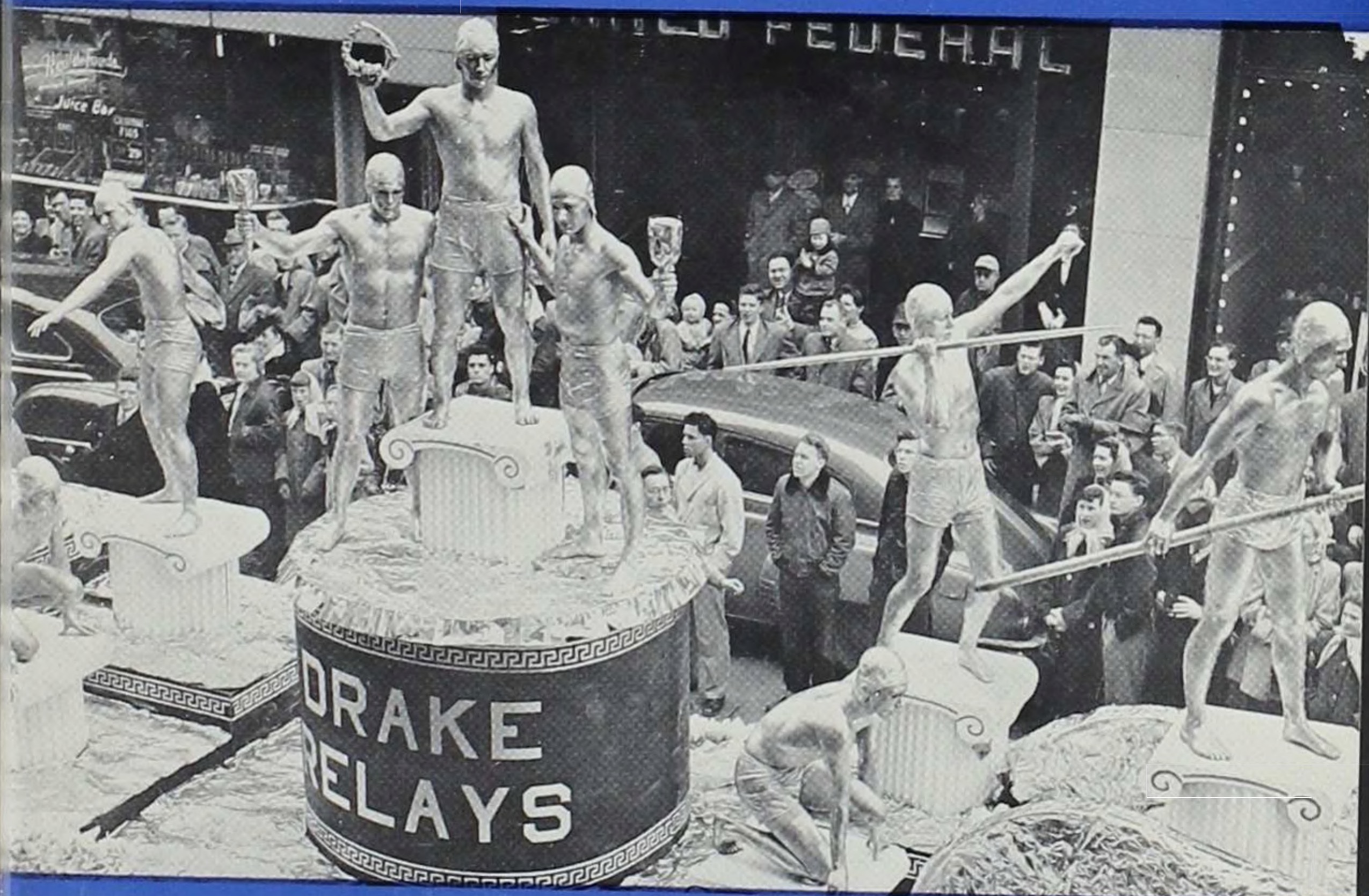


The
PALIMPSEST



Winning Fraternity Group Float, 1950 Drake Relays Parade

Drake Relays

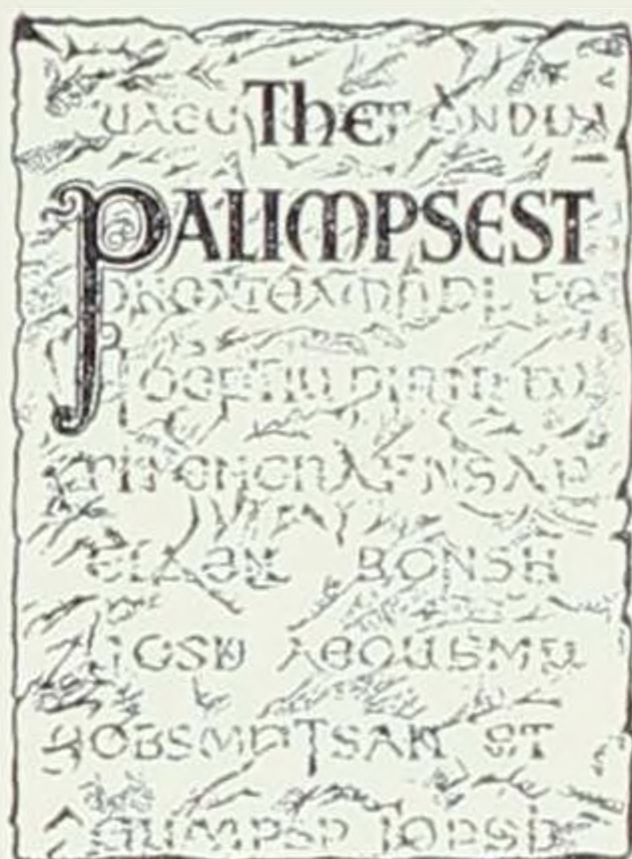
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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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All pictures, unless otherwise noted, are from the Drake University files. Special thanks to Harry Burrell of Iowa State University, Coach Clarence Peterson of Dubuque University for the Sol Butler picture, Henry Miller for the Ira Davenport picture, and University Photographer Fred Kent for pictures of Ed Gordon, Bab Cuhel, George Saling, and 1923 Mile Relay Team.

Author

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THE PALIMPSEST

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The First Decade

"It is difference of opinion," Mark Twain once said, "that makes horse races." On the day Twain was buried, a track meet, born of the belief of one man, had a stormy beginning. The meet was the Drake Relays; the man John L. Griffith.

Griffith, who had come to Drake from Morningside College in 1908 as coach and athletic director, sensed a need for track competition between the Omaha and Chicago indoor meets and the outdoor dual season. Although the University of Pennsylvania had started relay racing in 1893, Griffith had never seen the eastern meet. But he planned for April 23, 1910, a relay carnival at Drake that would rival, in a few years, the Penn classic.

1910

The meet was begun in an era of optimism. Des Moines boosters were claiming a population of 100,000 for their city. For a 3-year program to advertise Des Moines, \$30,000 had been raised. The controversial project began with advertisements in the *Saturday Evening Post* and *World's*

Work, carrying the theme: "The City of Certain-
ties." The *Post* ad broke the morning of the first
Drake Relays.

Griffith must have wondered about "The City
of Certainties." On Thursday before the meet, the
temperature was 74°; Friday was down to 56°,
but all weather reports were for a fine Saturday.
The reports appeared in the same papers Satur-
day that chronicled "the unprecedented April bliz-
zard" that brought record low temperatures and
beached the passenger steamer *IOWA* off Racine,
Wisconsin. At Drake's Haskins Field, 82 runners,
from an original entry of 250, ran 11 relays, rush-
ing to infield tents to keep warm between races.

The runners represented four colleges: Drake,
Simpson, Des Moines, and Highland Park. Three
high schools competed: West and North of Des
Moines and Earlham. Five of the 11 races in-
volved Sunday schools, literary societies, and class
teams, one race with eight runners to the team.
The first race resulted in disqualification of two
Sunday school teams—one the winner.

The crowd consisted of 100 Drake students!
The *Des Moines Capital*, under the headline
"Drake Relay Meet Big Success," stated, "the
students stayed until the last."

Griffith early put together an excellent group
of officials. Robert Spiegel, in his fine 1959 his-
tory, *The Drake Relays, Fifty Golden Years*, tells
of one selection. When Bob Evans, an outstand-

ing Drake athlete from Bedford, Iowa, delivered laundry to the Griffith home one February night, he was named clerk, a position he held for years.

Leading performers in the first meet were Earl Linn of Drake, who himself became clerk of course for many years, Drake freshman George Foell and Plato Redfern, West High miler.

1911

By 1911, the meet took a strong step forward. The *Capital* called it, "the biggest meet ever staged in the midwest" with the largest advance ticket sale ever in Des Moines. Every seat on the west side of Haskins Stadium was sold. Alonzo Stagg of Chicago and Harry Gill of Illinois brought their teams via the Rock Island Railroad. A reception committee met trains with cars and took squads to the Washington Hotel, downtown headquarters. Missouri and Kansas were in the field, as were Iowa State, Grinnell, and Coe. Eight universities, eight colleges, and 23 high schools were represented. The crowd numbered 500.

Eight silver trophies and 16 gold medals were given. Some 250 athletes competed. Seats for children under 14 sold for 10 cents. The feature of the meet was the 440-yard anchor leg by Ira Davenport of Chicago in the mile relay, in 48.6 seconds. This gave Chicago a time of 3:24.4, fastest ever in the west. Illinois won the 880 and 2-mile relays; Missouri the 4-mile; South Dakota the 880 and 2-mile college relays.

The meet was termed a big success, "the best handled ever in the city." A timer reported the 11 events were run off in one hour, 50 minutes, 45.8 seconds.

1912

Before the 1912 Relay Meet, as the Relays was then called, Griffith sent letters to over 500 Drake alumni in the area, asking them to attend. Chicago alumni ordered two boxes at the finish line and displayed their school banner. There were 450 student seats available at 75 cents. Highland Park College took 225 seats, Des Moines 125, Ames 100. "Everything is ready for a monster relay meet," the *Des Moines Capital* of April 18 declared. "The magnitude of the meet is beginning to dawn on Des Moines citizens." Dick Grant of Minnesota was referee, Dr. Tom Burcham, the starter, and W. G. Stevenson, the announcer. Bob Evans again was clerk.

Although there was a 10-minute starting delay due to the absence of one team, the final event began at 4:40 p.m., the assigned time. On a cool, cloudy day with drizzle at the end, 12 events produced seven records. Kansas, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each won a relay. Clark Shaughnessy, later to be a famous football coach, ran the first leg in Minnesota's victory. Coe won two college races.

It was the first time at Drake for Minnesota and Wisconsin, the latter coached by Tom Jones.

The featured performers were Ira Davenport, again, and Clement R. Wilson of Coe, who ran a 440 leg in 49.8. Six hundred athletes competed before probably 800 persons, although one sports writer called the crowd 4,000.

High schools ran a 440 shuttle relay instead of the 4-mile relay previously contested. The term "shuttle" for a race with consecutive runners going in opposite directions was coined by Drake President Hill M. Bell.

1913

In 1913, meet day was fair. Merchants bought a large block of tickets, and 100 cars with 400 athletes participated in an 11:30 a.m. parade. The crowd was 1,500 as Ames sent 300 students and the school band to see the 2½ hour program.

Tom Jones of Wisconsin refereed as Northwestern and Hamline set 4-mile relay records. Newspaper totals showed Kansas and Drake, the winner of the 880 relay, tied with eight points among universities, Coe leading the colleges, and West High with four relay wins, the high schools.

The Register and Leader of Des Moines called the meet "the classiest ever held west of the Mississippi." One of the class performers was Charles "Chuck" Hoyt of Greenfield High, who came from far back to finish third in the 880 relay.

1914

It rained heavily just before the 1914 meet, but Illinois tied the world's record of eight minutes

flat in the 2-mile relay, and Chicago set a new Drake 880 record. "Chuck" Hoyt was again far behind before he got a chance to run, but the *Des Moines Tribune* said, "the famous Hoyt starting from 8th place in the last 110 overcame everyone but Wickersham of West in the shuttle." The crowd was estimated at 2,000. Referee Alonzo Stagg said: "I see a wonderful future for this meet even though it has already become among the most important of its kind in the nation."

Civic involvement had increased. Superintendent Z. C. Thornburg of the Des Moines schools wrote teachers asking how many tickets each school would need, adding, "Tell the boys Stagg will be there." Retail merchants ordered five field boxes. Forty cots were put up in the Y.M.C.A. gym for the competitors. A 2-mile long parade with 1,000 persons, including the entire Highland Park student body, served as double promotion—for the Relays and for the opening of the Western League baseball season.

1915

In earlier meets, relay runners had started each other by touching. In 1915, batons were used, and Chicago was eliminated in the mile relay when the leadoff runner, Stegeman, lost his baton at the first turn, voiding the greatest 440 in early Relays history, a 48.2 anchor by Binga Dismond.

Fully 412 athletes from 13 universities, 15 colleges, and 24 high schools competed before 3,000

spectators in 1915. The state legislature and municipal offices were closed for the meet. The *Des Moines Capital* reported, "Some of the club women of the city have never missed a relay meet. Guests come from 1,000 miles away." Reporters from the *Chicago Tribune*, *Kansas City Star*, *Minneapolis Journal*, and *Detroit Free Press* were present. The Associated Press called the Relays one of the three most important in the country.

But the meet was expensive. The student paper, the *Delphic*, reported: "For the last four or five years, the meet has been a great expense to the athletic department. Receipts have never come anywhere near the expenses."

Some 1915 backing had come from the Ad Men's Club and the Des Moines Commercial Club. In 1916, the Greater Des Moines Committee underwrote the meet up to \$500, a figure raised to \$2,500 in 1917. Advertising in 1916 was extensive. Many Des Moines businesses put Relays ads in all packages. Street cars carried Relays banners; another banner stretched across Walnut Street. Theater film trailers showed a relay race interrupted by a cow jumping a fence and spelling out *Drake Relays*.

1916

Michigan coach Steve Farrell had said in 1915, "In a few years the carnival should draw 20,000 for it's of high caliber." The 1916 weather was ideal, the crowd 5,000, the meet, a success.

Eight states were in the field. However, the big attraction was Charley Hoyt, now of Grinnell, who broke the world 220 record, running the curve in 21.4 seconds. The straightaway 220 record was 21.2 with one holder, Howard Drew, who would later run for Drake.

Wisconsin set three relay records, one a world mark of 1:28.8 in the 880 relay with James Peterson, Thomas Casey, Carman Smith, and William Carter. Timing had a new device. Dr. Daniel W. Morehouse, later to become Drake president, developed an electric timer, and one writer said, "the day of stopwatches is over." The timer involved a circuit broken by the pistol sound. Pressure of the winner against a finish line wire caused a pen indicator on a drum to show time in .1 or .01 second.

1917

War was in the 1917 Relays picture. At the Friday night coaches' dinner, discussion concerned whether to drop sports during hostilities. Alonzo Stagg and Martin Delaney, Chicago Athletic Club physician, pleaded that sports be kept, unless they interfered with training an army.

The next day, 5,000 spectators cheered the National Anthem as a 36-foot flag hung over the center of the field. Missouri athletes had small flags sewed to their jerseys. Two Algona High runners were missing. They had enlisted.

After earlier heavy rains, the track was fast and the weather fine. Notre Dame set an American

collegiate record in the 2-mile relay, running 7:56.8. Later Notre Dame forfeited, since one runner, Andrew McDonough, was ineligible under school rules, although eligible under collegiate regulations.

For the first time there was an individual event. The 120-yard high hurdles was won by Bob Simpson of Missouri in 14.8 seconds, .2 over his own world's record. Wabash set two meet records in the college division. North won three high school events.

For the first time on record, the meet ran late by 20 minutes, probably because of the large high school field. For years there had been limited entry in the prep division, but in 1917 there were three sections in some relays.

1918

The war motif was extended in 1918. The 315th Infantry Band played. General R. N. Getty, Camp Dodge commanding officer, gave leaves to soldiers to attend. An ammunition train, motor equipped, was a stadium exhibit. Visiting athletes toured Camp Dodge. Some 103 competitors of the previous year were now in service.

Relays weather in 1918 was called by Sec Taylor, *Des Moines Register* sports editor, "the most unfavorable of all; much worse than nine years before." Driving snow covered the track, which was swept for a 100-yard dash featuring Jackson Scholz of Missouri, Howard Drew of Drake, Sol

Butler of Dubuque, and Carl Johnson of Michigan. Butler started first, but Scholz won by four feet over Johnson.

Several teams did not run in the snow. Only Chicago and Wisconsin ran the 2-mile relay. The crowd of 1,000 saw Ames win the 4-mile in 19:29.0. Illinois, Missouri, and Chicago won other relays. "When the last event was over," a *Des Moines Daily News* reporter wrote, "it was impossible to see across the oval."

1919

Weather was good in 1919, and 5,500, including 1,000 soldiers and 1,000 from East Des Moines, saw a Sioux City college win the 2-mile for the fifth straight time. Announcer Marion Morrison called the relay—"The Morningside Special." The feature event was the victory of an Adair native, Raymond Hass of Grinnell College, beating Carl Johnson and Sol Butler in the 100. Even the high school section had gone inter-state. Crawfordsville, Indiana, came 500 miles and won two prep relays. The team's coach had run for Wabash College in the 1918 meet.

The Expanding Twenties

Expansion was the word for the Drake Relays in the 1920's. By 1922, the meet had expanded to two days with 34 events, including nine for individual collegians. It was a decade in which 30 schools with a geographic spread from Southern California to Army won individual titles, and a pole vaulter from Norway brought out a record crowd on a 48° day.

Crowds were bigger throughout the era. In 1920, many street cars were added on University and Clark runs to get 6,000 spectators to the field. By 1928, 14,000 saw the Saturday events.

It was a decade that saw six world's records and nine American marks bettered. Illinois was by far the dominant team, winning 22 of 53 relays and 14 individual titles. Kansas and Nebraska, with nine and eight individual event wins respectively, were runners-up. In relay wins, the University of Iowa was second with 10, and Iowa State third with five.

In 1921, Arthur E. "Deac" Wolters, S. S. Graham, Bert Webb, and Otis Higgins of Iowa State ran the 2-mile in 7:52.4—faster than the listed world mark at that time. In 1927, an Iowa State four—Lindus Caulum, LaVerne Witmer, Quincy

Thornburg, and the great Ray Conger—set an American record of 8:08.2 for the 2-mile medley.

The 1920's were a Golden Era for George Bresnahan's University of Iowa team. Beginning in 1923, the Hawkeyes won the mile relay six of seven years. The 1923 triumph was in 3:16.9—1.1 seconds under the American record. Harry Morrow ran the leadoff 440 in 49.8. Gerhard Noll matched that time. Then Charles Brookins, who would hold the world's 220 hurdle record, ran 49.3. Eric Wilson, who in the 1924 Olympic trials bettered two world records, anchored in 48.

Other Iowa schools had winners. Des Moines University won the college mile relay in 1924. Coe won two 1920 relays. Cornell, anchored by a future Olympian and Iowa State coach, George Bretnall, set two records in 1921. A member of the Cornell teams was Russell Cole, who later became president of that college.

Drake's two men, Summerfield Brunk and Bob Carle, tied for the high jump title in 1927. Xavier Boyles of Iowa led the pole vaulters that year. In 1928, Robert Mitchell of Iowa was the discus winner, and 145-pound L.D. Weldon of Graceland won the javelin. The first of three broad jump titles went to Ed Gordon of Iowa in 1929. He would go on to win the 1932 Olympic title. Another Olympic champ of the decade was 400-meter hurdler Morgan Taylor of Grinnell.

Butler College led the college relay teams with

five winners. Wabash, Haskell Institute, and Kansas State, Pittsburg, each won four races.

The turnover in Relays directors was greatest in the 1920's. After two years, M.B. Banks went to Tennessee as football coach in 1921. Kenneth "Tug" Wilson was the director between 1922 and 1925. He, like John L. Griffith, became Big Ten commissioner. Football Coach Ossie Solem assumed the Relays directorship in 1926.

The Drake Relays of the early 1920's were blessed with excellent weather. Not until 1926 were both Drake Relays days unpleasant. Of the 18 meet days in the decade, only four were rainy and one other was cloudy and cool.

Good weather or bad, it was a record-breaking era. Illinois, in 1922, ran the 4-mile relay in 17 minutes 45 seconds for one world mark and set another of 42.3 for the 440 relay in 1923. Charles Paddock ran 125 yards in 12 seconds for a 1924 world record. The 9.5 hundred run by Roland Locke of Nebraska in 1926 was under the world standard. Carl Jark of Army tossed the discus 158 ft. 3 in. in 1929. This was the sixth world record of the decade.

Illinois dominated American records at the Relays. In 1922, Harold Osborn of the Illini jumped 6 ft. 6 in. to set one mark, and Milton Angier threw the javelin 202 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. for another. Angier broke his record the next year with a throw of 203 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the same year an Illini 880

team set a United States mark of 1:27.5. In 1929, an Illinois 480 yard shuttle hurdle team, running 1:02.3, set the school's seventh American record in the twenties.

An American high school record was set in 1924 in the 440 relay by Washington High of Cedar Rapids when Knapp, Potts, Loftus, and "Bab" Cuhel ran the 440 in 45.6 for the United States mark.

A Norwegian pole vaulter provided another American record. Charley Hoff, holder of the world's record at 13 ft. 11 13/16 in., announced he would break the mark at Drake.

The personable Hoff made a great try. He cleared the bar at the 14 ft. pegs, but the bar sag left the vault at 13 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., an American record. Hoff, while at Drake, predicted man's track ultimates. He envisioned a 7-foot high jump, a 15-foot pole vault, and a 9.3 hundred yard dash—excellent predictions for 1926.

Hoff was not the only non-collegian star of the era. "The World's Fastest Human," Charles Paddock, was the 1924 attraction, and no visitor was ever more cooperative. He lectured on "The Spirit of Sportsmanship." In a downpour he ran the 100 in 9.6, but judges felt the race was helped by a rolling start, although no recall gun was fired. So, he stayed on the track for 30 minutes longer, hoping the rain would abate so he could run another race. Saturday, after his record 125-

yard dash, he ran an unscheduled 100 in :09.9 for the crowd.

Eastern papers disparaged his world's record, calling the 125-yard distance "a freak." But a New York paper gave Drake a 12-5 edge over Penn in comparative marks. The preceding year (1923) had brought the first comparison. With a meet the *Des Moines Capital* called "an orgy of record breaking," Drake had led Penn 10-3.

The East was recognizing the stature of the Drake meet. Carnegie Tech's John Kelly, the first Easterner to compete at Drake, finished fourth in the 100-yard dash in 1921. Dartmouth's sprint team failed in a 1925 preliminary, but in 1927, Don Gwinn of Pittsburgh was the winner of the first Drake hammer throw.

Occidental College, the first west coast college team to come to the Drake Relays, won the college mile and 2-mile relays in 1922. In 1926, Southern California, coached by Dean Cromwell, sent Clarence "Bud" Houser, Olympic shot and discus champion; Ken Grumbles, national 220 hurdles champ; and Leighton Dye, who would win the national collegiate high hurdles. An indication of Drake competition: Dye won his race, but Grumbles lost to George Guthrie of Ohio State, and Houser could take only the discus. John Kuck of Kansas State, Emporia, who would win the 1928 Olympics, beat Houser in the shot put and also set a Drake javelin record.

The 1920's was a period of innovation. The first Relays queen was Marjorie Earl of Simpson in 1928. Marie Hanson of Nevada was princess. Bert McGrane's first form chart predicting winners came out the same year. McGrane would continue with the charts for the *Register* until retirement. The only Relays night session, a consolation for hurdlers and sprinters not qualifying, was in 1929. The 1929 meet also introduced the 440 relay for football lettermen, a race that for several years brought All-Americans to Drake.

In 1929, Notre Dame ran the famous names of "Moon" Mullins, Jack Chevigny, and Jack Elder. They finished third to Army, running Harold Murrell, former Cedar Rapids great, and Nebraska.

Radio made its debut in 1921 with a Kiwanis Club broadcasting station built by Thomas Electric. By means of a telephone microphone, results were broadcast to crowds in front of the *Register and Tribune* building. It was estimated that 20,000 persons heard the results.

The field announcer had amplification in 1923 by a public address system with three horns mounted on the south goal posts. With other media in the field, the press added expertise. Knute Rockne became a *Capital* sports writer for the 1925 meet. George Bresnahan and Ossie Solem wrote for the *Register*. Rockne was still writing in 1928 when he called the meet, "the best I've ever seen." An early hint of the N.C.A.A.—A.A.U.

controversy was in Rockne's column. "When America wins the Olympics, the A.A.U. will take all the credit. Western track coaches repudiate the claim of the A.A.U. that the latter's officers form a governing board for track and field athletics." A coaches' meeting urged appointment of a delegate to the International Amateur Federation in an effort to remove the A.A.U. as America's international sponsor. In a meeting of 1962 Relays coaches, the same spirit was reflected. In 1925, college coaches going overseas on A.A.U. trips were called "henchmen."

The 1925 field came from afar. An example was in the 4-mile relay with Texas and the Oregon Aggies running first and second. The year 1925 also marked the final meet at Haskins stadium; Drake started a stadium building drive immediately after the Relays with \$50,000 cash and \$225,000 bonds sold.

John L. Griffith frequently returned to see the carnival he began. Griffith, a World War I major, was referee in 1920, starter in 1925. The meet had become large, and by 1927, entries totaled 2,796. But clerks such as Bob Evans, Christy McCormick, and Earl Linn closed the meet on time.

National championship teams were there. They included such teams as Illinois in 1921 and 1927, Michigan in 1923, and Southern California in 1926, as well as great athletes from many schools. During the decade seven men won two events at a

single Drake Relays. They were Everette Bradley of Kansas, the first doubler with shot and broad jump victories; Carl Schjoll of Minnesota, who won the javelin and discus; Herb Schwarze of Wisconsin, who won the shot and discus; DeHart Hubbard of Michigan, Merwin Graham of Kansas, and William Wallace of Illinois, all with broad and triple jump wins; and John Kuck.

The high school section had almost a national flavor. Oak Park and LaGrange, Illinois, and Elkhart, Indiana, brought excellent teams in 1921. Alva, Oklahoma, won the mile relay in 1923, despite their never having used batons before. Northeast Kansas City, Tyndall, South Dakota, University High, Chicago, were a few of the alien high school winners in the 1920's.

The decade ended with 11,000 watching the last session of the 1929 Relays, while rain fell and lightning flashed. There was lightning on the track, too. Claude Bracey of Rice, the national champion, won the 100-yard dash in 9.8 over Notre Dame's halfback, Jack Elder, and Eddie Tolan of Michigan. Three years later, Tolan won both dashes at the 1932 Olympics.

Those Depression Years

At the 1932 Relays, Announcer Ted Canty called 1929, "3 B. D.—Before Depression." Depression notwithstanding, the Relays had a fine decade in the 1930's. So outstanding were the attractions, that Saturday reserve tickets never fell below \$2. This was the era of Jesse Owens, Jack Torrance, Eddie Tolan, Ed Gordon, Ralph Metcalfe, George Saling, Glenn Hardin, Jim Bausch, and Cornelius Warmerdam. They were the best in the world, brought to Des Moines by Relays Directors Ossie Solem and Franklin "Pitch" Johnson.

Illinois again was the dominant team with eight relay and 11 individual titles. Some 44 schools had individual winners, including Nebraska with eight champions. Relays were won by 27 universities. Notre Dame, with Canadian Olympian Alex Wilson and later the Irish coach, won seven, and Rice and Indiana, six each. Running for Indiana in several victories was the man who became the seventh director of the Relays—Tom Deckard.

Kansas State, Emporia, led 17 winning colleges with 15 relay champions. Out-of-state high schools had won 16 of 36 relays in the 1920's. Only the 14 titles won by Washington High of Cedar Rapids saved face for the Hawkeye State. Iowa high

school teams, however, won 28 of 40 relays in the 1930's. Davenport won six and Clinton four.

The farthest traveling victor, during this decade, was Greenville, Mississippi, twice the mile relay record-setter. Schools from Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, South Dakota, Missouri, and Nebraska earned victories.

The World and American record pace slowed only slightly in the 1930's. One new World mark was set and two were tied. One American collegiate and eight American records were broken.

In 1932, Bert McGrane, pointing out how close Drake marks were to world standards, wrote, "Amazing efforts are needed to break records." But nine Drake marks fell that year with world records equaled by Ralph Metcalfe, with a 9.5 hundred, and by George Saling, Iowa's hurdler from Corydon, with 14.4 for the 120 highs. Henry Brocksmith anchored Indiana to a 10:19.1 American distance medley record and set an American collegiate mark of 9:13.6 for the 2-mile run.

The 2-mile was a featured event in this decade. Ray Sears of Butler won it three straight years from 1933 through 1935. Then in 1936, Don Lash of Indiana set an American record of 9:10.6. Notre Dame's Greg Rice ran 9:10 in 1939 for an American collegiate mark.

The 480-yard shuttle hurdle produced two American records. Illinois, anchored by Lee Sentman, lowered their own mark to 1:01.9 in 1930.

Then a picked team of Sam Allen of Oklahoma Baptist, Jack Herring of Texas A. & M., George Fisher of L. S. U., and Lee Haring of Kansas State, Emporia, ran 59.8 in a special 1934 event.

The year 1934 was one of stellar performances. The weather was perfect both days, and defending national champion Louisiana State brought sensational performers. Nathan Blair set a javelin record of 209.21 ft. Glenn Hardin, who would win an Olympic 400-meter hurdle title, anchored a 7:42.8 2-mile relay, only 1.4 seconds over the world's record. Then, there was Jack Torrance. "Baby Jack" weighed 280. Prior to his entry in the shot put ring, the farthest any man had ever thrown the 16-pound shot was 53 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. But Torrance, getting unusual height, pushed the ball 55 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to break the world mark by an amazing 2 ft. 1 in. The next day before a record 18,000 fans, he became the eighth man to win two events at a Relays, with a discus throw of 150 ft. 11 in.

There were other 1934 stars. Ralph Metcalfe, the powerful Marquette sprinter, despite an injured thigh, won the 100-yard in 9.7. This was his third straight title. Later, he anchored Marquette to a 440 victory.

The same year, 1934, produced a memorable high school relay. The North Des Moines team, composed of Fred Morrow, Eugene Jones, Warren Nixon, and Jimmy Lyle, raced the prep 2-mile in 8:12.6. This record stood for 21 years. Anoth-

er high school standout that year was Kansas Vocational of Topeka, a school of only 47 boys that won two relays, breaking the mile relay record.

In 1934, the college field was split into two divisions, an action based on observation of the freshman eligibility rule. Other 1934 "firsts" were the use of a wind velocity machine and a new track rule that produced a disqualification.

The rule voided a medley record. In 1933, Myron Pilbrow of Grinnell had carried the baton in his shirt, anchoring a 4-mile win. But when an Abilene Christian runner did it in 1934, his team was in violation. Runner-up Kansas State, Pittsburg, received gold watches from Relays queen, Martha Stull of Northwestern.

By 1935, 32,000 athletes had competed at Drake, and syndicated columnist Alan Gould wrote, "Drake and Penn are in a bitter bid for track athletes that has been getting livelier, if not actually more acrimonious the last few years. Last year, L.S.U., led by Jack Torrance, withdrew from Penn on short notice and went to Des Moines, pleading the necessity for a shorter trip to avoid classroom complications."

L.S.U. was at Penn in 1935, but Relays Director Pitch Johnson persuaded Ohio State, with Jesse Owens, to switch its entry to Des Moines. So, the Athlete of the Half-Century was at Drake. Owens, one of the greatest high school performers of all time, had enjoyed a fine indoor season.

On a chilly, windy Friday, Owens injured an ankle warming up for the broad jump. With ankle taped, he came back to the jump area. Bert McGrane wrote, "Owens, careful not to foul, took off so far behind the board that he went well over 27 feet in the air." The official measurement was 26 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Saturday, 17,000 came on a fair, cool afternoon, and Owens tied the Relays record with a fluid-smooth 9.5 hundred. Eddie Tolan prophesied, "Owens will be the next Olympic champ."

With some vaulters using new metal poles and others preferring the snap of bamboo, Jack Rand of San Diego State, national champ, vaulted 13 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

A high jumper from Harlan, who was recruited by Pitch Johnson in a Drake class meet, won the Relays title for the second time. Linn Philson was the jumper, and he went on to become national champion. Iowa, with Andy Dooley, Wilson Briggs, Carl Nelson, and Jim Owen—the latter two, prep stars at previous Relays—won the 440 and set a record 1:26 in the 880 preliminary, before losing to Texas in the final. Iowa's Mark Panther set a javelin mark of 210.74 feet.

In all, Iowa collegians won eight relays and 10 individual championships in the decade. Iowa had three relay victories, including a record 3:15.4 in the mile by Fred and Carl Teufel, John Graves, and Milton Billig in 1938, and a shuttle hurdle win in 1932. The makeup of that team was so undecid-

ed that two men, Cadwallader and Handorf, staged a special Relays race. Winner Everett Handorf joined LaRue Thurston, Miles Jackson, and George Saling in the victory.

Iowa State, with Lloyd Nagel, Charles Henderson, Earl Labertew, and Ray Putnam, set a distance medley record of 10:21.6 in 1931, and Labertew anchored a 2-mile victory in 1933. Drake ran 10:21 to win the medley in 1937 with Harrison Kohl, Bob Horstmeier, Ray Mahannah, and Bill Feiler. Coe, featuring Harley and Lowell Wedgbury, won a college mile relay in 1938.

Two Iowans, Ed Gordon and Linn Philson, won three gold medals in the jumps, Philson tying for two titles. L. D. Weldon, after winning the javelin for Graceland in 1928, won for Iowa in 1930. Two Drake athletes, Paul Schneeman and Bill Feiler, won titles: Schneeman, the 1933 triple jump and Feiler, the 1937 2-mile.

The most startling win by an Iowan was by Iowa State's Bob Hager in 1931. Lee Sentman of Illinois had twice won the high hurdles—in 1929 and 1930. But Hager, coached by Bob Simpson, beat Sentman in a record 14.7. The previous record, which had stood for 14 years, had been held by Coach Simpson.

Victors in the 1930's won over big fields. By 1931, there were 3,000 competitors. The preceding year, there were 67 entries in the 100-yard dash. The *Tribune* called the race, "the dash of

the century," Cy Leland of Texas Christian won, with Claude Bracey second, Eddie Tolan third.

Parker Shelby of Oklahoma won his third high jump title in 1930. This was the first time a man had won his event three straight years. During the decade, he was joined by 3-timers Ed Gordon, Ralph Metcalfe, Ray Sears, and Linn Philson. Two other athletes started 3-year streaks during the era. Fred Wolcott of Rice lowered the high hurdle record to 14.2 in 1938 and won again the next year. Billy Brown of L.S.U. won the 1939 broad jump. Brown, who made the Olympic team when only 16, won the 100 also in 1939, but injuries slowed him in later years.

The era had many stars. Tommy Warne of Northwestern vaulted 13 ft. 11 in. and narrowly missed a world's record try of 14 ft. 2 in. in 1930. That same year Jim Bausch of Kansas took the shot and Ed Gordon of Iowa the broad jump. Bausch became the 1936 decathlon victor. Sophomore Peyton Glass of Oklahoma A. & M. thwarted Eddie Tolan's final bid for a Relays title in 1931. Glass won the 100 in 9.7, but Tolan's anchor in Michigan's 880 relay was unforgettable.

Alex Wilson of Notre Dame anchored a 1932 2-mile relay win in 1:53.1. It is called "the fastest 880 ever at Drake." Then, in 1938, Lee BeDillon of Kansas State, Pittsburg, was clocked in 1:52 in a sprint medley victory. But the 880 of the decade was run by "Froggy" Lovvorn of Pepperdine and

Robert Liby of Kansas State, Emporia, in the 1939 college 2-mile relay. Both ran close to 1:51 flat.

Glenn Hardin of L.S.U. ran the best relay 440 of the decade, 47 flat, in 1934, but L.S.U. lost to U.C.L.A. in 3:15.9, breaking Iowa's 1923 record. An equally impressive 440 was by an Olympian, Harold Cagle of Oklahoma Baptist, 47.7 in the 1938 quarter-mile run.

Cornelius Warmerdam, later to be the first 15-foot vaulter, tied for the 1936 title, representing Fresno State. That was the meet that saw new American records in the javelin and 1,000 yards. Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons threw the javelin 222 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. and Glenn Cunningham of Kansas ran the 1,000 in 2:11.2.

Cunningham was one of several outstanding distance runners as America started a slow climb to international respectability. Charles Fenske of Wisconsin was another. He lowered the 1,000-yard mark to 2:10.7 in 1938. Fenske then out-ran John Munski of Missouri in a distance medley with a 4:10.5 mile to Munski's 4:12.4. This was the fastest recorded in the Relays at that time.

Probably the decade's finest performance by an unknown was by Herschel Neil of Maryville (Mo.) Teachers. Neil won the 100 in 9.7 and the triple jump with 48 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in 1936. Another double winner was Sam Francis of Nebraska, a football All-American, who won both the shot and discus in 1937 and 1938.

Another Olympian, Mark Robinson of Pasadena Junior College, turned in fine 1937 performances. Robinson, brother of baseball's Jackie, jumped 25 ft. 5½ in., second only to Owens' jump. He also anchored a mile relay win.

Eastern success came in 1937 when John Irwin II of Princeton won the 440 hurdles in 54.8. The next year, Jack Patterson of Rice set a record 53.2 for the event. As both a Baylor and University of Texas coach, Patterson has brought many teams to Drake. The 1938 meet saw a powerful runner from Tuskegee Institute, Mozelle Ellerbe, run a winning hundred in 9.6.

This was a decade in which two of Iowa's national high school champs, John Graves of Cherokee and Carl Nelson of Clinton, figured in both prep and university victories. Half-miler Graves and sprinter Nelson ran on University of Iowa teams that set records.

National reporting of the Relays increased in the 1930's. Frank Young of the *Kansas City Call* started coverage in 1931 for Negro papers in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Paramount News was at Drake in 1933; by 1936 Fox and Pathe News were on hand. N.B.C. sportscasters Wally Butterworth and Paul Dumont broadcast the 1931 meet from a glass booth in the stands. Two radio networks, C.B.S. and Mutual, carried the 1937 Relays with Gene Shumate announcing for C.B.S. and Reggie Mar-

tin for Mutual. A former broadcaster returned for the 1939 meet. Ronald Reagan came from Hollywood. The *Tribune*, in reporting his breakfast with Relays Queen Laura Dille of Missouri, declared "Reagan boyishly and blushingly related filmdom experiences during the breakfast." The *Register* reported, "Reagan's witty remarks at the ceremony crowning the queen rolled them in the aisles."

A team from California came to the same meet, although their school could give them only \$100. San Diego State runners passed the hat in their downtown area and the necessary \$320 was raised.

Major Griffith continued to return. In 1933, he called Des Moines "one of the six best track cities in the United States." That year a former high school great completed a cycle. Charles Hoyt, then Michigan coach, was Relays referee. Another returnee was Ira Davenport—1911 and 1912 hero—who marveled at the size of the 1939 meet.

It was an era of mostly good Relays days, with a pesky snowstorm in the 1937 scene. It was an era of levity and sadness. Levity came with the Bellboys' Relay, originally staged downtown with bellhops carrying suitcases instead of batons.

Sadness came in 1931. One of the early and great friends of the Relays had been killed a month before in a plane crash in a Kansas field. Knute Rockne was dead. Irish runners wore black arm bands as 11,000 stood in Rockne's memory.

World War II and After

The Relays continued during World War II in spite of curtailed competition. Early there was the feeling voiced in 1917—that intercollegiate athletics would stop. But Frank Hill, Northwestern coach since 1921, advocated continuance when he said, "War is athletic competition raised to the nth degree."

Many military personnel could not be freed for a two-day meet, so in 1943 a Friday high school program emphasizing individual events was introduced.

The Big Ten dominated the decade, winning 41 relay titles to 16 for the Southwest Conference, and 38 individual titles to 17 for the Southwest and Big 7. Illinois was again the strong team with 14 relay wins and seven individual titles. Texas had 12 relay victories and six individual titles. Eighteen universities and 19 colleges won relays. World War II provided the death blow to out-of-state prep competition with Central of Duluth, 2-mile winner in 1940, the last victorious "foreigner." Davenport won 10 relays in the decade, and in one 11-year period ending in the early 1950's, East High of Des Moines won the 2-mile relay eight times.

1940

Texans figured heavily in 1940. B. F. Bryan of Texas broke the 14-foot pole vault barrier, teammate Jack Hughes set a 159.79 discus mark, and Rice's Fred Wolcott took the high hurdles for the third year. Texas and East Texas won two relays each, as did Michigan and Indiana.

Billy Brown of L.S.U. won the broad jump again, but Penn State's Barney Ewell won a .09.9 hundred. Drake edged Penn 10-7; the Bellboys' Relay was won by Randolph Hotel.

C.B.S. sportscaster Ted Husing crowned the queen, Merle Lindsten of Coe, who brought along John Gunther's *Inside Europe* to read.

1941

At the time of the 1941 Relays, the Germans had entered Athens. In Des Moines, 2,600 high school musicians performed, and Bill Stern broadcast coast-to-coast from the field. The Outstanding Athlete award was given for the first time. The winner was Carlton Terry of Texas. This University came in first in several events that year. It won two relays and the 100-yard dash. Its sprint medley time of 3:23.2 was the fastest this event had ever been run anywhere. Sophomore Mac Umstattd anchored in 1:51.8. Umstattd ran the fastest half. But to Relays fans the most thrilling was the anchor leg of the 2-mile relay. Drake, coached by new director Bill Easton, had won the event at the Texas and Kansas Relays. Michigan

was the defending champ and Warren Breidenbach, their anchor. The Wolverines led the first half mile, Ohio State the second, but Harold Albee and Forrest Jamieson kept Drake close. Bob Barsalou then gave the Bulldogs the lead and it was up to Lowell Baal of Drake and Breidenbach.

The two ran locked almost the entire half. Off the last curve, Breidenbach swung wide, but Baal held on to win in 7:41.8, a mark that stood for 10 years. This was the first Drake record since 1911.

A Georgetown University giant who was killed in World War II, Al Blozis, won the shot and discus, setting a 161.45 record in the latter. Once again, Billy Brown won the broad jump.

1942

Fans at the 1942 Relays were talking about Jimmy Doolittle's Tokyo raid, and starters for the 30-event card wore red, white, and blue sleeves, as 1,500 athletes competed.

The sprint medley brought the greatest 880 in 33 years. Bill Lyda of Oklahoma gave his team an American sprint medley record of 3:23 with a 1:49.7 half that won him Outstanding Athlete honors. Ralph Hammond ran on three Ohio State winners. Iowa tied for first in the high jump and won the 100 for the only times in history. Lee Farmer took the dash in 10.1 and Ida Grove's Milt Kuhl, a basketball center, was in a 5-way tie in the high jump. Iowa City's Paul Ware ran on two winning Prairie View relay teams.

A world record came during Saturday's rain as Roy Cochran, who would win a 1948 Olympic title, ran 52.2 for the 440 hurdles, representing Great Lakes.

1943

The British First Army was driving toward Tunis at the time of the 1943 Relays. Army Air Force cadets marched into the stadium, singing the Air Force song; the WAC's sang during the 4-mile relay. Honor Iowa State Naval Training School personnel came by courtesy of Des Moines Retail Merchants. Prairie View team members were running their last races together. They won two relays and reported for service the next week.

Personnel for the meet was scarce. Director Easton mowed the infield, and the announcer was Lt. Dave Zimmerman of the Army. The officer announced well, but the press faulted him for not knowing who Roddy McDowell was, when the young actor was brought to the P.A. Another officer could not be faulted, however. Lt. Richard Ganslen of Camp Crowder vaulted 14 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—highest in Relays history up to that time.

There had been 624 university-college athletes in the 1942 Relays; there were 424 in 1943, 260 from 20 universities and 164 from 28 colleges.

With nine runners, Illinois won five relays. Pete Watkins of Texas A. & M. jumped 6 ft. 8 in. to break a 22-year mark held by Harold Osborn of Illinois. Osborn, an assistant Illini coach, was in

DRAKE RELAY DIRECTORS



BOB KARNES
1956 -



TOM DECKARD
1948 - 1955



M. E. (BILL) EASTON
1941 - 1947



F. P. (PITCH) JOHNSON
1933 - 1940



O. M. (OSSIE) SOLEM
1926 - 1932



K. L. (TUG) WILSON
1922 - 1925

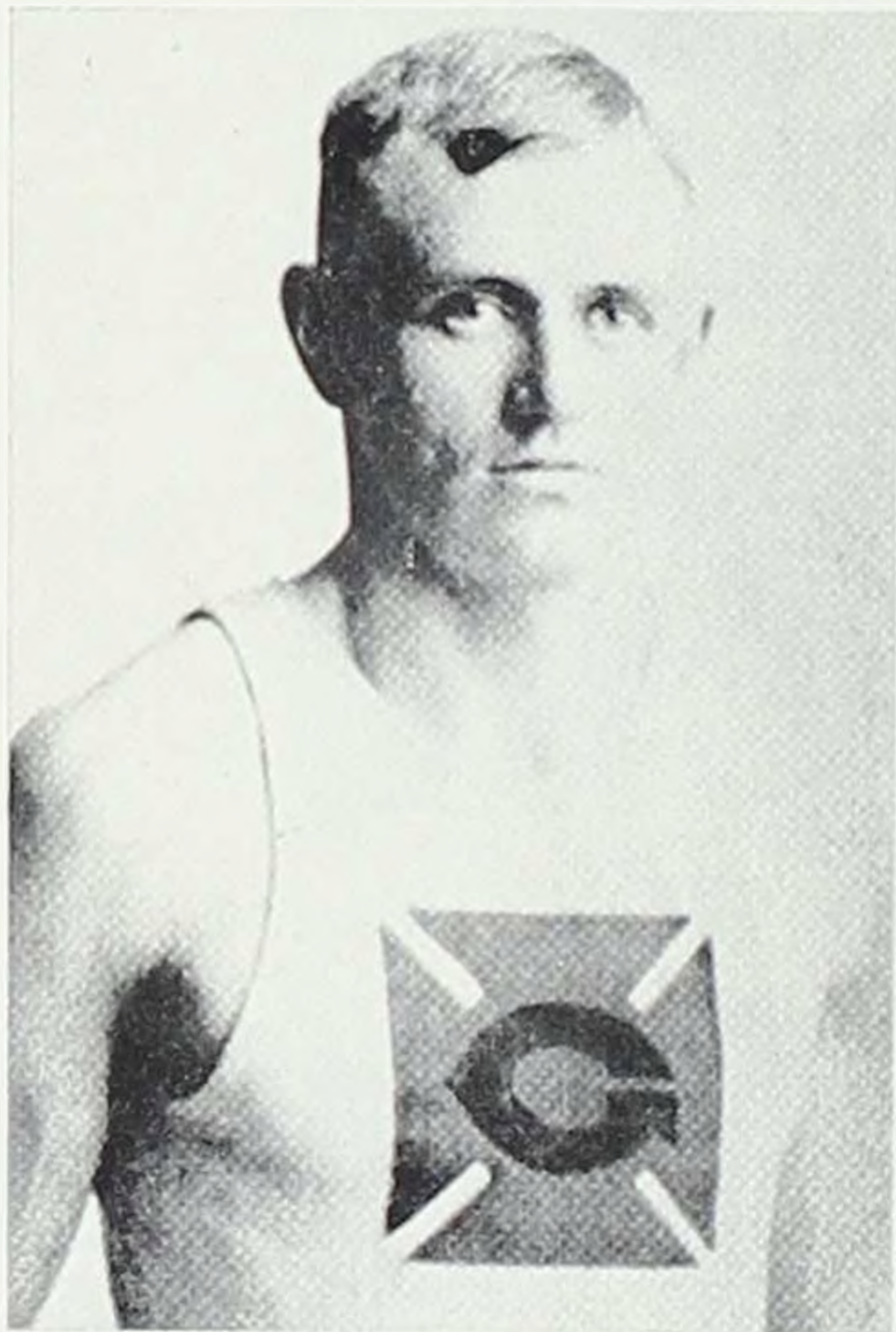


M. B. BANKS
1919 - 1921



JOHN L. GRIFFITH
1910 - 1918

IOWANS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE G



CHARLES B. (CHUCK) HOYT
Grinnell College



GEORGE BRETNALL
Cornell College

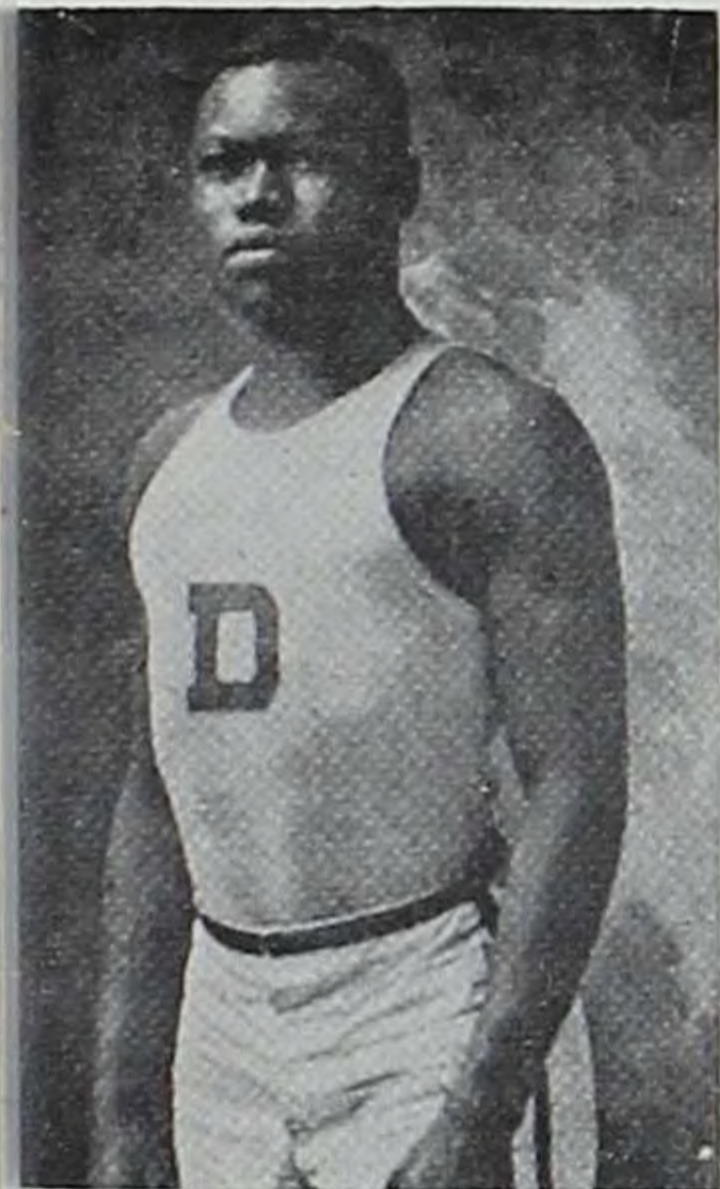


A. E. (DEAC) WOLTERS
Iowa State University

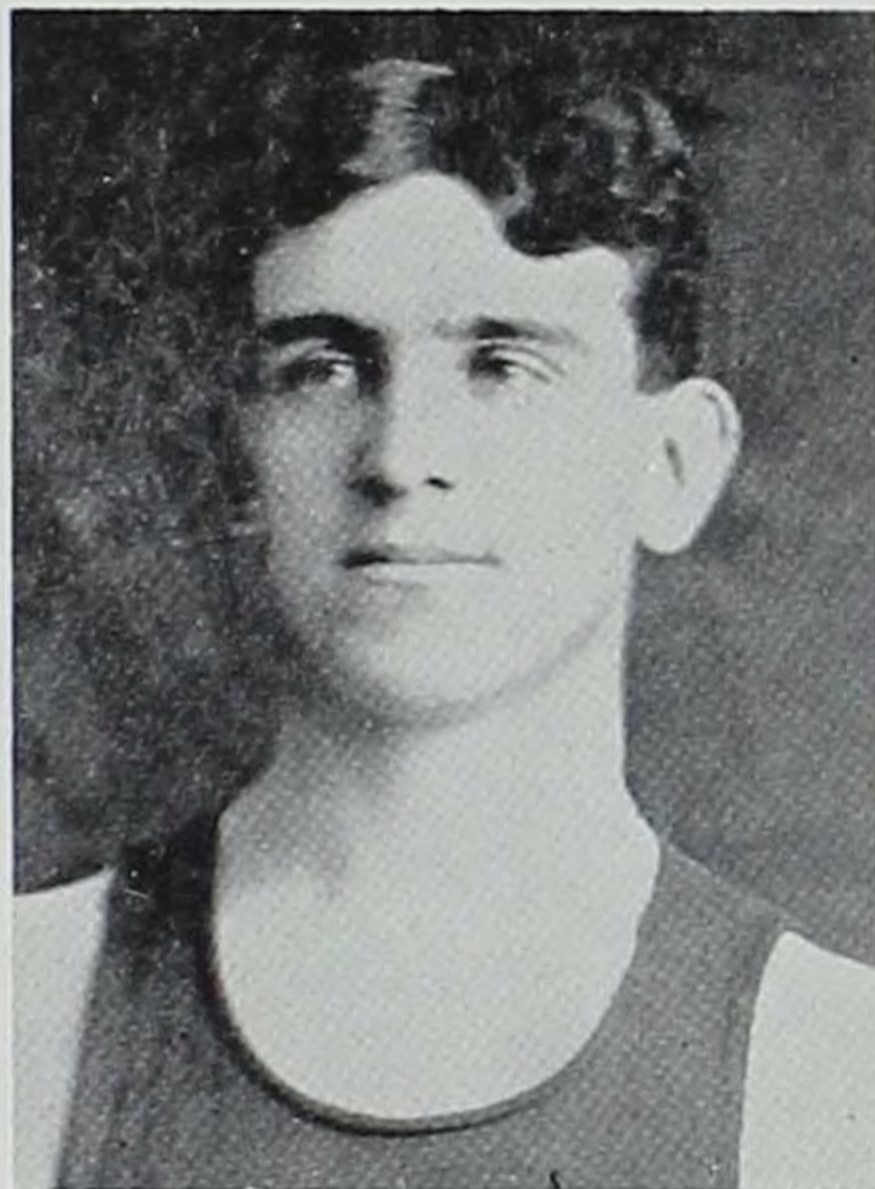


BOB HAGER
Iowa State University

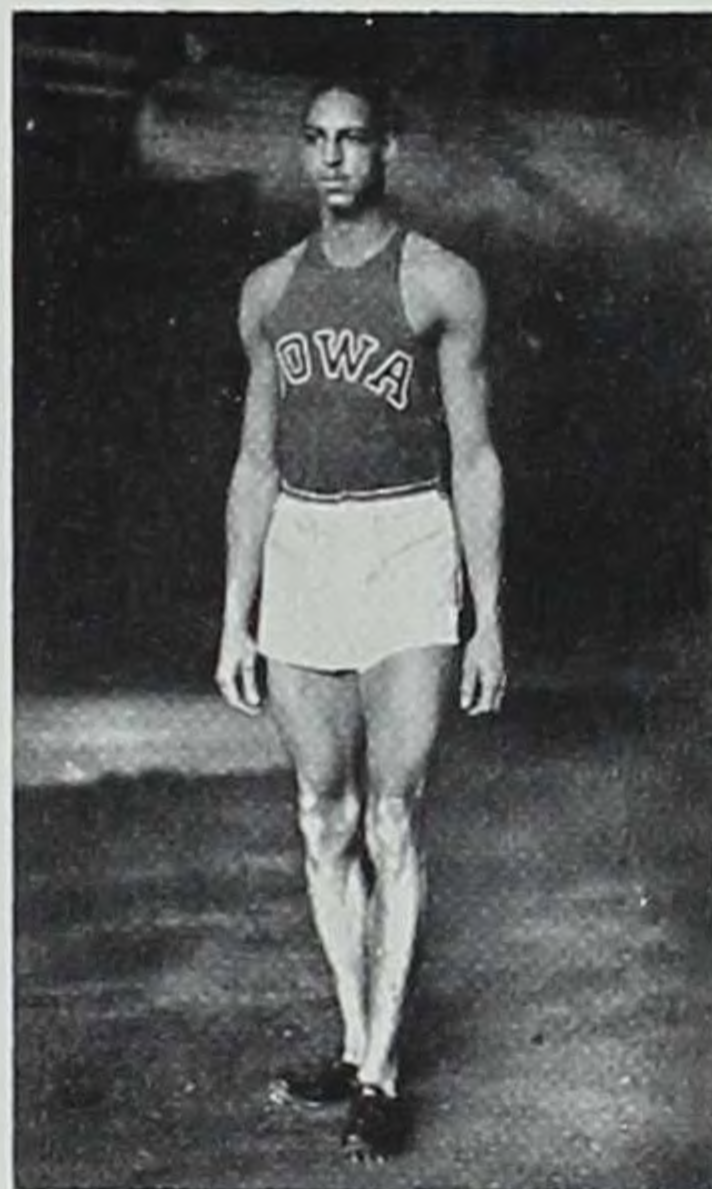
GLORY THAT IS THE DRAKE RELAYS



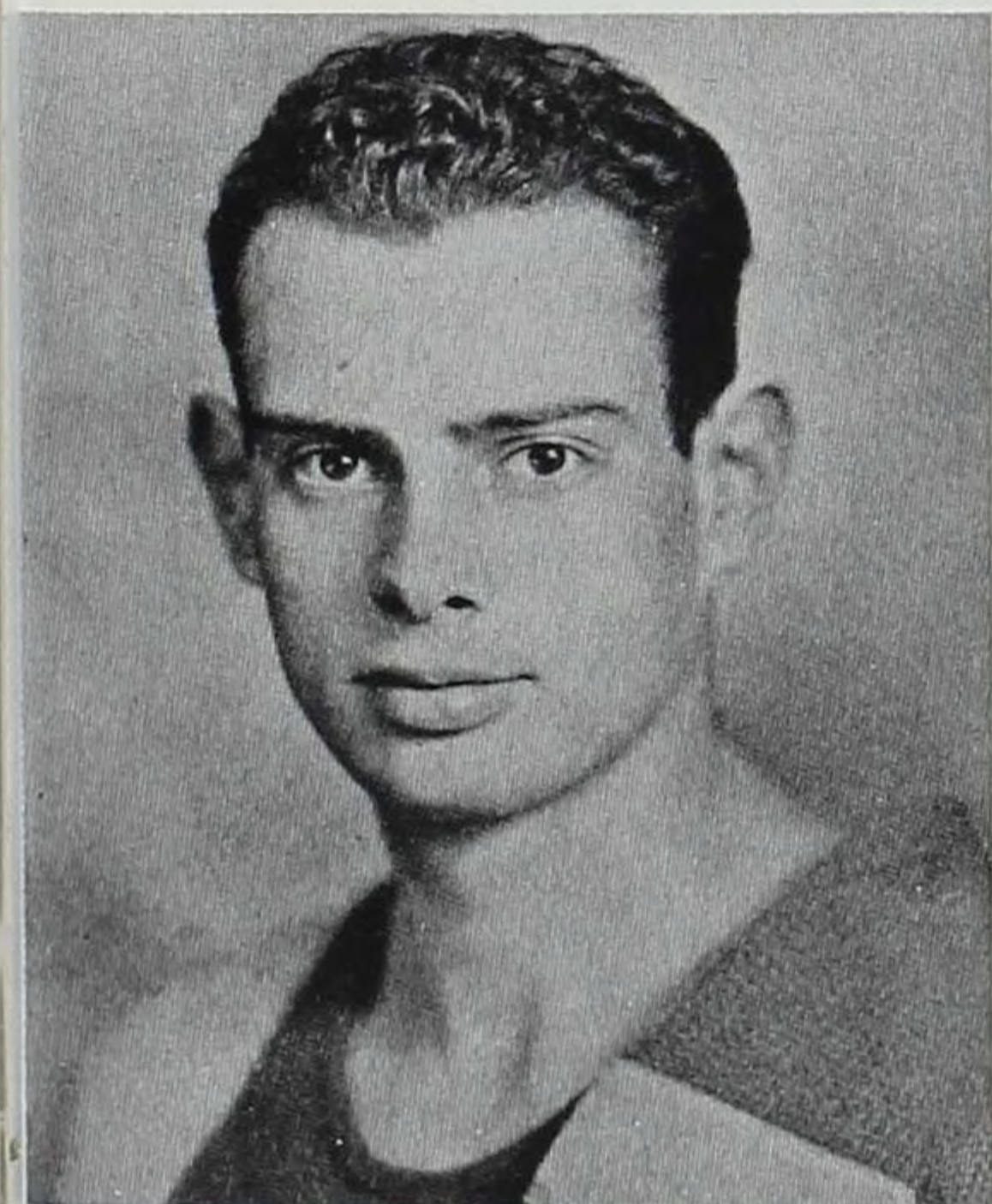
SOL BUTLER
Dubuque College



IRA DAVENPORT
Chicago University



ED GORDON
University of Iowa



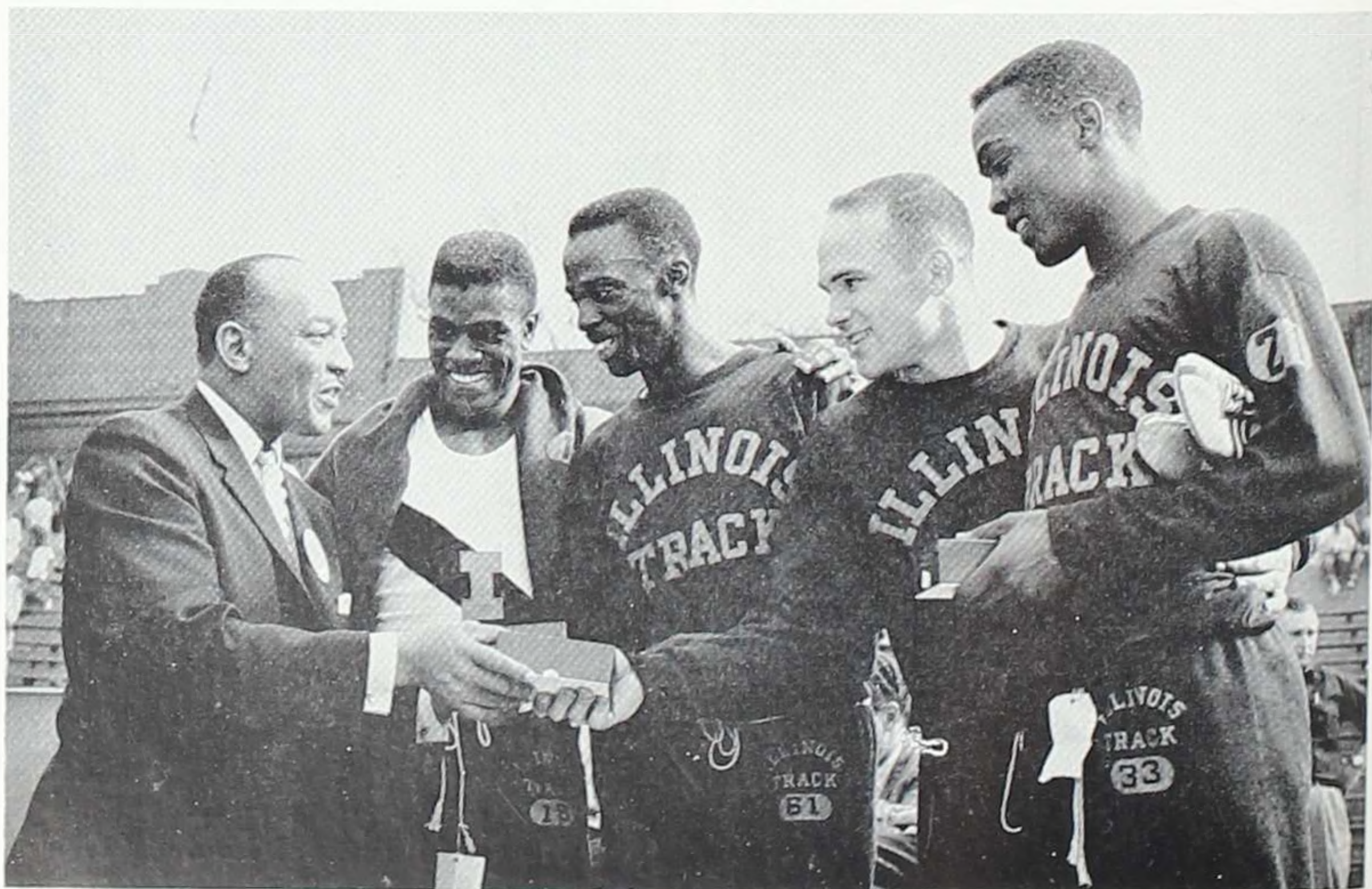
LINN PHILSON
Drake University



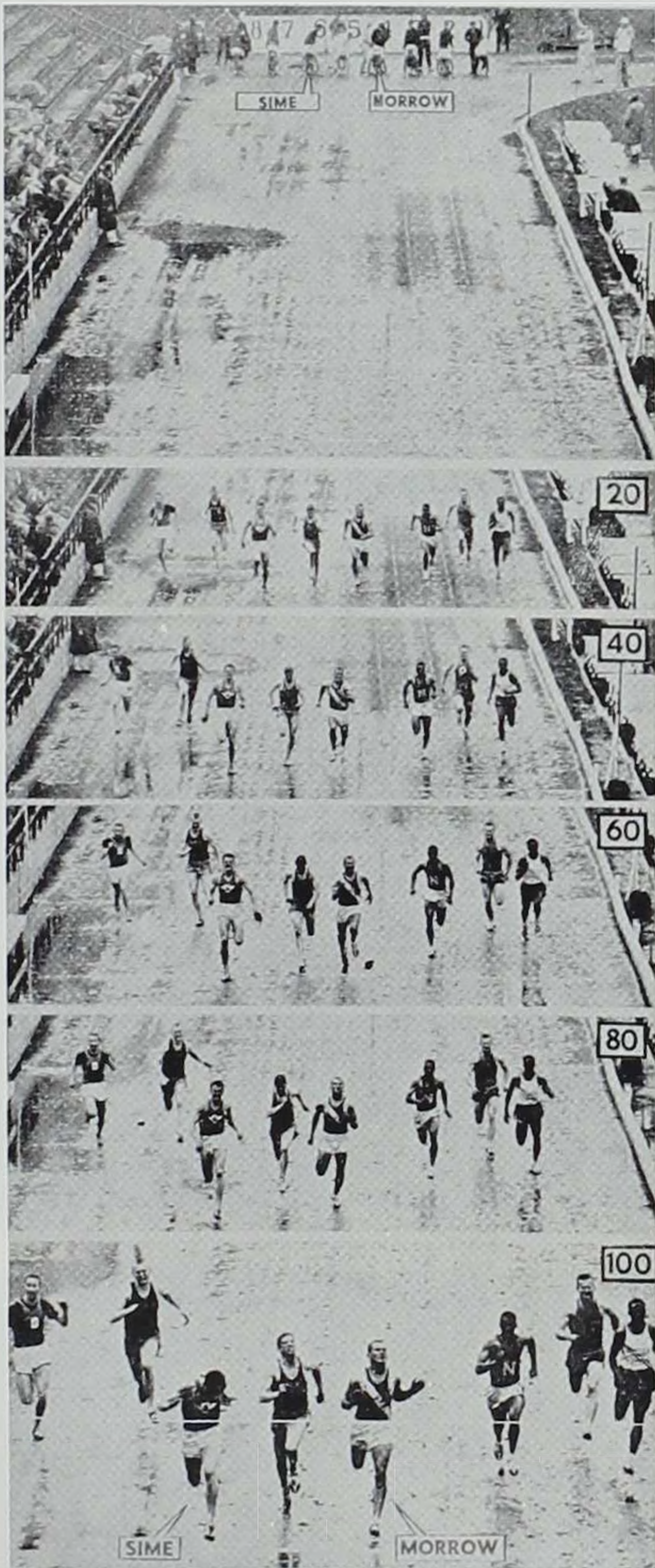
FRANK (BAB) CUHEL
University of Iowa



The University of Iowa's great 1923 mile relay team, left to right: Harry Morrow, Gerhard Noll, Charles Brookins, and Eric Wilson. Behind are, left to right: George T. Bresnahan, coach, and Dr. Walter R. Fieseler, medical supervisor, athletics.



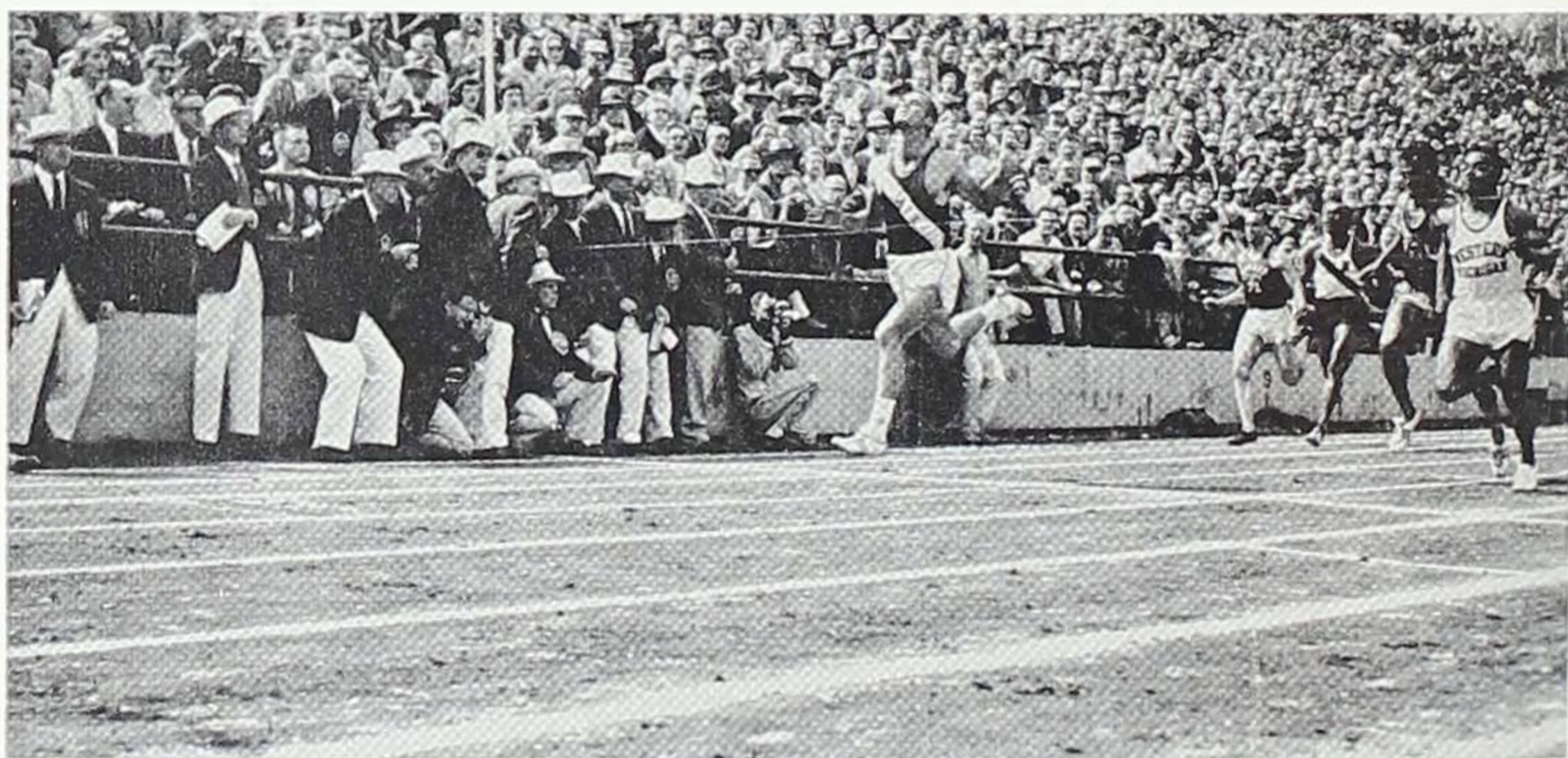
Jesse Owens, "Athlete of the Half Century," congratulates the Illinois sprint medley team, left to right: Del Coleman, John Lattimore, Ward Miller, and George Kerr. Illinois set an American record of 3:17.8 for the event in 1959.



A sequence camera followed Dave Sime, Duke, at six stages of his tremendous victory over Bobby Morrow, Abilene Christian, in the 100 in 1956. The time, :09.4, was a Relays record.



Jack Elder, Notre Dame, far left, won the 100 in :10.0 in 1928.



Bobby Morrow, Abilene Christian, won the 100 in :09.4 in 1957, equaling Drake record.



Ira Murchison, Western Michigan, took the 100 in :09.5 in 1958.



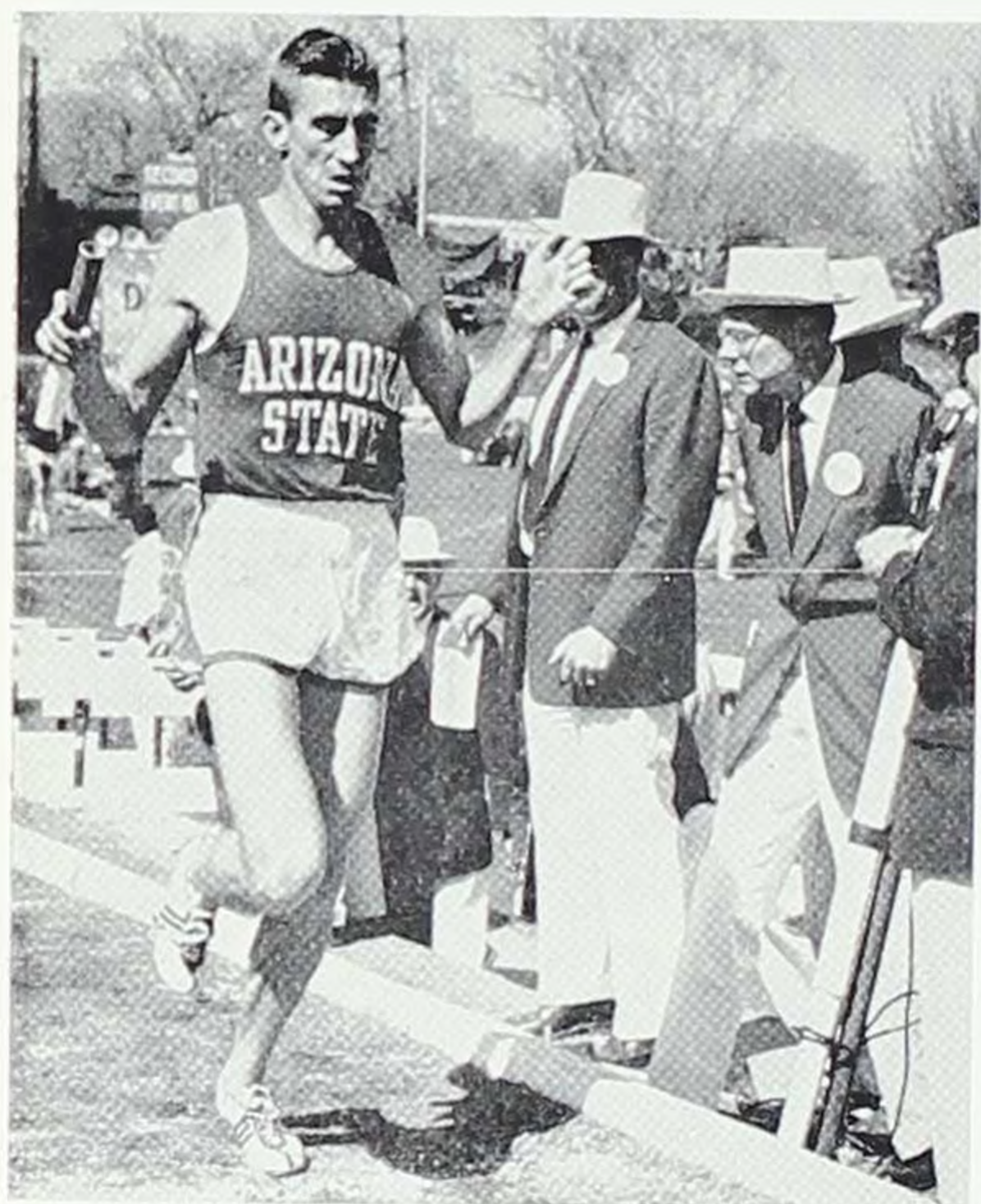
Robert Hayes, Florida A. & M., in a preliminary heat, runs the 100 in :09.4. He won the 1962 event in :09.5.



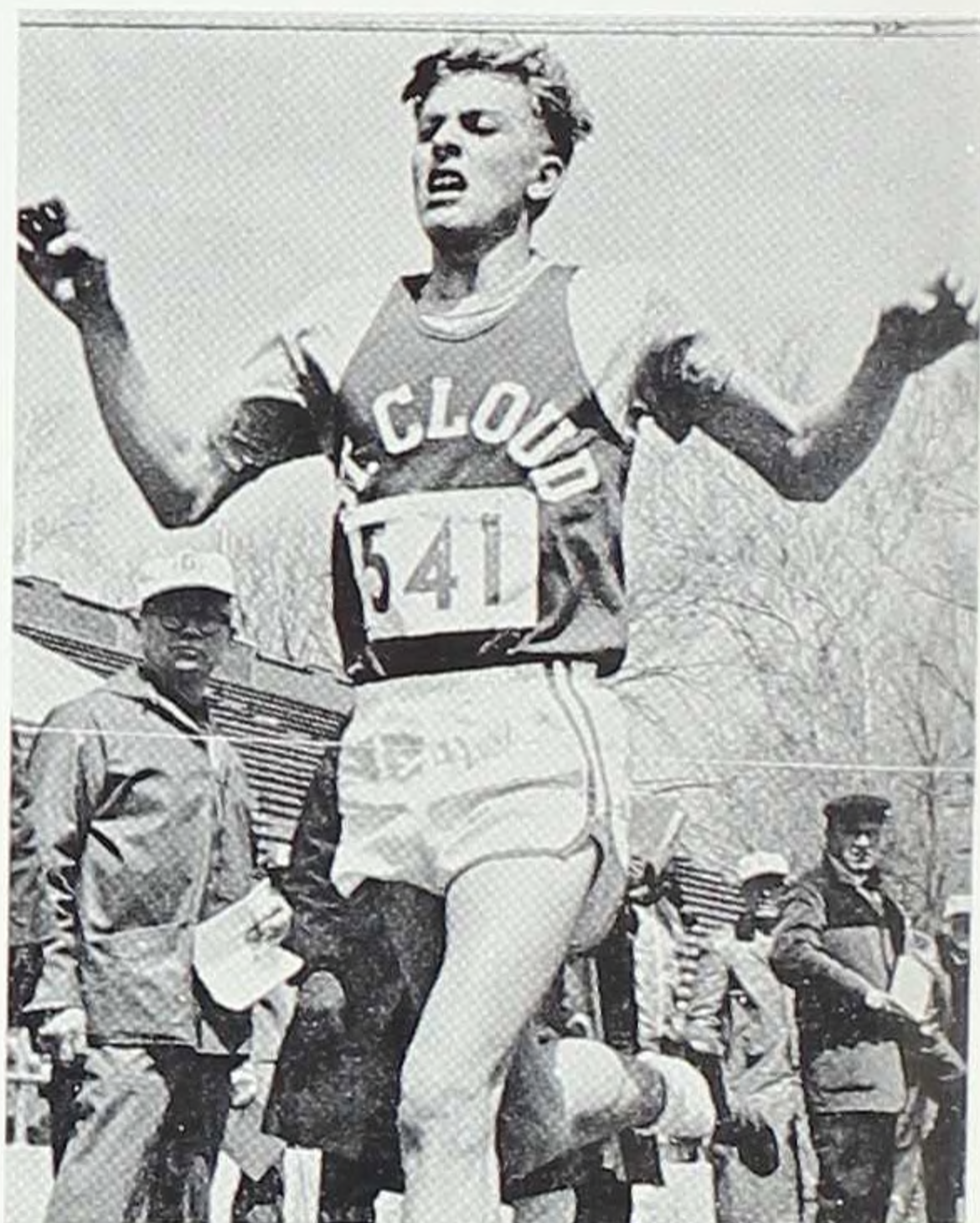
Clyde Duncan, Texas Southern, lane 3, breaks Charley Paddock's record in the open 100-yard dash in 1965.



Charley Greene, Nebraska, won the 100 in 1966. Jim Hines, lane 4, and Clyde Duncan, lane 6, Texas Southern, were second and fourth respectively.



Alex Henderson, Arizona State, set an American collegiate record in the 2-mile run in 1958.



Van Nelson, St. Cloud, won the 6-mile run in 1966. He is one of two athletes winning two events in three successive years.



Billy Mills, Kansas, leads a score of runners in the 2-mile event. He went on to win the 10,000 meters at the Tokyo Olympics.



(Top, left) Jim Grelle anchors Oregon to win in the 4-mile relay in 1959. Ted Wheeler, Iowa, defeats Laszlo Tabori (Hungary) in a special A.A.U. mile run in 1957. The time was a record 4:06.9. It was a new Drake record. (Center) The great Wes Santee, Kansas, from 1952-1954 ran on eight winning relay teams and returned



in 1955 to win a special mile event in record equaling time of 4:08.4. (Bottom, left) The phenomenal Jim Ryun wins the 1966 mile event as a Kansas frosh. (Bottom, center) Paul Bienz, Tulane, was the winner of the 100 in 1949 and 1950. (Bottom, right) Tom O'Hara, Loyola, ran the mile in 4:01 in 1963.





Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace, took the 120-yard high hurdles title in 1947 and 1948. He set a Drake record of :14.1 in 1947 and equaled that time in the following year.



Charles Brookins ran on the University of Iowa's winning mile relay teams in 1923 and 1924. He also won the 220-yard hurdles in 1925, a special event run for the first time at Drake.



The University of Texas sprint medley relay team, composed of Morris Barefield, Billy Seay, Fred Ramsdell, and Mac Umstatted, set new Drake, American Collegiate, and American records in 1941 with a time of 3:23.2.



Wilma Rudolph, Tennessee State, wins the first women's race at the Drake Relays in 1961. Her time for the 100 was :11.1.



Linda Schram, Manila, anchors Iowa girls to an upset victory in the 440-yard relay. The Texas girls with their bouffant hairdos were highly ranked.

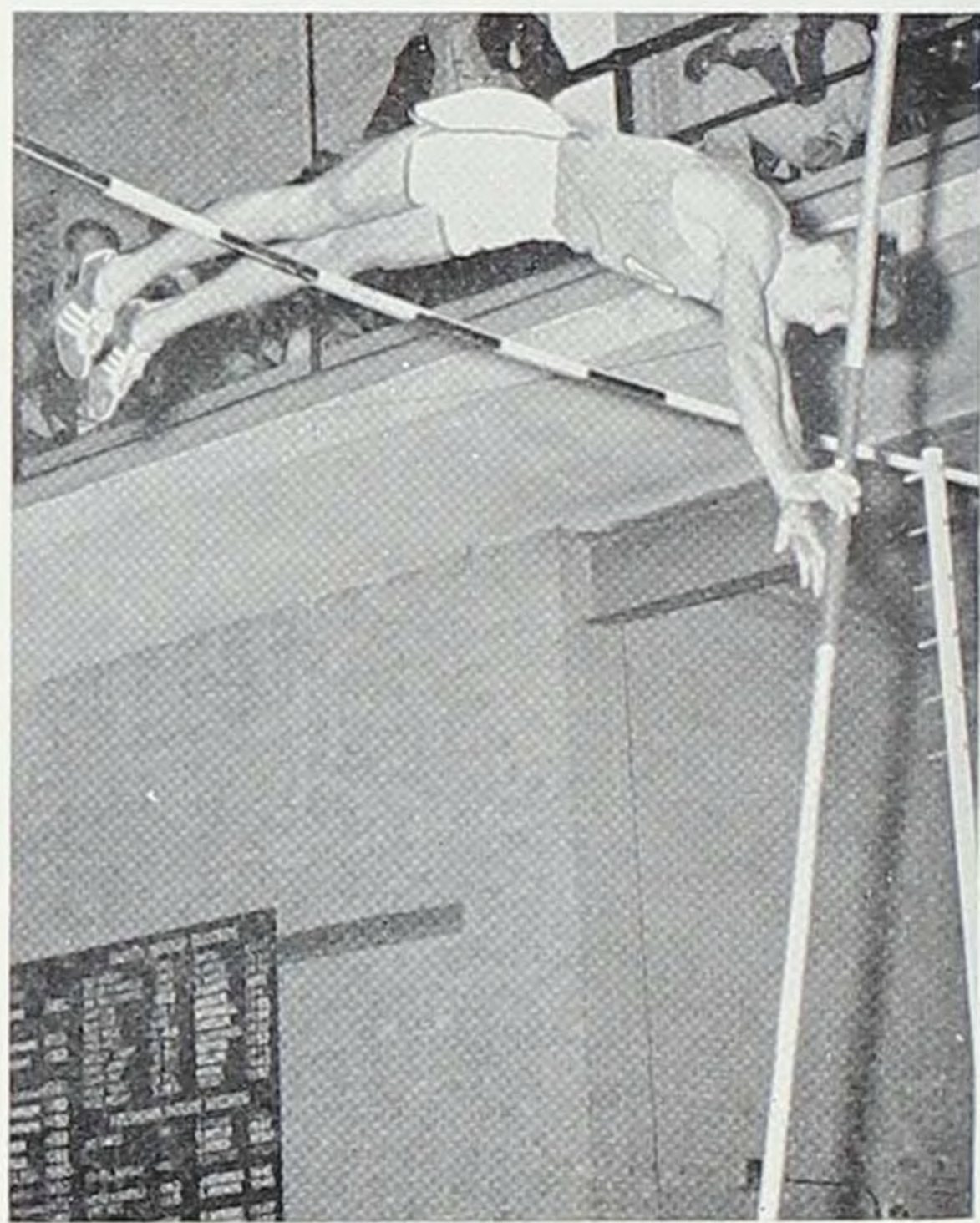


Relays Queen Carlotta Joan Hagen, Illinois, presents medals to a winning Abilene Christian team in 1957. The 440 and 880-yard titles were taken at Drake record breaking times by teams composed of (left to right): Bobby Morrow, Jim Segrest, Bill Woodhouse, and Waymond Griggs. Bobby also won the 100-yard title.

THEY REACH FOR THE SKY



Cornelius Warmerdam, Navy Pre-Flight
14-7 $\frac{3}{4}$ (1944)



Bob Gutowski, Occidental — 14-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ (1956).
New Drake Record. (Indoors)

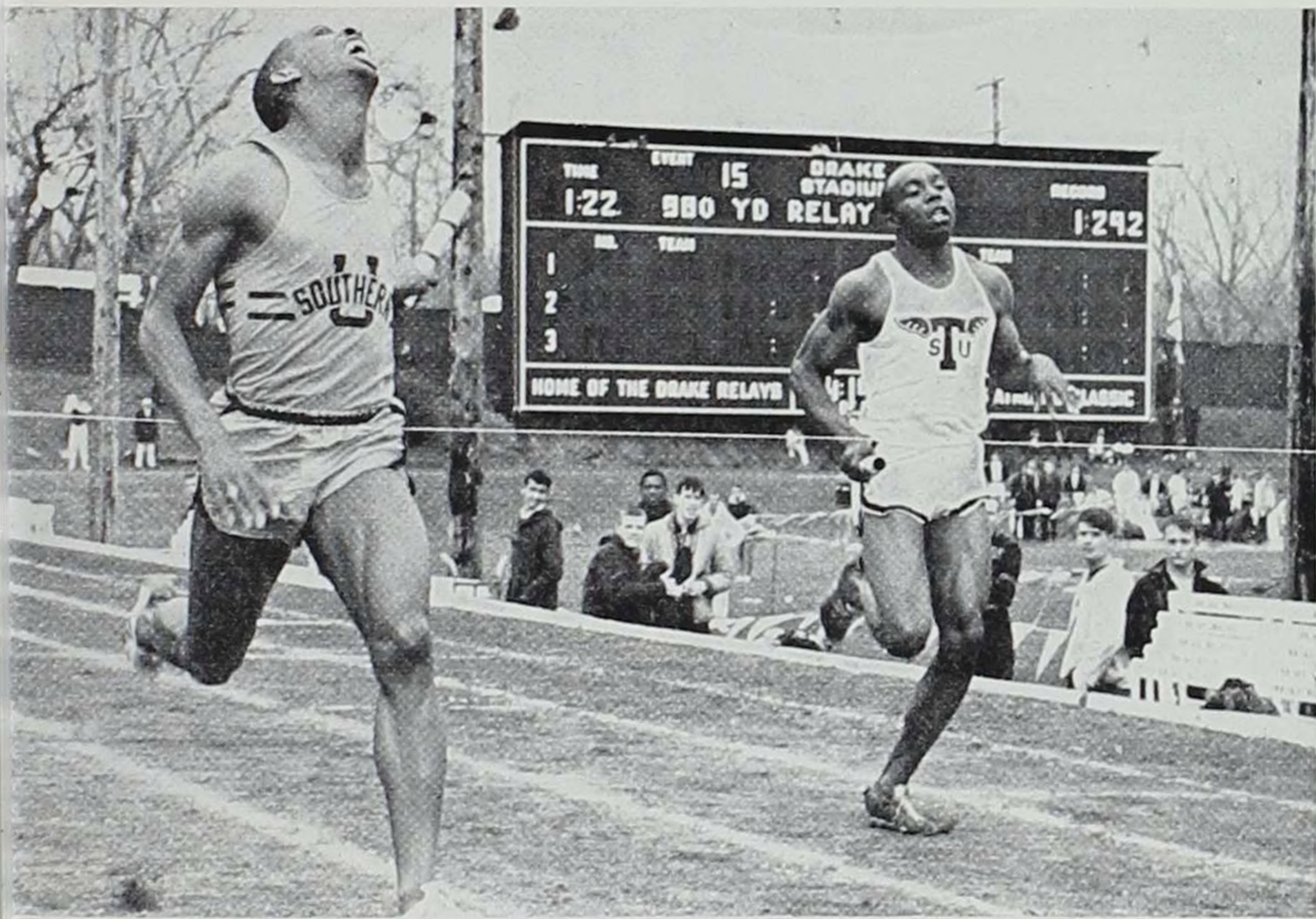


Jim Graham, Oklahoma State—15-0 $\frac{1}{4}$ (1959).
New Drake Record.



Fred Burton, Wichita State — 16-6 (1966).
New Drake Record.

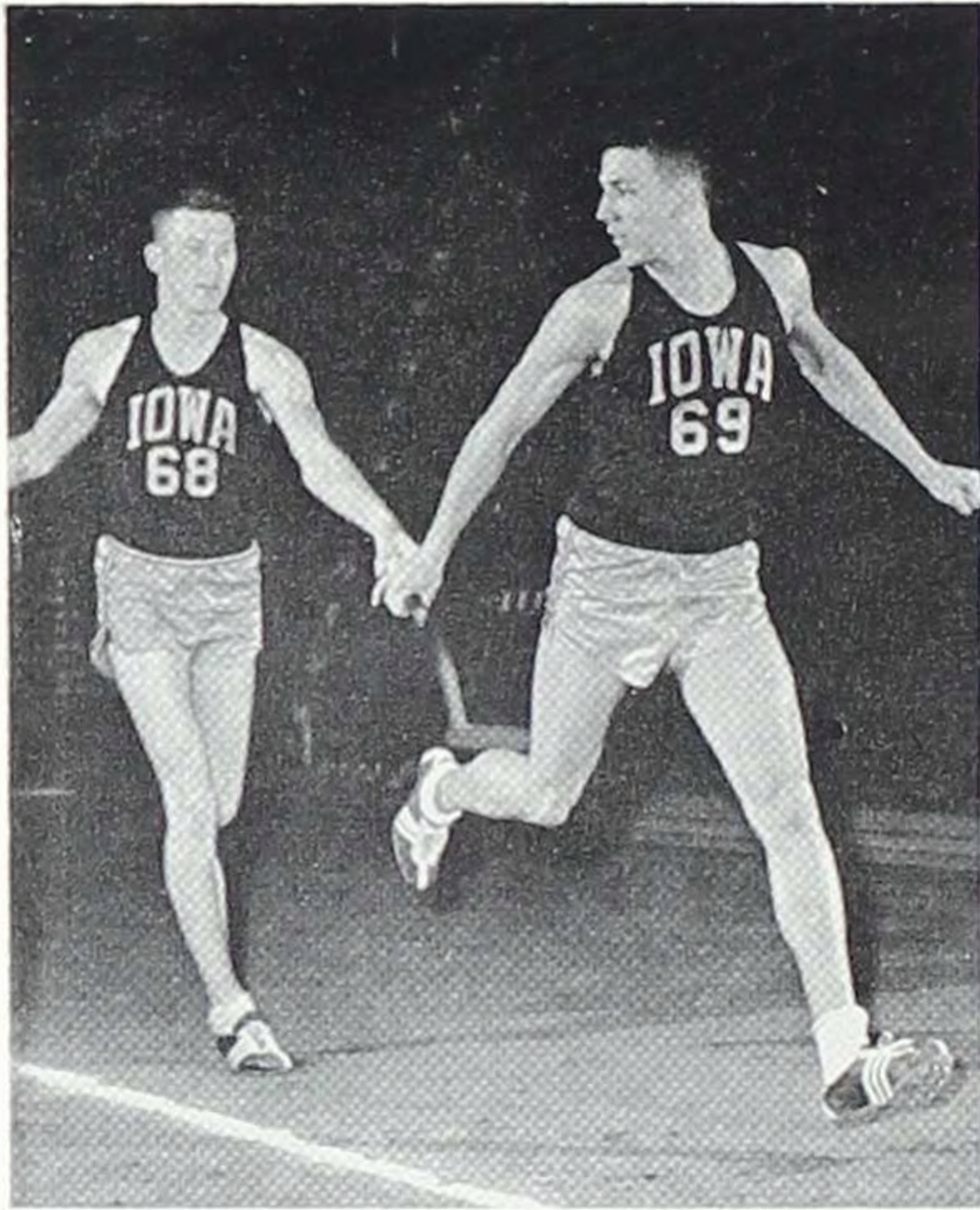
Hono
Nich
Tom



Southern University defeats Texas Southern in the 880-yard relay in 1966. Both teams were under the previous Drake record—Southern 1:22.7 and Texas Southern 1:22.9. Texas Southern was anchored by Jim Hines.



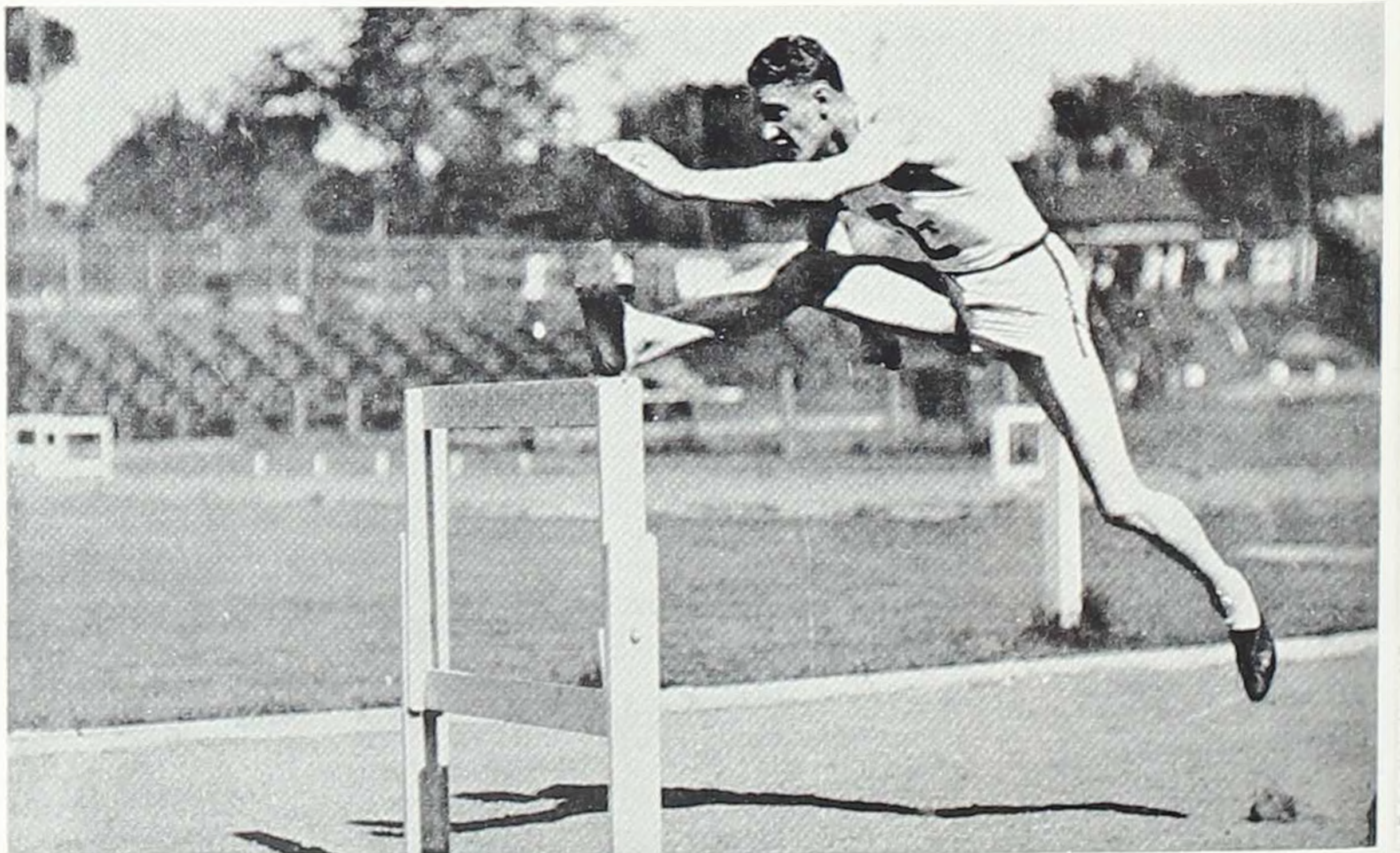
Honored after winning three events at the 1951 Relays were, left to right: Jack Kelly, George Nichols, Jim Lavery, Jim Ford, and Ray Eiland. With his hand on the trophy is Drake Coach Tommy Deckard.



Bill Frazier and Roger Kerr were members of the University of Iowa's victorious mile relay team in 1963.



Charley Durant anchored Drake to victory in the 1961 mile relay in 3:11.9.



George Saling, University of Iowa, in 1932 won the 120-yard high hurdles in the world record equaling time of :14.4. He went on to win the 110-meter high hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Saling was killed in an automobile accident in the spring of 1933.

JUMPING TO VICTORY



(Top, left) Willie Steele, San Diego State, won 1947 title with a leap of 24-6 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Top, right) Ralph Boston, Tennessee A. & I., was victor in 1960 with a jump of 24-9 $\frac{1}{4}$. (Center) Gayle Hopkins, Arizona, covered



26-2 in the 1964 broad jump, breaking Jesse Owens record that had stood for 29 years. (Below) John Thomas, Boston University, took the high jump title in 1961 when he went over the bar at 6-7 $\frac{3}{4}$.

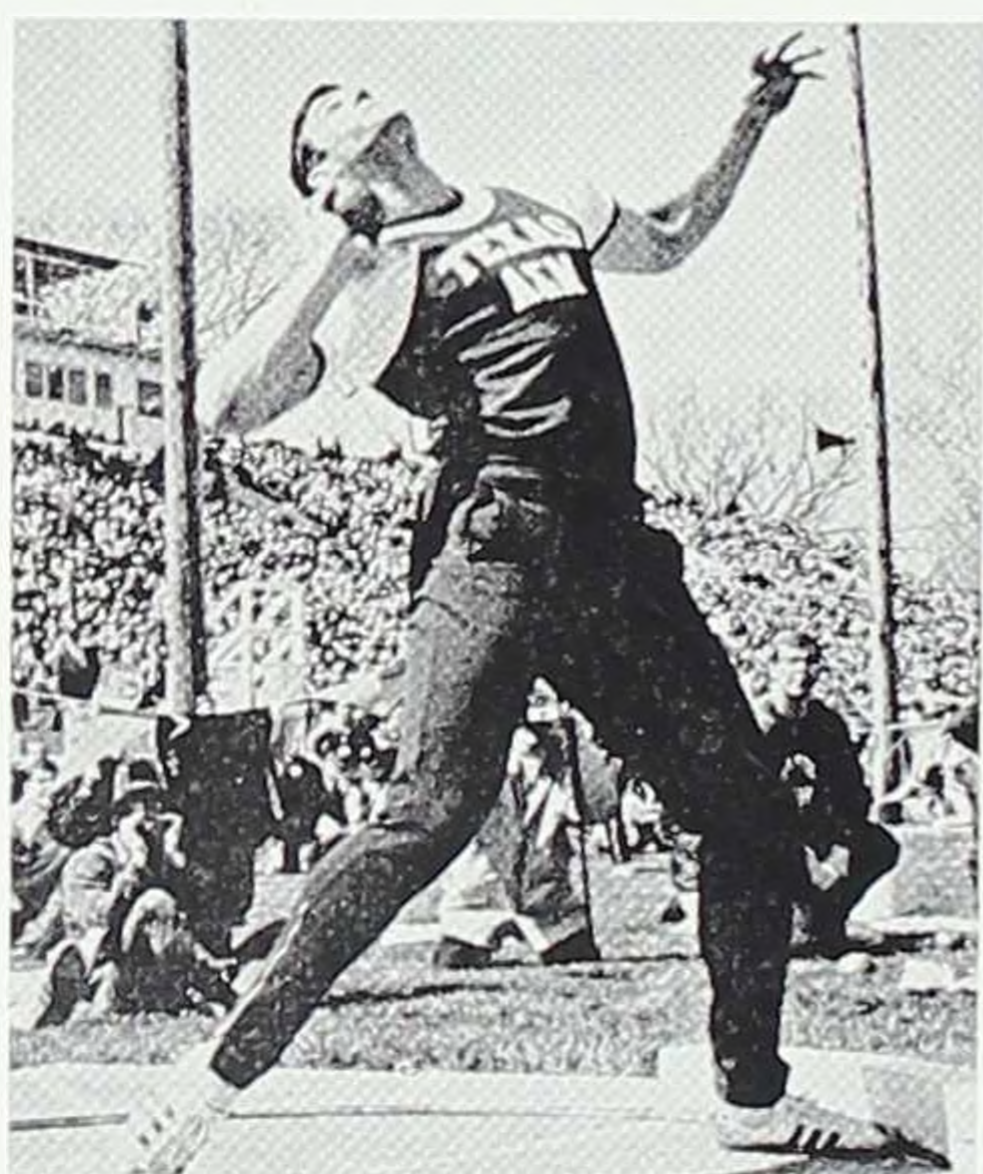




Jack Torrance, LSU, 1934—Shot



Bill Nieder, Kansas, 1955—Shot



Randy Matson, Texas A. & M.
1965-66—Shot



Al Oerter, Kansas, 1956-58—discus



Bill Alley, Kansas, threw the javelin 253-5 in 1959, establishing a new Drake record. He also won this same event in 1960, with a toss of 238-5.

the stands. Howard Debus of Nebraska won the javelin and discus, and Ralph Tate of Oklahoma A. & M., the 120 hurdles and broad jump.

1944

The Allies were bombing Cherbourg as a lesser struggle flamed at the 1944 Relays. The A.A.U. banned Bob Steuber, football pro competing for Iowa Pre-Flight, threatening that anyone competing against him would become a professional. The question involved a confusing A.A.U.-Navy agreement that professionals would not be eligible for competition against collegians "except in informal sports such as football, basketball, and baseball."

Scotty Russell and Sus Whiting of the Iowa A.A.U. supported Drake's acceptance of Steuber's shot-javelin entry. Coaches Frank Hill of Northwestern and Jim Kelly of Minnesota approved, stating Steuber had been permitted indoor track participation. While Steuber competed he did not place.

The Outstanding Athlete was 18-year-old, 5 ft. 5 in. Buddy Young of Illinois, who won the 100, the broad jump, and anchored two winning relay teams. Western Michigan took three college relays; Iowa State won the 4-mile; Don Welcher of Drake, the discus; and James Eby of Iowa Pre-Flight, the javelin.

Returning greats were Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam, who cleared 14 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the

vault, and Harold Osborn, then 45, who made 6 feet in a high jump exhibition.

Bill Stern broadcast from an infield perch. One sportswriter praised Earl Linn, "One shudders to think what would happen if Linn weren't the clerk."

Clinton won two relays with Lee Hofacre, prep 100 winner, who was later national 440 hurdles champion.

1945

Communist Red tanks were on Unter den Linden in Berlin when the 1945 Relays was staged. The entry list was at a 3-year high—23 universities, 16 colleges, 53 high schools. With junior high and grade school runners, the entry number was 1,242. Bill Stern broadcast, as 4,500 saw Friday's card and 10,000 Saturday's.

Illinois won three relays in a meet with no new records. Lee Hofacre, then at Drake, ran on the winning distance medley team that included Paul Ware, Henry Williams, and Fred Feiler. Ware also won the 440 run and Feiler the 2-mile. A former Drake Bulldog, Bill Moore, gained his second pole vault title, this time for Western Michigan. Iowa's Paul Fagerlind won the javelin. Iowa State took the 440 relay and repeated in the 4-mile. Cornell won the college 2-mile relay, their first win in 24 years.

Bill Bangert of Missouri won the shot, discus, and sang the National Anthem. Penn, a 13-1

event winner over Drake in 1944, won by 12-3 this year, but Drake still led by 187 to 166 in all-time comparison of marks.

Billy Moore nosed out Bangert for the Outstanding Athlete award. Davenport High's 3:32.4 mile and East's 8:24.4 2-mile were faster than the same relays in the college division.

1946

The United States and France were clashing with Russia over Austria when the 1946 Relays began. The war over, it was estimated half the winners were ex-G.I.'s. Bill Martineson of Baylor, who won the 100, came out of service with malaria from Iwo Jima, torn leg muscles from a landing barge accident, and shell fragments in his stomach. Walter Mack, who anchored Michigan State's 2-mile victors, showed a foot scar from a Japanese bullet. Billy Moore was representing his third school. Now at Northwestern in Naval R.O.T.C., he vaulted 13 ft. 3 in. to win.

Bill Bangert had moved, too. A shot put winner twice for Missouri, he won in 1946 for Purdue.

Dr. W. J. Monilaw joined starter Les Duke of Grinnell. Monilaw had coached the first 12-foot pole vaulter in the world, Thurman Chapman of Prescott, Iowa, and Drake.

Fred Feiler repeated as 2-mile king, but lost a 30-yard lead to Earl Mitchell of Indiana, who ran a 4:19 mile to win the distance medley and the Outstanding Athlete award. Tying for the prep

pole vault title was Jack Jennett of Sac City.
1947

Seventeen men who had won a total of 35 national titles were in the 1947 field, as a record 141 schools from 18 states participated. Mobility was still a pattern of athletes. Paul Ware competed for his third school, Virginia Union, where his former Prairie View coach had moved.

The great Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace set a 14.1 high hurdle record and anchored a winning 880 relay in 20.6. Later he won the 100 in one Olympics, the hurdles at another. Willie Steele of San Diego State won the broad jump.

Bill Martineson repeated his 1946 win in the 100. Jerry Thompson of Texas, running well in three losing relays, was the Outstanding Athlete.

Ohio State won three relays with the shuttle hurdle, anchored by Bob Wright, a record 59.4. Texas won the short relays and Drake took the 4-mile. Ray Prohaska, who had won the first Relays prep mile for Ft. Dodge, led off. Fred Schoeffler, Pat Bowers, and Bill Mack followed.

Dean Pieper of Clinton ran 4:26.2 to set a high school record that would stand for 11 years. North, with three juniors and a sophomore, won two relays, as did Davenport. Cedar Rapids Wilson won the medley for the third straight time. In 1948, East ran this race in 3:37.8, a record that stood for 14 years.

Two great coaches brought their last teams.

Tom Jones of Wisconsin, whose first Drake Relays was in 1912, and George Bresnahan, coaching his 28th Iowa team, were retiring.

1948

In 1948 some 1,750 athletes were in a field that set 11 records. Harrison Dillard ran a 14.1 high hurdles into a 6-mile wind and anchored a 1:26.6 record 880. Another future Olympic champ, Mal Whitfield, led off Ohio State's sprint medley win and anchored a 2-mile relay.

Texas won four relays. Fortune Gordien of Minnesota set a discus record of 165 ft. 5 in., winning for the second time. Lee Hofacre, representing Minnesota, ran 52.7 for a national collegiate 440 hurdle mark.

Jerry Jefchak of Drake was an unexpected star. Prior to the Relays he had painted participant numbers until 4 a.m. both Wednesday and Thursday nights. A sophomore, Jefchak had never run a competitive 2-mile run, but in a field that included Big Ten champ Dick Kilty of Minnesota, he won by two yards.

North High, with probably America's fastest prep sprinters, Gary Scott, Reggie Kaiser, Conrad Jones, and George Nichols, won the 440 relay in 42.5. A fine Texas team, anchored by Charley Parker, did only 42.1 in their victory. The North "Flying Four" then tied the national prep 880 record of 1:28.2. In preliminaries, they lowered the Drake mile mark to 3:24.6.

1949

Holiday magazine staffed the 1949 Relays, and C.B.S. was back for the first time in nine years. Flying Farmers came by plane to see performers such as Jerome Biffle, broad jump winner, who would be the 1952 Olympic champ, and Byrl Thompson of Minnesota, who set a 170 ft. 3 in. discus record. Thompson had won the event in 1946 as a Camp Grant soldier.

Mobility was still apparent. Bill Mack, once of Drake, anchored a Michigan State distance medley team that barely lost to Wisconsin with Don Gehrman, the meet's Outstanding Athlete. Kansas won the 2-mile with Pat Bowers, another former Bulldog anchoring. Running third for the Jayhawkers was Bob Karnes. In 1956, he would become the eighth Relays director.

The high school field was excellent. George Whitehill of Marshalltown jumped 6 ft. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., a mark that stood for 16 years. Clyde Gardner of Newton, one of the nation's best, threw the discus 164 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., a record for 14 years. Ames' Jim Robertson's shot put mark of 53 ft. $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. stood for six years.

At season's end, three of the four national prep relay records were held by Des Moines teams. North with 42.3 and 1:27.6 had the 440 and 880 marks; Roosevelt's 8:05.5 2-mile mark of 1938 was still standing 11 years later.

Speed, Stamina, and Power

During World War II and immediately thereafter there were no world or American records set at the Relays. But the meet, as track generally, was back on the record path in the 1950's when two world records, four American, and four American collegiate marks were set.

It was the decade of Kansas and Abilene Christian. The Jayhawkers, who were coached by Bill Easton, had 18 relay victories compared to next highest Oklahoma State's eight, and had 14 individual winners compared to Illinois' 10.

Abilene Christian ruled the colleges with 14 relay wins before joining the university class to win sprint titles in 1957. This was the era when Coach Oliver Jackson's dash teams were the fastest the world had ever seen. They included a Mason City boy, Bill Woodhouse, co-holder of the world's 100-yard dash record. Their anchor was the man who won three gold medals in the 1956 Olympics—Bobby Morrow.

Kansas, too, had its great individual. In the 1930's, the school had Glenn Cunningham, who set world records in both the 880 and mile. His successor, at 148 pounds, was thinner than Cunningham and a runner with a lighter step. He was

Wes Santee, America's challenger for the 4-minute mile.

Santee was the Relays' Outstanding Athlete of 1952 and 1954 and Morrow of 1957. They thrilled fans that saw all-time greats year after year. For this was the decade when Al Oerter of Kansas won three straight discus titles. By 1968, he had won the event in four Olympics, a record unequaled. Parry O'Brien, Mal Whitfield, and Glen Davis competed at Drake in the 1950's. They each won gold medals in two Olympics. Milt Campbell, winner of the 1956 Olympic decathlon, came to the Relays, as did Olympic champs Bill Nieder, Kansas shot-putter; Hayes Jones, Eastern Michigan hurdler; Jerome Biffle, Denver broad jumper; and Walt Davis, high jumper from Texas A. & M.

There were others who held world records. In addition to Morrow and Woodhouse, four Relays sprinters—Jim Golliday of Northwestern, Willie Williams of Illinois, Ira Murchison of Iowa and Western Michigan, and Dave Sime of Duke—held the 100-yard or 100-meter world record.

Sime set world marks in the 100 (9.3), the 220 straightaway (20.0), and the 220 hurdles (22.2). At Drake he won the greatest dash in Relays history.

Even after pulled muscles took national champions Jim Golliday and Jim Ford of Drake out of the 1956 field, the 100 was a "dream race."

Morrow had won the A.A.U. championship as a freshman and was unbeaten with 30 straight victories. Sime, a strong 6 ft. 3 in. 185-pounder, had gone to Duke on a baseball scholarship. But he could throw a javelin well over 200 feet and could jump, hurdle, and run. Word came of almost unbelievable dash times made by the redhead. Drake was the meeting of the two great sophomores.

Friday was windy but mild and both men ran easy 9.4's with favoring winds before 9,000 fans. The build-up for Saturday was intense. A *Sports Illustrated* writer reported large downtown bets. But the temperature fell and rains came.

The track was covered with water and the temperature was 38° when Starter Les Duke called the runners to their marks. Sime in Lane 6 was wearing, at the recommendation of Coach Bob Chambers, spikes for a dry track. Morrow, 6 ft. 1½ in., 175 pounds, was in Lane 4.

A camera click caused a jump. "My best start," said Sime later. Between Sime and Morrow was Dick Blair of Kansas. The tension was too strong. Blair jumped for a second false start.

The runners were away the third time, Sime a bit ahead of Morrow and even with Blair. The Duke runner led by a yard at 30. Then Morrow made his move, but Sime responded and won by a margin estimated at from two to four feet. It was a record 9.4 under miserable conditions.

Until Bob Hayes came along, spectators would

believe that the Sime of the 1956 Relays was probably the fastest sprinter the world had ever seen. But running on curves just ahead of a later meet, he injured a leg and dropped out of track to concentrate on a medical career. Four years later, he returned to limited training and lost by inches the 1960 Olympic 100 to Armand Hary of Germany.

Morrow went on to be the star of the Melbourne Olympics. He returned to Drake in 1957, anchored two record-setting relays, and ran a 9.4 hundred. In all, he anchored five winning relays at Drake and set three records. In addition to Woodhouse, other Abilene runners were: Don Conder, Jim Segrest, Leondus Fry, and Waymond Griggs. As late as 1959 Morrow was running at Drake. He lost to Ira Murchison in a 9.4 hundred and finished fourth as Glen Davis ran a 46.5 quarter-mile.

Santee came on the Drake scene in 1952. He was 60 yards behind Joe LaPierre of Georgetown when he got the baton in the 4-mile relay. With 150 yards to go, he still trailed by 20. But as LaPierre twice looked back, Santee burst to the lead and won in 17:15.9, an American record. The previous mark had been held by Indiana with Relays director Tom Deckard running. Santee's mile was 4:06.7, then the fastest ever at Drake. The Kansas team included Lloyd Koby and Art Dalzell, sophomores, and senior, Herb Semper. Santee and Semper featured a distance medley the

next day, Santee starting 45 yards behind and winning by 50.

Georgetown returned in 1953. "We have prayed all year we'll get revenge," said Charles Capozzoli. The Hoyas got revenge, as anchormen Capozzoli and LaPierre held leads despite Santee's efforts. But the Kansan ran a 1:50.2 half in a come-from-behind sprint medley victory.

Santee was Outstanding Athlete again in 1954. He ran a 1:49.8 half as Kansas set a new sprint medley record and anchored comparatively easy 2-mile and 4-mile wins and the distance medley.

Art Dalzell helped the medley with a 3:00.1 three-quarters. Santee's 4:07.4 mile gave the team the American record of 9:50.4. Santee won a 1955 A.A.U. mile at Drake in 4:08.4.

From a Drake standpoint, the 1951 Relays was a classic. The current Indiana coach is Jim Lavery. In 1951, he was a waiter in a Des Moines cafe and a Drake runner. At 7 a.m. the Saturday of the 1951 Relays, Coach Tom Deckard called. He did not want Lavery on the cafe's noon shift. The genial Canadian agreed.

The result was Drake's greatest Relays day. Lavery, with Jim Ford, who would win two national sprint championships, Ray Eiland, Jack Kelly, and George Nichols, formerly of North's "Flying Four," won the 440, 880, and mile relays. The 440 was won in a duel with Iowa. This was the first time Drake had won this event. The 880

produced a record 1:25.5 in preliminaries and a 5-yard victory over Illinois in the finals. Now Deckard felt his team was tired and decided to scratch the mile. But the runners argued loud and went to the blocks for their third race in 95 minutes.

Oklahoma dominated early going, and anchor-man Jerry Meader started with a 4-yard lead. At the Kansas Relays, Lavery had started too fast, and Jim Ford yelled to the Canadian as he took the baton, "Remember Kansas." Lavery waited this time until the final curve, then sped past Meader to win by three yards. For the third time, the 1952 Olympian threw his baton high. The anchor was 47.3.

Lavery led off the sprint medley the next year in 47 flat, but baton passes were faulty. The 440 was being run faster this decade. Big blonde J. W. Mashburn of Oklahoma State had a leadoff 46.5 in 1955, and Jack Parr of Oklahoma a 46 flat leg in 1957.

Improvement in the 880 followed the pattern. Billy Tidwell of Kansas State, Emporia, broke a barrier in 1955 with a 1:48.6 anchor on a sprint medley. In 1959, George Kerr of Illinois ran 1:46.6, as the Illini set a 3:17.8 world medley record.

In this decade, the discus record progressed by over 15 feet with Al Oerter. Vaulters reached the 15-ft. frontier in 1952 with Don Laz, Illini alumnus, and the javelin mark was extended over 30 feet by Bill Alley of Kansas. The 14-second bar-

rier in the 120 high hurdles was broken in 1957 as Willie Stevens of Tennessee A. & I. ran 13.8, and Olympic king Hayes Jones hit 13.7 in 1959 with slightly too much wind.

These athletes marked the improvement of a decade that began on a day when, as Bert McGrane wrote, "Nature showed her ugly side." The 1950 ugliness was snow, the fourth in Relays history. It was 29° Friday morning and 39° Saturday. The high jump was moved inside, blue lines were marked on the snow and the meet proceeded. Tobin Rote of Rice, a famous football name, donned cleats and won the javelin. Tulane's Paul Bienz, defending 100 champ, ate one meal daily, a regimen begun in February to lose 24 pounds. He won again, running 9.7 into a wind.

Again the Outstanding Athlete award went to Don Gehrman for relay anchors. The warmest dressed participant was Byrl Thompson of Minnesota, who won the discus for the third time. Thompson took preliminary throws in long johns, a leather jacket, and overcoat.

The decade closed with the Golden Anniversary Relays on days that fitted the title. Thirteen records fell in 1959, as competitors of over 40 years returned for induction into the Relays Hall of Fame. Ten coaches made original selections, since continued by Bert McGrane, Robert Spiegel, and Wilfred Smith, Chicago *Tribune* sports editor.

Between the snow and the Golden Anniversary

came national television which was begun in 1953. That was the year the Bulova Timer was used. For the only time in the history of the Relays, the public address announcer told people to go home. A tornado warning was given on Friday, a day when many small children were at the Relays. In 1953, a conference meet date was changed so a team could compete. The Southern California Conference moved their meet four days ahead so Whittier could come to Drake. The city of Whittier had raised \$2,100 for the Poets' trip. Whittier placed in three relays and came back in 1954 to win the distance medley.

C.B.S. returned to televise the 1954 meet. Bill Bangert, a shot put winner, had sung the National Anthem previously at Drake. He sang again in 1954. Now, he was blind in the left eye, as a result of an allergy, with sight only partially restored in the right.

The zoom lens provided TV viewers a thrill as Parry O'Brien's shot splashed lime at the 60-foot mark. Official measurement was 59-9 $\frac{3}{4}$, but it was a world's record. Another future Olympic winner, Bill Nieder of Kansas, set a university mark of 56-3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nine years after his first appearance at Drake, Mal Whitfield returned in 1956 and anchored Los Angeles State to a college sprint medley win. Bob Gutowski of Occidental, who would hold a world record, won the pole vault. This event was

moved into the fieldhouse. Del Shofner, later a pro football name, anchored Baylor's two sprint relay wins. Another future pro was the tallest man ever to compete at Drake. Basketballer Wilt Chamberlain jumped 6-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to tie for a 1957 title.

By the next year, 1958, crushed brick was on jump runways but the thrill was at the track where two American collegiate records were set in spite of a cold wind. Alex Henderson of Arizona State, who trained by running 17 miles daily, ran the 2-mile run in 8:51.3. The record, broken by almost 19 seconds, belonged to Greg Rice. It had stood 19 years and was also an American collegiate mark when set at the Relays.

The second national record fell to the star pupil of the excellent Ames coach, Hy Covey. Cliff Cushman was a state champion miler at 15. While running for Kansas in 1958, he lowered the 440 hurdle mark to 52.3. The record belonged to another Jayhawker, Bob DeVinney, who ran 52.4 at Drake in 1952. Cushman, silver medalist in the Rome Olympics, has been listed as missing in action in Vietnam.

Another hurdle silver medalist, Eddie Southern of Texas, anchored three fine relay victories in 1959 on a track as brick red as the runways. The 880 was a blazing 1:23.8.

So swift was the decade's pace that world record holders lost at Drake. Hungary's Laszlo Tabori lost a 4:06.9 mile in 1957 to lanky Ted

Wheeler, Iowa's Olympian, and a 4:06.7 mile to Dyrol Burleson of Oregon in 1959. Rink Babka, of Southern California, lost a 1958 discus duel to Al Oerter.

Iowans fared well in the mile. Drake runners, Dewey Johnson and Ray McConnell, surprised in 1952 and 1953. Johnson won over Wheeler, and McConnell, a Nevada, Iowa, native, defeated another University of Iowa Olympian—Rich Ferguson.

A future world record holder, Jack Davis of Southern California, won a 1954 hurdle race in 14 flat. An Illinois hurdler, Joel McNulty, had tied Darrow Hooper of Texas A. & M. for Outstanding Athlete in 1953. Hooper twice won the shot and discus, and his put of 55-4 $\frac{1}{8}$ broke Jack Torrance's mark. Byrl Thompson of Minnesota and Don Cooper of Nebraska were the two men in the era to complete 3-time wins—Thompson in the discus and Cooper in the pole vault.

Hooper's shot record was frequently broken. Tom Jones of Miami (Ohio) in 1954, Bill Nieder in 1955, and, finally, Dave Owen of Michigan, in 1957, broke the collegiate mark. Owen's put was 57-5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Iowa won the 440 relay in 1952 with Ira Murchison leading off and Gary Scott of the "Flying Four" anchoring. That was the year Illinois broke the American 2-mile relay record with 7:31.6, seven seconds under the Drake mark.

Dick Reynolds, Lawton Lamb, Stacey Siders, and Henry Cryer ran for the Illini.

Iowa won the shuttle hurdle in a record 59.2 in 1955 with Tom Ecker, Don Peterson, Les Stevens, and Jack Mathews. Ecker of Waverly and Stevens of Lovilia had won prep Relays hurdle races. In later years, Ecker has been prominent in international track circles.

Iowa Teachers (*now* University of Northern Iowa) won the school's only open Relays victory in 1951 as Leland Crew, Bob Buum, Ray Eiben, and Don Lange won the 2-mile in 7:53.6. In the early 1950's, two Iowans, Bill Conrardy of Dubuque and Ocie Trimble of Cedar Rapids, ran on teams from Loyola and Illinois respectively.

The prep scene saw middle distance progress. Caesar Smith, who with Les Stevens, Gastonia Finch, and Ted Wheeler, figured in two Iowa medley victories in 1956, ran a 48.9 quarter for North in 1954, breaking the prep mile record of the "Flying Four." Smith added a 1:56.2 half in a record 3:33.7 medley. Bob Covey, son of the Ames coach, ran 48.4 in a 1957 mile relay at Drake.

Two races carried human interest. North and Roosevelt both smashed the 2-mile relay mark in 1955 with North, anchored by Ralph Lyle, son of the coach, winning in 8:07.7. Roosevelt ran 8:08. Jim Lyle had anchored the North team that held the record 21 years.

A remarkable boy gave Albert City, the small-

est town ever to win an open Drake relay, the sprint medley win that year. Harry Blusys had spent World War II with his family in a trek from Latvia to Berlin, evading Russian and German armies. Knowing almost no English, he had come to America and within two years had won a high school speech contest. Blusys could run as well. Taking the baton 30 yards behind in the final, he ran his second 1:58 of the day to give Albert City victory. North with 11 relay victories led the decade. Ames had 10. East won four relays in 1951, and Davenport four in 1952.

In 1956, Roger Carlson of Dubuque put the 12-pound shot 58- $\frac{87}{8}$, a mark that stood for nine years. Jack McDonald of Oskaloosa ran a 14.6 high hurdles, still a record. There was augury as Davenport's Gayle Hopkins won both high and broad jumps in 1959. Five years later, he combined other events for a university-college double.

Fields were big, and the prep mile run and 2-mile relay became invitational in 1956. Among the collegians that year were competitors from Finland, Australia, Ireland, Sweden, South Africa, Canada, Jamaica, and Hawaii. By 1958, over 200 teams were competing in the Relays.

Years of Splendor

Bigness marked the 1960's—bigger crowds, bigger entry lists, Bunyanesque performers.

Before 1960, the only Relays capacity crowd of 18,000 had come in 1934 to see Jack Torrance. In the current decade, there have been six crowds of 18,000 with seats often gone three hours before the first afternoon race. Entry lists have again reached 3,000 with over 1,300 university and college participants.

No performer has dramatized talent explosion more than Randy Matson or Jim Ryun. In the 1950's, crowds thrilled as Parry O'Brien neared the 60-foot shot barrier. In the 1960's, Matson aimed at 70 feet when he stepped in the circle. In the 1950's, Santee thrilled crowds with 4:06 miles. In the 1960's, Ryun ran over 10 seconds faster.

Ryun's Kansas team again dominated the university division with 12 relay victories to seven for Baylor. But a change in the decade was the comparative level of college relay performances.

Two schools were the leaders. Texas Southern won 19 relays in the 1960's and Southern University 11. After the 1959 Relays, these schools held records for the fastest 440 and 880 relays ever run at Drake, and their sprint medley and mile

relay standards were close to university bests.

The great names of track were at Drake in the early 1960's. Ralph Boston came directly from a meet in Turkey and stopped the 1960 bid of Jim Baird of East Texas for his third straight broad jump title. Another great jumper was at the 1961 meet. John Thomas of Boston University, who had gone over seven feet at the Rome Olympics only to lose, won at 6-8. Bill Nieder, who would win the 1964 Olympics, beat Parry O'Brien with a 63-11 shot put in 1960. Billy Mills, who also won at Tokyo, was only fourth in a 10,000-meter race. Olympians met in a 440 and Glen Davis defeated Eddie Southern in 47.4.

But the event that stopped the 1961 show involved a girl. Silence was the tribute as the winner of three gold medals at Rome, Wilma Rudolph, stepped to her blocks for the first women's 100 in Relays history. Five girls, Sharon Ostrus and Jan Swanson of Wiota, June Kettering of Lake View-Audubon, Peggy Riemenschneider of State Center, and Mary Strand of Prairie View, Gowrie, were her opponents. After a false start, all runners got off together. The great stride of the Olympic champ prevailed. Rudolph won in 11.1 by nine yards over Strand with Ostrus third.

The Relays stayed co-ed, and in 1964, Iowa pride was high, as four girls pulled an upset. Girls' track was still young in the state. *Sports Illustrated* had written of the Texas Belles, a track

team that featured not only speed afoot but bouffant hairdos. Relays officials saw the Belles win at the Kansas Relays and invited them to Drake.

Betty Lundblad of Prairie of Gowrie, Carol Breeding of Southeast Polk, and Carolyn Winston of Cardinal, Eldon, were chosen by the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union to run the first three legs. They held the Texans close, then Linda Schram of Manila brought Iowa a 3-yard victory as the stadium roared. In later years, Sandra Hayes of Malvern and Connie Knott of Manila ran the 100 in 10.9. Iowa won and lost relays with out-of-state teams. In 1968, Knott, Brenda DeWall and Sara Beckord of Rolfe, and Janet Brown of Charles City defeated teams from several states in a medley. All these girls attained national ranking in individual events; Beckord and Brown were invited to the Olympic try-outs.

The great prep feat of all Relays was by a male. Clyde Duncan had run at Drake on his school teams as a second grader. In 1964, he was a North senior, a veteran of 10 Relays and twice winner of the prep 100. The dash this year immediately followed university-college 100 preliminaries. Trenton Jackson of Illinois, co-holder with Jesse Owens of the national prep record of 9.4, had just won his heat in 9.5. Then came the high school field that included boys, besides Duncan, who would run 9.7 and 9.8 that season.

After one false start, the prep field was off. But

Duncan moved as if rocketed, breaking to an 8-yard lead. The timers looked at watches. One read 9.2, another 9.3; a third, 9.4. The wind was 7.6 miles per hour, too high for a record, but Clyde Duncan had run 9.3, the fastest 100 in Relays history. Later he ran a 220 relay leg timed in 20.1.

Henry Carr, 200-meter winner at Tokyo, ran 21 flat for the 220 in 1964. It was a decade of great sprinters. Florida A. & M. came to Drake in 1962, and fans saw Bob Hayes, who had already run 9.2. He won the Drake dash on a wet track by five yards in 9.4 and anchored a winning 440 relay.

The two sprinters, who succeeded Hayes in world domination, appeared at Drake in 1965 and 1966. Charley Greene of Nebraska made a debut with a wind-aided 9.4 hundred. Relays 1966 matched the cool, bespectacled Cornhusker with Jim Hines of Texas Southern. Greene won in 9.3, with tension accented by two false starts and the wind again too strong.

In 1967, Hines announced, "I'm going to run whatever race Greene runs. Last year he beat me because of his start but I'm much faster out of the blocks now."

Hines was too fast. He jumped and the 100 meter field was called back. The next time he was slower and Greene won in 10.1 for his third Relays title. Greene later ran a 110-yard relay leg in 9.9, but in the 1968 Olympics, he lost the 100 to Hines.

Hines was also running fine relay legs, and the competition between Texas Southern and Southern University was as intense as that between Greene and Hines. Southern won four relays in both 1965 and 1966 and Texas Southern three in 1967. No race was greater than the 1966 half-mile. Southern with Webster Johnson, George Anderson, Grundy Harris, and Theron Lewis won in 1:22.7. Texas Southern with Duncan and Hines ran 1:22.9.

Southern had run another epic relay in 1965. On a cold, windy day when an inch of rain fell, the mile team, anchored by Theron Lewis' 45.6, ran 3:06.5, and gave indications they could have broken the world record on a better day. Lewis had run 45.4 in a preliminary. Only Texas, anchored by Dave Morton's 45.3 in 1968, was faster at Drake. In the 1968 mile, won in 3:05.5, Emmett Taylor of Ohio ran the fastest lap in Relays history, 45.2. The race had a tragic sequel. The second place team, Lamar Tech, along with a teammate, were killed in a Texas plane crash on their way home.

The best leadoff 440 in Relays history was 45.9 by Felix Johnson of Prairie View in 1968. Two Iowa runners had run 45.9 with flying starts, as the Hawkeyes won the 1967 mile in a record 3:07.4. Mike Mondane and Jon Reimer, a native of George, Iowa, led teammates Fred Ferree of Des Moines and Carl Frazier of North Scott.

Iowa won the mile twice in the 1960's after going 25 years without a victory in the event the Hawkeyes dominated in the 1920's. Roger Kerr of Wapello and Gary Hollingsworth of English Valley featured a 3:13.5 win in 1963.

Drake won the mile relay in 1961. Before the meet Drake had run the nation's fastest 2-mile, but Kansas, defending N.C.A.A. champ, beat the Bulldogs at the Relays. So Drake went into the mile. Len Hutchinson started, but it was Leroy Saunders who gave the Bulldogs the lead that Ed Lunford and Charley Durant, a 6 ft. 4 in. runner, sustained, despite the challenge of Olympian Ollan Cassill of Houston. The time, 3:11.9, had been bettered only once at Drake.

Drake with two native Iowans, Dave Compton of Sioux City and Gordon Hoffert, a Des Moines freshman, won the 4-mile in 1968. Dennis Hunt ran the third leg in 4:09.7, and Elliott Evans a 4:07 anchor after Hoffert's 4:09.3 for the second lap. Missouri was the contender, with Billy Wells of Seymour, their anchor. Drake's time was 16:39.7. Only Kansas, with Ryun in 1966, has run faster at the Relays.

The 1964 Outstanding Athlete was a Davenport native. Gayle Hopkins of Arizona jumped 26-2 in the long jump, breaking Jesse Owens' record, and 51-8 in the triple jump. The long jump mark lasted a year. Clarence Robinson of Nebraska went 26-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1965. Hopkins' triple jump

was erased by Lennox Burgher, a Nebraska sophomore in 1968. Burgher's 52-11 bettered the American collegiate mark.

Gravity was losing battles. John Hartfield, Texas Southern, became the Relays' first 7-foot jumper in 1967. The fiber glass pole revolutionized vaulting. John Uelses, first man to clear 16 feet, was at Drake in 1962. But he lost to George Davies of Oklahoma State at 15-6. Fred Hansen of Rice, the first 17-foot man and 1964 Olympic champ, won the Relays vault three times from 1962-1964. But it remained for Wichita vaulter, Fred Burton, to reach a record 16-6 in 1966.

The 440 hurdles were swifter. Ronnie Ablovich of Georgia Tech broke Cliff Cushman's record with 52.1 in 1961. Bill Washington of Central State (Ohio) ran 51.4 in 1963. It was his first victory, and he selected, as prize, a woman's watch for his wife. Lee Albright of L.S.U. ran 51 flat in 1965.

The 1964 winner was a second generation star from L.S.U. Bill, son of Glenn Hardin, the brilliant 1934-1935 performer, won in 51.7.

Even Oerter's discus record failed to survive. Texas A. & M.'s great Randy Matson threw 191-2½ in 1965, dominating this event as well as the shot three straight years. One of two men to win two events three times, Matson won the 1967 shot by over 10 feet with a record toss of 68-8½.

The other triple-doubler arrived at Drake un-

noticed in 1966. Oscar Moore of Southern Illinois set a strong pace in the 3-mile run and soon had over a half lap lead. But Van Nelson of St. Cloud State kept gaining and eventually passed the Salku. The race was a record, and Nelson won the 6-mile the next day. Nelson ran two more years at Drake, and each year broke both marks despite obstacles. In 1967, he was hit by a car while doing winter training. In 1968, he developed a toe blister in the 3-mile, but still won the longer race in record time.

The best hurdle race in Relays history was in 1967. Willie Davenport of Southern, 1968 Olympic champ, ran 13.6 into a strong wind to beat Arnaldo Bristol of Texas Southern in the 120-yard high hurdles. Clyde Glosson of Trinity had wind help on a 9.3 hundred in 1968, but won the final against a wind in 9.5, defeating Andrew Hopkins of S. F. Austin, who had run a legal 9.4 in a preliminary.

All races seemed to go faster. Western Michigan set an American 4-mile record with 16:52.4 in 1961. By 1966, Kansas had reduced it by over 13 seconds. Jim Ryun's finest Relays was in 1967. With the wind blowing 36 miles an hour, he got the baton in the 4-mile relay 40 yards behind Conrad Nightingale, Kansas State Olympian. After a 2:02 half and a 3:05.1 three-quarters, he still trailed Nightingale, who had opened strong. But Ryun's speed prevailed in a 54-second final quar-

ter, and he caught the Wildcat with 15 yards to go—the first Relay sub-4-minute mile (3:59.1).

The next day, the Kansan was faster. Curt Grindal opened the distance medley with a routine 1:52.5 half. Dwight Peck gave the Jayhawkers the lead with a 46.4 quarter. Tom Yergovich ran a 2:59.3 three-quarters, and then there was Ryun.

His first quarter was 56.8 and his half 1:59. At the three-quarters, he was 3:01.8, then came the sprint. Ryun, covering the last lap in 53.8, finished in 3:55.6. The medley time was 9:33.8, a world's record.

Ryun was not at his best at the 1968 Relays, later yielding to mononucleosis. But he anchored two winning relays and ran 880's in 1:48.2 and 1:48.6. Impressive were teammates Gene McClain with the best three-quarters in all Relays, 2:56.6, and Ben Olson with a 45.5 quarter.

Before Ryun, the finest Relays mile was by red-haired, 130-pound Tom O'Hara of Loyola, 4:01 in the 1963 mile run.

The sprint medley of the era came two years later. Baylor, anchored by Rex Garvin in 1:47.2, ran 3:17, an American record. The shuttle hurdle mark was repeatedly vulnerable. Michigan State, with Clint Jones, Gene Washington, Fred McKoy, and Bob Steele set an American mark of 57.4 in 1966 and lowered it to 57.3 the next year without Jones. This record was lost to Kansas' 56.7 in 1968. George Byers ran 13.8 and Dave Stev-

ens, 13.9 into a wind, to give the Jayhawkers the American collegiate mark.

The races were run on the red brick track that Southern Methodist's John Roderick called in 1964, "the greatest I've ever run on." But technology had produced a better one. At the 1968 Relays, it was announced that General George Olmstead, chairman of the International Bank of Washington, who saw the 1910 meet, had given \$100,000, so Drake could install a red tartan-surface track in 1969.

Colleges will come from near and far to run on it. The near ones will compete in Iowa college relays. Sixteen schools have won at least one race since these events were started in 1923. Northern Iowa has been the big winner, but Cornell in the 1950's won six straight 880 relays and Morning-side won the race five times from 1926-1930.

The high school field has kept pace with college improvement. In 1968, Doug Smith of Sioux City Central was the national 2-mile indoor champ. Yet he barely held off Jerome Howe of Treynor in the best prep mile of all Relays, as both boys ran 4:12.6. Doug Lane of Cedar Rapids Jefferson, one of two preps in history ever to put the 12-pound shot over 70 feet, set Relays marks yearly, with his 67-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1968 his farthest.

As collegians went under 46 seconds with relay laps, preps broke 48, with the 47 flat by Roger Colglazier of Davenport Central in 1968 the best.

The year 1960 brought a top 880 in a relay, 1:53 by Bill Frazier of North Scott. Steve Johnson of Sioux City East equaled it in 1968.

The fastest prep hurdle race of all Relays was 14.2 by John Dvorak of Cedar Rapids Washington in 1966, but wind prevented a record. In the decade, Charles Taylor of Des Moines Tech and Jim Kirby of North tied the 100-yard record of 9.7.

Ames broke the 8-minute 2-mile relay mark first in 1962, and for two years the team neared national records. In 1968, Sioux City ran 7:50.2 for the current Drake mark. In the first 40 years of the Relays only two teams in the college division ran the race that fast.

Eagerly watching the improvement, the Drake Relays Committee prepares for 1969, when the millionth Relays ticket will be sold. The committee numbers 18, 13 of them Des Moines professional or business leaders. They are successors to Bob Evans and Reson Jones, who started in 1910; to Art Kirk, who retired after 36 years and Earl Linn after 34. A veteran clerk of course, Edgar Musgrave, is senior on the current committee with 26 years of service.

Members know that Relays success depends on the conquest of thousands of details—including answering the canard about weather. The committee reports that of 106 Relays days, 50 have been ideal, only 18 rainy, and only four snowy.

IOWA WINNERS AT THE RELAYS

880 RELAY—UNIVERSITY

- 1910—Drake (Carl Neiman, Will Conrad, Russell Herrold, Earl Linn) 1:41
1913—Drake (Lewis Crull, David Oyler, James Dyson, Gage Stahl) 1:33.4
1929—Iowa (Vaughn Stevenson, Oran Pape, George Baird, Ralph Stamats) 1:28.2
1951—Drake (Jim Ford, Ray Eiland, Jack Kelly, Jim Lavery) 1:25.9—1:25.5 prelim.

MILE RELAY—UNIVERSITY

- 1910—Drake (Carl Neiman, Will Conrad, Russell Herrold, Earl Linn) 3:48
1923—Iowa (Harry Morrow, Gerhard Noll, Charles Brookins, Eric Wilson) 3:16.9
1924—Iowa (Harry Morrow, Orthel Roberts, Chan Coulter, Charles Brookins) 3:21.5
1926—Iowa (Ernest Beatty, Ted Swenson, Orthel Roberts, Frank Cuhel) 3:27.1
1927—Iowa (Ernest Beatty, Lowell Phelps, George Baird, Frank Cuhel) 3:20.5
1928—Iowa (Vaughn Stevenson, Ralph Stamats, George Baird, Frank Cuhel) 3:22.2
1929—Iowa (Vaughn Stevenson, Everett Ferguson, Ralph Stamats, George Baird) 3:25.4
1938—Iowa (Fred Teufel, Carl Teufel, John Graves, Milton Billig) 3:15.4
1951—Drake (Jim Ford, Ray Eiland, Jack Kelly, Jim Lavery) 3:15
1961—Drake (Len Hutchinson, LeRoy Saunders, Ed Lunford, Charles Durant) 3:11.9
1963—Iowa (Gary Richards, Scott Rucker, Gary Hollingsworth, Roger Kerr) 3:13.5
1967—Iowa (Fred Ferree, Carl Frazier, Mike Mondane, Jon Reimer) 3:07.4

2-MILE RELAY—UNIVERSITY

- 1910—Drake (Harold Denny, Edward Hardesty, Fred Havens, Robert Thompson) 9:48
1920—ISU, Ames (Deac Wolters, Otis Higgins, D. C. Stone, Bert Webb) 7:53.2
1921—ISU, Ames (Deac Wolters, S. S. Graham, Bert Webb, Otis Higgins) 7:52.4
1922—ISU, Ames (Carroll Hammerly, Harold Frevert, Otis Higgins, Deac Wolters) 7:53.6
1929—Iowa (Jack Moulton, Byron Turner, John McCammon, Joe Gunn) 7:57.3
1933—ISU, Ames (Lyle Chisholm, Vernon Guse, Lyle Chapman, Earl Labertew) 7:51.9
1941—Drake (Harold Albee, Forrest Jamieson, Bob Barsalou, Lowell Baal) 7:41.8

880 RELAY—COLLEGE

- 1912—Coe (Andrew Monroe, E. H. Sherman, Horace Stunkard, C. P. Wilson) 1:36
1915—Coe (Glenn Bailey, O. A. Rife, John Massey, Charles Lighter) 1:31.8
1916—Grinnell (Lance Barden, Chester Fleming, Henry Young, Charles Hoyt) 1:32.4
1918—Grinnell (Don McMurray, Harold Fleck, Addison Sprinkle, Casper Cinty) 1:37.8
1919—Dubuque (Joe Duke, Henry Bregman, Sherman Arends, Sol Butler) 1:34.4
1920—Coe (Raleigh Holt, Carl Schlotterbeck, Lyle Tullar, Harlan Frentress) 1:34.8

MILE RELAY—COLLEGE

- 1911—Coe (Edgar Furniss, Horace Stunkard, Ken Larkin, C. P. Wilson) 3:36.6
1912—Coe (Andrew Monroe, E. H. Sherman, Horace Stunkard, C. P. Wilson) 3:29.8
1914—Coe (John Massey, Charles Lighter, Glenn Bailey, Neil McAulay) 3:32.4
1915—Coe (John Massey, Elliott Purmort, Charles Lighter, Glenn Bailey) 3:28
1918—Grinnell (Bryan Hoyt, Addison Sprinkle, Ben Ellsworth, Harold Fleck) 3:44.2
1920—Coe (Raleigh Hoyt, Walter Brown, Lyle Tullar, Harlan Frentress) 3:30.4
1921—Cornell (Payson Peterson, Maynard Schell, Russell Cole, George Bretnall) 3:23.2
1924—Des Moines (Clark Tolles, Jim Page, Charles Corzatt, Ted Montgomery) 3:26.7

2-MILE RELAY—COLLEGE

- 1912—Morningside (V. E. Montgomery, L. H. Kingsbury, W. H. Bowker, A. C. Lemon) 8:28.8
1915—Morningside (Herald Walker, Vivian Lavelly, M. L. Morley, Wendell Curry) 8:15
1916—Morningside (Earl Williams, Harry Warnes, Herald Walker, Wendell Curry) 8:17.4
1917—Morningside (Bly McConkey, Garland Omer, Herald Walker, Wendell Curry) 8:16.2
1918—Morningside (Herbert Meyers, Ray Troutman, Merle Schafenberg, Herald Walker) 8:49.6
1919—Morningside (Jim Lee, Herbert Meyers, Merle Schafenberg, Albert Hunt) 8:23.6
1921—Cornell (Maynard Schell, Russell Cole, Payson Peterson, George Bretnall) 8:11.8
1945—Cornell (Jim McKeon, Charles Jacot, George Cummings, Don Strucken) 8:28.2
1951—Iowa State Teachers (Leland Crew, Bob Buum, Ray Eiben, Don Lange) 7:53.6

4-MILE RELAY—COLLEGE

- 1911—Des Moines (Harry Johnston, Walter Nutt, Ralph Miller, Alfred Durey) 19:41.6
1912—Des Moines (Harry Johnston, Melvin Gillette, Ralph Miller, Alfred Durey) 19:47.6
1913—Coe (Neil McAulay, Francis Smith, John Carroll, Jerry Bolcar) 19:51.8

4-MILE RELAY—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE

- 1918—ISU, Ames (Elbert Reed, Peter Cramer, D. C. Stone, Arlin Hawthorn) 19:29
1933—Grinnell (Arthur McIlrath, Joe Pfeiffer, Tom Gordon, Myron Pilbrow) 18:11.9
1944—ISU, Ames (Ralph Ragan, Mike Deane, Henry Schwenk, Bill Arlen) 18:51.5
1945—ISU, Ames (Bill Rowland, Bob Jones, Mike Deane, Bill Arlen) 18:37.9
1947—Drake (Ray Prohaska, Fred Schoeffler, Pat Bowers, Bill Mack) 17:31.1
1968—Drake (Dave Compton, Gordon Hoffert, Dennis Hunt, Elliott Evans) 16:39.7

DISTANCE MEDLEY

- 1931—Iowa State (Lloyd Nagel, Charles Henderson, Earl Labertew, Ray Putnam) 10:21.6
1937—Drake (Harrison Kohl, Bob Horstmeier, Ray Mahannah, Bill Feiler) 10:21
1945—Drake (Lee Hofacre, Paul Ware, Henry Williams, Fred Feiler) 10:37.8
1956—Iowa (Gastonia Finch, Murray Keatinge, Caesar Smith, Ted Wheeler) 10:14.3

2-MILE MEDLEY

- 1927—Iowa State (Lindus Caulum, LaVerne Witmer, Quincy Thornburg, Ray Conger) 8:08.2

SPRINT MEDLEY

- 1952—Iowa (LeRoy Ebert, Gary Scott, Glen Hesseltine, Ted Wheeler) 3:23.5
1956—Iowa (Gastonia Finch, Caesar Smith, Les Stevens, Ted Wheeler) 3:23.4

480 SHUTTLE HURDLE

- 1932—Iowa (LaRue Thurston, Miles Jackson, Everett Handorf, George Saling) 1:01.6
1955—Iowa (Tom Ecker, Don Peterson, Les Stevens, Jack Mathews) 59.2

440 RELAY—UNIVERSITY

- 1927—Iowa (John Everingham, Ernest Beatty, George Baird, Frank Cuhel) 41.8
1928—Iowa (Vaughn Stevenson, Ralph Stamats, George Baird, Frank Cuhel) 42.2
1935—Iowa (Andy Dooley, Wilson Briggs, Carl Nelson, Jim Owen) 41.7
1945—Iowa State (Dick Howard, Jim McCauslin, Melvin Larsen, Rex Wagner) 43.9
1951—Drake (Jim Ford, George Nichols, Ray Eiland, Jim Lavery) 41.7
1952—Iowa (Ira Murchison, Len Sykes, Glen Hesseltine, Gary Scott) 41.5

EVOLUTION OF RECORDS

4-MILE RELAY

1911—Missouri 18:56
1912—Wisconsin 18:46.4
1913—Northwestern 18:36.4
1915—Wisconsin 18:04.4
1916—Wisconsin 18:03.4
1922—Illinois 17:45
1936—Indiana 17:40.2
1938—Missouri 17:34.7
1939—Oklahoma A&M 17:29.6
1951—Michigan State 17:21.2
1952—Kansas 17:15.9
1959—Oregon 17:15.2
1961—Western Michigan 16:50.4
1963—Stanford 16:43.4
1965—Kansas 16:40.6
1966—Kansas 16:38.7

2-MILE RELAY—UNIVERSITY

1910—Drake 9:48
1911—Illinois 8:17.4
1912—Minnesota 8:10.2
1914—Illinois 8:00
1917—Notre Dame 7:56.8
1920—ISU, Ames 7:53.2
1921—ISU, Ames 7:52.4
1925—Michigan 7:51.4
1932—Notre Dame 7:48.8
1934—Louisiana State 7:42.8
1941—Drake 7:41.8
1951—Washington State 7:38.6
1952—Illinois 7:31.6
1961—Kansas 7:28.6
1964—Missouri 7:20.6

MILE RELAY—UNIVERSITY

1910—Drake 3:48
1911—Chicago 3:24.4
1915—Missouri 3:23.8
1916—Wisconsin 3:22.4
1917—Illinois 3:21.8
1920—Illinois 3:21.6
1922—Illinois 3:20.4
1923—Iowa 3:16.9
1934—U.C.L.A. 3:15.9
1938—Iowa 3:15.4
1939—Ohio State 3:14.1
1952—Kansas 3:13.1
1954—Illinois 3:12.6
1955—Oklahoma A&M 3:11.7
1959—Texas 3:11.3
1964—Nebraska 3:09.2
1967—Iowa 3:07.4
1968—Texas 3:05.5

880 RELAY—UNIVERSITY

1910—Drake 1:41
1911—Illinois 1:31.6
1914—Chicago 1:31
1915—Chicago 1:30

1916—Wisconsin 1:28.8
1922—Illinois 1:28.8
1923—Illinois 1:27.5
1925—Michigan 1:27.5
1930—Michigan 1:26.6*
1934—Texas 1:26.6
1935—Iowa 1:26*
1942—Ohio State 1:25.9
1947—Texas 1:25.9
1951—Drake 1:25.5*
1954—Texas 1:25
1957—Abilene Christian 1:24.2
1959—Texas 1:23.8
1968—Ohio 1:23.7

440 RELAY—UNIVERSITY

1922—Nebraska 42.8
1923—Illinois 42.3
1927—Kansas* and Iowa 41.8
1930—Illinois 41.7
1933—Illinois 41.6
1938—Texas* and Rice 41.5
1941—Texas 41.0*
1957—Abilene Christian 40.5
1959—Texas 40.5*
1967—Nebraska 40.5
1968—Oklahoma 40.5

DISTANCE MEDLEY—UNIVERSITY

1928—Illinois 10:24.5
1929—Illinois 10:24
1930—Marquette 10:23.7
1931—ISU, Ames 10:21.6
1932—Indiana 10:19.1
1934—Purdue 10:15.3
1938—Wisconsin 10:06.1
1951—Michigan 10:05.6
1952—Kansas 10:01.8
1954—Kansas 9:50.4
1966—Abilene Christian 9:41.6
1967—Kansas 9:33.8

SPRINT MEDLEY—UNIVERSITY

1937—Ohio State 3:27.9
1938—Rice 3:25.3
1939—Rice 3:25.1
1940—Indiana 3:25.1
1941—Texas 3:23.2
1942—Oklahoma 3:23
1954—Kansas 3:21.4
1955—Oklahoma A&M 3:20.4
1959—Illinois 3:17.8
1965—Baylor 3:17

880 RELAY—COLLEGE

1911—South Dakota 1:36.2
1912—Coe 1:36
1913—Hamline 1:33
1915—Coe 1:31.8
1917—Wabash 1:30.2

* Preliminary Mark

WORLD RECORDS AT DRAKE

Records are listed in highest category—a collegian setting a world's record will be listed only under WORLD RECORDS

- 1914—Illinois 2-mile relay 8:00 tied world's record
1916—Charles Hoyt, Grinnell 220 (curve) 21.4; Wisconsin 880 relay 1:28.8
1921—ISU, Ames 2-mile relay 7:52.4
1922—Illinois 4-mile relay 17:45
1923—Illinois 440 relay 42.3
1924—Charles Paddock 125-yard dash 12 sec.
1926—Roland Locke, Nebraska 100 9.5*
1929—Carl Jark, Army discus 158-3
1932—Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette 100 9.5 tied record; George Saling, Iowa 120 highs 14.4 tied record
1934—Jack Torrance, L.S.U. shot 55-1 1/2
1941—Texas sprint medley 3:23.2*
1942—Oklahoma sprint medley 3:23*; Roy Cochran, Great Lakes 440 hurdles 52.2
1954—Parry O'Brien shot 59-9 3/4
1967—Kansas distance medley 9:33.8

*No wind gauge for Locke's record
Texas (1941), Oklahoma (1942) ran fastest medleys ever, but International Federation had not as yet recognized the medley

AMERICAN RECORDS AT DRAKE

- 1922—Milton Angier, Illinois javelin 202-9 1/2
1923—Milton Angier, Illinois javelin 203-9 1/2; Illinois 880 relay 1:27.5; Iowa mile relay 3:16.9
1925—Butler 1 7/8 mile medley 7:43.9
1926—Charles Hoff, Norway, pole vault 13-9 1/4
1927—Iowa State 2-mile medley 8:08.2
1929—Illinois 480 yard shuttle hurdle 1:02.3
1930—Illinois 480 yard shuttle 1:01.9
1932—Indiana distance medley 10:19.1
1934—Sam Allen, Jack Herring, George Fisher, Lee Haring 480 shuttle hurdle 59.8 (runners represented four colleges)
1935—Jesse Owens, Ohio State broad jump 26-1 3/4
1936—Alton Terry, Hardin-Simmons javelin 222-7 3/4; Don Lash, Indiana 2-mile 9:10.6; Glenn Cunningham 1000-yards 2:11.2
1952—Illinois 2-mile relay 7:31.6; Kansas 4-mile relay 17:15.9
1954—Kansas distance medley 9:50.4
1957—Missouri 480 shuttle hurdle 58.4
1959—Illinois sprint medley 3:17.8
1961—Western Michigan 4-mile 16:50.4
1966—Michigan State 480 shuttle hurdle 57.4

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE RECORDS AT DRAKE

- 1917—Notre Dame 2-mile relay 7:56.8
1922—Harold Osburn, Illinois high jump 6-6
1932—Henry Brocksmith, Indiana 2-mile 9:13.6
1939—Greg Rice, Notre Dame 2-mile 9:10
1948—Lee Hofacre, Minnesota 440 hurdles 52.7
1952—Bob DeVinney, Kansas 440 hurdles 52.4
1958—Cliff Cushman, Kansas 440 hurdles 52.3;

- Alex Henderson, Arizona State 2-mile 8:51.3
1965—Baylor sprint medley 3:17
1968—Kansas 480 shuttle hurdle 56.7; Lennox Burgher, Nebraska triple jump 52-11

NATIONAL FRESHMAN MARKS AT DRAKE

- 1959—Dyrol Burleson, Oregon mile run 4:06.7
1964—Randy Matson, Texas A&M shot 64-1

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC MARKS AT DRAKE

- 1924—Washington, Cedar Rapids 440 relay 45.6
1948—North High, Des Moines 880 relay 1:28.8 tied record

IOWA WINNERS—INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100 YARD DASH

- 1919—Raymond Hass, Grinnell 10.2
1942—Lee Farmer, Iowa 10.1

220 YARD DASH

- 1916—Charles Hoyt, Grinnell 21.4

440 COLLEGE-UNIVERSITY

- 1945—Paul Ware, Drake 49.8

MILE COLLEGE-UNIVERSITY

- 1952—Dewey Johnson, Drake 4:14.5
1953—Ray McConnell, Drake 4:17.6
1957—Deacon Jones, Iowa 4:10.7

2-MILE

- 1937—Bill Feiler, Drake 9:35
1945—Fred Feiler, Drake 9:47.3
1946—Fred Feiler, Drake 9:35.9
1948—Jerry Jefchak, Drake 9:39.7
1957—Deacon Jones, Iowa 9:17.4

120 HIGH HURDLES

- 1931—Bob Hager, Iowa State 14.7
1932—George Saling, Iowa 14.4

JAVELIN

- 1928—L. D. Weldon, Graceland 198
1930—L. D. Weldon, Iowa 202.48
1935—Mark Panther, Iowa 210.74
1944—James Eby, Iowa Pre-Flight 188.28
1945—Paul Fagerlind, Iowa 205.2

DISCUS

- 1928—Robert Mitchell, Iowa 141.9
1944—Don Welcher, Drake 137.2

LONG JUMP

- 1929—Ed Gordon, Iowa 23-3/4
1930—Ed Gordon, Iowa 24
1931—Ed Gordon, Iowa 23-10 1/2

POLE VAULT

- 1927—Xavier Boyles, Iowa 12-9
1943—Billy Moore, Drake 13

HIGH JUMP

- 1927—Summerfield Brunk and Bob Carle, Drake 6-4

- 1934—Linn Philson, Drake 6-3 3/4
1935—Linn Philson, Drake 6-5 3/4
1936—Linn Philson, Drake 6-5
1942—Milt Kuhl, Iowa 6-4

TRIPLE JUMP

- 1933—Paul Schneeman, Drake 46-5 3/4

1925—Butler 1:27.8
1932—KS, Pittsburg 1:27.6
1940—East Texas 1:27.5
1947—Baldwin-Wallace 1:27.0
1948—Baldwin-Wallace 1:26.6
1951—North Texas 1:26.4
1952—North Texas 1:25.8
1958—Tennessee A&I 1:25.6
1959—East Texas 1:25.4
1961—Texas Southern 1:24.4
1964—Texas Southern 1:24.2
1965—Southern 1:23.2
1966—Southern 1:22.7

440 RELAY—COLLEGE

1950—North Texas 42.5
1951—North Texas 42.0
1952—North Texas 41.7
1954—Texas Southern 41.7
1955—Abilene Christian 41.3
1959—East Texas 41.1
1964—Lincoln 40.6
1965—Southern 40.5
1966—Texas Southern 40.2
1967—Texas Southern 39.9

DISTANCE MEDLEY—COLLEGE

1950—Beloit 10:34.7
1951—Loyola, Chicago 10:26.3
1952—Howard Payne 10:15
1955—Miami, Ohio 10:13.7
1958—Arizona State 10:02.1
1959—Arizona State 10:01.9
1962—Texas Southern 10:01.2
1963—Loyola, Chicago 9:50.9
1965—Miami, Ohio 9:49.4

SPRINT MEDLEY—COLLEGE

1923—Wabash 3:35
1928—Hastings 3:34.1
1930—Abilene Christian 3:33.3
1931—Wichita 3:30.9
1933—Abilene Christian 3:29.8
1938—KS, Pittsburg 3:28.7
1940—Loyola, Chicago 3:27.9
1941—KS, Pittsburg 3:27.5
1942—Prairie View State 3:26.7
1952—Abilene Christian 3:23.9
1955—KS, Emporia 3:21.9
1962—Texas Southern 3:21.2
1964—Texas Southern 3:19.8
1966—Southern 3:17.4
1967—Southern 3:17.3

480 YARD SHUTTLE HURDLE

1929—Illinois 1:02.3
1930—Illinois 1:01.9
1932—Iowa 1:01.6
1936—Illinois 1:01.1
1938—KS, Emporia 1:00.1
1940—Texas 1:00.1
1941—Oklahoma A&M 59.9
1947—Ohio State 59.4

1955—Iowa 59.2
1957—Missouri 58.4
1965—Michigan State 57.9
1966—Michigan State 57.4
1967—Michigan State 57.3
1968—Kansas 56.7

2-MILE RELAY—COLLEGE

1911—South Dakota 8:40.2
1912—Morningside 8:28.8
1915—Morningside 8:15
1921—Cornell 8:11.8
1923—Monmouth 8:10.5
1924—Monmouth 8:10.3
1925—Haskell 8:04.4
1927—Haskell 7:59.3
1931—Abilene Christian 7:57.8
1933—KS, Pittsburg and KS, Emporia 7:52
1936—KS, Emporia 7:52
1938—KS, Pittsburg 7:47.6
1939—Pepperdine 7:43.4
1957—Arizona State 7:39.4
1958—Howard Payne 7:39.3
1961—Texas Southern 7:35.2
1966—Southern 7:31.3
1967—Texas Southern 7:30.2
1968—KS, Emporia 7:30

MILE RELAY—COLLEGE

1911—Coe 3:36.6
1912—Coe 3:29.8
1915—Coe 3:28
1917—Wabash 3:26.2
1921—Cornell 3:23.2
1925—Butler 3:18.2
1936—Oklahoma Baptist 3:18
1939—Southwest Texas 3:17.5
1951—Abilene Christian 3:17.4
1952—Abilene Christian 3:15.4
1954—Abilene Christian 3:13.1
1960—Central Michigan 3:12.2
1964—Texas Southern 3:11.3
1965—Southern 3:06.5

100 YARD DASH

1918 & 1920—Scholz, Missouri 9.8
1923—Erwin, Kansas State 9.8
1925—Locke, Nebraska 9.8
1926—Locke, Nebraska 9.5
1932—Metcalf, Marquette 9.5
1935—Owens, Ohio State 9.5
1956—Sime, Duke 9.4
1957—Morrow, Abilene Christian 9.4
1968—Hopkins, S. F. Austin 9.4

120 HIGH HURDLES

1917—Simpson, Missouri 14.8
1925—Guthrie, Ohio State 14.8
1931—Hager, Iowa State 14.7
1932—Saling, Iowa 14.4
1934-35—Allen, Oklahoma Baptist 14.4
1938—Wolcott, Rice 14.2
1947-48—Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace 14.1

* Preliminary Mark

1957—Stevens, Tennessee A&I 13.8
1967—Davenport, Southern 13.6

2-MILE RUN

1927—Shimek, Marquette 9:31.6
1930—Martin, Purdue 9:26.2
1931—Chamberlain, Michigan State 9:23.1
1932—Brocksmith, Indiana 9:13.6
1936—Lash, Indiana 9:10.6
1939—Rice, Notre Dame 9:10
1958—Henderson, Arizona State 8:51.3
1966—Moore, Southern Illinois 8:46.9

SHOT PUT

1922—Bradley, Kansas 42-6³/₄
1924—Purma, KS, Pittsburg 43-8³/₈
1925—Schwarze, Wisconsin 47-9¹/₄
1926—Kuck, KS, Emporia 48-9¹/₂
1930—Bausch, Kansas 49-1¹/₂
1931—Rhea, Nebraska 50.72
1934—Torrance, Louisiana State 55-1¹/₂
1953—Hooper, Texas A&M 55-4¹/₈
1954—Jones, Miami, Ohio 55-10¹/₂
1955—Nieder, Kansas 56-3¹/₄
1957—Owen, Michigan 57-5¹/₂
1959—Lindsay, Oklahoma 57-7¹/₄
1962—Smith, Missouri 57-11
1964—Mazza, Baylor 59-10¹/₄
1965—Matson, Texas A&M 63-11
1966—Matson, Texas A&M 65-3³/₄
1967—Matson, Texas A&M 68-8¹/₂

JAVELIN

1922—Angier, Illinois 202-9¹/₂
1923—Angier, Illinois 203-9¹/₂
1926—Kuck, KS, Emporia 207.7
1934—Blair, Louisiana State 209.21
1935—Panther, Iowa 210.74
1936—Terry, Hardin-Simmons 222-7³/₄
1951—Miller, Arizona State 224.80
1957—Fromm, Pacific Lutheran 232
1959—Alley, Kansas 253-5

DISCUS

1922—Lieb, Notre Dame 133.4
1923—Platt, Denver 138-6³/₄
1925—Schwarze, Wisconsin 146-7
1926—Houser, Southern California 147-7
1929—Jark, Army 158.3
1939—Wibbels, Nebraska 158.29
1940—Hughes, Texas 159.79
1941—Blozis, Georgetown 161.45
1948—Gordien, Minnesota 165-5
1949—Thompson, Minnesota 170-3
1955—Vereen, Georgia Tech 172-11
1957—Oerter, Kansas 177.10
1958—Oerter, Kansas 185-7¹/₂
1965—Matson, Texas A&M 191-2¹/₂

LONG JUMP

1922—Bradley, Kansas 23-3
1924—Hubbard, Michigan 24-2³/₄
1932—Brooks, Chicago 24-8³/₈

1935—Owens, Ohio State 26-1³/₄
1964—Hopkins, Arizona 26-2
1965—Robinson, New Mexico 26-9¹/₄

POLE VAULT

1922—Rogers, Kansas 11-9¹/₂
1923—Brownell, Illinois 12-10
1924—McKowan, KS, Emporia 13
1929—Otterness, Minnesota 13-4⁵/₈
1930—Warne, Northwestern 13-11
1940—Bryan, Texas 14-1/16
1944—Warmerdam, Monmouth Pre-Flight 14-7³/₄
1956—Gutowski, Occidental 14-8¹/₄ (indoors)
1959—Graham, Oklahoma State 15-0¹/₄
1960—Martin, Oklahoma 15-1/2
1961—Davies, Oklahoma State 15-6
1963—Hansen, Rice 15-7¹/₄
1964—Younger, Missouri 15-9¹/₄
1966—Burton, Wichita 16-6

HIGH JUMP

1922—Osborn, Illinois 6-6
1943—Watkins, Texas A&M 6-8
1959—Thornton, Texas Tech 6-9
1966—Hartfield, Texas Southern 6-10¹/₂

TRIPLE JUMP

1924—Hubbard, Michigan 46-1¹/₂
1925—Graham, Kansas 47-8³/₈
1930—Redd, Quincy 48-3
1957—Smyth, Houston 48-5¹/₂
1958—Smyth, Houston 49-9
1964—Hopkins, Arizona 51-8
1968—Burgher, Nebraska 52-11

440 HURDLES

1922—Ernst, Michigan State 54.4
1938—Patterson, Rice 53.2
1948—Hofacre, Minnesota 52.7
1952—DeVinney, Kansas 52.4
1958—Cushman, Kansas 52.3
1961—Ablowich, Georgia Tech 52.1
1963—Washington, Central State, Ohio 51.4
1965—Albright, Louisiana State 51.0

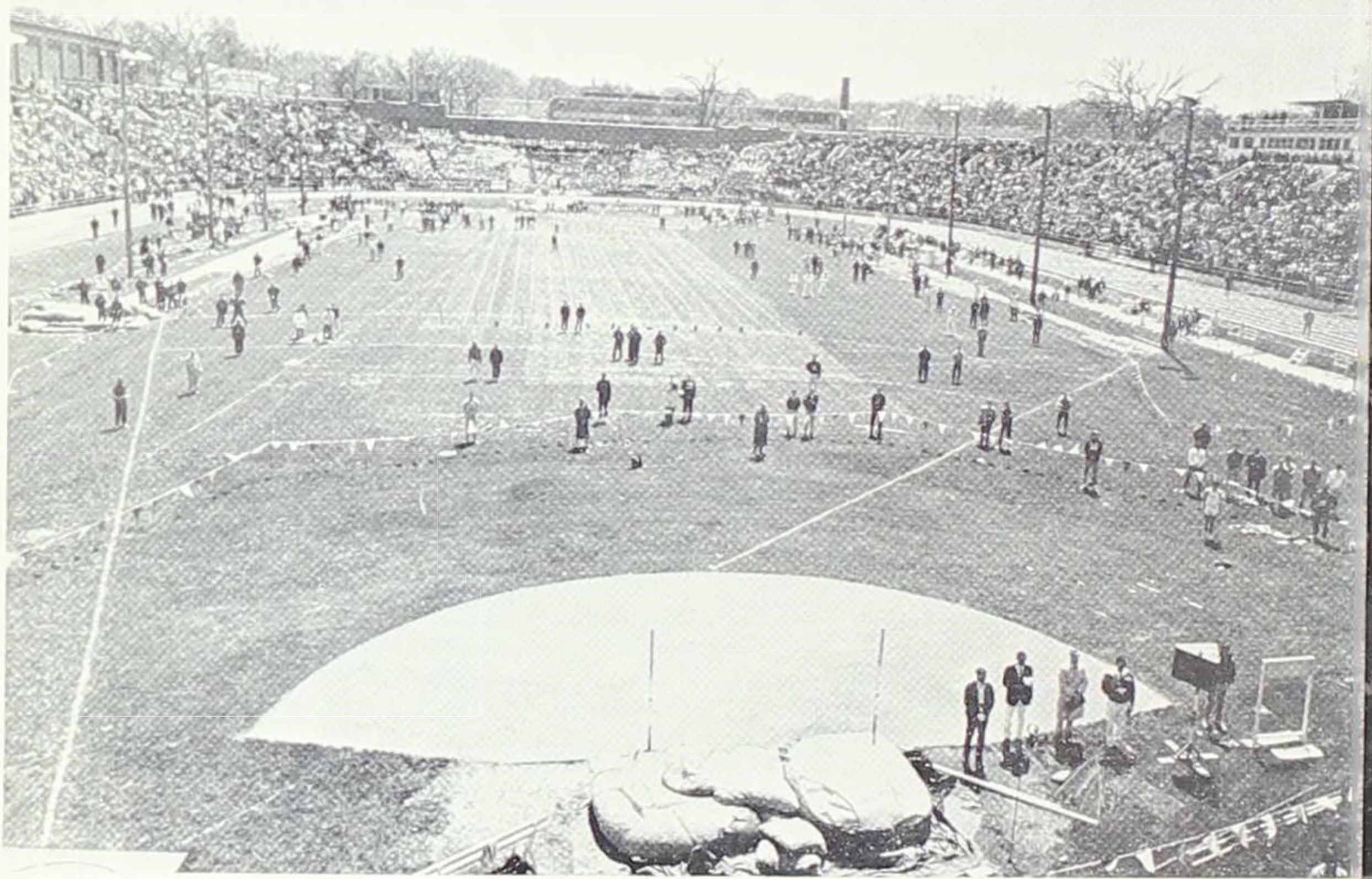
MILE RUN—COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

1951—Ross, Michigan 4:21.9
1952—Johnson, Drake 4:14.5
1957—Jones, Iowa 4:10.7
1958—Grelle, Oregon 4:07.9
1966—Van Ruden, Oklahoma State 4:06.6
1967—Mason, Ft. Hayes 4:06.3
1968—Van Troba, Abilene Christian 4:04.3

MILE RUN—INVITATIONAL

1922—Watson, ex-Kansas State 4:24.6
1923—Ray, Illinois A. C. 4:15
1955—Santee, ex-Kansas 4:08.4
1957—Wheeler, Iowa City 4:06.9
1959—Burlison, Eugene, Oregon 4:06.7
1963—Burlison, Eugene, Oregon 4:05.4
1964—O'Hara, Loyola 4:01

* Preliminary Mark



Two views of the Drake Stadium at Relays time.

