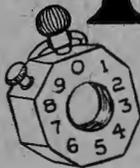


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NEWS FOREIGN

MISC. CHINESE RESULTS: Chen Chia-Chuan 10.3 (national record); Bondarenko (USSR) 25'2"; Tien Ciao-ciung 51'9½" (HSJ); Lusia (USSR) 238'6"; China national team 42.0 (national record).

NATIONAL

MET AAU HANDICAP FIELD EVENT MEET, New York City: BJ, O'Brien (Manhattan) 25'5¾" (1'8" handicap); Glass (St. John's) 24'5½" (8 inches); Webb (St. John's) 24'1" (2'10"); Herman (una) 24'½" (scratch). SP, Monkofsky (una) 56'11¼" (2'3" handicap). 35 lb. WT, Thomson (NYAC) 62'5¾" (scratch); Yancy (Manhattan) 62'4¾" (17'4" handicap); Engel (una) 62'2½" (scratch).

STANFORD FALL CHAMPIONSHIPS, Stanford, Calif., Dec. 10: Buehler 49'3"; Bat-chelder 200'; Weill 155'8"; Cunliffe (grad student) 4:12.8; Emanuels 50.1; Breschini 10.1; Thomassen (grad student) 10.2n, 21.9; Klier 9:26.6; Northway 9:26.9n.

BOSTON U. AT HARVARD, Dec. 16: Thomas (BU) 7'1½".

STANFORD ALL-COMERS, Stanford, Calif., Dec. 17: (all SCVYV unless noted) Thomassen 10.2, 21.6; Wulftange 4:16.4; Sargent 9:11.6; McGee 9:22.5n; Jongewaard 184'8" (HT), 58'9" (35 lb. WT).

WESTERN HEMISPHERE MARATHON, Culver City, Calif., Dec. 3: Carman (Culver City AC) 2:22:17 (record). (Old record 2:28:22, Ryan, 1959).

BULLETIN BOARD

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WIND SPRINTS

After John Thomas cleared 7'1½" in his first official meet of the season on Dec. 16 he tried 7'2½", equal his world indoor record, but didn't make it. Ed Flanagan, Thomas' coach, said Thomas seemed to be a bit off in his timing. Thomas also ran the high hurdles in the meet and placed second, six inches behind the winner. His next competitive appearance will be Jan. 7 in a dual meet against Dartmouth at Havover, N.H. . . Great Britain's Gordon Pirie, who recently said he was retiring from distance running and moving to New Zealand, has accepted an invitation to run in the Sao Paulo Midnight Run in Brazil on New Year's Eve. . . another entry in the Brazil race is Murray Halberg, New Zealand's Olympic 5,000-meter champion. . . in workouts at the University of Oklahoma J.D. Martin has pole vaulted 15 feet twice with an 80-foot run. At Oklahoma State Aubrey Dooley has done 15'4" in a workout while George Davies did 14'10" . . . an early entry in the All-Eastern meet at Baltimore on Jan. 7 is the University of Houston Track Club. Al Lawrence will run in the two mile, Pat Clohessy in the mile, Barrie Almond and Australian freshman Bob Cozens in the 880 and Earl Harlan in the 600. Almond, Clohessy, Harlan and Cozens also will team up in the two-mile relay. . . Olympic champion Armin Hary of Germany has been invited to compete in the Los Angeles Invitational meet on Jan. 21. Another Olympic champion, Wilma Rudolph, will compete in the short sprints at the Los Angeles meet.

The United States versus Germany in track and field in 1961. This is already a known fact in Europe and enthusiasts over the continent are looking forward with great anticipation to the renewal of competition which had its beginning 23 years ago in Berlin's Olympic Stadium.

It seems a long time ago -- 1938. And it was. Many of those who'll meet in friendly battle next July were not yet born when the United States defended its title of "world champion" for the first time in a match against another nation. Memories can often be pleasant and those of that historic meeting certainly are whether you be an American or a German.

At the time, the two powers rated one-two in the world. Only two years before in the very same stadium, the U.S. had won 13 gold medals and Germany three in Olympic Games competition. But, amazingly, only one man who wore the red, white and blue was present in 1938. He was Eino Pentti, Finnish-born 10,000 meter runner. Absent were such great names as Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Archie Williams, John Woodruff and Glenn Cunningham. Gone, too, were Spec Towns, Glenn Hardin, Cornelius Johnson, Earle Meadows, Bill Sefton, Ken Carpenter and many others.

Germany, however, still had the heart of its Olympic team. All three gold medalists, Hans Woellke, Karl Hein and Gerhard Stoeck, were as good as ever. Aiding them were such great names as Wilhelm Leichum and Luz Long, Willy Schroeder and Max Syring, Erwin Blask and Gustav Veinkotz, and a young man who was just beginning to be heard from -- Rudolf Harbig.

The American team went to Europe in three sections. One had been in Sweden and Finland for almost a month, another group went to Great Britain for some contests while the third went directly to Germany. The team's head coach was Ward Haylett, and he was assisted by Carl Anderson, the late Harold Anson Bruce, Emmett Brunson and Pete Waters. Those competing in Sweden gave an excellent account of themselves. Fred Wolcott ran 13.9 in Stockholm and only world record holder Towns had ever run faster. Ben Johnson sprinted 10.4 and 20.9 and Chuck Fenske came within one second of Cunningham's American record with 3:49.4. The German Championships were held one week before the match at Dortmund and Harbig created a sensation with his 46.8. Both teams were in good condition and the match started on Aug. 13 before a crowd of 60,000.

The first day saw the U.S. lead by 58-49 and that was just about as it was supposed to be -- except for the 10,000. Both Walter Schoenrock and Josef Berg were big favorites to run away from the Americans. In 1938, as in most every other year until Jim Beatty and Max Truex arrived in 1960, American distance runners were notoriously weak. Pentti had won the American championship in 32:15.6 and J. Errol Vaughn was the second U.S. citizen to finish in 32:37. Surely they were no match for Berg and Schoenrock, who only the week before had run 31:31.0 and 31:31.6, respectively. Possibly the two Germans were tired because they let Vaughn and Pentti set a leisurely pace. In the final stages of the race, the Americans ran away from their obviously surprised foes with Pentti winning in 32:11.2, just six seconds ahead of Vaughn with Schoenrock and Berg 15 and 42 seconds behind the second American. Had the race gone to form, Germany would have left the stadium that evening holding a one-point lead -- 54-53. It might have well given the hosts the impetus needed to go on to victory in the second day.

As stated before, most everything else went according to form. Germany easily swept the hammer with Blask throwing 187'8" and Hein 185'4½". Karl Kotraschek led a German sweep in the hop-step-jump and in the discus world record holder Schroeder beat America's Phil Fox by 8½ inches, throwing 164'8". It was an impressive Harbig who won the 800 in 1:52.4, but he was conserving himself for the next day when he was scheduled to run in the 400 against Ray Malott, unbeaten during 1938. The U.S. had its good wins, too. Wolcott hurdled brilliantly in 14.1 in equal Towns' stadium record and impressed many as even greater than his predecessor of 1936. Allan Tolmich was a distant but solid second. World record holder to be Dutch Warmerdam won the pole vault at an even 14 feet and former world record holder George Varoff was second. Fenske won by a great margin in the 1500 and the 400-meter relay team, anchored by 100 winner Ben Johnson, ran 40.0 to win by three meters as the runnerup German team broke their national record.

If the Germans had any ideas of winning, it got off on the wrong foot on the second day. Clyde Jeffrey and Perrin Walker ran one-two in the 200. Then came the 400. Big, strong

Malott had the inside lane with Harbig in the adjoining lane. The American decided he must take the lead immediately and not relinquish it at any time. Forty minutes after the competition began a heavy rain started to fall. However, at the time of the 400 only a light rain was falling and Malott started fast. He was never headed. The winner in 46.9, he handed Harbig his first defeat in two years and the 21-year-old engineering student from Stanford University had a bright future ahead of him. When he returned home he accepted a position with the Shell Oil Co. and never ran again.

The shot put ended Germany's hopes. Olympic champion Woellke was beaten by Frank Ryan of the U.S. by two inches -- 51'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 51'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". This was something that neither nation expected. Two weeks later Woellke did 54'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". If any hopes still lingered, they were smashed in the steeplechase and 5,000. Germany's Julius Kaindl and Wilhelm Heyn had run 9:25.8 and 9:29.0 in the German Championships. American champion Joe McCluskey didn't make the trip and America's second string in this match was George DeGeorge, fifth in the U.S. Championships. Kaindl fell on the first water jump and never recovered. Heyn began limping after 700 meters and finished over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes behind winner Forrest Efav. Then came the 5,000 and little Greg Rice surprised Syring, one of Europe's finest pre-war distance runners, and the crowd of 80,000 as well, with a great sprint in 14:56.0.

Highlights of the second day included Leichum's broad jump victory, one of the few scored over American specialists in international competition, Stoeck's easy javelin win and Mel Walker's equally impressive high jump success. Jack Patterson led the U.S. sweep in the 400 hurdles and the 1600-meter relay was not close when Germany, having already lost, did not run Harbig. The U.S. won by a comfortable 122-92 but, oh, how close it could have been if for a few reversals and the unaccountable failure of Germany's distance runners. The U.S. distance men, considered the weakest link, became the heroes of the victory. Was it the great pressure or was it German overconfidence? Would the Americans have been equal to the task even if they would have had to run faster? Who can say?

SUMMARY

(a=Aug. 13; b=Aug. 14. World record at the time of the meet is in parenthesis after each event.)

- 100m, (a) 1. Ben Johnson (US) 10.5; 2. Mozel Ellerbe (US) 10.7; 3. Manfred Kersch (G) 10.8; 4. Gerd Hornberger (G) 10.9. (WR 10.2)
- 200m, (b) 1. Clyde Jeffrey (US) 21.5; 2. Perrin Walker (US) 21.7; 3. Jakob Scheuring (G) 21.8; 4. Karl Neckermann (G) 21.9. (WR 20.3)
- 400m, (b) 1. Ray Malott (US) 46.9; 2. Rudolf Harbig (G) 47.3; 3. Jimmy Herbert (US) 47.5; 4. Erich Linnhoff (G) 48.0. (WR 46.1)
- 800m, (a) 1. Harbig 1:52.4; 2. Charlie Beetham (US) 1:53.3; 3. Howie Borck (US) 1:53.4; 4. Franz Eichberger (G) 1:54.2. (WR 1:49.6)
- 1500m, (a) 1. Chuck Fenske (US) 3:53.8; 2. Harry Mehlhose (G) 3:56.2; 3. Helmut Koerting (G) 3:56.3; 4. Blaine Rideout (US) 3:56.8. (WR 3:47.8)
- 5,000 m, (b) 1. Greg Rice (US) 14:56.0; 2. Max Syring (G) 14:58.0; 3. Otto Eitel (G) 15:00.8; 4. Walter Mehl (US) 15:17.0. (WR 14:17.0)
- 10,000m, (a) 1. Eino Pentti (US) 32:11.0; 2. J. Errol Vaughn (US) 32:17.0; 3. Walter Schoenrock (G) 32:42.0; 4. Josef Berg (G) 32:59.0. (WR 30:05.6)
- 3000SC, (b) 1. Forrest Efav (US) 9:33.6; 2. George De George (US) 9:57.8; 3. Julius Kaindl (G) 10:34.2; 4. Wilhelm Heyn (G) 11:13.2. (WR : none recognized at that time)
- 110mHH, (a) 1. Fred Wolcott (US) 14.1; 2. Allan Tolmich (US) 14.6; 3. Karl Kumpmann (G) 14.8; 4. Erwin Wegner (G) 15.0. (WR 13.7)
- 400mH, (b) 1. Jack Patterson (US) 53.3; 2. John Borican (US) 53.3; 3. Friedrich-Wilhelm Hoelling (G) 54.4; 4. Georg Glaw (G) 54.8. (WR 50.6)
- HJ, (b) 1. Mel Walker (US) 6'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. Gustav Weinkotz (G) 6'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. Gil Cruter (US) 6'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 4. Hans Martens (G) 6'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". (WR 6'10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ")
- PV, (a) 1. Dutch Warmerdam (US) 14'; 2. George Varoff (US) 13'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3. Josef Haunzwickel (G) 12'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Wolfgang Hartmann (G) 12'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (WR 14'11")
- BJ, (b) 1. Wilhelm Leichum (G) 24'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 2. Arnold Nutting (US) 24'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3. Luz Long (G) 24'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Bill Lacey (US) 24'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (WR 26'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ")
- HSJ, (a) 1. Karl Kotratschek (G) 47'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 2. Heinz Woellner (G) 47'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3. Hiney Kent (US) 47'1"; 4. Herschel Neil (US) 44'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". (WR 52'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ")
- SP, (b) 1. Frank Ryan (US) 51'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. Hans Woellke (G) 51'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. Bill Watson (US) 51'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Ernest Lampert (G) 49'10". (WR 57'1")

DT, (a) 1. Willy Schroeder (G) 164'8"; 2. Phil Fox (US) 163'11½"; 3. Ernest Lampert (G) 162'9"; 4. Pete Zager (US) 155'10½". (WR 174'2½").

HT, (a) 1. Erwin Blask (G) 187'8"; 2. Karl Hein (G) 185'4½"; 3. Irv Folsworth (US) 175'½"; 4. Bill Lynch (US) 172'11". (WR 189'6½")

JT, (b) 1. Gerhard Stoeck (G) 228'11½"; 2. Lowell Todd (US) 212'7½"; 3. Ferdinand Busse (G) 194'2½"; 4. Chuck Soper (US) 192'5½". (WR 253'4½")

400R, (a) 1. US (Wilbur Greer, Mozel Ellerbe, Clyde Jeffrey, Ben Johnson) 40.0; 2. Germany (Manfred Kersch, Gerd Hornberger, Karl Neckermann, Jakob Scheuring) 40.3. (WR 39.8)

1600R, (b) 1. US (Harley Howells, John Marion, Chuck Miller, Ray Malott) 3:13.4; 2. Germany (Hermann Blazejczak, Karl Rinck, Manfred Bues, Erich Linnhoff) 3:14.8. (WR 3:08.2)

THE BLUE RIBBON EVENT OF WALKING By Elliott Denman

A million and a quarter New Yorkers were on hand Nov. 24 for the annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade. A few other Gothamites saw another parade that has a much longer route, a longer history and is just as spectacular in its own way. The other parade was the 50th anniversary walking race was city hall in Manhattan to Coney Island in Brooklyn with a cast of 47 walkers, two dozen officials and several hundred spectators.

Ever since 1911, these speedy pedestrians have been going over the Brooklyn Bridge, through downtown Brooklyn, around Prospect Park and down Ocean Parkway to Sea Breeze Avenue in Coney Island, about two blocks from the famed beach.

This year the contestants were, as usual, men from all "walks" of life. They ranged in age from a 17-year-old high school boy from Port Washington, Long Island, to a 69-year-old tailor who came all the way from Los Angeles.

The first to get to Coney Island was a 36-year-old postal worker and father of five from Levittown, Pa., Bob Mimm. Mimm, who got in shape for this "Blue Ribbon Event of Walking" by participating in the Olympic Games in Rome, covered the 10½-mile course in the excellent time of 1:27:47. The best time in the race was turned in by 1960 Olympian Ronnie Laird, who did 1:26:24 but finished only ninth under the handicap system.

Harry Rappaport, the director and guiding light of the race for many years, is justifiably proud that he and the Walkers Club of America, the official sponsor, have been able to put on the race for 50 consecutive years, making it one of the oldest continuously held sporting events in America. In the 1920's there were usually more than 200 race walkers at the starting line. The 1930's brought more competition from more automobiles as well as the depression and the walkers' ranks dwindled to a hundred or so. Then came World War II to cut further into the number. After the war came new generations of Americans not so eager to walk to the corner grocery store, let alone 10½ miles at top speed. Nevertheless, 40-odd have shown up for the last several years. They all have that eager gleam in their eyes, anxious to enjoy the vigorous stroll and maybe be the luckiest of all and win the big Adolph Arnold Memorial Trophy for the first man over the finish line. The handicaps give all a chance.

Possible the greatest of all walkers who have participated in the race over the years is Henry Laskau, who competed in three Olympic Games for the U.S., won the Pan-American 10,000-meter walking title in 1951, set numerous records and won 43 National AAU titles. From 1948 to 1956, Laskau was invariably the fastest walker in the City Hall to Coney Island race. Finally, Henry's better half, Hilde, put her wifely foot down and insisted that Henry stop racing on Thanksgiving Day and take their sons, Howie and Mike, to the Macy Parade, like other fathers did. Henry did retire from active competition in 1957 but Hilde didn't have her way entirely either. Henry has spent the last four Thanksgiving Days as an official in the race.

Typical of the younger walkers the race tries to develop is Alan Blakeslee, 17, of Port Washington, Long Island. Alan thinks nothing of a 38 x 440 workout on the track or a 20-mile spin on the roads, because he realizes that is what has to be done to get ahead in the sport. Alan did 1:32:02 for 13th in this race, but his eye is on the National 50-kilometer walk in 1961 and later on, the big 50-kilo race in Tokyo in 1964.

With youngsters like Alan carrying the ball, it looks like the City Hall to Coney Island race will go on for another 50 years.

(Most of the information used in these profiles is supplied by the athlete.)

IVAN FILIN, (USSR) distances, 5'5", 134 pounds, born March 10, 1926, Kimovsk, Russia.

He started track at the age of 22 in 1948 but didn't attain any type of international prominence until 1954 when he placed third in the marathon at the European Championships in 2:25:26.6. He was leading the field as they entered the stadium but turned left instead of right and by the time he could correct the mistake he was third. At the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne he led the marathon at 15,000 meters but eventually finished seventh in 2:30:37. He improved to second in the 1958 European Championships, running 2:20:50.6 behind Sergey Popov's 2:15:17.0. Filin's best time for the distance is 2:20:05.0. His times for other events are: 100m, 13.0; 400m, 58.0; 1,000m, 2:35.0; 1500, 4:09.0; 3,000m, 9:00; 5,000, 15:00; 10,000, 30:50; 20,000m, 1:03:00; 30,000m, 1:34:31.0. He participates in about 12 races a year.

He trains twice a day, at 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Each workout lasts about 1½ hours. His typical training schedule in the winter is: 1st day, 50 x 400m in 75 to 77 seconds, increasing to 90 to 100 x 400 later in the season. About 35 to 40 are done in the morning and the rest at midday. His rests consist of 20 to 40 meter jogs. 2nd day, 10 to 30 x 1,000 meters in 3:05 to 3:10 with rests of 100 to 150 meter jogs, 3rd day, two hours of cross country with accelerations. 4th day, rest, one hour of easy cross country in the morning. 5th and 6th days, same as the 1st and 2nd days. 7th day, one hour of easy cross country in the morning. He follows the above training schedule until June. Then he modifies it slightly by sometimes replacing the 1,000 meters with 2,000 meters. Two weeks before an important race there is a control race of 30 kilometers. Following this his workouts are cut in half. He prefers to train on the roads or in the woods. His competitive season runs from May to October. His preliminary season workouts usually include easy running, weight training, basketball and skiing. His last meal comes about five hours before the race. Two days before the race he fully rests and a day before he warms up for 30 minutes. His pre-race warmup comes about an hour before the race and consists of 15 to 20 minutes of running and exercises. He does no weight training during the racing season but in the preliminary season he clean and jerks with a 77 to 88 pound barbell.

KEITH ALVIN "THE JAMAICAN JET" GARDNER, (British West Indies) sprints and high hurdles, 5'8½", 140 pounds, born Sept. 6, 1931, Kingston, Jamaica. Teacher in Jamaica.

He started track at the age of 14 while in the 10th grade at Black River H.S. in Jamaica. He concentrated on the sprints and the following season came up with bests of 10.8 for the 100 yards and 24.0 for the 220. In his senior year in 1946 he ran 10.5, 23.3 and 54.0 for the 440. He did not compete from 1947 to 1952 although he did continue training. He resumed his competitive career in 1953 as a freshman at Philander Smith College in Arkansas. He ran 9.7, 21.6 and 49.0 and tried the high hurdles for the first time. He ran 15.2. He came into international prominence in 1954 by winning the high hurdles at the British Empire Games in 14.2. He also ran 9.6w that year and was ranked fourth in the world in the high hurdles. He placed second in the high hurdles at the 1955 Pan American Games and took fourth in the 100 meters at 10.5. His bests during the year were 10.4, 14.3w and 14.4. He competed in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne but was eliminated in the first round of both the 100 meters and the high hurdles. He also ran on Jamaica's 1600-meter relay team but the quartet was disqualified in the final. His best high hurdles time for the season was 14.4. Now at the University of Nebraska, he competed in the 1957 Big Eight (then known as the Big Seven) indoor championships and won the 60-yard high hurdles and took seconds in both the 60-yard dash and the 60-yard low hurdles. Outdoors, he won the Big Eight high hurdles crown and then took fifth in the NCAA high hurdles race. His best hurdles time during the year was 14.0. He had a banner year in 1958 and at the Big Eight indoor meet won the high and low hurdles and placed third in the 60. Earlier in the season he set an American indoor dirt track record of 6.7 in the 60-yard low hurdles. Outdoors, he won the Big Eight 220 title in 20.4 and took the high hurdles in 14.0. At the NCAA meet he was third in the 220 and second in the high hurdles. Later in the season at the British Empire Games he won the 100 in 9.5, took second in the 220 and won the high hurdles. He also ran on the

Jamaica team which placed third in the mile relay. His world rankings that year were eighth in the 100 yards and 100 meters, sixth in the 220 and 200 and fifth in the high hurdles. His bests during the season were 9.5, 10.3, 20.4, 21.0t, 46.6y and 13.8. He saw little action in 1959 but placed third in the high hurdles at the Compton Invitational in 14.1. In 1960, he competed at the Olympic Games in Rome and placed fifth in the high hurdles final in 14.3 after running 14.2 in a semi-final heat. He won a bronze medal by running on the third-place West Indies 1600-meter relay team. He retired following the Olympics.

He trained nine months a year, five days a week. He only started weight training in 1960 and lifted for 40 minutes three times weekly. His style in hurdling was the use of a high knee lift, with a loose hip. It was not in accordance with the "orthodox" style and he was constantly criticized for it. However, he says his style was caused by his 5'8½" height. During the winter his training schedule was: Monday, 10 to 15 x 80 with a jog between each; Tuesday, eight starts with four to six over three hurdles, 2 x 220; Wednesday, six starts, two or three over five hurdles, one or two x 300 or 330; Thursday, easy striding and jogging; Friday, rest. His spring training schedule was: Monday, 10 x 150 with jog between each; Tuesday, six starts over five hurdles, one or two 330 or 440 for time; Wednesday, six starts, two or three over seven hurdles; 2 x 220; Thursday, 4 to 6 x 150, baton passing; Friday, rest. Coaches who have helped him are Joe Yancey, Frank Sevigne and G.C. Foster. Athletes who have helped are Harrison Dillard, Jack Davis, Andy Stanfield and Reggie Pearman. His biggest thrill was winning the high hurdles at the 1954 British Empire Games after only one year of hurdling. His biggest disappointment was losing to Lee Calhoun at the 1959 Compton Invitational. His biggest regret in track was not getting earlier coaching, especially between 1947 and 1952. His favorite event was the hurdles. He majored in physical education at Nebraska and received his bachelor's degree last June.

WILLIAM HENRY WADSWORTH, (USA) pole vault, high jump, 6'¼", 184 pounds, brown hair, gray eyes, born Sept. 7, 1937, Monticgo Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies. Student, University of Florida.

He started track in the 10th grade at Coral Gables, Fla., H.S. in 1955 because the track coach asked him to go out for the team. He high jumped his first season and did 6'1½". As a junior he cleared 6'2½" but also pole vaulted and reached 12'3". As a senior he continued to improve and posted marks of 6'3" and 13'3½". He enrolled at the University of Florida and vaulted 14'4" as a freshman. He competed in the National AAU meet but could only tie for 16th at 13 feet. He was scholastically ineligible in 1959 but still vaulted 14'1½". He became nationally prominent in 1960 when he cleared 15'¼" at the Florida Relays. He later tied for second in the NCAA meet at 14'6" but dropped to a tie for 12th at 14'4" at the National AAU championships. A week later at the Olympic Trials he took fourth and the alternate spot on the Olympic team with a career high of 15'3". He also high jumped 6'7½" during the season. His goals for the 1961 season are 15'7" to 15'9" in the pole vault and 6'10" in the high jump. His all-time goal is 16 feet in the pole vault. He plans to compete until 1968.

He trains 11 months a year, three times a week off season and four to five days a week during the season. He does weight training three times a week during the off season and does bench presses with 150 pounds. He uses a 120-foot run and last year held the pole at 13'4". He is up to 13'7" this year. He vaults every chance he gets during the off season. Starting in September he vaults four or five times a week for height. This year he has been vaulting around 14'9" to 15' everyday. He also runs 2 x 220 each day. He does about the same thing during the season. He is coached by Percy Beard at Florida and rates J.D. Martin, Ron Morris and Dave Clark as his most serious rivals. His biggest thrills were vaulting 15 feet for the first time and almost making the U.S. Olympic team. His biggest disappointment was not being able to compete during the 1959 season. He majors in physical education and hopes to become a coach.

ISTVAN ROZSAVOLGYI

(Hungary)

260 points

Istvan Rozsavolgyi, one of the most consistent of all the world's great milers, began making himself felt in 1955 as a part of the dynamic Hungarian trio (Iharos, Tabori, Rozsavolgyi) which smashed all records from 1,000 meters to 5,000 meters, except for the mile. He took a little longer to ripen than the other two, but once he did, there was no stopping him. Near the end of the season, he ran the equivalent of a 3:56 mile with a 5:02.2 2,000 meter world record with Tabori only eight-tenths of a second behind. The next year he took possession of the 1500-meter world record with a 3:40.5 and he became history's 10th four-minute miler with a 3:59.0. He also ran a non-winning 7:53.4 3,000 meters. His Olympic chances looked very good as he was, without a doubt, the class of Europe, but the Hungarian crisis in October, and the resultant confusion, ruined his chances. At the Olympics, he was eliminated in his heat, a lifeless fifth. The year 1957 was a lean one, with only one sub 3:45 clocking. However, 1958 was much better, with a best of 3:40.0, but even this fine time was lost in the shuffle behind the fantastic exploits of the men "from down under." The old master earned his place in the sun the next year by being ranked number one in the world by Track & Field News. August was his month of glory as he became the first Magyar to crack 3:40 with a 3:39.3 in the early part of the month, then followed this up with a 3:38.9 in the Hungarian title race. The day before, he won his heat in an eyebrow raising 3:42.3. He is rather old (31) for a miler, but that doesn't seem to stop him. He is still very dangerous and is very much a threat to the supremacy of the top runners.

Achievement Points: 227

2	3:43.2 on 21 May 55 at Budapest	2	3:44.4 on 22 June 57 at Belgrade
3	3:42.8 on 4 June 55 at Budapest	2	3:45.0 on 6 July 57 at Budapest
3	3:42.2 on 16 June 55 at Belgrade	3	First 1957 Hungarian Championships
3	3:42.8 on 28 July 55 at Helsinki	2	3:45.0 on 13 July 58 at Kiev
3	3:42.0 on 6 Aug. 55 at Warsaw	5	3:40.3 on 5 Aug. 58 at Budapest
2	3:44.0 on 20 Aug. 55 at Budapest	3	3:41.5 on 22 Aug. 58 at Stockholm
3	3:41.2 on 10 Sept. 55 at Budapest	4	Seventh 1958 World List
3	3:42.2 on 24 Sept. 55 at Bratislava	3	Eighth 1958 T&FN Ranking
2	3:43.1 on 22 Oct. 55 at Budapest	2	3:44.2 on 16 May 59 at Budapest
2	4:03.0 on 21 Dec. 55 at Melbourne	3	3:41.8 on 20 June 59 at Budapest
7	Fourth 1955 World List	2	3:44.8 on 28 June 59 at Budapest
8	Third 1955 T&FN Ranking	5	3:41.0 on 3 Aug. 59 at Helsinki
2	3:44.8 on 19 May 56 at London	5	3:39.3 on 8 Aug. 59 at Turku
2	3:44.6 on 28 June 56 at Copenhagen	2	3:45.0 on 9 Aug. 59 at Naantali
2	4:01.4 on 3 July 56 at Goteborg	3	3:42.3 on 21 Aug. 59 at Budapest
5	3:40.5 on 3 Aug. 56 at Tata	5	3:38.9 on 22 Aug. 59 at Budapest
15	World Record -- 3:40.5	3	3:41.2 on 12 Sept. 59 at Prague
2	3:44.2 on 19 Aug. 56 at Budapest	2	3:43.2 on 4 Oct. 59 at Prague
5	3:59.0 on 26 Aug. 56 at Budapest	2	3:44.7 on 10 Oct. 59 at Rome
3	3:41.4 on 15 Sept. 56 at Budapest	9	Second 1959 World List
5	3:41.0 on 29 Sept. 56 at Budapest	10	First 1959 T&FN Ranking
8	Third 1956 World List	3	First 1959 Hungarian Championships
7	Fourth 1956 T&FN Ranking	15	Sixth All Time 1500/Mile List
3	3:42.7 on 24 Aug. 58 at Stockholm	19	Second Best Ten Times Averages
5	3:40.0 on 28 Aug. 58 at Goteborg	2	4:03.9i on 21 Feb. 59 at New York
2	3:45.0 on 12 Oct. 58 at Rome	4	4:01.8i on 7 March 59 at New York

Victory Points: 57

2	Sandor Iharos	2	Bertil Lundh
10	Laszlo Tabori	2	Michel Jazy
4	Siegfried Herrmann	1	Olavi Salsola

- 2 Brian Hewson
- 6 Stanislav Jungwirth
- 1 Velisa Mugosa
- 2 Dan Waern
- 1 Gunnar Nielsen
- 4 Lajos Kovacs
- 1 Bill Dellinger
- 1 Ed Moran
- 1 Olavi Vuorisalo
- 1 Erno Beres
- 2 Zbigniew Orywal

- 1 Ingvar Ericsson
- 2 Stefan Lewandowski
- 1 Derek Ibbotson
- 1 Albert Thomas
- 3 Bela Szekeres
- 1 Derek Johnson
- 1 Olavi Salonen
- 1 Arne Hamarland
- 1 Mike Blagrove
- 1 Zoltan Vamos
- 1 Gianfranco Baraldi

Defeat Penalties: 24

- 3 Sandor Iharos
- 2 Laszlo Tabori
- 1 Klaus Richtzenhain
- 1 Ian Boyd
- 1 Brian Hewson
- 3 Stanislav Jungwirth
- 1 Dan Waern
- 1 Gunnar Nielsen

- 1 Ken Wood
- 1 Siegfried Valentin
- 1 Jonas Pipyne
- 1 Yevgeniy Sokolov
- 4 Ron Delany
- 1 Herb Elliott
- 2 Murray Halberg

227 AP
 57 VP
 284
 -24 DP
 260

Best Performances:

800m	1:48.4	2000m	5:02.2
1000m	2:19.0	3000m	7:53.4
1500m	3:38.9	5000m	14:10.4
Mile	3:59.0		