



TRACK NEWSLETTER

also known as

TRACK NUTSLETTER

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF TRACK NUTS OF THE WORLD, UNINC.)



Published by TRACK and FIELD NEWS • PO Box 296 • Los Altos, California • Bert and Cordner Nelson, Editors

Vol. 5, No. 24, July 29, 1959

Semi-Monthly

\$6 per year by first class mail

NEWS

UNITED STATES 127, USSR 108, Philadelphia: July 18: 100-Norton 10.3, Poynter 10.3, Bartenyev 10.5, Ozolin 10.5. 110mH--Jones 13.6, Calhoun 13.7, Mikhailov 13.9, Berezutsky 14.4; 400m- Southern 46.2, Mills 47.2, Ignatyev 47.4, Grachov 47.7. BJ-- Bell 26'7"; Ter-Ovanesyan 25'9½; Wiley 24'10; Fedoseyev 24'4¾(?). PV-Bragg 15'2¾; 2nd, Bulatov 15'2¾; Petrenko 14'6¼; Morris 14'. 10,000-Desyatchkov 31:40.6; Pyarnakivi 32:49.6; Truex 33:13; Soth did not finish. SP-O'Brien 62'2½, betters official world mark; Davis 61' 10¾; Ovsepyan 57'1¾; Lipsnis 54'10. 400R-U.S. 39.8; USSR 40.0. 20km walk-Golubnichy 1:38:20.2; Vedyakov 1:39:38.4; Haluza 1:41:57.8; Timcoe 1:54:01.2. HT-Rudnikov 219'; Connolly 216'7; Krivonosov 206'6; Backus 198'5½. July 19: 200-Norton 20.7; Robinson 21.2; Bartneyev 21.3; Ozolin 21.4; 400mh-Culbreath 50.0; Howard 51.1; Lituyev 51.7; Klenin 54.4; 800-Murphy 1:48.5; Walters 1:48.7; Savinkov 1:49.8; Krivosheev 1:49.9; 3000m Steeple-Rzhishchin 8:51.6; Yvedokimov 8:52.7; Coleman 9:16.7; Young 9:36.9. DT-Oerter 188'9; Lykhov 180'4; Grigalka 179'10; O'Brien 178'1. 1500-Burleson 3:49.4; Grelle 3:49.4; Momotkov 3:50.3; Sokolov 3:52.3. HJ-Shavlakidze 6'9; Williams 6'9; Kashkarov 6'9; Dumas 6.9; 5000m-Artynyuk 14:17.8; Bolotnikov 14:18; Dellinger 14:48.8; Stieglitz 15:24.1. 1600mR-US 3:07; HSJ-Tsygankov 52'4; Davis 52'2; Fedoyseyev 51'3; Stokes 50'7½. JT-Cantello 262'5; Tsibulenko 258'1; Kuznyetsov 245'11; Quist 244'9. Decathlon-Kuznyetsov 8350; Edstrom 7599; Herman 7026; Ter-Ovanesyan 6853.

MUNICIPAL GAMES, Baltimore, June 6: Conley 23'1'3"; McComas 158'8½; McWilliams 181'9¾ HT; Johnson 14.4; Bantum 52'11; Barksdale 6'6; Cafee 47.9; Waters 9.6; Glass 14'; Thompson 23.2;

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AAU, Olympia, Wash., July 11-- Yerman, Cal, 48.5; Grelle 1:53.6; Larson, Wash., 4:13.9; Dellinger 13:53.1, 3 miles; 3000m St-Miller, Oregon, 9:22.8; HJ-Moss, OS, 6'5½; BJ-Horn 23'10½; Cramer 13'11½; Frye 53'4, 155'7; Fromm 226'3½;

ALL-COMERS, Southern California: Gordien 178'1½; Seymour 234'10; Butt 57'6½; (all on July 17). Seymour 250' (July 4); Connolly 220'1: Soth 4:22.3, 9:41.4 double; Davis 60'1¼ and 158'2; Hall 9.8, 21.2; Calhoun 14.6, 24.1; Buchana 14'; Seymour 226'5½; Zubrin-sky 6'6; Andrews 47'9" HSJ;

ALL-COMERS, Stanford, Calif. July 18-- Cobb 14.6; King 9:25.5, McGee 9:27.6; Jongewaard 178'1 HT; July 25--Palmer 10.5 for 100m; Karlsrud 10.5n; Herkenrath 10.6n; 1000y-Brown 2:15.5; King 9:12.7; 1500m-Tabori 3:50.2, Marden 3:52.2; Wyatt 6'8;

ALL EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS, Baltimore, July 26: Robinson 9.6 from Waters & Fernandez and Ira Davis; Robinson 21.5, from Barnwell. Kopil 4:16.6, Sawyer 4:17.2; Kopil 31:39.8 for 6 miles; Johnson, Plainfield HS, 14.5; from Carl Brown; Culbreath 53.7 for 440H; Hall 190'10"; Gardner 6'8½; Bragg 14'5¾; Gutowski 14'; Thomson 160'11; Alley 244'10, Conley 219'; Sharpe 48'11½; 56 lb wt, Thomson 42'6½.

BULLETIN BOARD

This is the last issue of Volume 5 of the Newsletter. Foreign air-mail subscribers will get their last four pages of each issue in the mail shortly.

Renewals are due. \$6.00 per year U.S. first class mail; \$7.00 US air mail; \$6.00 foreign 3rd class mail; \$9.00 European air-mail; \$12.00 Asian air-mail.

Series finished includes the All-Time 100 race, while the Best Hammer Throwers of 1948-1958 continues. When renewing let us know what you want to have in the Nutsletter.

FOREIGN NEWS

BERLIN, July 11-12: Lawrenz 1:51.7; Ostach 3:47.8; Timm 3:48.4; Bothling 3:48.7; Lehmann 3:49.0. NURNBERG July 11-12: Gamper 10.5, Burg 10.5; Klappert 47.8

LUDWIGSHAFEN, July 9: Carlson, US, 21.3; Depastas, Greece, 1:49.3, Cunliffe 1:49.7; Jazy, France, 3:48.3; Konstantidinides, Gr, 3:49.6; Muller 8:17.8; May 14.0; Steines, Ger, 14.4; Schwarz 14'9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tschkanikas, Gr, 55'6; Babka 180'3"; Kounadis, Gr, 175'3 $\frac{1}{2}$; BERLIN July 7/8: Ostach 3:45.2, Balke 3:47.0, Lehmann 3:47.6. Lawrenz 1:50.8; Balke 1:51.0; LEIPZIG July 11: Pfeil 6'7 $\frac{7}{8}$; Auga 25'6 $\frac{3}{4}$; Einheit 24'10 $\frac{7}{8}$; Frost 248'6 $\frac{1}{2}$; DESSAU July 11-12: Valentin 1:50.2; 3:46.6; Kuhl 52'10 $\frac{1}{4}$; 168'3 $\frac{1}{2}$; ROSTOCK Lyaskin, USSR, 10.4; Kruse 1:49.4; Dorner 3:48.2, Buhl 3:48.6; Hubner 14.5; Doring 8:54.6; Beresuzkiy, R, 56'8; Kruger 254'11;

FINLAND, July 1 to 9: Baran, P, 3:49.2; Salminen 6'9; Valkama 24'7 $\frac{3}{8}$; Joensuu 238'2; Paananen 241'11; Salminen 6'9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kuharyev, R, 6'8 $\frac{1}{4}$; Spence, SA, 21.3, Agostini 21.4; Barris, Sp, 3:44.6, Vuorisalo 3:46.3, Saloranta 3:47.8, Tuominen 3:50.7, Mugosa, Yug, 3:50.8; Clohessy, Austr, 3:53.3; Koivunen 8:48.8, Virtanen 8:50.0; Karvonen 8:54.0; Visser 24'1; Potgieter, SA, 50.1; Reokola 47.5; Hoykinpuro 8:04.2, Huttunen 8:07.0, Saloranta 8:07.8, Korpi 8:20.0, Edelen, US, 8:20.8; Landstrom 14'1 $\frac{1}{4}$; Rahkamo 50'10 HSJ; du Plessis 174'3". July 8 to 13: Paananen 243'4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spence, SA, 47.6; Salonen 1:51.1; Huttunen 29:54.8; Hoykinpuro 29:55.2; du Plessis 174'8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peltoniemi 8:24.4, Edelen 8:25.2, Clohessy 8:25.4; Kunnas 55'7 $\frac{3}{4}$; Potgieter 50.8; Salminen 6'8; Kuisma 243'9; Potgieter 21:55, 49.4, 46'3 $\frac{1}{4}$; Johnson, GB, 4:05.5, Salonen 4:05.7, Vuorisalo 4:06. Hoykinpuro 14:04.4; Saloranta 14:11.0; R. Hoykinpuro 14:16.4, Edelen 14:41.2.

Germany 134, Italy 112, France 108, Belgium 66.5, Switzerland 65.5, Holland 64
Duisburg, July 18-19: Molzberger, G, 24'5 $\frac{1}{4}$; Muller 14:30.4; Janz, G, 51.5; Parlevliet, H, 52.2, national record; Galliker, S, 52.5; Berutti, I, 10.5; Delecour, F, 10.6; Hary, G, 10.6; Seye, F, 47.2; Kaiser, G, 47.8. Husson, F, 197'11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brenner, G, 3:51.4; Jazy, F, 3:52.2; Rizzo, I, 3:53.3; Balastre, F, 14'1 $\frac{1}{4}$; Italy 40.8; Germany 40.9; C. Lievore 253'5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Macquet, F, 245'10; Vandendriessce, B, 2:37:00.4; 2nd day: Mazza, I, 14.2; Reynaud, F, 14.3, with wind; Berutti 20.9; Seye 21.0; Mahlendorf 21.3; Battista, F, 50'11; Hoger, G, 30:22.0; Mimoun, F, 30:32.6; Muller 9:01.6; Schmidt, G, 1:50.0; Moens, B, 1:50.1; Wagli, S, 1:50.8; Lenoir, F, 1:51.0. Consolini, I, 171'9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Meconi, I, 57'11 $\frac{5}{8}$; Wegmann, G, 54'9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pull, G, 6'5 $\frac{3}{4}$; Germany 3:11.1; Italy 3:11.7. Tschudi 7298 points; Kamerbeck, H, 6889;

OSLO, July 16: Bunaes, N, 10.4; Kruse, D, 1:50.4; Matuschewski, G, 1:51.5; Lundh, 1:52.3; Hammarstrand 1:52.5; Janke, G, 13:46.3, national record; Schmidt, G, 14:18.2; Olsen 14.5; Buhl 8:49.4, Doring, G, 8:52.4; Lein, G, 6'8 $\frac{1}{4}$; Grieser, G, 174'; Kuhl, G, 171'6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Frost, 254'6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kruger 247'; Danielsen 234'8; Norway 41.2; 2nd day, July 17: Bunaes 21.3; Storm, G, 47.3; Valentin, 3:39.3, German record; Hermann, 3:41.2; Hamarsland 3:44.5; Helland 3:50.7; Grodotzki, 29:08.8, German record; Honicke 29:17.6; Torgersen 29:30.8, Danish record; Gulbrandsen 52.2, equals Norwegian record; Niebisch 205'11 $\frac{1}{2}$, German record; Krogh, N, 201'5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Strandli 201'1;

KASSEL, July 14: Woodhouse 10.7; Carlson 48.4; Stracke, G, 1:48.5, Cunliffe 1:50.3; Huneke 8:19.4, Watschke 8:19.6; May 14.3; Steines 14.5; Rintamaki, F, 52.5; Schwarz 15'1 $\frac{1}{8}$; Babka, 176'1 $\frac{1}{2}$;

LONDON July 10: 6 miles: Eldon 28:12.4; Merriman 28:15.8, Bullivant 28:25.0, Redrup 28:36.6; Wood 28:45.6, Heatley 28:52.2, Perkins 28:52.8, Sando 29:04.2, Knight 29:27.8. Ellis 201'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". July 11: Wrighton 47.4y; Hewson 1:52.0y, Rawson 1:52.3, Johnson 1:52.5; Wood 4:08.1, Anderson 4:08.5; Kent-Smith 4:08.6, Everett 4:08.8, Blagrove 4:09.7, Berisford 4:09.7; 3 miles: Tulloh 13:31.2, Gilligan 13:36.4, Eldon 13:38.6, Clark 13:43.8, Aloonsius, B, 13:47.4, Maynard 13:48.0, Ibbotson 13:51.0, Herriott 8:52.8; Stearns 8:55.6; Ellis 8:58.4. Goudge 52.7y; Fairborthor 6'7; Rowe 58'10 $\frac{3}{4}$; Lindsay 56'7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 175'8;

HELSINKI, July 23: Woodhouse 9.8; May 14.6; Carlson 47.1; Babka 184'1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Schwarz 14'9; Hermann, G, 3:50.2 from Johnson. Borlange, Sweden, July 24: Norton 10.2, Cawley 11.0. Cawley 14.1; Humphreys 54'11 $\frac{7}{8}$. STOCKHOLM, July 28: Norton 10.5, 21.2; May 14.2, Cawley 14.5; May 21.8; Carlson 46.8, Bob Davis 48.0; Schwarz 15'1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Humphreys 54'11 $\frac{1}{4}$; Babka 181'6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Waern 4:07.1, Tom Carroll 4:11.7; Moens 1:48.8m, Cunliffe 1:50.7; Conti, I, 8:14.8, Kaellevaag, Sw, 8:18.2; Pettersson 6'8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Williams 6'8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MISCELLANEOUS Bulgarian records by Hlebarov and Hristov 14'7 $\frac{1}{4}$; and Slavkov, 24'7 $\frac{3}{8}$; German record by Wegmann 58'1 $\frac{1}{4}$; Swiss record by vonWartburg 243'9; Japanese record 1:51.2 by Watanabe; Lauer 23.0mt, 7/26; Hagfords, July 23: Norton 10.5, 21.3; Williams 6'9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cooley 14.0; Kounadis Greek record of 183'11; Sfikas, Greek record of 50'3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "; Bollnaes, Sweden, July 22: May 14.3; Carlson 48.3; Babka 181'1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cunliffe 1:52.0; Schwarz 14'5 $\frac{1}{4}$; Udebom 54'6 $\frac{3}{8}$; Lewandowski, P, 3:45; Orywal, P, 3:47; Lorgier, Y, 14.1; Grabowski, P, 25'2 $\frac{3}{8}$; Radford 9.5; Heath, 4:02 (?) at 17; Lansky, CSR, 6'10 $\frac{1}{4}$; Skobla 58'4; Babka 187'8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Janz 51.7; Kriounov 22.9t, Russian record; Sidlo 275'7; Szecsenyi 190'6;

4. SVERRE STRANDLI (Norway)Best Performance: 206'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Points: 129

One of the most dominant figures in the early years of this survey and the first man to beat 200 feet was Sverre Strandli who accomplished this feat in 1952. Strandli started throwing in 1948 and placed in the world's top ten every year to 1956. The early 1950s were his best years when he won the European championship in 1950, placed second in 1954, set world records in 1952 and 1953 and led the world rankings for these years. Later the Norwegian ace beat these distances but such was the increase in world standards that his 206'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in 1956 does not get into the top 20 in the present all-time list. Strandli was one of the pioneers of modern hammer throwing but reached the veteran stage just as he was achieving his best distances. Though his career also covered two Olympiads Strandli never placed in the first six in the Games.

8th World List	1949	3 pts	5th European List	1950	1
5th World List	1950	6	5th European List	1951	1
5th World List	1951	6	1st European List	1952	5
1st World List	1952	10	1st European List	1953	5
1st World List	1953	10	3rd European List	1954	3
3rd World List	1954	8			
7th World List	1955	7	1st European Championships	1950	6
8th World List	1956	3	2nd European Championships	1954	3
World Record 200'11"	1952	10	Throws over 198'	11	11
World Record 204'7"	1953	10	Throws over 200'	12	24

5. TADEUSZ RUT (Poland)Best Performance: 213'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Points: 127

In the rise of Poland as an athletic power the improvement of her hammer throwers has played a significant part. The most successful of these has been Tadeusz Rut who has developed rapidly into one of the leading throwers in Europe. Rut now ranks seventh on the all-time list and fourth on the European list. He has been throwing since 1953 and 1958 was his most successful year because he won the European title in Stockholm and also beat the American throwers in the Poland vs. USA match. The Pole first beat 200 feet in 1956 but has only improved five feet in two years and beaten the once magic mark only 14 times. Now 28 years old, Rut is approaching the veterans stage so may have left it too late to overtake Krivonosov as Europe's No. 1 thrower and challenge the world's best in 1960.

6th World List	1954	5	1st European Championships	1958	6
9th World List	1955	2	1st vs. USA	1958	5
5th World List	1956	6			
8th World List	1957	3	Throws over 198'	6	6
7th World List	1958	4	Throws over 200'	12	24
			Throws over 205'	7	21
3rd European List	1956	3	Throws over 210'	7	28
5th European List	1958	1			
			All Time World List	8th	13

6. IMRE NEMETH (Hungary)Best Performance: 197'10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Points: 114

In the years immediately following the war, Imre Nemeth. was the worlds leading hammer thrower. In 1948 at 31 years of age he won the Olympic title and four years later took the bronze medal with a superior throw. It is this remarkable consistency in the top bracket that earns Nemeth his high rating on our achievement list when his best distance is looked on as commonplace today. Three times he improved the world mark and was not displaced as world No. 1 until 1951. Nemeth was not very successful in the European Championships, gain'ing only fourth in 1946 and sixth, at 37, in 1954. There is no doubt but that for the war the deceptively small looking Hungarian would have smashed the world standard long before 1948 and may even have broken 200' before anno domini finally caught up with him. His high position on our list is a tribute to a remarkably consistent career ranging over 17 years.

Record on next page

NEMETH (continued)

1st World List	1948	10	1st European List	1948	5
1st World List	1949	10	1st European List	1949	5
1st World List	1950	10	1st European List	1950	
2nd World List	1951	9	2nd European List	1951	4
5th World List	1952	6	5th European List	1952	1
8th World List	1953	3			
			World Record 193'7 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1948	10
1st Olympic Games	1948	10	World Record 195'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1949	10
3rd Olympic Games	1952	6	World Record 196'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1950	10

7. ANATOLIY SAMOTSVETOV (USSR) Best Performance: 216'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Points: 113

Of all the great throwers produced by Russia since the war Anatoliy Samotsvetov is by far the most consistent and successful after Krivonosov. A man of cheerful disposition, Samotsvetov has risen to 5th on the all-time list and is currently rated higher than his teammate Krivonosov inside Russia. Anatoliy has been throwing well since 1954 but really came to the fore in 1956 when he made fourth place in the world list and took the bronze medal in the Olympics. Since then the Russian has had a comparatively poor season in 1957 followed by a good year in 1958 which was marred by his fouling-out in the European Games when he may easily have won. At 26 he is three years younger than Krivonosov so may still have time for future improvement in competition with the rising Russian stars.

4th World List	1956	7	Throws over 198'	4	4
6th World List	1958	5	Throws over 200'	11	22
2nd European List	1956	4	Throws over 205'	7	21
4th European List	1958	2	Throws over 210'	5	20
			Throws over 215'	1	5
3rd Olympic Games	1956	6			
3rd v. USA	1958	2	All Time World List	6	15

8. JOZSEF CSERMAK (Hungary) Best Performance: 205'4" Points: 109

Although now only 26 years of age Jozsef Csermak is already considered a veteran performer because at 20 in 1952 he won the Olympic gold medal with a then world record performance. Since then he has been consistently in the top flight of European throwers without quite reaching the heights again as his ranking position here shows. Csermak's best throw came in 1956 when he failed even to make the top 10 rating list and could place only fifth in the defense of his Olympic title. This pupil of the great Nemeth has not shown the improvement expected of him in 1952 and there have been signs recently of a falling off in his throwing distances.

7th World List	1951	4	1st Olympic Games	1952	10
4th World List	1952	7	5th Olympic Games	1956	2
4th World List	1953	7	3rd European Championships	1954	1
4th World List	1954	7			
4th World List	1955	7	Throws Over 198'	8	8
4th European List	1952	2	Throws Over 200'	17	34
4th European List	1953	2	Throws over 205'	1	3
4th European List	1954	2			
3rd European List	1955	3	World Record 197'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1952	10

AN ALL TIME SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP

By Maxwell Stiles

(continued. page three)

Sixty-four men who were original starters in our mythical all-time 100 yard dash have now been reduced, through two preliminary rounds, to 16. These 16 semi-finalists now meet in two trials, each qualifying for men for the eight man final. As in the preliminary heats, names were drawn from a hat. These semis were held on Saturday following the Friday trials and were followed two hours later, as in the Olympic Games, by the final. Results:

Semi-final No. 1-- 1, Frank Wykoff, 9.4; 2, Jesse Owens; 3, Mel Patton; 4, Ralph Metcalfe; Eliminated: Percy Williams, Barney Ewell, George Simpson and Leamon King.

Wykoff, realizing he must get up early or face elimination, shot out quickly and took an early lead which he held through the tape. Owens was at Wykoff's shoulder all the way and made no great effort to overtake the flying Trojan while holding off the easy striding Patton and the closing rush of Metcalfe. The last named came from behind with a great rush in the last 10 yards and managed to get over the line ahead of Williams who was not favored by the soft track he had at Amsterdam. Simpson and Ewell were only inches behind Metcalfe and Williams. Owens also was timed in 9.4, the others in 9.5. Williams' fifth place was a bit of a shock to many who never fully appreciated the feather footed young Canadian who won both sprints at the 1928 Olympic Games.

Semi-final No. 2-- 1, Bobby Morrow, 9.3; 2, Hal Davis; 3, C.W. Paddock; 4, Eddie Tolan. Eliminated: Harrison Dillard, Eulace Peacock, Andy Stanfield, and Lloyd LaBeach.

LaBeach broke once and was warned that if he jumped again he would be thrown out of the race. This cautionary measure reduced LaBeach to a mass of quivering, jittery nerves who just sat there and let the field get away from him at the gun. Stanfield pulled up midway in the race with a bad leg and finished seventh ahead of LaBeach.

Dillard and Tolan fought for the lead for the first 50 yards and then Morrow began to take command. Tolan hung on but Dillard could not quite stay up as Morrow surged ahead in the last 15 yards. Davis came up with a rush in the last 10 to sweep past Tolan, Dillard and Peacock. Paddock managed to get third by leaping at the finish line fast enough to beat out Tolan. Davis was a yard behind Morrow and was timed in 9.4 with Paddock, Toland, Dillard and Peacock all hitting 9.5.

The eight-man final field is on its marks. In lane 1 is Eddie Tolan, with Ralph Metcalfe in 2, Jesse Owens in 3, Mel Patton in 4, Frank Wykoff in 5, Charley Paddock in 6, Bobby Morrow in 7, and Hal Davis, nearest the stands, in Lane 8. The order of finish:

1st, Hal Davis, 9.3; 2nd, Bobby Morrow, 9.3; 3, Jesse Owens, 9.3; 4, Ralph Metcalfe, 9.4; 5, Mel Patton, 9.4; 6, Frank Wykoff, 9.4; 7, Eddie Tolan 9.5; 8, Charles Paddock, 9.5.

Patton, probably the fastest man in the race at 100 yards, had a case of "nerves" and worries himself out of contention for first place. No better than fifth in the London Olympics, Patton has the same trouble here he had there--worry over a sore leg, worry over not coming up to the race in his best condition, worry over having to run the race at all (he would prefer to watch from the stands) and weariness from the exertions of the trial heats. He does not run his true race at any time.

Wykoff takes the early lead followed by Owens, Tolan, Morrow, Patton, Metcalfe, Davis and Paddock in that order. At 50 yards it's still Wykoff and Owens with Tolan still ahead of Morrow and Patton. They are running almost abreast but with Wykoff having a little more edge over the second man than the second man holds over the third and fourth. Paddock is hopelessly out of it with so much speed in the race and neither Metcalfe nor Davis has yet made his move.

At 90 yards Owens takes over the lead from Wykoff, a matter of inches, with Morrow and Tolan still ahead of Metcalfe, Davis and Paddock.

Davis now electrifies the standing, tumultuous crowd by putting on the most amazing burst of speed ever seen on any track. With a sudden acceleration that leaves the crowd gasping, Davis sweeps past everything on the track and even collars the mighty finish of Morrow right at the tape to win by a matter of inches. This final burst by Morrow is enough to beat out Owens, who lost about five meet to Metcalfe in the last 10 meters at Berlin. Jesse again holds off Metcalfe and beats him by a yard.

Wykoff equals the best time he ever made for the distance (Davis and Owens had new personal records) but is not up to standing off the challenge of a field such as this. Tolan, who lost about as many races as he ever won, is able to beat only Paddock who is never close enough to win by his flying finish and he never even attempts it.

Had there been only one race, this eight-man final with no heats, I think the winner would have been Patton.

STATS

WIN STREAK OF JACK DAVIS IN THE HIGH HURDLES

By Humphrey Long

1952			1954		
14.5m	(2nd) Dortmund, Germany	8/7	14.2	Los Angeles, Cal.	3/6
14.4	New Orleans	12/28	14.4	Los Angeles, Cal.	3/13
1953			14.4	Pasadena, Cal.	4/2
14.3	Long Beach, Cal.	3/14	14.1	Santa Barbara, Cal.	4/17
14.0	Tucson, Ariz.	3/21	14.0	Des Moines, Ia.	4/24
14.5	San Diego, Cal.	3/28	13.8	Fresno, Cal. (heat)	5/15
14.4	Los Angeles, Cal.	4/4	13.7	Fresno, Cal.	5/15
14.0	Stanford, Cal.	4/11	13.9	Los Angeles, Cal.	6/21
14.4	Los Angeles, Cal.	4/18	13.8	Modesto, Cal. (heat)	5/22
14.4	Los Angeles, Cal.	4/25	13.8	Modesto, Cal.	5/22
13.9	Los Angeles, Cal.	5/2	14.2	Pasadena, Cal.	5/29
13.6w	Fresno, Cal. (heat)	5/9	13.6	Compton, Cal.	6/4
13.6w	Fresno, Cal.	5/9	13.8	Stockton, Cal.	6/5
14.1	Los Angeles	5/15	13.9	Los Angeles, Cal.	6/11
14.0	Modesto, Cal.	5/16	13.7	St. Louis, Mo (AAU heat)	6/18
14.0	Stanford, Cal. (PCC)	5/30	14.0	St. Louis, Mo. (AAU)	6/18
13.9	Compton, Cal.	6/5	1955		
13.6	Stockton, Cal.	6/13	14.0	Houston, Tex.	3/8
13.9w	Lincoln, Nebr. (NCAA heat)	6/19	13.7mw	Mexico City (Pan Am Heat)	3/16
14.0	Lincoln, Nebr. (NCAA)	6/20	14.3m	Mexico City (Pan Am)	3/17
13.8	Ann Arbor, Mich.	6/23	14.0m	Medellin, Colombia	3/26
14.2	Dayton, O. (AAU heat)	6/26	13.8m	Cali, Colombia	3/27
13.9	Dayton, O. (AAU)	6/27	14.4m	Santiago, Chile	4/2
			14.2m	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4/11
			14.5 (4th)	Compton, Cal.	6/3

WIN STREAK TOTAL

1952	1	1 (without heats)
1953	20	17 (without heats)
1954	16	13 (without heats)
1955	1	6 (without heats)
total	44	37 without heats

JACK DAVIS CAREER RECORD, 1951 to 1957

Year	Races	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	d. n. f.	eliminated
1951	20	8	6	4	2		
1952	28	20	7		1		
1953	20	20					
1954	16	16					
1955	12	9			1		2 (breaks)
1956	37	30	5	1		1	
1957	3	2	1				
Total	136	105	195	5	4	1	2

JACK DAVIS' TIMES (including wind assisted marks)

13.4	2	13.7	9	14.0	20	14.3	7	14.6	2
13.5	2	13.8	15	14.1	8	14.4	14	14.7	1
13.6	7	13.9	17	14.2	11	14.5	7	14.8	1
Total under 14.0 = 52					Total races between 14.0 and 14.8 = 71				

1937 WORLD RECORD IN MILE (4:07.2) HAS BEEN BEATEN 521 TIMES TO JAN. 1, 1959

By countries: Great Britain 135, Australia 86, USA 79, Sweden 51, Finland 29, New Zealand 24, Hungary 23, Ireland 14, Poland 10, South Africa 10.

By individuals: Merv Lincoln 23, Wes Santee 21, John Landy 19, Derek Ibbotson 19, Herb Elliott 18, Laszlo Tabori 16, Brian Hewson 16, Murray Halberg 14, Ron Delany 14, Ken Wood 12, Olavi Vuorisalo 12, Gordon Pirie 10, Gordon Everett 9, Dan Waern 10, Bob Seaman 10, Don Bowden 9, Gunder Hagg 7, Arne Andersson 7, Gunnar Nielsen 7, Alex Henderson 7, Mike Berisford 7, Ian Boyd 7, Alan Gordon 7.

INTERVIEW WITH TOM COURTNEY

TN Don Theophilus Jr. had Tom Courtney to dinner in February, 1958 and there follows exact quotations from their conversation: Quotes are Courtney's replies:

Are you training now? "About once a week. I haven't set up anything formal. Most of it has been indoors at Harvard (where Tom was going to business school). Of course I am in the intramural sports program here."

What are your plans for the immediate future? "Going to run track as long as I can continue to improve. If I can come back and get to the point where I improve over what I did, I'll run again." (Note: Courtney's come back in 1958 AAU was sensational.)

Any criticism on the selection procedure for the Olympics? "My only criticism is the way it was run in my events. I had no opportunity to make the Olympic team in the 400. Heats should be scheduled for different days."

Are you looking forward to the 1960 Olympics? "I really don't know. In a way I would like to do it, but it's along ways off and I can't tell. In a way I feel I couldn't do anything more than win."

What more would you like to do? "I had two goals. I wanted to set the half record and I wanted to win the Olympics. When I was in Europe, had I been properly paced in the race I'm quite sure I could have run 1:43.8. When I crossed the tape I wasn't even panting hard."

"From the time I started track in high school I always felt some day I would get the world's record. Even though at times I was a little doubtful. And I have no doubt right now that if I were to go on running for a couple of years, I would do a lot better than I have done."

What event would you like to come back to? "I like the quarter-mile best, it's the most fun. I just like to run fast. If I go below that I can't keep up. The half mile was my best event, but the mile was a much bigger challenge. If I came back I probably would want to work on the mile. If nothing else but to make up for the one I ran when I said I'd run four minutes and then didn't." (He credited this performance in the mile his biggest disappointment)

What was your biggest thrill? "Probably when I ran on the Fordham two mile relay team and broke the record out on the coast. In a sense it was the first big thing that had happened to me. I really had a team feeling."

What was your greatest race? "The Olympics."

What are the best tracks you have run on? "The best is Turku, it's fantastic. And after that I'd lump the ones at Budapest, the Coliseum (Los Angeles), and Bakersfield together as top-notch ones."

What was your most receptive audience? "Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1955. I ran in Prague."

Any predictions on times? "I think the half will get down to 1:43."

Toughest competitor? "Arnie Sowell."

"Track is a very sacrificing sport so that when a guy does it he is motivated by personal reasons and for that reason I think there is a lot more to it. There is no one to account to but yourself."

Would you like to make the team going to Russia? "It would be nice trip. School will be over on May 28 and I would have from then until June 23 to get in shape. If I think I can, I will." (Note: He did.)

PRO SPORTS FAIL TO SCORE WITH SYD HARRIS

Chicago Daily News writer says: "Professional sports don't interest me, because I think the phrase is a contradiction in terms. An activity ceases to be a 'sport' the moment it becomes 'professional'. I was in Detroit this fall when big black headlines announced the trading of quarterback Bobby Layne from the Detroit Lions footballers to the Pittsburgh Steelers. Detroit fans were shocked but the Lion coach said simply: 'It's a cruel, hard business. But I have a job to do and I can't let sentiment enter into it. If I do, I'm licked.'

It's a cruel hard business. So is every professional sport, baseball and basketball and hockey and golf and tennis. It's mean and mercenary and basically inhuman--when the whole idea of 'sport' should beits humanity. Recreation was devised so that men could find release from the grim business of making a living, so that they could glory in winning a con it for its own sake. The Olympic heroes of ancient Greece were crowned with laurel because they showed what men could do with no incentive but victory. Take sentiment out of sport and you take away its original reason for existence. In true sports, the contestants are ranged against each other. In professional sports they are ranged against the public. Their ultimate object is to attract as many customers as possible. They are merchandisers and promoters and box -office accountants. There is nothing at all wrong in being any of these things, but let us not pretend that what we have is 'sport'.

AMERICANS CAN BE CHAMPION DISTANCE RUNNERS SAYS IGLOI

(Ex-Hungarian coach, now at Santa Clara Valley Youth Village, Mihaly Igloi in an interview with Marshall McClelland):

I say the U.S. can produce the necessary champions because the talent and desire abound in the bodies and hearts of the youth of this nation. I know the talent is here. Americans can do anything they set their minds to doing. A simple matter of arithmetic shows that in a nation of some 170 million there have to be more than the present one or two outstanding distance runners. Especially when you consider that my own country of Hungary, with its population of only 9000,000 produced three world champion distance runners in just two years. I have the evidence of the desire of the American youth in my hands today. When it was announced that I would serve as Youth Village coach a steady stream of letters started coming in from all parts of the U.S. They are very excited about the prospects and you can sense their intense desire between the lines of their letters.

In my travels in the U.S. I have heard time and again that the American youth prefer fast autos, sitting down entertainment and play, play, play instead of the hard difficult work that produces great champions. They are supposed to be shallow, physically, mentally, and spiritually. But I do not think this is true. What is wrong is that the youngsters have not been encouraged to become champions in certain sports, such as distance races, and they have certainly not been provided with the opportunities. You can have unlimited enthusiasm but if there is no encouragement and employment of that enthusiasm it becomes dormant.

I say this to the American boys. Here is the way you become a champion distance runner. You run every day. Some days you do not want to run, but you run anyway. You do not want to run just two days this week and maybe Tuesday of next week. It is every day and every day. Some days you run short distances over and over, resting between them. Other days you run and run and keep running until you have run many miles. Every day you improve a little bit, you become a little bit faster, a little bit stronger, a little bit better in every way. You do this and you do that because the coach tells you to and he tells you because he knows what it is that you need. You will not become a great runner in two months. To be a world's champion takes two years, three years, four or even five or six years.

Why should anyone want to run one to six miles? What is there in it for him? Well, it represents another of life's challenges. Man continues to survive and advance because he continually accepts these challenges and more often than not succeeds in winning over them. To run several miles fast enough to defeat competitors requires great stamina, courage and determination. As I have said before, there must be great dedication to training. This rigorous training and the stimulation of competition can cause a boy to grow in many ways other than physical. As he achieves his goals of running greater and greater distances, faster and faster, he develops new confidence in himself that he can overcome any and all of life's obstacles and achieve things which appear impossible to less dedicated boys. Perhaps most important of all, he learns self-discipline.

How can the U.S. produce world champion distance runners? There must be many places throughout the U.S. where boys can run for practice the year around. The facilities must be for hundreds, yes, for thousands of boys to run and the boys must have expert supervision and keen encouragement. They must have the thrill of competition frequently.

I firmly believe that America should have a system of sports clubs, financially independent, which would offer to the youth the opportunity for participation in the many neglected sports, such as distance running. In Hungary the workers have always been very poor. Yet every month they contributed money to the athletic funds of the Hungarian sports clubs. Here in this rich country monthly donations of as little as fifty cents would provide the American youth with a magnificent sports program. This program should be for the beginners and the school students.

Now for the athletes who have complete their school careers but wish to continue to compete, they should also be provided for. You have many large corporations, and they do much for youth and sports, but they could do much more with the establishment and direct maintenance of sports clubs for those no longer able to compete for schools and colleges.

In Hungary we kept all our great runners together in one group. We trained and lived as a family. We held meets every week. Runners were rated according to ability and trained within their class. This may not be feasible in the U.S. but at the very least it should be possible to have them compete against one another several times a year. It is very important that the top champions meet each other frequently, once or twice a month throughout the year, at least. If this can be made possible then you will see these top runners push each other on to greater and still greater efforts.