

TRACK NEWSLETTER

Supplementing TRACK & FIELD NEWS twice monthly.

Vol. 10, No. 13

February 5, 1964

Page 97

Mottley, Villanova Break Records

Boston, Feb. 1--Wendell Mottley continued on his record war path as he flashed to an indoor 440-yard mark of 48.0, trimming two tenths off the 22 year old mark held by Roy Cochran.

Mottley, from Port au Spain, Trinidad, defeated Charlie Mays by two yards at the Boston AA Games. He said he was still tired from running in an Ivy League dual meet during the afternoon.

Veteran Hayes Jones swept to his 51st consecutive hurdle victory with a 5.6 time in the 45-yard highs.

With Noel Carroll turning in a 1:48.7 anchor leg, Villanova's two-mile relay team raced to a 7:26.4 mark, which betters Georgetown's 7:29.0 set on an eight-lap track in 1963. Joining Carroll were Vic Zwolak, Al Adams, and Tom Sullivan.

50, Ashworth 5.4; 2. Perry (Fordham); 3. Jackson (Morgan St). 440, Mottley (Yale) 48.0 (Indoor record); 2. Mays; 3. Stack. 600, Farrell (St John's) 1:10.7; 2. Luck; 3. Kerr; 4. Blackman (Tex So). 1000, Buchta 2:11.1; 2. Duchini (Georgetown); 3. Sheppard (EYTC); 4. Dupree. Mile, Schul (Miami, O) 4:08.9; 2. Rawson; 3. Stevens; 4. Dotson. 2 Mile, O'Riordan 8:48.6; 2. McArdle; 3. Kopil; 4. Best. 45 HH, Jones 5.6; 2. Bethea (Morgan St); 3. Rogers. Mile R, St. John's 3:18.5; 2. Villanova; 3. Georgetown. 2 Mile R, Villanova (Zwolak, Adams, Sullivan, Carroll) 7:26.4 (Indoor record); 2. Fordham; 3. Georgetown.

HJ, Thomas 7'1"; 2. Pettersson (Sweden) 6'10"; 3. Stuber (Ore) 6'10"; 4. Palacios 6'8"; 5. Helen (Fin) 6'8". PV, Tork 15'6"; 2. Cruz 15'6"; 3. tie between Wadsworth and Nystrom 15'0"; 4. Lesek (Yugoslavia) 15'0". BJ, Mays 24'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. Ohiri (Harvard) 23'6". SP, Wallin (Northeastern) 56'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 2. Croasdale (Harvard) 53'4". 35 Wt, Hail (NYAC) 66'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2. Backus 64'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. McWilliams 62'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Thomson 59'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 5. Croasdale 59'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 6. Corsetti (Northeastern) 58'5".

Snell Zips to 3:57.7 Opener

Wanganui, New Zealand, Feb. 1--Peter Snell scored a victory at the scene of his greatest triumph, winning an international mile race at Cooks Gardens in 3:57.7. It was the same track that the New Zealander established the current world record of 3:54.4.

Bill Baillie, fresh back from a near two-mile indoor record at Portland, finished second in 3:59.2 for his first sub four-minute clocking. Cary Weisiger was next at 4:04.4.

Darrell Horn set a New Zealand record in winning the broad jump with a leap of 24'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

C. K. Yang also cracked a New Zealand mark in the javelin of 241'2" (?). Earlier, he failed in all three tries to clear the first height in the pole vault of 15'0".

Clarke Comes Long Way Since 1954

by Bernie Cecins

It has been a long road for Ron Clarke, who met with world fame as a junior (age 19) in his first year of running, but now he is on the way to becoming the greatest all-round runner the world has had since Paavo Nurmi.

We believe that within a year or two, Clarke's best marks will read as follows: 3:40.0 (1500), 3:57.0 (mile), 5:00.0 (2000), 7:45.0 (3000), 8:25.0 (two-miles), 13:00.0 (three-miles), 13:25.0 (5000), 26:50.0 (six-miles), and 27:40.0 (10,000). The times are arbitrary, perhaps slightly one way or the other, but not as fantastic as they may sound.

After all, Clarke, one of the nicest guys you would meet in top flight sport anywhere in the world, has only now commenced to tap his potential and he has a burning desire to succeed.

At 26, he has an attractive wife who has given him a daughter and son, has a sound business as an accountant, and has two great training pals in Trevor Vincent and Rod Bonella. The three of them have worked out their own training system.

(Continued on page 98)

Crothers Sets American 880 Mark

by Mike Lester

New York, Jan. 30--Four meet records were set and another equalled as the pre-Olympic indoor season opened in New York before 16,004 track buffs with the 57th edition of the Millrose Games.

Bill Crothers won the 880 in 1:50.0 to set an American indoor record for the distance. He won by a yard and a half from Noel Carroll, and extended his unbeaten string at 880 and 1000 yards indoors to 16 races. Charlie Buchta, the former Holy Cross relay star, led the four-man field through a 55.0 quarter and held on to take third in 1:51.3 ahead of a tiring Jim Dupree. Three official watches caught Crothers in 1:49.5 at the 800-meter mark, clipping two-tenths of a second from the previous best for the metric distance set by Arnie Sowell in this meet in 1957.

John Thomas cleared 7'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in the high jump without any competition from his opponents. It was his best performance of the season, and erased the old meet mark of 7'2" set by Valeriy Brumel last year.

Bruce Kidd won a stirring three-mile duel in 13:32.4 from Bob Schul and Pat Clohessy as all three men dipped below Al Lawrence's 1960 clocking of 13:38.0. Tom O'Riordan cut the pace most of the way, passing the mile posts in 4:27.1 and 9:07.5 with Kidd close behind and Schul running fifth. The 20-year-old Canadian ace made his move into the lead with four laps to go and raced through the last 880 in about 2:02 to beat Schul by ten yards.

In the mile, Tom O'Hara ran his last quarter in 55.0 to win handily from John Camien in 4:00.6. Camien finished in 4:02.6 with a final 440 of 57.0, and Ergas Leps was a distant third in 4:07.5.

Gary Gubner expected Parry O'Brien to prove his most troublesome opponent, but it was a surprising Dick Crane who finished second in the competition. Gubner notched his 22nd straight indoor victory, throwing 62'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " as Crane became the newest 60-footer with 13 inches to spare. O'Brien was third at 60'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and Randy Matson disappointed with a 57'4" showing in fifth.

Wendell Mottley was looking for a world record in the 600, but after a torrid pace which carried him past the 440 in 48.3 and the 500 in 56.8 he ran out of gas and jogged in dead last in the four-man field in 1:14.4. Jay Luck passed Mottley on the last turn and won in 1:11.2 with Roger Kerr (1:12.0) second and Charley Mays (1:12.4) third.

Bob Hayes got a poor start in the final of the 60 and barely managed to hold off Sam Perry at the tape in 6.1. In the other individual events, Roy Hicks edged out veteran Elias Gilbert in the 60-yard highs in 7.2, and Rolando Cruz won the pole vault from Finland's Kauko Nystrom and Henry Wadsworth on the fewest misses count as all three men cleared 15'6".

Morgan State beat Texas Southern in the fastest mile relay race of the evening with a 3:17.3, and St. John's upset Villanova with a 7:34.0 triumph in the two-mile relay.

60, Hayes 6.1; 2. Perry (Fordham); 3. Pender (USA); 4. Ashworth. (EMR)

600, Luck 1:11.2; 2. Kerr (Iowa) 1:12.0; 3. Mays 1:12.4; 4. Mottley (Yale) 1:14.4.

880, Crothers 1:50.0 (American indoor mark; previous mark 1:50.2 by John Dunkelberg, 1963); 2. Carroll (Vill) 1:50.4; 3. Buchta (Quantico) 1:51.3; 4. Dupree 1:52.8.

Mile, O'Hara 4:00.6 (MR); 2. Camien (Emporia State) 4:02.6; 3. Leps 4:07.5; 4. Tucker (San Jose St) 4:10.7; 5. Straub 4:11.8.

3 Mile, Kidd 13:32.4 (MR); 2. Schul (Miami, O) 13:33.8; 3. Clohessy 13:35.4; 4. O'Riordan 13:43.0.

60 HH, Hicks (US Army) 7.2; 2. Gilbert; 3. Rogers; 4. May.

Mile R, Morgan State (Moore 50.1, Bagley 49.3, Brown 49.4; Lee 48.5) 3:17.3; 2. Texas Southern 3:17.8; 3. No Carolina College 3:20.4.

Mile R, Villanova (Uzzle 51.8, Livers 49.6, Kozlowski 48.6, Carroll 49.1) 3:19.1; 2. Manhattan 3:20.1; 3. Holy Cross 3:21.5.

2 Mile R, St. John's (Kueffner 1:56.8, Stelmaszyk 1:54.7, Bauer 1:51.1, Farrelly 1:51.4) 7:34.0; 2. Villanova (Curusi 1:58.2, Zwo-

(Continued on page 98)

(Continued from page 97)

lak 1:53.0, Adams 1:51.2, Sullivan 1:51.8) 7:34.2; 3. Seton Hall 7:35.4; 4. Georgetown 7:35.6.

HJ, Thomas 7'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 2. tie among Hill (Yale), Bury (Fairleigh Dickinson) Palacios (Guatemala), Stuber (Oregon), Johnson (Cal) 6'7".

PV, Cruz (Vill) 15'6"; 2. Nyström (Fin) 15'6"; 3. Wadsworth (Miami) 15'6"; 4. Tork 15'0"; 5. Leseck (Yugoslavia) 15'0".

SP, Gubner 62'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 2. Crane (US Army) 61'1"; 3. O'Brien 60'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Noted with Interest

Harrison Dillard became the shameful tool of propaganda in East Germany. Phil Pepe of the New York World Telegram and Sun reveals the story.

In this case the denial preceded the rumor, which was cheap and ugly and small. Harrison Dillard... Old Bones... it said, was working as a shoe shine boy.

The great American hurdler... who performed before Kings and Queens and Presidents... who brought fame to himself and glory to his country... who represented his people so graciously, so courageously... had lost the race. He couldn't clear the hurdles of penury and bigotry in the land he served so well.

Attached to his shine box, the rumor persisted, were the four Olympic goal medals he won, in London and Helsinki and a sign, "My price is whatever you want to give me."

How often have we heard a similar vicious rumor, accepted it, said, "tsk, tsk, that's too bad," and passed it on to someone else. How easy for a young girl named Dorothy Hickey of Buffalo, who did not know who Harrison Dillard was and didn't have to care. How fortunate she did care.

Miss Hickey corresponds with a young man in East Germany. Recently he sent her a clipping from an East German newspaper that presented this lie as fact. "He shines shoes," the clipping said, "because this was all he could do."

Miss Hickey cared enough to forward the clippings to Dillard and because she cared, this lie can be repudiated, this story can be told.

"The young lady was upset," Dillard said, "because this was a reflection on the American way of life. So I sat down and wrote her a letter, telling her what I've been doing since I retired from competition."

Old Bones--not so old at 40 and no longer bony at 170 pounds--has been a salesman for the New York Life Insurance Co. in Cleveland since 1962. A pretty darn good salesman, too, having peddled almost a half-million dollars worth of protection last year.

Before that he was program director for radio station WADQ in Cleveland and before that he worked in the publicity department of the Cleveland Indians. Before that was 1956: "I finished sixth in an eight-man field in the Olympic trials and decided it was time to quit," Dillard said.

Dillard makes no bones about why the rumor started. He was a natural target, having competed in Germany on several State Department tours. This was after he stunned the track world by winning the 100 meter sprint in London although failing to qualify in his specialty, the hurdles.

"I was known there," Bones explains. "It was natural for them to pick on me. I guess they never figured anybody would check it out. I've noticed, upon occasion, the Communists would pick out a well-known athlete--usually a Negro--because of the race problem. They use it for propaganda as a reflection on our race relations."

Bulletin Board

Next Newsletters mailed February 19, March 4 and 18, April 1 and 15, May 6 and 27, June 10 and 24, July 8 and 22.

Track and Field News mailed February 27, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, and July 15.

TRACK NEWSLETTER

Second class postage paid at Los Altos, Calif. Published semi-monthly by Track & Field News, Inc., P. O. Box 296, Los Altos, Calif. \$6.00 per year (24 issues) by first class mail in the U. S., second class mail elsewhere. Dick Drake, Managing Editor; Corder Nelson, Editor; Bert Nelson, Publisher.

(Continued from page 97)

"A junior needs a coach, and I am grateful for what Franz Stampfl did for me in the early stages of my running, but a mature athlete should work out for himself what he should do if he is to continue in competitive sport," was Clarke's answer when I asked him whether he has a coach or whether he follows methods advocated by Stampfl, Percy Cerutti, or Arthur Lydiard.

Full of the running bug, Clarke is keen to compete for another five years. The thing he dislikes most is being described as the Olympic torch bearer or the former unofficial junior one mile world record holder.

I assured him that once people digest his deeds on December 18 he will be called simply Clarke in the same breath and manner as Nurmi, Owens, or Elliott.

Clarke came on the scene in his first year of running in the 1954/55 Australian season, finishing third in the Junior 880 at Adelaide on Feb. 5 in 1:56.8, behind Herb Elliott who narrowly defeated Doug Henderson in 1:55.7. In the mile, Clarke went down by about a foot to Elliott (who was one year younger) in 4:20.9 compared to Elliott's 4:20.8. Back at Melbourne, after celebrating his 18th birthday, Clarke ran a mile in 4:19.4 on March 4, and then went to Sydney to set a national junior 1500 meter record of 4:04.8 on March 12. The next day he travelled to Bathurst, where he ran 3000 meters in 8:54.4, clipping some 13 seconds off the national junior record. In Victoria, he continued with a two-mile record of 9:17.8.

Following Stampfl's instructions, Ron settled down to a hard training program, which enabled him to emerge from the 1955/56 Australian season as the world's greatest sub-19 runner.

On New Year's Day 1956, he ran two-miles in 9:10.6. On Jan. 28 at the Victorian championships he finished third to John Landy (3:58.6) and Merv Lincoln (4:00.7) in the world junior best on record of 4:07.6. On Feb. 1, three weeks before leaving the junior ranks, Clarke went to Sydney and defeated veteran John Plummer, running the much talked about 4:06.8 on the track which measured only five laps to a mile. Just out of the junior ranks on March 12, he ran an 880 in 1:53.8 and two weeks later defeated John Murray over two-miles in 8:56.2.

Almost eight years ago, before the full advent of Herb Elliott (who was limping around Perth with a foot in a cast to mend an injury sustained while helping shift a piano) and Bruce Kidd (who at 12 had yet to learn the lure of track), this was fantastic running for a junior.

The rest of the season, until the Perth Games, was sort of anti-climatic. In the second half of 1956, what with Landy, Jim Bailie, and Merv Lincoln on the scene, Clarke had no chance of making the Australian team, although he did set a national 2000 meter record of 5:20.2.

To pay tribute to his deeds earlier in the year, Ron was selected to be the torch bearer at the Melbourne Olympics. He ran the last lap, keenly watched by some 104,000 spectators, and mounted the stairs to light the Olympic flame. What went through his mind, we don't know and we don't feel it right to inquire about it, but it seems to be fitting to put on record here that the athlete who was trusted with this task at the previous Olympic Games at Helsinki was Paavo Nurmi.

After the Games Ron defeated Dave Power in 15000 at Adelaide on Dec. 7 by about a yard in 3:48.2 and followed with a mile in 4:07.2 at Melbourne on Jan. 26.

In the national championships at Melbourne on March 9, the new star was Herb Elliott, who had just turned 19. He won the mile in 4:00.4 from Lincoln (4:02.6), with Clarke a distant third in 4:08.4. Two days later, Ron contested the three miles but despite a personal best of 14:01.6, finished well behind Alby Thomas (13:37.6), Geoff Warren (13:39.4), and Dave Power (13:44.0).

Confronted with studies (he took accounting courses after work) and marriage, Ron still continued to run almost every Saturday in the next few seasons, but with training limited to almost naught there was a sharp decline in his performances. In 1958 he could register best marks of only 1:54.8 and 4:08.1; in 1959 his only did 1:54.9; and in 1960 he was well down the list in the three-mile at 14:22.6.

After getting established in business and deciding to adopt a more varied training method advocated by a group of NSW runners, Ron parted from the interval system which had established him as a junior and started the long road of come-back. In 1961, he ran a mile in 4:14.0, and soon realized that distance running was more his calling. He ran 5000 meters in 14:23.2 and 10,000 in 30:36.0.

Last year, after placing second in the Commonwealth Games trials in the three- and six-mile, Clarke caused one of the Games sensations by coming in second to Murray Halberg in the finals at 13:36.0 to 13:34.2 for three-miles. After the race Halberg told us in an interview that "Australia had one of the greatest talents in Ron Clarke." But we let the matter rest there.

Answer Please

We will accept additional answers to these questions for one more issue of the Newsletter. We will pose a new set of questions in the very near future.

1. Why are you a track nut?

PAUL ADAMS, Baker, Louisiana: I think I was born a track nut. I tried out for the Junior High basketball, football, volleyball, and swimming team, and couldn't make any of them. I think the track coach saw me outrun a girl, and decided right there and then the only sport I was fit for was track. I became a track nut the first time I saw a track meet; which was the first one I ran in.

DENNIS KAVANAUGH, Jacksonville, Arkansas: I'm a track nut because there is no other sport where cold statistics are so meaningful and where individuals do not have to rely on team members. And because I love to run myself.

ED GRANT, Newark, New Jersey: Mine has long been a professional interest in sports--one who makes a living out of it. The only sport that I have consistently been able to have an amateur feeling for is track and field. It dates back 30 years to when I used to sit by my radio, listened to the meets from the Garden, and time the runners on a kitchen clock with a sweep hand. And now, the great thing about track is that when I got to know the stars on a personal basis, fellows like Stanfield, Courtney, Dwyer, Rhoden, they proved to be the kind of men I'd want my own son to model himself after. Another reason is that we can be really proud of our sport's record in national and international human relations.

2. Describe the most exciting track or field event you have seen.

JACK SHEPARD, Bakersfield, California: I was only 16 at the time, but I will have to go along with Blank in the last Newsletter that Oxy's 3:10.1 mile relay win over Morgan State in the 1950 (?) Coliseum Relays was my greatest thrill. All four men from both teams ran stride from start to finish.

3. Who is the fastest sprinter of all time? Why?

RONALD LEE, Brooklyn, New York: Although I never saw Jesse Owens run, I believe he was the fastest. Owens was a great competitor as well. Bob Hayes would be a real close second, and if he should have another year like he had last year and win the Olympic title, then he might deserve the number one ranking.

KAVANAUGH: I'd have to say Leamon King in the autumn of 1956 was the fastest. In his two 10.1s, he won easily over strong fields, and could have run 10.0 had he been pushed. Also, his 100 meter leg in the Melbourne Olympics must be one of the fastest stretches ever run, if not the fastest.

SHEPARD: Bob Hayes has to be the fastest. I've never seen anyone pull away from a good field the way he does.

ADAMS: At this stage in the game, there can be no question as to Bob Hayes being number one. Forgetting his two 9.1s at last year's AAU meet and his 9.2 at Miami last year, I think the stage is set for some really fantastic sprinting this spring off his 9.1 and "pulled up" 20.1 at the Orange Bowl meet.

STEVEN SIZOO, Manhattan Beach, California: Best start: Ira Murchison; Best mid-race: Bobby Morrow; Best finish: Dave Sime; Best over-all: Bob Hayes.

4. Who do you think will win the Olympic Games' 1500 meters? Why?

KAVANAUGH: Peter Snell, because no one can touch him when he's in shape, and he will be.

GRANT: If Peter Snell really wants it, he'll probably get it. His drive in the 800-meter race at Rome after three rounds of trials proves what he can do. Cary Weisiger is also a man to watch; he has a lot of strength to go with style and speed.

LEE: Peter Snell. Just too strong and fast. But watch Tom O'Hara grab the silver medal.

SHEPARD: Tom O'Hara. Peter Snell isn't over the hill, but he already holds the 800, 880, and mile records, and is the Olympic 800 meter champ, so he may have less desire than he did two, three, and four years ago. O'Hara is by far the best of the new, young milers as he demonstrated in 1963 by pushing our three old men to all time bests. Cary Weisiger is also a great battler and may place, but not first.

ADAMS: If Peter Snell competes in the Olympic 1500, I can't pick any other. If not, there is no reason why Dyrol Burleson or Jim Grelle shouldn't win.

5. Which event do you think will be the most difficult to predict the top six placers in the Olympics? Why?

ADAMS: Due to the inconsistency in the javelin I believe it is one of the most difficult to predict. The 100 is another that seems to defy any rational method of placing.

GRANT: Traditionally, the broad jump is the hardest track event to pick, but Boston and Ter Ovaneyan seem to have taken it

out of that class. The marathon shouldn't really be counted in this question, for predicting this race is almost ridiculous. Of the events on the track, I'd take the 200 meters, which depends so much on what happens in the 100. In the field events, it would be the pole vault, because who knows what's going to happen on those monkey sticks.

6. If you could choose the US Olympic team what method would you select? Describe.

ADAMS: If it were possible to do so, I would tabulate all times and distances through a three month period, April, May, and June. Then, pick the top 9 or 12 in each event and have them compete against each other on a weekly basis during the month of August. After this competition I would choose the top four in each event, plus the second four sprinters for the relays.

GRANT: The final trials should be held no more than a month to six weeks before the Games themselves. And the first three placers should go. The marathon should be decided on the basis of two races--the winner of each and the third man with the lowest total score, a la cross country.

KAVANAUGH: A final trial meet should be held within 30 days of the Games. The first three placers go, with no changing at the last moment. That way there won't be a disappointed Dave Davis or Bobby Cons.

7. Do you think a prep will break four minutes this year in the mile? Why or why not? If yes, who?

ADAMS: After watching Gerry Lindgren run 8:46.0 in the LA Indoor meet, this is easy to answer. Where in the world did this great runner come from? Jim Ryun was the one I was thinking of when I first read these questions, but Lindgren has to rank as one of the US's greatest on the basis of that two-mile race alone.

SIZOO: Jim Ryun might with his 880 speed and two-mile endurance, if the pace is right.

KAVANAUGH: No, lack of competition and no one fast or strong enough, not even Ryun, Ryan, or Lindgren.

GRANT: Not this year, and perhaps not for a few years. I think we are tending to overestimate the value of the two-mile times, mainly because the event is so new. We have no real perspective on it. A four-minute mile probably equals an 8:40 two-mile and no prep has run that fast yet.

SHEPARD: I would say this is the year for the high school 4:00 mile. Jim Ryun is the boy. He might even be able to do it against the clock but should get a chance to run in open competition. A good day, with warm weather and no wind at the Golden West meet could be the spot, but I doubt he'll have the competition there since Gerry Lindgren would probably step up to the two-mile.

8. In what events and by whom do you think world records will be broken this year outdoors?

ADAMS: These are a couple of my picks. Bob Hayes will run 8.9, at least, and should have no trouble running 20.0t. Take your choice, Uli Williams or Adolph Plummer should run 44.5m/44.9y. Can't see how that poultry 3:54.4 has lasted so long. Someone, like Jim Grelle or Tom O'Hara, will surely "loaf" a 3:53.5 mile or 3:33.3 1500. Valeriy Brumel will break my age 30 pole vault record of 7'6" but of course in the high jump. Of course I expect John Pennel to jump 17'6", but to my displeasure he will lose the world record to a "younger" competitor.

9. What do you personally feel about Mexico City being awarded the 1968 Olympic Games?

KAVANAUGH: I am personally in favor of Mexico City because it'll be closer to travel to. I hope we will have the Olympic Trials at Boulder or Albuquerque or somewhere above 5000-feet.

LEE: I was disappointed that Detroit did not get it for two reasons: 1) the US deserves a summer Olympics after 35 years, since it is one of the two dominating nations, and 2) Detroit is a lot closer and cheaper for me to go to than Mexico City.

ADAMS: The only thing better than Mexico City being awarded the 1968 Olympic Games would be Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Of course, the altitude should effect the distance aces to a good extent, but they all have to run, breathing the same air. The only adverse affect should be the usual assault on records, which would be curtailed slightly.

SIZOO: Well, I've heard some appalling stories of the way the Mexican people conducted themselves during the 1955 Pan American Games. For example, taking any seat in the stadium and refusing to move; ushers were of no help.

GRANT: Good for the sport as a whole, bad for the athletes who will have to compete under unfair conditions. For these Games I think the final trials must be held at a height close to that of Mexico City. Our team must be sent to the Games at least three weeks before they open. On the other hand, it was time that South or Central America received a chance to hold the games. This continent is the weakest of all in track and field, and the Olympics should improve the situation.

ALL-TIME WORLD TRACK AND FIELD PERFORMERS

by D. H. Potts

This is the second installment of the all-time World performers list. The first installment was run last issue. The first installment of the all-time World performances list begins next issue. Corrections to this list should be directed either to T&FN, or to the author at P.O. Box 95, Goleta, California.

10,000-METER RUN

28:18.2	Bolotnikov (USSR) 8/11/62	50.0	Haas (GER) 8/11/63
28:30.4	Kuts (USSR) 9/11/56	50.1	Allen (USA) 8/1/63
28:37.0	Grodotski (GER) 9/8/60	50.2	Culbreath (USA) 8/9/57
28:38.2	Power (AUST) 9/8/60		* Atterberry (USA) 6/22/62
28:39.6	Desyatchikov (USSR) 9/8/60		Dyrzka (ARG) 5/1/63
28:42.8	Iharos (HUN) 7/15/56	50.3*	Lean (AUST) 7/22/58
28:48.0	Halberg (NEWZEA) 3/28/60	50.3	Neumann (GER) 9/14/62
28:48.2	Bogey (FR) 7/3/63	50.4	Lituyev (USSR) 9/20/53
28:48.6	Ivanov (USSR) 7/3/63		Frinolli (ITALY) 8/25/63
28:50.2	Truex (USA) 9/8/60		
28:50.8	Magee (NEWZEA) 7/6/61		
28:52.4	Kovacs (HUN) 11/23/56		

	Krzyszskowiak (POL)	9/8/60	
	Taylor (GBRIT)	8/23/63	
28:52.6	Merriman (GBRIT)	9/8/60	
28:43.6	Lawrence (AUST)	11/23/56	
28:54.2	Zatopek (CZECH)	6/1/54	
28:55.6	Wolde (ETH)	6/9/62	
28:55.8	Heatley (GBRIT)	9/13/63	
28:58.0	Artinyuk (USSR)	7/3/60	

HIGH JUMP

7'5 3/4"	Brumel (USSR) 63
7'3 3/4"	Thomas (USA) 60
7'2 3/4"	Ni (China) 63
7'2 3/4"	Sneazwell (Australia) 63
7'1 1/2"	Faust (USA) 62
7'1"	Shavla Kadze (USSR) 60
	Bolshov (USSR) 61
	Pettersson (Sweden) 62
7' 3/8"	Dumas (USA) 56
	Johnson (USA) 63
7' 1/2"	Ridgway (Australia) 62
	Hoyt (USA) 63
7'	Avant (USA) 61
	Gardner (USA) 62
	Rambo (USA) 63
	Burrell (USA) 63
	Stuber (USA) 63
6'11 7/8"	Dührkop (Germany) 62
	Czernik (Poland) 62
6'11 3/8"	Davis (USA) 53

POLE VAULT

17' 3/4"	Pennel (USA) 63
16'8"	Sternberg (USA) 63
16'5 3/4"	Morris (USA) 63
16'5 1/4"	Nikula (Finland) 63
16'5"	Yang (Taiwan) 63
16'3"	Uelses (USA) 63
16'2 1/2"	Meyers (USA) 63
16'2"	Tork (USA) 62
16'1 3/4"	Reinhardt (Germany) 63
16'1 1/4"	Brattloff (USA) 63
16'1"	Hansen (USA) 63
16' 1/2"	Cruz (Puerto Rico) 63
	Pratt (USA) 63
	Rose (USA) 63
15'11 3/4"	Houvion (France) 63
15'11"	Preussger (Germany) 63
	Tomasek (CS) 63
15'10 1/4"	Davies (USA) 61
	Nyström (Finland) 63

BROAD JUMP

27'3 3/4"	Ter-Ovanesyan (USSR) 62
27'2"	Boston (USA) 61
26'8 1/4"	Owens (USA) 35
26'7 3/4"	Roberson (USA) 60
26'7"	Bell (USA) 57
26'6"	Steele (USA) 47
26'4 1/2"	Eskola (Finland) 63
26'4 1/4"	Range (USA) 55
26'4"	Horn (USA) 63
26'3 1/2"	Bennett (USA) 55
26'3 1/4"	Brown (USA) 52
26'3"	Peacock (USA) 35
	Herman (USA) 60
	Steinbach (Germany) 60
26'2 1/2"	Wiley (USA) 59
26'2 1/4"	Nambu (Japan) 31
	Visser (Netherlands) 56
26'2"	Miller (USA) 63
26'1 1/4"	Shelby (USA) 56
	Watson (USA) 61

TRIPLE JUMP

55'10 1/2"	Schmidt (Poland) 60
54'10"	Kreyer (USSR) 61
54'9 1/2"	Fyedoseyev (USSR) 59

	Einarsson (Iceland) 60
54'7 1/2"	Goryayev (USSR) 62
54'5 1/2"	Zolotaryev (USSR) 63
54'5 1/4"	Ryakhovskig (USSR) 58
54'4"	da Silva (Brazil) 55
54'2 3/4"	Malcherzyk (Poland) 61
54' 3/4"	Kogake (Japan) 56
54"	Shcherbakov (USSR) 56
53'10"	Davis (USA) 60
53'9 3/4"	Rahkamo (Finland) 60
53'9 1/4"	Mikhailov (USSR) 60
	Alyabyev (USSR) 63
53'8"	Baguley (Australia) 62
53'7 3/4"	Tien (China) 60
53'7"	Jaskolski (Poland) 63
53'5 1/4"	Lazarenko (USSR) 63
53'4 1/2"	Tom Linson (Australia) 62

SHOT PUT

65'10 1/2"	Long (USA) 62
65'10"	Nieder (USA) 60
64'11"	Gubner (USA) 62
64'2"	Rowe (GB) 61
63'8 1/2"	Varju (Hungary) 63
63'5"	O'Brien (USA) 60
63'1 1/2"	Sosgornik (Poland) 63
63'	Davis (USA) 63
62'10 1/4"	Nagy (Hungary) 62
62'1 1/2"	Lipnis (USSR) 62
61'11 1/4"	Ovsepyan (USSR) 60
	Steen (Canada) 63
61'9"	Meconi (Italy) 60
61'8 1/2"	Komar (Poland) 63
61'5 1/2"	Silvester (USA) 61
61'4 3/4"	Varanauskas (USSR) 63
61'2 1/4"	McGrath (USA) 63
	Georgiyev (USSR) 63
61'1 1/2"	Karasov (USSR) 63
61'1 1/4"	Lucking (GB) 62

DISCUS THROW

205'5 1/2"	Oerter (USA) 63
204'7 1/2"	Silvester (USA) 63
203'9"	Babka (USA) 63
203'5"	Humphreys (USA) 62
202'2 1/2"	Trusenoyv (USSR) 62
200'0 1/2"	Danek (CS) 63
199'	Szecsényi (Hungary) 62
198'4 1/2"	Piatkowski (Poland) 61
195'1 1/2"	Bukhantsev (USSR) 62
194'6"	Gordien (USA) 53
193'8"	Reimers (Germany) 63
193'5"	Zemba (CS) 63

193'2"	Weill (USA) 63
192'0 1/2"	Kompanyegets (USSR) 62
192'8"	Jaras (USSR) 62
191'5 1/2"	Cochran (USA) 60
191'4"	Milde (Germany) 62
191'3 1/2"	Malan (SoAfrica) 62
191'2 1/2"	Ellis (USA) 57
190'9 1/2"	Passy (USA) 62

JAVELIN THROW

284'7"	Lievore (Italy) 61
283'2 1/2"	Nevala (Finland) 63
282'3 1/2"	Cantello (USA) 59
	Lusis (USSR) 62
281'2 1/2"	Danielsen (Norway) 56
280'11 1/2"	Kuznyetsov (USSR) 62
280'8 1/2"	Sidlo (Poland) 59
277'8"	Tsibulenko (USSR) 60
276'2"	Rasmussen (Norway) 61
275'3"	Pedersen (Norway) 63
274'1 1/2"	Nikinen (Finland) 56
273'10 1/2"	Alley (USA) 60
273'6"	Kopyto (Poland) 57
	Macquet (France) 61
272'2"	Fredriksson (Sweden) 59
270'7 1/2"	Herings (Germany) 61
270'	Held (USA) 56
269'10 1/2"	Vallmann (USSR) 60
269'7 1/2"	Salomon (Germany) 63
267'3"	Stuart (USA) 63

HAMMER THROW

231'10"	Connolly (USA)
231'0 1/2"	Zsivotzky (Hungary) 62
228'11"	Thun (Austria) 63
226'2 1/2"	Rudnikov (USSR) 61
226'0 1/2"	Bakarihov (USSR) 62
225'8"	Matousek (CS) 63
223'8"	Baltovskiy (USSR) 62
223'	Kondrashov (USSR) 63
222'9 1/2"	Klim (USSR) 63
222'2 1/2"	Sugawa (Japan) 63
222'1 1/2"	Husson (France) 63
220'10 1/2"	Krivososov (USSR) 56
220'7"	Hall (USA) 58
219'3"	Rut (Poland) 60
	Tatarintsev (USSR) 62
218'8 1/2"	Tkachev (USSR) 58
	Nikulin (USSR) 62
218'3"	Samotsvyetov (USSR) 60
218'2 1/2"	Cieply (Poland) 63
218'1 1/2"	Okamoto (Japan) 61

ADDENDA, ERRATA PREP INDOOR LIST

50-YARD DASH

5.4	Bob O'Kennon (Hopewell, Va.)	Richmond	1/ /60
	Ed Harper (Warwick, Va.)	Richmond	1/ /61
	Tommy Thompson (Wilson, Ports)	Richmond	1/11/64

60-YARD DASH

Site for Gonzalez, Harris, Rivers is Chicago

100-YARD DASH

	Delete W. J. Carter's 9.8		
9.9	Eddie Miles (Eastern, Wash. DC)	Washington	/ /58

440-YARD DASH

Site for Bell is Washington, 1/27/62

600-YARD RUN

1:13.1	Bob Campbell (Anacostia, Wash. DC)	Washington	1/27/62
--------	------------------------------------	------------	---------

880-YARD RUN

McClancy is in Elmhurst, NY

TWO-MILE RUN

8:46.0n	Gerry Lindgren (Rogers, Spokane)	Los Angeles	1/18/64
9:00.0	Lindgren	San Francisco	12/27/63
9:22.6n	Jim Ryan (East, Wichita, Kans)	San Francisco	13/27/63
9:23.5	McDermott (not 9:00.0)		

HIGH JUMP

6'7 3/4"	Bill McClellon (Clinton, NYC)	NYC	1/18/64
----------	-------------------------------	-----	---------

BROAD JUMP

Site for Johnson mark is Bloomington

POLE VAULT

14'0"	Rolando Cruz	Philadelphia	2/13/59
-------	--------------	--------------	---------

Track in Africa

by Walt Boehm
Part III

The National Institute of Sports in Tunis is closely patterned after the French INS in Paris. The curriculum was two years at that time; it was increased to three years the year following my departure. The curriculum included Track and Field, soccer, basketball, swimming, volleyball, European handball, gymnastics, fencing, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pedagogy, practise teaching and assistantships to the professors for certain courses. Track and Field was weighed the heaviest of all courses. The Tunisians had a high regard for Track and Field as the base of training for all the other sports and this was reflected in the hours spent upon each sport. The students, 40 of them, 20 in each year of the school, lived at the Institute, were fed, clothed and medically cared for. They received something like \$10 a month pocket money, their transportation was paid home and back for all official holidays, and they were expected to attend eight hours of class 5 1/2 days a week. There was a small library of textbooks, all in French, but no source materials from other languages.

The Director placed the top graduate of the class two years previous with me as an assistant-teacher. He had returned from one year at INS in Paris. This free year in Paris INS was a prize for the top two graduated each year. Mr. Haddad, my assistant, was the national champion and recordman in the 110 meter hurdles with 16.4. He had the physical equipment; over 6', weighed about 170 and had technique, but he hardly ever exerted himself and when we arrived at that part of our theory where the coach tries to impress upon the athletes that there come moments of pain in training

and most assuredly in competition, there wasn't too much acceptance in the students' eyes. I related a few experiences I had had while competing where there were moments of sheer pain and anguish. Again, the same response. This attitude prevailed for quite a while. After we got the classes in general condition with lots of cross country and gym work, we took a few serious runs and when we arrived where the suffering begins that was when we accelerated hard or charged a hill. After a few weeks we had common ground on which to talk.

The French education system has about two hours a week in physical education in the secondary schools and considerably less in the elementary schools. The two hours of physical education in the secondary schools isn't really spent in serious learning of skills but rather in doing mass exercises or climbing a rope or some apparatus work or kicking a soccer ball. Efforts were made to teach track and field skills but there isn't much accomplished with only a couple hours a week. The product of this system at 18 years old compared with a junior high school track athlete in the U.S. To summarize this point I would estimate the achievement level of skill learning of the French educated 18 year old to be equal to an American 14 year old. It can easily be seen that an athlete going into the National Institute with that background could not hope to arrive at too high a level in the two years he specialized at the school. The records were very modest. Even so, two 800 meter runners ran 2:01.7 and 2:02.2 and the same two went 4:07 and 4:09 over 1500. These constituted new national schools marks. The National schools championships in 1961 were won by the Institute with victories in 14 of the 16 events contested, they were second in the two others. Four events were sweeps (1,

(Continued on page 104)

Cross Word Puzzle

by Tony Brunt

- (s)=surname
- (c)=Christian name
- (a)=abbreviation

(Answers will appear next issue.)

ACROSS

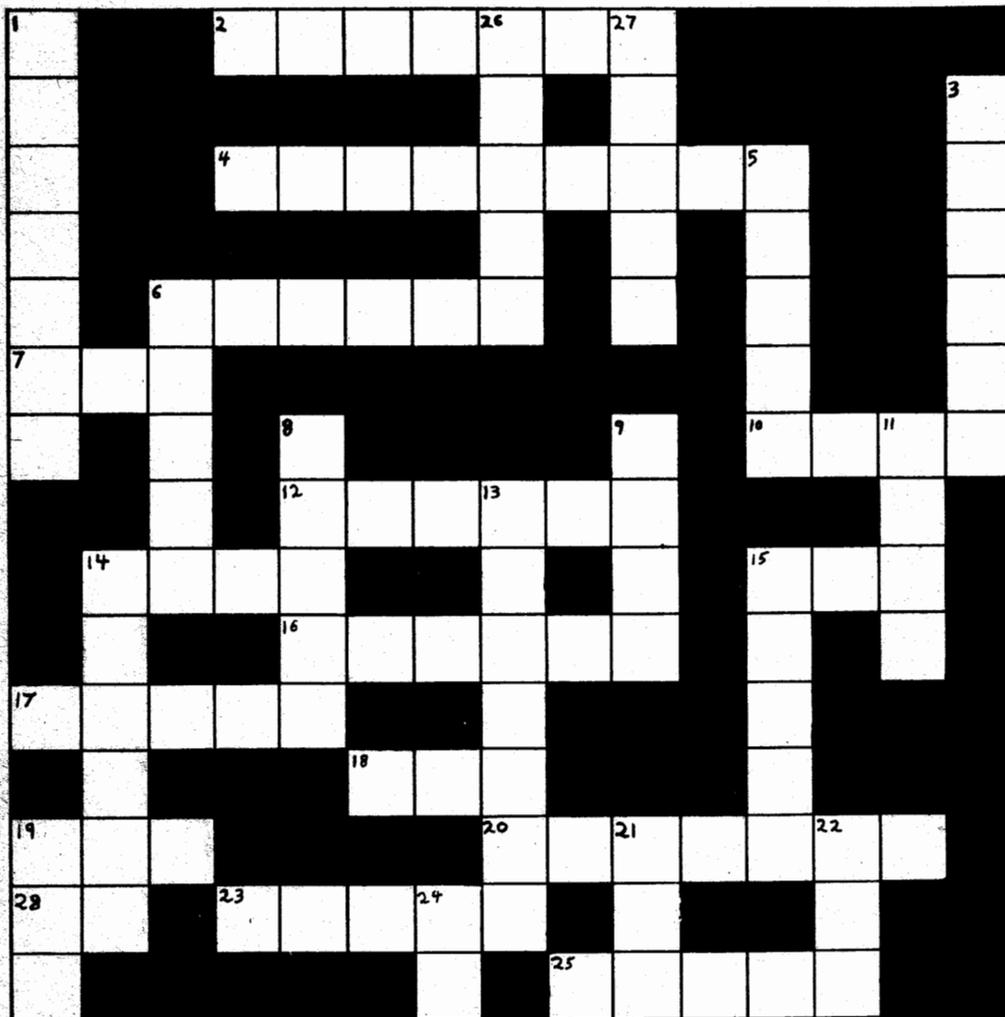
- 2. The only man to win 5000, 10,000, and marathon in one Olympic Games (s).
- 4. The country in which the second official 9.3 100 was run.
- 6. Winner of the pole vault at Perth Empire Games (s).

DOWN

- 7. Governing body of English athletics (a)
- 10. He placed third in the 1963 NCAA century (c).
- 12. Greatest ever American Indian athlete (s).
- 14. Most famous Ethiopian athlete behind Bikila (c).
- 15. USTFF vs _____.
- 16. Winner of the shot put at 60 OG (s).
- 17. Top coach for UCLA (s).
- 18. "Marvellous ... " twice winner of the 1948 and 1952 OC 800 (c).
- 19. Olympic governing committee (a).
- 20. First man to officially run the 220 in under 21.0 (s).
- 23. Nickname of one of the world's best ever pole vaulters (c).
- 25. Holds a share of world indoor 1000 yard record (s).
- 28. Initials of first non-American to win the Olympic 100 meters.

DOWN

- 1. He was 17 when he won the Olympic decathlon (s).
- 3. The only American to win an Olympic 3000 meter steeplechase (c).
- 5. Winner of the 1956 Olympic marathon (c).
- 6. One of the top American discus throwers (s).
- 8. Negro sprinter who was killed recently (c).
- 9. Jamaican 440/880 athlete (s).
- 11. Hammer thrower with the best distance in the world for 1963 (s).
- 13. Negro woman sprinter (s).
- 14. Greatest caucasian sprinter in the mid 50s (s).
- 15. A Kenyan sprinter who flashed in prominence in 1961/62 (s).
- 19. Is the Christian name of a Negro sprinter and a Negro triple jumper.
- 21. Famous Swede who was suspended for professionalism (c).
- 22. Eleventh fastest US miler in 1963 (c).
- 24. The only American to win an Olympic javelin title (c).





Jim Heath led all the way in the LA Indoor 600 to win in 1:11.6 over Charlie Strong (right) and John Bork (left). (Photo by Ron Cordova)



Ulis Williams outlasts Adolph Plummer (hidden) and Don Webster in the LA indoor 500. Ulis's time was 58.8. (Photo by Ron Cordova)



Belgium's Gaston Roelants spurts through the tape to win the LA Indoor two-mile in 8:41.4.



AAU official Robert "Split" Lynch congratulates Jeff Chase at the San Examiner Holiday after the vaulter joined the 16-foot club. (Photo by



Tom O'Hara leads the field just after the start of the mile at the Mt. Knights of Columbus, which he won in 4:06.3. (Photo by Charles E.



The San Francisco Examiner presented a World Champion Award to C. K. Yang, Ralph Boston, and Hayes Jones at the Holiday Invitational. (SF Examiner Photo)



John Thomas jumps at the Knights of Columbus meet in Boston, where he successfully cleared 7'2". In his first five outings this season, he has made 7-foot four times.

sco
nm)



etts

Noted with Interest

Harry Jerome is proving that he's not a quitter. Dick Leutinger of the Eugene Register-Guard tells us why.

Some people said in 1960, after a pulled muscle had knocked him out of the Olympic Games in Rome, that Harry Jerome was a quitter.

He proved them wrong when in 1961 and 1962 he tied three world records.

Then another muscle injury, more serious than the first, eliminated him from the British Empire Games in Perth, Australia. Again his critics called him a quitter.

Well, Harry Jerome isn't a quitter.

Otherwise, the University of Oregon sprinter; twice felled by misfortune when nearing the pinnacle of track and field success and then almost buried beneath a heap of criticism, wouldn't be coming back again.

(He made his first come-back effort at Toronto. It was his first competitive race in 14 months.)

Despite the fact a muscle in his left thigh was completely separated from the bone, and he couldn't walk for more than four months after the Perth episode, neither Jerome nor his coach, Bill Bowerman, ever lost hope.

"There's no doubt that it (surgery) was a complete success as far as the leg and muscle are concerned," Bowerman said. "Whether he can become as great a sprinter as he depends on how much time he can put in on it."

Jerome has put in a lot of time. "It has been more or less a continual process," he said. First he learned to walk without crutches, then he jogged, later started working with weights and finally began running. He has been working continuously since last spring.

"I'm completely happy with it," he said Monday. "Everything is there. I've just got to get that last bit of timing and strength. But it feels good."

Jerome, a native of Vancouver, B.C., chose to run his first race in Toronto rather than in Portland because he wants to look into some job opportunities in Ontario.

He is interested in a teaching job, and has some contacts in Toronto, he says. Jerome is practicing teaching his term at South Eugene High School.

Because he is taking classes at the university in addition to his work at South Eugene, Jerome says he doubts he'll have the time to run in any other indoor meets.

The lone possibility would be the NCAA Indoor Championships at Portland early in March. But he said, "we'll see how things go this weekend."

The road to the Olympic Gold Medal has been uphill all the way for Jerome.

He was leading in his semi-final heat of the 100-meter dash at Rome in 1960 when he pulled a muscle. He had tied the world record of 10.0 just a few weeks before. In 1961 Jerome ran 100 yards in 9.3 to equal another world record. The following year he ran it in 9.2 twice, and anchored Oregon's 440-yard relay team to a record tying 40.0.

But this didn't satisfy him. He said on the eve of the British Empire Games: "They have never let me forget that I was a failure at Rome... some of my critics led everyone to believe I choked up. It has been a bitter dose of medicine for me to take. I must win here and I must win in the Olympics in Tokyo. I feel I must win a medal to prove myself."

Then came the muscle separation after he had taken the lead in the 100 at Perth. Although many admitted they felt sorry for him, others made Jerome the object of criticism.

Jerome had worked himself into good enough condition by last summer to run a few quarter-miles in all-comer meets. He ran with a slight limp, however, and his times were about 51.0 in each of two races.

The limp and memory of what happened will go away as he continues to run, Harry thinks.

"I think probably it will get better as I run more," he said.

"It feels good. It's just a matter of doing it over and over again, and it'll go away."

All except the desire; that will not go away until Harry Jerome wins a Gold Medal in the Olympic Games.

George Young appears to be fit and ready again. Frank Dolson of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells us his climb to fame.

Early last winter, Olympian George Young flew to Los Angeles to compete in an indoor track meet. When he arrived, he didn't feel well.

"As long as I'm here, I may as well run," he decided.

George ran a few laps, dropped out and wound up in the hospital with a stomach disorder. That was the beginning--and the end--of the '63 indoor season for Young. For a while, it looked as if it

might be the end of his running career. But the Arizona grad has made a habit of bouncing back.

Perhaps, George rushed it a little bit in '63. He resumed training and went to Brazil as a member of the US Pan-American team. He was the man to beat in the tough 3000-meter steeplechase--until he landed back in the hospital.

Reports from Brazil said he had pneumonia.

Again Young came back, much to the surprise of the AAU officials who didn't expect him to defend his national steeplechase title in the outdoor championships in St. Louis. He traveled all day, via a series of short plane hops and long airport waits, and showed up tired and upset the night before the race. George, who didn't even have a hotel reservation, got some sleep in a friend's room.

"You'll be luck to finish," the friend told him.

"I know," said Young, who ran, anyway.

Villanova's Pay Traynor won the race and the championship. Young finished fourth. Under the circumstances, it was a truly remarkable achievement. George's career has been full of them.

Nobody, outside of Arizona, ever heard of Young before the 1959 AAU championships, when George--a so-so college distance runner--went to Boulder, Colorado to enter his first steeplechase. He finished second to earn a berth on the US team that faced the Russians at Franklin Field.

A year later, George won the steeplechase in the Olympic Trials. In '61, he went in another US-USSR meet, this time in Moscow, and amazed the experts by finishing a close second. But George was even more surprised than the experts when the race ended. Waiting for the gun lap to make his move, he never got the chance. There wasn't any gun. By the time Young discovered he was on the last lap, it was too late.

The following year in California, George made another effort to upset the Russians. With the crowd urging him on, Young made his bid for the lead, hit a hurdle and sprawled on his face. He lost the race, but won a huge ovation by getting up and closing fast to take second in 8:44.7.

Young, who's hoping for another crack at the Russians--in the Tokyo Olympics--is picking his spots carefully this indoor season.

(Continued from page 101)

2, 3), in five others the Institute's athletes were first and second. Ten new Institute records were established in addition to 24 personal ones. They won 87% of the victories and took home 35 medals. From victories like the 1961 schools championships, which included all the secondary schools of Tunisia, great interest in the National Institute was created and consequently the caliber of the candidates had risen appreciably. Every graduate was immediately placed in a high school, replacing a Frenchman. The Tunisians were also saving their students from inevitable indoctrination abroad by having their candidates prepared on home ground. This arrangement also allowed these students to be used in assisting elementary school sports programs and in the national movement to generate interest in sports. This could not be done if they were prepared in other countries.

The faculty at the Institute comprised seven Tunisians, one Pole, one Czech, five Frenchmen, two Belgians, two Yugoslavs and one American. The faculty meetings were hilarious with every conceivable variation of pronunciation of the French language. Almost every comment from the several members would begin like this: "In France we do it like this" or "In Yugoslavia our teams are famous for this or that." I learned very soon to be a good listener and worked with the Tunisian director any time I wanted an innovation or a change in my programs. The rapport was generally good. The only friction was between that all-knowing French professor who wouldn't miss a chance to criticize the methods of training, selection of teams, wasting of talent, etc. of the U.S.

During the November-December-January months of '59-'60 I held Tuesday night clinics at the 100-seat USIS air-conditioned theater. Each week I treated a different event. Publicity in the local press and announcements in the USIS library assured a continual full house for each of the 12 sessions. I prepared some 20 short brochures in French which were reproduced by USIS. These brochures were distributed at each session at the end of our loop film show and talk with blackboard. The discussions were rapid and interesting. The popularity of these sessions was such that I started receiving invitations to various clubs and schools and from then on I hardly had a moment to relax. There were over 50 sports clubs of every sort and half a dozen secondary schools. The visits were very satisfying. The State Department had given me an educational allowance fund to purchase certain materials, as I saw fit. For example I bought the six films, aluminum starting blocks, Held javelins (metal and wood), loop films by the dozen, lead weight jackets, books and photos. This equipment made excellent gifts to the clubs, schools and Institute upon completion of the tour.