

# Track & Field News

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## Fowlkes' 9.7 Is Sugar Bowl Mark

New Orleans, Dec. 21--Buddy Fowlkes, who trained for the meet since last August, set the only record in the annual Sugar Bowl invitation track meet, an event somewhat dimmed by the forced withdrawal of several stars.

The Georgia Tech sprinter won the 100 in 9.7. He defeated Paul Wells of Oklahoma A&M, Charlie Thomas of Texas, Chuck Peters of the San Francisco Olympic Club, Elmer Grundmeyer of Loyola, and Joe Preston of LSU, with not more than three yards separating the field.

A great high hurdle field was drastically reduced and the event went to Roy Grieve in 14.5 with Jerry Simmons of Mississippi State second two yards back and John Patton of Northwestern State (La.) third.

Bill Fleming, who ran 13.9 here last year, was forced out by an injured leg; Jim Gehrdes asked to be released; and Bill Albans pulled a tendon the day before the meet.

The mile was a thriller with Alf Holberg of Tennessee running 4:16.2 to edge John Joe Barry of Villanova by a yard and Pat Bowers, formerly of Kansas, by another foot. Dick Jones of Georgia Tech and Dick Snedeker of Princeton were close up.

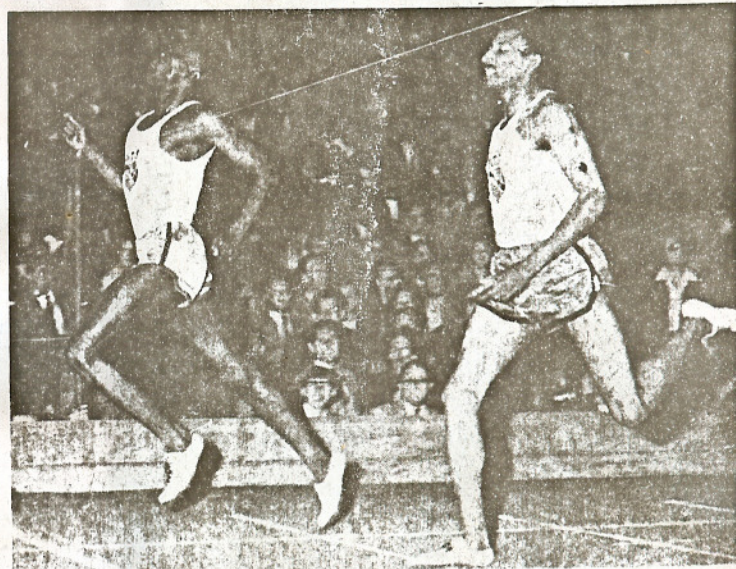
Other results:

440--1. John Stowers, Georgia Tech (49.3); 2. Morris Curotta, Seton Hall (1); 3. Ray Holbrook, Texas A&M (4'); 4. John Mincher, Oklahoma A&M; 5. Bobby Ragsdale, Texas A&M.

Mile Relay--1. Oklahoma (Dick Jones, George McCormick, Charles Coleman and Jerry Meador) (3:17.3); 2. Texas A&M; 3. Oklahoma A&M; 4. Louisiana State.

High School 2-mile--1. Billy Klotz, Easton (10:33.6).

400 H.S. football & tttle relay--1. Jesuits (44.1).



George Rhoden edges Herb McKenley in one of the great 400m. races of all times. At Stockholm, Sweden, on August 15 the Morgan State star from Jamaica ran 46.0 to nip his countryman, who was timed in 46.1.

## Bannister Runs 4:09.9 in New Zealand

By P.N. Heidenstrom

Christchurch, New Zealand, Dec. 31--Splendid performances by Arthur Wint and Roger Bannister and the poor form of Willie Slikkhuys, Ingvar Bengtsson, Mal Whitfield, Jim Gehrdes, Art Brazz and Macdonald Bailey were the features of the Centennial Games held December 27, 30 and 31.

Beginning his dash for the tape 600 yards from home, Bannister turned in a superb mile of 4:09.9. Macmillian of Australia ran his best ever, 4:12.7, for second and Marshall of New Zealand hit 4:13.5.

Wint's best effort was a 46.9 run in the 400m. in which he defeated Sgt. Whitfield, just back from combat flying in Korea and obviously out of condition. Wint also won the 880 in 1:54.2 with Whitfield fourth, the 440 in 48.5, but saw Whitfield overcome a yard deficit to beat him in the 440 leg of the 880 medley.

First day results:

440H-1. Steward, NZ(53.7); 2. Halderman, US(54.); 3. Gedge, A.

400m-1. Wint, Jam(46.9); 2. Whitfield, US; 3. Voight, US.

100v-1. deGruchy, Aus(9.7); 2. Brazz, US(9.9); 3. Bailey, (9.9)

2miles-1. Hoskins, NZ(9:17.2); 2. Slikkhuys, Neth(20); 3. Dalv.

Dis-1. Tuioakau, Fiji(137-3.75)

HJ-1. Wells, NZ (6-3)

1500m-1. Bengtsson, Sweden(3:56.4); 2. Marshall(3:56.4); 3. Twomey (3:57.9).

Second day results:

880-1. Wint (1:54.2); Wilson, NZ(1:55); 3. Simmons, NZ(1:56.1); 4. Whitfield.

200m-1. deGruchy (22.2); 2.

(flip to "Bannister", page 6)

## Gehrmann Finally Given Win

Unless the International AAF reverses the decision, Don Gehrmann is now the permanent winner of the 1950 Wanamaker Mile.

Climaxing a year-long argument, during which the \$750 trophy was given to Gehrmann, then taken away and given to Fred Wilt, the national AAU voted to uphold a special committee report which backed the action of the chief judge in breaking a tie vote by voting for Gehrmann.

The next day, the AAU adopted a new ruling which would have given last January's race to Wilt. The new rule clearly states: "in case of a disagreement, the majority of the judges concerned with the disputed place or places shall decide; if there is a tie vote on the part of such judges, the chief judge shall decide."

(Last January, two first place judges voted for Wilt, and two second-place judges also voted for Wilt.)

## Average Wind Governs

Most important of a long list of new rules adopted by the IAAF last summer in Brussels is the one which states that "average" wind velocity shall govern in record applications for sprints, jumps, and javelin throw.

## EDDIE CONWELL REINSTATED

The Metropolitan AAU has reinstated Eddie Conwell as an amateur. Conwell, who made the 1948 Olympic team, was ineligible in 1949 because of a pro football tryout.

## Wilt Wins Sullivan Award

Fred Wilt added a big one to his long list of honors when he was named winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy for 1950.

The distance star was recognized by the AAU as the athlete who "did most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship" for the year. He joins a long list of track aces who have dominated the selections in the past, the latest being Bob Mathias in 1948.

Wilt received 1197 points to edge runner-up Joe Verdeur, swimmer, who had 1012. Dick Attlesey was third, Charlie Peters fifth, and walker Adolph Weinacker sixth.

## Tom Bane Throws 60-4 1/2"

Boston, Dec 16-- Tom Bane, giant Tufts senior, hurled the 35 pound Tufts weight 60'4 7/8" in a dual meet with Harvard.

Bane, runner-up in last summer's AAU 56-pound weight, fell three inches short of the accepted American record of 60'7 3/4", made from a raised platform by Jim Scholtz in the 1948 IC4A meet.

## Olympic Trials In L.A.

The AAU has announced that final Olympic trials for the 1952 team will be held in Los Angeles early in July, 1952.

The choice was made because the NCAA and AAU meets are scheduled for the coast in '52. The 1951 national decathlon championships will be held in Santa Barbara, Calif.

At right, Herb Semper, NCAA cross country champ from Kansas



# The Hammer Throw

by Ed Flanagan and Sam Felton, Jr. \*

(Note: This is the first of three articles by two of America's keenest students of the hammer. Ed Flanagan, assistant coach at Boston University, is a former national champion and is recognized as one of our best coaches. Sam Felton, one of the world's great throwers, is still improving and has approached within eight feet of the world's record.)

The extreme degree of coordination required to master the hammer throw makes it difficult to describe by the written word. Knowledge of the event comes from a "feel" for its timing. The degree of proficiency comes from mastery of this feel, not ball strength.

You cannot build up power and speed by merely pulling the hammer harder ... it comes from letting the hammer "HANG" away from you with your arms passive and relaxed. Your legs supply the power by constantly spinning faster and faster. To the authors, this "hanging" sensation is the most basic fundamental of hammer throwing.

What do we mean by "hanging"? Just this: As you spin, the hammer should seem to pull directly away from you, that is, 90 degrees from your chest. Your arms seem to be merely a connecting link between the power-generating body-legs unit and the hammer. As you spin faster and faster, the hammer wire becomes tighter and tighter and pulls directly away from you until the finish when the pulling away is so great that the hammer is almost ripped out of your grasp.

In learning the fine points of hammer throwing, it is best to view the event as a whole, then go to the details. The first big concept is as follows: You should visualize the ball as being in a set path, always increasing its velocity. As it spins through this path it possesses a certain amount of momentum. Nothing should be done by the thrower, once he and the ball are in motion, to impede the momentum or alter the ball's course in its path. If you stiffen your arms or do not accelerate you will check all the momentum you have generated at that point. This is one of the reasons why it is so important to let your arms hang with the hammer in a relaxed fashion.

Remember, the distance the hammer will go is entirely dependent upon its velocity when you release it. Therefore, visualize the hammer, the actual ball, as going faster and faster. Do not think of moving yourself faster ... concentrate on the ball. Always spin smoothly, never in a broken or jerked manner. Now let us be more specific:

**The preliminary swing—** Before going into our first turn we want the hammer to achieve as much momentum as possible with the least expenditure of energy on our part. We therefore must let the hammer describe the largest arc possible. It should also be as flat as possible, rather than too much up and down. Pictures 1, 2, & 3 show Helion completing his last preliminary swing and sweeping the hammer into the first turn. Up to just before picture 4, Helion is physically sweeping the hammer with his arms, building up momentum. But in position 4 he ceases to exert any force with his arms until the final pull. This is the start of letting the hammer hang. During the preliminary swings keep the hammer as far to the right as possible, thereby lengthening the sweep as you come into the first turn. Your low point should always be to the right of your right foot during all the turns.

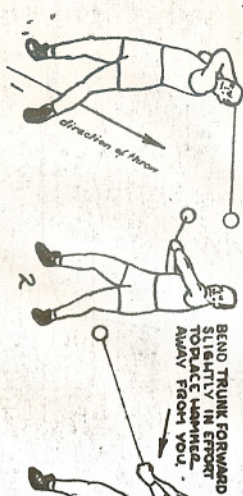
**The first turn—** We might first add that Helion is left handed and we reversed the negative of the film we drew these pictures from, thereby making him appear as a right hander. The throw filmed was in excess of 190 feet.

One should guard against going into the first turn too fast. Remember that you must pick up speed continually. Do not start so fast you cannot handle yourself smoothly.

The turn is started on the left heel and the right toe. You spin on the left heel for 180 degrees, then shift to the left toe, trying to do this by rolling on the outside of the left foot. Once on the ball of your left foot, you continue for the last half of the turn and come into a position shown in 10. Then you rock over to the left heel again and start another turn. This heel-toe turn is recommended, because your body weight can be in constant contact with the ground through your left foot. As you pick up speed, the heel-toe definitiveness is lost and the turning is a spinning motion on the outer edge of your left foot. Some throwers use a toe turn, but lose the effect of continually building up momentum as the left foot leaves the ground for an instant during the turns. Three heel-toe turns will insure contact with the ground, as long as you do

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THROWER: G. HELION. BEST OFFICIAL RESULT, 192' 11"



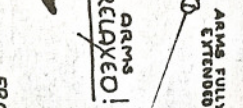
BUILD UP INITIAL HAMMER MOMENTUM WITH WIDE SWEEP — KEEP FORGING HAMMER AS FAR AWAY FROM YOU AS POSSIBLE — DO NOT LET YOUR HANDS COME CLOSE TO YOUR BODY —



BEND TRUNK FORWARD SLIGHTLY IN EFFORT TO PULL HAMMER AWAY FROM YOU



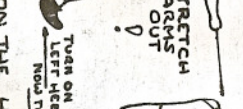
Start to spin



ARMS FULLY EXTENDED



ARMS RELAXED!



STRETCH ARMS OUT



RIGHT FOOT CLOSE TO LEFT HEEL



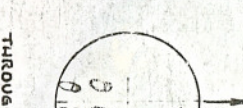
RIGHT TOE AHEAD OF RIGHT HEEL



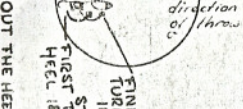
RIGHT TOE AHEAD OF RIGHT HEEL



FINISH AT TOE



STRAIGHT HEEL



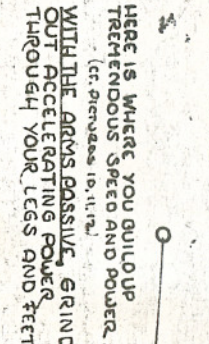
STRAIGHT HEEL

FROM THIS POINT ON, THE ARMS EXERT NO FORCE UNTIL THE FINAL PULL

FROM NOW ON THE HAMMER HANGS. THE SENSATION IS AS IF THE HAMMER WAS PULLING DIRECTLY AWAY FROM YOU.

NOTE EYES AND HEAD LAG BEHIND HAMMER, BUT ONLY SLIGHTLY

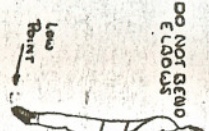
THROUGHOUT THE HEEL-TOE TURNS, THE LEFT FOOT NEVER LEAVES THE GROUND.



DO NOT BEND ELBOWS



DO NOT BEND ELBOWS



DO NOT BEND ELBOWS



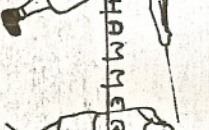
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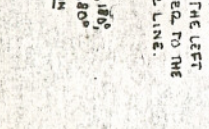
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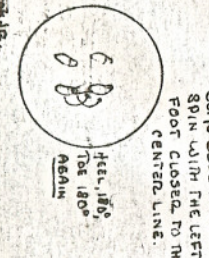


DO NOT BEND ELBOWS

HERE IS WHERE YOU BUILD UP TREMENDOUS SPEED AND POWER. WITH THE ARMS PASSIVE, GRIND OUT ACCELERATING POWER THROUGH YOUR LEGS AND FEET.

THE FASTER YOU APPLY A SPINNING FORCE THROUGH YOUR FEET, THE FASTER THE HAMMER SPEED WILL BE. THE HAMMER WIRE MUST SEEM TO CONTINUALLY BECOME TIGHTER AND TIGHTER, PULLING DIRECTLY AWAY FROM YOUR CHEST.

TRY TO HEAD RIGHT FOOT ON GROUND AS LONG AS POSSIBLE AT START OF TURN. TRY TO GET RIGHT FOOT DOWN AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.



Some good throwers spin with the left foot closer to the center line.

HEEL, 180° TOE, 180° AHEAD

## Ranking of U.S. Milers

1. **Don Gehrman**, Wisconsin  
Undeafated.  
No. 1 indoors (4:09.3,  
4:09.5, 4:10.4, 4:12.7)  
4:11.8 1st, vs Mich & NW  
4:13.9 1st, Big 9  
4:10.2 1st, CCC  
4:12.4 1st, NCAA  
4:11.1 1st, vs PCC
2. **John Twomey**, Illinois AC  
No. 8 indoors (4:11.5)  
4:09.0 3d, Boardwalk (wind)  
4:10.5 3d, Compton Inv.  
4:09.8 3d, SP AAU  
3:51.3 1st, AAU  
3:55.2 1st, Helsinki(Taip-  
ale and Johansson)  
3:50.2 2d, Turku (Johan.)
3. **Len Truex**, Ohio State  
No. 5 indoors (4:10.7, 4:10.6)  
4:13.0 2d, vs Michigan St.  
4:12.8 1st, Coliseum R.  
4:14.0 2d, Big 9 (Gehrman)  
4:11.5 2d, vs PCC (Gehr.)
4. **Jim Newcomb**, USC  
4:07.7 1st, SP AAU  
4:11.7 3d, vs Big 9  
3:52.2 2d, AAU  
3:53.6 1st, Oslo  
Lost 2 to Nankeville.
5. **Bob McMillen**, LAAC  
4:15.3 1st, Long Beach R.  
4:09.4 2d, Compton (Strand)

- 4:07.8, 2d, SP AAU  
dropped out, AAU
6. **Fred Wilt**, NYAC  
No. 3 indoors (4:09.3, 4:11.8  
4:12.3; one 2d & one 4th.)  
4:14.6 1st, Penn R.  
4:05.5 1st, Boardwalk (wind)  
4:11.7 1st, Reading, Pa.  
4:16.2 2d, NYAC Games  
4:15.0 2d, Helsinki(Taipale)
7. **Warren Druetzler**, Mich. St.  
4:12.6 3d, IC4A  
3:51.4 1st, Stockholm(Aberg  
3d, Eskilstuna(Aberg, Ander.  
3:52.4 3d, Stockholm(Aberg,  
Slykhuus(3:52.4)—Persson)
8. **Bill Mack**, Mich. State  
No. 2 indoors(4:09.6, 4:11)  
4:12.1 1st, vs OS (Truex)  
4:13.9 1st, vs Yale (Wade)  
4:12.4 2d, IC4A (Wade-Drae)  
4:15.4 2d, CCC (Gehrman)  
4:15.5 3d, NCAA
9. **Bob Karnes**, Kansas  
4:10.9 2d, vs Mo. (McGuire)  
4:12.6 1st, Big 7 (McGuire)  
4:15.3 1st, vs SW (McGuire)  
4:15.7 4th, NCAA  
3:53.8 4th, AAU
10. **Horace Ashenfelter**, Penn AC  
No. 7 indoors(4:12.2- 2d, AAU  
4:07.5 2d, Boardwalk(wind)  
4th, Compton Inv.  
2d, Glasgow(Landqu.)

not "haul" the hammer, but let it hang.

It will also be noticed that as Helion goes into his turns, his head is in the same direction as the hammer. All throughout the turns, the head acts as a rudder and must stay with, or slightly lag, the hammer. Under no conditions can the head be turned to the left of the hammer, save at the finish.

Picture 4 is important. Here is where you start spinning with the hammer. Many throwers start with the hammer as in position 3. This error is "hauling". If you start with the hammer in position 3, YOU must do all the work of pulling the hammer. In position 4 the hammer is directly in front of you and exerts a pull away. So, if you will wait for the hammer to come into position 3, you will have nothing to turn against. This is the key to hanging. Once the hammer is pulling directly away and is hanging, you are in a position to accelerate almost at will. This is the only position that you can most effectively move the hammer. As soon as the hammer lags, your acceleration is limited to bull strength, and all of the smooth rhythm of spinning will be lost. We cannot emphasize enough the importance of picture 6. Can't you almost feel the hammer pulling directly away from you?

Note pictures 6-9. The right foot is off the ground while up in the air it cannot work. Hence, get it down again as soon as possible. Picture 9 shows it coming in place well before the upper body. This is important, as from position 9 to 12 you are picking up speed through your feet, legs, and body. This power and acceleration is transmitted through the passive arms to the hammer. This is one of the hardest principles to grasp. It can be best learned by, as soon as you come into position 9, WAITING for the hammer to fall to position 12. By "wait", we do not mean an absolute one; only a relative one. You merely guide the hammer across without applying pressure. Your body, relative to the increasing speed of the hammer, is slow and sort of waits for the hammer to come through to a point where it is directly in front of you as in 11. We always found it valuable for the thrower to say, "Wait", as he came into position 10, and consciously follow the hammer across with his eyes while maintaining extreme relaxation with his arms. This he would do for all turns. Remember, the hammer has a certain quantity of momentum as it is in position 8 or 9. It also has a certain amount of potential energy which will be realized as the hammer falls from a higher point to the low point. This alone will be enough to accelerate the hammer. Hence again the importance of the arms being passive. Taut arms will absorb this potential energy and dissipate it into the ground. By letting the hammer follow its own path, you will not impede its increasing speed.

As the thrower becomes more proficient, he can gradually apply more pressure and develop more speed by grinding out the power with his legs. This additive effect to the tremendous momentum will give you ample acceleration. You must guard against going too fast, so fast that you cannot increase your speed in the next turn.

## Early American Sprinters

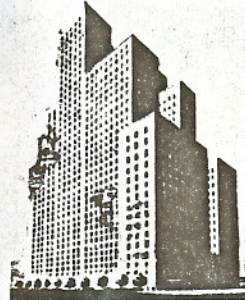
## II. --Bernard Wefers

By Kenneth Greenberg  
Early in the Gay Nineties outstanding sprinters from the Middle West began to crack the eastern monopoly. Way back in 1885 Bonine of Michigan had won the 100 in the IC4A. The National AAU century of 1892 was won by Harry Jewett of Notre Dame, representing the Detroit A.C., and C.W. Stage of the Chicago A.A. grabbed the hundred the following year. In 1895 Jehn V. Crum of Iowa invaded the East and smashed all comers in the IC4A championships. Crum's times were 10 flat and 22 flat, though he had bettered even times on several occasions.

It was in the Nationals of 1895 that the sprinting crown reverted to the East with a vengeance. The new messiah was a powerful Georgetown U. frosh by the name of Bernard Wefers. His times were 10 flat and 21 4/5. But the new speedball was just warming-up, for on September 21, 1895 a great international meet took place between the N.Y.A.C. and the London A.C., and Wefers was the big noise. This great meet, held at the old Manhattan Field, now used as the parking lot for Polo Grounds, was a smashing victory for Wefers over the highly touted Charley Bradley and Billy Downer of England in both dashes. His century time of 9 4/5 tied the accepted world standard and his 220 mark of 21 3/5 was the fastest ever run at that time.

The following season he pulverized both IC4A dash records with another 9 4/5 in the 100 and a new world best of 21 1/5 in the furlong, which was destined to stand until Charles Paddock appeared on the sprinting scene. Wefers won the Nationals that year in the driving rain, and in '97 he won for the third consecutive year. His times, 9 4/5 and 21 2/5.

This devastating sprinter indicated that he might have become the outstanding quarter-miler of his day when he ran 300 yards in 30.6 seconds to set a world record at Travers Island on September 26, 1896. This power-runner, a 175-pound six-footer, was undoubtedly the speediest sprinter of the Nineties. He was an athlete who compared in build and running style with two outstanding dashmen of recent years, Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford and Lee Orr, the Canadian who ran for Washington State. He was not particularly fast at the start, but his finish was irresistible in the days of the horse-drawn street car.



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# POTTSHOTS

By D. H. Potts

## NATIONAL RECORDS

The Editor has suggested that there ought to be a "National Record List". Said list is to include the best marks ever made by American citizens, whether made in the US or abroad. Carrying his idea one step further, here is a tentative list of "National Records":

100y	9.3	Melvin Patton	Fresno, Cal.	May 15, 1948
100m	10.2	Jesse Owens	Chicago	June 20, 1936
		Harold Davis	Compton, Cal.	June 6, 1941
		Norwood Ewell	Evanston, Ill.	July 9, 1948
200m	20.3	Jesse Owens	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
(turn)	20.6	Ralph Metcalfe	Budapest	Aug. 12, 1933
220y	20.3	Jesse Owens	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
(turn)	21.1	Payton Jordan	Kingston, Jamaica	July 26, 1941
		*Charles Peters	Madison, Wis.	June 20, 1950
300y	30.2	Charles Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	Apr. 23, 1921
		Cliff Bourland	Los Angeles	Apr. 17, 1943
300m	33.2	Charles Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	Apr. 23, 1921
400m	46.0	Grover Klemmer	Philadelphia	June 29, 1941
440y	46.4	Ben Eastman	Palo Alto, Cal.	Mar. 26, 1932
		Grover Klemmer	Berkeley, Cal.	May 31, 1941
500m	1:01.5	*Ray Malott	Göteborg, Swd.	July 29, 1938
600y	1:09.2	Ben Eastman	San Francisco	Apr. 1, 1933
600m	1:18.4	*Ben Eastman	Stockholm	July 26, 1934
800m	1:48.6	John Woodruff	Compton, Cal.	June 7, 1940
880y	1:49.2	*Mal Whitfield	Berea, Ohio	Aug. 19, 1950
1000y	2:09.5	Charles Fenske	Milwaukee	June 2, 1939
1000m	2:25.9	*Glem Cunningham	Stockholm	July 19, 1933
1320y	2:58.7	Paul Moore	Palo Alto, Cal.	Apr. 17, 1940
1500m	3:47.9	Walter Mehl	Fresno, Cal.	June 29, 1940
1 mile	4:06.0	William Hulse	Berea, Ohio	July 31, 1943
2000m	5:16.7	Archib San Romani	Helsinki	Aug. 26, 1937
3000m	8:12.2	*Fred Wilt	Turku, Finland	July 20, 1950
2 miles	8:58.5	Donald Lash	Princeton, N.J.	June 13, 1936
3 miles	13:58.5	*Fred Wilt	Dublin	June 9, 1949
5000m	14:26.8	*Fred Wilt	Helsinki	June 29, 1950
10,000m	30:38.4	*Curtis Stone	Oslo	July 29, 1949
3000m.St.	9:08.2	Harold Manning	New York	July 12, 1936
120y.hdls.	15.5	*Richard Attlesey	Fresno, Cal.	May 13, 1950
		*Richard Attlesey	Helsinki	July 10, 1950
110m.hdls.	15.5	*Richard Attlesey	Helsinki	July 10, 1950
200m.hdls.	22.5	Fred Wolcott	Princeton, N.J.	June 8, 1940
		Harrison Dillard	Salt Lake City	June 21, 1947
220y.hdls.	22.3	Harrison Dillard	Salt Lake City	June 21, 1947
400m.hdls.	50.6	Glem Hardin	Stockholm	July 26, 1934
440y.hdls.	52.2	Roy Cochran	Des Moines	Apr. 25, 1942
		Richard Ault	Oslo	Aug. 31, 1949
HJ	6'11"	Léo Steers	Los Angeles	June 17, 1941
PV	15'7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	Cornelius Warmerdam	Moderato, Cal.	May 23, 1942
BJ	26'8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	Jesse Owens	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
HBJ	50'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	Billy Brown	Philadelphia	June 29, 1941
SP	58'10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	*James Fuchs	Eskilstuna, Swd.	Aug. 22, 1950
DT	186'10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	Fortune Gordien	Hämeenlinna, Finl.	Aug. 14, 1949
HT	189'6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	Patrick Ryan	Celtic Park, N.Y.	Aug. 17, 1913
JT	248'10"	Steve Seymour	Lincoln, Neb.	July 5, 1947

The \* designates marks which are listed subject to AAU approval; #, marks yet to be approved by the IAAF. Those designated @ broke neither AAU nor IAAF records so are merely "best-on-record" marks. All other marks, except Jordan's (220y around turn), have been approved by the AAU or IAAF. Jordan's mark was approved by the Jamaican AAA.

## TRACK & FIELD NEWS

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## AUSTRALIAN NEWS

from J.H. Galli  
Melbourne, Nov 25--  
Mile- 1, Perry (4:19.4); 2, Macmillan (4:19.6); 3, Macdonald (4:22.0).  
HH- 1, Gardner (14.4); 2, Weinberg (15.0).  
Olympic high jump champion John Winter has retired from competition at the age of 25.  
Melbourne, Dec 2--  
Miles won by Perry (4:18.8) and by Macmillan (4:19.2).  
Melbourne, Dec 9--  
220- Morris (22.0t)  
HH- Gardner (14.4)  
HH- Weinberg (14.7)

Brian Oliver, the world's No. 3 hop-step-jumper, is out of action this season with a knee injury.  
Melbourne, Dec 16--  
3-mile- 1, Perry (14:27.8) (distance actually 53 feet over); 2, Macdonald (14:29.8)

# TRACK TALK

by Cordner Nelson

**ATHLETE OF THE YEAR.** Bob Mathias, Imre Nemeth, Dick Attlesey, Emil Zatopek, and Jim Fuchs were the contenders. Mathias and Nemeth lost out because they broke the world's record only once and were single event men. Among the other three, Fuchs broke the shot put record four times, Attlesey broke the high hurdle mark three times and tied it once, while Zatopek broke the 10,000 meter record only twice. But Zatopek improved the old record more than the other two. And while Fuchs and Attlesey ranked fourth in their secondary events (discus and low hurdles), Zatopek ranked first in the 5,000 meters and second in the 3,000 meters. But those races are similar to the 10,000 meters. All three were undefeated and rank as the best of all time in their favorite events. I call it a three-way tie for "Athlete of the Year."

**MOST UNDERRATED ATHLETE** - Otis Chandler of Stanford. Chandler is probably one of the three greatest shot putters of all time. In 1950 he made one toss within ten inches of the official world's record, and lost to Fuchs by less than six inches in the NCAA. It is his misfortune to be a contemporary of Jim Fuchs.

**BEST MEETS IN THE U.S.A.?** Based purely upon winning performances, which is admittedly not fair, I scored a "meet" between the top track meets of the United States in 1950. The AAU meet was an easy winner with 64 points to 43 for the Southern Pacific AAU, 38 for the Coliseum Relays, and 37 for the Compton Invitational. The NCAA, hampered by wind, scored only 34 3/4 points, edging out the Big 9 vs PCG dual. This means little, except that you are a lucky track fan if you live near Los Angeles.

**PROGNOSTICATORS.** The attempt to predict cross country winners was a flop. Even if we scratch out those who did not run, no one picked Browning Ross anywhere near the top of the AAU run, and Herb Semper was picked no higher than third in the NCAA. Using a scoring system based on a prognosticator's first five choices (after scratches), readers L. Burdelle and Gil Phillips scored low with 53 points in the NCAA run. (I scored 55.) The AAU meet had too few runners to score. Perhaps we can do better predicting winners in the AAU indoor meet next February. (List alternates in case your first choices fails to enter.) Who's going to be our champion prognosticator?

**PERFECT RECORD.** In his first season as cross country coach at Arkansas, Johnny Morris's, former 14.3 hurdler, brought Arkansas its first team championship and first individual winner.

**IS HE KIDDING?** Reader Hugh Gardner suggests an 87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> yard dash for sprinters who habitually fade at 90 yards.

**METROPOLITAN AAU 20,000m RUN**  
New York, Dec 3--  
1, Edo Romagnoli 1:13:57.8  
2, Lou White (75 yds)  
3, Tony Santangelo

**ROSS WINS HANDICAP RACE**  
Philadelphia, Dec 3--  
Browning Ross overcame handicaps of almost six minutes and a bad spill to win the Penn AC race in 26:21, 16 seconds faster than in 1949.

**MIDDLE ATLANTIC AAU TO ROSS**  
Philadelphia, Dec 17--  
Browning Ross, 26-year-old national cross country champ, won his tenth consecutive race with a record breaking triumph in the MA AAU run. The Olympic veteran covered the 10,000m course in 30:33.0, leaving John Joe Barry far behind. Luther Burdelle was a close third.

**SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE RACE**  
College Station, Texas, Nov 27-- James Brown, 9:24 2-miler, led Arkansas to its first Southwest Conference cross country championship with 21 points to 36 for the host Texas Aggies.

Brown led all the way, clocking 4:40 for the mile and 9:26 for two miles. His 12:01 for 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles was 9 seconds better than teammate Jim West. John Garmany of A&M almost caught West in 12:12, and defending champ Julian Herring was 4th in 12:24.

**NEW DISTANCE STAR**  
Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 18-- Al Fisher, a sophomore from Washington State, defeated a strong field of runners to win the third annual Pacific North West Cross Country Championship. Running in two inches of slushy snow, Fisher cut 45 seconds off the course record, returning 20:46.1 for 4 miles.

Bob Piercy, University of British Columbia ace and defending champion, finished 20 seconds behind Fisher and 30 seconds ahead of Charles Weinman of Idaho. George Stimac of Washington State, near place-winner in the NCAA mile, was 8th, and British Empire mile champion Bill Parnell finished 10th.

**PIERCY WINS DOMINION TITLE**  
Vancouver, Nov 11-- Bob Piercy (U of BC) won the 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile Dominion cross country race in 34:25.2.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA CROSS COUNTRY**  
Vancouver, Nov 25-- Bob Piercy won the title easily in 23:42.4.

**METROPOLITAN AAU 15,000m RUN**  
Staten Island, NY, Nov 26--  
1, Bill Welch 50:48.6  
2, Lou White 50:56  
3, Tony Santangelo 51:00

**ANOTHER COURSE RECORD FOR ROSS**  
Camden, NJ, Dec 9--  
Browning Ross won the 28th annual street run in new record time of 22:08 for 4.7 miles.

## Wizards of the Middle Distances

By R.L. Quercetani

In the spring of 1932 a twenty-year-old Californian, hardly known outside "Coast circles" until a year before, started track fans the world over by re-writing the record books for both the "quarter" and the halfmile with a series of astounding performances. This 6'1", 155 lbs. prodigy - Ben Eastman of Stanford - began in 1929, doing 51 secs. for the "quarter". Like his would-be rival from the East, Bill Carr, Ben wanted to be a broad jumper. But he changed his mind in 1930, the year in which he joined Stanford and came under the tutelage of Dink Templeton. This last - "the world's greatest coach" according to Ben - was to play a prominent rôle in Eastman's track career. Templeton's protégé came to the fore like a comet, doing 48.2 in his first year at Stanford - the second fastest U.S. time for 1930. In 1931 Eastman first ran a 1:53.0 halfmile at San Francisco, then posted an impressive 47.4 for the "quarter" at Los Angeles - a world record which was equaled only three weeks later by Trojan Vic Williams. Eastman's debut in the Olympic year was a sensational one - on his home track at Palo Alto Ben ran the "quarter" in 46.4, after negotiating the first half in 21.3! This was exactly one second under the previous record! Two weeks later, namely on April 9, again at Palo Alto, Ben reeled off an outstanding 1:51.3 for the halfmile. On June 4 in the Pacific AAU Championships at San Francisco, he won the halfmile event, improving to 1:50.9. His 800m time was 1:50.0. Both, new world figures.

Eastman was essentially a "solo" runner in the halfmile department. Fairly fast in the early stages (in his Palo Alto race of April 9 he covered the first 220y in 24.0 and the 440y in 53.3), he usually produced his greatest effort between the 440y and the 660y mark (at Palo Alto he covered this section in 25.0). It is to be noted that also in 440y races Ben usually produced his greatest effort in the third quarter. His finishing speed in the 880y was usually unimpressive (last 220y in 35.0 at Palo Alto); this probably explains why Eastman elected to concentrate on the 440y in preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics, thus forgetting about the halfmile. His subsequent losses to Carr in the IC4A and AAU meets did not alter Templeton's steadfast belief in Ben's superior possibilities as a quarter-miler. Certainly, a 46.4 "quarter" no doubt looked (and still looks) greater than a 1:50.9 halfmile, so it is hard to decide what chances Eastman would have had in the 800m final at Los Angeles, if he had elected to try that event. Yet, it is a fact that the U.S. faced foreign opposition in that race without the services of the nation's best halfmiler.

In the U.S. final tryouts, held at Palo Alto in connection with the AAU meet, Edwin Genung won the 800m in 1:52.6 from Charles Hornbostel (1:52.7) and Edwin Turner. Two rising stars - M.P. Hallowell and Glenn Cunningham - who had done 1:52.6 and 1:53.5 respectively earlier in the season, passed up the 800m final to concentrate on the 1,500m.

At Los Angeles Great Britain was represented by Tom Hampson and John Powell. Hampson had won the BAAA halfmile title for three times in a row. This bespectacled Achilles Club ace first emerged in 1929, finishing 4th in the Oxford vs. Cambridge meet. His time in the British Empire Games halfmile in 1930 (1:52.4) still remained his best ever, prior to the Los Angeles Olympics.

Canada presented a terrific duo - Alex Wilson, who annexed the 1932 NCAA quarter-mile title in 48.3, running for Notre Dame, and veteran Phil Edwards. Germany's hope was, once again, Otto Peltzer, who gave new luster to his dusty laurels by winning the German 800m title in 1:54.4 shortly before embarking on the U.S.-bound "Europa". France had Séra Martin, no longer a world beater, and Jean Keller, known as a "maitre tacticien" to French track followers. Keller's best time was only 1:53.4 (French Championships of 1932), but he was really dangerous in "tactical" races.

At Los Angeles, the three 800m heats were run on July 31, Sunday. In the first heat Genung won in 1:54.8 from Edwards and Powell. Hornbostel ran an impressive 1:52.4 in the second heat, winning from Wilson and Peltzer. This last came from behind to take third after a sloppy beginning, thus qualifying for the final. In the third heat Hampson easily vanquished Séra Martin and Turner, clocking 1:53.0. All the three U.S. entrants thus managed to reach the final. A future "great", John Lovelock of New Zealand, was an "also ran" on that occasion.

The final was held on Tuesday, August 2. The 50,000 spectators were offered a truly great race, which will live forever in the "historical races" department. Phil Edwards was off first. His initial speed caused Martin and Peltzer to drop back immediately. The Canadian negotiated the first half in 52.5. Genung was trailing. Down the backstretch and around the last curve Wilson began to pour on the pressure: he dashed past Genung and later reached Ed-

## On Your Marks

Sprinter Lloyd LaBeach has turned professional and scheduled his run-for-money debut in Sydney, Australia, on January 13. LaBeach was to fly to Australia and run in the Geelong Footballers Athletic Club's carnival.

\*\*\*

Boosting University of Michigan track hopes is big (6-6, 230 pounds) Roland Nilsson who competed for Sweden in the 1948 Olympics. Showing up at Michigan last spring, Nilsson heaved the discus 166 feet and put the shot over 50' in practice. He is studying to be a coach and will be eligible in the spring.

\*\*\*

Another foreign star enrolling at a U.S. college is Leslie Laing who placed sixth in the Olympics for Jamaica. He will compete for Flint Hanner at Fresno State College in Calif.

\*\*\*

California's Occidental College received a welcome addition to its up-and-coming track squad when Dick Albans, NCAA low hurdle champ and AAU decathlon runner-up, transferred from North Carolina. Albans said he did so because track receives more emphasis at Occidental, where Payton Jordan is coach.

\*\*\*

Still at USC, Dick Attlessey was denied another year of collegiate eligibility by Pacific Coast Conference fathers who



Jim Fuchs, just after he threw 58'4 3/8" at Stockholm on August 17. Kurt Eklof of Stockholm, shot out judge, took the picture.

ruled unfavorably on his retention based on an injury he suffered early in 1948.

\*\*\*

Death came in November to Jake Weber, six time trainer of American Olympic track and field teams, trainer for Fordham University from 1909 to 1942, for NYU for the next four years, and for the NYAC.

\*\*\*

Tom Bane, the lefthanded Tufts strong man, had a practice toss of 62 feet with the 35 pound weight shortly before his official 60-4 7/8 against Harvard.

wards. Everybody was looking forward to a sensational double for Canada. But then came Hampson, with typical British determination. This was to be the thrill of a lifetime to any Briton who happened to be watching the race. Coming from behind the English school-teacher "got up" to Edwards, passed him and began to chase Wilson. What followed probably amounts to the greatest finishing struggle ever in an Olympic 800m race (next to that of the Stockholm final of 1912, oldtimers will no doubt hasten to add). Wilson staved off all of Hampson's furious attacks but the very last one. It was just a few yards from home that the Englishman ultimately forged ahead to break the tape an exhausted but glorious first. For obvious reasons, world records are not easily broken in Olympic contests, especially in middle distance events. But Edwards' swift pace in the early stages had given Hampson a unique chance. And the Briton grabbed it. His time at Los Angeles was a great 1:49.8 (1:49.7 on the electric timer). Wilson did 1:50.0 for second, while his countryman Edwards was third in 1:51.5. Then came the three Americans -- Genung 4th in 1:51.7, Turner 5th in 1:52.5 and Hornbostel 6th in 1:52.7. Powell, Martin and Peltzer closed up the rear in that order. The best tactician thus won the race (Keller, probably Europe's second best bet in that department, had been eliminated in the qualifying rounds). Hampson fully lived up to British halfmile traditions. Certainly, his margin of superiority was by no means so overwhelming as that of Lowe in Amsterdam. Hampson was some 20 yds. behind Edwards at the half way mark (he was timed in 55 secs.). His second half thus turned out to be the fastest ever up to that time - 54.8! Wilson, potentially a better runner (he did 47.4 three days later in finishing third to Carr and Eastman in the 400m final) obviously surrendered to the incomparable finishing drive of a greater competitor. Edwards was again to be praised for the gallant manner in which he reached the tape third after pouring on all he had in the initial stages. The Americans reproduced - and partly improved - their previous form.

There was no major 800m or 880y race after the Olympics; Wilson again beat Peltzer at Cleveland and Hampson won from Powell at Quebec.

It is to be noted that besides Eastman, even Luigi Becali of Italy and Glenn Cunningham of the U.S. missed the Los Angeles final. The last two, who had competed only in the 1,500m in the Olympics, actually did little or no running at the shorter distance during the 1932 season. They were to remedy that deficiency in 1933.

## Maxwell Stiles Interviews Mel Patton

by Maxwell Stiles

One day in early June, when I was interviewing Mel Patton before a packed luncheon group at the Elks Club in Long Beach, it occurred to me that it might be of interest to know which of the many men he ran against Patton had considered the hardest to beat.

And so the question: "Who was the greatest sprinter you ever ran against? Was it Barney Ewell?" I thought I knew that answer in advance. But Patton surprised me.

"No," he replied, "I think the best man I ever ran against was Lloyd LaBeach."

Patton then explained that LaBeach, gaining all the way down the track after a slow start, almost beat him in the race in which Mel got credit for a new world record of 9.3 seconds for 100 yards. This was the afternoon race at Fresno, a few hours before the Panama flash won the West Coast Relays 100 meters in 10.2 seconds.

There were other races, too, in which Patton found LaBeach a strong competitor. Patton feels that he was not at his best in the 1948 Olympic team trials or in London when Ewell proved to be so worthy a foe, but that when he was at his very peak he had all that he could do to handle LaBeach.

Patton revealed for the first time how he had outfought Barney to win the 200 meters at London, which was run around one turn. Having run so poorly in the 100 meters, finishing fifth, Mel figured that Barney would consider him off form and would be more worried about McKenley and LaBeach than he would about Patton. But, if Patton could take Ewell by surprise, he might catch a pigeon — or a sitting duck.

"I figured that I knew Barney's race pretty well," Patton said. "I studied the pictures of his races around turns and discovered that where other runners didn't make their real bid until they came off the turn into the stretch Ewell always made his five yards before he hit the straightaway. That is where Barney had been stealing all his races. And so I just started my 'kick' five yards before Barney did and that left him sitting there like a duck. He never could make it up afterward."

Asked to give his idea of the maximum potential for the 100 and 220, the world-record holder said he doesn't know about the 100 but he thinks "something can really be done in the 220 — maybe around 19.6s."

I asked Mel for his composite sprinter, made up of elements as named below. Considering only men he has run against, Patton listed them as follows:

Power and confidence — Ewell. Courage — Paul Bienz. Nervousness — Patton. Durability — Ewell. Start — Ed Conwell, except when LaBeach gets a rolling start. Pick-up — LaBeach. Stride — LaBeach. Finish — No outstanding exponent since Hal Davis, against whom Patton did not run.

Asked if he thought he might ever run professionally for money, as Barney Ewell has done in Australia, Patton said that he is not giving up his job as track coach at Long Beach City College for anything less than to make some real money. And he emphasized "real".

## With the Whales

by Nolan Fowler

(Nolan Fowler is a frequent place-winner in the AAU weights)

The writer first attended the National AAU outdoor championships in 1937. In that meet not a single place winner in the Junior 56 event used a double turn; in the Senior 56 there was but one double turn place winner — Clark Haskins of the Detroit Police AA. Almost the reverse was true at last summer's championships. Only one "placer" in the Junior 56 used a single turn, while not one of the Seniors used it.

For many years Hank Dreyer of the NYAC was the only "whale" who could use the double turn successfully, but such is no longer the case. Two of the newest converts to the double turn are Tom Montgomery of the San Francisco Olympic Club, who made the change in '48, and Frank Berst of the NYAC, who turned up with the new model this year.

The conversions paid rich dividends for both men. Tom's toss of 36'1" in last summer's meet was the longest bonafide toss he has ever made at the nationals. Even more to Tom's liking, though, was the fact that he defeated Hank Dreyer for the first time. Tom is now living for the day when he can take Frank Berst. The closest he has ever come to this goal was at San Antonio in '46 when Berst edged him 35'3 1/8" to 35'1/4". Tom was fit to be tied that day. With his new double turn, Berst recaptured his national championship last summer with a sparkling 38'10 1/2", the second longest toss in AAU national meet history.

The collegians are the boys who are forcing the whales to take up the double turn with the 56. They use the double and even the triple turn with the indoor 35 and see no reason why they shouldn't use it with the 56. In fact,

## Profiles of Champions

DICK ATLESEY

By George Ambrose

There can be little doubt about it now--Dick Attlesey, SC's brilliant high-hurdle record breaker, has earned recognition as track and field's all-time greatest in his event.

If there are any dissenters to that view, "let's look at the record," as the late Al Smith used to say. The tall Trojan with dramatic ambitions completed the most spectacular season in hurdling history when he waltzed to a slow 14.8 110-meter barrier victory at Håssleholm, Sweden, Aug. 5, his slowest clocking since the Trojan opener against Occidental last March.

Despite the two 14.8s, Attlesey's average time for 40 1950 high-hurdle efforts is a phenomenal 14.062! Over a two-year period, the former Los Angeles city high school champion at Bell high has a tall timber win-streak numbering 43 triumphs. Included are three races at the tag end of a 1949 tour to Scandinavia and the British Isles.

Another unprecedented accomplishment chalked up to Dick's credit is 14 clockings of under 14 flat at either the 120-yard or 110-meter high hurdle distance. Probably the second best record is held by UCLA's former national champ, Craig Dixon, who is credited with 10 races faster than 14 flat.

The clincher to Attlesey's claim to greatness is the fact that he eclipsed the high-hurdle record three times during the 1950 track season. No other high hurdler can boast a similar achievement. No one believed Dick's first record performance, when he blazed to a 13.5 120-yard heat time last May 13th at Fresno's West Coast relays. But they were convinced on a stifling hot afternoon in June at College Park, Md., as the lanky stepper roared to the AAU championship with a 13.6 performance over 110 meters.

Startled Finnish spectators in Eläintarha stadium, Helsinki, on July 10 watched Attlesey hit the last hurdle, stagger and nearly fall, and yet hit the tape in 13.5 for the 110-meter distance. But for this mishap he might have recorded a time of 13.4 or better, unbelievable as it may seem.

Here is a listing of Dick's eight leading 1950 high-hurdle marks, with meet and date:

13.5	West Coast relays heat	May 13
13.7	Compton Invitational	June 2
13.8	PCC-Big Ten	" 20
13.6	National AAU	" 24
13.8	Heinola, Finland	July 7
13.7	Kouvola	" 8
13.5	Helsinki	" 10
13.7	Nordmaling, Sweden	" 27

BANNISTER (continued from page 1)

Brazg; 3, Bailey.  
220H-1. Weinberg, Aus (24.3);  
2, Gedze, Aust (24.4); 3, Hal-  
derman (24.7); 4, Gehrdes.  
1 mile-1. Bannister (4:09.9); 2,  
Macmillan (4:12.7); Marshall,  
(4:13.5).

Javv-1. Tunakuna, Fiji (184-8)  
BJ-1. Dawson, NZ (23-3); 2,  
Voight (23.3)  
SP-1. Tuicakau (49-0 5/8)  
440-1. Wint (48.5); 2, Whit-  
field (49.3); 3, Voight (49.7)  
Marathon-1. Bromley, NZ (2:40:  
0.4)

Third day results:  
5000m-1. Slikkhuys (15:04.9);  
2, Hoskins (ins); 3, Twomey.

100m-1. deGruchy (11.0);  
Brazg; 3, Morris, Aust.  
Ham-1. Fuller, NZ (151.34)  
120HH-1. Weinberg (14.4); 2,  
Halderman; 3, Gehrdes.  
220-1. Brazg (22.3); deGruchy  
3, Bailey.  
800m-1. Macmillan (1:56.1)  
2, Marshall; 3, Wilson; 4,  
Bengtsson; 5, Bannister.  
HSJ-1. Jeffries, NZ (47-3)  
880 medley-1. USA (1:31.4);  
2, Europe; 3, Australia.

Graham Jeffries high jump-  
ed 5-6 at a club meeting at  
Paeroa, New Zealand, Dec. 6.

they have used the double and triple turns so much that they hardly know how to use the single. The 56 was once deemed the province of the whales — men who were 6'3" or taller and who weighed from 240 on up. But no longer. Any lad standing 6', weighing 185-195, and possessing a good double turn can be right up there with the best of them.

Sammy Felton proved this in '48 at the nationals in Milwaukee. Freshly out of Harvard, standing 6' and weighing 190, he took 2d behind Dreyer in beating Berst and Montgomery. Last summer, Tom Bane, a much larger lad than Felton, but only a junior at Tufts, took 2d to Berst with an excellent 37'6 1/2", a mark which would have won a majority of the past national contests. Bane's toss, incidentally, was the best any collegian has ever registered in the nationals. Felton described Bane's form as "the best" among those competing in the 56. It would be well to keep an eye on Bane. He has size, speed, and form, and with the addition of some experience he could easily approach world record distances in both the 35 and 56.

(Note: Fowler's prediction about Bane was made before Bane's great 60'4 7/8" toss last month. — Ed.)

**RISING STANDARDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
(By J.M. Zdychynec)

Track and field has been playing a minor rôle for years in Czechoslovakia. The country was noted for her excellent soccer players, and the outside world took little or no notice of what was going on in Czech track circles. Even Frantisek Douda's world shotput record of 53'1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> back in 1932 and his third place in the Olympic final at Los Angeles were not enough to promote interest for track and field in CSR. After World War II a marked progress was made and several Czech athletes attained European class in their special events. In the European Championships of 1946 at Oslo, Norway, CSR men placed third in four events - namely with Jiri David in the 200m, with Mirko Rihosek in the BJ, with Jan Bém in the PV and with their national team in the 4x100m Relay. In the same meet one Emil Zátopek first came to world attention by finishing fifth in a great 5,000m race. His time was 14:25.8 and to everybody's surprise he beat men like Gaston Reiff and Raphaël Pujazon. Since then, Zátopek (who was recently voted the world's No.1 athlete for 1950 by the London magazine "World Sports") has amazed the track world with an unprecedented set of incredible performances, especially in his "parade" event - the 10,000 mtrs. At home Zátopek has inspired his countrymen to greater efforts, and after many victories in international meets by the Czech national team, at least another CSR man has now attained world fame - namely Jindrich Roudný, the surprise winner of the 3,000m Steeplechase in the 1950 European Championships at Brussels, Belgium. Jiri Dadák, the hammer thrower, placed third in his event at Brussels and beat the Russian champion, Kanaki, toward the end of the season in Europe. His new Czech record of 183'4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> removed from Czech record lists Jaroslav Knotek's fourteen-year-old mark of 182'10<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. Also Jaroslav Fikejz won a bronze medal at Brussels, namely in the BJ. On his best days, Václav Cevona is one of the world's top ranking milers. He has been clocked in the 3:49-3:51 range on several occasions. Alojz Kormúth promises to be the first Czech discus thrower to hit 50 mtrs. (164' <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) with the Grecian platter. Milošlav Moravec, a 7,000 pts. decathlon man, and Milan Tosnar, a 14.6 l10mh man, failed to live up to expectations in big meets, but they are still bound to be heard from. Václav Aim and Ales Podebrad should also do well in their respective events, the 800m and the 400m.

Apart from the European Championships, CSR athletes were most impressive also in the dual meet with Finland, in which the Finns won by the closest of margins - 1 point! In the Rumanian International Championships at Bucharest last September, CSR was top scorer, defeating seven other European nations. In the last meet of the season, CSR lost to USSR in Prague, but the Russians met with serious opposition in many events. Had weather conditions been more favorable on that occasion (the meet was held in the last week of October and the track was covered with snow!), CSR athletes would have certainly improved on existing records in several events. Under the circumstances their performances were none-the-less meritorious and Jiri Dadák reached his record distance in the HT just in that meet.

Young talent is now plentiful. Apart from the above-mentioned athletes, who are known throughout Europe after their showing in the past two years, I feel bound to mention Milan Svajgr, a distance runner who promises to be second only to Zátopek in a not-too-distant future. In 1950 Svajgr beat Posti and Mäkelä of Finland and Popov and Kazantsev of USSR, i.e. men who currently rank among the best in the world over distances from 3,000m to 10,000m.

19-year-old Jiri Skobla put the shot almost 50' in his second competitive season - indeed a rare achievement in Europe. What is most encouraging, "reserves" are not lacking, especially in the all-important middle and long distance events and one can confidently look forward to seeing CSR in a class with the best European nations in track and field.

..... Lennart Strand, Sweden's greatest miler since Hägg and Andersson days, has settled down in Stockholm. It is believed that he will compete for a Stockholm club next year. This of course means that his retirement from track activities may be considered as being postponed "sine die".  
..... Zoltán Subert reports that Szebeni's 20.9 for 200m in the Hungarian Championships was made with a strong assisting wind. The Hungarian expert claims however that Szebeni (who did 21.6 twice around one turn) is still to be considered as one of Europe's best furlong sprinters.  
..... When Alojz Kormúth of CSR set a new Czech discus record of 163'7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> at Prague recently, he also had a throw over 50 mtrs. (164' <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), but his joy was so great that he just stepped out of the ring ahead of schedule and his best throw was thus ruled a foul!

**POTTSHOTS**

By D.H.Potts

Several track fans have asked me about lists of the best marks ever made in each event, as distinguished from the usual lists which give the best mark of each athlete. I suspect that others may also be interested in such lists, so I am attempting to compile the twenty best marks in each event. Here is a list for the high jump. Both metric and English measures are given, the unparenthesized mark being the official one.

(2.108)6'11"	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Los Angeles	June 17, 1941
(2.105)6'10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Los Angeles	May 24, 1941
(2.105)6'10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Palo Alto	June 21, 1941
(2.105)6'10 <sup>25</sup> / <sub>32</sub>	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Seattle	Apr. 26, 1941
(2.095)6'10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Eugene, Ore.	May 3, 1941
(2.092)6'10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	William Stewart(So. Cal. AA)	Provo, Utah	Apr. 26, 1941
2.09	(6'10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ) Melvin Walker(Ohio State)	Malmö, Sweden	Aug. 12, 1937
(2.086)6'10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Lester Steers(Olympic Club)	Tuolumne City	June 10, 1940
2.08	(6'9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ) Melvin Walker(Ohio State)	Stockholm	Aug. 6, 1937
(2.080)6'9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Lester Steers(Oregon)	Seattle	Apr. 26, 1941
(2.076)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Cornelius Johnson(Compton)	New York	July 12, 1936
(2.076)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	David Albritton(Ohio State)	New York	July 12, 1936
(2.076)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Melvin Walker(Ohio State)	Indianapolis	Mar. 20, 1937
(2.076)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	William Stewart(So. Cal. AA)	Philadelphia	June 29, 1941
(2.076)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Lester Steers(Olympic Club)	Philadelphia	June 29, 1941
(2.070)6'9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Walter Marty(Fresno State)	Fresno, Cal.	Apr. 7, 1934
(2.067)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	John Wilson(USC)	Los Angeles	Apr. 27, 1940
(2.067)6'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Lester Steers(Olympic Club)	Los Angeles	Apr. 27, 1940
(2.064)6'9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Melvin Walker(Ohio State)	Columbus	June 12, 1937
(2.061)6'9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Walter Marty(Fresno State)	Palo Alto	Apr. 28, 1934

All the above marks were made outdoors except Walker's Indianapolis mark, this exception was made from a dirt take-off. The only board take-off performance which would make the list is the US record of 6'9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> set by Edward Burke of Marquette in New York on Feb. 27, 1937.

As is easily seen, the list is dominated by the man acknowledged by practically all track historians as the greatest high jumper of all time, namely, Les Steers. He made nine of the twenty leaps listed and I wouldn't be surprised if there were a couple of more jumps of his which would make the list and which I don't know about.

Second position goes to Mel Walker with four jumps, but I doubt that many people would rank him ahead of Cornelius Johnson who has only one mark on the list. Johnson was probably the greatest "competitor" of all time in this event. So far as I know, he was never outjumped in any meet for five straight years(1932-1936). That is to say, he cleared the winning height in every meet he competed in, but he didn't always win because of the "fewer misses" rule.

Marty and Stewart each have two marks on the list while Albritton, Johnson, and Wilson have one mark. Thus a total of seven jumpers contribute the twenty best leaps of all time. And if anyone were to pick the ten best high jumpers of the last fifty years it is highly likely that all seven would make the list.

**NEMETH'S STEADY PROGRESS**

(By Zoltán Subert)

Imre Németh, the Olympic hammer champion, had another of his excellent seasons in 1950. In his 20 competitive appearances he achieved an average of 188' <sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub>, as compared with 184'11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in 1949.

Here's Németh's series in 1950:

192'11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Sotchi, USSR	4.25
192'4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Sotchi, USSR	4.29
192'4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Budapest	5.13
196'5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Budapest	5.19
192'2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Pécs	5.21
186'6 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Budapest	6.3
184'3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Csepel	6.10
185' <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Csepel	6.17
188'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Győr	6.24
188'2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Bratislava	7.9
184'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Warsaw	7.15

186'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Moscow	7.30
188'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Budapest	8.27
188' <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Budapest	9.2
192'8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Bucharest	9.9
185'3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Budapest	9.17
184'5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Budapest	9.24
188'9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Budapest	10.1
184'2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Budapest	10.15
178'6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Debrecen	10.29

Németh reached 55 mtrs. (180' 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>) for the first time back in 1943. Since then he has bettered that distance on no less than seventy-two occasions counting winning throws only.

He bettered 59 mtrs. (193'6" 7/8) three times, 58 mtrs. (190'3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) ten times and 57 mtrs. (187' <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>) sixteen times. His first and only loss in many years occurred when Kanaki beat him in the USSR vs Hungary dual meet at Moscow last July 30. Earlier in the season Németh beat Kanaki twice though.

..... The Italian press devoted ample space to the news of Boyd Comstock's death. As chief national coach for Italy in the late "thirties", the Californian was responsible for the tremendous progress made by Italian athletes before World War II. Even today, Italian athletes are regarded as stylistically excellent by most of Europe's leading track experts. Comstock's series on technique in track and field events is considered a classic by European observers.

**ADHEMAR P. DA SILVA TIES WORLD HOP, STEP, JUMP RECORD**

(By R.L.Quercetani)

Adhemar Ferreira da Silva of Brazil equaled a fourteen-year-old world hop, step and jump record on December 3 at São Paulo, doing 52'5"7/8. If this mark is accepted by the International Federation (and reports from Brazil state that everything was O.K.), then the 23-year-old colored man will be the first Brazilian athlete to enter the Golden Book of the world record holders for track and field.

The mark occurred in connection with the 22nd São Paulo Championships, held on December 2 & 3. On the inaugural day da Silva improved on his personal best for the broadjump, doing 7.20 mtrs. (23'7"1/2) twice. On the following day - a Sunday - an enthusiastic crowd was looking forward to the hop, step and jump event with great expectations. Adhemar's rivals from Botafogo (a suburb of Rio) - Geraldo de Oliveira and Helio Coutinho da Silva - being not eligible for the São Paulo meet, the would-be record breaker had no serious opponent. His first try was a good 49'6"7/8. On his second try Adhemar improved to 51'2"1/8, while his third was only 3/8 shorter. Then he broke the Brazilian and South American record with an excellent 52'2"3/4. The crowd went wild after the fifth try - a great 52'6"3/4, but theirs was to be a short-lived joy, for the judges announced: "queimado" (foul).

Yet Adhemar succeeded in concentrating on his sixth and last try and landed exactly 52'5"7/8 from the take-off board, thus equaling Tajima's fourteen-year-old world mark.

It may be of interest to examine da Silva's series in detail. Luckily enough, every single hop, step and jump of that series has been committed to track history.

	Hop	Step	Jump	
I. try	18'8"3/4	14'5"1/4	16'4"7/8	= 49'6"7/8
II. try	17'10"5/8	15'2"5/8	18' "7/8	= 51'2"1/8
III. try	17'8"1/4	15'3"	18'2"1/2	= 51'1"3/4
IV. try	18'2"1/2	15'6"1/4	18'6"	= 52'2"3/4
V. try	18'2"1/2	15'8"5/8	18'7"5/8	= (52'6"3/4)
VI. try	18'1"3/8	15'10"1/2	18'6"	= 52'5"7/8

For comparison's sake, I may mention that N.Tajima of Japan had the following series in the Berlin Olympics, when he set the present world record:

51'8"1/2 - foul - 50'7"7/8 - 52'5"7/8 - 51'4"1/8 (he passed up the sixth try). In his record try he had a hop of 20'4", a step of 13'11"1/2 and a jump of 19' "3/8. In a closer comparison of the two record marks, it appears that Tajima's hop was roughly 2' better than da Silva's; but then, this is not surprising, for Tajima was a 25'4"3/4 broadjumper (he reached that distance both in 1935 and in 1936). In the Olympic Games of 1932 at Los Angeles, Chuhei Nambu had a hop of 21' in his winning "triple" jump of 51'6"7/8, then a new world record. Let's not forget however that Nambu was a 10.5 100m man, as well as a 26'2"1/8 broadjumper! In the latter event he actually held the world record until 1935, that is, until Jesse Owens broke it on his famous "Day of Days" at Ann Arbor, Mich.

According to Russian sources, Leonid Shcherbakov, the current European champion, had a hop of 18'6"3/8, a step of 17'2"3/4 and a jump of 15'9" when he did 51'6"1/8 (best ever by a European) last July. On another occasion, namely when he did 51'1"3/4, Shcherbakov had an exceptional step 18'8"3/8.

Adhemar Ferreira da Silva was born at São Paulo on Sept. 29, 1927 (Shcherbakov too is now 23). His first recorded "triple" jump was 44'5"7/8, back in 1947. He improved to 46'7"7/8 later in the season. In the Olympic year his best was 15.00 mtrs. (49'2"1/2). On Dec. 4, 1949 he set a new South American record of 50'10"5/8 - a mark he has bettered on two occasions in 1950. He is 5'9"1/4 tall and weighs 150 pounds.

A brief summary of the São Paulo Championships (1950) follows:

1st Day: 3,000m L.L.G.Rodrigues 9:01.5; 400mh L.E.A.de Abreu 55.9; 2.E.G.da Silva 56.2; BJ L.A.F.da Silva 23'7"1/2; 2.V.Rocha 23' "3/8; 200m L.N.Lima 22.3; PV L.S.Gerbasi 12'9"1/2; 2.L.de Castro 12'5"5/8 (de Castro holds the South American PV record at 13'6"1/4); HT L.B.G.Filho 145'7"5/8; 800m L.A.Roque 1:56.5; Roque did 47.8 in the anchor leg of a 4x400m relay, won by his team in 3:24.1.

2nd Day: HSJ L.A.F.da Silva 52'5"7/8 (equals world record) 2.A.Myata 45'4"1/8; SP L.E.Ruegg 44'8"1/4; 400m L.A.Roque 49.4; 110mh L.E.A.Abreu 15.3; 100m L.J.Reippert 10.9; 2.A.Santos 10.9; HJ L.O.D.Neto 5'10"7/8; 4x100mR L.Saldanha da Gama 43.1; 2.São Paulo 43.6; (Campineiro was disqualified).

..... Roger Bannister's 4:09.9 in the Centennial Games at Auckland strikes me as being the fastest mile ever run in the Southern Hemisphere.

**Conversion Tables**

**BROAD JUMP** 7.00 meters equals 22 feet 11.590 inches

6.70	21'11"3/4	7.10	23'3"1/2	7.50	24'7"1/4	7.90	25'11"
6.71	22' "1/8	7.11	23'3"7/8	7.51	24'7"5/8	7.91	25'11"3/8
6.72	22' "5/8	7.12	23'4"3/8	7.52	24'8"1/8	7.92	25'11"3/4
6.73	22'1"	7.13	23'4"5/4	7.53	24'8"1/2	7.93	26' "1/4
6.74	22'1"3/8	7.14	23'5"1/8	7.54	24'8"7/8	7.94	26' "5/8
6.75	22'1"3/4	7.15	23'5"1/2	7.55	24'9"1/4	7.95	26'1"
6.76	22'2"1/8	7.16	23'5"7/8	7.56	24'9"5/8	7.96	26'1"3/8
6.77	22'2"1/2	7.17	23'6"1/4	7.57	24'10"	7.97	26'1"3/4
6.78	22'2"7/8	7.18	23'6"5/8	7.58	24'10"3/8	7.98	26'2"1/8
6.79	22'3"3/8	7.19	23'7"1/8	7.59	24'10"7/8	7.99	26'2"5/8
6.80	22'3"3/4	7.20	23'7"1/2	7.60	24'11"1/4	8.00	26'3"
6.81	22'4"1/8	7.21	23'7"7/8	7.61	24'11"5/8	8.01	26'3"3/8
6.82	22'4"1/2	7.22	23'8"1/4	7.62	25'	8.02	26'3"3/4
6.83	22'4"7/8	7.23	23'8"5/8	7.63	25' "3/8	8.03	26'4"1/8
6.84	22'5"1/4	7.24	23'9"	7.64	25' "3/4	8.04	26'4"1/2
6.85	22'5"5/8	7.25	23'9"3/8	7.65	25'1"1/8	8.05	26'4"7/8
6.86	22'6"1/8	7.26	23'9"7/8	7.66	25'1"5/8	8.06	26'5"3/8
6.87	22'6"1/2	7.27	23'10"1/4	7.67	25'2"	8.07	26'5"3/4
6.88	22'6"7/8	7.28	23'10"5/8	7.68	25'2"3/8	8.08	26'6"1/8
6.89	22'7"1/4	7.29	23'11"	7.69	25'2"3/4	8.09	26'6"1/2
6.90	22'7"5/8	7.30	23'11"3/8	7.70	25'3"1/8	8.10	26'6"7/8
6.91	22'8"	7.31	23'11"3/4	7.71	25'3"1/2	8.11	26'7"1/4
6.92	22'8"1/2	7.32	24' "1/4	7.72	25'3"7/8	8.12	26'7"5/8
6.93	22'8"7/8	7.33	24' "5/8	7.73	25'4"3/8	8.13	26'8"1/8
6.94	22'9"1/4	7.34	24'1"	7.74	25'4"3/4	8.14	26'8"1/2
6.95	22'9"5/8	7.35	24'1"3/8	7.75	25'5"1/8	8.15	26'8"7/8
6.96	22'10"	7.36	24'1"3/4	7.76	25'5"1/2	8.16	26'9"1/4
6.97	22'10"3/8	7.37	24'2"1/8	7.77	25'5"7/8	8.17	26'9"5/8
6.98	22'10"3/4	7.38	24'2"1/2	7.78	25'6"1/4	8.18	26'10"
6.99	22'11"1/4	7.39	24'3"	7.79	25'6"3/4	8.19	26'10"1/2
7.00	22'11"5/8	7.40	24'3"3/8	7.80	25'7"1/8	8.20	26'10"7/8
7.01	23'	7.41	24'3"3/4	7.81	25'7"1/2	8.21	26'11"1/4
7.02	23' "3/8	7.42	24'4"1/8	7.82	25'7"7/8	8.22	26'11"5/8
7.03	23' "3/4	7.43	24'4"1/2	7.83	25'8"1/4	8.23	27'
7.04	23'1"1/8	7.44	24'4"7/8	7.84	25'8"5/8	8.24	27' "3/8
7.05	23'1"1/2	7.45	24'5"1/4	7.85	25'9"	8.25	27' "3/4
7.06	23'1"2"	7.46	24'5"3/4	7.86	25'9"1/2	8.26	27'1"1/4
7.07	23'2"3/8	7.47	24'6"1/8	7.87	25'9"7/8	8.27	27'1"5/8
7.08	23'2"3/4	7.48	24'6"1/2	7.88	25'10"1/4	8.28	27'2"
7.09	23'3"1/8	7.49	24'6"7/8	7.89	25'10"5/8	8.29	27'2"3/8

**HIGH JUMP** 6 feet equals 1.82880 meters

	1/8"	1/4"	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	7/8"
5'10"	1.778	1.781	1.784	1.783	1.791	1.794	1.797
5'11"	1.803	1.807	1.810	1.813	1.816	1.819	1.822
6'	1.829	1.832	1.835	1.838	1.842	1.845	1.848
6'1"	1.854	1.857	1.861	1.864	1.867	1.870	1.873
6'2"	1.880	1.883	1.886	1.889	1.892	1.895	1.899
6'3"	1.905	1.908	1.911	1.915	1.918	1.921	1.927
6'4"	1.930	1.934	1.937	1.940	1.943	1.946	1.949
6'5"	1.956	1.959	1.962	1.965	1.969	1.972	1.975
6'6"	1.981	1.984	1.988	1.991	1.994	1.997	2.000
6'7"	2.007	2.010	2.013	2.016	2.019	2.022	2.026
6'8"	2.032	2.035	2.038	2.042	2.045	2.048	2.051
6'9"	2.057	2.061	2.064	2.067	2.070	2.073	2.076
6'10"	2.083	2.086	2.089	2.092	2.096	2.099	2.102
6'11"	2.108	2.111	2.115	2.118	2.121	2.124	2.127

**POLE VAULT** 4.00 meters equals 13 feet 1.480 inches

3.80	12'5"5/8	4.05	13'3"1/2	4.30	14'1"1/4	4.55	14'11"1/2
3.81	12'6"	4.06	13'3"7/8	4.31	14'1"5/8	4.56	14'11"1/8
3.82	12'6"3/8	4.07	13'4"1/4	4.32	14'2"1/2	4.57	14'11"7/8
3.83	12'6"3/4	4.08	13'4"5/8	4.33	14'2"1/2	4.58	15' "3/8
3.84	12'7"1/8	4.09	13'5"	4.34	14'2"7/8	4.59	15' "3/4
3.85	12'7"5/8	4.10	13'5"3/8	4.35	14'3"1/4	4.60	15'1"1/8
3.86	12'8"	4.11	13'5"5/4	4.36	14'3"5/8	4.61	15'1"1/2
3.87	12'8"3/8	4.12	13'6"1/4	4.37	14'4"	4.62	15'1"7/8
3.88	12'8"3/4	4.13	13'6"5/8	4.38	14'4"1/2	4.63	15'2"1/4
3.89	12'9"1/8	4.14	13'7"	4.39	14'4"7/8	4.64	15'2"5/8
3.90	12'9"1/2	4.15	13'7"3/8	4.40	14'5"1/4	4.65	15'3"1/8
3.91	12'9"7/8	4.16	13'7"3/4	4.41	14'5"5/8	4.66	15'3"1/2
3.92	12'10"3/8	4.17	13'8"1/8	4.42	14'6"	4.67	15'3"7/8
3.93	12'10"3/4	4.18	13'8"5/8	4.43	14'6"3/8	4.68	15'4"1/4
3.94	12'11"1/8	4.19	13'9"	4.44	14'6"5/4	4.69	15'4"5/8
3.95	12'11"1/2	4.20	13'9"3/8	4.45	14'7"1/4	4.70	15'5"
3.96	12'11"7/8	4.21	13'9"3/4	4.46	14'7"5/8	4.71	15'5"3/8
3.97	13' "1/4	4.22	13'10"1/8	4.47	14'8"	4.72	15'5"7/8
3.98	13' "3/4	4.23	13'10"1/2	4.48	14'8"3/8	4.73	15'6"1/4
3.99	13'1"1/8	4.24	13'10"7/8	4.49	14'8"3/4	4.74	15'6"5/8
4.00	13'1"1/2	4.25	13'11"3/8	4.50	14'9"1/8	4.75	15'7"
4.01	13'1"7/8	4.26	13'11"3/4	4.51	14'9"1/2	4.76	15'7"3/8
4.02	13'2"1/4	4.27	14' "1/8	4.52	14'10"	4.77	15'7"3/4
4.03	13'2"5/8	4.28	14' "1/2	4.53	14'10"3/8	4.78	15'8"1/4
4.04	13'3"	4.29	14' "7/8	4.54	14'10"3/4	4.79	15'8"5/8

..... One of the best marks posted over the odd distance of 300 yards in 1950 was a 31.6 by Anglo-Scot Norris McWhirter in the Edinburgh Highland Games on Sept. 2. It is to be noted that McWhirter (who ran a furlong in 21.7 on a 1 turn track in Germany three years ago) is currently regarded as the No.1 track statistician in the British Isles!