

International Swimming Hall of Fame 2007 Yearbook



Jennie Fletcher



Annette Kellerman



Gertrude Ederle



Eleanor Holm



Esther Williams



Vicki Draves



Dawn Fraser



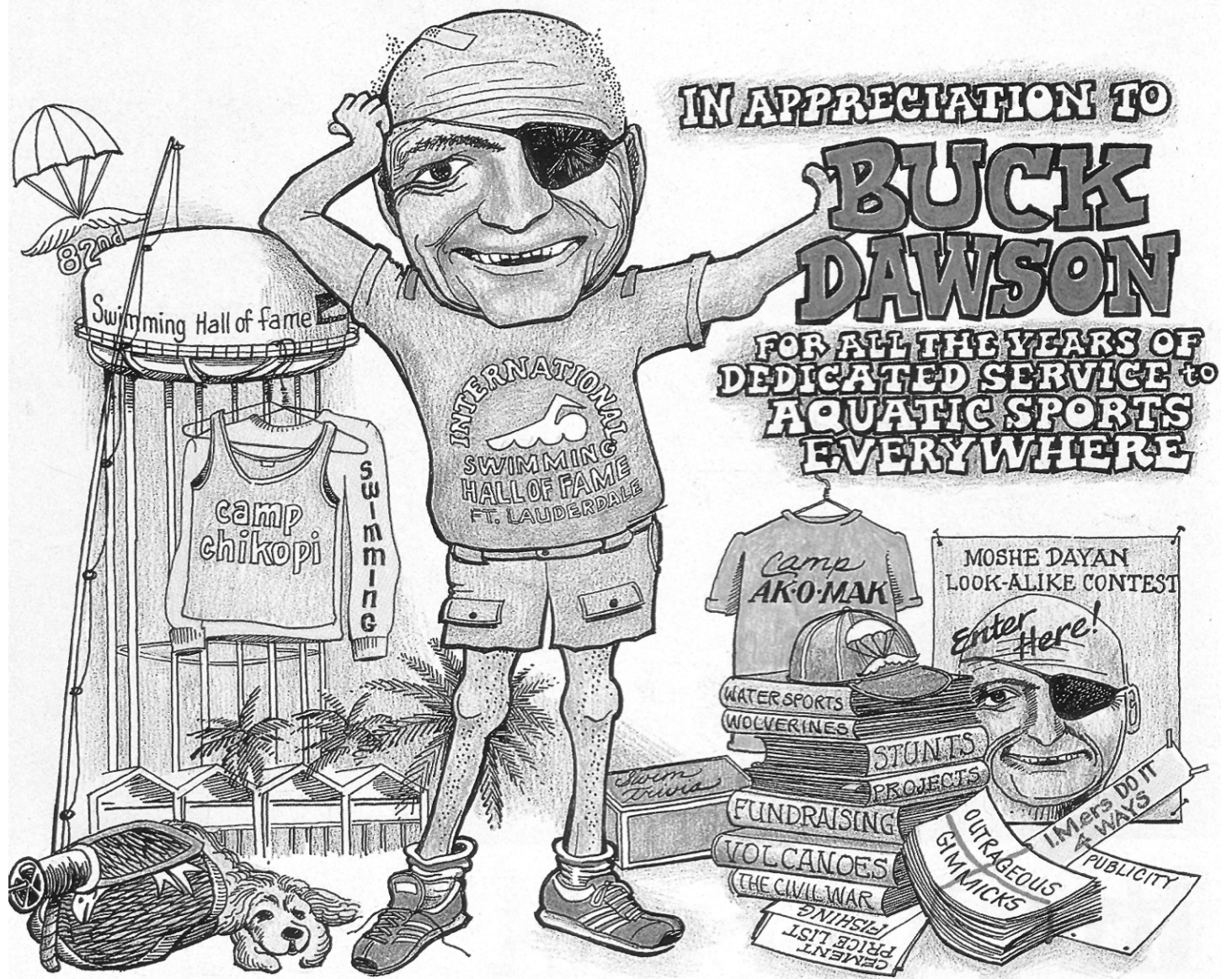
Donna de Varona



Fu Mingxia

Celebrating 100 Years of Women in Swimming
Featuring The 43rd Annual TOYOTA Honoree Induction Weekend





This year's yearbook is dedicated to William Forrest "Buck" Dawson, historian, author, fundraiser, coach, prankster, promoter and the leader chosen in 1963 to become the first Executive Director/CEO of what was then known as the National Swimming Hall of Fame. Buck saw the Hall as an important vehicle to promote water safety and popularize swimming through education and inspiration. He organized the volunteers, hired the staff, collected the memorabilia, designed the exhibits, raised the money to support the hall and wrote the press releases to publicize it. Although Buck has long since retired he is still willing and ready to help ISHOF with advice and counsel or to make calls for help from his many friends.

Two years ago, I received one of those calls. Buck told me the Hall was in trouble and asked me to help. How could I refuse a friend who had done so much for me and for all swimmers? Won't you now join me in helping to preserve Buck's legacy and the history of our great sport by becoming a member of ISHOF and/or by making a tax deductible donation to support your International Swimming Hall of Fame.

Donna de Varona, Honoree and Member of the Board



When you give us your business, we'll give it our all.
Customer service is back in shipping.
Call us to see for yourself. 1-800-CALL DHL



OVERNIGHT



GROUND



INTERNATIONAL

www.dhl.com/stickers

What makes the International Swimming Hall of Fame Unique?

Swimming is unique among all other sports in that it is not just an enjoyable recreational activity, but it is an essential life skill that can save your life or help you save the life of others.



The World Health Organization has estimated that as many as 500,000 person's drown each year and in many parts of this country drowning is one of the leading causes of accidental death among school age children. In fact, drowning causes so many deaths that it is frequently classified as a disease. But this is one disease that has an almost 100% foolproof cure – swim lessons.

When a parent buys a child a baseball glove, football or basketball, they may be thinking “Hall of Fame” someday. But, when a parent buys their child a swim suit and signs them up for swim lessons their primary concern is water safety. They also know that swimming is a sport that can provide health benefits and be enjoyed for their child's lifetime. That's what makes the sport of swimming and the mission of the International Swimming Hall of Fame unique among all other sports Halls of Fame.

The mission of the International Swimming Hall of Fame

Our mission is to promote the benefits and importance of swimming as a key to fitness, good health, quality of life, and the water safety of children. We will accomplish this through operation of the International Swimming Hall of Fame, a dynamic shrine dedicated to the history, memory, and recognition of the famous swimmers, divers, water polo players, synchronized swimmers, and persons involved in life saving activities and education, throughout the world, whose lives and accomplishments will serve to inspire, educate, and be role models for all those who participate in the Hall of Fame's experience and programs.

Thanks to all the 2007 ISHOF Yearbook Contributors

Studio of Gay DeMario
George Olsen
Buck Dawson
Stu Marvin
Craig Lord

ISHOF Board of Directors

Herb Baum
Dennis Carey
Donna deVarona
Stu Issac
Benita Fitzgerald Mosley
John Mullen
Richard Korhammer, President
Dinesh Paliwal
Charlotte Rodstrom
Mike Snyder
Tod Spieker
Mark Spitz, Chairman
Bruce Wigo, CEO
Roger Williams

ISHOF Staff

Bruce Wigo
CEO
Bob Duenkel
Exec. Director / Curator
Brenda Venderley
Accounting
Laurie Marchwinski
Art Director / Pro Shop Manager / Operations
Ivonne Schmid
Ass't to Exec. Director / Database & Photo Coordinator
Meg Keller-Marvin
Ass't to CEO / Honoree Liaison
Eileen Malone
Archivist
Marion Washburn
Librarian
Jarret Streiner
Webmaster
Kevin Rangel
Shane Ellis
Pro Shop Staff
Gary Rae
Marlene Matthews
Veronica Gutierrez
Candice Ellis



Board of Trustees

Bruce S. Hopping, Chairman
Al Benedict
Paul W. Bucha
Luis Parra Chiriboga
Linda Gill
Adolph Kiefer
Art Linkletter
Richard A. McDonough, III
Mary L. Oppenheim
Fred Wagner
Peter Webster

Founding Chairman of the Board

Johnny Weissmuller

Founding President

Dr. James E. Councilman

Recent Past Chairmen of the Board

Dale Neuburger
John Ebert
Sam Forester
T. Denis Jotcham
Rogers B. Holmes
William Prew
Reed Ringel
Frank E. McKinney

ISHOF Advisory Board Members

Buck Dawson
ISHOF Exec. Director Emeritus
Yoshihiko Sugahara
Honorary Chairman
Diane Brennan
Chairperson
John R. Spannuth
Vice-Chairperson
Cynthia Cabrera
Secretary
Bill Kent
Financial Consultant

Members-At-Large

Russell Weaver
Jim Martin
Dave Duda



Past Presidents / Chairmen / Executive Directors International Swimming Hall of Fame

Past Presidents



Dr. James E. Counsilman



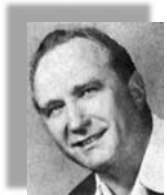
Robert M. Hoffman



Edward T. Kennedy



Charles E. Silvia



Ben York



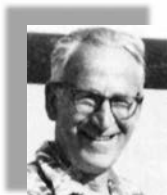
John B. Kelly, Jr.



John Higgins



Dr. Harold Henning



Edmond Mongeon



William E. Simon



David H. Robertson

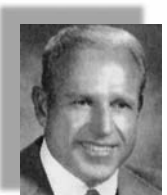


Samuel J. Freas, Ed.D.

Past Chairmen of the Board



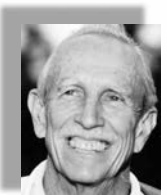
Frank E. McKinney



William Reed Ringel



William A. Prew



Rogers B. "Tiger" Holmes



T. Denis Jotcham



Sam Forester



John Ebert



Dale Neuburger

Past Executive Directors



Buck Dawson



William M. Humber



Don DeBolt



Samuel J. Freas, Ed.D.

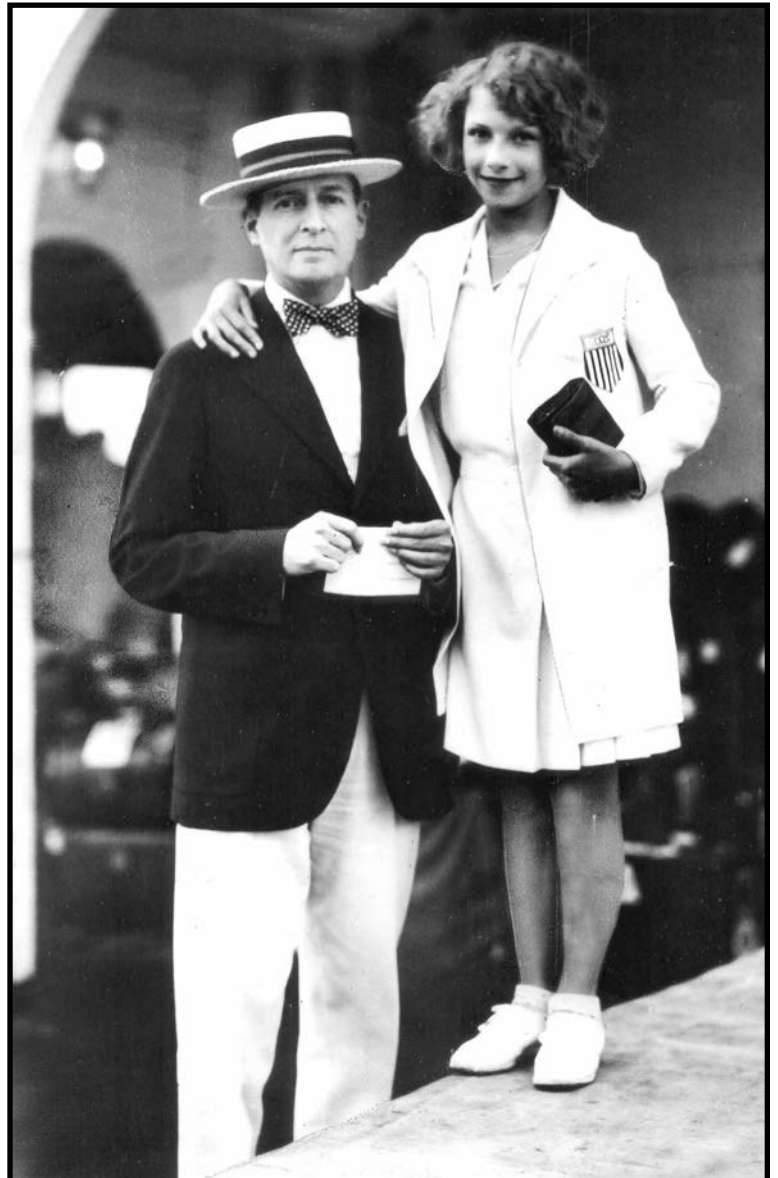
CEO / Bruce Wigo **Executive Director / Bob Duenkel**

1990 Organizational Restructuring - President became Chairman of the Board and Executive Director became President / CEO

General Douglas McArthur and the International Swimming Hall of Fame

Before General Douglas McArthur's returned to the Philippines, before he was the Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific theater during World War II and before he lead the United Nations forces in the Korean War, he was president of the United States Olympic Committee. In 1928 McArthur presided over the US Team at the Olympic Games in Amsterdam. One of his favorites was 12 year old diver, Dorothy Poynton, who became the youngest Olympic medalist in history when she won the bronze medal in the women's springboard event. Dorothy won the event in both 1932 and 1936 and was inducted into ISHOF in 1968. When the Swimming Hall of Fame incorporated in 1963, Dorothy Poynton and other prominent swimmers asked McArthur to pen a verse in honor of the Hall. He graciously responded with the following verse "Dedicated to the swimmer's Hall of Fame."

**In these halls of sanctuary
Hallowed with luster of victory
Tablets of fame
Will blaze with each name
And scroll each deathless deed
Of water and sea.
While time will repeat
With each sounding beat
Such champions
From our ranks to lead
Will always be.**



(R): General Douglas McArthur with 12 year old future International Swimming Hall of Fame diver Dorothy Poynton at the 1928 Olympic Games.



International Swimming Hall of Fame Donors

Diamond

City of Fort Lauderdale

Emerald

Herb Baum
Hazel Bower Trust Fund
Harold & Jean Henning Trust

F. M. Kirby Foundation
Richard Korhammer
Raymond Rude Foundation
Speedo

Tod Spieker
Toyota
U.S. Masters Swimming
Katsuya Wada

Ruby

Berkley Aquatic Club
Mrs. Gloria Callen Jones
Alan Ford

James W. Hayes
Jon Henricks
James Martin
Steve McFarland

Nadadores of South Florida
Community Foundation
of New Jersey
South Florida Water Polo

Sapphire

Keith Asheffer
George E. Block
Jack Calhoun
Lynn Canning / Robert
Michelle Caulkins De Fillipi
Laura Da Silva

Ginny Duenkel Fuldner
Tom Gompf
Robert Killeen, Jr.
Micki King
Merrill Lynch
Barbara McNamee

Ann Murphy
April Staples
Jim Richardson,
Wolverines Swim Camp
Charles Wigo, III & Janet Park
Robin Zenga

*Donors help to pay tribute to the great aquatic athletes and help support ISHOF, a non-profit organization / SC-00386 /
ISHOF Receives 100% / JAX EO 65 452 / Contributions are tax deductible to the extent permitted by law*



International Swimming Hall of Fame Members '06 -'07

Built by Swimmers For Swimming

The International Swimming Hall of Fame got its financial start from memberships by loyal fans and community conscious citizens backing "their" International Swimming Hall of Fame. To all of you who have contributed over the years – THANK YOU! To everyone else, we cannot continue to exist without YOUR support and ask that you please consider joining our growing membership rolls. We recognize our members at the following contribution levels: Benefactor's Club \$10,000 or more; Chairman's Club \$5,000; Century Club \$1,000; Champion \$500; Competitor \$250; Local Business \$100; Contributor/Family \$100; International \$50; Basic \$35. For more information about membership and how to support ISHOF: Visit www.ishof.org or call us at (954) 462-6536.

Benefactor's Club

Rob Copeland
Jean Henning
Raymond C. Rude Foundation

Chairman's Club

Adrienne Kirby
Tom Lachocki
Albert Rizzo

Century Club Member

Keith Asheffer
Alan Ford
Jon Henricks
John Jones
James Martin
Steve McFarland

Champion Member

Laura Da Silva
April Staples
Robin Zenga
Barbara McNamee
Ann Murphy
Jack Calhoun
Michelle Calkins (De Filippi)
Tom Gompf
Robert Killen Jr
Micki King
Jim Richardson (Wolverine Swim Camps)
Lynn A. Canning/ Robert E. Strand

Competitor Member

Marge Counsilman
Yuzo Hayashi
Harry Holiday III
Judith McGowan
Carolyn Schuler Jones
Dale & Jo Ann Spurgeon
Tom Stock
Albert Wiggins Jr

Local Business

Angelo's Pizza & Pasta
Camille's
Flying Cloud Motel & Florida Beach Resort
Granada Inn
M Cruz Rentals
Sea Club Oceanfront Hotel
Sans Souci Hotel
Shula's on the Beach
Smoothie Kafe
Tropic Cay
Waterfront Inns

Contributor/ Family Member

Susie Atwood
Jeff Baker
Dawn Bean
Stephanie Walsh Beilman
Sylvie Bernier
Lisa Bier
Mary Dawn Blair

Patty Caretto Brown
Jayne Owen Bruner
Ray Bussard
Michael Casciato
David Cotton
Ginny Duenkel Fuldner
Richard Edwards
John Fagan
Bob Ford
Janet Gabriel
Jack Geoghegan
Keith Glenn
Kaye Hall Greff
Bob Hoffman
Carl House
Bert Hubbard
Tomothy Johnson
T Denis Jotcham
Thelma Jotcham
Don Kane
Alice Kempthorne
Gene Kerr
Brenda Kline
Peter Malone
Nancy and Bob Mattson
Michele Mitchell
Stuart Munro
Anabel Newkirk
Michael Orstein
Mary Meagher Plant
John Prevar
Robert Rachor Jr
Paul Slamar
Norman Trusty

International Member

Tom Caccia
Mike Barrowman
Robert Bartels, Ph D
Andy Burke
Morgan & Mary Byers
Norman Garsoe
Bob Darbee
Ed Fedosky
Ford Konno
Keith Laslep
Jim Montgomery
David Robertson
Richard Rodgers
Priam Rosenberg
Frank Tillotson
Raleigh Young
Diane Weber
Amy Wu

Basic Member

Paul Ackerman
Lauren Adams
Stephanie Albright
Jillian Altenburger
Eriel Argonza
Daniel Ayers
Erin Barry

Anna Barry
Margaret Beaudouin
Robert Beach
Jonathan Bender
Richard Bober
Emily Bregman
Towney Brewster
Allyson Brown
Villette Carter
Cav & Debi Cavanaugh
Jennifer Champagne
Brad Glenn
Gaby Charmont
Stephanie Chen
Bob Clotworthy
Andrew Coe
Charlie Cole
Catie Ball Condon
Erika Crowell
Mary Cullen
Monica Cullen
Marlene Curtis
Carlyn Dasinger
Craig & Kay Davies
Jack Dever
Jacob D'Ottavio
Betty Devine
Laurie DiTommaso
Betty deBarbadillo
Rebecca Delafuente
Chris Delafuente
Gonzalo DeLeon
Matthew Dezenzo
Arlene Douglas
Jeanne Ensign
John Eife
Anne Ross-Fairbanks
Beth Faricy
Kaitlin Farinellan
Lorraine Fasullo
Isabelle Fraser
Brendan Floyd
John Flanagan
Elizabeth Floyd
Alyssa Fonseca
Tristan Formon
Rebecca Fox
Kylie Fraser
Eric Fucito
Sarah Funk
Herbert Furash
Jeffrey Ganes
Carson Gannon
Steve Gandy
Rachael Gaul
Ethan Gerstman
Mel Goldstein
Brian Gordon
Joe Groscost
Joe Guilfoyle
Paul Gigliotti
Bill Haley
Harry Hall

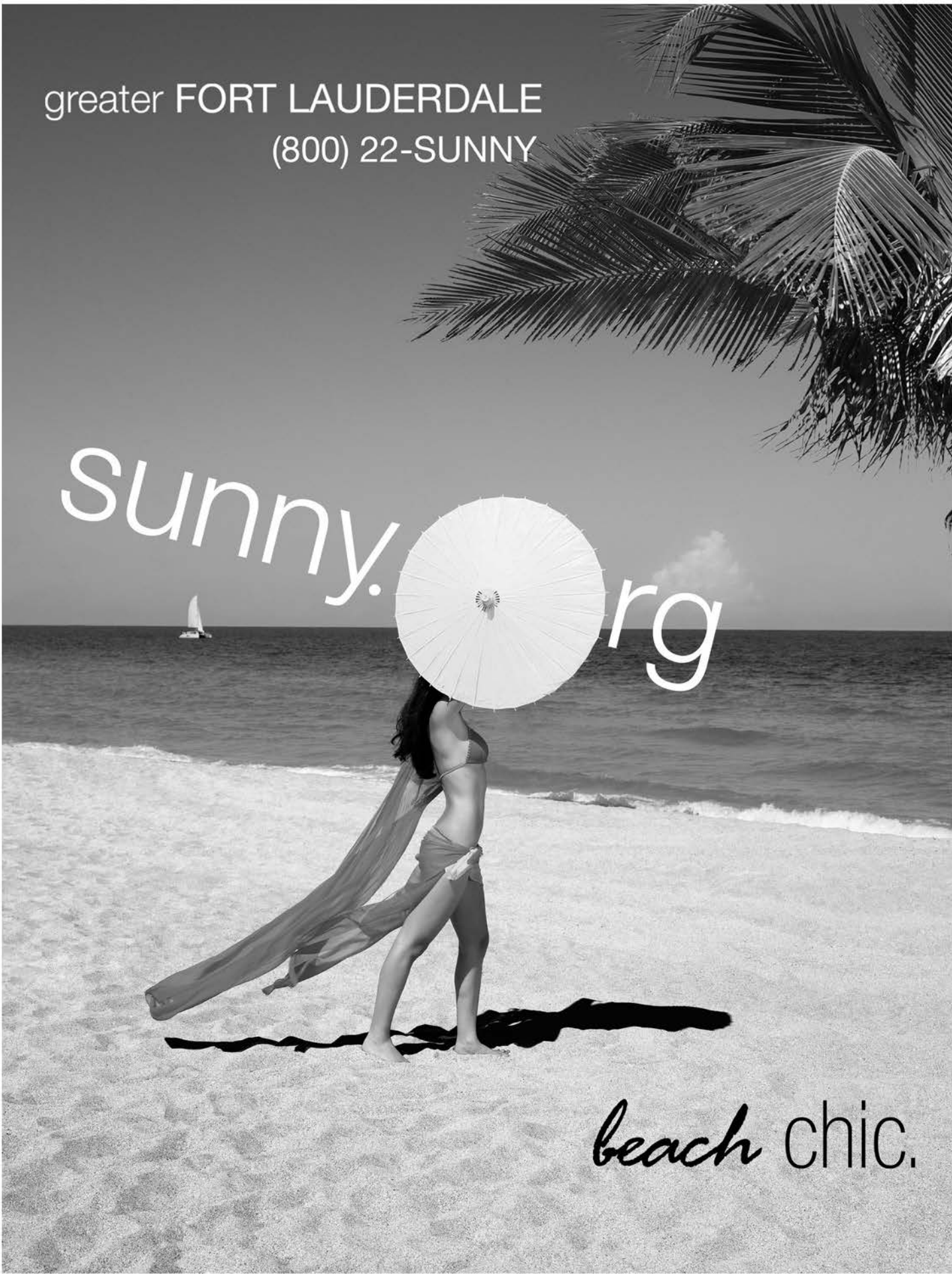
Kelsey Hall
Dick Hannula
Julie Hansen
Mark Hansen
Tom Hansen
Paul Hansen
PJ Harley
Nicole Hawkins
Emily Healy
Joe Healy
Nick Hedge
Elizabeth Hess
Carolyn House
Roger Ho
Bob Jasontek
Ginny Jasontek
James Janssen
Rachel James
Becca James
Krystyn Julian
Glenn Kaye
Richard Kaye
Don Korten
June Krauser
John Koenig Jr.
Vivian Kugler
Henk Kohler
Jill Kandigian
Joshua King
Amanda King
Stephanie Koziol
Chuck Kroll
Alexi Kuska
Sarah Yen Kyros
Christina Lawler
Emily Lang
Courtney Larcom
Elissa Lavorerio
Brody Lawson
Kate Leib
Richard Lopes
Ronald Mac Lagan
Ruth Magher
Jaqueline Accardi Mena
Georgia Miller
James Miller
Barry Mowell
Dennis McGinley
Carole Mitchell
Margaret Mac Lennan
Roxanne Motter
Ross Munro
Kevin Mahoney
Kelley Mak
Col. Jack W. Martin
Sam Martinez
Tricia Maxwell
Caroline McCarthy
Angelika Miles
Cara Murphy
Louis Murphy
Jaqueline Murphy
Laueran Nance
Casey Navin

Drew Nerby
Jennifer Nerby
Paul Nolle
Iselle Ocampo
Greg Olsen
Rose O'Connor
Morgan Pearson
Louis & Dorothy Peppe
Gail Johnson Pucci
Andrew Pearson
Alyssa Pepper
Sam Petersen
Dana Pontecorvo
Kelly Pontecorvo
Loren Price
Kirk Price
Angela Reynolds
Brianna Richson
Lauren Ross
Nicholas Rubino
Allison Schneider
Peter Schott
Jennifer Shahar
Bridgette Shallcross
Kristin Shallcross
Nick Smagula
Paul Smith
Elizabeth "Tita" Stack
Paul Soley
Joseph Soley
Teresa Soley
Jean Wells Slider
Nancy Sterling
John Sleight
William Saxsenmier
Robert Sturman
Michael Schuelke
Glenn Stout
Jeanne Struck
Nort Thornton
Chris Toth
Kate Toth
Sarah Valenta
Stephen VanDenburg
AJ Van Nispen
Will Van Nispen
Nick Van Nispen
James Vavra
Richard Wachs
Taylor Walsh
Caroline Ward
Frederic Wilson
Elizabeth Williams
Kelley Wisinger
Brian Woo
Jim Wood
Marguerite White Goyne
Barbara Yodice Whitehouse
Robert Zabel

greater FORT LAUDERDALE
(800) 22-SUNNY

sunny.org

beach chic.



INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING HALL OF FAME

43rd Annual **TOYOTA** *Honoree Induction Weekend*

TITLE SPONSOR

Toyota

PRESENTING SPONSORS

ABB

Speedo / Warnaco

GOLD LEVEL PARTNERS

DHL

Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention & Visitors Bureau

Paragon Aquatics

USA Swimming

SILVER LEVEL PARTNERS

JM Family Enterprises, Inc.

Mediterranean Shipping Company

Nike Swim

United States Aquatic Sports

BRONZE LEVEL PARTNERS

AquaCal AutoPilot, Inc.

USA Diving

Vonage - Leading the Internet Phone Revolution

BRONZE DISTINGUISHED LEVEL PARTNERS

Mr. & Mrs. Julio C. Lopez

Miss Karen Pollitt, TEVA / IVAX Pharmaceuticals

Miss Lisa S. Pollitt, TEVA / IVAX Pharmaceuticals

VisionBROWARD

TABLE SPONSORS

Duraflex International

Every Child A Swimmer

Florida Gold Coast Swimming

Tom Gompf

Jack Nelson Swim School

NAI Rauch, Weaver, Norfleet, Kurtz and Co., Commercial Realtors

South Florida Water Polo

S.W.I.M.S. Foundation

PATRONS

Alice Kempthorne

Micki King

PRODUCT SUPPLIERS

Angelo's Pizza & Pasta

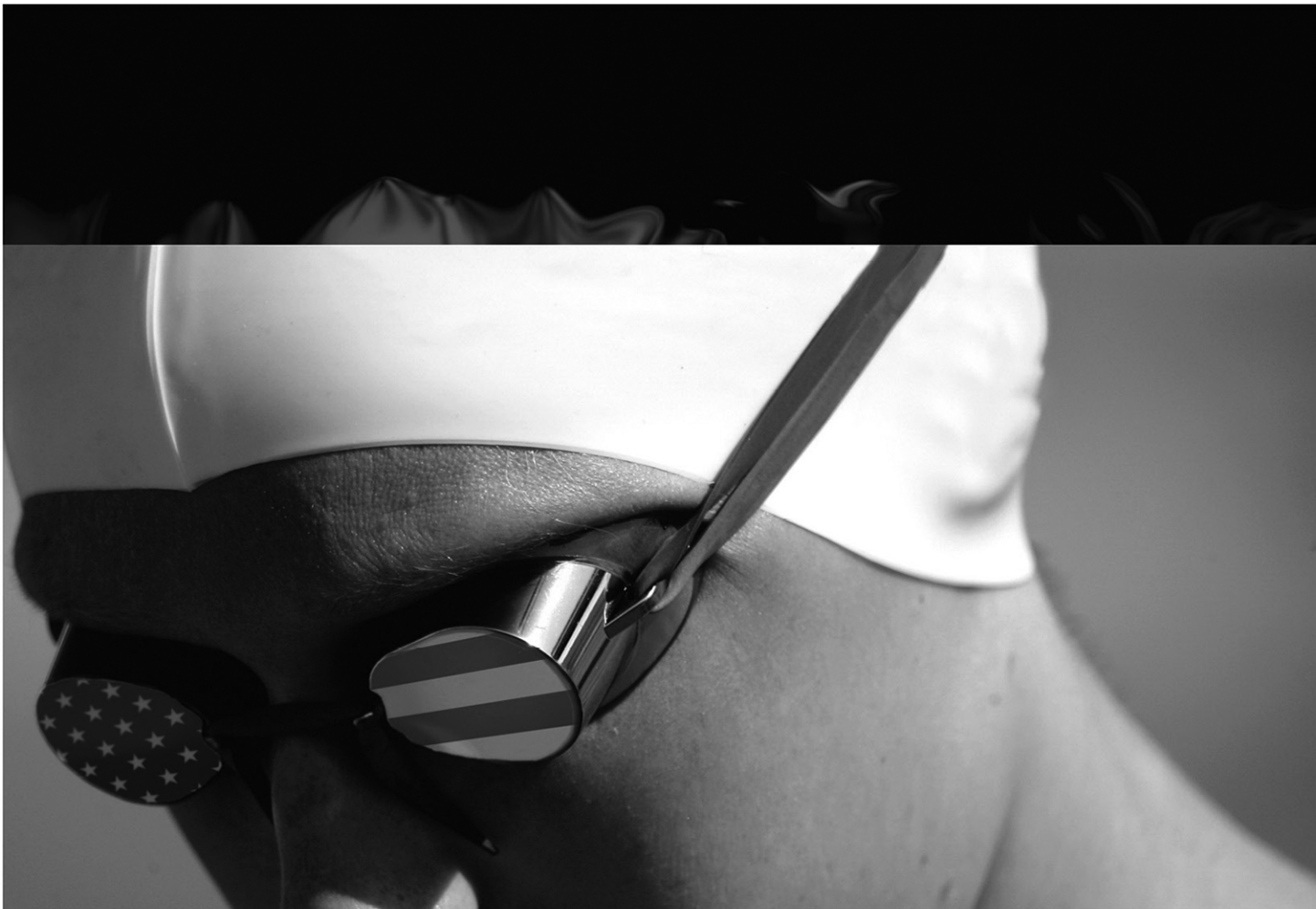
Bahia Cabana

Barefoot Wines

Camille's

Harbor Heights Women's Club

Speedo



Setting the world standard.



usaswimming.org

CONGRATULATIONS

to the 2007 ISHOF Honorees



Sydney Battersby (GBR)

Honor Pioneer Swimmer

- Two Time Olympian
- Silver, Bronze Medals
- Four World Records

Manuel Estiarte (ESP)

Honor Water Polo Player

- Six Olympic Games
- All Time Olympic Scorer & Gold Medalist

Bob Helmick (USA)

Honor Contributor

- President of FINA, USOC, AAU
- IOC Member

Penny Heyns (RSA)

Honor Swimmer

- Three Time Olympian
- Two Gold, One Bronze Medals
- 14 World Records

Mikako Kotani (JPN)

Honor Synchronized Swimmer

- Two Time Olympian
- Three Bronze Medals

Debbie Muir (CAN)

Honor Synchronized Swimming Coach

- Coach of Three Olympic & Five World Championship Gold Medalists

Ratko Rudic (YUG/ITA/USA/CRO)

Honor Water Polo Coach

- Coach of Three Olympic Gold Medal Teams
- Coach in Four Countries

Sun Shuwei (CHN)

Honor Diver

- Olympic Gold Medalist - 10m Platform

Amy Van Dyken (USA)

Honor Swimmer

- Two Time Olympian
- Six Gold Medals

Gold Medallion

Esther Williams (USA)

• Four Time National Swimming Champion

- Aquacades Star
- Movie Actress

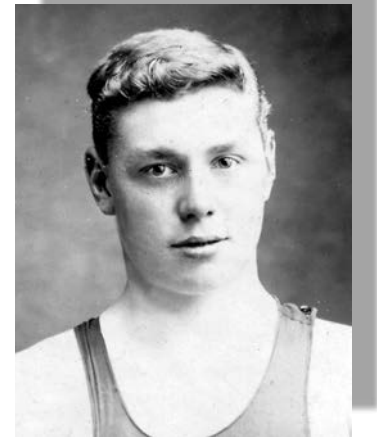
Paragon Award

Chuck Wielgus (USA)

- USA Swimming Executive Director

Sydney Battersby (GBR)

2007 Honor Pioneer Swimmer



FOR THE RECORD: 1908 OLYMPIC GAMES: silver (1500m freestyle); 1912 OLYMPIC GAMES: bronze (4x200m); 4 WORLD RECORDS: (400m freestyle, 300y freestyle, 440y freestyle, 1760y freestyle); 5 ASA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS: (220y, 440y, 880y freestyle, 1 mile long distance).

Syd Battersby swam for England at a time when Hall of Famers Henry Taylor, John Jarvis and Frank Beaurepaire were dominating world competition. Sandwiched between Taylor and Beaurepaire, Battersby won the 1500m silver medal at the 1908 Olympic Games. He set three world records in freestyle and won 5 ASA National Championships, all but one of them in 1909.

At his birth in 1887, the competitive swimming stroke of preference was the trudgen stroke which he mastered for his swimming. At the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Syd was past his prime, but helped his team win the bronze medal in the 4x200 meter freestyle relay behind Australia and the USA.





Manuel Estiarte (ESP) 2007 Honor Water Polo Player

FOR THE RECORD: 1980 OLYMPIC GAMES: 4th; 1984 OLYMPIC GAMES: 4th; 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES: 6th; 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES: silver; 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold; 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES: 4th; 1991, 1994 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: silver; 1998 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold; 1991, 1995, 1997, 1999 FINA WORLD CUP: bronze; 1983,1991, 1993, 1997, 1999 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS: silver (1991), bronze (1983,1993), 5th (1997), 6th (1999);

At just 5'8" and weighing 145 pounds, Manuel Estiarte would seem to be an unlikely candidate to be considered the greatest player of all-time in a sport whose players average 6'3" and 200 plus pounds. But Manuel's career proved once again that it's not the size of the man, but the size of his heart and what's in the head that counts the most.

Born in Manresa, Spain, in 1961, Manuel Estiarte began playing water polo as soon as he could swim and at the Barcelona Swimming Club (BSC) was identified as a water polo prodigy. He was 15 when he made his international debut and within three years was the top scorer at the Moscow Olympics in 1980. He repeated as the leading scorer in 1984 Los Angeles with a record 34 goals as the Most Outstanding Player of the Games. He led all players in scoring again in 1988 at Seoul with 26 goals.



In 1992 Estiarte became a national hero after leading Spain to its first-ever Olympic medal, silver, in their host city of Barcelona. But finishing the Games as top scorer again was little comfort following a dramatic gold medal final against Ratko Rudic's Italian team. Estiarte converted a penalty 42 seconds from full time to put Spain ahead, but nine seconds later Italy equalized and went on to win in extra time. Four years later, in Atlanta, Spain and Estiarte were once again in the Olympic final, but this time the result was different. With ten seconds to play and Spain up 7-5 against Croatia, Estiarte took possession.



"I've dreamt of this moment all my life," he said afterwards. "The last ten seconds of the Olympic final, I have the ball and Spain wins the gold medal. I waited five Olympics, but it finally happened."

All totaled, in a career that spanned over two decades, he competed in more Olympic Games, six, and scored more than any other player in Olympic history, 127. He competed in over 578 international games for the Spanish team, scoring over 600 goals. For many years, he played in the Italian Professional League with Club Pescara winning a water polo grand slam of four European Championships. In 1998, he was voted Best Player of the Perth World Championships.

"I had the privilege to take part in six Olympic Games, and in each one of them I felt emotions too special to be described. From the first, when I was just a young man, to the last, where I won and I had the honour of carrying my homeland's flag."

Following his retirement after the Sydney Games he served as a member of the International Olympic Committee Athletes' Commission until 2004.

Bob Helmick (USA)

2007 Honor Contributor

FOR THE RECORD: FINA PRESIDENT: 1984-1988; FINA HONORARY SECRETARY: 1976-1984; INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEMBER: 1985-1991; U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEMBER: 1969-2003; USOC PRESIDENT: 1985-1991; CHAIRMAN of U.S. Water Polo Committee: 1969-1972; PRESIDENT OF THE AAU: 1978-1980; SECRETARY of FINA Technical Water Polo Committee: 1972-1976; U.S. OLYMPIC WATER POLO TEAM MANAGER: 1972; 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee BOARD MEMBER and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER;



During his lifetime (1937-1991), Bob Helmick became the most influential American in international sport leading the governing bodies of the international aquatic disciplines (FINA), the United States sports authority (USOC) and the international Olympic sports authority (IOC). In his leadership positions, his primary goal was always to help the athlete.

Although restricted from athletics by childhood asthma as a youngster, Bob developed a liking to the water in general and water polo in specific. He graduated Drake University Law School with honors and as an All-American water polo player. Returning home to Des Moines, Iowa, he helped to start a water polo team at the "Y" as player/ coach. Four years later in 1969, he was appointed Chair of the AAU Men's Water Polo Committee and then Manager of the 1972 bronze medal winning U.S. Olympic Team. He was selected chairman of the FINA Technical Water Polo Committee in 1972, FINA Honorary Secretary 1976 to 1984 and FINA President 1984 to 1988.



Bob's years in FINA were productive years. He began the process to accept women's water polo into international competition. He pressed for a second water polo referee and use of ear guards at games. He fought to elevate synchronized swimming to international competition levels. He argued for three entries per event per country at Olympic and international swimming competitions and helped establish the 50 meter freestyle event in world competition. He worked to bring FINA into the modern era establishing a professional office and hiring FINA's first office manager and executive director. He negotiated FINA's first marketing contracts and he appointed a Masters Commission resulting in the formation of a 5th FINA Technical Committee for Masters disciplines.

Bob served as president of the AAU and was highly involved in passage of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. He was outspoken against the U.S.-led 1980 Olympic

boycott. As president of the United States Olympic Committee, Bob revitalized the organization and is noted for his efforts to involve athletes in the decisions and direction of the organization. He helped initiate new programs designed with the athletes in mind such as adapting the old "amateur" rule so that cash-poor athletes could receive financial compensation while training as well as the U.S.O.C. providing direct subsidies to those athletes. During his tenure, revenues and volunteers tripled and strong committee-based action was a hallmark. He served as a member of the Executive Board of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. He published numerous articles on commercial law and sport and was a guest lecturer at Yale Law School and instructor at Drake Law School.



At 6 feet 4 inches, this statuesque, debonair, silver-haired leader also served seven years on the International Olympic Committee and was a member of the IOC Executive Board. He was regarded as one of the most important leaders in the Olympic movement. As an administrator, he conducted business with one thing in mind: the well-being of the athlete.

Penny Heyns (RSA) 2007 Honor Swimmer



FOR THE RECORD: 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES: competitor; 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (100m breaststroke, 200m breaststroke); 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES: bronze (100m breaststroke); FOURTEEN WORLD RECORDS: (2-50m breaststroke, 5-100m breaststroke, 4-200m breaststroke, 1-50m breaststroke (sc), 2-100m breaststroke (sc); 1994 COMMONWEALTH GAMES: bronze (100m breaststroke).

At the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, Penny Heyns made Olympic swimming history when she became the first woman to win both the 100 meter and 200 meter breaststroke events at the same Olympic Games. She is also the only woman to hold as many as 14 World Records in breaststroke events and to hold all three breaststroke World Records simultaneously: the 50, 100 and 200 meter long course. She is the only swimmer to have broken a total of four individual World Records in one competition and she did it twice in 1999 in Los Angeles and Sydney. In Durban, she broke two short course World Records in one hour. At the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games, she competed in her third Olympics winning the bronze medal in the 100 meter breaststroke.



As a latecomer to the sport at age 14, Penny knew nothing about Olympic competition as South Africa had been banned from the Olympic Games. With the ban lifted in 1992, she qualified as the youngest member of the team (17 yrs), competing in Barcelona and finishing 33rd and 34th in the breaststroke events. She then set her sights on Atlanta 1996 where she became the first Olympic gold medalist for South Africa in the post-apartheid era since Joan Harrison had won the 100m backstroke 44 years earlier in Helsinki.

Penny is a graduate of Amanzimtoti High School in Kwazulu-Natal Province and attended college at the University of Nebraska in the USA where she was an NCAA National

Champion in the 200m breaststroke. She also trained with her coach Jan Bidrmen in Calgary.

Penny was named by *Swimming World Magazine* as the Female World Swimmer of the Year in 1996 and 1999. She has served as a member of the FINA Athletes Commission and currently is a business woman, motivational and public speaker and television presenter.



Mikako Kotani (JPN) 2007 Honor Synchronized Swimmer



FOR THE RECORD: 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES: bronze (solo, duet); 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES: bronze (duet); 1986 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: bronze (duet, team); 1991 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: silver (duet), bronze (solo, team); 1985 PAN PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (duet), silver (solo); 1987 PAN PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (duet); 1985 WORLD CUP: bronze (team); 1987 WORLD CUP: Bronze (duet, team); 1989 WORLD CUP: silver (duet), bronze (solo, team); 1989 JAPAN OPEN: gold (solo); 1989 SWISS OPEN: gold (solo), silver (duet); 1980 MALLORCA OPEN: gold (solo); 1990 GOODWILL GAMES: silver (solo, duet)

What Hall of Fame Olympic Champions Tracy Ruiz, Carolyn Waldo, Candy Costie, Michele Cameron, The Josephson Twins, Sylvie Frechette and Kristen Babb were to the U.S. and Canada, beautiful Mikako Kotani was to Japan! They all competed against each other and Mikako was always on the victory stand with them. She was so publicized and idolized in her country that Japanese television crews followed her everywhere. With her athleticism and warm personality, she helped to popularize synchronized swimming in her country. She is a “household name” and recognized everywhere in Japan.



Mikako studied abroad at Gail Emery's Walnut Creek Aquanauts in California and from 1985 to 1988, she won gold medals in solo at the Japan, Swiss and Mallorca Opens. At the 1988 Seoul Olympics, as the first female in Japanese history to carry the flag in the Opening Ceremony at the Olympic Games, Mikako won the bronze medal in both the solo and duet events. She repeated as the duet bronze medalist four years later at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. Unlike the World Championship and Olympic gold medal duet teams of the Josephson twins, Waldo and Cameron, Vanderburg and Calkins, Ruiz and Costie, all of whom performed in duet competitions together for most of their careers, Mikako had a different partner for each major competition: Tanaka and Okuno for

two Olympic Games and Takayama and Itoh for two World Championships - and she still medaled as a silver or bronze winner.

After retirement, she opened a school for synchronized swimming, so that every little girl who wanted to participate in synchronized swimming would be able to regardless of finances. She has served on the Japan Olympic Committee, IOC Athletes Commission, and Association of National Olympic Committees and in 1997, introduced the Olympic Truce Resolution to the United Nations General Assembly. She is a television commentator, interviewer and celebrity.





Debbie Muir (CAN)

2007 Honor Synchronized Swimming Coach

FOR THE RECORD: 1984, 1988, 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES: Synchronized Swimming Coach; 1978, 1982, 1986, 1991 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: Synchronized Swimming Coach; Coach of FOUR OLYMPIANS Winning Three Gold Medals and Three Silver Medals; Coach of SIX WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MEDALISTS winning eight gold and two silver medals; Coach of THREE PAN AMERICAN GAMES MEDALISTS winning three gold medals; Coach of ONE COMMONWEALTH GAMES MEDALIST winning one silver medal; CANADIAN NATIONAL TEAM COACH: 1976 - 1991

For a twelve year period from 1978 to 1991, most all of Canada's international synchronized swimming medalists came from Coach Debbie Muir's hometown team, the Calgary Aquabelles. She began her coaching career in 1973 as an assistant with the Aquabelles. Within two years she became the head coach and within seven years she was the Canadian National Team Coach. Debbie developed a team of winners who emerged as National, Pan American, Commonwealth, World and Olympic Champions. She is recognized as one of the most winningest coaches in synchronized swimming and in Canadian sport.

At synchronized swimming's Olympic debut in 1984, her swimmer Carolyn Waldo won the silver medal in the solo event. Waldo returned in 1988 to win the gold medal and she also won the gold medal in the duet event with Aquabelle teammate Michele Cameron. Debbie's swimmers Kelly Kryczka and Sharon Hambrock won the duet silver medal in the 1984 Games.



Debbie's first World Champions began to appear at the 1978 Berlin Championships when Helen Vanderberg won the solo event and the duet event with teammate Michele Calkins. Winning ways continued in 1982 Quayaquil with Kryczka and Hambrock winning the duet event. A mostly all-Muir team won the Team event. In 1986 Madrid, Canada was on top again when Muir-coached swimmers won all the events - solo (Waldo), duet (Waldo/Cameron) and team.



Muir's teams won all the solo and duet medals at the 1979 and 1987 FINA Cups. Her swimmers won medals at the 1979 Pan American Games and the 1982 Commonwealth Games. She served as the Canadian National Team Coach from 1978 to 1991. When the off-the-wall under water dolphin kick in backstroke was in its infancy, she used her under water synchro skills to help Mark Tewksbury win the gold medal in the 100m backstroke at the 1992 Olympic Games.

After retiring from the Canadian program, she was a consultant for many teams and coaches in Japan, Sweden, South Korea, England and Egypt. From 1995 to 2000, Debbie coached the Australian National Team in preparation for the Sydney Olympics and led the squad to its best international result at the Games. Debbie returned to Calgary to found her own company, Performance Training and Development, providing senior managers with the necessary skills to help their employees be more effective on the job.

As one of the world's most celebrated synchronized swimming coaches ever, Debbie Muir coached four swimmers inducted into the prestigious International Swimming Hall of Fame - Carolyn Waldo, Helen Vanderberg, Michele Cameron and Michele Calkins.

Ratko Rudic (YUG/ITA/USA/CRO)

2007 Honor Water Polo Coach

FOR THE RECORD: 1980 OLYMPIC GAMES: silver (player, YUG); 1984 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (coach, YUG); 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (coach, YUG); 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (coach, ITA); 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES: bronze (coach, ITA); 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES: (coach, ITA); 1973 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: bronze (player, YUG); 1986 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (coach, YUG); 1994 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: gold (coach, ITA); 1970 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: bronze (player, YUG); 1974 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: bronze (player, YUG); 1977 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: silver (player, YUG); 1985 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: silver (coach, YUG); 1987 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: silver (coach, YUG); 1995 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: gold (coach, ITA); 1999 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: bronze (coach, ITA); 1987 FINA WORLD CUP: gold (coach, YUG); 1993 FINA WORLD CUP: gold (coach, ITA); 1999 FINA WORLD CUP: silver (coach, ITA); 2003 FINA WORLD LEAGUE: bronze (coach, USA); 2003 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: gold (coach, USA).



Ratko Rudic is regarded as one of the best, if not the best, water polo coach to walk the deck of the pool. In an ongoing career which now spans five Olympic Games, Rudic-coached teams have won three Olympic gold and a bronze medal. With his identifiable burly mustache and his animated coaching mannerisms on the pool deck, he has coached in four countries, Yugoslavia, Italy, United States and Croatia and developed teams and players who have excelled in international play.



As a player in his native Yugoslavia, he played 297 times for the National Team winning European Championship bronze (1974, 1974) and silver medals (1977) and a World Championship bronze medal (1973). He was the team's leading scorer. A member of the 1968 and 1976 Olympic Teams but unable to play due to injuries, he helped his team win the silver medal at the 1980 Games in Moscow. His Partizan Club was eight times national champions and two times Europe's top team (1974, 1975).

In 1981, he took the play book in hand and became the coach of the Yugoslav Junior National Team which won silver medals in World Championship and European junior world play. His young players Bukic, Milanovic, Sostar, Simenc, Vicevic and others later formed the core of the

National Team during its golden period from 1984 to 1991. Rudic became the Head Coach and met with unprecedented success winning the gold medal at the 1984 and 1988 Olympics and everything in between including World Championships and World Cups.

In the late 1980's, he took the helm of the Italian National Team and during a ten year period conquered the Grand Slam of water polo winning the four most important consecutive competitions: gold medals at the 1992 Olympic Games, 1994 World Championships, 1993 and 1995 European Championships and 1993 FINA World Cup.

Following the Sydney Olympics of 2000, he received the Head Coaching position of the USA Men's National Team where he developed the Strategic Project Gold Plan to take the US team through the 2008 Beijing Olympics. But in 2005, the President of Croatia called. "We need you to come home," he said. And Ratko has delivered. After finishing ninth at the 2004 Olympic Games, Croatia finished atop the podium at the 2007 FINA World Championships, proving he is still master of the game.

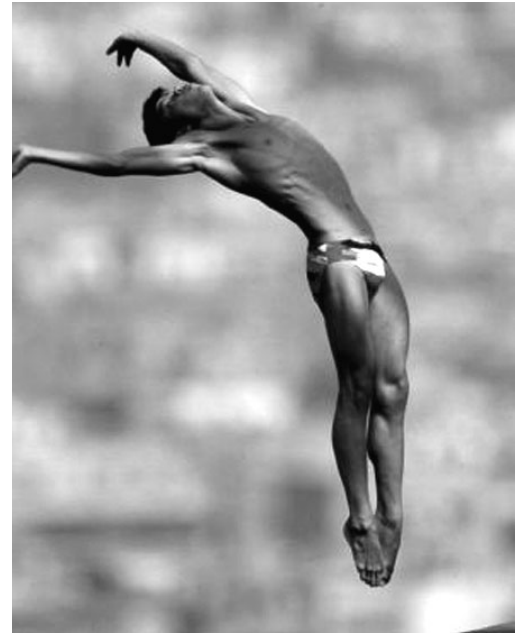
Sun Shuwei (CHN) 2007 Honor Diver



FOR THE RECORD: 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (10m platform); 1991 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (10m platform); 1994 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: silver (10m platform); 1998 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (10m platform synchro).

Sun Shuwei was 16 years old when he won the 1991 Perth World Championship 10m platform defeating his teammate Xiong Ni. Two years later at age 18, he was the Olympic Champion in the event, becoming China's first male Olympic diver to win the gold medal on the 10m platform. His score of 677.31 points was well ahead of the silver and bronze medalists, Scott Donie (USA) and

Xiong Ni (CHN). At the 1994 Rome World Championships, Russia's Dmitry Sautin beat him by only four points but Sun returned in 1998 to win the World Championship gold medal in the 10m platform synchro with partner Liang Tian.



Sun started diving at the age of nine at the Guangdong Provincial Spare-time Sports School. At only 1.55 meters and 45 kilograms, he was a small athlete who relied on perfect technique to score high points. From 1988 to 1992, he won platform gold medals at the 1990 Beijing Asian Games, Canada International Invitational and Chinese National Championships. He missed the 1996 Atlanta Olympics due to eye surgery caused by a detached retina. The injury prevented serious diving the remainder of his career.

Swimming World Magazine named Sun, the World's Best Male Platform Diver in 1991. He was selected China's best diver in 1990 as well as one of China's national top ten athletes of 1993. Upon retirement, he was invited to coach on the national team becoming China's only national coach who was an Olympic gold medal winner.



Amy Van Dyken (USA)

2007 Honor Swimmer

FOR THE RECORD: 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES; gold (50m freestyle, 100m butterfly, 4x100m medley, 4x100m freestyle), 4th (100m freestyle); 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES: gold (4x100m medley, 4x100m freestyle); ONE WORLD RECORD: (50m butterfly-sc); 1994 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: silver (4x100m freestyle, 4x100m medley), bronze (50m freestyle); 1998 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (50m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle, 4x100m medley); 1995 PAN AMERICAN GAMES: gold (100m butterfly, 4x100m freestyle, 4x100m medley), silver (100m freestyle); 1994 NCAA NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS: gold (50m freestyle).

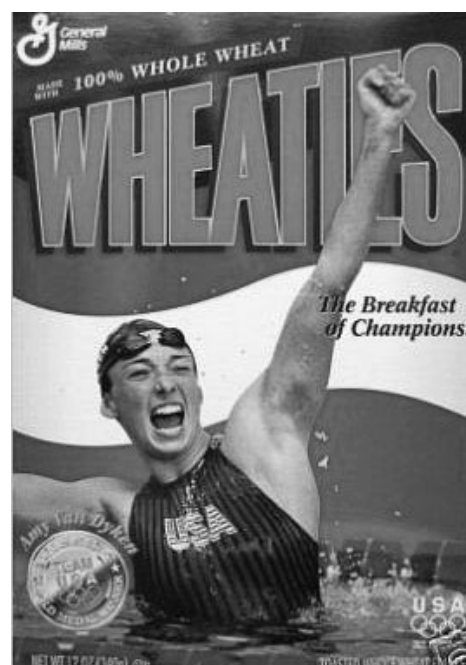


Amy VanDyken set the world on fire when she qualified in five events for the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games and won an unpredicted four gold medals - 50 free, 100 fly and both relays, the most ever by an American woman at one Olympic Games and a feat achieved only two other times in women's Olympic swimming history.

An asthmatic since childhood limiting her to about 65% of normal lung capacity, she was advised by her doctors to take up swimming. A slow starter, it took her a few years to finish one length of the pool. But after winning a race, she was hooked. As she matured, she became a Spartan, no-nonsense competitor who tried to psych out her opponents with pre-race claps, growls and stares. After her stellar Atlanta Olympic performance, she won three gold medals at the 1998 Perth World Championship and another two more Olympic gold medals at the 2000 Sydney Games as a member of the 4 x 100 meter freestyle and medley relays giving her a total of six career Olympic gold medals.

Amy competed in the 1995 Pan American and Pan Pacific Games winning four gold and three silver medals in freestyle and butterfly events. She was the NCAA Female Swimmer of the Year at Colorado State University in 1994 and then trained with US National Team coach, Jonty Skinner.

At 6'0" and 145 pounds, Amy is one of the world's great freestyle and butterfly sprinters who held the World Record in the 50m butterfly - short course. She was the 1996 U.S.O.C Female Athlete of the Year and the Associated Press Worldwide Female Athlete of the Year. She is seen on the Wheaties cereal box, Got Milk ad and TV and radio programming along with husband Tom Rouen, NFL punter who has won two Super Bowl rings with the **Denver Broncos**.




FASTSKIN®
FS-PRO
an aqualab™ production

At the 12th Fina World Championships...

12 of 15 World Records were set in Speedo
21 of 22 American Records set in FS-PRO



SpeedoUSA.com

Speedo® and  are registered trademarks of and used under license from Speedo International Limited

speedo 

2007 Honoree Selection Committee and Procedure

The ISHOF Selection Committee, chaired by Camillo Cametti and comprised of internationally known authorities in the sport, receives and considers nominees. All aspects of a nominee's career are carefully reviewed. A balloting process is used to finalize the list, which then is presented to the ISHOF Board of Directors for approval. For the complete selection process and criteria, visit our website at www.ishof.org.

The International Swimming Hall of Fame Selection Committee is comprised of:

Chairman Camillo Cametti (ITA)	Angus Edghill (BAR)	Tatyana Lekhtsier (UZB)	Murray Rose (AUS)
Jorge Aguado (ARG)	Paul Ellercamp (AUS)	Tom Logan (NZL)	Dennis Ryther (USA)
Stuart Alldritt (AUS)	Barney Favaro (USA)	Anita Lonsbrough (GBR)	Mikhail Ryzhak (RUS)
Teresa Andersen-Watts (USA)	Mark Fellner (CAN)	Ulla Lundgaard (DEN)	Jose Sacadura (POR)
Lars Aunbirk (DEN)	Cathy Ferguson Brennan (USA)	Francis Luyce (FRA)	Matsuziro Saito (JPN)
Sandra Baldwin (USA)	Maurice Ferguson (GBR)	Margaret MacLennan (CAN)	Michel Salles (FRA)
David Barney (USA)	Bryan Finlay (CAN)	Antonio Mariscal (MEX)	Vladimir Salmikov (RUS)
Bob Bartels (USA)	Lars Fjarrstad (SWE)	Kalman Markovits (HUN)	Gideon Sam (RSA)
Claus Bastian (GER)	Dawn Fraser (AUS)	Nicholas Martin (HUN)	Safeya Sarwat (EGY)
Lynne Bates (AUS)	Leif Funch (DEN)	Roland Matthes (GER)	Terry Saying (USA)
Dawn Pawson Bean (USA)	Bruce Furniss (USA)	Judy McGowan (USA)	Charlie Schroeder (USA)
Chaker Belhadj (TUN)	Don Gambрил (USA)	Russell McKinnon (AUS)	Mark Schubert (USA)
Hobie Billingsley (USA)	Bob Gaughran (USA)	Mary T. Meagher-Plant (USA)	Henri Serandour (FRA)
Mary Black (GBR)	Juan Gil-Sabio (SPN)	Stavros Michaelides (CYP)	Artie Shaw (NZL)
Rafael Blanco (SPN)	Jens Glavind (DEN)	Patric Mills (USA)	Bill Shaw (CAN)
Lynn Blouin (CAN)	Tom Gompf (USA)	Jim Montgomery (USA)	Hans-Peter Sick (GER)
Jean Boiteux (FRA)	Rene Gonzalez-Mejia (NCA)	Peter Montgomery (AUS)	Art Solow (USA)
Flavio Bomio (SUI)	Brian Gordon (USA)	Phil Moriarty (USA)	Mark Spitz (USA)
George Breen (USA)	Judy Grinham (GBR)	David Morrill (VEN)	Geoff Stokes (GBR)
Carol Burch (USA)	Joe Groscost (USA)	Neil Muir (CAN)	Isobe Tadashi (JPN)
Ray Bussard (USA)	Michael C. Gross (GER)	Bandusiri Munasinghe (SRI)	Katsumi Takagi (JPN)
Giorgio Cagnotto (ITA)	Jacque Grossman (USA)	Felipe Munoz (MEX)	Don Talbot (AUS)
Forbes Carlile (AUS)	Christopher Guesdon (AUS)	Kevin Murphy (GBR)	Shelley Taylor Smith (AUS)
Sandro Castellano (ITA)	Roy Gunell (CAN)	Johan Nairn (DEN)	Nick Theiry (CAN)
Morrie Chiang (TPE)	Dezso Gyarmati (HUN)	Gail Neall (AUS)	Chief Olatokunbo Thomas (NIG)
Hans Chronak (SWE)	Marlis Haerberli (SUI)	Soren Nielsen (DEN)	Nort Thornton (USA)
Anne Clark (GBR)	Stefanie Haerberli (SUI)	Monte Nitzkowski (USA)	John Trembley (USA)
David Clark (USA)	Gary Hall (USA)	Takeo Nomura (JPN)	Monserrat Treserras (ESP)
Stephen Clark (USA)	Dick Hannula (USA)	David Norman (RSA)	Michael Ursu (AUS)
Alan Clarkson (GBR)	Rob Hanou (NED)	Jaroslav Novak (CZE)	Elena Vaitsekhovskaia (RUS)
Bob Clotworthy (USA)	Archie Harris (USA)	Ron O'Brien (USA)	Diane Vilagos (CAN)
Rose Cody (PUR)	Viateur Havyarimana (BDR)	Ward O'Connell (USA)	Rick Walker (USA)
Cecil Colwin (CAN)	Toshihisa Hayashi (JPN)	Javier Ostos-Mora (MEX)	Bryan Weaver (USA)
Bartolo Consolo (ITA)	Peter Heatly (GBR)	Pierre Otis (CAN)	Conrad Wennerberg (USA)
Lynne Cox (USA)	Nancy Hogshead-Makar (USA)	Roger Parsons (ESP)	John Whitehouse (AUS)
Vilma Veronica Cropper (TRI)	Peter Huisfeld (USA)	Val Parsons (ESP)	Beth Whittall (CAN)
Peter Daland (USA)	Bob Ingram (USA)	Henry Perera (SRI)	Phil Whitten (USA)
Penny Lee Dean (USA)	Gail Johnson-Pucci (USA)	Dale Petranec (USA)	Nancy Wightman (USA)
John Deininger (USA)	Sylvie Josse (FRA)	Eraldo Pizzo (ITA)	Ivan Wingate (AUS)
Gianni DeMagistris (ITA)	Gyorgy Karpati (HUN)	Claudio Plit (ARG)	Howard Kai Hay Wong (CHN)
Terry Denison (GBR)	Dick Kimball (USA)	Edwin Pope (USA)	Mario Cardoso Xavier (BRA)
Donna de Varona (USA)	Micki King (USA)	Paul Quinlan (AUS)	John York (USA)
John Devitt (AUS)	Ada Kok (NED)	Sam Ramsamy (RSA)	David Yudovin (USA)
Klaus Dibiasi (ITA)	Said Lamrini (MOR)	Mike Read (GBR)	
James Doty (USA)	Mustapha Larfaoui (ALG)	Mary Ann Reeves (CAN)	
Barbara Dowell (RSA)	Laurie Lawrence (AUS)	Christa Reinhart (GER)	
Lyle Draves (USA)	Sammy Lee (USA)	Sharon Robb (USA)	



Put Yourself In Our Suits

Advertisement for MacGregor Swimsuits
1984 Olympic Gold Medalists Rowdy Gaines, Tracy Caulkins and Steve Lundquist



1968 Olympic Springboard Champ
Bernie Wrightson and Coach Dick Smith



1968 Olympic Diving Gold Medalists
Sue Gossick and Micki King

**Get Barefoot
and Have A Great Time!**



**Official Wine Sponsor
of the
International
Swimming Hall of Fame**

43rd Annual
TOYOTA
Honoree Induction Weekend



1965-2007 Honorees By Country

International Swimming Hall of Fame

ALGERIA (ALG)

Larfaoui, Mustapha (1998) Contributor

ARGENTINA (ARG)

- * Campbell, Jeannette (1991) Swimmer
- * Iglesias, Horatio (2003) Open Water Swimmer
- * Zorrilla, Alberto (1976) Swimmer

AUSTRALIA (AUS)

- Armstrong, Duncan (1996) Swimmer
- * Beaurepaire, Sir Frank (1967) Swimmer
- Berry, Kevin (1980) Swimmer
- Carlile, Forbes (1976) Coach
- * Cavill Family (1970) Contributors (6)
- * Charlton, Andrew "Boy" (1972) Swimmer
- Cooper, Brad (1994) Swimmer
- * Cotton, Frank (1989) Pioneer Contributor
- Crapp, Lorraine (1972) Swimmer
- Davies, John (1984) Swimmer
- * Dennis, Clare (1982) Swimmer
- Devitt, John (1979) Swimmer
- * Durack, Fanny (1967) Swimmer
- * Eve, Richmond Cavill (1991) Pioneer Diver
- Ford, Michelle (1994) Swimmer
- Fraser, Dawn (1965) Swimmer
- Gallagher, Harry (1984) Coach
- * Gathercole, Terry (1984) Swimmer
- Gould, Shane (1977) Swimmer
- * Guthrie, Frank (1991) Coach
- * Healy, Cecil (1981) Swimmer
- Henricks, Jon (1973) Swimmer
- * Herford, Sam (1992) Coach
- Holland, Steve (1989) Swimmer
- * Kellerman, Annette (1974) Contributor
- * Kieran, Barney (1969) Swimmer
- Konrads, John & Isa (1971) Swimmers
- * Lane, Freddy (1969) Swimmer
- Lawrence, Laurie (1996) Coach
- * Marshall, John (1973) Swimmer
- Neall, Gail (1996) Swimmer
- O'Brien, Ian (1985) Swimmer
- O'Neill, Susan (2006) Swimmer
- Perkins, Kieren (2006) Swimmer
- * Phillips, William Berge (1997) Contributor
- Rose, Murray (1965) Swimmer
- * Steedman, Charles (2000) Pioneer Contributor, GBR/AUS
- Talbot, Don (1979) Coach
- Theile, David (1968) Swimmer
- * Wallis, C.W. (1986) Pioneer/Contributor
- Wenden, Michael (1979) Swimmer
- * Whitfield, Beverly (1995) Swimmer
- Wickham, Tracy (1992) Swimmer
- Windle, Robert (1990) Swimmer
- * Wylie, Mina (1975) Swimmer

AUSTRIA (AUT)

- * Neumann, Dr. Paul (1986) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Scheff, Otto (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Wahle, Otto (1996) Pioneer Swimmer, AUT/USA

BELGIUM (BEL)

- * Blitz, Gerard (1990) Pioneer Water Polo
- * Plentinx, Joseph (1988) Pioneer Water Polo

BRAZIL (BRA)

- * Lenk, Maria (1988) Swimmer

CANADA (CAN)

- Baumann, Alex (1992) Swimmer
- Bergen, Paul (1998) Coach, USA/CAN
- Bernier, Sylvie (1996) Diver
- Calkins, Michelle (2001) Synchronized Swimmer

Cameron, Michelle (2000) Synchronized Swimmer

Colwin, Cecil (1993) Contributor, CAN/RSA

- * Corsan, George Sr. (1971) Contributor
- * Davis, Victor (1994) Swimmer
- * Firby, Howard (1985) Coach
- Frechette, Sylvie (2003) Synchronized Swimmer
- Gate, George (1989) Coach
- * Hodgson, George (1968) Swimmer
- Hutton, Ralph (1984) Swimmer
- * MacKellar, Lillian "Billie" (1993) Pioneer Coach/Contrib./Synchro., USA/CAN/NZL
- Muir, Debbie (2007) Synchro Coach
- Nicholas, Cindy (2005) Open Water Swimmer
- Ottenbrite, Anne (1999) Swimmer
- * Seller, Peg (1988) Pioneer Synchro
- Snelling, Deryk (1993) Coach, CAN/GBR
- Tanner, Elaine (1980) Swimmer
- Taylor, June (1991) Pioneer Synchro
- Tewksbury, Mark (2000) Swimmer
- Thierry, Nick (2001) Contributor
- Vanderburg, Helen (1985) Synchro
- Waldo, Carolyn (1994) Synchro

CHINA (CHN)

- Gao, Min (1998) Diver
- Mingxia, Fu (2005) Diver
- Ni, Xiong (2006) Diver
- Shuwei, Sun (2007) Diver
- Tan, Liangde (2000) Diver
- Xu, Yanmei (2000) Diver
- Xu, Yiming (2003) Diver
- Zhou, Jihong (1994) Diver

CROATIA (CRO)

Rudic, Ratko (2007) Water Polo Coach, CRO/ITA/USA/YUG

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (TCH)

Duchkova, Milena (1983) Diver

DENMARK (DEN)

- Andersen, Greta (1969) Swimmer
- * Clausen-Fryland, Stefani (1988) Pioneer Diver
- Harup, Karen (1975) Swimmer
- Hveger, Ragnhild (1966) Swimmer

EGYPT (EGY)

- Abouheif, Abdellatif (1998) Open Water Swimmer
- * Simaika, Farid (1982) Diver

FRANCE (FRA)

- Boiteux, Jean (1982) Swimmer
- Caron, Christine "Kiki" (1998) Swimmer
- * Cousteau, Jacques-Yves (1967) Contributor
- * Drigny, Emile Georges (1984) Contributor
- * Jany, Alex (1977) Swimmer
- * Minville, Alban (1980) Coach
- * Padou, Henri (1970) Water Polo
- * Taris, Jean (1984) Swimmer
- * Thevenot, Monfieur (1990) Pioneer Contributor

GREAT BRITAIN (GBR)

- Asher, Jane (2006) Masters Swimmer
- * Battersby, Sydney (2007) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Cameron, James Malcolm "Taffy" (2003) Contributor
- * Cooper, M. Joyce (1996) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Cummins, Captain Bert W. (1974) Contributor
- * Derbyshire, "Rob" (2005) Pioneer Swimmer/Water Polo/Coach
- * Fern, Harold (1974) Contributor
- * Fletcher, Jennie (1971) Swimmer
- * Forsberg, Gerald (1998) Pioneer Open Water Contributor

Grinham, Judy (1981) Swimmer

- * Harding, Phyllis (1995) Pioneer-Swimmer
- * Hatfield, John (1984) Swimmer/Water Polo
- * Hearn, George (1986) Pioneer Contributor
- * Henry, William (1974) Contributor
- * Holman, Frederick (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Jarvis, John (1968) Swimmer
- Lonsbrough, Anita (1983) Swimmer
- * Mann, Matt II (1965) Coach, USA/GBR
- * Moore, Belle (1989) Pioneer Swimmer
- Moorhouse, Adrian (1999) Swimmer
- * Morton, Lucy (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Parrington, Frank (1986) Pioneer Plunger
- * Radmilovic, Paul (1967) Water Polo
- * Rawlinson, Austin (1994) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Smith, Charles (1981) Water Polo
- Snelling, Deryk (1993) Coach, CAN/GBR
- * Steedman, Charles (2000) Pioneer Contributor
- Streeter, Alison (2006) Open Water Swimmer
- * Taylor, Henry (1969) Swimmer
- * Thomas, Ralph (2004) Pioneer Contributor
- * Trudgeon, John (1974) Contributor
- * Webb, Captain Matthew (1965) Swimmer
- Wilkie, David (1983) Swimmer
- * Wilkinson, George (1980) Water Polo
- * Wilson, William (2003) Pioneer Contributor

GERMANY & FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

GERMANY (GER/FRG)

- * Bathe, Walter (1970) Swimmer
- * Bieberstein, Arno (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Brack, Walter (1997) Pioneer Swimmer
- Fassnacht, Hans (1992) Swimmer
- Gross, Michael (1995) Swimmer
- * Gunst, Fritz (1990) Pioneer Water Polo
- * Gunther, Paul (1988) Pioneer Diver
- Happe, Ursula (1997) Swimmer
- * Hoppenberg, Ernst (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Rademacher, Erich (1972) Water Polo/Swimmer
- * Rausch, Emil (1968) Swimmer
- * Ritter, R. Max (1965) Contributor, USA/GER
- * Schrader, Hilde (1994) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Sietas, Erwin (1992) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Walz, Gattlob (1988) Pioneer Diver
- * Zacharias, Georg (2002) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Zurner, Albert (1988) Pioneer Diver

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR)

- # Anke, Hannelore (1990) Swimmer
- # Ender, Kornelia (1981) Swimmer
- Hoffman, Falk (1999) Diver
- # Kother, Rosemarie (1986) Swimmer
- Kramer, Ingrid (1975) Diver
- # Krause, Barbara (1988) Swimmer
- Matthes, Roland (1981) Swimmer
- # Metschuck, Caren (1990) Swimmer
- # Otto, Kristin (1993) Swimmer
- # Pollack, Andrea (1987) Swimmer
- # Reimisch, Rica (1989) Swimmer
- # Richter, Ulrike (1983) Swimmer
- # Schneider, Petra (1989) Swimmer
- # Tauber, Ulrika (1988) Swimmer
- # Thumer, Petra (1987) Swimmer

BRITISH GUYANA (GUY)

- * Spence Bros, Walter, Leonard, Wallace (1967) Swimmers

HUNGARY (HUN)

- * Barany, Dr. Istvan (1978) Swimmer
- * Csik, Ferenc (1983) Swimmer
- Darnyi, Tamas (2000) Swimmer

- * Donath, Leo (1988) Pioneer Contributor
- Egerszegi, Krisztina (2001) Swimmer
- Farago, Tamas (1993) Water Polo
- Gyarmati, Andrea (1995) Swimmer
- Gyarmati, Dezso (1976) Water Polo
- Gyenge, Valerie (1978) Swimmer
- * Hajos, Alfred (1966) Swimmer
- * Halassy, Oliver (1978) Water Polo
- * Halmay, Zoltan (1968) Swimmer
- * Homonnay, Marton (1971) Water Polo
- * Hunyadi, Stefan (1969) Coach, HUN/ITA/USA
- Karpati, Gyorgy (1982) Water Polo
- * Komjadi, Bela (1995) Pioneer Water Polo
- * Lemhenyi, Dezso (1998) Water Polo/Coach/Contributor
- Markovits, Kalman (1994) Water Polo
- Mayer, Mihaly (1987) Water Polo
- * Nemeth, Jano "Jim" (1969) Water Polo
- Novak, Eva & Ilona (1973) Swimmers
- * Rajki, Bela (1996) Contributor
- Rozsa, Norbert (2005) Swimmer
- * Sarosi, Imre (1981) Coach
- Szekely, Eva (1976) Swimmer
- Szivos Jr., Istvan (1996) Water Polo
- * Szivos Sr., Istvan (1997) Water Polo
- Szoke, Katalin (1985) Swimmer

- ITALY (ITA)
- Cagnotto, Giorgio (1992) Diver
- Calligaris, Novella (1986) Swimmer
- DeMagistris, Gianni (1995) Water Polo
- Dibiasi, Carlo (2006) Pioneer Coach
- Dibiasi, Klaus (1981) Diver
- * Hunyadi, Stefan (1969) Coach, HUN/ITA/USA
- Lamberti, Giorgio (2004) Swimmer
- * Majoni, Mario (1972) Water Polo
- Pizzo, Eraldo (1990) Water Polo
- Rubini, Cesare (2000) Water Polo

- JAPAN (JPN)
- Aoki, Mayumi (1989) Swimmer
- * Arai, Shigeo (1997) Pioneer Swimmer
- Furuhashi, Hironoshin (1967) Swimmer
- * Furukawa, Masaru (1981) Swimmer
- * Hamuro, Tetsuo (1990) Swimmer
- * Hashizume, Shiro (1992) Swimmer
- Katoh, Kouji (2001) Coach
- * Kitamura, Kusuo (1965) Swimmer
- * Kiyokawa, Masaji (1978) Swimmer
- * Koike, Reizo (1996) Pioneer Swimmer
- Kotani, Mikako (2007) Synchronized Swimmer
- * Machata, Hideko (1979) Swimmer
- * Makino, Shozo (1991) Swimmer
- * Miyazaki, Yasuji (1981) Swimmer
- * Murakami, Katsuyoshi (1997) Coach
- Nagasawa, Jiro (1993) Swimmer
- Osaki, Yoshiko (2005) Masters Swimmer
- Taguchi, Nobutaka (1987) Swimmer
- * Takaiishi, Katsuo (1991) Pioneer Swimmer
- Tanaka, Satoko (1991) Swimmer
- * Terada, Noboru (1994) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Tsuruta, Yoshiyuki (1968) Swimmer
- Yamanaka, Tsuyoshi (1983) Swimmer
- * Yusa, Masanori (1992) Pioneer Swimmer

- MEXICO (MEX)
- Capilla, Joaquin (1976) Diver
- Giron, Carlos (2001) Diver
- Munoz, Felipe (1991) Swimmer
- Ostos, Javier (1981) Contributor

- NETHERLANDS (NED)
- * Braun, Ma (1967) Coach
- * Braun, Marie (1980) Swimmer
- Den Ouden, Willy (1970) Swimmer
- DeWit, Thea (2005) Contributor
- * Kint, Cor (1971) Swimmer
- Kok, Ada (1976) Swimmer
- Kok, Mary (1980) Swimmer
- * Mastenbroek, Hendrika (1968) Swimmer
- * Senff, Nida (1983) Swimmer

- * Stender, Jan (1973) Coach
- Van Vliet, Nel (1973) Swimmer

- NEW ZEALAND (NZL)
- * MacKellar, Lillian (1993) Pioneer Coach/Contrib./Synchro., USA/CAN/NZL
- Loader, Danyon (2003) Swimmer

- PERU (PER)
- Salinas-Abril, Sebastian (1999) Contributor

- SOLOMON ISLAND (SOL)
- * Wickham, Alick (1975) Contributor

- SOUTH AFRICA (RSA)
- Colwin, Cecil (1993) Contributor, CAN/RSA
- Harrison, Joan (1982) Swimmer
- Heyns, Penny (2007) Swimmer
- Muir, Karen (1980) Swimmer
- Skinner, Jonty (1985) Swimmer

- SPAIN (ESP)
- Estiarte, Manuel (2007) Water Polo
- * Picornell, Bernardo (1993) Pioneer Contributor
- Zubero, Martin Lopez (2004) Swimmer

- SURINAM (SUR)
- Nesty, Anthony (1998) Swimmer

- SWEDEN (SWE)
- * Adlerz, Erik (1986) Pioneer Diver
- * Borg, Arne (1966) Swimmer
- * Brandsten, Ernst (1966) Coach, USA/SWE
- * Brandsten, Greta Johanson (1973) Diver
- * Henning, Thor (1992) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Johansson, Hjalmar (1982) Pioneer Diver/Contributor
- Knappe, Ulrika (1982) Diver
- Larsson, Gunnar (1979) Swimmer
- * Malmrot, Hakan (1980) Swimmer

- USA (USA)
- Andersen, Terry (1986) Synchro
- * Anderson, Miller (1967) Diver
- * Armbruster, Dave (1966) Coach
- * Arthur, Dr. Ransom (1990) Contributor
- Atwood, Sue (1992) Swimmer
- Babashoff, Shirley (1982) Swimmer
- Babb-Sprague, Kristen (1999) Synchronized Swimmer
- * Bachrach, Bill (1966) Coach
- Ball, Catie (1967) Swimmer
- Barrowman, Mike (1997) Swimmer
- * Bauer, Carl (1967) Swimmer
- * Bauer, Sybil (1967) Swimmer
- Bean, Dawn Pawson (1996) Contributor-Synchro Swimmer
- Belote, Melissa (1983) Swimmer
- Bergen, Paul (1998) Coach, USA/CAN
- Berkoff, David (2005) Swimmer
- Billingsley, Hobie (1983) Coach/Diver
- Biondi, Matt (1997) Swimmer
- * Blake, Thomas (1992) Pioneer Contributor
- * Bleibtrey, Ethelda (1967) Swimmer
- * Bogggs, Phil (1985) Diver
- Bottom, Joe (2006) Swimmer
- * Boyle, Charlotte (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Boyton, Paul (1993) Pioneer Contributor
- * Brandsten, Ernst (1966) Coach, USA/SWE
- * Brauningner, Stan (1972) Coach
- Breen, George (1975) Swimmer
- * Browning, David "Skippy" (1975) Diver
- Bruner, Jayne Owen (1998) Masters Swimmer
- Bruner, Mike (1988) Swimmer
- Burke, Lynn (1978) Swimmer
- Burton, Mike (1977) Swimmer
- Bush, Lesley (1986) Diver
- Bussard, Ray (1999) Coach
- * Cady, Fred (1969) Coach
- Callen, Gloria (1984) Swimmer
- * Cann, Tedford (1967) Swimmer
- Caretto, Patty (1987) Swimmer
- Carey, Rick (1993) Swimmer
- Carr, Cathy (1988) Swimmer
- Caulkins, Tracy (1990) Swimmer
- * Center, George "Dad" (1991) Pioneer Coach
- * Chadwick, Florence (1970) Swimmer
- Chandler, Jennifer (1987) Diver
- * Chavoor, Sherman (1977) Coach
- * Clark, Earl (1972) Diver
- Clark, Steve (1966) Swimmer
- * Cleveland, Dick (1991) Swimmer
- Clotworthy, Robert (1980) Diver
- * Cody, Jack (1970) Coach
- Cohen, Tiffany (1996) Swimmer
- * Coleman, Georgia (1966) Diver
- Cone, Carin (1984) Swimmer
- Costie, Candy (1995) Synchronized Swimmer
- * Counsilman, Dr. James (1976) Coach
- Cox, Lynne (2000) Open Water Swimmer
- * Crabbe, Buster (1965) Swimmer
- Crlenkovich, Helen (1981) Diver
- * Cureton, Thomas (1980) Contributor
- Curtis, Ann (1966) Swimmer
- * Curtis, Katharine (1979) Coach/Synchro
- Daland, Peter (1977) Coach
- Daniel, Ellie (1997) Swimmer
- * Daniels, Charles "Charlie" (1965) Swimmer
- Darr, Flip (2006) Coach
- * Daughters, Ray (1971) Coach
- Dawson, William "Buck" (1986) Contributor
- Dean, Penny (1996) Open Water Swimmer
- * Degener, Dick (1971) Diver
- Demont, Rick (1990) Swimmer
- * Dempsey, Frank (1996) Diver
- * Desjardins, Peter (1966) Diver
- DeVarona, Donna (1969) Swimmer
- Dolan, Tom (2006) Swimmer
- * Dorfner, Olga (1970) Swimmer
- Draves, Lyle (1989) Coach/Diving
- Draves, Vicki (1969) Diver
- * Drysdale, Taylor (1994) Pioneer
- Dyrogen-Lancer, Becky (2004) Synchronized Swimmer
- Duenkel, Ginny (1985) Swimmer
- Dunbar, Barbara (2000) Masters Swimmer
- * Ederle, Gertrude (1965) Swimmer
- Edgar, David (1996) Swimmer
- Ellis, Kathy (1991) Swimmer
- Elsener, Patty (2002) Diver
- Emery, Gail (2000) Synchro. Swim Coach
- * Epstein, Charlotte (1974) Contributor
- Evans, Janet (2001) Swimmer
- * Faricy, John (1990) Pioneer Swimmer
- Farrell, Jeff (1968) Swimmer
- * Fauntz, Jane (1991) Pioneer Swimmer/Diver
- Ferguson, Cathy (1978) Swimmer
- * Fick, Peter (1978) Swimmer
- Finneran, Sharon (1985) Swimmer
- * Flanagan, Ralph (1978) Swimmer
- Ford, Alan (1966) Swimmer
- * Franklin, Benjamin (1968) Contributor
- Freeman, Mary (1988) Coach/Contributor
- * Fullard-Leo, Ellen (1974) Contributor
- Furniss, Bruce (1987) Swimmer
- * Fulton, Patty Robinson (2001) Masters Diver
- Gaines, Rowdy (1995) Swimmer
- * Galligan, Claire (1970) Swimmer
- Gambril, Don (1983) Coach
- Garatti-Seville, Eleanor (1992) Pioneer Swimmer
- Garton, Tim (1997) Masters Swimmer
- * Gestring, Marjorie (1976) Diving
- * Glancy, Harrison (1990) Pioneer Swimmer
- Gompf, Tom (2002) Contributor
- Goodell, Brian (1986) Swimmer
- * Goodwin, Budd (1971) Swimmer
- Gossick, Sue (1988) Diver
- Graef, Jed (1988) Swimmer
- * Guest, Irene (1990) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Gundling, Beulah (1965) Aquatic Art
- Haines, George (1977) Coach
- Hall, Gary (1981) Swimmer
- Hall, Kaye (1979) Swimmer
- * Handley, L de B. (1967) Coach
- * Handy, Jamison (1965) Contributor
- Hannula, Dick (1987) Coach
- * Harlan, Bruce (1973) Diver

- Harper, Don (1998) Diver
- * Hebner, Harry (1968) Swimmer
- * Heidenreich, Jerry (1992) Swimmer
- Hencken, John (1988) Swimmer
- Henne, Jan (1979) Swimmer
- * Helmick, Bob (2007) Contributor
- * Henning, Dr. Harold (1979) Contributor
- Hickcox, Charles (1976) Swimmer
- * Higgins, John (1971) Swimmer
- * Hoffman, Robert M. (2001) Pioneer Contributor
- * Hogan, Peg (2002) Masters Synchro Swimmer
- Hogshead, Nancy (1994) Swimmer
- * Holiday, Harry (1991) Swimmer
- * Holm, Eleanor (1966) Swimmer
- * Hough, Richard (1970) Swimmer
- Hunt-Newman, Virginia (1993) Pioneer Contributor
- * Hunyadi, Stefan (1969) Coach, HUN/ITA/USA
- Jager, Tom (2001) Swimmer
- Jastremski, Chet (1977) Swimmer
- Johnson, Gail (1983) Synchro
- Johnson, Graham (1998) Masters Swimmer
- Josephson, Karen & Sarah (1997) Synchro
- * Kahanamoku, Duke (1965) Swimmer
- Kane, Marion (1981) Synchro/Coach
- * Kaufman, Beth (1967) Contributor
- * Kealoha, Warren (1968) Swimmer
- * Kennedy, Edward T. (1966) Contributor
- Kenney, Skip (2004) Coach
- Kiefer, Adolph (1965) Swimmer
- * Kight, Lenore (1981) Swimmer
- Kimball, Dick (1985) Coach/Diver
- King, Micki (1978) Diver
- Kinsella, John (1986) Swimmer
- * Kiphuth, Bob (1965) Coach
- * Kojac, George (1968) Swimmer
- Kolb, Claudia (1975) Swimmer
- Konno, Ford (1972) Swimmer
- Krauser, June F. (1994) Contributor
- * Kruger, Stubby (1986) Pioneer Diver/Swimmer
- * Kuehn, Louis "Hap" (1988) Pioneer Diver
- * Lackie, Ethel (1969) Swimmer
- * Langer, Ludy (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Langner, G. Harold "Gus" (1995) Masters Swimmer
- Larson, Lance (1980) Swimmer
- * Laufer, Walter (1973) Swimmer
- Lee, Dr. Sammy (1968) Diver
- LeMmon, Kelley (1999) Masters Swimmer
- * LeMoynes, Harry (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- Linehan, Kim (1997) Swimmer
- * Lippman Jr., Bill (1995) Contributor
- * Longfellow, Commodore (1965) Contributor
- * Lord-Landon, Alice (1993) Pioneer Swimmer/Contributor
- Louganis, Greg (1993) Diver
- Lenzi, Mark (2003) Diver
- * Leuhring, Frederick (1974) Contributor
- Lundquist, Steve (1990) Swimmer
- * MacKellar, Lillian (1993) Pioneer Synchro Coach/Contributor, USA/CAN/NZL
- * Madison, Helene (1966) Swimmer
- * Mann II, Matt (1965) Coach, USA/GBR
- Mann, Shelley (1966) Swimmer
- Mann, Thompson (1984) Swimmer
- * Martin, G. Harold (1999) Pioneer Contributor
- * McCaffree, Charles (1976) Contributor
- * McCormick, Glenn (1995) Coach
- McCormick, Kelly (1999) Diver
- McCormick, Pat (1965) Diver
- * McDermott, Michael "Turk" (1969) Swimmer
- * McGillivray, Perry (1981) Swimmer
- McGrath, Margo (1989) Synchro
- McKee, Tim (1998) Swimmer
- McKenzie, Don (1989) Swimmer
- * McKim, Josephine (1991) Pioneer Swimmer
- * McKinney, Frank (1975) Swimmer
- McLane, Jimmy (1970) Swimmer
- Meagher, Mary T. (1993) Swimmer
- * Meany, Helen (1971) Diver
- * Medica, Jack (1966) Swimmer
- Merlino, Maxine (1999) Masters Swimmer
- Meyer, Debbie (1977) Swimmer
- Mitchell, Michele (1995) Diver
- Moe, Karen (1992) Swimmer
- Montgomery, Jim (1986) Swimmer
- Morales, Pablo (1998) Swimmer
- Moriarty, Phil (1980) Coach
- Morris, Pam (1965) Synchro
- * Mowerson, Robert (1986) Coach
- Mueller, Ardeth (1996) Masters Swimmer
- * Muir, Bob (1989) Pioneer Coach
- Mulliken, Bill (1984) Swimmer
- Naber, John (1982) Swimmer
- Nakama, Keo (1975) Swimmer
- Neilson, Sandra (1986) Swimmer
- Nelson, Jack (1994) Coach
- * Neuschaefer, Al (1967) Coach
- Neyer, Megan (1997) Diver
- Nitzkowski, Monte (1991) Coach/Water Polo
- * Norelius, Martha (1967) Swimmer
- O'Brien, Ron (1988) Coach/Diver
- * O'Connor, Wally (1966) Water Polo
- * Olsen, Norma (1998) Pioneer Synchro Contributor
- Olsen, Zoe-Ann (1989) Diver
- O'Rourke, Heidi (1980) Synchro
- * Osipowich, Albina (1986) Pioneer Swimmer
- Oyakawa, Yoshi (1973) Swimmer
- * Papenguth, Richard (1986) Coach
- * Patnik, Al (1969) Diver
- Pedersen, Susan (1995) Swimmer
- * Peppe, Mike (1966) Coach
- * Pinkston, Betty Becker (1967) Diver
- * Pinkston, Clarence (1966) Coach
- * Pope, Paula Jean Meyers (1979) Diver
- Potter, Cynthia (1987) Diver
- * Poynton, Dorothy (1968) Diver
- Prew, William (1998) Pioneer Swimmer
- Quick, Richard (2000) Swimming Coach
- * Rawls, Katherine (1965) Swimmer/Diver
- Redmond, Carol (1989) Synchro
- Reese, Eddie (2002) Coach
- Reese, Randy (2005) Coach
- Riggan, Aileen (1967) Swimmer/Diver
- * Riley, Mickey (1977) Diver
- * Ris, Wally (1966) Swimmer
- * Ritter, R. Max (1965) Contributor, USA/GER
- Robertson, Dave (1989) Contributor/Coach
- Robie, Carl (1976) Swimmer
- * Robinson, Tom (1965) Coach
- Roper, Gail (1997) Masters Swimmer
- * Rose, Billy (1995) Pioneer/Contributor
- Ross, Anne (1984) Diver
- * Ross, Clarence (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Ross, Norman (1967) Swimmer
- Roth, Dick (1987) Swimmer
- Rothammer, Keena (1991) Swimmer
- Rouse, Jeff (2001) Swimmer
- * Ruddy, Joe (1986) Pioneer Water Polo
- * Rude, Ray (1992) Contributor
- Ruiz-Conforto, Tracie (1993) Synchro
- Russell, Doug (1985) Swimmer
- Ruuska, Sylvia (1976) Swimmer
- Saari, Roy (1976) Swimmer
- * Sakamoto, Soichi (1966) Coach
- Sanders, Summer (2002) Swimmer
- * Sava, Charlie (1970) Coach
- * Schaeffer, E. Carroll (1968) Swimmer
- * Schlueter, Walt (1978) Coach
- Schoenfield, Al (1985) Contributor
- Scholes, Clarke (1980) Swimmer
- Schollander, Don (1965) Swimmer
- Schroeder, Terry (2002) Water Polo
- Schubert, Mark (1997) Coach
- Schuler, Carolyn (1989) Swimmer
- Shaw, Tim (1989) Swimmer/Water Polo
- * Sheldon, George (1989) Pioneer Diver
- * Silvia, Charles (1976) Contributor
- * Sitzberger, Ken (1994) Diver
- * Skelton, Robert (1988) Pioneer Swimmer
- Smith, Bill (1966) Swimmer
- * Smith, Caroline (1988) Pioneer Diver
- * Smith, Dick (1979) Coach/Diving
- * Smith, Harold "Dutch" (1979) Diver
- * Smith, Jimmy (1992) Pioneer Water Polo
- * Smith, R. Jackson (1983) Contributor/Diver
- Spitz, Mark (1977) Swimmer
- * Stack, Allen (1979) Swimmer
- Stager, "Gus" (1982) Coach
- Steinseifer, Carrie (1993) Swimmer
- Sterkel, Jill (2002) Swimmer
- Stewart, Melvin (2002) Swimmer
- Stickles, Ted (1995) Swimmer
- Stock, Tom (1989) Swimmer
- Stouder, Sharon (1972) Swimmer
- Stover Irwin, Juno (1980) Diver
- * Sundstrom, Gus (1995) Pioneer Coach/Contributor
- * Swendsen, Clyde (1991) Pioneer Diver/Coach/Water Polo
- * Taft, Ray (1996) Masters Swimmer
- Thornton, Nort (1995) Coach
- Tinkham, Stan (1989) Coach
- Tobian, Gary (1978) Diver
- Treadway, Kenneth (1983) Contributor
- Troy, Mike (1971) Swimmer
- Val, Laura (2003) Masters Swimmer
- * Vande Weghe, Albert (1990) Swimmer
- Van Dyken, Amy (2007) Swimmer
- Vassallo, Jesse (1997) Swimmer
- * Verdeur, Joe (1966) Swimmer
- * Vilen, Kay (1978) Synchro/Coach
- Vogel, Matt (1996) Swimmer
- * Vollmer, Herbert "Hal" (1990) Pioneer Swimmer
- Von Saltza, Chris (1966) Swimmer
- * Wahle, Otto (1996) Pioneer Swimmer, AUT/USA
- * Wainwright, Helen (1972) Swimmer/Diver
- Wales, Ross (2004) Contributor
- Walker, Clara Lamore (1995) Masters Swimmer
- Watson, Lillian "Pokey" (1984) Swimmer
- * Wayne, Marshall (1981) Diver
- Wayte, Mary (2000) Swimmer
- Webster, Bob (1970) Diver
- * Wehslau, Mariechen (1989) Pioneer Swimmer
- * Weissmuller, Johnny (1965) Swimmer
- Welshons, Kim (1988) Synchro
- * White, Al (1965) Diver
- Wichman, Sharon (1991) Swimmer
- Wiggins, Albert M. (1994) Swimmer
- Williams, Esther (1966) Contributor
- Wilson, Craig (2005) Water Polo Player
- * Woodbridge, Margaret (1989) Pioneer Swimmer
- Woodhead, Cynthia (1994) Swimmer
- Wrightson, Bernie (1984) Diver
- * Wyland, Wendy (2001) Diver
- Yoryzk, Bill (1971) Swimmer
- USSR/URS/RUS/EUN
- Barkalov, Alexei (1993) Water Polo
- Kabanov, Aleksandr (2001) Water Polo
- Kaciusyte, Lina (1998) Swimmer
- Kalinina, Irina (1990) Diver
- Pankratov, Denis (2004) Swimmer
- Poliansky, Igor (2002) Swimmer
- Prozumenschikova, Galina (1977) Swimmer
- Sadovyi, Evgeni (1999) Swimmer
- Salmikov, Vladimir (1993) Swimmer
- Sharanov, Evgeny (2003) Water Polo
- Vaitsekhovskiaia, Elena (1992) Diver
- Vasin, Vladimir (1991) Diver
- YUGOSLAVIA (YUG)
- Bjedov, Djurdica (1987) Swimmer
- Jankovic, Zoran (2004) Water Polo
- Kovacic-Ciro, Zdravko (1984) Water Polo
- Milanovic, Igor (2006) Water Polo Player
- Sandic, Mirko (1999) Water Polo Player
- * Deceased
- #Doping Disclaimer
- In a German Court of Law, after this swimmer was inducted into ISHOF, team officials confessed to administering performance-enhancing drugs to this swimmer, thereby obtaining an illegal and unfair advantage over other athletes.



We help customers use less energy
to be more productive.

© 2007 ABB

Automation and control systems that boost productivity
and reduce energy costs. Visit us www.abb.com

Power and productivity
for a better world™

ABB



ABB
proudly sponsors the
2007
International Swimming

Hall of Fame
Honorees

College Swimming Coaches Association of America



1935 Casino Pool dedication



Forum Committee and their wives at annual banquet, 1957

SWIM

Three men were responsible for starting this Forum: one a college swimming coach, the second a good publicity man, and the third an excellent teacher. The swimming coach was Sam Ingram of Colgate University, the publicity man was August Burghard, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Lauderdale at the time and the teacher was Al Gordon, a well-known swimming instructor.

Ingram tried to start a Forum or Clinic as it was called at that time at one of the meetings of the National Committee AAU sessions at the New York Athletic Club in the early 1930's. For one reason or another, weather conditions, too many other meetings, etc., etc., it did not take hold. The idea still stuck and after taking his swimming team to Florida for a Christmas vacation, he contacted August and Al, and with some effort on the part of all three it was decided to begin again in Fort Lauderdale. With the exception of the war years these meetings have continued for the past 71 years. All of these sessions have been held in Fort Lauderdale.

“Swimming, both competitive and recreational, has been going on in Fort Lauderdale for a number of years. This is not surprising as the climate is ideal, beautiful beaches and pools are close at hand and the people are keenly interested in the sport.”

*Written in 1967 by Ed Kennedy
 Chairman, College Coaches Swim Forum
 Vice President of the International Swimming Hall of Fame*

FORUM



1959 College Forum Banquet



Salmon Run, Casino Pool, 1950's



Salmon Run at new Hall of Fame Pool with Casino in background, 1966

2007-2008 / 72nd Annual College Swimming Coaches Association Swim Forum

Forum Management Committee

Greg Lockard, Forum Director
Archie Harris
Orv Kersten
Bill Miller
Jim Howat

Forum Coaches Committee

Paul Richards, Dickinson College
Paula Miller, Ithaca College
Tony Lisa, Rowan University
Tracy Ljone, Univ. of New Mexico
Bill Miller, Clarion University (Ret.)
Greg Lockard, Forum Director



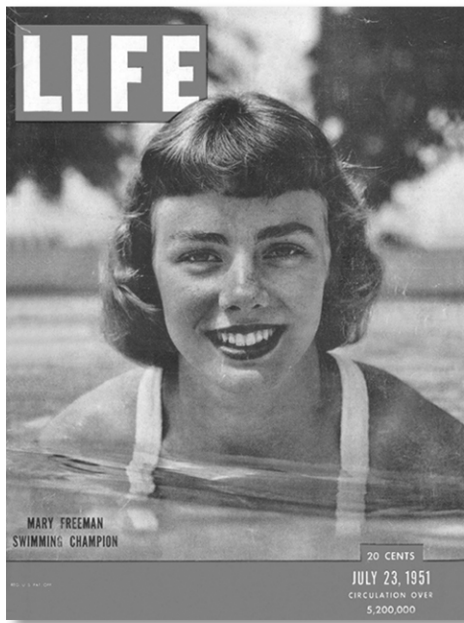
Dick Steadman, Art Solow, Bob Mowerson, Stu Marvin,
Greg Lockard and Archie Harris



Mark Spitz and Donna de Varona, 1966

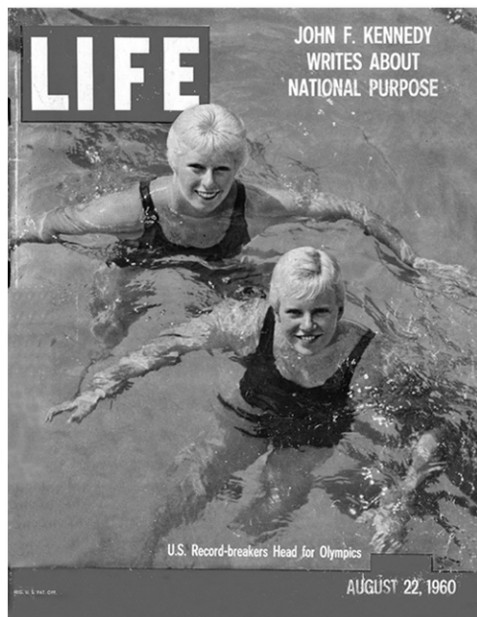


Far left: April 17, 1944
Esther Williams stars in her first major picture, "Bathing Beauty."

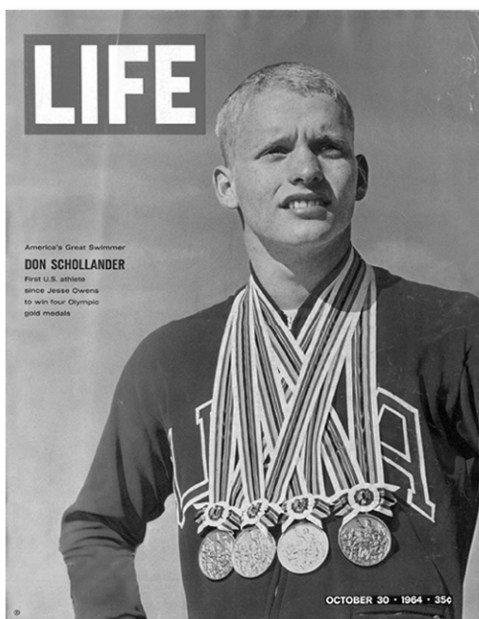
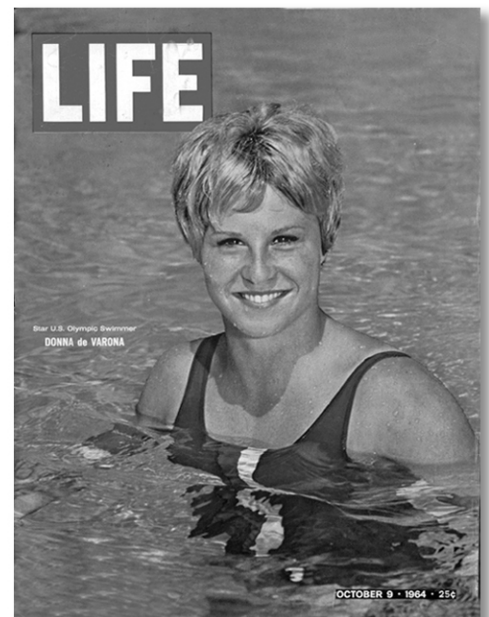


Near left: July 23, 1951
Mary Freeman was the national backstroke champion and later became a coach for the Vesper Boat club in Philadelphia. She is a coach/honoree of ISHOF.

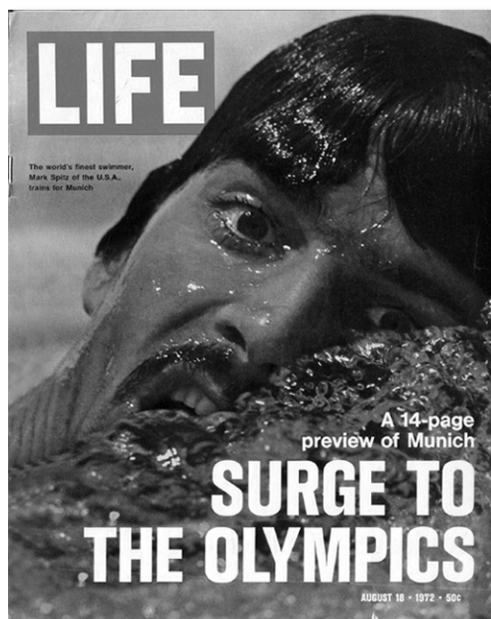
Near right: August 22, 1960
Olympic champions Chris von Saltza and Lynne Burke. Chris was the outstanding female swimmer in Rome, winning three golds and a silver. Lynne won two golds, including a backstroke gold medal.



Far right: October 9, 1964
Winner of two Olympic gold medals in 1964, Donna de Varona was also named America's outstanding athlete.



Far left: October 30, 1964
Don Schollander was voted "World Athlete of the Year," after winning four gold medals at the 1964 Olympic Games.



Near right: August 18, 1972
Going into the Olympics, it was predicted he would win 7 gold medals. He did, setting 7 world records in the process.

Helen Wainwright Olympic Champion LIKES LUCKIES

"We swimmers have to keep in strict training. When I first started, a veteran swimmer advised me that I could smoke Lucky Strikes without affecting my wind or throat. I tried them and found he was right. They're great! They have never affected my throat and they taste fine."

Helen Wainwright



The Cream of the Tobacco Crop

"I know Tobacco. I have grown it and worked with it and bought it since I was a boy. I am a buyer for The American Tobacco Company. My instructions are to buy the rich, sweet, mellow Tobacco that the Farmer justly terms, 'The Cream of the Crop' for LUCKY STRIKES. It is no wonder to me that LUCKY STRIKE sales continue to increase. The quality I know to be there."

J. M. Harsh
Tobacco Leaf Buyer.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation—No Cough.

©1928, The American Tobacco Co., Inc.

SWIMMERS, DIVERS AND CIGARETTES

In the 1920's and 1930's, the healthy image of swimming and diving was very appealing for companies promoting unhealthy products like cigarettes.

Helen Wainwright (left) is the only person to win Olympic silver medals in both swimming and diving events. In 1928, Helen was a professional, touring the country with Gertrude Ederle's vaudeville act.

Harold "Dutch" Smith (bottom left) won gold and silver medals in the platform and springboard diving events at the 1932 Olympic Games. Along with Egyptian diver Farid Samaika, Smith was one of the originators of "Double Diving," now known as synchronized diving, which joined the Olympic program in 2000.

Peter Fick (bottom right) broke Johnny Weissmuller's 100m world record in 1934. Favored to win the gold in 1936, Fick finished 5th, although film showed he actually finished second. Fick was denied his opportunity for redemption as the next two Olympic Games were cancelled by the second world war.

"Camels don't get your Wind!"

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS SAY

HAROLD ("DUTCH") SMITH, Olympic High-Diving Champion, enjoys a Camel. Here's his smoking experience in his own words: "I've been smoking Camels for the past nine years—smoked 'em even before I took up diving. There's more real flavor in Camels. And what is equally important to me—Camels never affect my endurance or get my wind."

Read also the comments from Smith's team mates on the Olympic squad. It speaks volumes for Camel's mildness that Olympic champions agree: "Camels don't get your wind."

So turn to Camels. You'll smoke more—and enjoy smoking more! For Camel smokers can smoke all they want, knowing that athletes approve Camel's mildness.



"I'VE SMOKED CAMELS for years," says James Busch, Olympic Death-lion Champion. "Camels don't get my wind. They must be made from costlier tobacco, to be so mild and so refreshing!"

"I HAVE TO KEEP in top condition," says Josephine McKim, Olympic swimmer. "Camels are such a mild cigarette that I can smoke them all I wish. They never get my wind or jangle my nerves."

"AFTER A TOUGH MEET, I get a 'lift' with a Camel," says Leo Sexton, Olympic shot-put champion. "Camels are mild—don't cut down speed or wind, and taste better. I'd walk a mile for a Camel!"

- Among Olympic Champions who smoke Camels are:
- DIVING: Pete Desjardis, Harold ("Dutch") Smith, Georgia Coleman
 - SWIMMING: Buster Crabbe, Helene Madison, Josephine McKim, Scabby Kruger
 - TRACK AND FIELD: James Busch, Leo Sexton
 - ROWING: Bill Miller

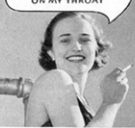
- Some Famous Camel Smokers in Other Fields:
- TENNIS: William T. Tilden, H. George Lott, Lester Soudon
 - GOLF: Gene Sarason, Tommy Armour, Helen Hicks
 - BASEBALL: Lou Gehrig, Carl Hubbell, Mel Ott, Dixie Dean

SO MILD! YOU CAN SMOKE ALL YOU WANT!

A SALESMAN NEEDS TO KEEP FIT, TOO. CAMELS NEVER JANGLE MY NERVES OR CUT MY WIND. THEY'VE GOT REAL MILDNESS.

AM DEVOTED TO SWIMMING AND I AGREE THAT CAMELS DON'T GET ONE'S WIND ALSO. THEY'RE MILD AND GENTLE ON MY THROAT.

CAMELS CERTAINLY MEET THE SPECIFICATIONS ON MILDNESS AND TASTE AND CAMELS GIVE ME A LIFT WHEN MY ENERGY IS USED UP!



SALESMAN—Allan M. Gray, Jr. COLLEGE GIRL—Helen Lange CONTRACTOR—Eugene Doe

Costlier Tobaccos!

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.

(Signed) R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

CRAWL is the word for the stroke, but it's no crawling pace when Peter Fick (foreground at right) is breaking records in the sprint swims. He's several times a champion... has broken an impressive list of records. His favorite distance are the shortest... fastest. His favorite cigarette is the slower-burning brand... Camel. "Camels are milder and cooler, for one thing," he explains. "And they have a flavor that doesn't wear out its welcome."



MEET PETER FICK

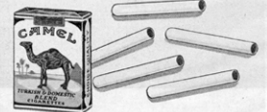
SPEED won him the title "world's fastest swimmer"—slow burning won him to Camel cigarettes



SPEED WINS IN THE WATER, BUT IT'S SLOW BURNING THAT WINS WITH ME IN A CIGARETTE. CAMELS BURN SLOWER AND GIVE ME EXTRA MILDNESS AND EXTRA COOLNESS AND EXTRA FLAVOR.

SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS GIVE YOU

- EXTRA MILDNESS
- EXTRA COOLNESS
- EXTRA FLAVOR



"I WANT all the mildness I can get in my smoking," says Pete Fick (on diving board), "Camels burn slower and give me what I want—even give me extra smoking."

Yes, Camel's matchless blend of costlier tobaccos and slower way of burning mean several important extras. Science knows slow burning preserves the delicate elements of flavor and fragrance... means freedom from the irritating qualities of excess heat. Camels give you extra mildness, extra coolness, and extra flavor.

The longer you are a Camel smoker, the more you'll appreciate these extras in pleasure. And if you measure puff by puff, you'll find Camels also give extra smoking (see right).

In recent laboratory tests, CAMELS burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them. That means, on the average, a smoking plus equal to

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

Copyright, 1936, R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fort Lauderdale

Making Dreams Come True



Michael Phelps
World Record: 400m I.M.
August 15, 2002: 4:11.09



Natalie Coughlin
World Record: 100m Backstroke
August 13, 2002: 59.58

79 Years of Swimming Excellence

Fort Lauderdale's competitive swimming heritage dates back 79-years to the grand opening of the Casino Pool on January 29, 1928. As the first pool of Olympic size (50m x 20m) in Florida, it remained at the forefront of the swimming scene for nearly half a century, and consequently witnessed a great deal of American swimming history.

In 1965, the National Swimming Hall of Fame and Fort Lauderdale Municipal Swimming Pool opened its doors and since then has witnessed 10 world records while serving as host to hundreds of national and international meets. Today the Aquatic Complex is home to Fort Lauderdale Aquatics, the Fort Lauderdale Dive Team, Fort Lauderdale Ocean Rescue, the Jack Nelson Swim School and the International Swimming Hall of Fame.

Congratulations to Hall of Fame Honoree Class of 2007, you are forever a part of our legacy!

Katie Ball	USA	100m Breaststroke	12-28-66
Pam Kruse	USA	400m Freestyle	06-30-67
Andy Coan	USA	100m Freestyle	08-03-75
Mary T. Meagher	USA	200m Butterfly	08-16-79
Mary T. Meagher	USA	200m Butterfly	08-16-79
Kim Linehan	USA	1500m Freestyle	08-19-79
Martin Zubero	ESP	200m Backstroke	08-13-91
Mike Barrowman	USA	200m Breaststroke	08-13-91
Natalie Coughlin	USA	100m Backstroke	08-13-02
Michael Phelps	USA	400m Individual Medley	08-15-02



CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Photos by: Getty Images

Dream



FLA



Believe



Achieve

Jack Nelson SWIM SCHOOL FORT LAUDERDALE

CONTINUING A SWIMMING TRADITION
OF TEACHING WITH CARE
FROM BEGINNERS TO OLYMPIANS - SINCE 1950

The **JACK NELSON SWIM SCHOOL** is one of the finest swimming programs in the world. JNSS was founded by U.S. Olympic Coach Jack Nelson who has lived and worked with the City of Fort Lauderdale for over 50 years. We have taught thousands of children and adults over the last five decades through our comprehensive aquatic instruction for people of all ages and abilities. The goal of JNSS is to develop "Safer, Smarter Swimmers."

Thousands of swimmers made a splash with the Jack Nelson Swim School in our private lessons and group classes this year. JNSS continued to make swimming accessible to our entire community with the development of several new programs to get people in the water. One of our new programs, our Aquabilities Class, is for swimmers overcoming disabilities to improve strength & coordination, gain self-confidence and have fun. Our NEW AquaTherapy classes are for people to explore the health and therapeutic benefits of water for those recovering from surgery, arthritis, circulation issues and more. Additionally, JNSS proudly started the "Access to Success Scholarship" program providing free swimming lessons to qualified students.

In 2006, the Jack Nelson Swim School continued its dedication to safety by creating and hosting the first Fort Lauderdale Children's Safety Day. Safety Day brought together local businesses and organizations to sponsor and teach the community about swimming safely, playing safely, boating safely, driving safely and living safely.

www.jacknelsonswimschool.com
954-764-4822

~PROUD TO SHARE OUR HOME WITH THE
INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING HALL OF FAME
FOR OVER 30 YEARS~



"ACCESS TO SUCCESS IS THRU THE MIND."

2007 YMCA Swimming & Diving National Championships Presented by TOYOTA

The YMCA Short Course National Swimming and Diving Championships returned to the Fort Lauderdale Aquatic Complex in 2007 with over 1,500 swimmers and divers representing 215 YMCA's from 27 states. The Sarasota, Florida YMCA swept the Men's, Women's and Combined team titles. Last year's Combined Champion, YMCA of the Triangle Area (Raleigh, NC) finished second and West Shore YMCA (Harrisburg, PA) came in third in the combined team race. In diving competition, the New Canaan YMCA from Connecticut won with their in-state rival YMCA of Norwalk finishing second and the Shroeder YMCA from suburban Milwaukee coming in third.

YMCA Nationals is unique in the competitive swimming and diving world, as it focuses on youth leadership, family support, team expression and high standards in and out of the pool. Athletes lead devotions and the National Anthem prior to each of the eight sessions of the meet. Teams dress in costumes for the Opening Ceremonies parade and don colorful team uniforms to show their spirit and support during the week. Two athletes are awarded Outstanding Participant scholarships based on academic, athletic and community service achievements. Spectators are entertained by the infamous "Gate Guys" who are officially designated as security volunteers but specialize in fan services. They recognize a "Fan of the Day", a "Team of the Day" and keep things cool in the bleachers with their "Ten Gallon Challenge" – an opportunity to drench a willing spectator with a hat full of water. The Gate Guys add a special flair to the meet for the hundreds of family members who come to Ft. Lauderdale to watch their athletes compete in their biggest meet of the season.

One of the highlights of this year's event was when Corinne Showalter, representing Sarasota, erased the oldest YMCA National Record on the books. Her time of 4:41.91 in the 500 Yard Freestyle bested the record set by another Sarasota YMCA swimmer, Olympian Kim Linehan, in 1979.

The Gate Guys are just some of the hundreds of volunteers who return each year to make this special meet a reality. Some have children participating, but many no longer have children involved in the sport. They come for the love of the sport, the YMCA and the incredible family atmosphere that prevails at YMCA Nationals. Several nationally recognized officials including Pat Lunsford, USA Swimming's Program Operations Vice President, volunteered their time in 2007. Jim Wood, President of USA Swimming, and Dave Burgering, President of USA Diving, both attended as well.

The YMCA is looking forward to returning to Ft. Lauderdale for the 2008 Short Course YMCA National Swimming and Diving Championships. With dedicated volunteers, determined athletes, enthusiastic families and a fantastic setting, it is sure to be another amazing experience for everyone.

Receiving special recognition at the meet:

Outstanding Participants – Kristen McMullan (Kennett Area, PA) and Naomi Delphin (North Shore, MA)

Joseph G. Rogers Award – Don Leas, Payson, AZ (Diving)

Conrad "Connie" Carroll Award – Mary Ellen Smolinski, Chicago IL

John deBarbadillo Award – The Spectators

Coach of the Meet – Larry Shofe, Sarasota YMCA, Sarasota, FL

Coach of the Year – Dave Anderson, Shroeder YMCA, Brown Deer, WI



To read more, find results and view photos
from YMCA Nationals, visit
www.ymcaswimminganddiving.org



PARAGON AQUATICS

Pentair Water

We're pleased to recognize the outstanding contributions that the 12th annual Paragon Award winners have made this year.



With over 50 years of service to competitive and recreational water sports, we are especially proud of our association with the International Swimming Hall of Fame, its mission and membership.

Paragon Aquatics/Division of Pentair Water Pool and Spa, Inc.
1351 Route 55, LaGrangeville, NY 12540 USA
845-452-5500 • 888-KDI-SWIM • Fax: 845-452-5426
www.paragonaquatics.com

2007 Paragon Award / Competitive Swimming

Chuck Wielgus (USA) / Executive Director, USA Swimming



Chuck Wielgus has served as the Executive Director of USA Swimming since 1997. In that time, he has provided extraordinary vision and leadership to the organization making USA Swimming an exemplary National Governing Body among our nation's Olympic sports. Wielgus' tenure has resulted in a revamped approach to marketing the sport including the launching of Splash Magazine, the creation of the Mutual of Omaha Duel in the Pool and the development of strong corporate and television partnerships to leverage support and raise visibility of the U.S. Olympic Swimming Team Trials.

Wielgus has also driven the effort to make USA Swimming financially strong and prepared for the future. He spearheaded efforts to alter the membership dues structure to create \$50 - \$60 million in new revenue for member programs and services and led the effort to create the USA Swimming Foundation, with the sole purpose of raising funds to support the NGB's programs and services. To support the Foundation, Wielgus helped create the Golden Goggle Awards, the Foundation's star-studded, signature event.

Chuck serves as a member of the NCAA / USOC Task Force on Olympic Sports as well as the FINA Swimming World Cup Council. He received a M.Ed. from Springfield College (Massachusetts) in 1974 and a B.A. in History from Providence College. In 1996, he was recognized as a Sports Ethics Fellow at the Institute for International Sport by the University of Rhode Island. He has co-authored numerous books including: *The In-Your-Face Basketball Book* (Everest House, 1980) co-authored with Alexander Wolff; *The Fan's Book of Sport Nicknames* (Harper and Row, 1987) co-authored with Alexander Wolff and Steve Rushin and the *Back-In-Your-Face Guide to Pick-Up Basketball* (Dodd, Mead, 1986) co-authored with Alexander Wolff.

Prior to his work in swimming, Wielgus served as executive director of the Senior PGA Tour Tournament Association in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, where he also served on planning committees for the World Golf Village and International Golf Hall of Fame. He served as the executive director of the U.S. Canoe and Kayak Team (1989-1996), the Hilton Head Island Recreation Association (1983-1989) and was the swimming coach and recreation director in Woodstock, Vermont (1974-1983).

2007 Paragon Award / Synchronized Swimming

Maria Cristina Villicana Rodriguez (MEX) / FINA Technical Synchronized Swimming Member



She started out as a diver but when the 1955 Pan American Games were awarded to her native Mexico City, Cristina's diving coach recruited her to participate in synchronized swimming. Synchronized swimming was debuting for the first time in a continental championship competition and Mexico wanted to compete. Cristina placed fifth in the Synchro Duet event and although she continued to participate in diving, she became hooked on synchronized swimming. At the Fourth Pan American Games in Sao Paulo, she and her team won the silver medal in the Team event. Also an outstanding diver, she was the bronze medalist at the Central American Games of 1958 and 1962 in the 10m Platform competition.

Following her retirement as an athlete, Cristina dedicated her life to synchronized swimming, now serving for over 45 years as a judge and administrator for the sport. She has been a synchro judge at all levels from grassroots to Olympic Games and has served at many international competitions: 11 Central American Age Group Championships (1975-1995), 4 Central American Games (1978-1990), 6 Pan American Games (1975-1995), 4 Pan Pacific Games (1975-1989), 1 Goodwill Games (1989), 4 World Cups (1989-1995), 3 World Championship (1982, 1986, 1994), and 2 Olympic Games (1984 and 1988).

Cristina served as a neutral referee at six South American Championships (1988-1996). She has promoted synchronized swimming throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean and is held in high esteem by her peers for her work in advancing synchronized swimming in the Hemisphere.

Cristina was appointed to the Technical Synchronized Swimming Committee of FINA at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and to date is the third longest serving member in the history of the TSSC. She has served as an official FINA observer at many international championships including: 2000, 2004 Olympic Games; 2004 Junior World Championships; 2005 Junior Pan American Championships; 2006 Japan Open; 2007 Pan American Games and 2007 South American Games. For a ten year period from 1974 to 1984, she was a member of the International Judges Study Group helping to establish comprehensive rules for the sport.

In her role as an athlete, judge and FINA TSSC member, Cristina has provided much support to all levels of the sport throughout the world. To honor her service to the sport, FINA has awarded her the Plaque of Honor, Silver Pin and Gold Pin.



2007 Paragon Award / Competitive Diving

Todd Smith (USA) / Executive Director, USA Diving

As one of very few persons in the world to be all things to an Olympic sport - competitor, coach and national administrator, Todd Smith has had a rare and unique career in diving. In a career that spans almost 45 years of his 55 years of age, Todd has been able to participate on all levels in the sport which he loves and to which he has given so much in return.

Smith is a graduate of Ohio State University where he dove for Hall of Fame coach Ron O'Brien. Todd was a three-time NCAA All-American and a 1972 NCAA National Champion on the 1 meter springboard. During his senior year, he was co-captain of the Ohio State Swimming and Diving Team.

Upon graduation, he attended law school in California while continuing his diving with another Hall of Fame coach, Glenn McCormick and competing as a member of the U.S. National Diving Team through 1976. In 1977, the Mission Viejo Nadadores hired the team of Todd Smith and Ron O'Brien as diving coaches. Todd served as coach the first year and was joined by Ron in 1978. Then, Ray Bussard at the University of Tennessee hired Todd to coach the college diving team, a position he held until taking the reigns at United States Diving in 1981. He was coach to several national and international champion divers.

As Executive Director of USA Diving for 27 years, Todd was instrumental in much of its growth. He developed a budget more than ten times its original size and initiated the U.S. Diving Foundation to help sustain funds for diving. With the development of a Trust Fund, he helped bring U.S. Diving from amateur status to more open funding for its athletes so that they could compete longer and extend their careers. He solicited and negotiated sponsor relationships with Speedo America, United Airlines, General Motors, Bank of America, Texaco, Colorado Time Systems, Phillips Petroleum, McDonalds, Olin Corporation, Alamo Rent A Car and Pan American Airlines.

Todd established a trusting and supporting relationship with the United States Olympic Committee and developed a program which continues to bring funding and assistance to diving. Since 1981, he has budgeted for and overseen the operation of the International Diving Grand Prix, the world's annual premier international diving competition. To provide technical support for U.S. coaches and competitors, he hired his college coach and nine-time Olympic diving coach Ron O'Brien as National Technical and High Performance Director.

Though unusual for a staff member of a volunteer-driven organization to receive an award, Smith was honored in 1990 with the inaugural Phil Boggs Memorial Award which recognizes an individual who has achieved individual excellence in diving and has given back a part of himself to ensure the sport's continuation and success.



2007 Paragon Award / Aquatic Safety

Judith Sperling (USA) / Independent Consultant in Aquatic Safety

For more than 30 years, Judith Sperling has been involved in the field of recreational swimming and aquatic safety in both her home state of California as well as on a national level. She is a graduate cum laude of California State University, Long Beach with majors in Science, Marine Biology and Zoology and holds numerous aquatic certifications.

Judith began her career in recreation as a lifeguard and has been the Aquatic Supervisor for the City of Long Beach and Aquatics Director for the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). She has also served as a part time faculty member at California State University, Long Beach and California State Polytechnic University, Pomona teaching courses in Aquatic Facility Management. Currently she serves as the Assistant Director-Risk Management, Training & Development for UCLA Recreation and as an independent consultant in aquatic safety, providing litigation support to the legal field. Judith has been a frequent speaker at state and national conferences and author of articles on subjects including, aquatic safety and risk management, aquatic codes and regulations, aquatic legal issues and the expert witness. Judith has also devoted herself to many years of volunteer leadership including serving as President of the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) Aquatic Branch, Instructor with the National Aquatic Management School of the NRPA, National Advisory Group of the American Red Cross for Lifeguard Training, Lifeguard Management and Aquatic Examiner Service and as a member of the National Intramural and Recreational Sports Association Aquatics Committee.

In California, she has served on the Aquatic Advisory Committee to the California State Department of Health Services and as President of Southern California Public Pool Operator's Association. She has presented over 34 papers with 14 publications on all aspects of recreational swimming to help ensure meaningful programs and safety. She currently volunteers as the Aquatics Section Legislative Representative for the California Park and Recreation Society monitoring legislation affecting aquatics. Throughout her career and volunteer service Judith has promoted aquatic safety, teaching and freely sharing her experience with others. She continues to be a teacher and mentor, inspiring young aquatic professionals to become leaders, many of whom have received national recognition.

2007 Paragon Award / Recreational Swimming

Mary Essert (USA) / Instructor of Aquatic Fitness & Physical Therapy



Since 1949, Mary B. Essert, B.A., ATRIC, has been involved in the aquatic industry, teaching swimming, safety, water fitness and therapeutic intervention. Her personal experience with breast cancer and fibromyalgia has prompted her to share her expertise in aquatic exercise and rehab with other persons. Her water fitness and therapeutic intervention techniques, workshops, books, and videos are internationally recognized. She serves as an instructor trainer for the Arthritis Foundation, Red Cross WSI, and holds many instructor certifications including ABA, USWFA, Medical Health & Fitness, Cancer Wel-Fit and the MS Society.

Following graduation from Hendrix College in 1953, Mary began to place a strong focus on inclusion for all persons to aquatic programs. It became a consistent theme in her life. Upon return to the work place (YMCA, Duchess County, MD) in 1975, she pioneered aquatic programs for special populations and seniors and for over 12 years, served the National YMCA, Red Cross, Arthritis Foundation and the local community with aquatic program innovation and training.

In 1982, she returned to college at DuPage (IL) earning a major in Human Services and Aging. Her newly developed fitness corporation chose the "Move it or Lose it" logo and through worldwide networking has made that term popular.

After a 1994 move to the San Francisco Bay Area, she developed employment with her two physical therapy firms as well as with the Albany Public School adult education program. Work at the Berkley warm pool complimented these efforts and permitted her to continue to work in pediatrics and practice new skills in the Eastern warm water techniques of Watsu and Jahara.

Upon moving back to her hometown Conway, Arkansas, in 2001 with her husband to care for her elderly mother (102 years of age), she became employed by Conway Regional Health Systems at their Fitness Center as an aquatic fitness instructor, aquatic personal trainer, and facilitator of a Fibromyalgia support group. She also works two mornings per week at Conway Therapy Services.

Mary places great emphasis on working with persons with disabilities. She has produced numerous publications, videos and manuals on water walking, water fitness, water exercise and more. She has received numerous awards including the Aquatic Leadership Award of the AAHPERD, C. Carson Conrad Award of the United States Water Fitness Association and the John K. Williams, Jr. International Adapted Aquatics Award.

Building networks between swimming, water safety, adapted aquatics, water fitness and therapy professionals has been her major contribution.

2007 Paragon Award / Water Polo

Guillermo Martinez (CUB) / FINA Bureau Member



Guillermo Martinez has spent his entire life in or around the water polo pool, either as a player, coach or administrator. Throughout his life, he has given his heart and soul to improving the sport he loves so much.

Guillermo was a player for the Cuban National Team from 1965 to 1972. He competed on two Central American and Caribbean Games Teams: 1966, Puerto Rico, gold; 1970, Panama, gold; Two Pan American Games Teams: 1967, Winnipeg, 4th place; 1971, Cali, silver; and two Olympic Games: 1968, Mexico City, 8th place; 1972 Munich, 9th place. At the time, those were the only international competitions in which North and South American teams could participate.

When he retired from competition, he started working in the Cuban National Federation as Technical Director for Water Polo, a position he held for six years. In 1979, Guillermo was appointed the President of the Cuban Swimming Federation, a position he has now held for 28 years.

At the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, Guillermo was elected as a member of the FINA Technical Water Polo Committee (TWPC) and served 16 years on the committee: 1980 - 1984 (member), 1984 - 1988 (committee chairman), 1988 - 1996 (committee vice chairman). In 1996 in Atlanta, he was elected as a member of the FINA Bureau and continues to serve as the FINA Liaison to the TWPC.

Within his hemisphere, Martinez served as the Secretary of the TWPC of ASUA (Amateur Swimming Union of the Americas) from 1975 to 1995. From 1995 to 1999, he was the Liaison of Water Polo.

Just as in the sport of water polo, Martinez credits the "team" effort of the committees on which he has served for the past 35 years in creating legislation leading to improvements in the sport. The inclusion of Women's Water Polo in the Olympic Games and the development of a Comprehensive International Competition Schedule for both men and women are two of his water polo successful achievements. Martinez believes that the formation of the Water Polo World League will allow water polo to grow to a level in the world comparable with other main team sports.



**We
Congratulate
him on
receiving
The
2007
Paragon
Award**

**Your lifelong
service to
USA
Diving
is a
treasure
to us.**

USA DIVING Salutes Todd Smith



**GUEST ROOMS * EFFICIENCIES
& SUITES**

For Reservations call **TOLL FREE**
1-800-463-2333



**Tropic
Cay**

BEACH RESORT HOTEL

TIKKI POOL BAR
OPEN
TO PUBLIC

Discounted rates
for AAA members & Florida residents



529 N Ft Lauderdale Beach Boulevard, Ft Lauderdale, FL
Located on A1A, between Las Olas & Sunrise Boulevard



Get away from it all at this tropical hideaway



DISCOVER FT LAUDERDALE

For reservations call toll-free

1.800.543.4341

or visit us on the web at

www.waterfrontinns.com

521 Ft Lauderdale Beach Blvd. (A1A), Ft Lauderdale, FL 33304



**Kast-A-Way
Swimwear, Inc.**



Local: (513) 777-7967 Toll-Free: (800) 543-2763

www.kastawayswimwear.com

9356 Cincinnati-Columbus Road, Cincinnati, OH 45241

Cincinnati • Indianapolis • Atlanta • Raleigh • Alpharetta • Chamblee • Lawrenceville

**Kast-A-Way Swimwear proudly supports
The International Swimming Hall of Fame**

Come visit our stores for
Speedo • TYR • Nike • Dolfin
and other great brands

Swimwear • Deck Equipment • Bags
T-Shirts • Caps • Warm-ups • Goggles
Training Aids • Awards
Meet Vending • Team Discounts



Kast-A-Way Swimwear, Inc.

use this coupon for
FREE SHIPPING
on one order from our website
www.kastawayswimwear.com

Applies to Web orders only. Valid through August 2008
One Coupon Per Customer Per Year. **KAWIS0806**



Gold Medallion Award/Past Recipients 1983-2006

International Swimming Hall of Fame

The International Swimming Hall of Fame Gold Medallion Award is presented each year to a former competitive swimmer for his or her national or international significant achievement in the field of science, entertainment, art, business, education or government. There are no restrictions other than the recipient must be an outstanding adult whose life has served as an inspiration for youth.



Barry Goldwater
U.S. Senator, Swimmer



Art Linkletter
Entertainer, Swimmer



William E. Simon
U.S. Treasury Secretary,
U.S. Olympic Committee
President, Swimmer



Capt. David McCampbell
U.S. Congressional Medal
of Honor, Diver



Willard Garvey
Entrepreneur, Swimmer



Ronald Reagan
U.S. President, Swimmer



Fred M. Kirby II
Industrialist, Swimmer



James E. "Doc" Counsilman
Educator, Swimmer



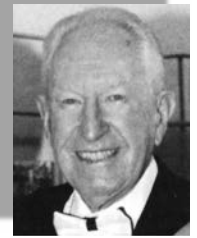
Donna de Varona
TV. Spokeswoman, Swimmer



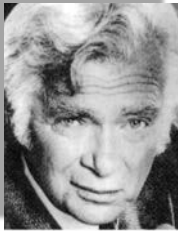
Andrew Young
U.S. Ambassador, Swimmer



Paul Tsongas
U.S. Senator, Swimmer



Jim Moran
Entrepreneur, Swimmer



Buddy Ebsen
Entertainer, Swimmer



Joao Havelange
FIFA President, Brazil IOC
Life Member,
Swimmer, Water Polo



Paul W. Bucha
U.S. Congressional
Medal of Honor,
Entrepreneur, Swimmer



Rogers B. "Tiger" Holmes
Entrepreneur, Swimmer



James Whelan
City Mayor, Swimmer



Gregory J. Bonann
Exec. Producer,
Baywatch Hawai'i,
Swimmer



Sandra Baldwin
U.S. Olympic Committee
President, Swimmer



Richard W. Pound
V.P., Int'l Olympic Committee,
Swimmer



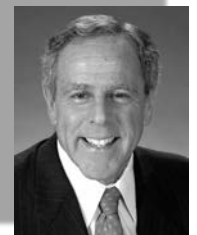
Julian "Tex" Robertson
Swimmer, Coach, Ambassador
Summer Camp Entrepreneur



Cirque du Soleil "O"



E. Clay Shaw, Jr.
U.S. Congressman, Swimmer



Jim Press
COO Toyota
Motor Sales, USA

Driven to Help.

You make our community better through
your drive to help others.

JM Family Enterprises supports the efforts of individuals and organizations who are dedicated to improving the lives of children and families in our community.

Congratulations!

Gold Medallion Award Honoree

Esther Williams

President's Award Honoree

Jim Ellis

G. Harold Martin Award Honoree

Debbie Wasserman Schultz

Class of 2007

Sydney Battersby (posthumously), Manuel Estiarte, Bob Helmick (posthumously), Penelope Heynes, Mikako Kotani, Debbie Muir, Ratko Rudic, Sun Shuwei and Amy Van Dyken



Esther Williams starring in the MGM production, "Jupiter's Darling"



"I know water... and at home //

I know Soft Water is best!

Yes, Culligan Soft Water flows from the faucets in Esther Williams' home . . . and like millions of homemakers she knows that clear, filtered, sparkling soft water is delightful for bathing, kind to the skin, marvelous wherever water is used in the household.

CULLIGAN Soft WATER

On a service basis comparable to gas or electric service, or with a home-owned appliance . . . your Culligan dealer can quickly and economically provide soft water from every faucet in your home. Your local Culligan Soft Water dealer is the water conditioning expert whose professional facilities are unmatched anywhere. Call him for a no-cost, no-obligation demonstration of the many wonderful benefits and economies which can be yours with Soft Water . . . The Culligan Way!



CULLIGAN, INC. and its franchised dealers in the U.S. and Canada. Home Office, Northbrook, Illinois.

©OPR. 1954 CULLIGAN, INC.



ESTHER WILLIAMS SAYS:

"Get in the Swim ... it's Canada Dry Time!"



Do like Esther Williams and her family! Dip into the cool, quenching refreshment of Canada Dry Ginger Ale—deliciously dry, not too sweet. Or head for the raft of other tempting Canada Dry flavors, including all your True Fruit favorites. Last one in will be lucky if there's any left—it's Canada Dry time!



THE FLAVOR YOU LIKE...THE NAME YOU KNOW

True Fruit Orange • True Fruit Black Cherry • Grape • Root Beer • Spur Cola • Hi-Spot Lemon Soda • Cream Soda • Ginger Ale

A few of the hundreds of advertisements featuring Esther Williams

"The Self-Starters Breakfast keeps me on my toes!"



"AS A PROFESSIONAL SWIMMER AND AN AMBASSADOR," says Esther Williams, now Mrs. Leonard Koffler, "I've discovered that the breakfast that keeps me feeling my best all morning long is a big bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with some fresh milk. It tastes wonderful... it's not too heavy... and it helps keep me on my toes."

Says ESTHER WILLIAMS, Star of the "Aquacade" at the San Francisco Fair

Busy, active people of all ages find that changing to a breakfast of crisp, appetizing Kellogg's Corn Flakes with fruit and milk helps them start every day feeling on top of the world!



ARCHITECT

"When I've got a busy morning," says FRANK POISTER, architect, "I like a breakfast that's satisfying, but not too heavy. A big bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with lots of milk and some fresh fruit is right... gets me off to a good start."

MODEL

JOAN HOFF, well-known photographer, says, "I can't do my hair unless I'm on my toes. That's why I eat this delicious Self-Starters Breakfast," especially on the morning when I pose for photographs. I love the crisp and crisp taste of Kellogg's Corn Flakes, too."



Take a tip from these busy, active people who have to be alert and on their toes the minute they get on their jobs. Many say that this Self-Starters Breakfast keeps them feeling their best! Kellogg's toasted Corn Flakes taste so good they wake up your appetite, make you want to eat. Their famous FLAVORS has made them America's largest-selling ready-to-eat cereal for more than thirty years. But while you're enjoying this

breakfast, it's doing you good, too. It gives you food energy! protein vitamins! important minerals! that everyone needs every day. Get on top of the world tomorrow. Eat the Self-Starters Breakfast!

Also sold for Kellogg's Corn Flakes in Raisin Bran, Honey, Raisin Bran



DELICIOUS—FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, SUPPER, BEDTIME



2007 Gold Medallion Award Esther Williams

No other person is asked or talked about more at the International Swimming Hall of Fame than Esther Williams, the most celebrated swimming, stage and screen star Hollywood has ever seen. She was a competitive

Born in Los Angeles, she grew up swimming in playground pools and surfing at local beaches. In 1939, swimming for the Los Angeles Athletic Club, she became the U.S. National Champion in the 100m freestyle as well as a member of three LAAC National Championship relay teams - the medley relays swimming breaststroke, and the freestyle

relay. As a favorite for the 1940 U.S. Olympic Team, World War II intervened, canceling the Games and her hopes for gold and fame.

Esther decided to go pro and switched from breaking records in the pool to breaking records at the box office. With her stunning good looks and tall, muscular frame, she was a standout! Legendary showman Billy Rose hired her to star opposite Johnny Weissmuller in his "San Francisco Aquacade", a Broadway musical of swimmers, divers, singing and special effects. MGM executives soon offered her a screen test paired with Clark Gable. She signed her first contract and debuted with Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy's Double Life". Audience response was phenomenal and her movie career soared into high gear.



"Bathing Beauty" with Red Skelton was Hollywood's first swimming movie. A special deep pool was built on the MGM lot complete with lifts, hidden air hoses and special camera cranes for overhead shots. "No one had ever done a swimming movie before" she exclaimed, "so we just made it up as we went along". Busby Berkley was responsible for the water scenes - the fountains, flames and smoke, and lots of pretty girls. "Bathing Beauty" was second only to "Gone with the Wind" as the most successful film of 1944.

In "Million Dollar Mermaid", Esther played Annette Kellerman who in 1907 was arrested on a Boston beach for wearing a shocking one-piece swimsuit that revealed her arms and legs. It was the first film to cost over \$1 million dollars. "Dangerous When Wet", "Pagan Love Song" and "Easy to Love" were others of her 26 career films. Her movies inspired many youngsters to take up water ballet and popularized synchronized swimming.



Following her stellar movie career, she put her name on the Esther Williams Above Ground Swimming Pool. Her Esther Williams swim suit collection, sold in department stores, was designed for the more mature woman. For more than 18 years, she was America's sweetheart. In 1953, the foreign press voted her the most popular actress in 50 countries.



Grand Dame Award / Past Recipients International Swimming Hall of Fame



Dorothy Carlisle
1985



Virginia Crabbe
1986



Margery Martin
1987



Aileen Riggan Soule
1988



Virginia Young
1989



Eleanor Holm
1990



Alice Lord Landon
1992



Norma Dean Maxwell
1996



Carol Zaleski
1997



Alice P. Kempthorne
1998



Sherrill Nelson
1999



Jean Brattain
2000



Connie Sessions
2000



Betty Philcox Voss
2001



Linda Gill
2002



Geraldine "Jeri" Athey
2003



Marge Counsilman
2004



June Krauser
2005



Mary Oppenheim
2006



2007 Grand Dame Award Marion Washburn (USA)

The International Swimming Hall of Fame Dames organization was established in 1965 for the purpose of promoting the interests and projects of the International Swimming Hall of Fame.

Over 42 years ago when her son Bruce became an eight and under, age group swimmer at the old Casino Pool on the Fort Lauderdale Beach, Marion Washburn became an active parent involved in competitive swimming, the International Swimming Hall of Fame and the Hall of Fame Dames. To this day, Marion is one of ISHOF's most loyal supporters.

Marion began working with Bruce's age group coach mainly as the parent liaison to Bruce's coach by providing information to the parents regarding swim meet dates, times and schedules. She collected meet entry fees and timed at all swim meets she attended, whether age group or senior meets. She became the Vice President of the Fort Lauderdale Swim Association, which later became the Fort Lauderdale Swim Team, and the Meet Manager of the prestigious Pine Crest Woodson Invitational Swimming Meet.

In the late 1960's, she joined the Hall of Fame Dames, the premier women's volunteer service organization to the International Swimming Hall of Fame. During her years with the Dames, Marion served as Vice President, Secretary and, for most of her years, Treasurer. She became the ticket seller at the first of many International Diving Meets held annually in May. After noticing the efficiency and reliability of Marion's work ethics, ISHOF Executive Director Buck Dawson hired her to be on the staff of the Hall of Fame, a position she held for 21 years.

Marion "wore many hats" during her years at ISHOF. She was the Librarian, responsible for maintaining the books, publications and information research. She served as the Bookstore and Souvenir Department Manager, responsible for stocking the shelves and selling the items to the public. She also served as the Office Manager, responsible for maintaining the office equipment and supplies. All the while, she served as the ISHOF Bookkeeper, responsible for keeping the financial ledgers in order.

During her twenty-one years on the staff of ISHOF, Marion also contributed countless hours of volunteer service as a Hall of Fame Dame. Upon her retirement in 1994, she was asked and agreed to serve on the Henning Library Advisory Board as an advisor to The Henning at the International Swimming Hall of Fame, a position she held for another nine years. Recently, she has returned to The Henning one day per week as the main librarian to keep the library in operating order.

Marion has proved that one person can do many things well. ISHOF and the Hall of Fame Dames are fortunate that she did those "many things" to help the Hall of Fame.

2007 G. Harold Martin Award

Debbie Wasserman Schultz

The G. Harold Martin Award is presented annually to a recipient who has demonstrated long and exceptional leadership, insight and dedication to the water safety of children and the cause of making "Every Child A Swimmer."

Debbie Wasserman Schultz's concern for children and working families first motivated her to run for office in 1992, where she made history as the youngest woman ever elected to the Florida State Legislature at the age of 26. Wasserman Schultz served in the Florida House of Representatives from 1992-2000 and in the State Senate from 2000-2004. On January 4, 2005, she was sworn in as a member of the United States House of Representatives where she continues her fight for the welfare of children and families as the Congresswoman from Florida's 20th Congressional District.



While Debbie Wasserman Schultz has made a name for herself in many areas, she is being recognized by the International Swimming Hall of Fame and the G. Harold Martin Award for her efforts to promote water safety and drowning prevention. In the late 1990's, Debbie became active with the Broward County Drowning Coalition and was primarily responsible for securing an initial special appropriation to help fund Broward County's "Swim Central" in 1999 and subsequent appropriations. "Swim Central" is a one of kind, county wide program that organizes in-school Pre-K, Kindergarten, and Elementary School water safety education and instruction. Since 1999, more than 120,000 children have gone through the SWIM Central program and over 1 million lessons have been provided.

In 2000, Debbie introduced and passed the Preston de Ibern/McKenzie Merriam Residential Swimming Pool Safety Act, which requires that all new residential swimming pools be surrounded by one of four safety barriers. The law was named for two beautiful children: Preston de Ibern, who was five years old at the time of his near-drowning and McKenzie Merriam, who was just eighteen months old when she drowned.

2007 ISHOF Service Award

Jarret Streiner

Presented for outstanding commitment to the advancement of aquatics and continued support of ISHOF

A native of south Florida, Jarret Streiner learned to swim as a baby, but did not start to compete until age 15, when he joined the the team at Nova High School. He went on to swim for Matt Liddy at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio. After graduating from college, Jarret worked on Cruise Ships, as a Computer Network Administrator, before taking a position with the Broward County Public Schools in 2001. Jarret is currently District Webmaster, photographer and videographer for the Broward County Public Schools. He has also developed websites for Web sites for some of South Florida's premier businesses.



It was a chance meeting with Fort Lauderdale Aquatics Head Coach, Duffy Dillon at a School Board function that got him back in the pool after a 9 year lay off and another chance meeting during a masters practice that connected him with Bruce Wigo and ISHOF. As ISHOF volunteer webmaster, Jarret completely changed the look of www.ishof.org by adding photo galleries, a video archive and will soon air a new series of podcasts entitled "INSIDE ISHOF." Thanks to Jarret, ISHOF can now share portions of its' unique collection of aquatic knowledge and memorabilia throughout the world via the internet.

Jarret and his wife Jessica have to children Alyssa, 4 and Ethan, 2.



2007 Virginia Hunt Newman International Award Yoko Yagishita (JPN)

Virginia Hunt Newman has been called "The Mother of Infant Swimming." She pioneered and focused worldwide attention on the non-forceful, non-traumatic method of teaching infants and preschool-age children to swim, earning great respect as an innovator in the field. Her 1967 book, Teaching an Infant to Swim, was a bestseller published in England, Australia, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Japan and was followed two years later by Teaching Young Children to Swim and Dive. Her method of teaching swimming by distracting children from normal fears associated with learning has been emulated by thousands of instructors worldwide.

Yoko Yagishita exemplifies the spirit of the Virginia Hunt Newman Award and the pioneering, innovative spirit of Virginia herself. Both are little dynamos. Both share a special heart for babies. Both share the foresight, intelligence and conviction to foster teaching methods that allow the tiniest swimmers to grow and learn in their aquatic environment in tear-free and positive lessons. Yoko is both the first woman and Asian to receive the Virginia Hunt Newman Award.

Yoko graduated with college degrees from Nihon and Keio Universities. She is a licensed Japan Counseling Association Psychological Counselor.

After college, Yoko traveled through-out the provinces of Japan reporting on national political campaigns. Two of the young men she covered became her friends and eventually served as Prime Ministers of Japan. Under the radio name of Yoko Hamami, she continued her trail-blazing media career as a female disk jockey for Japan National Broadcasting, interviewing John Lennon, Jimmy Hendrix, Eric Clapton and others. However, the birth of her son in 1978 led to a significant career change for Yoko. During her son's baby swim classes, she realized what a wonderful experience it was to spend precious time with him enjoying the water. In 1980, she decided to train to become a baby swim teacher and received her "Baby Swim Instructor" qualification from the Japan Swimming Club Association. After meeting Virginia Hunt Newman ten years later at the World Aquatic Babies Conference (WABC) in Tokyo, Yoko was inspired to adopt a "wait until the flower blooms" swimming program, spreading this joyous manner style of teaching in the parent/child group class format. Her tiny students are never forced to perform skills.

At the 1995 WABC Conference in Melbourne, Yoko became so inspired by a video showing smiling babies, above and under the water, that over the next 12 years, she made twelve, two-week trips to the United States to study under the direction of Rob and Kathy McKay's Lifestyle Swim School in Boca Raton, Florida, to observe and absorb these gentle methods. Only a pupil during the first several years at the McKay's swim school, she was soon acting as a guest teacher in the United States. To finance the trips, Yoko worked long hours at nights driving a delivery truck and days teaching her baby swim students.

Virginia Hunt Newman's, gentle approach to swim teaching inspired Yoko to start a new chapter of her life. She became a woman on a mission becoming something wonderful in the lives of children, their parents and the teachers to whom she promoted the gentle, patient approach. She began to realize her dreams. Speaking only several words of English during her first trips to America, she communicated with her smile, playfulness and gentle manner. Nothing stopped her, not even a bout of cancer which she fought and survived with her typical strength and optimistic attitude. Her positive teaching techniques for babies, while also integrating special needs children into her classes, slowly began to spread to clubs and aquatic programs through-out Japan. She combined the best of Western and Eastern technique to make a culture and community of nurture, joy and fun for mothers, fathers and their babies.

Yoko has been featured in many Japanese media, including among others, mothering and baby magazines "Akasugu" and NHK Educational Journal. She has appeared on television's "Good Morning Japan". She swims three days per week, practices yoga, and has hiked the Grand Canyon. Yoko is also a licensed antique replica doll maker.

Like Virginia, Yoko is short in stature, but a giant among men and women. She is opening baby swim programs for the Tipness Group of Sports Clubs and has revamped or begun baby swim programs in multiple locations in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Yokohama and Kanto. She is scheduled to open a new program in the prestigious Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium. She has trained over 500 teachers in Japan, creating positive shockwaves through-out the country with many thousands of happy babies and their parents smiling in the water from coast to coast. Yoko has, bravely and against all odds, given voice to those who have no voice, making Virginia Hunt Newman happy to know that her gentle legacy continues above, as well as below, the surface of the water.

EVERY CHILD A SWIMMER



Congratulates all the great aquatic athletes
being inducted into the
International Swimming Hall of Fame

Honoree Class of 2007

Because of you and your accomplishments,
the swimmers of tomorrow may one day
follow in your footsteps!



2007 John K. Williams, Jr. International Adapted Aquatics Award Mary O. Wykle, Ph.D. (USA)

Dr. Mary Wykle knows the benefits of using water for rehabilitative and therapy purposes. Within her life-long involvement with all aspects of aquatics she has designed and implemented numerous programs which aid individuals in need of rehabilitative measures.

Starting as a swimming instructor at Saint Mary College in Leavenworth, Kansas, in the 1970's, she integrated adapted aquatics' techniques into her courses to meet the needs of many students with chronic medical conditions. She began working with breast cancer survivors in the water.

In the 1980's, she began to focus more on rehabilitating orthopedic injuries and surgeries. Today, Dr. Wykle has become a dominant force in promoting the use of the aquatic medium in rehabilitating injured military personnel. The wife of a retired general, Mary arranged to meet both the U.S. Surgeon General of the Army and the Army's Chief Physical Therapist about the benefits of using the aquatic medium in treating injured soldiers and providing training and rehab in aquatic therapy for soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan. This has led to her spearheading the initiation of aquatic rehab training for soldiers with overuse orthopedic injuries in Iraq. Programs are set up at various hospitals including the main program at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. In April 2006, she gave the White House Wellness Briefing on the benefits of aquatic therapy and exercise to broaden the awareness of positive aquatic activities. She has published numerous articles on aquatic therapy in the military including her book, *Transitioning Yoga and Pilates Between Land and Water*, along with videos, standards and position papers.

Currently an assistant professor at Northern Virginia Community College, Mary earned undergraduate and graduate degrees in Physical Education at West Virginia University and a Ph.D. in Curriculum and Instruction at Saint Louis University. She is the Chairman of various aquatic therapy committees and has developed Safety Standards and Guidelines for Therapy Pools, Safety Standards For Aquatic Therapy Practitioners and trademarked a course as Aqua Pi-Yo-Chi utilizing Yoga, Pilates and Ai Chi. She developed the RAST (Risk Awareness and Safety Training) Course providing instructors and practitioners with tools to evaluate and modify their practice facility and ways to work with clients and participants. The course provides basic safety information and underlines special skills for use in therapeutic and rehab situations. It is used by national organizations such as Aquatic Therapy and Rehabilitation Institute, USA Swimming and Aquatic Exercise Association. She wrote the comprehensive manual upon which the course is based.

She developed an international aquatic program "Aqua Pi-Yo-Chi" which serves those persons in need of balance and core strength. The program, as well as her workshops in Balance and Gait-retraining, Lumbar/Pelvic Stability for Spinal Fusions, Ai Chi for Lower Extremity Amputees, Aquatic Yoga for Multiple Sclerosis, Essentials for Aquatic Programming, Transitioning Sports Rehab to Water, Grounding Ai Chi and Program Validation through Research in Aquatic Therapy provide state-of-the-art education for adults who work with individuals with disabilities.

Mary is the founder of MW Aquatics offering specialized consulting in aquatic health and safety and MW Associates, consultants in aquatics and health management. She is a member of various advisory committees and boards including the Aquatic Therapy and Rehabilitation Institute, Inc.; International Council for Aquatic Therapy and Rehabilitation Industry Accreditation Committee and the National Alliance for Nutrition and Activity representing the United States Water Fitness Association. She has served as Area Chairman of the American Red Cross in Japan, Okinawa, Philippines, Guam, South Korea, Germany, and throughout the Middle East and Europe. At Scott Air Force Base, Mary implemented a health living program "Turn Unwanted Fat into Fitness" (TUFF). It was selected as the best program in the U.S. Air Force. She developed a program for military spouses to improve time management, stress management, leadership, team building and protocol. In Seoul, South Korea, she trained soldiers in First Aid, CPR, Lifeguarding and as Water Safety Instructors.

She has published eleven manuals and twenty-three articles on aquatic therapy, rehab, nutrition and general fitness.



National Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association of America, Inc.

Serving over 289,000 student athletes in over 14,000 school programs
Niscaonline.org/NiscaNuke

To educate coaches

To promote interscholastic swimming,
diving and water polo

To recognize and honor athletic and
academic achievement

To recognize and honor tenure, merit,
and outstanding service of members

*Congratulations to the
International Swimming Hall of Fame
“Class of 2007”*

2006 International Marathon Swimming Hall of Fame Honorees

Dr. Julie Bradshaw MBE (GBR) Swimmer

At age fifteen in 1979, Julie Bradshaw swam the English Channel for her first time using the freestyle stroke. Twenty-three years later, she swam it again using the butterfly stroke, but only after using the butterfly to cross other bodies of water: Windermere (1991, 10_ miles, 6hrs 7min, first person), Coniston (1995, 5_ miles, 3hrs 7min, first woman), Ullswater (1996, 7_ miles, 4hrs 29min, first person) and the two-way Coniston (2000, 11 miles, 9hrs 23min, first person). She set the record for these swims as the fastest woman. In record time, she swam the treacherous Lake Windermere in a 4 Way Crossing (1981, 42 miles, 21hrs 17min, first woman) and was the first woman to cross the three lakes of Windermere, Ullswater, Coniston in one day in record time (1980, 23 miles, 14hrs 12min). Known as a strong member of endurance relay teams, she helped set world records in all of five relay swims: two-way and three-way Loch Ness; one-way, two-way and three-way English Channel.



Many of her swims have supported charity projects including Hospice Centers and cancer funds in her home town of Blackpool and surrounding county. She has been a physical education teacher for over 20 years in schools where she also teaches swimming to children and adults in all types of ethnic groups. Currently she is a part-time lecturer of sport, particularly swimming, at Loughborough University, where she was awarded an Honorary Doctorate Degree. She gives inspirational talks in the UK to swim clubs and groups i.e.: Rotary and MS Society. In 1979, she officially opened the Kirkham Baths, Lancashire.

Over the years, she has served on various swimming committees including the Amateur Swimming Federation of Great Britain, the British Long Distance Swimming Association and the Board of the Channel Swimming Association. In 2006, she was awarded the MBE for 'services to swimming and charity'. In 1996, she was awarded a FINA Masters World Championship silver medal in the 200m butterfly (1996).

All totaled, she holds 14 World Records for long distance and Channel swimming since 1979.

Nora Toledano Cadena (MEX) Swimmer

Nora has been active in competitive swimming for over 25 years. In 1994, with a time of 23:38, she became the first and only Mexican, the first Latin American woman and the sixth person overall to complete the double crossing of the English Channel earning her the Rosemary George Award of the Channel Swimming Association. Her other Channel crossings were all from England to France: 1992 - 11:35, 1994 - 9:40 (Mexican record), 1997 - 11:51 and 2005 - 10:04.



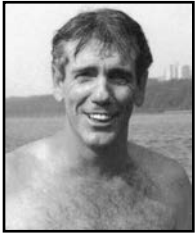
Nora also swam on relay teams making five crossings of the Channel: 1994 - England to France in 8:49, 2001 - England to France to England in 18:48 (Mex-USA Family Relay Team), and 2005 - England to France to England in 20:14 (1st Mexican relay and 2nd best all-female time in a double crossing).

Other open water swimming accomplishments achieved by Nora include: 1991-Cozumel to Cancun 70km; 1995-3rd place swim around Manhattan Island; 1996-24 hrs continuous swim in a 25m pool in Cancun, Mexico; 1998-6th place in FINA World Cup Marathon Swimming; 1999-6th place in Australian Open Water Competition Gold Coast; 2001-8th place in swim around Manhattan Island. In Masters swimming competition, Nora holds 21 Mexican National Records. At the 2005 World Masters Games in Edmonton, Canada, she won first place in the 3km Open Water Swim.

Nora is the coach and trainer of five Mexican Channel swimmers: 1996-Salomon Jauli / 1999-Antonio Arguelles / 2001-Nicky Olmos Lau / 2003-Ivan Alvarado / 2004-Patricia Guerra

Nora has strived to educate and assist open water swimmers with the knowledge she has gained in the sport. She has written a biomechanical essay on long distance training, coordinated a Difusion and Promotion of Sports Programs (CONALEP), co-authored with Antonio Arguelles the open water swimming book "Endless Blue", organized the first open water FINA World Cup in 2003 Cancun, collaborated the Mexican swim sports website asdeporte.com, achieved certification as a swim trainer and coach by CONADE and SEP Mexico and participated as a conference speaker at various occasions for over ten years. In 1994, 1997 and 2005, she was nominated to receive the National Sports Award of Mexico.

Captain Tim Johnson (USA) Event Coordinator, Trainer, Navigator



Captain Tim Johnson grew up in Southern California and learned to swim at the age of 14, competing on the local swimming and water polo teams. Competing in swimming in college at the Merchant Marine Academy, he always had a love for the open waters and open water swimming. Because of his technical background in radio and computers, he was able to combine his love for the open water with the technological information necessary when planning a marathon swim. This enabled him to make major contributions for the support elements in marathon swimming. After moving to the East Coast, he became one of the founders of the Manhattan Swimming Association and served in many supporting roles. His advice on current tides eventually set the standards and was used by the swimmers who set record swims around the Island. Eventually he became the organization's historian.

His knowledge of swimming, combined with navigational skills learned at the Academy, led swimmers to seek his advice in the planning of marathon swims. Together they explored a more scientific approach in the frontiers of marathon swimming. His interest in academics and studies led to the development of specialized computer applications allowing an analysis of marathon swimming that was unprecedented. With tide table and chart, Tim can provide the best possible plan to help insure success and a successful route of a marathon swim as evidenced with his initial planning of Susie Maroney's successful Cuba to USA swim through the Florida Straits.

Tim is the owner and founder of Captains Engineering Services, Inc., an organization that assists individuals and groups to publish their works for a relatively inexpensive price. He is working with the International Marathon Swimming Hall of Fame in the publication of a manuscript on marathon swimming highlighting the golden era of the Professional Marathon Swimming Federation from the 1950's through the 1980's and written by Joe Grossman. Tim has authored several works including the History of Open Water Marathon Swimming. For more information on Tim and his works, his website is [www. Captainsengsvc.com](http://www.Captainsengsvc.com).

Gilles Potvin (CAN) Coach, Trainer



Born in Roberval, Quebec, Gilles Potvin grew up surrounded by Lake St. John's swimming heroes of the time, Jacques Amyot and Paul-Wintle Desruisseaux, both of whom had a huge influence on his decision to take up open water swimming. In the late 1950's, he was teaching diving and physical education and by the mid 1960's, he was taking part in many marathon swims in Quebec including La Tuque (1965-1970, 1975), Saguenay (1965-1968), Trois-Rivieres (1967) and Lac St Jean (1966-1968). He also competed in Utrecht, Holland in 1970. In 1960, he was the University of Ottawa Athlete of the Year and in 1968, he was the Canadian Athletics Champion in Regina, Saskatuwan.

Gilles also started to coach long distance swimmers. In 1967, he founded and coached the Chicoutimi Swimming Club and ten years later he started the Natchib First Swimming Club of Chibougamau. He was the coach and trainer of six great marathon swimmers who won championships at Lake St. John: Herman Willemse (NED) 1961, '62, '63, '64 / Horatio Iglesias (ARG) 1967, '70, '71, '72, '73 / John Kinsella (USA) 1974, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79 / Christine Cossette (CAN) 1987, '88, '90 / Obert Lachance (CAN) 1982, '83 / Vicky Kieth (CAN) 1990

He also served as coach and trainer for Carlos Larriera, Robert Lachance, and Paul Asmuth, all of whom benefited from Gilles' guidance and knowledge which he acquired from experience and from working with the great Doc Counsilman. To this day, he is the coach who has led the most swimmers to victory in Lake St. John. He is most proud of having assisted John Kinsella in his six consecutive wins from 1974 to 1979. In 2005, he coached 12 year old Tanya Desnoyers to be the youngest swimmer to complete the Saguenay River, 42km in 6hrs 3min.

With the professional swimming circuit, he was the Chairman of the International Professional Marathon Swimming Federation from 1976 - 1979. In 1979, he founded the International Marathon of Chibougamau. In 1982, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Quebec Swimming Coaches Association, he was named the coach who most contributed to the advancement of swimming in the Province.

Recognizing his great experience as an athlete and coach, Swim Canada chose him to lead Canada's national long distance teams for the 1991 World Championships in Perth and the 1994 World Championships in Rome. He also presided over Swim Canada's Long Distance Swimming Committee (1991 - 1995). On radio station CHRL, his voice could be heard as commentary at the Traverse Internationale du Lac St. Jean.

Mervyn Sharp (GBR) Swimmer

In 1974, when the Guinness Book of Records dubbed him as “the first person to complete seven crossings of the English Channel”, Mervyn Sharp became the First and Original King of the Channel, a title given to the man who has completed the most crossings of the English Channel. Except for his first crossing in 1967, his swim crossings were all from England to France: 1967-18hrs 34min / 1968-17hrs 52min / 1969-14hrs 29min / 1969-19hrs 41min / 1970-15hrs 14min / 1973-15hrs 17min / 1974-13hrs 42min



Mervyn was an adventurer who grew up on the South Coast of England spending many happy hours as a child on Weymouth beach. At age seven, he joined the local swim club but he loved swimming in the sea. At age 14, he joined the local water polo club as goalie conceding only two goals to opponents during the season. In 1965 at age 16, when congratulating a school friend on swimming the English Channel, he met his friend's coach and trainer, Tom Watch, and began to dream that he, too, could swim the Channel. With Tom's encouragement, his parent's support, lots of training and the desire to succeed, Merv walked into the chilly waters of the Channel only two years later and swam from Dover to the coast of France, a distance of 21 miles as the seagull fly's. Then he did it again the next year, and the year after that until he had seven crossings to his name.

But Merv didn't stop there. In the winter, he supplemented his conditioning by wrestling in the local Amateur Wrestling Club competing in London, Manchester and other locations and ending up as the Silver Medalist - Intermediate British Heavyweight. During the swimming seasons, he completed other swims: Lulworth Cove to Weymouth - 10 miles, Weymouth to Lulworth Cove to Weymouth - 20 miles, Torquay to Brixham to Torquay - 8 miles, Exmouth - 5 miles, Lake Bala, Wales - 8 miles, Swanage to Weymouth - 30 miles, Swanage to Bournemouth - 9 miles and many other swims for charity. In 1970, he was selected to represent England at Lake Windemere and finished fifth overall and the second Englishman to finish. During the summers of 1971 and 1972, he competed in the professional circuit in Canada competing at Lake St. John, Saguenay River, Chicoutimi to Bagotville and the La Tuque 24 Hour Swim in Quebec.

In 1996, Mervyn Sharp's name once again appeared in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the “First Person to Cross the English Channel Every way Possible” - Swim (in it) / Boat (on it) / Aeroplane (over it) / Train/Euro Tunnel (under it).

2006 International Marathon Swimming Hall of Fame Certificates of Merit

Camp Ak-O-Mak (CAN)
Camp Chikopi (CAN)

Camp Chikopi (1920) and Camp Ak-o-Mak (1928) located on Ahmic Lake in Ontario, Canada, were founded by legendary Olympic coach Matt Mann from the University of Michigan each as place to combine wilderness, nature, sport and swimming in a setting conducive to long distance swim training and open water racing. Home-cooked meals, beautiful lake scenery, trainers in canoes and great sleeping weather all make this a paradise for the open water swimmer.

Camp resident marathon swimming enthusiasts Buck Dawson and Bob Duenkel, who both have coached numerous long distance swimmers, provide on-site encouragement to the swimmers. Some of the swimmers over the years who have trained at the camps include: the United States Long Distance Swimming Team that trained at the camp on three occasions during the 1980's and 1990's led by coaches Penny Dean, Chris Derks and Jeff Goelz. Both Penny and Chris swam the English Channel and Penny held the Channel record for 17 years. Among others, swimmers include Brud Harper, oldest Channel swimmer; Marty Sinn, first woman to win the CNE; Diana Nyad, Lake Ontario crossing, etc; Jocelyn Muir, youngest Lake Ontario swimmer and first to swim the lake's perimeter; Stella Taylor, Lake George and oldest woman to swim the Channel; Bill Barton, Canadian professional circuit; Phil Gollop, English Channel; Cathy Lambert; and the list goes continues. The camps operate from June through September.

Irving Davids / Capt. Roger W. Wheeler Memorial

“Two swimmers who gave so much to swimming”

2007 Silvia Dalotto (ARG)

Silvia Dalotto (ARG)



Silvia Dalotto has done much to enhance marathon swimming in Argentina and throughout South America. Upon completion of her own marathon swimming career, Silvia assisted the Race Organizers in Argentina with the organization of their respective races. During this period, she built an extremely tight bond with the swimmers and acted on their behalf with race organizers. She became the liaison with the South American swimmers and the other marathon event organizers throughout the world as well as the contact with the world's swimmers to the South American events. During the critical financial crisis in Argentina, she was primarily responsible for the continuance of many events. She proved to be an excellent liaison between the Argentina Swimming Association and the race promoters. She is a certified FINA Open Water Official and has officiated at the FINA Open Water World Championships. On a visit to the United States, she was asked to attend a meeting of the Atlantic City Marathon Swim Organizing Committee. Her explanations and presentations proved invaluable in the committee decision-making process.



We proudly honor the 2007
International Swimming
Hall of Fame Inductees.

Hagood Clarke

Senior Vice President-Investments

954-525-5550

800-327-8218

hagood.clarke@ubs.com

401 East Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 2300

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

www.ubs.com/financialservicesinc

You & Us



The Sammy Lee Award

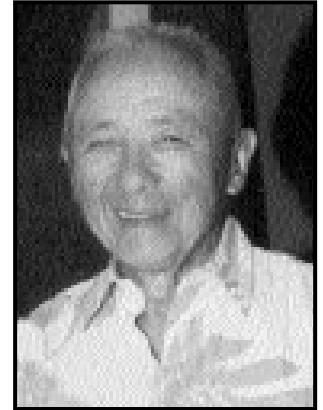


The Sammy Lee Award was conceived in 1987 to honor the high standards of sportsmanship, personal achievement and competitive discipline exemplified by diving's living legend, Dr. Sammy Lee. Over the years, recipients have come from all corners of the Diving World. Olympic Champions, renowned coaches and valued volunteers have been presented this unique and prestigious award. It stands today as a reminder of the qualities of greatness from the past that are still recognized and honored today.

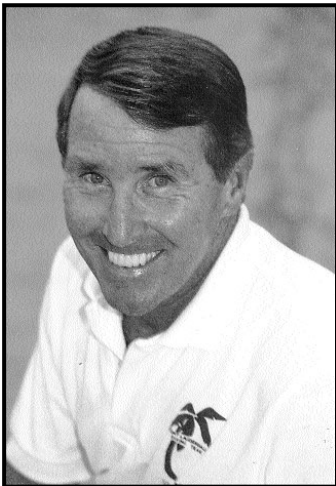
Dr. Sammy Lee was the 1948 and 1952 Olympic gold medalist on the platform, and the 1948 bronze medalist on the springboard. He was the 1960 U.S. Olympic diving coach and the Coach of Greg Louganis during the mid-1970's, which included Greg's first Olympic appearance in 1976. In addition,

Dr. Sammy Lee was the 1953 Sullivan Award winner.

The Sammy Lee Award was commissioned by the Kalos Kagathos Foundation, Laguna Beach, California



2007 Sammy Lee Award Winner



Dr. Ron O'Brien

Ron O'Brien is recognized by many around the world as the finest diving coach to ever walk the pool deck. The former NCAA and AAU national champion has served as coach for 8 USA Olympic Diving teams, 6 World Championship teams, 5 Pan American teams and 7 World Cup teams. Ron has received the Mike Peppe Award, conferred annually by USA Diving to the best Senior Diving Coach in the nation, an incredible 14 times. Ron also received the Glenn McCormick Memorial Award in 1974, the Fred Cady Award in 1976, and the coveted Phil Boggs Memorial Award in 1996. He has been enshrined in 4 different Sports Halls of Fames around the country, including the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1988.

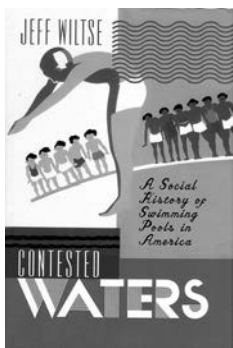
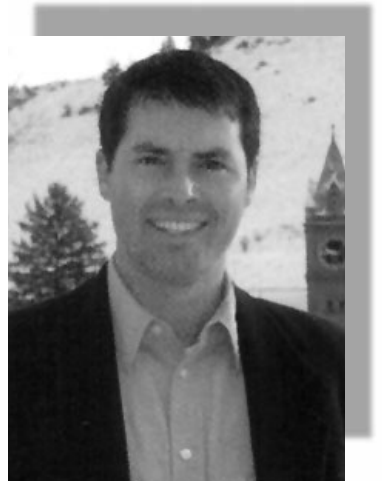
In addition to coaching great athletes to 179 gold medals in National, World Cup, World Championship, Pan American and Olympic Games competition, his club teams have won 87 USA Diving National Team Championships. He served as the National Technical Director for USA Diving from 1991-2004 and is currently their USA Diving High Performance Director. He and his wife Mary Jane have traveled around the world, where Ron gives various clinics and lectures on the sport of diving. They currently reside in Sebring, FL.

2007 Buck Dawson Authors Award

Jeff Wiltse

The Award is presented to the author of an aquatics-related book for which the book's content has had a profound educational or entertaining impact on the aquatic disciplines or population in general.

*Buck Dawson is the Founding Executive Director of the International Swimming Hall of Fame and established the first book store for swimming located at the ISHOF. He is the author of eight books with subjects ranging from swimming to war to volcanoes. His books include: *Saga of the All-American - The 82nd Airborne in World War II*, *A Civil War Artist at the Front*, *When the Earth Explodes*, *Michigan Ensign*, *All About Dryland Exercises for Swimmers*, *Weissmuller to Spitz - An Era to Remember*, *Gold Medal Pools*, *We Don't Sew Beads on Belts - A History of Camps Chikopi and Ak-o-Mak*.*



A native of Seattle, Jeff Wiltse is an assistant professor of history at the University of Montana where he teaches courses in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century United States history as well as in social and urban history. He received his Ph.D. from Brandeis University in 2002. His dissertation, "*Contested Waters: A History of Swimming Pools in America*," is a social, cultural, and institutional history of municipal swimming pools in the northern United States from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. It received the 2003 Allan Nevins Prize of the Society of American Historians for the "best-written dissertation on a major topic in American history." *Contested Waters* offers a panorama of American life. It is, at once, a story of class and race conflicts, burgeoning cities and suburbs, competing visions of social reform, eroticized public culture, democratized leisure, and Americans recent retreat from public life. It will be of interest to movie-goers who want to learn more about the issues raised by *Pride*, a new film that tells the story of Jim Ellis, an African American schoolteacher who founds a swim team in one of Philadelphia's roughest neighborhoods in the 1970s.

With 2007 being the inaugural year of the award, an author has been selected to represent each one of the years from 1965 to 2006, the first 42 years of the ISHOF. Over the years, many authors have written very worthy books and should not go unrecognized. The first 42 authors and their books are listed below:

Theresa Anderson & Fern Yates	Joe MacInnis	David Costill, Ernie Maglischo & Alan Richardson	John Leonard
David Armbruster	Ernest Maglischo	Lynn Cox	Graham Lomas
William Bachrach	Doris Miller	Peter Cutino & Dennis Bledsoe	Greg Louganis
Keith Bell	Phil Moriarty	Donna deVarona	Max Madders & A.S.A
Pat Besford	Ron O'Brien	Kay Curtis	Matt Mann (with Charles Fries)
James Cameron (GBR)	Bela Rajki	Dawn Fraser	Bobby McGregor
Forbes Carlile	Archibald Sinclair & William Henry	Samuel J. Freas	Rob & Kathy McKay
Robert Clayton & David Thomas	James R. Smith	David Fury	Lois Melena
Cecil Colwin	Charles Steedman	Milton Gabrielsen, Betty Spears & Bump Gabrielsen	Diana Nyad
Dr. James Counsilman	Bill Sweetenham (with John Atkinson)	Jennifer Gray	Monte Nitzkowski
Thomas K. Cureton, Jr.	Don Talbot	Shirley Gould	Narda Onix
Frank Dalton	Monsieur Thevenot	Beulah Gundling	Francois Oppenheim
Rosemary Dawson	Ralph Thomas	David Haller	Mary Oppenheim
Penny Dean	Dr. Phil Whitten	L. deB. Handley	D.H. Owen
Howard Firby	David Wilkie with Kelvin Juba	Hanneby	Mervyn Palmer
Gerald Forsberg	HONORABLE MENTION	Charles Hines	Michael Phelps with Brian Cazenueve
Harry Gallagher	Istvan Barany (HUN)	Jean Henning	Brent Rutemiller
Don Gambriel	Alex Baumann & Jenő Tihanyi	Margaret Jarvis	Don Schollander
Dick Hannula	Dawn Bean	Kelvin Juba	Dick Smith
John Hogg	Eva Bory (AUS)	Annette Kellerman	Deryk Snelling
Virginia Hunt Newman	Marianne Brems	Ken Knox	Mark Spitz with Alan LeMond
Bill Juba	Sherm Chavoort	Joanna M. Koury	Bob Steele
Jane Katz	Steve Clark	Frederick Kroeber	Margaret Swan Forbes & USSS
Robert Kiputh	Alan Clarkson	Fred Lanoue	John Torney, Jr. & Robert Clayton
Laurie Lawrence	Richard Close	Carlton Lawford	John Troup & Randy Reese
Sammy Lee	Bob Clotworthy	Jeff Landholm & Mary Jo Ruggieri	Chuck Warner
Monica Lepore, G. William Gayle, Shawn Stevens	George Corson		Conrad Wennerburg
			Nancy Wightman & Janet Chiefari



2007 President's Award

Jim Ellis

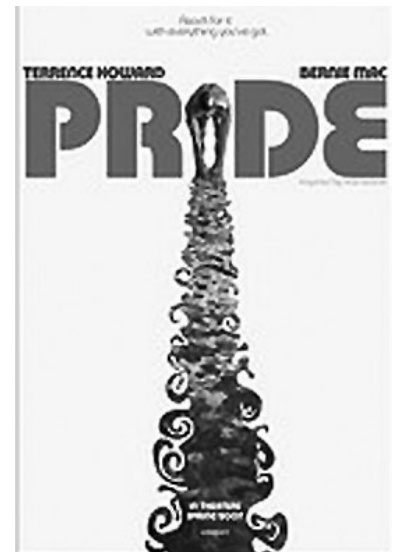
Swim Coach and Subject of the Film *Pride*

Jim Ellis' story is testimony to the power of dreams and their ability to inspire and transform human life. His story is the subject of the recently released film, *PRIDE*, starring Terrence Howard and Bernie Mac. Ellis was born in 1947 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was a period in American social and cultural history when swimming pools were strictly segregated along racial lines and for the most part African Americans were provided very few opportunities to swim. While the Supreme Court decision of *Brown vs. Board of Education* officially ended segregation, most municipal swimming pools simply closed or privatized in the 1950's rather than allow racial mixing.

In Pittsburgh, there were two great pools, Highland Park and Kennywood. While Highland Park integrated, Kennywood closed. It was at the Highland Park pool where Jim Ellis learned to love swimming and eventually became a lifeguard at the pool in spite of the racial tensions that existed at the time. He swam for Winchester High School and then Cheney State, a historically Black college near Philadelphia.

As the movie *PRIDE* recounts, Ellis took job in an impoverished neighborhood and founded the P.D.R. (Philadelphia Department of Recreation) Swim Team, based at the Marcus Foster Recreation Center in the Nicetown section of Philadelphia, in 1971.

Over the past 36 years, Ellis has been introducing competitive swimming to inner city youth and their families. His coaching and mentoring has provided a healthy and stimulating environment in which the young athletes can grow and compete. It also brings together families from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Through travel to various competitions, the program exposes swimmers to other parts of the country and different lifestyles. Today, P.D.R. is a nationally recognized competitive swim team, the nation's best predominately African-American team, and has become a model for urban swim programs around the country. Over a hundred of his swimmers have attended college on swimming scholarships. As a real-life role model, Ellis' story strikes a chord with all types of audiences. Coach Ellis is a loveable storyteller whose inspiring true-to-life story captivates and motivates audiences to always remember the influential power of one.



Ellis is being recognized not only for his accomplishments as a coach and mentor, but bringing his personal story to the Big Screen.

"Jim is a remarkable individual with a remarkable story to tell," said Richard Korhammer, President of the International Swimming Hall of Fame. "We all share Jim's dream that *PRIDE* will serve as an inspiration for more African Americans and everyone who sees the film to share his love of swimming."

2007 Al Schoenfield Media Award

Craig Lord (GBR)

Al Schoenfield was editor and publisher of "Swimming World" and "Swimming Technique" magazines (1960-1977) and served on various international committees for swimming including the FINA Technical Swimming Committee (1980-1984).

Al's life was a commitment to swimming. He participated in its administrative structure and spread its stories through his magazines and promotions. Al died on April 19, 2005, but his legacy will forever endure to all who have benefited from his lifetime of service to swimming.



Since 1989, Craig Lord has covered every Olympic Games, World Championship and European Championship as a Swimming Correspondent for *The Times* and *Sunday Times* of London, England. All the while, he has been challenging the status quo, campaigning for fairness, speaking out against cheating and supporting the rights of swimmers and coaches to be active stakeholders in determining the direction of their sport.

Throughout the 1990s, Lord was at the forefront of reporting the illegal drug scandals that dogged the swimming world. He was a thorn-in-the-side of authorities who sat by as China threatened to take up where the GDR left off as a dominant force fuelled on banned performance-enhancing substances.

In 1998, Lord broke the news that Michelle Smith de Bruin, the Irish triple Olympic champion of 1996, faced suspension for manipulating a drug-test sample. Smith de Bruin was subsequently suspended and retired while serving her ban.

A year later, he traveled into China, a nation with more than 30 drug bans to its name in the pool. He emerged to reveal how the system contributed to rampant drug abuse by those in key roles in Chinese sport and how anabolic steroids were readily available for sale in local markets.

While serving as swimming correspondent for *The Times*, Lord also worked in the business, home news and features departments of the newspaper. As Deputy Editor of *Times Online* in 2000, he researched and compiled the organization's Olympic archives.

Lord has been a European correspondent for *Swimming World* in the United States and *Swim News* in Canada. He also provides a daily digest of news and commentary for *SwimNews.com*, writing for *Swim News* publisher Nick Thierry, a recipient of this award and an ISHOF Hall of Famer.

Last year, Lord broke the news that the IOC and NBC TV intended to host morning finals in the pool at the Beijing Olympic Games, a move opposed by the majority of the swimming community.

English by birth and a Celt of Irish and Scottish ancestry, Lord is a former member of the Scottish National Squad and jokes that he could swim the 400m individual medley about as fast as Petra Schneider. He spent his formative years in Portugal, where his father was a national team coach.

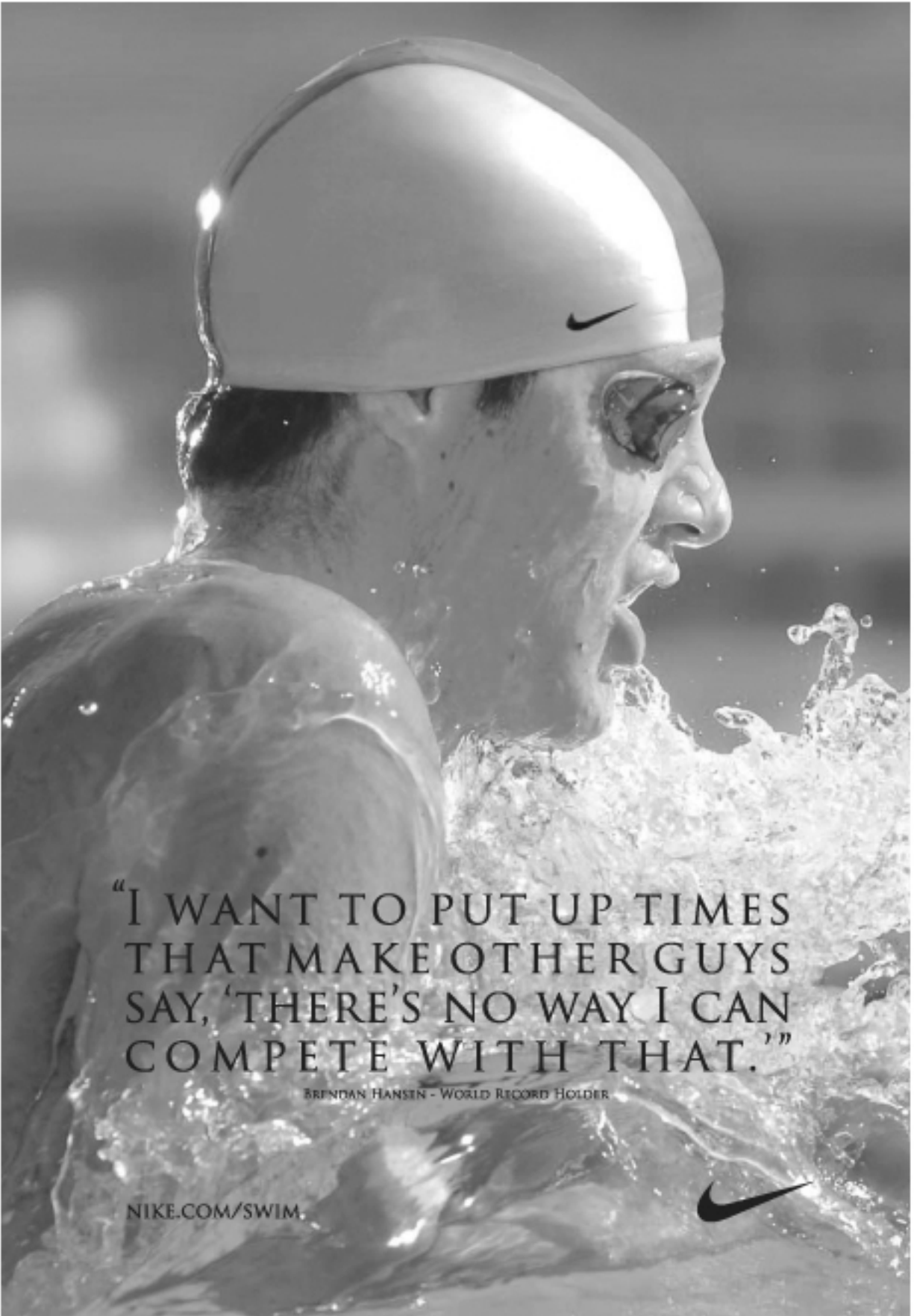
Lord, who read English and Spanish and majored in geography and geology to earn an MA (Hons) at Aberdeen University, is currently researching the history of the five Olympic aquatic disciplines for a publication due in 2008.

UNITED STATES AQUATIC SPORTS

*Congratulates the
2007 Hall of Fame Inductees*



*Best Wishes to All Returning
ISHOF Inductees
For a Great
43rd Anniversary Celebration!*



“I WANT TO PUT UP TIMES
THAT MAKE OTHER GUYS
SAY, ‘THERE’S NO WAY I CAN
COMPETE WITH THAT.’”

BRENDAN HANSEN - WORLD RECORD HOLDER

NIKE.COM/SWIM



Black Splash: The History of African- American Swimmers

By Lee Pitts © ISHOF 2007



Lee Pitts

When my friend Bruce Wigo, Director of the International Swimming Hall of Fame Museum approached me about penning the first detailed look at the history of African American swimmers my first thought was why?

You see, Bruce is White and I am African- American. His passion and expertise is the history of aquatics, mine is clearly as swim instructor who has chosen to teach minorities to swim for the past 30 years. But we both shared the same interest in answering the age old question: Why don't we see many black folk engaged in swimming? Can they really swim? To be truthful, we both are learned men in the field of aquatics and knew very well that Blacks can swim. So, let's prove it through the way much of what we know is proven - History.

I am standing here at the International Swimming Hall of Fame in Fort Lauderdale, Florida - the swimming capital of the world. The origins of the International Swimming Hall of Fame complex dates to 1928, when an Olympic swimming pool was built on the town's barrier island with a view to attract tourism. While the tourist business was slow to develop, the swimming pool soon became the center of local social life and Aquatic Director Al Gordon developed a championship swimming team. It was through Gordon's success in developing Katherine Rawls, the world's greatest woman swimmer of the mid 1930's, and his coaching that Ft. Lauderdale attracted the attention of many of the top swimming coaches in America as an ideal location for winter training. This led to the creation of an annual



Ft. Lauderdale Beach - 1930

Coaches Forum, that for over seventy years has attracted many of the best coaches and swimmers in the world to Ft. Lauderdale for training, competition and an exchange of training methods and techniques.



1936 Coaches Forum

In the early 1960's Fort Lauderdale won out in a national bidding process to host the National Swimming Hall of Fame. As part of their bid, the City of Ft. Lauderdale agreed to build a new swimming and diving stadium and museum building to house the Hall of Fame. What is less well known about the "Swimming Capital of the World" was the total exclusion of African-Americans from this experience.



1930 Swimming Champions

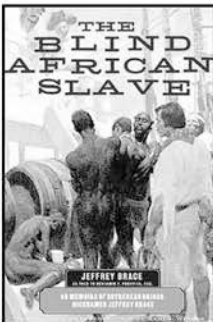


The Casino Pool

Unlike other southern communities, there were no "Whites Only" signs at the old pool or on the beach, but it was well known that both were for whites only and from the time it was built, until it closed in 1965, it is believed that no African American ever swam in the historic Casino Pool or bathed on the famous Fort Lauderdale Beach.

The African American experience of exclusion from the opportunity to swim in Fort Lauderdale was commonplace throughout America in the first half of the twentieth century, leading to what has been described as a cultural disconnect between the Black community and swimming. One of the tragic consequences of this disconnect is that African Americans drown at a significantly higher rate than Whites.

While it is true that most African- Americans do not connect with swimming, African Americans have an amazingly rich swimming history that dates back to pre-slavery days in Africa and the impact of swimming on the Civil Rights Movement toward the demise of the Jim Crow laws of the south was enormous.



Memoirs of
Boyrereau Brinch

Before the slave trade began, Africans living in coastal communities were observed by early European explorers to be excellent swimmers. But as the slave traders invaded Africa, swimming became a dangerous pastime. In his memoirs, Boyrereau Brinch, known by his slave name, Jeffrey Brace, told of a festive afternoon in the 1740's, when he and thirteen of his friends went swimming in a river. When they got out of the water, they were surrounded by white men with dogs who succeeded in capturing eleven of them. One moment he and his friends were engaged in what Brinch described as a "delightful sport;" moments later he was bound, gagged, and "fastened down in the boat," surrounded by the "horrid stench" of his captors.



WPA Segregated Pools

In 1679, when a slave ship wrecked off Martinique, an African slave whose name is lost to history, reached shore after swimming for sixty hours, an aquatic feat of survival that rivaled Homer's Ulysses and was a record of endurance swimming that was not matched by white men for almost 300 years.



York was probably the best swimmer of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

In 1804, there were about 50 people who traveled in the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's expedition. One of them was Clark's childhood companion and slave, York. On June 5, the journals of the expedition reported that York swam to a "Sand bar to gather Greens for our Dinner." York was one of the few members of the expedition who could swim.

In 1819, the Philadelphia painter Charles Wilson Peale painted the portrait of a freed slave named Yarrow Mamout. Mamout, a devout Muslim, had been captured in Africa as a teenager in the mid 1700's. He was later brought to the area of Maryland and Virginia later known as Washington D.C. Years later when historians were seeking information about the subject of Peale's painting, they came upon a document written in 1816, now in the Peabody Collection, which described Yarrow Mamout as "the best swimmer ever seen on the Potomac."



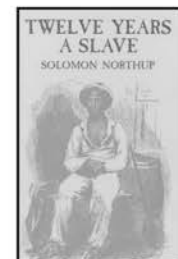
Peale's painting of Yarrow Mamout

There are many instances of Africans escaping from slave ships in South Africa and the Americas by swimming. In 1818, after the fifth War of Resistance in South Africa, black rebels escaped from Robben Island prison on ships, which were later wrecked in a storm and the rebels swam ashore for safety. Toussaint L'Ouverture, the slave who led the first successful slave revolt in Haiti was known to be an expert swimmer. In his autobiography, the freed slave Solomon Northup told how he had become an expert swimmer during his youth in the "clear streams" of Africa and that it was a skill he later used to win his freedom.



Tice Davids swim led to the term "Underground Railroad"

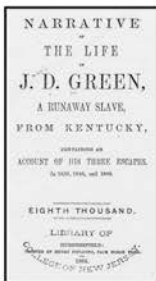
The Underground Railroad is most closely associated with the former slave and abolitionist, Harriet Tubman, but the Underground Railroad got its name when a slave named Tice Davids escaped from Kentucky in 1831 and swam across the Ohio River to freedom in Ripley, Ohio. According to legend, Davids' owner was chasing Davids in a boat when he lost sight of his swimming slave. Thinking Davids must have drowned, he remarked to his companions with a sarcastic smirk that his slave must have taken an "underground railroad." The comment was reported in the press and the term has been with us ever since.



The fugitive slave Jacob Green described in his memoirs how in the 1850's he had made his way to upstate New York and was hoping to get across Lake Erie into Canada. But, on the street, he had an unexpected, terrible surprise.

"I saw my master who laid hold of me and called to his aid a dozen more...that night I was placed in prison...and irons placed on my ankles and hand-cuffed..."

Jacob's master took him on the steam boat Milwaukee headed for Chicago, Illinois on Lake Erie. They stopped in Cleveland to change boats.



The Narrative of Jacob Green

"On Monday I was taken on board the steam boat 'Sultana.' I was placed in the cabin and at dinner time the steam boat started and had about half a mile to go before she got into the lake and the captain came in to me and cautiously asked me if I could swim. I answered I could, he told me to stand close by a window...and when the paddle wheels ceased, I made a spring and jumped into the water."

As Jacob swam away he saw the captain standing on the deck. When the captain saw him, he waved to the engineer to start the paddle wheel again. As the boat began to move, Jacob kept swimming. Suddenly, he heard his master's voice up on the deck. "Here, here – stop captain!....Which was echoed by shouts from the passengers; but the boat continued her course, while I made my way as fast as possible to Cleveland lighthouse, where I arrived in safety."

The stories of escapes by swimming made slave owners take drastic steps to protect their property. One of these steps was to instill a fear of the water by ducking disobedient slaves in water until they nearly drowned and by creating fear through stories of creatures living in the water. Thus it didn't take long to excise or destroy the West African swimming tradition from African- American culture.

The fact is that after the Civil War, most white people in America did not know how to swim. It was not until the 1870's and the popularity of seaside resorts like Atlantic City, N.J., Revere Beach, Mass., and Coney Island, N.Y. that swimming gained widespread popularity. Prior to this time, the U.S. Lifesaving Service primarily existed to save crews and passengers from shipwrecks. To show that



The Pea Island, N.C. Lifesaving Crew

African Americans were as competent as swimmers as Whites is the story of Richard Etheridge and the “all colored” crew of the Pea Island, N.C. Lifesaving Station. This crew was responsible for one of the greatest rescues in the history of the service. But this was the exception. Largely, Blacks were not given opportunities to swim or work as lifeguards and when Blacks swam it was at unsafe, unprotected “swimming holes.” The natural result was for black parents not to let their children go swimming. Some notable exceptions in the post civil war days were Marcus Garvey, the West Indian revolutionist, and the great boxing champion, Jack Johnson, who were both known to be excellent swimmers.

In the early twentieth century, the popularity of swimming to another leap with the appearance of public swimming pools, but these were mostly for whites only. In the northern states Duke Kahanamoku and other dark skinned Hawaiians, who dominated 1912 and 1920 American Olympic swimming teams, pioneered the desegregation of many pools and beaches in California and some northern states, but desegregated swimming in the north was still the exception and not the rule.



Duke Kahanamoku, 1912-1920 Olympic Champion

In Chicago, in 1919, a violent race riot began after an African-American youth named Eugene Williams, while swimming with friends in Lake Michigan near 29th Street, strayed into an area informally reserved for the exclusive use of white bathers. For this, Williams was pelted with stones by an unruly group of young white men and soon drowned. When the police ignored eyewitness accounts of the event and refused to arrest those responsible for the boy's death, indignant crowds of blacks gathered in protest.

In the south, Jim Crow laws kept Blacks out of public swimming pools and off the most desirable beaches and lake-side swimming spots. Some communities built “colored pools,” but there was no race mixing where black men could be in the same location as white women in bathing suits. In the 1930's the Work Project Administration built “colored pools” and white pools and promoted swimming within both racial groups, but the number of pools built and opportunities for blacks were far from equal. Still, some blacks took advantage of the opportunities to swim, like future civil rights leaders Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Andrew Young. Young was even on the swimming team at Howard University a black college.



Andrew Young (c)



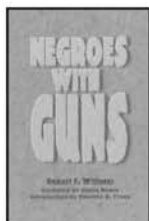
Virginia Beach in Miami was for Blacks

In 1951, Virginia governor John Battle warned that Virginia might close its state park system rather than accept integration and a 1953 petition to integrate the swimming pool at Wilcox Lake, near Petersburg, Virginia resulted in its being closed, never to reopen. This was a scene that would repeat itself many times across America after the Supreme Court's decision in Brown vs. the Topeka Board of Education outlawed segregation. Public swimming facilities would either be closed or sold and privatized rather than accept integration.

In the 1950's and 1960's pools and beaches would provide some of the most vivid and violent scenes of racial intolerance. In Las Vegas a major hotel once drained its pool, giving in to the demands of racist white guests and employees because a member of black entertainer Lena Horne's family swam in it. The civil rights struggle in Mississippi began in May of 1959 when Dr. Gilbert Mason led nine black Biloxians in a wade-in on the twenty-six mile stretch of gulf coast beach that was off limits to African-Americans. A year later more wade-ins on beaches reserved for Whites set off the bloodiest race riot in the state's history, leading the U.S. Justice Department to initiate the first ever Federal Court challenge to the state's segregation laws.



The best swimming spots were for whites only



In many cities and towns across the country, the lack of adequate and safe swimming areas for Blacks led to tragic consequences and demonstrations. In 1961, after the deaths of a dozen or so black children in the local “Negro swimming hole,” the negro community of Monroe, North Carolina decided to protest the fact that Blacks were not allowed to swim in the city pool even though everyone's tax dollars had been used to build it. When the forty or so protesters started marching, they were confronted by an angry mob of 3,000 angry whites who were threatening to attack. In a scene described in his book, Negroes with Guns, local NAACP organizer Robert Williams and two teenagers managed to defuse the situation without anyone being injured on either side. This incident helped influence the start of the Black Power movement.

On the morning of June 18, 1964, an extraordinary scene of civil disobedience was captured on camera in Saint Augustine, Florida. It made the front page of the New York Times, the Washington Post and many other papers, in America and around the world. The pictures showed the owner of the "Whites Only" Monson Motor Lodge pouring acid into a swimming pool where men and women, black and white, had committed an act of "instant integration" by entering the pool together. This incident capped a series of protests in which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had been arrested a few days earlier and Andrew Young had been seriously beaten. The photo is often credited for having helped convince undecided members of Congress to vote in favor of the Civil Rights Act that was passed on July 4, 1964.

At about the same time, Fort Lauderdale, the “Swimming Capital of the World” was undergoing its own mini revolution. As construction was underway to replace the 1928 pool with a new swimming stadium and Hall of Fame museum, local African- American citizens were staging their own wade-ins.



The wade in, in Fort Lauderdale



The ferry to Dania Beach

It wasn't easy for an African American to swim in Fort Lauderdale. While white citizens had access to the pool and magnificent beach front, Fort Lauderdale's Black citizens had to travel south to Dania Beach and take a ferry to the “Black Beach,” which is now John Lloyd State Park. While the Swimming Hall of Fame opened in January of 1966 and whites danced at the Elbow Room to the sounds of “Wade in the Water,” the hit by Black musician Ramsey Lewis, de facto segregation continued, as it continues today because of the cultural disconnection between African- Americans and swimming.

Even though segregationist inspired studies claiming to show that Blacks are biologically less buoyant than Whites because of higher density in their bones and body mass have long since been debunked, there are many people, even in the Black community who still buy into that old slave owner myth that “Blacks can't swim.” And because many believe they can't, they don't and this has tragic consequences. By not learning to swim, African Americans not only drown at a much higher rate than Whites, but they are denied a passport to two-thirds of the planet and the joys of surfing, body surfing, boogie boarding, snorkeling, scuba diving, windsurfing, water skiing, and other aquatic pastimes. Because Blacks don't swim we lose employment opportunities and promotions and are denied opportunities for jobs that require proficient swim skills in areas such as Policeman, Fireman, EMS Tech, Lifeguard, Swim Teacher, Marine Biologist, Underwater Photographer, etc. All arms of the military check out the recruits swim skills at the boot camp level and who is it most failing the basic swim test? Blacks. Over the years, I have taught Blacks pursuing the aforementioned fields to swim. The one thing I always hear from them “I wish I had learned to swim when I was a child.”



The Broward County Black Beach was in Dania Beach

As Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said: “When I hear, ‘People aren't ready,’ that's like telling a person who is trying to swim, ‘Don't jump in that water until you learn how to swim.’ When actually you will never learn how to swim until you get in the water. People have to have an opportunity to develop themselves and govern themselves.”

Today, there are many up and coming young, Black and talented swimmers across America. Among them is Cullen Jones, the fastest swimmer in the world in 2006. While there are not nearly as many as I would like to see, in almost every city and town in America, African Americans now have the opportunity to learn to swim and enjoy this “this delightful sport.” I hope more African Americans will seize the swimming opportunities that exist today and will revive the rich aquatic traditions of our African ancestors.

African-American firsts in competitive swimming history:

- ◆ The first African- American swimmer to score in an NCAA final was Nate Clark of Ohio State, in 1962.
- ◆ The first swimmer of African descent to win an Olympic medal was Enith Brigitha of Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. Enith won two individual bronze medals in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. The only swimmers to beat her have since been proven to have used performance enhancing drugs.
- ◆ In 1981 Charles Chapman became the first African American to swim across the English Channel.
- ◆ The first African American swimmer to make a US National Team was Chris Silva of UCLA, in 1982.
- ◆ In 1988, Anthony Nesty, of Surinam and the University of Florida upset favored Matt Biondi to become the first swimmer of African heritage to set an Olympic record and win an Olympic Gold medal.
- ◆ In 1997 Stanford's Sabir Muhammad became the first African- American to break an American record.
- ◆ In 1999 Alison Terry became the first African- American female swimmer to make a US National Team.
- ◆ In 2000, Anthony Ervin became the first American swimmer of African descent to make the USA Olympic Swimming Team and win an Olympic gold medal.
- ◆ In 2004, Maritza Corriea became the first woman to make a USA Olympic Team.
- ◆ In 2005, Genai Kerr and Omar Amr become the first African-American men to make the USA Olympic Water Polo Team.

Lee Pitts is a true 21st Century Renaissance man. He is a former banker who holds a Masters Degree in Economics, hosts a weekly television show that has won five NAACP Image Awards and is a nationally and internationally known swim instructor who has appeared on television programs throughout the world promoting the benefits and joy of swimming. His best selling learn to swim video is the only one of its kind produced and featuring an African American instructor.

Thanks to Bruce Wigo and the International Swimming Hall of Fame for their collaboration and assistance in preparing this article.

CONTESTED WATERS: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF SWIMMING POOLS IN AMERICA

By Jeff Wiltse, Asst. Professor of History, University of Montana

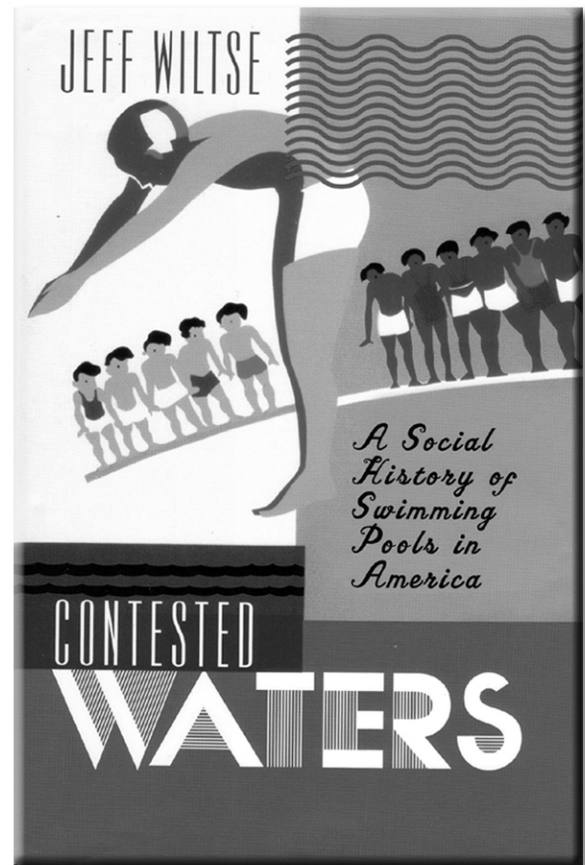
Contested Waters tells the story of the incredible role that swimming and swimming pools have played in shaping the social and cultural history of America. It also provides an important historical context for the motion picture, *PRIDE*, which tells the story of Jim Ellis, an African American swimming coach in Philadelphia, and for *Mermaids on Parade: America's Love Affair With Its First Women Swimmers*, written by Buck Dawson in 2000.

The story begins in the early 1800's, when very few Americans knew how to swim. Swimming was, for the most part, an activity for lower class boys and sailors, characterized by public nudity, profanity and roughhousing. Because this behavior offended the Victorian sense of morality and "public decency," many cities passed anti-swimming ordinances.

After the Civil War, communities recognized the need to provide bathing facilities for the urban working class who typically lacked bathing facilities in their homes. In 1868 the City of Boston opened America's first municipal pool and other northern cities were quick to follow the example. These early pools and baths were located along rivers like the Charles in Boston or East River in New York. Because these pools were not designed for swimming, but for bathing and cleansing purposes, many older bathers would jump in the rivers and enjoy a swim. The river baths proved so popular that would-be bathers often waited in long lines to get in, clogging up the surrounding streets. At first these baths were for men only, but when acceptable women's bathing costumes were introduced, special times were set aside for the exclusive use of women.

The 1880's saw the appearance of elite private athletic clubs which built pools designed for competitions in swimming, diving and water polo and as child labor laws were passed and workers were given more leisure time municipal pools took on the same character. These new pools and seaside resorts like Atlantic City and Coney Island made swimming a middle class activity and by the 1890's swimming was seen as an important element of education and pools were seen by municipal governments as a good investment for building public health, character and citizenship.

The next big development in swimming and in the cultural history of America came when gender integration was permitted on beaches and in public pools. Gender integration allowed men and women to swim together and was intended to make swimming a family activity. Prior to the time of mixed swimming, blacks and whites commonly swam together in the public pools of the northern states, but that all changed when gender segregation ended. Women bathers introduced an element of eroticism to swimming and as Wiltse explains, whites did not like the idea of black men interacting with white women in such visually and physically intimate public places as swimming pools and beaches. At about the same time there was a great migration to northern cities of southern blacks who were looked upon as dirty and more than likely to carry communicable diseases. So gender segregation was replaced in swimming

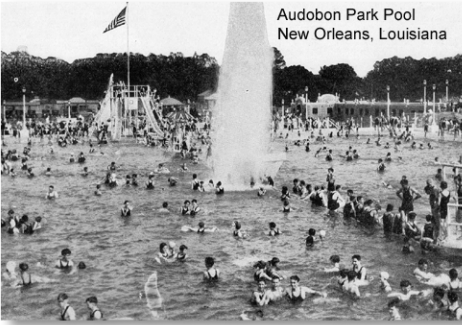


pools and at the beach by a strictly enforced racial segregation.

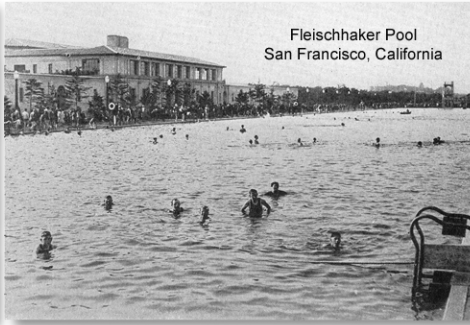
While the iconic institutions of cities today may be the professional sports arena or motor track, it was the municipal swimming pool in the 1920's and 1930's. Wiltse calls this time period as the "Swimming Pool Age" and with the help America's Olympic swimming stars, such as Johnny Weissmuller, Gertrude Ederle, Buster Crabbe and Eleanor Holm, swimming became America's most popular pastime, by far. To satisfy the public's demand for more and better swimming facilities some incredible swimming pools were built, like the Fairgrounds Park Pool in St. Louis, Astoria Pool in New York or the Fleishhacker Pool in San Francisco. These pools were gigantic and could accommodate more than 20,000 or more white bathers a day. By 1940 there were few towns in America of more than 1,500 people that did not have a municipal pool which became, during the summer months, every town's principal gathering spot and the hub of social activity.

Although the law of the land was "separate but equal," the reality was that while swimming became an important part of white culture, Jim Crow laws in the south and de facto segregation in the north excluded most blacks from the swimming experience. Not surprisingly, swimming pools became some of the most visible and hotly contested battle grounds during the civil rights struggles of the 1950's and 1960's and it was from this era that the book gets its title.

(continued on next page)



Audobon Park Pool
New Orleans, Louisiana



Fleischhaker Pool
San Francisco, California



Woodside Park Pool
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



Swimming Pool, Coney
Island, Cincinnati, Ohio



The Miramar Pool,
New York City



Municipal Pool
Tuscon, Arizona



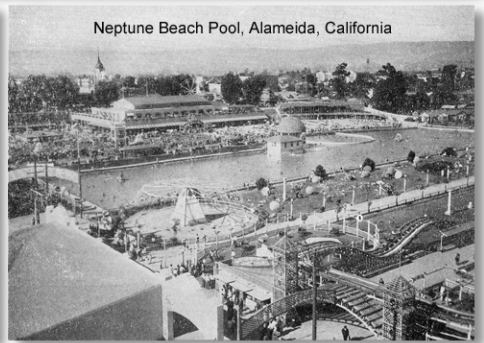
Bronx Beach Pool, Bronx, New York



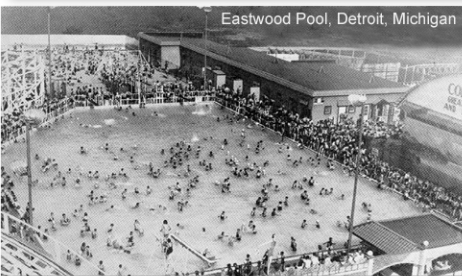
Kennywood Park
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



W&T CHLORINATOR STERILIZES FAIRYLAND'S CRYSTAL POOL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



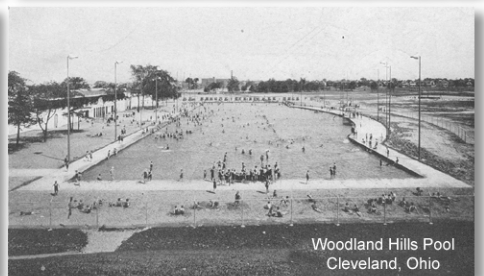
Neptune Beach Pool, Alameda, California



Eastwood Pool, Detroit, Michigan



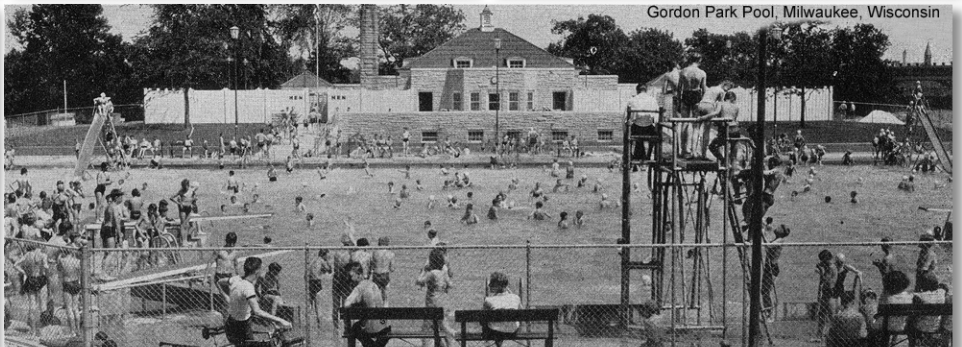
McKinley Park Pool, Chicago, Illinois



Woodland Hills Pool
Cleveland, Ohio



Municipal Pool, Elwood, Indiana



Gordon Park Pool, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Q & A WITH JEFF WILTSE

Author of "Contested Waters"

Q: How did you get the idea for this book? What inspired your research?

A: The idea literally came to me in a dream over Thanksgiving weekend in 1996. I awoke early Saturday morning in the midst of a dream in which I was writing about the swimming pool I frequented as a child. I immediately wondered what the history of swimming pools was more generally and presumed it must be interesting and worth researching. The first person I mentioned the idea to — my then girlfriend and now wife — laughed at me incredulously. I told her to wait and see. When I soon discovered that no one had previously written on the topic, I knew I was onto something.

Q: Contested Waters focuses primarily on the northern United States. Why?

A: I quickly realized that the research for this project would require me driving from city to city and town to town searching for sources in local libraries and archives. Limiting the project to the northern United States made this type of on-the-road research more manageable. I also focused on the North because I wanted to tell a coherent story rather than interpret regional variations. As it turned out, what happened at swimming pools throughout the North, whether in Chicago and St. Louis or Newton, Kansas and Elizabeth, New Jersey, was all quite similar.

Q: When and where did the first municipal outdoor pool open? What was its purpose?

A: Philadelphia opened the first outdoor municipal pool that I have identified in the United States on June 24, 1883, at the corner of Twelfth and Wharton Streets. City officials intended for the pool to function essentially as a large public bathtub for working-class residents, who lacked bathing facilities in their homes. The local boys and young men, however, flocked to the pool in order to roughhouse and play in the water, just as working-class boys had done for generations in the rivers around Philadelphia. Four days after it opened, the swimmers waiting in line outside the "bath" rioted when the superintendent told them that they would not be admitted that evening. Enraged, the fifty young men tore the bathhouse door from its hinges and knocked down the fence surrounding the pool. Police officers eventually restored order "with a liberal application of their clubs." This was an apt beginning to the often contentious history of municipal pools in America.

Q: When and why did the rule of showering before entering a pool come into effect?

A: Since the earliest municipal pools were intended to be public baths, the facilities did not contain showers as the pool itself was the instrument of cleaning. Dirty bathers plunged into the water and rubbed their skin clean. Cities first installed showers at pools during the mid-to-late 1890's in response to popular acceptance of the germ theory of disease transmission. Once it became known that the source of diseases was invisible microbes that could be transmitted through water, pools suddenly became obsolete and downright dangerous as baths. Consequently cities added showers to the changing rooms, so swimmers would be clean before entering the water, and redefined pools as sport and fitness facilities. Some cities even hired doctors to inspect swimmers as they exited the showers to ensure they were thoroughly clean and did not show obvious signs of disease.

Q: You note that municipal pools are in danger of disappearing. Why?

A: Two recent trends indicate that municipal pools may be in danger of extinction. For one, cities are building relatively few

new pools and closing many older pools. The slowdown in new pool construction dates back to the 1950's and was, in part, a response to racial desegregation. When black Americans gained equal access to municipal pools, white swimmers generally abandoned them for private pools, and cities downgraded the public importance of swimming pools. Next, during the fiscal crises of the 1970's, cities put off costly repairs and maintenance on pools, and they consequently crumbled into disrepair. This was followed by several waves of pool closures during the 1980's and 1990's. The money exists to maintain existing municipal pools and build new ones, but contemporary Americans do not value public recreation as much as previous generations — now most prefer and can afford private and domestic forms of recreation. At the same time that many cities are closing existing pools, suburban communities are generally choosing to build water theme parks rather than traditional pools. These facilities offer more direct entertainment for children — who, according to some commentators, find traditional pools boring — and reduce liability because of the decreased risk of drowning. Whereas public swimming pools were vital social and cultural institutions during the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's, they are now marginal in American life.

"CONTESTED WATERS"

Continued

In the post WWII era, suburbanization and fears of integration spelled the death knell for the Municipal pool as whites fled from the inner cities and took their swimming to country clubs and backyard swimming pools. With drastically declining attendance, municipal pools fell into disrepair and pools were either closed or sold to private operators. When new pools were built to accommodate blacks, they were generally nothing more than places to cool off rather than enjoyable bodies of water that could be a hub of social activity.

This is the background and prism through which the film *PRIDE* and the Jim Ellis story must be seen to be appreciated. *Contested Waters* gives us a clear understanding of why African-Americans make up less than one percent of USA Swimming membership and why blacks do not participate in any aquatic related activities in similar proportions to whites. This historical and now apparent cultural disconnect between swimming and African-Americans is tragic for many reasons. First, according to the Center for Disease Control, African-Americans drown at significantly higher rates than other races. Second, because many African-Americans don't swim, they cannot enjoy the health benefits of swimming or the pleasures of aquatics from competitive sports to pastimes like body surfing, surfing, snorkeling, scuba, sailboarding, spearfishing, etc. and will be denied the many employment opportunities available to those who can swim.

Contested Waters also provides historical insight into what swimming must do to recapture the imagination of the public so that government, educational institutions and private entrepreneurs will support and fund pool repairs, build new pools and justify funding the expense of aquatic programs today and tomorrow. While Wiltse's book explains how swimming got to where it is today, it will be up to others to use this information to figure out ways to chart a bright future for the sports we love.

For more information about *Contested Waters* visit: www.uncpress.unc.edu/books/T-7981.html.

This review was written by Bruce Wigo, ISHOF CEO.

Anything For A Buck

*That's the attitude it took for Buck Dawson
to build the International Swimming Hall of Fame.*

by Mark Muckenfuss

Written in 1986

Buck Dawson has just returned, but he's a bit confused. Back from one of his interminable digressions, he stops himself, puts his fingers to his forehead and closes his one good eye.

"Let's see, where was I?" He's not just talking to himself, this is a serious question. The original path of the discussion, left behind three or four turns ago, has been lost to him. Usually he can find his way back, but often he needs a helping hand. "Hell," he says, with a bemused smile, "I never know if I'm coming or going."

There is a reasonable degree of certainty that Dawson is going this time. His retirement as executive director of the International Swimming Hall of Fame became official on the first day of this year. He has been with the Hall of Fame since its inception in 1964, before the sludge from Fort Lauderdale's inland waterway was dredged up and used to construct the site for the building and adjacent pool complex. In a sense, the collection is his collection, a jumble of contrasting displays: life-sized mannequins dressed in Olympic clothing, 12 foot high photographs, film clips on small-screen televisions, newspaper clippings, reproductions of newspaper clippings, awards and bronze statues. In the words of Dawson, it all has the aura of a "junior high bazaar." An appropriate flavor, since the former director finds himself uncomfortable in a tight collar. While the hall contains the chronicles of sport history from the aquatic arena, carefully catalogued on the ceiling-high shelves of its



back room, the main display is definitely informal.

So is Dawson. His "official" office attire varies little: worn Adidas, sagging socks, Bermuda shorts and a baggy polo shirt, tucked in on rare occasions. And, of course, there is always the black eye patch, which has become not only a badge, but a trademark as well. Dawson signs his personal letters with a cartoon-line sketch of the patch. On his office desk is a pirate mug, eye patch and all, full of pencils and pens. Looking at it, the connections begin to emerge: the Florida Gold Coast, the black patch and Dawson, the swashbuckling fundraiser always in search of some hidden treasure, his sails always full of wind. One almost wishes he wore a knotted scarf on his nearly hairless head.

At 65, William "Buck" Dawson looks in a hurry to reach 80. He walks quickly in short, staccato steps, finds it hard to sit for any length of time and lets you know, with a flash of his gap-toothed smile that nearly buries his one eye, that a large part of him (maybe the major part) has never really grown up . . . and never intends to. This old fraternity boy ought to feel right at home in the mecca for sun-hungry college kids that try each year to cram a full season of partying into a single week. The hotbed of all the spring break activity is on the beach strip, only a block away from the Hall of Fame. But as close as all that is, Dawson said he had enough fun of his own dealing with swimming.

"I'm an incurable sports and trivia fan," he says, in his half-hoarse, half-graveled voice. "I'm interested in this kind of stuff, museums, writing—I've written 11 books. This job just seemed to be a sum total of those things."

Besides his books, Dawson had spent some time organizing the beginnings of the 82nd Airborne museum at Fort Bragg, and had done public relations and promotional work while in the Army. He was involved, via his wife Rose Mary, in swim programs in Michigan and Canada, was AAU chairman of women's swimming in Michigan for eight years and served for 12 years on the U.S. Olympic Swim Committee. There is one thing, however, Dawson does not have to his credit, something one might think a must for the director of the International Swimming Hall of Fame. Despite coaching hundreds of swimmers over the years, his first-hand knowledge of the crawl stroke is tenuous at best.

"Have you ever seen him swim?" Rose Mary, herself a coach for years of national caliber swimmers, asks. "Oh my."

"I was never worth a damn as a swimmer," Dawson readily admits. "I managed to swim a quarter of a mile when I was 16 in order to pass the junior life-saving test, and I never swam again until I was 50. On my 50th birthday I swam my mile finally."

"My family is all in the swimming business. I married the swim coach's daughter at the University of Michigan. My father-in-law (Matt Mann) was an Olympic coach, my wife was a top-notch national coach, my youngest daughter (Marilyn Corson) was an Olympic champion, my other daughter was a darn good national coach, and my brother-in-law was a national champion. They all make me swim after dark because they're afraid somebody will see my stroke."

"Ask Doc Councilman why he can't swim," Rose Mary says, referring to her husband's failure to master the element. "He tried to teach him. We all tried. First we started with me, then my father, then my brother, Doc Councilman, even Walt Schlueter tried. He knows what his arms and legs should do, but he can't do it. He still swims like a football player."

Which is how Dawson spent a large part of his own athletic career. At Blair Academy in New Jersey he was a state champion halfback on his high school's undefeated football team. (It was the football team that gave Dawson the nickname Buck when he came back from a summer job on a ranch out West.) He also ran track, making all-state high school honors, and was part of a world record 880 yard relay team at the University of Michigan, where he received his bachelor's degree.

He split his undergraduate years at Michigan with

his service in World War II as an infantryman in the 10th Mountain Division and, eventually, as a glider trooper in the 82nd Airborne Division. He wound up in Berlin doing public relations work for the Army. His PR work allowed him the honor of escorting Ingrid Bergman around Berlin. Taken by the actress, he tried to impress her by leaping from Hitler's private box in a Berlin theater.

"I thought my knees were going to go into my chest," he said. "I was sore for two weeks. I saw her years later backstage on Broadway and she said, 'You're the fool that jumped off Hitler's balcony!' And then I knew it was worth it."

He was also given the opportunity to help coordinate shooting for a Billy Wilder film called "Foreign Affair" that was just getting underway. The film's star was Marlene Dietrich. The project gave Dawson his first real encounter with show business and when he was released from the Army in 1948 he journeyed to California where Wilder served as his host and, by virtue of Dietrich's high praise of his ability as a public relations man, he was led to believe he could get a job with Paramount Studios. It was a high time in his life and the highlight of the trip was a New Year's Eve party where he had the opportunity to meet—and hug—Rita Hayworth and Lauren Bacall. Humphrey Bogart reportedly collared him, wanting to know who this young upstart was. The two eventually fell to talking about football and the Rose Bowl game between Michigan and USC the following day.

"Bogey said, 'What do you think (Michigan) is going to win by?'" Dawson remembers. "I said about 50 points and he said, 'Put up or shut up.' So I think we bet something like \$10. And Michigan won 49-0. But he never came around to collect, even though he'd won technically."

Certain of his employment prospects, Dawson decided not to immediately start work, but to return to the



Dawson poses (above left) with Marlene Dietrich and Gen. James Gavin. During the time he was stationed in Berlin, following World War II, Dawson helped coordinate filming for a Billy Wilder movie starring Dietrich. The work led Dawson to seek employment in Hollywood later, but "movie magic" eluded him.

University of Michigan to complete his degree. When he returned to Hollywood a year later, he found an un-open market. The studios were in a depression and so was Dawson.

“That was probably the most discouraging period of my life,” he said. “I remember just sitting out on the sea wall by Cary Grant’s house. Peter Lawford and Jane Russell lived out there and they would all play volleyball every day. It sounds pretty glamorous, but I was pretty low.

“So I came back and sold Miracle Silk Stockings through vending machines.” The stockings were wrapped like cigarettes as a sales gimmick, and Dawson says most of the customers were men, buying them as gifts. “But they put all the vending machines in the ladies room. I had to go in and service the machines and they’d scream and everything else.” His following job, selling Vicks cough drops and inhalers door-to-door, was not enough to hold him when he was encouraged to re-enlist in the Army.

He ended up in Stuttgart, in charge of public relations with the Army air support system. While there, he met and fell in love with Countess Poloa de

fact, but the muscle loss keeps it from working in tandem with his right eye. The only way he could see without having double vision was to cover the injured eye with a patch. He’s become so accustomed to it over the years, he says he would feel naked without it.

“I’ve been experimenting now,” he said. “I’m trying to get my left eye back in shape so I can use the thing as a spare part if my good one goes to pieces. But if I do that I’ll have to give up my trademark. I think I might miss the patch more than having the eye back.” It’s not just the patch itself, but the fun it allows him to have.

“I used to have a glass eyeball that I’d carry under the patch. If a kid asked me about my eye, I’d lift up the patch and it would fall out on the floor.”

It gave him instant recognition in a crowd. It was the reason Rose Mary’s cousin nudged her and whispered, “Who’s that?” All three were attending a lecture back at the University of Michigan and Rose Mary recognized Dawson, after careful scrutiny, from having dated him before her first marriage. She went up and spoke to him. She had no idea what she was getting herself, and eventually her three children, into.

“If you had told me I was going to marry Buck, I would have told you you were crazy,” she says. “I remember one of our first dates; we went to a party on this bus and he spent the whole night running up and down the aisle talking to people. I don’t remember where we went, I just remember him running up and down the aisle and leaving me alone. And he still leaves me alone. We go out to the beach and he goes off and talks to other people.”

Dawson loves to talk, telling stories out of his past, details of his current projects and, most importantly, his ideas and plans for the

future. He is, his wife says, primarily an idea man.

“When we were first married,” she said, “we were sitting in the kitchen talking about our plans and his face lit up and he told me about this idea he had. I said, ‘No. I don’t think so Buck.’ And he said, ‘That’s OK. I’ll have another idea.’”

Idea after idea after idea is what it took to get the Hall of Fame off the ground. Like pieces off an assembly line, the ideas took the shape of promotional gim-



It didn't take Dawson long to get national attention for the International Swimming Hall of Fame. In 1967 he appeared on the Ed Sullivan show with some of swimming's most decorated stars: (above, from left) Buster Crabbe, Sullivan, Donna de Varona, Johnny Weissmuller, Dawson and former Hall of Fame president Charles "Red" Silvia.

Janze. On the way to meet her in Backnang one night, he rounded a mountain road and met, instead, a six-ton German truck. For two weeks he was on the critical list while the doctors tried not only to keep him alive, but to rebuild the left side of his face—a job which eventually had to be redone. The accident left him with a broken jaw, a broken nose and a broken eye socket. The last break caused damage to the muscles of his left eye. The eye still has vision, perfect vision as a matter of

micks, fundraising schemes and any stunt Dawson could pull to get attention.

“You and I both know it takes 100 ideas to find one that works. And none of them work unless you do the work on them,” Dawson says. “That’s the way it’s been with this place. This matter of selling memberships (the initial fundraising plan), that will only go for a few years. Fortunately it carried us until we found some other things.”

Memberships and other donations helped build the Hall of Fame to begin with, and it was no easy task to get that far. Although the swimming family had shown interest for years in having a central archives, getting them to put up the money was another story.

At the 1962 AAU convention, after holding the chairmanship of the Hall of Fame committee for several years, Max Ritter asked for a new chairman to be appointed. According to Dawson: “Ben York suggested my name. I said I’d take the job only if we made it a site selection committee and we’d come back in one year with a site for the Hall of Fame.”

The Dawson’s were at the height of their involvement in coaching, running the Ann Arbor girls’ swim team, women’s aquatics at the University of Michigan and their summer program at Camp Ak-O-Mak in Canada. Rose Mary coached and Buck managed, with the exception of the distance swimmers, who found Buck as their sole and potent director. He managed such distance swimmers as Marty Sinn (who would only swim naked in salt-water marathons) and Diana Nyad. Taking a directorship of a museum for swimmers had not yet entered Dawson’s mind. He had turned down other diversions in the past, including the offer of a small sport publication.

“When I first got into swimming, Peter Daland offered me a magazine he was having trouble with; it was called “Junior Swimmer.” I didn’t see how I could

run a monthly magazine and still have my summers off to run the camp. And in all the history of swimming magazines, none of them had ever made it; they never got off the ground. I really wanted to do it anyway, but with great reluctance I turned it down. And I told Al Schoenfield (eventual publisher of Swimming World) it couldn’t be done. So, of course, he proceeded to do it.”

At the 1963 AAU convention in Detroit, Fort Lauderdale, already the site of the yearly college coaches forum, made the strongest bid for the Hall of Fame. The city sent over a dozen representatives, including the mayor, to the convention. They threw a “gin and orange juice” reception, Dawson said, and unveiled a scale model of the proposed Hall of Fame (“which didn’t look anything like what it does now”) for those attending. Not faced with any equally prepared opposition, there was little argument about where the hall would be built. Dr. James Councilman was named founding president of the hall. He and other board members then went about selecting an executive director to get it started.

“We thought Buck had the flair needed to get things started,” Councilman said. “We needed someone like that to get publicity. The success we’ve had is due to Buck’s influence and his raising of funds. I didn’t realize how hard it was to get publicity until I was associated with the Hall of Fame, but Buck was willing to try everything.”

Like water show extravaganzas at the adjacent pool

that featured, among other things, Salty the seal and his Hall of Fame co-mascot Mark the Spitz, Midnight the Wonder Dog (who amused spectators by playing tether-ball) and the white horse from the Ajax commercials. During one performance the horse performed his tricks for the crowd (including rolling over), pranced around the pool and unceremoniously left his calling card on the deck.



“The guy that ran the pool at the time was a guy named Lucky Jordon. He was always on the verge of blowing his top, and when the horse pooped on the pool deck, that was another excuse for him to try to close us up.” Dawson flashes his scamp smile. “So we took the road apples and had them dipped in gold paint and sent him one. I don’t think there’s any of those things left around here anymore.”

Another promotional boon was convincing Johnny Weissmuller to move to Fort Lauderdale from his Palm Beach home to help publicize the hall.

“He said, ‘You get me a free house to stay in and I’ll move down there,’” Dawson remembers. “He worked for a pool company and could work out of here as well as anywhere, he said. He lent us his name and his presence. His picture was on all the buses. He lived here for about six years and we had a lot of fun with him. This little room that’s sort of a storeroom for souvenirs, that used to be his office, but he never used it. We left his star on the door and the Tarzan poster on the outside and people would open it up and find it was just a storeroom and accuse us of being a fraud and everything else.”

So Dawson is the one that points it out, opening the door for visitors and showing them the “office” with a giggle, and cluing them in to his theory about the origins of the Tarzan cry.

“You know how Tarzan got his yell?” Dawson asks, standing with his finger on the button of the hall’s water fountain. He just smiles as he watches the water arch dangerously close to the loincloth of the photographic Tarzan above the fountain.

“Johnny’d come down any time we’d call him, and sometimes when we didn’t call him. But he was not the kind of guy you could depend on to put in an 8-5 day or anything. He was a hard guy to put a leash on, but he was great. He was very loyal.”

And he was good with animals, most of the time.

“Any person with a trained monkey showed up and Weissmuller was there,” Dawson said. “I haven’t seen a monkey around here since he left. He said, ‘I have an understanding of these animals, they know me and they won’t do this; that and the other thing.’ And then this one monkey proceeds to pee all over the front of his good coat.

“He was very active in promoting the hall. There were so many ways he helped us. We were in the throes of getting the building finished (at that time), so we didn’t really have time to sit down and chew the fat with him as much as we’d like.”

Getting the building finished was one thing. It must have seemed an easy task, however, compared to



In a photo (above) that was part of a promotional mailing, Dawson poses with Hall of Fame public relations man Richard “Moon” Mullins. The photo was captioned: “Thank you for hiring the handicapped.” It helped to raise \$1,700.

the preliminaries of just getting the ground broken. When Dawson first arrived in Fort Lauderdale, there was no actual site for the hall and he had a paltry operating budget of \$8,000, which he had been led to believe was his annual salary.

“But then when I got down here they said, ‘Oh no, that’s the operating money for the first year. We had \$13,000, but we already spent some of it throwing the party up there in order to get the bid.’ And the worst thing about it was they said we had \$8,000, but \$5,000 of that was in promissory notes they had to pay back in a year. So they said, ‘Well you’re the executive director, you go out and raise some money to pay your salary. And that \$8,000 isn’t all for you. You’ve got to pay your secretary and whoever else you hire out of that.’”

The secretary he hired was Mary Church. They set up operations in an office donated by Judge G. Harold Martin.

“At that time it was just the two of us,” Church remembers. “The atmosphere was very laid back. We never knew if we really would get paid, but we weren’t

really worried about it. We'd just put on our suits and go to the beach to do work, to get away from the phones. It sure was a lot more fun. It was much more relaxed than most jobs, but we did get a lot of work done."

The thing that helped most in getting the Hall of Fame off the ground, Church said, was Dawson's personality.

"He would come up with the most outrageous ideas," she said. "Sometimes we'd just cringe. And they'd work. I think Buck had seen a billboard in California for hiring the handicapped. He has one eye and Moon Mullins, our publicity director, had one leg. So Moon took off his (artificial) leg and Buck had his patch and they took this photo." The picture, with the caption "Hire the Handicapped," went out with a promotional mailer asking for donations for the hall.

"Bob Hoffman (president of the Hall of Fame at the time) said it was the worst taste he'd ever seen," Dawson said. "But the campaign raised \$1,700."

"When Mark Spitz was married," Church said, "his wife's name was Susie Weiner. Of course we had Mark the Spitz, and Buck started calling (Spitz's wife) Susie Wiener, like a wiener dog." Dawson told her, she said, that it would be great to have a dachshund, Susie the Wiener, as a companion mascot to Mark the Spitz. "One day he saw this woman walking a dachshund and he ran out and accosted her to try to get the dog. She must have thought he was crazy."

Dawson the dog lover struck out. He didn't get the dachshund, but his own dogs evidently kept him busy enough. Church said he brought them to the office all the time. "He almost always has a dog with him. He used to bring Mickey-Mack (a Cocker Spaniel) into board meetings and the dog would either dump on the carpet or sit under the table. Buck would be running around after the dog with a paper towel. He never let it outside. The poor thing never had a chance to be housebroken."

Church said her former boss was not initially "outrageous" when it came to fundraising ideas. "It was a gradual thing. It took him a while to get cranked up."

One might say his flamboyance grew with the project.

The first thing the city broke ground on was not the Hall of Fame, but a new municipal pool for Olympic competition. The contractor was awarded the bid at a cost of \$600,000, but by the time changes were made in the plans and construction was completed, the final tab was just under \$1 million. At that point the city balked on continuing with the building of the Hall of Fame itself. They gave Dawson \$175,000 and told him to raise the rest of the money for the structure from the field.

"I went and talked to the AAU people, and they



said, 'Hey Buck, the city promised to build us a Hall of Fame. They haven't put one brick up for a Hall of Fame. They just built a new municipal swimming pool when they had a perfectly good one already. We're not going to give you a cent.' So they weren't going to give any money and they city wasn't going to give any money because they said they'd already given it. Talk about a fundraising bind."

With groups like the College Coaches Association, which was the hall's first \$1,000 charter member, the Detroit Athletic Club, which donated \$25,000 and friends and associates of Matt Mann, who came up with \$19,000, Dawson and company raised the funds needed for the \$260,000 hall and its adjoining auditorium. In 1967 ground was broken and the building was completed the next year. Somehow, when the International Swimming Hall of Fame opened, however, the inside didn't quite fit the image some might have had. Impressive 12 foot high photographs lined the walls of the display hall, but none of the pictures were of swimmers.

"Our first objective was to get something in here, so we went and got the Sports Illustrated display, which they'd used as a build-up for the 1964 Olympics, out of their lobby. So all the displays around the sides of the building were these big heroic figures like you see now, but they were all trackmen or weightlifters or something else. There were no swimmers."

"We gradually replaced them. We borrowed stuff

and begged for stuff and had stuff donated from all over. We sort of had a mish-mash, but sort of an interesting one, because it grew up with a personality to it.

“I figured this would be the library and archives of swimming because swimming basically had no history. Secondly, I thought we should be the showcase for swimming. The athletes deserve a better place than a world record that might be broken next week. I think swimmers need to express an interest in the history of their sport, but they don’t seem to care. The Hall of Fame’s always been a questionable financial venture. I think it would have died without someone being very persistent in keeping it going.”

Dawson was that someone, but now he is retired, serving only in an advisory role as director emeritus.

“One of my functions, I think, is when people come into the front desk with a question they don’t know the answer to, they’ll say, ‘Well maybe that old guy in the back there knows.’ So they’ll come back and ask me.”

There are things, however, that even Dawson doesn’t know or remember. He says either a stroke he suffered in 1976 while running at Camp Ak-O-Mak, or old age is responsible for his memory being less “photographic” than it once was. It’s no problem, he says, since veterans like Bob Nelson and Ted Keller can fill in the missing pieces of swimming history.

“I hope I’ll be able to do some writing too. I was never a very good fiction writer, and you just have to go to New York if you want to be a non-fiction writer. I never really wanted to go to New York. So I always had this dream of being a writer. I like that kind of lifestyle, but it was never very practical and I never got the whole thing together. I think I wanted to be a writer more than I wanted to write.”

“He feels naked without a yellow pad in front of him,” Rose Mary says. “We’ve always had an office in our home where Buck can go to write and be by himself. Where does he write? On the dining room table where everybody is, so he doesn’t miss anything.”

Dawson is currently considering an autobiographical work, focusing on the encounters he’s had with famous people over the years. He could easily sprinkle it with his own escapades as well, such as the time he masque-

raded as Moshe Dayan at the Israeli pavilion at the 1967 World’s Fair in Montreal, Canada.

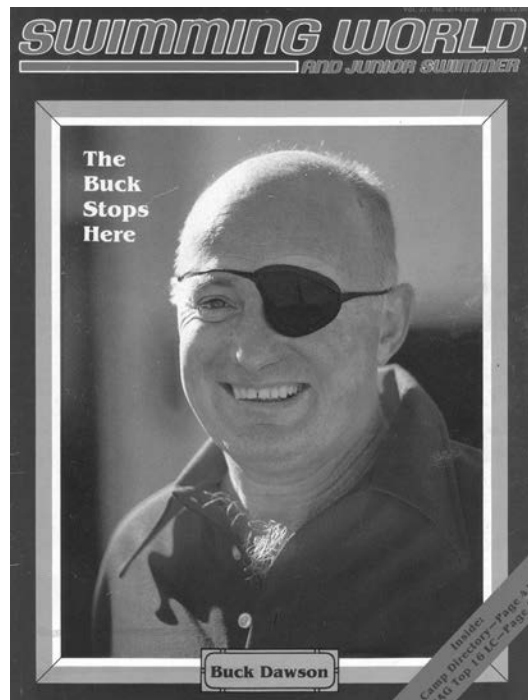
“I also have a definite resemblance to Mussolini,” he says, jumping up from his desk. “I definitely could have gotten a job on this Mussolini picture they’re putting out now.” He casts a serious, upturned-jaw profile, extends his arm and shouts, “Viva! Viva!” He smiles impishly and then shakes his head. “But everything in life is timing.”

Dawson could also put together a book without much trouble on fundraising ideas that don’t work. He has a wealth of them.

“For every idea that sounds like a success story, there were 100 that didn’t work,” he said. “I got a good price for blazer buttons with a swimmer on them, and they didn’t sell at all. Another idea—I got it from the Basketball Hall of Fame—was to sell wristbands. Everyone still ridicules me about that: what do swimmers need wristbands for? We finally used them up as sweat absorbers for glasses. I had all these fresh-baked fortune cookies with little sayings about swimming in them. They were \$5 a box and they didn’t sell at all. We had hundreds of boxes of these cookies just sitting there.

“The thing that got us the most attention was our Dog Paddle Derby,” he said. “And that never took place. We had a big spread in Sports Illustrated, columns in all kinds of newspapers. There’s a scrapbook over there full of stuff on it. Then at the last minute, the board of health guy said he wasn’t going to let dogs in the pool, so it never came off. But meanwhile we got a lot of coverage and had a lot of fun.”

Finally, after all the scheming, came Swim-a-thon, a program the Canadian Swim Federation had started. Members of the federation suggested to Dawson that he start a similar program in the United States. It proved to be a gold mine for the Hall of Fame, and it put the hall in the black for the first time. The nationwide program allows clubs to raise monies by having their swimmers solicit pledges for every lap they swim at a Swim-a-thon event. The Hall of Fame



provided a kit for putting a Swim-a-thon together and the swim teams in turn gave 15 percent of their proceeds to the Hall of Fame. Another 5 percent went to the U.S. Swimming travel fund. In its most profitable year, 1974, Swim-a-thon raised \$213,000 for the hall. But continuing problems with running and coordinating the program, along with a feeling that its popularity would eventually die, led the hall to sell Swim-a-thon to U.S. Swimming in 1982 for \$830,143.

Swim-a-thon did not mean an end to Dawson's promotional ideas. There was, and still is, the matter of getting people to visit the Hall of Fame. Last year 40,000 people clicked through the turnstile and the hall took in \$12,000 in gate receipts. The majority of that, however, comes from swimmers and their families who attend meets at the International Hall of Fame Pool. Local interest is not what Dawson would like it to be.

"We haven't yet found the gimmick that will bring the local people through here in big numbers," he said. "The public is interested in swimmers, not in swimming. The public doesn't give a damn about swimming or swimming meets."

"We need to get with it and realize that if we want the public interest, then we've got to be in show business. You have to adapt, and (U.S. swimming as a whole) doesn't seem to want to do that. Everything is geared for the athlete, and the coach is with the athlete dictating the performance. In the other sports the athlete does what

the promoter or the man paying the bills wants. I think we just have to try and not worry about our own comfort. The ultimate compliment for the athlete is as much public recognition as anything else. It's great if you set a world record, but it's nicer if everybody knows about it."

Dawson talks like a man who wants to be out in front of the swimming bandwagon, coaxing spectators onto the street to cheer it as it goes by. Instead, he says, he will be a behind-the-scenes man, helping out at the Hall of Fame where he can and still spending his summers in Canada, running Camp Ak-O-Mak with his wife. He is also hoping, with the extra time he will have, to get a better idea of what is in the collection he has put together.

"One of the things that bothers me," he said, "is that I have not assimilated things here. I collected like mad, but I haven't read anything of it."

Rose Mary doubts that will change much.

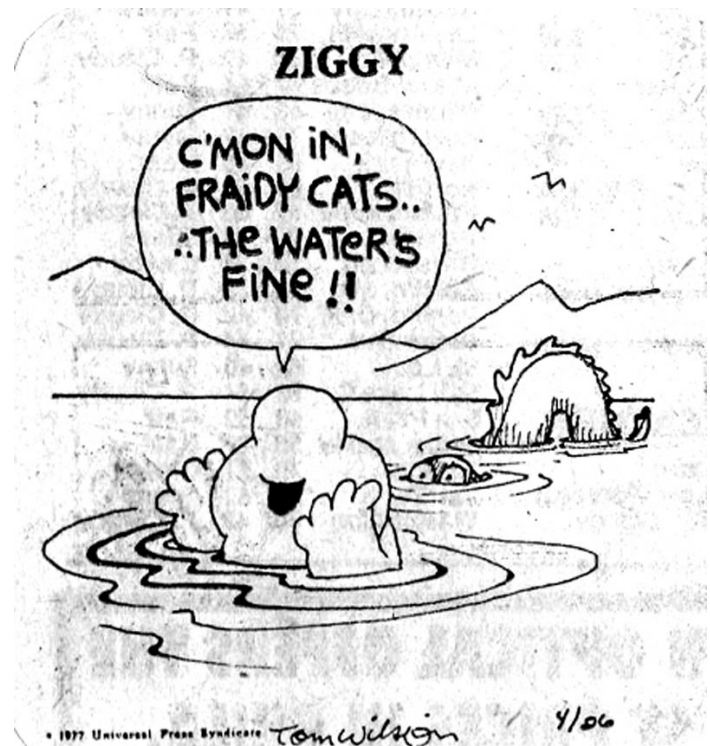
"He can't sit still long enough to read." She says they may spend time on the road, visiting veterans of the sport to find out what bits of history they can add to the hall's annals. Whatever they do, she said, she is sure it will be interesting.

"I was thinking about this the other night and I said, 'Shoot, we've had a darn good time. With Buck it's fun, always fun. You never know what's going to happen, but it's always going to be fun.'"

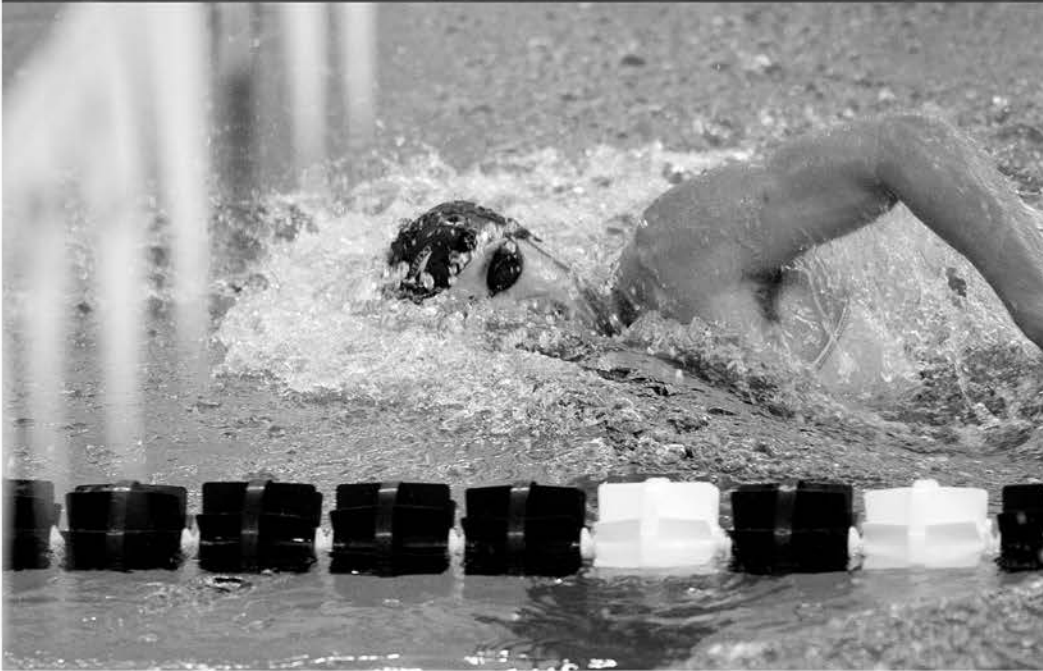
B



"Don't know if I can contact him right now. He's taking a swimming lesson from Esther Williams."



Celebrating our 60th year of providing *everything but the water* to the swimming world, Kiefer is proud to support and be a part of the 2007 International Swimming Hall of Fame.



Congratulations to this year's International Swimming Hall of Fame inductees.

Adolph Kiefer



Adolph Kiefer
1936 Olympic
Gold Medalist

Racing Lanes Starting Blocks Water Polo

Team Swimwear Swim Training Therapy & Fitness

Learn-to-swim Safety & Rescue UV Water Treatment

Visit any one of our Swim Shops

Illinois: Zion, Glenview, Westmont, Naperville & Orland Park

Plano, TX and Brown Deer, WI



1-800-323-4071

Call us for your FREE catalog today

www.kiefer.com



ADOLPH KIEFER, 1936 OLYMPIC BACKSTROKE CHAMPION
OIL ON CANVAS, ISHOF COLLECTION

the sporting crime of the century

Craig Lord



So, the deal is done, the meager spoils shared out - and not a single winner left in the wake of the sporting crime of the century.

For each of fewer than 200 of the 10,000 GDR athletes across all sports (including a high percentage of swimmers) who were fed a diet of steroids for some 20 years until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, compensation of 18,500 euros have been distributed after out-of-court settlements in late 2006.

In total, the compensation amounts to a little over US \$3 million in money paid out jointly by the German Olympic Committee - which assumed the responsibilities and adopted the records of the DDR Olympic Committee after unification - and Jenapharm, the former GDR-state-run drugs company that developed the Oral-Turinabol steroid that formed the basis of State Plan 14:25.

A small price to pay for the high price paid by so many, both in the GDR and well beyond its former borders.

State Plan 14:25 was a state doctrine controlled by the Stasi, the GDR's secret police, to use steroids to ensure sporting success on an international stage as a way of showing that "socialism" - more aptly known as communism in the case of former Soviet bloc countries - worked, at least as well as capitalism.

From the late 1960's until 1989, sport was used as a weapon for politicians who wanted to show the superiority of the communist regime and to retain power that was never granted to them by their own people. A top-secret sporting medical committee

including members of the Parteibüro, East Germany's communist leadership body, met to decide which members of the national squad were to be given the drugs.

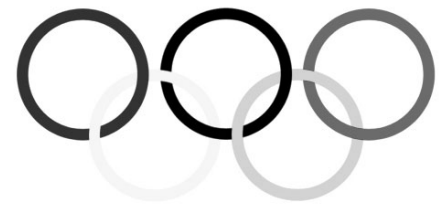
The strategy worked, in terms of sporting success. In the 1972 Munich Olympics, East Germany - a country of 17 million - reached the top three in the medals table with the United States and the Soviet Union. Four years later, GDR women won 11 of the 13 swimming events.

The victims were not only those beaten to a pulp in the pool (among other 'fields' of play) and robbed of their rightful place in sporting history, but the youth of the GDR. An estimated 10,000 athletes, some as young as 12, were put through the GDR's medal factory, some not even because they were destined for podium success.

In some cases, lesser athletes were used as guinea-pigs to find the right potions for those slated to be champions. Some of the substances administered to teenagers were never clinically tested on animals. The formula for success came in the form of the afore-

mentioned Oral-Turinabol, a synthetic anabolic agent; testosterone derivatives; epitestosterone for counter-balance, a substance called STS 646, considered too dangerous to license in the GDR but used on sportswomen; hCH; clomiphene; neuropeptides; and pervitin "speed" tablets.

On that diet, GDR women dominated events in the pool like no other nation has ever been able to do. They shattered 130 world records (79 of them in just three years, from 1973 to 1976) and won more than half of all Olympic medals available to them in the pool, 1976 to 1988; almost two thirds of all world titles; and a staggering 97 out of 104 European crowns, leaving just eight to the rest of the continent in seven championships.



Athletes such as Shirley Babashoff, of the USA, were dubbed "sore losers" when they suggested that the women with the deep voices that shared the changing room with them were taking substances to enhance their performance. Babashoff has more silver medals in her closet than the apologies she deserves.

Back in the GDR, the guinea-pigs never saw that side of the story, the world stage, the Olympic spotlight not for them. "I was just a cog in a wheel, someone who was there to test the substances that would help better athletes win for the GDR," said former swimmer Catherine Menschner, who has endured seven miscarriages since her swimming days and suffers from



ill-health to this day.

She is not alone: beyond severe gynecological defects, many of those who did give birth delivered deformed children.

Some of the side-effects of the anabolic agents administered to swimmers had been known about before State Plan 14:25 was rolled out. "The androgenic side effects of anabolics are critical in assessing their scope," stated an official at Jenapharm, the drugs company that produced drugs for sports use, in a 1965 paper. "They can be unpleasant for women and children. If the treatment with anabolics is long-term, or at high dosages, real possibility for androgenic side effects exists. Skin conditions such as acne will develop, virilisation effects such as deepening of the voice, growth of facial hair, masculine habits, increased sexual appetite, and clitoral hypertrophy will all occur."

So did serious liver, heart, gallbladder and back problems. At the helm of State Plan 14:25 were Dr. Lothar Kipke (stasi alias Rolf) and Dr. Manfred Hoepfner (stasi alias Erich). Kipke, a former member of the Nazi party and was described by a prosecuting solicitor as "the Joseph Mengele of GDR sport", declared in court during Germany's doping trials of 1998-99: "I was only following orders when I gave the drugs to these competitors."

There to hear him was former swimmer Martina Gottshalt, who urged her abuser to "look my 15 year old son in the eyes and tell him you were just following orders". Her son, Daniel, sat beside her, his body deformed, his clubfoot swinging loose, a consequence of the little blue pills his mother had ingested as a teenager.

Like Gottshalt, Jutta Gottschalk never made it on to a big GDR team for the Olympic Games or world championships. In court, Gottschalk was accompanied by her daughter Karina, who was born blind. "It occurred to me that Karina's blindness was related to all the steroids we took ... all that stuff to make us faster and tougher ... and

now I pay the ultimate price."

A price paid without the presence of any big medal or record. They were backroom fodder to the GDR's showcase Wundermadchen, with Kipke at the helm not of his own team but as head of the medical commission of the Federation International de Natation (FINA), swimming's global governing body, duped the world.

Just how it was possible to keep such a dark secret for so long emerged as part of the invaluable work of Franke and Berendonk. Kipke was one of the gatekeepers at Kreischa, the IOC accredited laboratory. Before travel, all swimmers were tested here. Those who produced a positive result stayed at home. It was a hugely successful strategy: not a single GDR swimmer ever tested positive - officially.

"He stood among us and was our friend and we ate with him and worked with him and all the time he was lying, lying like you cannot believe," says Dr. Bengt Eriksson, Swedish member of FINA's medical commission.

Former swimmer Ute Krause suffered anorexia, bulimia and depression. She drank herself unconscious to "disappear from it all". She survived, waking in a pool of vomit "not knowing whether I was dead or alive." She quit swimming and took a job in a nursing home, where she discovered what the Oral-Turinabol pills were supposed to be for: cancer patients.

Chief among those athletes brave enough to face their abusers in court was Rica Reinisch, a double Olympic champion whose world backstroke records from almost 30 years ago would still be competitive today.

In court in 1999 she revealed the extent of her suffering: inflamed ovaries, miscarriages and heart arrhythmia that dictated that she takes betablockers on a regular basis. She was 13-14 when she was first given doping by her coaches and doctors, among them Uwe Neumann, who can be found on the pool deck coaching in Riesa these days. His former star pupil

remains appalled at the petty level of fines imposed on those who ruined her health and life. She said: "I live daily with pain...I don't think they (doctors and coaches accused) realize that many of us are fighting for our lives.

"The worst thing was that I didn't know I was being doped. I was deceived. Whenever I asked my coach what the tablets were I was told they were vitamins and preparations to help me to recover."

Reinisch was just 14 when her swimming coach approached her one day after training and gave her a blue pill. The year was 1979. Reinisch had already spent four years at an elite sports school in Dresden. "My coach came up to me and gave me a tablet," Reinisch said. "He told me: 'Take it. It's good for you. It will make your body regenerate more quickly.' He made it sound as if it were completely normal."

Just before the 1980 Moscow Olympics the tablets stopped in order to ensure that she did not test positive. "It was madness," she said. "But at the time I put my improved performance down to all the hard training. I was after all spending seven or eight hours a day in the pool."

The 15 year old swimmer was one of the Games' sensations - winning three gold medals and setting three new backstroke world records, including an astonishing 1min 00.86sec for the 100 meters.

In 1982, however, Reinisch collapsed at a training camp in the Ukraine, suffering from inflamed ovaries. She was flown back by helicopter to her training base in Dresden. "I went to see the doctor. He seemed distressed. He told me simply that I should give up top-level sport. My parents were speechless."

Reinisch retired at 16. Stasi documents later revealed calculations that suggested the doping had enhanced her performance by 6.5%. "I was an immense swimming talent. They robbed me of a chance to win the gold medal without drugs," said Reinisch,

now in her 40's and working as a TV sports presenter.

Manfred Ewald, the head of the GDR sporting federation, was given a 22-month suspended sentence and fined in 2000. Others, including coaches and doctors faced only suspensions from work or fines, while many found top coaching positions overseas and never faced action of any kind.

Reinisch's coach Uwe Neumann said: "As far as I know Rica Reinisch has two children ... the case has been dealt with years earlier in the courts." Asked whether he gave her Oral-Turinabol he replied: "I don't want to comment on this." Little wonder.

At a reunion of GDR athletes in autumn 2006, Neumann said that the doping problems were not of the GDR's making. "Do you think such a small nation could develop these drugs? Of course not - they came from America. Doping is a worldwide problem." Indeed it is but the Oral-Turinabol (among other substances) was developed in Jena, a 30-minute drive from where Neumann used to coach Reinisch.

Long after those doping trials ended, a year after Berlin declared the doping issue officially over and after years of procrastination, Jenapharm, the pharmaceutical company that made Oral Turinabol (and perversely in recent years won the "Golden Pill Award" for services to womanhood) finally agreed in October 2006 to compensate some of those who have suffered health problems as a consequence of the substances given to them to enhance sporting performance.

Along the way to compensation, the athletes were angered by the company's decision to hire an historian to investigate the case at a cost of 250,000 euros. German companies had hired historians to research their role in the Nazi era but never before their connection with the East German Communist regime or its Stasi wolves.

Jenapharm, the legal successor of East German VEB Jenapharm and based to this day in the Saxon town of

Jena from which it borrowed its name, supplied anabolic steroids and other doping substances to the sports community in the GDR. Some of those who led the GDR company remain in senior positions in the pharmaceutical industry and have never been called to account legally for their role in the sporting crime of the century.

Among those whose expertise supported the athletes' case was that of Dr. Rainer Hartwich, director of clinical research at VEB Jenapharm in communist times but no longer with the company.

In an interview with a local radio station in Germany, Hartwich said: "The plan at Jenapharm was not to develop the drug (Oral-Turinabol) into a medication for normal use. The interest in it would have been much bigger and we would have had to have published the data and clinical research for the central advisory board of the GDR . . . that was not desired, in our aim to keep it a secret."

The Stasi listed the doping programme under the codename "Komplex 08." The files show that Hartwich tested and oversaw the development of the anabolic steroids OralTurinabol and "STS 646" in a clinic at Erfurt. He is quoted in Stasi files as saying that "the new drugs will be of immense value to our sport". Hartwich also warned the Stasi in 1988 that "illegal" use of steroids had reached alarming levels.

Lawyers representing the athletes also used the testimony of Dr Manfred Höppner, head of a GDR committee euphemistically named the Working Group on Supporting Means and one of the masterminds of the doping regime. Höppner, who received a one-year suspended sentence and fine at his trial in 1998, stated that during meetings between the Ministry for Research and Technology and other state officials of the German Democratic Republic, Jenapharm representatives were present when decisions on doping were made.

The out-of-court settlements marked

a moral triumph for the victims and the three most prominent people who have represented them and campaigned for them for many a long year, namely lawyer Michael Lehner, cell biologist Prof Werner Franke and his wife Birgitte Berendonk.

Jenapharm said in a statement that 184 athletes would receive 9,250 euros each. In addition, the company agreed to pay 170,000 euros into a fund for doping victims.

The announcement came one week after the German Olympic Sport Association (DOSB) also agreed to pay athletes 9,250 euros in compensation.

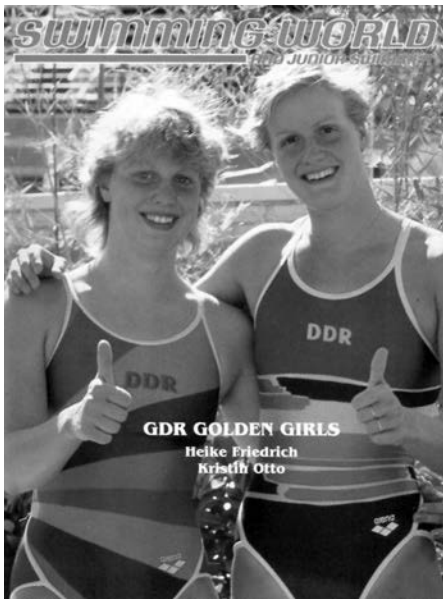
Swimmers such as Reinisch and fellow former Olympic champion and world record holder Petra Schneider, who suffers serious heart and back problems, had fought long and hard for compensation, having suffered many years of serious ill-health as a consequence of the drugs administered to them in their teens.



The German Olympic Committee's settlement catered for 167 former athletes, that number the tip of an iceberg. They couldn't really do anything else, of course.

In swimming, Stasi documents have proven that just about every GDR result from the 1973 world championships in Belgrade until the 1989 European championships was achieved

through the use of Oral Turinabol and related substances. From Kornelia Ender to Kristin Otto, both of those swimmers named in Stasi documents along with many others, the use of a systematic doping programme tainted a great number of athletes, selected for the ability and aptitude before being doped, who may have been very successful without drugs.



The documents saved from the shredders by Franke and Berendonk show the specific dosages of drugs administered to entire national teams in the build-up phase before major championships. Some athletes, like Petra Thumer, were called back from

the airport before leaving for the world championships because there was a risk of them testing positive. Their no-shows were put down to a variety of things, from slipping on the soap in the shower to a bout of heavy 'flu.

Head of the German Olympic Committee, Michael Vesper, said the body had a "moral responsibility" to compensate the victims of state-sponsored doping regimes. "This is a day for celebration. We can now look to the future and stop looking back over years of arguments," he said.

Not quite Herr Vesper. Those who made victims of those you have now compensated are still out there working in the very areas they used to work in - and may of them refuse to this day to acknowledge what they did and apologize for it. And as lawyer for the victims Michael Lehner noted, money does not buy back the health of victims, does not buy a pair of good feet for the children born with club-feet or a fully functioning spine for severely disabled children born to victims of the GDR regime, does not buy back the vast number of children who died during difficult pregnancies. And on and on.

By the time Germany's state-run compensation fund closed its account with the doping victims in late 2005, the record showed that a total of 193 former athletes from a variety of sports, including swimming, each received 10,400 euros as compensation.

Small beer for the likes of Karen König. This is her tale: selected by East German swimming coaches at the age of 10 to begin special full-time sports training, she was the only one of 14 swimmers in her group to survive in the sport as the years of tough regime took a toll.

The doping began from the age of 11. As part of her nutrition regime she had to take daily drinks from a series of specially-marked beakers. Her trainers insisted they must watch as she drank from the beakers. She also took five white pills. To this day, she does not know what the white pills contained.

At 14, she was given anabolic

steroids, light blue pills, which her trainers explained helped the body recover during exceptionally hard phases of training. Her coaches would press the pills into her hand, she would later recall - and watch until she swallowed them.

The effects of the steroid was to quadruple testosterone levels in the body which helped spur dramatic muscle growth. She later said: "The people in charge told us that doping belonged only to the capitalist West. And we believed them."

König was a member of one of the GDR's many relay world-record-breaking quartets. She was rewarded with a trip to Cuba.

In her late 30's, König is in need of constant medical help. She suffers from severe clinical depression and doctors have told her that the drugs will lead to future liver damage and abdominal problems.

She said: "I was furious that I had been deceived for so long ...every single person involved should be made responsible for what they have done. Not just the doctors and the coaches but also all those who were in charge of our sports system."

That is the unfinished business that remains from the sporting crime of the century.

FOR THE RECORD:

National records set by East German athletes were registered as German records after unification in 1990 and the following still stand:

- Anke Moehring
400m freestyle 4:05.84 1989
- Anke Moehring
800m freestyle 8:19.53 1987
- Kristin Otto
100m butterfly 59.00 1988
- Ute Geweniger
200m medley 2:11.73 1981
- Petra Schneider
400m medley 4:36.10 1982

NB: The above article contains quotes from a variety of sources, including original material garnered by the author, court papers and cuttings from publications in Germany, Britain and the United States.

7 Days a Week
11am-11pm



Harbors Shops
1923 Cordova Rd • Ft. Lauderdale
(Directly Behind the Embassy Suites)
954-832-9669
954-532-2118



Eat-In • Pick-Up • Delivery

APPETIZERS

Fried Calamari	8.50	Chicken Wings (12 pcs)	6.95
Fried Mozzarella	6.50	Chicken Fingers	6.00
Clams Oreganato	8.50	Caprese	7.95
Zuppa de Clams (Marinara or Garlic & Oil)	9.95	Mussels (Marinara or Garlic & Oil)	9.95

SALADS

Served with Garlic Rolls (Add Chicken 3.00)

Small Antipasto	7.50	Large Antipasto	8.95
Scungilli Salad	8.95	Calamari Misto	8.95
Tuna Salad	7.95	Side Salad	3.00
Pasta é Fagioli (Bowl)	3.95	Minestrone (Bowl)	3.00
House Salad	5.25	Grilled Chicken Salad	8.95
Greek Salad (Add Grilled Chicken 3.25)	8.95	Caesar Salad (Add Grilled Chicken 3.25)	6.95
Soup of the Day & House Salad	7.95		

PASTA

Served with Salad & Garlic Rolls

	Lunch	Dinner
Spaghetti w/Mealballs	7.95	10.95
Spaghetti w/Sausage	7.95	10.95
Spaghetti w/Meat Sauce	7.95	10.95
Spaghetti w/Marinara	7.95	10.95
Angelo's House Pasta(add Chicken 3.00)	8.50	11.50
Linguini w/Red or White Clam Sauce	8.50	11.50
Fettuccini Alfredo (add Chicken 3.00)	8.50	11.50
Meat or Cheese Ravioli	8.50	11.50
Fettuccini w/Pesto A La Genovese	9.25	11.95
Spaghetti Carbonara	9.25	12.50
Sausage & Peppers	9.25	11.95

OLD FASHIONED BAKED FAVORITES

Served with Salad & Garlic Rolls

	Lunch	Dinner
Stuffed Shells	8.25	11.95
Manicotti	8.25	11.95
Baked Ziti	8.25	11.95
Lasagna	8.25	11.95
Baked Ziti Sicilian	8.95	12.50
Eggplant Parmigiana	8.95	12.50
Eggplant Rolliatini	9.50	12.95
Baked Cheese or Meat Ravioli	9.50	12.50



CHICKEN

Served with Side of Pasta, Salad & Garlic Rolls

	Lunch	Dinner
Chicken Milanese or Parmigiana	9.50	12.25
Chicken Francese	9.50	12.95
Chicken Marsala	9.50	12.95
Chicken Picata	9.95	13.25
Chicken Spinach	9.95	12.95
Chicken Scarpeillo	9.95	12.95
Chicken & Eggplant	9.95	12.95
Chicken Caiccitore	9.95	13.95
Stuffed Chicken Specials (served w/ vegetables)	12.50	17.95

VEAL

Served with Side of Pasta, Salad & Garlic Rolls

	Lunch	Dinner
Veal Milanese or Parmigiana	9.95	12.95
Veal Francese	9.95	13.50
Veal Marsala	9.95	13.50
Veal Rossini	10.50	13.95
Veal & Eggplant	10.50	13.95
Veal Picata	10.50	13.50
Veal Caiccitore	10.50	13.95

GRILLED DINNERS

Served with Side of Pasta, Salad & Garlic Rolls

Steak	17.50
Chicken	14.50
Veal	15.50
Shrimp	16.50

SEAFOOD

Served with Side of Pasta, Salad & Garlic Rolls

	Lunch	Dinner
Scungilli Marinara	10.50	14.95
Calamari Marinara	10.50	14.95
Mussels Marinara	10.50	13.95
Shrimp Scampi	10.50	14.95
Shrimp Parmigiana	10.50	15.95
Filet of Sole	12.95	16.95
Filet of Sole with Crab Meat	13.95	17.95
Zuppa Di Pesce	14.95	18.95
Sole Francaise	13.50	17.95
Fish Special	15.95	19.95

COLD SUBS

	6"	10"
Angelo's Combo	6.50	7.95
Ham & Cheese	6.00	7.00
Salami & Provolone	6.00	7.00
Turkey	6.00	7.00
Tuna	6.00	7.00



HOT SUBS

	6"	10"
Meatball	6.00	7.75
Meatball Parmigiana	6.50	8.50
Eggplant Parmigiana	6.50	8.50
Chicken Parmigiana	6.50	8.50
Veal Parmigiana	6.95	8.75
Steak & Cheese	6.95	8.50
Sausage Parmigiana	6.95	8.50
Sausage & Peppers	6.95	8.50
Peppers & Egg	6.50	8.50
Shrimp Pamigiana	7.50	9.25



— 6" Subs Served With Fries —

PIZZA

Small Cheese 10"	6.95
Medium Cheese 14"	10.95
Large Cheese 16"	11.95
Xtra Large Cheese 18"	13.95
Sicilian Cheese	Sm 11.95 ..Lg 15.95
Sicilian Combination 5 Items	Sm 16.95 ..Lg 21.95
Angelo's Combination 5 Items ..Med 17.95 ..Lg 18.95 ..X-Lg 21.95	
Meat Lovers - Pepperoni, Sausage & Meatballs	Lg 17.95
Hawaiian Traditional - Ricotta, Ham & Pineapple	Lg 16.95
Hawaiian Red - Pizza Sauce, Ham & Pineapple	Lg 15.95
Bianca - Mozzarella & Ricotta	Sm 13.95 ..Lg 14.95
Margherita Medium	Sm 8.95 ..Med 14.25 ..Lg 14.95
Bona Pizza	Sm 8.95 ..Med 14.25 ..Lg 14.95
Vegetarian Pizza 5 Toppings	Sm 9.95 ..Med 17.95 ..Lg 18.95
Pizza by the Slice	2.25 ..Toppings .35

PIZZA TOPPINGS

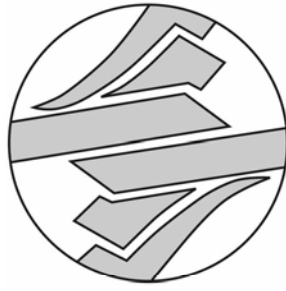
Small-\$1.00 • Medium-\$2.00 • Large-\$2.25 • Sicilian-\$3.50
Extra Cheese • Pepperoni • Sausage • Mushrooms • Meatballs
Black Olives • Salami • Bell Peppers • Onions • Fresh Garlic
Ham • Broccoli • Spinach • Eggplant • Anchovies • Fresh
Tomato • NEW Gourmet Toppings: Sun Dried Tomatoes
(when available) • Add Chicken as a topping \$3.50

Ask About Pizza Specials

STROMBOLI & CALZONE

Angelo's Stromboli	Small 10.95 ..Large 16.95
Angelo's Calzone	Small 11.95 ..Large 17.95
Cheese Calzone	Small 8.95 ..Large 11.95
Extra Items	Small 1.00 ..Large 1.75

Prices and Menu Subject to Change

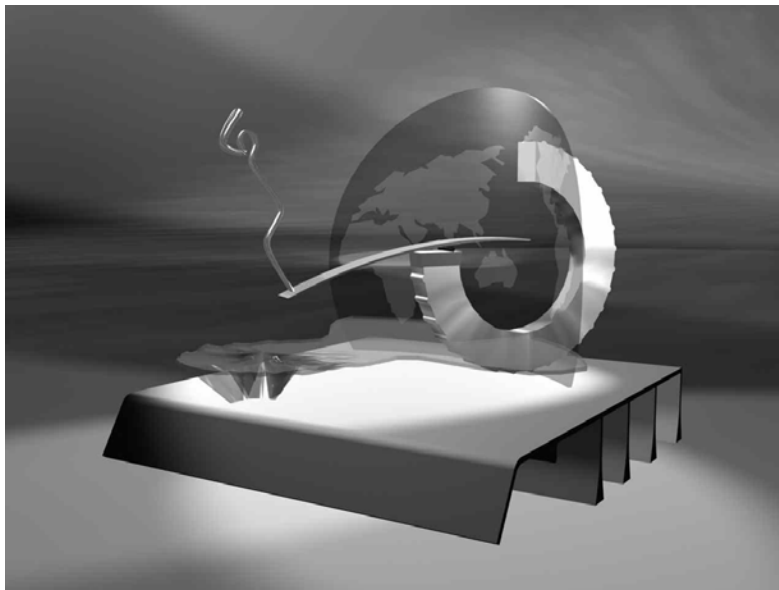


**DURAFLEX INTERNATIONAL
CONGRATULATES THE ISHOF
CLASS OF 2007 HONOREES**

**WE ALSO CONGRATULATE THE WINNERS OF THE
DURAFLEX WORLD DIVER AWARD**

**GUO JINGJING
CHINA**

**ALEXANDER DESPATIE
CANADA**



**DURAFLEX INTERNATIONAL
160 WUNOTOO RD.
SPARKS, NV 89434
775-343-0115
WWW.DURAFLEXINTERNATIONAL.COM**



Alexander Despatie

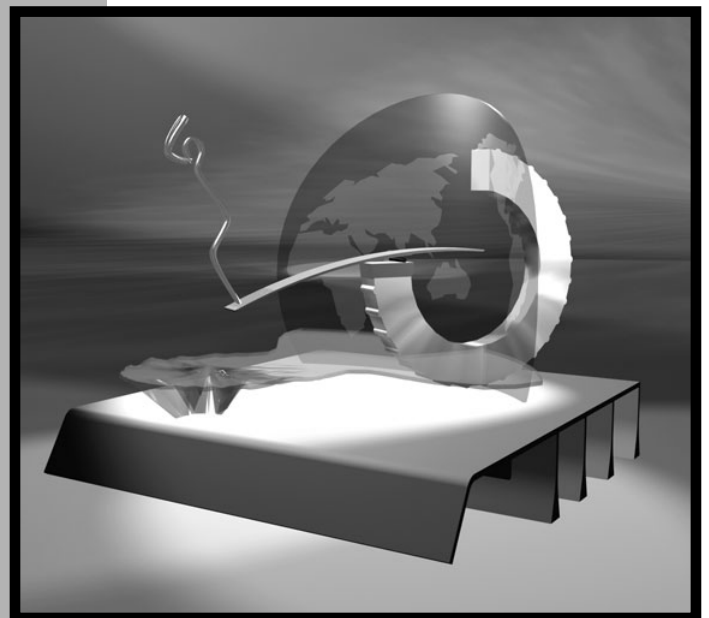
In a period of specialization in diving, Canadian diver Alexander Despatie is a unique athlete in his sport. In the past four years Alexander has won a World Championship on the 10 meter Platform, 3 meter Springboard and 1 meter Springboard. He has a 3 meter Springboard World Cup title and he is the silver medalist on 3 meter Springboard at the 2004 Olympic Games. Duraflex International is proud to recognize Alexander Despatie as the first male diver to receive the World Diver Award.



Guo Jingjing

Few women in the sport of diving have equaled China's Guo Jingjing's dominance. Since 2002 she has won 11 out of 14 possible championships in all of the World Diving Events. She is the 2004 Olympic Games Champion on the 3 meter and in the 3 meter synchronized diving event and the World Champion on both events in 2002 and 2005. Also, she has two World Cup 3 meter Springboard Championships and two 1 meter Springboard Championships. Duraflex International is proud that Guo Jingjing is the recipient of the inaugural World Diver Award.

Duraflex International World Diver Award



The History of Portable Pools

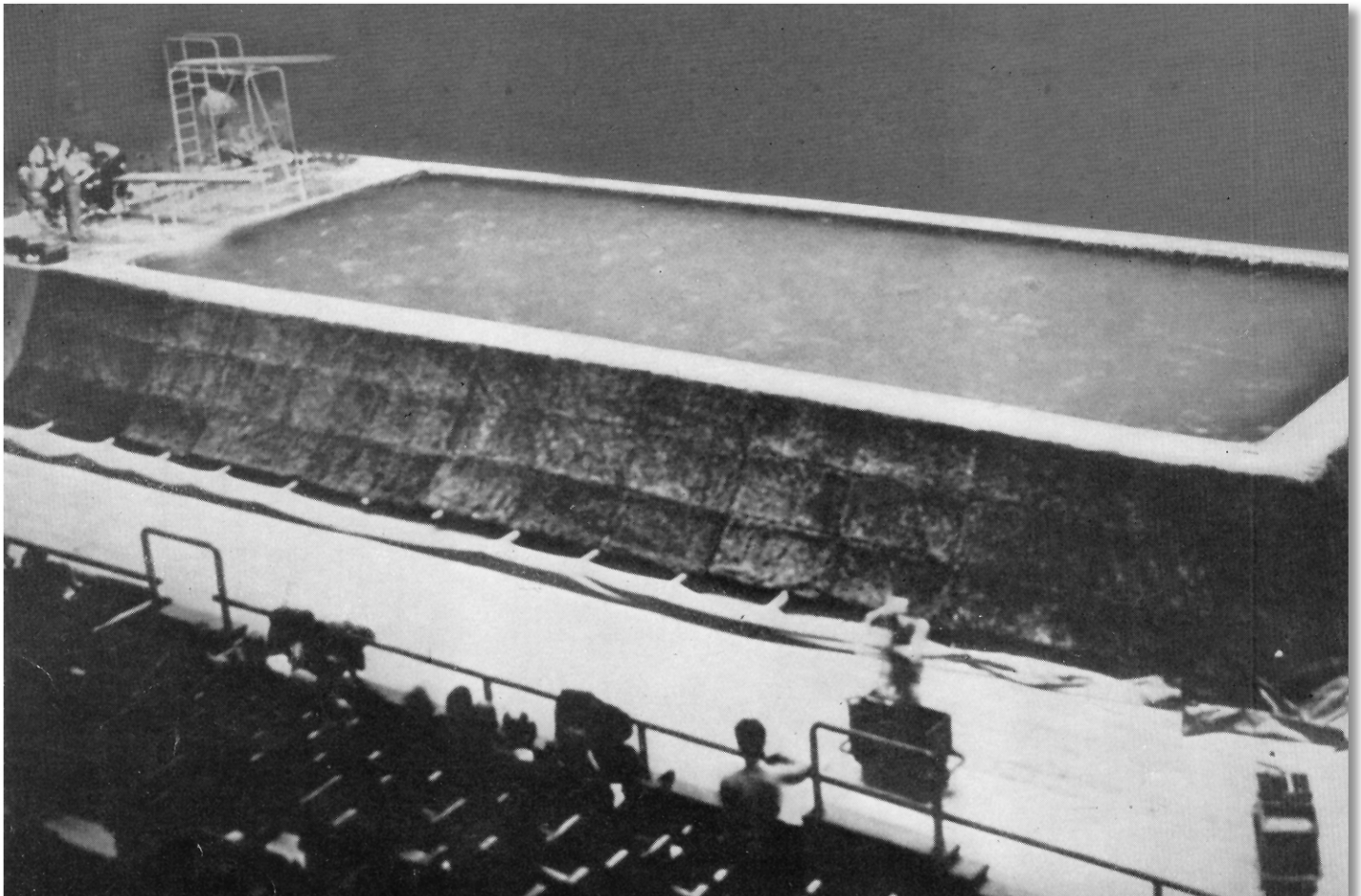


Portable, or temporary pools like the Myrtha pool (left) that was built for the 2004 USA Swimming Olympic Trials in Long Beach, CA are not new to swimming. As early as 1898, temporary use portable pools were constructed in the United States for the "Sportsmen's Show." The pool built for the Sportsmen's Show was 75 feet by 45 feet and was used

in the major arenas, such as Madison Square Garden, Boston's Mechanic's Hall, the Chicago Coliseum and Cleveland Armory. The pool was used for National and Regional swimming and water polo competitions and other aquatic entertainments.

Over the years, portable, temporary pools have enabled swimming to attract much larger audiences than would be possible at permanent facilities.

The pool built specially for the Water Follies of 1937 (below) was the largest portable pool in the world. It was 75 feet long, 25 feet wide and 6 1/2 feet deep. Built at over a cost of \$10,000, there were more than 18,000 feet of lumber in the tank which was lined with 2,000 square feet of specially treated rubberized canvas. It held 80,000 gallons of water, the temperature of which was kept at close to 80 degrees to allow the stars to give their best performance. It took a gang of 20 men a full fifteen hours to assemble and fill the monstrous pool. At the end of the pool there was a huge diving platform on which was erected the elaborate diving equipment.



Your International Swimming Hall of Fame

Where Memories and Legacies Live On Forever

The museum of Swimming at the International Swimming Hall of Fame is an Aztec stone calendar of memories that are real, of events that are glory dreams for the future from the past, of old men and women mellowing and of young kids coming up – it is swimming's past, present and future. To see it all, you must walk through your Hall

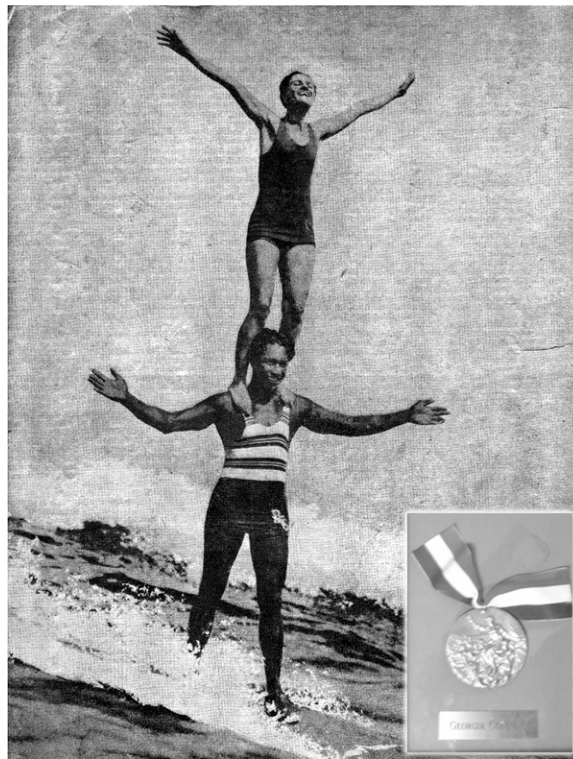
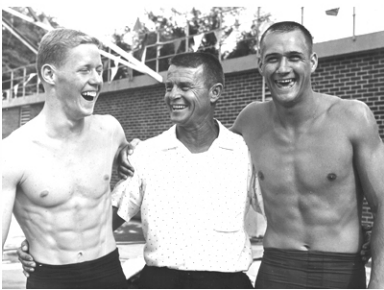


of Fame in a big life circle, the idealistic young viewing competition as the golden rule in action, the nostalgic old reliving their action days, and all the rest of us in-betweeners stepping off our middle years treadmill for a look at the great events, the heroes of sport and what made them the best in their time.

Marjorie Gestring, Dick Smith and Viola Cady Krahn Bequeath Olympic Medals and Memorabilia to ISHOF



ISHOF's Bruce Wigo and Gary Rae unload some of the boxes of Olympic memorabilia from Hall of Fame diving coach Dick Smith's estate. Smith is pictured below (center) with Bernie Wrightson (L) and Tom Gompf (R).



Viola Cady Krahn (surfing atop Duke Kahanamoku's shoulders, above) was the best friend of Georgia Coleman, 1932 Olympic springboard champion. Coleman gave Cady Krahn her 1928 Olympic silver medal (inset, above) upon her death in 1940. When Vi passed away recently, she entrusted the medal with ISHOF, ensuring the memory of both for future generations.



Marjorie Gestring (above and bottom right), entrusted ISHOF to preserve her legacy by bequeathing her 1936 Olympic Gold medal (below) and other other memorabilia to ISHOF.



AMERICA'S MARJORIE GESTRING THE YOUNGEST OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST

Marjorie Gestring was only 13 years and 9 months old when she won the gold medal in springboard diving at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. She is still the youngest individual gold medalist in Olympic history.

Marjorie followed her Olympic performance by winning 8 National titles on the springboard and platform between 1937 and 1940. She may well have won more Olympic medals had not the next two Olympics been cancelled by World War II.

Gestring's beauty and grace on the springboard were captured for all time by the acclaimed cinematographer/photographer, Leni Riefensthal.

A frequent visitor to the Hall of Fame during her lifetime, Marjorie bequeathed her Olympic Gold medal to ISHOF upon her death.

A NEW ADDITION TO ISHOF'S ARCHIVES

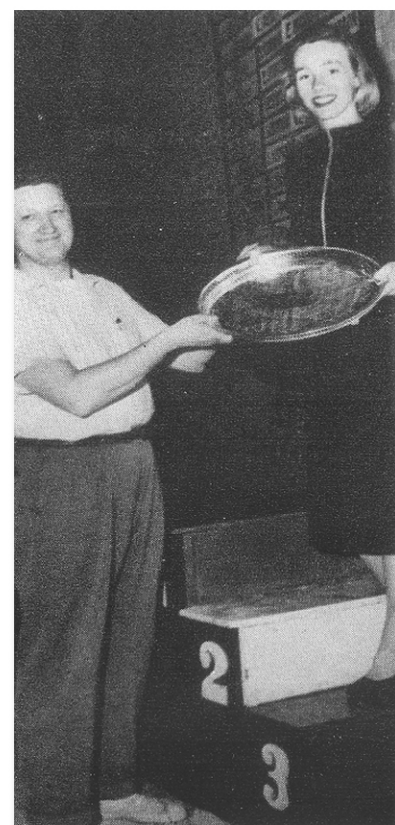
A collection of 5 volumes of Middle Atlantic A.A.U. yearbooks was recently donated to the Henning Library, dating from 1955 through 1960. They contain a treasure trove of swimming history. ISHOF and the Henning Library are the world's greatest repository of swimming related books, magazines, photos, medals, trophies, scrapbooks and other swimming related memorabilia. Please contact us about the tax advantages and other benefits of donating historically significant swimming memorabilia to the International Swimming Hall of Fame.

The Middle Atlantic A.A.U. yearbooks were published by the Philadelphia Swimming Directors Society, a non-profit organization whose sole purpose was to promote swimming in the Middle Atlantic district of the A.A.U.

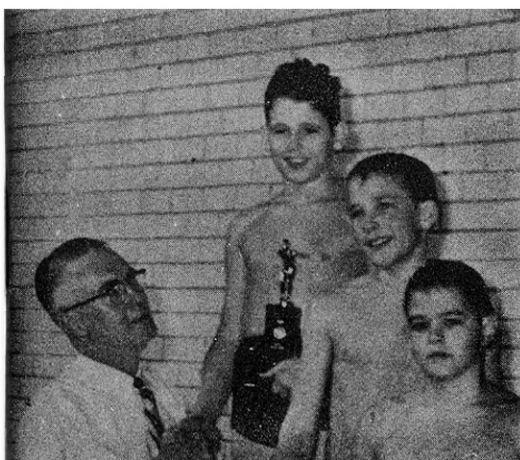
The Society created the Philadelphia Jr. Swimming League, consisting of 9 teams, and held its first championship in 1943. A Senior League was formed in 1952 and a Women's League was added in 1953. With the support of John B. Kelly, Sr., the P.S.D.S. provided an organizational model for A.A.U. age group swimming programs around the nation. Here are some photo highlights.



ISHOF Honor Coach Peter Daland, coach of Suburban Swim Club, accepts Men's Team Award from John B. Kelly, Sr.



ISHOF Honor Coach, Mary Freeman Kelly, of the Vesper Boat Club receives Women's Team Award from 1936 Olympian John Macionis.



ISHOF Honoree and 1968 Olympic Champion Carl Robie receives his first place trophy for the 10 & under butterfly from the Honorable James Tate, Mayor of Philadelphia.



(LEFT) In the 1950's, there were three predominately African American swimming teams in the Philadelphia Jr. Swimming League: Trenton YMCA, Central YMCA and the Christian Street YMCA, shown left, coached by Jim Henry.



(RIGHT) The Philadelphia area has produced a number of great coaches over the years. A member of the 1957 Abington YMCA swim team was Jack Bauerle [front row, 4th from left], who will coach the USA Women's team in Beijing.



Swimming In Japan

Among the recent donations to the Henning Library is a rare 1935 Edition of "Swimming in Japan." This book explains the ancient origins of swimming in Japan and how the Japanese came to dominate men's world swimming in the 1930's by blending classical Japanese swimming and training techniques with those of the western world. ISHOF's Henning Library is the world's greatest repository of swimming related books, magazines, photos, medals, trophies, scrapbooks and other swimming related memorabilia. Please contact us about the tax advantages and other benefits of donating historically significant swimming memorabilia to the International Swimming Hall of Fame.

THE HISTORY OF SWIMMING IN JAPAN

The development of swimming in Japan dates from ancient times, when Izanagi-no-Mikoto bathed in the water. According to Shinto mythology, Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto were the Primal Ancestors of Japan who, according to mythology, created the eight islands of Japan and sent their descendents to rule over them for eternity. From the time of the Gods through the Ancient Times swimming was as natural to the Japanese as walking, because Japan is surrounded by sea, and in all quarters, there are many rivers, streams, lakes, and swamps. Later swimming became a kind of military art, as a means for developing the body and soul and it was also used in time of battle, in river and sea. Even among the peoples, swimming was respected and studied.

As the result of the encouragement given to the study of swimming by the various feudal clans during the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867), swimming as a military art developed. The development of the various schools (Ryu) of military arts swimming was due to the conditions and situations of the rivers, seas, and lakes of the country. Here are a few examples from the book of classical Samurai swimming techniques.



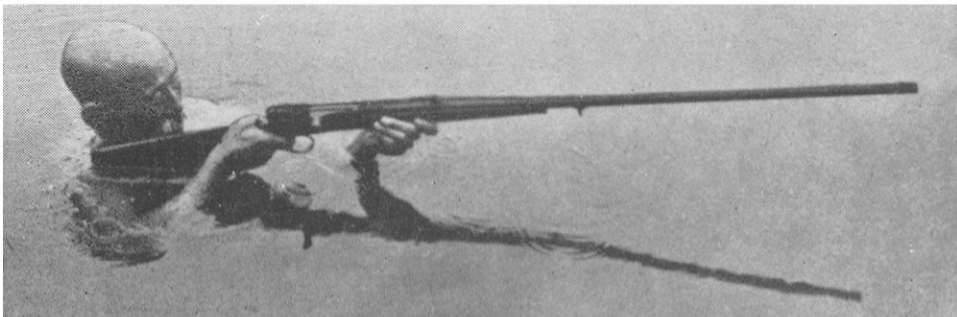
Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto creating Japan.



"Katchu-Gozen-Oyogi" (Technique from the Kobori Ryu) – Most revered form of Samurai swimming and most graceful. The swimmer wears armor and helmet, weighing about 25 pounds and uses an over arm stroke.



"Hira-Oyogi" (Kwan-kai Ryu) – Classical Japanese breaststroke style.



"Tachi-Oyogi-Shageki" (Tosuijutsu) – By mastering an eggbeater leg motion and keeping perfectly still, an expert in this swimming skill, is able to shoot a gun or a bow while treading water.



"Inatobi" (Iwakura Ryu). – The fundamental method of jumping while swimming. This was used to disentangle water plants and seaweeds that may be caught on arms or legs, or to jump into a boat.



EARLY DAYS OF WOMEN'S SWIMMING IN JAPAN

By Hideko Maehata (1935)

Every time I recall the past, it makes me think of the marvelous advancement made in girl's swimming circles. After the Amateur Swimming Federation of Japan was established, the swimming ability of girls became recognized all over the country. In Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and all other cities, most girls' high schools have their indoor pools and swimming is encouraged. The reasons for the growing popularity of women's swimming are as follows: (1) it has come to be appreciated by the people; (2) the problem of the need of increasing physical strength is understood; (3) the feeling has become strong that every girl should be, taught to swim, and it is a mistake for Japanese girls, whose country is surrounded by seas, not to be able to swim.

When I began swimming, everybody used to say, "What a tomboy, swimming!" or, "There is no need of swimming for girls. The only thing they should do is to help with the housework and sewing." So the girls who started swimming at that time were really very unfortunate. I can understand the real difficulties of that time because I was one of them.



Hideko Maehata, an ISHOF honoree, was the first Japanese woman to win an Olympic medal (silver, 1932) and the first to win an Olympic gold medal (1936). She won both medals in the 200 meter breast stroke.

In swimming we think first of the girls physical strength.

Swimming differs from athletic sport in that it exercises the whole body and not just parts of it. It is an ideal sport for girls and helps them become strong mothers in the future. It is the hope of Japanese girls to develop into women with good physical bodies so that they will, not be ashamed before the women of foreign countries.

I will illustrate this by giving the impression I received in the Olympic Games in 1932. I felt that we were so small in comparison with the girls of foreign teams, that we seemed like children to them. You can easily see from this, how Japanese women are physically inferior. In order to keep up with the foreign women we must build up our bodies by training and by the most suitable exercises, especially by swimming.

JAPANESE TRADITION AND THE BREASTSTROKE

By Yoshiyuki Tsuruta (1935)



Tsuruta was the first Japanese swimmer to win a gold medal in the Olympic Games, (1928, 200m breast) and the first to win back to back gold medals in the same event (1932).

The modern breaststroke is a speeded-up form of the Japanese classic Hira-Oyogi of the Kwankai Ryu which developed in the Bay of Ise. Therefore, I believe, Japan has had a longer tradition of skilful techniques in training and coaching than other countries. From this fact and that breaststroke is so popular in Japan, one would naturally think that the Japanese would be superior in the breaststroke swimming circle.

But as soon as the modern crawl stroke was introduced into Japan, most of the Japanese swimmers took a fancy to this new speed swimming, and took it up without hesitation, giving up the old Japanese breaststroke. There were some swimmers who imitated the form of Yldefonso, a Filipino, who had worked out a form of swimming from that of pearl divers of the South Seas.

With my success the breaststroke at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928, and with the rise of youthful swimmers such as Reizo Koike and Miss Hideko Maehata, this stroke has regained some of its popularity. Now, Koike and Miss Maehata are among the leading breaststroke swimmers in the world. I am quite sure that the present day stroke has been greatly influenced by the Japanese classic breaststroke.



Pictured above are from left to right, the medallists in the 200m breaststroke at the 1932 Olympic Games: Teofelio Yldefonso (bronze), Yoshiyuki Tsuruta (gold) and Reizo Koike (silver). Tsuruta and Koike, who won the gold in the gold medal in the 200 meter breaststroke in 1936, are both ISHOF honorees.

reflect • relax • rejuvenate



GRANADA INN



**Kira & John
Rockell**

Proprietors

3011 Granada Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

p 954.463.2032

f 954.832.9639

**U.S. toll free:
1.866.463.4900**



www.gradainn.net



**HUGE SELECTION
OF SWIM PRODUCTS**

FRIENDLY SERVICE

GREAT PRICES

Shop our on-line catalog at: www.djsports.com

Call us at: 1-800-460-SWIM

Ziggy





MASARU FURUKAWA

Throughout history, breaststroke has provided coaches and swimmers with an irresistible challenge to apply scientific principles to swimming. In the early 1930's, David Armbruster, the coach of Iowa, began filming underwater to analyze "stroke mechanics". He identified the drag caused by bringing the arms forward underwater for that part of the stroke known as "the recovery". Ultimately, this discovery led to the birth of breaststroke's offspring, the butterfly. In Japan, coach scientists realized through the study of hydrodynamics that breaking the surface of the water caused friction and that swimming totally underwater would be faster and no swimmer spent more time underwater than Masaru Furukawa.

Once butterfly became swimming's fourth stroke, after the 1952 Olympic Games, Masaru Furukawa so completely dominated World Breaststroke that the only way he could be beaten was by rewriting the rules and keeping the stroke

above water. His critics could never beat him and argued that the stroke had originally been a surface stroke and that the submarine version was dangerous, dull for the spectators and impossible to officiate. The only time they saw Furukawa was at the start, the finish and when he came up for a breath at the turns. Legislation finally beat the human submarine where competition had failed. After 10 World Records and an Olympic gold medal in the 200 meters, his career abruptly ended in 1957, after FINA rules prohibited underwater swimming.

Above water, Furukawa proved to be an ordinary mortal, but between the butterfly-breaststroke and the much slower modern (old fashioned) classic breaststroke, Furukawa dominated the stroke as no one else ever has. A much slower minimum standard was set and it wasn't until 1961 that Chet Jastremski, another innovator, finally broke Furukawa's times.

THE SCIENCE OF SWIMMING

In 1932, Japanese and American Coaches Collaborated to Further the Knowledge of Swimming

In 1932, while everyone interested in swimming was marveling about the great team performance of the Japanese men at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Thomas K. Cureton, Jr., Professor of Applied Physics and Animal Mechanics, Director of Aquatics and Coach of Swimming at Springfield College, set out to find the science behind the Japanese success.

In the 1928 Games Japan was represented by only one outstanding swimmer, Tsuruta, winner of the breaststroke. Four years later, the Nipponese astounded the world by their unparalleled rise to the top in international swimming. They gathered 86 points to 33 for the Americans, who had a stronger team as a whole than in 1928. It was clear that their victory was not due to a weaker American team and a new record was made in every event but one, the backstroke. Japanese swimmers won first and second in every race but one, and in that, placed 3rd, 4th and 5th. A glance at the results shows that Japan presented a team of remarkable mass strength in the six men's swimming events then on the Olympic program:

100 meters freestyle: 1st, 2nd and 5th (New Olympic Record)
800 meter relay: 1st (New World's and Olympic Record)
400 meters freestyle: 3rd, 4th and 5th (All under the old Olympic mark)
200 meters breaststroke: 1st, 2nd and 6th (New Olympic Record by both Tsuruta and Koike)
100 meters backstroke: 1st, 2nd and 3rd
1500 meters freestyle: 1st and 2nd (New Olympic Record by both Kitamura. and Makino)

This remarkable result was obtained in spite of strenuous opposition. For instance, at Amsterdam, in 1928, the U.S. team set a new Olympic record for the 800 meter relay of 9:36.2. U.S. coach Bob Kiphuth had reason to be pleased when he found that in practice, the 1932 team could beat this old record by 15 seconds or more. However, the improvement was not good enough because the Japanese finished far ahead in 8:58.4, establishing an undreamed of record. What happened between 1928 and 1932 to produce this great victory?

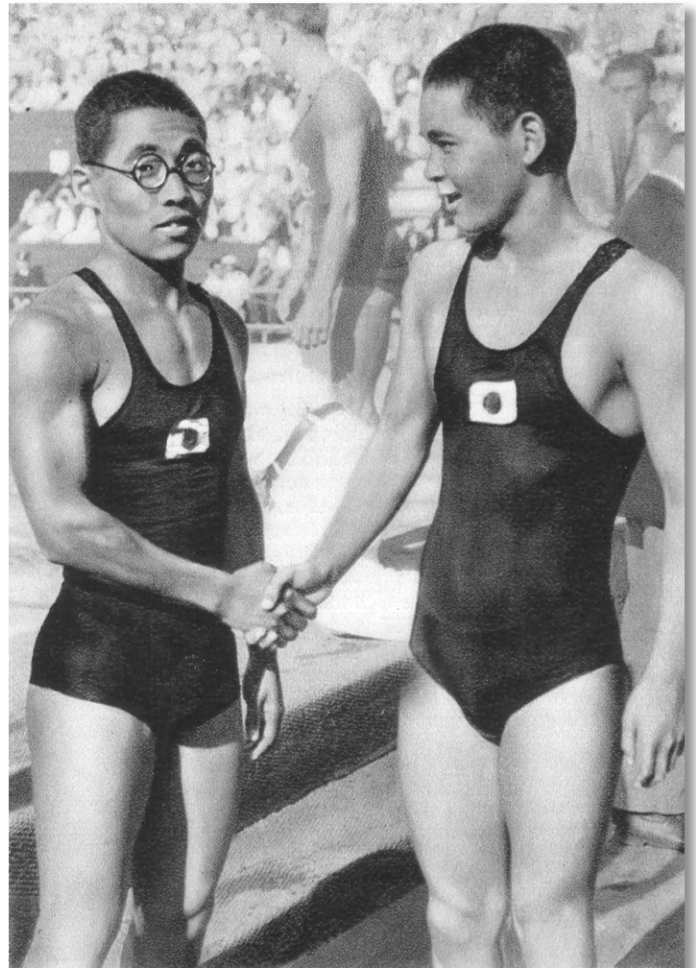
Prior to the Olympic Games, Dartmouth College Coach Sidney Hazleton had collected data from tests and measurements on collegiate swimmers suggested by Cureton when the former had taken a course given by the latter at Springfield in the summer of 1930. After the Olympic Games, Cureton got Bob Kiphuth, the American Olympic coach, to collect the same data from 17 of the best American swimmers. Four of the Japanese swimmers were tested through the cooperation of Coach Ikkaku Matazawa and his assistant and trainer, Yanagita, who had been a student at Springfield and was much interested in the swimming tests being conducted in the swimming coaching course. Professor LaPorte, of the University of Southern California, cooperated by permitting the tests at Los Angeles to be given in the U.S.C. pool.

Cureton collected data from observations and a battery of 25 different tests, covering four basic groups; 1) Mental Attitude; 2) Stroke Mechanics; 3) Organic Condition (heart, lungs, blood) and; 4) Structural Aptitude. In the 25 tests the Japanese were found to be superior to American Olympic candidates in only seven items:

Pelvic Flexibility, 31.3%
Strength of the Arm Pull, 9.8%
Strength of the Lower Back, 10.1%
Strength of the Thigh Flexors, 7.4%
Heart Rate Lower After Exercise, 7.6%
Heart Time to Return to Standing Normal, 26.5%
Speed with Arms Alone (60 feet), 3.0%

The Japanese were inferior in these characteristics:

Height, 4.95%
Weight, 11.0%
Less Adipose Tissue (question as to inferiority), 54.4%
Nutrition, Weight, Height, 6.5%
Area Forearm and Hand Paddle, 14.4%
Area Foreleg and Foot, 10.8%
Length of Arms, 4.9%
Length of Legs, 12.2%
Chest Girth, 5.2%
Hip Girth, 2.0%



In some respects the Japanese succeeded in 1932 in spite of what would appear to be structural handicaps. Shozo Makino (right), at 5'1" and 117 lbs. was taller and heavier than teammate Kusuo Kitamura (left).

Buoyancy, 43.7%
Heavier Weight of Feet, 60.2%
Flexibility of Shoulders, 32.4 %
Flexibility of Ankles, 10.0%
Vital Capacity, 22.4%
Higher Heart Beat, Standing, 3.0%
Higher Heart Beat, Lying, 19.1 %
Slower Speed, Legs Alone, (60 feet), 2.3%
Slower Speed, Whole Stroke (60 feet) , .9%

Conclusions

Mental Attitude: The Japanese had superior financial backing and national interest which resulted in better organizational support. The Japanese had a superior unity of purpose and “winning for Japan” resulted in a higher quality of loyalty to purpose and seriousness for the requirements of training. Japanese swimmers were more open minded to the results of research in training and stroke mechanics and were willing to train longer and harder than American swimmers.

Stroke Mechanics: There were no distinct differences in the mechanical efficiency of Japanese and American swimmers.

Organic Condition: The Japanese swimmers were surprisingly stronger than the Americans in tests simulating the essential movements of swimming mechanics. Propelling force is obtained only through strength applied properly to the water. Having smaller bodies and having more strength to pull the lesser mass through the water, it is reasonable that the Japanese have a favorable combination that should be a factor in winning. The dry land training and calisthenics were in many ways unique, as they were derived classical swimming techniques.

The Japanese also seemed to have better endurance than other swimmers and this is the outstanding reason why they won so many races. Tests demonstrated the fact the Japanese had a lower heart rate after exercise and the rate returned to the standing normal quicker. The heart rate taken after a standard exercise seems to be the most significant for predicting the type of condition demanded for successful swimming competition. A close study into the Japanese food would undoubtedly throw some light upon the way that the Japanese obtain such a high quality of endurance. There are at least two controllable factors known to be related to developing endurance: 1) Oxygen deprivation – Resulting from exercising to the point where oxygen is reduced in the bodily tissues; and 2) Alkaline food – Eating food which burns predominantly with an alkaline ash and thus builds “alkaline buffers” which act to neutralize the acid products of severe muscular exercise. It is reported that the Japanese “mochi” food is highly alkaline after digestion. It is also reported that the average Japanese swimmer eats about four pounds of meat per year and the American about sixty. There are many references to the relationship between an alkaline diet and endurance. Some of the Springfield swimmers in an experiment have already improved their times remarkably by following a vegetable and fruit diet.

Structural Aptitude: In some respects the Japanese seem to have succeeded in spite of structural handicaps. Height, weight, chest girth, length of legs and length of arms. However, these factors are not as important as are strength and endurance.



American Coach Bob Kiphuth (left) and Japanese Coach Ikkaku Matsusawa (right) set the standard for collaboration and friendship between international swimming coaches.

For Cureton, diet stood out as one of the most interesting differences. A visit to Battle Creek, Michigan, led to a discussion with Dr. Kellogg and subsequent studies that proved diet positively affected the endurance of swimmers.

“Nothing has impressed me more than the phenomenal improvement which was associated with this diet experiment.

“It lends emphasis to the fact that endurance is the greatest factor governing success among experienced swimmers with good stroke mechanics in all races of greater length than 50 yards.”

Cureton found that with a controlled diet, greater endurance allowed swimmers to train longer and harder which had an immediate impact on performance. It also gave the swimmers a psychological advantage.

“The effects of rigorous training have their most immediate effect in the physiological reactions of the body. In addition there are distinct relationships to mental courage. A competitor who has trained well is more apt to think that he ought to succeed.”

“Good condition reflects the kind of confidence which immediately shows itself by such competitors taking hard work with a better spirit, a minimum of grumbling and a desire to do even more than the assignment. It shows itself in an improved willingness to take time trials to determine improvement and to learn pace.”

“These mental attitudes are characteristic of every champion. The opposites bring failure or a smaller degree of improvement. A competitor who has not trained is more apt to be frightened out of a victory in the fear of overdoing or through genuine distress being reached earlier in the race.”



Thomas Cureton, Jr. The Father of the Science of Swimming

For 35 years, Thomas Cureton was the foremost lecturer and demonstrator on physical fitness in the United States, for 12 years at Springfield College in Massachusetts and then 28 years at the University of Illinois. He published over 1,000 papers, books, papers and monographs.

Cureton pioneered the fitness tests and research program that took swimming into a new dimension with scientific coaching techniques. He was the “starter” in tests and measurements and the first to try and show why the champions swam faster and how these principles could be applied to others. His disciples included Bob Kiphuth, Charles “Red” Silvia and James Counsilman.



AUSTRALIA'S ANNETTE KELLERMAN THE ORIGINAL MERMAID SWIMMING'S ALL TIME GREATEST SALESWOMAN

Annette Kellerman was the world's first great professional woman athlete and the first influential woman to challenge society's ancient lie that women were not capable of strenuous physical activities. By her example, she changed the way women dressed, the way women thought of themselves, the way society thought about them and she popularized swimming as a physical activity for women. As Buck Dawson said upon her induction into the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1975, she was "Swimming's all-time greatest saleswoman" and one of the most important cultural figures of the 20th Century.

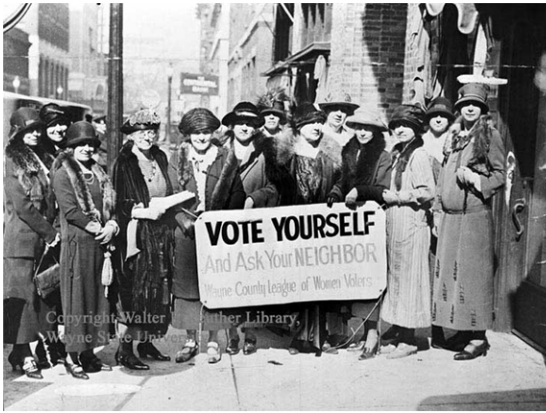
Long before Elle Macpherson - Annette Kellerman was known as "The Perfect Woman." She was a self-promoter who - long before Madonna - got herself arrested, knowing the commercial value of sensation. A thespian who - long before Nicole Kidman - was a Queen of the Screen. And, a fitness guru who - long before Jane Fonda - showed middle-aged women how to keep fit and be beautiful.

Born in Australia in 1888, she gained fame in Europe as

a swimmer and then with a swimming and diving stage act before moving to America where she won fame and fortune. She became Broadway's biggest star before setting box office records in Hollywood as the silver screen's first female action character.

One of the highlights of her career was her appearance at the old Hippodrome, where she was the star of "The Big Show" in 1917. Billed as "The Diving Venus, Annette Kellerman (herself)," she appeared in the show's onstage water extravaganza with a company of "200 water nymphs." The finale was a high dive into a massive glass tank of water. She made more movies and appeared again at the the Hippodrome in 1925. She continued to impart beauty secrets to women, to make her own physical-education movies and to carry on her rigid exercise and physical fitness routine until she retired from active entertaining in the early 1940's. In 1951, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer filmed her life story, the "Million Dollar Mermaid," with Esther Williams playing the lead.

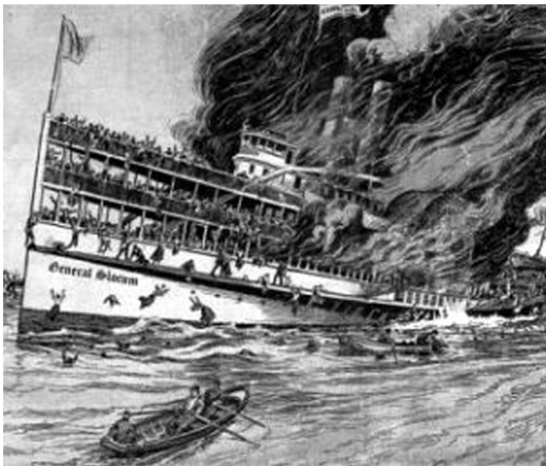
One Hundred Years Ago - Annette Kellerman's Arrest



One hundred years ago, in 1907, American women did not have the right to vote. They had limited legal rights, limited educational and professional opportunities and did not participate in athletics as strenuous exercise was seen as harmful to their health. The woman's place was in the home and most women accepted this position.



There were also very few women who knew how to swim because most swimming facilities were restricted for men only and because public moral sensibilities required women to wear bathing costumes that made swimming impossible.



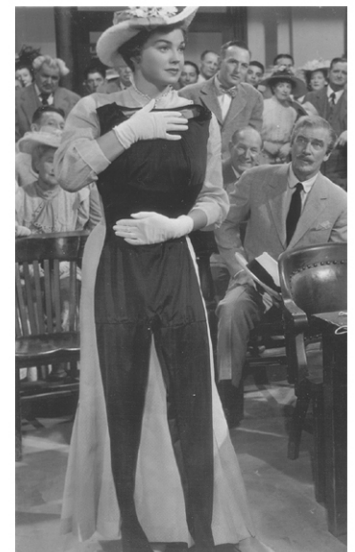
More important than the right to vote was the right of a woman to be able to save her life by knowing how to swim. This point was dramatically demonstrated by the



burning of the excursion ship, "General Slocum," in the East River of New York City. When a fire broke out on the ship on June 15, 1904, it was carrying 1,300 women and girls from lower Manhattan to a church picnic on the north shore of Long Island. The result was that a thousand women and girls drowned, because while females bathed in those days, they didn't

swim. While this was the greatest single loss of life in New York City prior to 9/11, it still didn't result in the relaxation of dress codes that would permit women to swim. In 1907, Annette Kellerman arrived in America with her "Diving Venus" act. She was appalled by the cumbersome dress and pantaloons combinations women were required to wear when bathing here and she decided to stage a one woman protest. At Revere Beach, near Boston, Annette wore a man's one piece bathing suit (left) and was immediately arrested for "indecent exposure."

In a notorious courtroom proceeding (right, scene from "Million Dollar Mermaid" starring Esther Williams), Annette asked the judge how many more women would have to die because they didn't learn to swim? "What difference is there from these legal costumes than wearing lead chains around our legs? Women can't learn to swim wearing more stuff than you can hang on a clothes line." She brought to court a man's suit onto which she had sown leggings, making a one piece suit that technically conformed to the law. The sympathetic judge agreed to drop the charges against her in return for her promise to only wear this swimsuit. The resulting newspaper headlines and outpourings of public support not only tolled a death-knell for Victorian attitudes towards women's swimwear, and lent encouragement for women to swim, but it made Annette Kellerman a star.



Camp Chikopi

Magnetawan, Ontario, Canada

A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS
AGES 7-17



Since 1920

World's First Swimming Camp
Founded by Hall of Fame Coach Matt Mann
Operated by ISHOF's Buck Dawson/ Bob Duenkel

www.campchikopi.com

Sister Camp Ak-o-Mak - www.akomak.com



The Clarion House Bed & Breakfast

77 South Seventh Avenue

Clarion, PA 16214

1-800-416-3297

www.chouse.com

The Clarion House, our beautiful turn of the century home is located in the small university town of Clarion. Nestled in the foothills of the Allegheny, Clarion is surrounded by the pristine forests and waterways of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Stately evergreen, maple, birch, elm, and buckeye trees shade our house, and accents its exquisitely landscaped grounds. Our home boasts rare leaded and stained glass doors which open to a wide center hall, flanked by a comfortable sitting room, formal living room and dining room. A magnificent hardwood stairway, illuminated by a unique octagonal stained glass skylight, leads to the tastefully decorated guest rooms on the second floor. All the woodwork in the house is crafted from hardwoods grown in nearby Cook Forest. Guests at the Clarion House will awaken to the fragrance of freshly baked breads, juices, seasonal fruits, and the aroma of freshly brewed coffee and tea.

*Judy and Bill Miller
Proprietors*

A.A.U. Hands Severe Jolt To the Women Athletes

**Swimming Is The Only Sport In Which They Are Allowed To
Enter. Yet Not Only Must They Compete Among Themselves, But
They Are Told What They Must Wear.**

By Bozeman Bulger

"I reckon you fellows haven't looked over the election results in Illinois and California," piped a thin little voice as the ponderous browed delegates of the Amateur Athletic Association sounded the death knell to the medal winning aspirations of the women.

This little delegates voice was so weak that nobody gave him a tumble. In fact he was so small that the news hounds couldn't even pick up his name. But gentlemen, that little fellow spoke a mouthful.

What do you suppose those national delegates have done? Listen: They stepped right out in the open and decreed that no woman shall enter an athletic event in this country, other than swimming contests, and even in those they must swim among themselves. They cannot compete against males.

And just as they were putting the momentous decree on paper Miss Ruth Law,* the aviatrix, over at Governor's Island was giving all the he flyers in the world a laugh.

"He! He!" snickered the little delegate at the Astor when he heard of this. "I was trying to tell them about what the women did to the election in California, Illinois and Colorado, but I reckon they couldn't hear me."

"Oh," and he laughed immoderately. "I wish my Suffragette wife could have been there."

And, gentlemen (and it goes for the ladies also), those delegates to the National Amateur Athletic meeting rose right up and added to their decree by deciding what the women swimmers should wear.

"That ain't judgment," said the little delegate, "that's insanity. It's like a bull yearling getting his neck bowed and tearing through a peach orchard. Found themselves hooked and just had to go through with it. Just wait, just wait."

Just why a good woman athlete should not have a chance against men if she has the goods is hard to understand. To deny her that chance, as the little delegate suggested, is just what the Suffragettes need for another argument.

"I suppose," he said, "that they wouldn't want to give Ruth Law that medal simply because it isn't fair to compete against men. And I guess it ain't fair at that in her case. It's a cinch."

"But the decree of the national delegates hit harder at the women swimmers, even if they are given a chance to register and compete among themselves. There are a lot of good women swimmers who have been aching for a chance to show up the men.

Yes, and the committee won't even let hem show the men up in the matter of bathing suits! Can't beat that much, can you? Listen?"

"The honorable delegates in convention assembled have prescribed the clothes.

"All women contestants in swimming events" so reads the decree, must wear bathing suits of a black texture that covers their bodies from shoulder to toe."

"And still they let the men wear one pieces," observed the little delegate, "suits in which they have a chance to win."

But that isn't all yet. This national association has even cut into the privileges of the male spectators. Witnesseth: "In every event the women swimmers must wear bath robes that cover them entirely," saith the decree, "until just before they dive off."

Now, right there the laymen among the male folk are going to rise in protest. "Where, they ask, "does this association come in to deny the spectators a run for their money?"

The only thing to be regretted is that the women suffragists didn't have representation on the board so that they could put up a fight.

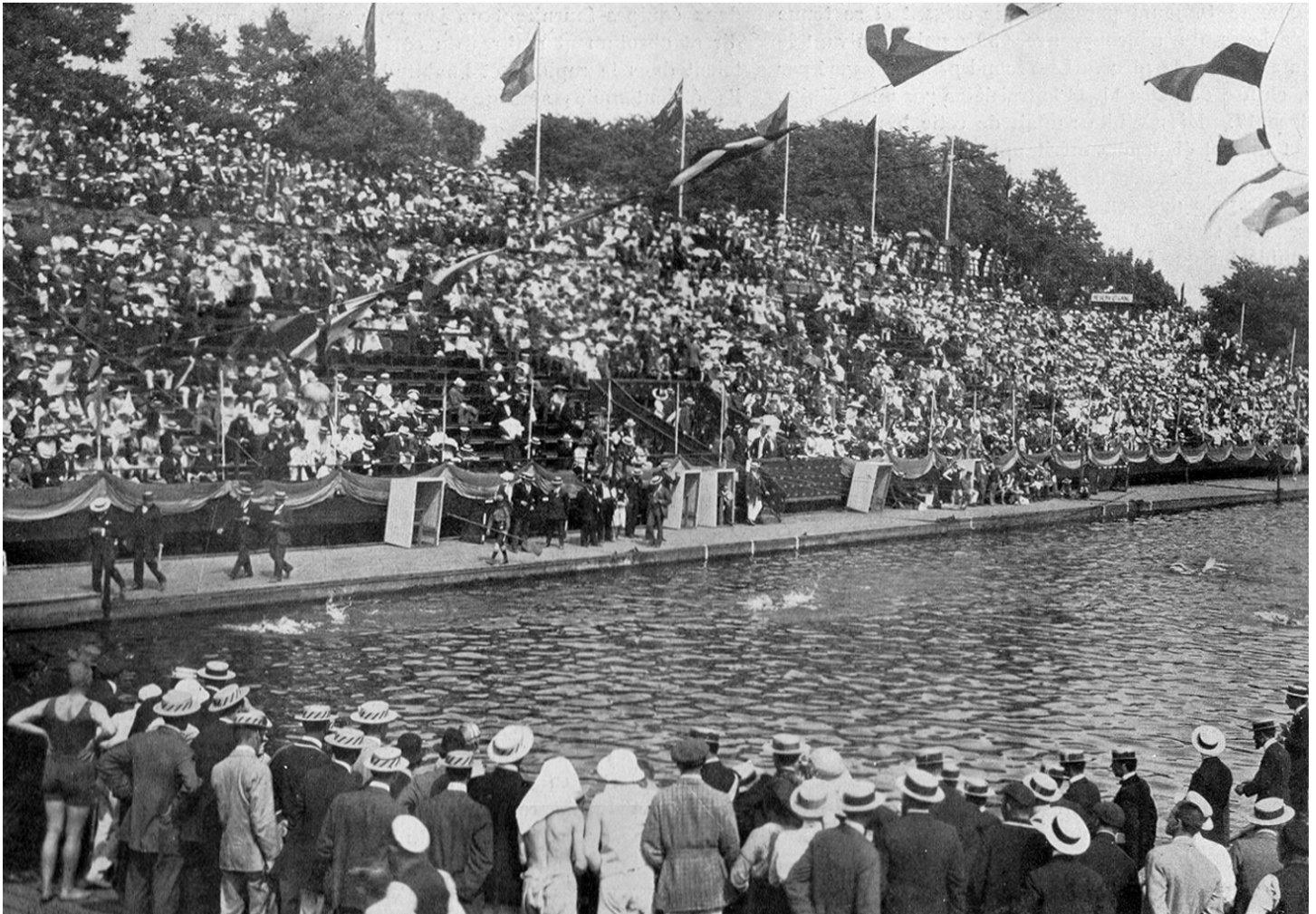
As the little delegate suggested in his piping voice, that got lost in the shuffle, those delegates should have taken a peak at the election returns out West before stepping in so blithely and saying, not only what women can do but – mark this – what they should wear.

If force of this doesn't strike you at once, go home and try it out on your wife.

We hereby commit ourselves unqualifiedly, to the little delegate with the piping.

*Ruth Law was a pioneering aviatrix who set several long distance flying records and also operated "Ruth Law's Flying Circus."

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO - THE VTH OLYMPIAD



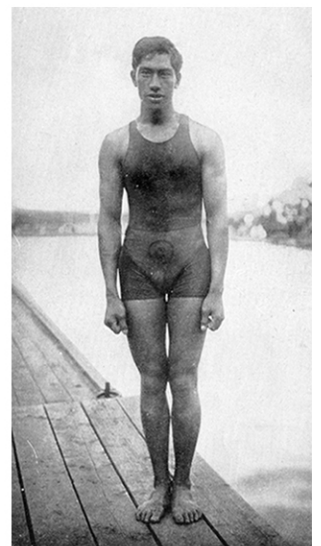
The 1912 Olympic Swimming Stadium, Stockholm, Sweden.

The fifth Olympiad proved to be the greatest festival of sport the world had ever witnessed, with well over 4,000 competitors taking part. Of the many events of the Olympiad, the Swimming contests at the Olympic swimming course at Djurgards Brunns-viken were among the most interesting. The contests at the Stadium did not keep the public from completely filling the huge stands every night. The world has never seen a finer swimming gala than the one at the fifth Olympiad, and never before have so many fine swimmers of both sexes competed at the same meeting. "Records beaten" was a usual heading in the papers while the swimming contests were in progress, and in no other branch of sport was there such a wholesale destruction of world's records as in the various swimming competitions.

The Olympic Swimming contests commenced in the evening of Saturday July 6th, in the presence of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess and a most distinguished public.

As early as in the preliminary heats of the 100 meter free style there were distinct evidences of what was to happen. In the first round no fewer than 4 men beat the previous record, the phenomenal Duke Kahanamoku swimming the distance in 1 min. 2 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds, beating C.M. Daniels's previous worlds record by 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

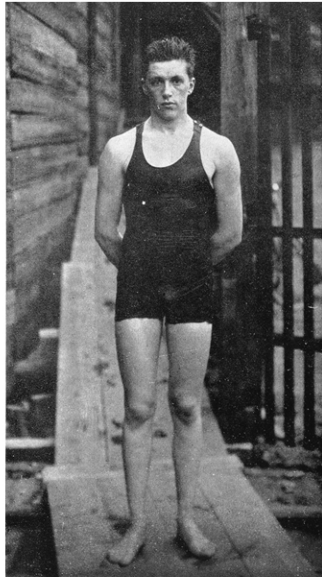
The final was very interesting. Kahanamoku led from start to finish, winning in 1 min. 3 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, a superb performance. Under greater pressure Kahanamoku would probably swim the distance in evens. Healy, Australia, was second in 1 min. 4 $\frac{3}{5}$, and Huszagh, U.S.A., beat Kurt Bretting, Germany, by a touch.



Duke Kahanamoku

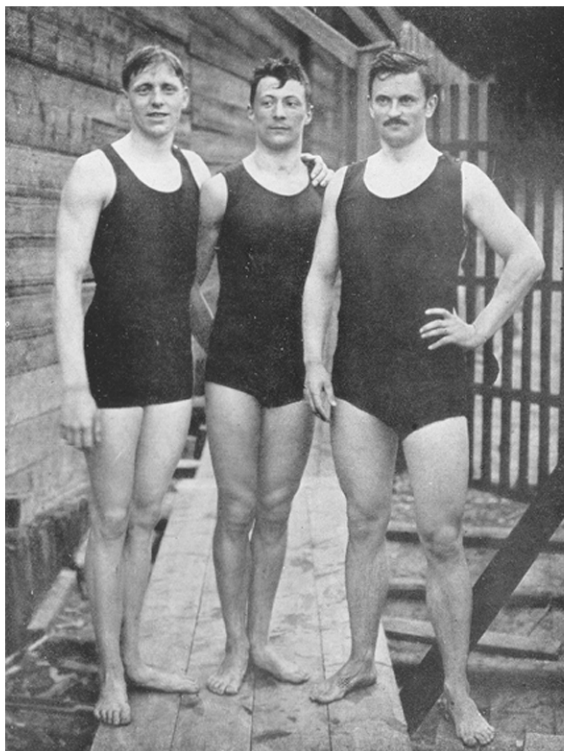
EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO CONTINUED

The 1500 meter race, free style, together with the 100 meter should take rank as perhaps the finest race of the meeting. Five swimmers left the board in the final, Hodgson, Hatfield, Las Torres, Hardwick, and Champion. The result was a foregone conclusion, Hodgson beating his own record by finishing in 22.5 and also creating new records for the 1000 meter and mile by 14.37 and 23.24, Hatfield was second in 22.39, followed by Hardwick in 23.15 2/5.



George Hodgson

The representatives of the British Empire predominated in the 400 meter freestyle, and fought out the semifinals between themselves. The final saw the world's record beaten by Hodgson, who swam the distance in 5.24 2/5; 2) Hatfield 5.25 1/5; 3) Hardwick 5.31 1/5. The Germans showed a marvelous ability in the breaststroke. In the 200 meter they swept the board. Unfortunately for Swedish swimming and Tor Henning, who recently broke the world's record, he suffered by a pure social conflict. The father of the brothers Henning — Sven Henning also being



Lutzow, Bathe & Malish

an excellent breaststroke swimmer — is a baker by profession and being involved in the Bakers' strike he could not do without the help of his sons, who had to work in the night. It is evident that they should suffer in condition, neither Henning nor Courtman (Great Britain) being able to prevent them from carrying home all the medals. Henning swam well for a length but was all out in the second, finishing last. Result: 1) Walther Bathe, Germany 3.11/5; 2) W. Lutzow, Germany 3.5; 3) P. Malisch, Germany 3.8.



Fanny Durack and Mina Wylie

Special reference must be made to the Ladies' swimming contests as they proved to be of sterling quality. It was also the first time such contests were allowed to play any important part at the Olympic swimming competitions.

In the Ladies 100 meter freestyle, the famous Australians, Fanny Durack and Mina Wylie qualified for the final with Daisy Curwen, Jennie Fletcher, Annie Speirs (Great Britain), and Grete Rosenberg (Germany). The Misses Durack and Wylie had no difficulty in capturing the gold and silver medals in 1.22 1/5 (record time) and 1.22 2/5. An exciting tussle ensued between Jennie Fletcher and Grete Rosenberg for third place, the Englishwoman winning by a touch in 1.27.

In the Ladies team race 400 meter, four teams started, representing Great Britain, Sweden, Austria and Germany. The winning English team was composed of the Misses Fletcher, Moore, Steer, and Speirs.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (CONTINUED)



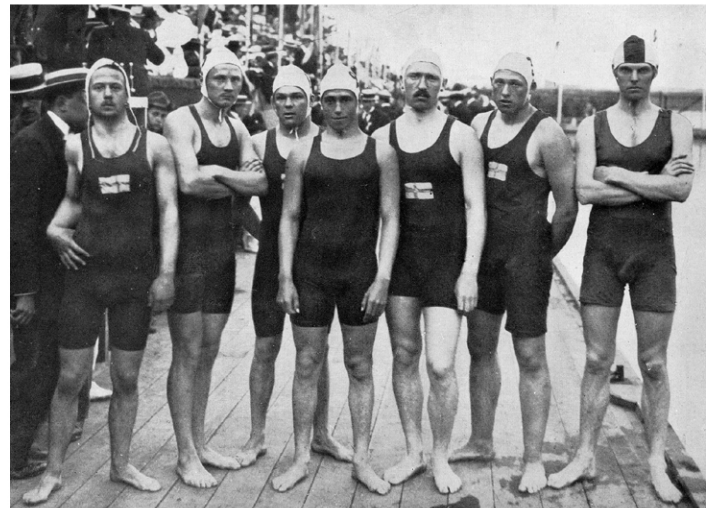
The Gold medal winning 4 x 100 Team Relay from Great Britain. Second from left is Jenny Fletcher, holder of the world record in the 100 meter from 1905 to 1911. This rare photo shows revealing suits that shocked Edwardian moral sensibilities. Women of this time period were required to wear robes until the start of races and put them on immediately after finishing. The matron in the background was there to insure compliance with regulations.



England won the water polo gold medal.

The Olympic water polo contests each day drew a large and interested crowd to the swimming course and sentiment was running high, when the water was spouting around the players, the whistle of the referee blowing almost incessantly. In the second round England met Sweden, both teams being in a class by themselves. Both sides gave of their very best. But a thoroughly inefficient Belgian referee,

van der Heyden, literally gave England the match by 6-3 (3-2, 3-1). The Swedes were at first leading, but disheartened by the gross partiality of the referee, they threw up the sponge. Even English experts witnessing the match vividly deplored that an ignorant referee should be allowed to spoil a fine match.



Sweden delighted the home crowd with the Silver.

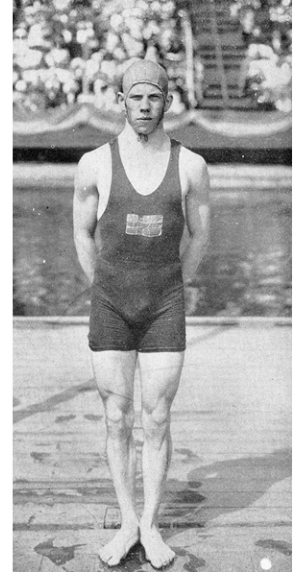


Greta Johansson

The diving contests were high class and very beautiful to watch, and it is evident, that high diving is progressing at a great rate everywhere. Sweden and Germany were of course the most successful countries. The Germans have specialized in springboard diving and after a brilliant exhibition they took all the prizes.

In the plain high diving it was Sweden's turn to sweep the board. Six Swedes, the German Guntlier, and Aro (Finland) had qualified for the final. The German had to retire, owed to a sprained wrist, and the Finn could not secure a place though diving very well. Result: 1) Erik Adlerz, Sweden, 40 points; 2) Hjalmar Johansson, Sweden, 39.3 points; 3) John Jansson, Sweden, 39 points.

The combined plain and fancy high diving also went to Sweden with the best Swedish, German, and British divers competing in the final. Adlerz gave a dazzling display, but the German Olympic winner of 1908 was a most worthy opponent. Hjalmar Johansson made a bad miss of a plain dive, thus being deprived of a certain place. The Englishman Yvon showed a bold style, but could not dispose of the Swede, Blomgren. The result was: 1) Erik Adlerz, Sweden, 73.94 pts., placings 7; 2) Albert Ziirner, Germany, 72.6 pts., placings 10; 3) Gustaf Blomgren, Sweden, (59.56 pts., placings



E. Adlerz

In the Ladies plain high diving the two first places were filled by Swedish ladies, Great Britain taking third place through Miss Belle White. Greta Johansson, Sweden, is an ideal diver and won the gold medal with 39.9 pts., placings 5; 2) Lisa Regnell Sweden, 36 pts., placings 11; 3) Belle White, 34 pts., placings 17. Special praise is due to Miss White, who displayed a bold dive from a considerable height.

EIGHTY YEARS AGO WEISSMULLER'S 100 YARD RECORD



Johnny Weissmuller with his trophies

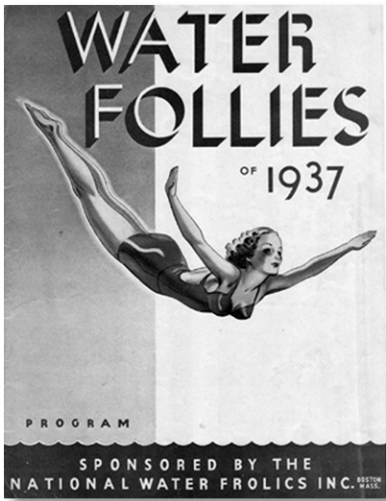
On April 5, 1927, Johnny Weissmuller set a short course (25 yard pool) record for the 100 yard freestyle of :51.0 seconds. Although the record was tied by four other swimmers, Weissmuller's record would stand for almost sixteen years, until it was finally broken by Alan Ford on January 10, 1943. Weissmuller first set the record on May 27, 1922. All told, he held the 100 yard record for almost 21 years.

100 Yard Kings from 1897 to 1952

Name/Country	years held	years	lowered from-to
J. Derbyshire, England	5	1897 - 1902	? - 60.0
F. Lane, Australia	1	1902 - 1903	60.0 - 59.6
R. Cavill, Australia	1	1902 - 1904	58.8 - 58.0
C.Healy, Australia	2	1904 - 1906	58.0 - 57.6
C.M. Daniels, U.S.A.	7	1906 - 1913	57.6 - 54.8
D. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	9	1913 - 1922	54.6 - 53.0
J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	21	1922 - 1943	52.6 - 51.0
P. Fick, U.S.A.	6	04/02/1936	51.0
H. Johnson, U.S.A.	1	02/11/1942	51.0
W. Prew, U.S.A.	1	04/03/1942	51.0
A. Ford, U.S.A.	9	1943 - 1952	51.0 - 49.7

Water Follies, Aquacades, Aqua Follies & Aqua Shows

Eleanor Holm and an Olympic Scandal Attract Promoters To Swimming

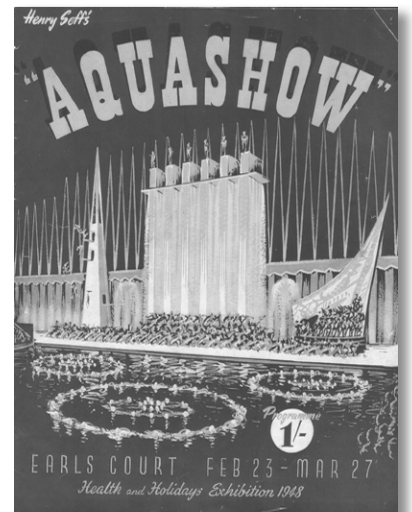
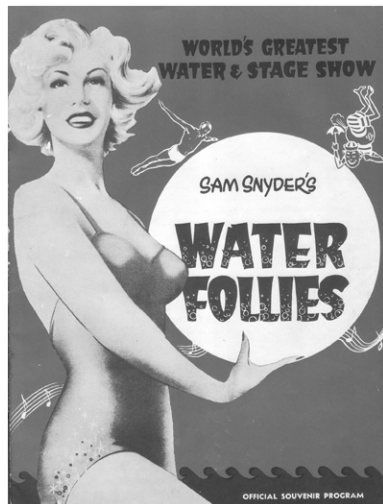
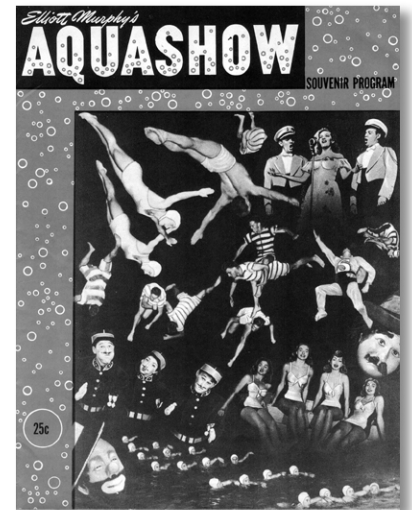
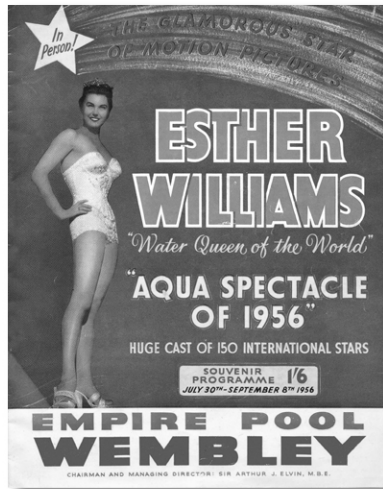
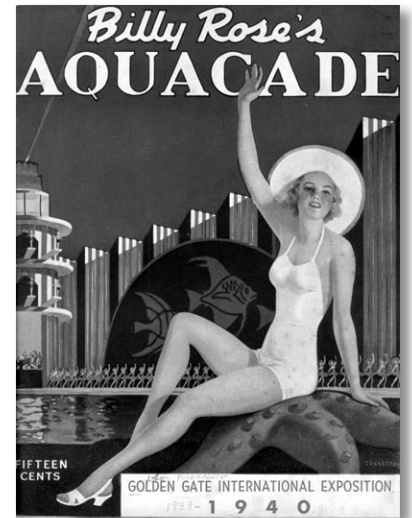


Eleanor Holm Jarrett, the world's most glamorous mermaid gained incredible celebrity as the center of the most sensational controversy ever to arise in amateur sport when she was banned from the 1936 Olympic team. In 1937 she signed a contract to tour with the "Water Follies," an incredibly popular swimming/musical show. In 1939, Eleanor and most of the Follies cast joined the "Billy Rose Aquacade." The Aquacade was the most popular attraction of the 1939 New York World's Fair, attracting over 5 million paying customers.

The Aquacade differed from the Water Follies by adding more singing and dancing to the show. During the World's Fair, shows were performed thrice daily in a specially built 11,000 seat amphitheater that featured a 300 foot long pool, and a 300 by 200 foot stage that could be hidden behind a lighted 40 foot high curtain of water. The show starred Olympian Eleanor Holm Jarrett, whom Rose later married after divorcing his first wife, comedian Fanny Brice. Co-stars included Johnny "Tarzan" Weissmuller, Gertrude Ederle and the King of Comedy Diving, Stubby Krueger. In 1940, Olympic champion and move star Buster Crabbe replaced Weissmuller in the NY cast as "Tarzan" teamed with future MGM star Esther Williams in a San Francisco Aquacade.

The Aquacade spawned dozens of imitators in the 1940's and 1950's, providing professional opportunities for the great swimmers, synchronized swimmers and divers of the era.

The New York State Marine Amphitheater was torn down in 1996 because of local opposition to renovating the asbestos-contaminated structure as a concert venue.



"Water Follies of 1937"

Spectacular and Colorful Show Presents Swimming and Diving Champions in Novel Entertainment

By Albon Holden

AMERICA'S newest show, the novel, thrilling and spectacular "Water Follies of 1937" is a swimming and diving show. It is not a swimming meet. Not a single stop watch or finish judge will be allowed in the building. It is a show, a spectacle and not a competitive meet. The champions in the show have all won their titles, Olympic, world's, national and collegiate and they need no more judges and timers. They are here to entertain you as the world's greatest collection of professional swimming and diving headliners.

Perhaps many of you were among the 115,000 who saw Sonja Henie and the great collection of figure skaters at the Stadium in "Ice Revue Internationale" this winter. That was figure skating relieved of competitive pressure and dramatized into a thrilling entertainment by the use of decorations, costumes, lighting, music and novelties in the style and manner of producing the program.

"Water Follies of 1937" does the very same thing in another field of sport. By dramatizing, staging and showmanship, the twin sports of swimming and fancy diving are relieved of competitive pressure and a show has been built to entertain you. The costumes are the last word in 1937 beach and seaside ensembles. A musical score has been arranged for the show. Colored lighting effects, decorations and stage effects have been called into play. Instead of a series of match races, as in the competitive swimming meet, exhibitions, stunts and novelties are presented. The champions take their events apart, their swimming styles, and show you how it is done. The fancy divers do their marvelous acts of acrobatic skill from the two diving platforms and then burlesque them with comedy.

Water ballets, group swimming under colored lights, the novelty of modern swimming show are presented to stunning effect. This is a new field and it has all of the possibilities that ice ballets have for group skating. You will see tonight some of these novelties presented for the first time in "Water Follies of 1937."

Eleanor Holm Jarrett became the great name among women athletes last summer in her dispute with the Olympic officials. This lovely mermaid, everywhere known as the most stunning girl athlete in the world, decided that professional swimming was the answer to her problems and she signed for the national tour of "Water Follies of 1937." A former Olympic champion, holder of every world's record in back stroke swimming, the lovely Eleanor is the best known woman athlete in the world.

The cast of "Water Follies of 1937" is studded with the names of great swimmers and divers. Both Olympic champion divers of 1936, Marshall Wayne and Dorothy Poynton

Hill are members of the cast, as are Art Highland, former Northwestern University intercollegiate champion and Leonard Spence, who helped write Olympic history.

The cast is a big one and there are more than a dozen names of swimming and diving stars who are known to every follower of aquatics. But to folks who are not "up" on their swimmers and divers, "Water Follies of 1937" should be just as attractive a show. There isn't a "phony" title in the bunch. These are real champions, appearing professionally, save in one or two cases, for the first time this season. You don't have to know how fast Eleanor Holm Jarrett swam the 100 meters backstroke to appreciate her beauty.

You don't have to know the rules by which fancy divers like Marshall Wayne, Alf Phillips or Sam Howard were judged in their days of actual competition, for this is a show, planned purely as entertainment.

The Chicago Stadium has dressed up the setting for the big 75 foot tank with its load of 80,000 gallons of Lake Michigan. The scene is



Eleanor Holm Jarrett

a beach club at Miami, with palms and tropical plants surrounding the pool and the swimmers emerging from a Spanish bath house. Colored lights will give the effect of a Caribbean moon, special lighting effects have been planned for the many numbers in the program of twenty events. Al Melgard has chosen the most appropriate musical numbers for the organ score and every effort has been made to give the swimmers a colorful background.

The idea of "Water Follies of 1937" will grow as the show continues through other seasons. New effects are already being planned for next year. I saw this show in Kansas City last week, making the trip to learn what had been done in making the program spectacular and colorful. I came away with the idea that the Chicago Public is going to like "Water Follies of 1937," in fact, will get a real kick out of it.

We present "Water Follies of 1937." We hope you like it.



THE COLUMNS IN THE BACKGROUND OF "BATHING BEAUTY" ARE GUYED TO STEEL GIRDERS WHICH ARE OVER THE ENTIRE SET. ON DAIS IN BACKGROUND IS ESTHER WILLIAMS.

"Bathing Beauty"

The aquaballet is the first color water pageant to reach the screen.

The highlight of *Bathing Beauty*, a new MGM musical in Technicolor, is a water pageant in which girls do more than splash their toes. Each of its 46 performers swam two miles daily during the seven weeks of production. Staged by John Murray Anderson and directed by George Sidney, the ballet serves as a frame for the swimming of Esther Williams, Hollywood's prettiest - shown on this week's cover. As a setting for this ballet, the most ambitious of its kind in the history of the studio, MGM built a pool 90 feet square and filled it with almost a million gallons of warm water. A "crows nest" camera platform for Director George Sidney and three technicians were raised and lowered above the pool. a special crane allowed the camera to move horizontally and vertically at the same time. For the underwater shots the camera was encased in a specially constructed aquachamber which resembled a telephone booth.



Hot coffee is served! Esther Williams between pool performances. Below: make-up man in rowboat freshens her make-up. Unlike most Hollywood actresses, she uses cosmetics sparingly, owes glowing good looks largely to her fine physical condition.





AutoNation and the
 Maroone Automotive Group
 proudly support the
**International
 Swimming Hall of Fame**
 and joins them in recognizing
 the **2007 Hall of Fame
 honorees** and
Esther Williams
 as the Gold Medallion
 honoree.



Dan Marino
 Spokesperson

Maroone
 an AutoNation company
www.Maroone.com

When you need a car,
 truck or van,
 call 1-877-MAROONE.

- Maroone Cadillac
- Maroone Chevrolet of Delray
- Maroone Chevrolet of Ft. Lauderdale
- Maroone Chevrolet of Greenacres
- Maroone Chevrolet of Miami
- Maroone Chevrolet of Pembroke Pines
- Maroone Chevrolet of West Dade
- Maroone Dodge of Delray
- Maroone Dodge of Miami
- Maroone Dodge of Pembroke Pines
- Maroone Ford of Delray
- Maroone Ford of Fort Lauderdale
- Maroone Ford of Margate
- Maroone Ford of Miami
- Maroone Honda of Hollywood
- Maroone Honda of Miami
- Maroone Chrysler/Jeep of Coconut Creek
- Maroone Chrysler/Jeep of Delray Beach
- Maroone Kia
- Maroone Lincoln-Mercury
- Maroone Nissan of Delray
- Maroone Nissan of Fort Lauderdale
- Maroone Nissan of Miami
- Maroone Nissan of Pembroke Pines
- Maroone Nissan of Kendall
- Maroone Isuzu
- Maroone Toyota
- Maroone Volkswagen
- Maroone Volvo
- Mercedes-Benz of Fort Lauderdale
- Mercedes-Benz of Pembroke Pines
- Mercedes-Benz of Pompano
- Mercedes-Benz of Miami
- Lexus of Palm Beach

LIFE

IN THIS ISSUE
PART II OF BRADLEY'S STORY
PATTON VS. MONTY

ESTHER WILLIAMS

BIG-MONEY MERMAID

20 CENTS

APRIL 16, 1951

CIRCULATION OVER
5,200,000



HOLLAND'S WILLY DENOUDEN

ALL TIME LONGEST STANDING WORLD SWIMMING RECORDS

Swim buffs may argue who between Freddy Lane and "Splash" Cavill was first to swim 100 yards below a minute, but no one will argue the first woman to perform such a feat. She is Willy den Ouden of Holland who swam 59.8 on February 4, 1934. It had been two years since Helene Madison swam 60 flat and it was five years more before Ragnild Hveger became the second woman under the magic barrier. It was 1948 before the first American champion broke a minute (Marie Corridon, 59.9).

Willy den Ouden set her first world record in the 100 meter freestyle on July 9, 1933 with a time of 1:06.0. Then on February 27, 1936, Willy swam the same event in 1:04.6, a time that would become the longest standing world record in swimming history. It would take twenty years before the great Dawn Fraser finally took off 1/10, reducing the record to 1:04.5. Fraser eventually lowered the mark to 58.6.

It took the first girl to break a minute for the 100 meters (110 yards) to break the time barrier of the first girl to break a minute for 100 yards.

Willy den Ouden owned the world record in the 100 meter freestyle for almost 23 years continuously, a feat unmatched before or since, by male or female. For her part, Dawn Fraser held the record, except for brief periods, for almost sixteen years. The longevity of these record times attest to the greatness of both den Ouden and Fraser.

Ironically, Miss den Ouden, the darling of European swimming, did all her great performances between Olympic Games. She placed second to Helene Madison in the 1932 Olympic 100 meter and was past her prime by the 1936 Games where she medaled with the winning Dutch relay but not in individual meets.



AUSTRALIA'S DAWN FRASER

ALL TIME GREATEST WOMAN SWIMMER

For almost ten years Dawn Fraser reigned as the female version of the water world's "fastest human." She was the first woman to break sixty seconds in the 100 meter free-style and is one of only two swimmers (Krisztina Egerzegi being the other) to win gold for the same event at three successive Olympics (1956, 1960 and 1964). In 1999 the International Olympic Committee named her the World's Greatest Living Female Water Sports Champion.

In 1965 Fraser retired from swimming, after the Australian Swimming Union placed her under a ten year ban. Things had come to a head when, at the Tokyo Olympics, she marched in the opening ceremony against their wishes, wore an old swimsuit (which angered sponsors) because it was more comfortable, and, it was alleged, she climbed a flagpole in Emperor Hirohito's palace, taking the Olympic flag (later proved false). The ban was lifted four years later,

but we'll never know if she could have won the 100 meters a fourth time. Fraser then became a swimming coach and in 1988 was elected a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly (MLA) for the seat of Balmain in Sydney. She was named Australian of the Year in 1964, was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1967 and on June 8, 1998, was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO). That year she was voted Australia's greatest female athlete. She was named Australian Female Athlete of the Century by the Sport Australian Hall of Fame. She was one of the bearers of the Olympic Torch at the opening ceremony of the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. She carried the Olympic Torch at the stadium, as one of the runners for the final segment, before the lighting of the Olympic Flame.

Aileen Riggins (USA)



Aileen Riggins was not only the youngest American to win an Olympic Gold medal, winning the springboard diving event at the 1920 Olympic Games, she was also America's smallest Olympic winner at only 4 feet 7 inches and 65 pounds. At the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris, she became the only woman to win medals in both diving and swimming, winning the silver medal in springboard diving and the bronze medal in the 100 meter backstroke.

If no woman started earlier as an amateur champion, certainly no woman pro stayed on the top longer. Riggins turned pro in 1926, played the Hippodrome 3 weeks, and toured with Ederle 6 months after her Channel swim. She toured the world in 1930, including the Swedish World's Fair, worked steadily, including many Hollywood pictures, helped interview, organize and coach Billy Rose's first Aquacade in which she also starred in the 1937 Cleveland Exposition. She was one of America's first female sports reporters and as a journalist, her articles appeared in *Colliers*, *Good Housekeeping* and other national magazines.

As a ballerina, she appeared in slow motion films shot by Thomas Edison. In 1922 and 1923, she performed in some of the first underwater and slow motion swimming and diving films for Grantland Rice.

Gertrude Ederle was expected to win three gold medals at the 1924 Olympic Games. Instead she returned to New York City from Paris with only one gold, for a relay, and two bronze medals in her individual events.

In 1925, "Trudy" set her sights on an even greater challenge - to be the first woman to swim across the English Channel. Although she failed in her first attempt, she returned to the shores of Cape Gisnez, in France, on August 6, 1926 and this time she succeeded. Not only did Trudy do what was thought impossible for a woman, but she beat the men's record by nearly 2 hours and proved that women were not physically inferior to men or incapable of strenuous activity.

When Ederle returned home, she was welcomed by over two million people and the biggest ticker-tape parade in the history of New York City. Mayor James J. Walker likened her feat to Moses parting the Red Sea, Caesar crossing the Rubicon and Washington crossing the Delaware. She went on to play herself in a movie ("Swim Girl, Swim"), toured the vaudeville circuit and was a star in Billy Rose's Aquacade. She was one of America's first female sports idols, met President Coolidge and had a song and a dance step named for her.

Gertrude Ederle (USA)



Ethelda Bleibtrey (USA)



Ethelda Bleibtrey was the USA's first female Olympic swimming champion and the only person ever to win all the women's swimming events at any Olympic Games.

Miss Bleibtrey won 3 gold medals (100m, 300m freestyle and 4x100m freestyle relay) at the 1920 Games in Antwerp and if the program included a backstroke event (she was the world record holder) she might have had the honor of being swimming's first 4 gold medal winner in one Olympic Game, an honor Hall of Famer Don Schollander accomplished 44 years later in Tokyo.

"At that time," she said, "I was the world record holder in backstroke but they didn't have women's backstroke, only freestyle in those Olympics."

Miss Bleibtrey had other firsts for which she got citations but no medals. Her first citation was for "nude swimming" at Manhattan Beach. She removed her stockings before going in to swim. This was considered nudity in 1919. Resulting publicity and public opinion swinging in her favor not only emancipated Ethelda from jail, but women's swimming from stockings.

In 1922, after turning pro, Ethelda was arrested again after she agreed to a publicity stunt backed by "The New York Daily News" intended to force the city to build a swimming pool in Central Park. After diving into the Central Park Reservoir she was arrested and paddy-waggoned down to the New York police station for a night in jail. Mayor Jimmy Walker was forced to intervene after a public outcry and agreed to build Ethelda's pool in the park.

Shirley Babashoff is one of the greatest woman swimmers of all time. Her greatest meet was the 1976 U.S. Olympic Trials in which she won all freestyle events and the 400 I.M., while setting three American records in the prelims, 3 more in the finals, and a world record in the 800 freestyle finals. Swimming in all four of the glamorous freestyle races and both relays in Montreal, she could have won six Olympic gold medals. Instead, she won one. Every time she lost, it was to East German swimmers who were later found to be the product of a state-sponsored program of systematic cheating through the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

In Montreal, Babashoff spoke out about her belief that the East Germans were doping. But no one believed her.

If the record books were to remove all the East German performances for the 1976 Olympics, Babashoff would have been the toast of the town with 5 gold medals and one bronze. Instead, she was abhorred by the media who called her a poor sport and gave her the name "Surly Shirley."

"She was the only one that had the guts to speak out back then," says Mark Shubert, US Swimming's National Team Director. "If anybody had the right to speak out, it was her because she was the one that was cheated out of Olympic gold medals."

Embittered, Babashoff retired from swimming at age 20 and dropped out of sight. She took a job delivering mail and still works for the U.S. Postal Service.

Shirley Babashoff (USA)



Debbie Meyer (USA)



Training at the Arden Hills Swim Club in Sacramento, California, under Hall of Fame coach Sherm Chavoor, Debbie Meyer set training distance standards no girl before her had achieved and the results were spectacular. Over the course of her career, Meyer broke 20 world records in the 200m, 400m, 800m and 1500m freestyle and was named "World Swimmer of the Year" by Swimming World Magazine's in 1967, 1968 and 1969.

In 1968, at the Olympic Games in Mexico City, the sixteen year old Meyer became the first swimmer, male or female, to win three individual gold medals in one Olympic meet and won the Sullivan Award as the top amateur athlete in the country.

There was nothing to speak of in terms of women's college swimming in the early 1970's, so Debbie enrolled at a local community college where she could continue to train for the 1972 Olympic Games with Chavoor. But her life was changing and the fun and excitement she had found early in her career weren't there. She retired in 1970.

"I probably would have kept swimming if Title IX had been around earlier," Meyer said.

In 1977, she was inducted into the International Swimming Hall of Fame and in 1987 she became an inductee of the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame.

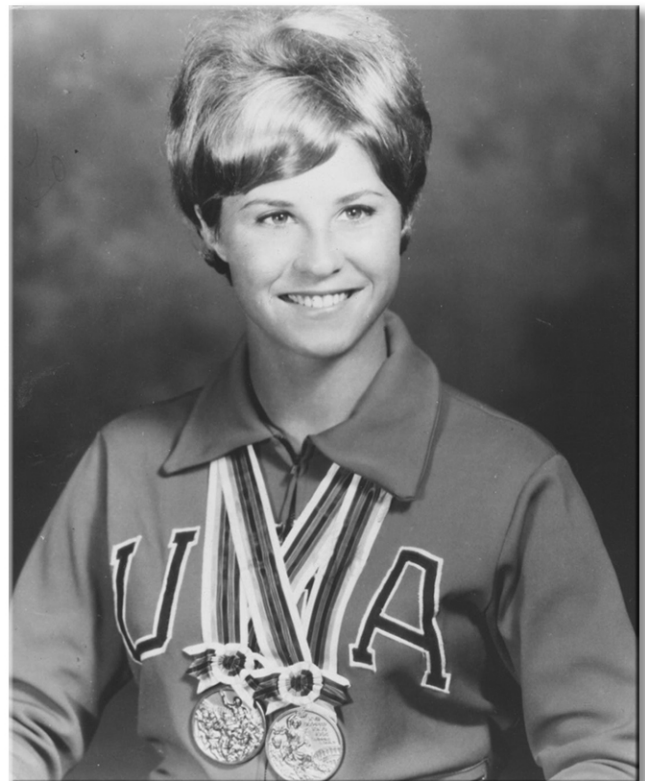
Today she competes in triathlons and Masters swim meets and since the mid 1990's has owned and operated the Debbie Meyer Swim School in Carmichael, California.

At the age of 13, Donna de Varona was the youngest member of the 1960 U.S. Olympic Swim Team. Four years later, she won two Olympic gold medals, in the 400m individual medley and in the 4x100 freestyle relay, at the Tokyo Olympic Games and was named the Associated Press and United Press International Female Athlete of the Year. After the 1964 Olympic Games she retired from competition because there were no opportunities to continue training at the collegiate level. She enrolled at UCLA and in 1965 she became the first female sportscaster at ABC under contract and may have been the first in the industry. Debuting at the age of 17, Donna's first assignment was the 1965 Men's AAU Swimming Championships alongside Jim McKay. Since then she has worked with various media outlets, covering 14 Olympics as host, co-host, special reporter and analyst.

Concern over the lack of athletic opportunities for women, de Varona became a leading advocate for Title IX and helped co-found the Women's Sports Foundation, serving as its first president.

She has received a number of awards during her broadcasting career, including an Emmy Award in 1991 for a Special Olympics feature she produced and an Emmy nomination for co-producing, writing and hosting "Keepers of the Flame" in 1998. In 2001, she received the Gracie Award from American Women in Radio and Television. In 2003, she received the Teddy Roosevelt Award, the highest honor of the NCAA.

Donna de Varona (USA)



Shane Gould (AUS)



Australia's Shane Gould had a short but incredibly brilliant career in which she held every freestyle world record from 100m to 1500m, as well as the standard for the four stroke 200m Individual Medley, at the same time.

During one short period, from April 13, 1971 until January 8, 1972, the then fifteen year old blonde broke 7 world records including the oldest in the books, Dawn Fraser's 100m freestyle mark that had lasted for almost sixteen years.

She entered the 1972 Munich Olympics as a favorite to win five individual Olympic Gold medals. Had she won all five, her fame might have surpassed that of Mark Spitz, who won seven gold medals, but only four were in individual events.

However, swimming in twelve races and logging 4,200 meters of competitive racing over an eight day period, proved to be too ambitious. Still, she left Munich with three gold medals, a silver and bronze, and became the first woman to win five individual medals in a single Olympic Games.

A year later, Shane Gould retired from competition at the age of sixteen and disappeared completely from public life for twenty five years. After raising four children on a farm in Western Australia, she was welcomed back into the lime-light as a national hero at the 2000 Sydney Olympics.

Tracy Caulkins burst onto the international scene at the 1978 Berlin World Championships, winning five gold and one silver medal. At 15, she became the youngest recipient of the AAU Sullivan Award given to United State's finest amateur athlete. In the ensuing years she accumulated more National Championship titles (46) and set more American records (63) than any other swimmer in history, male or female.

Like many other American athletes, she was expected to put in a great performance at the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, Russia (which was then the communist controlled Soviet Union). However, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Jimmy Carter announced that the United States would not be sending an Olympic team to Moscow in protest to the invasion. Caulkins was consequently not able to compete at the 1980 Olympics.

At the 1984 Summer Olympics, Caulkins won individual golds in the 200m and the 400m individual medley. She also won a relay gold by swimming the breaststroke on the women's 400m medley relay.

She was America's queen of the individual medley for eight years and her versatility was phenomenal. Tracy's record setting performances from 1971 to 1984 included every stroke and distance at the AAU, USS and NCAA National Championships.

Tracy Caulkins (AUS)



Kornelia Ender (GDR)



Kornelia Ender was the first “wundermadchen” of the East German pharmaceutical factory that produced half of all the 88 women’s world champions in the pool from 1973 to 1989. At the 1972 Olympics, in Montreal, Ender won four gold medals, all in world record time, three of them in individual events and two of those within 27 minutes of each other.

To this day, Ender says she does not know what drugs she may have been given by her coaches and team doctors. In 1991, she broke her silence over her years as an East German swimmer, when she told *The London Times* that she had been injected after training sessions with substances that she was told would help her to “regenerate and recuperate.”

She recalled having been “shocked” by a muscle weight gain of 18lbs in the months leading up to the Montreal Olympic Games but imagined that her physical transformation was simply the result of hard work.

More certain were the results. In three years, Ender took the 100m freestyle world record down by 2.6 sec. The same improvement was achieved over 14 years before her, from Dawn Fraser in 1958 to Shane Gould in 1972. She was the first woman to break the 2 minute mark over the 200m freestyle and in Montreal equalled her own world record over the 100m butterfly, to win in 1 min 00.13 sec, before returning to the water 27 minutes later to win the 200m freestyle in a world record of 1 min 59.26 sec, winning the event by 1.96 sec, the greatest ever winning margin at 200 meters.

Kristin Otto might be considered the greatest woman Olympic performer and one of history’s all time greatest swimmers, had she not been a member of the now discredited East German squad whose performances were enhanced by a state-run drugs program.

Between 1982 and 1989, Otto amassed 20 gold medals, two silver medals and a bronze at the Olympic, World and European level. In 1984 she was named by *Swimming World Magazine* as “World Swimmer of the Year,” but did not compete at the Los Angeles Olympic Games because of a Soviet Block boycott. In Seoul in 1988, at the age of 22, she was “Queen of the Games.” Otto won the 50m and 100m freestyle titles, the 100m backstroke and 100m butterfly crowns, and shared glory in the 4x100m relays, both freestyle and medley. Had there been a 4x200m freestyle relay for women, as there was for men, she might have matched the Spiztean record seven.

Although Otto denies ever knowingly taking illegal substances and never officially tested positive during an era of increased international scrutiny, she was connected to the use of banned substances by declassified Stasi documents discovered in 1994.

Kristin studied journalism in college and today is a respected television celebrity, sports host and commentator on German Television.

Kristin Otto (GDR)





MARY T. MEAGHER PLANT

ALL TIME GREATEST WOMAN BUTTERFLY SWIMMER

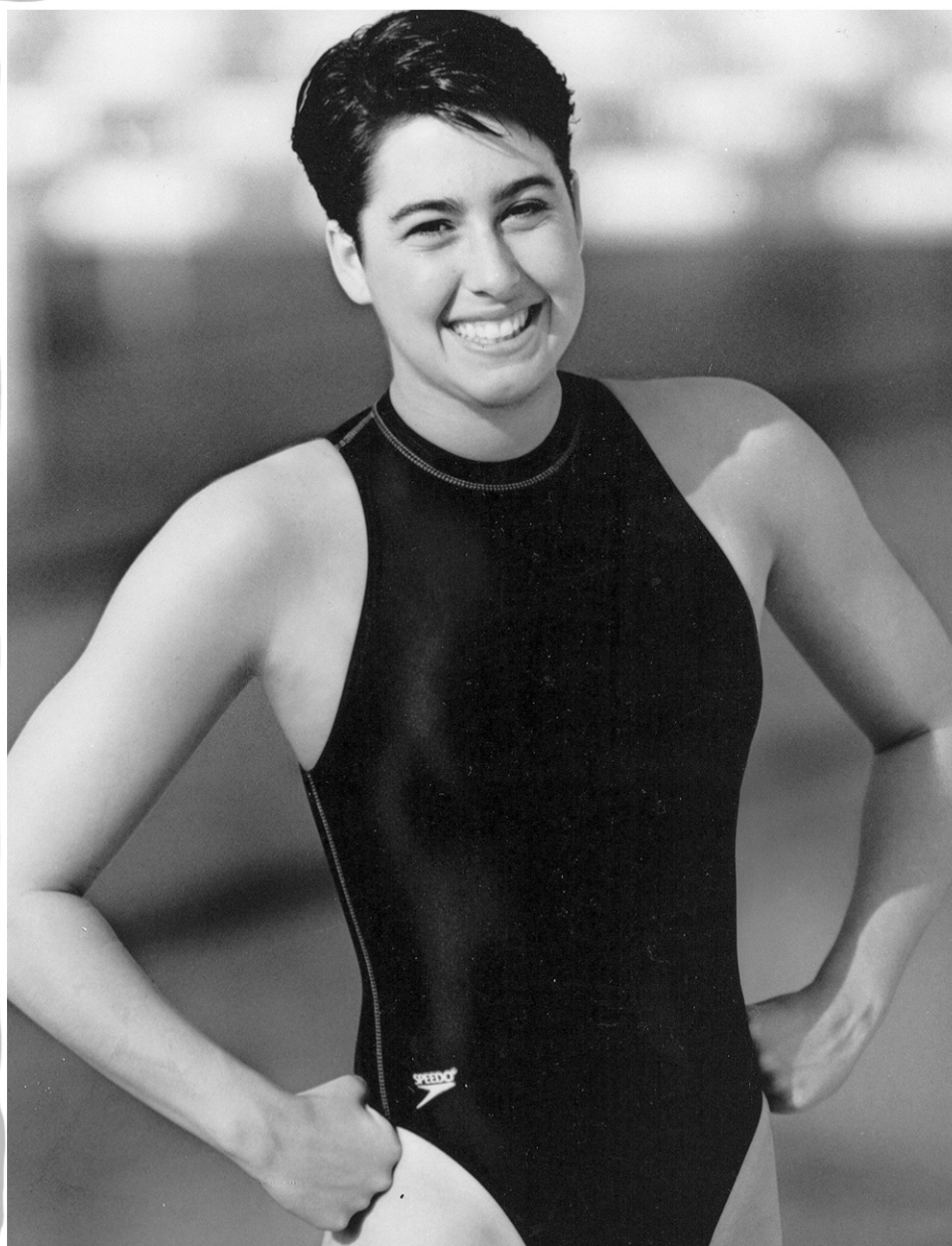
In 1981, Mary T. Meagher established world records in the 200 fly (2:05.96) and the 100 fly (57.93) at the U.S. Long Course National Championships in Brown Deer, Wisconsin, both of which lasted nearly two decades. Her 200 fly time was rated as the fifth greatest single event performance of all time by Sports Illustrated magazine.

It all began for Mary when, as a 14 year old girl who wore railroad track braces and traveled with a stuffed green frog named "Bubbles," she set her first world record at the 1979 Pan American Games. Coached by Dennis Pursely at Lakeside Aquatic Club in Louisville, Mary Meagher was expected to compete for medals at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, Russia. However, Meagher, along with the rest of the United States Olympic team, never got her chance due to President Jimmy Carter's boycott of the Olympics.

At the Summer Olympic Games in 1984, Mary T. won gold in the 100m and 200m and in the 4x100 medley relay. Mary T. had planned to retire, but her desire to break her own world record and the fact that she still held 17 of the fastest 200 fly times in history was enough to convince her to give it another try. More importantly to Mary, however, as a loyal and dedicated athlete, she would feel badly about staying home.

In a sport where tenths and even hundredths of a second separate first through last place, timing is everything. At the 1988 Games in Seoul, Mary finished third in the 200 fly final won by Kathleen Nord of the German Democratic Republic.

Mary's 100m record was broken by Jenny Thompson (U.S.A.) in 1999 and her 200m record fell to Susie O'Neill (Australia) a year later.



AMERICA'S JANET EVANS

ALL TIME GREATEST WOMAN DISTANCE SWIMMER

In 1987 Janet Evans set world records in the 400, 800 and 1500m freestyle events. In 1988, she won gold medals in all three events at the Summer Olympics in Seoul. In the 400m freestyle event she set a new world record that held for 18 years, until Laure Manaudou (France) broke it in May 2006. Evans holds the current world records in the 800m (set in August of 1989) and 1500m (set in March of 1988). Both records are the longest standing in the sport of swimming, with each lasting through four Olympic Games. She was the first woman ever to win back-to-back Olympic and World Championship titles in any event, taking the 1988 and 1992

Olympic titles and the 1991 and 1994 World titles in the 800m freestyle.

Her career ended with the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. Though she did not medal, she added one more highlight to her career, when she was given the honor of carrying the Olympic Torch at the Opening Ceremony, handing the torch to U.S. Olympic boxing legend Muhammad Ali to light the cauldron.

At the end of her career, she held six U.S. records, three world records, five Olympic medals, including four gold and 45 U.S. national titles – second only to Tracy Caulkins.



HUNGARY'S KRISZTINA EGERZEGI

ALL TIME GREATEST WOMAN BACKSTROKE SWIMMER

Only one other athlete had ever won an Olympic gold medal in each of three successive Olympic Games (Dawn Fraser of Australia) when Krisztina Egerszegi did it in the 200m backstroke in 1988, 1992 and 1996. She also won gold medals in the 100m backstroke and 400m IM. In addition, she started her string of victories as the youngest swimming Olympic gold medal winner of all time, at the age of fourteen.

Krisztina's international competition began at the top. At the 1988 Seoul Olympics she won the 200m backstroke gold in Olympic Record time of 2:09.29 over Katherin Zimmerman and Cornelia Sirch of the German Democratic Republic. She placed second in the 100m backstroke to chemically aided Kristin Otto (GDR).

She became the master of the new, no-hand touch, the 1991 backstroke turn-rule change which eliminated the requirement of swimmers touching the wall with their hand on every turn. In 1991 at the European Championships, she broke Ina Kleber's (GDR) chemically aided 100m backstroke

World Record which had been set 7 years earlier in 1984 and Betsy Mitchell's (USA) 200m backstroke World Record set in 1986. Her 200m backstroke World Record of 2:06.62 set in Athens in 1991 still stands today, 16 years later.

Krisztina became the "Queen" of the 1992 Barcelona Olympics when she was the only female athlete to win three individual events - 100m and 200m backstroke, and 400m IM. She was only the third swimmer in history behind Debbie Meyer (USA, 1968) and Janet Evans (USA, 1988) to win three individual events at one Olympic Games. Four years later in 1996, at 22 years of age, she returned for another Olympics in Atlanta winning the gold for the third time in the 200m backstroke and a bronze in the 400m individual medley. Egerszegi did not enter the 100m backstroke, however her leadoff backstroke time in the medley relay, 1:01.15, was faster than the winning time in the 100m backstroke final.

SWIMMING POOLS

According to Jeff Wiltse, Swimming Pools were the iconic public building of the first half of the 20th Century. By 1940 there wasn't a city or town in America with a population of more than 1,500 people that didn't have a municipal swimming pool and it was, during summer months, the center of community social life. These early 20th Century postcards are from the Richard Ellis Collection at the International Swimming Hall of Fame.



San Francisco, California



Palm Beach, Florida



Hershey, Pennsylvania



Miami Beach, Florida



Birmingham, Alabama



York, Pennsylvania

GEORGIA COLEMAN

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Georgia Coleman had been diving six months when she made the 1928 Olympic team and placed second on both springboard and tower. In 1929 she won every U.S. National diving title and in the next four years, lost only once from the one meter board. She climaxed her career by winning the 1932 Olympic springboard title and was second off the platform to Dorothy Poynton another Hall of Fame diver from California. There have been several girl divers to win more than Georgia Coleman's 11 National AAU Championships, but no one who saw her dive denies her milestone right to the Hall of Fame as the first girl to combine the men's acrobatic strength with the women's grace and beauty. It all adds up to skill and Georgia had it.

Coleman also had a smile that never wore off and a personality that made her the favorite wherever she would dive. When she died at the age of 29, columnist Dick Hyland concluded her obituary by writing: "She never said an uncomplimentary word about anyone. She never did a bad thing in her life. They can open the gates of heaven wide, because a champion of champions is headed that way. Aloha, nui loa, Georgia. We'll never forget you."



Somewhere She Is Still Smiling!

By Charles W. Paddock
September 16, 1940

Somewhere, Georgia Coleman is still smiling!

The gamest diving girl of them all lost her four-year battle with Death. But she never stopped smiling.

Win, lose or draw, blonde Georgia was ever courageous in competition and out of it; and always came up with a bright grin; ready to take another chance. In Paris, four years ago, Georgia dove into a five-foot pool, thinking it was much deeper. Her head struck the bottom with terrific force. She never knew sound health again. Operation followed operation. She contracted bronchial pneumonia and then fell a victim to infantile paralysis. Even then, with her arms and legs useless, Georgia still smiled and said: "I'll lick this thing. You wait and see!"

Georgia almost did. Her great courage, her unflagging optimism, her gallant spirit stood her in good hand. Gradually she gained the use of her limbs. Heroically, she exercised long, 4 full hours each day until at last she could hobble around again. That was not enough. She even dreamed of future competition. Then came one relapse after another and she dropped from 251 pounds to less than 80 and a week ago slipped into an unconsciousness from which she never recovered.

Born in Idaho, Georgia Coleman spent all but the first year of her early life in Southern California. She learned to swim at Catalina and when her family moved to Los Angeles she became a sensational diver as a student at Polytechnic High School and the University of Southern California. In her first major competition she won the national diving championship and a few weeks later the Olympic title at Amsterdam in 1928 when barely 16.

During the next four years, Georgia Coleman won every important diving title in this country and abroad. Her blonde, curly head was to be seen wherever great swimmers congregated. Her boundless enthusiasm, extreme friendliness, and splendid sportsmanship endeared her to all. Steadily she improved her diving technique until she was considered as the greatest feminine star in her favorite event that the world had known.

Then in her home town of Los Angeles in 1932 she successfully defended her Olympic crown. From this point she went on to triumph after triumph throughout the United States and Europe. Georgia Coleman never took her honors seriously. She was the same sweet, cheerful "tom boy" she had always been and that grand smile of hers never wore off.

She was born with it and she died with it.

Somewhere, Georgia Coleman is still smiling!



1) 1932 Olympic Champion; 2) After her injury in Paris; 3) Recovering, Georgia saws her crutches in half; 4) The world prayed for her recovery and sent her thousands of telegrams.



AMERICA'S DOROTHY POYNTON HILL

Dorothy Poynton Hill set the standard from beauty and grace in women's diving. She was the first athlete to win a medal in three consecutive Olympic Games, with a silver medal in 1928 (springboard); 1932 gold (platform); 1936 gold (platform), bronze (springboard).

She was just thirteen years old when she won her first Olympic medal in 1928. She won gold in 1932, despite the fact that she had dislocated three ribs in a practice dive from the 33 foot tower the day before the final events were scheduled.

By 1936 Dorothy was married and part of Hollywood's

social set. Many experts publicly predicted that she was "Over the Hill" and would not even make the Olympic Team. Just as publicly she demanded apologies, which were meekly issued after her performances in Berlin.

Dorothy was the star of the first "National Swimming and Diving Team," a troop of internationally famous swimmers and divers that toured the United States and Canada in 1936 - 1937 and paved the way for Eleanor Holm and the Water Follies of 1937. She continued performing in aquatic shows through the 1950's.



AMERICA'S VICTORIA MANALO DRAVES

At the 1948 Olympic Games in London, Victoria Manalo Draves became the first woman in Olympic history to win both the springboard and platform diving crowns in the same Games, and the first woman of oriental ancestry to win an Olympic gold medal in diving.

Vicki's rise to No. 1 in the world was meteoric but far from easy. She was a twin, born in San Francisco to an English mother and Filipino father. When Vicki was 16, she and her sisters would take the trolley car to Fleishhacker Pool where she was introduced to Phil Patterson, coach of then national champion Helen Crlenkovich. Vickie learned rapidly under Phil, but her biggest hurdle was not on the diving board but in tolerating racial discrimination as the

daughter of a mixed marriage. Eventually, Vicki crossed the bay to dive with Lyle Draves and his star pupil Zoe Ann Olsen at the Athens Club in Oakland.

World War II interrupted her training as Draves relocated to Los Angeles and Vicki worked as a secretary for the Army in San Francisco. After the war, Vicki moved to Southern California, married her coach and won the national Tower Diving Championship (10 meter platform). In 1946, 1947 and in 1948 she won both tower and springboard titles, foreshadowing her Olympic performance. After the Games Vicki and Lyle were among the most popular performers in the Aquatic shows of the 1950's.



AMERICA'S PAT M^CCORMICK

THE FIRST AND ONLY WOMAN DIVER TO WIN THE DOUBLE-DOUBLE

Pat was born as Pat Keller in the small town of Seal Beach, California. Throughout her younger years, she was kept very active in trying to keep up with her older brother Bob. For fun they would do back flips off the bridge over the Los Alamitos Bay. In 1947, Pat was seen diving by Mrs. Aileen Allen, then the diving coach at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, who invited her to try out for the team. At the club, she not only enjoyed the advantages of formal coaching and excellent facilities, but also received help and inspiration from such diving stars as Vicki Draves and Sammy Lee.

After taking a surprising second in the 1947 National Platform event, Pat went back to Detroit for the 1948 Olympic tryouts. Although still a rookie in diving circles, she missed the team by less than 1 point.

In 1949, Pat won her first big meet, taking the National Platform event in San Antonio, Texas. Then in 1950 she startled the diving world by not only successfully defending her national platform crown, but also by winning the one meter and 3 meter national championships on springboard. The following year, she scored an all time first in competitive diving as she won all five national titles (2 indoor and

3 outdoor) in one year.

In 1952, Pat gained world-wide recognition by winning both the Olympic platform and springboard gold medals in Helsinki, Finland.

Throughout the next four years, Pat continued to dominate the diving scene, winning a total of 77 national championships as well as the platform and springboard gold medals in the 1955 Pan American Games in Mexico City.

In 1956 at Melbourne, Australia, Pat became the first person, man or woman, in diving history to score a "double-double" in Olympic competition. It was Pat McCormick's Olympic double-double that led the Swimming Hall of Fame's 52 coach nominating committee to pick her as the world's premier woman diver, the first selected in the Swimming Hall of Fame.

Since her Olympic Games triumphs, Pat has translated her skills as a leader and motivator into inspirational presentations for major corporations including IBM, Xerox and Sports Illustrated. Pat has established a foundation to support her activities, The Pat McCormick Educational Foundation.



GERMANY'S INGRID KRAMER

At the 1958 European Championships, a pert 15 year old blonde from Dresden was fourth off the springboard and eighth off the tower. Ten years later at the 1968 Mexico Olympics, 25 year old Frau Ingrid Gulbin-Kramer finished 5th in springboard diving.

In between, the Deutscher Democratic Republic's first great aquatics star was the world's top diver, as she competed under three different names. In 1960 Fraulein Kramer became the first non-American woman in forty years to win an Olympic gold medal in diving. She did it twice, first winning the 3 meter springboard by 17 points, and three days later she clinched her victory on the 10 meter platform with a one and a half forward somersault with a double twist that turned out to be the highest scoring dive of the competition.

In 1964, Miss Kramer, now Mrs. Engel-Kramer (Engel was a wrestler) sniffed the gold and bested three Americans to defend her springboard title. In the platform event, she tried to match Pat McCormick's feat of winning both diving events twice, but she fell just short, finishing only 1.35 points behind Leslie Bush of the United States.

In Mexico City in 1968 she made her final Olympic appearance, competing as Frau Gulbin-Kramer and finished fifth in the springboard.

Rated off numbers of Olympic medals and length of time at the top, only China's Fu Mingxia, who won five Olympic medals in 1992 (platform), 1996 (platform and 3 meter springboard) and 2000 (3 meter springboard and silver in synchronized diving), and the USA's Pat McCormick a double-double gold winner at Helsinki in 1952 and Melbourne in 1956 are ahead of Ingrid Kramer on the all-time women's diver list. The USA's Paula Jean Meyers was bridesmaid to both McCormick and Kramer over three Olympic Games and Juno Stover, USA, was in more Olympics (4) but did not finish so high so often (one silver and one bronze).

Perhaps Ingrid Kramer's greatest diving was not in any of her three Olympics but at the 1962 European Championships where she won the springboard by 14.79 points and the tower by 12.04.

She was the first East German honored at the International Swimming Hall of Fame.



CHINA'S GAO MIN

QUEEN OF SPRINGBOARD DIVING

No woman diver in history has been as dominant on the springboard events as was China's elegant and acrobatic champion, Gao Min.

She learned to swim at the age of 4 and took up gymnastics in her hometown of Zigong, in the Sichuan province of China. Gao took up gymnastics in Zigong Spare-time Sports School at nine, but soon shifted to platform diving after being spotted by a diving coach in the school.

In 1983, at age 13, she was the World Age Group 1 meter and 3 meter springboard champion. Two years later, she joined the Chinese National Team, moved to Beijing, competed in and won 3 National Championships.

At the time, her coach and national team coach, Xu Yiming, said "She is the first one in the pool and the last to leave." Her hard work paid off and she won her first major international competition at the 1986 World Championships on the 3 meter springboard, defeating teammate Li Yhua by over 33 points.

She won the 1987 World Cup, and is the only female diver ever to score over 600 points on the springboard; and she did it three times. At the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, she won the 3m springboard gold medal by 46 points, scoring 8's or higher on all but a single dive.

At 18, she won the 1989 World Cup 1m and 3m spring-

board events, then the 1990 Asian Games and Goodwill Games 1m and 3m springboard titles. At the 1991 Perth World Championships, she defeated Wendy Lucero of the USA and Irina Lashko of Russia, to win her second World Championship in 3m springboard and the new World Championship event, 1m springboard competition.

In 1991, she considered retirement. The hard training and injuries were taking their toll. But her coach encouraged her and she decided to continue through the 1992 Olympics. In Barcelona, she continued her world dominance by winning the Olympic 3m springboard gold medal beating Irina Lashko of the Unified Team, becoming one of China's most prestigious athletes and one of the greatest divers in the history of the sport.

During her career, she was undefeated in world competition on the 3 meter springboard between 1986 and 1992 and was named the Women's World Springboard Diver of the Year for a record 7 straight years, from 1986 to 1992. She also tied the legendary Greg Louganis for receiving the most international awards on one board.

After retirement, Gao migrated to Canada, and acted as the head coach of the Kinsman diving club in Edmonton and in 2003 was elected to the Women's Sports Hall of Fame in New York City.



CHINA'S FU MINGXIA

QUEEN OF THE "ONE SECOND ART"

Born in Wuhan, of Hubei Province in central China, on August 16, 1978, into a working-class family with an elder sister, Mingxia learned to swim at a nearby river under the instruction of her father Fu Yijun. At age five, she started gymnastics at the Winhan Spare-Time Sports School with her sister, but switched two years later to diving and was selected as a member to the Hubei Provincial diving team in 1987. She competed at the Junior National Games in 1989, placing fifth on the platform. The next year she won the event in the Group B event at the meet. She was then selected for intensified training by the national team and became a part of Hall of Fame Coach Xu Yiming's national training program in Beijing in 1990. Homesick, she cried for the first few months, but during nine-hour-a-day practices, she kept very busy and was trained to empty herself of emotion, particularly fear. She saw her parents once that first year and within one year of intensified training and competing in six international competitions, she won the gold medal at the 1991 Perth World Championships in the 10m platform, becoming the youngest ever diving world champion at age 12.

Of her first time diving off the 10m platform, Mingxia remembers, "It was so high above the water! But we had a rule: a diver must leave the platform from the front, that means you have to dive. A diver can never descend by the stairs at the rear of the platform. So I jumped. I was scared to death. My heart was about to come out of my body. But I did it."

In 1992, at the Barcelona Olympics, she took the gold medal in the women's 10m platform and became the youngest female Olympic platform diving champion of all time.

In 1996, at the Atlanta Olympics, Fu won gold medals in the women's springboard and platform, becoming only the fourth woman to win both events at the same Olympic Games – Vicki Draves (USA) 1948, Pat McCormick (USA) 1952, 1956, and Ingrid Kramer (GER) 1960.

Following Atlanta, Fu announced her retirement and enrolled at China's Tsinghua University. But she soon realized she missed diving and started back competing for fun with no intention to continue internationally again.

However, as her skills toned, she started thinking of Sydney in 2000. She worked hard and finished second in the Olympic Trials, thereby winning a place on the Olympic Team. After only six months training with 3m springboard synchro partner Guo Jingjing, the duo won the silver medal in the event behind the Russian team of Vera Ilyina and Oulia Pakhalina.

In the 3m springboard event, Mingxia defeated her synchro partner to win her fourth gold medal and thus became the first female diver to win gold in three consecutive Olympic Games. With her silver medal in synchro diving, she had won an unprecedented five medals in Olympic competition.

This brilliant diver who always seems to have a bright smile on her face, was selected as one of China's "Ten Outstanding Young People", out of 1.5 billion people.

Said Mingxia, "It takes a diver only 1.7 seconds to go from the 10m platform to the water surface down below. So I call it a one-second art. It requires you to fully display the beauty of the sport in only a second. It's very demanding, but I love the challenge."

ISHOF / ASIA
Congratulates the 2007
International Swimming Hall of Fame
Honorees

ISHOF / ASIA
International Swimming Hall of Fame
Since 1990, Nagoya, Japan

1997, ISHOF Honors Induction Ceremony

Paul W. Bucha (USA)	Mike Barrowman (USA)	Matt Biondi (USA)
Karen Josephson (USA)	Sarah Josephson (USA)	Jesse Vassallo (USA)
Shigo Arai (JPN)	Walter Brack (GER)	Ursula Happe (GER)
Kim Linehan (USA)	Ellie Daniel (USA)	Tim Garton (USA)
Megan Neyer (USA)	Mark Schubert (USA)	Katsuyoshi Murakami (JPN)
William Berge Phillips (AUS)	Gail Roper (USA)	Istvan Szivos, Sr. (HUN)

ISHOF / ASIA Board of Directors

Tsuneaki Toneri	President
Katsuya Wada	Honorary Chairman
	Advisory Board
Yoshihiko Sugahara	CEO
Syuuji, Yada	
Yasumasa, Ido	
Kouji, Kitagawa	
Toshihisa, Taguchi	
Matsujiro, Saito	
Eiji, Oumura	
Hitoshi, Shibuta	
Hiroshi, Ishii	
Kazuya, Sakamoto	
Seima, Takanashi	
Katsumi, Takagi	
Toshihisa, Hayashi	
Tadashi, Isobe	

Honorees / ASIA

China (CHN)

Jihong, Zhou	(1994)	Diver
Min, Gao	(1998)	Diver
Liangde, Tan	(2000)	Diver
Yanmei, Xu	(2000)	Diver
Yiming, Xu	(2003)	Diver
Mingxia, Fu	(2005)	Diver
Ni, Xiong	(2006)	Diver

Honorees / ASIA

Japan (JPN)

Kitamura, Kusuo	(1965)
Furuhashi, Hironoshin	(1967)
Tsuruta, Yoshiyuki	(1968)
Maehata, Hideko	(1976)
Kiyokawa, Masaji	(1978)
Aoki, Mayumi	(1980)
Furukawa, Masaru	(1981)
Miyazaki, Yasuji	(1981)
Yamanaka, Tsuyoshi	(1983)
Taguchi, Nobutaka	(1987)
Hamuro, Tetsuo	(1990)
Makino, Shozo	(1991)
Takaishi, Katsuo	(1991)
Tanaka, Satoko	(1991)
Hashizume, Shiro	(1992)
Yusa, Masanori	(1992)
Nagasawa, Jiro	(1993)
Terada, Noboru	(1994)
Koike, Reizo	(1996)
Arai, Shigeo	(1997)
Murakami, Katsuyoshi	(1997)
Katoh, Kouji	(2001)
Osaki, Yoshiko	(2005)
Osaki, Yoshihiko	(2006)
Kotani, Mikako	(2007)

ISHOF / ASIA

1-46 CHOYO-JI.TENMAN-DORI.CHIKUSAKU.NAGOYA.AICHI.JAPAN Zip: 464-0095

TEL: 052-711-8255 FAX: 052-721-9305

E-Mail: info@ishof-asia.org URL: <http://www.ishof-asia.org>



Quality Commercial Swimming Pool Equipment

- ~ Assisted Access Lifts
- ~ Cleaning Equipment
- ~ Dive Towers
- ~ Lifeguard Platforms
- ~ Ladders and Rails
- ~ Pool Blankets and Reels
- ~ Starting Platforms
- ~ Water Slides



SPECTRUM
Products®

*2007 Commercial Equipment Catalog
available. Call today for your copy.*

800.791.8056
www.spectrumproducts.com



In Memory Of . . .

Dick Smith

The diving community was saddened by the death of ISHOF Honor Coach, Dick Smith of Phoenix, Arizona. Dick passed away on January 2, 2006. Dick was known around the world for his diving knowledge. He developed the Smith Gym in Phoenix, a world-renowned school for physical education, diving, swimming, gymnastics, martial arts, dance,

scuba and much more. After serving as Olympic Diving Coach, he was a member of the U.S. Diving Olympic Advisory Board and was President of the World Diving Coaches Association from 1976 until his death. Dick won many awards for his sport and his humanitarian efforts through physical education. Smith was revered worldwide for a lifetime of dedication to diving. Dick was presented the



Sammy Lee Award in 1991. The award is presented only once every four years to one individual who, in his lifetime, has done the most for diving through his examples of world friendship, knowledge, skill and dedication to the sport of diving. This award describes the life and work of this diving legend, our friend, Dick Smith.

Kevin Berry

Kevin Berry, ISHOF Hall of Famer and Australia's only man to win Olympic gold in a butterfly event, died December 7, 2006, at the age of 61 after a fall at a nursing home where he had been living. Kevin had suffered from an undisclosed illness in recent years.



At the age of 14, he placed sixth in the 200m butterfly at the 1960 Rome Olympics. One of seven children from a devout Catholic family, he and three other Catholic Aussie swimmers had a memorable audience with Pope John XXIII while in Rome. It was this meeting and his faith that carried him through all the pressures of international competition and pressures of life. Four years later in Tokyo he won

the Olympic gold medal in his favorite event, the 200m butterfly. He was also a member of the 4x100m medley relay bronze medal winning team.

From 1961 to 1968, he set 12 World Records in the 200m, 110y and 220y butterfly events. At the 1962 Commonwealth Games, he won three gold medals in 110y, 220y and 4x100y medley relay, all swimming butterfly. Kevin's coaches were Don Talbot in Australia and Doc Counsilman while as a student at Indiana University in the USA.

Upon swimming retirement, Kevin became the picture editor of the Sydney Morning Herald as well as Head of Sport for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. He could be found with a camera in hand. He presented many of his photos to ISHOF over the years. He took the photos at an ISHOF Honoree Ceremony only a few years ago.

Kevin was a kind-hearted man who gave 100% effort to his pursuits whether they be family, swimming or special events like running the press room at major swimming competitions. He was always ready to help the next person. In 1991, he played a key role in the organization of the Perth World Championships. He was the author of 2000 Things You Don't Know About The Olympic Games and was keenly sought after as a motivational speaker.

Said Glen Tasker, head of Swimming Australia, "Humble about his achievements but very proud to be an Olympian, Kevin will be sorely missed by his teammates and the broader swimming community."

Neville Alexander, O.D.

1925 -2006

ISHOF Board of Trustee and Jamaican swim coach extraordinaire, Neville Alexander died on May 20, 2006, at the age of 81 in his native Kingston, Jamaica. Living on an island surrounded by the sea, Neville's love for the water took him from his full-time furniture business to coaching swimming to many boys



and girls in the Kingston area. He started out using his 20 yard backyard pool and built an age-group team that by the 1960's, was competing in international exchanges which included meets with Coach Bob Ousley's Pompano Beach team in Florida. Ousley went on to serve as the first executive director of the American Swimming Coaches Association and Neville as a member of the ISHOF Board of Directors and then Board of Trustees, an honorary position he held for 33 years.

In 2000, Neville's wife, Susan, an accomplished artist and sculptor was honored at ISHOF as the Artist of the Year. At the conclusion of her exhibition, Neville and Susan gave her bronze sculpture of Greg Louganis to ISHOF for permanent display.

Neville and the Alexander family have had a wonderful, lifetime association with ISHOF. We will miss him as will the thousands of youngsters who have been under his tutelage. Said ISHOF Executive Director Emeritus Buck Dawson "I loved his West Indies accent – the way he annunciated his words – "Swimming is a grrreat sport." He was a man of real character and he and his family were an inspiration to us all."

In Memory Of...



Mirco Sandic

1942–2006

Yugoslavian water polo legend Mirco Sandic, 64, passed away suddenly on Sunday, December 24, 2006. He was 64 years old.

Born in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now Serbia) on May 9, 1942, Mirco Sandic played water polo during the years when his country was a dominant international team. Wearing number 10 and being the tallest and biggest player, Sandic was considered to be the most prominent player contributing to his country's 1968 Olympic gold medal performance of Mexico City and the 1964 Olympic silver medal of Tokyo.

From the land of Hall of Famer and FINA President Ante Lambasa, Sandic learned to swim at age 4 but it was not until age 16 that he began playing water polo for club Partizan, a member of the second division of the Yugoslav Water Polo League. As a member of this club until his retirement in 1974, Mirco played in over 1000 games and won 11 Yugoslav National Championships, 7 Yugoslav Cups, 5 European Club Championships and several Friendship Tournaments.

Following his retirement as a player, Sandic worked for Yugoslavian Airlines which led to stints as water polo coach of National Teams in Singapore, Malaysia and Egypt.

In 1972, he received the Presidential Medal of Honor from J.B. Tito, the Best Sportsman of Belgrade from the Lord Mayor, the 1971 Sportsman of the Year, and the 1997 Statue of the International Olympic Committee for achievement in the Olympic movement. He also served variously as the President of the Yugoslav Water Polo, a member of the Yugoslavian Olympic Committee and as a member of the LEN Technical Water Polo Committee. (1998 – present). Sandic was elected to membership into the International Swimming Hall of Fame in 1999.

Mirco Sandic stood as a giant in the world of water polo and the Olympic movement. His personality and contributions to the sport of water polo around the world will be surely missed.

Nel van Vliet

1929 -2006

1948, 200 meter breaststroke Olympic Champion and Hall of Famer Nel van Vliet died at age 80 in her home

in Naarden, the Netherlands, after a battle with cancer. She didn't start swimming until age 16 but in less than a year and a half, she was winning the Dutch national championships in the 200m breaststroke. In more than 100 meets, she lost only one race and that was at the beginning of her career. Between 1946 and 1949, Nel set 18 World Records in breaststroke and on the breaststroke leg of three World Record setting medley relay teams. She gave credit for her success to her coach, Hall of Famer Jan Stender at the Hilversum de Robben Swim Club. "He worked us very hard", she said, "and when I complained that I could do no more he'd say: "Come on Nellie! Just 100 meters more - and fast."



Nel swam the traditional orthodox breaststroke at a time when the butterfly arm recovery was becoming popular and she still beat all her competitors. She remains the Netherlands' sole Olympic 200 meter breaststroke winner. Later in life, she taught thousands of kids to swim during a 25 year period in which she was a swimming instructor in Hilversum. She will be remembered for her inspiration of determination in sport and life.

Paul Blair

1955-2006

The ISHOF family is saddened by the death of Paul Blair, Owner and Head Coach of Arkansas Dolphins, Little Rock, Arkansas. The Dolphins were the 1989 U.S. Men's National Champions and Arkansas Age Group Champions, winning almost every title since 1979. Paul was the 2004 ISHOF Yutaka Terao Award Winner, coaching award for character. Paul passed away after a severe bout with cancer. ISHOF staff members Laurie Marchwinski and Meg Keller-Marvin fondly remember their last visit with Paul. We were at the 2005 USAS Convention in Greensboro, NC and Paul stopped by the booth to say hello. Paul was so positive and upbeat and was so clearly at ease with his fate. "I can't ever remember seeing him so at peace and funny!" said Meg Keller-Marvin. He told stories and made fun of the side effects that the cancer was afflicting on him. He didn't feel sorry for himself for one minute and he didn't want you to either. Paul was a special person and fabulous coach and he will be dearly missed in the aquatics community.



In Memory Of . . .



Dorothy "Dottie" Beardsley McLaughlin

1924-2007

Dottie was a longtime Fort Lauderdale resident, Hall of Dame and ISHOF Staff member. From the 1965 inception of the Hall of Fame Dames, ISHOF's volunteer service organization, Dottie was a member who loved being around people, assisting at the Honoree Ceremonies, and playing hostess at ISHOF receptions, and she was always willing and ready to do the behind-the-scenes set up work, cleaning and running errands. In the early 1970's she joined the ISHOF staff as receptionist, a position she held for over 20 years, answering the hundreds of weekly phone calls, greeting visitors to ISHOF, and operating the ISHOF souvenir and book shop. ISHOF callers and visitors knew her by first name. She became every staff member's "unofficial mother" as planner of personal events, advisor and organizer of lunch hours. She was full of laughs and pranks and was always smiling.



Following the death of her husband Ken, she married movie stuntman and underwater diver Big John McLaughlin, living for many years across the street from ISHOF. John is best known as an underwater movie scene director and as the "double" for Lloyd Bridges in "Sea Hunt" and for Sean Connery and Roger Moore

in numerous James Bond films. Dottie, along with Big John, always promoted the Hall of Fame while filming on location, handing out ISHOF t-shirts to everyone from movie stars like Tom Cruise and Brooke Shields to extras on the film, making great photo ops. Dottie's two children, Kirby and Sandra, and grandchildren Shane and Candace have all worked at ISHOF over the years.

She will always be remembered for her concern for others, her friendly attitude, and as someone everyone enjoyed talking to and being around.



ISHOF Chairman of the Board Reed Ringel

1923 - 2006

Long-time ISHOF Treasurer and Chairman of the Board, Reed Ringel, died December 28, 2006, due to complications from a fall sustained a month earlier. Reed served as the ISHOF Corporation Treasurer for most of the first 25 years of ISHOF's existence and provided ISHOF with outstanding hands-on leadership. At the demise of ISHOF's Chairman of the Board Frank McKinney in 1991, Reed assumed the Chairmanship, a position he held for three years. During that time, he dedicated the newly re-molded Hall of Fame Building and the newly constructed, street-side museum building at the entranceway to the complex. He also participated in the Hall of Fame ceremonies in Nagoya, Japan, in 1995.

Reed had a love for swimming that went back to his high school days in Detroit, where he was a nationally ranked swimmer. During World War II as an officer in the Army Air Corp, he formed a squadron swimming team which won most of the competitions. As a Statistical Control Officer, he was a 2nd Lieutenant, trained at Harvard and Yale, stationed mainly in Natal, Brazil. In 1958, he opened his own CPA firm in Fort Lauderdale.



Reed always found time to swim, throughout life. On New Years Day in 1972, he swam in ISHOF's First Masters Swimming Meet at the Hall of Fame Pool along with Jack Kelly and others who wanted to help inaugurate the Masters Program, which today has grown to be the most successful of sports programs for people over the age of 25 years. Reed was a very modest winner of events and competed in many national championships including the first two nationals in Amarillo, Texas. He swam a mile almost every day of his life.

Reed was the "Gerry Ford" of the Hall of Fame. He served with integrity and had a way of keeping things sane around him. He had a command of mathematical figures, always had a smile and always had something good to say. Reed liked everyone and everyone liked him.

We will miss him. His family asks that memorial contributions can be made to the International Swimming Hall of Fame.

GEORGE HAINES, SANTA CLARA'S SWIM MAESTRO, DEAD AT 82

Competitor, Educator, Coach, Patriot

March 9, 1924–May 1, 2006

Cecil Colwin

The World of Swimming is mourning Coach George Frederick Haines, foremost producer of Olympic Champions in the history of competitive swimming. George Haines passed away in his sleep early on the morning of May 1, 2006, in Carmichael, California, four years after suffering the aftermath of a severe stroke.

Between 1960 and 1988, George Haines, coaching maestro of California's mighty Santa Clara Swim Team, produced a total of 53 Olympic swimmers who won 44 gold medals, 14 silver, and 10 bronze medals. Enshrined with Haines in the International Swimming Hall of Fame are 15 Santa Clara Club swimmers, more than from any other club.

George Haines was three times Head Coach of the United States Olympic swimming team, and served on the support staff of four other Olympic squads. He was Head Coach of the United States team to the World Championships in West Berlin, 1978, a team considered the most successful in United States swimming history in terms of medals won.

A Modest, Self-Effacing, and Beloved Mentor

George Haines was one of history's great swimming coaches, and one of the most charismatic, inspiring, and beloved mentors to tread a pool deck. His chief attributes were a vast knowledge of the sport, a shrewd strategic sense, and an uncanny ability to motivate and produce both male and female champions.

The handsome George Haines will always be remembered as a striking and genial man of unusual presence and ability, the type of person who stood out in any group, and above all, as a coach who cared. A man of high principles and strong moral fibre, Haines liked people, and people liked him too. It was not surprising that he attracted swimmers from every point of the compass. Not only did he draw them in, but he made many of them great.

Among his colleagues, Haines was a popular, entertaining, and beguiling raconteur with a wonderful sense of humour. To hear him talk about "impact people" was something to remember. Not for him were self-aggrandizement, pontificating, or the customary technical buzz-words. Without drawing attention to himself, George Haines spoke with the natural quiet authority of a great intuitive coach who had done it all.

Haines' stories, told in the flat, flinty tones of his native mid-West, were tinged with wry humour and a sharp eye for human foibles. Haines talked about other great coaches, great swimmers, their achievements, and the lessons he learned from them, yet he never personally sought the limelight, remaining modest and self-effacing about his own



The George Haines we knew and admired

swimmers' successes, always giving his teams full credit for their achievements.

Throughout a 50-year career, Haines took the pressures of top-level coaching in his stride, remaining relaxed, outgoing, good-natured, and free of hang-ups. While Haines kept firm discipline in his teams, he never lost his sense of humour.

His swimmers too were relaxed and confident, just like their charismatic coach. The team T-shirt sported one of the cleverest slogans ever seen at a swimming meet. It said a lot in two words: "By George!" It also meant "best in the world."

It was commonplace to see a Santa Clara swimmer step to the starting block, look over at George, and give a wink. George would smile and wink back. Then the race would start, and yet another "By George" product was on the way to a championship medal, or perhaps another world record.

Haines Founded a Dynasty

George Haines was born to coach. His career took off in December 1950, when he founded the Santa Clara Swim Club, a team destined to achieve a spectacular record, winning 44 Senior National titles.

The Santa Clara Swim Club first competed in meets in the summer of 1951. The team started with only 13 swimmers, but ended the summer season with 54 age group swimmers.

Santa Clara's first major title came when winning the 1957 Women's Short Course National Championships at Hollywood High School. Thus was born the George Haines Dynasty, and from here the young coaching maestro took his club to a plethora of National Titles.

Within the next three years, the Santa Clara Swim Club had impacted the world scene with such stars as Chris von Saltza, Lynne Burke, Anne Warner, Steve Clark, Donna de Varona, George Harrison, and Paul Hait, all of whom made the 1960 Olympic Team to the Rome Olympics.

The addition of Don Schollander and Mark Spitz during the 1960s further strengthened the men's team while Claudia Kolb headed the powerful girls' team. Pokey Watson, a fast improving Donna de Varona, Sharon Finneran, and Terri Stickles, and many others gave Santa Clara great depth. Never before was such an array of great stars assembled in one club.

What Makes George Tick?

In 1966, at a national championship meet in Lincoln, Nebraska, I quizzed Don Schollander, former Olympic champion, and one of Haines' greatest proteges, on the subject of his coaches' psychological approach. His response was, "George Haines, in my opinion, is the best all-round coach, at least in the United States. George does something that all the other coaches don't do nearly as well—that is a sort of father-companion to his swimmers. He knows each swimmer so well—it's almost a natural thing—that he can work with them individually as well as in his large team as a whole.

This knowing each individual so well is, I think, Haines' forte in being able to work with them."

At the same meet, I asked Donna de Varona, another of Haines' Olympic champions, "What makes George tick?" She replied, "Despite his large squad he knew how to handle the individual swimmer. His training sessions were fun and we never did the same workout twice. He knew when to make us swim hard and when to swim easily."

It was during these "easy" swimming periods that Haines would perform his spontaneous pool-side high-jinks, such as an accomplished soft shoe shuffle, or his favourite trick of chair-flipping, in which he tossed a chair into space on the tip of his toe, then caught it again on his foot and lowered it back to the floor.

On other occasions, he suddenly demonstrated his own athletic ability by hurdling over a line of small deck chairs. His workouts were always fun, whether he was challenging or entertaining the team.

The Santa Clara Swim Club

With over 240 swimmers on the roster, ranging from 5–6 years old through to a senior group with the oldest swimmers about 22–23 years old, George Haines was one of the pioneers of the large super-club. Together with two assistant coaches, Haines would take teams of about 40 swimmers to national championships. Haines always acknowledged the work of the Club's active Parents' Association, saying they did "a fantastic job" over the years in raising money in support of team travel and the club's general operation.

Organizational Gifts

Haines was highly skilled in organizing practices, training 55–60 swimmers in the 50-m Santa Clara pool, using circle formation training to make best use of space. His swimmers trained using mostly 50 s, 100s, 200s, and 400s repeat swims over even distances, so that the swimmers could start from opposite ends of the pool, using the newly developed circle training method. Huge training clocks were placed at either ends of the pool enabling his swimmers to time everything they did, and even to time the total workout. In this way, Haines ensured that his swimmers knew exactly what they were doing, whether they were swimming, kicking, or pulling.

Quality Training Produced Quality Swimmers

While George Haines believed in providing a strong background of early season endurance training, he was one of the first coaches to concentrate on training swimmers for the pace of the race. Most of his training was done with quality-type swimming where he gave the swimmers a slightly longer

HISTORY AND COACHING CAREER

Swimming Coach of the 20th Century

Born - March 9th, 1924 in Huntington, Indiana. Swam for the Huntington YMCA under Coach Glen S. Hummer from the age of 9 through 21. A member of two National YMCA Championship Teams under Mr. Hummer.

Military service - U.S. Coast Guard 1942–46. Taught survival training, 1943–1945.

College - San Jose State - Graduated in spring of 1950. Swam for three years.

COACHING CAREER

1950-1974 Santa Clara High School

Won 20 SCVAL League Championships. Won 215 straight dual meets. A record W-284 L-4 Won 16 North Coast Championships.

The Santa Clara High School Swimming Team (boys) held every National High School record in every stroke and distance including relays in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

George Haines produced 300 High School All Americans who set over 200 National High School Records.

In the late 1960s, *Swimming World* magazine said that the Santa Clara High School Swimming Team was capable of placing in the top five at the NCAA Championships.

Santa Clara High School Olympians: Don Schollander, Joe Bottom, Mike Bottom, Wayne Anderson, Donna de Varona, Terri Stickles, Claudia Kolb, Judy Reeder, Mark Spitz, and Mitch Ivey

A total of 53 Swimmers coached by George Haines swam in the Olympic Games 1960 through 1988.

1974-1978 UCLA Head Men's Swim Coach

1979 Foxcatcher Swim Club

1980-81 De Anza Swim Club

1982-1988 Stanford University Head Women's Swim Coach.

1988 George Haines retired from coaching.

rest, and asked for better times, saying that "we train most of the time in a slight state of fatigue because if you don't, you are never going to build up a resistance to fatigue and oxygen debt." Haines said that, two or three weeks before the nationals, swimmers should do "a lot more fast swims starting from a dive, at or near the pace they were aiming for in the championship."

Early Influences

During his successful career, George Haines witnessed

over 50 years of modern swimming history, and was often an important part of it. The Haines saga started in Huntington, in northeast central Indiana, where George was born on March 9, 1924, the son of George Fremont Haines and Frances Mae Mow.

George Haines was a direct descendent of pioneer settlers, Richard and Margaret Haines of Anyhoe of ye Hill, North Hampshire, England, who set sail with their children on the ship "Amity" from Downs, England and arrived in America in 1682, where they settled in Burlington, New Jersey.

George Haines is survived by his brothers Richard, Schuyler, and Edward, all of Indiana, and a sister, Eva Ervin of Arizona. Haines is predeceased by a brother, William, and sisters, Clara Bir and Esther Patten.

"A Beautiful Redhead, Strong and Sure!"

On July 20, 1945, in Oakland, California, George Haines married June Elizabeth Carter, a lady whom George described through the years as "a beautiful redhead, strong and sure!" Their partnership was to last 61 years. They had four daughters: Kerry Derr (Walter), Janice Canfield (Robert), Jody Baer, Paula Baldwin (Randy), and one son, George Kyle Haines. They had nine grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Mrs Kerry Derr, Haines' eldest daughter, said "Mom is a beautiful California native. She was his 'rock' throughout his life, and was at his side daily in the four years after he suffered a stroke. She remains a wife and mother to emulate.

"They were a handsome couple. She met my Dad during World War II, at a USO gathering in Oakland where he was stationed with the Coast Guard in Alameda, Treasure Island. She has copper red hair, and as she left the USO building my Dad approached her and called her "Red," and she turned around and smacked him in the arm and asked "Who are you calling Red?" She is an independent woman who, like Dad, has a strong set of convictions. With her, giving up was not an option. She helped him stay the course. She took care of the house, raised five kids, and handled their finances."

A Sporting Family

George and June Haines encouraged their children to participate in sport. *Kerry Haines Derr* was a member of the National Championship teams during 1961–1964, and a member of the gold medal 4x100 free relay team with Terri Stickles, Pokey Watson, and Donna de Varona. She represented the US on a 30-day-long trip to Japan in 1961 with Donna de Varona, Dick Roth, and Tom Jamison, competing in various venues around Japan. *Janice Haines Canfield* competed in tennis in high school and at UCLA. *Joanne (Jody) Haines Baer* competed



Sprinter Haines at San Jose State in 1950

in gymnastics in high school and at college at Long Beach State. Following in her father's footsteps, she had a coaching career in gymnastics for many years. *Paula Haines Baldwin* was an all-city tennis player in high school. Kyle Haines wrestled and competed in track in high school, running the 200

After retiring, George Haines played senior softball several times a week, and coached, managed, and played third base on the 65-year-olds' team that won the Senior Softball World Series in West Palm Beach. He was an avid golfer in retirement, playing three times a week into his 70s, and had just started coaching his then 12-year-old twin grandsons, Brent and Clint Baer, to play golf when he became incapacitated.

The Influence of Coach Glen Hummer

Records at the Huntington YMCA show that a Haines has been a member of the "Y" since 1932, and this is where George and his brothers became interested in swimming, under the spell of coach Glenn Hummer, coach-mentor at the local Y.M.C.A. who was also the high-school biology teacher.

In the 1940s, George Haines was a member of the Huntington YMCA swim team that Hummer coached to

two YMCA National Championships. Glen Hummer was to become the major factor in developing the young George Haines' interest in competitive swimming, and in the shaping of his character. Hummer's friendship and guidance continued as he assumed a mentor role for George when he began his competitive coaching career in the 1950s.

Even before he became a swimming coach, Haines learned the value of a good early distance background, because Glen Hummer first trained him to be a 1500 swimmer. (Haines was later to become the conference champion

in the 50 freestyle at San Jose State College in California, a big drop from swimming the 1500!)

When Hummer died, Haines said: "He was a great, great man. His techniques were ahead of the

time. I felt his loss as if an arm had been cut off."

War Service

In World War II, George Haines enlisted in the US Coast Guard, on December 12, 1942, at the age of 18. For two years, Haines taught swimming survival skills at the Crystal Plunge pool in San Francisco to Marines and Merchant Marines going overseas. He later served on the USS Casper, which sailed out under the Golden Gate Bridge exactly when World War II ended, hearing shouts from the wharf-side crowds that the war was over! He received his honorable discharge on February 12, 1946.

Demobilized from the Coast Guard, Haines attended college on the GI bill, graduating from San Jose State University in 1950 with a Bachelor's Degree and a teaching certificate. He later earned an additional certificate in Administration.

A Natural Coach

Dr Charles Walker, Haines' swimming coach at San Jose State University, was a big influence in Haines' choice of swimming coaching as a career. He advised Haines to accept a teaching post at Santa Clara High School in 1950, where he was to teach physical education, and coach football and swimming for the next 24 years.

It did not take the school authorities long to see that the young George Haines' coaching skills were not limited to the swimming pool, and they asked him to coach their light weight football teams. During the 1950s and 1960s, his football teams remained undefeated for seven years.

"The Greatest of the Great"

When the high school completed its pools in 1951, George Haines started his first swim team with nine members. Before long, his high school boys' swim team became the team to beat, both locally and nationally. At one time, his high school swimmers owned the national record in every event.

The Santa Clara Swim Club grew out of the original nine high school swimmers to become one of the most prominent and successful teams in the United States and the world. Santa Clara became the swimming mecca and the Santa Clara Invitational Meet one of the most important meets on the annual calendar.

The Santa Clara Pool was recently renamed The George F. Haines Swimming Pool, and a statue of the famous mentor serves to remind all swimmers and visitors that here is the place where one of the Greatest of the Great worked his magic. ■



George Haines in his 70s



WE'RE MORE THAN JUST GREAT SMOOTHIES!



After a long day at work, beach or workout,
be sure to stop by for a cool and refreshing Smoothie!

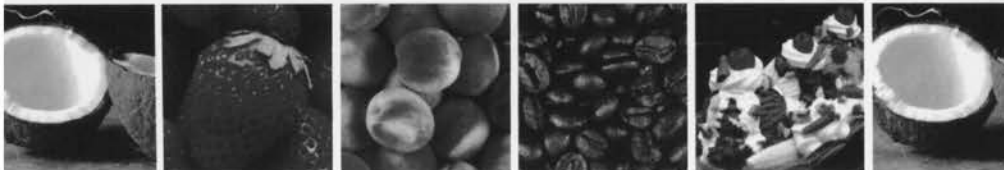
Come to *Smoothie Kafe* and treat yourself to homemade ice-cream.
At *Smoothie Kafe* you will enjoy fresh salads and sandwiches made in
front of you that are piled high for your **BIG** appetites!



**SMOOTHIE
kafe 10%
OFF!**

Not valid with any other offer or discount
Exp. 5/6/05

Smoothie Kafe USA, Inc. and Smoothie Kafe II, Inc.



2941 SE 5TH ST. FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 954.728.8281

(Just one block south of Las Olas Blvd. across from the Swimming Hall of Fame.)

1755 E. COMMERCIAL BLVD. FT. LAUDERDALE, FL 954.938.0343

(at Commercial & 18th Ave)



(954) 235.5082

www.macruzrentals.com

We offer the latest & highest quality bicycles for rent.

Trek Comfort, Hybrid, Road, Kids

Electra Townies, Burley Trailers

Gary Fisher Mountain Bikes

Delivery Available



See Fort Lauderdale Beach,
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park
& the Intracoastal Waterway
on a Segway!

30, 60, 90 minute guided tours

* Located in *
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park

IF YOU CARE ABOUT WHAT YOU RIDE, THEN CALL US!

Twenty Award Winning Years
Since 1986



Proud Supplier of Medals for
USA Swimming · USA Diving
US Masters Swimming



800-448-7714 ~ www.hastyawards.com

Vonage

Keep Your Phone Number[^]
Lower Your Phone Bill!

NEW!
No Credit Card
Required!

UNLIMITED

Local and Long Distance
only \$24.99/month[†]

Award-Winning Quality!



Winner for
VOIP Service
July 2006



Try 1 Month
FREE!

see details below



www.vonage.com

Click on "Sign Up"

FREE MONTH OFFER ON \$24.99 UNLIMITED RESIDENTIAL PLAN ONLY. PLAN FEE WAIVED BUT ALL OTHER CHARGES APPLY. NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Vonage 911 service operates differently than traditional 911. See www.vonage.com/911 for details. High-Speed Internet Required. Alarms and other systems may not be compatible. † Rates exclude broadband service, regulatory and activation fees and certain other charges, equipment taxes, & shipping. International calls billed per minute. Offer valid in the US only. See Terms of Service for details. ^ Where available. Transferring your number will take a minimum of 20 days once you start the transfer process. ©2007 Vonage.



DHL International. Delivery to over
225 countries and territories door-to-door.
Customer service is back in shipping.
Call us to see for yourself. 1-800-CALL DHL



INTERNATIONAL  OVERNIGHT  GROUND www.dhl.com/stickers

2006 ISHOF INDUCTION WEEKEND



Paragon Award Ceremony & Cocktail Reception at ISHOF



John Naber, Master of Ceremonies



ISHOF Board Meeting



L-R: Aaron Piersol and Peter Daland



2006 Class of ISHOF Honorees (L-R): Klaus Dibiasi (accepting for 'Papa' Carlo Dibiasi), Tom Dolan, Kieren Perkins, Jim Press, Igor Milanovic, Flip Davr, Alison Streeter, Jane Asher



Olympic Gold Divers (L-R): Sammy Lee, Greg Louganis, Ulrika Knape, Laura Wilkinson, Klaus Dibiasi, Vicki Draves, Micki King



Marathon Hall of Fame Inductees (L-R): Sid Cassidy, Marcella Mac Donald, Peter Jurzinsky, Sally Anne Minty Gravett, Freda Streeter, Silvia Dalotto



L-R: Tiger Holmes, Jim Press, Jim Moran, Dara Torres



Bud Greenspan (Al Schoenfeld Media Award)



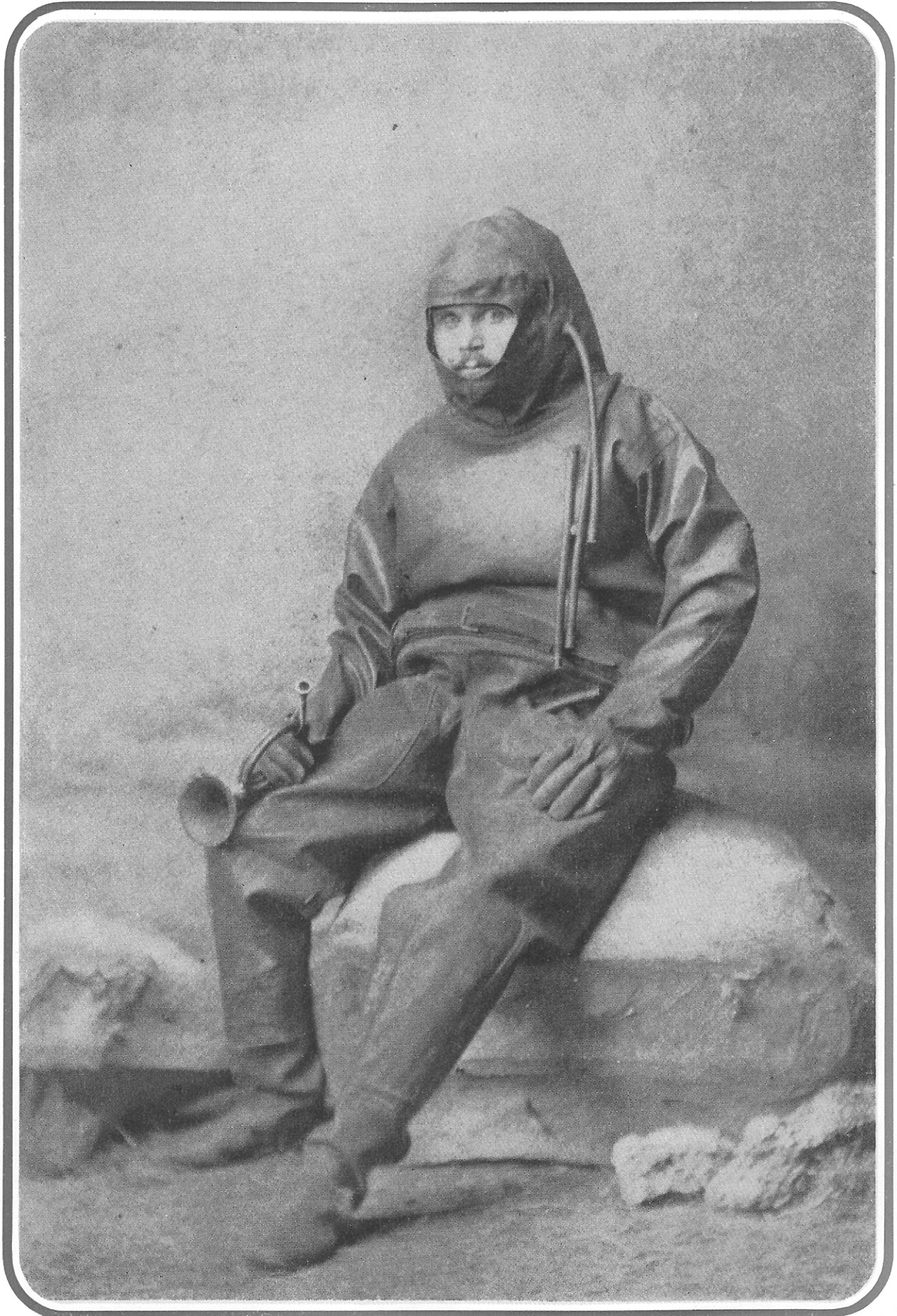
L-R: Alison Streeter & Michele Mitchell



L-R: Domna de Varona & Buck Dawson



Australian BBQ



By PETER LYON

The Fearless FROGMAN

It was thirty miles offshore, and stormy, but the daredevil swimmer plunged into the Atlantic with a crisp "Goodnight, ladies and gentlemen!" Our author recalls bold Captain Boyton, a mixture of Jules Verne, Tom Swift, and a bit of Walter Mitty.



Well out to sea from New York and bound for Liverpool, Captain Bragg, master of the steamer *Queen*, was consternated one October evening in 1874 to see a figure clad in rubber from head to foot appear suddenly from under a lifeboat and waddle purposefully toward the rail. He raced from his bridge to lay hands on the apparition, which, as he could now see, was bristling with all the equipment of an Eagle Scout in parade uniform: canteen, food canister, axe, signal lights, rockets, compass, knife, and small double-bladed paddle.

"Where do you think you're going?" he demanded.

"Ashore," said the figure, and added remorsefully that this was his only course, for he was a wicked stowaway.

Since the nearest shore was 250 miles away, Bragg sensibly concluded he had collared a madman. He insisted on peeling off the rubber garment, to discover within a lean, merry, Dublin-born adventurer named Paul Boyton, apparently quite sane except for his determination to jump overboard in mid-ocean.

But Captain Bragg would have none of this. Instead he gave Boyton a place at the officers' mess and for the next week listened round-eyed to his guest's

casual reminiscences. At fifteen, it seemed, Boyton had joined the Union Navy; in the decade since the Civil War he had been a revolutionary in Mexico, a franc-tireur in the Franco-Prussian War, a participant in the short-lived Paris Commune, a conspirator in a plot to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke, a South African diamond miner, and the captain of the first lifesaving service at Atlantic City, in which capacity he had personally plucked seventy-one bathers from the claw of the sea puss. Gradually it dawned on Bragg that here was no ordinary harum-scarum daredevil, but a man with a positive genius for recklessness, who staked his life the more zestfully as the odds against him rose. He asked his guest about the rubber suit.

This was the invention of a Pittsburgh manufacturer, C. S. Merriman, designed as a lifesaving device for transatlantic steamship passengers. Supple and absolutely watertight, the suit had compartments for air behind the head, at the back, at the chest, and along each thigh; in it, with only his face exposed, a man could float vertically or go skimming along on his back, propelled feet first by a paddle at the rate of one hundred strokes a minute; the suit was, in effect, a kayak. Already Boyton had paddled for miles out to sea off the Jersey coast, but he was seeking a sterner test. For this he had stowed away, and as the *Queen* neared the Irish coast, Captain Bragg decided he should have his chance.

On the evening of October 21, some thirty miles off-

In full rubber regalia, Captain Boyton, opposite, posed for a Budapest photographer during his triumphant tour of European rivers. In his right hand is his brass signalling horn.

shore, the glass was ominously low and the *Queen* rolled in a sullen sea, but Boyton was unperturbed. Overside he went. They heard his cheerful call: "Goodnight, captain! Goodnight, ladies and gentlemen!" Then he was alone, in the turbulent night.

That was at nine o'clock. By eleven the sea was raging under a westerly gale, and before dawn fifty-six vessels would be smashed on the shores of the British Isles, but Paul Boyton paddled on. Thirty miles he paddled, past the Cape Clear light at the southernmost tip of County Cork, and then up Roaringwater Bay to Skibbereen. The barefoot fisherfolk refused to believe him, but by the time he got to Cork, the cables had carried his story, and two continents were acclaiming him as a hero. A hero, moreover, with a new and incredible dimension added, for here was a man apparently as much at home in the water as on land. Such a circumstance was the more extraordinary since, at the time, ocean swimming was still an exotic pastime; folk feared the salt water might "leach away the essential salts of the body"; where timidity was the rule, Boyton seemed the more audacious. One hundred thousand curious flocked to watch him paddle down the Liffey and across Dublin Bay from Howth Head to Dalkey; more scores of thousands came to see him float down the Thames; Queen Victoria received him at the Isle of Wight and presented him with a gold chronometer.

He was more than a hero: he was a prodigy; was there anything he could not do? The more venturesome began to propose for him unheard-of hazards: dared he attempt the English Channel? But of course. Boyton gobbled challenges as lesser mortals nibble bread. To the accompaniment of intense excitement, he essayed the Channel in May, 1875; he paddled tranquilly from Cape Gris-Nez to Fan Bay, enjoying his lunch and puffing on a cigar as he went; on arrival he was welcomed by an eleven-gun salute and a cablegram from President Grant.



he Rhine, the Rhone, the Seine, the Po, the Loire, the Tiber, the Tagus; the Strait of Gibraltar, the Bay of Naples, the Strait of Messina—and later the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Ohio, the Hudson. He negotiated them all, sometimes trailing a tiny boat he called the *Baby Mine*, in which he stowed food and cooking equipment for his meals en route. Cigars were named after him; hundreds of columns in newspapers lauded his watery exploits; his income from exhibitions soared to \$2,000 a week; editorials gravely insisted his suit should be standard equipment on seagoing vessels.



fter a time, however, merely floating downstream began to pall on Boyton: true, it was wet, but where was the risk? He had had a surfeit of safety. Then Peru got embroiled with Chile in one of their periodic struggles, and Boyton's spirits revived: here at last was an opportunity to get blown to smithereens. He entered the Peruvian naval service and, as he told it, paddled silently out, under cover of night, to a Chilean man-of-war, affixed to her 125 pounds of dynamite, and thereby broke the Chilean blockade—though Peru lost the war. When he returned to New York he held the rank of captain in the Peruvian Navy.

He returned to retire, since there seemed, regrettably, to be no other ways in which he could threaten his personal actuarial balance. To shake the water out of his ears and capitalize on his fame, he opened a bar and grill at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street in New York; he called it *The Ship*, and it became a favorite haunt of Manhattan sports. To relieve his tedium, he was reduced to playing pranks on Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

In May, 1885, the British lion was irritable. His tail was being tweaked by the Irish; there had been some incidents involving dynamite; one of the chief Fenian leaders, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, was trumpeting his defiance from a Manhattan sanctuary. Additionally, the lion's tail was being yanked by Imperial Russia over a border dispute in northwest Afghanistan; contemporary statesmen fancied they could descry war clouds lowering. While this minuscule crisis was bubbling, a Russian corvette, the *Strelok*, and a British man-of-war, the *Garnet*, had coincidentally dropped anchor in New York Harbor, and Boyton therefore undertook to soothe the dolors of the moment by showing how simple it would be to blow the *Garnet* out of the water. If he was shot in the process, why, then the laugh would be on him; but he did not propose to get shot.

As privily as possible, considering that he was attended by two or three friends and a noisy gaggle of newspaper reporters, Boyton went to the docks with a dummy torpedo, found a boatman named Steve Connors, and told him he planned to attach it to the hull of the *Garnet*. "Oh, wurra!" said the boatman, according to the accounts, eyeing the cigar-shaped, four-foot dummy. "Oh, Rossa! a dirrty, desprit business!" His eyes glowed. "For five dollars I'm in for the night wid yez."

The conspirators were first rowed across the Upper Bay to Staten Island. They proceeded to the barroom of the Bay View Hotel to fortify their spirits against

the night's sinister enterprise, and here they were nearly foiled before they had fairly begun. For the barroom was full of British bluejackets, and all hands eyed the group of newcomers curiously. What were they up to, in their dark slouch hats and with their coat collars turned up? To allay suspicion, one of the reporters remarked casually, in a clear, carrying baritone, "I'll bet a fiver the white dog licks the brindle." The others accepted his gambit, and for a few minutes there was lively talk of an imaginary fight to be staged between two imaginary bull terriers. The bluejackets went back to their beers.

But the talk had aroused one righteous citizen, and he slipped out to notify the police. Before long the place was surrounded by Staten Island constabulary intent on halting the illegal dogfight. Plaintively the reporters now insisted that their talk had all been a joke. A hack driver who had been nursing his drink in a corner, and who had confidently expected to earn a pretty penny by transporting all the sports to their fighting pit, was so disturbed to find his wages vanishing that he lost his temper and slugged a reporter. That did it. Everybody was arrested.

It took Boyton and his party an hour to talk themselves out of captivity, but fortunately, when they made their chastened way back to the Bay View Hotel, they found that the bluejackets had all returned to the *Garnet*. The atmosphere was serene. Boyton led the way down to the shore.

The *Garnet* lay in the Narrows off Staten Island, two lights at her masthead. Boyton, having clad himself in his rubber suit and lighted a cigar, slipped silently into the water, towing the torpedo behind him. He meant to paddle beyond the British ship and then float down upon her on the tide; but on his first cast he came, instead, alongside an American cutter. She seemed to be too small to be the *Garnet*, so he called out, "What vessel is this?" An astonished American marine answered that it was the *Endeavor*.

"Well, then, let me come alongside and take away a torpedo I've tied to her by mistake."

"For God's sake, take it away quick!"

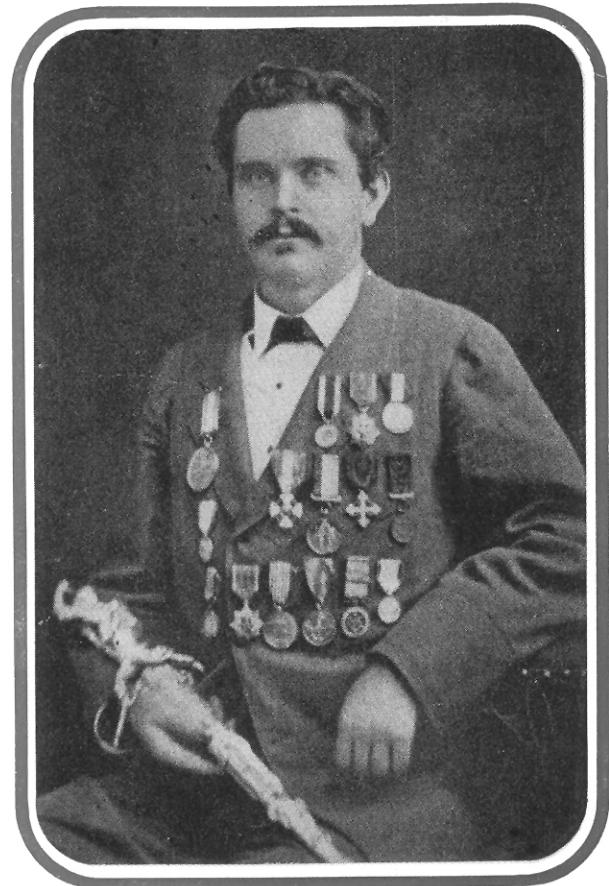
Boyton paddled away for a second try. Across the water the voices of his party came to him; Connors was rowing them out near the *Garnet*; half the party had started to sing "God Save the Queen" whilst the other half had struck up "Is This Mr. Reilly?" Boyton heard Connors exclaim, "Byes, this is dirty work," and a moment later, "Oh, Rossa, you're a daisy!"

By this time Boyton had lashed his torpedo to the *Garnet*, but his paddle made a chunking sound as he pulled to get away. At once came a voice, "Ahoy, there! What's that?"

"Only a log," answered Boyton, "floating in the water."

"Stop there! Who are you?"

"It's all right, gentlemen," shouted Boyton, paddling fast. "I'm only fishing! Trolling, you know! You've got a torpedo, fast to your vessel!" By this time he was out of pistol range, so he blew a blast on a trumpet he had slung round his neck, as a signal to his party to come fetch him. But behind him, aboard the *Garnet*, a bugle sounded the call to quarters, and before Boyton could be hauled aboard Connors' boat, here came a steam launch with a lieutenant,



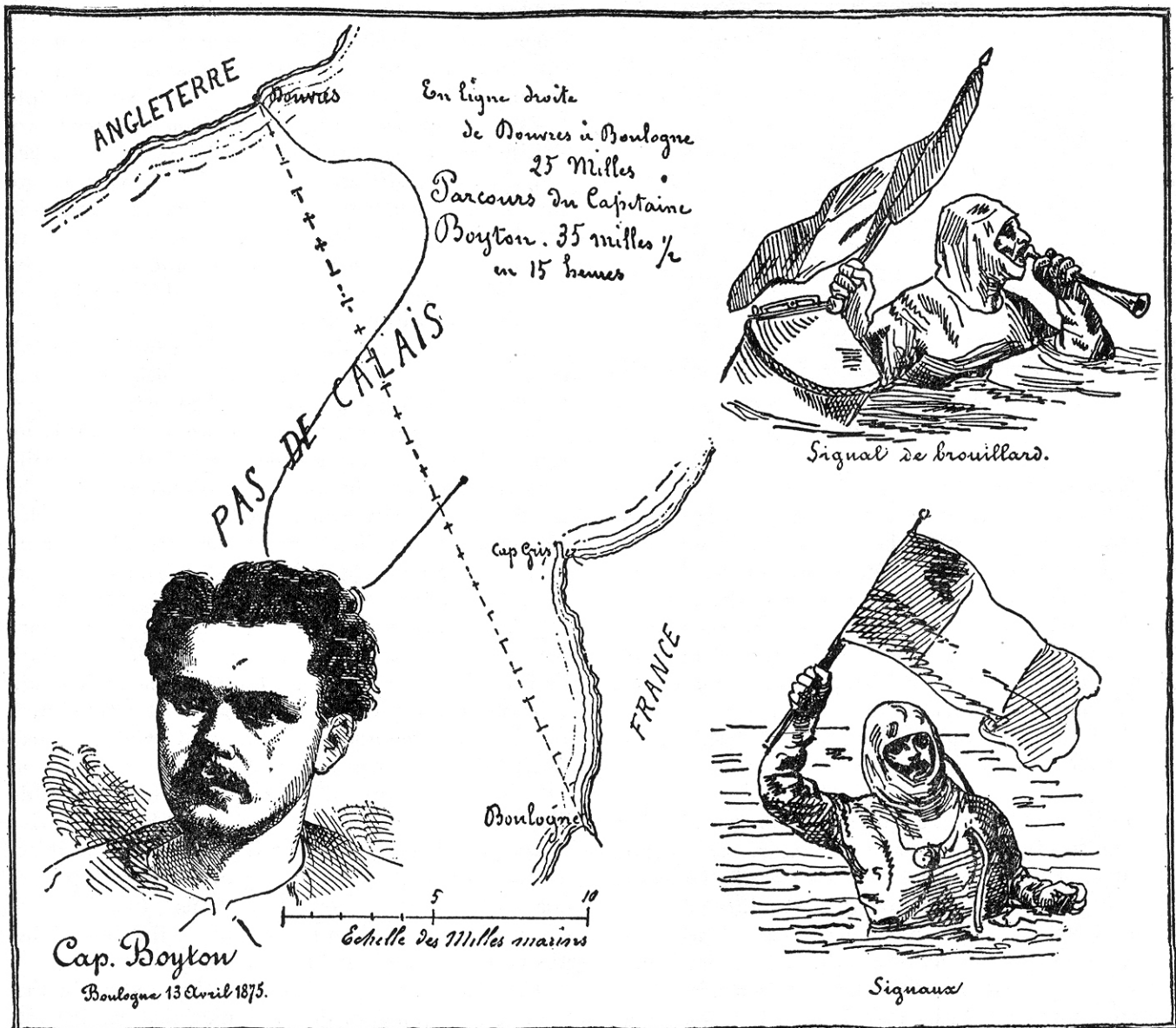
COLLECTION OF PAUL BOYTON

At Lyons, France, he appeared in the medals that Europe showered on him. The people of the city presented the elegant poniard.

ant, a midshipman, and a half-dozen bluejackets with their rifles cocked.

"Oh, wurra," moaned Connors. "Remember my poor suffering mother-in-law in the Twelfth Ward!"

Boyton's reaction to this armed party was characteristic. He clambered aboard the launch, grabbed a rifle leveled at his breast, and wrenched it from the bluejacket's hands, saying, "You can't shoot with that thing—I don't believe it's loaded." At once another



The Fearless Frogman

sailor flourished a cutlass at him, but Boyton brushed that aside, too. An excited jabber, everyone talking at once, and then the English officers were convinced there had been no serious mischief, intended or done. Boyton joined his party, and Connors pulled for shore, his passengers severally singing "Merrily We Roll Along" and "Rule, Britannia."

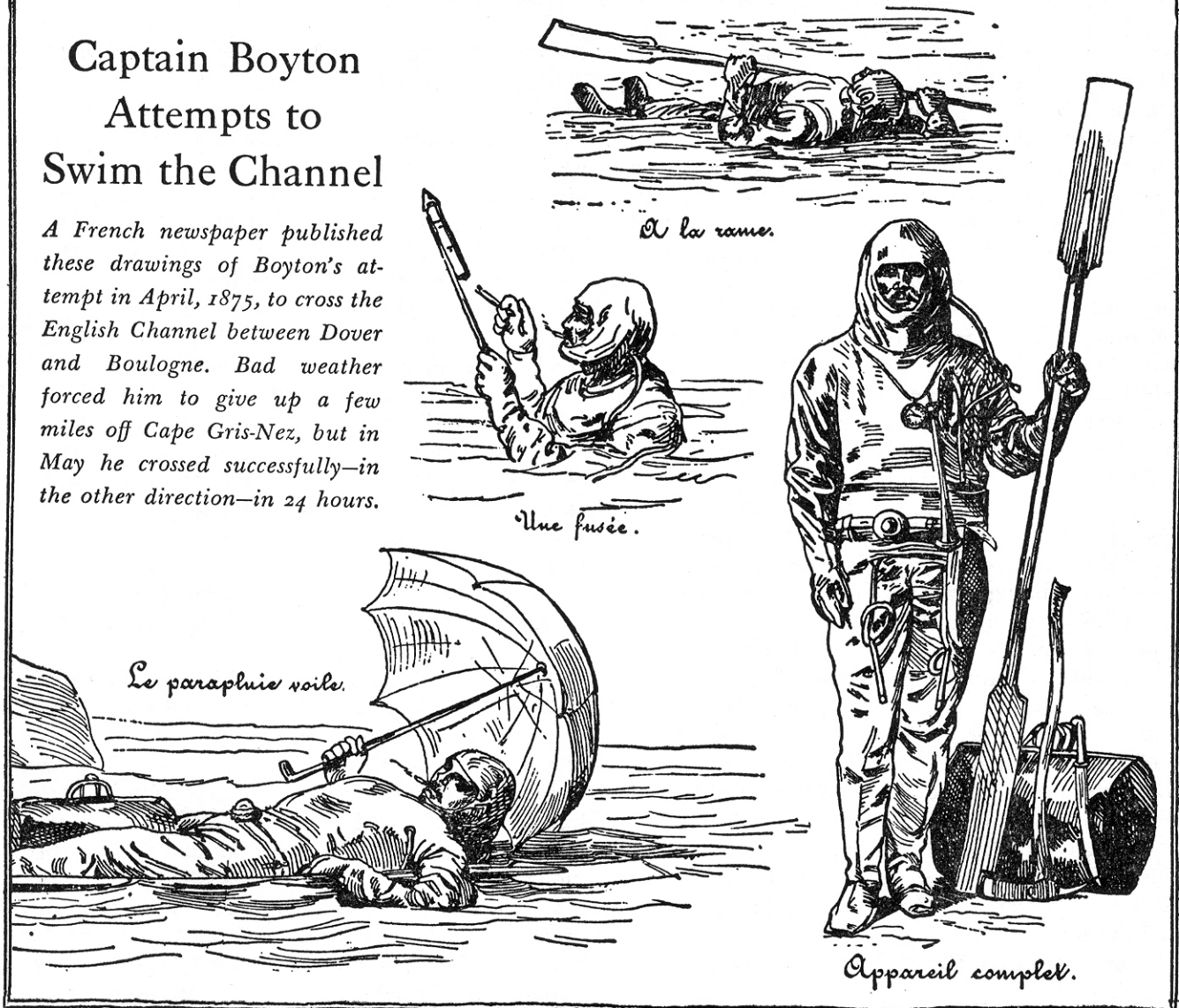
But still the Royal Navy was suspicious. The launch pursued the boat to the wharf, and the bluejackets essayed a landing. Once again they were frustrated. For now they were confronted by a red-shirted con-

stable with a don't-care mustache; this bravo's name was Keiley; he produced a nickel-plated pistol that might have harmed a chicken and, in a fruity brogue, announced: "I don't want any gang of Englishmen pointing guns at Staten Island." A man named Keiley was all the bluejackets needed; they withdrew in confusion.

The publicity from this and similar exploits guaranteed Boyton all the promotion he needed when, a little later, he put together an aquatic circus and toured the country offering exhibitions. For by the time he was in his forties, his urge to risk his life had abated; he was content to display his juggling sea lions, his water races, his high divers, and sit back while the money rolled in. He invented a watery thrill

Captain Boyton Attempts to Swim the Channel

A French newspaper published these drawings of Boyton's attempt in April, 1875, to cross the English Channel between Dover and Boulogne. Bad weather forced him to give up a few miles off Cape Gris-Nez, but in May he crossed successfully—in the other direction—in 24 hours.



for his customers, too: the Shoot-the-Chutes, a toboggan slide in flat-bottomed boats down a long incline, and splash! into a lagoon; his royalties from this contrivance insured him a comfortable old age.

With the twentieth century, the nineteenth's darling slipped into obscurity, lingering until 1924, an affable man of leisure living in Sheepshead Bay on Long Island, near New York, and occasionally taking off on long Caribbean cruises. Had he accomplished anything by his daredevil exploits? His celebrated rubber suit was forgotten; it was never deemed practical as a safety device on ocean-going steamers. His name was forgotten; and a generation was arising whose feats in and under the water as well would

make Boyton's seem trifling by comparison. And yet, after all, Paul Boyton has his lasting consequence. For, more than any other man, he led a nation to water and made them swim. America was just beginning to want to play and sport outdoors when Boyton appeared, and he became a kind of Pied Piper whose influence in popularizing water sports was incalculable. If not in technique, at least spiritually he was the precursor of the frogmen and the skin-divers and water-skiers who slip so smoothly through the seas today. Paul Boyton was the first to dare the waters.

Peter Lyon, a free-lance writer living in New York City, has contributed several articles to this magazine, and is a co-author of The American Heritage Book of the Pioneer Spirit.

*Heat Your Pool For
As Low As \$2 A Day!*

aquacal.com



AUTOPILOT SYSTEMS
SALT CHLORINE GENERATORS

*Never Buy
Chlorine Again!*

autopilot.com



*Proud supporter of the International
Swimming Hall of Fame. Continue the
tradition and support our athletes.*

1.800.888.8843

Shula's

ON THE BEACH

The Best Steaks in Fort Lauderdale
...AND THE BEST VIEW

SEATING IN THE
ELEGANT DINING ROOM
OR ON THE BEAUTIFUL
OUTDOOR PATIO
OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN



**FOR LUNCH
OR DINNER**

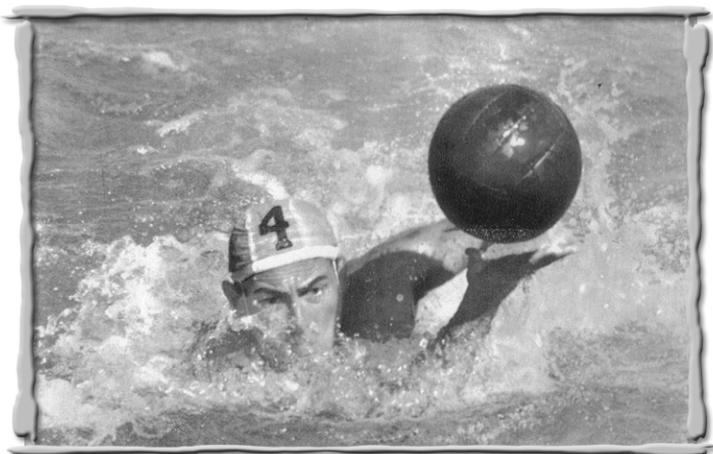
PRIVATE PARTY ROOMS
VALET PARKING AVAILABLE

Call 355-4000 for Reservations
ON A1A

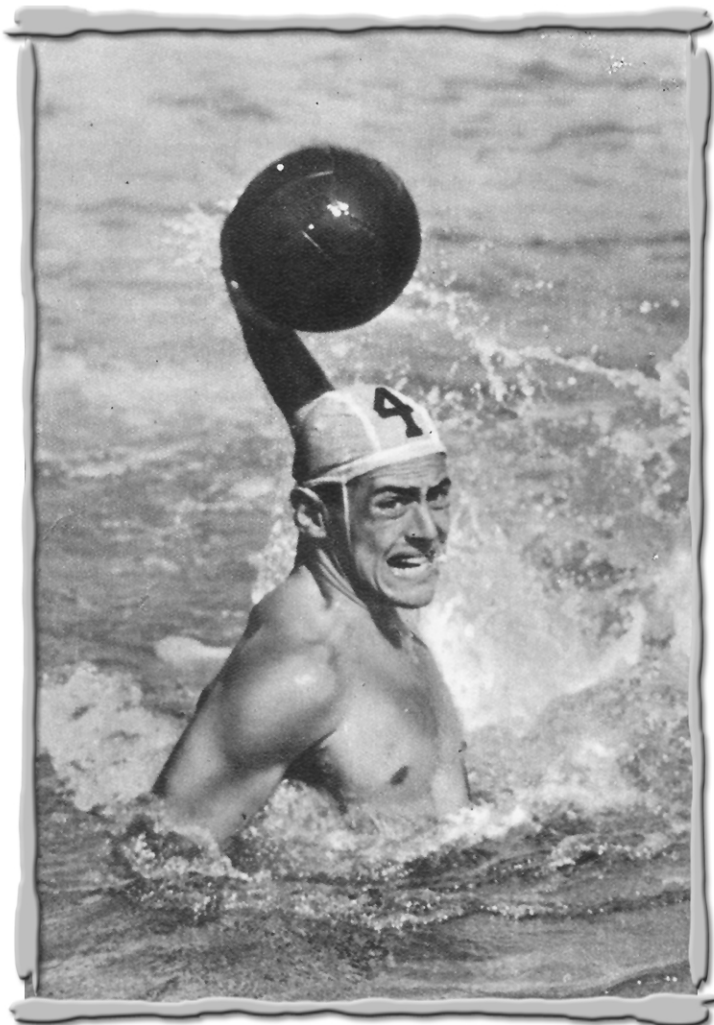
BETWEEN LAS OLAS & SUNRISE BOULEVARDS
ON FORT LAUDERDALE BEACH

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART OF BELA RAJKI

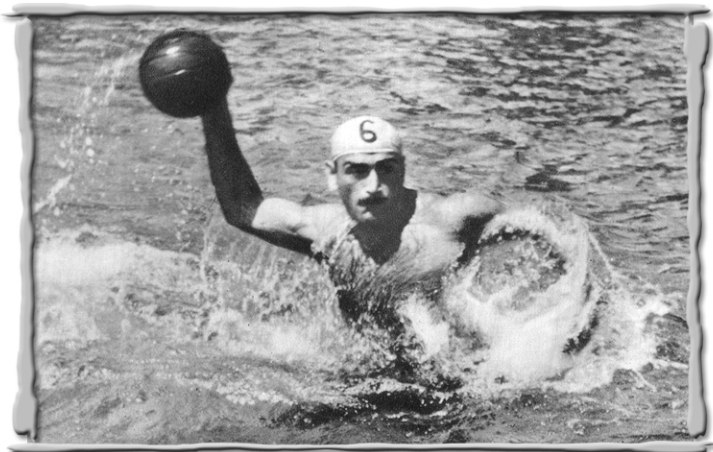
Bela Rajki was an Olympic swimming and water polo coach for Hungary, a LEN and FINA Bureau member, scientist and author whose books are noted for the early scientific approach to the sport. Photography and motion picture film taking were a very important part of Bela's contributions to the development of swimming and water polo.



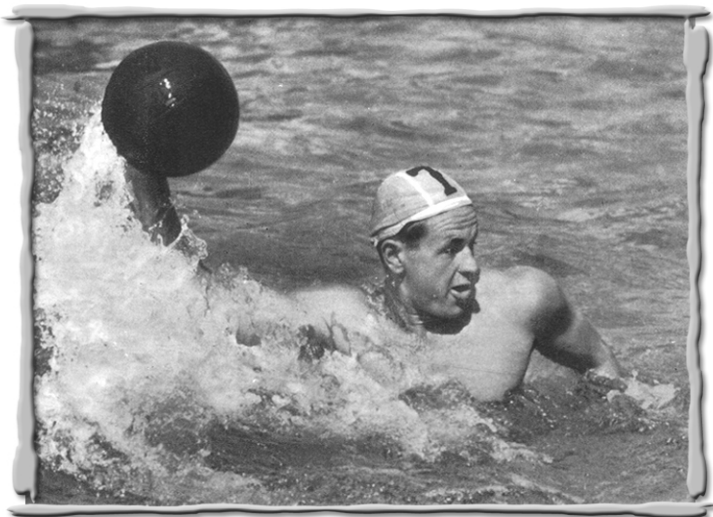
Kalman Markovits (HUN)
Olympic Champion, 1952 & 1956



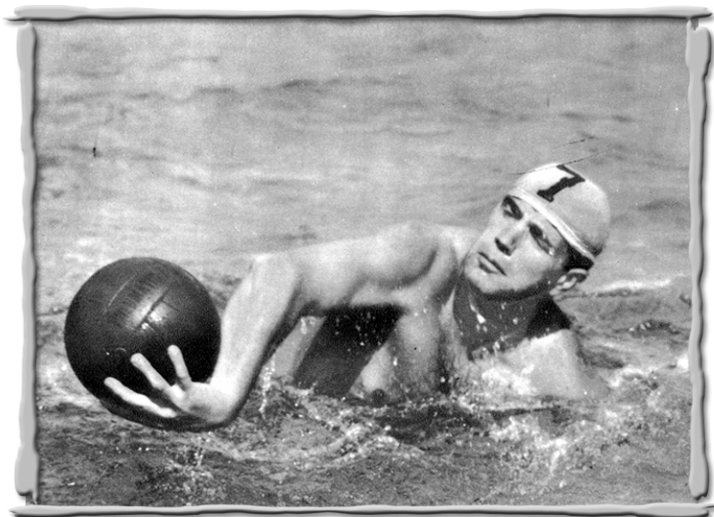
Kalman Markovits (HUN)
Olympic Champion, 1952 & 1956



Piotr Mshvenieradze (USSR)



Gyorgy Karpati (HUN)
Olympic Champion, 1952 & 1956



Istvan Szivos, Sr. (HUN)
Olympic Champion, 1952 & 1956

WATER POLO

If you can linger under water 'for five minutes without acknowledging introduction to St. Peter, you become qualified to hope that someday you may become a water polo performer.

After that you must learn how to forward pass, lateral pass, do flipping back passes, tread water, dive, tackle, grab, hold, manipulate headlocks and leg locks, break nice refined strangle holds and always be ready – yes; eager – to die for dear old Yahale or whatever is your aqua polo affiliation.

Water polo isn't the roughest game that is played because it is said that in Polynesia, there are some tribes that jab barbed spears into each other, jerk them out and repeat for an entire afternoon – all in the spirit of clean fun. Thus water polo seems merely to get second rating, although many learned medical men insist the terror that comes from strangulation eclipses all kindred emotions in this world.

An Englishman thought up the game of water polo in 1870. Twenty years later it was adopted by the USA. But not until 1897 did it gain real impetus when Harold H. Reeder, of the then Knickerbocker A. C., thought up some new ideas which rather revolutionized the play and made it, in many ways, different from the game in England.

There is almost no resemblance of water polo of today to that of 1896. In ye olden tymes it was just a sociable sort of sport: languid passing and as wholly innocent of dynamic action as is croquet. Now it is a game of close formations, fierce scrimmages and action so fast and furious that even the spectators are wrecks when the 16 minutes of play (two periods of eight minutes each, with 5 minutes rest between) is all done.

The game is so rough that, in courtesy to the undertakers union, the ruling bodies of the game have barred play in open water. They insist that the combats be staged in pools 60 x 40 or 76 x 25 which permits undertakers to recover the remains after the survivors are finished with play.

Six men make up a side, only two substitutions are allowed and these only in case of crippling injury or utter exhaustion. The referee tosses the inflated ball, 7 inches in diameter, into the center of the playing area, the goals being at each end of the pool. As the ball hits the water, the referee toots his whistle, 12 men dive for the ball and the joyousness begins. There are rules, of course; you can't hit below the belt, nor twist an ankle, nor kill anybody in cold blood because blood discolors the pool. The referee is there to see that all is hoyle. But imagine what a referee can see UNDER the water with 12 men making a whirlpool out of surface of a small tank.

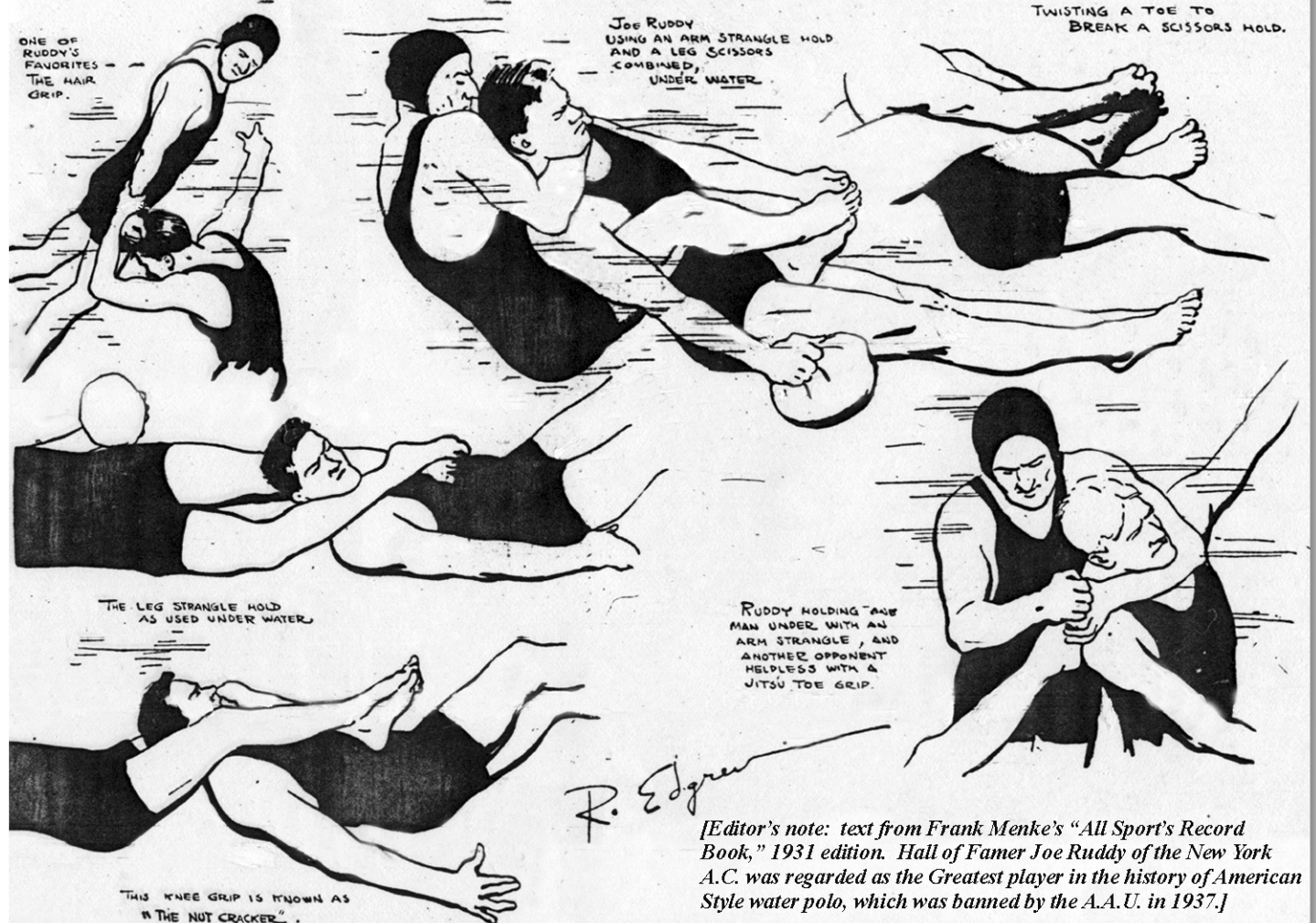
The idea is to clutch the ball and hustle it along to the enemy goal, touch it with the ball and that is how you score. But just grab the ball and then – ah – 6 stalwarts grab you. They are not particular where they clutch. Realizing that the surest way to make you release that ball so they can do a clutch act of their own, two or three drag you under and the others enthusiastically assist in keeping you there – if you won't let go of the ball.

In case you are about to die from drowning your last act must be one of attempted nobility. You must try to pass the ball to a teammate. If you succeed, then, after you are dead, your surviving teammates loyally attempt to get revenge by winning the game and incidentally drowning a few of the lads who assisted in your demise.

Horse polo, hockey, lacrosse and sometimes football – these are rough games. But they appear to thrill seekers as mere moonlight petting parties in comparison with water polo.

THE ROUGHEST GAME IN THE WORLD

Copyright, 1920, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World.)



[Editor's note: text from Frank Menke's "All Sport's Record Book," 1931 edition. Hall of Famer Joe Ruddy of the New York A.C. was regarded as the Greatest player in the history of American Style water polo, which was banned by the A.A.U. in 1937.]

2006 IMSHOF INDUCTION

STANFORD, CA AUGUST 2006



Drury Gallagher - Honor Swimmer



Bruce Wigo (ISHOF CEO) & Debbie Meyer (Master of Ceremonies)



Yoshihiko Osaki, Honor Contributor



Lavelle Stoinoff - Honor Swimmer



2006 IMSHOF Inductees (L-R): Drury Gallagher, William Specht, Yoshihiko Osaki, Nancy Hunt Weiman, Lavelle Stoinoff, Rita Simonton, Dal Stauffer



Dal Stauffer - Honor Diver



L-R: Jane Asher, Rita Simonton, Bruce Wigo



L-R: Tod Spieker, Debbie Meyer, Drury Gallagher



Yoshi Sugahara



L-R: Jim Stump, Jimmy, Ivonne Schmid, JR Steele



L-R: Dawn Bean, Nancy Hunt-Weiman, Debbie Meyer



William Specht - Honor Swimmer

2006 American Swimming Coaches World Clinic

For the first time in almost ten years, ISHOF returned to the ASCA World Clinic. The clinic was a huge success for ISHOF. Thanks to the generosity of John Leonard and the ASCA, ISHOF passed out our 2006 yearbooks to all attendees. Honorees, Eddie Reese and Mark Schubert introduced ISHOF at the general assemblies and informed the coaches of our status and yearbook gifts.



Greg Eggert (l) with Michael Phelps (r).

Clearly, the highlight of the convention was when future Hall of Famer, Michael Phelps, stopped by the ISHOF booth to pose for photos with staff members, Meg Keller-Marvin and Laurie Marchwinski and ISHOF Advisory Committee Member, Greg Eggert. Thanks to Greg, Michael came by the booth and even signed some posters for the museum.

On the final day of the convention, Speedo had Michael, Katie Hoff, Kate Ziegler and Ian Crocker signing autographs for the local swimmers, and there were hundreds of them lined up. The foursome signed posters for the ISHOF Museum too!

International Masters Swimming Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony September 28, 2007 Anaheim, CA

ISHOF has decided to host the 2007 IMSHOF Induction Ceremony in Anaheim, California, in conjunction with the United States Aquatic Sports Convention. After meeting with top officials of U.S. Masters Swimming, it was agreed that the convention might just be the perfect arena to host the IMSHOF with the greatest opportunity for Masters to attend. The date has tentatively been set for September 28, 2007.

The class of 2007 includes:

Woodrow Bowersock	(USA)	Honor Swimmer
Jean Durston	(USA)	Honor Swimmer
Carol Fitzsimmons	(CAN)	Honor Synchro Swimmer
Sally Galletly	(USA/GBR)	Honor Swimmer
Tom Hairabedian	(USA)	Honor Diver
Suzanne Heim Bowen	(USA)	Honor Open Water Swimmer
Ron Johnson	(USA)	Honor Swimmer
Karlynn Pipes Neilsen	(USA)	Honor Swimmer
July Wilson	(USA)	Honor Swimmer

Cullen Jones World's Fastest Swimmer Spoke to 500 at Carver Ranches Boys & Girls Club

After a tour of ISHOF and taping an interview for ISHOF's website, Bruce Wigo introduced Cullen Jones, to an enthusiastic crowd of 500 at the Carver Ranches Boys & Girls Club in Hollywood, Florida on January 5, 2007.

The fastest swimmer in the World in the 50 meter freestyle and member of the World Record breaking 4 x 100 freestyle relay in 2006, gave a very motivational talk which was followed



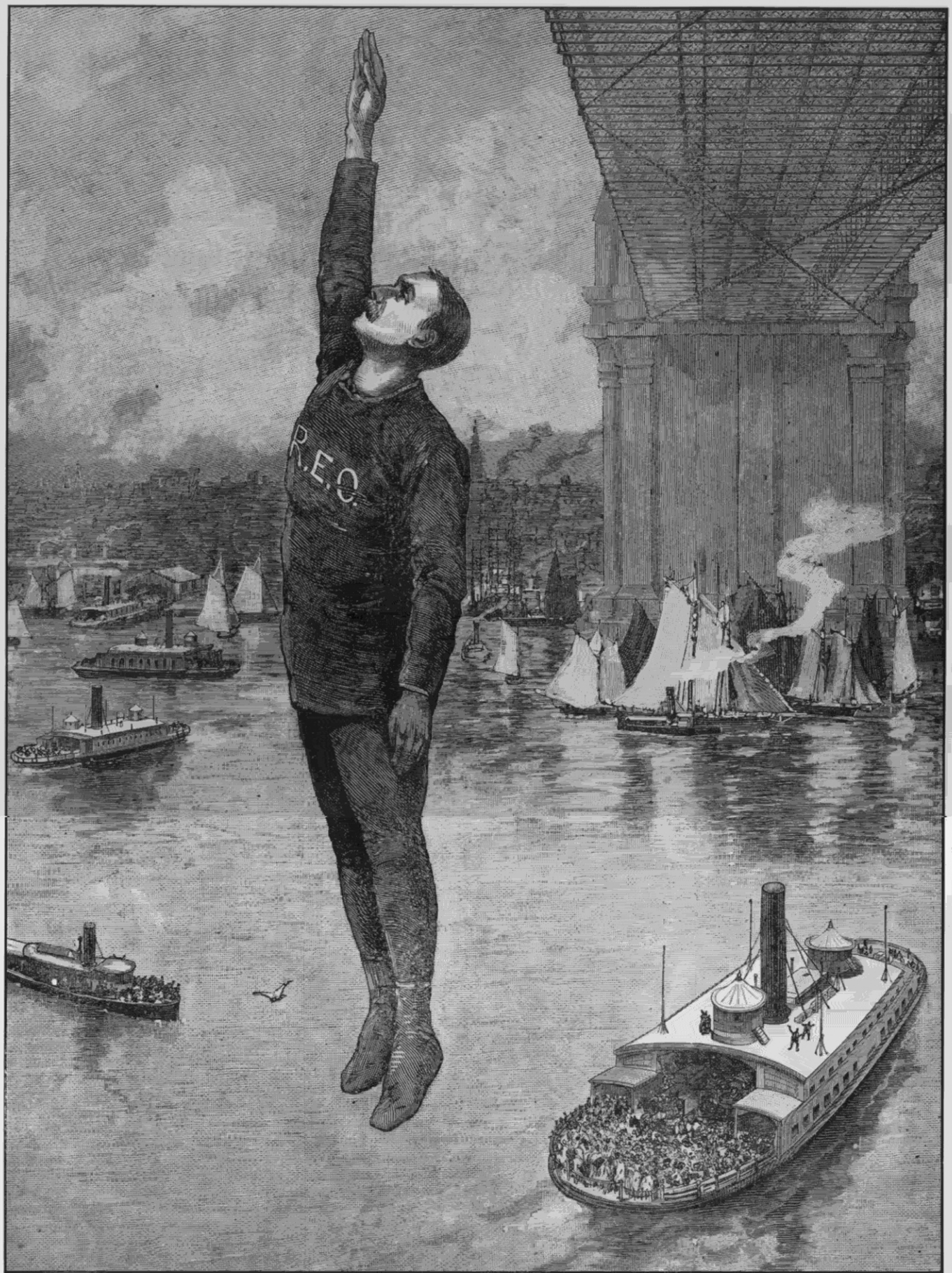
by an exhibition in the Club pool, that included a race against members of the local Fort Lauderdale Aquatics Swim Team.

"One of my big goals is to have teams with Blacks and Latinos and other minority groups and have them swim against the bigger [clubs]," Jones said. "I swam on a minority team, but it wasn't until I swam against the best that I found out what I needed to work on.

"I also want to help kids get from high school to college and let them know there is a future in swimming. You never know where it might lead. If somebody had told me I would sign with Nike, I would have laughed. Keep training and you might get to go to the Olympics and sign a deal."

By USA Swimming accounts, less than one percent of 232,000 competitive swimmers in the United States are black. In the Olympics, the U.S. has had just four blacks participate in aquatic sports in the Olympic Games -- Anthony Ervin in 2000 and Maritza Correia in 2004 represented the USA in swimming and in 2004 Genai Kerr and Omar Amr represented the USA in water polo.

Jones' appearance will also included a preview of the upcoming Lionsgate film "PRIDE," starring Terrence Howard and Bernie Mack, based on a true story about Jim Ellis, a black swim coach in Philadelphia in the 1970's, who overcame racism and other obstacles to build a championship swim team. To see a trailer of the film, to be released in late March, go to www.pridefilm.com



THE FIRST LEAP off the bridge was made by Robert E. Odum, a swimming teacher, in natty initialed costume, whose announced intention attracted ferryboat loads of spectators. He died of internal injuries. Later Steve Brodie claimed

to have made the 135-foot leap on July 23, 1886 and indeed was picked up in the water alive, going on to immortality and a profitable Bowery saloon business. But no disinterested witness ever saw Brodie jump and he probably never did.

The Story of Robert Odlum and the Brooklyn Bridge

By Bruce Wigo

The first man to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge was Robert Odlum, a well known professional swimmer and high diver from Washington D.C. Odlum's claim to fame was for rescuing "Sky" Colfax, the son of Schuyler Colfax, "The Christian Statesman" from Indiana who had been Vice President of the United States from 1869 – 1873. He had parlayed that bit of celebrity into opening a swimming school along the Potomac, but by 1885 his finances had turned and he was forced to close his natatorium. He was forty six years old and saw the jump as a way to get money to re-establish himself.

Odlum had had it in his mind to jump the Brooklyn Bridge ever since it was built in 1883. He kept a scrapbook in which there were numerous newspaper articles respecting the careers of Sam Patch, the first to jump of Niagara Falls, and of Capt.'s Webb and Boyton. Interspersed with these and other clippings were descriptions of the Brooklyn Bridge, its dimensions, etc. and also a clipping about John Brumley, who, after executing a perfect double somersault off Manhattan's High Bridge, from a height of 145 feet, announced he would jump the Brooklyn Bridge. Brumley and others were repeatedly arrested before they could make their jumps and eventually gave up on the idea.

Odlum arrived in New York in mid May of 1885, intent on winning the race to become the first to jump the Bridge, in the company of his old friend Paul Boyton, the famous aqua-mariner. Odlum saw the jump as his last chance for success in life and he asked Boyton to help.

While Boyton had his doubts about the venture, he had seen Odlum jump 100 feet from the Potomac Aqueduct, and if successful, Boyton thought his friend could earn the money he needed from lectures and exhibitions, so he agreed to contact Richard Fox, publisher of the Police Gazette, about promoting the event. Odlum also wanted help in devising a plan to evade the police. When Fox, somewhat surprisingly, told Boyton there was no money in it Boyton tried to dissuade Odlum from going on with the plan by saying:

"Well, Odlum, if you persist I'll tell you a good plan to evade the police. I'll hire a hearse and three carriages. You can go on the bridge in one of the carriages and the hearse will be useful afterwards."

Odlum laughed heartily but was undeterred and the planning went forward.

On Tuesday, May 19, 1885, Boyton, Odlum and several other conspirators were eating lunch, just hours before Odlum was set to make his jump. While stretching out his arm across the lunch counter Odlum knocked over and broke a glass pepper caster. Now for an old seafaring man like Boyton, the broken glass presented an ominous forewarning of disaster

"For God's sake, Odlum," Boyton implored, "give this thing up. There's no money in it and I am afraid of the result."

But Odlum and the others only laughed at the silly superstition.

"There will be money enough after I jump," said Odlum. Minutes later, the group split up. Boyton and one group headed for the Battery, where a tug packed with spectators would await Odlum's descent. Odlum and two others started off for the Bridge.

Word had been going around for days that a jump attempt was being planned and police were on the watch. Boyton's plan called for two vehicles, one, carrying Odlum's friends, was to be a decoy designed to attract attention away from Odlum. Acting overly suspicious, the gateman tipped off the decoy to the police, who closely monitored it as it crossed the bridge. A few minutes after the cab passed the tollgate, a black wagon carrying Odlum, secreted under a tarp, started toward Brooklyn. At exactly 5:35 P.M., Odlum, dressed in a red shirt and gray tights, leaped from the wagon and climbed atop the pedestrian railing. He raised his right arm straight up in the air and with his left hand pressed to his side, stepped off the Bridge. (see illustration, from the Police Gazette, left).

He fell 100 feet straight, and then began to turn and fell slightly on his left side before splashing into the water. Odlum had employed a man named Trigg, a swimmer, to help him out and bring him to the tug, but Trigg's rowboat was too far away to help, so Boyton jumped from the tug and caught Odlum, just as he was sinking.

"I buoyed him up for a moment while looking for a life preserver," Boyton wrote later. "He was breathing. I saw that the foam around us was flecked with blood, I said: 'Now keep quiet; we'll be all right pretty soon.' Then I swam to a preserver and got on the tug. Soon after we got on the tug Odlum revived and, looking at me said, 'Is that you, Cap?' I answered him and in a moment he asked: 'Did I make the leap? What kind of jump did I make?' He could say no more. A few moments later he partly raised himself and indicated that his back pained him and he wanted to be turned over on his face. We turned him over and it became evident that he was dying."

New York Times Editorial

NOTORIETY HUNTING.

The death of ODLUM was a direct consequence of the craving for notoriety which, in its degree, is a modern vice. There is a very large and apparently an increasing number of people to whom publicity is in itself and without any ulterior purpose in object of desire. They call it "advertising," but it has little in common with the advertising of a merchant's wares or of the skill of a mechanic or a professional man, since it is sought for its own sake and when there is nothing to be gained by it. If a dealer in dry goods were to jump off the Brooklyn bridge and survive it is not likely that he would sell a yard more of his goods by means of the notoriety thus acquired. ODLUM told a reporter that jumping off the bridge would be an advantage to him in his business, but he would have found it hard to specify any benefits that he could derive from it. His business was that of a teacher of swimming, but his survival of a leap from the bridge would have proved nothing either as to his skill in swimming or as to his ability to impart his skill. After a man has leaped he is as helpless to direct his course as if he were an inanimate object. His survival is not a question of skill, but purely of chance. ODLUM's reward would have been simply to gloat over the columns of the morning newspaper, a pleasure of which he was unexpectedly deprived. Many people will be tempted to hold "the newspapers" responsible for this curious craving.

If ODLUM had survived he would have had the satisfaction of knowing that all his countrymen became aware on the next day that he had performed a foolhardy act. But the love of notoriety, though it is undoubtedly fostered by the modern press, was not created by it. The ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome belonged to the pre-telegraphic era. In HORACE'S time to be pointed at with the finger was the equivalent of the modern beatification of being mentioned in the newspapers. There are some forms which it is very possible that notoriety hunting would not take but for the newspapers. We point to "Capt." BOYTON, who performs with a single view to the reporters. The latter hero is especially blessed, since within a fortnight he has not only paddled into the public eye on his own account, but has become the residuary legatee of the notoriety of poor ODLUM, of whose fatal experiment he seems to have been the chief instigator. If there were any law making it criminal to encourage another to imperil his life BOYTON would undoubtedly come within its scope. It appears, however, that there is no such statute.



BC

PALM BEACH

An historic landmark famed for its Old World, Spanish-style Architecture and lushly landscaped fountain courtyards, The Brazilian Court, has been the favored in-town retreat of celebrities and aristocracy since it opened in 1926.

The outstanding property is located in the heart of Palm Beach and is within walking distance of world-class shopping and restaurants on Worth Avenue, two blocks from the white sandy beaches of the Atlantic Ocean and Intracoastal Waterway, and is three-and-a-half miles from Palm Beach International Airport.

A meticulous, multi-million dollar renovation has transformed the property into a luxurious hotel condominium of the highest caliber with amenities that include fine French cuisine from award-winning Chef Daniel Boulud's Café Boulud, where guests can dine in the restaurant or *al fresco* in the courtyard. The Brazilian Court is also home to "hairstylist to the stars" Frédéric Fekkai's Salon and Spa, where his signature products are sold and beauty services are expertly delivered.

Each hotel condominium, which span studios, one- and two-bedroom suites that range in price from \$425,000 to \$2,300,000, have been fully restored, yet no two are the same. The warm, inviting décors meld seamlessly to produce an exercise in understated elegance and an unparalleled level of comfort for hotel guests and owners. The combination of personal services and amenities one expects to find in a first class hotel make the Brazilian Court, a Small Leading Hotel of the World, one of the most unique properties in the world.

For hotel reservations, call 1 800 552-0335 and for information about purchasing a unit at the Brazilian Court Hotel Condominiums, please call 1-561-366-4315.



Sans Souci Hotel

618 N. Birch Rd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

954-564-4311

www.sanssoucihotel.com
info@sanssoucihotel.com
1-800-684-6320 reservations only



Hotel rooms
Efficiencies
Apartments



DOLFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

BRAD GLENN

Corp. Offices:
53 Vermont Road
Sinking Springs, PA 19608
TELEPHONE: (610) 775-5500
TOLLFREE: 1-800-441-0818
FAX: (610) 775-5521

Home Office:
587 Coles Mill Road
Haddonfield, NJ 08033
TELEPHONE: (856) 429-0098
TOLLFREE: 1-800-842-3494
FAX: (856) 429-4410
E-mail: BKGlenn49@aol.com

Flying Cloud Motel

Christopher T. Galluzzo
Manager

533 Orton Avenue
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33304
Toll Free: 1-888-243-3454
Phone: 954-563-7062
Fax: 954-563-0463
info@flyingcloudmotel.com
www.flyingcloudmotel.com



Allstate.
You're in good hands.

Doug Buchan
Personal Financial Representative
Allstate Financial Services, LLC

150 Southeast 12th Street, Suite 100
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316

Phone 954.522.5522
Fax 954.522.5579

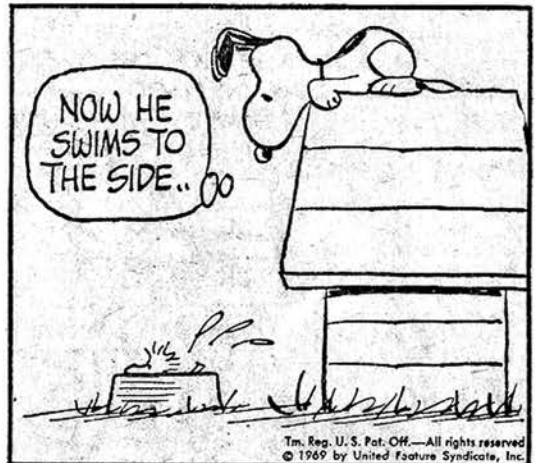
Securities offered through **Allstate Financial Services, LLC** (LSA Securities in LA and PA).
Registered Broker-Dealer. Member NASD, SIPC.



OCEAN FRONT RESORT HOTEL

SEA CLUB HOTEL
619 Fort Lauderdale Bch. Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

Tel: (954) 564-3211
Fax: (954) 568-1825
www.seaclubresort.com



Tm. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.—All rights reserved
© 1969 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



ISHOF Diving Coach and Resident Artist Ted Keller Retired



Ted working on his mosaics in the early years

He and Buck spent days, weeks and years creating what was to become the ISHOF Museum. Keller's talents knew no limits and he could create in any medium. From his aquatic mosaic tiles that hung on the walls of the pool deck and the auditorium entrance, to his hand crafted diving awards that people still covet, he was able to sketch, water color, create sculpture and excel in photography. Keller could do it all! He even created several aquatic awards for the Hall of Fame.

Ted was Fort Lauderdale's head diving coach beginning at the Casino Pool in 1956, moving to the Hall of Fame Pool upon its completion where he stayed until his retirement in 1984. Originally the team was known as FLSA, the Fort Lauderdale Swimming Association and later changed to FLDT, the Fort Lauderdale Diving Team. Although Keller was technically a "part-time" diving coach, his talent and dedication helped build a dynasty of age group divers for Fort Lauderdale, who won numerous national championships in all groups. He was named the American Swimming Coaches Association's Age Group Diving Coach of the Year in 1969; the College Swim Coaches Outstanding Contributor, December, 1969; the 1970 National AAU Age Group Coach of the Year; the Diving Coach of the Year for the School Board of Broward County, 1971; won the AAU Jr. Olympic National Championship Award in August 1971; and was named the AAU's Outstanding Contributor, in July 1975.



Bob Webster, Ted Keller and Brent Musberger of CBS at the International Diving Meet.

Ted became the local manager of ISHOF's International Diving Meets which began the tradition of bringing the greatest divers in the world to Fort Lauderdale each May. The tradition continues today and is now known as the FINA Diving Grand Prix. In the early years, the diving meet's highlight was the evening water show which Keller emceed many times. Keller even helped with television when CBS Sports televised the International Meets, working with sportscaster, Brent Musberger and Bobby Webster.

When the YMCA National Championships came to Fort Lauderdale, Keller organized the diving portion of the event. At Christmas, he welcomed the college athletes and was the local coordinator of the diving events for the College Swim Forum. Keller always had the help of diving friends, like Dick Steadman, Bim Stults and many others.

Upon Keller's retirement in 1985, he and his wife, Diana, picked up and moved to Ashland, Oregon. Retirement provided free time Keller that never had in Fort Lauderdale. He spent years writing stories, many of which were early memories of ISHOF, the Casino pool and Fort Lauderdale. Ted stays in close touch with the happenings of ISHOF through his daughter, Meg Keller-Marvin, who has been working for ISHOF for more than 20 years now. We've included a couple of Ted's stories for your enjoyment:

An Intro to the Hall of Fame

Let's flash, or should I say splash, back to the early sixties where, not unlike today, the world was experiencing a variety of ups and downs. This was especially true with the young divers that were under my command at the popular Casino pool on Fort Lauderdale Beach. Oh, they crashed now and then but truly enjoyed the companionship and challenges of the springboard. The year was 1961, and thoughts of a huge swimming and diving complex ran through the minds of aquatic leaders, city politicians, and especially those who had kids addicted to competitive water sports. "Why don't we bid on the International Swimming Hall of Fame that is looking for a place to start up?" And the seed was planted... we should note here that



Bim Stults, Frank Dempsey, Ted Keller, Ted Bitondo, Dick Rydze and Dick Steadman



Keller as lifeguard and coach

during the same year, the first manned spacecraft splashed down in the ocean off Fort Lauderdale. Actually it was closer to Grand Bahamas. The astronaut and the fellow who jumped in from a rescue helicopter to help him, came to visit us several years later at ISHOF. They were college swim team buddies, but that is another story. We have a million of them, well a few anyway!

There were so many people that contributed to the success of the Swimming Hall of Fame that we should never attempt to single out any one individual, so I'll name five! G. Harold Martin and his citizens committee, three mayors, Malcolm Carlisle, Ed Burry and M.R. Young and Coach Tom Lamar.....

These opening remarks are not intended to flatter some worthy participants in this world landmark, but to lead the way into my recollections of the December 27, 1966 ground breaking ceremony followed the next night with the "Greatest Water Show on Earth!" And we had the stars to back it up!

The ISHOF Extravaganza



The stars came from all over the country and the majority of spectators were either tourists or local folks. That pretty well describes Fort Lauderdale's make up of this event being held in late December 1966, where folks from New York and Canada might have outnumbered the hometown crowd. Tourist season, you know! The town doubles, even triples.

This morning, the Miami Herald displayed a fine picture of Johnny Weissmuller, Beulah Gundling and Max Ritter, along with a glowing account of the evening's entertainment which might easily outshine Billy Rose's Aqua Follies, but don't say that in front of Eleanor Holm.....

Buster Crabbe, formerly Tarzan, Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon of the cinema, gave a magnificent performance, which he always liked to do, floating on his back, a spouting of one whale, two whales, three whales, but was stopped by the announcer before he showed the fourth spouting whale! This little display followed his "Evolution of Swimming!"

George Gordon Hyde who has been around and performing aquatic stunts longer than he would like to remember yelled to me, the announcer, as he jumped into the pool to do his "stick" as he called it. "And don't try this at home folks". After swimming across the pool under water he performed the human fly trick, without the aid of mask or equipment, George walked up the side of the pool, smoking a pipe!

Please don't ask me how he did it..... I announce only, with no questions asked or answered.

The show continued with remarkable performances by the famous and not so famous. Weissmuller and some of the swimmers that worked in the Tarzan movies were introduced, and Johnny also described the water antics of Adolph Kiefer, Olympic champion backstroker. Fort Lauderdale's champion life guard team, under the direction of Lucky Jordan, performed a unique three-man line and can rescue race. Vic Sobles, famous Ice Follies clown diving performer brought the house down with his shenanigans on the 3-meter. This act was followed by world champion spring-board and tower divers. George Hery and Dick Kimball both showing us triple somersaults on the trampoline. Soon after Bill Barton was racing Demetri Rebikoff's Pegasus submarine, in an underwater race.

Two hours never went by any faster as everyone screamed in delight, one act after another.

Just about one week later, ground breaking ceremonies took place, and the new museum between the pools and the Intracoastal Waterway was underway!



Ted Keller with his mosaic on the pool deck

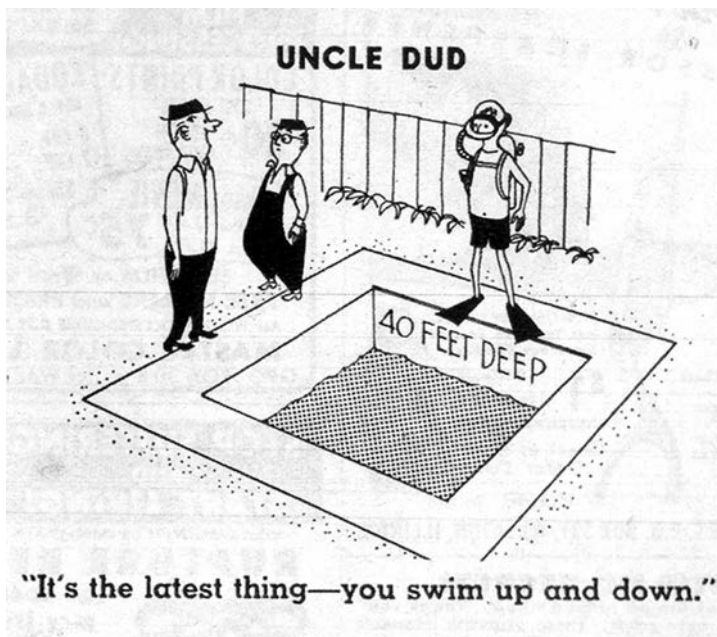
The 1939 World's Fair

As I recall, my two friends, Drexler and Fanning, joined me on a day trip to the New York World's Fair. I had Fanning convinced that I ordered the cab and would gladly take care of the fare. He was very impressed as we glided across the bridge in the back seat of the fancy yellow cab, until big mouth Drexler told him that my Dad was driving. But I got even!

Even at my tender age, although with little talent, I was impressed with aquatics. So on our arrival, I headed my motley crew of three to Billy Rose's Aquacade and the famous Aquafemmes. Next to the fancy diving, this group of about 30 young ladies pleased me the most. "They are called synchronized swimmers," I informed my two buddies. "Where's Weissmuller and Buster Crabbe", they asked, being too young to appreciate the young beauties splashing around in the Olympic sized pool. Not even the most famous, Eleanor Holm, star of the extravaganza could sway them from the questions. "Where's Tarzan and Flash Gordon?" (Johnny and Buster!) And would you believe almost 50 years later, my daughter, Meg sent me a picture of herself with two aquatic greats, one being, Eleanor Holm!



Keller hanging his mosaic tiles in ISHOF's auditorium entrance.



Visitors to the “Hall”



Olympian Brendan Hansen (l) and brother Sean



Haverford School of Haverford, Pennsylvania

Since September of 2006 ISHOF has been offering a field trip to all schools in Broward County. The educational program includes three parts: A guided museum tour where the kids learn about the history, present and future of swimming and a beach and pool safety syllabus, where the students are introduced to basic water safety and rescue skills. They are introduced to water safety personnel and inspired to learn to swim.



In October we had our first field trip of home schoolers (age 4-10) to the museum



At the museum the kids are enjoying a Disney video about water safety



Cape Henry College, Virginia Beach, VA



On the beach lifeguard Gio explains the functions of the rescue and tournament boat



The Club

Marriott's
HARBOR BEACH
RESORT & SPA

IF YOU LOVE THE BEACH, BUT NOT THE CROWDS

The Club at Marriott's Harbor Beach Resort & Spa is a private escape offering recreation, spa pampering and social events that cater to both adults and the family.

We invite you to call **954-765-3022** to participate in our special VIP "Member for a Day" program.

Experience for yourself all the unique benefits The Club at Marriott's Harbor Beach has to offer.

IT'S THE MARRIOTT WAY.SM

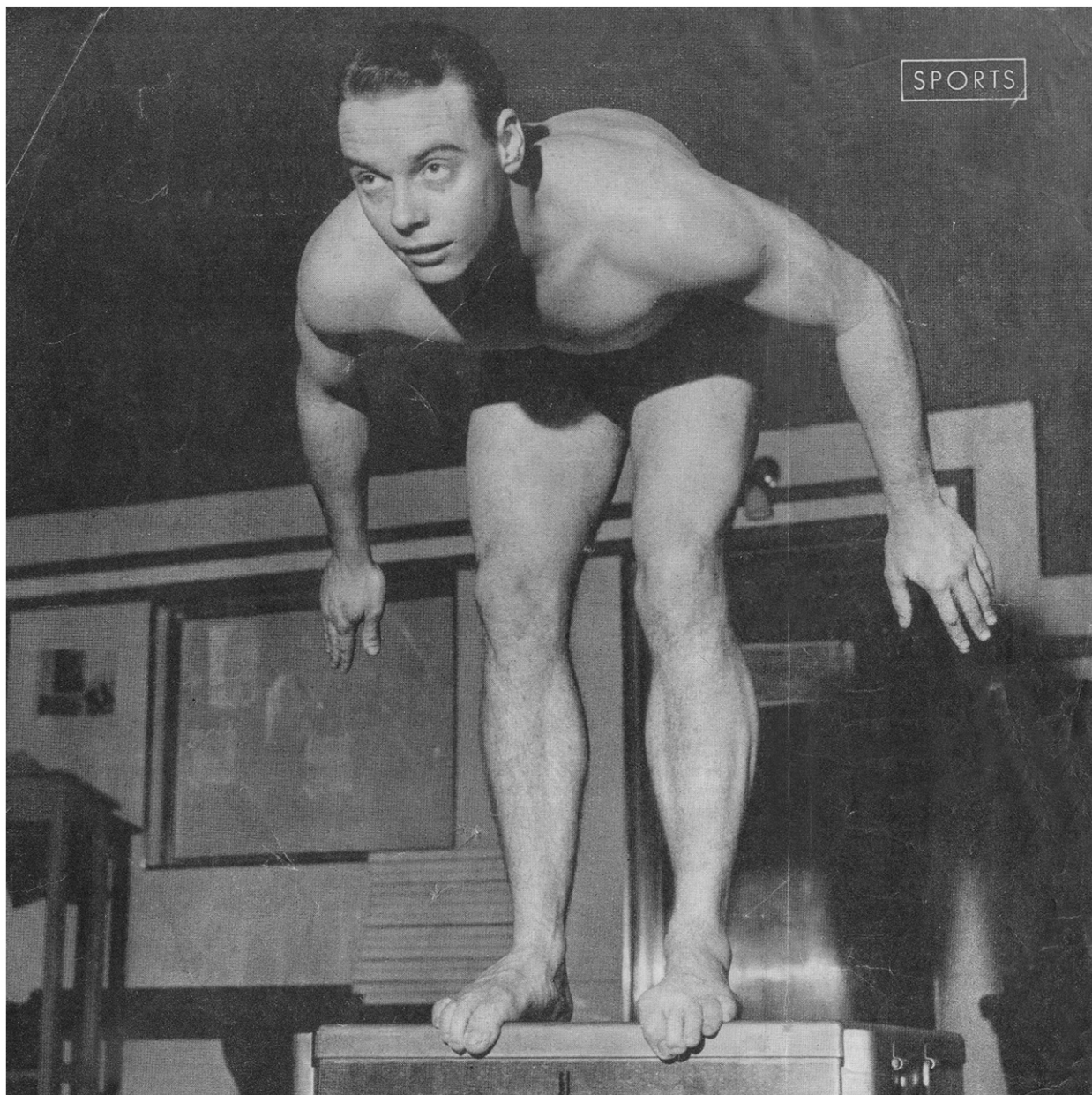
***Special Bonus:**

*On your VIP day, enjoy a **20% discount off spa services and a 20% discount at any of our restaurants, including acclaimed 3030 Ocean.***

**VIP "Member for a Day" appointments and your private tour are based upon availability. Please call 48 hours in advance to secure appointment. Spa services and/or restaurant visit must occur on day of tour to receive your Special Bonus discount. A one-time-only opportunity.*

**The Club at Marriott's Harbor Beach
Resort & Spa**

**3030 Holiday Drive, Fort Lauderdale, FL
www.marriottharborbeach.com**



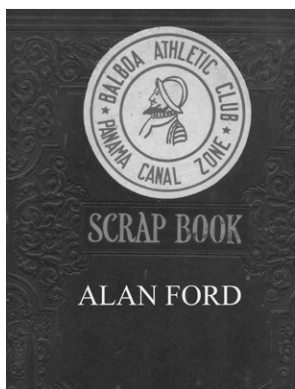
Alan Ford is only 5 ft., 9 1/2 in. tall and weighs 170 lbs., but swimming has given him the powerful back and shoulder development of a much bigger man.

ALAN FORD OF YALE

THE SWIMMING CHAMPION MAKES A NEW WORLD RECORD BEFORE GRADUATING

Alan Robert Ford is the fastest short-distance swimmer in the world today. In his three years at Yale University, from which he graduated last week, he has equaled or broken 42 records. At 21 he has already swum 100 yards and 100 meters faster than any other human in history. Easy going, mild mannered Alan Ford was born and brought up at Balboa in the Canal Zone, where even the smallest towns have two or three swimming pools. His parents persuaded him to duck for candy bars when he was 3 years old, had him breaking local records when he entered Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania (LIFE, March 20, 1939).

Drilled by famed Swimming Coach "King John" Miller, Ford outswam Yalermen even then. At Yale he practically lived with Coach Robert J.H. Kiphuth and was meticulously trained up to his peak. Ford, who became captain, and his teammates won every dual meet except the last one, when a war-rich West Point team beat them 44-31. But a week later, before enrolling at Columbia University Midshipmen's School, Alan Ford swam a new record of 49.4 seconds for 100 yards in Yale's 20 yard pool, four-tenths of a second faster than Johnny Weissmuller did it 17 years ago.



In the Archives of the International Swimming Hall of Fame

In February of 2007, Alan Ford became the latest honoree to donate his scrapbook to the Henning Library. Bruce Wigo had a chance to visit Alan and reminisce with him about his career as one of the great sprint swimmers of all time. For the complete interview and to see more photos, see "exhibits" at www.ishof.org

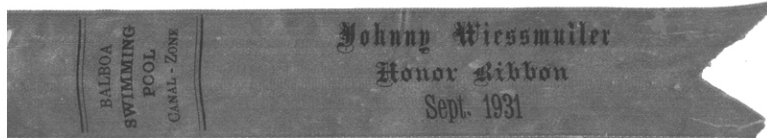
BW: Where and when did you learn to swim?

AF: I grew up in the Panama Canal Zone. My father worked for the Canal Zone as did his father before him. My grandfather was a locomotive engineer who moved to Panama in 1907 to help build the Canal. He was given a couple of medals from President Roosevelt. I don't remember when I started swimming, but swimming was an important part of life in the Canal Zone. There were so many rivers, lakes, beaches, and every town had a pool. All the kids swam and we had a coach who really knew how

to keep us interested in swimming. He organized a lot of meets and he would go around and get businesses to give us prizes, like samples of toothpaste and soap. There were also a lot of famous people passing through the Canal, and he made sure we got to meet them, like Clark Gable and Johnny Weissmuller. In 1931 Weissmuller and Stubby Kruger passed through the canal on their way to Hollywood. I was eight years old at the time and remember winning a ribbon, given to me by Weissmuller himself. Weissmuller and Stubby Kruger also put on an exhibition of swimming and the comedy routine that I later saw them perform at the Billy Rose Aquacade in 1939. That was very special.



The Balboa Canal Zone swim team circa 1930, aboard the USS Constitution as it passed through the Panama Canal. Alan Ford is front row, second from the left.



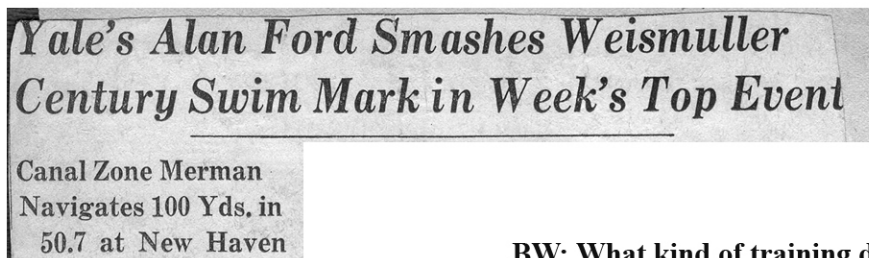
That's me in my navy uniform with Sir Frank Beaurepaire, Lord Mayor of Melbourne and Bob Kiphuth.

BW: You swam for Bob Kiphuth at Yale, what was he like?

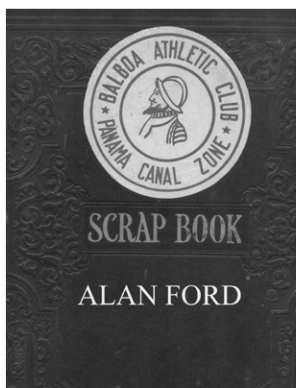
AF: Bob Kiphuth was a very learned, self-educated man. I had a great rapport with Bob. He was a prolific reader and was knowledgeable on almost every subject: art, architecture, history and psychology. He was always surrounded by interesting people and exposed us to them, like Dr. Clement Fry, Head of Psychiatric Medicine at Yale or Sir Frank Beaurepaire, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Australia. I'm not sure what his background was in swimming. His expertise was in physical conditioning and he was a tough taskmaster. He was also a great motivator. If he told you could do something, you believed him and this just wasn't in the pool. Bob was a great coach because he always stressed that there was more to life than swimming. If someone on the team wasn't doing well in the classroom, he would point to some former great Yale athlete (usually a football player) who tried to live on their sports laurels after graduating and ended up a failure.

BW: Weissmuller's 100 yard record of :51 seconds stood for 16 years and although tied four times, was never broken. Was it a psychological barrier? And what was it like to break his record?

AF: Well, first of all, I didn't think of it as a barrier. Bob Kiphuth and I both felt it was just a matter of time before I broke the record and that I was capable of going under :50, which I eventually did. But having met Weissmuller as a youngster and because he was a movie star and so famous, breaking his record was very satisfying.



BW: What kind of training did you do while you were at Yale?

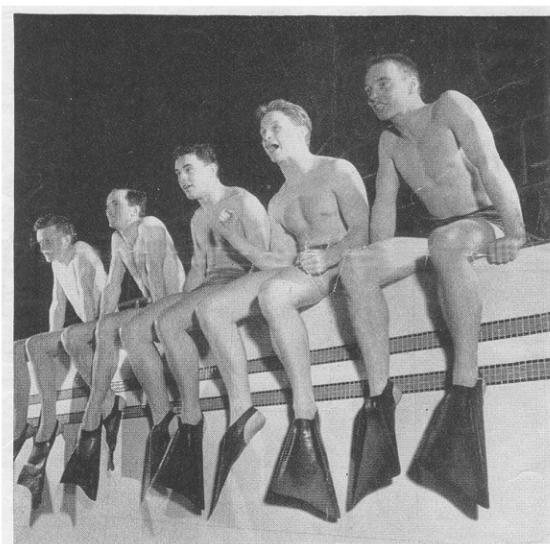


AF: We'd start each season with 6 weeks of dry land work using medicine balls, pulleys, running and calisthenics. Kiphuth's dry land program was intense and it got us in great shape before we got in the water. We didn't swim during this period. Our swim workouts were nothing like they do today in terms of distance, but when we swam we swam all out. And our practices were never dull. Kiphuth was an innovator and we did something new and different every day. We only trained one and a half hours a day, but when we left

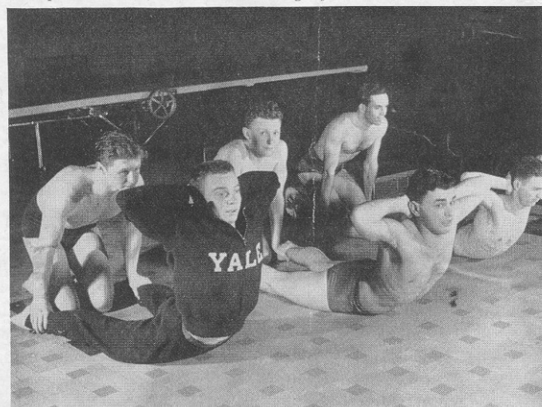
in the gym or the pool we were exhausted.

BW: After you graduated from Yale in 1945, what type of training did you do to prepare for the 1948 Olympic Games?

AF: I didn't train. I got married the day after I graduated and took a job with Carrier Air Conditioning in Syracuse, NY. I didn't get in the water again until February of 1948, after Carrier assigned me to do some research for them at Yale. When I arrived in New Haven I went to see Kiphuth. I had always wanted to go the Olympics but I was in terrible shape and weighed just 130 pounds. Even so, Kiphuth believed he could get me in shape to make the Olympic team and win a gold medal. Bob started me out with dry land exercises to re-build my muscle strength and gain weight. Two months later, I finished



Ford (right) and teammates. Rubber flippers on feet are used to teach swimmers to keep ankles limber, also to exercise the legs by increased resistance to the water.



Dry-land exercises are an integral part of Kiphuth's training regimen. This exercise strengthens the trunk and back muscles. Object is to stretch as high as possible.



1948 Olympic medalists in the 100 meter freestyle at the 1948 Olympic Games. L to R: Alan Ford, USA (silver), Wally Ris, USA (gold) and Alex Janey, France (bronze).



Alan was featured in a "True Sport" comic article in 1948.



Left: Bev and Alan Ford at their condominium in Sarasota, Florida in March, 2007.

second to Wally Ris in the Nationals. But I almost didn't make to London. In those days, we got no financial support and I ate as cheap as possible. I came down with tomame poisoning two days before the Olympic trials and was throwing up for two days. Fortunately I finished third in the trials and made it to London and the Olympic Games with just 6 months of training.



International Swimming Hall of Fame Preservation & Digitization Project

April 21, 2007 Status Report

The International Swimming Hall of Fame Preservation and Digitization Project (PDP) began in July, 2006. Simply put, the mission of the PDP is to preserve the history and legacy of the history of swimming and offer broad public access to at-risk materials. The PDP will focus on at-risk films, videos, photos, scrap books and rare books in ISHOF archive, preserving these materials for future generations of swimming enthusiasts. To date the following items have been preserved in a digital format by existing ISHOF staff and volunteers:

Audio Tape - Oral History (to CD-Rom)

Eleanor Holm
Adolph Kiefer
Sammy Lee
Helen Meany
Elizabeth (Betty) Becker Pinkston
Dorothy Poynton
Aileen Riffin
Christine von Saltza

Film and Video (to DVD)

1901 Atlantic City Beach Scene
1932 1959 various Universal Newsreels
1933 Japanese newsreel of USA Japan Exchange in Tokyo
1933 Kipputh film team training in Tokyo
1935 Bob Kipputh Stroke Film analysis
1935 American and Japanese training sessions
1938 Double Diving (Dutch Smith and Farid Samaika)
1938 German National Swimming Championships
1938 German Water Polo Instructional Film
1944 Blue Winners (documentary on Bob Kipputh's Yale program)
1948 Japanese National Championships (In Japanese)
1948 Olympic Diving
1948 Olympic Games
1948 2004 Bud Greenspan aquatic shorts
1952 Olympic Games (3 DVDs)
1956 FINA Olympic Film (Swimming and Diving)
1959 Australia's Record Breakers
1960 Rome Olympics
1963 AAU Men's and Women's National Championships
1965 Wheaties' Feature on Donna deVarona

International Swimming Hall of Fame Preservation & Digitization Project (Continued)

Film and Video (to DVD) Continued

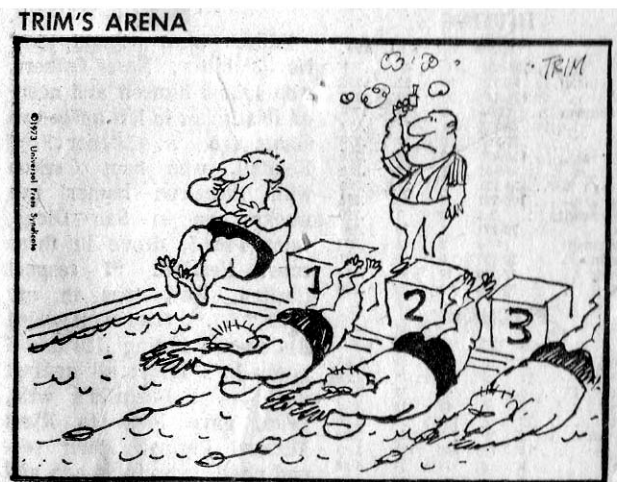
- 1965 Wheaties' Feature on Pat McCormick
- 1965 Wheaties' Feature Don Schollander
- 1965 Wheaties' Feature Carin Cone
- 1965 Championship Swimming (Documentary about George Haines)
- 1966 USA Water Polo Instructional with Burt Lancaster
- 1968 Olympic Swimming
- 1968 Olympic Water Polo highlights
- 1976 Olympic Water Polo
- 1976 Olympic Trials Swimming

Scrapbooks (scanned to digital format)

- Sybil Bauer
- Buster Crabbe
- Peter Desjardins
- Alan Ford
- Eleanor Holm
- Aileen Riggan
- Harold Dutch Smith
- Helen Wainwright
- Johnny Weissmuller
- Honoree Photo Archive
- 175 honoree photo archives and counting

Oversize Posters

- 1928 Swim for Health
- Steve Brodie
- Bathing Beauty (Esther Williams)
- Easy to Love (Esther Williams)



Reflections of Florida Style



Like nowhere else, there's a style to this town. It's fresh. It's free. It's lively. Yet sophisticated. And it's what you'll see reflected in the grand Galleria at Fort Lauderdale, as the promise of a truly world class shopping experience becomes an exquisite reality.

Celebrate the good life.



In our lavish Palm Court, you'll dine Florida style at an inviting array of enticing restaurants...many exclusive to the area. The Capital Grille, Seasons 52, P.F. Chang's, Blue Martini, Piazza di Giorgio and Mama Sbarros.

Shop at an exciting array of the world's most desirable and sophisticated shops... Neiman Marcus, Saks Fifth Avenue, Ann Taylor, Coach, Abercrombie & Fitch, Teavana, Apple, Williams-Sonoma, Cole Haan, Swarovski, J.Crew and Jos. A. Bank, to name a few.



The grand Galleria...true world class shopping...and an unerring feel for the high life in Fort Lauderdale.

2414 East Sunrise Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304
Monday-Saturday 10am to 9pm; Sunday Noon to 6pm; 954-564-1015

www.galleriamall-fl.com


GALLERIA
FORT LAUDERDALE



We're behind you.

Toyota congratulates the 2007 International Swimming Hall of Fame Honorees.
We're behind you all the way.

TOYOTA
moving forward
toyota.com/usa