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NEWS

(Performances listed in Track Newsletter, particularly those from Europe, are more subject to error than those in Track & Field News. In order to get the latest news we depend upon European news sources other than our great European T&FN editor Roberto Quercetani, and errors do occur. For the final word, check issues of T&FN.)

Iran, twonational records. Kemani 6'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and Rahmani 50'1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", HSJ.

Turkey, national discus record, Nuri Turan, 158'7".

Tokyo, 2national records. Yasuda, 14'3 $\frac{5}{8}$ " and Miki, javelin, 231'6".

Yugoslavia, national shot record, Radosevic, 53'5".

Stavropol, USSR, Igantsev, 21.3. Gerasimov, 239'.

Blackburne, England, 10/25, Fred Norris, 10 miles in 48:47.8, and 19,779m in 1hr.

Rio De Janeiro, Brazilian hammer record, 186'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Strohmeyer. (S. A. record too)

Cardiff, 10/25: Blagrove 4:11.5; Clark 14:04 for 3 miles; Heatley & Bullivant 28:51.2.

Naltchik, Chorchilov 6'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Liakhov, 178'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Czech. Brejcha, 14'2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Brazil, Telles da Conceicao 21.7; A. da Silva, 51'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Poland, Lodz: Cieply, 207'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from Rut, 204'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Previous week, Rut, 210'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Zielinski 10.4w.

Naltchik Dobricheiev 210'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Kolodyi 209'3"; Chibalov 207'8". Petrov 14'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ";

Ozoline 10.4 and 21.3. At Stavropol, Rudenko 246'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Klim 198'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Dmitrenko 50'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Tbilisi, Russian teamchampionships, late October: Ovsepyan, 58'9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", national record. Varanauskas, 58'5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "; Bolotnikov, 29:06.8; Desiatchikov 29:18; Zhukov, 29:23.4.

Shavlakadze, 6'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " from Sitkin 6'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Ozoline 10.3. Konovalov 10.4; Bachiyokov 10.4.

Trusseniev 183'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Mikhailov 14.0; Jevdokimov 8:53.1 from Rzhischin and Sokolov, 8:53.8.

Ter-Ovanesyan, 25'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Bondarenko 25'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Siktin 24'10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Ozoline and Konovalov 21.2.

Turin, 10/29: Meconi, 58'. Consolini 177'10"; Berruti 10.6.

Iran, national records broken again. Kemani 6'7 $\frac{7}{8}$ "; Rahmani, 50'7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Bari, Bravi, 24'8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ".

Athens, Georgopoulos, 21.4, equals Greek record. Racic, Bulgaria, 200'7".

Mexico, Higueras and Plaza, 10.4, and 21.4, national records.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 20 and 21: Suarez 8:17.1 for 3000m. Swuarez 14:36.0.

Australia Laurie Elliott, 18, broke big brother Herb's West Australia school record with 1:56.8. Dick Leffler 186'7" hammer.

BULLETIN BOARD

Next Newsletters, November 26, Dec. 10 and 24, Jan 7 and 21. Nov. T&FN Mailed Dec. 4
Greatest Sprinters series continues with Charley Paddock, No. 4.

WIND SPRINTS

In last issue all-time high school "relay" performances were noted. Allowing 5 for first, 3 for second and 1 for third, the states scored: California 59, New York 13, Ohio 11, Texas 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Oregon 10, Arizona 9, New Jersey 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Louisiana 3, Penna 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mass 1, Illinois 1, Indiana $\frac{1}{2}$... Al Lawrence and Pat Clohessy had a recent workout of 6x1 mile in 4:32 to 4:39 with an 880 jog in between... Lawrence ran two-miles on track in 8:54.5... Nandor Krause, former Hungarian champion in juniors, with best of 3:58 for 1500 and 8:35 for 3000m is in San Jose training with Mihaly Igloi... Tabori is back in training after 6 weeks with injury...

NOTED WITH INTEREST

WOMEN'S WORLDS RECORDS were broken 22 times in 1958:

220y	23.6	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	Perth,	1/18
100y	10.4	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	Sydney	3/1
220y	23.5	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	Sydney	3/8
440y	56.1	Marise Chamberlain, New Zealand	Christchurch	3/8
100y	10.4	Betty Cuthbert, Australia	Sydney	3/20
100y	10.3	Marlene Mathews, Australia	Sydney	3/20
220y	23.4	Marlene Mathews, Australia	Sydney	3/22
Javelin	182'10"	Dana Zatopek, Czechoslovakia	Prague	6/1
High Jump	5'10 ¹ / ₈ "	Yolanda Balas, Rumania	Bucharest	6/7
High Jump	5'10 ⁷ / ₈ "	Yolanda Balas, Rumania	Cluj	6/22
400m	53.5	Maria Itkina, USSR	Moscow	7/6
Javelin	188'3 ³ / ₄ "	Anna Pacera-Wojtaszek, Australia	Cardiff	7/24
440Relay	45.3	Great Britain	Cardiff	7/26
880 Relay	1:36.0	East Germany	Leipzig	7/26
High Jump	5'11 ¹ / ₄ "	Yolanda Balas, Rumania	Bucharest	7/31
440y	55.6	Mary Hiscox, England	London	8/2
2400mRelay	6:27.4	USSR	Kiev	9/9
100m	11.3	Vera Krepkina-Kalashnikova, USSR	Kiev	9/9
80mH	10.6	Galina Bystrova-Dolchenkova, USSR	Moscow	9/10
High Jump	5'11 ⁵ / ₈ "	Yolanda Balas, Rumania	Bucharest	10/4
High Jump	6'	Yolanda Balas, Rumania	Bucharest	10/14
Javelin	188'7 ¹ / ₄ "	Byruta Zalagaytite, USSR	Tbilisi	10/

CLARENCE DE MAR, who died last June 11, was the greatest name in the history of marathoning. As Harold Kaese of the Boston Globe wrote:

"For many, many years the two favorite questions of the thousands who lined the streets of the Boston marathon were: 'Who's leading? Where's Clarence?' As the police preceded the runners down the long black macadam track they would spread the tidings with announcements such as this: 'Pawson is leading. Kelley is second. DeMar is 12th'. That of course, would be in DeMar's latter years. When he was younger and in his prime, nobody was leading him by much, if at all.

"The longer he ran, the more popular DeMar became. Clad in a beat-up track suit, he became a perambulating symbol. Given a goatee, he might have looked like Uncle Sam himself, pounding along, minding his own business, doing his best, and, even when he ran his last BAA course at 66 in 1954, finishing what he started.

"No marathoner ever got as stunning an ovation as Clarence did when he crossed the finish line in seventh place, at the age of 50, in 1938. That was the year some sports writers had hinted he should be barred because of his age, and when Clarence finished he looked around, grinned, and said "Fooled 'em". The closest he ever came after that was 17th, when he was 55. That was the day he wore a new shoe on his left foot and an old shoe on his right. Even so, he covered the course in two minutes under three hours.

"De Mar was marathoning's gift to the Golden Twenties. He was to marathoning what Babe Ruth was to baseball, Jack Dempsey was to fighting, Bill Tilden was to tennis, and Bobby Jones was to golf. He outlasted them all, this stern, ascetic, deeply religious man.

"He was no picture runner with along, gliding, effortless stride. He chopped off the miles with short, quick, agonizing steps that made spectators feel sorry for him and every other marathoner in the world. He admired the speed of modern marathoners, admitted that at his best he probably could not have stayed with them. But he did not have the modern training methods to help him. The technique of ins-and-outs came too late.

"He never wanted to be supervised, even when on the Olympic team (twice). He was a free and outspoken thinker, a true independent, a man of convictions. DeMar stood for something, just as the marathon itself stands for something. He stood for perseverance, stamina, and the unyielding spirit. He did not always prevail, but he always endured. A great quality, and too rare. On future Patriot's Days, when BAA marathons are run, a lot of people will think of Clarence DeMar, as well as of Paul Revere."

(DeMar was 70. He attended Harvard for three years, worked until his death as a proofreader for the Boston Herald and Traveler, sometimes reporting for work on time right after the marathon. He ran in 1000 races, his last being the NE 15, 000 in 1957.)

NORMAN S. TABER

by Russ King

Norman Taber, who held the record for the fastest mile race of all time for eight years, was born in 1891. He started running at the age of 17 while a senior in a Providence, R.I. high school. He entered Brown University in 1909 and graduated in 1913. He was an excellent student, winning a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford for the year 1914.

Taber's claim to fame was his world record of 4:12.6, which stood for eight years until Nurmi ran a mile in 4:10.4 in 1923. This mark also stood for 15 years as the American record. The only championships of importance he won were his 1913 national championship and his tie with John Paul Jones in the 1912 IC4A. Jones prevented him from winning more titles. He competed in the 1912 Olympic Games and finished third in a blanket finish which saw the first five cross the line within a half second of each other.

Highlight's of Taber's career:

1910- Taber ran on the varsity as a freshman and took third place in the IC4A behind P. J. Taylor of Cornell and Billy Paull of Pennsylvania. The time was 4:23.4.

1911- In the fall, Taber lost to J. P. Jones in the IC4A cross country run.

1912- This year was featured by his steady improvement. He won the New England intercollegiates in 4:23.6, which was the fastest mile he had ever run. In the IC4A he tied J.P. Jones for the title in a 4:20.6 race. At the American Olympic tryouts he finished two yards behind Abel Kiviat when the latter broke the world record for 1500 meters -- 3:55.8. In the Stockholm Games, three Americans, Kiviat second, Taber third and Jones fourth, were all timed at 3:56.9, only three tenths of a second behind the time of the winner, A.N.S. Jackson. In the fall of this year, Taber won the first annual New England cross country run, and in the IC4A he finished second, some 150 yards behind Jones.

1913- In a dual meet with Syracuse he won the mile in 4:19.0 and later came back to win the 880 in 1:57.0. He broke both meet records in the New England intercollegiates, running the 880 in 1:55.6 and the mile in 4:18.6. In the IC4A meet he ran his fastest mile race and approached the world record, but he did not win. J. P. Jones won the race in the record time of 4:14.4. Taber's time was 4:16.4. Later in the season, he won his only national AAU title in the slow time of 4:26.4.

1914- Taber was in England in 1914 and did little competing in the United States. He came over to the Penn Relays with an English team, but ran only in relays. After his return from England, he entered the national championships and took fourth in the slow time of 4:25.2. He was beaten by Kiviat, Power and Joie Ray.

1915- On June 26, in the Eastern tryouts for the AAU meet to be held in San Francisco, Taber defeated Kiviat in a 4:15.2 race. Two weeks later he won the mile at the Milrose A. A. Games in 4:17.6.

On July 16, at Cambridge, Taber made his record breaking effort. It was a special meet solely for him to break the world record of 4:14.4 by J.P. Jones and the professional mark of 4:12 $\frac{3}{4}$ by W.G. George of England way back in 1883. Taber had trained six months with the confidence of breaking this latter mark. The only other event on the program was the 440 hurdle race which was held in order to make Taber's mark official. Strangely enough, in this added event, William Meanix set a new world record.

Running against handicapped men, Taber turned the quarter in 60 seconds, the half in 2:05 and the three quarters in 3:13. At this point the onlookers were sure he would crack Jones' record, but Taber was after George's "best ever" professional record. He held a terrific pace the whole last lap, running it in 59.6 seconds to finish in 4:12.6. He was unofficially timed in 3:55.0 for 1500 meters, which would have been a record. There was a rumor that later the same day he ran an 880 in 1:51, but was not official.

In the AAU meet in San Francisco, Taber was not in the best of condition. He set the pace all the way, but was passed at the end by Joie Ray, who won in 4:23.2.

GEORGE L. HORINE

by Russ King

George Horine, the farmer boy who invented the western roll, was born in San Diego in 1890. Although he was tall, Horine was shorter than the average high jumper, standing 5'11" and weighing 145 pounds in condition. He never took part in athletics until he enrolled as a freshman at Stanford. After three years of competition, at the age of 22, he broke Mike Sweeney's world record by over an inch. He perfected the western roll in his freshman year and cleared 6'1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " before the season was over.

Highlights of Horine's career:

1910- Having perfected the western roll in the fall of 1909 when he could do only 5'8" Horine jumped 6'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in an informal meet February 12. A week later in practice he did 6'1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ". He won the high jump against the California frosh on March 9, at 5'10". After the meet he told Captain Leland Stanford Scott, who was preparing to break the world pole vault record, "I can do a lot better than that". Scott entered him in the varsity "Big Meet" with California on April 16, and George won at 6'7 $\frac{7}{8}$ ".

1911- On April 1, in a dual meet with Southern California, he startled track experts by leaping 6'4", but a week later they decided he was a flash in the pan when he only cleared 5'11" in the Stanford interclass meet. But he came back into good graces a little later in the California meet by tying Eddie Beeson at 6'3".

1912- On March 24, Horine came within a hair of Mike Sweeney's world record, when he cleared 6'5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Five days later, he broke the world record with a leap of 6'6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". On May 18, in the Pacific Coast Olympic tryouts, he did 6'7" to better his own record. Before the Olympic Games, Horine was taken ill and failed to get into good shape for the Stockholm meet. In the Olympics he cleared only 6'2 $\frac{2}{5}$ " which gave him the bronze medal behind Alma Richards of the U.S. and Leische of Germany. Richard's winning height was only 6'4".

1915- After a long layoff, Horine made a comeback to win the national championship at San Francisco. His winning mark was 6'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

GEORGE V. BONHAG

by Russ King

George Bonhag was one of the greatest of all American distance runners. Although he competed from 1904 to 1912, four of his American indoor records still stand as the best ever by an American citizen. He won seven national championships and one Olympic title. He set nine American records, two AAU records, and one Olympic record.

Highlights of Bonhag's career:

1904-1907 Starting out as a two-miler, Bonhag won the AAU indoor 2-mile for three years. His times were: 9:44 (1904), 9:54.8 (1905), and 9:47.4 (1906). In 1906 he won the Olympic 1500 meter walk in 7:12.6. In 1906 he won his fourth 2-mile title in 9:42.2.

1909- On March 16, Bonhag ran 5 miles in 24:59.4, an American indoor record. Four days later, still in New York, Bonhag ran seven miles in 35:50.6 for another indoor record. In the same race he broke the American record for 6 miles, doing it in 30:42.0 and set a fastest ever mark of 33:20.2 for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. All three records still stand, 50 years later.

Bonhag won the AAU 10-mile championship in 52:34.8, just another American record.

1910- In Buffalo on January 29, Bonhag broke the American record for 3 miles by running it in 14:29.4. A week later in New York, he set another indoor record. This time it was for four miles. His time of 19:39.8 still stands.

1911- June 3, at Travers Island in New York, found Bonhag setting the outdoor U.S. record for three miles. Time, 14:32.0. In the national AAU 2-mile he set another one, 9:20.8. He won the AAU five mile title in 25:50.4.

1912- Bonhag set his last American record on January 25 in New York. His time for 5000 meters was 15:05.8.

CHARLES W. PADDOCK (U.S.A.)

199 Points

Charles W. Paddock was the first athlete about whom the author ever wrote a sports story (1921), was a sprinter with a purpose and a pigeon. His purpose was to become known (and he succeeded) as "The Fastest Human". His pigeon was Morris Kirksey, whom he met and defeated on 25 separate occasions--usually by a few inches, more than that if another runner forced him into a faster pace at the finish, and with never a loss from Kirksey in any race.

Paddock was a colorful figure who ran in silk track suit. He knocked on wood before every race and knocked at the tape with the most amazing "flying finish"--a leap of 12 to 16 feet--ever seen on any track. Paddock always said it was this leap for the tape that won close races for him, not only because it carried him past runners who were ahead of him at 98 yards or 98 meters, but also because it caught the eye of the judges who could see nothing else but the hurtling figure of Paddock.

Paddock was a successful lecturer and newspaperman and he carried on his own publicity campaign around the world. He was Inter-Allied sprint champion in 1919, Olympic 100 meters king in 1920. He won two silver medals in the Olympic Games 200 meters (1920, 1924) and placed fifth in the 100 meters of 1924. In 1928 he was still good enough to run second in the U.S. team trials at 200 meters and to reach the semi-final at Amsterdam, where he ran fourth and was eliminated.

Paddock and Scholz are the only American sprinters to have competed in the 100 and/or 200 meters of three consecutive Olympiads, a fact many track fans of today are inclined to overlook when they write off Paddocks as just an early bird who "was not in a class with the moderns" they, themselves, have seen.

They also find it convenient to forget about Paddock's wonderful 10.2 for 110 yards, run in 1921 at Pasadena without the aid of starting blocks. The distance was about two feet farther than 100 meters and Paddock's performance in that race has never been surpassed. It alone proves Paddock to have been as fast, at his best, as any man who ever lived to compete in a race at 100 meters. A slow starter, Paddock needed the extra 10 yards beyond 100 yards to "get up" against major competition such as he would face were he in action today. Paddock lost many races through a playful attitude of not particularly caring whether he won the little ones. He was very hard to beat in a major race--if he concentrated on winning it, which often he did not.

Paddock was more than one of the great sprinters of all time. He was the most colorful, and he was the first to attract worldwide attention to the University of Southern California. He gave his life for his country as a Captain of U.S. Marines in World War II.

(over)

THE GREATEST SPRINTERS

CHARLES W. PADDOCK (cont.)

Achievement Points: 180

- 6 Won Inter-Allied Games 100 meters, 1919
- 6 Won Inter-Allied Games 200 meters, 1919
- 6 Won 1920 U.S. Olympic 200 meters team trials
- 2 Third in 1920 Olympic 100 meters team trials
- 4 Made U.S. Olympic 100 meters team, 1920
- 4 Made U.S. Olympic 200 meters team, 1920
- 2 Made U.S. Olympic relay team, 1920
- 4 Made U.S. Olympic 100 meters team, 1924
- 4 Made U.S. Olympic 200 meters team, 1928
- 4 Second in 1928 Olympic 200 meters team trials
- 5 Reached Olympic Games 100 meters final, 1920
- 5 Reached Olympic Games 100 meters final, 1924
- 5 Reached Olympic Games 200 meters final, 1920
- 5 Reached Olympic Games 200 meters final, 1924
- 10 Won 1920 Olympic Games 100 meters
- 8 Second in 1920 Olympic Games 200 meters
- 8 Second in 1924 Olympic Games 200 meters
- 6 Won 1921 AAU 100
- 6 Won 1921 AAU 220
- 6 Won 1924 AAU 100
- 6 Won 1924 AAU 220
- 4 Won 1923 Students World Games 100
- 4 Won 1923 Students World Games 200
- 4 Won 1925 Students World Games 100
- 4 Won 1925 Students World Games 200
- 9 Set World 110 yards record, 10.2, in 1921
- 7 Set former world 220 record, 20.8, in 1921
- 8 Tied former world 100 yards record, 9.5, 1926
- 6 Best 100 man in world, 1919
- 6 Best 100 man in world, 1921
- 6 Best 200 man in world, 1919
- 6 Best 200 man in world, 1921

Score:
 180 AP
 57 VP
 237
 -38 DP
 199

Victory Points: 57

- 4 Jackson V. Scholz
- 5 Hubert Houben
- 1 Harold Abrahams
- 1 Charley Borah
- 2 Alan Woodring
- 7 Loren Murchison
- 25 Morris Kirksey
- 2 Howard P. Drew
- 2 H.F.V. Edward
- 1 Eric Liddell
- 1 Roland A. Locke
- 1 Frank Hussey
- 1 Ali Khan
- 1 George Davidson
- 1 Jack Oosterlaak
- 1 George Hill
- 1 Bayes Norton

Defeat Penalties: 38

- 5 Jackson V. Scholz
- 3 Hubert Houben
- 1 Harold Abrahams
- 1 Charley Borah
- 1 Alan Woodring
- 1 Loren Murchison
- 2 Chester Bowman
- 2 Helmut Koernig
- 1 Arthur Porritt
- 1 Percy Williams
- 1 Claude Bracey
- 1 Jakob Schuller
- 2 Frank Wykoff
- 1 Walter Rangeley
- 1 Bayes Norton
- 1 George Hill
- 1 Alf Leconey
- (2) Clarke

- (2) Henry Williams
- (2) Scott
- (2) Quinn
- (2) Boerner

SO THEY TELL US

FORMER SUBSCRIBER, whose name shall remain secret to protect the innocent (?): "Please do not consider me a candidate for subscription to your magazine until you can be honest with your statements. I presume your dishonesty is entirely unintentional, and probably you do not realize you are dishonest. However, you are, because your unwillingness to limit your statements to their confines causes your words to slop over into the realm of antagonizing actual happenings.

"For instance, my mile record of 2:32, held under NCAA auspices and witnessed by several noted athletes (Bob Simpson was coach at University of Missouri at the time) and Brutus Hamilton was one of the judges in my world record jump of 26'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "...in which I was deprived by force of circumstances of getting a chance to see if Brutus Hamilton was correct in saying I could do 28 feet in the broad jump.

"These and fourteen other world records were made by me, and you talk like the only world records ever made had to be known to you personally. Why can't you say 'records under AAU auspices' or some such limited statements, and not be misleading to declare yourself as judge that nothing was ever done except what you know personally. Anything printed is seen by people, most of whom never think but what the printed statements are entirely true.

"I am considering an idea to see if California wouldn't be the place for me to train for breaking a few records. Doctors are more optimistic than I am. They say I am likely to run 21 yards a second, I think I have a chance to do 16 (I did 15 before I quit on account of the tapeworm I was born with getting me too much "pained on motion" to allow me to run my best.

"I am not bringing suit at this time for people disregarding my world records, because the NCAA hasn't yet published the records, and how can any one know I made them if the records aren't published. However, I am supposed to be on a project to show what can be done to a person without his knowledge, and one of the pet projects in that project is to show that world records may be made 30 years before people know about them."

(Ed. So help me, this is an actual letter. It's from a man 62 years old (no wonder he pessimistically thinks he can only do 16 yards per second) who in 1956 adorned his stationery with the statement that he was available for the campaign for president of the U.S. So far he's never made president nor the world record book.)

TN SEYMOUR LIEBERMAN, Houston: "In Max Stiles series on Barney Ewell I believe he omitted one of Ewell's greatest achievements. About 1941, Ewell ran the 50 in 5.1. Previous to that time, including myself and possibly 20 other runners, we then held the record at 5.2. No runner since has equaled Ewell's 5.1. Each year, including all the indoor college meets and other indoor meets, the top sprinters in America, which means the top sprinters in the world, race over the 50 yard mark and none have been able to run 5.1. In my opinion, the sprinter who runs 9.2 will have to run 5.1 for the first 50 and finish like Bobby Morrow. Therefore, looking over the whole period of indoor track, Ewell's achievement stands out singularly as the greatest race ever run."

DON BOWDEN, runner: "I had a very nice European tour this summer. As far as my running was concerned I was in great physical condition, but mentally I felt very discouraged over my performances in the NCAA and AAU. I guess I should have stuck to the 880, but I really like the challenge presented in the mile. After my rather dismal European performances I toured the continent visiting Paris, Brussels, Riviera, Rome (worked out on the Olympic track--just great). I did not compete, just played the part of the tourist.

"I am now in graduate Political Science school at Cal and taking a rather light load of 13 units. I hope to complete my ROTC so I can receive a commission in June and be able to compete in the Army through 1960.

"Through my visits with Herb Elliott, who impressed me very much as a person, I have attained a much more dedicated attitude towards my running and I really do intend to maximize my abilities during the next few years. In other words, I realize that my only chance to be an Olympic champion is to become serious and devote the necessary time to track, and right now."

TN EMERSON CASE, Fair Oaks, Calif.: "I have always been interested in marks which were received by great skepticism which disappeared only when these marks were officially bettered. Marks such as Spec Towns' 13.7 in the 110mH; Glen Hardin's 50.6 in the 400mH; John Borican's 2:08.8 in the 1000y indoors; Bob Mathias' 13.8 in the 110mH; several 9.6s by Bernie Wefers, rejected "because no man can run that fast".

WIN STREAKS

EMIL ZATOPEK won the first 10,000 meter race he ever ran, on May 29, 1948 and won 37 more ten thousands before finally losing at the distance on July 3, 1954 when Jozsef Kovacs of Hungary ran 29:09 to the great Czech's 29:09.8.

1948
 30:28.4 Budapest, 5/29
 29:37.0 Prague, 6/17
 29:59.6 London, 7/30
 30:03.6 Bucharest, 9/25
 30:09.8 Bologna, 10/2

1949
 29:28.2 Ostrava, 6/11
 29:49.6 Ostrava, 6/18
 29:58.4 Helsinki, 7/12
 30:11.8 Moscow, 7/28
 30:14.0 Trebic, 8/20
 30:00.4 Budapest, 8/30
 30:30.8 Sofia, 9/3
 30:01.2 Bucharest, 9/11
 29:38.2 Ostrava, 9/17
 30:03.0 Prague, 9/29
 29:21.2 Ostrava, 10/22

1950
 29:54.2 Bratislava, 7/8
 29:02.6 Turku, 8/4
 29:12.0 Brussels, 8/23

1950 (cont.)
 29:35.0 Trebic, 9/2
 30:02.4 Bucharest, 9/11
 29:53.2 Prague, 10/30

1951
 30:01.4 Budapest, 8/25
 29:29.8 Trebic, 9.1
 30:01.8 Prague, 9/8

1952
 30:08.8 Lipsko, 5/30 32:34.0, Presov, 4/20
 29:26.0 Kiev, 6/13
 30:28.4 Prague, 6/29
 29:17.0 Helsinki, 7/20
 30:58.6 Prague, 8/15
 29:34.0 Warsaw, 9/28

1953
 29:48.6 Prague, 7/12
 30:53.0 Prague, 7/26
 29:25.8 Bucharest, 8/9
 29:01.6 Stara Boleslav, 11/1

1954
 30:09.0 Sao Paulo, 1/6
 28:58.4 Brussels, 6/1

DON BOWDEN had never in his life lost a race at 880 yards or 800 meters until Ernie Cunliffe of Stanford beat him in a dual meet May 3, 1958, running 1:50.2 to Bowden's 1:50.9 after the latter had won the mile in 4:03.5. Don had 37 wins at the distance.

1953--High School Junior
 2:01.8 San Jose, 3/13, v. Palo Alto
 2:00.8 San Mateo, 3/20 v. S. M.
 2:00.3 San Jose, 4/10, v. San Jose
 1:58.9 San Jose, 4/18, City Meet
 2:01.1 San Jose, 4/24, League trials
 1:57.0 Stanford, 5/2, League finals
 1:59.7 Salinas, 5/8, Sub-section
 1:58.0 Berkeley, 5/16, Sectional
 1:57.1 Fresno, 5/26, State meet

1954--High School Senior
 1:59.1 San Jose, 3/23, v. Menlo-Atherton
 1:57.3 San Jose, 4/2, v. San Jose
 1:54.1 San Jose, 4/24, City Meet
 1:57.5 San Jose, 4/30, League trials
 1:53.2 Sunnyvale, 5/7, League finals
 1:54.8 Sunnyvale, 5/15, sub-section
 1:52.3 Berkeley, 5/22/ Sectional
 1:52.9 Berkeley, 5/29, State meet

1955--Freshman, U. of California
 1:52.6 Berkeley, 3/25, v. SF All-Stars
 1:54.2 Modesto, 4/2, v. Modesto JC&Oak
 1:52.9 Berkeley, 4/9, v. ACAL &CCAL AS
 1:51.5 Berkeley, 4/23, v. StaRosa &Sac JC
 1:52.7 Berkeley, 5/7, v. Stanford Frosh

1956 -- College sophomore
 did not run 880

1957 -- College junior
 1:50.5 Berkeley, 3/30, v. Olympic Club
 1:49.7 Berkeley, 4/6, v. UCLA
 1:49.7 Los Angeles, 4/27, v. USC
 1:50.0 Berkeley, 5/4, v. Stanford
 1:47.8 Eugene, 5/18, PCC Championships
 1:49.2 Bakersfield, 6/8, California AAU
 1:47.2 Austin, 6/15, NCAA
 1:49.3m Helsinki, 7/2
 1:50.0 Turku, 7/12
 1:47.3m Stockholm, 7/19
 1:50.2 Alavieska, 7/24

1958--College Senior
 1:51.8 Berkeley, 3/15, v. San Jose &SCVYV
 1:52.5 Berkeley, 4/8, v. Fresno
 1:50.9 Los Angeles, 4/12, v. UCLA
 1:49.8 Seattle, 4/26, v. Washington

Averages for each year

1953 H.S. Junior	1:59.4
1954 H.S. Senior	1:55.1
1955 College Frosh	1:52.8
1957 College Junior	1:49.3
	1:48.9m
1958 College Senior	1:51.2