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The 1912 Sun Games in Sweden

by Sven Ivar Johansson

(Ed: Sven Johansson is a 19-year-old Swedish youth, who learned English in school. He spent considerable time in composing this article on his beloved Swedish Olympic Games.)

On July 27 Sweden put a stop to the 1912 Olympics by beating the USA, 136 to 124. It was the end of an Olympic festival, which always was to be inscribed in Olympic history.

The games began on May 5, and were officially opened on June 6, when the track and field events also began. And what an opening. What a festival in the sun. And best of all the Swedish victory flag was on the top.

Many stars stood out in these Games. One in particular was Erik Lemming, who is described by Sven Lindhagen in one of his books: "Erik Lemming wasn't a usual Olympian. He was circumscribed with a sort of nimbus, and he was the hero of Swedish athletics and its giant with three gold medals and a lot of world records in the javelin. He was champion in all the throws. He was also an Olympic pentathalon. In short, he was a 'superman,' and he tied together the fairy-times and the present times of athletics. All eyes were fixed on this legendary athlete, who calmly controlled the field and the competitors. Everybody knew that he had his only chance when it came to the two hand competition. In this competition the Finlanders were also good, with fantastic left hand results. The Olympics and world records were his own. He broke the Olympic mark in the qualifying round. He went into the final 7 feet ahead of Juho Saaristo of Finland and the Hungarian priest Mor Koczan. The stadium was silent as a grave when Saaristo began. Icy cold, he collected himself, and then he sent the javelin away in an enormous curve and it landed 2 feet beyond Lemming's world record. The spectators were paralyzed. Would Lemming lose? Only Lemming remained cool. The tall, mustached champion made a sign that he wanted to throw with Saaristo's javelin. After a slow run, he let the javelin fly out of his hands. Before it had reached its maximum height, every Swedish spectator stood up and yelled. Everybody felt that this was the victory throw. The result was 198'11½" (60.64), the first time a javelin had reached 60 meters."

Two days later Saaristo took the record with a throw of 200'1½" (61.00) in the two hand competition. After the Olympics Lemming took it back with a 204'5½" effort (62.32).

From the first day the US followed the record breaking pattern. Donald set an Olympic record in his 100 meter qualifying round. In the finals there were four other Americans and one South African. The favorite was the American Negro, Howard Drew, but he pulled a muscle and couldn't run in the final. Some wicked tongues said that he wasn't allowed to run because he was black and it was impossible to let a black American win a gold medal. The finalists were nervous; there were six false starts. The US took the first three places: 1. Ralph Craig 10.8; 2. Alvah Meyer 10.9; 3. Lippincott 10.9. Craig also won the 200 meters from Lippincott, 21.7 to 21.8. As in the 100 he won in the last 10 meters.

The broad jump was fantastic. It was the only event where the result would have a chance today. Albert Gutterson of the US bounded like an Indian rubber ball from the board and landed only a half inch from Peter O'Connor's world record. He did it on his first jump: 24'11¼" (7.60).

The 5000 meter race always will be associated with the Hannes Kolehmainen (Finland)--Jean Bouin (France) duel, one of the most famous struggles in Olympic history. Then they said, "This result will never be exceeded." The times have been bettered but the duel may never be. Kolehmainen was one of three bothers, also runners, from Finland. He won three events in this meet. This 20-year-old, always smiling shepherd boy was the darling of the Games. He also won the 10,000 by a half a lap ahead of Lewis Tewanima of the US, and then he captured a 11-12 kilometer cross country race. The 5000 race was the start of a new epoch in long distance running. Both Kolehmainen and Bouin set a gruelling pace from the beginning, not as in the 10,000 where the early stages were monotonous and

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Cross Country Results

CANADIAN SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS, Hamilton, Ontario, Nov. 16: (6.25 miles, hilly) 1. Kidd (BYTC) 31:13.4; 2. Ellis (TO) 31:47; 3. Irons (TO) 31:51; 4. Evans (MU) 32:05; 5. van der Wal (HOC) 32:14; 6. Wallingford (HOC) 32:20; 7. Wedemire (TOC) 32:26; 8. Hampton (VOC) 32:49; 9. Sweet (BOC) 32:57; 10. Constable (UBC) 33:14. **Team Scores:** 1. Toronto Olympic Club 23; 2. Hamilton Olympic Club 44; 3. McMaster University 61; 4. Manitoba Univ. 159.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 16: (5.0 miles, cold rain, strong wind, CR old 24:25) 1. Valiant (WS) 24:24; 2. Westman (WS) 24:53; 3. Bertoia (VOC) 24:58; 4. Henden (Idaho) 25:24; 5. Bennet (WS) 25:39. **Team Scores:** 1. Wash. St. 25; 2. Vancouver 54.

CANADIAN NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATES, Guelph, Ontario, Nov. 23: (5.6 miles) 1. Kidd (Toronto) 27:25; 2. Williamson (New Brunswick) 27:45; 3. van der Wal (Western Ontario) 28:48; 4. Evans (McMaster) 29:03; 5. Hoffman (McMaster) 29:38. **Team Scores:** 1. McMaster University 21; 2. Manitoba 60; 3. New Brunswick 62.

OHIO VALLEY CONFERENCE, Cookeville, Tenn., Nov. 23: (cold, wet, and windy, 4.0 miles) 1. Graham (WKSC) 21:20.6; 2. Crowe (MSC); 3. Beasley (EKSC); 4. Whelan (EKSC); 5. Williams (MSC). **Team Scores:** 1. Murray State 35; 2. Western Kentucky 52; 3. Eastern Kentucky 55; 4. Middle Tennessee 100; 5. Tenn Tech 118.

KENTUCKY FEDERATION, Lexington, Ken., Nov. 30: (cold, windy and muddy, 4.0 miles) 1. Ewing (KSC) 21:27; 2. Graham (WKSC); 3. Johnson (KSC); 4. Holden (WKSC); 5. Sears (WKSC). **Team Scores:** 1. Western Kentucky 27; 2. Kentucky State 45.

NAIA CHAMPIONSHIPS, Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 30: (4.0 miles, cool) 1. Camien (ES) 20:23.7; 2. Sloan (ES) 20:31; 3. Kozar (WI) 20:51; 4. Lakin (FH) 20:59; 5. Ewing (HP) 21:07; 6. Thomas (HP) 21:21; 7. Hertel (FH) 21:25; 8. Mittelstadt (ISN) 21:28; 9. Peterson (KS) 21:35; 10. Miller (L&C) 21:37. **Team Scores:** 1. Ft. Hays 53; 2. Emporia State 69; 3. Howard Payne 82; 4. Western Illinois 123; 5. Nebraska State 139; 6. Westmont 175; 7. Earlham 188;

AAU CHAMPIONSHIPS, New York City, Nov. 30: (10,000 meters) 1. Kidd (Toronto) 30:47.2; 2. McArdle 30:47.6; 3. Mills (USM) 31:12; 4. Larrieu (LATC) 31:34; 5. Williamson (NB) 31:49; 6. Ellis (TOC) 31:54; 7. McGee (LATC) 32:03; 8. Furnell (NYAC-A) 32:12; 10. McDonnell (NYAC-A) 32:27. **Team Scores:** 1. LATC 47; 2. NYAC "A" 74; 3. Toronto OC 81.

NAVY 22-ARMY 33, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30: (5.0 miles) 1. Straub (A) 25:49.7; 2. Williams (N) 26:04; 3. Sermeir (N) 26:12; 4. Horton (N) 26:54; 5. Malpass (A) 27:00.

COUNTRY CLUB INVITATIONAL ROAD RACE, Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 7: (10,000 meters) 1. Hatton (Golden Gate TC) 29:20.9; 2. Beardall (Marin AC) 29:24; 3. Sparling (Sacramento St) 30:20; 4. Neff (Sacramento AC) 30:33; 5. Witt (California) 30:54.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ROAD CHAMPIONSHIP, Vancouver, BC, Dec. 7: (20 miles) 1. Bertoia (VOC) 1:47:06; 2. Henden (Idaho) 1:49:40; 3. Harrison (VOS) 1:50:15; 4. Eblen (SOC) 1:51:25; 5. Trethewey (VOC) 1:52:22. **Team Scores:** Vancouver OC 13; 2. Seattle OC 21.

METROPOLITAN AAU, New York City, Dec. 8: (6 miles) 1. McArdle (unat) 30:34.2; 2. Moore (NYAC) 31:13; 3. McDonnell (NYAC-B) 31:22; 4. Furnell (NYAC-A) 31:24; 5. Kopil (NYAC-A) 31:59. **Team Scores:** 1. NYAC A 26; 2. NYAC B 64.

Rise and Fall of British Miling

by F. J. Horwill

Senior Hon. AAA Coach of Middle Distances

Being sticklers for tradition, the British have a right to gloss over the present sad plight of its milers (none of them did four minutes in 1963) and look back with pride over the history of miling for a century.

Since 1861 British milers have held the world record on 11 occasions totalling 22 years; the Americans follow with six world

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the finish holding the excitement. Bouin had run a solo 15:05 in his heat, and no one gave the Finish athlete a chance. Kolehainen took the lead and held it for the next seven laps. Then Bouin surged ahead and tried to break his opponent but Hannes followed. The last two laps are permanently etched in history. Kolehainen tried to get by but Bouin only increased the pace with the Finlander close on his heels. Just 200 meters from the tape Bouin tried a last death blow, but the still-smiling Hannes came up alongside and went ahead, inch by inch, and won by a meter. The world record was broken by 25 seconds, and the unbelievable times were 14:36.6 and 14:36.7. Bouin had found that the Stockholm track was the best in the world, and he came back a year later to set a one-hour record that stood for 15 years: 11 miles, 1442 yards. Then the world war came and Bouin was killed in the manslaughter at Verdun. "Revanche moi" became a proverb to French youth, and those words were said by Bouin before he died. He became an idol; stadiums in Marseilles and Paris were named after him.

A capsule summary of the 1912 Olympic heroes and climaxes wouldn't be representative without naming Mr. Olympic himself, Jim Thorpe. It has been common to call the Olympic decathlon champion the world's best athlete. I don't know if it was the Swedish king who created this custom but when he gave Thorpe the gold medal he gave him this epithet: "You are the foremost athlete of the world." Thorpe was well known in Sweden even before the Games. Howard Wallentine spoke of the Carlisle Indian School student in The Olympic News, "Thorne doesn't train hard. When he competes it looks as if it didn't concern him whether he wins or not." He won the pentathlon excellently, being first in four events and third in the javelin. In the pentathlon, another, later famous American was fifth: the amateur-pope Avery Brundage. In the three day decathlon battle, Thorpe was superior as ever in winning with 8412.955 (6267, 1952 tables). He won six events, and he was more than 700 points ahead of Hugo Wieslander of Sweden. In the high jump competition he was fourth. Before the reached 15.2 in the high hurdles, which was only one-tenth inferior to the Olympic winner, Fred Kelly (US). In 1913 it was found that Thorpe had played baseball on some small professional team, and he was deprived of his medals. Thorpe's later life, as they say in the song, was sometimes up and sometimes down. Sometimes he had a job but for long periods he was sottish. He remained, however, popular and a collection was taken to make his last years a bit brighter.

I have chosen these champions to represent the brightness of the 1912 Games. They are some of the splendid stars who shed their blossoms in Stockholm, to make athletics something of what it they are today. There were of course more outstanding actors in this fascinating play.

Only one black point occurred during the Sungames, and it's perhaps an irony of fate that it was the sun which caused it. In the marathon race the Portuguese Lazaro had a sunstroke and he died the day after the run.

In his Extracts, Dr. Otto Peltzer, the former world record holder for 800 and 1500 meters cited a meet in which he won a trial heat only to come back for the finals to learn that he could not run in his "indecent short shorts." Despite cries that these shorts were the same as he had worn in the trials, he was told that he must change. So he went to the locker room, reversed his shorts and tugged them down a bit. Back at the line he wasn't challenged again. Immediately after the began he pulled his shorts up again and went on to win the race.

Bulletin Board

Due to circumstances beyond our control we are unable to publish the second installment of the All-time US performances list. We will print it in the next issue of the Newsletter. This series of All-time performers and performances will conclude with the All-time world list for four additional issues.

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Addenda, Errota--US List

These are corrections and additions to the second installment of the All-time US performers list,

10,000-Meter Run

Add:
30:08.0 Mills (USMC) 63
20:23.9 Higdon (UCTC) 63

Correction:

29:33.8 Larrieu (LATC) 63

3000-Meter Steeplechase

Correction:

8:53.6 Traynor (Vill) 63
8:47.4 Fishback (SCVYV) 63
8:47.8 Schul (USAF) 61
8:51.2 Forman (Oregon) 62

High Jump

Correction:

6'11" Olson (Cal) 63

Triple Jump

Add:
51'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Boston (Strid) 63

Shot Put

Add:
59'9" Crane (USA) 63

Discus Throw

Add:
194'6" Gordien (LAAC)
193'2" Weill (Stan) 63

Hammer Throw

Add:
203'2" Burke (SCVYV) 63
192'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Doten (Har) 63
195'6" Sage (Navy) 61
190'9" Jongewaard (SCVYV) 6

Javelin Throw

Add:
282'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cantello (USMC) 59
251'1" Seymour (Strid) 58

Pole Vault

Add:
15'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Martin (Okla) 60

400-Meter Hurdles

Add:
49.7 Howard (Strid) 60
49.8 Styron (NE La) 60

Pre-Olympic Year Predicting

by Hugh Gardner

If past form rules true again, you won't have much success in predicting the Olympic medal winners a year in advance of the Games.

As you will see in the following chart, which lists Track & Field News' World Rankings in three pre-Olympic years and indicates how they fared in the Games, this year's champs are not necessarily destined to place well in the Olympics.

There are many reasons for this, of course: retirement, injury, change of events, suspension; sometimes a nation is unable to finance an athlete's journey and sometimes an athlete is the fourth representative from a country and, while he would place in the Olympics--such as US shot putters and sprinters and Soviet hammer throwers--, he is not eligible. And in many countries the selections are arrived at through a committee and not on the basis of a final tryout, such as in the US.

Some of the longer names had to be abbreviated because of space limitations. Other coding has these meanings: e=eliminated; h=heat; q=quarter-final; s=semi-final; --did not compete in the Games; s=scratched from final; nf=did not finish in the final; nq=field event man who did not qualify for the final; fo=fouled out of competition in a field event.

100 Meters	1951	1955	1959
1.	-- Golliday (US)	-- Golliday (US)	6 Norton (US)
2.	3 Bailey (Trin)	1 Morrow (US)	-- Tidwell (US)
3.	5 Sukharyev (SU)	-- Richard (US)	-- Poynter (US)
4.	-- Stanfield (US)	6 Agostini (Trin)	-- Agostini (Trin)
5.	es Fortun (Cuba)	eq Futterer (Ger)	eq Seye (France)
6.	-- Bragg (US)	5 Germar (Ger)	-- Morrow (US)
7.	-- deGruchy (Aus)	-- Smith (US)	-- Murchison (US)
8.	-- Work (US)	-- Haines (US)	-- Berutti (Italy)
9.	-- Ford (US)	-- Nash (US)	-- Cook (US)
10.	-- Germar (Ger)	-- King (US)	-- Woodhouse (US)

200 Meters

1.	4 Bailey (Trin)	-- Richard (US)	6 Norton (US)
2.	1 Stanfield (US)	-- Futterer (Ger)	1 Berutti (Italy)
3.	-- Rhoden (Jam)	-- Golliday (US)	-- Poynter (US)
4.	-- Ford (US)	1 Morrow (US)	-- Woodhouse (US)
5.	-- McKibbin (US)	-- Blair (US)	3 Seye (France)
6.	-- Bragg (US)	2 Stanfield (US)	eh Germar (Ger)
7.	-- Golliday (US)	-- Smith (US)	2 Carney (US)
8.	eq Kraus (Ger)	3 Baker (US)	eh Mandlik (CSR)
9.	-- Thomas (US)	-- Pollard (US)	-- Morrow (US)
10.	eq Sukharyev (SU)	-- Ignatyev (SU)	-- Garton (US)

400 Meters

1.	1 Rhoden (Jam)	-- Mashburn (US)	-- Southern (US)
2.	2 McKenley (Jam)	3 Ignatyev (SU)	-- Kerr (BWI)
3.	5 Whit (Jam)	5 Jones (US)	-- Carlson (US)
4.	6 Whitfield (US)	eq Lea (US)	-- G. Davis (US)
5.	-- Moore (US)	1 Jenkins (US)	1 O. Davis (US)
6.	-- Maiocco (US)	3 Hellsten (Fin)	-- Larrabee (US)
7.	es Geister (Ger)	es Gosper (Aus)	-- Seye (France)
8.	eh Booyesen (SA)	-- Ellis (US)	-- Ince (BWI)

9. 4 Haas (Ger)	-- Maiocco (US)	2 Kaufmann (Ger)	5. -- Smith (US)	-- Smith (US)	-- Bulatov (SU)
10. -- Bradley (US)	-- Larrabee (US)	es Spence (BWI)	6. 3 Lundberg (Swe)	-- Morris (US)	-- Dooley (US)
800 Meters					
1. 2 Wint (Jam)	-- Moens (Bel)	eh Lewandski (Pol)	7. 14 Bryng'son (Ice)	-- Levack (US)	3 Landstrom (Fin)
2. -- Brown (US)	3 Boysen (Nor)	2 Moens (Bel)	8. -- Sillon (France)	5 Lundberg (Swe)	2 Morris (US)
3. es Cleve (Ger)	4 Sowell (US)	3 Kerr (BWI)	9. -- Coleman (US)	13 Chernobay (SU)	-- Mattos (US)
4. 3 Ulzheimer (Ger)	1 Courtney (US)	eh Hewson (GB)	10. 4 Denisenko (SU)	-- Adamczyk (Pol)	-- Martin (US)
5. es Barnes (US)	s Nielsen (Den)	es Murphy (US)	Broad Jump		
6. 1 Whitfield (US)	-- Santee (US)	4 Schmidt (Ger)	1. fo Brown (US)	-- Range (US)	-- Bell (US)
7. -- Chambers (US)	6 Spurrier (US)	-- Waern (Swe)	2. 2 Gouridine (US)	1 Bell (US)	3 T-Ovanes. (SU)
8. s El Mabrouk (Fr)	-- Hewson (US)	-- Adam (Ger)	3. -- Stanfield (US)	2 Bennett (US)	2 Roberson (US)
9. -- Parlett (GB)	2 Johnson (GB)	-- Valentin (Ger)	4. -- Hasenhager (SA)	nq da Sa (Brazil)	-- Wiley (US)
10. es Boysen (Nor)	-- Tidwell (US)	5 Waegli (Swz)	5. -- Meeks (US)	-- Andrews (US)	-- Fyedosoyev (SU)
1500 Meters					
1. 4 Bannister (GB)	4 Tabori (Hun)	3 Rozsavolgyi (Hun)	6. -- Bryan (US)	7 Price (SA)	-- Shelby (US)
2. 5 El Mabrouk (Fr)	-- Iharos (Hun)	4 Waern (Swe)	7. -- Thomas (US)	-- Kruger (Ger)	nq Kropidlwski (Pol)
3. 7 Aberg (Swe)	eh Rozsavolgyi (Hun)	eh Valentin (Ger)	8. -- Soble (US)	nq Foldessy (Hun)	1 Boston (US)
4. es Landquist (Swe)	10 Nielsen (Den)	eh Lewandski (Pol)	9. -- Hairston (US)	10 Grabowski (Pol)	-- Baird (US)
5. es Nankeville (GB)	-- Chataway (GB)	-- Herrmann (Ger)	10. fo Visser (Hol)	-- Shankle (US)	4 Steinbach (Ger)
6. eh Otenhajmer (Yug)	5 Hewson (GB)	1 Elliott (Aus)	Triple Jump		
7. -- Reiff (Bel)	-- Santee (US)	2 Jazy (France)	1. 1 Ferreira (Brazil)	1 Ferreira (Brazil)	-- Fyedosoyev (SU)
8. es Jungwirth (CSR)	eh Herrmann (Ger)	7 Bernard (France)	2. -- Helio (Brazil)	6 Shcherbakov (SU)	1 Schmidt (Pol)
9. -- Taipale (Fin)	9 Wood (GB)	-- Jungwirth (CSR)	3. 6 Imuro (Jap)	-- Devonish (Ven)	6 Malcherczyk (Pol)
10. 11 Boysen (Nor)	-- Lueg (Ger)	5 Vamos (Rum)	4. nq Hasegawa (Jap)	-- Chen (SU)	2 Goryayev (SU)
5000 Meters					
1. nf Reiff (Bel)	-- Iharos (Hun)	3 Zimny (Pol)	5. 2 Shcherbakov (SU)	5 Rehak (CSR)	3 Kreer (SU)
2. 1 Zatopek (CSR)	1 Kuts (SU)	4 Janke (Ger)	6. 9 Hiltunen (Fin)	-- Dementyev (SU)	-- Ryakhovskiy (SU)
3. 3 Schade (Ger)	6 Tabori (Hun)	-- Bolotnikov (SU)	7. nq Uusihauta (Fin)	-- Kalecky (CSR)	nq Cavalli (Italy)
4. 2 Mimoun (France)	11 Chataway (GB)	-- Eldon (GB)	8. -- Nishimura (Jap)	-- Fyedosoyev (SU)	-- Tsiganenko (SU)
5. 9 Albertsson (Swe)	eh Chromik (Pol)	10 Iharos (Hun)	9. -- Nakayama (Jap)	-- Hernandez (Cuba)	-- Karpushenko (SU)
6. eh Koskela (Fin)	-- Kovacs (Hun)	9 Artinyuk (SU)	10. -- Fujihashi (Jap)	-- Ivanov (SU)	14 Ferreira (Brazil)
7. -- Posti (Fin)	4 Szabo (Hun)	2 Grodotski (Ger)	Shot Put		
8. eh Stokken (Nor)	2 Pirie (GB)	-- Kovacs (Hun)	1. 3 Fuchs (US)	1 O'Brien (US)	2 O'Brien (US)
9. -- Kazantsev (SU)	-- Stephens (Aus)	eh Jurek (CSR)	2. -- Chandler (US)	-- Jones (US)	3 Long (US)
10. eh Popov (SU)	eh Taipale (Fin)	eh Tulloh (GB)	3. -- Lipp (Estonia)	2 Nieder (US)	1 Nieder (US)
10,000 Meters					
1. 1 Zatopek (CSR)	1 Kuts (SU)	1 Bolotnikov (SU)	4. 1 O'Brien (US)	3 Skobla (CSR)	-- Davis (US)
2. -- Schade (Ger)	2 Kovacs (Hun)	9 Hyman (GB)	5. -- Huseby (Ice)	-- Martin (US)	nq Rowe (GB)
3. 12 Albertsson (Swe)	8 Pirie (GB)	-- Eldon (GB)	6. 2 Hooper (US)	-- Vick (US)	13 Meconi (Italy)
4. 10 Stokken (Nor)	-- Zatopek (CSR)	8 Merriman (GB)	7. 4 Grigalka (SU)	nq Ovsepyan (SU)	-- Butt (SU)
5. 2 Mimoun (France)	5 K. Norris (GB)	-- Bullivant (GB)	8. 6 Savidge (GB)	-- Meyer (US)	-- Varju (Hun)
6. 16 Koskela (Fin)	6 Cher'skiy (SU)	2 Grodotski (Ger)	9. -- Carey (US)	-- Grigalka (SU)	-- Ovsepyan (SU)
7. 6 Nystrom (Swe)	nf Chromik (Pol)	-- Virkus (SU)	10. -- Mayer (US)	-- Grier (US)	9 Skobla (CSR)
8. 13 Karlsson (Swe)	nf Szabo (Hun)	-- Suarez (Arg)	Discus Throw		
9. -- Reiff (Bel)	-- Nyberg (Swe)	-- Parnakivi (SU)	1. 2 Consolini (Italy)	-- Merta (CSR)	5 Piatkowski (Pol)
10. -- Kazantsev (SU)	-- Anufriyev (SU)	15 Kovacs (Hun)	2. 8 Tosi (Italy)	6 Consolini (Italy)	4 Szecsenyi (Hun)
High Hurdles					
1. -- Attlesley (US)	-- Campbell (US)	4 Lauer (Ger)	3. -- Doyle (US)	2 Gordien (US)	1 Oerter (US)
2. 2 Davis (US)	2 Davis (US)	3 Jones (US)	4. -- Frank (US)	-- Iness (US)	2 Babka (US)
3. -- Dixon (US)	-- Thomson (US)	1 Calhoun (US)	5. 5 Klics (Hun)	5 Grigalka (SU)	18 Kounadis (Greece)
4. -- Triulzi (Arg)	3 Shankle (US)	es Mikhailov (SU)	6. 3 Dillion (US)	-- O'Brien (US)	-- Lyakhov (SU)
5. -- Den.edicis (US)	-- Pratt (US)	-- Gilbert (US)	7. -- Mathias (US)	-- Szecsenyi (Hun)	-- O'Brien (US)
6. 3 Bernard (US)	-- Youkers (US)	2 May (US)	8. -- Fuchs (US)	9 Matveyev (SU)	3 Cochran (US)
7. -- Gardner (Aus)	-- Wright (US)	es Lorger (Yug)	9. -- Lewis (US)	3 Koch (US)	nq du Plessis (SA)
8. 6 Weinberg (Aus)	eh Parker (GB)	-- Robinson (US)	10. -- Anderson (US)	-- Cihak (CSR)	-- Grigalka (SU)
9. eh Kocourek (Arg)	-- Opris (Rum)	-- Cobb (US)	Javelin Throw		
10. -- Anderson (Cuba)	6 Stoilyarov (SU)	-- Cawley (US)	1. 9 Held (US)	-- Held (US)	8 Sidlo (Pol)
Intermediate Hurdles					
1. 1 Moore (US)	4 Lituyev (SU)	-- Potgieter (SA)	2. 8 Nikkinen (Fin)	2 Sidlo (Pol)	nq Marquet (France)
2. 2 Lituyev (SU)	3 Culbreath (US)	3 Howard (US)	3. 3 Hyytiainen (Fin)	-- Nikkinen (Fin)	6 Fredriksson (Swe)
3. -- Devinnay (US)	es Yulin (SU)	-- Culbreath (US)	4. 10 Berglund (Swe)	-- Miller (US)	10 Cantello (US)
4. es Lunyev (SU)	es Savel (Rum)	4 Janz (Ger)	5. 2 Miller (US)	11 Young (US)	nq Alley (US)
5. 3 Holland (NZ)	eh Aparicio (Col)	es Martini (Italy)	6. -- Moks (Swe)	13 Krasznai (Hun)	9 Lievore (Italy)
6. es Larsson (Swe)	-- Ilin (SU)	1 G. Davis (US)	7. 13 Shcherbakov (SU)	-- Kauhanen (Fin)	-- Kauhanen (Fin)
7. 6 Filiput (Italy)	-- Shaw (US)	2 Cushman (US)	8. 1 Young (US)	-- Vesterinen (Fin)	1 Tsibulenko (SU)
8. -- Aparicio (Col)	es Curry (France)	-- Cawley (US)	9. -- Seymour (US)	9 Will (Ger)	-- Kuznyetsov (SU)
9. -- Goodacre (Aus)	-- Atterberry (US)	-- Klyenin (SU)	10. 7 Ericzon (Swe)	1 Danielsen (Nor)	-- Frost (Ger)
10. 5 Whittle (GB)	-- Bonah (Ger)	-- Lituyev (SU)	Hammer Throw		
High Jump					
1. -- Hall (US)	-- Shelton (US)	6 Dumas (US)	1. 7 Strandli (Nor)	2 Krivonosov (SU)	1 Rudenkov (SU)
2. 1 Davis (US)	nq Nilsson (Swe)	-- Kashkarov (SU)	2. 3 Nemeth (Hun)	1 Connolly (US)	8 Connolly (US)
3. -- Wyatt (US)	1 Dumas (US)	5 Pettersson (Swe)	3. 6 Wolf (Ger)	5 Csermak (Hun)	nq Asplund (Swe)
4. 13 Damitio (France)	-- Smith (US)	1 Shavlakadze (SU)	4. 2 Storch (Ger)	-- Ryedkin (SU)	2 Zsivotsky (Hun)
5. -- Holding (US)	-- Kovar (CSR)	nq Salminen (Fin)	5. 4 Dadak (CSR)	-- Maca (CSR)	3 Rut (Pol)
6. 7 Betton (US)	9 Wilson (US)	-- Williams (US)	6. -- Zerjal (Yug)	14 Rut (Pol)	7 Samotsvetov (SU)
7. -- Dyer (US)	-- Lee (US)	-- Gardner (US)	7. 11 Felton (US)	8 Strandli (Nor)	10 Nikulin (SU)
8. -- Widenfeldt (Swe)	-- Allard (US)	nq Porter (Aus)	8. 10 Taddia (Italy)	-- Tkachev (SU)	5 Cieply (Pol)
9. -- Neff (US)	-- Soter (Rum)	7 Lansky (CSR)	9. 1 Cermak (Hun)	-- Nyenashev (SU)	15 Ellis (GB)
10. -- Severns (US)	10 Chigholu (Nigeria)	-- Moss (US)	10. 8 Dybenko (SU)	-- Fyechenkov (SU)	4 Lawler (Ire)
Pole Vault					
1. 1 Richards (US)	1 Richards (US)	1 Bragg (US)	Decathlon		
2. 2 Laz (US)	-- Bragg (US)	-- Graham (US)	1. 4 Richards (US)	2 Johnson (US)	3 Kuznyetsov (SU)
3. -- Cooper (US)	-- Laz (US)	-- Gutowski (US)	2. -- Heinrich (France)	3 Kuznyetsov (SU)	-- Lauer (Ger)
4. -- Jensen (US)	7 Landstrom (Fin)	-- Schmarz (US)	3. nf Clausen (Ice)	12 Richards (US)	2 Yang (For)
			4. -- Simmons (US)	-- Lawson (US)	nf Edstrom (US)
			5. 3 Scruggs (US)	6 Meier (Ger)	4 Kutyenko (SU)
			6. -- Miller (US)	-- Norton (US)	-- Tschudi (Swz)
			7. -- Tannander (Swe)	13 Kutyenko (SU)	5 Kamerbeek (Hol)
			8. 7 Volkov (SU)	-- Stoilyarov (SU)	7 Kahma (Fin)
			9. 5 Denisenko (SU)	-- Bukhantsev (SU)	16 Meier (Ger)
			10. -- Norton (US)	8 Lassenius (Fin)	-- Herman (US)

(Continued from page 73)

record holders who have held all or part of the title for 22 years. Then comes the Swedes who have had the record in their hands for nine years interchanged five times between two great runners.

Great Britain owes much of her miling glory during the past century to the pre-1900 performances of four milers who had the same Christian name: Walter Chinnery, Walter Gibbs, Walter Slade, and Walter George.

From 1895 onwards there followed a period of 42 years when no British miler was to be seen in the top rankings.

In 1937 the diminutive Sydney Wooderson crowned a brilliant schoolboy running career (he was the first schoolboy to break 4:30) by taking the world record from Glenn Cunningham and holding on to it for five years until the phenomenal Swedes, Gunder Hagg and Arne Anderson took it from him. It was in a race against these two in Sweden that Wooderson broke his old world record of 4:06 by two seconds. He was then 30 years of age.

Then, along came the giant striding, fast finishing Roger Bannister who broke the four minute barrier and clinched the world record only to lose it again to John Landy of Australia a year later.

Finally, Derek Ibbotson of Great Britain recaptured the record but lost it a year later to the incomparable Herb Elliott of Australia. Elliott's time smashed the record by 2.7 seconds. Not since 1882 had the record been broken by so convincing a margin. At that time Walter George broke his own record of 4:23.2 by 3.8 seconds.

Up to the time of the breakout of World War II great runners were not readily associated with the names of great coaches. The latter seemed to be non-existent. Then, during the war the personality cult of the coach began to take fruit. Gustav Holmer introduced his new training for the world's milers to follow: Fartlek or speed-play. The success of Andersson and Hagg was attributed to this method. In England, milers slavishly followed the idea with little success.

Then British milers were told by the Hungarian Franz Stampfl that interval running was the answer to faster times. Bannister practised by this system, as did Ibbotson--both of whom became world record holders. When Landy took the title to Australia, British milers again enquired how he did it. They learned that his coach, Percy Cerutti made him train on sand hills and weights. British milers searched around for sand hills, and parties of them took frequent excursions to the coast at week-ends to try this new cure-all. But ten years of this has not proved successful.

The name of Arthur Lydiard exploded on the coaching scene with his two pupils, Murray Halberg and Peter Snell. We were told that their success was laid in the winter when they ran 100 miles a week slowly for ten weeks, followed by six weeks of hill running. Once again Britain's milers copied. They copied all this year but were even less rewarded in 1963 than they were in 1962, when two British milers succeeded in breaking four minutes against Jim Beatty at White City.

We may ask why these systems of training succeeded abroad with others and failed with our own members. It cannot be argued that the coaches were given men of great natural ability. For John Landy was a struggling despondent 4:37 miler when Cerutti took him in hand. A year later he was a 3:58 runner. Elliott was a 4:20 miler when he joined the Portsea training camp; four months later he had beaten four minutes. The answer, I think, lies in the personality of the coach to inspire greatness into his charges. One way of doing this is by training with the runners. At 63 years of age Cerutti thought nothing of leading his boys up a sand hill at a pace that made them gasp. They weren't going to have this white-haired old buzzard running them into the ground--so they tried harder.

Snell at 18 years had barely beaten five minutes; yet within two years he had won the gold medal for 800 meters and within three years had captured the mile record. Arthur Lydiard, his coach, was 40 years old and had retired from racing. But he liked what he saw in Snell, so he came out of retirement and told Snell that the way to become a champion was marathon type running during the off-season. It would have been simple for Lydiard to have ordered Snell to do this while he followed on a bicycle--but instead he ran with him. Snell cried on some of those runs but he kept going because "the old man" was still going. This is coaching inspiration at its best.

A careful analysis of the top milers in the world today reveals that there is a strong coach behind each.

How can British miling regain its old place in the world rankings? First of all we need inspiring coaches, the type who have lent their names to the formation of the new British Milers Club: Roger Bannister, Sydney Wooderson, and Gordon Pirie. Next, the athletes themselves need educating to think in terms of world class rather than of local class. In the 1963 national AAA championships, an international runner was heard to say, "The pace of 4:04 is too fast for this time of the year." It was then August--only one month remained to the end of the season. The same runner criticized another

runner for trying to shake the snow field up by going through the half in just under two minutes.

Another international runner said of weight training, "A complete and utter waste of time." Little does he realize how ridiculous he sounds when great milers like Landy, Elliott, Barthel, and Pirie have claimed the opposite. One would like to see such statements prefaced by "I have tried weight training for a year but it didn't do me any good." As the mile race becomes faster the miler takes on more of the action of a sprinter. Sprinting requires power and it can't be gained by running alone.

The British Milers Club was formed by a number of Senior AAA Coaches as a long term policy to improve miling. It is open to Youths who have run 4:40, Junior 4:30, Seniors 4:20, and Women 5:15. Life membership is offered to sub 4:04 milers. The aim of the Club is to provide expert coaching and to ensure adequate races of the right kind of members.

One of the problems in 1963 in Great Britain was that no miler wanted to lead or had the courage to lead the field. Consequently races led to a mad scramble over the last lap. Members of the British Milers Club are being asked to force the pace over the first half of all miles they compete in so that miling standards of time improve.

I do not think there is anything very new in mile training today. I think the basic difference between now and my days is that more work is done, particularly by youngsters. In civilized countries, good medical care and food ensure that young people start off on the right lines and for this reason alone the boy of 16 is better equipped to do more training than was the case 25 years ago. Many old coaches don't realize this and constantly tell enthusiastic lads not to burn themselves out. One wonders what their reaction would have been if they coached Elliott when he did four minutes at 19.

So They Tell Us

ROBERT A. GILMORE, Tucson, Arizona:

I would like to add a few notes to the wonderful article on L. E. Myers, that was written by Humphrey Long, in the Nov. 6 issue of Track Newsletter. Lawrence E. Myers was born Feb. 16, 1858 at Richmond, Virginia. At one time he was considered a very promising baseball player. Myers feats preceded the birth of modern Olympics; nevertheless he was recognized officially as champion runner of the world.

In eight years of keen competition Lonnie Myers accumulated some 300 prizes and won over 28 national championships in three countries. During this period he managed to lose only three scratch middle distance races, and that deficiency was attributed to over-confidence rather than lack of ability.

Myers track debut took place on Nov. 7, 1878, at the NYAC Fall Games, while wearing the colors of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, at which time he easily won the quarter in 55.0, with the generous aid of an 18 yard handicap that he did not need. Later that winter, during the indoor season Myers scored his first major sensational performance when he won an invitational scratch 880, by gaining a 50 yard lead on the last lap.

Now running for the Manhattan Athletic Club, Lonnie Myers scored his first outdoor race triumph of great importance. This was at the 1879 Staten Island Athletic Club Games, when he easily took the measure of the then almost invincible NYAC National Champion, Edward Merritt, during a quarter mile race which he won in 54 seconds. Later on that same year, after Myers became a national champion, he broke the 50 second barrier when he registered 49.2.

The year 1880 was to prove Myers versatility. He set records at both extremes. Besides equalling the 100 yard dash of 10.0 he also set an American record of 4:29.5 for the mile run. That same year the 5'8" phenomenon also took a fling at the 440 yard hurdles and set another best on record of 61.6.

After Myers set the best on record of 48.6 at the British AAA Championships, he returned home and set an American record of 48.8.

In June of 1883, the Manhattan Athletic Club opened their new running oval on Eighth Avenue between 86th and 87th Streets. This track was regarded as one of the best because it had the first 220 yard straightaway in the US. That same year Lon Myers took on the mile record holder, W. C. George, at the Polo Grounds. Lonnie won the 880, but did not do so well in the mile run as George won in the American record of 4:21.4 compared to 4:27.4 for Myers. In the same meet George posted a 3:10.5 for a 1320 with Myers 2.5 seconds back.

Myers ran his final pre-retirement race on Oct. 3, 1885 at New York City, where he equalled his best in the 880 of 1:55.8. All in all, Myers broke 50 second in the quarter on nine occasions and bettered 1:57.0 five times. It took seven races in one afternoon for Myers to win four national titles in one meet.

History of Pole Vault

by Kay Krings

Track Coach, Pittsburg (California) High School
Part XVIII

After the Games, both Gutowski and Mattos stated they would like to try the new glass pole next season.

The year 1957 produced a new "King of Pole Vaulters." Bob Gutowski of Occidental College became the highest pole vaulter in history and erased Warmerdam's mark, not once, but twice, before the season was over.

On April 27, 1957, at Stanford University, during a dual meet between Stanford and Occidental, the crossbar in the pole vault was resting exactly 15'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the ground. At 2:45 p.m., Pacific Standard Time, the 6000 fans assembled roared the news that Gutowski had claimed the new world record.

Bert Nelson described the vault in the April, 1957 issue of his Track and Field News:

The long famed Warmerdam era of vaulting appeared to be a matter for history today as young Bob Gutowski fulfilled his early season promise by upping the world pole vault best to a sky-topping 15'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Working beautifully, the slim, fast Occidental wizard was well clear of the bar as he topped Dutch Warmerdam's 15-year-old standard by half an inch. Some observers, including veteran official Snort Winstead who measured Warmerdam's 15'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " as well as this vault, insisted that Bob had a good 4" margin--and it could be, although no one will ever know.....

A workmanlike vaulter, who shows no nerves--if, indeed he has any--Bob hesitated only momentarily as he gazed at the pit, nearly 50 yards away. Then lifting the pole off the running track to his left, he began his run. Swinging his pole around in front, this 9.9 dashman quickly, and easily, gained top speed.

An exact 5.5 seconds later, Gutowski slid toe six pound pole into the box, kicked, swung, pushed and arched his beautifully coordinated body over the cross bar, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " above his top hand. As his left hand manipulated free of the bar, he gave a last push off the black tape with the fingers of his right hand, and he was over.

A little less than two months later, at the NCAA Championships in Austin, Texas, Gutowski sailed 15'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to surpass anything ever done by anyone, indoors or out. He also had ten other wins of 15 feet or higher. However, this vault was not allowed as a world record because the pole passed under the bar.

Five additional vaulters cleared the 15 foot barrier that year. Don Bragg, the giant from Villanova, had seven vaults over 15 feet, with 15'3" as his top mark. Also with a top mark that year of 15'3" was Olympic champion, Bob Richards. Richards also won the National AAU title with a leap of 15'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The other 15 foot leapers during 1957 were, Ronnie Morris of USC at 15'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Joe Rose of Arizona State College at 15'1", and the high school sensation from North High School, Phoenix, Arizona, 17 year old James Brewer, who shocked the track world with a 15 foot vault in his last high school meet. Brewer's coach, Vem Wolfe, at North High, was an ex-vaulter himself, with a best mark of 13'9" in 1947, while competing for USC.

Highlight of the track year 1958 was the dual meet between Russia and the United States that took place at Moscow, on July 27 and 28, 1958.

The Russian pole vaulters scored an upset victory over the two American pole vaulters. According to R.L. Quercetani, the European track expert:

Neither Bulatov nor Chernobay had shown a marked competitive ability in international meet, but on this occasion the former, a 29-year-old veteran, produced a fine 4.50m (14'9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") which Morris was unable to achieve. Brewer lost third to Chernobay on the misses' count... Surely, Gutowski and Bragg were badly missed. In that meet Morris cleared 14'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", Chernobay and Brewer, each 14'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Best height in the world in 1958 belonged to the world champion, Gutowski, before he was injured, with a leap of 15'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " at the Compton Invitational.

Second best vault of the year went to Morris, who, while touring Europe with the American team after the Moscow meet, sailed 15'3" in winning a dual with Roubanis. Roubanis, himself set a new European record with a leap of 15'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " while Landstrom cleared 15' to become the second European to do so.

More men cleared 15' in 1959 than in any other year before. Top marks of the year belonged to Aubrey Dooley and Jim Graham, the "Cowboy" teammates from Oklahoma State, and massive Don Bragg of Fort Dix. All three had a best of 15'5". Dooley and Graham's heights were attained in a dual meet with the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla. This equaled the all-time highest tie of Gutowski and Richards three years before. Third in that dual meet at Norman was John David Martin, a 6'4" Sophomore from Oklahoma. His vault of 15'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " was the highest third place ever recorded.

The National AAU Championships at Boulder, Colorado was the scene of the greatest mass vaulting of all time as 19 men cleared 14'3", seven of them cleared 14'9", five 15', and four of those 15'3", Jim Graham was third at 15'3", and Mel Schwarz of the Marines was fourth, also at 15'3". Fifth place went to world record holder Gutowski at 15'.

At the USA-USSR return match at Philadelphia, the Americans fared somewhat better in the pole vault than they did at Moscow the year before. It was no cinch however, as Bragg and Vladimir Bulatov each cleared 15'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Bragg gained the victory on the International rule. Third place went to 22 year old Igor Pyotrenko who came through with the best vault of his life at 14'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Having the worst day of his life was Ronnie Morris who could clear but 14'.

The third quadrennial Pan Am Games were held in Chicago, and Don Bragg set a new Games record as he won the vault by nearly a foot over second place man Jim Graham. Bragg cleared 15'1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " and Graham 14'2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Nineteen year old Rolando Cruz of Puerto Rico was third at 14'2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", and Ron Morris, continuing in his slump, was fourth also at 14'2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Ruben Cruz, younger brother of Rolando, was fifth at 13'11 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", a new world's record for 15-year-olds.

The other top marks of 1959 were; 15'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " for Bob Gutowski, and the 15' vaults of Joe Ross of Arizona State, and the veteran George Mattos. For the "ole pro" Mattos, it was the culmination of a long time dream.

Two other men from across the sea cleared 15 feet during 1959 to become the fourth and fifth Europeans to do so. Janis Krasovskis of Russia scaled 15'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " at Yalta. Gerhard Jeitner of Germany made 15 feet even for a new German record.

Muscular Don Bragg continued as "King of the World Pole Vaulters" during the Olympic year of 1960. Headlines were both great and tragic. At Palo Alto, California on July 2, at the Final Olympic Tryouts, history repeated itself. For in this same stadium, 30 years before, at the Olympic Tryouts of 1932, another great dual was fought between Graber and Miller as Graber produced a new world record. Today, it was Bragg vs. Morris, and the big, giant Bragg squirmed over a new world mark of 15'9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to wipe out the three year old standard of 15'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " set by Bob Gutowski. Gutowski himself, finished 7th in this meet, and then one month to the day later, on August 2, the track and field world was shocked by the tragic news that the likable Marine Lt. was killed in a head-on collision on the Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton, California.

Number two vaulter of that year was Ronnie Morris, vaulting for the Southern California Striders, with a best of 15'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", set also at the Olympic trials. J.D. Martin of Oklahoma cleared 15'4", and Gutowski did 15'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The best non-American mark of the year was turned in by Russian Janis Krasovskis, who cleared 15'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Three men had bests of 15'3". David Clark of North Texas State College, and Henry Wadsworth of Florida, and Manfred Preussger of Germany. Aubrey Dooley of Oklahoma State University, and the man who was to be the pioneer in "big bend" fibreglass vaulting, rounded out the top ten vaulters with a mark of 15'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

The XVII Olympiad was held in ancient, and historic Rome, and the vaulters were subjected to two days of rugged competition. Bragg, the new world holder emerged from the tough battle with a new Olympic record of 15'5" and a vow to become the new "Tarzan" in motion pictures. Runner-up to Bragg, was "bridesmaid" Morris, at 15'1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Third place in the Games went to the veteran Eeles Landstrom of Finland at 14'11 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", the same height cleared by fourth placer, young Rolando Cruz of Puerto Rico. Fifth was Gunther Malcher of Germany at 14'9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", while sixth place was shared by another Finn, Matti Sutinen and Russian Igor Petrenko, also at 14'9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Don Bragg's world record lasted less than one year, as young George Davies of Oklahoma State, another Verne World coached vaulter from North High School in Phoenix, became the first man in world history to go so high with a fibreglass pole. On May 20, 1961 at Boulder, Colorado, Davies cleared 15'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Second again that year in world competition was Ronnie Morris who won the National AAU title with his all-time best of 15'8". Three vaulters had bests of 15'5"; Rolando Cruz of Puerto Rico, who had enrolled at Villanova University, newcomer John Uelses of the Marine Corps, and Manfred Preussger of Germany with the best foreign mark of the year.



(Upper left) Bang! The cross country champion. (Above) The first three place winners include (from the left) Tom Tuite, second, and Jeff Fishback, third. (Upper right) Ireland S. Miller, of Emporia State, are second and first, respectively. They also placed in the College Division cross country title run the first three. They are John Camien (left) and Jeff Fishback, third. (Lower right) After being crowned for the NCAA champion in this picture. (From the top row) Tom Tuite, Jeff Fishback, Ireland S. Miller, and Ben Tucker.



s take off in the NCAA
East Lansing, Michigan.
rs in the AAU champion-
Mills, third, Peter
idd, first.
(i) and John Camien, both
re enroute to placing
in the NAIA champion-
same order at the NCAA
finals.
the NCAA cross coun-
ners joined arm in arm.
cond. Vic Zwolak, second,

nted the team trophies
n Jose State posed for
op row) Danny Murphy,
Gene Gurule, (bottom
Coach Dean "Diz"

All-time Pentathlon Performers

by Andrew Huxtable

This is the first all-time pentathlon list ever printed.

Points	3J	JT	220	DT	1500	Name	Country	Site	Date
4007	23'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	238'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.2	162'5"	4:59.5	Vasily Kuznyetsov	USSR	Turin	9/ 3/59
3735	23'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	177'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.0	145'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:21.9	Heinz Gabriel	GER	Lübeck	10/12/63
3702	21'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	246'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.7	146'10"	4:33.8	Hermann Salomon	GER	Rotenburg	10/16/61
3668	22'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	223'11"	22.0	140'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:45.0	Yuriy Kutyenko	USSR	Lvov	5/14/55
3667	22'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	191'10"	21.7	132'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:21.0	Fritz Müller	GER	Wien	8/24/39
3559	22'8"	201'3"	23.0	137'3"	4:20.6	Jörg Mattheis	GER	Stuttgart	7/27/63
3529	22'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	215'1"	23.4	133'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:26.6	Heino Tiik	USSR	Tallinn	5/12/60
3528	21'11"	204'8"	22.3	118'7"	4:16.6	Gerold Jericho	GER	Hamm	6/23/62
3523	22'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	180'0"	22.7	148'6"	4:25.8	Rudolf Bogomolov	USSR	Moscow	/ / 56
3521	21'2"	207'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.7	132'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:16.8	Fyodor Listopad	USSR	Moscow	/ / 56
3510	23'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	180'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	21.8	125'10"	4:35.1	Willi Holdorf	GER	Leverkusen	10/13/63
3482	23'4"	177'8"	21.3	111'3"	4:30.4	Bill Toomey	USA	Boulder	7/ 8/61
3478	21'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	179'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.2	130'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:19.4	Konstantin Kudryavtsev	SU	Charkov	8/26/39
3468	22'3"	194'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.4	151'4"	4:27.7	Klaus Beuschel	GER	Berlin	9/22/63
3453	22'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	218'9"	22.9	130'7"	4:36.8	Manfred Heide	GER	Hamm	6/23/62
3452	22'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	155'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	21.6	113'6"	4:13.0	Walter Oberste	GER	Kassel	10/ 9/60
3450	22'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	186'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.2	127'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:25.7	Wolfgang Heise	GER	Leverkusen	10/13/63
3419	22'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	173'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.1	141'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:16.8	Hans Skaseth	NOR	Trondheim	8/31/62
3409	23'2"	157'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	21.8	120'3"	4:20.6	Gustav Held	GER	Hannover	9/ 7/63
3403	22'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	204'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.2	125'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:23.0	Klaus Frost	GER	Leipzig	7/16/55
3401	23'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	169'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.1	125'0"	4:27.1	Brayton Norton	USA	Los Angeles	6/25/54
3393	22'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	196'0"	22.1	111'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:23.3	Hermann Baumgarten	GER	Hamm	6/23/62
3374	22'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	222'7"	23.7	153'7"	4:59.6	Luitpold Maier	GER	Frankfort	8/ 4/55
3368	22'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	189'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.9	114'0"	4:16.2	Erich Kriegisch	GER	Sonthofen	8/19/62
3362	22'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	154'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.2	150'8"	4:34.4	Howard Smith	USA	El Monte	7/12/57
3359	23'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	128'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.5	147'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5:24.0	Gerhard Stöck	GER	Budapest	8/17/35
3350						Leonid Lagutin	USSR	Moscow	59
3388	23'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	206'2"	23.5	136'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:42.5	Paul Herman	USA	Boulder	7/ 7/62
3342	22'5"	175'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.2	118'6"	4:21.4	Jürgen Koitzsch	GER	Leipzig	7/16/55
3342	22'10"	178'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	21.9	119'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:33.0	Walter Tschudi	SWITZ	Basle	8/25/57
3342	21'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	226'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23.0	125'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:45.7	Rolf Reebs	GER	Kassel	8/24/63
3338	23'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	166'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.5	128'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:24.4	Horst Beyer	GER	Wolfsburg	10/13/63
3337	24'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	188'11"	23.1	126'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:43.6	Robert Clark	USA		6/ 6/36
3332	22'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	175'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.7	133'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:28.8	Vladimir Volkov	USSR		52
3330	22'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	166'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22.4	102'0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:07.9	Rudolf Grünewald	GER	Hanau	6/20/59

Venues for the Olympic Games

The Japanese are going all out to establish the greatest venues ever provided at an Olympic Games. Here is a report on the National Stadium and Olympic Village.

Meiji Olympic Park is located in the Yoyogi District of central Tokyo adjacent to the Meiji Shrine, a beautiful, sylvan preserve noted for the variety of its flora. The park was formerly called the Outer Gardens and served the public as an important recreational area. The National Stadium, Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool, Baseball Stadium, and Prince Chichibu Memorial Football Field are the major sport facilities located on the 48 hectare site.

The area can properly be called the hub of sports activities in Japan and will be the nerve center for the Tokyo Games. With the construction of new expressways, plus the additional subway, street-car, and train services planned, Olympic Park will be very convenient to reach from anywhere in Tokyo.

The National Stadium is the focal point of the Games. The majority of the Olympic activities will be directed from the Stadium both the opening and closing ceremonies will be held here, in addition to athletic events and equestrian grand prix dressage and the football finals.

The Stadium was completed in March, 1958. Additional construction work was started in April, 1962, with a budget of ¥1,000,000,000 (US\$2,780,000), and was completed in October, 1963. With the expansion work finished, the spectator's section is 26,000 square meters and the stadium will have a capacity of 72,000.

The main track has been surfaced for all-weather use and has a circumference of 400 meters. Eight sets of incandescent and mercury lamps provide adequate lighting for night games. Other facilities include electrically operated score-boards and bulletin boards, a 70 meter track, a library, and sleeping quarters for 150 athletes.

A Village newspaper will be printed in 4 different languages--English, French, Spanish and Japanese--and will be issued every 3 days.

Apart from the women's living quarters, which will be independent, the men's area will be divided into 7 different blocs. Blocs will be assigned to groups whose language and customs appear to be similar.

Some consideration is being given to establishing training facilities in the Village for warming-up purposes.

Lodging rates at the Olympic Village and at the two auxiliary villages have been fixed, as previously announced, at US \$ 6.00 per diem for athletes and officials. Rooms and other persons working in the stables will be charged US \$5.00 per diem.

The proposed Village lies in the very heart of Greater Tokyo, yet is virtually isolated from the noise and frenzy of crowded streets and motor traffic.

Architect's plans call for 250 frame houses with a total of 543 housing units. There will be 10 different types of building with each unit accommodating 7 to 12 persons. Aside from these, there will be 15 four story ferro-concrete buildings. One of these will be a smaller building which will house a medical clinic for the duration of the Games. Athletes will be accommodated in the 14 other buildings which will have a capacity of about 3,000.

Structures to house the theater, club, administration headquarters, restaurants, warehouses, cold storage unit, stores, bank, post office, telephone and telegraph office, customs bureau, reception rooms and other service facilities are in the final planning stage.

The Village will be activated for 52 days--from September 15th through November 5th, 1964.

It will be divided into a men's area and a women's area, although the two will be adjacent to each other. The women's area will be located on the northwest side. Although the living quarters of the men's and women's compound are segregated, the service facilities in the men's compound will be available to women athletes. The Village population during the Games, for both men and women athletes and officials, will probably total about 7,200. Additionally, some 300 yachting event participants and officials will be housed at a detached village in Oiso, while 80 equestrian event groomers will be accommodated separately at Baji Koen-Equestrian Park.

Housing facilities for a part of the Village employees (approximately 3,600) will be provided.

Other items to be readied will include limousines assigned to the delegation chiefs of all countries. Offices will be furnished with the necessary desks, chairs and tables, as well as typewriters and telephones. Telephones will be installed, according to present plans, on the basis of one per every 100 athletes.

Every possible facility is being considered to make life pleasant for the athletes, their trainers and officials. Sewing machines, washing machines, ironing equipment and a fleet of bicycles to allow for messenger duties and personal contacts within the Village compound will be located at both the men's and women's areas.