

## TRACK NEWSLETTER

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### NEWS

SUGAR BOWL, New Orleans, Dec. 29: 100-Yime 9.6, Givens, Oklahoma (2) (9.7 in heat), Garrett, La Tech, 440-Scurlock, NC, 48.5; Mott, La State; Casteel, Florida State; Mile-Grimm, Maryland, 4:16.0; Macy, Houston; Villarreal, Texas; HH-O'Connor, Kansas State, 15.0; Singleton, North Texas; Patterson, Texas Tech, 440 Relay-Texas (Wilson, Southern, Gainey, Littlefield) 41.5; Houston; Oklahoma State; Mile Relay--Texas (Cotton, Holt, Wilson, Southern) 3:18.7; Kansas State; North Texas.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 15, Oswaldo Suarez, new South American 5000m record of 14:16.6.

AUSTRALIA Dec. 12, Melbourne, 1000m, Murray 2:22.9, Australia record, Henderson 2:23.6, Jungwirth 2:23.8; Legge 9:07.2. Dec. 14, Perth, Baguley, HSJ, 48'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Adelaide, Birks, 211'3"; Hobart, Lincoln, 4:10.7; Melbourne, Balodis, 153'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Australian discus record. Dec. 15, Sydney, Bromhead 21.0w; Jungwirth 4:12.2; Primrose 14.4; Morris 177'10" HT. Dec. 17, Sydney, 100m, Bromhead 10.5, 21.6y; Blue 1:52.6 from Jungwirth; Lawrence 8:50.2 from Derek Moore (19) 8:50.8. Dec. 19, Melbourne, Hogan 9.8; Lincoln 3:46.5, Jungwirth 3:48.1, Sullivan 3:49.5, Legge 3:50.0; Vincent 3:53.0; Dec. 21, Melbourne, Gosper 47.5, Stanton and Jewell 48.6; Lincoln 4:05.7; Murray 4:07.7, Jungwirth 4:08.4; In Auckland, Dec. 21, Allan Lawrence lowered NZ 6-mile record to 28:10.4, world's best for 1957.

### BULLETIN BOARD

Next Newsletters January 14, 28; February 11, 25; March 11, 25; Dec. T&FN News, Jan. 9, Olympic Reports from various countries available to collectors from K. W. Houghton, 234 Langham Road, South Tottenham, London N. 15, England.  
Happy 1958, and let's make it a good one with lots of contributions to ye old TN,

### SO THEY TELL US

EMERSON CASE, TN, Schenectady: "I do not feel that wind times, exhibitions and other extra-legal performances should be included in statistical treatises. Quite obviously, they belong in the account of the track meet itself. But, to me, they only take up space in booklets which could be much better given to additional interpretive articles by experts. There are entirely too few of the latter type of article; they are fascinating and very educational. (Ed. -"Extra-legal" performances must be included if only to assure the reader that the particular marks were not overlooked. )

JOHN POWELL, South Africa: "Ten years I've been honorary coach of Rhodes U. We still have no track. We now do have a training strip of uneven grass and for our meets we mark out a picturesque track around our rugby pitch through the field hockey pitch and across the soccer pitch. We can occasionally encourage some to take part and we do produce champions. Joe Truter, whom I've coached since before he did 6', recently won his 115th high jump competition in 121 tries, during which he has cleared 6' in all but two meets. He has held the South African title for six consecutive years, and has bettered 6'6" 20 times. But he has never represented his country in a meet. That is the kind of encouragement track stars, and others, receive here. "

PHIL MULKY, Memphis: "Memphis State may have what is possibly the best Frosh cross country team in the country. Undeclared in four triangulars, in which they swept one and have finished no lower than 7th individually."

JACK MORTLAND, TN, Ohio: "Many of us honestly feel that if Glenn Davis were to get in top shape (unfortunately he seldom is, he never was this year), and get on the track with such as Lea, Jones, Courtney, etc., the world's record would fall, and it would fall to Davis. I know this, if Glenn was in the race coming off the turn he would win. Davis is the greatest competitor I have ever known, and if he were in shape I don't think anyone could live with him in the stretch of such a race. "

SHERWIN AVANN, TN, Seattle: "When Les Steers broke the world's high jump record at Seattle, April 26, 1941, he first cleared 6'9 $\frac{7}{8}$ " and requested the bar be raised at least 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". It was set at 6'11", and after he cleared with daylight showing--the assistant Washington coach estimated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2"--it was measured at 6'10  $\frac{25}{32}$ . He then missed at 7'. Less than an hour earlier Bill Stewart had upped the record to 6'10 $\frac{25}{32}$ " at Provo, Utah."

## STATS

5000 meter All Time List has 22 men under 14:00, 56 under 14:10, and 88 under 14:15.

Only 7 of the 88 were accomplished prior to 1950. First American is equal 30th--Truex.

13:35.0 Vladimir Kuts, USSR, 1957	13:57.8n Miroslav Jurek, CSR, 1957
13:36.8 Gordon Pirie, GB, 1956	13:58.2 Gunder Hagg, Sweden, 1942
13:40.6 Sandor Iharos, Hungary, 1955	13:58.6 Kaximierz Zimny, Poland, 1956
13:51.0n Jerzy Chromik, Poland, 1956	13:58.8 Alexander Anufriyev, USSR, 1953
13:51.7 Chris Chataway, GB, 1954	13:58.8n Velisa Mugosa, Yugoslavia, 1956
13:51.8 Miklos Szabo, Hungary, 1957	13:59.6n Aleksey Desjatschikov, USSR, 1957
13:52.0n Friedrich Janke, Germany, 1957	14:01.0n Erno Beres, Hungary, 1955
13:53.2n Laszlo Tabori, Hungary, 1955	14:01.8n Hubert Berta, Hungary, 1955
13:54.2n Alan Lawrence, Australia, 1957	14:02.0 Eero Tuomaala, Finland, 1957
13:54.4n Derek Ibbotson, GB, 1956	14:03.4 Ivan Tschernavskiy, USSR, 1955
13:54.4n Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR, 1957	14:03.8n Albert Thomas, Australia, 1956
13:55.8 Zdzislaw Krzyszkowia, Pol., 1957	14:03.8 Ernst Larsen, Norway, 1957
13:56.8 Murray Halberg, New Zealand, 1957	14:04.0n Ken Norris, GB, 1955
13:57.0 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 1954	14:04.2 Max Truex, USA, 1957
13:57.2 George Knight, GB, 1957	14:04.2n Mirko Graf, Czechoslovakia, 1957
13:57.6n Jozsef Kovacs, Hungary, 1955	14:04.6 Vassiliy Vlassenko, USSR, 1956

10,000 meter All Time List has 5 under 29 minutes, 66 under 30 minutes, divided 12 to Russia, 10 to Finland, 7 to Germany, 6 Hungary, 5 Sweden, 4 Australia, CSR, England, 3 Norway, Poland, 2 Yugoslavia, Argentina, 1 France, Bulgaria, Denmark, Holland, 0 USA.

28:30.4 Vladimir Kuts, USSR, 1956	29:20.4n Aleksey Desjatschiov, USSR, 1957
28:42.8 Sandor Iharos, Hungary, 1956	29:20.4n Yevgeniy Schukov, USSR, 1957
28:52.4n Jozsef Kovacs, Hungary, 1956	29:21.2 Friedrich Janke, Germany, 1957
28:53.6n Allan Lawrence, Australia, 1956	29:21.4n Kenneth Norris, GB, 1955
28:54.2 Emil Zatopek, CSR, 1954	29:22.0n Albert Thomas, Australia, 1956
29:05.0n Zdzislaw Krzyszkowiak, Poland, 56	29:23.8 Walter Nystrom, Sweden, 1952
29:06.4 George Knight, GB, 1957	29:24.8n Herbert Schade, Germany, 1952
29:09.8 Pyotr Bolotnikov, USSR, 1957	29:27.2 Viljo Heino, Finland, 1949
29:10.0 Jerzy Chromik, Poland, 1956	29:27.6n Frank Sando, GB, 1954
29:10.6 Alexander Anufriyev, USSR, 1955	29:28.4 Miklos Szabo, Hungary, 1955
29:13.4n Alain Mimoun, France, 1956	29:29.2 Ivan Ullsperger, CSR, 1955
29:14.6 Ivan Tschernavskiy, USSR, 1955	29:30.4n Vassiliy Kriwoschienn, USSR, 1956
29:17.2 Gordon Pirie, GB, 1953	29:32.0 Dave Power, Australia, 1956
29:19.4n Nikolay Pudov, USSR, 1957	29:32.2 Walter Konrad, Germany, 1956
29:19.6n Yuriy Sachorov, USSR, 1957	29:33.4 Evert Nyberg, Sweden, 1955

RUNNING PROWESS in Olympic events was figured by TN James Powell, using IAAF Scoring Tables to score best performance in each event for each country. US averaged 1307.7 points for the 10 events, followed by Russia 1293.6, Germany 1254.9, Australia 1238.5, Great Britain 1231.5, Hungary 1228.6, Poland 1194.1, Czechoslovakia 1193.5, Sweden 1186, and Finland 1177.2.

AMERICAN INDOOR RECORDS (board track)

60y, 6.1 by many,	2 miles, 8:50.5, Horace Ashenfeltr, 1954
100y, 9.5, Dave Sime, 1956	3 miles, 13:45.7, Greg Rice, 1942
220, 22.2, Theo, Ellison, 1935	6 miles, 30:24.0, Hans Kolehmainen, 1913
300y, 30.5, James Lingel, 1953	60HH, 7.0, Milt Campbell, 1957
440y, 48.2, Roy Cochran, 1942	HJ, 6'10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ", Ken Wisner, 1953
600y, 1:09.5, Mal Whitfield, 1953	BJ, 25'9", Jesse Owens, 1935
and Tom Courtney, 1957	PV, 15'8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ", Connie Warmerdam, 1943
880y, 1:50.3, Arnie Sowell, 1957	SP, 61'5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ", Parry O'Brien, 1956
1000y, 2:08.2, Don Gehrman, 1952	35 lb. WT, 67'9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ", Al Hall, 1957
and Arnie Sowell, 1955	Mile Relay, 3:14.4, Grand Street Boys, 1953
1320y, 3:01.2, Joe Deady, 1956	2M Relay, 7:33.9, Seton Hall, 1942
Mile, 4:03.6, Gunnar Nielsen, 1955	1060 Sprint Medley Relay, 1:52.0, GrndStBoys, 1953

## 1920 OLYMPIC GAMES (part four from report of the U.S. Olympic Committee.)

The difficulties and mistakes of the last Olympiad were largely due to lack of time and to early uncertainty. With a permanent, continuing organization, sufficiently financed, not only should the U.S. be able to prepare a superteam for the next Olympiad, but the public should be educated as to the purpose and wider significance of Olympic Games so that athletic prowess may be real and lasting.

Now, as never before, is it necessary to bring new blood into the teams. Our Hercules are growing old; our Mercurys are becoming slow of foot. Future Olympic champions must be found amongst our schoolboys and girls. Throughout the length and breadth of this land, the younger generation not alone must be trained for athletic supremacy, but should have the stimulus for clean living, physical efficiency, and preparedness for the defense and progress of their country which comes from the wonderful opportunity open to them of representing America in the greatest of all athletic contests--an international gathering through which differences of thought and action may be more readily ascertained, understood and adjusted than upon the field of battle or behind the closed doors of diplomatic conferences.

(The following is from the report of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern OG, and at that time President, International Olympic Committee.)

The athletes have made good and the public is becoming more enlightened; a two-fold statement summing up my impression of the Games of 1920. The second point is to be especially noted. For the first time upon taking up my pen after the Games, I do not feel the necessity of explaining, in the form of an introduction, why and how the Games came to be reorganized, etc. In spite of the efforts of a certain press serving personal interest, first to discredit the Olympiad by its silence, and then to break the silence with a series of lies, the Olympiad has succeeded through repeated successes and growing importance in implanting itself in the very heat of international life.

The program of the Games is now classified under five different divisions: athletic sports, gymnastics sports, defensive sports, equestrian sports, and nautical sports, to which must be added the combined sports (old and modern pentathlons), cycling and other games; and finally, competitions in the art field. Athletic Games (racing, jumping, hurdling of the discus, of the javelin) have this characteristic--that the players consider themselves as kings of the Olympic arena and the sole inheritors of the classical period. But when the Olympics were reorganized they were done so on the understanding that each of the five kinds of sports was of equal importance. But some athletes have never ceased to rebel against this "equality". One feels that they are ever on the alert to consider themselves wronged individuals and to form groups among themselves to defend themselves against imaginary persecution.

Special mention is due of the famous marathon race. This race, which covers the historical distance between Marathon and Athens, was re-invented by Michel Breal of France, who informed me--that he would donate a silver cup as a reward to the runner able to repeat the classical feat--without dying as a result of it! Everyone knows how the first race was run in 1896 and how the winner, a shepherd named Spiridon Loys, had insisted upon fasting for two days and spending the night in prayer before holy pictures. Since that time never had we seen such fresh, enthusiastic young men enter an Olympic stadium for the races as those who competed in 1920. The first one was from Finland, the second from Esthonia; and thus did the two new republics bear off envied laurels. The third runner, an Italian, after reaching the goal, turned about, faced the astounded onlookers, and made a double somersault to prove to the spectators that his feet were still in good condition. He was followed by a Belgian who made an extra lap, carrying a kind of shield with the national colors. Both of these clever stunts were enthusiastically hailed.

In all sports, the Swedes were much feared; it was said that their neutrality in World War was in their favor, and so too in the case of the Americans, they were believed to have the advantage, because the best of everything was at their disposal. True, both won many laurels, but Finland, on the whole, bore off the palm. This country, swept over by war and revolution, but yesterday uncertain of the morrow, attained an unheard of record. There were barely 60 athletes from Finland in all sports, but they won about 15 first prizes, not to mention the second and third places which went to them. Who was it said that only the big nations could think of having their representatives victorious, that there was nothing for inexperienced men to hope for, that success was in proportion to the money spent? (to be cont.)