

BLACK OLYMPIC BOXERS: 1904-1984

- 1904-1916 -

There were no black American boxers in the 1904 Olympics (the first year boxing competition was held in the "modern" Olympics) nor in the 1906, 1908, or the 1912 Games. World War I cancelled the 1916 Olympic Games.

The Olympics in 1906 were held at Athens, Greece and had been classed as "unofficial." The United States did not send any boxers to London in 1908. In 1912 boxing was not an Olympic event because the Olympics were held in Stockholm and Swedish law prohibited the sport. (But by 1924 apparently the law was repealed as Sweden sent a boxing team to the Olympics that year.)

- 1920 -

Antwerp, Belgium in 1920 saw the first black American boxer as a member of the USA's Olympic boxing team.

Benjamin Ponteau was described by The New York Times reporter as "a long, lean, heavy-hitting, Negro lightweight." Representing St. Christopher's Athletic Club in New York City, Ponteau was entered in the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union Olympic tryouts at Brooklyn's 23rd Regiment Armory on July 1, 1920.

These tryouts would eventually send fighters to join twenty-six other nations and some 2,700 athletes. But two competing nations of previous Olympiads, Germany and Austria, (as were all enemies of the Allies in the war), would be barred from participation.

Lightweights competing at the trials were Benjamin Ponteau, Samuel Mosberg, Frank Cassidy, and Eddie Crozier. Ponteau decisioned Crozier in three rounds and Mosberg decisioned Cassidy in three rounds. In the finals, Ponteau was narrowly edged by Mosberg in a close, "hard fought" three round contest.

In the second Metropolitan AAU Olympic tryouts at the 23rd Regiment Armory, on July 12, 1920, the following lightweights were entered: Benjamin Ponteau, Sergeant Daniel Twomey of the U.S. Army, Peter Pagames, Samuel Mosberg of the Pastime Athletic Club, F.A. Duarte of the U.S. Navy, Robert Dinimore of Boston, Frank Cassidy of the Ozaman Athletic Club, and George Brown of the Meadowbrook Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

The New York Times reported on the match between Ponteau and Pagames: "The quickest knockout of the evening was scored by Benny Ponteau of the St. Christopher's A.C., who sent

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Peter Pagames of the Beverly, Mass. YMCA to sleep after exactly one minute and eight seconds of fighting. Pagames side-stepped an earlier attack of the Negro boxer but shortly afterwards encountered a right to the jaw and was counted out by referee Tom Smith."

Ponteau later decisioned in three rounds, Sergeant Daniel Twomey of the U.S. Army.

Samuel Mosberg of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York, decisioned in three rounds, F.A. Duarte of the U.S. Navy - and also beat via a decision, Robert Dinimore of East Boston.

Frank Cassidy of the Ozaman Athletic Club, won in three rounds a decision over George Brown of the Meadowbrook Athletic Club of Philadelphia.

In the semi-finals and finals the next night, Samuel Mosberg decisioned Sergeant E.U. Fowler of the U.S. Army. Frank Cassidy won a controversial three round contest over Benjamin Ponteau and decisioned Mosberg in the finals.

The Olympic boxing team was announced on July 18, 1920 (and later announced in the papers):

Flyweights	(112 pounds):	Peter Zivic, Frank De Genero, John Lessor.
Bantamweights	(118 pounds):	Edward Hartman, Maurice Herschman, Steven Wallace.
Featherweights	(126 pounds):	Jack Zivic, George Etzell, Sam Vogel.
Lightweights	(135 pounds):	Frank Cassidy, Benjamin Ponteau, Sam Mosberg.
Welterweights	(147 pounds):	William Clark, Fred Colberg, Sidney Loog.
Middleweights	(160 pounds):	Sam Lagonia, Lt. Joseph Cranston, S. Murchie.
Light Heavyweights	(175 pounds):	Eddie Eagan, Ted Sneider, Edwin Schell.
Heavyweights	(over 175 pounds):	William Spengler, John Grant, Lt. Samuel Stewart.

There were twenty-four boxers on the 1920 U.S. Olympic team including eight alternates. Alternates were selected for the Olympic team but seldom used except in the case of

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an injury (before a match) to a fellow team member in his weight classification.

Benjamin Ponteau was designated an alternate - and it may have been for political reason. The Union of South Africa was appearing in its first Olympics and had a fighter, Richard Breland, competing in the same classification as Ponteau.

America won three gold medals (Sam Mosberg won the gold in the lightweight class) and one bronze medal in the 1920 Olympics.

- 1924 -

There were no black Americans on the boxing team in the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris, France. However, Douglas Lewis, a black Canadian welterweight, defeated the American Hugh Haggerty and went on to win a bronze medal.

The American 1924 Olympic boxing team won two gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

Jackie Fields, nee Jacob Finkelstein, who as an Olympic featherweight won a gold medal, went on to win the world welterweight title on March 25, 1929 via a ten round decision over Young Jack Thompson.

- 1928 -

There were no black Americans on the 1928 Olympic boxing team at Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The American team returned home with two silver medals and one bronze medal.

- 1932 -

The 1932 Olympics was held in Los Angeles, California. A stellar performance was turned in by a black member of the track and field team.

Eddie Tolan won a gold medal each in the 100 and 200 meter dashes, and in each event set an Olympic record. Tolan's 10.3 seconds in the 100 meter dash broke Great Britain's Harold Abrahams' record of 10.6 seconds set in 1924

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and Tolan's 21.2 seconds in the 200 meter dash broke his countryman Archie Hahn's record of 21.6 set at the 1904 Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri.

Born in Denver, Colorado, Thomas Edward Tolan, 24, and 5'7" tall, attended the University of Michigan. However in 1932 blacks from "colored" colleges and universities were being ignored for berths on Olympic squads.

The New York Times of June 2, 1932 headline read:

"Johns Hopkins Ruling Bars Negro Athletes
Four Entered for South Atlantic Field Trials Will Not be
Allowed to Compete"

The four athletes were Russell Sterling and Alfonso Cottman, a sprinter and a hurdler, from the predominantly black Morgan College in Baltimore, Maryland and Calvin Johnson (a hurdler) and Roland Butko (a discus thrower), from St. Paul's College, also a predominantly black school, located at Lawrenceville, Virginia.

When reporters went to the head of the institution about the banning of the black athletes, Dr. Joseph Sweetman Ames, 68, president of Johns Hopkins University, unconcernedly said: "Those things don't come before me."

George Williams of Hampton Institute, was the first track and field athlete from a black college allowed a tryout; it was at Palo Alto, California.

There were four black members of the American Olympic track and field team. Three, Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, and Edward Gordon, were from colleges that were predominantly white. A fourth, Cornelius Johnson, was a Los Angeles high school student.

There were no black Americans on the 1932 Olympic boxing team.

- 1936 -

At Berlin, Germany, in 1936, while the incomparable Jesse Owens was reaping acclaim from an international audience, another black American would win the first ever medal by a member of his race on a boxing team.

There were sixteen members of the 1936 U.S. Olympic boxing team including five blacks.

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Arthur Oliver, heavyweight, lost his first match via a three round decision to Sweden's Olle Tandberg. (Tandberg would go on to win the International Boxing Union (IBU) European Heavyweight Championship via a 15 round decision over Karel Sys on May 30, 1943.)

James Clark Atkinson, middleweight, decisioned Bruno Ahlberg of Finland. But in the quarter-finals, Poland's Henryk Chmielewski won a three round decision.

Jack Wilson, bantamweight, won decisions over Leonardo Gulle of Argentina and Alfredo Petrone of Uruguay. In the quarter-finals, Wilson knocked out in one round, Oscar de Larrazabal of the Philippines. Wilson won a decision over Fidel Ortiz of Mexico in the semi-finals. However, in the finals, Wilson was decisioned in three rounds by Italy's Ulderico Sergo.

Wilson, 18, the first black American to win a medal in Olympic boxing, was born in Spencer, North Carolina. His amateur record was 50 wins and only one loss, with the lone loss being in the Olympic finals.

Neither of the alternates, Willis Johnson, heavyweight, or Howell King, welterweight, were called upon.

The 1936 Olympic boxing team won only one silver medal and one bronze medal with Jack Wilson the only American to make it to the finals. Louis Daniel Lauria, flyweight, won a bronze medal.

- 1940-1944 -

The 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games were cancelled because of the war.

- 1948 -

There were sixteen members of the 1948 American Olympic boxing team that went to London including an all-time high of eight blacks, four of whom were named as alternates.

Washington Jones, middleweight of the U.S. Navy, whose home was in Lovejoy, Illinois, lost his first fight to A. Cavignac of Belgium via a second round disqualification.

Horace Herring, welterweight, decisioned in three

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rounds: Belgium's E. Bombart, Ireland's P. Foran, Argentina's Eladio Herrera, and South Africa's Douglas Du Preez. In the finals, Herring lost to Czechoslovakia's Julius Torma via a three round decision.

Horace Herring, 26, All-Navy welterweight champion and a steward at the San Diego Naval Air Station, was from St. Augustine, Florida.

In viewing the Americans' performances, the London Times commented caustically: "America's well-fancied team, every one of whom had won at least 10 trial contests before being selected, after all sent only one boxer, H. Herring, a coloured welter, into a finals."

Wallace "Bud" Smith, lightweight, from Cincinnati, decided in three rounds, Chile's Eduard Cornejo Diaz and Argentina's Manuel Lopez. In the quarter-finals Smith knocked out Brazil's Ralph Benedito Zumbano but lost in the semi-finals to Belgium's Joseph Vissers via decision. In a rare chance to fight again for a medal after a loss, Smith and Svend Wad were to battle for third place but the American was unable to compete and lost to the Danish fighter by default. Although failing to win a medal in 1948, Wallace "Bud" Smith on June 29, 1955 won a 15 round decision over James Carter to win the world lightweight title.

Edward R. Johnson, a featherweight on leave from the 13th Army Air Force in Japan, knocked out Colin Goslin of New Zealand in the third round, decided Uruguay's Basilio Alves in three rounds but was outpointed in three rounds by South Africa's Dennis Shepherd.

Alternates Norvel Lee, heavyweight; Frank Daniels, middleweight; and James Mitchell, bantamweight were not needed.

- 1952 -

There were fourteen members of the 1952 American Olympic boxing team that sailed for Helsinki, Finland - including an all-time high of eleven black members on the team.

In 1952 the light welterweight (139 pounds) class was added along with the light middleweight (156 pounds) class. (If this class had not been added in 1952 one of the all-time battles would possibly have been engaged in between Floyd Patterson and Laszlo Papp of Hungary - for both would have possibly met as middleweights.)

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It was in 1952 that Ed Sanders, heavyweight, and four of his teammates finally struck gold.

Sanders, an All-Navy heavyweight champion, 6'3 1/2" and 220 pounds, knocked out Switzerland's Hans Jost in one round; Italy's Giacomo Di Segni in three rounds; and South Africa's Andries Nieman in two rounds. In the finals Sweden's Ingemar Johansson was disqualified in the second round against Sanders because of his "inactivity in the ring."

The London Times commented on the disqualification:

"The only sour note of the night came in the heavyweight bout when Sanders won on a second round disqualification of Ingemar Johansson of Sweden. The 19-year-old Swede just refused to fight. He ran and ran and ran.... The officials were so disgusted with the Swede's actions - the cause of a piercing din of whistles and boos - that they declared there would be no second place and Johansson would not get a silver medal."

However, Ingemar Johansson went on to win the world heavyweight title on June 26, 1959 from Floyd Patterson. (The International Olympic Committee (IOC) finally awarded the forty-nine-year-old and long retired Johansson his silver medal in 1982.)

Hayes Edward Sanders, 21, was born in Los Angeles and had attended Idaho State University. The college had an excellent boxing team, and it was then that Ed Sanders took up the sport. An outstanding athlete, Sanders also competed in the decathlon and played football at Idaho State.

Norvel Lee, light heavyweight (he had been an alternate in 1948 as a heavyweight) decisioned in three rounds France's Claude Arnaiz, Poland's Tadeusz Grzelak, and Finland's Harry Siljander. In the finals Lee won the gold medal with a three round decision over Argentina's Antonio Pacenza.

Norvel LaFollette Ray Lee, 28, in 1953 earned a B.S. degree in the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University in Washington, D.C. He won the "outstanding boxer" award at the Olympics and was called by officials, coaches, and trainers, "the perfect Olympic boxer."

Floyd Patterson, 17, middleweight, born in Waco, N.C. knocked out Romania's Vasile Tita in the first round for the gold medal. To get to the finals, Patterson had decisioned France's Omar Tebakka in three rounds, knocked out Holland's Leonardus Jansen in one round, and the Swedish fighter Stig K.O. Sjolín, was disqualified in the third round against Patterson (the third Swedish boxer to lose by either default

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or disqualification in the 1952 Olympics).

Four years after the 1952 Olympic Games on November 30, 1956, Patterson knocked out Archie Moore to win the world heavyweight title. The title had been vacated upon the retirement of Rocky Marciano in 1956.

Charles Adkins, light welterweight, stopped Leif Hansen of Norway in 45 seconds of round one, and decisioned in three rounds South Africa's Alexander Webster and Venezuela's Salomon Carrizales. In the semi-finals, Adkins decisioned Italy's Bruno Visintin. And in the finals, Adkins decisioned the Soviet Union's Viktor Mednov - the first boxing match in the Olympics between fighters from the USA and the USSR.

Adkins, 20, was a National Collegiate Athletic Association champion from San Jose State.

Louis Gage, 24, welterweight from San Francisco, knocked out France's Ali Belkacem but lost a three round decision to Czechoslovakia's Julius Torma.

Edson Brown, featherweight, was a 17-year-old high school lad from New York who decisioned India's Benoy Bose and Romania's Gheorghe Ilie but in the quarter-final round was defeated by France's Joseph Ventaja by decision.

David Moore, bantamweight, fighting out of Springfield, Ohio, won a three round decision over Germany's Egon Schidan and was himself beaten via decision by Korean Joon Ho Kang. But Moore, 18 in 1952, went on to win the world featherweight title from Hogan "Kid" Bassey on March 18, 1959 in Los Angeles.

Nate Brooks, flyweight, 19, from Cleveland, decisioned Finland's Risto Lukkonen, Argentina's Alfred Zima, Romania's Mircea Dobrescu and South Africa's William Toweel.

Toweel, 18, came from a family of boxers - Vic, Jimmy and Frazer. Vic Toweel, 23, won the world bantamweight title on May 31, 1950. William would go on to win the Commonwealth lightweight title on June 16, 1956 over Johnny van Rensburg of South Africa.

In the finals, Nate Brooks decisioned in three rounds Germany's Edgar Basel.

Ellsworth "Spider" Webb, light middleweight from St. Louis, lost his first fight by a second round knockout to Laszlo Papp of Hungary. Papp went on to win the gold medal. The Hungarian fighter had not been beaten in four years, and in 1948 as a 22 year old Olympian, won his first gold medal

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in the middleweight classification.

Joseph Reynolds, light welterweight, and Ernest "Tony" Anthony, light middleweight, were alternates.

American blacks had gone into the 1952 Olympic Games without ever having won a gold medal in boxing. They emerged with a total of five gold medals! The medalists and classifications follow:

Hayes Edward Sanders, heavyweight
 Norvel LaFollette Ray Lee, light heavyweight
 Floyd Patterson, middleweight
 Charles Adkins, light welterweight
 Nathan Eugene Brooks, flyweight

The London Times commented about the American team on August 4, 1952:

"The success of the five Americans, all of them Negroes, could be explained by their clear superiority as boxers, backed up by a stiff punch and a ringcraft of a quality seldom seen in the amateur ring.... Patterson, the middleweight, who at 18 years of age, already has an impressive record accounted for (Vasile) Tita of Rumania inside of one round."

It would be twenty-four years (and six Olympiads) before America would again have as fine a boxing team.

- 1956 -

There were ten members of the 1956 U.S. Olympic boxing team at Melbourne, Australia including four blacks.

James Felton Boyd, light heavyweight, did not fight until the quarter-final round. He then decisioned in three rounds, Argentina's Rodolfo Diaz and Russia's Romoualdas Murauskas. In the finals, Boyd won a three round decision over Romania's Gheorghe Negrea.

Boyd, 25, born in Rocky Mount, N.C., was an All-Service light middleweight champion in 1955 and 1956.

Jose Torres, light middleweight, decisioned Peter Read of Australia, Italy's Franco Scisciani, and Great Britain's John McCormack. In the finals, Hungary's Laszlo Papp gained a close three round decision over Torres.

Papp was the first fighter in the history of the

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Olympics to win a gold medal in three consecutive Games. In the 1948 Olympics he had won a gold medal in the middleweight classification; in 1952 and 1956 he won in the light middleweight class.

Jose Luis Torres, 20, was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico and was a member of the U.S. Army when he made the Olympic boxing team. On March 30, 1965, Torres knocked out Willie Pastrano to win the world light heavyweight title.

Joseph Shaw, light welterweight, decisioned Australian Max Carlos before losing in three rounds to Henry Loubscher of South Africa.

Harry Floyd Smith, featherweight, failed to make the weight limit (125 pounds) and was disqualified.

The 1956 American Olympic boxing team won two gold medals and one silver medal. Pete Rademacher, white heavyweight, also won a gold medal.

- 1960 -

There were ten members of the 1960 U.S. Olympic boxing team including seven blacks.

The 1960 Olympics in Rome, Italy showcased the talents of track great Wilma Rudolph to an international audience. But the world also saw the unveiling of a brash, handsome, and extremely extroverted black fighter from Louisville, Kentucky. One Cassius Marcellus Clay.

The 18 year old light heavyweight knocked out Yvon Becaus of Belgium in the second round, decisioned Russia's Guennadiy Chatkov, and "narrowly outpointed" the Australian Tony Madigan. In the finals Clay met Poland's Zbigniew Pietrzykowski, 25, a veteran of 231 fights, and earned a unanimous (5-0) decision over the Polish fighter.

To land a spot on the team, Clay had won the Golden Gloves middleweight championship in 1959 and 1960. But he would become even better known as world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali. On February 25, 1964, Cassius Clay (who for religious reasons changed his name shortly thereafter), beat Charles "Sonny" Liston to win the heavyweight title.

Edward Crook, middleweight, knocked out G. Odreman of Venezuela in the first round, decisioned Uganda's Peter Odhiambo in three, knocked out Taiwan's Lo Pu Chang in three rounds and Romania's Ion Monea in two. In the finals, Crook

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won a decision over Poland's Tadeusz Walasek, 24, a veteran of 291 fights. Crook, 31, was a sergeant stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, who had lost in the finals of the 1956 Olympic trials to Jose Torres.

Wilbert James McClure, light middleweight, decisioned Uganda's Francis Nyangweso, Argentina's Celedonio Lima, and Russia's Boris Lagutin. McClure won the gold medal with a decision over Italy's Carmelo Bossi. McClure, 21, from Toledo, Ohio, had won the 1959 Pan-American Games gold medal as well as the 1959 and 1960 National AAU championships.

Quincy Daniels, 18, light welterweight from Seattle, decisioned Bulgaria's Alexandre Mitzev, Great Britain's Bobby Kelsey, and the United Arab Republic's Sayed Elnahas. In the semi-finals, Czechoslovakia's Bohumil Nemecek won a decision over Daniels who had to settle for a bronze medal. Clement Quartey of Ghana, won the silver medal when he was defeated by Nemecek in the finals.

Phil Baldwin, welterweight knocked out Luxembourg's Rene Grun in one round and decisioned Switzerland's Max Meier but lost to Great Britain's James Lloyd in the quarter-finals.

Harry Campbell, lightweight, decisioned Venezuela's Mario Romero in three, knocked out Korea's Kwang Joo Lee in the second round, and was beaten via a decision in the quarter-finals by Italy's Sandro Lopopolo.

Percy Price, heavyweight, knocked out Australia's Ronald Taylor but was decisioned by Czechoslovakia's Josef Nemec.

The 1960 Olympic team brought home three gold medals and one bronze medal.

- 1964 -

In 1964 eight of the ten members of the American Olympic boxing were black.

The Olympics were held in Tokyo, Japan. The boxing ring was set up in the 5,000 seat skating and hockey rink in the Korakuen Ice Palace.

Joe Frazier, a twenty year old, 196 pound heavyweight from Philadelphia, had been a last minute substitute for Buster Mathis. Mathis, 19 and 298 pounds from Grand Rapids, Michigan, had sustained a broken knuckle in training. Frazier became the most famous alternate in the history of the Olympics.

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Ironically, Frazier also sustained a thumb injury. But he had the thumb heavily taped and literally fought with one hand in the finals. He knocked out Uganda's George Oywello in one round, and in the quarter-finals knocked out Australia's Athol McQueen also in one. Frazier gained a decision over Italy's Giuseppe "Bepi" Ros in the semi-finals and in the finals, with his thumb heavily taped, outpointed Hans Huber, a 30 year old, 6'3", 205 pound bus driver from Regensburg, Germany.

Just as former Olympians Ingemar Johansson, Floyd Patterson and Cassius Clay went on to win the world heavyweight title, so did Frazier.

Ronald Allen Harris, lightweight, 17, from Detroit, knocked out Fawzi Hassan of the United Arab Republic in the third round, and then defeated Japan's Kanemaru Shiratori and the Philippines' Rodolfo Arpon. In the semi-finals, Poland's Josef Grudzien won a three round decision over Harris.

Charles Brown, featherweight, decisioned Australia's John Hope, Cambodia's Soeun Khiru and Mexico's Jose Duran Aguirre. Brown was beaten in the semi-finals via a decision by Anthony Villaneuva of the Philippines. Brown, 25, was born in Cincinnati and earned a spot on the Olympic team by winning the AAU featherweight title and the final Olympic trials.

James Rosette, middleweight, and All-Navy champion for six years, received a bye for the first round of matches but lost in the second round of bouts to Joe Darkey of Ghana via three round decision.

Tolman Gibson, light middleweight, knocked out Thailand's Yot Thiancharden in two rounds, but Ghana's Eddie Davies decisioned him in three rounds.

Charles Ray Ellis, light welterweight, decisioned German Heiko Winter but lost a decision to Russia's Eugeny Frolov.

Maurice Frilot, 25, welterweight, was an All-Marine champion while stationed at Camp Pendleton, California. He was beaten in his first fight by Uganda's Ernest Mabwa on a three round decision.

Louis Harris Johnson, bantamweight, decisioned The Netherlands' Jan Huppen but Romania's Nicolae Puiu decisioned Johnson in his next bout.

America's 1964 Olympic boxing team won one gold and three bronze medals. Robert Carmody, white flyweight, won a bronze medal.

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- 1968 -

The Olympic Games in 1968 were held in Mexico City, Mexico. In 1968, another class, light flyweight (106 pounds) was added. There were eleven fighters on the U.S. Olympic team including nine blacks. Again the team was headed by a future world heavyweight champion; seven of the nine black fighters returned home with medals.

George Foreman, heavyweight, decisioned Poland's Lucjan Trela, and knocked out in succession, Romania's Ion Alexe in three and Italy's Giorgio Bambini in two rounds. Foreman continued his knockout onslaught into the finals with a second round knockout over Russia's Iones Chepulis.

Foreman, 19, was born in Houston. He came to the Olympics with only eighteen fights behind him, but in 1965 he had won the AAU title and in 1968, the Olympic trials. On January 22, 1973, Foreman became the fourth black former Olympian to win a world heavyweight title when he knocked out Joe Frazier in two rounds in Kingston, Jamaica.

Albert Robinson, 21, featherweight, and also a Texan, was born in Paris, Texas. He knocked out in succession, Great Britain's John Cheshire and the Filipino Teogenes Pelegrino each in two rounds, then decisioned the UAR's Abdelha Khallaf and Bulgaria's Ivan Michailov in three. In the finals, Robinson was "disqualified" for butting in the second round against Mexico's Antonio Roldan. Films of the fight failed to show the infraction against the home town fighter, and Robinson was allowed to keep his silver medal.

Alfred Jones, middleweight, decisioned Peru's Marcelo Quinones, Cuba's Raul Marrero and Bulgaria's Simeone Georgiev. In the semi-finals, Great Britain's Christopher Finnegan won a three round decision over Jones.

John Baldwin, light middleweight, decisioned Czechoslovakia's Vojtech Stantien, and Uruguay's Mario Benitez. Baldwin lost in the semi-finals by decision to Rolando Garbey of Cuba.

James R. Wallington, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, and at age 24 took a brilliant record of 76 wins and only two losses into the Olympic Games. Competing as a light welterweight, he knocked out Donato Cartagena of the Dominican Republic in one round. Uganda's Alex Odhiambo was beaten in three by Wallington as was Sa-Yong Kim of Korea. However, in the semi-finals, Cuba's Enrique Regueiferos won a decision over Wallington.

Ronnie Harris, lightweight, decisioned in three rounds:

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Korea's Chang-Kyl Lee, Great Britain's John Stracey, Uganda's Mohamed Muruli, and Romania's Calistrat Cutov. Harris, 20, and no relation to the 1964 bronze medal winner, Ronald Allen Harris, was the National AAU champion in 1966, 1967 and 1968. In the finals, he decisioned Poland's Josef Grudzien for the gold medal. Grudzien had defeated the other Ron Harris in the 1964 Olympics on his way to the gold in that year.

Harlan Marbley, light flyweight, decisioned Turkey's Fuat Temel and Nigeria's Gabriel Ogun. In the semi-finals, Venezuela's Francisco Rodriguez won over Marbley via decision.

The only blacks who returned from Mexico without medals were Samuel Goss, a bantamweight, and Arthur Redden, a light heavyweight.

The 1968 U.S. Olympic medal winners at a glance:

George Foreman, heavyweight, gold medal
 Alfred Jones, middleweight, bronze medal
 John Baldwin, light middleweight, bronze medal
 James Wallington, light welterweight, bronze medal
 Ronnie Harris, lightweight, gold medal
 Albert Robinson, featherweight, silver medal
 Harlan Marbley, light flyweight, bronze medal.

Some claimed that the United States should have had at least two more gold medal winners and that it was not coincidental that Mexico, who had never won a gold medal in boxing, was awarded two in 1968 in Mexico City.

- 1972 -

At Munich, Germany in 1972, a 6'5", 220 pound black Cuban, Teofilo Stevenson, was arguably the most impressive heavyweight of all the past Olympic heavyweight gold medal winners. Winners that included representatives from Great Britain (2), Norway (1), Argentina (3), Italy (1), Germany (1), and the United States (5), and now would include a representative from Cuba, who only sent its first boxing team to the Olympic Games some eight years before.

Stevenson, 20, from Las Tunas, Oriente, Cuba, had a powerful right hand that seemed to literally crumble an opponent. He knocked out in succession, Poland's Ludwig Denerys in one, America's Duane Bobick in three, and Germany's Peter Hussing in two rounds. Mercifully, Romania's Ion Alexe sustained a broken thumb in his semi-final win over Sweden's Hasse Thomsen and was unable to compete in the

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finals. Therefore, Stevenson was awarded the gold medal by "default". But winning by default was merely academic as Stevenson had knocked out Alexe before as well as Hussing and Thomsen.

There were eleven members of America's 1972 boxing team including seven blacks.

Raymond Russell, light heavyweight, knocked out Kenya's Steven Thega in two rounds, but Poland's Janusz Gortat won a three round decision over Russell.

Marvin Johnson, middleweight, decisioned Germany's Ewald Jarmer and Cuba's Alejandro Montaya. But Russia's Viatcheslav Lemechev knocked out Johnson in two rounds.

This was the first time an American black Olympian had been knocked out since Hungary's unorthodox southpaw stylist, Laszlo Papp, set-up Ellsworth "Spider" Webb for a knockout in two rounds in 1952.

Johnson, however, won a bronze medal. Born in Indianapolis, Johnson, 18, won the 1971 and 1972 AAU championships as well as the 1971 middleweight Golden Gloves crown. On December 2, 1978, Johnson won the World Boxing Council (WBC) light heavyweight title by knocking out Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia at Marsala, Sicily in the tenth round - the same Mate Parlov who had won the light heavyweight gold medal in 1972 with a two round knockout of Cuba's Gilberto Carrillo.

Reginald Jones, light middleweight, lost his first fight via a third round decision to Russia's Valeriy Tregubov.

"Sugar" Ray Seales, 20, was born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. He took an impressive 92-9 won-lost record to the 1972 Olympics. As a light welterweight, he decisioned in three rounds, East Germany's Ulrich Bayer, Ireland's James Montague, Cuba's Andres Molina and Yugoslavia's Zvonimir Vujin. In the finals for the gold medal, Seales decisioned Bulgaria's Anghei Anghelov in three rounds.

Louis Self, featherweight, won decisions over France's Maurice Apeang, and Greece's Angelo Theotokatos. But in the third round of the tournament, Self lost a three round decision to Hungary's Andras Botos.

Ricardo Carreras, bantamweight, knocked out Australia's Michael O'Brien in the third round and decisioned Mongolia's Bulan Ganbat. In the semi-finals, Mexico's Alfonso Zamora (the future world bantamweight champion) won a decision over Carreras. Ricardo Luis Carreras, 23, was the Inter-Service

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bantamweight champion representing the U.S. Air Force, and in 1969, 1971 and 1972 had won the AAU championship.

Davey Armstrong, light flyweight, won a three round decision over Turkey's Arif Dogru and then lost a decision to Spain's Enrique Rodriguez-Cal.

The American team returned home with one gold medal and three bronze medals from Germany. (Jesse Valdez, 25, a U.S. Army staff sergeant was the third bronze medalist.)

- 1976 -

The American 1972 Olympic boxing team was a mediocre one, but the 1976 squad was superb! There were eleven members of the U.S. Olympic boxing team and ten of them were black. Despite the spectre of Teofilo Stevenson hovering over the heavyweights, the American team returned from Montreal, Canada with five gold medals.

John Tate, heavyweight, decisioned Poland's Andrzej Biegalski and Germany's Peter Hussing in three rounds in the quarter-finals, (Tate having received a first round bye). But in the semi-finals he faced Teofilo Stevenson, and the Cuban crumbled the American in round one. Stevenson would go on to literally "crumble" all four of his opponents via knockouts. Tate tied for third place with Clarence Hill of Bermuda and each received a bronze medal.

Tate, 21, 6'4" and 230 pounds, was born in Marian City, Arkansas but made his home in Knoxville, Tennessee. He would go to win the World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight title by outpointing in 15 rounds, South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee on October 20, 1979.

Leon Spinks, 22, light heavyweight, knocked out Morocco's Abdellatif Fatihi in one round. He then decisioned in three rounds, Russia's Anatoly Klimanov, East Germany's Ottomar Sachse, and Poland's Janusz Gortat. In the finals, Spinks won the gold medal with a knockout in round three over Cuba's Sixto Soria. Not unlike former Olympians, Patterson, Clay, Frazier, and Foreman, Leon Spinks also went on to win the world heavyweight title.

However, compared to his older brother, who had five grueling battles, Michael Spinks, 19, from St. Louis, won his gold medal in only two fights. He drew a first round bye. His next opponent was scheduled to be Jean-Marie Emebe, a Cameroon boxer whose country joined in the boycott of the Games, and Spinks won that bout by default. Michael

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then beat Poland's Ryszard Pasiewicz in three rounds. In the semi-finals, Spinks' opponent, Alec Nastac of Romania, failed to pass a prefight physical examination and was forced to default. In the finals, Spinks knocked out Russia's Rufat Riskiev in the third round.

Clinton Jackson, welterweight, a deputy sheriff from Nashville, decisioned Poland's Zbigniew Kicka in three rounds, and knocked out Haiti's Wesly Felix in one round. However, in the quarter-finals, Venezuela's Pedro Gamarro won a decision over Jackson.

Ray Leonard, light welterweight, decisioned unanimously in three rounds each: Sweden's Ulf Carlsson, Russia's Valery Limasov (who came into the Olympics with a 124 and 2 record), Great Britain's Clinton McKenzie, East Germany's Ulrich Beyer, and Poland's Kazimierz Szczerba. In the finals, "Sugar" Ray, after causing Cuba's Andres Aldama to take two standing eight counts, finally decisioned him in three rounds. Leonard, fast, smooth, and sleek, appeared in the ring with a photo of his girl-friend, Juanita Wilkinson, and their 2 year old son, Ray, Jr. on his calf-high sox.

Leonard, 20, born in Wilmington, Delaware but living in Palmer Park, Maryland, got to the Olympics by being twice (1973-74) North American champion, twice (1974-1975) AAU Golden Gloves champion and gold medalist at the 1975 Pan-American Games. Ray Charles Leonard went on to win the world welterweight championship on November 30, 1979 with a 15th round knockout of Wilfrid Benitez in Las Vegas.

Leo Randolph, flyweight, won over Togo's Massoudi Samatou via default as Togo withdrew its competitors in support of the boycott. He then decisioned in three rounds each: Romania's Constantin Gruescu, Ireland's David Larmour and Poland's Leszek Blazynski. In the finals, Randolph won the gold medal by a decision over Cuba's Ramon Duvalon.

Randolph, an 18 year old Tacoma, Washington high school senior, got to the Olympics by winning three major amateur flyweight titles in 1976 - the Golden Gloves Association of America, the National AAU and the finals of the Olympic trials.

Howard Davis, lightweight, decisioned Yukio Segawa of Japan, knocked out Leonidas Asprilla of Colombia in two rounds, and also Bulgaria's Tzvetan Tzvetkov in three rounds. In the semi-finals and finals, Davis decisioned Yugoslavia's Ace Rusevski and Romania's Simion Cutov.

Two days before the start of the Olympics, Davis' mother, Catherine died of a heart attack. It was then that

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Howard Davis vowed to win the gold medal for her.

Howard Edward Davis, Jr., 19, was born in Glen Cove, N.Y. He had a distinguished amateur career winning four N.Y. Golden Gloves titles and in 1976, the national AAU lightweight title.

Davey Armstrong, featherweight, won decisions over Russia's Anatoly Volkov and Hungary's Tibor Badari. However, in a closely fought quarter-finals bout Cuban Angel Herrera was awarded the decision. So, for a second Olympiad (he had competed as a light flyweight in 1972), Davey Armstrong failed to win a medal.

In his corner, Armstrong was distraught as he said he thought he had won the decision clearly. Armstrong and Norvel Lee were the only blacks who had been selected to two U.S. Olympic boxing teams.

Charles Mooney, bantamweight, won three round decisions over Morocco's Mohamed Rais, Spain's Juan-Francisco Rodriguez, Italy's Bernardo Onori, Korea's Chulsoon Hwang, and Russia's Victor Rybakov. Mooney lost in the finals to North Korea's Yong Jo Gu via a decision.

U.S. Army Sergeant Charles Michael Mooney, 25, was born in Washington, D.C. A graduate of Washington's Eastern High School he compiled most of his amateur record while in service. In 1976 when he made the Olympic team he was an Inter-Service bantamweight champion.

Louis Curtis, light flyweight, lost via a three round decision to Poland's Henryk Srednicki in his first fight.

Charles Walker, light middleweight, the only non-black member of the 1976 team also lost his first fight to Poland's Jerzy Rybicki by decision.

The United States 1976 Olympic boxing team won five gold medals, one silver and one bronze medal.

- 1980 -

The United States boycotted the 1980 Olympics held in Moscow, USSR. However, just as America had dominated the 1976 Games in boxing, so did the Cubans dominate the 1980 Olympic Games. They won medals in 10 of the 11 weight classes. These included six gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

Teofilo Stevenson continued his onslaught in the

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heavyweight class. He knocked out Solomon Ataga of Nigeria in one round and Grzegorz Skrzecz of Poland in three rounds. But Hungary's Istvan Levai managed to dodge the Cuban's right hand to last the three rounds. The 28 year old Stevenson was not able to catch up with Russia's Pyotr Zaez and had to settle for another decision. Unbeaten in five years and with 208 victories, Stevenson won an unprecedented third Olympic gold medal in the heavyweight classification.

- 1984 -

If arguably the American 1976 team was the best ever, then the 1984 team was certainly the second best. But doubt remains in some circles as to whether or not our team would have done as well in 1984 if the Russians, East Germans, and Cubans had participated.

The Cubans had won six gold medals in the 1980 Olympics in Russia. And while the USA boxing team won an unprecedented nine gold medals at Los Angeles, it must be assumed that if the ban had not been in effect, the total would not have been as high.

Teofilo Stevenson would have been pushing thirty-two years of age had he appeared in Los Angeles but still he had beaten Tyrell Biggs twice. Also, the Cubans had done well in international competition against the American boxing teams. It certainly was not the American athletes' fault that the Soviet Bloc countries and Cuba did not show up. And who knows for certain; these countries may have been in for a rude awakening.

The 1984 Olympics:

Tyrell Biggs, 23 year old, 218 pound super heavyweight decisioned 18 year old, 234 pound Puerto Rican Isaac Barrientos, Canadian Lennox Lewis, Yugoslavian Salihu Azis and Italian Francesco Damiani.

Henry Tillman, 24, heavyweight from Los Angeles, beat Kalig Singh of India via a knockout in 1:46 of the first round. He then stopped Tevita Taufouu of Tonga in 2:59 of the second round. In the semi-finals, Tillman decisioned Italy's Angelo Musone in three rounds. But this was a controversial decision. The judges favored Musone by 3-2. However, on review (as all 3-2 decisions are), the jurors had it 5-0 for Henry Tillman. In the finals Tillman decisioned Canada's Willie Dewit in three.

When Henry Tillman received his gold medal he said: "I hope I'm a role model for the younger generation. If I can do it, anyone can." Tillman was speaking of having overcome ob-

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stacles to win the gold that included a two-year sentence for armed robbery that was served in a juvenile training center.

Evander Holyfield, light heavyweight, of Atlanta stopped Taju Akay of Ghana in 2:14 of the third round, Ismail Salman of Iraq in 2:44 of round two and Syivaus Okello of Kenya in 2:57 of round one.

All of the 11,779 fans in the sports arena had virtually conceded that Evander Holyfield had scored his fourth straight knockout when he landed a left hook that felled Kevin Barry of New Zealand. Barry was knocked out with five seconds remaining in round two. However, the referee, Yugoslavian Gregorije Novicic, disqualified Holyfield for "hitting on the break."

Pandemonium reigned in the arena from this bizarre turn of events. Both fighters had been in the center of the ring. Barry appeared to be holding Holyfield. Then as Holyfield started his left hook, the referee shouted "stop." But too late. The hook could not be recalled and felled Barry - knocking him out.

It turned out that Anton Josipovic of Yugoslavia was awarded the gold medal because Barry could not fight any more. Once an Olympian is knocked out from head blows he cannot compete for 28 days. Instead Barry received the silver medal and the disqualified Holyfield the bronze medal.

A distressed Holyfield, who experts ranked highest of any fighter in the Games, said: "He kept holding me, and in the clinch I hit him with a hook. He was fighting back. I heard the referee say go to the neutral corner. He (the referee) told me I hit on the break."

Virgil Hill of Williston, N.D., middleweight, stopped Edward Neblett of Barbados at 2:47 of round two. He then beat via decisions, Brian Schumacher of Great Britain, Damir Skaro of Yugoslavia, and Mohamed Zaoui of Algeria. In the finals, Hill lost a close decision to Joon-Sup Shin of South Korea.

Frank Tate, light middleweight from Detroit, beat Romolo Casamonica of Italy. He stopped Christopher Kapopo of Zambia at 2:39 of round one, and defeated Sweden's Lotfi Ayed and West Germany's Manfred Zielonka. Tate narrowly decided Canada's Shawn O'Sullivan in the finals.

Mark Breland, 21, welterweight, the most heralded amateur perhaps in the annals of the Games brought a 107-1 record to Los Angeles. His only loss was a split decision to Darryl Anthony in the U.S. Nationals in Concord, California

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in 1981. When the Brooklyn-born, 6'2 1/2", 147 pound Breland departed from Los Angeles, his record stood at 113-1. Breland beat a Canadian, Wayne Gordon in three; an Italian, Luciano Bruno in three; a Romanian, Rudel Obreja in three; and then stopped a Puerto Rican, Carlos Reyes in 1:05 of round three, a Mexican, Genaro Leon at 2:39 of round one and decisioned a Korean, Young-Su An in three rounds.

Jerry Page, light middleweight of Columbus, Ohio, decisioned Mirko Puzovic of Yugoslavia, Helmut Gertel of West Germany, Dong-Kil Kim of South Korea, Octavio Robles of Mexico and Dhawee Umponmaha of Thailand.

Pernell Whitaker, lightweight, had won four consecutive matches from Cuba's Angel Herrera. And Herrera was the Olympic gold medal winner in 1976 as a featherweight and in 1980 as a lightweight. Whitaker was an odds-on favorite to win a gold medal at Los Angeles. The twenty year-old fighter from Norfolk, Virginia beat Omar Adolfo Mendez of Nicaragua, Reiner Gies of West Germany, Geoffrey Nyeko of Uganda, Chil-Sung Chun of Korea and Luis Ortiz of Puerto Rico.

Meldrick Taylor, featherweight, a seventeen year old Philadelphian won decisions over Venezuela's Omar Peraza, Peter Konyegwachie of Nigeria, Mexico's Francisco Camacho and Romania's Nicalae Talpos and stopped Kenyan John Wanjau.

Milton McCrory was the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion but Steve McCrory, his younger brother, was in Los Angeles trying to win a gold medal in the flyweight classification. Steve won his first bout by default over Tad Joseph of Grenada. McCrory stopped Fausto Garcia of Mexico at 2:46 of round one and decisioned Redzep Redzepovski of Yugoslavia, Peter Ayesu of Malawi and Turkey's Eyup Can.

Robert Shannon, bantamweight, a hair-stylist from Edmonds, Washington received a bye in the first round. In the second round of matches, Shannon beat Sammy Mwangi of Kenya via a decision. But in the quarter-finals, Shannon was knocked out in 1:46 of round three by Sung-Kil Moon of South Korea.

It was only the fourth time an American black fighter had been knocked out in Olympic competition - Ellsworth "Spider" Webb by Laszlo Papp in two rounds in 1952; Marvin Johnson in two rounds in 1972 by Russia's Viatcheslav Lemechev; John Tate in one round by Cuban Teofilo Stevenson in 1976 and Robert Shannon in 1984.

Paul Gonzales, light flyweight, and a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles, was assured a gold medal after beating William Bagonza of Uganda, Kwang-Sun Kim of South Korea and

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John Lyon of Great Britain. Gonzales, 20, was guaranteed a gold medal when his Italian opponent, Salvatore Todisco had to withdraw because of a broken thumb on his right hand.

In 12 weight classifications, the American boxing team had won medals in 11 divisions.

The medal winners at a glance:

Light flyweight, Paul Gonzales, gold medal
 Flyweight, Steve McCrory, gold medal
 Featherweight, Meldrick Taylor, gold medal
 Lightweight, Pernell Whitaker, gold medal
 Light welterweight, Jerry Page, gold medal
 Welterweight, Mark Breland, gold medal
 Light middleweight, Frank Tate, gold medal
 Middleweight, Virgil Hill, silver medal
 Light heavyweight, Evander Holyfield, bronze medal
 Heavyweight, Henry Tillman, gold medal
 Super heavyweight, Tyrell Biggs, gold medal

Some two billion viewers had watched 8,000 athletes from 141 nations participate in 27 sports including two "demonstration sports" - tennis and baseball.

By contrast, the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles had 1,408 athletes and 37 participating nations. Hopefully, the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea will see the Communist Bloc nations and Cuba. We can only fantasize as to who would have won a Floyd Patterson and Laszlo Papp contest or an amateur Muhammad Ali and Teofilo Stevenson match-up. Perhaps in 1988 we will see their counterparts perform in Korea.

Afro-Americans while certainly not dominating many of the Olympics were still ahead of the African countries who won their first medal in boxing in 1960. In Rome, Ghana's Clement Quartey, light welterweight, won a silver medal. Also in 1960 Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia ran a record-shattering world record of 2:15:16.2 running barefooted through the streets of Rome in the marathon. To show that his feat was no fluke, Bikila ran another world's best in the 1964 Olympics at Tokyo in the marathon in 2:12:11.2. Only this time he wore shoes.

The total number of medals won by black American Olympic boxers consists of 26 gold medals, 6 silver medals and 11 bronze medals. Black American Olympic fighters from 1920-84 have surpassed in gold medals any nation in the world.

On the following pages is a list of all the blacks who have ever been on an American Olympic boxing team from 1904 to 1984.

BLACK OLYMPIC BOXERS: 1904-1984

Name	Year	Classification	Medals
1. Adkins, Charles	1952	Light welterweight	gold
2. Anthony, Ernest	1952	Light middleweight	alternate
3. Armstrong, Davey	1972	Light flyweight	-
- Armstrong, Davey	1976	Featherweight	-
4. Atkinson, James	1936	Middleweight	-
5. Baldwin, John	1968	Light middleweight	bronze
6. Baldwin, Phil	1960	Welterweight	-
7. Biggs, Tyrell	1984	Super heavyweight	gold
8. Boyd, James	1956	Light heavyweight	gold
9. Breland, Mark	1984	Welterweight	gold
10. Brooks, Nate	1952	Flyweight	gold
11. Brown, Charles	1964	Featherweight	bronze
12. Brown, Edson	1952	Featherweight	-
13. Campbell, Harry	1960	Lightweight	-
14. Carreras, Ricardo	1972	Bantamweight	bronze
15.*Clay, Cassius	1960	Light heavyweight	gold
a/k/a Muhammad Ali			
16. Crook, Edward	1960	Middleweight	gold
17. Curtis, Louis	1976	Light flyweight	-
18. Daniels, Frank	1948	Middleweight	alternate
19. Daniels, Quincy	1960	Light welterweight	bronze
20. Davis, Howard	1976	Lightweight	gold
21. Ellis, Charles	1964	Light welterweight	-
22.*Foreman, George	1968	Heavyweight	gold
23.*Frazier, Joe	1964	Heavyweight	gold
24. Frilot, Maurice	1964	Welterweight	-
25. Gage, Louis	1952	Welterweight	-
26. Gibson, Tolman	1964	Light middleweight	-
27. Goss, Samuel	1968	Bantamweight	-
28. Harris, Ronald	1964	Lightweight	bronze
29. Harris, Ronnie	1968	Lightweight	gold
30. Herring, Horace	1948	Welterweight	silver
31. Hill, Virgil	1984	Middleweight	silver
32. Holyfield, Evander	1984	Light heavyweight	bronze
33. Jackson, Clinton	1976	Welterweight	-
34. Johnson, Edward	1948	Featherweight	-
35. Johnson, Louis	1964	Bantamweight	-
36.*Johnson, Marvin	1972	Middleweight	bronze
37. Johnson, Willis	1936	Heavyweight	alternate
38. Jones, Alfred	1968	Middleweight	bronze
39. Jones, Reginald	1972	Light middleweight	-
40. Jones, Washington	1948	Middleweight	-
41. King, Howell	1936	Welterweight	alternate
42. Lee, Norvel	1948	Heavyweight	alternate
Lee, Norvel	1952	Light heavyweight	gold
43.*Leonard, Ray	1976	Light welterweight	gold
44. Marbley, Harlan	1968	Light flyweight	bronze

* became professional world champion

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Name	Year	Classification	Medals
45. McClure, Wilbert	1960	Light middleweight	gold
46. McCrory, Steve	1984	Flyweight	gold
47. Mitchell, James	1948	Bantamweight	alternate
48. Mooney, Charles	1976	Bantamweight	silver
49.*Moore, David	1952	Bantamweight	-
50. Oliver, Arthur	1936	Heavyweight	-
51. Page, Jerry	1984	Light welterweight	gold
52.*Patterson, Floyd	1952	Middleweight	gold
53. Ponteau, Benjamin	1920	Lightweight	alternate
54. Price, Percy	1960	Heavyweight	-
55.*Randolph, Leo	1976	Flyweight	gold
56. Redden, Arthur	1968	Light heavyweight	-
57. Reynolds, Joseph	1952	Light welterweight	alternate
58. Robinson, Albert	1968	Featherweight	silver
59. Rosette, James	1964	Middleweight	-
60. Russell, Raymond	1972	Light heavyweight	-
61. Sanders, Ed	1952	Heavyweight	gold
62. Seales, Ray	1972	Light welterweight	gold
63. Self, Louis	1972	Featherweight	-
64. Shannon, Robert	1984	Bantamweight	-
65. Shaw, Joseph	1956	Light welterweight	-
66. Smith, Harry	1956	Featherweight	-
67.*Smith, Wallace	1948	Lightweight	-
68.*Spinks, Leon	1976	Light heavyweight	gold
69.*Spinks, Michael	1976	Middleweight	gold
70. Tate, Frank	1984	Light middleweight	gold
71.*Tate, John	1976	Heavyweight	bronze
72. Taylor, Meldrick	1984	Featherweight	gold
73. Tillman, Henry	1984	Heavyweight	gold
74.*Torres, Jose	1956	Light middleweight	silver
75. Townsend, Willie	1936	Light heavyweight	alternate
76. Wallington, James	1968	Light welterweight	bronze
77. Webb, Ellsworth	1952	Light middleweight	-
78. Whitaker, Pernell	1984	Lightweight	gold
79. Wilson, Jack	1936	Bantamweight	silver

* became professional world champion

Ocania Chalk