

TRACK NEWSLETTER

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Mal Whitfield—the Supreme Stylist

(Reprinted from Athletics Weekly)

"He is the smoothest, most glossily graceful and most intelligently conditioned athlete in the world. Seeing him is like peering over Rembrandt's shoulder while he paints; hearing Toscanini drain music from a string section; watching the almost evil grace of Ray Robinson in the ring... the guy flows over the track as a mountain brook bubbles across a meadow."--Red Smith (New York Herald-Tribune)

It is not surprising that Mal Whitfield has been written about in such terms; he, more than any other athlete, representing poetry in motion. Olive skinned, sphinx faced, a lean yet superbly muscled six-footer, Whitfield was the supreme stylist.

Aesthetic as well as athletic, maintaining a graceful action was as important to Mal as winning. In fact, one of his rare defeats over two laps occurred in the 1947 A.A.U. 800 meters because he refused to break stride and make an ungainly dive for the tape in a tight finish against Reggie Pearman. This experience prompted him to make sure in the future he would never be troubled in the home straight. Thus was born his revolutionary strategy of splitting the field with a pulsating third fur-long and so entering the finish stretch with such a lead that he need not worry about losing his form in a scramble for the tape. He was content to win any race by a yard, just so long as he won majestically.

It was this reluctance to strain that accounts for his relatively modest times. His fastest 400 meters of 45.9, incredibly made just one hour after setting a 1,000 meter world record of 2:20.8, and particularly his 800 meter best of 1:47.9 represent nothing like his true potential. As Roberto Quercetani, the world's number one "track nut", has written: "The greatest compliment one can possibly pay to this incomparable wizard is that his stopwatch achievements are a pale thing indeed if compared with his stature as a competitor."

Certainly, despite world records at 880 yards and 1,000 meters (not to mention several relays and indoor bests) it is as a competitor "par excellence" that Whitfield will forever be remembered. Twice he beat Jamaica's Arthur Wint in 1:49.2 for the Olympic 800 meter title, and between June, 1948, and the end of 1954 he lost only three of his 69 races over two laps. Let's take a closer look at Marvellous Mal--one of the truly great athletes of all time.

Malvin Groston Whitfield was born at Bay City, Texas, on October 11, 1924--the year in which Douglas Lowe won the first of his two Olympic 800 meter victories, a feat emulated only by Whitfield. Mal's father was a Mexican (strains of Brazil, Spain, and American Indian) and his mother French. Both his parents were killed in an accident while he was very young and he was raised in Los Angeles by his elder sister.

Athletics entered early in Mal's life. At the age of seven he watched the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles and was particularly thrilled by the American sprinters, Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe. Later on he switched his allegiance to Jesse Owens, whose smooth, yet dynamic style greatly influenced Mal.

Mal began his track career as a sprinter and high hurdler but quickly switched to the 440 and 880. In 1943 he won the California high school 880 title. After graduating from high school he entered the U.S. Air Force. During his 9½ years' service he rose to the rank of sergeant and flew 27 bombing missions over Korea as a tail gunner in a B-26. He was released for three of those years (1946-1949) to study at Ohio State University.

Mal broke into the big time in 1946 by placing second in both the National Collegiate 880 (won by Lewis Smith) and the A.A.U. 800 meters (behind John Fulton). Next year he again lost narrowly in the A.A.U. 800 meters, Reggie Pearman winning in 1:50.9. That proved to be Mal's last defeat in a championship two-lapper until 1954. Later in the year, in South America, he

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Hayes Speeds 9.1 Century

St. Louis, Missouri, June 21-22--In a meet chock full of superlative athletes, Bob Hayes emerged as the sole world record breaker--and that in a seemingly effortless 9.1 100 yard dash semi-final in the national AAU championships.

Hayes, who duplicated the feat in the finals with the benefit of a 7.75 mph aiding wind, withdrew from the 220 yard dash after eclipsing the world mark in the 100 by a tenth of a second. The 9.2 global mark was held jointly by Frank Budd and Harry Jerome.

In the 220, Henry Carr and Paul Drayton beat the listed world record as they tied for first in 20.4. Johnny Moon, Don Webster, and Larry Questad lent surprising new blood to the event, as they placed third, fourth, and fifth.

Ulis Williams renewed his rivalry with Adolph Plummer in the quarter-mile, and beat the New Mexico world record holder in the same fashion as he did at the Compton Invitational. Plummer went out fast, held a substantial lead off the last turn, and was barely nipped at the wire.

Bill Crothers of the East York Track Club recorded the season's fastest mark as he won the half-mile in 1:46.8.

Dyrol Burleson defeated surprisingly speedy Tom O'Hara in a fast stretch drive in the mile run which resulted in 3:56.7 and 3:56.9 clockings for the two athletes. Cary Weisiger outlasted Jim Beatty, the pacesetter for three laps, by seven-tenths in 3:58.5.

In other competition, Rex Cawley led Jim Allen across the finish line of the intermediate hurdles by one-tenth in 50.4. Dave Davis captured the shot put on his last put of 62'5¾", Gene Johnson beat Paul Stuber on a jump-off in the high jump after both tied at 7'0", Peter McArdle paced a fast six-mile to win in 28:29.2, and Brian Sternberg beat a class field of vaulters with a leap of 16'4".

Highlight summaries (complete report in July T&FN):

100, (7.75 mph) Hayes (FlaA&M) 9.1; 2. Gilbert (Strid) 9.2; 3. Drayton (PhilPC) 9.3; Willaims (Strid) 9.3; 5. Questad (Stan) 9.3; 6. Winder (Marines) 9.4.

220, tie between Carr (PhoenixOC) and Drayton (PhilPC) 20.4; 3. Moon (FtLee) 20.6; 4. Webster (Vill) 20.6; 5. Questad (Stan) 20.7; 6. Young (Strid) 20.7.

440, Williams (Strid) 45.8; 2. Plummer (NewMex) 45.9; 3. Milburn (TexSouth) 46.3; 4. Saddler (TexSouth) 46.4; 5. Freeman (Strid) 46.6; 6. Strong (OklaSt) 46.9.

880, Crothers (EYTC) 1:46.8; 2. Dupree (Strid) 1:47.3; 3. Groth (OreSt) 1:47.5; 4. Haas (Strid) 1:47.6; 5. Cornell (SoIll) 1:48.1; 6. Pelster (Mo) 1:48.2.

1 Mile, Burleson (EEAA) 3:56.7; 2. O'Hara (Loyola) 3:56.9; 3. Weisiger (Marines) 3:58.5; 4. Beatty (LATC) 3:59.2; 5. Camien (EmporiaSt) 4:01.2; 6. Seaman (LATC) 4:05.4.

3 Mile, Clohessy (TexOC) 13:40.4; 2. Keefe (CentConnAA) 13:45.4; 3. Marin (PasAA) 13:51.4; 4. Clark (Strid) 13:54.2; 5. Moore (NY PC) 14:08.6; 6. Larriue (LATC) 14:19.1.

6 Mile, McArdle (NY) 28:29.2; 2. Sargent (LATC) 28:51.0; 3. Macy (HoustonTC) 28:51.4; 4. Hegedus (CentSt, Ohio) 29:38.0; 5. Smartt (Strid) 29:39.0; 6. Pflaging (BaltOC) 29:45.4.

3000St, Traynor (Vill) 8:51.2; 2. Zwolak (Vill) 8:53.4; 3. Fishback (SCVYV) 8:59.8; 4. Young (ArizAAU) 9:03.0; 5. Hughes (LATC) 9:03.0; 6. McCalla (Stan) 9:06.4.

HH, Jones (Detroit) 13.4; 2. Lindgren (PasAA) 13.5; 3. Hicks (Army) 13.5; 4. May (ChiTC) 13.7; 5. Rogers (GrandStBoys) 13.7; 6. None.

440IH, Cawley (PasAA) 50.4; 2. Allen (WashSt) 50.5; 3. Atterberry (LATC) 50.6; 4. Stauffer (DisCol) 51.0; 5. Rogers (Grand StBoys) 51.2; 6. Whitney 51.2.

HJ, Johnson (SCVYV) 7'0"; 2. Stuber (EEAA) 7'0"; 3. tie between Faust (Strid) and Olson (SCVYV) 6'11"; 5. Thomas (BosAA) 6'10"; 6. Hicks (Army) 6'10".

BJ, Boston (Strid) 26'10"; 2. Horn (AirForce) 26'4"; 3. Mays (GrandStBoys) 25'10"; 4. Moore (Army) 25'7¾"; 5. Warfield (OTC) 25'0¾"; 6. Miller (McMurry) 24'11½".

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Foreign News

OSTRAVA, CZECH., 200m, Delecour (Fr) 21.0. 1500, Wadous (Fr) 3:45.1; Klaban (Austria) 3:45.1. 3000m, Tomas 8:06.6; Saloranto (Fin) 8:07.6; Helmich 8:08.8. 110mHH, Chardel (Fr) 14.1 (equals French record). 3000St, Zhanal 8:54.2. PV, Tomasek 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; Laufer 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Danek 188'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

SAARBRUCKEN, GERMANY, 100m, Enderlein 10.3; Brugier (Fr) 10.4; Bill 10.4 (all windy). 400IH, Haas 51.8.

RENNES, FRANCE, 5000, Jazy 14:02.4; Bernard 14:03.6; Vaillant 14:09.0. Colnard 58'11".

POTSDAM, GERMANY, 800m, Valentin 1:47.8. 1000, Valentin 2:17.9.

LEIDEN, HOLLAND, 400IH, Haas (Ger) 51.8. 3000St, Roelandt (Bel) 8:54.6. 400R, Holland 40.9 (new national record).

KIEV, RUSSIA, 800, Savinkov 1:48.0. 200, Archipchuk 21.2. 400IH, Anisimov 51.7.

TCHERKASSY, RUSSIA, 10,000, Yefimov 29:33.0.

CASSEL, GERMANY, 5000, Kubicki 14:02.6; Fricke 14:04.4; Muller 14:19.4.

LEOBEN, AUSTRIA, HT, Lotz 213'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

HELSINKI, FINLAND, BJ, Eskola 26'1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Stenius 25'2". PV, Nystroem 15'5". HJ, Hellen 6'8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". JT, Nevala 261'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Niemalae 253'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Kuisma 248'2". HT, Connolly (US) 213'2".

NORWAY, HT, Krogh 206'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

PRAGUE, CZECH., 200, Mandlik 21.3. 800, Slegr 1:49.5. PV, Tomasek 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, PV, Houvion 15'5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

POLAND 126 VS. ITALY 85, CRACOVIE, POLAND, 100m, Syka 10.4. 400, Badenski 46.3. 800, Macias 1:50.0; Bianchi (It) 1:50.0. 1500m, Baran 3:43.1; Kowalczyk 3:45.1. 400IH, Frinoli (It) 51.5. 3000St, Zaluska 8:55.2. 1600R, Poland 3:09.2; Italy 3:10.8. HJ, Cernik 6'11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "; Galli (It) 6'8"; Pogliato (It) 6'8". TJ, Schmidt 53'9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". SP, Komar 61'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Meconi (It) 58'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". DT, Piatkowski 184'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". JT, Sidlo 261'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". HT, Rut 209'4"; Cieply 208'10". 400R, Poland (Juskowiak, Zielinski, Syka, Foik) 40.0.

BERLIN, 800, Matuschewski (EGer) 1:49.6. 1500, Valentin (EGer) 3:43.0; Vamos (Rum) 3:43.1. 5000, Barabas (Rum) 14:03.0; Buhl (EGer) 14:03; Herrmann (EGer) 14:03.4; Tomas (Czech) 14:03.6. 3000St, Simon (Hung) 8:41.2; Doering (EGer) 8:42.6; Zhanal (Czech) 8:44.4. HJ, Porumb (Rum) 6'9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". BJ, Kluge (EGer) 25'4". PV, Tomasek (Czech) 15'5"; Lesek (Yug), Klebarov (Bulg), Preussger (EGer) 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". JT, Lusic (Russia) 274'5".

HALLE, GERMANY, 1500, Valentin 3:39.4; Hermann 3:41.7; Tulzer 3:42.2.

KAUHAHA, FINLAND, PV, Nikula 16'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (better European record).

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, 30,000m, Viktor Baykov 1:34.32.2 (new world record, old record by Vandenriessche of Belgium, 1962).

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SP, Varju 63'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (new Hungarian record, old record by Varju at 62'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ").

LILLE, FRANCE, 1500, Wadoux 3:42.9; Bernard 3:43.0.

MONTBELIARD, FRANCE, Delecour 10.3.

FINLAND, BJ, Eskola 26'9" with strong favoring wind; 25'6" without wind. HJ, Bolshov (Russia) 6'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". BJ, Brumel 23'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". HT, Balsovski (Russia) 210'11".

HELSINKI, FINLAND, HJ, Hellen 6'11 $\frac{1}{8}$ " (new Finnish record, old record 6'10 $\frac{3}{8}$ " by Salminen in 1959).

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, HT, Rudenkov 215'0"; Bakarinov 213'9". 3000St, Ossipov 8:45.0.

OSLO, NORWAY, JT, Pedersen 25'15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Rasmussen 249'10". DT, Haugen 185'9" (record).

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, 200m, Ozoline 21.0. SP, Lipsnis 59'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". TJ, Zolotariev 53'9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; Alabiev 53'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Fyedosiev 52'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Lazarenko 52'6 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". HT, Kondrachev 215'5".

LJUVLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA, PV, Lesek 15'2" (record).

ESCH-ON-ALZETTE, FRANCE, 3000, Jazy 8:06.4; Norporth (Germany) 8:09.8; Roelants (Belgium) 8:13.8.

PV, Sternberg (EverettElksTC) 16'4"; 2. Uelses (LaSalle) 16'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3. Morris (Strid) 16'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Cruz (Vill) 16'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 5. Rose (PasAA) 15'9"; 6. Pennel (NELa) 15'9".

TJ, Floerke (KCOC) 51'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. Sharpe (PhilPC) 50'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3. Samuels (SCVYV) 50'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 4. Mousiadis (NYAC) 50'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Stokes (Strid) 50'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 6. Boston (Strid) 48'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

SP, Davis (Marines) 62'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. O'Brien (PasAA) 62'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3. Gubner (NYU) 60'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 4. Matson (PampaTC) 59'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 5. McGrath (PasAA) 58'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 6. Maggard (SCVYV) 58'0".

DT, Silvester (Trementon, Utah) 198'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 2. Babka (PasAA) 188'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3. Humphreys (PasAA) 185'4"; 4. Reimers (WGerman) 182'6"; 5. Weill (Stan) 181'5"; 6. McGrath (PasAA) 177'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

JT, Stuart (USC) 255'3"; 2. Covelli (PasAA) 246'5"; 3. Red (Rice) 242'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Wingham (Army) 238'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 5. Herings (Germany) 238'4"; 6. Stenlund (OreSt) 230'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

HT, Hall (NYAC) 214'11"; 2. Frenn (PasAA) 198'10"; 3. Burke (SCVYV) 194'2"; 4. McWilliams (BosAA) 193'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 5. Pryde (San BarAC) 189'5"; 6. Sage (Marines) 184'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Team Selected for Russia

100 Meters: Bob Hayes (Florida A&M); Johnny Gilbert (Southern California Striders).

200 Meters: Henry Carr (Arizona State); Paul Drayton (Philadelphia Pioneer Club); Johnny Moon (Army).

400 Meters: Ullis Williams (Arizona State); Lester Milburn (Texas Southern); Ray Saddle (Texas Southern).

800 Meters: Jim Dupree (Southern Illinois); Morgan Groth (Oregon State); Steve Haas (Occidental College).

1500 Meters: Dyrrol Burleson (Oregon Emerald Empire AA); Tom O'Hara (Loyola of Chicago); Cary Weisiger (Marines).

5000 Meters: Jim Keefe (Central Connecticut State); Charlie Clark (Southern California Striders); Jim Beatty (Los Angeles Track Club).

10,000 Meters: Pete McArdle (New York Metropolitan AAU); Ned Sargent (Los Angeles Track Club); Buddy Edelen (Minnesota).

110 Meter Hurdles: Hayes Jones (Detroit); Blaine Lindgren (Pasadena Athletic Association).

400 Meter Hurdles: Rex Cawley (Southern California); Jim Allen (Washington State).

3000 Meter Steeplechase: Pat Traynor (Villanova); Vic Zwolak (Villanova); Jeff Fishback (San Jose State).

3000 Meter Walk: Ron Zinn (Army); Ron Laird (New York Athletic Club).

High Jump: Gene Johnson (Santa Clara Valley Youth Village); Paul Stuber (Oregon); Roger Olsen (California).

Broad Jump: Ralph Boston (Southern California Striders); Darrell Horn (Air Force).

Pole Vault: Brian Sternberg (Washington); John Uelses (La Salle).

Triple Jump: Kent Floerke (Kansas City Athletic Club); Bill Sharpe (Philadelphia Pioneer Club).

Shot Put: Dave Davis (Marines); Gary Gubner (New York University); Parry O'Brien (Pasadena Athletic Association); Randy Matson (Pampa, Texas, High School).

Discus Throw: Jay Silvester (Trementon, Utah); Rink Babka (Pasadena Athletic Association); Dave Weill (Stanford).

Javelin Throw: Larry Stuart (Southern California); Frank Covelli (Arizona State).

Hammer Throw: Hal Connolly (Boston); Al Hall (New York Athletic Club); George Frenn (Pasadena Athletic Association).

Decathlon:

U.S. Foreign Summer Schedule

This is a schedule of meets in which U.S. athletes will participate this summer. In some of the meets, there will be as few as two athletes from the U.S.

June	31-1	Hannover, Germany (nat'l)
26	Mainz, West Germany	August
30	Berlin, West Germany	3-5
July		London, England (nat'l)
2	Zurich, Switzerland	6
4	Bern, Switzerland	8
4-5	Moscow, Russia	8-10
4-5	Helsinki, Finland	10-11
6	Strasbourg, France	12
9	Stockholm, Sweden	13
10	London, England	13-15
16	Koln, West Germany	16
20-21	Moscow, Russia (nat'l)	17
27-28	Katowice, Poland (nat'l)	11-13
		Bucharest, Rumania

Bulletin Board

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The I.A.A.F. rule relating to wind assistance in sprint races states: "If the component of the wind measured in the direction of the racing behind the competitor exceeds two meters per second (or 4.473 miles per hour) the record will not be accepted." Obviously a following wind will help an athlete just as a head wind will hinder him--but to just what extent does wind speed affect times?

Experiments carried out by Professor A. V. Hill on air resistance to a runner showed that on a still day the air never provides more than five per cent of total resistance, the remainder being in the athlete's muscles and limbs. If air resistance could be eliminated, the runner's top speed would increase by nearly five per cent (about half a second in a 100 yard race)--and this would occur with a following wind of 24 mph (10.73m/sec).

According to Professor Hill, a 10 mph (4.47m/sec) following wind would improve a sprinter's time by about 0.3 sec., and a 2m/sec. wind would assist by at least 0.1 and possibly 0.2 sec. A 10 mph (4.47 m/sec) head wind should double air resistance and increase the sprinter's time by about 0.5 sec.

Thus, working on the admittedly arbitrary basis of a 2m/sec. following wind aiding by 0.1 and a 2m/sec. head wind slowing by 0.2, a windless 9.6 100 yards corresponds to 9.5 with and 9.8 against a 2m/sec. wind.

The former 100 yard record of 9.2 was shared by Frank Budd (plus 1.12 mph equals 9.2), Harry Jerome (plus 2.64 mph equals 9.25) and the astonishing Bob Hayes (minus 4.473 mph equals 9.0). Hayes' 9.2, on this basis, appears to be getting on for three yards faster than Jerome's 9.2. One may note also that Mel Patton's former world record of 9.3, made against a 1.12 mph wind in 1948, approximates to 9.25 in windless conditions--as does his famous 9.1 (plus 6.50 mph) in 1949.

Wind Readings Without Gauge

Many years ago the Weather Bureau made up this list to help meet promoters determine wind velocities when they were without an anemometer:

- 1 mph wind or less Smoke rises vertically.
- 4 to 7 mph wind Smoke drifts but wind vanes do not register.
- 8 to 12 mph wind Felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vane moved.
- 13 to 18 mph wind Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved.
- 19 to 24 mph wind Small trees with leaves begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters.
- 25 to 31 mph wind Large trees in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty.
- 32 to 38 mph wind Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt in walking against it.
- 39 to 46 mph wind Twigs break from trees; progress generally impeded.
- 47 to 54 mph wind Slight structural damage (chimney pots and slate removed).
- 55 to 63 mph wind Trees uprooted; considerable structural damage.
- 64 to 75 mph wind Rare; accompanied by widespread damage.

Pauley Annexes AAU Decathlon

Corvallis, Oregon, July 29-30--Steve Pauley braved familiar weather and rose to hometown expectations in winning the national AAU decathlon championship with 7852 points. The Oregon State All-American, who had won the meet before he cut loose with a 241'3" javelin throw (1101 points) in the next-to-last event of the meet, topped Dick Emberger, who finished second with 7331 points. Both will represent the U.S. in the four international meets.

Competing in his seventh decathlon, Pauley surpassed his all-time best in five the ten events. His previous best total mark was 7244 points last year. He scored 7226 for third place in the 1962 championships.

Paul Herman, who won in 1961 and placed second to C. K. Yang last year, finished eighth with 6129 points. He complained of tight legs after Friday's five events.

- Steve Pauley (Oregon State) 7852 (4045-3807)
- 11.3 22'10" 46'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 6'0" 49.6 14.7 149'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 12'11" 241'3 4:53.6
- Total Scoring: Steve Pauley 7852; 2. Dick Emberger 7331; 3. Dave Edstrom 7328; 4. Russ Hodge 7112; 5. Bill Toomey 6822; 6. Phil Mulkey 6395; 7. Charles Moseley 6385; 8. Paul Herman 6192; 9. Dave Thoreson 5978; 10. Smith 5962.

So They Tell Us

AL OERTER, discus thrower: "We were the first athletes that defected. We started hitting the AAU pretty hard, because they don't give us enough money--per diem expenses--and the accommodations are bad. But it looks now like a power grab by both the organizations. The NCAA has a foot in the door, and they're going to take all the apples."

WALT GAMAGE, Palo Alto Times columnist: "For the past few years secretary Walt Byers and other officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have accused the AAU of being dictatorial and high handed in its operation of amateur sports."

"Ironically, the NCAA chiefs had these same charges thrown back at them by college track coaches in an informal meeting held at Albuquerque, N.M."

"According to reports which have seeped out from this session, the coaches in attendance were plenty hot at the bureaucrats in the NCAA for turning their track and field federation into a puppet organization to fight the AAU."

"The coaches point out that the federation was formed primarily to better the sport through improvement in competition and the exchange of technical information."

"Instead a handful of veteran coaches, acting under orders of the NCAA chiefs, have taken the lead in fighting the AAU."

"The coaches present at the meeting felt that the controversy is only hurting the sport."

"The group left the meeting determined to get control of the federation away from the 'politicians' and back into the hands of the general membership."

JACK PYRAH, meet director of the Middle Atlantic AAU meet: "We suffered at the gate, in the coin box and in the number of contestants. The crowd was less than 100." He blamed the failure in part to the dispute between the NCAA and AAU.

GARY GUBNER, concerning the AAU-USTFF battle: "I think they're forgetting the athlete. As a college student, I have no choice in the matter. I must abide by whatever decision my college makes. It's done a great deal of harm... Where does the athlete come in? What we ought to worry about is the future. I've been abroad and seen how rapidly the foreign athletes are advancing. We can't afford to be wrangling while they improve."

C. K. YANG, referring to competition at the 1964 Olympics: "I expect competition from Germany, Russia, and the United States. It could be anybody--you never know."

DUCKY DRAKE, Yang's coach: "Wei, his coach brought Yang to me. He wanted Yang to stay on, learn all he could, compete. I'm glad he chose UCLA. What's he like to coach? He's intense in competition. One of the finest athletes I've ever worked with, quick to catch on. (Bill) Miller and (Bob) Mathias proved an inspiration; the rest he did himself. He's flexible. If things go wrong, if he's down in an event, he can shake it off and go on. Win the next. You need that in the decathlon. Age? Yang will be 32 in Tokyo; old for some athletes, young for others. Yang is young. An athlete who keeps in good physical condition, doesn't lay off--no one's proved when such an athlete is through."

Americans in Foreign Competition

MAINZ, GERMANY, 400, Laeng (Switz) 46.4; Young (US) 47.0; Schmitt 47.1; Reske 47.2. 800, Morimoto (Jap) 1:49.8 (record); Haas (US) 1:49.9; Klaban (Aust) 1:49.9; Balke 1:50.0; Baran (Pol) 1:50.1; Barris (Spain) 1:50.3. 3000, Zimmy (Pol) 8:05.8; Jurek (Czech) 8:07.0. 110 HH, Davenport (US) 14.1. BJ, Areta (Spain) 25'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (record). PV, Pennel (US) 16'1"; Schmelz 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; Reinhardt 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". SP, Silvester (US) 59'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". DT, Silvester 204'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". JT, Salomon 252'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 400R, Germany 40.1.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA, 100, Gilbert (US) 9.6. 440, Williams (US) 46.3; Plummer (US) 46.6; Larrabee (US) 47.4. 880, Dupree (US) 1:50.5; Whitney (US) 1:50.5; Crothers 1:51.1; Ohleman 1:52.1. Mile, Beatty (US) 3:56.0 (58.0, 1:58.9, 2:58.9); Grelle 3:56.1 (59.0, 1:59.0, 2:59.0); Cornell 4:01.3; Birtles 4:09.4. 2 Mile, Marin (Costa Rica) 8:46.8; Williamson 8:52.0; van der Wal 9:03.8; Ball 9:06.7. 6 Mile, Heatley 28:15.4 (4:39.2, 9:22.1, 14:06, 18:48.4, 23:38.3; 66.0 last lap); Batty 28:49.6; Larrieu (US) 28:54.6; Ellis 30:01.8; Shirley 30:21.3. HH, Jones (US) 13.7; May (US) 13.8; Jones 14.2; Nuttall 14.2. MileR, SC Striders 3:10.9 (Larrabee 48.5, Whitney 47.7, Plummer 46.8, Williams 47.9). SP, Steen 60'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; McGrath (US) 58'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; Humphreys (US) 56'9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". DT, Humphreys (US) 189'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; McGrath 171'3". PV, Uelses (US) 15'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; Morris (US) 15'6"; Cramer (US) 15'6"; Hein (US) 15'6"; Watson (BC) 15'0"; Tork (US) did not make opening height of 15'0".

MAL WHITFIELD (continued from page 171)

showed his true capabilities by running a 400 meter relay leg in 46.2.

He amazed the experts in 1948 when he captured both the 400 meters (46.6) and the 800 meters (1:50.6) in the U.S. Olympic try-outs but it was no surprise when he went on to win the 800 meter crown at Wembley. He collected another gold medal in the 4 x 400 meter relay and a bronze in the 400 meters. The 6'3/4", 165 pound champion had trained hard and long for his triumph: six days a week until conditioned, then five days--two or three hours per day.

His best performances in 1949 came in the 400 meters. In Switzerland he ran a 45.5 relay leg and next week in Sweden he reduced his official fastest to 46.2--his 200 meter splits being 23.6 and 22.6.

The next summit in Mal's career was scaled in August, 1950, when he equalled Sydney Wooderson's 880 world record of 1:49.2. The time, compared with Rudolf Harbig's metric record of 1:46.6, was nothing special--the manner of achieving it was. Mal, usually a "sleeper" over the first lap, zipped through the first 220 in an alleged 21.6 (a time open to doubt, I would have thought) and 440 in 50.5, before fading somewhat drastically in the closing stages.

The Korean War played havoc with Mal's 1951 season, yet he managed to win three gold medals in the Pan-American Games.

Mal was back at his very best in Olympic year. He set a world's best of 1:17.3 for 660 yards in June and beat George Rhoden for the A.A.U. 400 meter title in 46.4. As in 1948 he won both his specialties at the U.S. try-outs. A blistering third 200 meters of 26.9 carried him to an American record equalling 1:48.4 for the 800 meters, and next day he won the 400 meters in 46.9 seemingly oblivious of having pulled a muscle after 100 meters.

He ran his usual immaculate race in Helsinki to retain his Olympic laurels. He sauntered past 400 meters in 54.2 a stride behind Arthur Wint, went ahead just before the last turn and kicked home in the straight. He didn't have it, though, in the 400 meters ("I was tired all over before the start"). He finished last in 47.1 after having clocked 46.4 in the semi-finals the same day. He made up for this lapse with a brilliant, if unavailing 45.5 anchor leg in the relay against Jamaica's individual champion, Rhoden. He neither gained nor lost an inch after seizing the baton a yard down. A fortnight later in London he helped his team to revenge and a world record over 4 x 440. In another post-Olympic meet, Mal reduced his best 800 meter time to 1:48.0.

Having achieved his primary ambition of winning the Olympic 800 meters again, Mal decided at last to turn his attention to the business of setting records. Early in 1953 he stated: "I'm going to break ten world records this year--five indoors and five outdoors. I want to avoid the after-the-Olympics let-down, the feeling that you've nowhere to go after winning there." Mal did not entirely succeed in his bold aims, but what a year he enjoyed.

Now demobbed from the U.S.A.F. and able for the first time to train hard for the indoor season he announced: "I intend to show people I can run on boards the same as I run outdoors." He did, too, with record figures at 500 yards (56.6), 500 meters (62.9), and 600 yards (1:09.5) plus two relay marks. He won 14 races on the trot from 500 yards to 1,000 yards. On one evening he won a half in a fast 1:50.9, set his 600 yard world best (and 500 meters en route) just over an hour later, and then came back with a 48.7 440 yard relay leg.

His outdoor campaign was quite fantastic. Not counting relays, he competed in 51 races at all distances from 100 meters to 1,500 meters...and lost just two: a 400 meters in January against Herb McKenley and his 1,500 meter debut at the end of an exhausting two-month European tour. Here is a run-down of that classic Grand Tour:

- July 1, Helsinki: 100 meters--11.1
- July 2, Helsinki: 800 meters--1:49.2
- July 4, Seinajoki: 400 meters--48.7
- July 8, Lahti: 1,000 meters--2:27.0
- July 10, Karhula: 200 meters--22.4, 400 meters--47.7
- July 12, Kouvola: 1,000 meters--2:21.7 (U.S. record)
- July 15, Hameenlinna: 500 meters--1:02.3
- July 17, Turku: 880--1:48.6 (world record); led at 400 meters in 53.2 and 800 meters in 1:47.9, U.S. record)
- July 21, Stockholm: 1,000 meters--2:22.3
- July 24, Gothenburg: 1,000 meters--2:22.6
- July 26, Varberg: 400 meters--47.5
- July 29, Cologne: 800 meters--1:48.4, 45 minute interval, 400 meters--46.2
- August 2, Berlin: 800 meters--1:49.7

August 5, Hannover: 400 meters--46.9, 800 meters--1:49.3

August 6, Oslo: 800 meters--1:48.3

August 8, London: 880--1:51.8

August 10, Sarpsborg: 400 meters--50.5

August 11, Stockholm: 1,000 meters--2:21.4

August 14, Orebro: 800 meters--1:48.0

August 16, Eskilstuna: 1,000 meters--2:20.8 (world record); 400-55.0, 800-1:54.7) hour interval, 440-46.2 (U.S. record); 400 meters--45.9, U.S. record)

August 20, Copenhagen: 880 yards--1:49.8

August 24, Oslo: 800 meters--1:53.0

August 26, Gothenburg: 1,500 meters--3:59.4 (4th)

Despite his three indoor and two outdoor world records, his extraordinary consistency and his sporting demeanor on and off the track, Mal did not win the Sullivan Award which is presented to the American amateur sportsman "who by performance, example, and good influence, did most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship during the year." What may have cost Mal this coveted trophy was that he was then under investigation for violation of expenses rules on the European trip. He was subsequently cleared of all charges.

His goals for 1954 were to win the Sullivan Award and to run a four-minute mile. He did succeed in gaining the trophy this time (though his performances were much below the previous year's) but he never came close to achieving a fast mile. On the basis of having breezed through a 3:00.3 mile in training, he reckoned he could run 3:56.5; in fact, he never clocked faster than 4:12.6. That bounding, rhythmic stride of his--so effective at the prolonged sprint events--just wasn't suited to the longer distance. For the record, his mile debut was made in Philadelphia on April 23 when he ran 4:16.7 for second place some 40 yards behind a youthful New Zealander who was just beginning to make a name for himself...Murray Halberg.

He was still a formidable competitor over shorter distances, though. He captured the American indoor 1,000 yard and outdoor 880 titles. He even turned in an estimated 10.7 100 meters.

In the autumn he went on a State Department coaching tour of the Belgian Congo. It was on this tour, one of many he has undertaken in remote parts of his life, that he experienced just about the toughest run of his life. After demonstrating his stride to a number of youngsters at one village, the local witch doctor announced that it was only the spikes that enabled Mal to run so fast; barefoot he could do no better than the native boys. Mal couldn't take that snub lying down, so he promptly took off his spikes and raced barefoot over the rough course to the satisfaction of all. It was three days before Mal could wear shoes again, so sore were his feet.

Many expected that Mal would slip gracefully into retirement, but back again he popped in 1955. It was not vintage Whitfield, however, for despite a good 880 clocking of 1:48.9 he placed only 4th in the Pan-American 800 meters and A.A.U. 440.

His swan-song came about in 1956. Now 31, he made it known he was shooting for his third successive Olympic 800 meter title. He seemed concerned, needlessly really, about his athletic immortality. "Records go," he said, "but victories stay--above all three Olympic victories." He tried really hard to make the team, running 1:48.2 for 3rd in the A.A.U. 800 meters and in the final trials he led the star-packed field into the short finishing straight before fading away to 6th. The younger generation--Tom Courtney and Arnie Sowell in particular--had finally taken over. He said after the race: "I got excited and started my kick too fast. When I passed Sowell to take the lead, he made me work for it and I tightened up in the stretch. This was my last race. I'm retired."

So ended, on a rather poignant note, the long and distinguished career of a great competitor and a fine sport sman. To some Mal may have appeared a showman and at times immodest about his capabilities, but the true Whitfield emerged when at a dinner in 1957 he gave away many of his trophies and prizes. "I always felt," he said, "that without the interest people had in me I never could have been successful. The encouragement and help of those friends, win or lose, has meant so much to me--well, I just wanted to share with them the trophies and awards they helped me to win."

1963 Leading Milers

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Peter Snell (NZ) | 3:54.9 | 6. Tom O'Hara (US) | 3:56.9n |
| 2. Jim Beatty (US) | 3:55.5n | 7. John Davies (NZ) | 3:58.8 |
| 3. Dyrol Burleson (US) | 3:55.6n | 8. Bob Seaman (US) | 3:59.1n |
| 4. Jim Grelle (US) | 3:56.1n | 9. Albie Thomas (Aus) | 3:59.6 |
| 5. Cary Weisiger (US) | 3:56.6n | 10. Keith Forman (US) | 4:00.1 |

History of Pole Vault

by Ray Kring
Track Coach, Pittsburg (Calif) High School
Part VII

The second modern Olympic Games were held in 1900 in Paris, France, and the program listed the track and field championships merely as an international meet being held in conjunction with the World's Fair.

The United States entered 55 athletes as their official track and field team, although actually this team consisted of many groups from various colleges; Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Georgetown, Michigan, and Chicago, and some club representatives. Each college paid for its own group. The New York Athletic Club also financed a team. The unattached entrants reached into their own pockets for expenses.

America again had only two vaulters entered in the Games. Both of them, Irving K. Baxter and M.B. Colket, were from the University of Pennsylvania, and both did well by the United States in Paris. Baxter was Olympic champion at 10' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " the same height cleared by Hoyt in the 1896 Games, while Colket won second place at 10' 8". The marks of all the rest of the place winners were at least a foot higher than those achieved at Athens four years earlier. Also, more countries were represented in the pole vault at the Paris Games than were present in the 1896 contest. C.A. Andersen of Norway was third at 10' 6", Erick Lemming of Sweden was fourth at 10' 2"; K.G. Staaf of Sweden was fifth, also at 10' 2", F.J. Kauser of Hungary, won sixth place by also clearing 10' 2".

As is sometimes the case, the Olympic champion does not always end up with the highest vault of the year. This was the situation in 1900. The top vaulter of the year was intercollegiate champion Bascon Johnson of Yale, with a top mark of 11' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Also clearing over 11 feet that year were two men from Princeton and one from California. D.S. Horton of Princeton, in a dual meet with California, held at Princeton, New Jersey, cleared 11' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", while Coleman, also of Princeton, won second place in the intercollegiate at 11 feet. Jack Hoffman of the University of California became the first westerner to clear 11 feet when he set a new Coast record by clearing that height.

About this time the spike on the end of the pole was beginning to disappear and a hole dug in the earth for planting the pole at take-off was being used in its place. On this matter, Gilbert said:

I haven't got the exact date, but I think there is considerable question in my mind who used the hole first. I know we started using it at Pacific University in 1900. We found out later they were using a hole in California and they may have used it in the East. I haven't done any research on that so I can't give you the exact information, but that is approximately the date.

Even as late as 1958, the National AAU rule book, under Rule XLVIII, has the following as a part of their pole vault rule: "Any competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter, at the take-off, in which to plant his pole."

One can envision a modern day pole vaulter going to a championship meet equipped with a pick and shovel, preparing to dig a pole planting hole, while all of the officials wax indignation.

Charles E. Dvorak of the University of Michigan was without doubt the best vaulter of the year 1901. He won three important titles that year. As a member of the Detroit A.C. he won the AAU meet, held at Buffalo, N.Y. with a leap of 11' 3", tying the record set by Johnson the previous year. Dvorak also won the pole vault in the first official Western Conference track and field meet, with a leap of 11' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and tied with five others for the top spot in the intercollegiate championships at 10' 9". Those tying with Dvorak at 10' 9" were; E. Deakin of Pennsylvania, A.W. Coleman of Princeton, P.A. Moore of Princeton, W. Fishleigh of Michigan, and J.H. Ford of Yale. That same year W.H. Fredericks of Cornell cleared 10' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " while competing indoors at the Old Armory at Ithaca, New York, and "just missed 11 feet, the world's indoor record."

Six men vaulted 11 feet or higher during 1902, with Albert Gray of Pennsylvania sailing 11' 8" at the annual Penn Relays for a new meet record and the highest vault of the year. D.S. Horton of Princeton set a new IC4A record in winning that title with 11' 7", and H.T. Chapman of Drake University established a new Western Conference meet record with a jump of 11' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". It is interesting to note that although Drake was not a member of the Western Conference, the Drake team was permitted to enter the conference meet. In those early times outside teams were invited to enter the conference meet in order to bolster the gate receipts. After many years of eligibility difficulties with the outside schools, the conference decided to make it a closed meet after the 1926 affair.

The year 1903 produced the second highest vault recorded to

Noted with Interest

Vladimir Kuts, the 36-year-old Olympic Champion left track five years ago to take up coaching. About 100 athletes aged 17 to 23 are now studying under him there. Here is an article reprinted from Athletics Weekly regarding Kuts' progress:

"Things at my school are very much the way I expected them to be when I founded it 18 months ago," a Tass correspondent was told recently by Vladimir Kuts.

"Of this hundred I can already name five or six boys who, apart from experience, have all the makings of stars," Kuts said. "I am sure that I can take some of my pupils to the 1966 European championships to be held in Budapest."

"Among them is Pyotr Kyzhov, an 18-year-old Moscow student, who in the course of a year has developed from a novice to a Soviet Army junior champion.

Kuts described him as a "born runner." He said it would have been possible already this season to squeeze top level results from him--"but this is not my purpose, nor does it correspond with my views on training an athlete."

"I think that a good runner should be reared gradually without forcing his development. Precocious results, as a rule, have no follow-up. Such runners burn out very fast and in a year or two cannot repeat their early records. In my opinion 23-25 are the prime years for a distance runner."

Kuts' pupils train three times a week. The training program includes gymnastics, weightlifting, short and medium distance runs at varying speeds, and a weekly 15-18 km. (9-11 mile) cross-country race. In the winter, the athletes often run over deep snow.

"I have not thought up any new system of training distance runners," Kuts said. "I just use my own experience and that of those outstanding foreign runners whom I have seen, such as Herb Elliott, Hans Grodotzki, and Kazimierz Zimny."

Streaking about the world 5,000 meter record (13:35.0) he set up six years ago, he said: "There is no doubt that Murray Halberg has the best chance of improving this record, but I haven't heard anything about him lately. Hans Grodotzki is my second choice."

He continued: "I have heard that an American magazine named several athletes who, in its opinion, will beat this record. The magazine named Michel Jazy and Jim Beatty. Perhaps they will succeed in this, but not so soon. Jazy is, of course, an excellent runner but so far he is not ready to perform in the 5,000 meter event."

"In my opinion, 33-year-old Olympic champion Pyotr Bolotnikov will find it difficult to show a record time in the five kilometer race. But one can't be too sure because Bolotnikov has more than once confounded forecasts. The Soviet runners Leonid Ivanov and Valentin Samoiloov could try to break the record. I know that Ivanov can already show a time of 13:40."

Sternberg

Brian Sternberg has finally made a guess at the pole vault ceiling. He believes that 17'6" is within the realm of possibility for the vaulters now mastering the fiberglass pole.

"If I can make 16'8" doing everything wrong," revealed Brian Sternberg "somebody's going a lot higher doing things right."

"I hope they don't change the implement again. In the last few years we've moved from bamboo to steel to fiberglass."

"People have said I'm the most consistent of the 16'0" vaulters. I'm not. That designation belongs to John Pennel of Northeast Louisiana State."

"I can't believe it. I just can't believe it. The whole season has been hard to believe. My first major meet this year was the Penn Relays. The first time I went down the runway I was thinking of the \$325 they had risked to bring an unknown vaulter all the way from Seattle. I barely got off the ground, landing in an upside-down, embarrassed stack in the pit."

that date. Charles Dvorak, the champion from Michigan, sailed 11' 9" to win the Western Conference title and set a new conference record. At Milwaukee, Wis., Dvorak also won the National AAU meet at 11 feet, while competing for the first Regt. A.A. of Chicago second best vaulter of 1903 was H.L. Gardner of Syracuse, who tied Horton's year old IC4A record of 11' 7" in winning

This closes the early history of the pole vault in America, and brings us up to a new era in vaulting history... the 12 foot pole vault.

(continued next issue)



CHARLES MOSELEY of Alabama placed fourth in both the broad jump and high hurdles in the NCAA finals.



GEORGE DESNOYERS, the leading collegiate hammer thrower from Boston College, won the NCAA title.



GREG PELSTER of Wisconsin has a best time this year.



RON WHITNEY of Occidental who ran second in the NCAA 440 intermediates in 50.3 has a best in the 880 at 1:48.6.



BILL HARVEY of Idaho State has the leading mark in the nation for the 220 straightaway in 20.2.



PAUL WARFIELD, third in the nation for the 200, had a 26'2 1/2" windy effort for O...



...s dipped under 1:50 four
:48.2 for sixth in the AAU.



MAL ROBINSON, whose SW Louisiana is not a member of the NCAA, is the second best collegian two-miler at 8:47.8.



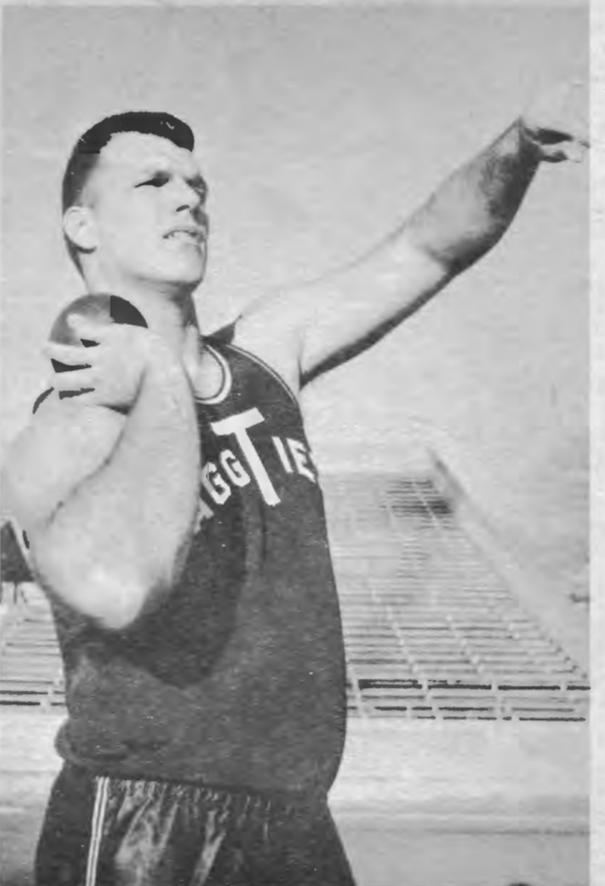
ART DOTEN of Harvard tied Desnoyers for the NCAA title in the hammer at 190'2" but lost on a poorer second toss.



NCAA broad jump with a
ite, has a best of 25'8"



CHARLES CRAIG of Fresno State triple jumped to a life-
time best of 50'2 1/4" and a second place in the NCAA.



DANNY ROBERTS of Texas A&M was the fifth best colle-
gian in the discus and sixth best in the shot put.

Wind Sprints

by Dick Drake

Otis Davis, Olympic 400 meter champion, has resigned as a teacher at Springfield High School (Oregon) to accept a similar post in the Fresno, California area... Dyrol Burleson has been given a leave absence "in national interest" by his employer in order that he may join the U.S. track and field team against the four European teams... Al Oerter was told by doctors not to compete again this year because of a slipped disc.

Peter Snell and members of the Owairaka Club in New Zealand will not be competing in Oregon on July 4, according to a ruling set down by the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association... Chic Werner, executive director of the U.S. Track and Field Federation, said his group has agreed to meet with the AAU to settle the dispute over representation of the nation's athletes. The meetings will probably be held in Chicago on July 9 or 10.

NCAA high hurdle champion Bob Green of Southern Illinois credits an early-season defeat by Rice's Bobby May as being the turning point in his career. "I always considered myself a pretty fair hurdler until May beat me out of second place in a qualifying heat at the Texas Relays. Right then I realized maybe I wasn't quite so good after all and decided I'd listen to some of the suggestions Lew (Hartzog) had been trying to make all along."

The City Council of San Diego has okayed a budget allocation of \$22,000 for improving the running track at Balboa Stadium... Brian Sternberg celebrated his 20th birthday the same day he won the national AAU title... Frank Budd, former world 100 yard dash record holder at 9.2, was married to Babara Jordan in Ambler, Pennsylvania. He is now a halfback with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Peace Corps P.E. Teachers

by Jules Pagano

When Tex Lee Boggs was back home in Pulaski, Virginia, he earned the reputation for being a serious, hard-working young man with a great love of sports. During vacations Tex held jobs as a recreation worker, a gym supervisor and did some coaching as well.

In Thailand, where Tex teaches 20-30 hours of track and field a week at the College for Physical Education, he has earned for himself the reputation of being a serious teacher and coach.

Tex Lee Boggs is a Peace Corps Volunteer physical education instructor at the Bangkok institution. In addition to his coaching assignment, he teaches courses in prevention and cure of athletic injuries, organization of physical education programs, modern methods of training and conditioning. He has also organized classes in softball and tennis.

Boggs, 24, holds a B.S. degree in physical education from Davis and Elkins College in West Virginia, class of 1962. At college he played varsity basketball and baseball along with a full range of other sports. In was Tex's early interest in athletics, and in working with young people, that led him to take a degree in physical education and finally to the Peace Corps. Boggs received his Peace Corps training at the University of Michigan and has been in Thailand a little less than a year.

Tex begins his day at 6:30 a.m. and finishes long after classes are over. From 6:30 to 7:30, during his lunch breaks and late in the afternoon he works out with 10 outstanding Thai athletes.

"I've noticed a marked improvement in several of the boys since we've started working out together," he reports.

Tex coaches his track and field stars using the Thai language exclusively. This has helped him establish excellent rapport with the students and college staff. All Peace Corps volunteers study the language of their host country intensively during the training period with this goal in mind.

Tex's future plans--he would like to see his runners victorious in the '64 Olympics--and maybe try for a gold medal himself later on.

Fourteen volunteers in Thailand are serving as physical education instructors. Including Boggs, eight are working directly in track and field activities. This group represents just one sector of Peace Corps physical education programs. Volunteers in the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Liberia, Colombia, Iran, Venezuela, Tunisia, and Indonesia are teaching young people the value and importance of team play, team spirit, and American techniques. They see their participation in these Peace Corps projects as a way to emphasize peaceful competition between peoples and nations toward the building of healthy rivalry on the playing fields.

So strong is the desire in developing nations for sports training and coaching that Morocco, Ecuador, Venezuela, India, Sierra

Leone, Cameroon, and Ethiopia have asked the Peace Corps for a total of 150 volunteers with the necessary education and skills. These requests include athletic coaches, physical education teachers, and recreation leaders.

In one project, Ecuador, the request is for male and female coaches along with the other skills. Most of the volunteers will be associated with sports federations which belong to Ecuador's national organization. As trainers and teachers for the club teams, volunteers will expand limited programs to include more sports, upgrade skills in existing sports and help encourage attitudes of competition, "fair play," and teamwork.

There is great admiration in Ecuador for North American athletic prowess and American athletes are highly respected. Thousands of Ecuadoreans join sports clubs for their major recreational activity. The Peace Corps project is designed to utilize the tremendous enthusiasm for sports to achieve significant improvement in health, physical education, and nutrition.

For further information on Peace Corps physical education projects write Jules Pagano, Director, Professional and Technical Division, Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Dick Gregory Asks for Boycott

The following is a letter that Dick Gregory, Negro comedian, personally handed to the Negro athletes at the national AAU meet:

Dear Friend,

A few days ago the following telegram was sent to President John F. Kennedy:

"Since it is a sad fact of our national life that nobody is willing to win freedom for the Negro but the Negro himself, I respectfully make it known that I, along with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will make every effort in encouraging Negro athletes to boycott the American-Russian track meet to be held this summer unless, by that time, the ban be dropped against racially integrated sports in every state of the Union.

"It is inconceivable to me that a Negro be allowed to participate in an integrated track meet in enemy territory but cannot do so in his own country.

"This stand must be made in order that Medgar Evers' death was not in vain. For his murder, followed by the beatings and jailings of those protesting against it, only indicated that political compromise and 'behind the scene' appeals for moderation are inadequate.

"The race problem is not the result of a special interest group pressuring for its own favors, but a spiritual movement for social justice.

"The problem is an American one, and deserves, here and now, the prestige and full moral power of your high office."

Dr. King and I both realize that without the support of you--the athlete--this boycott will be void and meaningless. But we hope you feel as we do, and that you willingly will take this direct action to end segregated sports in America.

We are not unmindful of the sacrifices we are asking of you, but do so for the freedom and dignity of you and your 20,000,000 Negro brothers. The time is now and the time is yours.

Will you help?

Sincerely,
signed/
Dick Gregory

20th Best in the World—1958 vs. 1962

(Reprinted from Athletics Weekly)

Event	1958	1962	Gain/Loss
100	9.4	9.4	nil
220	21.1	20.9	0.2
440	46.9	46.6	0.3
880	1:49.1	1:48.8	0.3
Mile	4:00.1	4:00.2	-0.1
3 Mile	13:34.0	13:26.0	8.0
6 Mile	28:31.4	28:11.6	19.8
3000 Steeplechase	8:50.0	8:43.8	6.2
High Hurdles	14.1	14.1	nil
440 Intermediates	52.0	51.6	0.4
High Jump	6'9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	6'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Broad Jump	25'0 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	25'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4"
Pole Vault	14'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	15'5"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Triple Jump	51'6"	52'6"	1'0"
Shot Put	56'11"	59'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Discus Throw	179'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	185'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6'0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Javelin Throw	251'1"	257'1"	6'0"
Hammer Throw	207'1"	214'1"	7'0"