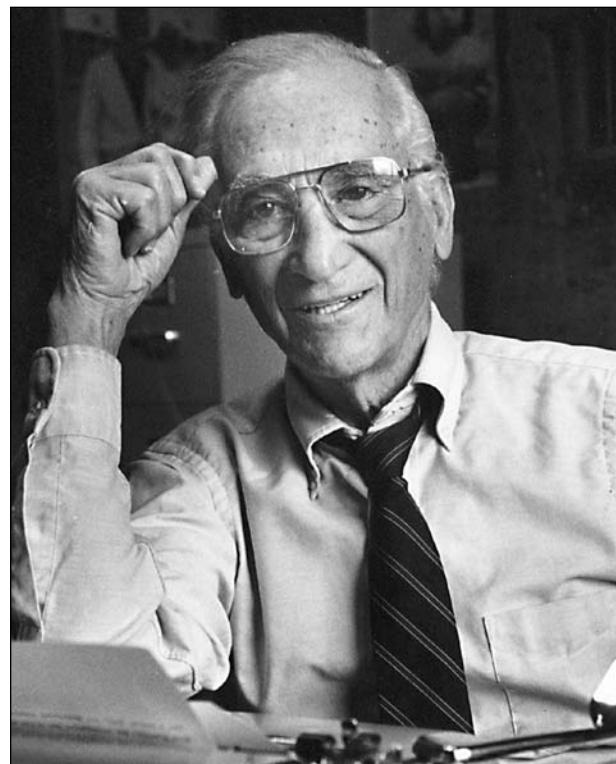
### SHIRLEY LEWIS POVICH

**United States**

**Born: 1905 in Bar Harbor, Maine**

**Died: June 5, 1998**

Shirley Povich was a sports columnist and reporter for the *Washington Post* beginning in 1923. He celebrated his retirement in 1973 but



Shirley Povich

went on to write more than 600 additional pieces for the *Post*. In 1975, he was recipient of the Baseball Writers Association of America's J. G. Taylor Spink Award, the Baseball Hall of Fame honor for sportswriters.

Povich joined the *Post* as a reporter during his second year as a Georgetown University law student. In 1925, was named sports editor. In 1933, he became a sports columnist, a responsibility that continued for sixty-four years with only one interruption. In 1945, Povich took on an assignment as a *Washington Post* war correspondent in the Pacific theater. Following World War II, he returned to his sports desk.

Povich is the author of *The Washington Senators* (G.P. Putnam Sons, 1954) and *All These Mornings* (Prentice-Hall, 1969).

His writing has been recognized with numerous prestigious honors, including the National Headliners 1964 Grantland Rice Award for sportswriting, the Red Smith Award in 1983,

and election to the National Sportswriters Hall of Fame in 1984. He was president of the Boxing Writers Association of America in 1955.

Shirley Povich's first name accounted for his listing in *Who's Who of American Women* in 1962! He was the father of American television personality Maury Povich.

### ED SABOL

**United States**

**Born: September 11, 1916,  
in Atlantic City, New Jersey**

Ed Sabol is founder and president of NFL Films, Inc. Since 1964, his company has filmed every National Football League game.

A men's clothing salesman, Sabol created the Blair Motion Pictures company in 1962 (named for daughter Blair) and made a successful bid (of \$3,000) to film the National Football League's (NFL) Green Bay Packers–New York Giants championship game that year at Yankee Stadium.



*Ed Sabol*

The film, entitled *Pro Football's Longest Day*, was such a success that he was given the rights to film the NFL's championship contests the following two seasons. In 1964, Sabol persuaded the NFL that it needed its own motion picture entity to promote and preserve the history of the game. Thus, NFL Films was born.

Sabol's concept not only achieved its original goals, but has developed into an award-winning genre of filmmaking, a staple of sports coaching, and a multimillion-dollar industry.

Often honored, Sabol's NFL Films has to date won 65 television Emmy awards and numerous international awards. And Sabol himself has received numerous personal honors. In 1987, the National Football League Alumni Association presented him their Order of the Leather Helmet Award, given to "those who have made deep and lasting contributions to the game of professional football." That same year, he received the NFL's Bert Bell Memorial Award for his "outstanding contributions" to the league. And, in 1991, Sabol was the third person to be honored by the NFL Hall of Fame with the Pete Rozelle Award, presented "for exceptional longtime contributions to radio and television in professional football."

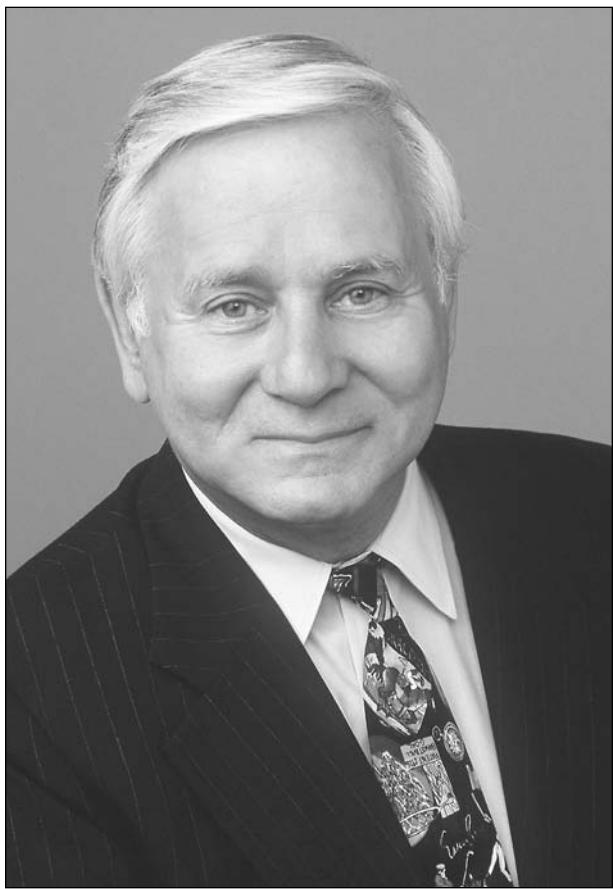
As an All-American athlete in the mid-1930s, Ed Sabol was a world-class swimmer (50- and 100-yard freestyle) at Ohio State University when he was selected for the 1936 United States Olympic Team. He declined the honor, publicly stating that he would not swim in a pool built by Adolf Hitler.

### DICK SCHAAP

**United States**

**Born: September 27, 1934,  
in Brooklyn, New York  
Died: December 21, 2001**

Dick Schaap was a celebrated journalistic for more than fifty years. His media were radio, tele-



Dick Schaap

vision, newspapers, magazines, and books. Upon his sudden passing, *ESPN, The Magazine* wrote: Dick Schaap was known “for his humorous, often brutally honest approach to sports.”

Among Schaap’s major media assignments: editor of *Sports Magazine* 1973–77, featured on NBC’s “Nightly News” and “The Today Show” 1971–80; and was an ABC-TV theater critic for several years. His broad journalistic expertise resulted in his being the only person qualified to vote for both Tony (theater) and Heisman (college football) awards.

As host of “ESPN Magazine’s Sports Reporters” and ESPN Classic’s “Shaap: One on One,” he was seen internationally on cable TV. He was also heard on ESPN Radio’s “The Sporting Life” (with son Jeremy), and was a frequent contributor to *ESPN, The Magazine*.

The journalist who once coined the term “Fun City” in describing Manhattan began the career he called a “fantasy” as a high school junior, writing the weekly sports column *Scanning the Sports Scene* for the *Long Island Leader*. He also found time to work at the *Nassau (N.Y.) Daily Review-Star*, apprenticing for future Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist Jimmy Breslin. From 1959 to 1966, Schaap was a writer/senior editor for *Newsweek*, editor at *Parade* and city editor and then columnist at the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *World Journal Tribune*.

He authored 33 books (mostly sports-themed), including the seminal sports best seller *Instant Replay* (with Jerry Kramer). His “As told to Dick Schaap” autobiographies include: baseball stars Hank Aaron and Tom Seaver, basketball star Dave DeBusschere, football icons Joe Namath, Joe Montana, and Bo Jackson (the best-selling sports autobiography ever, *Bo Knows Bo*), and actor-comedian Billy Crystal. Schaap’s non-sports books include *RFK*, a biography of Robert F. Kennedy, *.44*, with Jimmy Breslin, about infamous Son of Sam serial killer David Berkowitz, and *Turned On*, about upper-middle-class drug abuse. Schaap’s autobiography, *Flashing Before My Eyes*, was published shortly before his death.

His honors were many. Schaap’s profiles of Olympian Tom Waddell and comedian Sid Caesar for ABC’s *20/20* series earned him Emmys in 1983 and 1988. He won an Emmy for sports reporting in 1986 for four features that aired on ABC’s *World News Tonight*, and he won Emmy Awards for writing in 1991 and 1994. Schaap was awarded a CableACE Award as Best Commentator/Analyst for his work on ESPN, and the Women’s Sports Foundation honored him “for excellence in covering women’s sports.”

Dick Schaap graduated from Cornell University in 1955 and attended the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism on a Grantland Rice Memorial Fellowship.

**BILL STERN****United States****Born:** July 1, 1907, in Rochester, New York**Died:** November 19, 1971

One of the early influential American radio sports broadcasters, Bill Stern was elected to the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Hall of Fame in 1974 and the American Sportscasters Hall of Fame in 1984.

In addition to broadcasting a spectrum of events that included boxing championships, the Olympics, and major college football games, Stern hosted the popular NBC network radio sports series, *Sports Newsreel*, for many years. From 1940 to 1952, he was the top-rated national sports commentator in the *Radio Daily Magazine* poll of U.S. radio editors.

Among Stern's vast and impressive credits that began to accrue in the mid-1930s are the first broadcast of a professional baseball game (New York versus St. Louis) and the first televised sports event (a Princeton versus Columbia baseball game).

Stern first became a sports announcer at NBC in 1935, where his entertaining and sometimes controversial *Sports Newsreel* was popular fare. He left NBC in 1953 to join the ABC network and later became sports director of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Stern was familiar to moviegoers as the voice that narrated MGM's *News of the Day* newsreels for fifteen years.

As a college football player at Penn Military College and a musician, young Stern organized a jazz orchestra and toured college campuses and movie houses. At the age of twenty-five, he was named the first stage director of New York City's newly built Radio City Music Hall.

Two years later, NBC radio hired Stern after a brilliant audition and fired him forty-eight hours later, following an askew attempt at self-promotion. He took an announcing position at



Bill Stern

a Louisiana radio station, but soon after, en route to covering a regional football game, he barely survived an auto accident that cost him one of his legs. NBC decided to give Stern a second chance, and for the next seventeen years he built an empire of mesmerized fans with stylized and occasionally "tall" sports reporting.

**DR. GYORGY SZEPESI (FRIEDLANDER)****Hungary****Born:** 1922 in Budapest, Hungary

Gyorgy Szepesi has been a member of the Hungarian Olympic Committee from 1962 into the year 2005 and chairman of the executive committee of the Federation Internationale de Football (FIFA) 1982 to 1994. In 1994, Szepesi received the FIFA Medal, and in 1995, he was recipient of the Olympic Order from Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

Szepesi has been a fixture at Hungarian Radio since 1945, when he was appointed editor in



*Dr. Gyorgy Szepesi (Friedlander)*

chief. He has covered Olympic Games since 1948, including the 2000 Games in Australia. Since 1954, he has covered every soccer World Cup.

It was during his term as chairman of the Hungarian Football Association (HFA), from 1978 to 1986 that contact was first made with the Israeli Football Association. He is now honorary chairman of the HFA and honorary member of FIFA's Executive Committee.

Szepesi received his doctorate in sports history from the University of Physical Education in Budapest and played basketball for Hungary's VAC until the Fascists disbanded the club in 1942.

### SAM TAUB

**United States**

**Born: September 10, 1886,  
in New York, New York  
Died: July 10, 1979**

Sam Taub was the sport of boxing's first blow-by-blow radio broadcaster, announcing more than 7,000 matches during his long career.

Taub became a radio announcer in 1924 following a successful newspaper career. The actual date is unknown, but Taub called the first U.S. radio broadcast of a boxing match in the late 1920s. In 1937, he was the ringside commentator for the first commercially sponsored series of boxing broadcasts, from the New York Hippodrome. The package was promoted by Mike Jacobs and Nat Fleischer, both of whom are also IJSHOF honorees (see Boxing).

In 1938, Taub was at the microphone for the first regularly televised bouts in the United States, from Ridgewood Grove, St. Nicholas Arena, and Jamaica, all in New York. His blow-by-blow description of the Max Baer versus Lou Nova bout, on April 4, 1941, was the first bout telecast from Madison Square Garden. He also hosted his own sports show on New York radio for twenty-four years.

Taub was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1978 and to the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1995.



*Sam Taub*

# RACQUETBALL

## MARTY HOGAN

**United States**

**Born: January 22, 1958,  
in St. Louis, Missouri**

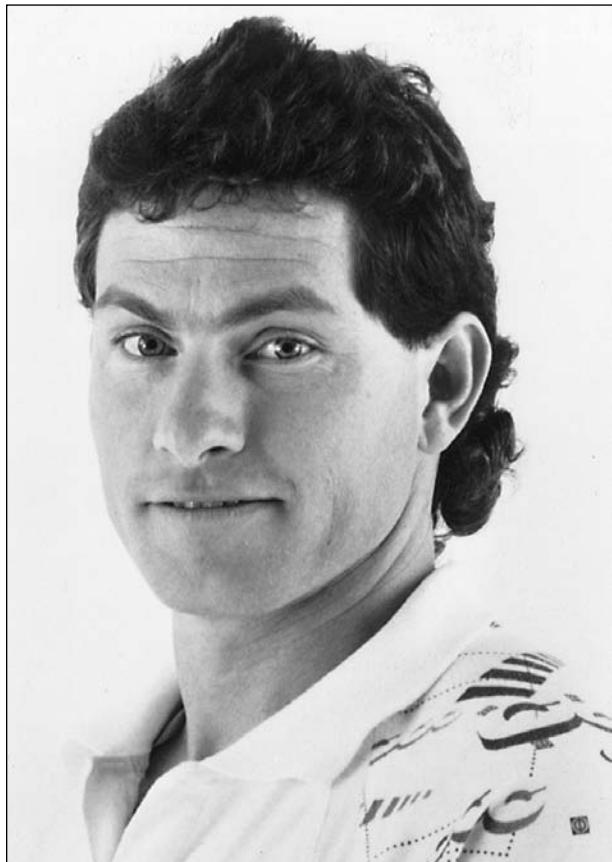
A winner of more than 100 international or national racquetball titles and 6 United States National Championships during his dominating fourteen-year professional career, Marty Hogan was ranked either #1 or #2 in the world from 1976 to 1990.

Hogan won the U.S. National Championship five consecutive times from 1978 to 1982 and again in 1986. He was runner-up in 1976, 1977, and from 1983 to 1985. From 1978 to 1981, he reached the finals of 62 consecutive tournaments, winning 56 of them.

The St. Louis-born, San Diego-raised Hogan revolutionized the sport of racquetball, changing it from a control game into a power game. He is an athlete who, competitors say, was able to jump both horizontally and vertically at the same time while driving a ball as fast as 142 miles per hour.

Marty turned pro in 1975 and became racquetball's first millionaire. In 1989, he captured his final national title and retired the following

year. At the time of his retirement, he was the sport's all-time leading money winner. *National Racquetball Magazine* ranks Marty the #1 player of all time.



*Marty Hogan*

# ROWING

## ALLEN ROSENBERG

**United States**

**Born: November 29, 1931,  
in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Allen Rosenberg was head coach of many United States national rowing teams from 1961 to 1976. His 1964 U.S. Olympic team won two gold medals—in eights and pairs with coxswain—as well as a silver in double sculls, and a bronze in four without cox. His 1974 World Championships team won a gold medal in the eights event.

Rosenberg's teams also captured a silver at the 1965 and a gold at the 1974 World Champi-

onships and a silver at the 1976 Olympics. They won two golds, a silver, and a bronze at the 1975 Pan American Games and an array of other international competitions. His U.S. Maccabiah Games teams of 1961 and 1965 each took home three gold medals.

As a competitor, the Temple University pharmacy and law graduate won four U.S. and three Canadian national titles: In 1954, U.S. four with coxswain, and Canada eight-oared shell; in 1955, U.S. eight-oared shell; and in 1957 and 1958, (U.S. and Canada) eight-oared shell. He competed in the World Championships of 1958 and 1962, winning a silver medal in 1958 for eight-oared shell. He earned gold in eight-oared shell and silver for four with cox at the 1955 Pan American Games and won a Maccabiah Games gold medal in 1961.

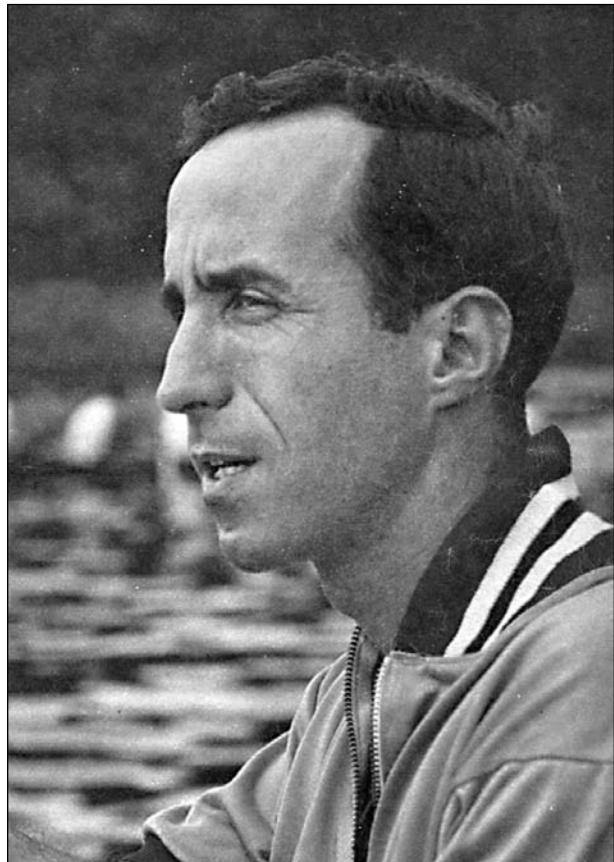
Rosenberg's techniques are known internationally as the Rosenberg Style, and his concepts are employed by 75 percent of today's world-class rowing crews. His success earned him a position as the first national technical director of American Rowing. He has served as president of the Rowing Coaches of America.

Rosenberg was inducted into the Rowing Hall of Fame in 1984.

## DONALD SPERO

**United States**

**Born: August 9, 1939, in Chicago, Illinois**



*Allen Rosenberg*

One of America's most celebrated rowing athletes, Don Spero won the World Rowing Single Sculls Championship in 1966 in Bled, Yugoslavia. Later that year, he again took the gold medal at the National Championships at St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada. In 1965, Spero won the Henley Regatta Diamond Sculls Championship in



*Donald Spero*

England and the Duisberg International Regatta single sculls gold medal in Germany.

Spero was U.S. National Champion in 1963, 1964, and 1966 in single sculls; double sculls champion in 1963; and quadruple sculls champion in 1965.

Although injured in the 1964 Olympic semi-finals, Spero managed to finish sixth in single sculls at the Tokyo Games and won a bronze medal in the same event that year at the European Championships in Amsterdam. In 1963,

Spero took a silver medal in double sculls at the European Championships in Copenhagen.

His first international competition came at the World Maccabiah Games in 1961, when he captured a gold medal in four with coxswain.

In 1966, Spero cofounded the National Rowing Foundation and was its director from 1967 to 1984. Among his many honors are election to the Helms/Rowing Hall of Fame in 1966, Cornell University Hall of Fame in 1984, and New York Athletic Club Hall of Fame in 1986.

# RUGBY

## AARON "OKEY" GEFFIN ("THE BOOT")

**South Africa**

**Born: May 28, 1921,  
in Johannesburg, South Africa**

Okey Geffin, the Transvaal star who set a world Test match record with five penalties from five attempts and later scored 35 of 47 points to set another world Test match record, honed his rugby talents while a World War II prisoner of war.

Captured at Tobruk during the North African campaign, Sergeant Geffin would spend three

years as a POW in Italy and Germany. He escaped in Italy, only to be recaptured and sent to Germany, where he again escaped and was caught twice. Geffin was incarcerated in the German camp with Bill Payn of the Springboks, the South African national team.

"We used to scrum for hours on end," explains Geffin. "And he coached me. Payn arranged rugby games in camp: South Africa against the New Zealanders. Our gear was dyed underpants and vests, but no boots. We played barefoot. Payn encouraged my development and told me I would be a Springbok if I continued to play after the war."

Shortly after his release at war's end in 1945, Geffin was selected to play for Transvaal, for whom he would compete for seven years, including winning two Currie Cup finals. Transvaal lost the first Cup final by two points. But Okey was Transvaal's placekicker for the 1950 Currie Cup, making 12 of 22 points scored in the victory.

A year earlier, in his first Test match as a South African Springbok (1949 versus New Zealand), Okey broke the world record with five penalties from five attempts. (South Africa, losing the match 0–11, came back to win 15–11). In a four-match Test against the All-Blacks of New Zealand—all of them victorious for South Africa—Geffin scored 35 of his team's 47 points—another world record. Geffin's handprints and boot prints are displayed in the New Zealand National Rugby Museum in tribute to his 1949 feat.

Other South African international matches in which he competed included Tests against Great Britain, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

Upon retiring from rugby, Geffin continued as a prominent South African sportsman, first as a three-handicap golfer and then as a bowls na-



Aaron "Okey" Geffin

tional champion. At the 1969 World Maccabiah Games in Israel, Okey led South Africa to a gold medal sweep of the four bowls events.

**SYDNEY NOMIS****South Africa****Born: November 15, 1941,  
in Johannesburg, South Africa**

Syd Nomis was a Springbok (national team) wing and center in 55 international rugby matches from 1966 to 1971. He represented South Africa in a record 25 consecutive Test matches—a mark he continues to own into the year 2005.

His Test match tours include 1966 in Argentina; 1967 at home against France; 1968 at home against the British Lions; 1968 in France; 1969 at home versus Australia; 1970 in the United Kingdom; 1970 at home against New Zealand; 1971 at home against France; and 1971 at home versus the British Lions.

Nomis also represented Transvaal fifty-four times over eleven years, the first time in 1963. He was selected for the Quaggas Invitational South African Team in 1961 and 1962.

*Sydney Nomis***WILF ROSENBERG****South Africa****Born: June 18, 1934,  
in Capetown, South Africa**

Transvaal's Wilf Rosenberg was recognized as one of South Africa's great rugby stars while still

*Rosenberg, third from left, passes to his Leeds wing.*

a teenager. He played in his first Test international match in 1955 against Great Britain. He toured internationally with the South African team until 1959, when he turned professional for the Leeds (England) Rugby League Club.

In 1960–61, Rosenberg broke the Leeds single-season scoring record with 48 tries, a record that still stands.

Following his playing career, Rosenberg was the rugby columnist for South Africa's *Sunday Times* for eighteen years, and he continues to be a journalist for overseas newspapers and magazines. He is a TV rugby commentator for the South African Broadcasting Company and, during the rugby season, hosts his own program, *Wilf's Whistle*.

# SAILING

## ZEPHANIA CARMEL AND LYDIA LAZAROV

Israel

**Carmel—Born: December 21, 1940,  
in Baghdad, Iraq**

**Died: September 1980**

**Lazarov—Born: January 16, 1946,  
in Sofia, Bulgaria**

Israel's first world champions in any sport, Zephania Carmel and Lydia Lazarov won their title in 1969 in the Team 420 non-Olympic Sailing class at Sandham, Sweden. Carmel also won the world championship in the Individual event.

As teammates on Israel's Zevulun Bateam Club, the twosome won the Israeli championship in 1966 in the 420 class and topped an international field of competition in the same event on New York's Hudson River in August 1967. Carmel won the Israel national individual event in 1970.

Carmel drowned in September 1980 while training on a windsurfing craft.

## GAL FRIDMAN

Israel

**Born: September 19, 1975, in Hadera, Israel**

Gal Fridman won the 2004 Olympic Mistral windsurfing event in Athens and with the victory became Israel's first-ever Olympic gold medalist.

In twelve previous Olympiads, dating back to Israel's 1952 entry into the International Games, Israeli athletes had earned only one silver and three bronze competition medals. The victory-platform presentation of twenty-eight-year-old

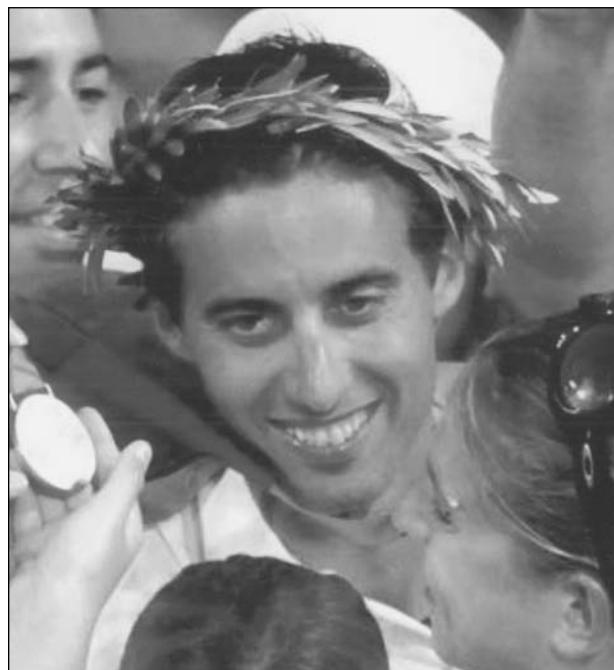
Fridman's gold medal marked the first time Hatikvah (the Israeli national anthem) was played at an Olympic awards ceremony.

Eight years earlier, Fridman took a bronze medal in the Mistral at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. Illness prior to the 2000 Olympiad kept him out of those games.

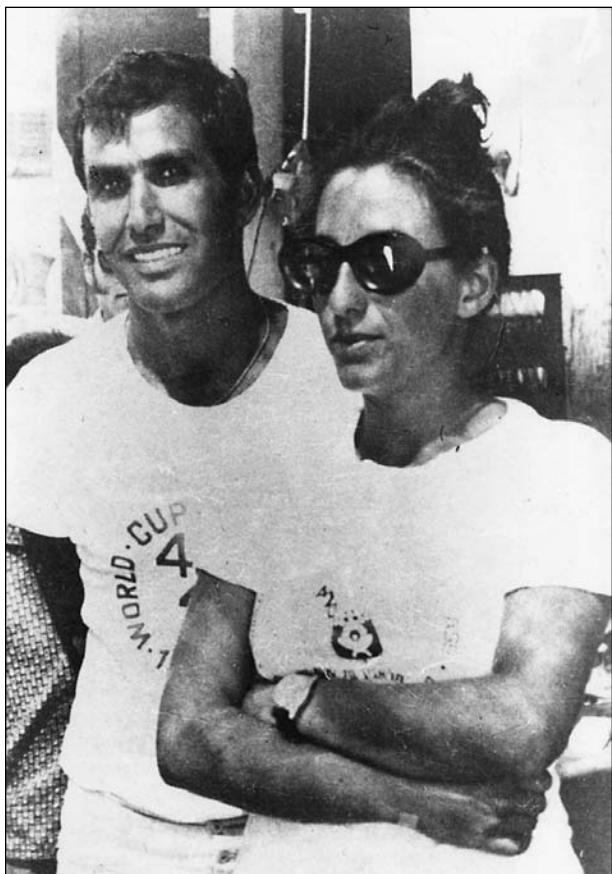
In December 2002, the Israeli windsurfer won the Mistral World Championship. Three months earlier, he was silver medalist at the European Championships.

In February 2003, Fridman was listed number one on the International Surfing Association Federation (ISAF) rankings. Just before the start of the 2004 Olympics, he was ranked seventh in the world.

Fridman was just seven years old when his father introduced windsurfing to the youngster who would become Israel's first Olympic gold medalist.



Gal Fridman



Zephania Carmel and Lydia Lazarov

### WALENTIN MANKIN

Soviet Union

**Born: August 19, 1938, in the Soviet Union**

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Walentin Mankin is the only yachtsman to win Olympic gold medals in three different classes of boats, in three different Olympiads.

Mankin won his first gold in 1968 in Mexico City in the Finn class. He took his second in the Tempest class with Dyrdyra at the 1972 Munich Games. And the Russian's third Olympic gold medal was won in the Star class with Muzy-schenko at the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Mankin also won an Olympic silver medal in the Tempest class at the 1976 Montreal Games.



Walentin Mankin

# SOCCER

## Arthur Baar

**Vienna, Austria**

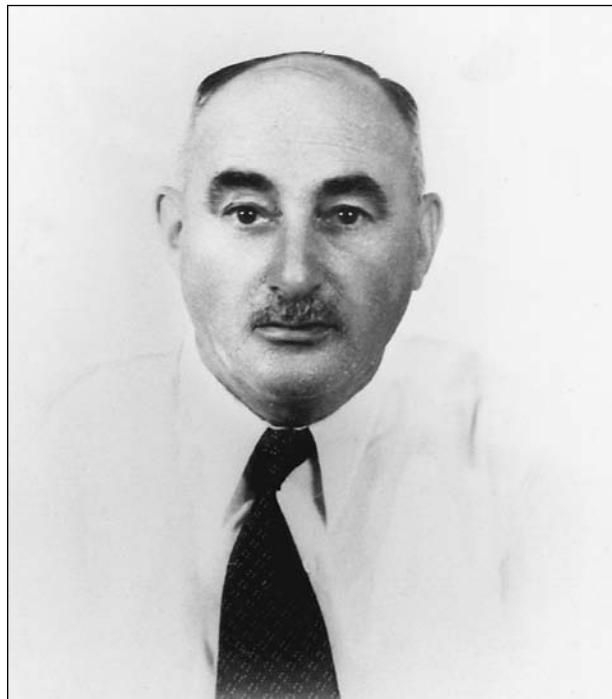
**Born: 1899 in Austria**

**Died: 1984**

Arthur Baar was the leader of the soccer section of the Hakoah of Vienna Sports Club in Austria and mentor of the internationally renowned Hakoah-Vienna Soccer Club from 1911 to 1927.

From 1927 to 1938, Baar served as vice president of Hakoah of Vienna. When Germany annexed Austria in 1938, he immigrated to Israel. Baar soon was given responsibility for organizing all Hapoel soccer activities, during which time he established courses for coaches and referees. In 1945, the British Palestine Authority appointed him to select a national soccer team.

Baar was manager of Israel's National Soccer Team from 1948 to 1954. In the late 1940s, he



*Arthur Baar*

and I. Kerner established the Hakoah Federation of Israel.

## BELA GUTTMANN

**Hungary**

**Born: 1900 in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: August 1981**

Bela Guttmann won more honors with world-class teams in Europe and South America than any other coach in soccer history. He coached for thirty years in ten different countries, including the national teams of Hungary, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Brazil, Uruguay, and Portugal. Guttmann's teams won 2 European Cups,



*Bela Guttmann*

10 national championships, and 7 National Cups.

As a player, 1922–33, he was center-half for the famed Budapest-based MTK team and later the storied Hakoah-Vienna club. Guttmann played for the pair of Jewish soccer dynasties during his entire active career, except for two seasons with an all-Jewish team in New York City.

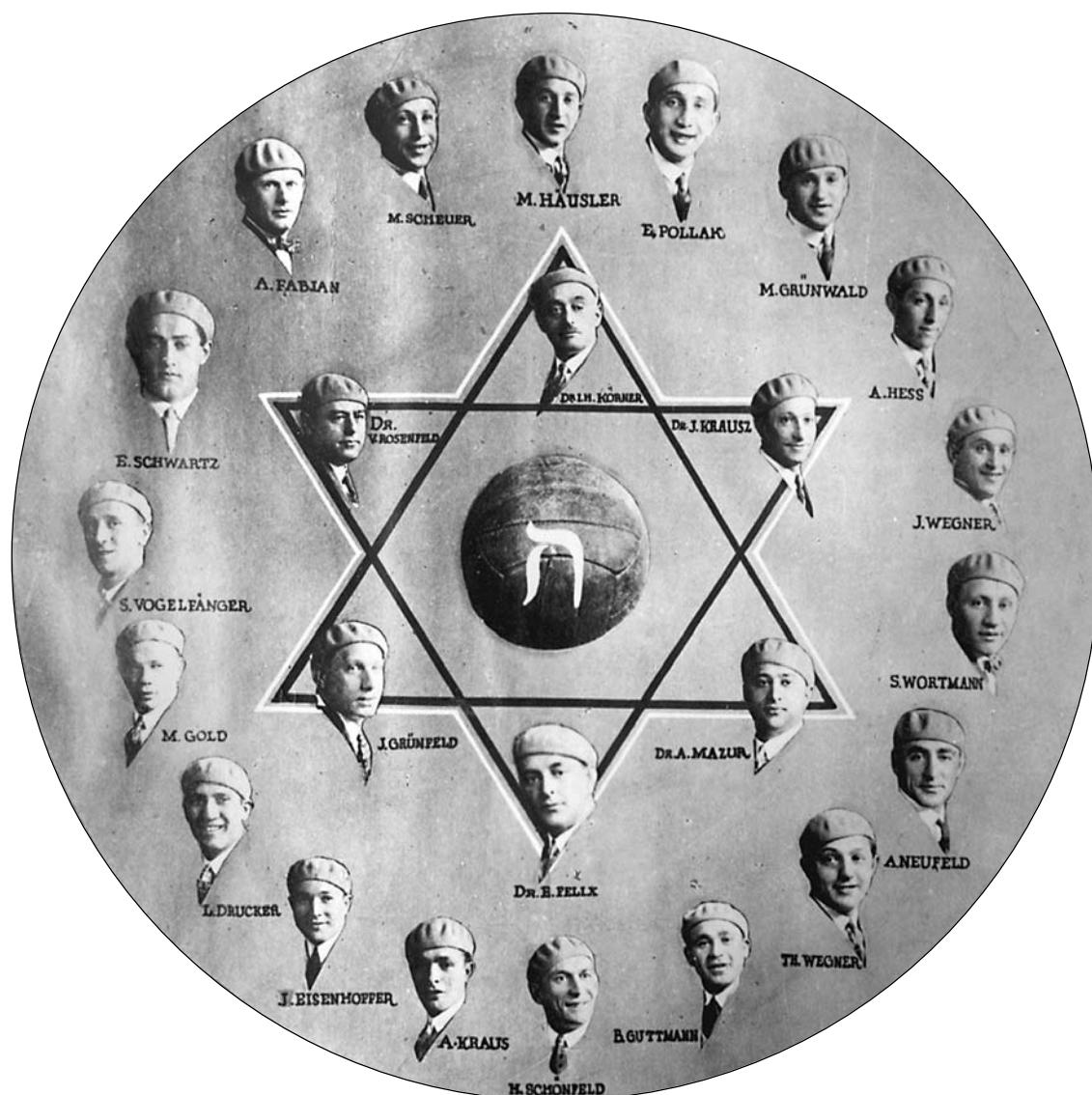
Guttmann's MTK club won a pair of Hungarian national championships, and Hakoah won the national title once. He was a member of the Hungarian Olympic Soccer Team in 1924.

## HAKOAH-VIENNA CLUB

### Austria

Hakoah-Vienna was an all-Jewish social-athletic club, whose celebrated soccer club won Austria's national championship in 1924–25 and finished second in 1921–22. This outstanding team attracted Jewish soccer stars from many countries and gained worldwide reputation through its many travels.

Hakoah-Vienna was the first international



*The Hakoah-Vienna Club display.*



Hakoah-Vienna Club members.

club to defeat an English team in England, when it romped past Great Britain's Westham of London Club 5–0 in 1923.

Hakoah-Vienna's top players include Jozsef Eisenhoffer, Sandor Fabian, Richard Fried, Max Gold, Max Grunwald, Jozsef Grunfeld, Bela Guttmann, Alois Hess, Moritz Hausler, "Fuss" Heinrich, Norbert Katz, Alexander Nemes-Neufeld, Egon Pollak, Max Scheuer, Alfred Schoenfeld, Erno Schwarz, Joseph Stross, Jacob Wagner, and Max Wortmann.

Hakoah of Vienna, the parent association of the famous soccer club, was the largest sporting organization in the world in its time, numbering more than 5,000 members and offering a wide variety of sports activities. With the rise of Nazism, the club disbanded in 1938, reestablishing itself after World War II on a modest scale.

### GYULA MANDL (JULIUS MANDEL)

**Hungary**

**Born: July 18, 1899, in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: November 1969**

A member of the Hungarian National Soccer Team for many years, Gyula Mandl became its coach and led the team during its prime years into the 1950s. From 1956 to 1958, Mandl coached the Brazilian national team, and from 1959 to 1963, he was coach of the Israel national team.



Gyula Mandl (Julius Mandel)



*Hugo Meisl*

## HUGO MEISL

**Austria**

**Born: November 16, 1881,**

**in Maleschau, Bohemia**

**Died: February 17, 1937**

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One of the great soccer authorities in the history of the sport, Hugo Meisl led the Austrian Soccer Federation from 1912 to 1937 and was its general secretary during the 1920's and 1930's. Convined that the concept of sports, particularly the game of soccer, was a peaceful way to positively connect nations, he founded the Mitropa Cup in 1927, the first international club competition.

Meisl was manager and mentor of the Austrian national "Wunderteam," which he organized in 1931 and led until his passing in 1937. The team earned its name by defeating fourteen consecutive top European teams, setting the standard of excellence in world soccer during the era. The team's string of victories was halted by a loss to England in 1932 and later a semifinal defeat against Italy at the 1934 World Championships.

A devotee of soccer from early childhood in Bohemia (now in the Czech Republic), Meisl's family moved to Vienna in 1893. As a player, referee, journalist, and official, he has been honored by his adopted country, Austria, as well as by other European nations for his considerable achievements.

# SOFTBALL

## HARRY “COON” ROSEN

United States

Born: 1908 in Lincoln, Nebraska

Died: January 4, 1997

It is estimated that Harry Rosen pitched 3,000 victories, 300 no-hitters, and 195 perfect games during his remarkable fast-pitch softball career. In 1933, he was the winning pitcher in the first Amateur Softball Association (ASA) championship game—played during the Chicago World’s Fair—hurling his Windy City J. L. Friedman team to the ASA title over Briggs Beautyware of Detroit. He allowed only one hit, while striking out sixteen. It was Briggs’s only loss of the season. During that single-elimination championship series, Rosen won eight games in three days. By newspaper accounts, the tournament was watched by 350,000 spectators. That season, Rosen’s record was 108 victories–11 losses.

From 1933 until he retired in 1946, the one-time University of Illinois baseball star pitched in twelve national softball championship tournaments and was named to eight all-tournament first teams (the predecessor of All-America selections). He was the tournament Most Valuable Player five consecutive times.

In 1935, Rosen, originator of the “figure eight” style of delivery, was featured in Ripley’s *Believe It or Not* for having lost two 1–0 games on the same day, despite giving up only one hit in the double-header, striking out 37 of 39 batters. (Errors were responsible for both runs.) In 1939, pitching for the Phoenix Lettuce Kings, he struck out 26 of 27 batters in a regulation nine-inning game.

During most of Rosen’s career, softball was played with a 16-inch ball and without gloves. The pitching mound at the time was 43½ feet from home plate, while today it is 46 feet.

At the age of 81, Rosen was the first Jew and the oldest person ever elected to the National Softball Hall of Fame. He was also honored by the Chicago and Arizona Halls of Fame and the San Diego Hall of Champions.



Harry “Coon” Rosen

## SPEED SKATING

### IRVING JAFFEE

United States

**Born:** September 15, 1906,  
in New York, New York

**Died:** March 1981

One of America's first great Winter Olympics champions, Irving Jaffee won gold medals in both the 5,000-meter (9:40.8) and 10,000-meter (19:13.6) speed skating events at the 1932 Winter Games in Lake Placid, New York.

However, it was Jaffee's unsuccessful quest for an Olympic gold medal in the 10,000-meter event four years earlier that resulted in one of the Winter Games' most lasting controversies. The competition had completed six of eight heats in the 10,000, with Jaffee, having topped Norway's world champion Bernt Evansen, holding the gold position. High temperatures caused the St. Moritz ice to be nonskatable, and in an unprecedented move, the Norwegian referee ruled the competition "no contest." The International Olympic Committee (IOC) conferred and overruled the referee, recognizing Jaffee as the event winner. However, soon after, the International Skating Federation overturned the IOC's decision. Two days earlier, Jaffee's fourth-place finish in the 5,000-meter event had marked the highest Winter Olympics finish ever by an American.

In 1934, although he had never skated more than 10,000 meters before, Jaffee set the world record in the 25-Mile Skating Marathon. Irving Jaffee was elected to the United States Skating Hall of Fame in 1940.



*Irving Jaffee*

# SURFING

## SHAUN TOMSON (TOMCHINSKY)

**South Africa**

**Born: August 21, 1955,  
in Durban, South Africa**

In the sport of surfing's first decade of professionalism, 1976 to 1985, South Africa's Shaun Tomson captured more international tour victories than any other competitor. He was International Pro-Surfing's (IPS) world champion in 1977 and was the only surfer to hold an IPS top six ranking for ten consecutive years, from 1976 to 1985.

Tomson, who first picked up a longboard at the age of ten and eventually made the transition to shortboards, firmly established himself as the most advanced surfer of his time at Hawaii's 1975 Pipeline Masters, Off-The-Wall, and Backdoor in the winter of 1976. His stunning performances, captured in Bill Delaney's influential surfing film, *Free Ride*, solidified Tomson eminence as the world's best.

At the time of his competitive retirement, Tomson ranked as the second-highest winner of major competition titles and the third-highest money winner in the history of surfing. In 1978, he was voted Surfer of the Year by *Surfer* magazine, and is one of only three world surfers to be featured on the cover of *Surfing Magazine*

(the others are Duke Kahanamoku and Mark Richards), a benchmark in the sport of surfing. Said *Surfing Magazine*: "After more than ten years as one of the sport's great performers [Tomson is] the most popular surfer of the past decade."

He was voted South African Sportsman of the Year in 1978.



Shaun Tomson

# SWIMMING

## WILLIAM BACHRACH

United States

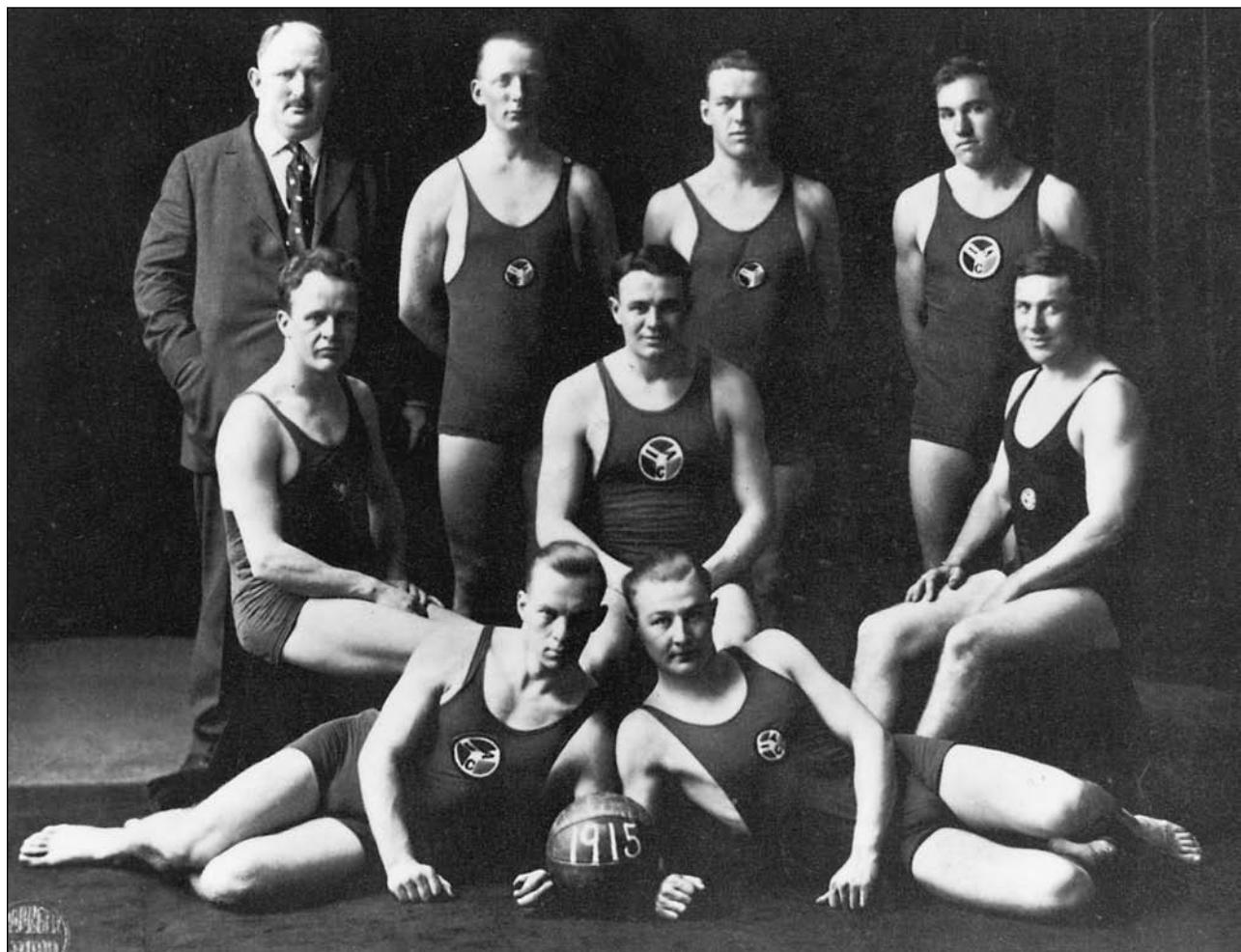
**Born:** May 15, 1879, in Chicago, Illinois

**Died:** July 1959

The most successful water sport coach prior to World War II, William Bachrach was head coach of the 1924 and 1928 United States Olympic teams. His men and women swimmers captured 13 gold medals in Paris in 1924 and 10 gold medals at the Amsterdam Olympics of 1928.

Bachrach himself developed four swimmers who won gold medals at the 1924 Games: Johnny Weissmuller (100- and 200-meter freestyles, and 800-meter relay), Bob Skelton (200-meter breaststroke), Ethel Lackie (100-meter freestyle and 400-meter relay), and Sybil Bauer (100-meter backstroke). Weissmuller also won a pair of gold medals at the 1928 Olympics, in 100-meter freestyle and 800-meter relay.

Other champions developed by Bachrach were American champion Mike McDermott and Olympic star Norman Ross Sr., winner of gold medals in the 400- and 1,500-meter free-



William Bachrach, standing left, with his 1915 team.



Bachrach with his well-known protégés Weismuller and Borg.

styles and 800-meter relay at the 1920 games in Antwerp.

As a coach, Bachrach was called "the beloved tyrant." Starting out as a swimming instructor at the Chicago Central YMCA, he later moved to the Illinois Athletic Club (IAC) and reigned there as coach of swimming and water polo from 1912 to 1954. His 1914 to 1917 IAC water polo teams captured the U.S. national championships for four consecutive years.

Bachrach was one of sixteen children and served in the Spanish American War.

#### CHARLOTTE "EPPY" EPSTEIN

**United States**

**Born:** 1885 in New York, New York

**Died:** August 1938

The mother of American women's competitive swimming, Charlotte Epstein established it as a recognized sport in the United States and was responsible for its inclusion on the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games program.

In October 1914, Epstein founded the Na-



*Charlotte Epstein*

tional Women's Life Saving League, later changed to New York Women's Swimming Association (WSA). She was the organizer, the manager, and provided the continuity and tenacity that made it go and kept it going. Within months of the WSA's establishment, Eppy persuaded the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) to permit women swimmers to register as athletes for the first time with the AAU.

A court stenographer by trade, Epstein led the United States lady swimmers to the 1920, 1924, and 1932 Olympiads. During this time, American female swimmers dominated the games, and among the swimmers considered Epstein's protégés were champions Gertrude Ederle, Aleen Riggan, and Eleanor Holm.

The success of the American women's swim team at the Antwerp Olympics led to the inclusion of track and field and other sports for women

in future Olympic games. (Women's archery and golf first appeared in the 1900 and 1904 Olympics and had been the only events open to females.) A short list of ladies' track and field events appeared for the first time at the 1928 Olympic Games.

Epstein's name and face were seldom in public print. Nevertheless, she was assistant manager of the 1932 U.S. Women's Olympic Swim Team—the first woman to be named for such an honor. Four years later, she was invited to coach the 1936 U.S. Women's Olympic swim team but declined and resigned from the United States Olympic Committee in protest against Nazi Germany's policies.

During her twenty-two years with the WSA, Epstein's swimmers set 51 world records and registered 31 U.S. champion relay teams.

#### ALFRED HAJOS-GUTTMANN

##### Hungary

**Born:** February 1, 1878,

**in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died:** November 12, 1955

Competing in the first modern Olympic games in Athens, Greece, in 1896, Alfred Hajos was the first-ever Olympic swimming champion and the first Hungarian Olympic gold medalist. He won two gold medals in Athens: the 100-meter freestyle (1:22.2), and 1,200-meter freestyle (18:22.2).

Years later, Hajos became a world-renowned architect specializing in sport facilities. In a special arts competition at the 1924 Paris Olympic Games, he was awarded an Olympic silver medal for architecture, the highest honor presented in that competition. He was recipient of the Olympic Diploma of Merit in 1953.

In 1885 and 1886, Hajos was 100-meter European swimming champion. A versatile athlete, he won Hungary's 100-meter sprint (track) championship in 1898, as well as the National 400-meter



*Alfred Hajos-Guttmann*



*Otto Herschmann*

hurdles and discus titles. He also played forward on Hungary's national soccer championship teams of 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Hajos is recipient of the Hungarian Heritage Prize and was inducted into the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1966. Four Hungarian elementary schools are named for him.

#### **OTTO HERSCHEMANN**

**Austria**

**Born: January 4, 1877, in Vienna, Austria**

**Died: 1942**

Otto Herschmann is one of only three athletes to have won Olympic medals in different sports.

He won a bronze medal swimming the 100-meter freestyle in 1896 at the first modern Olympic games in Athens and a silver medal in Team Sabre (fencing) at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm.

Coincidentally, Herschmann also served as president of the Austrian Olympic Committee during the 1912 games, and as such was the only president of a national Olympic committee to win an Olympic medal while in office.

Dr. Herschmann was arrested in Vienna by the Nazis and deported on January 14, 1942, to the Sobibor concentration camp. He died there later that year.

**LENNY KRAYZELBURG****United States****Born:** September 28, 1975, in Odessa,  
Soviet Union (Ukraine)

Lenny Krayzelburg is a four-time Olympic gold medalist. He won his first gold medals in each of the three events he swam at the 2000 Olympic Games—100-meter backstroke, 200-meter backstroke, and 4 × 100-meter medley relay. He established new Olympic records in the 100m—53.72, and 200m—1:56.76. And, his lead leg set the pace for the 400m relay gold medal victory that set a new world record—3:33.73.

Despite knee and shoulder surgeries that kept him out of most competition during the three years following the 2000 games, Krayzelburg

came back to qualify for the 2004 Athens Olympics and won a gold medal, his fourth, with the U.S. 4 × 100m medley relay team.

The Ukraine-born Southern California backstroke champion has held five world records, setting three of them at the 1999 Pan Pacific Championships: 50-meter backstroke—24.99, 100-meter backstroke—51.28, and 200-meter backstroke—1:55.87. World marks number four and number five are the 200-meter backstroke short course—1:52.43, and the aforementioned 400-meter medley relay at the 2000 Olympics.

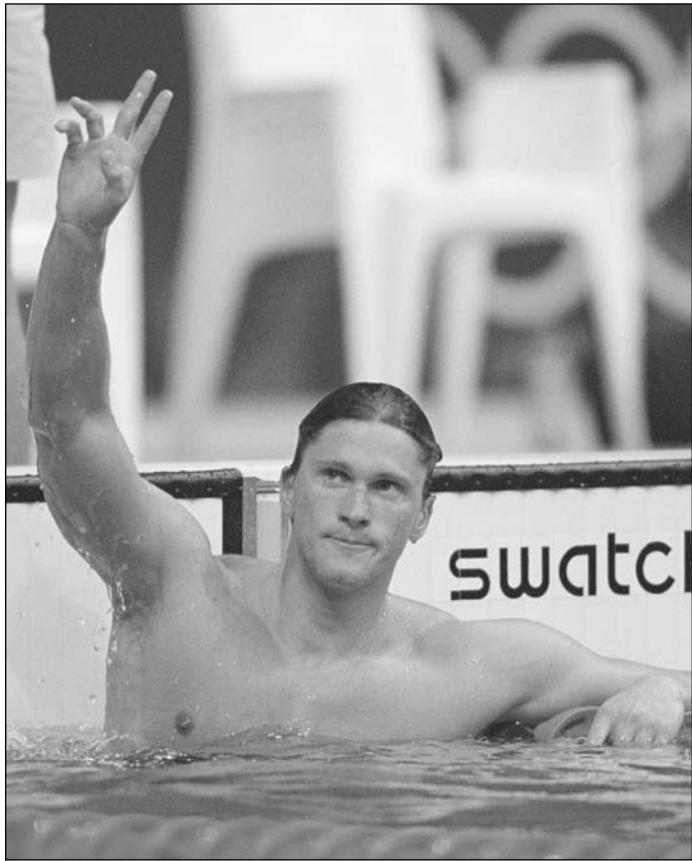
Krayzelburg won his first two U.S. national championships (100 meters and 200 meters) in 1996. Success at the 1997 NCAA championships was his “breakthrough,” as he took the 200-meter backstroke title in the fourth fastest time in history.

At the 1998 World Championships, Krayzelburg became the first swimmer in twelve years to sweep both backstroke events at a World Championships or Olympics. In August 1999, at the U.S. Nationals, he set a new American record in the 200-meter backstroke for the fifth time since 1997. Later that same month, he reset the world 200-meter mark, clocking 1:55.87 at the Pan Pacific Championships. At the same event three days earlier, he had established a new world record in the 100-meter backstroke: 53.60.

Krayzelburg won numerous other titles, including gold medal victories in various events such as the 1998 Goodwill Games, the 1999 and 2000 FINA World Cup meets, the Short Course World Championships, and eleven U.S. national titles in the 100-meter and 200-meter events.

The newly crowned three-time Olympic champion skipped the 2001 World Championships, opting instead to join the U.S. team at the World Maccabiah Games in Israel, where he won a pair of gold medals.

Following the Maccabiah, Krayzelburg had surgery to repair an ailing left shoulder. Recov-



Lenny Krayzelburg

ery kept him from competing in 2002. A problem with his left knee the following year forced Krayzelburg again under the knife, causing him to skip the 2003 World Championships. Nonetheless, just prior to the knee surgery, he won the 2003 U.S. national 100-meter backstroke title, his eleventh career U.S. championship.

Krayzelburg was born in Odessa, Ukraine, and his family moved to Southern California in 1989. (He became a U.S. citizen in 1995.) He had shown considerable swimming promise as a junior in Odessa, and continued his development in America, enrolling at L.A.'s Fairfax High School and the Westside Jewish Community Center. His first major age group competition was at the 1990 Maccabi Youth Games.

In 1993, Krayzelburg came under the tutelage of Santa Monica Community College swimming coach Stu Blumkin, who introduced him to University of Southern California (USC) swim coach Mark Shubert. The backstroke phenom was awarded a full USC athletic scholarship, majored in finance and investment, and graduated in 1998.

Krayzelburg was named Sportsman of the Year by the United States Olympic Committee in 1998 and was chosen USA Swimmer of the Year each of the following two years. In 2001, he was inducted into the Southern California Jewish Sports Hall of Fame and USC Hall of Fame.

#### ALFRED NAKACHE

France

**Born:** November 1915  
**in** Constantine, Algeria  
**Died:** 1983

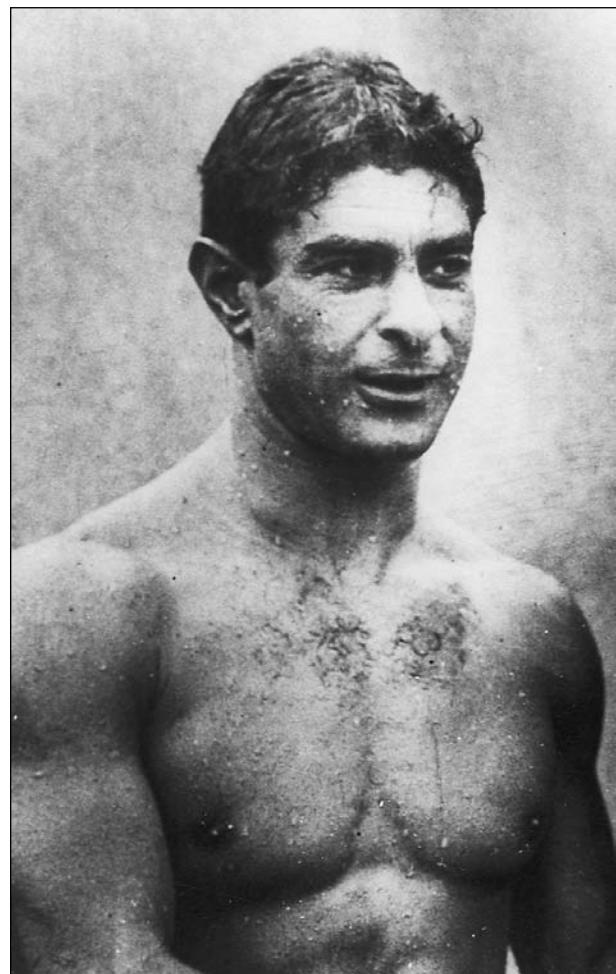
In 1941, Alfred Nakache set the world 200-meter breaststroke record (2:36.8) in Marseilles and was one-third of the French 3 × 100-meter relay team that established a world record in

August 1946 (3:19.9) at Toulouse. Only one month later, the Frenchmen lowered their relay mark to 3:12.3 in Marseilles.

Between 1936 and 1946, Nakache won the French 100-meter freestyle six times, the 200-meter freestyle four times, the 200-meter breaststroke four times, and an assortment of other French swimming titles, many of them setting national records.

Nakache was a member of France's Olympic swimming teams of 1936 and 1948 and also played Olympic water polo for France in 1948.

But his aquatic career was interrupted and put on hold during the German occupation of France during World War II. Following his defeat of the German champion, Joachim Balke, en



Alfred Nakache

route to his world breaststroke record in 1941, and soon after setting another European swimming record, a French journalist wrote: "The Jew Nakache should not be allowed to hold any European titles because he is Jewish." All sorts of subterfuges were employed to keep Nakache from competing in German-occupied France, but other French swimmers withdrew from national competitions in support of their fellow athlete.

In spite of this support, Nakache was eventually arrested and deported with his wife, also a ranking swimmer, and their two-year-old daughter to Auschwitz in January 1944. Of the 1,368 men, women, and children in their death camp convoy, only 47 survived. His wife and daughter perished.

Nakache's triumph in setting the  $3 \times 100$  world relay record in 1946 occurred less than a year after his liberation from Auschwitz.

#### PAUL NEUMANN

**Austria and United States**

**Born:** June 13, 1875, in Vienna, Austria

**Died:** Unknown

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In 1896, Paul Neumann won a gold medal in the 500-meter freestyle (8:12.6) at the first modern Olympic Games in Athens. He was the first of only two Austrians to win a medal at the Athens Games.

Neumann first gained swimming notoriety in 1892 when he won Austria's National River Swimming Championship.

Following the Athens Olympiad, Neumann emigrated to the United States as a University of Chicago medical student. Competing for the Chicago Athletic Association in 1897, he set world records in the two-, three-, four-, and five-mile swimming events. That same year, he also won both the American and Canadian National Freestyle Swimming Championships.



*Paul Neumann*

#### MARILYN RAMENOVSKY

**United States**

**Born:** August 20, 1946, in Phoenix, Arizona

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Ramenofsky set the world record for the 400-meter freestyle three times in 1964 (including during the Olympic trials), lowering the mark to 4:39.5. She also set the American record in the 220-yard freestyle that year, 2:17.3. The American swimmer won a silver medal in the 400-meter freestyle at the 1964 Olympic Games.

The 1961 Maccabiah Games were Ramenofsky's introduction to international competition, winning a gold medal in the 400-meter freestyle relay and a bronze in the 400-meter freestyle.



Marilyn Ramenofsky

She returned to Israel for the 1965 Maccabiah and won gold medals in both the 200- and 400-meter freestyles.

Ramenofsky was named to the 1962, 1963, and 1964 All-America Women's Amateur Athletic Union swimming teams.

#### MARK SPITZ

**United States**

**Born: February 10, 1950,  
in Modesto, California**

Mark Spitz is the greatest Olympic swimmer in history, holder of the most extraordinary achievement of the modern Olympic Games:

winning 7 gold medal victories in one Olympiad. And each of the gold medals was won while setting a world record.

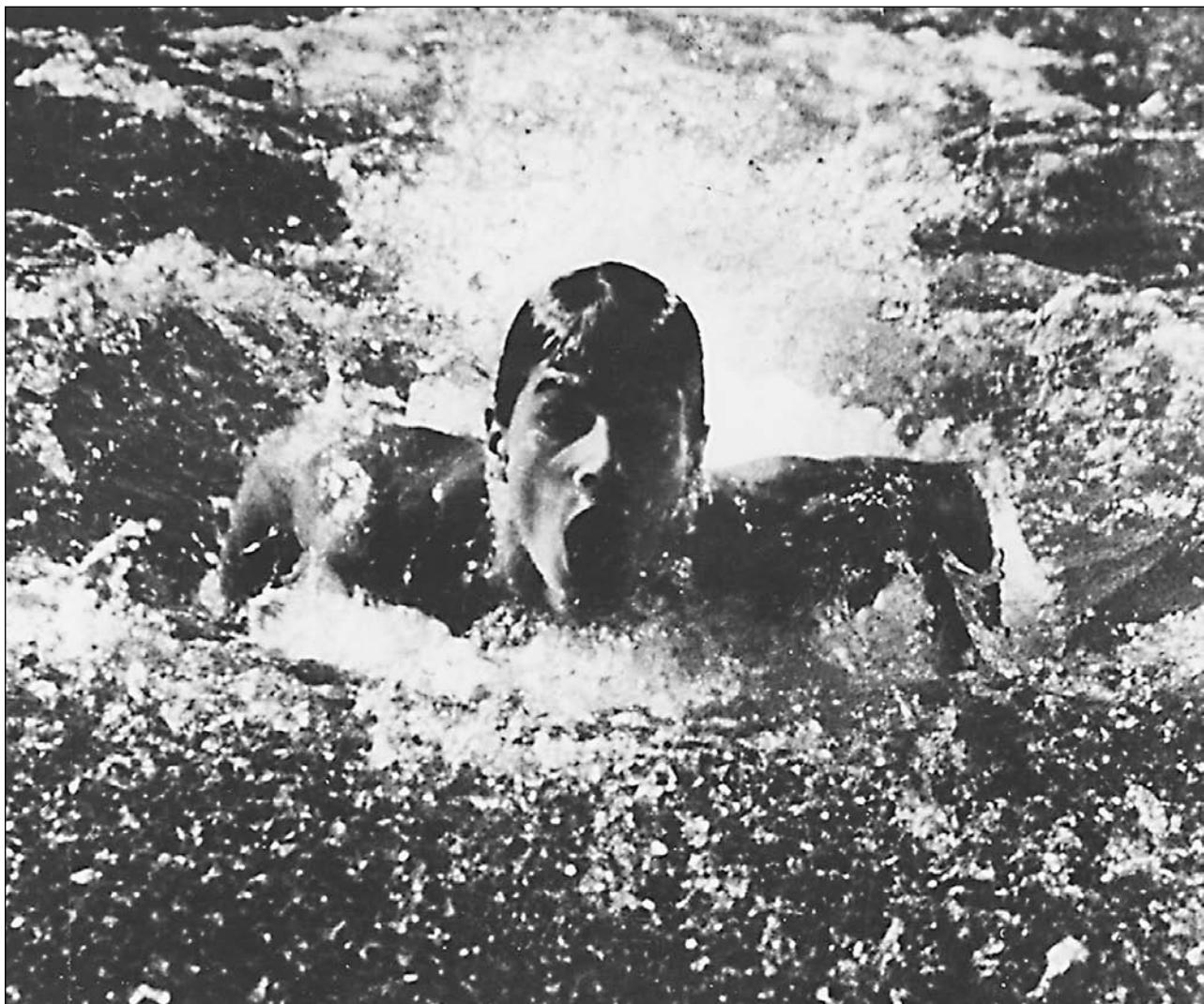
Spitz won 11 Olympic medals over two Olympic Games but always will be best remembered for his remarkable 7 gold medals at the 1972 games. That summer in Munich, Spitz set four individual world records: 100-meter (51.22), 200-meter freestyle (1:52.78), 100-meter (54.27), and 200-meter butterfly (2:00.70). He also participated in three relay event world records: 4 × 100-meter freestyle (3:26.42), 4 × 200-meter freestyle (7:35.78), and 4 × 100-meter medley (3:48.16). He swam the third leg of the 200 freestyle and 100 medley and the last leg of the 100 freestyle.

His final victory came only hours before Palestinian terrorists took hostage and eventually murdered eleven Israeli athletes in the Munich Olympic Village. Spitz was unceremoniously whisked out of the country under heavy security guard.

Four years earlier, in 1968, Spitz had won 4 Olympic medals at the Mexico Games: golds in two relay events—4 × 100 (3:31.7) and 200 (7:52.3), a silver in the 100-meter butterfly (56.4), and a bronze in the 100-meter freestyle (53.0). Mark swam the final leg of the world record-setting 4 × 100 event and swam third position on the 4 × 200 team.

Between 1965 and 1972, Spitz won 9 Olympic gold medals, 1 silver, and 1 bronze; 5 Pan American golds; 31 national U.S. Amateur Athletic Union titles; and 8 U.S. National Collegiate Athletic Association championships. During those years, he set 33 world records.

He was World Swimmer of the Year in 1967, 1971, and 1972. In 1971, Spitz became the first Jewish recipient of the James E. Sullivan Award, given annually to the best amateur athlete of the year. In 2000, *Sports Illustrated* named him thirty-third on its list of "Top 100 Athletes of the Century."



*Mark Spitz, one of the greatest competitive swimmers in history.*

The 1965 Maccabiah Games was Spitz's first international competition, and he returned to Israel in 1969 following the Mexico Olympics to again compete in the Maccabiah. In all, Spitz won ten Maccabiah gold medals.

#### **EVA SZEKELY**

**Hungary**  
**Born: April 3, 1927, in Budapest, Hungary**

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Between 1940 and 1958, Eva Szekely set 10 world and 5 Olympic swimming records. She set an

Olympic record in the 200-meter breaststroke (2:51.7) en route to a gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Games and captured a silver medal in the same event at the Melbourne Olympics in 1956. Szekely was fourth in the 200-meter breaststroke at the 1948 London Games.

Among her world records: 100-meter breaststroke (1:16.9) set in 1951, 400-meter individual medley (5:50.4) set in 1953, and 400-meter freestyle relay (4:27.2) set in 1952. She also earned 10 world university championships and 68 Hungarian national titles.

In the early 1940s, Szekely was expelled from



Hungary's great swimming champion of the 1950s, Eva Szekely.

her local team as a “religious undesirable” and, during 1944 and 1945, lived with her family in a Swiss-run safe house in Budapest.

Szekely turned to a successful career in coaching following her competitive days. One of her most successful protégés is her daughter Andrea, who won a silver medal at the 1972 Munich Olympics in the 100-meter backstroke and a bronze in the 100-meter butterfly, establishing a world record while taking first place in her semi-final heat.

Eva Szekely was elected to the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1976.

#### DARA TORRES

**United States**  
**Born:** April 15, 1967,  
**in Los Angeles, California**

One of the Olympic Games' all-time most celebrated women athletes, Dara Torres competed

in four Olympiads over sixteen years, winning 9 medals and setting 3 world records.

The first American to swim in four Olympics, Torres won a gold medal in the 400-meter freestyle relay (3:43.43) at her first Olympics in 1984. At the 1988 games, she earned a silver medal in the 4 × 100m medley relay and bronze in the 4 × 100m freestyle relay. Voted U.S. Olympic team captain in 1992 by her fellow athletes at the Barcelona Games, Torres won gold again in the 4 × 100m freestyle relay and contributed to a new event world record, 3:39.46.

In 1999, after a seven-year absence from competitive swimming, Torres decided to make an attempt to qualify for the 2000 Olympics. She not only qualified for the Sydney Games, she captured 5 medals, including a pair of golds—in the 4 × 100m freestyle relay in new world-record time, 3:36.61, and the 4 × 100m medley relay, setting another world record, 3:58.30. Torres also took home 3 individual bronze medals, 1 each in



Dara Torres

the 50-meter freestyle, 100-meter freestyle, and 100-meter butterfly.

When the millennium year (2000) ended, thirty-three-year-old Torres was the world's number two in women's 100-meter butterfly and number three in the 50-meter freestyle.

From 1983 to 1986, the native Southern Californian held the world's best time in the 50-meter freestyle, 25.62, and in 1988 owned the world record in the 100-meter freestyle, 55.30.

As a University of Florida undergraduate, Torres earned twenty-eight NCAA All-America swimming awards, the maximum amount of All-American honors possible. Her career U.S. record includes 8 National 50-meter freestyle titles won from 1982 to 2000, 4 100-meter freestyle championships won from 1985 to 2000; and the 1991 200-meter freestyle championship.

# TABLE TENNIS

## ANGELICA ADELSTEIN-ROZEANU

Romania

**Born: October 15, 1921,  
in Bucharest, Romania**

Angelica Adelstein-Rozeanu is considered the world's greatest female table tennis player in history.

She won 17 world titles, including six straight singles championships from 1950 to 1955. She took the world women's doubles title three times—in 1953 with Giselle Farkas of Hungary and in 1954 and 1955 with Ella Zeller of Romania, and the world mixed doubles crown three



Angelica Adelstein-Rozeanu

times—1951, with Bohumil Vana of Czechoslovakia, and in 1952 and 1953 with Ferenc Sido of Hungary.

Adelstein-Rozeanu was the first Romanian woman to win a world title in any sport. She first won the Romanian National Women's Championship in 1936 and captured it every year until 1957 (excluding the war years 1940 through 1945, when she did not compete).

From 1950 to 1960, Rozeanu served as president of the Romanian Table Tennis Commission. In 1954, she was presented the highest sports distinction in Romania—the title of Merited Master of Sport. She also received four Order of Work honors from her government.

Rozeanu moved to Israel in 1960 and in 1961 won the Maccabiah Games table tennis championship.

## VIKTOR GYOZO BARNA (BRAUN)

Hungary

**Born: August 24, 1911,  
in Budapest, Hungary  
Died: February 1972**

Viktor Barna won 32 world championship medals, among them 23 gold, 6 silver, and 3 bronze. His championships include five singles events, eight doubles, three mixed doubles, and seven team titles. He has been described by Sir Ivor Montagu, president of the International Table Tennis Federation (1926–67), as “the greatest table tennis player who ever lived.”

In 1929, Barna was a member of the Hungarian national team that won the Swaythling Cup for the Men's World Team Table Tennis Championship. One year later, he won the first of his five world singles championships.



*Viktor Barna, holder of 23 World Championship table tennis titles.*

Barna's greatest performance came in February 1935 at the World Championships in Wembley, England. He captured the singles, the doubles with Miklos Szabados, and the mixed doubles with Anna Sipos. Later that year, his Hungarian team was again awarded the Swaythling Cup.

In May 1935, Barna's championship singles career was effectively ended when his right, playing arm was severely injured in an auto accident. He nonetheless managed to win the world doubles title with England's Richard Bergmann in 1939.

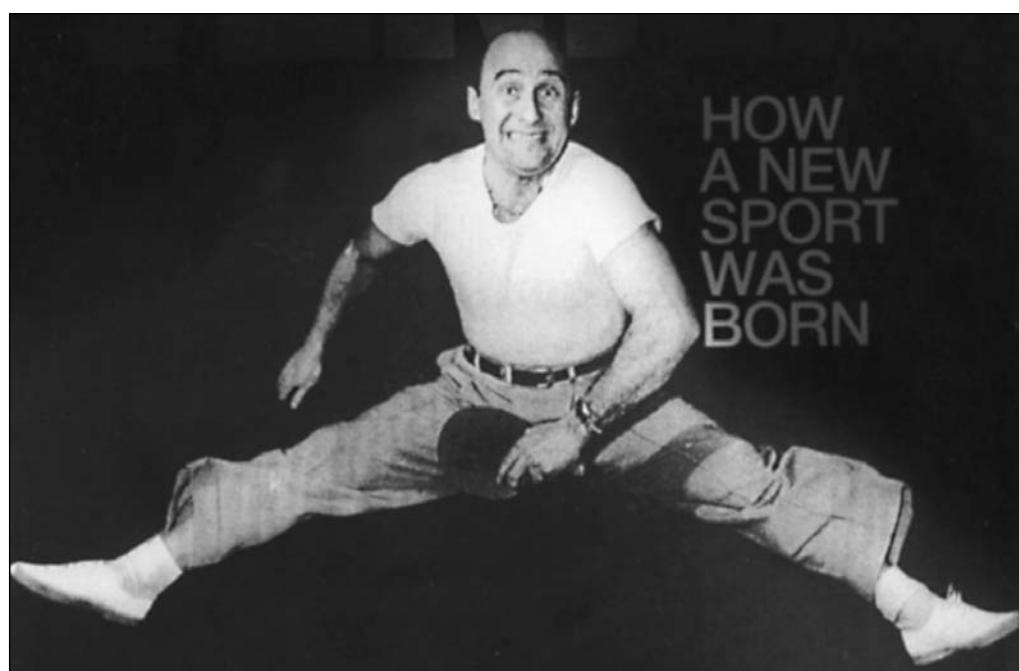
All of Barna's double crowns, 1929 through 1935 and 1939, were won with Miklos Szabados as his playing partner, with the exceptions of his teaming with Sandor Glanz in 1933 and Bergmann in 1939.

#### LASZLO BELLAK

**Hungary**

**Born: 1911 in Budapest, Hungary**

Known as the Clown Prince of Table Tennis, the acrobatic Bellak won 7 world championship



*Laszlo Bellak*

gold medals, including six Swaythling Cups (as a member of the Hungarian National Team) between 1928 and 1938. The Swaythling victories came in 1928, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, and 1938.

Bellak won the World Mixed Doubles title in 1938 with W. Woodhead of Great Britain. He also captured the U.S. men's singles in 1938; the U.S. men's doubles in 1937, 1939, and 1943; and the U.S. mixed doubles in 1941.

The Clown Prince moniker was not always a compliment, and many thought his clowning antics prevented Bellak from greater competitive success.

### RICHARD BERGMANN

**Austria and Great Britain**

**Born:** 1920 in Vienna, Austria

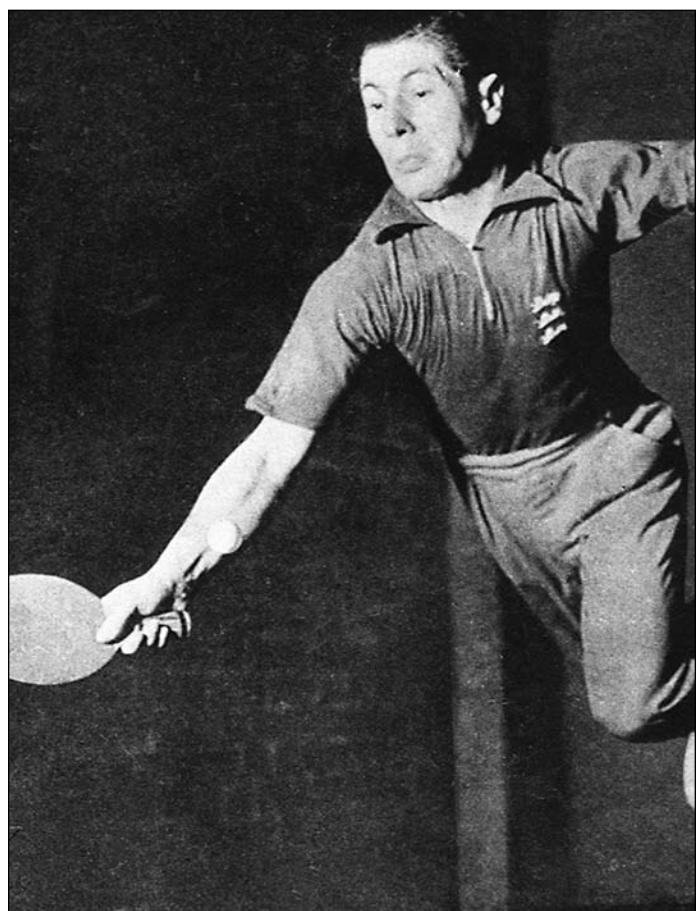
**Died:** 1970

Winner of 7 world championships, including four singles crowns, Richard Bergmann was regarded as the greatest defensive player in table tennis history.

In 1936, he won his first world title as a member of the Austrian Swaythling Cup team. He won his first world singles championship one year later and in doing so became the youngest player ever to win that title.

When the Nazis invaded Austria in 1938, Bergmann fled to England. In 1939, he won his second world singles crown and the world doubles title, pairing with Viktor Barna. Following World War II, he reclaimed his title in 1948 as world singles champion and again in 1950. His last world championship came as a member of the 1953 English Swaythling Cup Team.

In the mid-1950s, Bergmann became the world's first professional table tennis player and toured extensively with the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team.



*Richard Bergmann*

### TRAUTE KLEINOVA

**Czechoslovakia**

**Born:** August 13, 1918,

**in Brno, Czechoslovakia**

**Died:** February 1975

Table tennis champion Traute Kleinova was a member of the Maccabi Club of Brno and the Czechoslovakian Corbillon Cup (world championship) women's teams of 1935 and 1936. In 1936, with partner Miloslav Hamer, she also won the world mixed doubles title.

Deported by the Nazis in 1941, Kleinova survived both the Theresienstadt and Auschwitz World War II concentration camps and emigrated to the United States following the war.



Traute Kleinova

### IVOR GOLDSMID MONTAGU

**Great Britain**

**Born: April 23, 1904, in London, England**

**Died: 1984**

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Ivor Montagu is one of ten men who met in Germany in January 1926 and set in motion a series of events that made table tennis an international sport. In 1926, Montagu initiated the creation of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) and served as its first president for forty-one years until 1967. The ITTF began with four member countries and grew to 160 national associations during his leadership.

The constitution and laws of the sport of table tennis were adopted and the World Table Tennis

Championships established during a meeting at the family home of Lord and Lady Swaythling, Montagu's parents. The trophy presented annually to the men's world champion table tennis team bears the name Swaythling Cup—named for Montagu's mother, Lady Gladys Goldsmid Montagu Swaythling.

At age eighteen, he was a founder of the English Table Tennis Association (ETTA) and served as its chairman from 1923 to 1929, from 1932 to 1933, and again from 1936 to 1958. He was also the ETTA's president from 1927 to 1931 and 1958 to 1966.

Montagu was the first nonplayer elected to the ITTF Hall of Fame.



Ivor Goldsmid Montagu



*Anna Sipos*

#### ANNA SIPOS

**Hungary**

**Born: 1908 in Hungary**

**Died: 1972**

Anna Sipos won 11 gold medals in world championship table tennis competition. She is ranked the second-best women's player of her era.

Among Sipos's many championships are the world singles title in consecutive years—1932 and 1933, the world doubles championship in six consecutive years (with Maria Mednyanszky)—1929 through 1934, and the world mixed doubles championship with Istvan Kelen in 1929 and with Viktor Barna in 1932 and 1935.

Sipos was the first female player to use the penholder grip, but changed to the shakehand

grip in 1932. After changing her grip, she was able to defeat her old nemesis and doubles partner Mednyanszky.

In all, Sipos won 21 medals in world championship competitions.

#### MIKLOS SZABADOS

**Hungary**

**Born: 1912**

**Died: 1960**

Miklos Szabados was one of the two most successful table tennis players of his time, the other being Viktor Barna. Szabados won 15 world championship titles, including the world singles crown in 1931.



*Miklos Szabados*



Szabados, left, and Barna, right

From 1928 to 1935, Szabados captured 6 world doubles titles 1929 to 1932 and 1934 to 1935 with Barna, 3 mixed doubles in 1930, 1931, and 1934 with Maria Mednyanszky, and five times he was a member of the Hungarian World Championship team—1929 through 1931, 1934, and 1935. In 1931, the Hungarian table tennis star won all four world events—men's singles, doubles, mixed doubles, and the Swaythling Cup.

In 1937, Szabados and countryman Istvan Kelen embarked on a two-year exhibition tour of the Far East and South America, eventually settling in Australia. There he won numerous

national titles while devoting himself to the development of table tennis down under.

**LEAH THALL-NEUBERGER  
("MISS PING")**

**United States**  
**Born: December 17, 1915,**  
**in Columbus, Ohio**  
**Died: January 25, 1993**

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Leah Thall-Neuberger was ranked the third table tennis player in the world in 1951. The greatest American women's table tennis player,

of whom the *New York Times* once wrote “Her paddle is her passport,” Thall-Neuberger won the world mixed doubles championship in 1956 with teenager Erwin Klein. In 1980, she was elected a charter member of the Table Tennis Hall of Fame.

Leah captured 29 National titles between 1949 and 1974—nine singles, twelve doubles, and eight mixed doubles. She also won 41 Canadian championships, including eleven singles titles.

In 1971, she accompanied the Canadian table tennis team on its historic Ping-Pong Diplomacy Tour to the People’s Republic of China. The only American in the Canadian entourage and the first U.S. citizen in decades to visit China and publicly speak face-to-face with Chinese premier Chou En-lai, her chat sparked a series of events that led to the ending of the U.S.–China Cold War.



*Leah Thall-Neuberger*

# TENNIS

## ANGELA BUXTON

**Great Britain**

**Born: August 16, 1934,  
in Liverpool, England**

The first British woman to reach a Wimbledon final in seventeen years, Angela Buxton won the Wimbledon doubles championship with Althea Gibson in 1956.

October 1953 marked a turning point in Buxton's then-modest playing career when she won the Maccabiah Games singles title, easily defeating #8 world seed Anita Kanter of the United



Angela Buxton

States, who had recently beaten #1 world seed Doris Hart.

Inspired by her success in Israel, Buxton was able to earn a #4 British ranking in 1954. One year later, she reached the 1955 Wimbledon singles quarterfinals and the ninth spot in world rankings. Buxton played in Wightman Cup competition for Great Britain in 1954, 1955, and 1956.

She was ranked fifth in the world in 1956, after capturing the Wimbledon doubles and reaching the singles finals, taking the English Indoor and London Grass Court Singles Championships, the English Hard Court Doubles crown with Darlene Hard, reaching the semifinals of the French Singles, and winning the French Open Doubles with Althea Gibson.

It was Buxton's best competitive year. She was at the top of her game in late 1956 when she suffered a severe wrist injury. Although she managed to win the French doubles and Maccabiah singles titles in 1957, her playing career was prematurely curtailed.

Angela Buxton authored *Tackle Tennis This Way*, *Starting Tennis*, and *Winning Tennis and Doubles Tactics*. She is one of the six founders of the Israel Tennis Centres.

## PIERRE DARMON

**France**

**Born: January 14, 1934, in Tunis, Tunisia**

A schoolboy tennis prodigy, Pierre Darmon was the top-ranked tennis star in France from 1957 to 1969 (sharing the #1 spot in 1957 and 1969). In 1963, he reached his highest world ranking, number eight.

Darmon won the French national championship nine times, his first in 1957 and last in

1968. In 1963, he was French Open singles runner-up, losing the Grand Slam final to Roy Emerson—6–3, 1–6, 4–6, 4–6. That same year, he reached the Wimbledon doubles finals (with Jean-Claude Barclay), before falling to Mexico's Antonio Palafox and Rafael Osuna in the title match.

Darmon was a member of France's Davis Cup Team from 1956 to 1967. In all, he played 68 Davis Cup matches, winning 44. In November 2002, the International Tennis Hall of Fame and International Tennis Federation honored Darmon with the Davis Cup Award of Excellence, given to individuals who represent the ideals and spirit of Davis Cup competition.

Off the court, Darmon was tournament director of the French Open at Roland Garros Stadium from 1969 through 1978; director of the European Tennis Bureau of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) in 1973; a member of the ATP board of directors 1974 to 1979; and member of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council 1974 to 1979. That year, Darmon took on the position of European director for Proserv, where he stayed until 1990, whereupon he returned to ATP Europe as its chief executive through 1996.

#### **HERB FLAM**

**United States**

**Born:** November 7, 1928,  
**in Brooklyn, New York**

**Died:** Unknown

Between 1951 and 1957, Herb Flam was ranked in the World's Tennis Top Ten four times. His highest position was #5 in 1957. From 1948 to 1958, he ranked in the United States top ten (except 1953 and 1954, when he served in the Navy), reaching the #2 spot in 1950, 1956, and 1957.

Flam first gained attention in 1943, when he



*Herb Flam*

won the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA) singles championship as a fifteen-year-old. As a Beverly Hills High School junior in 1945, he captured the USLTA interscholastic singles and doubles (with Hugh Stewart) titles. The pair repeated their doubles success in 1946.

The Brooklyn-born Californian earned national prominence in 1948, when he entered the USLTA Singles Championships unseeded and reached the tournament semifinals, en route defeating the third and sixth seeds. The achievement earned the twenty-year-old University of California at Los Angeles undergrad a #9 U.S. ranking.

In 1950, the year he won the USLTA intercollegiate singles and doubles with Gene Garrett, Flam reached the finals of the U.S. singles, becoming the first Jewish tennis player ever to advance to the championship round. (He lost to Art Larsen in five sets.) Nonetheless, Flam won the U.S. National Clay Court Singles Championship

that year and teamed with Larsen to win the clay court doubles crown as well.

Flam reached the Wimbledon singles semifinals in 1952 and made the English grass court's final eight three times. Flam reached the quarterfinals of the U.S. singles six times.

Upon his return to competitive tennis from Navy service, Flam won the 1955 U.S. Hard Court Championship. A year later, he won his second U.S. clay court title.

Competing in his first Davis Cup matches for the United States in 1951 and his last in 1957, Flam won 12 of 14 matches.

The International Tennis Association elected Flam to the ITA Collegiate Tennis Hall of Fame in 1987.

#### BRIAN GOTTFRIED

**United States**

**Born: January 27, 1952,  
in Baltimore, Maryland**

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Brian Gottfried won 25 career singles and 49 doubles titles, including three grand slam doubles championships. He was ranked among the world's top ten Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) players from 1976 to 1978—third in 1977—and ranked in the world's top twenty through the early 1980s.

He and Raul Ramirez captured the Wimbledon Doubles Championship in 1976 and French Open doubles titles in 1975 and 1977. They were Wimbledon runners-up in 1979 and French Open runners-up in 1976 and 1980. Gottfried and Ramirez also won four consecutive Italian Open doubles titles from 1974 to 1977. The two-some won the WCT world doubles title in 1975 and 1980. In 1979, Brian captured the ATP professional doubles championship with Ilie Nastase.

Days after he won the 1977 French Open doubles crown with Ramirez, Gottfried was runner-up in the French Open singles to Guillermo Vilas.

He was the first American to reach the finals at Roland Garros Stadium in twenty-two years. In April of that year, *Newsweek* magazine labeled him "the best male tennis player in the world." Brian reached the finals of 15 tournaments in 1977, winning 5.

*Tennis* magazine named Gottfried professional Rookie of the Year in 1973. From 1976 to 1978 and in 1982, he was a member of the U.S. Davis Cup Team.

As a junior player, Brian won the 1962 national twelve-and-under doubles title with Jimmy Connors and repeated the victory the following year with Dick Stockton. In 1964 he won the twelve-and-under singles crown. In 1970, as a Trinity University freshman, Brian won the U.S. National Junior Outdoors Singles Championship, one of fourteen junior titles he would win while



*Brian Gottfried*

at Trinity, where he was an All-American in 1971 and 1972.

### LADISLAV HECHT

**Czechoslovakia**

**Born: August 31, 1909, in Zilina (Slovakia)**

**Died: May 27, 2004**

Ladislav Hecht was, wrote the *New York Times*, “perhaps the best tennis player on the European continent immediately before World War II.”

In his prime during the 1930s, Hecht was ranked sixth in the world. He defeated such celebrated players as Bobby Riggs, Fred Perry, and Jack Crawford. In 1938, when Don Budge achieved a grand slam by winning the world’s four major tournaments, Hecht twice had him at match point at Wimbledon.



Ladislav Hecht

Hecht played in all major European tournaments and was captain of Czechoslovakia’s Davis Cup Team, representing his country in consecutive Davis Cup competitions from 1930 to 1939. In 1932, he won the tennis championship at the first World Maccabiah Games in Palestine.

Hecht’s signature game featured a topspin forehand and underhit backhand. He was a tactician who didn’t hesitate to use drop shots and lobs.

After Germany annexed part of Czechoslovakia in 1938, an aide to Adolf Hitler, unaware Hecht was a Jew, invited him to play for the German Davis Cup Team. He declined the offer. Three days before the Nazis invaded his country, Hecht escaped to the United States. The Czech émigré worked in a U.S. munitions factory during World War II. After the war, he returned to the court and became the #1-ranked player in the eastern United States.

A Slovakian national hero, Hecht was honored by the city of Bratislava, which named its new multisport stadium after him in 1966.

### JULIE HELDMAN

**United States**

**Born: December 8, 1945,**

**in Berkeley, California**

Julie Heldman was one of the world’s top-ten women’s singles players four times—fifth in 1969, seventh in 1970, ninth in 1973, and fifth in 1974. With eight other top-ranked female tennis stars, she is one of the founding players of the Virginia Slims Tour, the first women’s professional tour.

Heldman first appeared in U.S. top-ten singles rankings in 1963 at #10. Her best was second in 1968 and 1969. She ranked on the list all but three years (due to temporary retirement and injuries) between 1963 and 1975. In doubles competition, her highest U.S. ranking was



*Julie Heldman*

#2 in 1965 with Tory Fretz and 1969 with Peaches Bartkowicz.

In all, the Stanford University graduate won 25 championships, including the Italian, Canadian, Belgian, Mexican, Argentine, Swedish, Welsh, Russian, and Chilean singles titles.

A member of the victorious U.S. Federation Cup (women's Davis Cup) teams of 1966, 1969, and 1974, she also played on the U.S. championship Wightman Cup teams (United States versus Great Britain) in 1969, 1970, and 1971. Julie was also a member of Federation Cup teams in 1970 and 1975 (captain in 1975) and Wightman Cup teams in 1965, 1966, 1974, and 1975 (captain in 1974 and 1975).

In 1969, after reaching the quarterfinals at Wimbledon and in between winning the Italian Open singles and playing #1 for the successful U.S. team in Wightman Cup competition, Held-



*Victorious 1971 U.S. Wightman Team (L-R) Kristy Pigeon, Valerie Ziegenfus, Julie Heldman, Mary Ann Eisel, Carole Graebner, Chris Evert, and coach Donna Fales.*

man won the Maccabiah Games singles in Israel—plus the Maccabiah doubles with Marilyn Aschner and mixed doubles with Ed Rubinoff. She would finish the year—her best—ranked second in the United States and fifth in the world.

From 1973 to 1975, Julie provided commentary for the U.S. Open on CBS television, at the same time authoring articles for various publications, including her mother's magazine, *World Tennis*. From 1975 to 1977, she was a member of the NBC Wimbledon telecast team. Covering the Avis Challenge Cup Tournament for NBC in 1976, Julie became the first woman to provide commentary on a men's tennis event.

Julie Heldman is the youngest of two daughters in U.S. tennis' "first family." Father Julius Heldman was a leading amateur player in the 1930s and 1940s, scoring victories over such world-ranked tennis stars as Jack Kramer, Ted Schroeder, Bob Falkenberg, Art Larsen, and Herb Flam. Mother Gladys played at Wimbledon

but made a greater mark as the "patron saint" of women's tennis and as editor and publisher of *World Tennis* (see her biography in Media). Older sister Carrie was a junior champion.

### UMBERTO LOUIS DE MORPURGO

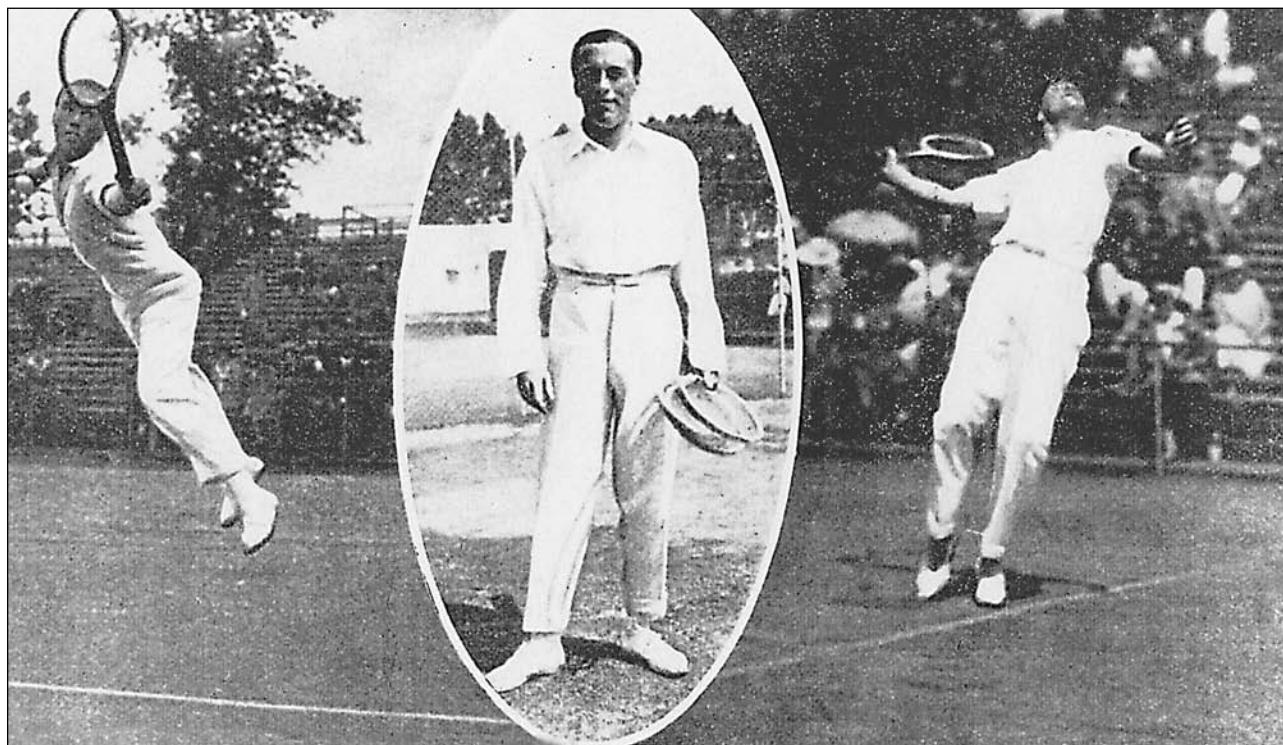
**Italy**

**Born: 1886 in Trieste, Austria**

**Died: Unknown**

Baron de Morpurgo was Italy's #1 ranked tennis player in 1927 and in 1929 through 1931. He was ranked in the world's top ten 1928 through 1930—ninth in 1928, tenth in 1929, and eighth in 1930. American tennis icon Bill Tilden ranked him sixth in the world in 1929.

At the 1924 Olympic Games, de Morpurgo defeated France's Jean Borotra, the reigning Wimbledon singles champion, to win the bronze medal. He was a member of Italy's first-ever



Umberto de Morpurgo

Davis Cup Team in 1922 and played on every Italian Davis Cup Team through 1933.

The American *Tennis* magazine labeled Baron de Morpurgo "the Tilden of his country." In 1929, the baron was named Italian commissioner of tennis by Benito Mussolini.

### **TOM OKKER (THE FLYING DUTCHMAN)**

**Netherlands**

**Born: February 22, 1944,  
in Amsterdam, Holland**

Dutch tennis champion Tom Okker was ranked by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) among the world's top-ten singles players for seven consecutive years, 1968 through 1974. He reached #4, three times—in 1968, 1969, and 1973. (ATP rankings began in 1968.)

Okker was the Dutch national champion 1964 to 1968, when he turned professional. He is one of only five players to have won 100 or more pro championships.



*Tom Okker*

"Open" tennis began in 1968, and the professional game was well-made for Okker's court talents. His frequent tournament victories and top finishes made him one of the pro tour's top money winners. In 1973, "The Flying Dutchman" was second in Grand Prix standings. One of pro-tennis's first millionaire winners, his WCT career earnings stood at \$1,257,200 when he retired in 1980. Twenty years after his retirement, Okker's thirty-one career "open tennis" singles victories (combined ATP Tour, Grand Prix, and WCT tournaments) still ranked twentieth all-time.

Okker's 78 doubles titles are an all-time professional record and include: both the 1973 Italian Open and French Open Doubles (with John Newcombe); 1973 London Grass Court Doubles (with Marty Reissen); 1973 Spanish Open Doubles (with Ilie Nastase); 1975 Opel International Doubles (with Arthur Ashe); 1976 U.S. Open Doubles (with Reissen); and 1978 WCT World Doubles (Wojtek Fibak). Among Okker's other singles titles: 1968 Italian Open, 1970 German Open and Belgian Open, 1973 Dewar Cup and Canadian Open, and 1974 WCT Rothmans. He was also a runner-up in 24 singles events.

For five consecutive years, 1964–68, Okker represented The Netherlands in Davis Cup play.

### **DANIEL PRENN**

**German and Great Britain**

**Born: September 7, 1904, in Poland  
Died: September 3, 1991**

Following Davis Cup triumphs over Britain's top seeds Fred Perry and Bunny Austin and a victory over America's Frank Shields in 1932, Daniel Prenn was labeled "Europe's number-one man" by *American Lawn Tennis* magazine. The German tennis star was ranked the world's eighth player in 1929 by Bill Tilden, #6 in 1932



Daniel Prenn

by England's A. Wallis Myers, and #7 in 1934 by *American Lawn Tennis*.

Prenn was at the top of his game, ranked #1 in Germany for four straight years, from 1928 to 1932, after which he was barred from competition by the Nazis. Despite his major success on the court, the German Tennis Federation passed these resolutions (in part) in April 1933: "1. No Jew may be selected for a national team or the Davis Cup. 2. No Jewish or Marxist club or association may be affiliated with the German Tennis Federation. 3. No Jew may hold an official position in the Federation." And, they added: "The player Dr. Prenn (a Jew) will not be selected for the Davis Cup team in 1933."

Soon after, Prenn moved to England and became a British subject. Although he continued to play competitive tennis, he never quite matched the brilliance that once was his in his homeland.

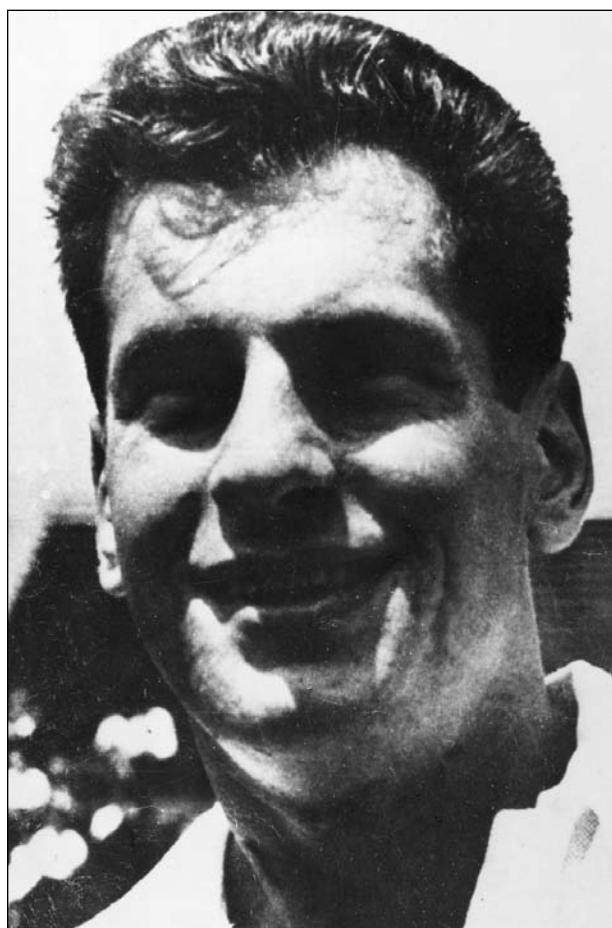
Representing Germany in Davis Cup competition 1928 through 1932, Prenn played thirteen events, winning seventeen matches and losing five.

#### RICHARD "DICK" SAVITT

**United States**

**Born: March 4, 1927,  
in Bayonne, New Jersey**

In 1951, Dick Savitt won the Wimbledon Singles Championship, the Australian singles title, and was the #1 player on the U.S. Davis Cup Team. That year Savitt was #2 in the world and in his prime was considered the greatest backcourt player in the game. The 6'3", 180-pound Cornell University graduate ranked four times in the world's top ten between 1951 and 1957—#2 in 1951—and six times in the U.S. top ten between 1950 and 1959—#2 in 1951. Interestingly, the player ranked ahead of Savitt on the 1951 U.S. list, Vic Seixas, was ranked #4 in the world, two spots below Savitt on the more weighty world



Dick Savitt

roster. It should also be noted that Savitt did not compete 1953–55.

Although at the top of his game, Savitt abruptly retired from competitive tennis after winning the 1952 U.S. National Indoor Singles Championships. Although he has never publicly discussed his sudden retirement, it was considered most likely the result of a never-explained snub by the U.S. Davis Cup coaching staff.

Savitt had played and won his early 1951 Cup matches en route to leading the American team into the championship round against Australia. His coaches, however, did not permit him to compete against the Aussies whom, only months earlier, he had dominated at Wimbledon and in Australia. He had trounced Australia's top seed

Ken McGregor in three straight sets to win at Wimbledon and won the Australian Singles Championship, becoming the first non-Aussie to win that title in thirteen years. To the surprise of few, with Savitt not playing singles, the United States lost the 1951 Davis Cup to Australia.

Savitt returned to the competitive tennis scene part-time in 1956, and though his limited tournament competition prevented him from receiving an official ranking, he was nonetheless considered the #1 player in the United States.

Among Dick Savitt's major victories are the 1952, 1958, and 1961 U.S. National Indoor championships. He was the first to win that crown three times. In 1961, he won both the singles and doubles (with Mike Franks) championships at the World Maccabiah Games in Israel.

Savitt was elected to the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1976.

### HAROLD SOLOMON

**United States**

**Born: September 17, 1952,  
in Washington, D.C.**

Harold Solomon was a marquee American tennis star in the late 1970s to early 80s. He ranked among the world's top-ten singles players four out of five consecutive years: 1976, 1978, 1979, and 1980, when he reached his highest Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) world ranking, #5. Solomon was ranked seven consecutive years in the world's top twenty, 1974 to 1980.

The diminutive (5'6", 130 lb.) Rice University All-American turned professional in 1972 at the close of his sophomore year. Employing a slow, methodical style (described by one tennis broadcaster as "the human backboard approach") and a powerful two-fisted right-handed backhand shot, Solomon captured 22 singles titles, includ-

ing the 1980 ATP Championship. His ATP career win-loss record was 564–315, and his career prize winnings were \$1,802,769 (not including the Senior Tour).

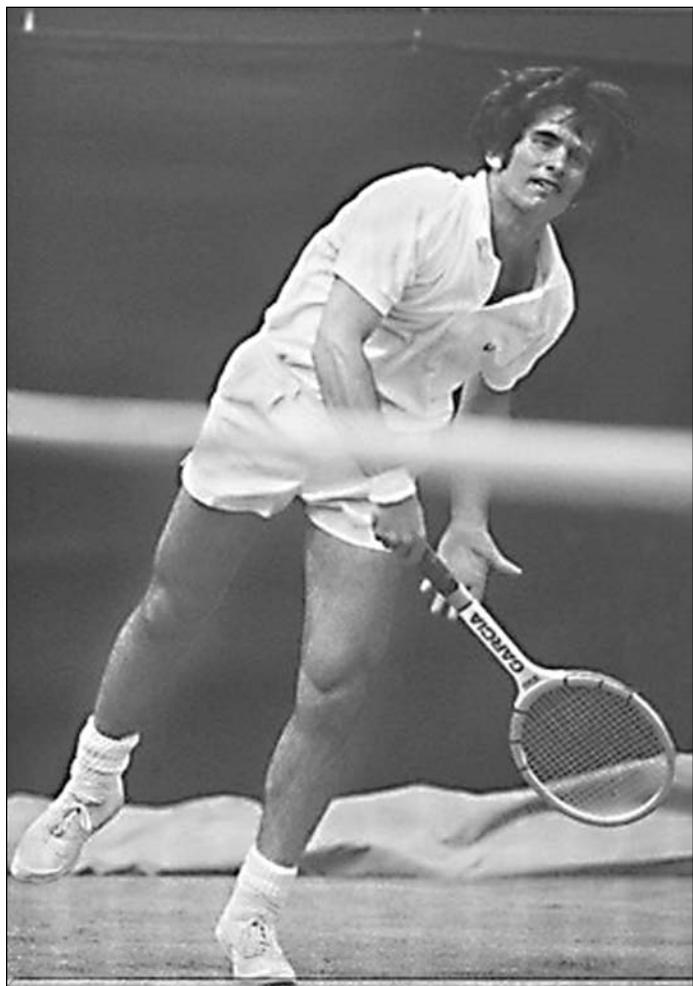
Although he never won a singles grand slam tournament, Solomon was a French Open finalist in 1976, semifinalist 1974 and 1980, and quarterfinalist 1972 and 1975, and a U.S. Open semifinalist in 1977.

Solomon was a member of U.S. Davis Cup teams in 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1978. His '72 and '78 teams were victorious.

Playing with doubles partner Eddie Dibbs (media pundits dubbed the twosome "the Bagel Twins"), Solomon reached #4 in the world in 1976 and ranked in the world doubles top ten 1974 to 1976.

Solomon took on coaching responsibilities in the early 1990s and is mostly identified with pro Mary Jo Fernandez, whom he tutored for five years. He also has aided and refined the careers of Mark Courier, Justin Gimelstob, Jennifer Capriati, Monica Seles, Mirjana Lucic, Anna Kournikova, and Daniela Hantuchova.

Solomon was president of the ATP from 1980 to 1983.



*Harold Solomon*

# TRACK AND FIELD

## HAROLD MAURICE ABRAHAMS

**Great Britain**

**Born:** December 15, 1899,

**in Bedford, England**

**Died:** January 14, 1978

British sprinter Harold Abrahams won the 100-meter gold medal at the 1924 Paris Olympic Games, equaling the Olympic record of 10.6 seconds. (He had previously equaled the record in a qualifying heat.) Abrahams was the first non-American to win the event. He also earned a silver medal running the lead leg of the 4 × 100m relay, and he finished sixth in the 200-meter event.



Harold Abrahams

Abrahams created considerable controversy in his homeland when, the year of the 1924 Olympics, he hired a coach—the first British athlete to hire a personal trainer. The tactic paid immediate dividends, as Abrahams established new English records in the events he would soon take on at the Paris Olympics. His Olympic story, albeit with much “Hollywood license,” is portrayed in the 1981 Academy Award-winning motion picture *Chariots of Fire*.

The film centers on the personal battle between Abrahams and Scottish track star E.H. Liddell, and their competitive struggles to win the 100-meter sprint. In actuality, Liddell did not compete in this event because its finals were held on a Sunday, and as a devout Presbyterian, he would not compete on his Sabbath. In real life, Abrahams and Liddell met up in the Olympic 200-meter sprint, and the best the rivals could achieve was a bronze medal for Liddle and a sixth place finish for Abrahams. Liddell won an Olympic gold medal in the 400-meter event, a race Abrahams did not enter.

Though seldom noted, Abrahams had made his initial Olympic appearance at the 1920 games in Antwerp, the first Olympiad following World War I. However, the promise he exhibited at home would not be realized on this international stage. His trial heat times failed to qualify him for the finals of the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints, he had no success in the long jump, and his British 400-meter relay team managed only a sixth-place finish.

A year after his 1924 Olympic triumph, a serious leg injury cut short Abraham's competitive career. A lawyer by profession, he continued to distinguish himself as a writer, broadcaster, and leader of England's amateur sports' establishment. He was particularly committed to the



Abrahams wins Olympic gold in the 100-meter dash at the 1924 games.

development of Jewish sports activities in Great Britain.

Abrahams represented England and Northern Ireland on the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the international governing body of track and field. In 1948, he was inducted into the Veterans of the IAAF, with such luminaries as King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden.

#### GERALD ASHWORTH

United States

**Born:** May 1, 1942,  
**in Haverhill, Massachusetts**

Gerald Ashworth won a gold medal at the 1964 Olympic Games, running the second leg of the U.S. 4 × 100 relay team with Paul Drayton, Dick Stebbins, and Bob Hayes. The victory set a world record for the event—39.0.

In 1961, Ashworth's 6.1 mark tied the world record in the 60-yard dash. He set the world record for 100 yards, 9.4, in 1962, and matched it again in 1964. That same year, Ashworth established a new world 100-meter benchmark, 10.1.

The Dartmouth College sprinter was ranked



Gerald Ashworth

seventh indoors in the world in 1963 and eighth outdoors in 1964 at 100 yards and 100 meters.

### LILLIAN COPELAND

**United States**

**Born: November 25, 1905,**

**in New York, New York**

**Died: July 7, 1964**

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One of the world's first great female athletes, Lillian Copeland capped her extraordinary track and field career in 1932 with an Olympic gold medal in Los Angeles in the discus, establishing a world record of 133'2" (40.58 meters). Four years earlier, at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games—the first Olympics to include women's track and field—Copeland set a world record of 121'8" (37.08 meters) en route to winning a silver medal in the event.



*Lillian Copeland*

As an undergraduate student at the University of Southern California, Copeland, who excelled at tennis and basketball, won every women's track and field event she entered. She captured the first of her nine U.S. national championships in 1925 with a victory in the shot put. A year later, Copeland established herself as one of the world's premier women athletes when she won a trio of U.S. titles—the shot put, discus, and javelin. Her victories in the javelin at 112'5.5" (34.28 meters) and discus at 10'1" (30.81 meters) set new world records. In 1927, she raised her world javelin mark to 125'8.5" (38.32 meters) and in 1928 upped the world shot-put record to 40'4.25" (12.30 meters). Between 1925 and 1932, Copeland set six world records, each, in the shot put, javelin, and discus.

Disappointed that her favorite event, the shot put, was not included on the 1928 Women's Olympic program, Copeland instead entered the discus event. The onetime USC phenomenon set a world record of 115'8.5" at the U.S. Olympic trials and then ran the lead-off leg on the world record-setting U.S. 4 × 110-yard relay team (50.0).

In 1935, Copeland was a member of the U.S. contingent that competed in the second Maccabiah Games. To no one's surprise, she captured gold medals in each of her specialty events.

Copeland prepared to defend her Olympic Discus Championship at the 1936 games in Berlin, but in the heat of an American movement to boycott Hitler's games, Copeland was one of many U.S. athletes who chose not to compete in Nazi Germany.

It should be noted that Copeland minimized broader career success in track and field when she opted to attend University of Southern California Law School from 1928 to 1932. Following the 1932 Olympics, she served twenty-four years as a juvenile officer for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.



American track and field champion Lillian Copeland, who won a silver medal in the discus event at the Amsterdam Olympic Games in 1928—the first games to include women's athletics—and a discus gold medal in Los Angeles in 1932.

In 1994, she was inducted into the U.S. Track & Field Hall of Fame.

#### MILTON GREEN

**United States**

**Born:** October 31, 1913, in Lowell,  
Massachusetts

**Died:** March 29, 2005

Milton Green equaled the world indoor record in the 45-yard high hurdles four times in 1935 and 1936 and matched the world indoor mark in the 60-meter high hurdles in 1936. But even though he was one of the premier American collegiate track stars of the era, he nonetheless refused to be considered for the 1936 Olympics in support of the U.S. movement to boycott the Nazi Games.



Milton Green

Running for Harvard University, Green first equaled the world mark of 5.8 seconds in the 45-yard high hurdles in a January 13, 1935, triangular meet against Yale and Princeton. Two weeks later, on January 27, in a Knights of Columbus meet at Boston Garden, he matched the record twice in the same event—first in a qualifying heat and again en route to winning the race. Thirteen months later, now Harvard track and field team captain, Green once again tied the world indoor 45-yard high hurdle mark in a quadrangular meeting against Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell. His record-tying performance (7.5 seconds) in the 60-meter high hurdles came in a qualifying heat at the 1936 Millrose Games in New York's Madison Square Garden.

Green was invited to the U.S. Olympic Team's final qualifying meet at Randall's Island, New York, in 1936, and was considered a lock to make the team. Nevertheless, he refused to participate in the event.

Green set many collegiate records in the high and low hurdles and long jump, and was elected to the Harvard Athletic Hall of Fame in 1961.

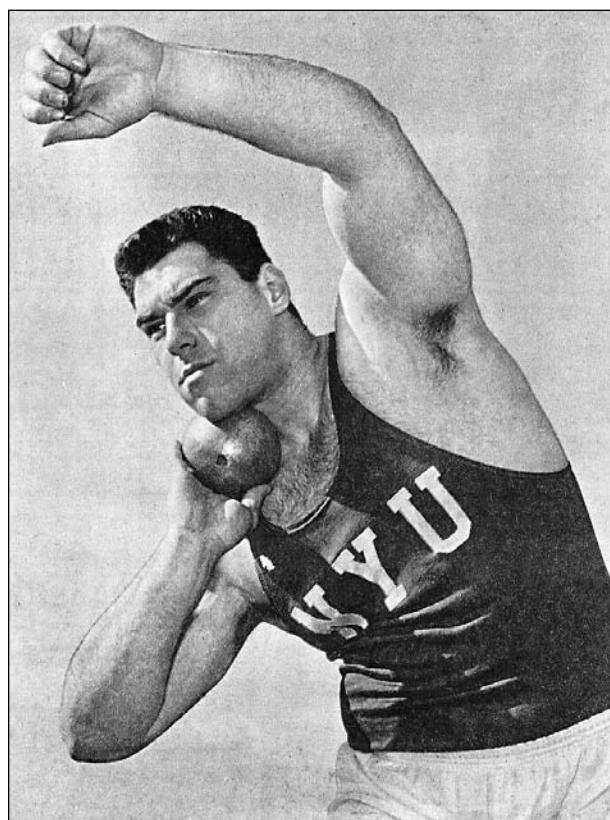
#### GARY GUBNER

**United States**  
**Born: December 1, 1942,**  
**in New York, New York**

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Gary Gubner broke the world indoor shot-put record on multiple occasions in 1962, eventually establishing the world indoor record of 64'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (19.805 meters). He was ranked #1 in the world indoors in 1962 and 1963. Outdoors, he was second in 1962 and fifth in 1963.

Injuries hampered Gubner's expectations of making the U.S. team at the 1964 U.S. Olympic track and field trials, so he turned his attention to weightlifting and made the U.S. Olympic



*Gary Gubner*

weightlifting team instead. He narrowly missed medaling, finishing fourth in the heavyweight class at the 1964 games.

Gubner went on to establish four junior world lifting records in the heavyweight class: 387 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in the press; 324 pounds snatch; 423 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds clean and jerk; and a total pounds 1,135. In 1965, he set a U.S. press mark of 412 pounds en route to lifting 1,180 pounds.

In 1961, after touring Europe with the U.S. track and field team, which included a shot-put victory over the vaunted Soviet entry and a "statement" visit to Friday night services at a Moscow synagogue, Gubner competed in the sixth Maccabiah Games in Israel, winning gold medals in shot put, discus, and heavyweight weightlifting.

**LILLI HENOCH****Germany****Born: October 26, 1899,  
in Konigsberg, Germany****Died: 1942**

Lilli Henoch set world records in the discus, shot put, and 4 × 100 relay events.

She set her first world record in the discus on October 1, 1922, in Berlin, with a toss of 24.90 meters. Less than a year later, on July 8, 1923, in Berlin, she bettered the mark with a distance of 26.62 meters.

On August 16, 1925, in Leipzig, Henoch set the world shot-put record with a toss of 11.57 meters.

One year later, she ran the first leg on the foursome (Henoch-Potting-Voss-Kohler) that set a new world 4 × 100-meter relay record—50.4

*Lilli Henoch*

seconds—at the German tournaments in Köln (Cologne).

Between 1922 and 1926, Henoch won ten German national championships in shot put, 1922 and 1925; discus, 1923 and 1924; long jump, 1924; and 4 × 100-meter relay, 1924 to 1926.

The German government deported Henoch and her mother on September 5, 1942. They were shot and buried in a mass grave in the woods surrounding Riga, Latvia.

**MARIA LEONTYAVNA ITKINA****Soviet Union****Born: May 3, 1932, in Smolensk, Russia**

Maria Itkina was among the world's leading sprinters in 100-meter to 400-meter events during the 1950s and 1960s.

Running for the Dynamo Club in Minsk, Itkina

*Maria Leontyavna Itkina*

established a 400-meter world record of 53.9 (seconds) in 1955 and subsequently tied or broke her mark six times. She eventually lowered the record to 53.0 on August 29, 1964. In July 1956, she set a world record of 23.6 in the 220-yard event and in September 1959, lowered the world 440-yard record to 53.7.

In 1963, Itkina ran the third leg of the Soviet Women's 800-meter relay team that established a world record of 1:34.7. Itkina's mark of 11.4 in the 100-meter ranks her among the best-ever in these events.

The Soviet sprinter did not fare as successfully in three Olympiads, managing fourth-place finishes in four events (including one 4 × 100 relay) at the 1956 Melbourne and 1960 Rome Olympics and a fifth-place relay finish in 1964 in Tokyo.

She was a European champion four times. In 1954 at Bern, Itkina took gold medals in the 200-meter and 4 × 100-meter relay. In 1959, in Stockholm, she was first in the 400-meter event and in 1962 in Belgrade won another gold in the 400-meter. In 1965, she took another 400-meter gold medal victory. She also held 17 Russian track and field titles.

Itkina is a Merited Master of Sports in the Soviet Union, the nation's highest honor bestowed on Soviet athletes.

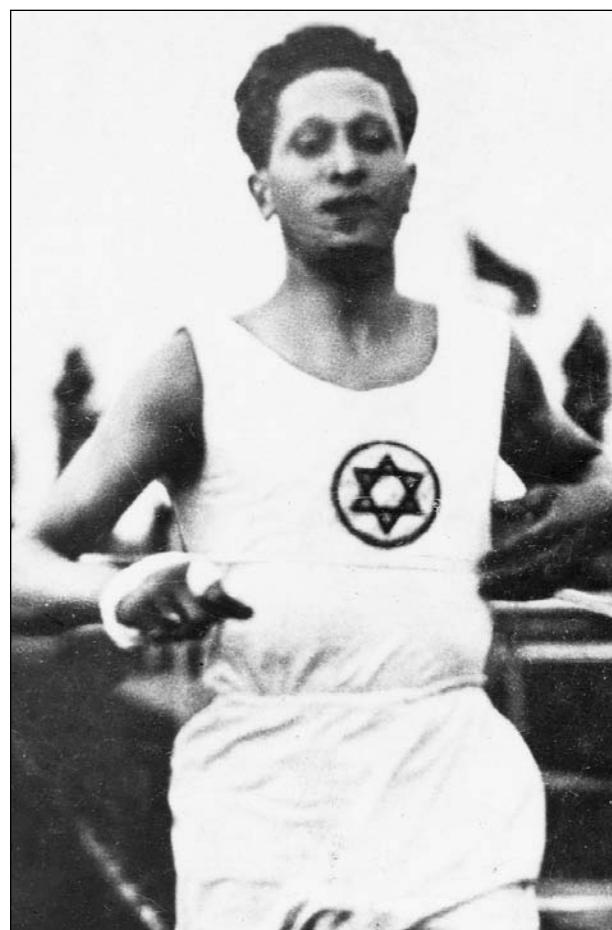
### ELIAS KATZ

**Finland**

**Born: 1901 in Abo, Finland**

**Died: December 1947**

At the 1924 Paris Olympic Games, Elias Katz won a gold medal as a member of Finland's championship 3,000-meter cross-country team (8:32.0). His teammates included the legendary Paavo Nurmi and Willie Ritola. Katz also won a silver medal in Paris in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, finishing second to Ritola, who set an Olympic record. Earlier, Katz established the Olympic



Elias Katz

record, 9:43.8, in his first heat of the steeplechase. His best time in the 3,000-meter steeplechase was 9:40.9, in 1923.

Katz ran the second leg on his Finnish club's 4 × 1,500 relay team that set two world records—the first 16:26.2 in July 1926 and the second later that year, lowering the mark to 16:11.4.

In 1925, Bar Kochba of Berlin, the first Jewish national sports club in Central Europe (founded in 1898), invited Katz to represent it. He did, but returned to his native Finland in 1927 to prepare for the 1928 Olympic Games. When a severe foot injury ended his chances to compete in the Amsterdam Olympiad, Katz returned to Germany and Bar Kochba. His presence encouraged many outstanding German Jewish athletes to join the

club, which flourished until the Nazis forced it to disband in the early 1930s.

Katz emigrated to Palestine in 1933 and was selected to coach the Israeli Olympic track team for the 1948 games in London. This would be Israel's first team in the Olympic Games. But neither he nor the Israeli team ever got to England. Israel was not admitted into the Olympic family until the 1952 Olympic Games, and Katz was murdered by Arab terrorists in December 1947 while working as a film projectionist at a British army camp near Gaza.

#### IRENA KIRSZENSTEIN-SZEWINSKA

**Poland**

**Born: May 24, 1946,  
in Leningrad, Soviet Union**

One of the greatest women's track and field athletes of all time, Irene Kirszenstein-Szewinska won medals in four consecutive Olympic Games—a feat never accomplished before by any runner, male or female. Her 7 medals place her eleventh all-time and first in track and field among women Olympic athletes.

Eighteen years old at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Kirszenstein won a gold medal as a member of Poland's world record-setting 400-meter relay team (43.6), a silver medal in the 200-meter sprint (her mark of 23.1 set the European event record), and a silver medal in the long jump.

In Mexico City four years later, now Kirszenstein-Szewinska, Irena won the 200-meter event, setting a new world record (22.5), breaking her own world mark set three years earlier. She also took a bronze medal in the 100-meter event.

After giving birth to a son in 1970, Kirszenstein-Szewinska won bronze medals in the 200-meter sprint at the 1971 European Championships and the 1972 Olympics in Munich.



*Irena Kirszenstein-Szewinska*

In 1974, she changed to the 400-meter event and was the first woman to break 50 seconds at that distance. Two years later, at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, she set a new world record (49.29) winning the 400-meter gold medal.

In all, Kirszenstein-Szewinska won 3 Olympic gold medals, 2 silvers, and 2 bronzes, as well as 5 European gold medal championships and 5 other medals—a record unequaled in the history of women's track and field.

Other highlights of her extraordinary career include tying the 100-meter world record in 1965 (11.1), lowering her own world record in the 200-meter (22.0) in 1974, and lowering her 400-meter world mark (49.0) at the world championships in Dusseldorf in 1977. She won

38 consecutive 200-meters from 1973 to 1975 and 36 consecutive 400-meters from 1973 to 1978—both the longest winning streaks in these events in recorded history.

Kirszenstein-Szewinska was Poland's Athlete of the Year in 1965. The same year, Tass, the official Soviet press agency, named her the Outstanding Woman Athlete in the World. She was *World Sport Magazine's* Sportswoman of the Year in 1966, United Press International's Sportswoman of 1974, and the 1974 *Track & Field News* Woman Athlete of the Year. In 1992, she was elected to the International Women's Sports Hall of Fame.

### ABEL KIVIAT

**United States**

**Born:** June 23, 1892, in New York, New York

**Died:** August 24, 1992

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Abel Kiviat won a silver medal at the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games in the 1,500-meter run (3:59.9). A onetime roommate of Jim Thorpe, the 1912 games' pentathlon and decathlon gold medalist, Kiviat was the oldest living American Olympian at the time of his death.

One of the great middle-distance runners in the world prior to World War I, Kiviat at one point simultaneously held world indoor records in the 600-yard, 1,000-yard, and mile events—the only person in history to accomplish that feat.

Kiviat established his first world record while still a high school student. In 1909, he registered 2:47.2 in the two-thirds-mile run. The previous mark had stood for twenty-one years. On June 2, 1912, Kiviat broke the world record in the 1,500-meters, clocking 3:56.8. Six days later, he lowered that record to 3:55.8 at the U.S. Olympic trials. That mark stood as a world record for six years and as a U.S. record until 1928.

Kiviat won 9 U.S. national championships between 1911 and 1914, at distances from 600

yards to cross-country. Also, during that time, he won the Baxter Mile at the New York Athletic Club Games, the most important mile event in America.

He established himself as one of the great indoor distance runners of all time in 1911 when the 5'5", 110-pound trackster won both the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union 600-yard and 1,000-yard indoor championships. It was the first time "the double" had ever been achieved. In 1913, he repeated the unique feat, this time capturing both victories on the same night. That same year, he demonstrated his versatility by winning the American six-mile cross-country title and establishing the U.S. indoor mile record of 4:18.2.

In 1985, Kiviat was inducted into the U.S. Track & Field Hall of Fame.



Abel Kiviat

**HENRY LASKAU ("MR. WALKING")****United States****Born: September 12, 1916,****in Berlin, Germany****Died: May 7, 2000**

Known as "Mr. Walking" in American track and field circles, Henry Laskau set the world outdoor one-mile race-walking record in 1951 at 6:19.2. His record stood for twelve years.

A budding middle-distance runner in Germany, he escaped from his homeland in 1939 after serving three months in a forced labor camp. Making his way through France to a ship that

*Henry Laskau*

took him to Cuba, he eventually picked up his life and running career in the United States. When the United States entered World War II, Laskau enlisted and served in counterintelligence for the U.S. Army. After his Army discharge in 1946, he decided to resume his track career as a race-walker.

Laskau dominated U.S. race-walking competition. He was unbeaten in the United States from 1947 to 1956, winning 42 national Amateur Athletic Union championships. His American outdoor titles were for the two-mile run from 1952 to 1955 and in 1957; the three-kilometer run in 1948 to 1952, and in 1956; the 10K in 1947 to 1957; the 15K in 1947, and in 1953 to 1956; the 20K in 1951 to 1955; and the 25K in 1956. Indoors, he won every U.S. mile championship from 1948 to 1957.

In addition to his world record, Laskau also set three American marks: 10K in 1951 (46:45), 3K in 1952 (12:52.7), and 15K in 1956 (1:12.40).

A three-time member of the United States Olympic Race Walking Team, in 1948, 1952, and 1956, his best Olympic finish was seventh place in the 10 kilometer walk in 1948 (47:05). At the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, at the age of forty, Laskau finished twelfth in the 20K.

In the years 1950, 1953, 1957, and 1965, Laskau won gold medals at the World Maccabiah Games in Israel. In 1997, he was elected to the U.S. Track & Field Hall of Fame.

**FANIA MELNIK****Soviet Union****Born: June 9, 1945, in Bakota, Ukraine**

One of the world's all-time greatest female discus throwers, Fania Melnik set a world record of 210'8"/62.22 meters in her international debut at the 1971 European Championships. She dominated the event for seven years, holding the #1 world ranking from 1971 to 1977—the third



*Fania Melnik*

longest #1 streak in women's track and field history.

At the 1972 Munich Olympic Games, Melnik won the discus gold medal, bettering her world mark by more than two meters and resetting the Olympic record three times, with a final toss of 217'11"/66.62 meters.

During the next four years, Melnik topped her own world record several more times. Although she managed only a fourth-place finish at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, she had her best career throw that year, a toss of 70.50 meters—making her the first woman to break the 70-meter mark. In 1977, she won the first World Cup discus competition in Düsseldorf, Germany.

### LAURENCE E. "LON" MYERS

**United States**

**Born: February 16, 1858,**

**in Richmond, Virginia**

**Died: February 1899**

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Lon Myers was the greatest short- and middle-distance runner of the nineteenth century. He was the first to run the quarter mile in less than 50 seconds (49.2). From 1880 to 1888, Myers held world records for the 100-yard, 440-yard, and 880-yard events.

His best event was the quarter mile, which he lowered from 50.4 to 48.8. At one time or another over a twenty-one-year period, Myers held every American record for races 50 yards to one mile.



*Laurence E. "Lon" Myers*

He also held 10 Canadian and 3 British national championships. Myers ran more 880s under two minutes and more 440s under 50 seconds than the total run by all amateur and professional athletes of his era.

In the 1879 National (U.S.) Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) Championships, Myers won a triple victory (220, 440, and 880), setting records in each event. In 1880, he won four titles in the AAUs—the 220, 440, and 880 events and the 100-yard dash—a feat he repeated one week later at the Canadian Nationals. Myers was the first, and probably the only, track and field athlete ever to capture 8 national titles in one week.

### MYER PRINSTEIN

**United States**

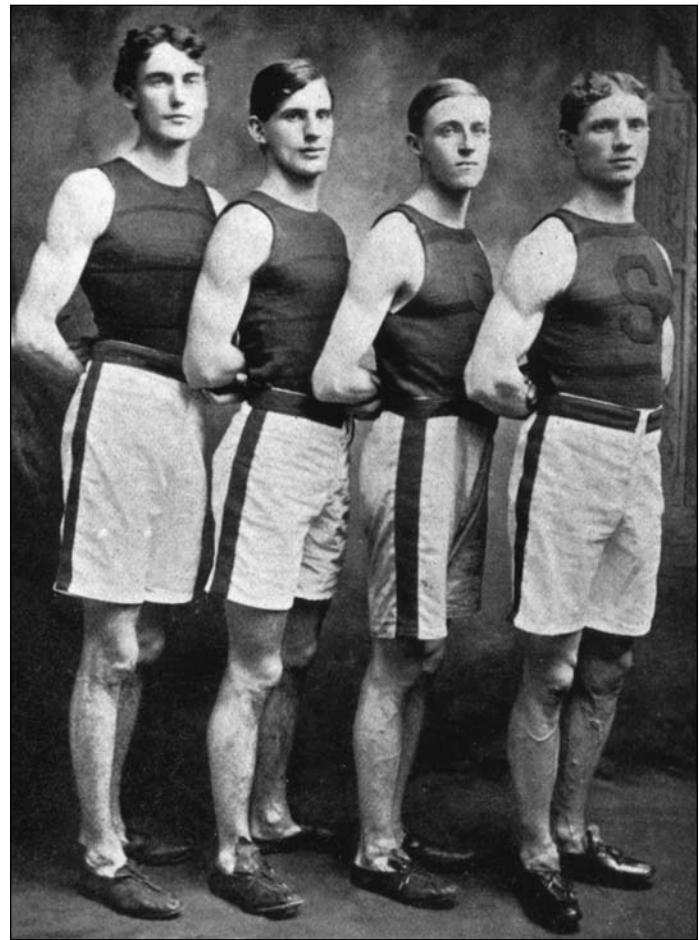
**Born:** 1880 in Russia

**Died:** March 1928

A five-time Olympic track and field medalist (4 golds), Myer Prinstein won his first gold medal in the 1900 Paris Olympics triple jump with a leap of 47'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (14.47 meters). That year, he also took a silver medal in the long jump event with a mark of 23'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (7.175 meters).

At the 1904 St. Louis Olympiad, Prinstein captured gold medals in the long jump, setting an Olympic record of 24'1" (7.34 meters) and the triple jump with a mark of 47'1" (14.35 meters).

At the unofficial Athens Olympics in 1906, Prinstein again took gold medal honors in the long jump with a leap of 23'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (7.20 meters). Prinstein's lone silver medal was a subject of controversy at the 1900 games. At the completion of the long jump trials on Saturday, he was leading the competition. The finals were scheduled for the following day. As a Methodist Syracuse University student, Prinstein was instructed,



*The Philadelphia Relay Team of 1901. Left to right:  
Harry L. Gardner, Foster S. Post, Justus M. Scrafford, and  
Myer Prinstein, the captain.*

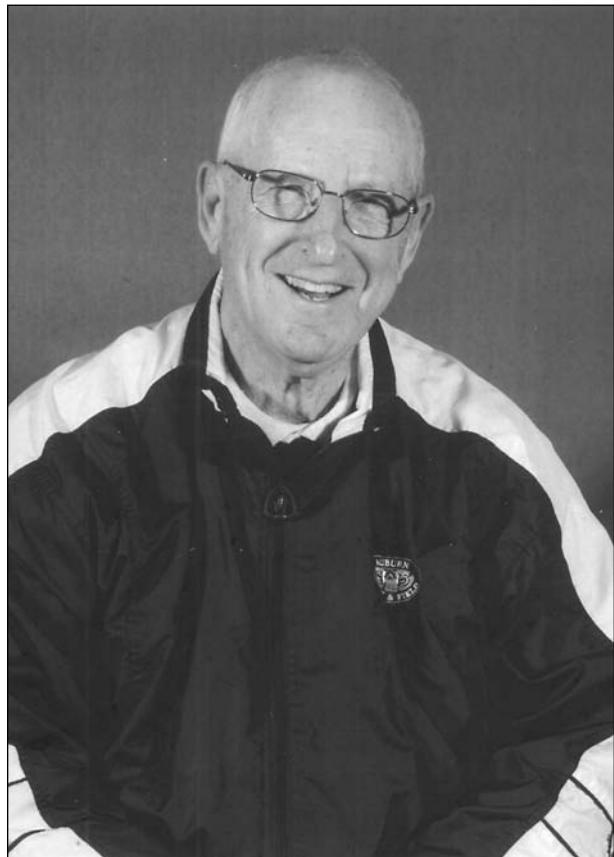
along with many other American student athletes, not to compete on Sunday, the Christian sabbath. While he followed instructions, a few other American athletes did compete on that Sunday, including his long jump arch rival, University of Pennsylvania's Alvin Kraenzlein. In Prinstein's absence and with six unchallenged leaps, Kraenzlein managed to top the Syracuse undergraduate's event-leading mark to win the gold medal.

Prinstein also won many national U.S. track titles, his first in 1898. In 1900, he set the world long jump record at 7.50 meters.

**MEL ROSEN****United States****Born:** March 24, 1928,  
in the Bronx, New York

Mel Rosen was head coach of the 1992 U.D. men's Olympic track and field team, guiding U.S. runners to 8 gold medals, 5 Olympic records, and 3 world records. The 20 U.S. track and field medals won at the Barcelona Games represented the U.S. men's best track and field showing since the 1956 Olympics.

During his twenty-eight years as head coach at Auburn University in Alabama, Rosen coached 7 Olympians, 147 All-Americans, 63 Southeast Conference indoor and outdoor champions, and 8 NCAA champions. Among the great Tiger sprinters who developed under Rosen's tutelage

*Mel Rosen*

were Olympic gold medalists/world record holders Harvey Glance and Willie Smith.

A former University of Iowa middle-distance runner, Rosen was an assistant track coach at his alma mater before and after a stint in the U.S. Army. In 1955, Rosen enrolled at Auburn to complete his Ph.D. and gather additional coaching experience by joining the staff of Auburn men's track and field coach Wilbur Hutsell. When Hutsell retired in 1963 after forty-two years as head coach, Rosen was elevated to the top spot, a position he held until 1991 when he was appointed head coach of the 1992 U.S. Olympic team. From 1989 to 1991, he also coached both the Auburn men's and women's track and field team.

Among Rosen's major U.S. team assignments: head coach of the 1976 Baron de Coubertin Games in Buenos Aires; manager of the 1977 World Games, Sofia, Bulgaria; manager for the 1979 U.S. Pan American Games team in Puerto Rico; head U.S. coach for the 1977, 1981, 1989, and 1993 Maccabiah Games in Israel; head coach at the 1980 Eight-Nation Meet (Olympics alternative) in Tokyo; assistant coach for the 1984 Olympic Games, Los Angeles; 1987 head coach for the World Track and Field Championships in Rome; and head coach at the 1991 World University Games in Sheffield, England.

His numerous honors include election to the following halls of fame: U.S. National Track & Field (in 1995, the first year he was eligible), USA Track Coaches Association (2001), Alabama Sports, University of Iowa Track & Field, and City of Auburn Tiger Trail. He was 1979 NCAA and Southeastern Conference (SEC) indoor and outdoor Coach of the Year, 1980 NCAA indoor Coach of the Year, and SEC indoor Coach of the Year in 1985.

Coach Rosen has also received USA Track & Field's (USATF) Giegengack Award for his contributions to track and field and the USATF President's Award. He has been chairman of USATF

Men's Track and Field Committee, president of the NCAA track and field committee, and a member of the USATF international competition committee.

Rosen coauthored *Track: The Running Events*, published by *Sports Illustrated*, with sportswriter and daughter Karen Rosen.

### FANNY "BOBBIE" ROSENFELD

**Canada**

**Born:** December 28, 1903, in Katrinaslov,

Russia (now Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine)

**Died:** December 1969

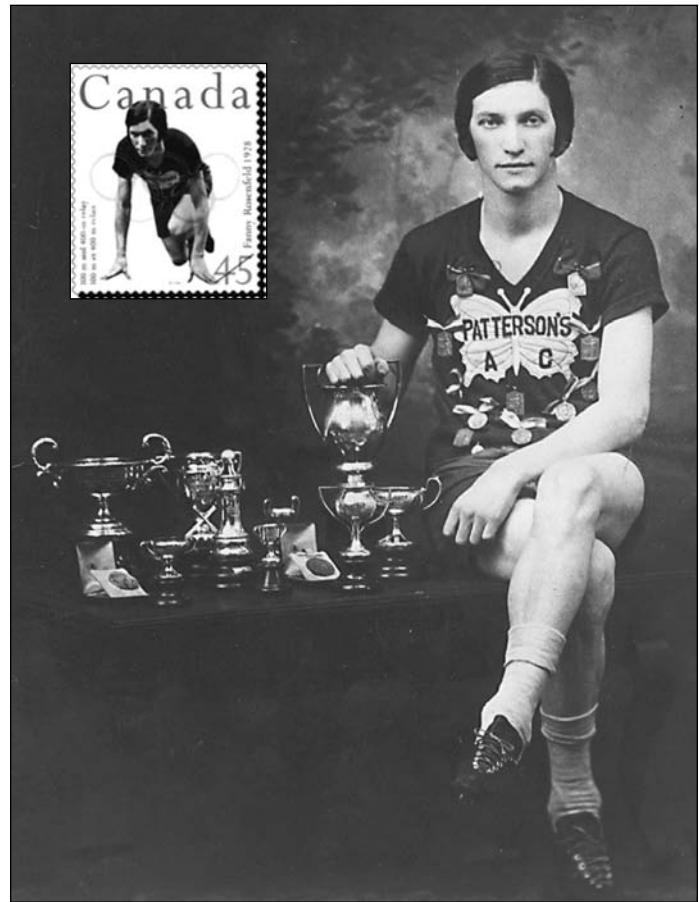
In 1950, Bobbie Rosenfeld was named Canada's Female Athlete of the Half-Century by the sportswriters of Canada.

At the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam, the first in which women athletes participated, Rosenfeld won a gold medal as lead-off leg of the 4 × 100-meter relay team that set a world record (48.4). She also won a silver medal in the 100-meter sprint.

In 1922, while excelling in basketball, softball, tennis, and ice hockey, Rosenfeld decided to devote herself to track and field. Three years later, she equaled the world record of :11.0 in the 100-yard dash.

During her extraordinary career, Rosenfeld held a variety of Canadian records in the standing long jump, the running long jump, the shot put, the discus, and the javelin. In 1924, even though she was devoting herself to track and field, she won the Toronto Ladies Grass Court Tennis Championship.

Rosenfeld was elected to the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame in 1949. In 1996, to commemorate the Centennial Olympic Games, the Canadian Postal Service issued a set of stamps featuring five of the country's greatest gold medalists. The collectors' set included Fanny Rosenfeld.



Fanny Rosenfeld and a collection of her trophies. She was honored by the Canadian government as the subject of a 1996 postage stamp, upper left.

### ALLEN TOLMICH

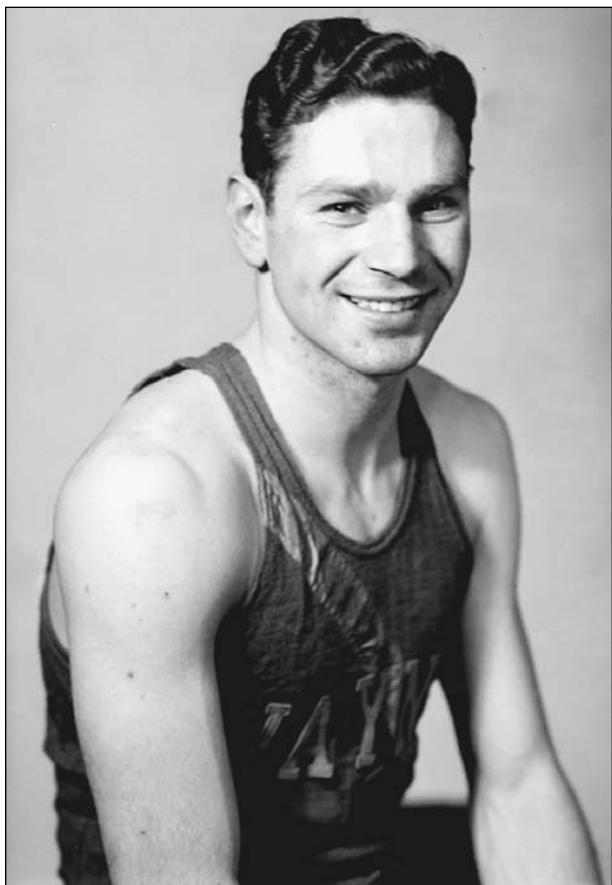
**United States**

**Born:** March 30, 1917, in Detroit, Michigan

**Died:** Unknown

Wayne State University's Allan Tolmich broke the world record in the 200-meter hurdles twice on the same day.

On July 3, 1937, at the AAU (American Athletic Union) Championships in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Tolmich's :23.4 in the first heat of the 200-meter hurdles competition set a new world record. He lowered the mark to :23.3 in the finals. (The International Amateur Athletic Federation [IAAF] lists Tolmich's record-setting



*Allen Tolmich*

event simply as “hurdles,” not specifying high or low hurdles.)

Between 1936 and 1941, Tolmich established 10 and tied 5 U.S. indoor track and field records. Captain of Wayne State University’s track team (1936–37), he set U.S. indoor records that included the 60-yard, 110-meter, and 120-yard hurdles. He was a National AAU Champion in 1937, 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Allen Tolmich won All-American honors in 1937 but had the misfortune of coming into his prime during the onset of World War II, when the Olympic Games and World Championships were suspended. In 1976, he was among the first class of honorees inducted into the Wayne State University Athletic Hall of Fame.

# VOLLEYBALL

## DOUG BEAL

United States

**Born:** March 4, 1947, in Cleveland, Ohio

Doug Beal's volleyball career as a player, coach, and administrator spans three decades. With Beal as head coach of the U.S. Men's National Team, the United States captured its first-ever Olympic volleyball gold medal in 1984.

Beal was named head coach of the U.S. national team in 1977 and became the driving force for establishing a full-time, year-round volleyball training center. The facility was realized four years later in San Diego, California. Although he stepped down as head coach following his team's

1984 Los Angeles Olympics victory, Beal's pioneering offensive and defensive systems continued to impact the U.S. volleyball program, yielding gold medals at the 1985 World Cup, the 1986 World Championships, and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Appointed head coach of volleyball at Bowling Green State University in 1971 and Ohio State University from 1972 to 1974, Beal also competed as a member of the U.S. Men's National Team from 1970 to 1976. A five-time All-American player at Ohio State University, he was selected to three U.S. Olympic teams, two World Championships teams, and four NORCECA Zone Championship teams. He was the 1969 Most Valuable Player (MVP) of the Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association and was voted MVP of the 1975 USVBA Open Championships.

Beal served a two-year stint from 1990 to 1992 as head coach of the Italian Professional League's Mediolanum Gonzaga team in Milan. The team won the World Club Championship in 1991 and finished third in 1992.

Returning to the United States, Beal was named executive director of the National Volleyball League, the first professional league organized and operated under the auspices of U.S. Volleyball.

Beal has written and lectured profusely on the subject of volleyball. His books include *Spike; Sports Illustrated/Volleyball: The Keys to Excellence; Volleyball Coaching Tips for the 90's; and Volleyball Notes*. Holder of a master's degree in education from Bowling Green, a Ph.D. in exercise physiology from Ohio State, and a doctorate in humanics from Springfield, Doug Beal was elected into the Volleyball Hall of Fame in 1989. His many other honors include induction to the Ohio State University and Cleveland halls of fame.



Doug Beal

**EUGENE SELZNICK****United States****Born:** March 19, 1930,  
in Los Angeles, California

Gene Selznick was the most celebrated member of the 1960 and 1966 U.S. world championship volleyball teams. In 1966, he was the first American, ever, to be named to the All-World Team of the International Federation of Volleyball (FIVB).

One of the most dominant indoor players in the history of the game, Selznick is one of the top two American players of the twentieth century (the other being Karch Kiraly). The U.S. Volleyball Hall of Fame honored him as the Most Valuable Player of the 75th Anniversary

*Eugene Selznick*

Men's 1953–77 All-Era Team and their selection as All-Time Great Male Player. He was elected to the Volleyball Hall of Fame in 1988.

The Southern California spiker led his teams to seven U.S. Open championships—1951 to 1953, 1956, 1960, 1965 (with Los Angeles Westside Jewish Community Center [JCC]), and 1966 (with Santa Monica Sand & Sea Club), plus seven runner-up finishes.

Selznick teams also won Pan-American Games gold medals in 1955 and 1959. In 1965, his Los Angeles Westside JCC team won both the USVBA Open and the Senior Open.

From his first selection in 1951, Selznick was named to the U.S. All-American first team ten times. And he was captain of the U.S. national team for fourteen consecutive years, 1953 to 1967.

One of the early proponents of beach volleyball, dating back to 1949, Selznick's contributions to the development of the now-popular Olympic sport were recognized by his designation as the "first king of beach volleyball." He teamed with Everette "Ev" Keller to win his first major beach victory at the 1950 State (California) Beach Men's Open. He later enjoyed dominating sand success with playing partners Don McMahon, Bernie Holtzman, and Ron Lang. At the 1956 international competition involving twenty-four teams, the event's all-star team MVP honor—Mr. All-World—was awarded to Gene Selznick.

*Coach* Selznick led his 1963 Pan-American gold medal-winning U.S. women's team to the 1964 Olympic Games; his women's teams won six USVBA titles—1959–61, 1963–65. His Nick's Fish Market (Los Angeles) women's team won national championships in 1978 and 1979.

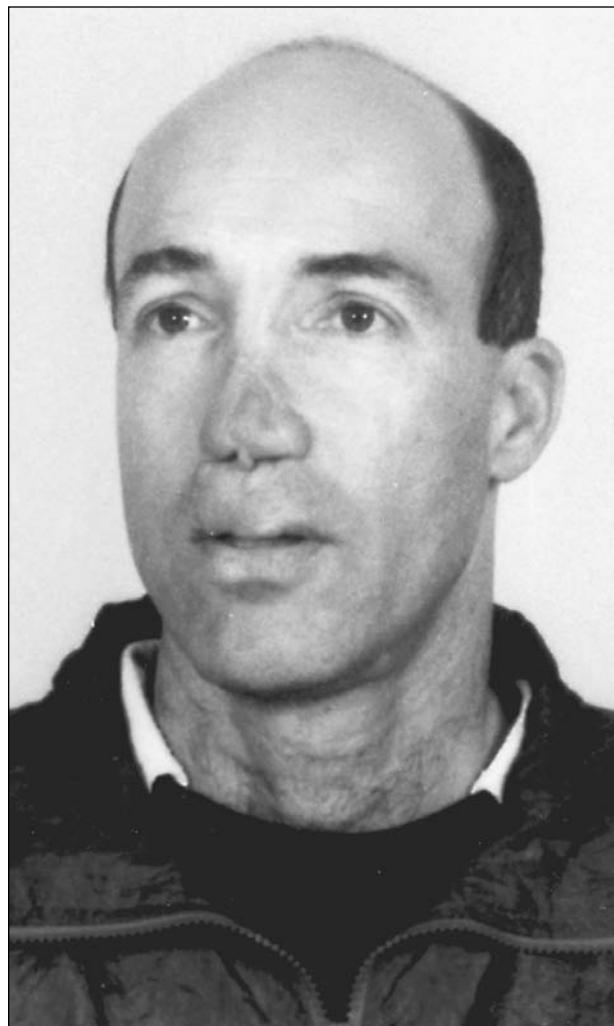
At the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, Selznick coached Sinjin Smith and Carl Henkel to a near upset of eventual gold medal-winners Karch Kiraly and Kent Steffes. In 2000, his coaching helped Misty May and Holly McPeak qualify for the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.

**CHAGAI ZAMIR****Israel****Born: November 15, 1950,  
in Kibbutz Zikim, Israel**

In 1976, Chagai Zamir, captain of Israel's national handicapped volleyball team, won a gold medal at the Paralympics, World Championships, and European Cup. In his seventeen-year volleyball career, all as captain of the Israeli national team, Zamir won a total of fifteen medals in the three major international handicapped volleyball competitions.

Zamir lost a leg and suffered severe hand and facial injuries in 1970 while serving as a paratrooper in the Israeli Defense Forces. A volleyball star for Ashkelon prior to sustaining the injuries, he returned to the game to win Paralympic gold medals in 1976, 1980, 1984, plus a silver medal in 1988.

At the Handicapped World Championships, Chagai won gold medals in 1976 and 1983 and silver medals in 1986 and 1989. His Israeli teams won the European Cup in 1976, 1979, and 1983, a silver medal in 1985, and bronze medals in 1973, 1987, and 1989.

*Chagai Zamir*

# WATER POLO

## ISTVAN BARTA (BERGER)

Hungary

Born: 1895 in Hungary

Died: 1948

Istvan Barta was goalkeeper for Hungary's 1928 Olympic silver medal water polo team and backup goalie for the 1932 Olympic gold medal champions.

A member of Hungary's national water polo team from 1923 to 1932, he was Hungary's Olympic goalie at the 1924 games, finishing fifth, and in goal for Hungary's European Championship teams of 1926, 1927, and 1931.

## GYORGY BRODY

Hungary

Born: July 2, 1908, in Hungary

Died: August 1967

Gyorgy Brody is considered one of the greatest water polo goalies of all time. His Hungarian Olympic teams won gold medals at the 1932 Los Angeles and 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.

Brody was also a member of the 1928 Hungarian National Championship Team and played with the national team 74 times during his career. His 1931 and 1934 national teams won the European Championship.



Gyorgy Brody, top second from left, with Hungarian 1932 Olympic gold medal Water Polo team. Coach Komjadi is at the far right, top row. Miklos Sarkany is front row left.



The 1932 Hungarian Olympic gold medal water polo team, with Miklos Sarkany third from left, Gyorgy Brody sixth from left, and Istvan Barta holding ball.

### BELA KOMJADI

**Hungary**

**Born: 1892 in Budapest, Hungary**

**Died: 1933**

The most innovative water polo coach of his time, Bela Komjadi developed Hungary into a world water polo power. His Olympic teams won a pair of gold medals and one silver medal. One of those medals was earned posthumously.

Komjadi's 1928 Olympic team took silver medal honors, edged out for the gold by Germany. His Hungarian side returned the favor four years later in Los Angeles, capturing the 1932 championship and gold medal, with Germany returning home with a silver medal.

"Uncle Komi" died in 1933 at the age of only forty-one. But his team returned to the Olympic arena in 1936, half the ten-man roster veterans of the previous Olympiad, including the brilliant "goal defying" goalie, Gyorgy Brody. With the spirit of Komjadi infusing the determination of the Hungarians and the specter of rising Nazism on his home ground, Berlin, this competition had more on the line than the gold medal.

In his book *Ghetto to the Games*, author Andrew Handler writes: "On a rainy and chilly 14 August, they [Hungary] battled the Germans to a 2–2 tie in the Schwimmstadium, where 20,000 German fans shouted deafening encouragement." Thus, the decisive matches were played the following day. Germany beat Belgium 4–1. Hungary had to win by a wider margin of goals



Bela Komjadi

against France to retain its better goal average and the Olympic title. In a nerve-wracking match of many missed opportunities on both sides, Brody proved unbeatable. Few Hungarians failed to bring to mind Uncle Komi on that tearfully joyous day. The late "Great Master" earned Hungary's second consecutive gold medal in water polo as much as did the players he had coached to world fame.

Upon returning home from Berlin, the water polo Olympians held a memorial salute to Komjadi at his graveside.

#### **BELA RAJKI-REICH**

**Hungary**  
**Born: February 2, 1909**

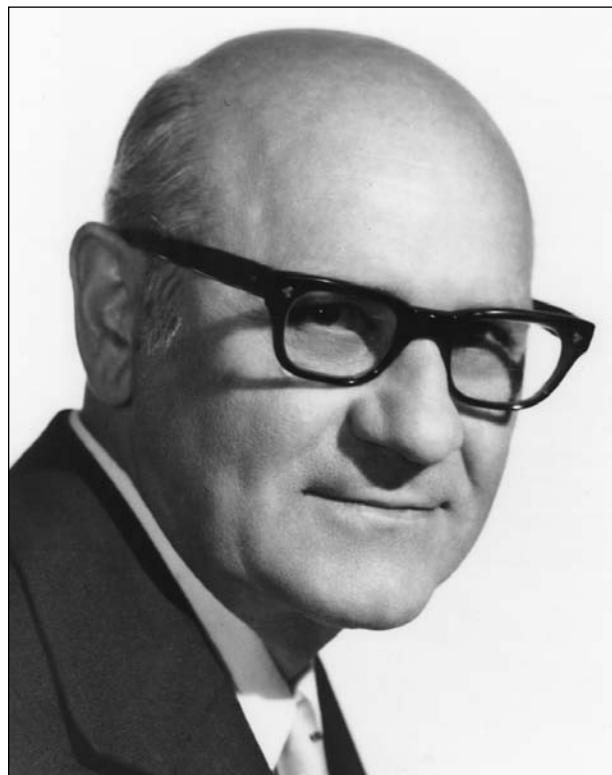
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With only a few short breaks between 1947 and 1973, Bela Rajki-Reich was national coach and

technical director of Hungary's swimming and water polo teams. He coached Hungary's Olympic swim team in 1948, Olympic swim and water polo teams in 1952, and water polo in 1956 and 1972. His swimmers captured four gold medals in 1952, as well as an assortment of silver and bronze honors, and his water polo teams won gold medals in 1952 and 1956 and a silver medal in 1972.

While heading Hungarian water sports, Rajki-Reich also held leading positions in the international swimming and water polo community. He was president of the Ligue Européenne de Natation (LEN) 1958 to 1962, vice president of LEN from 1954 to 1958, chairman of International Water Polo Board from 1960 to 1964, and vice president of Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur from 1960 to 1964.

Considered one of the world's leading water polo authorities, Rajki-Reich has authored numerous books and articles on water sports. He



Bela Rajki-Reich

has also produced and directed films on swimming and water polo technique and is an accomplished photographer of water sports technique.

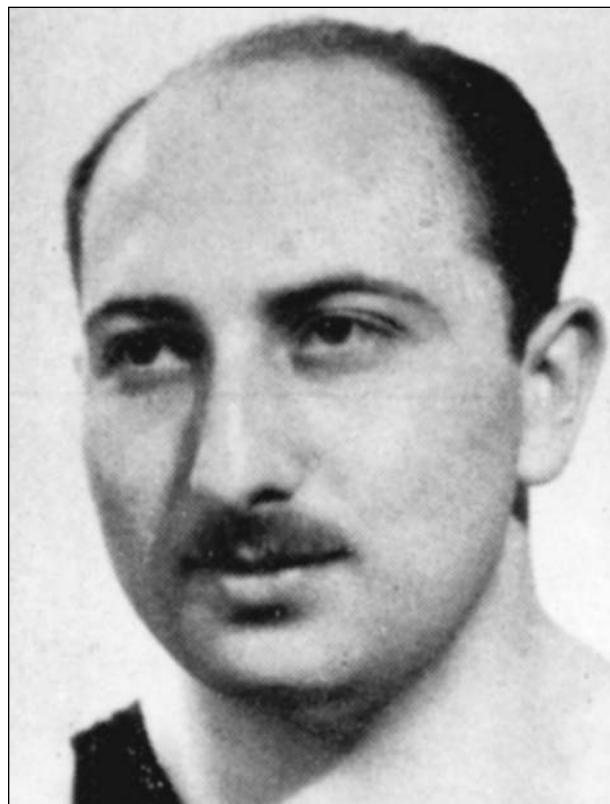
Among his published works, encompassing nearly 250 studies and articles, is *The Techniques of Competitive Swimming*, published in 1956 with a second edition in 1963. It is a seminal reference book used by swimmers and coaches for stroke technique and training measures. In 1958, he published *Water Polo*, a technical work dealing with all aspects of the sport. In 1978, *Teaching to Swim, Learning to Swim*, was published with a second printing in 1980, which dealt with teaching techniques. All of Rajki's books, studies, and articles are visually punctuated with extraordinary above-water and underwater photography shot by the author.

### MIKLOS SARKANY

**Hungary**

**Born:** February 12, 1908,  
**in Szamarnemeti, Hungary**  
**Died:** Unknown

A member of Hungary's dominating pre–World War II water polo national teams, Miklos Sarkany won gold medals at both the 1932 and



Miklos Sarkany

1936 Olympic Games. He was also a member of Hungary's European water polo championship teams of 1931, 1934, and 1938.

Following his playing career, Sarkany was trainer of Hungary's national water polo teams for many years.

# WEIGHTLIFTING

## ISAAC "IKE" BERGER

United States

**Born: November 16, 1936,  
in Jerusalem, Palestine**

Ike Berger is a three-time World Featherweight Weightlifting Champion, winner of 3 Olympic medals, owner of 23 world weightlifting records, and 12-time United States national title-holder.

The son of a rabbi and himself an ordained cantor, Berger was the first featherweight in history to lift more than 800 pounds and the first to press double his body weight.

In the featherweight class at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, Berger won the gold medal with a lift of 776.5 pounds (352.5 kgs.). Four years later, he took a silver at the Rome

Olympiad (798.75 pounds, 362.6 kgs.). And in 1964 at the Tokyo Games, he again won the featherweight class silver at 841.5 pounds (382.5 kgs.).

His 1964 Olympic record of 336 pounds in the jerk, at a bodyweight of 130 pounds, made him pound-for-pound the strongest man in the world, a record that stood for nine years. He was undefeated in 6 competitions against the Soviet Union.

Competing in the Fifth Maccabiah Games in 1957, the year after winning his Olympic gold medal, Berger became the first athlete to establish a world record in the State of Israel, pressing 258 pounds (117.1 kgs.) in featherweight competition.

In 1965, Ike Berger was elected to the United States Weightlifting Hall of Fame.

## BEN HELFGOTT

Great Britain

**Born: 1929 in Lodz, Poland**

Ben Helfgott is the only known survivor of a Nazi concentration camp to compete in the Olympic Games. He captained the British Olympic weightlifting teams of 1956 and 1960.

The Polish-born Briton was England's 11-stone champion in 1954 and lightweight title-holder in 1955, 1956, and 1958. He was also a member of the British 1954, 1955, 1958, and 1959 world championships teams.

Helfgott won the lightweight gold medals at the 1950, 1953, and 1957 World Maccabiah Games.

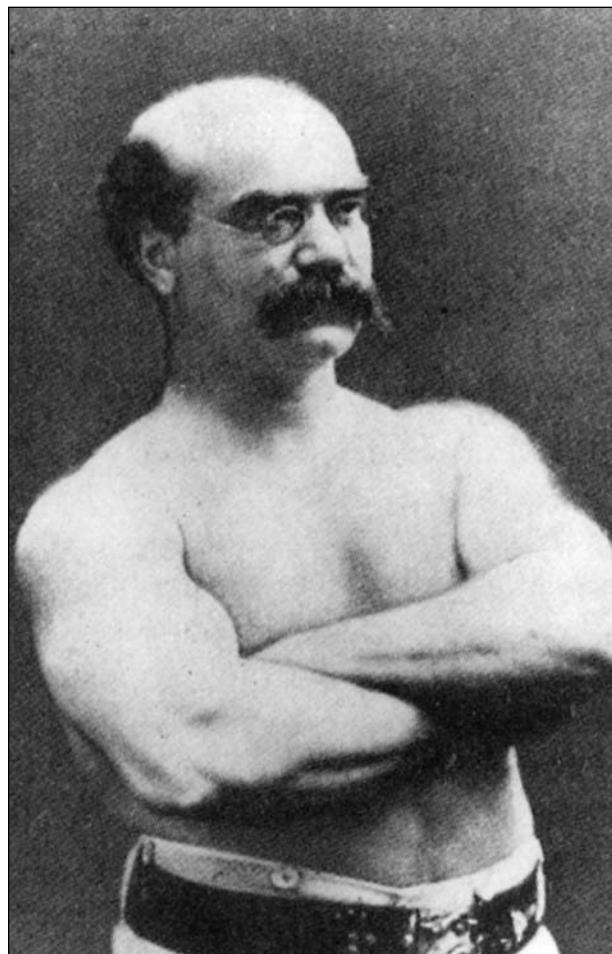
He was the only member of his family to survive the Buchenwald concentration camp.



Isaac Berger



*Ben Helfgott*



*Edward Lawrence Levy*

#### **EDWARD LAWRENCE LEVY**

**Great Britain**

**Born: December 21, 1851,**

**in London, England**

**Died: May 1932**

In March 1891, in open competition against champions from Brussels, Hamburg, England, Vienna, Italy, and Berlin, E. L. Levy won the first World Weightlifting Competition. The three-day event consisted primarily of repetition and alternate pressing with 56 or 84 pounds in each hand.

Just two months earlier, at the age of forty, he won the first British Amateur Weightlifting Championship. Between 1891 and 1894, Levy set 14 world records.

In 1896, at the first modern Olympics in Athens, he served as a member of the International Weightlifting Jury. Levy is founder of the Amateur Gymnastics Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

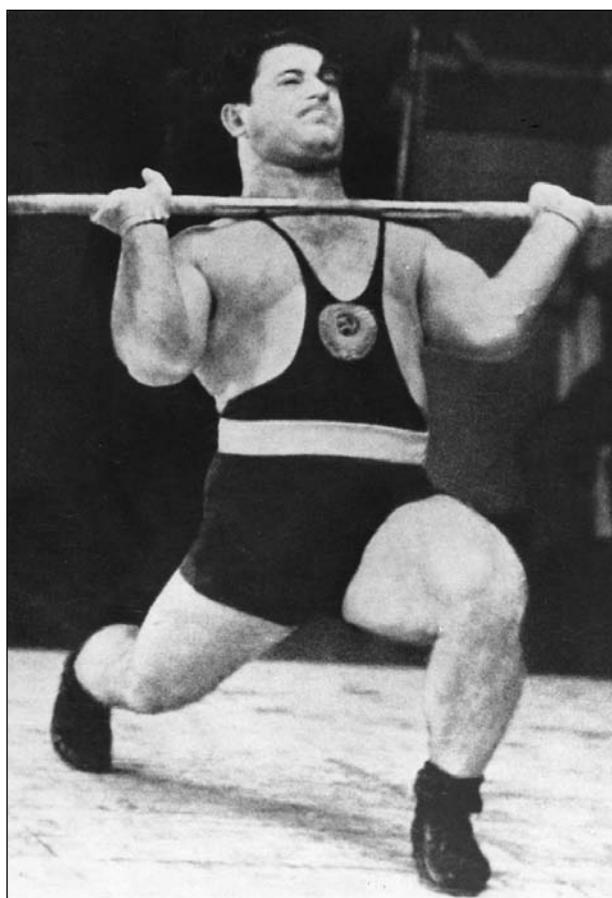
#### **GRIGORI NOVAK**

**Soviet Union**

**Born: March 5, 1919, in Chernobyl, Ukraine**

**Died: 1980**

A holder of 55 world weightlifting records, Grigori Novak won the World Light-Heavyweight Championship in 1946, with 936.5 pounds. At



*Grigori Novak*

the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, he captured a silver medal in the middle-heavyweight division at 903.75 pounds (410 kgs.).

#### FRANK SPELLMAN

**United States**  
**Born: September 17, 1922,**  
**in Malvern, Pennsylvania**

Frank Spellman established two Olympic records en route to a gold medal at the 1948 Olympic Games in London. His clean and jerk of 336.25 pounds set a new Olympic middleweight record, as did his record-setting total lift of 859.5 pounds (390 kgs.).

In 1954, Spellman established a new world record at the National (U.S.) Squat Champi-

onships, with a squat lift of 510 pounds at a personal weight of 170 pounds. In 1946, his press of 257.75 pounds set a U.S. middleweight record. He bettered that mark two years later with a press of 260 pounds and upped it again in 1950 to 261.75 pounds.

Representing the York Barbell Team of York, Pennsylvania, Spellman won his first U.S. championship, the middleweight junior title, in 1942. In 1946, and again in 1948, the year of his Olympic victory, Spellman won the U.S. national middleweight title. He captured the North American middleweight crown in 1949. And, in 1961, at the age of thirty-nine, he won his third U.S. National Middleweight Championship.

Spellman also placed third at the 1946 World Championships in Paris and second in the event the following year in Philadelphia. At the U.S. Nationals, in the years he did not win a gold



*Frank Spellman*

medal, the Pennsylvanian finished second in 1947, 1949, 1952 (lightweight), 1954 (light heavyweight), and third in 1951. In 1950, Spellman took the middleweight gold medal at the World Maccabiah Games in Israel.

Spellman enjoyed a long and successful career

as a weightlifter, winning his last championship in 1971 at the age of forty-nine.

Frank Spellman has been elected to the United States Weightlifting Hall of Fame, the Helms (Amateur Athletic Federation) Hall of Fame, and the Porterville Quarterback Hall of Fame.

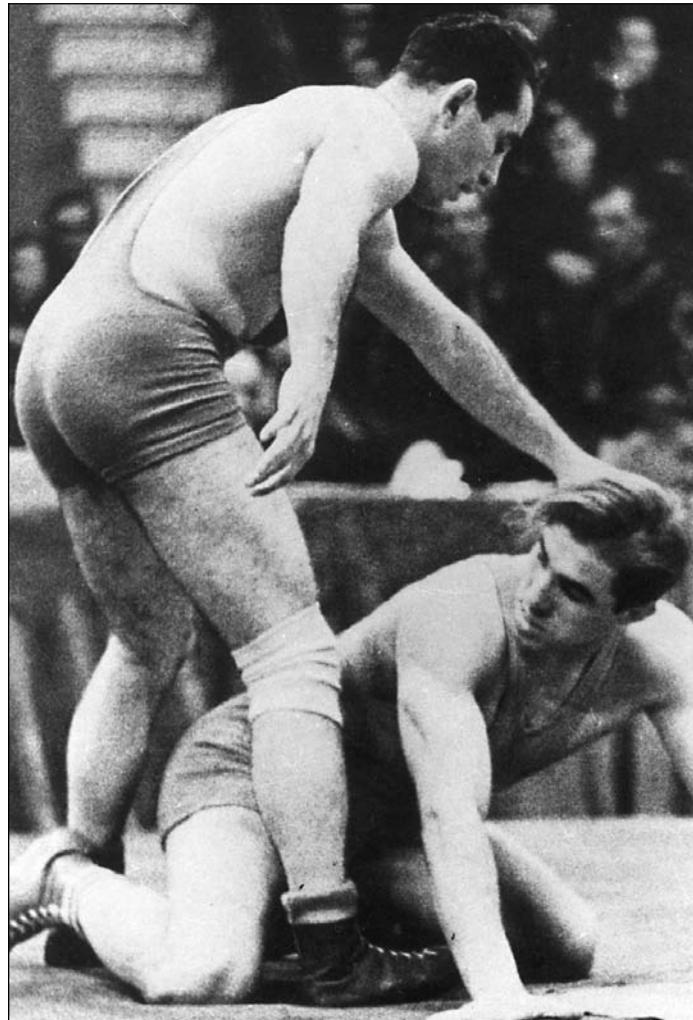
# WRESTLING

## BORIS MAX GUREVITSCH

Soviet Union

**Born:** March 23, 1931, in Moscow, Russia

Boris Maxowitsch Gurevitsch was the gold medalist in the Greco-Roman flyweight division (114.5 lbs./52 kgs.) at the Helsinki Olympic Games. Gurevitsch was also flyweight gold medal champion at the world championships in 1953 and 1958.



*Boris Max Gurevitsch, bottom.*

## BORIS MICHAIL GUREVITSCH

Soviet Union

**Born:** February 2, 1937, in Kiev, Russia

Boris Michail Gurevitsch won the 1968 Olympic Freestyle Middleweight (191.5 lbs./87 kgs.) gold medal at the Mexico City Games.

In world championships competition over nine years, Gurevitsch was a 191.5 lbs./87 kgs. class silver medalist in 1961 and gold medalist in 1967. He was a gold medalist in 1969 at 198.4 lbs./90 kgs.



*Boris Michail Gurevitsch, top step.*

**NIKOLAUS "MICKEY" HIRSCHL****Austria****Born: March 20, 1906, in Austria****Died: October 10, 1991**

Mickey Hirschl, Europe's Heavyweight Wrestling Champion in 1932, won Olympic bronze medals that year in Los Angeles in both the heavyweight freestyle and Greco-Roman events. His Hakoah-Vienna wrestling team captured 127 international titles between 1929 and 1934.

At age fifteen, Hirschl was Austria's Junior Champion in shot put and discus. A year later, he was Junior Champion in heavyweight weightlifting. At seventeen, he was Austrian Pentathlon Champion, a title he held for seven years. And, by the time he reached the age of eighteen, Hirschl was Heavyweight Wrestling Champion of Austria, a title he held for ten successive years.

In 1932, Hirschl won the gold medal in the heavyweight division of the European Wrestling Championships, flooring the best of Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Italy. He was the favorite to gain top honors in the Los Angeles Olympics that same

year but was injured in a Greco-Roman preliminary round. He nevertheless insisted on continuing and managed bronze medals in the two Olympic events.

Although some of his Jewish countrymen did compete, Hirschl refused to participate in the Berlin Olympics of 1936.

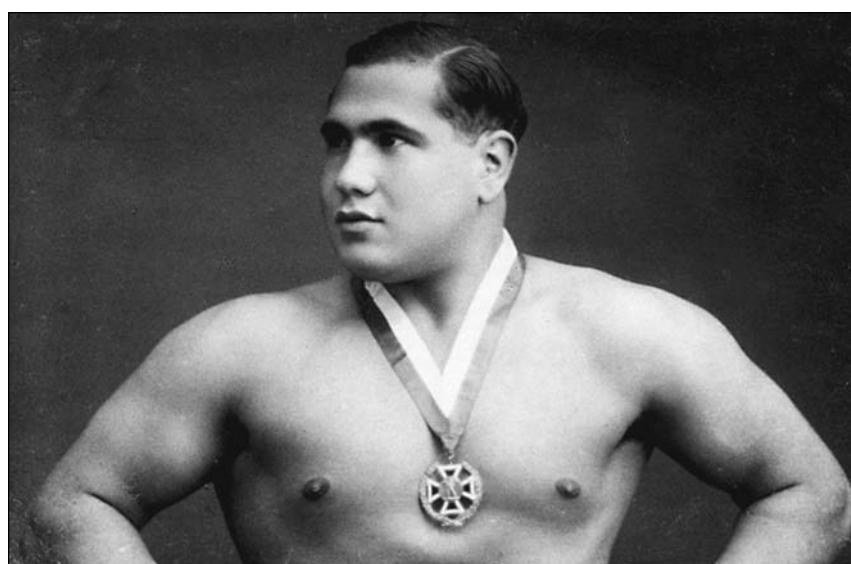
**KAROLY KARPATI****Hungary****Born: July 2, 1906, in Eger, Hungary****Died: 1996**

Hungarian Wrestling Champion Karoly Karpati performed in three Olympic Games, winning a gold medal in 1936 in the lightweight freestyle class. The Jewish wrestler's victory in Berlin provided special significance, because it came at the expense of Germany's vaunted titleholder, Wolfgang Ehrl.

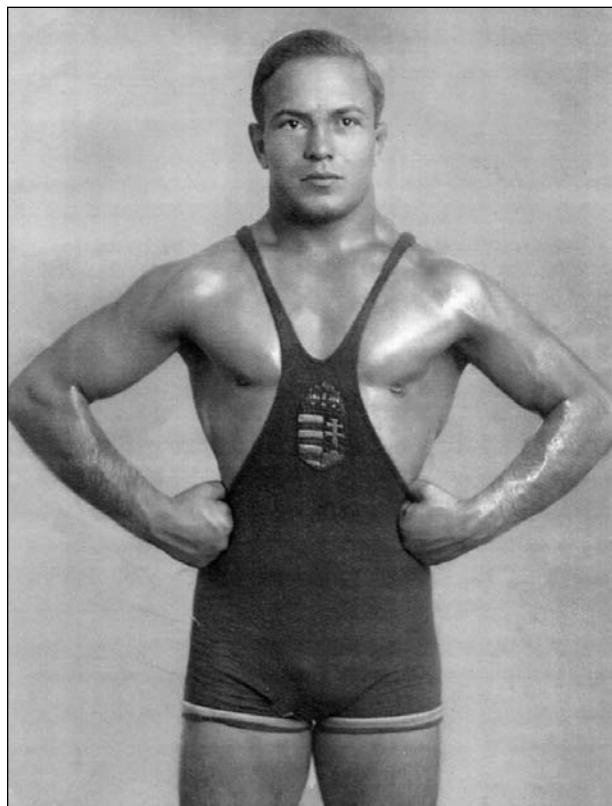
Karpati won a silver medal in the lightweight freestyle class at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics. In 1928 at the Amsterdam Games, he finished fourth in the same weight class.

Karpati was Hungary's first freestyle wrestler, winning his first Hungarian National Junior title in 1925. He went on to win ten Hungarian national championships, as well as European lightweight wrestling crowns in 1927, 1929, 1930, and 1935. He also won one silver and two bronze medals in European Championship competitions during the years in between.

Karpati was a Hungarian wrestling master trainer-coach and Olympics coach for many years. He authored six books on the sport of wrestling.



Nikolaus "Mickey" Hirschl



*Karoly Karpati*

In 1982, International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch presented the bronze medal of the Olympic Order to Karpati for his lifelong work with youth in sports education.

Karpati survived imprisonment in a Nazi labor camp in the Ukraine during World War II.

#### FRED OBERLANDER

**Canada and Europe**

**Born: May 23, 1911, in Vienna, Austria**

**Died: 1996**

Fred Oberlander's reach extends beyond two continents and four countries. As a wrestler, between 1930 and 1950, he won 2 Austrian junior titles, 5 French heavyweight championships, 7 British heavyweight champi-

onships, and the 1950 Canadian heavyweight crown.

He also won his class at the 1935 World Exhibition Championships in Brussels, the 1937 Moulin Rouge International Championships, the Allied Championships of 1944, and the Commonwealth Games in 1948, in addition to several silver and bronze achievements along the way.

Oberlander was nominated to represent Austria at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, but he writes, "For obvious reasons, being Jewish, I refused." At the 1935 World Championships, Oberlander was listed as "stateless."

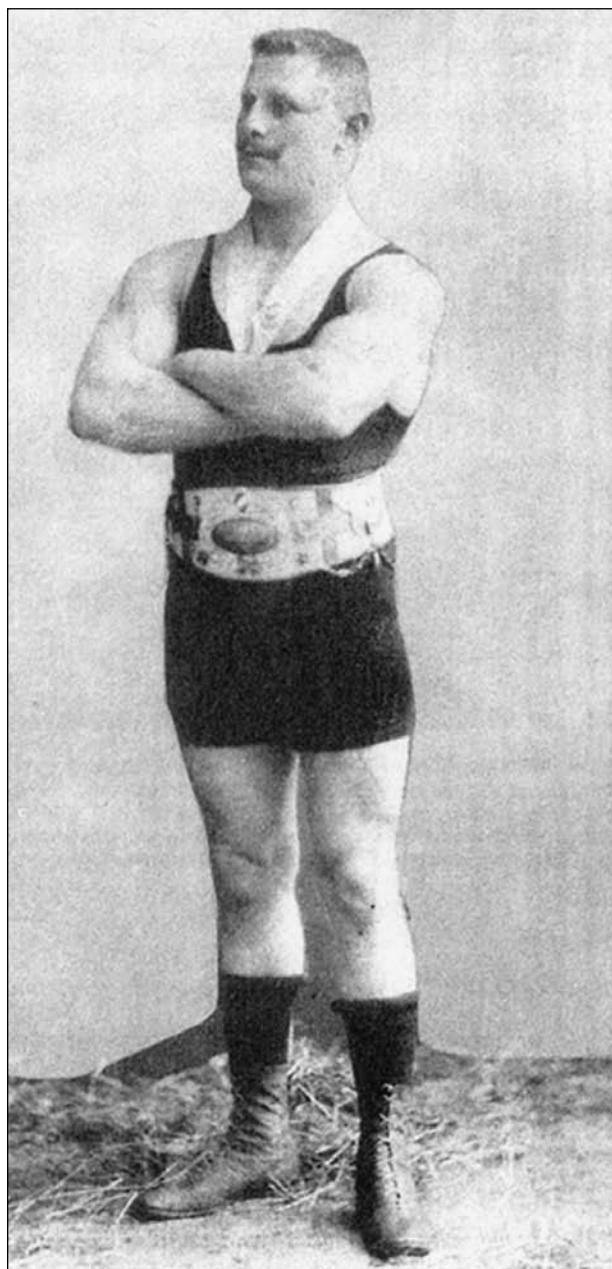
His first match in that competition was against the German champion Kurt Siebert. Recalls Oberlander, "The German coach objected to the Hakoah [of Vienna] emblem on my wrestling at-



*Fred Oberlander*

tire, claiming that it was a political insignia. I answered that it was my club's emblem, which it was. Finally, the referee decided that the swastika on Siebert's jersey was also a political insignia. On that note, the match began—and finished in my favour."

After representing Great Britain in the 1948 Olympic Games (he was team captain at the



*Richard Weisz*

age of thirty-seven), Oberlander emigrated to Canada, where he founded the Canadian Maccabi Association. In 1953, he captured the Maccabiah Games Heavyweight Wrestling Championship and was named Outstanding Jewish World Athlete. The award was presented to him by Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion.

An entire floor in the Pierre Gildesgame (Maccabi) Sport Museum in Ramat Gan, Israel, is named in honor of Fred Oberlander.

#### RICHARD WEISZ

**Hungary**

**Born: 1879 in Hungary**

**Died: 1945**

Richard Weisz became Hungary's first Olympic wrestling champion when he won a gold medal in the Greco-Roman heavyweight class at the 1908 Olympics in London.

Possessor of a 20-inch neck and a 50-inch chest, Weisz was Hungarian Heavyweight Wrestling Champion from 1903 to 1909. The legendary "strong sportsman" was also his country's first National Weightlifting Champion.

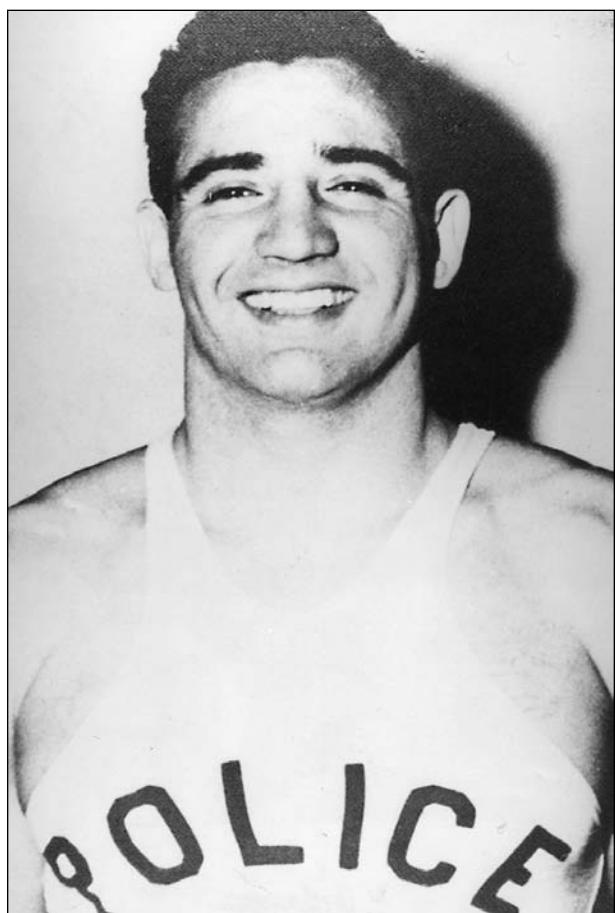
#### HENRY WITTENBERG

**United States**

**Born: September 18, 1918,  
in Jersey City, New Jersey**

In London in 1948, at the first Olympic Games following World War II, Henry Wittenberg won the Olympic freestyle light-heavyweight (191.5 lbs./87 kg.) gold medal. At the 1952 Helsinki Games, the captain of the U.S. Olympic Wrestling Team took a silver medal in the same event.

One of the world's all-time great wrestlers, amateur or professional, Henry Wittenberg won



*Henry Wittenberg*

more than 300 consecutive matches between 1939 and 1951. (Results of numerous minor events and preliminary rounds were not always recorded during the first half century. Wittenberg has estimated his undefeated streak at “between 400 and 500 in a row.”) His undefeated record is even more remarkable considering he did not participate in high school sports and only took up wrestling in 1938 as a college sophomore.

In 1940, shortly after graduation from City College of New York—where he finished third in the 165-pound class at the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) nationals in 1938 and second at 175 pounds in 1940—Wittenberg, representing the New York West YMCA, won his first U.S. national AAU 191-pound championship. Through

1952, he would win 7 more AAU 191-pound titles: 1941, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1952.

Following World War II service, where he was an Army hand-to-hand combat instructor, Wittenberg joined the New York City Police Department. Wrestling was a hot item in postwar New York, and he managed to continue his undefeated streak representing the “Y.”

Absent a formal invitation, the New York cop decided to try out for the U.S. Olympic team. He won the U.S. light-heavyweight Olympic qualifier by defeating University of Minnesota champion Verne Gagne (who would later become a “superstar” of American professional wrestling). At the London Olympics, Wittenberg was undefeated in 5 straight matches en route to his gold medal.

After the Olympics, Wittenberg retired from wrestling. His departure lasted until 1951, when his wife thought it would be a great idea for him to make a run at qualifying for the 1952 Helsinki Olympics. He earned a spot on the U.S. team, but it came at the expense of his extraordinary undefeated streak. An injured Wittenberg lost his first match in thirteen years at the 1951 national AAU finals, a defeat he would reverse at the Olympic trials.

He lost only one other match during his distinguished career, to 1952 Olympic gold medalist Wiking Palm. Nonetheless, Wittenberg scored a personal highlight victory on the road to his silver medal by defeating the reigning world champion, the Soviet Union’s August Englas. That victory marked the first time an American had defeated a Soviet in international competition. The Helsinki silver medal Wittenberg earned made him only the second American to win 2 Olympic wrestling medals.

Wittenberg had actually taken a short hiatus from retirement in 1950 to win a gold medal at the World Maccabiah Games, the first postwar Maccabiah and first ever in the new State of Israel. He repeated his Maccabiah winning ways in

1953, both times capturing victories in the freestyle heavyweight class. He retired from competition for good following the 1953 Maccabiah, but stayed involved as a part-time instructor.

In 1959, Wittenberg coached the first U.S. national team to compete in the Soviet Union. From 1959 to 1967, the ex-cop was wrestling coach at New York's Yeshiva University, after which he returned to his alma mater, as professor of physical education and wrestling coach

(1967–79). For the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, he was head coach of the U.S. Greco-Roman team.

When Wittenberg and his wife attended the 1972 Olympics in Munich, their accommodations in the Olympic village were adjacent to the rooms of the ill-fated Israeli wrestling team. They were not harmed.

Henry Wittenberg was elected to the National Wrestling Hall of Fame in 1977.



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# THE PILLAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Pillar of Achievement recognizes Jewish men and women who have made significant contributions to sports and to the world community through sports.

## **Jehoshua Alouf (Wolpiansky)**

*Israel*

*Born: March 4, 1900, in Slonim, Poland*

*Died: 1980*

As a leading figure of Maccabi Jerusalem and Maccabi Tel Aviv, Alouf organized the first five World Maccabiah Games. In the 1930s, he was one of the founders of the Amateur Sports Association and the Eretz Israel Olympic Committee.

An outstanding gymnast with Maccabi Warsaw from 1916 to 1929, Alouf studied physical education in Denmark. Immigrating to Palestine in about 1930, he was a pioneer teacher of physical education and sports in the Holy Land. He authored many books on physical education.

In 1935, Alouf became supervisor of physical education in Palestine and served as director of the Israel Department of Physical Education from 1953 to 1957.



## **Robert Atlasz**

*Germany and Israel*

*Born: 1898 in Germany*

*Died: 1990*

Dr. Atlasz was a leader of the German Maccabi movement during the rise of Nazism in the mid-1930s and deputy chairman of Berlin's Bar Kochba organization. He became director of Maccabi Germany in 1933 and led the German delegation to the 1935 Maccabiah Games.

Two years later, Atlasz settled in Palestine, serving the Maccabi World Union as its chairman of track and field from 1937 to 1952 and sports director from 1939 to 1965.



Dr. Atlasz, a dentist, was in charge of sports for the World Maccabiah Games of 1950, 1953, 1957, and 1961. He was a member of the Israel Olympic Committee from 1959 until his passing and represented Israel at numerous international forums.

### **Baruch Bagg**

*Israel*

*Born: December 3, 1901, in Riga, Latvia*

*Died: 1993*

Baruch Bagg was general secretary of the Palestine/Israel Physical Training Department from 1939 to 1953.

Bagg was instrumental in the establishment of the Wingate Institute for Physical Education in Israel in 1957. From 1957 to 1969, he was Wingate's first administrative director.

As a member of Hapoel, Bagg organized its first Maritime Congress in Haifa in 1932. He was secretary of Hapoel in 1932 and 1933 and represented the Histadrut and Hapoel in Poland in 1934 and 1935.

Bagg was secretary and organizer of the physical fitness training department of the National Committee from 1939 to 1948 and the Ministry of Education's succeeding department from its establishment in 1948.

He was one of the initiators of the Independence Day Run and author of many articles on sport and physical education.

In 1920, Bagg established the Jewish Scouts in Latvia and was a physical fitness teacher in Jewish schools from 1922 to 1929. He settled in Palestine in 1929 and graduated from Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology, in 1931.



### **Morris "Moe" Berg**

*United States*

*Born: March 2, 1902, in New York, New York*

*Died: May 29, 1972*

A Major League Baseball catcher and shortstop with five teams between 1923 and 1939, Moe Berg was a solid journeyman player with a lifetime batting average of .243. He also had a Princeton University law degree and the ability to speak twelve languages, among them Japanese, Spanish, Latin, German, and Portuguese.

It was the language credentials, combined with his baseball persona, that motivated the U.S. government in 1942 to persuade Berg to leave his coaching job with the Boston Red Sox and undertake a secret intelligence mission in South America. Following a successful trip, he accepted a position in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS—the U.S. World



War II intelligence organization) and was assigned to the European Theater, specializing in scientific intelligence. The complete range of his activities may never be known, but his success was so important to the war effort that Berg was awarded the United States Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian honor, in October 1945. Two months after receiving the medal from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he returned it, explaining that he was "uncomfortable" with it.

Berg's first known taste of the cloak-and-dagger occurred long before World War II. In 1934, on a Major League Baseball goodwill trip to Japan with Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and teammates, he was recruited by the American government to acquire some seemingly harmless information. Using his nonplaying time and sightseeing tours, Berg photographed the industrial skyline and other landmarks of Tokyo. Eight years later, his VIP tourist photographs served as the foundation for Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's renowned "thirty seconds over Tokyo" 1942 raid.

After the sneak attack bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Japanese-speaking Berg, who enjoyed considerable popularity with Japan's sporting public, having made several baseball-themed visits to the Far East, offered to speak to the Japanese people in an effort to inspire the populace to demand that its warlords cease further outrages of war. The offer was accepted and broadcasting arrangements were handled by the U.S. government.

In early 1942, he resigned as a coach with the Boston Red Sox, having been induced by Nelson A. Rockefeller, then chief of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to become a "goodwill ambassador" to Latin America. Berg's assignment was to be a morale builder for American troops stationed in South America and teach baseball to the locals—and get a first-hand feel for Germany's influence among America's Latin neighbors. The six-month excursion by plane, train, jeep, and on foot took him through twenty countries.

Upon his return to the United States, Berg was recruited by the OSS as a civilian operative. He was assigned to infiltrate European scientific circles in concert with Allied troop liberation of cities and hamlets from German occupation. Experiencing extraordinary success, Berg was given the top-secret task of learning whether or not Germany had developed an atomic bomb. Through his cunning work, which brought him within seconds of assassinating Germany's top nuclear fission physicist, the Allies learned that Germany did not have the devastating A-bomb. Following World War II, Berg countered Soviet Union intelligence operatives, scouring Europe for prominent scientists to offer a scientific haven in America.

Although the war had ended, the very private Moe Berg adhered to the no-longer-binding wartime code of secrecy regarding recollections of his spying assignments. Only in recent years have accounts of his intelligence activities become public. Without commenting on the specifics of the former major leaguer's clandestine assignments, government officials have referred to Berg as a hero and described the results of his efforts as "invaluable to our country."

It was Berg the athlete who inspired a baseball scout in 1922 to coin the classic remark "good field, no hit." He began as a shortstop but enjoyed most of his career behind the plate. Berg played for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1923, the Chicago White Sox from 1926 to 1930, the Cleveland Indians in 1931 and 1934, the Washington Senators in 1932 and 1934, the Boston Red Sox from 1935 to 1939, and was a Red Sox coach until 1942.

## Gretel Bergmann

*Germany*

*Born: April 12, 1914, in Laupheim, Germany*

Teenager Gretel Bergmann was Germany's national female high jump champion during the 1930s. She was one of three Jews named to the German team for the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

In 1933, after Bergmann and other Jews were denied opportunity to train and compete in their country of birth, she was sent by her parents to live in England. With an eye on competing for Britain in the 1936 Olympic Games, she won the 1934 British High Jump Championship. News of her success crossed the channel quickly. Facing threats to her family if she did not return home and compete for Germany, Bergmann complied.

Although she was not allowed to train with other members of the German "Olympic nucleus team" from which the three best in each event would be chosen for the games, she competed with them only on special occasions. On June 30, 1936—one month prior to the opening ceremonies of the Berlin Games—Bergmann equaled the German and European high jump record of 5'3" (1.60 meters). Two weeks later, German sport authorities informed the young high jump champion that her achievement was not good enough to represent Germany in the Olympics. The rejection was delivered in writing only days after the U.S. Olympic team, decimated by a passionate Olympic boycott movement, sailed for Germany. With several German Jews previously announced as participants (Bergmann, ice hockey player Rudi Ball, and fencer Helene Mayer), an international movement to boycott the Nazi-influenced Olympiad had subsided.

The women's Olympic high jump gold medalist three weeks later equaled Bergmann's German record mark. Without the Jewish high jumper, Germany's remaining women jumpers finished third and fourth in the event. (The fourth-place finisher would reveal thirty years later that *she was a man*.)

In 1937, Bergmann emigrated to the United States. That year, she won the U.S. women's High Jump and Shot Put Championships and captured the women's high jump title again in 1938. Shortly before the 1939 U.S. track and field championships, World War II broke out in Europe, and Bergmann stopped competing.

In August 1995, at the initiative of the German National Sports Federation, the Gretel Bergmann Sports Arena was dedicated in the Berlin district of Wilmersdorf. Bergmann, now Mrs. Margaret Lambert, had previously stated that she would never again set foot in Germany. She did not attend. However, Bergmann-Lambert was an honored guest of the German Olympic Committee at the opening ceremonies of the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia.

Several years later, at the request of the German government, Bergmann relented and accepted an invitation to attend 1999 ceremonies related to the Berlin sports arena named in her honor. The event also marked the beginning of restoration of Berlin's 1936 Olympic Stadium—the one that Germany's best female high jumper had not been allowed to enter as an Olympian.



In July 2004, Home Box Office premiered *Hitler's Pawn*, a critically acclaimed documentary about her travails.

Bergmann-Lambert was elected to the Pillar of Achievement as a representative of all Jewish athletes, including twenty-one other German Jewish Olympic candidates, who were not permitted by Nazi Germany to compete in the 1936 Olympic Games.

## **Dr. Richard Blum**

*Germany*

In 1903, Dr. Blum was one of the founding fathers of the Judische Turnerschaft, an umbrella organization for Jewish gymnastics clubs in Germany. The Turnerschaft was forerunner of the Maccabi World Union.

## **Alfred Brull**

*Hungary*

*Born: 1876*

*Died: 1944*

A pioneer Hungarian sports administrator and sponsor, Brull was president of the MTK (Hungarian Training Club) from 1905 to 1940, when it disbanded. He was also president of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation between 1924 and 1928.

A patron of Hungarian sports, he was president of the Hungarian Soccer League, a national swimming official, and president of the Hungarian Gymnastic Society (1908). Brull was interned in Auschwitz concentration camp in 1941 and died in 1944.



## **John M. Brunswick**

*United States*

*Born: October 6, 1819, in Bengarten, Switzerland*

*Died: July 25, 1886*

John Brunswick is the founder of the bowling and billiard manufacturing empire. Originally, a small carriage manufacturer in Cincinnati, Ohio, Brunswick built his—and America's—first billiards table in 1845, a milestone that would spark the growth and popularization of the game worldwide. Within two years of the introduction of that first table, orders were arriving from both sides of the Atlantic. Brunswick's tables were outrageously ornate by contemporary standards, and the best of them were often considered works of art.



Brunswick had emigrated to the United States in 1834 and after working as an errand boy in New York City, found employment in Philadelphia as an apprentice carriage maker. Eventually settling with his family in Cincinnati, Ohio, he worked for two years as a steward on an Ohio River steamer, before opening his own carriage works in 1845. In 1848, sensing the need to expand his burgeoning billiards business, Brunswick summoned his half brothers from Switzerland, and a sales office was established in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1888, two years after his death, the company entered the bowling manufacturing business. In 1890, Brunswick's son-in-law, Moses Bensinger, was named Brunswick president. Under his stewardship, the Brunswick company became a major factor in developing and popularizing various versions of the sport of bowling, particularly tenpin bowling, throughout the world.

As the company grew to become a worldwide household name, it underwent several name changes, becoming the Brunswick Corporation in 1960.

In 1995, the Illinois State Historical Society presented the Brunswick Corporation with its Sesquicentennial Business Award in commemoration of the company's 150th anniversary. It was the first Sesquicentennial Award ever conferred by the society. The company has also been recognized as Chicago's oldest continuously independent public company.

## **Daniel Bukantz**

*United States*

*Born: December 4, 1917, in Bronx, New York*

Daniel Bukantz was a fencing judge at eight Olympiads from 1952 to 1984 (except the U.S.-boycotted 1980 games) and world championships in 1958, 1967, and 1983. Nearly every event he officiated was a final or semifinal match. Three times, 1952, 1956, and 1960, he was both a competitor and a referee. Bukantz was inducted into the Fencing Hall of Fame in 1978.

At the 1983 World Championships and 1984 Olympics, Bukantz was directoire technique. Chaba Pallaghy, chair of the Referees Commission of the IFF (COMARB FIE from 1992 to 1996), commented: "The recognition and acceptance of Dr. Bukantz as an Olympic referee, the most important event, when fencing at an elevated level is so totally dominated by Europeans, is extraordinary in itself."

Bukantz was also a member of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Team in 1948, 1952, 1956, and 1960. His U.S. foil team finished fourth in 1948 and 1956. He was U.S. National Foil Champion in 1949, 1952, 1953, and 1957. In the years 1949 to 1962, his team was U.S. national champion nine times.



## Haskell Cohen

*United States*

*Born: March 12, 1914, in Worcester, Massachusetts*

*Died: June 28, 2000*

Haskell Cohen was public relations director of the National Basketball Association from 1950 to 1969. He created the first NBA East-West All-Star Game and structured the first NBA college draft.

Cohen was a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame Board of Trustees, a member of the United States Olympic Basketball Committee, and a member of the Amateur Basketball Association USA, representing the National Jewish Welfare Board.

He was president of the United States Committee Sports for Israel (Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel) from 1961 to 1969 and was a principal member of that organization at its very beginning. From 1981 to 1989, Cohen was the first chairman of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame Selection Committee.

Cohen is the first non-Israeli to receive the Israel Olympic Medal and has been U.S. chairman of the Hapoel Games in Israel.

A Yeshiva student and Boston University journalism graduate, Cohen held the post of sports editor for the *Jewish Telegraph Agency* for seventeen years. As a longtime contributing editor to America's *Parade* Sunday newspaper supplement, he originated the National Association of College Basketball Coaches All-America Team and the High School All-America Team.



## Judith Deutsch

*Austria*

*Born: September 18, 1918, in Vienna, Austria*

An Austrian swimming champion and freestyle record holder from 1933 to 1935, Judith Deutsch was elected Outstanding Austrian Female Athlete of 1935 by the Austrian Sports Authority and selected to represent her country in the 1936 Olympic Games.

But she refused to compete in the Berlin Olympics in protest, proclaiming, "I refuse to enter a contest in a land which so shamefully persecutes my people." Suspended from competition by Austrian authorities, she emigrated to Palestine and represented the Holy Land from then on.

Deutsch was elected to the Pillar as a representative of the many athletes worldwide who had the opportunity to compete in the 1936 Olympiad but refused to do so in protest over German policies toward Jews and other minorities. Some of those world-class sportspersons who boycotted the 1936 games are Deutsch's swimming teammates Ruth Langer and Lucy Goldman, French bobsled champions



Phillippe de Rothschild and Jean Rheims, American women's swimming coach Charlotte Epstein, U.S. defending 1932 Olympic women's discus champion Lillian Copeland, Canadian amateur welterweight boxing champion Sammy Luftspring, and French fencing champion Albert Wolff.

### **Lajos Domeny-Deutsch**

*Hungary*

*Born: 1880*

*Died: 1914*

In 1906, Domeny-Deutsch, a Hungarian lawyer and prominent Zionist politician founded the Hungarian Fencing and Athletic Club (VAC) in Budapest. It was the first exclusively Jewish sports club in Europe. Domeny-Deutsch also established the Jewish National Fund and *The Jewish News*, the first Zionist newspaper. Domeny-Deutsch died in World War I.

### **Leo Donath**

*Hungary*

*Born: 1888*

*Died: 1941*

A graduate of England's Oxford University, Dr. Leo Donath is referred to as "the administrative genius behind FINA (Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur/International Swimming Federation)." As its secretary and treasurer, he ran the world swimming organization from 1928 until his death in 1941.

An outstanding swimmer himself—Donath swam for Oxford University's swim team—he defeated two-time Hungarian Olympic sprint champion Zoltan de Halmay in a 1906 event.

In 1911, Donath was one of the founders of the Hungarian Swimming Association. Through Donath's initiative, the European Swimmers League was established in 1925, and he was elected its first secretary general and treasurer. Based upon his suggestion, the first European Swimming Championships were staged in 1926.



### **Leone Efrati**

*Italy*

*Born: 1916*

*Died: 1944*

Italy's Featherweight Boxing Champion, Leone Efrati, came to the United States in December 1938 to challenge Leo Rodak, one of several world featherweight division title claimants. Efrati

lost the ten-round decision but opted to remain in the United States because of the specter of World War II. He was able to stay in America until 1943.

From the outbreak of World War II, Italy was partnered with Germany and Japan against the United States and its allies. Although his supporters tried to persuade U.S. officials that Efrati's return to Italy meant his certain death, he was deported. A short time after his return, the Italian champion was arrested in Rome and deported to Auschwitz concentration camp, where he was put to death in 1944.

Efrati is elected as a representative of Italian-Jewish athletes who died in the Holocaust.



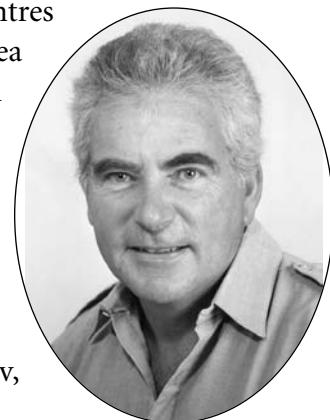
### **Ian Froman**

*South Africa*

*Born: May 6, 1937, in Johannesburg, South Africa*

Ian Froman is one of six founding members of the Israel Tennis Centres (ITCs) and ITC's Israel countrywide program. Froman conceived the idea for the ITCs in 1973 and within a year met four Americans—Rubin Josephs, Harold Landesberg, Dr. William Lippy, and Joe Shane—and English tennis star Angela Buxton, who agreed to secure the necessary funds and sites to make the dream a reality.

In the summer of 1976, a fourteen-court center was opened at Ramat Hasharon. It would be the first of what now are twelve centers throughout the State of Israel—Arad, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Beersheva, Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kiryat Shemona, Ofakim, South Tel Aviv, Tiberias, and Ramat Hasharon.



A Johannesburg dentist who "made aliyah" (emigrated to Israel) in 1964, Froman has devoted all his time to the establishment and development of the Israel Tennis Centres. A longtime tennis enthusiast, Froman represented his native South Africa in Davis Cup competition and at Wimbledon.

Since the outset, Froman accepted the hands-on responsibility for ITC's program's development. The ITCs have brought the world of tennis to 190,000 children since 1996, giving them an opportunity to not only enjoy a lifetime sport, but offering an environment of social integration among youngsters of a multicultural nation.

In presenting the Israel Prize to Froman in 1989, Israeli president Chaim Herzog stated, "You have created a virtual social revolution throughout Israel."

## **Harry Getz**

*South Africa*

*Born: January 16, 1909, in Capetown, South Africa*

*Died: September 4, 1969*

Harry Getz, president of the South African Amateur Swimming Union and a three-term executive member of International Swimming Federation (FINA), was South Africa's ambassador to the world sporting community.

Getz served swimming in many roles for more than forty years. Beginning at the 1948 Olympic Games, he officiated in swimming and/or water polo as timekeeper or referee at every Olympiad until his death. He was named chief judge of swimming at both the 1964 Tokyo and 1968 Mexico Olympic Games, despite the exclusion of South African athletes from both quadrennial events.

When he was not officiating, Getz was often a radio or television commentator on swimming, water polo, and soccer events, including the Olympic Games of 1948 and 1952.

“Hurry” Getz, as one South African sportswriter dubbed him—attributing the nickname to Getz’s constant globetrotting—held many key positions in South African sports, including pre–World War II secretary and postwar chairman of the Water Polo Olympics and British Empire Games Association, and president of the Water Polo Association of South Africa.

In 1954, he was appointed to the FINA International Technical Swimming Committee, a selection that made him the first South African to ever serve on a FINA committee. From 1960 until his death, Getz was an executive member of FINA. From 1957 to 1960, he served on FINA’s International Water Polo Board.

An outstanding swimmer and water polo athlete himself, Getz was a Western Province Curry Cup (national championship) competitor from 1928 to 1934.



## **Pierre Gildesgame**

*Great Britain*

*Born: June 20, 1903, in Poland*

*Died: March 4, 1981*

Pierre Gildesgame was president of the Maccabi World Union from 1973 until his sudden death in 1981. He was known as Mr. Maccabi. Under his leadership, the International Maccabiah Games Committee was founded to serve as the organization responsible for overall supervision of the quadrennial World Maccabiah Games in Israel.

Born in Poland, Gildesgame and his brother Leon spent the World War I years in Palestine, then literally walked back to Poland via Vienna to rejoin their family. The brothers became successful industrialists, and



their company was a leading supplier to the prominent Marks and Spencer retail store in London.

A brilliant motivator, Gildesgame raised enormous sums of money for his favored charities—most prominent among them Israeli museums and the Maccabi World Union. After his 1981 death in a hit-and-run auto accident and the passing twelve years later of his wife, Maniusia, the Gildesgames were honored by numerous organizations. The Pierre Gildesgame Sports Museum in the Maccabiah Village in Ramat Gan was named in his honor. The Tel Aviv Museum has a Gildesgame Gallery, and the Israel Museum in Jerusalem has a quiet retreat called the Mifgash Gildesgame. The Gildesgame sports grounds are located at the Efrata School in the Baka district of Jerusalem, and the British Emunah developed the Gildesgame Community Center at Netivot in the Negev. In England, there is a Gildesgame House at MAL, as well as a Gildesgame Park in Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, where Pierre had his factories. Also, two London Maccabi Clubs created Gildesgame Endowment Funds to support their work.

## **Emmanuel Gill (Glickman)**

*Israel*

**Born:** 1906 in Vilna, Poland

**Died:** 1987

One of the founders of the Hapoel Sports Organization, Emmanuel Gill was sports director of Hapoel for 35 years. He was also chairman of the Israel Sport Federation from 1967 to 1971, a director of the Israel Olympic Committee, and honorary secretary of the Israel Soccer Federation.

As a youth, Gill was a member of Maccabi Riga in Latvia and competed for the Latvian track and field team. He was also a founder of Hapoel Riga.

Gill immigrated to Eretz Yisrael in 1935. He was one of the founders of Sports for All, the organization that sponsors such activities as the Mount Tabor Fun Run and the Cross Kinneret Swim.

He is the author of the books *Hazak-Strength, The Encyclopedia on Sports and Body Culture, Five Interlocking Rings*, and *History of Hapoel*. Gill also authored numerous articles on sports and was editor of many sports journals.



## **Harry Glickman**

*United States*

**Born:** May 13, 1924, in Portland, Oregon



As president of the Portland Trailblazers of the National Basketball Association (NBA), it was Glickman in 1973 who opened up America's Northwest to big-league professional sports.

Through his singular efforts, the Blazers were the first major sports fran-

chise in the northwestern United States. NBA basketball, NFL football, and Major League Baseball franchises in Seattle, Washington, were soon to follow the Blazers' lead. In 1977, the Blazers captured the NBA championship.

Earlier, in 1960, Glickman had organized the Portland Buckaroos of the Western Hockey League. His Bucks won 9 league championships and 4 playoff titles.

Glickman was elected to the Oregon Sports Hall of Fame in 1986. In his honor, the Oregon Sportswriters and Broadcasters Association renamed the State Athlete of the Year Award the Harry Glickman Award.

### **Chaim Glovinsky**

*Israel*

*Born: 1902 in Poland*

*Died: 1986*

Glovinsky headed Israel's first Olympic team in 1952 and again in 1956 and 1964. He served as honorary executive director and treasurer of the Israel Olympic Committee from 1952 until his death in 1986.

Glovinsky was also chairman of the Israel Sports Federation from 1961 to 1963, chairman of basketball in Israel from 1963 to 1972, and president of the Palestine-Israel Soccer Football Federation from 1938 to 1954.

He was a founder of Sporttoto, Israel's Sports Lottery Agency, and was one of the initiators of the sports stadium in Ramat Gan.

Glovinsky settled in Palestine in 1920. In 1927, he was one of the founders of the Hapoel Sports Organization. He was also Israel's representative to FIFA congresses.



### **Julius "Goldie" Goldman**

*Canada*

*Born: September 22, 1910, in Mayesville, South Carolina*

*Died: February 19, 2000*

Canada's representative on the 1936 Olympic Basketball Rules Committee, Julius Goldman suggested the elimination of the basketball rule that called for a "jump ball" after every field goal. The 1936 games marked basketball's first appearance in the Olympics. The Rules Committee agreed with Goldman (the lone objecting vote was that of basketball creator Dr. James Naismith), and the game was forever changed.

American-born and primarily Canadian-educated, Goldman captained the Windsor Fords team that won Canada's 1935–36 national championship, qualifying them to represent Canada in the 1936 Berlin



Olympics. However, Goldman's U.S. citizenship made him ineligible to play for another country, so he was made an assistant coach and appointed Canada's representative to the Olympic Basketball Rules Committee. The Canadian basketball team won a silver medal.

Named the top student athlete in high school and a legendary college player and coach at Detroit Institute of Technology, "Goldie" was elected to the Windsor-Essex County Sports Hall of Fame in 1990.

An electrical engineer with a master's degree in business engineering and member of Mensa, Goldman designed and developed the 155-millimeter howitzer antitank shell that allowed the Allied forces to turn the 1944 tide against Germany's "invincible" Tiger tanks during World War II.

## **Kenneth Gradon (Gradenwitz)**

*Great Britain*

*Born: July 20, 1919, in Berlin, Germany*

*Died: May 24, 2002*

Ken Gradon was involved in every Maccabiah Game from 1950 to 2001. He served as honorary president of Maccabi Europe for seventeen years and its chairman for seven. He was president of Maccabi Great Britain for nineteen years and later honorary life president. Gradon was a founding member of the International Maccabiah Committee (IMC) and chairman of the IMC Sports Committee. At the time of his death, Gradon was honorary vice president of Maccabi World Union.

A scion of a German rabbinic dynasty, Gradon (born Kurt Gradenwitz) left Berlin to study in England in 1935. At the outbreak of WWII, he changed his name, volunteered for the British army, was among the first Allied troops to enter Berlin, and was involved in liberating concentration camps. His parents had died in the camps, but his brother and sister escaped to Palestine.

Gradon had the breadth of interests and character to span the full spectrum of Jewish life—from the most *frum* to the most secular. In addition to his role as an active Jewish sportsman, he was especially devoted to the development of religious studies and facilities for Jewish youth and housing for the elderly and needy.

With his brother-in-law, IJSCHOF honoree Fred Worms, Gradon cofounded the B'nai B'rith Housing Society in 1966. He was a member of the executive of B'nai B'rith's student service, Hillel, and house committee chairman of London's Hillel House.

In 1977, Gradon facilitated the establishment of Kisharon School, an Orthodox sheltered school for Jewish children with special needs. In 1984, he was instrumental in reorganizing the finances and educational structure of the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement in Great Britain.



**Sidney Halter***Canada**Born: April 18, 1905, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada**Died: October 24, 1990*

Sid Halter was the first commissioner of the Canadian Football League (CFL) and held the position from the CFL's inception in 1958 until 1966. At his 1966 induction into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame, he was acknowledged as "the architect of the modern-day Canadian Football League."

A Winnipeg lawyer, Halter was commissioner of the Western Inter-Provincial Football Union from 1953 to 1957. The league merged in 1958 with the Eastern Big Four to form the CFL. Halter drew up many of the new league's rules and bylaws and is credited with steering the league through its evolutionary years.

From 1938 to 1946, Halter was president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. During the years 1934 through 1953, he operated in various executive capacities, including president of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers Rugby Football Club. During the 1960s, he was also chairman of the Manitoba Horse Racing Commission.

During World War II, Halter served in the Royal Canadian Air Force, reaching the rank of squadron leader. Two years after the war, he was appointed King's Counsel.

Halter is recipient of the Order of Canada. He has been inducted into the Canadian Amateur Hall of Fame, the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame, and the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame.

**Arthur Hanak***Israel**Born: July 1, 1912, in Olomuc, Moravia**Died: July 28, 1993*

Arthur Hanak was a founder of Israel's Pierre Gildesgame Sports Museum and Archives in 1981 and its first curator. The museum exhibits the history of the Maccabi Movement and provides a chronicle of Jews in sports from the end of the nineteenth century to modern times.

As the longtime archivist of the Maccabi World Union (MWU), Hanak recorded the history of the organization, authored numerous MWU historical publications, and collected artifacts and memorabilia that would one day find their home in the Gildesgame Museum. He also served on the directorate of the MWU and helped organize many World Maccabiah Games.

Hanak emigrated twice to the Holy Land. In 1939, he arrived on an illegal immigrant ship and was intercepted and interned by the British. A former Czech army officer, he reenlisted, and for bravery on the Russian front,



earned medals from both the French and Czech governments. Near the end of World War II, Hanak located his younger sister at the Theresiendstadt concentration camp, the only survivor of his family. In 1949, he went to Israel and enlisted in the Israeli army (IDF). After serving thirteen years in the IDF, he retired with the rank of major.

## **Lester Harrison**

*United States*

*Born: August 20, 1904, in Rochester, New York*

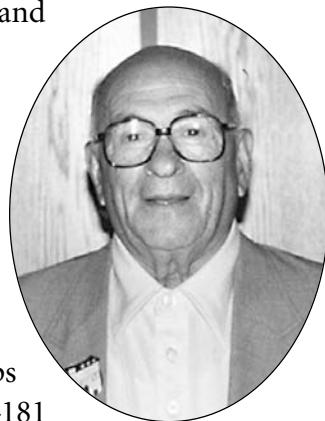
*Died: December 23, 1997*

A pioneer in professional basketball as a player, coach, and team owner, Lester Harrison is one of the founders of the National Basketball Association and was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1979.

Having organized traveling semipro teams as early as the 1920s, Harrison formed the Rochester Pros in 1944 in his hometown of Rochester, New York. The following year, when Harrison purchased a franchise in the National Basketball League, the Pros became the Rochester Royals. In 1946, the NBL merged into the Basketball Association of America, and in 1949 Harrison's Royals joined with seven other teams to form the NBA.

With Harrison as owner-coach, the Royals won league championships in 1946, 1947, and 1951. In seven NBA seasons, his Royals had a 238–181 record. The original Royals franchise moved to Cincinnati in 1956, then to Kansas City, and the team is now the Sacramento Kings.

There was little media fanfare in 1946 when Harrison signed African American Dolly King to play for his NBL Royals. The Rochester kingpin had also persuaded the owner of his league rival Buffalo Bisons to sign black player William "Pop" Gates. A year before Jackie Robinson integrated Major League Baseball, King and Gates became the first black Americans to play organized professional basketball.



## **Col. Harry D. Henshel**

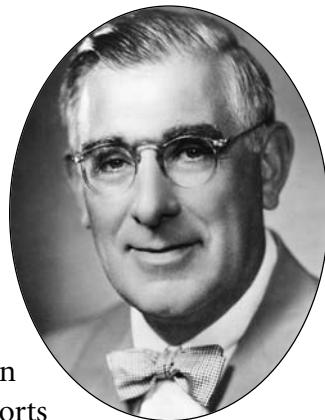
*United States*

*Born: June 29, 1890, in Rochester, New York*

*Died: May 15, 1961*

A founder of the United States Committee Sports for Israel in 1948, Harry D. Henshel served as the organization's first president. He was a member of the U.S. Olympic Basketball Committee from its inception in 1936 until his death in 1961, serving as its chairman in 1956.

Colonel Henshel is the father of Harry B. Henshel, longtime American track official and developer in 1948 of the Bulova Phototimer, the first sports



automatic timing device. Harry B. was president of the Bulova Watch Company, and father Harry D. was Bulova's vice president.

Henshel was a major influence on and benefactor of American Jewish charitable organizations and projects.

### **Joseph Inbar (Burstein)**

*Israel*

*Born: May 17, 1913, in Legnasz, Galicia*

*Died: December 19, 1989*

Cochairman of the Israel Olympic Committee from 1964 to 1976, Inbar was a member of the Executive Committee of Hapoel for forty-four years from 1938 to 1982 and its general secretary from 1962 to 1976.

He also served as chairman of Israel Basketball from 1982 to 1986 and chairman of the Israel Soccer Football Federation in 1961. Inbar was head of the State Lottery Board from 1964 to 1976, and from 1980 until his death he was honorary treasurer of the Sportoto.

Inbar settled in Palestine in 1932.



### **Michael "Mike" Jacobs**

*United States*

*Born: March 10, 1880, in New York, New York*

*Died: January 1953*

Mike Jacobs was the world's top boxing promoter from 1935 to 1949, when he sold his boxing empire. During his reign as president of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, he controlled the champions of every division.

In 1933, Jacobs organized his Sporting Club in opposition to Madison Square Garden. The club's initial bout was staged in January 1934 between Barney Ross and Billy Petrolle. But it was not until 1935, when Jacobs gained control of young heavyweight sensation Joe Louis, that he became a major player in fight promotions. With some creative persuasion, Jacobs convinced heavyweight titleholder James Braddock, scheduled to fight Max Schmeling under the auspices of Madison Square Garden, to instead defend his crown against Louis. Braddock was promised, should he lose, a percentage of the earnings of the new heavyweight champion for the next ten years.

On June 27, 1937, Louis defeated Braddock and went on to hold the title for a decade. Every fight Louis fought as a champion was promoted by Jacobs.



Among Jacobs's many special achievements:

- In 1937, he originated the first paid radio sponsorship for a series of boxing matches, eighteen weeks, from the New York Hippodrome, heard on WHN, New York. Sam Taub was the blow-by-blow reporter.
- In September 1944, Jacobs secured the first commercial sponsorship of a television boxing match—the featherweight title bout between Willie Pep and Chalky Wright.
- During World War II, he promoted a boxing extravaganza that realized \$36 million in U.S. war bond sales.
- Three times during his career Jacobs promoted million-dollar fights. His biggest championship fight gate was the Louis–Billy Conn rematch in 1946 that grossed \$1,925,564.
- In his heyday, the stretch on Manhattan's 49th Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue was known as "Jacobs Beach."
- Jacobs sold his Twentieth Century Sporting Club and boxing empire in 1949 to Madison Square Garden.
- He was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1982.

## **Ferenc Kemeny (Kauffmann)**

*Hungary*

*Born: 1860, in Nagybecskerek, Hungary*

*Died: November 21, 1944*

A Hungarian sports administrator and pedagogue, Kemeny was a founding member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894, the first secretary of the IOC, and one of the handful of Pierre de Coubertin's colleagues who organized the first modern Olympic Games in 1896.

Upon the founding of the Hungarian Olympic Committee (HOC) in 1895, Kemeny was named the organization's secretary. Although he was one of Coubertin's friends and pioneer allies, he was nonetheless a target of frequent anti-Semitism from other HOC members. These attacks eventually resulted in his resignation in 1907 as Hungary's IOC representative and from sports life itself.

It is reported that Kemeny and his wife converted to Christianity prior to Germany's occupation of Hungary at the outbreak of World War II. If true, he could not escape his reputation as Hungary's most prominent Jewish sports pioneer. On November 21, 1944, facing immediate arrest by members of the Nazi surrogate Hungarian Arrow Cross Party, the Kemenys committed suicide.

In 1980, a new sports stadium in the Hungarian city of Eger was named after Dr. Kemeny. At the time of the founding of the IOC in 1895, Kemeny had been headmaster of the modern school in Eger.



**Kurt Lamm***United States**Born: March 10, 1919, in Salmuenster, Germany**Died: July 1, 1987*

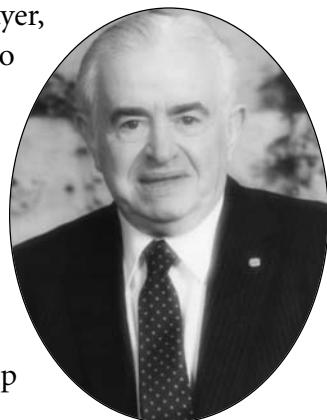
Kurt Lamm was known as the “Roving Ambassador” for the development and growth of soccer in the United States. He was inducted into the U.S. National Soccer Federation Hall of Fame in 1979.

For forty-three years, the German-born Lamm served as a soccer player, coach, and manager in the American Soccer League (ASL). He went on to become its administrative director, vice president, and president from 1962 to 1967. He was general secretary of its successor United States Soccer Federation from 1971 to 1987.

As a player, Lamm was a fullback-forward for twenty-nine years (twenty years as an amateur) with F. C. Schmalnau and F. C. Borussia Fulda—both in Germany, and Prospect Unity, New York Americans, Eintracht, and F. C. Hakoah in the United States. His Eintracht team of the German-American League won the 1944 National Amateur Cup Championship.

During his fourteen years as a coach, Lamm’s New York Hakoah team won three successive American Soccer League Championships from 1955 to 1958. He was named ASL’s Manager of the Year for the 1957–58 and 1962–63 seasons.

Lamm personified American soccer from the mid-1940s through the 1970s.

**Harold Landesberg***United States**Born: March 28, 1922, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**Died: April 21, 1999*

Harold Landesberg is one of the six founders and a prime mover of the Israel Tennis Centres (ITC) project in the Holy Land. The first ITC was developed in Ramat Hasharon, and eleven additional centers have since been developed throughout Israel.

Landesberg was the first chairman of the ITC Committee and first president of the ITC Association. The Philadelphian’s U.S. co-ITC builders were Rubin Josephs, Dr. William Lippy, and Joseph Shane.



**Fred Lebow (Fischel Lebowitz)****United States****Born: June 6, 1932, in Transylvania, Romania****Died: October 9, 1994**

Since its inception in 1970 until his death in 1994, Fred Lebow was director of the New York City Marathon. The first New York Marathon in 1976 drew 2,000 runners. In 1994, 31,129 competed. Lebow was president of the New York Road Runners Club (NYRRC) from 1972 until his death. Under Lebow's stewardship, the NYRRC went from 270 members in 1972 to 29,000 members in 1994, making the club the world's largest organization of its kind.

Lebow was acknowledged as one of the major influences behind the running boom throughout the world. The *Washington Post* wrote of him: "Lebow took this race from a quaint little jog around Central Park into a citywide event with big-name runners, 25,000 entrants, and thousands of dollars in prize money! Every top marathon runner in the world knows New York, thanks to Lebow."

A contributor of innovative ideas and programs to the sport of running, Lebow staged the first women-only distance running event in the world, the Women's Mini Marathon. Today, with more than 8,000 runners, it is the largest mini-marathon of its kind.

Lebow himself ran and completed 69 marathons throughout the world. He was elected to the U.S. Track and Field Hall of Fame in 1994.

**Dr. Herman Lellewer****Germany****Born: 1891****Died: 1947**

Dr. Lellewer was the dynamic leader of the Maccabi World Union from 1927 to 1935, when the movement's world headquarters were in Berlin, Germany.

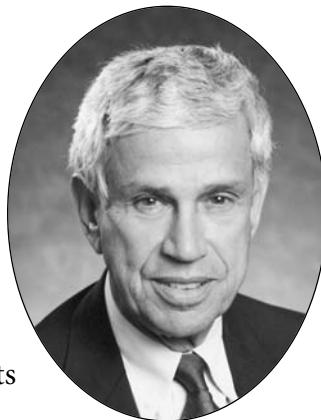
Dr. Lellewer spearheaded Maccabi's resistance to Nazism until 1935, when the movement moved its chief offices to London. It was under Dr. Lellewer's leadership that the first World Maccabiah Games were held in Israel in the spring of 1932.



**Dr. William Lippy***United States**Born: August 30, 1928, in Warren, Ohio*

One of six founders of the Israel Tennis Centres (ITCs), Dr. Lippy was ITC president from 1981 to 1987 and international board chairman 1987 through 1989.

An internationally recognized otologist, Dr. Lippy joined with fellow American ITC founders Joe Shane, Harold Landesberg, and Ruben Josephs to develop and build the original Israel Tennis Centre at Ramat Hasharon. The Ohio doctor has been the primary fund-raiser for the ITC since its inception and has been directly responsible for its growth to twelve tennis complexes throughout Israel.

**Marvin Miller***United States**Born: April 14, 1917, in New York, New York*

Marvin Miller is the labor negotiator who changed the character of elite sports. The first executive director of Major League Baseball's Players Association (MLBPA), from 1966 to 1981, Miller presided over the suspension of baseball's "reserve clause" that bound players to the team that held their contract, the introduction of "salary arbitration" in player-management disputes, and the birth of "free agency" that allowed a player movement to seek the best offer for his services.

The MLBPA won \$20 million in salary and pension benefits in Miller's first six years. Minimum salaries went from \$6,000 to \$13,500, travel was first-class, liberal meal allowances were initiated, and players' financial gains soared directly and indirectly from increased pension benefits. By the time Miller stepped down as executive director, players' salaries averaged more than \$500,000.



Miller spent the better part of his adult life in labor management. Prior to his involvement with baseball, he was associated with the United Steelworkers of America for sixteen years in various positions, including as its chief economist and associate director of research.

Miller negotiated the MLBPA's first five labor contracts and successfully led players in the strikes of 1972 (thirteen days) and 1981 (fifty days). His sixteen years as the MLBPA executive director had a direct and irrevocable influence on baseball and drew the blueprint for significant changes in all professional and amateur sports.

Wrote Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist Red Smith: "When you speak of Babe Ruth, he is one of the two men, in my opinion, who changed baseball the most. The second most influential man in the history of baseball is Marvin Miller."

Miller published his autobiography, *A Whole Different Ball Game* (Birch Lane Press), in 1991 with coauthor Nill James.

## **Charles Ornstein**

*United States*

*Born: April 18, 1894, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

*Died: September 1966*

One of the leading figures in the amateur sports movement within the United States for more than forty years, Charles Ornstein was a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) from 1924 until his death in 1966. Ornstein was chief spokesman for the American Jewish community on all matters concerning amateur athletics.

His early years on the USOC were as the representative of the U.S. Army, and for nearly four decades he represented the Jewish Welfare Board on the USOC. Ornstein was a member of the executive committees of both the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and the USOC.

In 1948, the hotelier was named chairman of USOC's Food and Housing Committee with responsibility for providing housing and food for all U.S. athletes participating in the Olympic Games. His reputation as a provider had spread; at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, he also fed the Canadian and British athletes—in all, more than 1,000 athletes, daily.

As chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board's national Health and Physical Education Committee from its inception in 1943 until his death, Ornstein played a leading role in the creation and expansion of sports and recreational activities at Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHAs throughout the world.

With AAU president Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Ornstein was in the forefront of a dramatic but unsuccessful effort to have the United States boycott the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Ornstein was one of the four founders, with Harry Henshel, Edward Rosenblum, and Harold Zimman, of the United States Committee Sports for Israel in May 1948. In 1950, he and the committee were key figures in assisting Israel to obtain membership on the International Olympic Committee.

The organizer and first president of the New York Hotel Association, he died in an auto accident on September 8, 1966.



**Bernard Postal****United States****Born: November 1, 1905, in New York, New York****Died: March 5, 1981**

Bernard Postal coauthored with Jesse and Roy Silver *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, the comprehensive 526-page reference “bible” of Jewish achievements in sports, published in 1965 by Bloch.

While Postal was best known for his books on Jewish-American history, he held such posts as editor of the *Jewish Daily Bulletin* in New York City from 1929 to 1931; editor of the Jersey City *Jewish Standard* from 1931 to 1933; reporter and editor of Seven Arts Feature Syndicate, a New York Anglo-Jewish news service, from 1933 to 1938; public relations director of B’nai Brith in Washington, D.C., from 1938 to 1946; public relations director for the National Jewish Welfare Board in New York City from 1946 to 1970; and associate editor of *Jewish Week*. He held early career positions with the *New York Times* and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He founded *Jewish Digest* in 1955 and was its editor until his death.

Among the books he authored are *The Jewish Tourist Guide to the United States* (with Lion Koppman, Jewish Publication Society, 1954); *Landmarks of a People: A Guide to Jewish Sites in Europe* (with S. H. Abramson, Hill & Wang, 1962); the four-volume *American-Jewish Landmarks* (with Koppman, Fleet Press, 1976–1979); and *Guess Who’s Jewish in America* (with Koppman, New American Library, 1980).

Postal received the American-Jewish Tercentenary Award for contributions to American-Jewish history and various professional honors for his historical and reference writings.

**Julia Jones Pugliese****USA****Born: May 9, 1909, in New York, New York****Died: March 6, 2001**

In 1929, Julia Jones, with students from Cornell, Bryn Mawr, New York University (NYU), and the University of Pennsylvania, founded the (United States) Intercollegiate Women’s Fencing Association (IWFA). Forty-one years later, for the 1970 World University Games in Turin, Italy, she was the first woman appointed to coach an international U.S. fencing team. (The IWFA was predecessor to the NIWFA—National Intercollegiate Women’s Fencing Association.)

Jones won the first IWFA individual fencing title in 1929, leading her NYU fencers to the team championship. From 1931 to 1938, she was either a competitor or coach of NYU’s women’s fencing teams, winning IWFA championships in 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1938.



Retiring for nearly two decades to raise a family, Jones-Pugliese returned to coaching at Hunter College in 1956. Her Hunter fencers won the NIWFA championship in 1970, and she was named Coach of the Year. Twenty-two years later, in 1992, she again was awarded Coach of the Year honors.

Julia married Anthony Pugliese, the sculptor-artist who designed the NIWFA competition medal awards (depicting a silhouette of Julia lunging), which are presented in her name. The same design also serves as the NIWFA's logo.

The NIWFA is America's oldest continuous intercollegiate championship competition for women in any sport. Julia attended every IWFA/NIWFA championship, with the exception of two events during World War II.

Jones-Pugliese was United States women's and men's fencing coach at the 1977 and 1981 World Maccabiah Games in Israel and an active supporter of the New York Fencers Club's Rene Pinchart Junior Olympic Program.

In addition to her recognition by the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, Jones-Pugliese has been elected to the Helm's Hall of Fame and the halls of fame of the United States Fencing Association, New York Sports, Hunter College, and New York University.

## **Jimmy Reese (James Hymie Solomon)**

*United States*

*Born: October 1, 1901, in New York, New York*

*Died: July 13, 1994*

Jimmy Reese was a part of professional baseball for 78 years. In 1973, he became a coach for Major League Baseball's California Angels and remained active with the American League team until his death at age ninety-two.

Reese was hired as a batboy for the original Pacific Coast League Los Angeles Angels in 1917, a job he held until 1923. That year, he was signed to play with the minor league Oakland Oaks, where he toiled until 1929, when he was sold to the big league New York Yankees. Babe Ruth's roommate with the Yankees in 1930 and 1931, Reese was one of a long line of Jewish prospects the Bronx Bombers hoped would develop into a hometown hero. And he responded by hitting .336 that first year.

But playing behind star second baseman and Hall-of-Famer-to-be Tony Lazzeri presented little opportunity and made Reese good trade material. So he was sold to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1932, where again it was his fate to play behind another future Hall of Fame second baseman, Frankie Frisch. He remained in the big leagues only three seasons, hitting a respectable .278 in 742 at-bats.

Reese would continue to play and manage in the minor leagues until entering U.S. Army service in World War II. After the war, he served as a scout, coach, or manager for seven minor league clubs before joining the Angels in 1973.



**Fred Schmertz***United States**Born: November 10, 1888, in New York, New York**Died: March 25, 1976*

Fred Schmertz was one of the founders of the Millrose Athletic Association in 1908 in New York City. In its heyday, the Millrose Games in New York's Madison Square Garden was the world's premier indoor track and field meet. It continues today as one of the major international indoor track events.

In 1915, Schmertz was named assistant director of the Millrose Games—known in the United States as the “indoor Olympics”—and served at that post until 1933, when he became meet director. He held that position until 1974, retiring at age eighty-five, whereupon his son Howard took the Millrose Games' helm. Fred Schmertz served in an official capacity with several U.S. Olympic teams dating back to 1928.

In 1961, he was chairman of the U.S. Maccabiah track team.

**Eric Seelig***Germany**Born: July 15, 1909, in Bromberg, Germany**Died: January 19, 1984*

Twenty-three-year-old Eric Seelig was Germany's middleweight and light-heavyweight boxing champion in 1933, when Hitler came to power. On a July evening that summer, the night before Seelig was scheduled to defend his middleweight title in Berlin, Nazi goons threatened him with death if he entered the ring. Seelig fled to France that night.

Stripped of his German titles, Seelig competed in France for several years before emigrating to the United States by way of Cuba in 1935. While in Paris, he fought two middleweight title bouts against world champion Marcel Thil, both ending unsuccessfully by decision.

A punishing battler, the 5'8" Seelig enjoyed considerable success in the United States with a career record of 57 bouts, 40 victories (9 KOs), 7 draws, and 10 losses. His highest *The Ring* magazine ranking was #6 in 1938.



To this day, Germany has not restored recognition of his stripped titles.

**Joseph Shane***United States**Born: Unknown**Died: October 1997*

Joe Shane is one of six founders of the Israel Tennis Centers. He was the builder, construction supervisor, and liaison with the Israel government for the original tennis complex in Ramat Hasharon.

Shane is known in the tennis community as “the father of tennis in Israel.”

**Jesse Silver***United States**Born: March 29, 1929, in New York, New York*

Jesse Silver is coauthor of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (Bloch Publishing, New York, 1965). Written with Bernard Postal and Roy Silver, it is the most extensive publication on the subject of Jews in sports ever published.

Silver wrote a weekly sports column for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) from 1964 to 1971. Since 1960, he has also written and contributed to numerous articles on the subject of Jews in sports.

**Roy Silver***United States**Born: January 20, 1929, in Bronx, New York**Died: October 5, 2000*

Roy Silver coauthored *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (Bloch Publishing, New York, 1965) with Bernard Postal and Jesse Silver.

Going to work for the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) in 1952, Silver was with the network for thirty-six years, first as a radio and television sportswriter, later as news writer and producer. Among the NBC sports icons with whom he was closely associated are Bill Stern, Mel Allen, Russ Hodges, Red Barber, Chris Schenkel, Bud Palmer, and Joe Garagiola, among many others.

During this period he wrote a sports column with cousin Jesse Silver for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA), and in 1965, the two Silvers and JTA editor Bernard Postal produced *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*.

While still a New York University (NYU) student, where he was sports editor of NYU's *Commerce Bulletin*, Silver was a sports stringer for the Associ-



ated Press and United Press wire services, as well as for the *New York Times* and *New York Herald-Tribune*.

### **Emmanuel Simon**

*Israel*

**Born:** 1898 in Berlin, Germany

**Died:** May 1989

Emmanuel Simon was an athlete, doctor, and pioneer in physical education and sports medicine in Israel. He was a founder of World Maccabi and a member of its board. In 1944, Simon was among those who conceptualized the idea to create Israel's Wingate Institute of Physical Education and Sport.

Dr. Simon taught physical education at Reali School in Haifa and initiated a youth army cadet training program during the British Mandate in 1938.

He was a member of the first and second Maccabiah Games organizing committees and in 1939 was founder of the physical education department of the National Committee. When Israel became a state in 1948, Simon was the first director of the Israeli governmental body responsible for sports, until 1953.

Germany's 800-meter running champion in 1919 and 1921, Dr. Simon emigrated to Palestine in 1924, where he won the Maccabi 5,000-meter championship.

Among the many honors bestowed upon him, Dr. Simon was recipient of the Dov Hoz Prize in 1975, the UNESCO Noel Baker Prize for Research in 1975, and the Joseph Schneider Prize from Wurzburg University in 1982.



### **Dr. Uriel Simri**

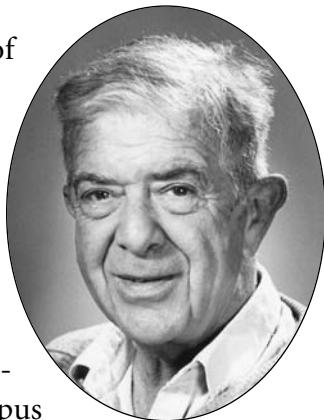
*Israel*

**Born:** May 22, 1925, in Vienna, Austria

The first executive director of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, Dr. Simri is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities and educators on physical education and physical culture.

The Austrian-born Simri is the author of more than twenty books, an international lecturer, and governmental adviser. He has served as president of the Society of the History of Physical Education and Sport in Asia and secretary-treasurer of the International Society for Comparative Physical Education and Sport.

Since 1961, Dr. Simri has been associated with Israel's Wingate Institute of Physical Education and Sport, the only physical education campus



in the Middle East. He has held various key positions at Wingate, including terms as deputy director and scientific director. In 1963–64, the Israeli government assigned him to Ethiopia, where he served as director of athletics at Haile Selassie University of Addis Ababa.

An international basketball (FIBA) referee from 1954 to 1962, Simri was the first-ever Israeli selected to officiate Olympic Games competition as a basketball referee at the 1956 Melbourne Games.

Simri emigrated to Palestine in 1934.

## **Margalit Sonnenfeld**

*Israel*

**Born:** 1925 in Brno, Czechoslovakia

Margalit Sonnenfeld taught and coached 125 amputee and paralyzed water sport athletes who competed in the Paralympics and Stoke-Mandeville Games from 1964 through 1992. Sonnenfeld's athletes won 32 gold medals, 26 silvers, and 18 bronzes. Sonnenfeld emigrated to Israel in 1940 and, in the late 1950s, began to teach swimming to polio-stricken invalid children. With the establishment of the Ilan (now Israel) Sports Centre in Ramat Gan, she organized and coached competitive swimming classes for children as young as three years old, many of whom developed into international athletes.



## **Oscar State**

*Great Britain*

**Born:** 1911

Secretary-general of the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) from 1960 to 1974, Oscar State managed and coached British and Empire lifters for the 1948 Olympics and the 1950 and 1958 Empire Games.

During his years of service, the somewhat loose structure of the IWF became clearly defined. State created the first annual rankings lists and an all-time ranking list. He instituted the registration of junior world records and implemented the controversial rule that “world records were not to be recognized unless confirmed by international referees.” The IWF’s first coaching conferences—1962 in Munich and 1964 in Paris—were additional practical ideas organized by State, as were the first doping controls of medal winners at the 1966 World Championships in East Berlin.



State earlier served as secretary of the British Weightlifting Association from 1946 to 1950, and secretary of the British Empire and Commonwealth Weightlifting Committee from 1948

to 1972. He organized Olympic weightlifting in Great Britain in 1948 and 1956, as well as many World Championships and Empire Games.

### **Louis Stein**

*United States*

*Born: 1858 in Winstorten, Holland*

*Died: October 3, 1949*

New York tenpin bowling champion Louis Stein attended a meeting of the New York Bowlers Association on September 9, 1895, that laid the foundation for what was to become the American Bowling Congress, the governing body of tenpin bowling in the United States.

At that meeting, Stein proposed that bowling be scored on a 300-point system instead of the then-popular 200-point system. He also proposed that sixteen pounds be the maximum legal weight of a bowling ball. Both proposals were accepted and remain in effect worldwide to this day.

At the time of his death in October 1949, Stein was the last surviving charter member of the American Bowling Congress.



### **Artur Takac**

*Yugoslavia*

*Born: 1918*

*Died: January 2000*

With the exception of the 1956 Olympics, Artur Takac served in key positions for every Olympiad from 1948 through 1984—as a national leader, delegation secretary, or technical program adviser to the Organizing Committee of the Games.

A prisoner of war (POW) in Italy during World War II, Takac was liberated in 1943 after the fall of Mussolini. But because the German army had occupied Yugoslavia, his return home was stalled in Switzerland, where he was assigned to one of the many Swiss POW camps. Takac was one of ten men in his camp selected by the Red Cross to join other POWs in a physical training rehabilitation program at Lausanne's Olympic Institute. His talents and enthusiasm were noticed by institute director Dr. Francis Messerli, who made the Yugoslav his assistant.

Messerli, along with Takac and several other POWs, organized the 1944 Mini-Olympic Games for escaped Yugoslav, American, English, Greek, Italian, and French prisoners detained in Switzerland. Soon after, although he could have remained safely in neutral Lausanne for the balance of the war, Takac secreted himself into France to join the army of liberation.



Returning to his homeland in postwar 1945, Takac became secretary general of the Yugoslavian Athletics Federation and founded the Partisans Sports Club in Belgrade, which has since become one of Europe's biggest sports associations. Three summers later, he was head of the Yugoslav track and field team for the 1948 Olympic Games in London.

Following the 1964 Olympics, Takac was appointed by IOC president Avery Brundage to assist technical development of the competition program for the 1968 games in Mexico City. He next was named technical director of the 1972 Olympics, then to a similar position for the 1976 games in Montreal. It was during these assignments that he set out to update some of the rules of the Olympic charter and policies of the original IOC, specifically in matters affecting the awarding of medals, the balance between sports and events, and the participation of women. In women's competitions alone, Takac's input resulted in the addition of basketball, rowing, handball, the marathon, cycling road races, shooting, and a broad increase in events in other sports. He also was an early and active advocate favoring drug and gender testing for athletes.

In 1978, when the 1984 Winter Olympics was assigned to the city of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Takac, who had also taken on the position of vice president of the 8th Mediterranean Games Organizing Committee, was named director of operations. Included in his portfolio was the organization of sports, electronic technology, medical services, and the opening and closing ceremonies.

After the success of Sarajevo, IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch awarded Artur Takac the Olympic Order and appointed him his personal adviser for matters of organization of the Olympic Games. Takac's memoir, *Sixty Olympic Years*, was published in 1988.

## **Irving Ungerma**

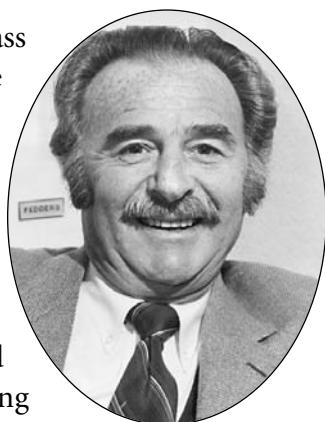
*Canada*

*Born: February 1, 1922, in Toronto, Canada*

Canada's premier boxing promoter and manager of championship-class boxers, Irv Ungerma in 1973 was the first person ever elected to the Canadian Boxing Hall of Fame.

Ungerma instituted boxing on Canadian closed-circuit television in the early 1960s and was responsible for establishing Canada's *Friday Night at the Fights* on commercial TV.

In addition to his involvement in the world of boxing, Ungerma served on the 1972 organizing committee that developed the inaugural hockey series between Team Canada and the Soviet national team. And he was a key figure on the organizing committee responsible for bringing Major League Baseball to Toronto.



**Ben Weider***Canada**Born: February 1, 1924, in Montreal, Canada*

Ben Weider is president of the International Federation of Bodybuilders (IFBB). He and his brother, Joe Weider, founded the IFBB in 1946 in Montreal, Canada, in order to unify, control, and coordinate the sport of bodybuilding throughout the world.

As a member of the General Association of International Sports Federations since 1969, Weider's IFBB represents 168 countries in the area of physical culture and bodybuilding. Among its many activities, the IFBB provides research to national Olympic committees, international sports federations, and the International Federation of Sports Medicine.

Since 1946, the World Amateur Bodybuilding championships have been sanctioned by the IFBB. In support of youth fitness programs and sports research worldwide, Weider has contributed state-of-the-art training gymnasia to many countries, including Canada, Germany, Israel, Lebanon, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and the United States.

Honored throughout the world for his dedicated service, Weider is a recipient of the Order of Canada and was a nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984. In November 1996, he was inducted into the Quebec Sports Hall of Fame.

**Joe Weider***United States**Born: November 29, 1922, in Montreal, Canada*

Since 1939, Joe Weider has been the primary force in advancing the sport of bodybuilding throughout the world. He has accomplished this through magazine publications, sponsorship of physical development contests—including the Mr. and Mrs. Olympia contests—and the development, manufacture, and marketing of exercise equipment and nutritional products.

In 1939, seven years before he and his brother Ben founded the International Federation of Bodybuilders, Joe published his first issue of *Your Physique* (YP) magazine. In 1968, YP was renamed *Muscle and Fitness*, and today it is the flagship publication of the Weider Health and Fitness Company publishing empire. Other Weider-published magazines are *Shape*, *Men's Fitness*, *Living Fit*, *Prime Health and Fitness*, *Fit Pregnancy*, *Cooks*, *Senior Golfer*, and *Flex*.

A broad variety of Weider-manufactured nutritional aids and exercise equipment is distributed throughout the world.



**Chaim Wein***Israel**Born: 1905, in Doniovitch, Ukraine-Russia**Died: 1984*

One of Israel's sports pioneers and teachers, Chaim Wein was a founder of the Eretz Yisroel Sports Federation in 1931 and served its successor, the Israel Olympic Committee, as deputy chairman from 1957 to 1963. He was named a member of the Presidium of Israel's Sports Federation in 1957 and served as its chairman for many years.

Wein was chairman of the Sports Committee of Maccabi World Union (MWU) from 1944 to 1962 and head of the Organizing Committee for the ninth (1973) and tenth (1977) Maccabiah Games. He took an active role in every Maccabiah from 1932 to 1981 and was involved in preparations for the twelfth games, but passed away a year before the 1985 event.

In 1983, International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch presented him with the prestigious Olympic Order. He was only the second Israeli to be awarded the honor.

Wein emigrated to Palestine in 1921 and was schooled in physical education in Denmark, where he received his degree. A physical education teacher, Wein was director of the Palestine-Israel Physical Education Teachers College from 1944 to 1960 and supervisor of physical education in Israel from 1960 to 1981.

**Joseph Yekutieli***Israel**Born: April 15, 1897, in Beresa, Russia**Died: 1982*

The lone delegate from Palestine to the 1929 World Maccabi Congress, Joseph Yekutieli presented a concept for what he called the Maccabiah Games. His proposal was unanimously approved, and plans were organized to stage the first Maccabiah in Tel Aviv from March 29 to April 6, 1932.

Active on many committees, Yekutieli was a founder of the Soccer Football Federation in 1928, one of the founders in 1931 of the Amateur Sports Association, and in 1933 a founder of the Eretz Yisroel Olympic Committee. He was Israel's representative to the Asian Sports Federation Games and received the Israel Prize for Lifetime Achievements in 1979.

Yekutieli emigrated to Palestine in 1908. After several years of physical education schooling in Jerusalem and Yaffa, he was conscripted to serve as a



physical education instructor and translator in the Turkish army and was decorated with the Ottoman Iron Ribbon.

### **Aviezer Yellin**

*Israel*

*Born: October 19, 1890*

*Died: December 3, 1971*

In 1906, Aviezer Yellin founded the first gymnastics club in Palestine. In 1911, Yellin founded the first Maccabi Club in Jerusalem and one year later the National Maccabi Association in Palestine.



### **Paul Ziffren**

*United States*

*Born: July 18, 1913, in Davenport, Iowa*

*Died: May 1991*

A well-regarded attorney and civic leader, Paul Ziffren was chairman of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), which staged the 1984 Olympic Games.

Upon the death of Ziffren, Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley said, "One of his greatest contributions, and a legacy of his leadership, were the Olympic Games of 1984. He chaired the Organizing Committee, which produced the greatest Games in the history of the Olympic movement."

A *Los Angeles Times* editorial said: "Only the most optimistic could have predicted that the Games would prove such a winner. And fewer still had the chutzpah to say so. Ziffren was one of them. For although the hands-on operator who put the Games together was Peter Ueberroth, it was Ziffren, as chairman of the LAOOC, who coalesced corporate support behind the Games and gave Ueberroth the necessary freedom to make things work. It is fitting that the soft-spoken civic leader wielded his influence so quietly that most residents probably don't know who he was. Yet many people were affected at least indirectly by the public activities he worked at so effectively, usually behind the scenes."



**Harold O. Zimman****United States****Born: 1916****Died: December 18, 1994**

Harold Zimman published *The Olympian*, the official monthly magazine of the Olympic Society, from 1977 until his death. He served as a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) from 1952 until his death and for many years sat on the committee's executive board. The Tufts University graduate founded the USOC's Public Relations and Media Committee.

Zimman is recipient of the Olympic Gold Order, the International Olympic Committee's highest honor. Through 1994, he was one of thirty Americans to have received the Order and the first honoree who was not an athlete or sports leader.

Zimman was a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) from 1948 until his death and was chairman of its Health and Physical Education Committee since 1958. In 1966, he was appointed by the JWB to serve on the USOC as representative of the American Jewish community. In 1950, Zimman was a player on the USA's Third Maccabiah Gamesmen's volleyball team.

In 1948, Zimman and Charles Ornstein, Harry D. Henshel, and Edward Rosenblum founded the United States Committee Sports for Israel (USCSFI) with the vision of helping Israel obtain membership in the international Olympic community. With his goal accomplished, Israel competed in the 1952 Olympic Games. Zimman remained active in the USCSFI's numerous other U.S.–Israel sports-related projects, including the World Maccabiah Games. He was also a prime mover in the development of sports facilities in the United States and Israel.





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# THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

In 1992, the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame initiated its Lifetime Achievement Award for presentation to "extraordinary individuals who have contributed to the community and Jewish life through sports." The following are the first fourteen persons so honored:

**1992**

**Sam Sharow**  
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Sam Sharow, a Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) teaching professional, was a moving force behind the development of golf in the State of Israel. Through Sharow's efforts, funds were raised and equipment was acquired for building Israel's first golf course, in Caesarea. Sharow was also responsible for attracting leading PGA professionals to the Caesarea links.



**1993**

**David Pincus**  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

David Pincus is a Philadelphia apparel manufacturer and philanthropist who is founder and first chairman of American Friends of the Israel Sports Centre for the Physically Disabled (the Ilan Centre) in Ramat Gan, Israel. A senior vice president of Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel for more than twenty years, and organizing chairman of the U.S. Maccabiah track and field teams of 1985 and 1989, he has also provided private scholarships to promising Israeli track athletes.



**1994****Karl Ribstein**

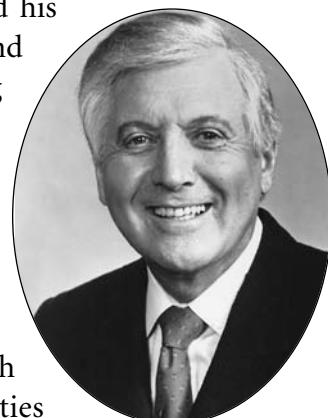
MUNICH, GERMANY

Karl Ribstein is a benefactor of the Ribstein Centre for Research and Sports Medicine Sciences, located on the campus of the Wingate Institute. In addition to its world-recognized research studies, the Ribstein Centre provides an assortment of medical services that benefit all sectors of Israel's population. Mr. Ribstein has also helped develop other facilities and services at Wingate.

**1995****Monty Hall**

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

Canadian-born American television personality Monty Hall has used his celebrity to call attention to and raise millions of dollars for Jewish and secular causes. Hall was a moving force in the original and continuing development of the Israel Tennis Centres. Since 1972, the annual Monty Hall Diabetes Tennis Tournament has benefited the Diabetes Center at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. And, from 1985 to 1995, the annual Monty Hall Golf Classic benefited youngsters participating in the World Maccabiah Games in Israel. There is scarcely a major Jewish organization that has not honored Hall with its highest award. In addition to his countless contributions to the Jewish community, Hall has also aided charitable and nonprofit activities throughout the world, primarily through Variety Clubs.

**1996****Yariv Oren**

ISRAEL

Born in the agricultural village of Kfar Hadar (now Hod HaSharon), Yariv Oren served 25 years as deputy director general of Israel's Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture and director of the Israel Sport Authority (ISA). Among his many accomplishments as ISA director, Oren created the Sport for All Association to advance an awareness of physical activity among all sectors of Israel's population. He directed the building of 1,500 sports facilities in partnership with local authorities,



established the Elite Sport Department to supervise training of Olympic athletes, created a Sports-Gifted Center, and a program for the advancement of women in sports. The onetime elite track and field athlete was Israel's national track and field coach, chairman of the Track and Field Committee, vice president of the International Council for Health, Physical Education and Sport—Europe, and chairman of the board of the Wingate Institute.

## **1997**

### **Alan Sherman**

UNITED STATES

Arguably, Alan Sherman has been the most significant American engaged in Israel–United States sports relations. A vice president of Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel since 1973, the Potomac, Maryland, businessman is primarily recognized for his leadership of U.S. participation in the quadrennial World Maccabiah Games.

Serving from 1973 to 1989 on the International Maccabiah Committee (Maccabiah equivalent of the International Olympic Committee), Sherman was all-sports chairman of U.S. teams organized for the 1977 and 1985 Maccabiah Games and was the U.S. team's general chairman from 1977 to 1979. He introduced the heralded Maccabiah "Pre Camp Program" in 1985 at Rutgers University, and four years later, with MUSA president Bob Spivak, initiated an expanded version of Jewish-Israel orientation for all American athletes that has become a staple of the Maccabiah "experience."

Sherman cofounded the North American Maccabi Youth Games (for athletes sixteen and under) that made its debut in 1982. The event currently registers more than 6,000 participants annually. He was also instrumental in the early development of the Israel Tennis Centres.

In 1978, Sherman organized a basketball exhibition tour of Israel by the NBA world champion Washington Bullets. He later organized two U.S. tours by the amputee volleyball team of Israel's Beit Halochem and initiated USA/Sports for Israel's support for the Israel Sport Center for the Disabled.

For many years, Sherman was U.S. liaison to the Israel Olympic Committee and Israel Sports Federation. Since 1989, he has been chairman of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame and has served as president of American Friends of the Wingate Institute since the early 1990s. He is a member of the executive committee of Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel and the U.S. organizing committee for the Maccabiah Games.



**1998****Moshe Rashkes****ISRAEL**

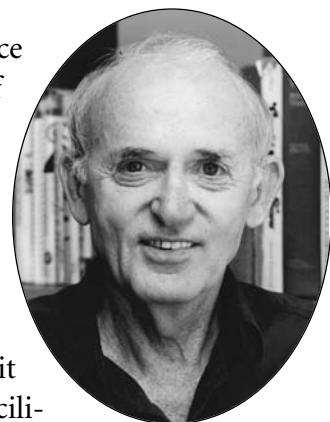
Moshe Rashkes, director of the Israel (Ilan) Centre for the Physically Disabled, Ramat Gan, since 1965, is an icon among Israel's remarkable rehabilitative sports programs for disabled children and world-class disabled athletes.

Rashkes was seriously wounded in Israel's 1948 War of Independence and awarded a Citation of Valour. In 1950, he was named chairman of the Israel Disabled War Veteran's Organization, where he was responsible, through 1958, for rehabilitation of more than 6,000 disabled war veterans. Among his pioneering ideas were sports activities keyed to assisting disabled veterans' reintegration into society.

When Rashkes joined what was then the Ilan Centre for the Physically Disabled in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan, the facility provided services for fewer than 100 children. As the Israel Sports Centre, it grew to become one of the largest and most successful rehab sports facilities in the world, encompassing more than 2,500 disabled athletes.

A primary result of Rashkes's efforts has been an increase in public awareness and understanding of the crucial nature of sports activities for the disabled and recognition of these activities as an integral part of sports both in Israel and throughout the world.

Rashkes has authored four books, including *Doomed to Glory*, published in 1995, which outlines his philosophy of rehabilitative sports.

**1999****Fred Worms****LONDON, ENGLAND**

Philanthropist Fred Worms, OBE, succeeded Pierre Gildesgame as Maccabi World Union (MWU) president from 1982 to 1986. In 1994, he was elected honorary president of MWU, the position he continues to hold at the time of publication of this edition.

Worms served six years as chairman of the European Maccabi Confederation and represented Great Britain on the MWU executive board for many years. He has also been a member of the MWU International Trust Fund, served in highest level positions with Maccabi London, and been honorary secretary of Maccabi Union Great Britain.

Born in Frankfurt, Germany, and arriving in England in 1937, young Fred Worms was interned briefly as an "enemy alien." Following World War II, as a chartered accountant, he became an entrepreneur in the engineering and motor car industry.



In 1998, Worms received an OBE (Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) from Queen Elizabeth, for exceptional efforts as chairman of the B'nai B'rith Housing Association of Great Britain, which secured housing for the elderly.

He is a founder of the Kfar Maccabiah (Maccabiah Village) in Ramat Gan, Israel, and championed development of the Pierre Gildesgame Sports Museum (MWU sports history) situated at the Kfar. Worms is also a founding member of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame executive board.

## 2000

### **Joseph Luttenberg**

ISRAEL

Joseph Luttenberg has been Israel's dominant figure in the field of disabled sports during the second half of the twentieth century. Most notably, he has headed the Israeli delegation to the Paralympic Games since 1960 and, beginning with its construction in 1974, has been director of the Beit Halochem Center in Tel Aviv.

Luttenberg was severely wounded in Israel's 1948 War of Independence. An original member of the Zahal Disabled Veterans Organization (ZDVO) and the first chairman of its Sports Committee, Luttenberg became ZDVO's national chairman in 1987, a post he continues to hold with the now 50,000-member organization.

Luttenberg was the visionary behind the concept of the Beit Halochem rehabilitation centers. Today, in addition to the original facility in Tel Aviv, there are state-of-the-art centers in Haifa and Jerusalem. Together, the Beit Halochem centers serve nearly 10,000 veterans and their families.

As national chairman of the Israel Sports Association for the Disabled (ISAD), Luttenberg led every Israeli team of competitors to the Paralympic Games since 1960. And, he was personally responsible for preparing Israel's Paralympic teams for seventeen years. Nearly half the 1,000 ISAD athletes who vie in fourteen competitive sports are disabled veterans. Israel's remarkable success at the Paralympics is attributable to ISAD and Beit Halochem's outstanding training facilities.



**2001****Robert Spivak**

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Robert Spivak was president of Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel from 1981 to 2001. During that period he was also general chairman of the U. S. teams that competed in the 1985, 1989, and 1993 Maccabiah Games in Israel.

Under Spivak's guidance, an athlete endowment and sponsorship program was initiated to perpetuate Maccabi USA's future. He is also responsible, with Alan Sherman, for the Maccabiah Games pre-camp, a unique enrichment week prior to competitions that provides American athletes the opportunity to focus on Judaism, heritage, and Holy Land historical sites.

Early in Spivak's twenty-year tenure as Maccabi USA's president, the organization cofounded the North American Maccabi Youth Games, which became the JCC Maccabi Games, a Maccabiah-like sportsfest and cultural in-gathering for athletes sixteen years and younger.

Spivak's Maccabi USA also became a participant in the Special Olympics, an active supporter of the Israel (Ilan) Sports Centre for the Physically Disabled in Ramat Gan, and underwrote the Russian émigré housing program at the Wingate Institute. In addition to initiating and supporting numerous other important youth and adult projects in Israel, Maccabi USA, with the Jewish National Fund (JNF), launched a sports and recreation facility project in 1994 in Ben Shimen Forest at Modi'in (between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv).

The Philadelphia insurance and securities executive has been a delegate to the United States Olympic Committee and served on the board of directors of the International Maccabiah Committee (IMC), the American Friends of Haifa University, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the Jewish Community Center of Philadelphia, the Delaware chapter of the Jewish National Fund, and Boy's Town Jerusalem.

Spivak cochaired the Organizing Committee of the 1979 Pan-American Maccabi Games and has been a board member of the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame since 1981.

**2002****Uri Afek**

ISRAEL

Uri Afek has been a major presence in Israeli sports for more than thirty years, serving as director-general of the Israel Olympic Committee and Israeli Chef de Mission for the Olympic Games of 1984, 1988, and 1992.

Afek has been a member of the board of directors of Wingate Institute in Netanya, the Track and Field Athletic Center at Tel Aviv's Hadar Yosef, and



the Olympic Shooting Range in Herzliya. He served as chairman of the board of the Zinman College at Wingate and the Elite Sports Center at Tel-Aviv University.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Afek was the Israel-USA liaison officer to Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel and headed the delegation to the thirteenth and fourteenth Hapoel Games, as well as the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth Maccabiah Games.

During his distinguished career, Afek has been a national volleyball coach, an international volleyball referee, and author of numerous books and hundreds of articles on volleyball, sport training, coaching, and physical education.

## 2003

### **Lester Fein**

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

In 1968, Lester Fein answered a U.S. State Department request to coach, teach, and counsel basketball in the State of Israel. The four-month undertaking, headquartered at the Wingate Institute for Physical Education in Netanya, took him throughout the country. It led to a lifetime commitment to supporting Wingate's programs and activities, in particular, the campus's Nat Holman School for Coaches.

From 1941 through 1967, Fein coached championship basketball and volleyball teams at four New Jersey high schools, as well as at a military airbase. His most successful year was the 1966–67 season, when his Weequahic High (Newark, N.J.) basketball team went undefeated (26–0) en route to capturing the New Jersey state championship. Weequahic was named the #1 high school team in the United States, and Coach Fein was honored as USA Coach of the Year.

Fein coached also basketball at Riverdale Country School in 1941, where his youngsters were Private School League champions. In 1942, he led Woodridge High to the Catskill Mountain League title and Interstate Sectional championship. Coach Fein entered the U.S. Army Air Forces in 1942 and guided the Lakeland AAF (Army Air Force) Florida team to the Third Air Force championship.

Following World War II, Fein led Fallsburgh Central High to the Basketball Interstate Sectionals three successive seasons, and four successive State Volleyball Championships. Fallsburgh volleyballers were undefeated all four years (1946 to 1949). His record in New Jersey high school basketball was 210–69, a .753 winning percentage.

Between 1955 and 1967, Fein's Weequahic basketball teams won three State championships; seven State sectional titles; three Essex County titles; and eight Newark City League titles. Following successful college basketball careers, five of his high school players went on to play in the National Basketball Association: Al Attles (Philadelphia Warriors), Jerry Greenspan (Philadelphia 76ers), Dennis "Mo" Layton (Phoenix Suns), Dana Lewis (Philadelphia 76ers), and Bill Manor (New York Knicks). In all, more than fifty of his players were recipients of basketball scholarships to major universities.

Fein is author of the books *The Tall & Short of It*, *Third Quarter—One to Go*, and *Everyone*



*Can Play Volleyball.* He is recipient of New York University's prestigious Arch Award for Leadership, and in 1988 he was one of the original inductees to the Newark Athletic Hall of Fame. Fein has served many years on the executive board of Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel.

## **2004**

### **Shimon Mizrahi**

JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

In the summer of 1969, Shimon Mizrahi began his storied association with Maccabi Tel Aviv, and for thirty-five years he has been (voluntary) chairman of the Maccabi Tel Aviv Basketball Club. During that period, Maccabi Tel Aviv has won thirty-three league championships, twenty-five National Cups, and qualified for ten European Cup for Champions finals, winning titles in 1977, 1981, 2001, and 2004. Under his leadership, Maccabi TA organized and hosted the Euroleague Final Four games in 1994 and 2004 in Tel Aviv and the Eurostars game in 1998.

Mizrahi has served as acting chairman of the Israel Basketball Association, as a member of the Israel Olympic Committee, on the Judicial Commission of FIBA (the International Basketball Federation), and on the Euroleague Board and its Euroleague Judicial Commission.

The Jerusalem-born Mizrahi is the grandson of one of the first Jewish citizens of Tel Aviv and a founder of the Tel Aviv commercial center.

The Tel Aviv streets Mizrahi A and Mizrahi B are dedicated to his grandfather.

Mizrahi was drafted into the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) in 1957, serving as a reserve officer through and beyond three wars—Six-Day, Yom Kippur, and Peace for Galilee. Since 1965, he has been a lawyer specializing in civil law but still holds the rank of colonel in the IDF reserve.



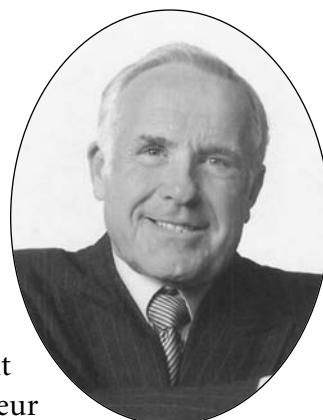
## **2005**

### **Sidney Greenberg**

TORONTO, CANADA

Sidney Greenberg was president of Maccabi Canada from 1985 to 1993, with responsibilities that included the selection of athletes and funding of Canadian participation in the 1985, 1989, and 1993 World Maccabiah Games in Israel. During that same period, he served as vice chairman of Maccabi World Union.

For twenty years, 1983 to 2003, Greenberg was a board member of the Canadian Olympic Committee, and he served 1990–98 as president of Basketball Canada, the association that governs Canadian amateur



basketball. From 1994 to 2004, he was a board member of the Toronto Raptors (NBA basketball team) Foundation.

In 1989, the Montreal-born entertainment executive/sportsman underwrote and was responsible for the participation of the first Russian contingent of athletes in the World Maccabiah Games in Israel. Shortly thereafter, he effected the formation of Maccabi Russia. Greenberg is also one of the founders of the North American Youth Games.



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# ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame (IJSCHOF) is a partnership among Maccabi U.S.A., the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, some of the world's leading sports authorities, and active and committed Jews.

## INTERNATIONAL JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME

The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame/Yad Le'ish Hasport Hayehudi was formally in-

augurated on July 7, 1981. Its predecessor, the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, was founded in the United States in May 1979. The original Hall of Fame included only American honorees. The International Hall of Fame honors athletes and sportsmen worldwide.

The purpose of the IJSCHOF is to honor Jewish men and women worldwide who have accomplished extraordinary achievements in sports and to recognize other Jewish men and women who have made significant contributions to Jewish life through sports. The guiding



*The inaugural honorees of the original Jewish Sports Hall of Fame were celebrated at a dinner at the Los Angeles Beverly Hilton hotel on May 20, 1979. They include (left to right): Nat Holman, Red Auerbach, Dolph Schayes, Sylvia Wene Martin, Hank Greenberg, Warren Abrams (Maccabiah Games chairman), Dick Savitt, Jackie Fields, Jim Jacobs, and Irving Jaffee. Of the attending inductees, only Sid Luckman is missing from this photograph.*



Israeli sports leaders and executives of the United States Committee Sports for Israel are all smiles after the signing of the Israel Charter for the new International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. Standing (left to right): Joseph Siegman, chairman of the IJSCHO; Haim Glovinsky, executive director and treasurer, Israel Olympic Committee; Haskell Cohen, chairman, IJSCHO Selection Committee; Dr. Uriel Simri, scientific director, Wingate Institute, and executive director, IJSCHO; Paul Ash, member, IJSCHO Executive Committee; and Alan Sherman, chairman, IJSCHO Founders Committee. Seated (left to right): Zipora Seidner, public relations director, Wingate Institute; the honorable Eliezer Shmueli, director general, Israel Ministry of Education and Culture, and IJSCHO honorary chairman; and Uri Afek, director, Israel Sports and Physical Education Authority.

principle of the IJSCHO is: "*The deeds of the past shall inspire the achievements of the future.*"

The IJSCHO is governed by its International Executive Board (IEB). Each of its members is elected to four-year terms. Elections to the Hall of Fame are conducted by the International Selection Committee (ISC). Members of the ISC are appointed to that post by the IEB. Names of committee members are not publicly disclosed, other than the sitting chairman, but each individual serving on the ISC is an international or national authority in his or her country on sports past or present. The ISC conducts itself as an autonomous group, considering all nomina-

tions independently of the executive board, delivering its final decisions based upon its own determinations. In matters relating to the Pillar of Achievement, however, the ISC nominates candidates for the Pillar, which are submitted to the IEB for final approval.

There are two basic categories of honorees within the IJSCHO—those elected for athletic excellence and other special instances determined by the ISC and those elected to the Pillar of Achievement for specific contributions to sports and/or society through sports.

Elections to the IJSCHO are annual. Announcements of each election are made on or



*Maccabiah athletes representing thirty-four countries parade through the streets of Old Jerusalem at the Games' traditional closing ceremonies at the Western Wall. Maccabi USA sponsors and selects the United States Maccabiah Team.*

about December 1 for the succeeding year. Any-one can submit nominations to the IJSCHOF. They should be directed to Executive Director, IJSCHOF, Wingate Institute, Wingate Post Office, Israel 42902. All submissions of nominations should be accompanied by as much support information about a candidate as is available.

#### **MACCABI USA/SPORTS FOR ISRAEL**

The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame began as a fund-raising project for the Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel in 1979. Maccabi USA was founded in May 1948 as the United States Committee Sports for Israel (USCSFI) for the purpose of assisting the new State of Israel in its efforts to be included in the Olympic Games. The four men who organized the USCSFI—

Harry Henshel, Charles Ornstein, Edward Rosenblum, and Harold Zimman—stated as their purpose: "To help Israel develop its full potential as a nation and enhance its quality of life through sports."

Enjoying success in its original endeavor—Is-rael competed in its first Olympiad in 1952—the USCSFI in 1953 undertook the responsibility for organizing and sponsoring the United States team to the World Maccabiah Games. It has con-tinued with this growing responsibility ever since. Thirteen U.S. athletes participated in the first Maccabiah in 1932. Seven hundred Ameri-can athletes—plus coaches, medical staff trainers, and other officials—took part in the 2005 Seven-teenth Maccabiah.

Over the years, in addition to sponsorship of the quadrennial Maccabiah Games, the organi-

zation has taken on numerous other activities to promote sports programs in Israel and within the United States. In 1957, Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel was instrumental in founding (and continues to support) the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport in Netanya, the only university-level campus in the Middle East devoted to sports and home of the IJSCHOF Museum. The organization is a major supporter of the Israel Sport Center (formerly Ilan Centre) for the Physically Handicapped in Ramat Gan, a nonresidential therapeutic facility for physically handicapped children and adults.

Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel also supports or has supported:

- The Jewish Community Centers' North American Maccabi Youth Games, which it cofounded. Maccabi U.S.A. is one of four sponsors of the annual competitions and cultural exchanges for youngsters thirteen to sixteen years old. Youth Games sponsoring partners are Jewish Community Centers Association, Maccabi World Union, and Maccabi Canada.
- The Israel Tennis Centres program, which began its development in the 1970s under Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel auspices.
- The sending of top American coaches to the Holy Land since 1949 to teach sports—including Nat Holman (who introduced basketball to Israel), John Wooden, and Mark Spitz, among many others. Also, conducting a *Kesher* program that returns U.S. Maccabiah alumni to Israel for summer teaching and coaching projects.
- The Robert Feldman Sports Centre at the Kadoori Agricultural Training School and Beit Halochem sports and rehabilitation social center for Israel's disabled war veterans and their families.
- United States Pan-American Maccabiah Games teams.

- U.S. teams that compete in European and Australian Maccabi events.
- Chanukah Torch Relays, Caesarea Golf School, Israel Golf Federation, Israel Shooting Range, Israel Ski Federation, Israel Softball Federation, Maccabi World Union (Ben Shemen) Forest in Mod'in, Pierre Gildesgame Museum, and U.S.A. Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball tours.
- Financial aid to Israeli athletes and coaches, often in the form of scholarships to American universities; sending American youth teams to Israel, and bringing Israeli teams to the United States; arranging for professional NBA teams to play exhibitions in Israel; and, participation in special activities in Jewish community programs throughout the world.
- The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame Museum.

Five men have served as president of Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel in its first half century. Harry Henshel was the organization's first president from 1949 to 1961. He was succeeded by Haskell Cohen from 1961 to 1969, Robert E. Rosenberg from 1969 to 1973, Nat Holman from 1973 to 1981, and Robert E. Spivak, from 1981 to 2001.

In 2001, Toni Wortman became the first woman president of Maccabi USA (MUSA). Under her stewardship, MUSA employs a small staff of professionals to maintain and supervise its many projects and coordinate its vast network of volunteer officers and committee chairmen. The organization is headquartered in Philadelphia, with more than 200 national board members. They, in turn, provide hundreds of additional volunteers opportunities to support the organization's numerous projects with time, expertise, and financial support.

Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel is one of fifty territorial organizations of Maccabi World

Union, the international parent organization. The Maccabi Movement, with ties to the ideals of Zionism, symbolizes Jewish excellence in sports.

## WINGATE INSTITUTE

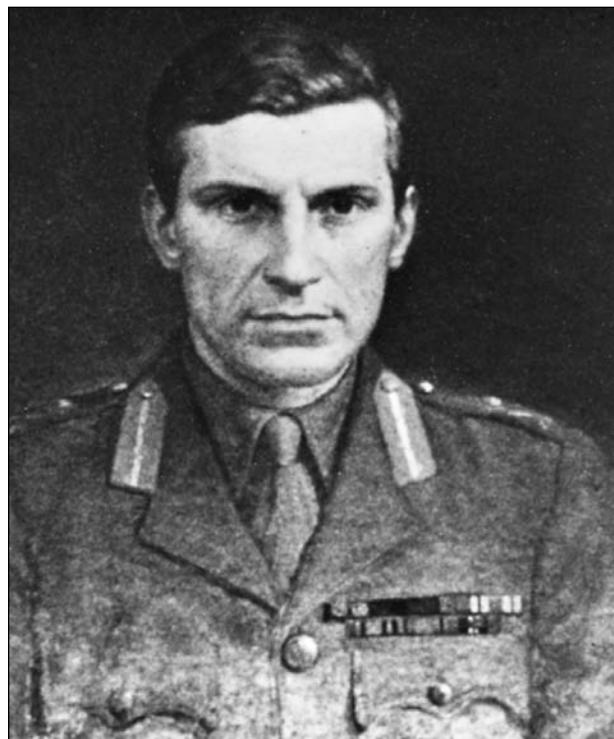
The Wingate Institute is Israel's National Center for Physical Education and Sport and home to the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame.

The Institute was dedicated on April 7, 1957, named in honor of Major General Orde Charles Wingate. Wingate, a thirty-three-year-old intelligence officer, arrived in Palestine in 1936, at a time when casualties from Arab attacks on Jewish settlements had reached alarming numbers. The then-British army captain, a Christian, organized and trained Jewish settlers into "night squads" to combat the anti-Jewish violence. He would tell his trainees: "Our purpose here is to found the Jewish army!" The Jews of Palestine called him "Hayedid" (The Friend). Wingate Institute is one of many entities within the State of Israel that are named in honor of "Hayedid."

As early as 1942, before the establishment of the Jewish State, the General Council of Jews in Palestine approved the development of a national center for physical education. The first buildings were erected in 1955 on a barren wilderness of sand dunes and scrub near Netanya. Today, Wingate is situated on 125 acres of verdant landscape overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. It lies approximately fifteen miles north of Tel Aviv on the main Haifa–Tel Aviv Highway, six kilometers south of Netanya.

In 1989, in recognition of extraordinary achievements in the fields of education, research, sports medicine, and excellent management, the Wingate Institute was awarded the prestigious Israel Prize by the president of the State of Israel.

Wingate serves as a training center for national teams competing in international events, including the Olympic Games, and organizes national



*The Wingate Institute was dedicated on April 7, 1957, in honor of Major General Orde Charles Wingate (1903–44), an ardent supporter of Jewish independence in Palestine during the British Mandate that followed World War I.*

and international professional conferences and seminars. The campus comprises the following schools, departments, and amenities:

**Nat Holman School for Coaches and Instructors.** The school trains and provides the professional manpower for all competitive and noncompetitive sports in Israel and conducts courses for referees, managers of recreational facilities, and sport administrators. The Holman School also offers special programs for senior citizens, the blind, the physically and mentally challenged, and for the social rehabilitation of the underprivileged.

**Ribstein Center for Research and Sport Medicine.** The center conducts ongoing research into the physiological and psychological aspects of human exercise and human performance in

relation to movement. It provides information to elite and amateur athletes regarding daily training and goals. Consultations are given both at the center and nationwide through the Fisher Mobile Physical Fitness Laboratory.

**Elite Sports Unit.** Operating as the functional arm of the Israel Olympic Committee, the unit focuses on the development of a high level of sport excellence in Israel. It supervises the training of Israel's Olympic team in preparation for the Olympic Games and World Championships.

**Terner Pedagogical Center.** The center comprises the reference library, the Zvi Nishri Archives, the departments for audiovisual, multimedia, and the Unit for Historical Studies of Physical Education and Sport. Linked to the Internet, its computerized services and data banks contain information on all matters relating to physical education, sport, coaching, and sport medicine science, and are at the disposal of all who study at Wingate as well as the general public.

**Center for the Development of Sports Gifted.** The center selects youngsters into its program on merit only and boards them at Wingate. Coached by top-level professionals, these young athletes train intensively to represent Israel at international competitions.

**Zinman College of Physical Education.** Now, elevated to university status, it is empowered to award its own bachelor of education degree and also conducts a master's degree program.

Dozens of professional organizations and overseas teams make use of Wingate's facilities for their conventions and training. In addition, the gates of Wingate are open year-round for young and old—from kindergartner to senior citizen—to enjoy the facilities of the institute.

All that Wingate Institute has achieved through the years has been made possible not

only by the generosity of trusts and individuals, but by its universal approach to physical education. As Wingate looks forward to the future, whatever its accomplishments of the past, it is only too apparent that much remains to be done.

## DISTINGUISHED AUTHORITIES ON SPORTS

The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame was fortunate to have had Dr. Uriel Simri as its first executive director. Dr. Simri is one of the world's foremost authorities on international sports and one of the few world authorities on Jews in sports. Professor, author, international lecturer, and Wingate scientific and faculty leader, Dr. Simri served as curator of the IJSOF through its initial years.

Chairman of the International Selection Committee (ISC) during its first eight years was Haskell Cohen. Cohen served as publicity director of the National Basketball Association in its earliest years, from 1950 to 1969, and is a long-time member of the Basketball Hall of Fame Board of Trustees, the group that elects individuals into that hall of fame. For seventeen years, Cohen served as sports editor for the Jewish Telegraph Agency (the Anglo-Jewish news wire service). He was a contributing sports editor to the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* magazine (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

Joseph Siegman, founder of the IJSOF and its first chairman, succeeded Cohen as chair of the selection committee in 1989. Alan Sherman, previously IJSOF founders chairman, succeeded Siegman as chairman.

Assisting the executive director and ISC chairman in gathering and evaluating information regarding candidates for election to the IJSOF have been the following distinguished sports authorities:

**ROBERT ATLASZ.** A leader of the German Maccabi movement during the 1930s, he has

served the Maccabi World Union in Palestine/Israel in various capacities since 1937, including sports chairman of the 1950, 1953, 1957, and 1961 Maccabiah Games. He was a member of the Israel Olympic Committee from 1959 until his death (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**MASSIMO DELLA PERGOLA.** Secretary general of the International Sports Press Association from 1977 to 1988 and since 1989 the organization's vice president, Della Pergola is Italy's premier sports journalist in virtually all media. He has reported on thirteen summer and five winter Olympics and thirteen soccer World Cups (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**GEORGE EISEN.** An internationally published author and lecturer on subjects relating to the history of sport and physical education, Dr. Eisen is a consultant to the National Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., and executive director and associate vice president at Nazareth College of Rochester, New York.

**KENNETH J. GRADON.** A prominent British sports official for four decades, Gradon was the former honorary president of Maccabi Europe and president of Maccabi Great Britain. (see *The Pillar of Achievement*)

**FRANK GREENBERG.** President of United States Track and Field (1988–92). An international track-and-field master official, with Olympic Games and World Championships among his numerous assignments. He is a member of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) International Doping Commission.

**ARTHUR HANAK.** Archivist of the Maccabi World Union and first curator of Israel's Pierre Gildesgame Sports Museum and Archives, Hanak authored numerous research publica-

tions on Jewish and Maccabi sports (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**HANK KAPLAN.** A boxing historian and archivist, he was editor of *Boxing World* and *World Wide Boxing Digest* for the life of those publications. He is the first elected president of the World Boxing Historians Association. A boxing consultant for *Sports Illustrated*, Kaplan maintains the largest private boxing library and research resource collection in the world. He is chairman of the Selection Committee of the International Boxing Hall of Fame (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**STUART LUSTIGMAN.** Chairman of the European Maccabi Confederation and, since 1998, cochair of the Maccabiah International sports committee. He previously served as sports director of Maccabi Great Britain and the European Maccabi Confederation.

**FRED OBERLANDER.** He won the Heavyweight Wrestling championships of Europe, Austria, France, Great Britain, and Canada 19 times in 21 years from 1930 to 1951. A member of Hakoah-Vienna during his youth, he is the founder of the Canadian Maccabi Association (see *Wrestling*).

**BEN OLAN.** Writer and editor for the Associated Press for more than forty years, he has authored numerous books about sports and written for and edited countless sports magazines (see *Media*).

**ISRAEL PAZ.** Paz is sports editor of *Ha'aretz*, Israel's leading Hebrew-language daily newspaper.

**BERNARD POSTAL.** One of three authors of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, the late Mr. Postal was associate editor of New York's *Jewish*

*Week*, editor of the Seven Arts Feature Syndicate, distributor of news to Anglo-Jewish newspapers worldwide, and author of numerous books on Jewish-American history (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**EPHRAIM SHEN.** The Czechoslovakian-born tennis and table tennis champion emigrated to Palestine in 1939 and was a founder of Palestine's Mevoot-Yam Maritime School (originally Boating and Fisheries School) in 1951. In 1958, on behalf of the Israel Foreign Ministry, he led Hapoel's First Youth Sport Delegation to Germany, initiating Israel's first postwar contact with German sport clubs.

**JESSE SILVER.** Author, with Roy Silver and Bernard Postal, of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, he wrote a weekly sports column for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency for eight years and has contributed numerous articles to many publications about Jewish sportsmen for nearly forty years (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**ROY SILVER.** Author, with Jesse Silver and Bernard Postal, of *The Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports*, he was a sportswriter and producer for the NBC and ABC television networks for many years (see *The Pillar of Achievement*).

**ROBERT SLATER.** Author of *Great Jews in Sports* and four novels, including *Golda*, a biography of Israel's prime minister Golda Meir, he has been a *Time* magazine reporter since 1976, headquartered at the publication's Jerusalem bureau and was chairman of the Foreign Press Association in 1987.

**DAVID SPANER.** David Spaner is the author of "From Greenberg to Green," an authoritative chapter on Jewish ballplayers that appears in the fifth edition of *Total Baseball*, the official encyclopedia of Major League Baseball. His writings

have also appeared in *Total Hockey* and several other books. Spaner has been an entertainment feature writer, news reporter, and editor for numerous publications. He is currently an entertainment writer at the *Vancouver Province* newspaper, in British Columbia, Canada.

**SHEL WALLMAN.** Wallman has been a sports columnist-reporter for the *Jewish Post* news service, is the publisher of *Jewish Sports Review* monthly, and is widely read in American-Jewish newspapers and periodicals.

**ELLI WOHLGELERNTER.** Former managing editor of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York and a reporter for the *Jerusalem Post* in Israel, he is a longtime reporter-editor of Anglo-Jewish newspapers and for the broadcast media.

#### ACTIVE AND COMMITTED JEWS

Many individuals have contributed to the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame with contributions of every manner and type. Little could have been accomplished during the first 24 years of the IJSHOF without the dedication of those listed below:

*Members of the International Executive Board (IEB), 1981–2005:*

URI AFEK Director General, Olympic Committee of Israel

MICHAEL ALMOG General Secretary, Union of Local Authorities in Israel

PAUL ASH Maccabi/SFI, Tucson, Arizona

SIMON ATLAS Maccabi/SFI, Bethesda, Maryland

YA'AKOV AVIMOR Wingate Institute, Israel

RICHARD BATCHELEY Maccabi/SFI, Canoga Park, California

JEROME BLOOMBERG Maccabi/SFI, Melville, New York

STANLEY BOBB, Chevy Chase, Maryland  
ZEEV BRAVERMAN General Secretary,  
Elitzur, Israel  
RAY BRENNER Maccabi/SFI, New York,  
New York  
HARVEY BRODSKY, Haverford, Pennsylvania  
HARVEY M. BROWN Maccabi/SFI, St. Louis,  
Missouri  
JEFFREY BUKANTZ, Livingston, New Jersey  
RON CARNER Maccabi/SFI, Port Washington,  
New York  
ITZCHAK CASPI Chairman, Maccabi Israel,  
and Honorary Secretary, Israel Olympic  
Committee  
ALLAN DALFEN Maccabi/SFI, Beverly Hills,  
California  
YEHOSHUA DEKEL, Israel  
SIMON DENNENBERG Maccabi/SFI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
AHARON DORON Major General (ret.),  
Israel Defense Forces, Director, Beit Hafutsoth,  
Tel Aviv University, and Honorary  
Chairman, IJSHOF  
MORDECHAI EHRLICH Wingate Institute,  
Israel  
ALEX FISHER Chairman of Maccabi Canada  
MICKEY FISHMAN Maccabi/SFI, Detroit,  
Michigan  
YAIR FRISHMAN Deputy Director, Sport  
and Physical Education Authority, State of  
Israel  
HARRY GLICKMAN Maccabi/SFI, Palm  
Springs, California  
CHAIM GLOVINSKY Treasurer, Israel Olympic  
Committee  
MARK GOLDSTEIN, Maccabi/SFI, Bethesda,  
Maryland  
FRANK GREENBERG, Maccabi/SFI, Penn  
Valley, Pennsylvania  
SIDNEY GREENBERG Chairman, Canadian  
Maccabiah Games, Toronto, Canada  
YIG'AL GRIFFEL Chairman, Betar Israel

ADY GROSS Editor, *Hachinuch Hagufani ve'Hasport*, Israel  
BARRY GURLAND Maccabi/SFI, North  
Miami Beach, Florida  
ALAN HAHN Maccabi/SFI, San Diego, California  
ARIEH HALEVI Director, Wingate Institute,  
Israel  
ODED HECHT, Israel  
JOSEPH INBAR Treasurer and Past President,  
Israel Olympic Committee  
PETER KAHN, Los Angeles, California  
HERBERT KUPERSMITH Maccabi/SFI, Boston,  
Massachusetts  
JEFFREY LAIKIND Maccabi/SFI, New York,  
New York  
BERT A. LEVIN Maccabi/SFI, Rochester, New  
York  
SANFORD LITVACK, Los Angeles, California  
JACK LURIE, Maccabi, South Africa  
JOSEPH MERBACK Maccabi/SFI, Los Angeles, California  
AZRIKAM MILCHAN Vice President, Israel  
Olympic Committee  
MELVYN K. MILLER Maccabi/SFI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
ARNOLD NELSON Maccabi/SFI, Beverly  
Hills, California  
YORAM OBERKOVICH President, Israel  
Olympic Committee  
DENNIS OBERMAN, Beverly Hills, California  
ISAAC OFEK President, Israel Olympic Committee and Secretary General of Hapoel  
YARIV OREN Deputy Director General,  
Israel Ministry of Education and Culture,  
and Director, Sport and Physical Education Authority of Israel  
M. WILLIAM PEREL, Beverly Hills, California  
RICHARD B. REFF Maccabi/SFI, Rockville,  
Maryland  
LEONARD REIFMAN Maccabi/SFI, Los Angeles, California

R. STEPHEN RUBIN Honorary Chairman,  
IJSCHOF, London, England

ROY SALOMON Chairman, Maccabi Canada,  
Toronto, Canada

URI SCHAEFER, Israel

FRED SCHOENFELD Maccabi/SFI, New  
York, New York

ZIPORA SEIDNER Director of Public Rela-  
tions, Wingate Institute, Israel

ALAN SHERMAN Maccabi/SFI, Bethesda,  
Maryland

ELIEZER SHMUELI Director, Beth Hatefu-  
soth—Nahum Goldman Museum of the Di-  
aspora, and Honorary Chairman, IJSCHOF

SHELDON SIDLOW Maccabi/SFI, Sherman  
Oaks, California

JOSEPH SIEGMAN Maccabi/SFI, Beverly  
Hills, California

DR. URIEL SIMRI Chairman, Department of  
Social Sciences, Zinman College, Wingate  
Institute, Israel

ROBERT E. SPIVAK President, Maccabi/SFI,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIAM STEERMAN Maccabi/SFI, Phila-  
delphia, Pennsylvania

GARY ULRICH Chairman, Maccabi Canada

CHAIM WEIN Chairman, Israel Sports Fed-  
eration, and Director, Israel Physical Edu-  
cation Teachers College

GILAD WEINGARTEN Director, Wingate  
Institute, Israel

BARRY WEINSTOCK, Beverly Hills, Cali-  
fornia

MARTIN WOLFF, Los Angeles, California

FRED WORMS Chairman, Maccabi Great  
Britain, and President, Maccabi World  
Union

MICHAEL WRUBELSKY Chairman, Maccabi  
Australia

HAROLD O. ZIMMAN Maccabi/SFI, Marble-  
head, Massachusetts

EFRAIM ZINGER, Israel

**DEDICATIONS**

The following dedications for display were made to the IJSCHOF through the generosity of those indicated:

**PILLAR OF FAITH**—A memorial to the eleven Munich Olympic Games murder victims. Dedicated by the Bender Foundation, Washington, D.C.

**PILLAR OF ACHIEVEMENT**—An honor roll of outstanding contributions to sports and society through sports. Dedicated by Harry, Dorothy, Neil B., Debbie, and Denise Blumenthal, San Francisco, California, and by Richard S., Carole R., Stuart, Dennis, and Cindy Shostak, Encino, California.

**CHAI-LIFE SCULPTURE**—Designed by Amer-  
ican sculptress Marcia Raff. Dedicated by the Rubin Foundation, London, England.

**DISPLAY CASE**—The Sherman Families—  
Ernest, Charles, Alan, and Neil, Washington, D.C.

**DISPLAY CASE**—The Maccabi U.S.A./Sports for Israel, in honor of its 1982 Sportsman of the Year, Harold Landesberg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**DISPLAY CASE**—In honor of Lester Harrison, Rochester, New York.

**PIERO BROLIS SCULPTURE**—Dedicated to the eleven Israeli Olympians slain at the 1972 Games in Munich, Germany. Sculpted by Piero Brolis of Bergamo, Italy (1920–78), and donated by his widow and family in 1982.

**ZIVA LIEBLICH SCULPTURE**—Sculpted by Ziva Lieblich, Tel Aviv, Israel, and made by

Y. Dalva Studio, Y. Sharon. Donated in 1981 by the Jerry Oren Family, Beverly Hills, California, in memory of Ahuva and Reuven Lavitz.

**MAURICE PODOLOFF WINDOW**—Stained-glass window permanent exhibit in the original Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame, Springfield, Massachusetts, donated by the Basketball Hall of Fame, through the efforts of Haskell Cohen.

#### FOUNDERS AND TRIBUTES

Ninety-three individuals, families, organizations, and companies contributed as founders to the development of the IJSOF. Their names appear in prominent display at the entry to the IJSOF Museum.

Many contributors have sponsored tributes to honored athletes and sportsmen. These tributes are recognized by special nameplates affixed to the display case of the tributed hall of fame member.



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# **APPENDIX ONE**

## **JEWISH OLYMPIC MEDALISTS**

### **by Dr. George Eisen**

The following list of Jewish Olympic medalists was compiled by Dr. George Eisen, executive director and associate vice president of Nazareth College of Rochester, New York. Dr. Eisen is the author of many books, studies, and articles, including the award-winning *Children and Play in the Holocaust: Games Among the Shadows* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1988), which has been translated into many languages, and *Sport and Physical Education in Jewish History* (Wingate Institute, Israel). Dr. Eisen compiled the *Bibliography of Sport and Leisure in the Jewish History and Culture* and was primary consultant to the National Holocaust Museum's special exhibition, *The Nazi Olympics/Berlin 1936*, in Washington, D.C.

#### **1896 Athens**

##### **GOLD**

ALFRED FLATOW, *Germany*  
gymnastics, parallel bars  
gymnastics, team parallel bars  
gymnastics, team horizontal bar

GUSTAV FELIX FLATOW, *Germany*  
gymnastics, team parallel bars  
gymnastics, team horizontal bar

ALFRED HAJOS-GUTTMANN, *Hungary*  
swimming, 100-meter freestyle  
swimming, 1,500-meter freestyle

PAUL NEUMANN, *Austria*  
swimming, 400-meter freestyle

##### **SILVER**

ALFRED FLATOW, *Germany*  
gymnastics, horizontal bar

##### **BRONZE**

OTTO HERSCHEMANN, *Austria*  
swimming, 100-meter freestyle

#### **1900 Paris**

##### **GOLD**

MYER PRINSTEIN, *USA*  
track and field, triple jump

##### **SILVER**

JEAN BLOCH, *France*  
soccer

HENRI COHEN, *Belgium*  
water polo

MYER PRINSTEIN, *USA*  
track and field, long jump

\*OTTO WAHLE, *Austria*  
swimming, 1,000-meter freestyle  
swimming, 200-meter obstacle race

##### **BRONZE**

\*SIEGFRIED FLESCH, *Austria*  
fencing, individual saber

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\*There are some questions about the Jewishness of these Austrian athletes.

**1904 St. Louis****GOLD**

SAMUEL BERGER, USA  
*boxing, heavyweight*

MYER PRINSTEIN, USA  
*track and field, long jump*  
*track and field, triple jump*

**SILVER**

DANIEL FRANK, USA  
*track and field, long jump*

PHILIP HESS, USA  
*lacrosse*

ALBERT LEHMAN, USA  
*lacrosse*

**BRONZE**

\*OTTO WAHLE, Austria  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle*

**1906 Athens (unofficial)****GOLD**

HENRIK HAJOS-GUTTMANN, Hungary  
*swimming, 800-meter freestyle relay*

MYER PRINSTEIN, USA  
*track and field, long jump*

\*OTTO SCHEFF, Austria  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle*

**SILVER**

EDGAR SELIGMAN, Great Britain  
*fencing, team epee*

**BRONZE**

HUGO FRIEND, USA  
*track and field, long jump*

\*OTTO SCHEFF, Austria  
*swimming, 1,500-meter freestyle*

**1908 London****GOLD**

DEZSO FOLDES, Hungary  
*fencing, team saber*

DR. JENO FUCHS, Hungary

*fencing, individual saber*  
*fencing, team saber*

DR. OSZKAR GERDE, Hungary

*fencing, team saber*

ALEXANDRE LIPPmann, France

*fencing, team epee*

JEAN STERN, France

*fencing, team epee*

RICHARD WEISZ, Hungary

*Greco-Roman wrestling, heavyweight*

LAJOS WERKNER, Hungary

*fencing, team saber*

**SILVER**

HARALD BOHR, Denmark

*soccer*

ALEXANDRE LIPPmann, France

*fencing, individual epee*

JOZSEF MUNK, Hungary

*swimming, 800-meter freestyle relay*

EDGAR SELIGMAN, Great Britain

*fencing, team epee*

HARRY SIMON, USA

*shooting, free rifle*

BETHEL "BERT" SOLOMON, UK (Ireland)  
*rugby*

EDWIN "BARNEY" SOLOMON, UK (Ireland)  
*rugby*

IMRE ZACHAR, Hungary

*swimming, 4 × 200-meter freestyle relay*

**BRONZE**

ODON BODOR, Hungary

*track and field, 1,600-meter relay*

CHARLES "CLAIR" JACOBS, USA

*track and field, pole vault*

\*OTTO SCHEFF, Austria

*swimming, 400-meter freestyle*

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\*There are some questions about the Jewishness of these Austrian athletes.

**1912 Stockholm****GOLD**

- DEZSO FOLDES, *Hungary*  
*fencing, team saber*
- DR. JENO FUCHS, *Hungary*  
*fencing, team saber*  
*fencing, individual saber*
- DR. OSZKAR GERDE, *Hungary*  
*fencing, team saber*
- JACQUES OCHS, *Belgium*  
*fencing, team epee*
- GASTON SALMON, *Belgium*  
*fencing, team epee*
- LAJOS WERKNER, *Hungary*  
*fencing, team saber*

**SILVER**

- \*ALBERT BOGEN, *Austria*  
*fencing, team saber*
- SAMU FOTI, *Hungary*  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*
- IMRE GELLERT, *Hungary*  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*
- DR. OTTO HERSCHEMANN, *Austria*  
*fencing, team saber*
- ABEL KIVIAT, *USA*  
*track and field, 1,500-meter run*
- ALVAH T. MEYER, *USA*  
*track and field, 100-meter dash*
- IVAN OSIER, *Denmark*  
*fencing, individual epee*
- \*FELIX PIPES, *Austria*  
*tennis, doubles*
- EDGAR SELIGMAN, *Great Britain*  
*fencing, team epee*

**BRONZE**

- \*MARGARETE ADLER, *Austria*  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay*
- \*KLARA MILCH, *Austria*  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay*
- JOSEPHINE STRICKER, *Austria*  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay*

**1920 Antwerp****GOLD**

- SAMUEL MOSBERG, *USA*  
*boxing, lightweight*
- ALBERT SCHNEIDER, *Canada (U.S. citizen)*  
*boxing, welterweight*

**SILVER**

- GERARD BLITZ, *Belgium*  
*water polo*
- MAURICE BLITZ, *Belgium*  
*water polo*
- SAMUEL GERSON, *USA*  
*freestyle wrestling, featherweight*
- ALEXANDRE LIPPmann, *France*  
*fencing, individual epee*

**BRONZE**

- GERARD BLITZ, *Belgium*  
*swimming, 100-meter backstroke*
- MONTGOMERY "MOE" HERSCOVITCH, *Canada*  
*boxing, middleweight*
- ALEXANDRE LIPPmann, *France*  
*fencing, team epee*
- FREDERICK MEYER, *USA*  
*freestyle wrestling, heavyweight*

**1924 Chamonix/Paris****GOLD**

- HAROLD ABRAHAMS, *Great Britain*  
*track and field, 100-meter dash*
- LOUIS CLARKE, *USA*  
*track and field, 400-meter relay*
- JACOB "JACKIE" FIELDS, *USA*  
*boxing, featherweight*
- ELIAS KATZ, *Finland*  
*track and field, 3,000-meter team cross-country*

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\*There are some questions about the Jewishness of these Austrian athletes.

**ALEXANDRE LIPPMANN, France**  
fencing, team epee

### SILVER

**HAROLD ABRAHAMS, Great Britain**

track and field, 400-meter relay

**GERARD BLITZ, Belgium**

water polo

**MAURICE BLITZ, Belgium**

water polo

**JANOS GARAY, Hungary**

fencing, team saber

**ALFRED HAJOS-GUTTMANN, Hungary**

Olympic art competition, stadium design

**ELIAS KATZ, Finland**

track and field, 3,000-meter individual  
steeplechase

**DEZSO LAUBER, Hungary**

Olympic art competition, stadium design

### BRONZE

**JANOS GARAY, Hungary**

fencing, individual saber

**SIDNEY JELINEK, USA**

rowing, coxed fours

**UMBERTO LUIGI DE MORPURGO, Italy**

tennis, singles

## 1928 St. Moritz/Amsterdam

### GOLD

**ESTELLA AGSTERIBBE, Netherlands**

gymnastics, team combined exercises

**JANOS GARAY, Hungary**

fencing, team saber

**DR. SANDOR GOMBOS, Hungary**

fencing, team saber

**\*HANS HAAS, Austria**

weightlifting, lightweight

**ELKA DE LEVIE, Netherlands**

gymnastics, team combined exercises

**DR. FERENC MEZO, Hungary**

Olympic art competition, epic works

**HELENA NORDHEIM, Netherlands**

gymnastics, team combined exercises

**ATTILA PETSCHAUER, Hungary**

fencing, team saber

**ANNIE POLAK, Netherlands**

women's gymnastics, team combined  
exercises

**FANNY ROSENFELD, Canada**

track and field, 400-meter relay

**\*\*JUDIKJE, THEMANS-SIMONS, Netherlands**

gymnastics, team combined exercises

### SILVER

**ISTVAN BARTA, Hungary**

water polo

**\*FRITZI BURGER, Austria**

figure skating

**LILLIAN COPELAND, USA**

track and field, discus

**ATTILA PETSCHAUER, Hungary**

fencing, individual saber

**FANNY ROSENFELD, Canada**

track and field, 100-meter dash

### BRONZE

**HAROLD DEVINE, USA**

boxing, featherweight

**HARRY ISAACS, South Africa**

boxing, bantamweight

**SAMUEL RABIN, Great Britain**

freestyle wrestling, middleweight

**ELLIS SMOUHA, Great Britain**

track and field, 400-meter relay

## 1932 Lake Placid/Los Angeles

### GOLD

**ISTVAN BARTA, Hungary**

water polo

\*There are some questions about the Jewishness of these Austrian athletes.

\*\*Though serving an alternate, she is listed in the official 1928 Dutch Olympic Report.

**GYORGY BRODY, Hungary**  
*water polo*

**LILLIAN COPELAND, USA**  
*track and field, discus*

**GEORGE GULACK, USA**  
*gymnastics, flying rings*

**IRVING JAFFEE, USA**  
*speed skating, 5,000-meter*  
*speed skating, 10,000-meter*

**ENDRE KABOS, Hungary**  
*fencing, team saber*

**ATTILA PETSCHAUER, Hungary**  
*fencing, team saber*

**MIKLOS SARKANY, Hungary**  
*water polo*

**SILVER**

**\*FRITZI BURGER, Austria**  
*figure skating*

**PHILLIP ERENBERG, USA**  
*gymnastics, Indian clubs*

**\*HANS HAAS, Austria**  
*weightlifting, lightweight*

**PETER JAFFE, Great Britain**  
*yachting, Star class*

**KAROLY KARPATI, Hungary**  
*wrestling, freestyle lightweight*

**ABRAHAM KURLAND, Denmark**  
*Greco-Roman wrestling, lightweight*

**RUTH MILLER, Olympic art**  
*competition, graphic art*

**BRONZE**

**RUDOLF BALL, Germany**  
*ice hockey*

**NATHAN BOR, USA**  
*boxing, lightweight*

**NICKOLAUS HIRSCHL, Austria**  
*freestyle wrestling, heavyweight*  
*Greco-Roman wrestling, heavyweight*

**ENDRE KABOS, Hungary**  
*fencing, individual saber*

**EMILIA ROTTER, Hungary**  
*figure skating, pairs*

**ALBERT SCHWARTZ, USA**  
*swimming, 100-meter freestyle*

**LASZLO SZABADOS, Hungary**  
*swimming, 4 × 200-meter freestyle relay*

**ANDRAS SZEKELY, Hungary**  
*swimming, 4 × 200-meter freestyle relay*

**LASZLO SZOLLAS, Hungary**  
*figure skating, pairs*

**1936 (Garmisch-Partenkirchen/Berlin)****GOLD**

**SAMUEL BALTER, USA**  
*basketball*

**GYORGY BRODY, Hungary**  
*water polo*

**\*ROBERT FEIN, Austria**  
*weightlifting, lightweight*

**ENDRE KABOS, Hungary**  
*fencing, individual saber*  
*fencing, team saber*

**KAROLY KARPATI, Hungary**  
*freestyle wrestling, lightweight*

**MIKLOS SARKANY, Hungary**  
*water polo*

**SILVER**

**\*VIKTOR KALISCH, Austria**  
*kayaking, 1,000-meter pairs*

**IRVING MARETZKY, Canada**  
*basketball*

**BRONZE**

**RUDI BALL, Germany**  
*ice hockey*

**GERARD BLITZ, Belgium**  
*water polo*

\*There are some questions about the Jewishness of these Austrian athletes.

FELIX KASPER, *Austria*

*figure skating*

EMILIA ROTTER, *Hungary*

*figure skating, pairs*

LASZLO SZOLLAS, *Hungary*

*figure skating, pairs*

## 1948 St. Moritz/London

### GOLD

FRANK SPELLMAN, *USA*

*weightlifting, middleweight*

HENRY WITTENBERG, *USA*

*freestyle wrestling, light-heavyweight*

### SILVER

STEVE SEYMOUR, *USA*

*track and field, javelin*

### BRONZE

DR. EVA FOLDES, *Hungary*

*Olympic art competition, epic works*

JAMES FUCHS, *USA*

*track and field, shot put*

GEORGE WORTH, *USA*

*fencing, team saber*

## 1952 (Oslo/Helsinki)

### GOLD

ROBERT ANTAL, *Hungary*

*water polo*

SANDOR GELLER, *Hungary*

*soccer*

MARIA GOROKHOVSKAYA, *USSR*

*gymnastics, team combined exercises*

*gymnastics, all-around individual exercises*

BORIS MAX GUREVITSCH, *USSR*

*Greco-Roman wrestling, flyweight*

VALERIA GYENGE, *Hungary*

*swimming, 400-meter freestyle*

AGNES KELETI, *Hungary*

*gymnastics, floor exercises*

CLAUDE NETTER, *France*

*fencing, team foil*

MIKHAIL PERELMAN, *USSR*

*gymnastics, team combined*

*exercises*

\*\*\*YAKOV PUNKIN, *USSR*

*Greco-Roman wrestling,  
featherweight*

EVA SZEKELY, *Hungary*

*swimming, 200-meter breaststroke*

### SILVER

LEONID GISSEN, *USSR*

*rowing, eight-oared shell with coxswain*

MARIA GOROKHOVSKAYA, *USSR*

*gymnastics, vault*

*gymnastics, asymmetrical bars*

*gymnastics, balance beam*

*gymnastics, floor exercises*

*gymnastics, team exercises with portable  
apparatus*

AGNES KELETI, *Hungary*

*gymnastics, team combined exercises*

\*\*\*ALEKSANDR MOISEYEV, *USSR*

*basketball*

GRIGORI NOVAK, *USSR*

*weightlifting, middle-heavyweight*

HENRY WITTENBERG, *USA*

*freestyle wrestling, light-heavyweight*

### BRONZE

JAMES FUCHS, *USA*

*track and field, shot put*

AGNES KELETI, *Hungary*

*gymnastics, asymmetrical bars*

*gymnastics, team exercises with portable  
apparatus*

HERBERT KLEIN, *Germany*

*swimming, 200-meter breaststroke*

\*\*\*The opening of the Soviet Union during the mid-1980s provided a window to Jewish athletes in this part of the world. We include herein many of these names based upon recommendations of authorities who are familiar with Russian and Soviet Union Jewry.

**LEV VAINSCHTEIN, USSR**  
*shooting, free rifle*

### **1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo/Melbourne**

#### **GOLD**

**ISAAC BERGER, USA**  
*weightlifting, featherweight*  
**LASZLO FABIAN, Hungary**  
*kayaking, 10,000-meter pairs*  
**AGNES KELETI, Hungary**  
*gymnastics, asymmetrical bars*  
*gymnastics, floor exercises*  
*gymnastics, balance beam*  
*gymnastics, team exercise with portable apparatus*  
**ALIZ KERTESZ, Hungary**  
*gymnastics, team exercise with portable apparatus*  
**\*\*\*ALFRED KUCHEVSKY, USSR**  
*ice hockey*  
**BORIS RAZINSKY, USSR**  
*soccer*  
**LEON ROTTMAN, Romania**  
*canoeing, 1,000-meter Canadian singles*  
*canoeing, 10,000-meter Canadian singles*  
**IGOR RYBAK, USSR**  
*weightlifting, lightweight*

#### **SILVER**

**RAFAEL GRATSCH, USSR**  
*speed skating, 500-meter*  
**AGNES KELETI, Hungary**  
*gymnastics, individual combined exercises*  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*  
**ALIZ KERTESZ, Hungary**  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*  
**CLAUDE NETTER, France**  
*fencing, team foil*  
**EVA SZEKELY, Hungary**  
*swimming, 200-meter breaststroke*

#### **BRONZE**

**YVES DREYFUS, France**  
*fencing, team epee*  
**IMRE FARKAS, Hungary**  
*canoeing, 10,000-meter Canadian pairs*  
**BORIS GOIKHMAN, USSR**  
*water polo*  
**ARMAND MOUYAL, France**  
*fencing, team epee*  
**DAVID TYSCHLER, USSR**  
*fencing, team saber*

### **1960 Squaw Valley/Rome**

#### **GOLD**

**\*\*\*LEONID GEISHTOR, USSR**  
*rowing, 1,000-meter Canadian pairs*  
**MARK MIDLER, USSR**  
*fencing, team foil*  
**IRINA PRESS, USSR**  
*track and field, shot put*  
**TAMARA PRESS, USSR**  
*track and field, shot put*  
**GYULA TOROK, Hungary**  
*boxing, flyweight*

#### **SILVER**

**ISAAC BERGER, USA**  
*weightlifting, featherweight*  
**BORIS GOIKHMAN, USSR**  
*water polo*  
**ALLAN JAY, Great Britain**  
*fencing, individual epee*  
*fencing, team epee*  
**JEAN KLEIN, France**  
*rowing, coxed fours*  
**GUY NOSBAUM, France**  
*rowing, coxed fours*

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**Vladimir Portnoi, USSR***gymnastics, team combined exercises***Tamara Press, USSR***track and field, discus***BRONZE****Albert Axelrod, USA***fencing, individual foil***Moyses Blas, Brazil***basketball***Imre Farkas, Hungary***canoeing, 1,000-meter Canadian pairs***Klara Fried-Bonfalvi, Hungary***kayaking, 500-meter pairs***\*\*\*Rafael Gratsch, USSR***speed skating, 500-meter***Robert Halperin, USA***yachting, Star class***\*\*\*Alfred Kuchevsky, USSR***ice hockey***Vladimir Portnoi, USSR***gymnastics, long-horse vault***Leon Rottman, Romania***canoeing, 1,000-meter Canadian singles***David Segal, Great Britain***track and field, 400-meter relay***1964 Innsbruck/Tokyo****GOLD****Gerald Ashworth, USA***track and field, 400-meter relay***Lawrence Brown, USA***basketball***\*\*\*Boris Dubrovsky, USSR***rowing, double sculls***Tamas Gabor, Hungary***fencing, team epee***Irena Kirszenstein-Szewinska, Poland***track and field, 400-meter relay***Grigory Kriss, USSR***fencing, individual epee***Mark Midler, USSR***fencing, team foil***\*\*\*Georgy Mondzolevsky, USSR***volleyball***Arpad Orban, Hungary***soccer***Irina Press, USSR***track and field, pentathlon***Tamara Press, USSR***track and field, shot put**track and field, discus***Mark Rakita, USSR***fencing, team saber***SILVER****Nelly Abramova, USSR***volleyball***Isaac Berger, USA***weightlifting, featherweight***Irena Kirszenstein-Szewinska, Poland***track and field, 200-meter dash**track and field, long jump***Marilyn Ramenofsky, USA***swimming, 400-meter freestyle***BRONZE****\*\*\*Aron Bogulyubov, USSR***judo, lightweight***James Bregman, USA***judo, middleweight***Yves Dreyfus, France***fencing, team epee***1968 Grenoble/Mexico City****GOLD****Boris Michail Gurevitsch, USSR***freestyle wrestling, middleweight*

\*\*\*The opening of the Soviet Union during the mid-1980s provided a window to Jewish athletes in this part of the world. We include herein many of these names based upon recommendations of authorities who are familiar with Russian and Soviet Union Jewry.

**IRENA KIRSZENSTEIN-SZEWINSKA, Poland**  
*track and field, 200-meter dash*

**WALENTIN MANKIN, USSR**  
*yachting, Finn class*

**\*\*\*GEORGY MONDZOLEVSKY, USSR**  
*volleyball*

**MARK RAKITA, USSR**  
*fencing, team saber*

**MARK SPITZ, USA**  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle relay*  
*swimming, 800-meter freestyle relay*

**\*\*\*YURI VENHEROVSKY, USSR**  
*volleyball*

**\*\*\*EDUARD VINOKUROV, USSR**  
*fencing, team saber*

**\*\*\*VICTOR ZINGER, USSR**  
*ice hockey*

## SILVER

**SEMYON BELITS-GEIMAN, USSR**  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle relay*

**ALAIN CALMAT, France**  
*figure skating*

**\*\*\*ALEXANDR GORELIK, USSR**  
*figure skating, pairs*

**MARK RAKITA, USSR**  
*fencing, individual saber*

**MARK SPITZ, USA**  
*swimming, 100-meter butterfly*

**YOSEF VITEBSKY, USSR**  
*fencing, team epee*

## BRONZE

**SEMYON BELITS-GEIMAN, USSR**  
*swimming, 800-meter freestyle relay*

**IRENA KIRSZENSTEIN-SZEWINSKA, Poland**  
*track and field, 100-meter dash*

**GRIGORY KRISS, USSR**  
*fencing, individual epee*  
*fencing, team epee*

**\*\*\*NAUM PROKUPETS, USSR**  
*canoeing, 1,000-meter Canadian pairs*

**MARK RAKITA, USSR**  
*fencing, individual saber*  
**MARK SPITZ, USA**  
*swimming, 100-meter freestyle*

## 1972 Sapporo/Munich

### GOLD

**SANDOR ERDOS, Hungary**

*fencing team epee*

**GYORGY GEDO, Hungary**  
*boxing, light flyweight*

**WALENTIN MANKIN, USSR**  
*yachting, Tempest class*

**FAINA MELNIK, USSR**  
*track and field, discus*

**MARK SPITZ, USA**  
*swimming, 100-meter freestyle*  
*swimming, 200-meter freestyle*  
*swimming, 100-meter butterfly*  
*swimming, 200-meter butterfly*  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle relay*  
*swimming, 400-meter medley relay*  
*swimming, 800-meter freestyle relay*

### SILVER

**ANDREA GYARMATI, Hungary**  
*swimming, 100-meter backstroke*

**MARK RAKITA, USSR**  
*fencing, team saber*

**NEAL SHAPIRO, USA**  
*equestrian, team jumping*

**\*\*\*EDUARD VINOKUROV, USSR**  
*fencing, team saber*

### BRONZE

**PETER ASCH, USA**  
*water polo*

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\*\*\*EFIM CHULAK, USSR  
*volleyball*  
 DON COHAN, USA  
*yachting, Dragon class*  
 ANDREA GYARMATI, Hungary  
*swimming, 100-meter butterfly*  
 NEAL SHAPIRO, USA  
*equestrian, individual jumping*  
 IRENA SZEWINSKA-KIRSZENSTEIN, Poland  
*track and field, 200-meter dash*  
 BARRY WEITZENBERG, USA  
*water polo*

### 1976 Innsbruck/Montreal

#### GOLD

ERNEST GRUNFELD, USA  
*basketball*  
 IRENA KIRSZENSTEIN-SZEWINSKA, Poland  
*track and field, 400-meters*  
 \*\*\*VALERY SHARY, USSR  
*weightlifting, light heavyweight*  
 \*\*\*EDUARD VINOKUROV, USSR  
*fencing, team saber*

#### SILVER

\*\*\*EFIM CHULAK, USSR  
*volleyball*  
 NATALIA KUSHNIR, USSR  
*volleyball*  
 NANCY LIEBERMAN, USA  
*basketball*  
 WALENTIN MANKIN, USSR  
*yachting, Tempest class*

#### BRONZE

LEONID BURYAK, USSR  
*equestrian, team dressage*  
 EDITH MASTER, USA  
*equestrian, team dressage*  
 WENDY WEINBERG, USA  
*swimming, 800-meter freestyle*  
 VICTOR ZILBERMANN, Romania  
*boxing, welterweight*

### 1980 Lake Placid/Moscow

#### GOLD

JOHAN HARMENBERG, Sweden  
*fencing, individual epee*  
 GENNADI KARPONOV, USSR  
*ice dancing, pairs*  
 WALENTIN MANKIN, USSR  
*yachting, Star class*

#### SILVER

\*\*\*SVETLANA KRACHEVSKAIA, USSR  
*track and field, shot-put*

### 1984 Sarajevo/Los Angeles

#### GOLD

CARINA BENNINGA, Netherlands  
*field hockey*  
 MITCHELL GAYLORD, USA  
*gymnastics, team*  
 DARA TORRES, USA  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay*

#### SILVER

DANIEL ADLER, Brazil  
*yachting, Sailing class*  
 ROBERT BERLAND, USA  
*judo, middleweight*  
 MITCHELL GAYLORD, USA  
*gymnastics, vault*  
 BERNARD RAJZMAN, Brazil  
*volleyball*

#### BRONZE

MARK BERGER, Canada  
*judo, heavyweight*  
 MITCHELL GAYLORD, USA  
*gymnastics, rings*  
*gymnastics, parallel bars*

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\*\*\*The opening of the Soviet Union during the mid-1980s provided a window to Jewish athletes in this part of the world. We include herein many of these names based upon recommendations of authorities who are familiar with Russian and Soviet Union Jewry.

**1988 Calgary/Seoul****GOLD**

MIKE MILCHIN, USA  
*baseball (exhibition event)*

**SILVER**

YELENA SHUSHUNOVA, USA  
*gymnastics, balance beam*

DARA TORRES, USA  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter medley relay*

SETH BAUER, USA  
*rowing, eight-oared shell with coxswain*

CARINA BENNINGA, Netherlands  
*field hockey*

BRAD GILBERT, USA  
*tennis, singles*

**SILVER**

YELENA SHUSHUNOVA, USSR  
*gymnastics, uneven bars*

DARA TORRES, USA  
*swimming, 400-meter freestyle relay*

BEN GREENBAUM, USA

*volleyball*

TATIANA LYSENKO, CIS/Russia  
*gymnastics, horse vault*

OREN SMADGA, Israel  
*judo, lightweight*

KERRI STRUG, USA  
*team gymnastics, team combined exercises*

**1994 Lillehammer (winter)****NONE****1996 Atlanta****GOLD**

SERGEI SHARIKOV, Russia  
*fencing, team saber*

KERRI STRUG, USA  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*

**SILVER**

YANINA BATRICHINA, Russia  
*gymnastics, rhythmic*

SERGEI SHARIKOV, Russia  
*fencing, individual sabre*

**BRONZE**

MIRYAM FOX-JERUSALMI, France  
*canoeing, K-1 slalom*

GAL FRIDMAN, Israel  
*sailing, Mistral*

MARIA MAZINA, Russia  
*fencing, team epee*

**1992 Albertville/Barcelona****GOLD**

\*\*\*\*VALERI BELENKY, CIS/Azerbaijan  
*gymnastics, team combined exercises*

JOE JACOBI, USA  
*canoeing, Canadian slalom pairs*

TATIANA LYSENKO, Russia  
*gymnastics, balance beam*

gymnastics, team

DARA TORRES, USA  
*swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle*

**SILVER**

Yael Arad, Israel  
*judo, light middleweight*

AVITAL SELINGER, Netherlands  
*volleyball*

**BRONZE**

VALERI BELENKY, CIS/Azerbaijan  
*gymnastics, individual combined exercises*

**1998 Nagano (winter)****NONE**

**2000 Sydney****GOLD****ANTHONY ERWIN, USA***swimming, 50-meter freestyle***LENNY KRAYZELBURG, USA***swimming, 100-meter backstroke**swimming, 200-meter backstroke**swimming, 4 × 100-meter medley relay***MARIA MAZINA, Russia***fencing, team epee***SERGEI SHARIKOV, Russia***fencing, team sabre***SILVER****ADRIANA BEHAR, Brazil***beach volleyball***ANTHONY ERWIN, USA***swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay***SCOTT GOLDBLATT, USA***swimming, 4 × 200-meter freestyle relay***JASON LEZAK, USA***swimming, 4 × 100-meter freestyle relay***YULIA RASKINA, Belarus***rhythmic gymnastics***SARA WHALEAN, USA***soccer***BRONZE****ROBERT DOVER, USA***equestrian, team dressage***MICHAEL KOLGANOV, Israel***kayak, K-1 500 meter***2002 Salt Lake City (winter)****GOLD****SARAH HUGHES, USA***figure skating***SILVER****ILYA AVERBUKH, Russia***ice dancing, pairs***IRINA SLUTSKAYA, Russia***figure skating***2004 Athens****GOLD****GAL FRIDMAN, Israel***sailing, Mistral***SCOTT GOLDBLATT, USA***swimming, 4 × 200 freestyle relay***LENNY KRAYZELBURG, USA***swimming, 4 × 100 medley relay***JASON LEZAK, USA***swimming, 4 × 100 medley relay**swimming, 4 × 200 medley relay***NICOLAS MASSU, Chile***tennis, singles**tennis, doubles***DARA TORRES, USA***swimming, 4 × 100 freestyle relay**swimming, 4 × 100 medley relay***SILVER****ADRIANA BEHAR, Brazil***beach volleyball***GAVIN FINGLESON, Australia***baseball***BRONZE****ROBERT DOVER, USA***riding, team dressage***SADA JACOBSON, USA***fencing, individual saber***DEENA KASTOR, USA***track and field, marathon***JASON LEZAK***swimming, 4 × 100 freestyle relay***SARAH POEWE, Germany***swimming, 4 × 100 medley relay***SERGEI SHARIKOV, Russia***fencing, team saber*

**DARA TORRES, USA***swimming, 50-meter freestyle**swimming, 100-meter freestyle**swimming, 100-meter butterfly***ARIK ZE'EVI, Israel***judo, 100 kilogram class***A note from the author:**

The decision of including or excluding athletes from this list, and who is Jewish or assigned by society as Jewish, is not a simple task. This issue of identification is not characteristic only of the Jewish people, but other ethnic or religious groups, as well. What is unique about Jewishness

is that it can be either a religious or ethnic marker for an individual or social group.

For the purpose of compiling this list, there were two selection criteria. One was an obviously religious consideration—i.e., “halachich”—which stipulates that the mother of the individual be Jewish. The second criterion was the self-identification of an individual with the Jewish community.

On the final account, however, like every list, this roster of Jewish Olympic Medalists may contain mistakes. Any reader knowledgeable of incorrect or missing listings is invited to contact Dr. George Eisen at: geisen1@naz.edu.



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## **APPENDIX TWO**

# **PILLAR OF FAME**

**T**he International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame recognizes regional and local Jewish halls of fame established in North America and encourages the development of others throughout the world.

***Date founded***

1958	CANTON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER HALL OF FAME 2631 Harvard Avenue, Canton, Ohio 44709
1960	CLEVELAND RECREATION COUNCIL JCC SPORTS HALL OF FAME 3505 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118
1962	ROCHESTER JEWISH ATHLETES HALL OF FAME 187 Maywood Drive, Rochester, New York 14618
1968	MILWAUKEE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER SPORTS HALL OF FAME 6255 Santa Monica Boulevard, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217
1978	MONTREAL YM/YWHA SPORTS HALL OF FAME 5500 Westbury Avenue, Montreal, Quebec H3W 2W8, Canada
1979	COLUMBUS JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER HALL OF FAME 1125 College Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210
1980	CHICAGO JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME 3709 Bernay Drive, Northbrook, Illinois 60062
1982	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME 5738 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217
1985	MICHIGAN JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME 6600 West Olympic Boulevard, West Bloomfield, Michigan 48322
1985	RHODE ISLAND JEWISH ATHLETIC HALL OF FAME 401 Elmgrove Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02906
1987	YM/YWHA OF NORTH JERSEY SPORTS HALL OF FAME 1 Pike Drive, Wayne, New Jersey 07470

- 1989            SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              22622 Vanowen Street, West Hills, California 91307
- 1991            B'NAI B'RITH JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036-3278
- 1992            ST. LOUIS JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              2 Millstone Campus Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63146
- 1992            GREATER WASHINGTON JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              6125 Montrose Road, Rockville, Maryland 20852
- 1993            NEW YORK JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME—YM/YWHA OF SUFFOLK  
              74 Hauppauge Road, Commack, New York 11725
- 1996            PHILADELPHIA JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              401 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147
- 2004            JCC METROWEST JEWISH SPORTS HALL OF FAME  
              760 Northfield Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey 07052

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## APPENDIX THREE

# THE MACCABIAH GAMES

The Maccabiah Games are quadrennial Jewish Olympics, held in Israel the year following the Olympic Games. Every four years, the best Jewish athletes from throughout the world compete in open, masters, juniors, and disabled competitions.

The Maccabiah is staged under the auspices of the Maccabi World Union (MWU), a worldwide youth and sports organization devoted to furthering Jewish identity and traditions through cultural, social, and educational activities. The MWU is headquartered in Israel.

The concept of the Maccabiah Games was the brainchild of fifteen-year old Russian-born Yosef Yekutieli. The Eretz Yisroel teenager was so energized by news of the 1912 Olympic Games that he conceived the fanciful notion of a worldwide Olympics for Jewish athletes in Palestine. With little encouragement and not a small amount of ridicule, Yekutieli spent the next ten years developing details of his unique idea.

In 1928, Yekutieli presented his far-fetched proposal to the Jewish National Fund, with the notion that the Maccabiah Games be organized to commemorate the 1800th anniversary of the Bar Kochba Rebellion (the Jewish revolt against the Romans). Coincidentally, the Maccabi organization was, at the same time, formulating ideas to provide a means of participation by athletes living in the British Mandate of Palestine in important international sporting events, one that would also act as a form of international recognition of Palestine as the Jewish National Home.

Yekutieli's "Maccabiada," as the games were originally called, was the right idea at the right time. With the hechture of the Eretz Israel Soccer Association, other Holy Land sports groups

fell in line to give the proposed games their blessings. But approval of the ruling British Palestine High Commissioner was the final hurdle to realization.

In the fall of 1931, Great Britain appointed Sir Arthur "Andy" Wauchope high commissioner of Palestine. Unlike previous high commissioners, Sir Arthur admired the achievements of Zionist Palestine, including the burgeoning Jewish sports movement. The new high commissioner gladly extended his patronage to the Maccabiada, on condition that it host Arab and official British Mandate athletes, as well as Jewish sportsmen. The Maccabiada was scheduled for March 1932.

With approval came the next conundrum: reaching the world Jewish community with news of this unique sports extravaganza. So, in a world without television, the Internet, significant radio, and common-language print media, two delegations of Jewish motorcyclists set off from Tel Aviv on an epic promotional tour to the Jewish communities of Europe, where most Jews lived.

The first troupe of promoters hit the road in 1930, biking from Tel Aviv to Antwerp (Belgium). The second set of riders left Tel Aviv a year later for London. Yekutieli himself rode with one of the delegations.

On the second tour, May 10 to July 16, 1931, the intrepid Maccabiah bikers covered 5,825 miles (9,375 kilometers). From Tel Aviv, they traveled across the Sinai desert to Cairo and Alexandria (Egypt) and hopped a ship to Salonika (Greece). Then they went through the Balkans to Gorna and Sofia (Bulgaria), Belgrade, Novy, and Sad (Serbia), Osijek and Zagreb (Croatia). Vienna and Linz (Austria), Nurem-

burg and Frankfurt (Germany), and Metz and Paris (France). From France, they went by ferry to Brighton and on to the English cities of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds, to Glasgow (Scotland), and then home via Beirut (Lebanon). Wherever they went, they announced the "Jewish Olympics," *the Maccabiah*, taking place the following spring in Eretz Israel ("the land of Israel").

The original Maccabiah was held March 28 to April 6, 1932. Its overwhelming success guaranteed its permanent future. Originally conceived as a quadrennial event, Maccabiah II was moved up a year to 1935 because of the rising tide of Nazism in Europe. The rumblings of World War II forced postponement of the third Maccabiah. The delay was fifteen years. The games were re-born in 1950 in the new State of Israel, and Maccabiah number four was held in 1953. Thereafter, the Maccabiah established its current quadrennial formula, held the year following the summer Olympic Games.

The games today are organized by an International Maccabiah Committee and are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and World Federation of Sports. The Maccabiah Games, ranking among the five largest sports gatherings in the world (in number of participants), are considered Regional Games by the IOC.

For each participant, the Maccabiah Games are "two weeks to experience and a lifetime to remember." For many, the Maccabiah is the athlete's most significant connection to the State of Israel and for some, Judaism itself. For the young open athlete, generally sixteen to twenty-three years old and immersed in the machinations of high-level competition, connection with Jewish contemporaries from the far reaches of the world, in the land of Jewish roots, inspires an awakening of heritage.

While all Maccabiah matches, games, and races are keenly competitive, some events meas-

ure up to world-class competition. Numerous Olympic and national champions have sought Maccabiah gold, silver, and bronze medals. Among the Olympic gold medalists, world champions, and world record holders who have competed in the Maccabiah Games are Mark Spitz, Lenny Krayzelburg, and Marilyn Ramenofsky (swimming); Debbie Lipman (diving); Mitch Gaylord, Abie Grossfeld, and Agnes Keleti (gymnastics); players Larry Brown, Ernie Grunfeld, and Danny Schayes, and coaches Nat Holman and Dolph Schayes (basketball); Lillian Copeland, Gerald Ashworth and Gary Gubner (track and field); Angela Buxton, Julie Heldman, Allen Fox, Tom Okker, and Dick Savitt (tennis); Angelica Rozeanu (table tennis); Isaac Berger and Frank Spellman (weightlifting); and Fred Oberlander and Henry Wittenberg (wrestling).

## THE MACCABIAH GAMES BY YEAR

### **Maccabiah I, 1932**

The first Maccabiah is held in the spring of 1932, in Tel Aviv, a city of 50,000 residents. Israel's first sport stadium is completed there, barely in time for the games. The Maccabiah is opened by a colorful parade through the streets of Tel Aviv led by Mayor Meir Dizengoff riding a white horse. Three hundred ninety athletes from eighteen countries attend, including sixty-nine participants from Egypt and Syria. The U.S. delegation is the smallest—only ten participants. Poland, Austria, and the United States finish 1, 2, 3 in team medals won.

The Maccabiah stirs an athletic spirit throughout Palestine and inspires the development of sports in the Holy Land.

### **Maccabiah II, 1935**

Despite opposition of British Mandate Police, Maccabiah participants parade through Tel Aviv streets to open the games. Twenty-one sports are on the competition menu, and the number

of participants is 1,350, representing twenty-eight countries, including a large contingent from Germany.

These games are being held during a period of strict restrictions on Jewish immigration, but many athletes seize the opportunity to remain in the country. The entire Bulgarian team remains in Palestine, sending only their musical instruments back to Sofia.

### **Maccabiah III, 1938/1950**

Scheduled to be staged in 1938, political events in Europe, Arab violence in Palestine, and Mandate authorities' concern that a Maccabiah Games would create huge illegal immigration, result in cancellation of the games.

In 1950, the games resume, this time in the independent State of Israel. Nineteen countries send a total of 800 athletes. The opening parade and track and field events are held in the new 50,000-spectator stadium in Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv. Israeli president Chaim Weitzman opens the games, and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion tells the competitors: "Existence in our ancestral home requires physical might no less than intellectual excellence."

Argentina, Canada, India, Libya, and Sweden are first-time entries.

### **Maccabiah IV, 1953**

Eight hundred ninety athletes representing twenty-one countries attend. Israeli president Itzchak Ben-Zvi opens the games. First-time entries include Australia, Brazil, and Chile.

### **Maccabiah V, 1957**

Twenty countries send 980 athletes to the Fifth Maccabiah. The presence of a large number of world-class Jewish athletes elevates the quality of competition.

Plans are set to build a Maccabiah village to house athletes for games of the future. Mexico sends its first contingent of athletes.

### **Maccabiah VI, 1961**

The Sixth Maccabiah Games attracts 1,000 athletes from twenty-seven countries. First-time countries include Guatemala and Congo. The new Kfar Ha'Maccabiah Village serves as home to the competing athletes.

Because the Maccabi World Union has been designated an Organization of Olympic Standing by the 1960 Olympic Congress, the Maccabiah Games are now recognized as a Regional Sport Event under the auspices and supervision of the International Olympic Committee and International Sports Federations.

The International Maccabiah Games Committee (IMGC) is established and includes non-Maccabi affiliated organizations such as Hapoel, the Canadian Maccabiah Committee, and the United States Committee Sports for Israel.

### **Maccabiah VII, 1965**

Twenty-five nations send 1,200 athletes to compete in twenty-one sports. First-time Maccabiah Games flags belong to Iran, Jamaica, Peru, and Venezuela. The City of Tel Aviv premiers Yad Eliyahu, a new indoor stadium for basketball, boxing, and judo events. The first international shooting range and championship lawn-bowling greens debut in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan, while golf makes its Maccabiah bow at a new course in Caesarea.

Fifteen-year-old American swimmer Mark Spitz wins 3 gold medals in his first international competition.

### **Maccabiah VIII, 1969**

Fifteen hundred athletes from twenty-seven countries compete in twenty-two sports. Germany and Greece send teams for the first time since the 1935 games. A new swimming pool at Yad Eliyahu is dedicated.

Deborah Turner, Israel's sprint champion, an emigree from Great Britain, is the first woman

to present the opening ceremony's torch and light the Macabbiah Games flame.

### **Maccabiah IX, 1973**

The Ninth Maccabiah takes place in the shadow of the murders of eleven Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. An overflow crowd of 60,000 spectators, including Israeli leaders Golda Meir and Abba Eban, pay homage to the slain Israelis.

American-born Tal Brody, who had led the United States to a Maccabiah gold medal in basketball in 1969 and led Israel to the European Cup three years later, carries the Maccabiah Torch into Ramat Gan arena past 1,500 athletes from twenty-seven countries and lights the Opening Ceremony's flame. Moments later, the stadium is cast into darkness, save the light of the Maccabiah flame, and eleven additional memorial torches are lit one by one for each Israeli who died in Munich.

Closing ceremonies take place at the Western Wall in Jerusalem, following a parade of Maccabiah athletes, coaches, staff, and officials past thousands of festive Israelis through the historic streets of the Old City.

### **Maccabiah X, 1977**

Called the Jubilee Maccabiah, the number of competing athletes nearly doubles for the tenth Maccabiah. From thirty-three countries, 2,700 athletes come to compete in twenty-six sports. Competition venues are spread throughout the Holy Land, north to Haifa and among Israel's kibbutzim. It is the largest sporting event ever held in the Middle East. Bridge and chess are debut events.

For the first time, international seminars on sports medicine and the history of Jewish sport and physical education are held within the Maccabiah framework.

### **Maccabiah XI, 1981**

The Eleventh Maccabiah brings 3,450 athletes to Israel from thirty nations. The thirty-sports menu includes sailing and softball for the first time. New facilities for squash, wrestling, karate, and judo are introduced.

### **Maccabiah XII, 1985**

The number of participating athletes tops 4,000 for the twelfth games. They come to Israel from forty countries to compete in twenty-eight sports.

Thirteen years after his first appearance in the Maccabiah, Olympic Champion Mark Spitz returns to Israel to carry the Opening Ceremony's torch into Ramat Gan Stadium. He is accompanied by Shirli Shapiro, Anok Spitzer, and Shlomit Romano, children of three of the Israelis slain at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

### **Maccabiah XIII, 1989**

It is the Bar Mitzvah Maccabiah, and 4,500 young men and women representing forty-five countries participate. For the first time since World War II, athletes from Hungary, the former Soviet Union, and former Yugoslavia take part.

The Opening Ceremony's Maccabiah torch is carried by 1988 Paralympics swimming gold medalist Hanoch Bodin, a disabled Israel Defense Forces veteran.

### **Maccabiah XIV, 1993**

The Maccabiah tops 5,000 (5,061) competitors. They come to the Holy Land from forty-eight countries. Many Eastern European countries send delegations for the first time since World War II. They are joined by a huge contingent from South Africa, making its first official Maccabiah appearance since a twenty-year boycott by international sports federations.

**Maccabiah XV, 1997**

More than 5,000 athletes of the fifteenth Maccabiah usher in celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of the State of Israel. Fifty-three nations send their finest Jewish sportsmen and sportswomen to compete in thirty-six different sports in the final Maccabiah Games of the twentieth century.

A junior Maccabiah for youngsters aged thirteen to sixteen and a masters Maccabiah for athletes over thirty-five enjoyed their largest number of entries. Many athletes—some of the world's greatest living Jewish athletes of bygone days—honored in Israel's International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame Museum, participate in the Opening Ceremony's parade.

The opening ceremonies, however, provide the setting for improbable tragedy at the very outset of the otherwise successful Maccabiah. A temporary bridge, in place to allow parading athletes and officials to enter Ramat Gan Stadium for the opening march-by, suddenly collapsed as the first athletes were crossing. Four Australian competitors lost their lives, and many others were injured. Competitions were suspended. The following evening, a huge memorial service attended by all Maccabiah athletes, coaches, and officials, was held at Modi'im.

Because so many athletes, coaches, staff, officials, family members, and supporters from the

corners of the globe had traveled to Israel for the Maccabiah, it was decided that the competitions would continue following a day of respect and reflection for the victims.

**Maccabiah XVI, 2001**

On the verge of cancellation because of ongoing Palestinian violence, the sixteenth Maccabiah nonetheless attracts more than 2,200 athletes from 41 countries. Amidst tight security precautions, the opening ceremony is held for the first time ever at Teddy Stadium in Jerusalem. Israeli president Moshe Katsav opens the games in the presence of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, Israeli cabinet ministers, the prime minister of Romania, and numerous other dignitaries. Israeli Olympic pole-vaulter Alex Averbuch carries the Maccabiah torch into Teddy Kollek Stadium, and the flame is lit by Israel's 2000 Paralympics triple gold medal swimmer Keren Leibovitch.

Women's basketball returns to the games and women's soccer is added. United States Olympic gold medalist and world record holder Lenny Krayzelburg earns a gold medal and sets a new Maccabiah record in the 100-meter backstroke. Russian Olympic fencing gold medalists Sergei Sharikov and Maria Mazina, coached by former Soviet Olympic fencing gold medalist Mark Rakita, win Maccabiah gold medals.



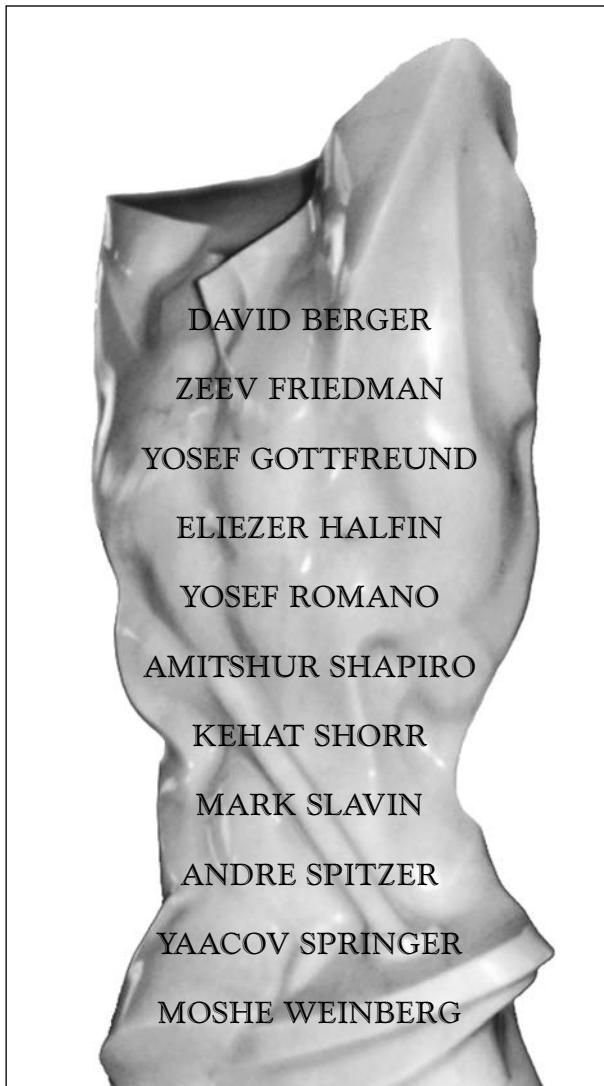
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## **APPENDIX FOUR**

# **THE MUNICH ELEVEN**

In the late summer of 1972, at the Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, eleven Israeli athletes were murdered by Arab terrorists.



*The International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame's Pillar of Faith is a permanent memorial to the Munich Eleven.*

Of the many essays of consolation spoken and published throughout the civilized world regarding the atrocity, the Wingate Institute (which lost three of its staff members in the horror) published the following poem from the *Ceylon Times*, in its monthly newsletter:

*Weep tears again;  
Hot bitter tears  
For Moshe, slain . . .*

*With thousands more like him  
Bright, radiant, strong,  
He came to speak his word, to sing his song;  
Bright, radiant, strong, he came  
With thousands more like him to play a game.*

*Tell me, I beg you once again,  
Tell me  
Why was young Moshe slain?  
For some ten thousand-year-old bond of hate?  
For some unknown, untold caprice of fate?  
Or was it, as they say, because he was Moshe?*

*Poor young Moshe, they'll lay you soon  
Into the sand where never sun nor moon,  
Where never sound nor light  
Will touch your endless night.  
How sad young friend, that as they say,  
You had to die*

*Because you were Moshe . . .*

*Weep tears again poor world,  
Weep tears again,  
Hot bitter tears,  
For Moshe, slain.*

*by Nalini*

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# INDEX

Abrahams, Harold Maurice, 184–185, 275, 276  
Abramova, Nelly, 280  
Abrams, Warren, 261  
Abramson, Jesse, 120  
Adelstein-Rozeanu, Angelica, 167  
Adler, Daniel, 282  
Adler, Margarete, 275  
Afek, Uri, 256–257, 262  
Agsteribbe, Estella. *See Blits-Agsteribbe, Stella*  
Alcott, Amy, 99  
Alexander, Joseph, 85  
Allen, Mel, 120–121  
Alouf, Jehoshua, 217  
Antal, Robert, 278  
Arad, Yael, 283  
Arcel, Ray, 38–39  
Asch, Peter, 281  
Ash, Paul, 262  
Ashworth, Gerald, 185–186, 280  
Atlasz, Robert, 217–218, 266–267  
Attell, Abe, 39  
Auerbach, Arnold “Red,” 12, 261  
auto racing, 1  
Averbukh, Ilya, 284  
Axelrod, Albert, 67, 280

Baar, Arthur, 149  
Bacher, Aron “Ali,” 66  
Bachrach, William, 156–157  
Bagg, Baruch, 218  
Ball, Rudolf, 277  
Balter, Sam, 12–13, 277  
Bar Kochba Club, xxx, 190–191  
Barna, Viktor Gyozo, xxviii, 167–168, 169, 171–172  
Barron, Herman, 99–100  
Barta, Istvan, 203, 276  
baseball, xxviii–xxix, 2–11  
basketball, xxviii, 12–34  
Bass, Benny, 39–40  
Batruchina, Yanina, 283  
Bauer, Seth, 283

Beal, Doug, 199  
Behar, Adriana, 284  
Belenky, Valeri, 283  
Belits-Geiman, Semyon, 281  
Bellak, Laszlo, 168–169  
Benninga, Carina, 79, 282, 283  
Berenson, Senda, 13–14  
Berg, Jackie “Kid,” 40  
Berg, Morris “Moe,” 218–219  
Berger, David, 295  
Berger, Isaac “Ike,” 206, 279, 280  
Berger, Istvan. *See Barta, Istvan*  
Berger, Mark, 282  
Berger, Samuel, 41, 274  
Berman, Judah. *See Berg, Jackie “Kid”*  
Bergmann, Gretel, 220–221  
Bergmann, Richard, xxviii, 168, 169  
Berland, Robert, 282  
Bernstein, Jack, 41–42  
Besterman, Harry. *See Lewis, Harry*  
Betar clubs, xxxii  
Bierman, Bernie, 90  
Black, Hughie, 23  
Blas, Moyses, 280  
Blits-Agsteribbe, Stella, 109, 276  
Blitz, Gerard, 275, 276, 277  
Blitz, Maurice, 275, 276  
Bloch, Jean, 273  
Bluethenthal, Arthur “Bluey,” 85–86  
Blum, Richard, 221  
Blum, Walter, 113, 114  
Bodin, Hanoch, 292  
Bodor, Odon, 274  
Bogen, Albert, 275  
Bogulyubov, Aron, 280  
Bohr, Harald, 274  
Bor, Nathan, 277  
Bouton, Jim, 112  
bowling, 35–37  
boxing, xxvii–xxviii, 38–60  
boxing films, 112  
Bradley, Tom, 248

Braun, Viktor. *See Barna, Viktor Gyozo*  
Bregman, James, 280  
Brisbane, Arthur, 49  
Brody, Gyorgy, 202–204, 277  
Brody, Tal, 14–15, 292  
Brown, Lawrence “Larry,” 15–16, 280  
Brull, Alfred, 221  
Brunswick, John M., 221–222  
Bukantz, Daniel, 222  
Bund club, xxxiii  
Burger, Fritzi, 276, 277  
Burick, Simon “Si,” 121–122  
Burstein, Joseph. *See Inbar, Joseph*  
Buryak, Leonid, 282  
Buxton, Angela, 174

Calmanovich, Alain. *See Calmat, Alain*  
Calmat, Alain, 80, 281  
canoeing, 61–62  
Carmel, Zephania, 147–148  
Cayton, Bill, 112  
Center for the Development of Sports Gifted, 266  
center pivot play, in basketball, 21  
Choynski, Joe “Chrysanthemum Joe,” 42–43  
Chulak, Efim, 282  
Clarke, Louis, 275  
Cohan, Don, 282  
Cohen, Haskell, 223, 262, 264, 266  
Cohen, Henri, 273  
Cohen, Robert, 43  
contributors, to sports, 63–65  
Copeland, Lillian, 186–187, 276, 277  
Corbett, Jim, 43  
Cosell, Howard, 122–123  
cricket, 66  
Cseh, Karoly, 76

Daniel, Dan, 123–124  
Danning, Harry “The Horse,” 2  
Danning, Ike, 2

- Darmon, Pierre, 174–175  
 de Levie, Elka, 109, 276  
 Della Pergola, Massimo, 124–125,  
   267  
 de Morpurgo, Umberto Louis,  
   179–180, 276  
 Deutsch, Judith, 223–224  
 Devine, Harold, 276  
 Dodick, John. *See* Bernstein, Jack  
 Domény-Deutsch, Lajos, 224  
 Donath, Leo, 224  
 Dover, Robert, 284  
 Dresden-Polak, Anna, 109  
 Dreyfus, Yves, 279, 280  
 Dreyfuss, Barney, 3  
 Dubrovsky, Boris, 280  
 Dundee, Johnny, 41–42  
 Efrati, Leone, 224–225  
 Eisell, Mary Ann, 178  
 Eisen, George, 267  
 Elias, Al Munro, 124  
 Elias, Walter, 124  
 Elite Sports Unit, 266  
 Epshteyn, Nikolay, 117  
 Epstein, Charlotte “Eppy,” xxxix,  
   157–158  
 Erdos, Sandor, 281  
 Erenberg, Phillip, 277  
 Erwin, Anthony, 284  
 Evert, Chris, 178  
 Fabian, Laszlo, 61, 279  
 Fales, Donna, 178  
 Farkas, Imre, 279, 280  
 Fein, Lester, 257–258  
 Fein, Robert, 277  
 fencing, xxviii, xxix, xxx, 67–78  
 field hockey, 79  
 Fields, Jacob “Jackie,” 43–44, 261, 275  
 figure skating, 80–84  
 Fingerson, Gavin, 284  
 Finkelstein, Jacob. *See* Fields, Jacob  
   “Jackie”  
 Fisher, Red, 125–126  
 Fitzsimmons, Bob, 42–43  
 Flam, Herb, 175–176  
 Flatow, Alfred, xxix, 101, 273  
 Flatow, Gustav Felix, xxix, 101–102,  
   273  
 Fleischer, Nat, 50, 60, 124, 126, 140  
 Flesch, Siegfried, 273  
 Foldes, Dezso, 274, 275  
 Foldes, Dr. Eva, 278  
 football, xxix, 85–98  
 Foti, Samu, 275  
 Fox-Jerusalmi, Miryam, 283  
 Frank, Daniel, 274  
 free agency, in baseball, 236  
 Fridman, Gal, 147, 283, 284  
 Fried-Bonfalvi, Klara, 280  
 Friedman, Benny, 86–87  
 Friedman, Max “Marty,” 17–18, 30  
 Friedman, Zeev, 295  
 Friend, Hugo, 274  
 Froman, Ian, 225  
 Fuchs, James, 278  
 Fuchs, Jeno, xxx, 67–68, 274, 275  
 Gabor, Tamas, 68, 280  
 Garay, Janos, 68–69, 70, 276  
 Gardner, Harry L., 195  
 Gaylord, Mitchell “Mitch,” 102, 282  
 Gedo, Gyorgy, 281  
 Geffin, Aaron “Okey,” 144–145  
 Geishtor, Leonid, 279  
 Geller, Sandor, 278  
 Gellert, Imre, 275  
 Gerde, Dr. Oszkar, xxx, 69, 274, 275  
 Gerson, Samuel, 275  
 Getz, Harry, 226  
 Gibor club, xxx  
 Gilbert, Brad, 283  
 Gildesgame, Pierre, 226–227  
 Gill, Emmanuel, 227  
 Gillman, Sid, 87–88  
 Gissen, Leonid, 278  
 Glickman, Emmanuel. *See* Gill,  
   Emmanuel  
 Glickman, Harry, 227–228  
 Glickman, Martin “Marty,” 126–128  
 Glovinsky, Chaim, 228, 262  
 Goikhman, Boris, 279  
 Gold, Arthur Abraham, 63  
 Goldberg, Marshall “Biggie,”  
   88–89  
 Goldblatt, Scott, 284  
 Goldenberg, Charles “Buckets,”  
   89–90  
 Goldman, Israel “Charley,” 44–45  
 Goldman, Julius “Goldie,” 228–229  
 Goldstein, Reuven “Ruby,” 45–46  
 golf, 99–100  
 Gombos, Sandor, 69–70, 276  
 Gomelsky, Aleksander “Sascha,”  
   18–19  
 Gorelik, Alexandr, 281  
 Gorokhovskaya, Maria, 102–103, 278  
 Gottfreund, Yosef, 295  
 Gottfried, Brian, 176–177  
 Gottlieb, Edward “Eddie,” 19–20,  
   22–24  
 Gradenwitz, Kurt. *See* Gradon,  
   Kenneth  
 Gradon, Kenneth, 229, 267  
 Graebner, Carole, 178  
 Gratsch, Rafael, 279, 280  
 Green, Charles. *See* Rosenberg,  
   Charlie Phil  
 Green, Milton, 187–188  
 Greenbaum, Ben, 283  
 Greenberg, Frank, 267  
 Greenberg, Henry Benjamin  
   “Hank,” 3–5, 261  
 Greenberg, Sidney, 258–259  
 Greenburg, Al, 128  
 Greenspan, Bud, 128–129  
 Grossfeld, Abie, 103–104  
 Grunfeld, Ernest, 282  
 Grunfeld, Ferenc. *See* Mezo, Ferenc  
 Gubner, Gary, 188  
 Guest, Edgar, 5  
 Gulack, George, 104–105, 277  
 Gurevitsch, Boris Max, 210, 278  
 Gurevitsch, Boris Michail, 210, 280  
 Guttmann, Bela, 149–150  
 Guttmann, Sir Ludwig “Poppa,”  
   xxxix, 63–64  
 Gyarmati, Andrea, 281, 282  
 Gyenge, Valeria, 278  
 gymnastics, xxix–xxx, 101–110  
 Haas, Hans, 276, 277  
 Hajos-Guttmann, Alfred, xxix,  
   158–159, 273, 274, 276  
 Hakoah Club, xxx, xxxi  
 Hakoah-Vienna Club, 150–151  
 Halfin, Eliezer, 295  
 Halimi, Alphonse, 46–47  
 Hall, Monty, 252  
 Hall of Fame. *See* International  
   Jewish Sports Hall of Fame  
   (IJSCHOF)  
 Halperin, Robert, 280  
 Halter, Sidney, 230  
 Hanak, Arthur, 230–231, 267  
 handball, 111–112  
 handicapped persons, sports for,  
   xxxix, 63–64, 201, 243, 254, 255  
 Hapoel organization, xxxi–xxxii  
 Harlem Globetrotters, 28, 169  
 Harmatz, William “Willie,” 113–114  
 Harmenberg, Johan, 70–71, 282  
 Harris, Harry, 47–48  
 Harris, Sammy, 47, 48

- Harris, Sigmund "Sig," 90–91  
Harrison, Lester, 231  
Hart, Cecil "Cece," 117–118  
Hayman, Lewis Edward, 91–92  
"Heavenly Twins," 17–18, 30–31  
Hecht, Ladislav, 177  
Heldman, Gladys Medalie, 129–130, 179  
Heldman, Julie, 129, 177–179  
Heldman, Julius, 129, 179  
Helfgott, Ben, 206–207  
Henoch, Lilli, 189  
Henshel, Harry D., 231–232, 263, 264  
Herschmann, Otto, xxix, 159, 273, 275  
Herscovitch, Montgomery "Moe," 275  
Hershkowitz, Victor "Vic," 111  
Hess, Philip, 274  
Higabor Club, xxxi  
Hirschl, Nikolaus "Mickey," 211, 277  
Hogan, Marty, 141  
Holman, Nat, xxx, 20–22, 261, 264  
Holtzman, Jerome, 130  
Holtzman, Kenneth, 5–6  
Holzman, William "Red," 22  
horse racing, 113–116  
Hughes, Sarah, 80–81, 284  
Humphries, Richard, 53  
Husing, Ted, 2  
Hyde, William J., 127
- ice hockey, 25, 26, 117–118  
Inbar, Joseph, 232  
integration, in sports, 92, 231  
International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame (IJS Hof), xix–xxi, 261–263  
active and committed contributors to, 268–270  
dedications on display at, 270–271  
distinguished authorities on sports and, 266–268  
Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel and, 263–265  
Wingate Institute and, 265–266  
*see also* Pillar of Achievement honorees  
Isaacs, Harry, 276  
Israel, Melvin Allen. *See* Allen, Mel  
Itkina, Maria Leontyavna, 189–190
- Jacobi, Joe, 61–62, 283  
Jacobs, Charles "Clair," 274
- Jacobs, Hirsch, 114  
Jacobs, James "Jimmy," 111–112, 261  
Jacobs, Michael "Mike," 59, 140, 232–233  
Jacobson, Sada, 284  
Jaffe, Peter, 277  
Jaffee, Irving, 154, 261, 277  
Jay, Allan, 71, 279  
Jeffries, James J., 42–43  
Jelinek, Sidney, 276  
Jews, in modern sports history, xxvii–xxxiii  
Johnson, Jack, 42–43  
Jones-Pugliese, Julia, 238–239  
Juedische Turnerschaft, xxx, 101
- Kabos, Endre, 71–72, 76, 277  
Kalisch, Viktor, 277  
Kaplan, Hank, 131, 267  
Kaplan, Louis "Kid," 48  
Karpati, Karoly, 211–212, 277  
Karponosov, Gennadi, 81–82, 282  
Kase, Max, 131–132  
Kasper, Felix, 278  
Kastor, Deena, 284  
Katz, Elias, 190–191, 275, 276  
Kauffmann, Ferenc. *See* Kemeny, Ferenc  
Kearns, Jack, 44  
Kelen, Istvan, 171, 172  
Keleti, Agnes, xxxix, 105–106, 278, 279  
Kemeny, Ferenc, 233  
Kertesz, Aliz, 279  
Kirszenstein-Szewinska, Irena, 191–192, 280, 281, 282  
Kiviat, Abel, 192, 275  
Kleerekoper, Gerrit, 109–110  
Klein, Agnes. *See* Keleti, Agnes  
Klein, Herbert, 278  
Klein, Jean, 279  
Kleinova, Traute, 169–170  
Kloot-Nordheim, Lea, 109  
Klotz, Red, 24  
Kolganov, Michael, 284  
Komjadi, Bela, 202–204  
Koufax, Sanford "Sandy," xx, 6–8  
Krachevskaia, Svetlana, 282  
Kraenzlein, Alvin, 195  
Krayzelburg, Lenny, 160–161, 284, 293  
Krieger, Solly, 48–49  
Kriss, Grigori, 72–73, 280, 281  
Kronberger, Lili, 82
- Kuchevsky, Alfred, 279, 280  
Kurland, Abraham, 277  
Kushnir, Natalia, 282
- lacrosse, 119  
Lambert, Margaret. *See* Bergmann, Gretel  
Lamm, Kurt, 234  
Landesberg, Harold, 234  
Laskau, Henry "Mr. Walking," 193  
Lauber, Dezso, 276  
Lazarov, Lydia, 147–148  
Lebow, Fred, 235  
Lebowitz, Fischel. *See* Lebow, Fred  
Lebowitz, Barney. *See* Levinsky, "Battling"  
Lehman, Albert, 274  
Leiner, Benjamin. *See* Leonard, Benny  
Lellewer, Dr. Herman, 235  
Leonard, Benny, xxviii, 49–50, 60  
Levinsky, "Battling," 50  
Levy, Edward Lawrence, 207  
Levy, Marvin Daniel, 92–93  
Lewis, Harry, 50–51  
Lewis, Ted "Kid," 51–52  
Lezak, Jason, 284  
Liddell, E. H., 184  
Lieberman, Nancy, 282  
Liebling, A. J., 132–133  
Liend, Pug, 90  
Lifetime Achievement Award honorees, 251–259  
Lindsey, Mortimer "Mort," 35  
Linichuk, Natalya, 81–82  
Lippmann, Alexandre, 73, 274, 275, 276  
Lippy, Dr. William, 236  
Litwack, Harry, xxx, 22–23  
Lom, Benny, 93–94  
Luckman, Sidney "Sid," 94  
Lustigman, Stuart, 267  
Luttenberg, Joseph, 255  
Lysenko, Tatiana, 106–107, 283
- Maccabiah Games, 289–293  
Maccabi USA/Sports for Israel, 263–265  
Maccabi World Union (MWU), xxx–xxxii  
Magidsohn, Joseph, 95  
Mandel, Julius. *See* Mandl, Gyula  
Mandl, Gyula, 151  
Mankin, Walentin, 148, 281, 282  
Maretzky, Irving, 277

- Margowitz, Daniel. *See* Daniel, Dan  
 Martin, Sylvia Wene, 37, 261  
 Massu, Nicolas, 284  
 Master, Edith, 282  
 Mazina, Maria, 283, 284, 293  
 McCoy, Al, 52–53  
 McKenna, Buck, 91  
 McLarnin, Jimmy, 57  
 media personalities, 120–140  
 Mednyanszky, Maria, 171, 172  
 Meisl, Hugo, 152  
 Meisl, Willy, 133–134  
 Melnik, Fania, 193–194, 281  
 Mendeloff, Gershon. *See* Lewis, Ted “Kid”  
 Mendoza, Daniel, xxvii, 53–54  
 Messerli, Dr. Francis, 244  
 Metcalf, Ralph, 127  
 Meyer, Alvah T., 275  
 Meyer, Frederick, 275  
 Mezo, Ferenc, 64, 276  
 Midler, Mark, 73–74, 279, 280  
 Milch, Klara, 275  
 Milchin, Mike, 283  
 Miller, Marvin, 236–237  
 Miller, Ruth, 277  
 Miller, Walter, 114–115  
 Mix, Ron, 95–96  
 Mizrahi, Shimon, 258  
 Moiseyev, Aleksandr, 278  
 Mondzolevsky, Georgy, 280, 281  
 Montagu, Ivor Goldsmid, 167, 170  
 Mosberg, Samuel, 54, 275  
 Mouyal, Armand, 74, 279  
 Munich Eleven, 295–296  
 Munk, Jozsef, 274  
 Murphy, Kid. *See* Bernstein, Jack  
 “Muscular Judaism,” xxix–xxxiv  
 Myer, Charles “Buddy,” 8  
 Myers, Laurence E. “Lon,” xxvii, 194–195
- Nagler, Barney, 134  
 Nakache, Alfred, 161–162  
 Nat Holman School for Coaches and Instructors, 265  
 Netter, Claude, 278, 279  
 Neumann, Paul, xxix, 162, 273  
 Newman, Edward, 96  
 Newman, Harry, 96–98  
 NFL Films, 137  
 Nishri, Tzvi, 64–65  
 Nomis, Sydney, 145  
 Nordau, Max, xxix–xxx  
 Nordheim, Helena, 276
- Nosbaum, Guy, 279  
 Novak, Grigori, 207–208, 278
- Oberlander, Fred, 212–213, 267  
 Ochs, Jacques, 275  
 Okker, Tom, 180  
 Olan, Ben, 134–135, 267  
 Olderman, Murray, 135–136  
 Olympic Games, xxix, 223–224  
 Jewish medalists at, 273–285  
 Munich Eleven honored, 295–296  
 1928 Netherlands gymnastics team, 109–110
- Orban, Arpad, 280  
 Oren, Yariv, 252–253  
 Orloff, Tzvi. *See* Nishri, Tzvi  
 Ornstein, Charles, 237, 263  
 Osier, Ivan, 75, 275  
 Owens, Jesse, 127
- Pallaghy, Chaba, 222  
 Parker, Dan, 49  
 Passon, Harry, 23  
 Payn, Bill, 144  
 Paz, Israel, 267  
 Perelman, Mikhail, 278  
 Perez, Victor “Young,” 54–55  
 Petschauer, Attila, 75–76, 276, 277
- Philadelphia. *See* South Philadelphia Hebrew Association (SPHAs)  
 Pigeon, Kristy, 178  
 Pike, Lipman “Lip,” xxvii, 9  
 Pillar of Achievement honorees, 217–249
- Pillar of Fame honorees, 287–288  
 Pincus, David, 251  
 Pipes, Felix, 275  
 Podoloff, Maurice, 25–26  
 Poewe, Sarah, 284  
 Polak, Annie, 276  
 Portnoi, Vladimir, 280
- Post, Foster S., 195  
 Postal, Bernard, 238, 267–268  
 Povich, Shirley Lewis, 136–137  
 Prenn, Daniel, 180–181  
 Press, Irina, 279, 280  
 Press, Tamara, 279, 280  
 Prinstein, Myer, 195, 273, 274  
 Prokupets, Naum, 281  
 Pugliese, Julia Jones, 238–239  
 Punkin, Yakov, 278
- Rabin, Samuel, 276  
 racquetball, 141
- Rajki-Reich, Bela, 204–205  
 Rajzman, Bernard, 282  
 Rakita, Mark, 76–77, 280, 281, 293  
 Ramenofsky, Marilyn, 162–163, 280  
 Ramirez, Raul, 176  
 Rashkes, Moshe, 254  
 Raskina, Yulia, 284  
 Razinsky, Boris, 279  
 Reese, Jimmy, 239  
 Ribstein, Karl, 252  
 Ribstein Center for Research and Sports Medicine, 265–266
- Riegels, Roy, 94  
 Romano, Shlomit, 292  
 Romano, Yosef, 295  
 Rosen, Al “Flip,” 9–10  
 Rosen, Harry “Coon,” 153  
 Rosen, Mel, 196–197  
 Rosenberg, Allen, 142  
 Rosenberg, Charley Phil, 38, 55, 56  
 Rosenberg, Robert E., 264  
 Rosenberg, Wilf, 145–146  
 Rosenbloom, Maxie “Slapsie Maxie,” 55, 57
- Rosenblum, Edward, 263  
 Rosenbluth, Leonard, 26–27  
 Rosenfeld, Fanny “Bobbie,” 197, 276  
 Rosofsky, Beryl David. *See* Ross, Barney  
 Ross, Barney, xxviii, 57  
 Ross, Victor, 119  
 Roth, Mark, 35–36  
 Rotter, Emilia, 83, 84, 277, 278  
 Rottman, Leon, 62, 279, 280  
 rowing, 142–143  
 Rozeanu, Angelica, xxviii  
 Rubenstein, Louis, xxvii, 83–84  
 Rudolph, Al. *See* McCoy, Al  
 Rudolph, Mendy, 27  
 rugby, 144–146  
 Runyon, Damon, 55  
 Rybak, Igor, 279
- Sabol, Ed, 137  
 sailing, 147–148  
 Salmon, Gustav, 275  
 Saperstein, Abe, 28  
 Sarkany, Miklos, 202, 203, 205, 277  
 “save” statistics, in baseball, 130  
 Savitt, Richard “Dick,” 181–182, 261  
 Schaap, Dick, 137–138  
 Schayes, Adolph “Dolph,” 29–30, 261  
 Scheckter, Jody, 1  
 Scheff, Otto, 274  
 Schmertz, Fred, 240

- Schneider, Albert, 275  
Schwartz, Albert, 277  
Schwartz, Isadore "Corporal Izzy," 58–59  
Scrifford, Justus M., 195  
Sedran, Barney, 17, 30–31  
Seelig, Eric, 240  
Segal, David, 280  
Seidner, Zipora, 262  
Seligman, Edgar, 274, 275  
Selinger, Avital, 283  
Selznick, Eugene, 200  
Seymour, Steve, 278  
Shane, Joseph, 241  
Shapiro, Amitsur, 295  
Shapiro, Neal, 281, 282  
Shapiro, Shirli, 292  
Sharikov, Sergei, 77–78, 283, 284, 293  
Sharrow, Sam, 251  
Shary, Valery, 282  
Shen, Ephraim, 268  
Sherman, Alan, xx–xxi, 253, 262  
Shmueli, Eliezer, xxi, 262  
Shorr, Kehat, 295  
Shushunova, Yelena, 107–108, 283  
Siegmund, Joseph, 262, 266  
Silver, Jesse, 241, 268  
Silver, Roy, 241–242, 268  
Simon, Emmanuel, 242  
Simon, Harry, 274  
Simri, Dr. Uriel, xxvii, 242–243, 262, 266  
Sipos, Anna, 171  
Slater, Robert, 268  
Slavin, Mark, 295  
Slutskaya, Irina, 284  
Smadga, Oren, 283  
Smith, Red, 120, 236  
Smouha, Ellis, 276  
soccer, xxxi, xxxix, 149–152  
softball, 153  
Solomon, Bethel "Bert," 274  
Solomon, Edwin "Barney," 274  
Solomon, Harold, 182–183  
Solomon, James Hymie. *See* Reese, Jimmy  
Solomons, Jack, 59–60  
Sonnenfeld, Margalit, 243  
South Philadelphia Hebrew Association (SPHAs), 20, 23–25  
Spahn, Morris "Moe," 31–32  
Spaner, David, 268  
"Speaking of Greenberg" (Guest), 5  
speedskating, 154  
Spellman, Frank, 208–209, 278  
Spero, Donald, 142–143  
SPHAs. *See* South Philadelphia Hebrew Association (SPHAs)  
Spink, C. C. Johnson, 123  
Spitz, Mark, xxix, xxxiii, 163–164, 281, 291, 292  
Spitz, Susie, xxxiii  
Spitzer, Andre, 295  
Spitzer, Anok, 292  
Spivak, Robert, 256, 264  
sports, history of Jews in the modern, xxvii–xxxiii  
Springer, Yaakov, 295  
State, Oscar, 243–244  
Stein, Louis, 244  
Stern, Bill, 139  
Stern, David, 32  
Stern, Georges, 115–116  
Stern, Jean, 274  
Stoeller, Sam, 127–128  
Stone, Steve, 10–11  
Strausbaugh, Scott, 61–62  
Stricker, Josephine, 275  
Strug, Kerri, 108–109, 283  
surfing, 155  
Swaythling, Gladys Goldsmid Montagu, 170  
swimming, xxix, xxxii, 156–166  
Szabados, Laszlo, 277  
Szabados, Miklos, 168, 171–172  
Szekely, Andras, 277  
Szekely, Eva, 164–165, 278, 279  
Szepesi, Dr. Gyorgy, 139–140  
Szollas, Laszlo, 83, 84, 277, 278  
table tennis, xxviii, 167–173  
Takac, Artur, 244–245  
Tanenbaum, Sidney, 32–33  
Taub, Sam, 140  
Tendler, Lew, 60  
tennis, 174–183  
Terner Pedagogical Center, 266  
Terry, Bill, 2  
Thall-Neuberger, Leah, 172–173  
Themans-Simons, Judikje, 109, 276  
Tobey, Dave "Pep," 33  
Tolmich, Allen, 197–198  
Tomson, Shaun, 155  
Tonchinsky. *See* Tomson, Shaun  
Torok, Gyula, 279  
Torres, Dara, 165–166, 282, 283, 284, 285  
track and field, xxviii, 184–198  
Turner, Deborah, 291–292  
Tyschler, David, 279  
Ungerman, Irving, 245  
Uranyi, Janos, 61  
VAC Club, xxx  
Vainschtein, Lev, 279  
Venherovsky, Yuri, 281  
Vinokurov, Eduard, 281, 282  
Vitebsky, Yosef, 281  
Vivó és Athletikai Club, xxx  
volleyball, 199–201  
Wahle, Otto, 273, 274  
Wallenberg, Raoul, 106  
Wallman, Shel, 268  
Warr, Bill, 53  
water polo, 202–205  
Wauchope, Arthur "Andy," 289  
Webb, Spike, 54  
Weider, Ben, 246  
Weider, Joe, 246  
weightlifting, 206–209  
Wein, Chaim, 247  
Weinberg, Moshe, 295  
Weinberg, Wendy, 282  
Weissmuller, Johnny, 156, 157  
Weisz, Richard, 213, 274  
Weitzenberg, Barry, 282  
Werkner, Lajos, xxx, 78, 274, 275  
Whalean, Sara, 284  
Wingate, Orde Charles, 265  
Wingate Institute, xx, 265–266  
Wittenberg, Henry, 213–215, 278  
Wohlgelernter, 268  
Wolpiansky, Jehoshua. *See* Alouf, Jehoshua  
Worms, Fred, 229, 254–255  
Worth, George, 278  
Wortman, Toni, 264  
wrestling, 210–215  
Yekutieli, Joseph, 247–248, 289  
Yellin, Aviezer, 248  
Zachar, Imre, 274  
Zamir, Chagai, 201  
Zasloffsky, Max, 34  
Ze'evi, Arik, 285  
Ziegenfus, Valerie, 178  
Ziffren, Paul, 248  
Zilberman, Victor, 282  
Zimmerman, Harold O., 249, 263  
Zinger, Victor, 281  
Zinman College of Physical Education, 266  
zone defense, in basketball, 22

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Joseph Siegman is a television producer and writer. He founded the original Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in 1979. He chaired the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame from 1981 to 1989 and has since served as chairman of its Selection Committee. For fifteen years, he was a member of the U.S. Maccabiah Games Organizing Committee and competed in cricket and lawn bowls in five quadrennial Maccabiah Games.