

Complete Coverage of Track and Field Athletics

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WORLD'S BESTS IN 11 OF THE 33 OLYMPIC EVENTS

By the time, late on the evening of Sunday July 26th, that Head Groundsman Albin Stenroos, winner of the 1924 Olympic Marathon, surveyed his great deserted white Stadium, the only Olympic records which had escaped modernization were those in which Jesse Owens had played his part and that for the women's high jump. In the eight days intensive competition the pre-existing records in 28 out of the 33 events had been equalled or surpassed on 198 occasions.

No man except the fabulous Colonel Emil Zátopek won more than one individual gold medal though the three Americans L. Remigino, H. Dillard and A. W. Stanfield and the Jamaican V. G. Rhoden all won second awards in their winning national relay teams. Of the women Marjorie Jackson was deprived both of her third gold medal and a share in a third world record when Miss Cripps's knee sent the baton flying out of her hand in the 4x100 m. relay event.

The United States with 14 men's and one unexpected women's title came out head and shoulders above any of the other 59 competing nations. Tiny Czechoslovakia were next most successful in the pure gold department due entirely to the Zátopek family from which Emil annexed the 5000 and 10,000 metres and the Marathon while Dana won the women's javelin throwing. The girls from the antipodes took four of the 9 events open to them while Russia and Jamaica, with a population of less than one hundredth the size were the only other teams to make plural scores.

In the men's events though Great Britain, together with 51 other nations including Russia, did not win an outright victory; her 15 placings in the final six were inferior in quality to the mighty record of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Thirty-five national contingents, as must always be the case, returned home without so much as a single finalist. The British Empire as a whole with 28 men's and 18 women's placings did very well particularly Jamaica's great 400 metre runners.

There were world records in the 1,600m. relay, Hop, step & Jump, Hammer, and Decathlon and also in the Women's 100m, 200m, 400m. Relay, 80m. Hurdles and Shot-Putt. The 3000m. Steeplechase and 50 kilometre walk were also Bests on record. (For full account see inside.)

REIFF RUNS 4 : 03.4 MILE

At Gävle, Sweden on August 1st. Gaston Reiff of Belgium won the annual Dickson Mile in the sixth fastest time in history—4mins. 3.4secs. Ölle Åberg made the early pace (4:11.0; 2:11.0; 2:31.8) and went through the 1,500 metre mark in 3:47.5 by which time Reiff had won a two yard lead (3:47.2). The Belgian then drew away to win in 4:03.4 with Ingvar Ericsson (Sweden) second in (See P. 8)

NOTICE TO READERS

OWING TO THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF GIVING ADEQUATE COVERAGE TO THE 33 OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS IN ONE ISSUE THERE ARE TO BE TWO AUGUST NUMBERS Volume I No. 6 and 7. THE SECOND AUGUST NUMBER, WHICH WILL FOLLOW IN ONE WEEK, WILL COVER THE WALKS, DECATHLON, HURDLING AND FIELD EVENTS TOGETHER WITH THE NINE WOMEN'S EVENTS.

4 WORLD'S RECORDS AT B.E. v U.S.A. RELAYS

Such was the crush among Olympic-starved enthusiasts at the White City trying to witness the 8th British Empire v. U.S.A. Relays, that mounted police had to be used to turn back 20,000 people trying to join the 50,000 already inside 3 hours before the first event.

The Americans won 11 of the 16 match events including the 4x1 Mile relay in the world's second fastest ever time of 16:52.6. The British Empire's 5 wins included a walk-over in the steeplechase team race. The meeting records went in every single event except the one mile medley relay and the hammer.

Two world records were set up when Charley Moore (USA) tied Armando Filiput's 1950 mark of 51.9 secs. for the 440 yards hurdles and when the American team ran the 4x880 yards relay in 7:29.2. Bill Ashenfelter (1:55.4), Reggie Fearman (50.9 first lap for 1:50.3), John Barnes (1:52.6) and Mal Whitfield (1:51.9) in winning by 50 yards lowered Britain's 11 month old record of 7:30.6. The lack of a second tape 5.11 yards back from the finishing line robbed them of the metric record of 7:29.0 set up by a Swedish team in 1946.

Two more world's records came in the non-match women's events. First the Australian girls, Shirley de la Punt, Verna Johnson, Winsome Cripps and Marjorie Jackson, made hay of their own 4x110 yds. record of 46.9secs. shared with South Africa. The new time was 46.3 with the American Olympic and world 4x100 metre record team 3 1/2 yards back in 46.7 and Great Britain third in a national best of 47.1secs. The Americans with Dolores Dwyer substituted for Barbara Jones, although beaten by 11 yards by a composite and hence ineligible Empire team, gained a world record in the 4x220 Yards event with 1:40.0n against 1:38.7. The former British world figures of 1:41.4 set last year were also beaten by the G.B. team.



József Csermák the new Olympic Hammer-Throwing Champion and World Record Holder. This 20 year old Hungarian quarryman's best mark in 1950 was 152'6". In 1951 he threw 183'2" 2/3. His series at Helsinki was 187'8" (qualifying) 191'9" 3/8, 187'11" 1/4, 197'11" 5/8 (W.R.), 162'11" 7/8, 2 no throws. Full report in Vol. I No. 7.

SUMMARY: 4x110 Yards. 1, U.S.A. (L. Remigino, H. Dillard, F. D. Smith, J. Gathers) 40.7, British All-Comers' Record 2, British Empire (B. T. LaBeach, J. A. Gregory, B. Shenton, E. McD. Bailey) disqualified at 1st exchange. 4x440 Yards. 1, British Empire (A. S. Wint (48.6), L. A. Laing (47.8), V. G. Rhoden (46.8), H. H. McKenley (47.2)) 3:10.4 British All-Comers' and National Record 2, U.S.A. (M. C. Gourdine (50.4), G. E. Cole (46.3), J. W. Mashburn (46.3), W. T. Baker (47.6)) 3:10.6. 4x880 Yards. 1, U.S.A. (W. Ashenfelter, R. Fearman, J. B. Barnes, M. G. Whitfield (times as above), 7:29.2 World and British all-comers' record. 2, British Empire (J. B. Ross (1:54.2), E. K. Robinson (1:55.4), J. W. M. Hutchins (1:51.4), Webster (1:55.2)) 7:36.2 4x1 Mile Relay. 1, U.S.A. (J. Monteg (4:10.7), W. O. Druetzler (4:09.6), D. W. Santee (4:11.7), J. B. Barnes (4:20.6)) 16:52.6; 2, British Empire (R. G. Bannister (4:09.8), D. C. Law (4:13.1), J. M. Landy (4:09.9), C. W. Parnell (4:20.4)) 16:53.2. One Mile Medley Relay (440x220x220x880) 1, U.S.A. (M. G. Whitfield, W. T. Baker, J. Gathers, R. Fearman) 3:23.2; 2, British Empire (J. F. Carroll, H. H. McKenley, E. McD. Bailey) 3:28.8

Olympics: Event by Event

100 METRES (109.36 Yards)

World's Record 10.2 J.C.Owens(USA),1936; H.Davis(USA), 1941; L.B.LaBeach(Pan.),1948; H.N. Ewell(USA),1948; E.McD.Bailey(GB)1951
 Olympic Record 10.3 E.Tolan(USA),1932; J.C.Owens(USA), 1936;H.Dillard(USA),1948.

Sunday July 20th:71 entrants. Twelve Heats First Round; Four Heats Second Round: Monday July 21st: Two Semi-Finals and the Final.

The absence of Jim Golliday(U.S.A.) and the single-mindedness of Andrew Stanfield and perhaps also that of the holder Harrison Dillard ensured that the Olympic champion was only technically the Champion of the World. In the first round, in which first Bailey(Heat 3) then the Italian-American Lindy Remigino(Heat 11) broke Lennart Strandberg's 1939 10.6 track record both with 10.4, the fastest man to be eliminated was the German Erich Fuchs at 10.8. Britain's other two strings Alan Lillington(Heat 1) and W.Jack(Heat 4) came through in 10.8n and 10.8. The top 24 went forward 3 hours later into the second round from which the slowest survivor for the semi-finals next day was Jack at 10.8. Surprise eliminations were the European champion Etienne Bally (France), the much vaunted German flier Werner Zandt and Angel Kolev who ran 10.4 behind the Russian Sukharyev when he equalled the European record last year.

The semi-finals comprised the three Americans Remigino, Dean Smith and Art. Bragg, whose thigh was now heavily strapped; Fortún Chacón of Cuba, John Treloar of Australia, Lavy Pinto of India, Herbert McKenley, seeking some 'edge' for his 400 metres, Bailey and 4 Europeans Vladimir Sukharyev of Russia, Theodorus Saat of Holland, the French international rugby $\frac{3}{4}$ Alain Porthault and Jack. Only 10.6 made the grade for the final with the favorite Bailey(10.5) holding off Smith(10.6) in the first semi-final with the Soviet powerhouse Sukharyev third also at 10.6. McKenley caused eyebrows to be raised when in the second race he outdid Remigino in a late drive by a tenth to record 10.4sec. The race for third place was between Treloar and Chacón who last met in the same semi-final at Wembley. This time Treloar again won the duel but was third instead of fourth and thus made the final.

When the final came on at 5.20 p.m. the draw was from the inside Sukharyev, McKenley, Remigino, Smith, Bailey and Treloar. The stoney-faced white-coated starter got the field away at first attempt with a resonant "Paikoillenne - Valmiit" followed by a slow gun. Best away was the indoor ace Remigino with the sweatless Bailey in the wettest fifth lane half a yard down and McKenley next worst. By 60 metres it seemed that Treloar and the muscle-bound Sukharyev were out of it and that Bailey was on terms with Smith though punching his arms over high. McKenley, revelling in the shortness of the distance was piling in everything. At 80 metres Bailey showed signs of tying up but kept at it with the round-shouldered little Remigino battling along to keep his early lead. As the field flashed over the diced finish it looked like McKenley 1, Remigino 2, and Smith 3. The photo-finish showed a result so close that it was necessary to use a set-square to determine that Remigino's shoulder was just fractionally ahead of McKenley's torso and that Bailey's momentum had just won him the bronze medal. The Trinidad man soon erased his crestfallen expression and congratulated McKenley who he thought had won. McKenley also thought he had made it though was more restrained than was Ewell in 1948.

All eyes turned toward the giant electric scoreboard. A few minutes later the letters R E M I stuttered across its face which were enough to tell the 70,000 specators that once again America had come through. As each successive 10.4 went up there was a cheer and even the highly respectable rearguard of Sukharyev and Treloar got their applause for each recording 10.5. On the victory stand Lindy Remigino looked slightly dazed and received his blue leather case almost apologetically.

All in all 10.5 or better was clocked 16 times as against Wembley's 19 and Berlin's 12 times.

Summary: 1st Semi-Final: Bailey 10.5, Smith 10.6, Sukharyev 10.6, Pinto 10.7, Porthault, 10.8, Bragg (injured) 10.9. 2nd Semi-Final: McKenley, 10.4, Remigino, 10.5, Treloar, 10.6, Chacón, 10.7, Jack, 10.7, Saat, 10.8. Final: Champion Lindy Remigino(U.S.A.) 10.4; 2nd Herbert Henry McKenley(Jamaica) 10.4; 3rd Emmanuel McDonald Bailey(Great Britain) 10.4, 4th Finis Dean Smith(U.S.A.) 10.4; 5th Vladimir Sukharyev (U.S.S.R.) 10.5; 6th John F. Treloar(Australia) 10.5.

200 METRES (218.72 Yards)

World's Best around a turn 20.6y A.W.Stanfield(USA),1951
 20.6 A.W.Stanfield(USA),1952
 Olympic Record 20.7 J.C.Owens(USA), 1936

Tuesday July 22nd: 71 entrants, Eighteen Heats First Round Six Heats Second Round: Wednesday July 23rd: Two Semi-Finals and the Final.

The first evidence that the seemingly rather tight turn was in fact fast came when the first of the 18 heats was won by Gerardo Bönnhoff of Argentina in 21.6. In heat two the rugged white American Walter Thane Baker put in two playful kicks against the Russian Levan Sanadze before coasting off to a contemptuous 21.4. In heat 4 Nicolas Stacey(G.B.) came home behind Rafael Chacón both getting 21.8. Heat 7 saw Andy Stanfield wander round in the same time. Three heats later Brian Shenton disposed of a Finn, a Greek and a Luxembourger in a strained 21.9. In the twelfth heat the American negro Jim Gathers did a workmanlike job in equalling the 4 year old track record set up by the fourth of the LaBeach brothers-Lloyd. Bailey ran hard in the ominous 13th heat to record 21.4. In the last heat Peter Karádi of Hungary was eliminated in 22.1 behind Treloar(21.5) and Pinto(21.6)

With the field down to 36 for the second round Saat and Sukharyev found that 21.7 was not good enough to stay in. In the third of these 2nd round heats Bailey broke the track record and set a Finnish all-comers' mark with a fine 21.0 while in the fourth Stacey showed 21.5 behind Bönnhoff(21.4) in managing to hold off Kolev with some ease. The next heat produced the extraordinary sight of Stanfield running an almost casual 20.9 during which he twice looked round to see how Leslie Laing(21.4) was making out. Treloar took the last 2nd round heat in 21.6 in which Shenton, the European Champion, finished fifth in 21.9 behind 3 other Europeans Zandt of Germany, Sukharyev and Gerard Mach of Poland.

The semi-finals won by Stanfield(21.1) and by Bailey(21.3) saw the elimination of the last Europeans Zandt, Stacey and Václav Janaček of Czechoslovakia. Stacey in the pole lane seemed nearly pulled off his feet by Stanfield and did well to muster 21.8 just behind Zandt. For the final just over two hours later the draw from the inside was Bönnhoff, Stanfield, Bailey, Laing, Gathers and Baker. Stanfield did a great job on the turn and had a full yard on Bailey as the field hit the long straight. As predicted Bailey began to tie up so letting the other two Americans in the outside lanes have a chance of filling the the two minor placings. The last 30 metres was not a pretty sight as the long-legged Stanfield's clapper lips flapped up and down, as Baker and Gathers fought their way past Bailey who was utterly spent and as Laing and Bönnhoff staggered on like untrained quarter-milers. Ten metres from the tape Stanfield faltered, recovered and then lunged at the tape to win by 5 feet from Baker(20.8) and Gathers(20.8) in the record-equalling time of 20.7. The impression was that the tremendous pace around the turn might have cost most of the field from one to two tenths a piece though only Stanfield and Bailey (fourth in 21.0) failed to equal or better their personal bests. Laing's 21.2 was a great performance as was Bönnhoff's pole lane effort to equal his 1947 Argentine record. During the event Mel Patton's 1948 winning time of 21.1 was 6 times beaten and once equalled.

Summary: 1st Semi-Final: Stanfield 21.1, Gathers 21.3, Laing 21.6, Zandt 21.7, Stacey 21.8, Janaček 22.0. 2nd Semi-Final: Bailey 21.3, Baker 21.3, Bönnhoff 21.5, Chacón 21.6, Pinto 21.7, Treloar (injured). Final: Champion Andrew William Stanfield(USA) 20.7 (equals record); 2nd Walter Thane Baker (USA) 20.8; 3rd James Gathers(USA) 20.8; 4th Emmanuel McD. Bailey(G.B.) 21.0; 5th Leslie Alphanzo Laing(Jamaica) 21.2

200 Metres cont: from page²)Final 6th Gerardo Bönnhoff (Argentina) 21.3

400 METRES (437.44 Yards)

World's Record 45.8 V.G.Rhoden(Jamaica),1950
Olympic Record 46.2 W.A.Carr(USA),1932;A.S.Wint(Jamaica) 1948.

Thursday July 24th: 69 entrants. Twelve Heats First Round
Four Heats Second Round: Friday July 25th: Two Semi-Finals and the Final.

The sight of the British Empire Champion Edwin Carr, his photo-finish runner-up Leslie Lewis and Europe's top 400m. man Haas all coming into the straight with two to qualify in the first of the twelve heats demonstrated the sort of pace that was going to be required of those who were to survive even the first round. The German who combs his lanky auburn hair before and after each race came home in 47.5 with Lewis showing a personal metric best of 47.8 ahead of Carr. In heat 3 Arthur Wint ran his fastest of the year to register 47.3. Lars-Erik Wolfbrandt of Sweden outlasted Terry Higgins(G.B.)(48.7) to win the fourth heat in 48.4. Five heats later Alan Dick(G.B.) qualified in 48.7 behind the powerful white American with the crew-cut Gene Cole(48.3). The Great Britain trio seemed so limp with relief at having lived through the first round, in which only one man, Yuriy Lituyev of Russia, squeezed through as slow as 48.8, that each was unable to reproduce their times of two hours earlier namely Lewis, 49.0, Dick, 49.0 and Higgins 49.1. Most notable in this 2nd round was Wint's 46.9 secs effort(22.4 first 200m.) which was his first sub-47 secs. mark for 19 months and a good sign for Jamaica's chances in the relay.

Next day, July 25th, the semi-finalists were lead out to the start by the hyper-efficient brown coated marshals. They included the 3 Americans, Whitfield, Matson and Cole; the 3 Jamaicans, Rhoden, McKenley and Wint; the two Germans Haas and Geister; the two Canadians Jim Lavery and Jack Carroll and the Russian Ardalion Ignatjev whose gallant recovery after he thought a recall had been fired brought forth a cheer even from the reparation burdened Finns. In the first semi-final Haas ran the race of his life to nose out Whitfield(46.4) for second place behind Wint(46.3) in the second fastest time ever recorded by a European 46.4. Cole of America failed to qualify in 46.8 while Ignatjev broke all Soviet records with 47.4 in 5th place. The second semi-final was a five man affair since Wolfbrandt had to retire. McKenley edged past Rhoden in 46.4 and Ollie Matson was hard put to it to stave off Geister who also returned 46.7 to become jointly with Godfrey Brown the third fastest European of all-time. Summary: 1st Semi-Final: Wint 46.3, Haas 46.4, Whitfield 46.4, Cole 46.8, Ignatjev 47.4, Lavery 47.7. 2nd Semi-Final: McKenley 46.4, Rhoden 46.5, Matson 46.7, Geister 46.7, Carroll 47.4.

At 5.05 p.m. all was set for the final in which Matson with 46.7 had been the slowest qualifier. The draw was Whitfield on the inside then Wint then Haas followed by McKenley, Matson and on the outside the luckless Rhoden. A repetition of the famous Philadelphia race of June 1941, when the whole field beat 47 seconds, seemed certain. Mal. Whitfield seemed to be smoking a cigarette as he adjusted his blocks but this piece of heresy turned out to be an inhalant. When all was still Whitfield broke. Rhoden took a long time to return to his mark and exhibited all the signs of extreme nervousness. Eventually all was again set and this greatest of fields was scorching round the first bend. On the back straight Wint for the first time looked as if he was really was going to die in the defence of his title. He hit the 200metres mark in a suicidal 21.7. Meanwhile McKenley was tagging Rhoden and passed the half way mark in the, for him, restrained time of 22.0secs. Whitfield was trailing a long way back as was his wont in the earlier rounds but the powerful negro Matson sandwiched between history's only sub 46 second men was showing very prominently.

Coming off the last turn the 70,000 spectators were almost as amazed as McKenley to find that Rhoden had stolen a march and hit the long straight 3 yards up on his fellow Jamaican. Biding his time till there were only 40 metres to go the 'Hustler' attacked as did Brown in the 1936 final. Rhoden rolling his eyes shouted exhortations to himself and with flashing white teeth bared snapped the



Jamaica's co-holders of the Olympic 400 Metre record at 45.9 secs. Vincent George Rhoden, 24 (left) and Herbert McKenley, 30 (right). They are the only athletes ever to have beaten 46.0 secs.

taut woollen sanctuary just ahead of the fast closing London silver medallist. Matson was a surprising third and seemed closer than the final time suggested. Wint spent by his prodigious efforts along the back stretch faded enough to let Haas into fourth place while the over confident Whitfield never seemed likely to regain contact with a tempo befitting the first ever race in which two men beat 46 seconds. The result was as the Summary: Final. Champion Vincent George Rhoden(Jamaica) 45.9 (new Olympic record); 2nd Herbert Henry McKenley (Jamaica) 45.9; Ollie A. Matson(U.S.A.) 46.8; 4th Karl-Friedrich Haas(Germany) 47.0; 5th Arthur Stanley Wint (Jamaica) 47.0; 6th Malvin Groston Whitfield(USA) 47.1. Rhoden, the first man since Eric Liddell of 1924 fame to win an Olympic crown in an outside lane, gave the crowd a one-handed salaam and then returned to his track-suit and with his feet up on the low railing in front of the lowest of the 69 tiers of seats began to sign autographs. Asked at what point fatigue had set in he replied "About 10 yards from the tape".

800 METRES (874.89 Yards)

World's Record 1:46.6 R. Harbig(Germany) 1939
Olympic Record 1:49.2 M.G. Whitfield(U.S.A.) 1948

Sunday July 20th: 50 entrants. Eight heats; Monday July 21st: Three Semi-Finals; Tuesday July 22nd: The Final.

The slowest man to go forward from the heats in which the first 3 qualified was the Russian Gennadiy Modoy in 1:55.8. Three men Olavi Talja(Finland), Louis Desmet(Belgium) and John Ross of Canada went out despite beating 1:53.0. Albert Webster(G.B.) qualified fairly gently in 1:55.5 behind Wolfbrandt(1:55.3) and ahead of Modoy in the slowest heat which was the first. Tom White came home third in the 2nd heat behind the holder(1:52.5) and E. Potrzebowski of Poland in 1:52.7. There was great interest in the 6th heat in which Heinz Ulzheimer of Germany, who lacks confidence in his sprint, went round the first lap in 55.7 closely followed by an unknown Indian Sohan Singh Dhanoa whose flowing hair was secured with red ribbon. The German did not let up and won in the fastest heat time of 1:51.4 with the Indian a confident second in 1:52.0. In the penultimate heat E. Evans(G.B.) qualified comfortably in 1:53.8 behind the ever graceful Audun Boysen of Norway and the German prodigy Urban Cleve. Twenty-four thus appeared again

800 METRES continued) at 4.40p.m. next afternoon for the semi-finals in which the first three would meet again in the 9 man final. In the first of these 3 races Pyotr Chevgun of Russia won the pole but soon yielded the lead to Boysen. Coming up to the bell Denmark's Gunnar Nielsen came strongly to the fore with Webster lying handily to pass the bell in 54.0. Down the back straight Whitfield piled on the pressure but found the leaders going hard and dropped back in behind Nielsen. Boysen and Cleve weakened on entering the straight and Webster with a beautifully timed surge requisitioned third place in 1:50.1 which was, true to England's perfidious tradition, nearly 2 secs. better than his previous best.

In the second race won by Wint 2.7 secs. slower than Nielsen's great 1:50.0 effort there was a surprise elimination when John Barnes the American 1:49.6 ace misjudged things and was pushed out by the Swede Hans Ring in 1:53.4. White (G.B.) after a 57.2 secs. bell found the others with too much left and came in fifth in 1:53.6. In the last of these 2nd round races Evans went to the other extreme with a 53.6 first lap which left him nothing when in came to the long drive up the home straight so that he eased off as the others swept on. **Summary: 1st Semi-Final:** Nielsen 1:50.0; Whitfield 1:50.1; Webster 1:50.1; Boysen 1:50.4; Cleve 1:51.6; Parnell 1:52.7; Chevgun 1:52.8; MacMillan 1:58.4. **2nd Semi-Final:** Wint 1:52.7; Steines 1:52.9; Ring 1:53.0; Barnes 1:53.4; White 1:53.6; Liška 1:54.8; Modoy 1:55.7. **3rd Semi-Final:** Ulzheimer 1:51.9; Wolfbrandt 1:52.4; Pearman 1:52.5; Hutchins 1:52.8; Potrzebowski 1:53.7; Dhanoa 1:54.9; Bakos 1:55.5; Evans 1:56.8.

At 4.50 p.m. next day, Tuesday July 22nd, the 9 survivors ranged themselves on the curved starting line with Nielsen on the inside with Wint on his immediate right followed by Webster, Ulzheimer, Ring, Steines, the holder Whitfield, Pearman and on the extreme outside (but the same distance from the flag marking the entry to the turn) Wolfbrandt. It was Wint who won the inside position and it was he who towed the field round for a first lap of 54.0secs. At the bell he was followed by Ulzheimer, Whitfield and Webster (54.7) with the rest bunched in close behind. Down the back straight it was still Wint, Ulzheimer, and Whitfield though Nielsen had moved up strongly for 4th place. With 180 metres to go Whitfield cruised into the lead and then began to throw in everything to prevent anyone depriving him of his third gold medal. It was soon clear that only Webster and Steines were still in contention with the leaders and that Wint though he managed to repass the square set German Ulzheimer had not the fitness to pull back the invincible Whitfield. Douglas Lowe's feat at Amsterdam was thus repeated and the Olympic record exactly equalled by Whitfield. For the first time in history the first two repeated when Wint shrugged his way over the line just one tenth faster than at Wembley when he was 4 years younger than his 32 years. Despite his great 1:49.7 inches behind Ulzheimer (same time) the Dane with the auburn hair Gunnar Nielsen won for himself only second equal place on his little country's national ranking list behind Holst-Sörensen and the obscure Gunnar Bergsten whose 4 second improvement in 1943 outdid even Webster's dramatic advance from equal 11th to third on Britain's all-time list in the semi-final at 1:50.1. Like the Dane Webster lived up to his new reputation and did a lot to repair Britain's waning 800 metre prestige with a furious 1:50.2 for fifth place ahead of Steines (1:50.6) and well ahead of Pearman and the two Swedes. **Summary: Final.** Champion Malvin Groston Whitfield (U.S.A.) 1:49.2 (equals Olympic record); 2nd Arthur Stanley Wint (Jamaica) 1:49.4; 3rd Heinz Ulzheimer (Germany) 1:49.7; 4th Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark) 1:49.7; 5th Albert Webster (Great Britain) 1:50.2; 6th Günther Steines (Germany) 1:50.6; 7th Reginald Pearman (U.S.A.) 1:52.1; 8th Lars-Eric R. Wolfbrandt (Sweden) 1:52.1; 9th Hans G. Ring (Sweden) 1:54.0.

1500 METRES (1640.42 Yards)

World's Record 3:43.0 G. Hägg (Sweden) 1944, L. Strand (Sweden) and (unratified) W. Lueg (Germany) '52
Olympic Record 3:47.8 J.E. Lovelock (New Zealand) 1936.

Thursday July 24th: 51 entrants. Six heats. **Friday July 25**
Two Semi-finals. **Saturday July 26th** The Final.

When Hans Harting of Holland toured the first lap of the first heat in 57.5 secs it looked as though it was

going to take about 3:50 to qualify for the extra round of semi-finals inserted a week before the Games started. Sanity however prevailed and one of 1952's 25 sub-3.50 men came in at 3:51.6. He was Joseph Barthel who had recently been put through such a rigorous course of 600 and 1,000 metres time trials by Harbig's old coach Woldemar Gerschler that he had lost 32 pounds in body weight. The others to qualify were Günter Dohrow of Germany (3:51.8), the willowy Ingvar Ericsson of Sweden (3:52.0) and Don McMillan of Australia with the same time. The next heat was a fifth faster with Warren Druetzler leading for the last 800 metres to win in 3:51.4. Also qualifying were Sture Landqvist, one of the 3 sub 3:45 men entered, in 3:52.2; Stanislav Jungwirth of Czechoslovakia (3:52.4) and the blond 'Russian' from Estonia Mikhail Velsvél (3:52.6). Len Eyre (G.B.) handicapped by a mutilated foot faded to fifth, after leading the first 400 metres in 62.0secs., recording 3:53.2.

With two Scandinavians in it the third heat was, as expected the fastest at 3:51.0. The balding Olle Åberg won in 3:51.0 by a metre from Finland's playboy athlete Denis Johansson (3:51.2) with Rolf Lamers (Germany) and British Empire Mile Champion Bill Parnell (Canada) filling the other two places. The fourth heat was at least in its early stages a leisurely affair. The little Yugoslav Otenhajmer led the first lap in 65.6. At the 800 metre mark Roger Bannister (G.B.) lay fourth in 2:13.5 but his 1951 conqueror stole into the lead again just before a mighty rush down the back straight went by him. El Mabrouk of Algeria and hence France won in 3:55.8 almost level with Bob McMillen (U.S.A.). Though markedly easing off in the last 40 yards Bannister put in a 56.6 last lap to return 3:56.0 for third. The fifth heat was by far the softest and in fact as was later to be shown yielded no finalists. Bill Nankeville nursed the pole and came in 3rd in 3:56.4, behind George Hoskins (New Zealand) and Franz Herman of Belgium, with a 58.6 last lap. The last heat brought into view the young German virtuoso Werner Lueg (pronounced Luge) whose twinkling last lap in 57.2 to qualify in 3:52 spelt danger to any opponents.

In the much maligned semi-finals the pace grew hotter. In the first Nankeville after lying second at the 800 metres mark behind Velsvél in 2:05.0 showed the signs of nervous exhaustion, which afflicted many athletes at Helsinki such as Dohrow and Gude, to trail away to 9th in 3:52.0 behind Johansson (3:49.4), the track record-holder, Lueg (3:49.8), Don McMillan (an Australian best ever of 3:50.8), Druetzler (3:50.8), El Mabrouk (3:51.0) and Boysen (3:51.0). The 1948 finalist Vaclav Cevona being seventh failed to qualify as did the listless Landqvist also at 3:51.4 in eighth place. Before starting on his semi-final Bannister tried to console his compatriot. Again there was a crescendo in the last lap which necessitated his running a last lap in 57.1 to qualify 5th in a line with Åberg, Ericsson and McMillen all at 3:50.6 a stride behind the increasingly impressive Barthel (3:50.4). The sixth man was Rolf Lamers of Germany at 3:50.8 who was just ahead of Jungwirth who was one of the 13 sub 3:50 men unable to qualify for the final.

The atmosphere in the dressing rooms before the final at 4.30 p.m. can only be likened to that at 'five to nine' in a prison on the morning of an execution. Eleven drawn white middle-distance aces were led out to the curved start line at the start of the back straight—only Barthel with his gold teeth flashing seemed to have a spark of animation after the 72 hours unremitting tension. The line-up from the inside with previous personal best times was as follows—Johansson (3:47.4, track record); Lueg (3:43.0); Boysen (3:50.2), El Mabrouk (3:47.2); Bannister (3:48.4); Åberg (3:45.4); McMillan (a 4:07.8 mile worth 3:48.9) Ericsson (3:47.2); Druetzler (a 4:08.8 mile worth 3:49.6); Lamers (3:47.4); Barthel (3:48.5) and Macmillan (a 4:08.9 mile worth 3:49.7). At the first attempt Ericsson broke but second time there was no mistake and the race was on. As expected Lamers set the pace with a 57.8 first lap and a 2:01.4 first 800 metres. This pace made no visible impression on the compactness of the field. Bannister was never worse than fourth or fifth and passed through the 400 and 800 metre marks in 58.5 and 2:02.1. At 900 metres Lueg took over and opened up a two yard gap. The strident clamour of the bell acted like a shot of adrenalin. Barthel closed up and the dusky Algerian El Mabrouk began his big effort round the penultimate bend. Down the back straight

it was Lueg still in the lead(3:03.0 at 1200 m.) followed by Barthel, Lamers, Bannister(3:03.6), El Mabrouk and the dark-haired McMillen. Sweeping round the last bend Lueg three yards in the clear seemed to have the race well in hand. Lamers began to falter and Bannister and El Mabrouk swung a little wide so inadvertently boxing in McMillen who looked like a fire engine driver in a traffic jam.



The scene coming into the final straight in the Final. Left to right: El Mabrouk, Bannister, Lamers (observed), McMillen, Barthel and Lueg co-holder of the world record.

The strain of leading for 500 metres began to tell on Lueg and up the home stretch the fiery little man from Luxembourg attacked and passed the sagging German 40 metres out. Also closing with a mighty rush was Bob McMillen whose last lap in 56.0secs was the greatest in history. Barthel with arms aloft just made the line but had to share with the American the new Olympic record of 3:45.2 (equivalent to a mile in 4:03.6). Lueg was third in 3:45.4 and Bannister who, despite his last lap of 57.6 never looked to possess any fire, just managed to hold fourth place in 3:46.0 (equivalent to a 4:04.4 mile) over El Mabrouk who recorded the same time of 3:46.0 which were respectively a British Empire Best Performance and a French record. The next three Lamers, with a personal best of 3:46.8, Aberg (3:47.0) and Ericsson (3:47.6) all added to the statistical eclipse of Lovelock's Berlin record. Don Macmillan's 3:49.6 ninth and Johansson's 3:49.8 tenth place ensured the races place in history as the greatest mass rupture of the hallowed time of 3:50 which up to 1952 had been beaten on 182 occasions.

The race provided evidence that Barthel is most punishable athlete ever in this department, that McMillen is probably the most difficult man to beat and that he must now rank as America's greatest ever miler, that Lueg is the greatest talent and is No 1 priority for the 'Four Minute Mile'. For potential it remains hard to beat Bannister, who, suffering from a probably psychosomatic kidney disorder, was unable to reproduce anything approaching his astounding last 2 1/2 mile time trial of 2:52.9 made at Motspur Park on the morning of Wednesday July 16th. Summary: Final. Champion Joseph Barthel (Luxembourg) 3:45.2 (Olympic record); 2nd Robert E. McMillen (U.S.A.) 3:45.2 (Olympic record); 3rd Werner Lueg (Germany) 3:45.4; 4th Roger Gilbert Bannister (Great Britain) 3:46.0; 5th Patrick El Mabrouk (France) 3:46.0; 6th Rolf Lamers (Germany) 3:46.8; 7th Olle W. Aberg (Sweden); 8th Ingvar A. Ericsson (Sweden) 3:47.6; 9th Donald Macmillan (Australia) 3:49.6 10th Denis S. Johansson (Finland) 3:49.8; 11th Audun Boysen (Norway); 12th Warren Oliver Druetzler (USA) 3:56.0.

5000 METRES (3 Miles 188.06 Yards)

World's Record 13:58.2 G.Hagg (Sweden) 1942.
Olympic Record 14:17.6 G.E.G. Reiff (Belgium) 1948.

Tuesday July 22nd: 43 entrants. Three Heats. Thursday July 24th: The Final.

The first of the three heats from which 5 men were to qualify for the final saw the holder Gaston Reiff up against Alain Mimoun, Mikifor Popov of Russia, the still injured Ilmari Taipale (Finland) and Gordon Pirie (G.B.). The American Charles Capozzoli led through two laps in 2:12.4 and then handed over to Pirie who stayed in front to set an average of 66.4 for the next 9 laps. In the last of the 12 1/2 circuits which comprise the distance he let Mimoun (14:19.0), Taipale (14:22.8), Reiff (14:23.8) and Åke Andersson (Sweden) (14:25.0) go by but cut off Popov to qualify in 5th place in 14:26.2. Heat II saw Germany's bespectacled Herbert Schade set a seemingly ridiculous pace as if he were out to possess the Olympic record at least until the final 48 hours later. Paddling along with his ungainly splayed low-carriage arm action, he covered the first 3,000 metres in 8:28.4 a cool 50 yards ahead of Alan Parker (G.B.) who was leading the body of the field (8:35.4). Either repressed by camp life or intoxicated by the responsive crowd, Parker really began to close the gap on the spindly German and strode round the last lap in 62.4secs. Schade was however out of reach and won in the Olympic record time of 14:15.4 with Parker, now eased down to a jog, coming in at 14:18.2—a time which would have won every Olympic 5,000 m. final from 1912-1936 inclusive and the second fastest ever by a British athlete. Ernő Béres (pronounced Beresh) of Hungary, Lucien Theys (pronounced Tice) (Belgium) and Eero Tuomaala of Finland qualified to leave Ivan Séménov, recent conqueror of Zátopek, out in the cold.

The third and last heat was the most sober and Zátopek even remonstrated with the Russian Aleksandr Anoufriev for going unnecessarily fast. After five laps the maestro thought that an indulgence of two really brisk laps by him would peel off the five qualifiers who could then ease off over the rest of the route. This chore once completed Zátopek became conversational and chatted away in English to Chataway and then overcome by remorse went back to urge on his friend Curt Stone (U.S.A.) who had lost contact after this injection into the field. In the last lap the great man, obviously irritated by the earnestness of the Russian with the long side-boxes, gave him a push as if to say 'Get out there and win because you won't in the final'. Anoufriev obliged with 14:23.6 with Bertil Albertsson of Sweden second in 14:26.0. Zátopek who had been directing the traffic and gesticulating that there had been a long gap between the front five and the rest for some time came in third in 14:26.0 just ahead of Les Perry, the ever game Australian and Christopher Chataway (G.B.), who finished in a debonair 14:27.8.

Two days later at 4.40 p.m. on Thursday the 24th the 15 finalists took up their places. With the slowest qualifier (Chataway) passing the 3 miles mark in his heat well inside 14mins. it was not surprising that here was the greatest field ever assembled. Drawn on the extreme outside the Englishman led throughout a first lap in 65.8. Here Schade took over with 4 laps of 67.6, 67.8, 68.0 and 68.0. In the 8th lap the Czech teased the already tortured field by leading for another 68.0 sec. lap. Schade responded and again led at the 3,000 metre mark in 8:30.4 followed closely by Reiff, Chataway (who was never worse than fourth), Zátopek, Mimoun and Pirie then a gap and then Anoufriev. Two laps later Pirie made a brief foray into the lead but it was Schade who first passed the 4,000 metre mark in 11:24.8 which was some 7.2 secs slower than Reiff's time at the same mark in the famous 1950 Brussels duel which Zátopek wound up with a 62.4 last lap for a win in 14:03.0.

Reiff at this point hurled in and at the bell it was Schade, Chataway, Mimoun, Zátopek then a gap then Pirie. With 300 metres to go Chataway forged into the lead and for several fleeting moments it looked as though he could win. Entering the last turn Zátopek, Mimoun and Schade all rallied for a final assault. Just past the crown of the bend Zátopek made a decisive attack just as Mimoun was passing Schade who in turn was fighting it out with Chataway. Suddenly the vast crowd, who were already in an uproar, let out a bellow for the Englishman lay sprawled across the concrete curb. Brushed perhaps but not barged he was tired enough to trip over a blade of grass. Zátopek, who by now had really let in the clutch, stormed up the straight to complete his last lap in a prodigious 57.9 secs. and so to win by 5 yards in the Olympic record time of 14:06.6 which he had bettered 3 times in 1950 in less publicized races. Mimoun was a revelation and won his third medal as Zátopek's Silver Phantom in a great 14:07.4 which raised him to fourth on the all-time

↑
ABOVE

5,000 metre ranking behind Hagg, Zatopek and Schade who was here third in 14:08.6 having filled the role of chief pace maker for most of this first ever race in which three men beat 14:10. But for his fall Chataway would certainly have made a fourth but he himself is not prepared to say that he would have secured anything more than 'perhaps' third place. Quite unaware of his compatriot's accident Pirie came on and then saw Chataway painfully making his way along to the finishing post. Doubtless thinking that he was suffering from normal wear and tear Pirie's action in depriving him of fourth place is one which caused a lot of hasty comment. Both recorded 14:18.0 which added to Parker's 14:18.2 in the heat provided evidence acceptable to continentals that Great Britain has the best team of 5,000 metres men in the world. **Summary: The Final.** Champion. Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 14:06.6 (Olympic record); 2nd Alain Mimoun-o-Kacha (France) 14:07.4; 3rd Herbert Schade (Germany) 14:08.6; 4th Douglas Alastair Gordon Pirie (Great Britain) 14:18.0; 5th Christopher John Chataway (Great Britain) 14:18.0; 6th Leslie J. Perry (Australia) 14:23.6; 7th Ernő Béres (Hungary) 14:24.8; 8th Åke E. Andersson (Sweden) 14:26.0; 9th Bertil E.G. Albertsson (Sweden) 14:27.8; 10th Aleksandr Anufriyév (U.S.S.R.) 14:31.4; 11th Alan Bunyard Parker (Great Britain) 14:37.0; 12th Ilmari R. Taipale (Finland) 14:40.0; 13th Eero A. Tuomaala (Finland) 14:54.2; 14th Lucien M. Theys (Belgium) 14:59.0. Gaston Reiff dropped out after 4000 metres.

10,000 METRES (6 Miles 376.11 Yards)

World Record 29:02.6 E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 1950
Olympic Record 29:59.6 E. Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 1948

Sunday July 20th: 31 entrants. A Single Final.

Before the race started 8 men in history had beaten 30 minutes for the distance comprising 25 circuits of a 400 metre track and only the pioneers Viljo Heino and Taisto Mäki both of Finland were absent from the double rank of athletes who lined up for the start. By the time the race was nearly over these elite had been joined by 3 more.

The leader in the early stages was Perry of Australia, who covered the first two laps in 65 secs. and 72 secs., though in the third lap the ungainly Russian Anufriyév, who runs on his toes, wagged his way into the lead of the multi-coloured comet. In the fifth lap Zatopek, who had been lying 12th in the earliest part of the race, all of a sudden spurted into the lead where he stayed for the entire rest of the journey. Pirie made one or two spirited challenges of doubtful wisdom but it was Mimoun who was making the most impressive showing. After ten laps at the 4,000 metres mark, which Zatopek passed in 11:45.5, the order was second Mimoun, then Pirie followed by Perry, Anufriyév, Sando, who had lost a shoe in the 3rd lap, and Hannu Posti of Finland. At the half-way (5000m.) mark which was reached by Zatopek in 14:43.4 the order was unchanged except that Perry had dropped back behind and eventually out of the race.

By the 17th lap Mimoun's head began to go back but for another five circuits, which the machine like Czech hammered out in a regular 71 secs. apiece, he clung on. Three laps from home the pace of a 14:34.6 last 5000 metres opened up the final rifts in the field in which the order was now Zatopek, Mimoun, Anufriyév, Posti then the three British distance men Pirie (5th), Sando (6th) and Norris (7th). Except for a great last minute rally by the Swede Valter Nyström, who sliced 16.2 secs of his previous best of 30:11.0, to grab 6th place this order remained unchanged. Piling Pelion upon Ossa, Zatopek screwed himself up to a last lap of 64.0 secs for a new Olympic record of 29:17.0. By far the greatest mass race in 10,000 metres running the next 5 broke the old record as would also have Pirie had he not played with fire in trying to tease the mighty Zatopek in the middle stages of the test. Mimoun's 29:32.8 was of course a French record and the 9th best mark of all-time beaten only by Zatopek on five and now six occasions, by Heino once and in June by the Russian Anufriyév (29:31.0) who came in third in 29:48.2. Hannu Posti fourth in 29:51.4 moved right past such famous compatriots as Ritola, Iso-Hollo, Nurmi and Salminen to put himself third behind Heino and Mäki on Suomi's formidable national all-time list on which he had only occupied 17th place despite his 30:25.2 in 1951.

The performance by Sando to run 29:51.8 with one shoe missing was one of the finest pieces of gallantry in an event for which only the courageous enter. His time was an improvement of nearly 40 secs. on Aaron's previous British best of 30:31.6 at Brussels in 1950 and nearly 5 secs. superior to Pirie's six mile record of 28:55.6. Pirie's time in 7th place was first given as 30:02.0 but was later amended to 30:04.2 but it fact was 30:09.5 5 feet ahead of Norris who was officially given 30:09.8. The British trio with 5th, 7th and 8th won the unofficial Team Race over the Russians who were 3rd, 9th and 11th by 20 points to 23. **Summary: The Final.** Champion Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 29:17.0 (Olympic record); 2nd Alain Mimoun-o-Kacha (France) 29:32.8; 3rd Aleksandr Anufriyév (U.S.S.R.) 29:48.2; 4th Hannu K. Posti (Finland) 29:51.4; 5th Frank Dennis Sando (Great Britain) 29:51.8; 6th Valter E. Nyström (Sweden) 29:54.8; 7th D.A.G. Pirie (G.B.) 30:09.5; 8th Fred Norris (G.B.) 30:09.8; 9th Ivan Pzhidaev (U.S.S.R.) 30:13.4; 10th Martin Stokken (Norway) 30:22.2; 11th Nikifor Popov (U.S.S.R.) 30:24.2; 12th Bertil E.G. Albertsson (Sweden) 30:34.6; 13th Bertil K. Karlsson (Sweden) 30:35.8; 14th Bela Juhász (Hungary) 30:39.6; 15th Osman Cosgöl (Turkey) 30:42.4; 16th Väinö Koskela (Finland) 30:43.0; 17th Ben Z. Abdallah (France) 30:53.0; 18th Franjo Mihalić (Yugoslavia) 30:53.2; 19th Hugo O. Niskanen (Finland) 30:59.6; 20th Curtis Charles Stone (U.S.A.) 31:02.6; 21st Frederick L. Wilt (U.S.A.) 31:04.0; 22nd Marcel E. Van De Wattyne (Belgium) 31:15.8; 23rd Raúl Inostroza (Chile) 31:28.6; 24th Thyge Petersen Thøgersen (Denmark) 31:47.8; 25th Ben A. Labidi (France) 31:52.2; 26th Kristján Jóhannsson (Iceland) 32:00.0; 27th Helmut Perz (Austria) 32:13.2; 28th William Charles Keith (S. Africa) 32:32.4; 29th Alphonso Vandenrydt (Belgium) 33:13.4; 30th Abdul Rashid (Pakistan) 33:50.4; 31st Ly Tran Van (Vietnam) 37:33.0.

THE MARATHON (26 Miles 385 Yards or 42,195 Metres)

World's Best Performance 2hr:20mins42.2secs. J.H. Peters (Great Britain) 1952.
Olympic Record 2hr:29mins19.2secs. K. Son (Japan)

Sunday July 27th. Start 3.00p.m. Eighth and Last Day.

The question before the start of this race was could the Olympic Marathon be won for the second time in succession by a man who had never before covered the distance. The answer, looking back on it, was obviously that anything Delfo Cabrera could do Zatopek could do better. Sixty-Eight starters formed up in two ranks and it was the bare-footed Havildar M. Aslam of Pakistan who lead the vast assemblage round the track only to be overtaken by J.H. Peters (G.B.) just before the runners disappeared from view out of the tunnel opposite the 1500 m. start. Zatopek who marked his debut by changing from white to grey socks lay seventh behind Gustaf Jansson (Sweden) and Stan Cox (G.B.) having run the second stadium lap in a tentative 80.6 secs.

The first news of progress was at the 5,000 metres stage which was reached by Peters in 15:43 followed by Cox (16:02) and Jansson (16:02) with Zatopek also at the same time. The Russian 30,000 m. world record holder Moskatchenkov was fifth 18 secs. in rear.

At the next check point at 10,000 metres the leader was still Peters (31:55) with Jansson (32:11) & Zatopek (32:12) ahead of Cox who was fourth 29 secs back. The two men from Argentina Reinaldo Corno



Emil Zatopek seen entering the Stadium to win the Marathon for his unique treble all of which were records.

and the holder Delfo Cabrera, who looked both stouter and greyer than at Wembley, were at this stage lying fifth & sixth ahead of G.L. Iden (G.B.).

At the 15 kilometre check point the order was Peters(47:58), Jansson(47:58), Zatopek(48:00) then Corno, Cox, Cabrera, Iden and Yoon Chil Choi the Korean whose 2hr. 26:07 was until Peters' Windsor-Chiswick effort the fastest ever. At the 20 kilometre (12.4 miles) point Zatopek and Jansson were running stride for stride with Peters 10secs in arrears at 1:04.37. The next three were more widely spaced with Corno going very strongly just over a minute behind followed by Cabrera and Cox. The only major changes phoned back from the 25km. station, which was 3 miles after the turn at Ruotsinkylä, were that Cox had blacked out and collapsed and that Zatopek was now leading by 5 secs. from Jansson with Peters nearly half a minute behind.

At the 30 kilometre mark (18.6 miles) the indefatigable Czech was 120 yards ahead and unless struck more than once by lightning nothing, it seemed, was going to stop him. At this juncture Corno moved into third place since Peters, stricken with stomach cramp, had been forced to retire after a gallant attempt to restart. The holder lay fourth a minute and a half ahead of Choi whose white sweat band was by now saturated in the deceptively hot sunshine. Suomi's whitest hope little Veikko Karvonen had now moved up to sixth. Past the Käpylä Olympic village and into the northern outskirts of Helsinki it was Zatopek all the way. Perhaps remembering his wife's last words that he was not to overtax himself and that they had already won three gold medals, the iron chancellor eased down to 18:20 for 5,000 metres and then sauntered into a delirious stadium reception wearing a slightly puzzled expression doubtless occasioned by the surprise and relief on how comparatively easy this all was compared with the 5,000 metres. After a brief indulgence with the agony expression he broke into a broad smile some twenty yards from the tape and then spurning a blanket hesitantly held out by an official trotted on to give Dana, his wife, a big kiss in the competitors stand. With no more worlds to conquer he hung around waiting till Reinaldo Corno came in 750 yards behind in 2 hours 25:35.0 nearly 4 minutes inside the Olympic record and the sixth fastest time recorded in 1952 and for that matter in all-time. Jansson, looking more distressed, Choi, Karvonen, who got a special cheer, and the holder Cabrera and the Hungarian Jozef Dobronyi all broke the 1936 record of 2:29:19.2. Iden was ninth in 2:30:42.0 which he reckoned to be of about equal merit to his 2:26:53.4 run over the less exacting Chiswick course. The blond Charles Dewachtere came in 18th glancing at his watch as he crossed the line. If it read correctly it would have shown that his 2:34:32.0 was 11 mins 24secs slower than his time of 2:23:08.0 recorded in Belgium on June 14 last. One of the significant features of this race was that of 53 men who completed the course the last Artidoro Berti of Italy finished comfortably inside 3 hours (2:58:36.2).

Though many stories in any Games remain untold the fate of Peters and Cox, who remained undethroned as history's fastest marathoners, is demanding of some explanation. The pair flew across on the Thursday (24th) before the Sunday of the race to avoid camp-staleness. The plane was a half-converted York bomber in which they were exposed to an icy blasting draught from an ill fitting door. Peters was also very air-sick. Cox was not passed by the Finnish medical authorities on the Sunday morning. In the race Cox was attacked by an acute pain on the left side of the neck which spread down his left side until he blacked-out and found himself in an ambulance. Peters was attacked by cramp in his left leg. Medical opinion delivered after examination in London on Aug. 8th was that neuralgia had been induced by exposure to a prolonged blast of very cold air on the left side. Summary: Champion. Emil Zatopek (Czechoslovakia) 2:23:03.2; 2nd Reinaldo B. Corno (Argentina) 2:25:35.0; 3rd Gustaf N. Jansson (Sweden) 2:26:07.0; 4th Choi Yoon Chil (Korea) 2:26:36.0; 5th Veikko L. Karvonen (Finland) 2:26:41.8; 6th Delfo Cabrera (Argentina) 2:26:42.4; 7th József Dobronyi (Hungary) 2:28:04.8 (corrected from 2:26:42.4); 8th Erkki M. Puolakka (Finland) 2:29:35.0; 9th Geoffrey Lionel Iden (G.B.) 2:30:42.0; 10th Wallace H. Hayward (South Africa) 2:31:50.2; 11th Thomas Sydney A. Luyt (South Africa) 2:32:41.0; 12th Gustav G. Ostling (Sweden) 2:32:48.4; 13th Victor J. Drygall (USA) 2:32:52.4; 14th Luis Celedón (Chile) 2:33:45.8.

GONORACION

400(4x100) METRES RELAY

World's Record 39.8 U.S.A. Olympic Team 1936. Olympic Record 39.8 U.S.A. Olympic Team 1936.

Saturday July 26th: Eighteen teams entered. Heats. Sunday July 27th: Semi-Finals and the Final.

When it came to the point of producing four reasonably fit men only 18 of the 26 teams appeared on the track for the heats. The American's running in the order Dean Smith(10.3), Harrison Dillard(10.3), Remigino(10.4) and Stanfield(10.3) frisked round in 40.3 to win the first heat from France whose 40.8 was a new national record. Poland was third in 41.8 and Egypt 7th and last in their new national record time of 42.9 behind also Finland(42.0), Canada(42.6) and Portugal(42.6). Heat II, won by Great Britain in a national equal best of 41.2, proved that baton-changers are born and not made. Italy a shadow of their 1936 heyday qualified ahead of Cuba (41.9) in 41.5. The Gold Coast quartet did 42.1, Australia minus Treloar 42.3 and Thailand 44.5. In the 3rd & 2nd heat last heat there was a blanket finish behind Hungary's slick alternate baton-changing team which won in 41.0. The photo finish revealed it was 2nd Czechoslovakia(41.5) 3rd Argentina in a national record of 41.5, fourth the depleted German team also 41.5 and last Switzerland in a national record of 41.6. In Heat IV, owing to the non-appearance of Iceland, Venezuela and Brazil, the Nigerians (42.4) and Pakistan(42.8) had an inequitably easy passage into the 1/2 finals behind the Russians(41.3).

Great Britain (running in the order Bailey, Jack, Gregory, Shenton) drew America and the European Champions Russia in the first semi-final next day. Despite being in the outside lane, Baileys being left at the gun and changes which would have been described by a Latin form-master as Gamma, Gamma minus and Beta Gamma her team returned G.B.'s best ever of 41.0 to qualify third for the final 90 mins. later behind U.S.A.(40.4) and U.S.S.R.(40.7). Argentina in the inside lane were fourth in 41.4, Poland fifth again in 41.8 and Pakistan last in 42.0. The second semi-final saw a great battle between Bonino of France and Goldoványi of Hungary in the anchor stage in which the Magyar team got the verdict both teams doing 40.9. The Czechs improved their national record of 41.4 by a tenth to beat Cuba(41.5) and Nigeria(41.9) for a place in the final.

The chance of a world record in the final was put out of court when Dillard got a poor take-over from Dean Smith. The Americans appeared to be in trouble from the muscular Soviet sprinters until Lindy Remigino nearly shook himself to pieces in the third stage to hand over almost level to Stanfield. Britain were beaten for the bronze medals by Hungary(40.5) despite registering the time of 40.6 which was incorrectly believed to be about their optimum. The French did not live up to their heat form and were fifth in 40.9 ahead of the Czechs who again lowered their national record this time with 41.2. This race greatly disturbed the all-time ranking list since America's winning 40.1 became the equal fifth best, Russia's 40.3n became the equal seventh best behind 5 American times and Germany's brilliant 1938 European record of 40.1. Summary: Champions U.S.A. (Smith, Dillard, Remigino, Stanfield) 40.1; 2nd U.S.S.R. (Boris Tokarev, Lev Kaljaev, Lev Sanadze, Vladimir Sukharyev) 40.3; 3rd Hungary (László Zarándi, Géza Varasdi, György Csányi, Béla Goldoványi); 4th Great Britain (Bailey, Jack, Gregory, Shenton); 5th France (Alain Porthault, Etienne M. Bally, Yves R.M. Camus, René J. Bonino) 40.9; 6th Czechoslovakia (František Brož, Jiří David, Miroslav Horčic, Zdeněk Pospíšil) 41.2.

WHAT A JOKE!!

1,600(4x400) METRES RELAY

World's Record 3:08.2 U.S.A. Olympic Team 1932. Olympic Record 3:08.2 U.S.A. Olympic Team 1932.

Saturday July 26th. Heats. Sunday July 27th The Final.

When it came to the point (18) teams were mustered in three heats of (7) and (5) from which the first two in each were to qualify for the 6 team final. Heat I was dominated by the Jamaicans, who ran in the order Mckenley (47.5), Laing(48.6), Wint(47.6) and Rhoden(48.4) for a 3:12.1 win over France(3:12.6). Sweden(3:13.4) were eliminated as were Belgium(3:15.8) whose Roger Moens's 47.0 leg was the best among the 28 quarter-milers. Heat II was won

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by U.S.A. in 3:11.5 for whom Charley Moore ran a 46.6 third stage. Great Britain whose anchor-man N.D. Stacey teased Mal Whitfield by passing him on the back stretch, beat out the Hungarians by 15 yards by averaging 48.1 for 3:12.5 (Lewis 48.6, Dick 48.4, Higgins 47.2 and Stacey 48.6). South Africa's fine paper team mustered only 3:14.8 for the fourth place in Heat III behind the formidable German team (3:10.5) whose anchor-man Haas ran 46.8. Canada at 3:11.2 became the 6th qualifier in second place ahead of U.S.S.R. (3:12.5)

For the final the draw was G.B. on the inside, then Germany, U.S.A., Canada, France and Jamaica in lane 6 who were the only team to switch their heat order of running. Forty-six point eight seconds after the gun Laing took the baton from Wint simultaneously with Gene Cole (U.S.A.) relieving Matson. Cole won the pole but his 46.4 stage gained only 4 to five yards on the little 200 metres finalist. With a brilliant take-over Moore (U.S.A.) seemed to double the lead in the first 100 metres but inexorably Herbert Mckenley cut down the yawning deficit as he flashed down the back stretch. Coming off the turn Mckenley really cut loose and made the magnificent Moore look like a pall-bearer. The 'Hustler' stormed home to hand over a dearly won two yard lead to George Rhoden having run history's fastest ever leg in 45.1 against Moore's seemingly hack-like 46.4. Meanwhile almost forgotten in the rear Germany's Heinz Ulzheimer had put in a 46.2 secs. stage while Canada's Jack Carroll had overtaken Terry Higgins (G.B.) in an inspired 46.0 stint.

Back out in front of the race Rhoden on the last leg had Whitfield breathing down his neck the whole way round but an invisible rod seemed fixed between them and stalemate lasted for 45.2 secs with the world record holder faithfully preserving Mckenley's dearly won lead in a very finely judged effort. Thus it was that the world's oldest record was shattered by over four seconds with the men in the maroon shorts averaging just over 45.9 per stage for a total of 3:03.9 and the Americans averaging 46 flat for 3:04.0. The Germans for whom Haas rounded off with a 45.8 sec. effort totalled a brilliant 3:06.6 for one of the only four European records to go in the Games. Having won the Jamaicans went into a repetition of their curious pre-race huddle. On the dais the thrice silver medal winner Mckenley flashed his gold medal to a delighted crowd of 70,000 while Rhoden was busy directing the photographers to take in the score board's fabulous figures in their victory ceremony pictures. With the irrepressible Mckenley blowing kisses to the crowd, the Jamaicans jogged round a lap of honour carrying their bouquets of deep red carnations. Though the hyper-efficient Finns listed official stage times for all except the sixth placing French team as listed in the summary, the times for the world record taken to the centre line of the exchange zone, regardless of whether the incoming man had already disposed of the baton, were Wint (47.0), Laing (46.9), Mckenley (44.6) and Rhoden (45.4).

Summary: Champions Jamaica (Wint, 46.8; Laing, 46.8; Mckenley 45.1; Rhoden, 45.2) 3:03.9 World and Olympic record; 2nd U.S.A. (Matson, 46.8; Gerrard Eugene Cole, 46.4; Charles Hewes Moore, 46.4; Whitfield, 45.2) 3:04.0; 3rd Germany (Steines, 47.0; Geister, 47.6; Ulzheimer, 46.2; Haas, 45.8) 3:06.6 European record; 4th Canada (Douglas E. Clement, 49.0; John W.M. Hutchins, 47.0; John F. Carroll, 46.0; James A. Lavery, 47.3); 5th Great Britain (Lewis, 47.9; Dick, 47.4; Higgins, 47.4; Stacey, 47.3); 16th France (Jean-Pierre Goudeau, 48.5; Robert Bart, 47.5; Jean-Paul Martin du Gard, 47.3; Jacques L. Degats, 46.8).

BRITISH EMPIRE v U.S.A. RELAYS Summary cont: from p.1, C.T. White) 3:24.6. **Three Miles Team Race.** 1, C.J. Capozzoli (USA) 13:51.8; 2, D.R.G. Firie (GB) 13:53.8; 3, F.D. Sando (GB) 13:13:54.2; 4, A.B. Parker (GB); 13:58.4; 5, F.Green (GB) 14:04.0; 6, C.C. Stone (USA) 14:21.2; 7, W.Ashenfelter (USA) 14:48.8. **120 Yds Hurdles Team Race.** 1, H. Dillard (USA) 13.9, equals Brit: all-comers' record; 2, J.W. Davis (USA) 14.1, 3, K.L. Doubleday (BE) 14.3, Brit: Nat. Record, 4, A. Barnard (USA) 14.6; 5, P.B. Hildreth (BE) 14.7; 6, R.H. Weinberg (BE) 14.9. **440 Yds Hurdles Team Race.** 1, C.H. Moore (USA) 51.9, eq. World record & Brit. all-comers'; 2, A.W. Scott (BE) 53.2, Brit. Nat. & Eng. Nat. Record; 3, D.K. Gracie (BE) 53.4, R. Blackmon (USA); 5, H. Whittle (BE); 6, D.L. Yoder (USA). **3,000m. S/C Team Race.** 1, J.I. Disley (BE) 9:06.2; 2, C.W. Brasher (BE) 9:09.4; 3, K.E. Johnson (BE) 9:26.0; No U.S. competitors. **High Jump.** W.F. Davis (USA) 6'6" (disputed, perhaps 6'7" 1/2); 2, K. Wiesner (USA) 6'6"; 3, A. Betton (USA) 6'4"; 4, R.C. Pavitt (BE) 6'2"; 5, J.O. Majekodunmi (BE) 6'2"; 6, P. Wells (BE) 6'2". **Pole Vault:** 1, D.R. Laz (USA) 14'4"; 2, G.F. Mattos (USA) 14'4"; 3, R.R. Miller (BE) 13'6"; 4, G.M. Elliott (BE) 12'6"; 5, T.D. Anderson (BE) 12'6"; 6, F. Simmons (USA) 11'6". **Long Jump:** 1, S.O. Williams (BE) 24'6"; 2, G.D. Shaw (USA) 23'9"; 3, J.C. Biffle (USA) 23'6"; 4, M.C. Gourdine (USA) 23'2"; 5, A.R. Cruttenden (BE) 22'7"; 6, L.H. Platt (BE) 22'1". **Shot-Putt:** 1, W.P.O'Brien (US) 56'1"; 2, C.D. Hooper (US) 53'8"; 3, T.A.

WHITFIELD 1:48.0; LAZ 15'0 1/2"; STORCH 195'7 1/2"

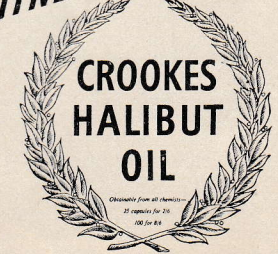
4:03.6 and Åberg third in 4:04.2. Sune Karlsson (Sweden) was fourth in 4:5.8 just ahead of Frans Herman (Belgium) 4:05.9. This race, in which Ericsson covered the 119 yds between the 1500m. post and the finish in 15.1 secs, must be classed as the greatest mass finish of all-time.

Other outstanding results in Post Olympic Meets are as follows: **Stockholm July 29th 400m.** Mckenley 46.9, Rhoden 47.4; **Pole Vault.** Laz 14'9"; 2nd Day (30th) 400m. h. Moore 51.2; S. Putt, R. Nilsson 54'7" 1/4. **Oslo July 30th P.V.** Laz 15'0" 1/2 (first 15 foot vault in Europe); 2nd Day (31st) 100m. Remigino 10.2 (wind fractionally over limit); 1500m. Lueg 3:48.2, McMillen (US) 3:48.6, Macmillan (Aus) 3:53.2. **Turku, Finland July 31st Jav:** Hyytiäinen 249'1" (best mark of the year). **Gävle, Sweden August 1st 400m. h.** Moore 50.8; P.V. Lundberg (Sweden) 14'7" (European record). **Glasgow August 2nd.** 220yds Mckenley 20.9; 440yds Rhoden 46.8 (handicap); H.J. Davis 6'8" 1/2 (all British All-Comers' records). **Göteborg, Sweden August 6th 200m** Mckenley 20.9, Stanfield (slightly injured) 21.3; 800m. Whitfield 1:48.0 (3rd fastest in history to Harbig's 1:46.6 and 1:47.8 (1940)-) 2nd A. Boysen (Norway) (lead at bell in 52.5) 1:48.2; Hammer Storch (Germany) 195'7" 1/2 (third longest throw of all-time). **Vienna August 6th 400m.** W.T. Baker (US) 46.4; 2nd Day (7th) 200m. 21.0 (turn). **Malmö Aug. 7th 400m. h.** Ylander (Sw) 52.4, Gracie (GB) 52.5. **Copenhagen (10th) 100m.** Åberg 21.3. **cont: from Col:1** Savidge (BE) 53'6"; 4, J.A. Giles (BE) 48'11"; 5, R.B. Mathias (US) 46'11"; 6, M. Pharaoh (BE) 44'9". **Discus:** 1, J.L. Dillon (US) 173'7"; 2, S.G. Iness (US) 166'10"; 3, F.E. Gordien (US) 164'4"; 4, G.R. Pella (BE) 153'1"; 5, M. Pharaoh (BE) 142'8"; 6, V. Dreyer (BE) 128'1". **Hammer:** 1, R.H. Backus (US) 172'4"; 2, D. McD.M. Clark (BE) 170'2"; 3, S.M. Felton (US) 168'3"; 4, P.C. Ailday (BE) 167'1"; 5, E.C.K. Douglas (BE) 167'0"; 6, M.S. Engel (US) 150'5". **Javelin:** 1, W. Miller (US) 232'3"; 2, C.C. Young (US) 211'6"; 3, R.D.W. Miller (BE) 208'4"; 4, M.J. Denley (BE) 196'6"; 5, F.W. Heid (US) 194'8"; 6, D.E. Tucker (BE) 184'1". The 7 Field events were decided on the aggregate principle. **Non-Match Events: Women's 4x110 Yards Relay.** 1, Australia 46.3 (World and British All-Comers' Record); 2, U.S.A. 46.7; 3, G.B. 47.1; 4, Canada 48.0; 5, British Empire 48.2. **4x200yds Relay** (as in p.1 account) 180m. **Hurdles (Women)** 1, S.B. de la Hunty (Aus.) 11.0 (Brit: Rec); 2, E. Maskell (S.A.) 11.4.



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