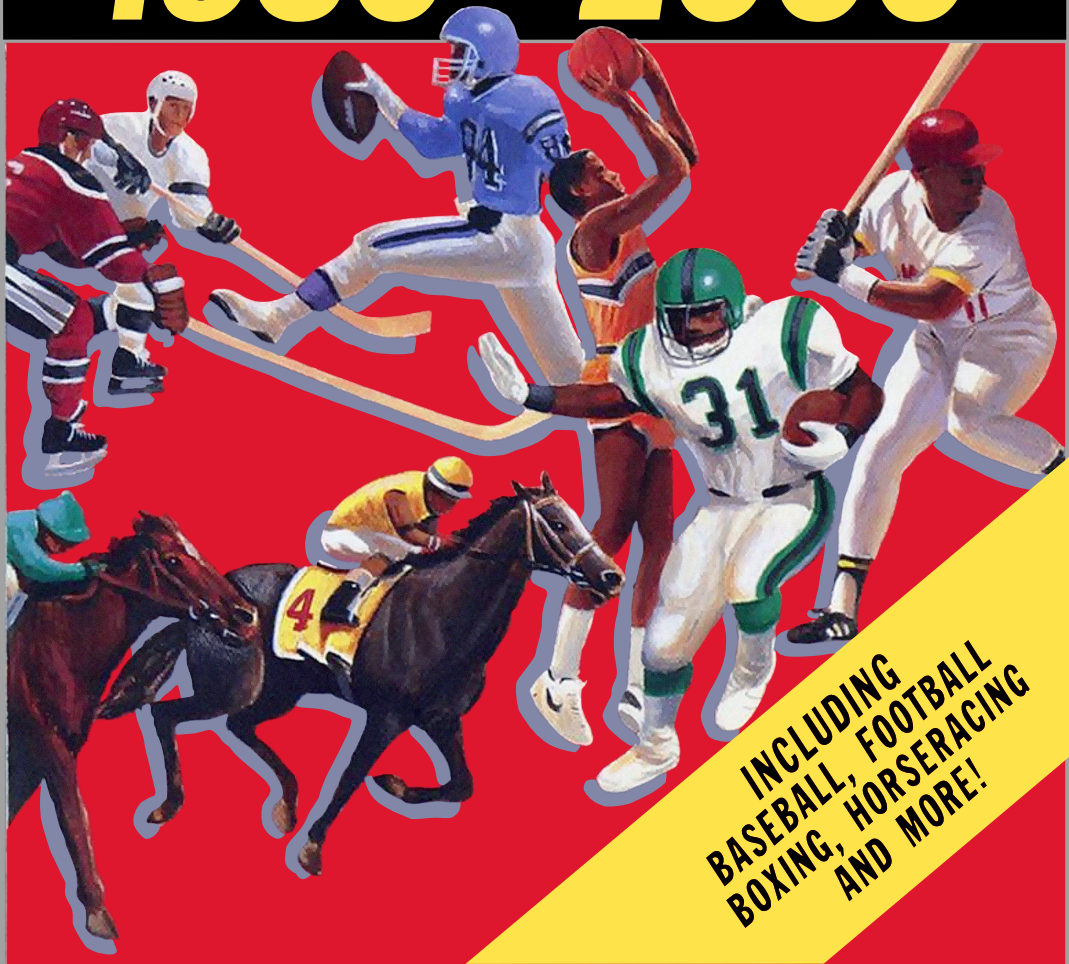
GRAYS

SPORTS ALMANAC

COMPLETE SPORTS STATISTICS

1950–2000



★★★GRAYS★★★

SPORTS ALMANAC

COMPLETE SPORTS STATISTICS

1950–2000

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Most Participants

The *Round the Bays* 6.5-mile run in Auckland, NZ attracted an estimated 80,000 runners on March 27, 1982. The 1983 WIBC Championship Tournament attracted 75,480 women bowlers (all of whom paid entry fees) for the 83-day event held Apr 7–July 1 at Showboat Lanes, Las Vegas, Nev.

The most runners in a marathon were the 18,469 in the London Marathon May 13, 1984, of whom 16,580 finished.

In May 1971, the "Ramblin' Raft Race" on the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga, attracted 37,683 competitors on 8,304 rafts.

Most Sportsmen

According to a report in 1978, 55 million people are active in sports in the USSR. The country has 3,282 stadiums, 1,435 swimming pools and over 66,000 indoor gymnasia. It is estimated that some 29 percent of the population of E Germany participate in sport regularly.

Worst Disasters

The worst disaster in recent history was when an estimated 604 were killed after some stands at the Hong Kong Jockey Club race course collapsed and caught fire on Feb 26, 1918. During the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) the upper wooden tiers in the Circus Maximus, Rome, collapsed during a gladiatorial combat, killing 1,112 spectators.

Greatest Earnings

The greatest fortune amassed by an individual in sport is an estimated $69 million by the boxer Muhammad Ali Haj to the end of 1981.

The highest-paid woman athlete is tennis player Martina Navratilova (b Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct 18, 1956) whose career earnings passed $8 million in 1984.

Most Versatile Athletes

Charlotte "Lottie" Dod (1871–1960) won the Wimbledon singles title (1887 to 1893) 5 times, the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904, an Olympic silver medal for archery in 1908, and represented England at hockey in 1899. She also excelled at skating and tobogganing.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias (US) (1914–56) was an All-American basketball player, took the silver medal in the high jump, and gold medals in the javelin throw and hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Turning professional, she first trained as a boxer, and then, switching to golf, eventually won 19 championships, including the US Women's Open and All-American Open. She holds the women's world record also for longest throw of a baseball—296 ft.

Jim Thorpe (US) (1888–1953) excelled at football, baseball, the 10-event decathlon, and the 5-event pentathlon. He won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympics and was declared "the greatest athlete in the world" by King Gustav of Sweden.

Largest One-Piece Roof

The transparent acrylic glass "tent" roof over the Munich Olympic Stadium, W Germany, measures 914,940 sq ft in area. It rests on a steel net supported by masts. The roof of longest span is the 680-ft diameter of the Louisiana Superdome. The major axis of the elliptical Texas Stadium, Irving, Tex, completed in 1971 is, however, 784 ft 4 in.

Largest Indoor Arena

The largest indoor stadium is the 13-acre $173-million 273-ft-tall Superdome in New Orleans, La, completed in May 1975. Its maximum seating capacity for conventions is 97,365 or 76,791 for football. Box suites rent for $35,000, excluding the price of admission. A gondola with six 312-in TV screens produces instant replay.

AEROBATICS

Earliest

The first aerobatic maneuver is generally considered the sustained inverted flight in a Blériot of Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud (1889–1915) at Buc, France, Sept 21, 1913, but Lieut Peter Nikolayevich Nesterov (1887–1914), of the Imperial Russian Air Service, performed a loop in a Nieuport Type IV monoplane at Kiev, USSR, Aug 27, 1913.

World Championships

Held biennially since 1960 (excepting 1974), scoring is based on the system devised by Col José Aresti of Spain. The competitions consist of two compulsory and two free programs. Team competition has been won on 5 occasions by the USSR. No individual has won more than one title, the most successful competitor being Igor Egorov (USSR) who won in 1970, was second in 1976, fifth in 1972 and eleventh in 1968. The most successful in the women's competition has been Betty Stewart (US) who has won twice, 1980 and 1982. The US had a clean sweep of all the medals in 1980.

Inverted Flight

The duration record for inverted flight is 4 hours 9 min 5 sec by John "Hal" McClain in a Swick Taylorcraft on Aug 23, 1980 over Houston Raceways, Tex.

Loops

On June 21, 1980, R. Steven Powell performed 2,315⅝ inside loops in a Bellanca Decathlon over Almont, Mich. John McClain achieved 180 outside loops in a Bellanca Super Decathlon on Sept 2, 1978, over Houston, Tex. Ken Ballinger (GB) completed 155 consecutive loops in a Bellanca Citabria on Aug 6, 1983 over Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, Eng.

tice lap record is 1 min 09.462 sec (151.956 mph) by Renée Arnoux (France) (b July 4, 1948) in a Ferrari 126C3 on July 15, 1983, all set at Silverstone.

Toughest Circuit

The most grueling and slowest Grand Prix circuit is that for the Monaco Grand Prix (first run Apr 14, 1929), run through the streets and around the harbor of Monte Carlo. It is 3.312 km (2.058 miles) in length and has 11 pronounced corners and several sharp changes of gradient. The race is run over 76 laps (156.4 miles) and involves on average about 1,600 gear changes.

The record for the race is 1 hour 54 min 11.259 sec (average speed 82.21 mph) by Riccardo Patrese (b Italy, Apr 17, 1954) in a Brabham-Ford, May 23, 1982. The race lap record is 1 min 26.35 sec (average speed 85.79 mph) by Patrese in 1980. The practice lap record is 1 min 22.66 sec (average speed 89.63 mph) by Alain Prost (France) in a McLaren TAG Porsche on June 2, 1984.

Le Mans

The greatest distance ever covered in the 24-hour *Grand Prix d'Endurance* (first held May 26–27, 1923) on the old Sarthe circuit (8 miles 650 yd) at Le Mans, France, is 3,314.222 miles by Dr Helmut Marko (b Graz, Austria, Apr 27, 1943) and Jonkheer Gijs van Lennep (b Bloemendaal, Netherlands, March 16, 1942) driving a 4,907-cc flat-12 Porsche 917K Group 5 sports car June 12–13, 1971. The record for the current circuit is 3,136 miles by Al Holbert, Hurley Haywood, and Vern Schuppan (average speed 130.69 mph) in a Porsche 956 June 18–19, 1983. The race lap record (8.475-mile lap) is 3 min 28.9 sec (average speed 145.16 mph) by Bob Wollek in a Lancia C2-84 in 1984. The practice lap record is 3 min 27.6 sec (average speed 146.97 mph) by Jacques-Bernard "Jackie" Ickx (b Belgium, Jan 1, 1945) in a turbocharged 2.1-liter Porsche 936/78 on June 7, 1978.

The race has been won by Ferrari cars nine times, in 1949, 54, 58 and 60–65. The most wins by one man is 6 by Jackie Ickx (Belgium), who won in 1969, 75–77 and 81–82.

Indianapolis 500

The Indianapolis 500-mile race (200 laps) was inaugurated on May 30, 1911. The most successful driver has been Anthony Joseph "A. J." Foyt, Jr (b Houston, Tex, Jan 16, 1935), who won in 1961, 64, 67 and 77.

The record time is 3 hours 3 min 21 sec (average speed 163.612 mph) by Rick Mears (b 1952, Calif) on May 26, 1984, driving a Pennzoil Z-7 special, powered by a Cosworth engine. This was a new record for highest average speed. Also, Mears won by the widest margin in 17 years.

The race lap record is 46.41 sec (average speed 193.924 mph) by Mario Andretti (b Trieste, Feb 28, 1940) (US) driving a Penske-Cosworth PC6 in 1978. The qualifying lap record speed is 210.689 mph by Tom Sneva (US) (b June 1, 1948) driving a March-Cosworth on May 18, 1984.

The first and only woman to qualify for and compete in the Indianapolis 500 is Janet Guthrie (b Mar 7, 1938). She passed her rookie test in May

Indianapolis 500

Winners since 1946 (all US except where stated):

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1946	George Robson	Thorne Engineering	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	119.814
1949	Bill Holland	Blue Crown Special	121.327
1950	Johnny Parsons	Wynn Kurtis Kraft	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard	Belanger	126.224
1952	Troy Ruttman	Agajanian	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert	John Zink Special	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty	John Zink Special	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks	Belond Exhaust	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan	Belond A. P.	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann	Ken-Paul Special	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt	Bowes Seal Fast	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones	Agajanian Special	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	147.350
1965	Jim Clark (GB)	Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill (GB)	American Red Ball	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser	Rislone Special	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti	STP Oil Treatment Special	156.867
1970	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	155.749
1971	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue	Sunoco McLaren	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock	STP Double Oil Filter	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford	McLaren	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser	Jorgensen Eagle	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford	Hygain McLaren	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt	Gilmore Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser	Lola-Chapparal Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears	Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford	Chapparal Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser	Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock	Wildcat-Cosworth	162.025
1983	Tom Sneva	March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears	March-Cosworth	163.612

Le Mans 24-Hour Race

The world's most important race for sports cars was first held in 1923. Winners since 1949 when the race was revived after the Second World War:

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1949	Luigi Chinetti/Lord Peter Selsdon	Ferrari	82.27
1950	Louis Rosier/Jean-Louis Rosier	Talbot	89.73
1951	Peter Walker/Peter Whitehead	Jaguar	93.50
1952	Hermann Lang/Fritz Riess	Mercedes	96.67
1953	Anthony Rolt/Duncan Hamilton	Jaguar	105.85
1954	José Froilan Gonzalez/Maurice Trintignant	Ferrari	105.15
1955	Mike Hawthorn/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	107.07
1956	Ron Flockhart/Ninian Sanderson	Jaguar	104.46
1957	Ron Flockhart/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	113.85
1958	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	106.20
1959	Roy Salvadori/Carroll Shelby	Aston Martin	112.57
1960	Paul Frère/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	109.19
1961	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.90
1962	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.24
1963	Ludovico Scarfiotti/Lorenzo Bandini	Ferrari	118.10
1964	Jean Guichet/Nino Vaccarella	Ferrari	121.55
1965	Masten Gregory/Jochen Rindt	Ferrari	121.09
1966	Bruce McLaren/Chris Amon	Ford	126.01

Piston-Engined Dragsters

The highest terminal velocity recorded is 257.14 mph by Rocky Epperly (US) at Irvine, Calif on Oct 15, 1983.

Donald Glenn "Big Daddy" Garlits (US) (b 1932) set an American Hot Rod Association record (not accepted by the National Hot Rod Assoc) of 260.49 mph on July 11, 1982 at Gary, Ind in an AHRA-approved top fuel dragster powered by a 480-cu in, supercharged, fuel-injected Dodge V8 engine.

The world record for two runs in opposite directions over 440 yd from a standing start is 6.70 sec by Dennis Victor Priddle (b 1945) of Yeovil, Somerset, England, driving his 6,424-cc supercharged Chrysler dragster, developing 1,700 bhp using nitromethane and methanol, at Elvington Airfield, England, Oct 7, 1972. The faster run took 6.65 sec.

The lowest elapsed time recorded by a piston-engined dragster is 5.484 sec by Gary Beck (US) at the 28th annual US Nationals at Indianapolis in 1982.

Land Speed Records

The highest speed attained by any wheeled land vehicle is 739.666 mph or Mach 1.0106 (making it the only land vehicle to break the sound barrier) *in a one-way stretch* by the rocket-engined *Budweiser Rocket,* designed by William Frederick, and driven by Stan Barrett at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on Dec 17, 1979. The vehicle, owned by Hal Needham, has a 48,000-hp rocket engine with 6,000 lb of extra thrust from a sidewinder missile. The rear wheels (100-lb solid discs) lifted 10 in off the ground above Mach 0.95, acting as 7,500-rpm gyroscopes.

The official land speed record, which is for the average of a two-way run, was set on Oct 4, 1983 when Richard Noble (GB) drove a jet-powered car, *Thrust 2,* at 633.468 mph at Black Rock Desert, Gerlach, Nev. The previous record, 622.287, was set by Gary Gabelich and had stood for 13 years.

The most successful land speed record breaker was Major Malcolm Campbell (1885–1948) (UK). He broke the official record nine times between Sept 25, 1924, with 146.157 mph in a Sunbeam, and Sept 3, 1935, when he achieved 301.129 mph in the Rolls-Royce-engined *Bluebird.*

The world speed record for compression-ignition-engined cars is 190.344 mph (average of two runs over measured mile) by Robert Havemann of Eureka, Calif, driving his *Corsair* streamliner, powered by a turbocharged 6.981-cc 6-cylinder GMC 6-71 diesel engine developing 746 bhp, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in Aug, 1971. The faster run was made at 210 mph.

Pikes Peak Race

The Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb, Colorado (instituted 1916) has been won by Bobby Unser 13 times between 1956 and 1974 (10 championship, 2 stock and 1 sports car title). In the 1979 race Dick Dodge set a record time of 11 min 54.18 sec in a Chevrolet-powered Wells Coyote over the 12.42-mile course, rising from 9,402 to 14,110 ft through 157 curves.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Saturday, October 1, 1955

PACIFIC COAST

UCLA 19
WASHINGTON 17

OREGON STATE 16
CALIFORNIA 14

OREGON 10
STANFORD 24

EAST

HOLY CROSS 29
DARTMOUTH 21

COLGATE 21
CORNELL 6

PRINCETON 20
COLUMBIA 7

YALE 27
BROWN 20

HARVARD 60
MASSACHUSETTS 6

MAINE 34
VERMONT 0

DAVIDSON 6
THE CITADEL 2

SOUTH

CLEMSON 26
GEORGIA 7

WEST VIRGINIA 46
WAKE FOREST 0

VANDERBILT 21
ALABAMA 6

KENTUCKY 28
VILLANOVA 0

VPI 14
WILLIAM & MARY 7

NO. CAROLINA 25
NO. CAROLINA ST. 18

DUKE 21
TENNESSEE 0

MIDWEST

OHIO STATE 20
IOWA 20

MICHIGAN STATE 42
MINNESOTA 14

MICHIGAN 30
INDIANA 0

WISCONSIN 37
IOWA 14

NOTRE DAME 19
IOWA STATE 0

PURDUE 7
MINNESOTA 6

NEBRASKA 16
KANSAS STATE 0

SOUTHWEST

OKLAHOMA 26
PITTSBURGH 14

UTAH 20
MISSOURI 14

TCU 26
ARKANSAS 0

MISSISSIPPI 33
NORTH TEXAS 0

TEXAS TECH 24
OKLAHOMA A&M 6

TEXAS A&M 21
HOUSTON 3

MARYLAND 20
BAYLOR 6

RICE 20
LSU 20

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

WYOMING 21
UTAH STATE 13

COLORADO 12
KANSAS 0

BASKETBALL

Origins

Ollamalitzli was a 16th century Aztec precursor of basketball played in Mexico. If the solid rubber ball was put through a fixed stone ring placed high on one side of the stadium, the player was entitled to the clothing of all the spectators. The captain of the losing team often lost his head (by execution). Another game played much earlier, in the 10th century BC by the Olmecs in Mexico, called *Pok-ta-Pok,* also resembled basketball in its concept of a ring through which a round object was passed.

Modern basketball was devised by the Canadian-born Dr James Naismith (1861–1939) at the Training School of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass, in Dec 1891. The first game played under modified rules was on Jan 20, 1892. The first public contest was on March 11, 1892.

The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) was founded in 1932.

Rule Change

In the 1940's coaches devised a new tactic, "freezing the ball," in order to maintain a leading score. It consisted of dribbling the ball and avoiding shooting it at the basket in order to maintain possession. In a short time this strategy became part of the entire game resulting in slow play and low scores. The lowest ever was when the Fort Wayne Pistons beat the Minneapolis Lakers 19–18, Nov 22, 1950. As attendance dropped as a result of boring play, Danny Biasone, a team owner, conceived of the "24-second rule" which requires a team to make a try at a basket within 24 seconds of gaining possession of the ball or turn possession over to the opposing team. In 1954, the NBA adopted the rule and scores increased dramatically—as did attendance. In international amateur play the 30-second rule is enforced. There is no such rule in US college play.

Most Accurate Shooting

The greatest goal-shooting demonstration was made by a professional, Ted St. Martin, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who, on June 25, 1977, scored 2,036 consecutive free throws.

In a 24-hour period, May 31–June 1, 1975, Fred L. Newman of San Jose, Calif, scored 12,874 baskets out of 13,116 attempts (98.15%). Newman has also made 88 consecutive free throws while blindfolded at the Central YMCA, San Jose, Calif, Feb 5, 1978.

Using 2 basketballs and 2 rebounders, Ted St. Martin made 258 free throws (of 297 attempts) in 10 min in Orange Park, Fla, on Nov 13, 1982 (average 86.8%). This record was surpassed by Fred Newman on May 19, 1984 at the Calif Institute of Technology gymnasium, Pasadena, Calif, when he made 314 free throws out of 353 attempts in 10 min (88.9% accuracy).

The longest reported string of consecutive free throws made at any level of organized game competition is 126 by Daryl Moreau over 2 seasons (Jan 17, 1978–Jan 9, 1979) of high school play for De La Salle in

scored 113 points against Hillsdale on Feb 2, 1954. One year earlier, Francis scored 116 points in a game, but the record was disallowed because the competition was with a two-year school.

Wilton Norman (Wilt) Chamberlain (b Aug 21, 1936) holds the professional record with 100 points for the Philadelphia Warriors vs NY Knicks, scored on March 2, 1962. During the same season, Wilt set the record for points in a season (4,029) and he also held the career record (31,419) until 1984.

Pearl Moore of Francis Marion College, Florence, SC, scored a record 4,061 points during her college career, 1975–79. The men's college career scoring record is 4,045 points by Travis Grant for Kentucky State, 1969–72.

Mats Wermelin (Sweden), 13, scored all 272 points in a 272–0 win in a regional boys' tournament in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb 5, 1974.

Team Scoring

The highest game total in the NBA is 370 points in the Detroit Pistons' victory over the Denver Nuggets 186–184 in 1983.

Youngest and Oldest

Bill Willoughby (b May 20, 1957) made his NBA debut for the Atlanta Hawks on Oct 23, 1975, when he was 18 years 5 months 3 days old. The oldest NBA player was Bob Cousy (b Aug 9, 1928), who was 41 years 6 months 2 days old when he appeared in the last of seven games he played for the team he was coaching (Cincinnati Royals) during 1969–70.

Tallest Players

The tallest player of all time is reputed to be Suleiman Ali Nashnush (b 1943) who played for the Libyan team in 1962 when he measured 8 ft tall. Aleksandr Sizonenko of the USSR national team is 7 ft 9¼ in tall. The tallest woman player is Iuliana Semenova (USSR) who played in the 1976 Olympics and is reputed to stand 7 ft 2 in tall and weigh 281 lb.

Olympic Champions

The US won all 7 Olympic titles from the time the sport was introduced to the Games in 1936 until 1968, without losing a single contest. In 1972, in Munich, the US run of 63 consecutive victories was broken when its team lost, 51–50, to the USSR in a much-disputed final game. The US regained the Olympic title in Montreal in 1976, again without losing a game. In 1980 Yugoslavia took the Olympic gold, but the US came back once more in 1984 for a record 9th title.

In women's Olympics, the USSR won in 1976 and 1980, but the US took the gold in 1984.

World Champions

The USSR has won most titles at both the Men's World Championships (inst. 1950) with three (1967, 1974 and 1982) and Women's (inst. 1953) with six (1959, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1983).

The greatest "tonnage" recorded in any fight is 700 lb, when Claude "Humphrey" McBride of Okla at 340 lb knocked out Jimmy Black of Houston at 360 lb in the 3rd round at Oklahoma City, June 1, 1971.

Smallest Champions

The smallest man to win any world title has been Netranoi Vorsingh (b Apr 22, 1959) (Thailand), WBC light-flyweight champion from May to Sept 1978, at 4 ft 11 in tall. Jimmy Wilde (b Merthyr Tydfil, 1892, d 1969, UK), who held the flyweight title from 1916 to 1923, was reputed never to have fought above 108 lb.

Longest Fight

The longest world title fight (under Queensberry Rules) was between the lightweights Joe Gans (1874–1910), of the US, and Oscar "Battling" Nelson (1882–1954), the "Durable Dane," at Goldfield, Nev, Sept 3, 1906. It was terminated in the 42nd round when Gans was declared the winner on a foul.

Most Recaptures

The only boxer to win a world title five times at one weight is Sugar Ray Robinson (b Walker Smith, Jr, in Detroit, May 3, 1920) who beat Carmen Basilio (US) in the Chicago Stadium on March 25, 1958, to regain the world middleweight title for the fourth time. The other title wins were over Jake LaMotta (US) in Chicago on Feb 14, 1951; Randy Turpin (UK) in NYC on Sept 12, 1951; Carl "Bobo" Olson (US) in Chicago on Dec 9, 1955; and Gene Fullmer (US) in Chicago on May 1, 1957. The record number of title bouts in a career is 33 or 34 (at bantam and featherweight) by George Dixon (1870–1909), *alias* "Little Chocolate," of Canada, between 1890 and 1901.

Most Titles Simultaneously

The only man to hold world titles at three weights simultaneously was "Hammerin' " Henry Armstrong (b Dec 12, 1912) of the US, at featherweight, lightweight and welterweight from Aug to Dec 1938.

Most Knockdowns in Title Fights

Vic Toweel (South Africa) knocked down Danny O'Sullivan of London 14 times in 10 rounds in their world bantamweight fight at Johannesburg, Dec 2, 1950, before the latter retired.

Amateur World Championships

Two boxers have won two world championships (instituted 1974): Teofilo Stevenson (Cuba), heavyweight 1974 and 1978, and Angel Herrera (b Aug 2, 1952), featherweight 1978 and lightweight 1982.

Downstream Canoeing

The longest journey without portage or aid of any kind is one of 6,102 miles by Richard H. Grant and Ernest "Moose" Lassey circumnavigating the eastern US from Chicago to New Orleans to Miami to NYC, returning back to Chicago *via* the Great Lakes, from Sept 22, 1930, to Aug 15, 1931.

River	*Miles*	*Canoers*	*Location*	*Duration*
Mississippi	2,552	Valerie Fons and Verlen Kruger (US)	Lake Itasca, Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico, Apr 27–May 20, 1984	23 days 10 hours 20 min
Mississippi-Missouri	3,810	Nicholas Francis (GB)	Three Forks, Montana, to New Orleans, July 13–Nov. 25, 1977	135 days
	3,500	Beverly Gordon and Mary Schmidt (US) in 2 solo canoes	Dillon, Mont to New Orleans July 6–Oct 12, 1984	98 days
Congo	2,600	John and Julie Batchelor (GB)	Moasampanga to Banana, May 8–Sept. 12, 1974	128 days
Amazon	3,800	Alan Trevor Halman (GB/Aust)	Quitani, Peru to Cabo Maguari, Brazil Aug 9–Dec 3, 1982	116 days
Nile	4,000	John Goddard (US), Jean Laporte and André Davy (France)	Kagera to the Delta, Nov., 1953–July, 1954	9 months

Eskimo Rolls

Bruce Jeffery Parry (Australia) (b Sept 25, 1960) achieved 1,000 Eskimo rolls in a kayak in 52 min 37.7 sec at Carrara, Queensland, Australia on Oct 2, 1983. Julian Dean achieved 1,555 continuous rolls at Casterton Swimming Pool, Cumbria, England, taking 1 hour 49 min 45 sec on Dec 6, 1983. A "hand-rolling" record of 100 rolls in 3 min 23 sec was set by John Bouteloup at Crystal Palace, London, on Feb 25, 1980.

CROQUET

Origins

Some say croquet began in the 12th to 14th century in France when peasants used crude mallets to knock balls through hoops made of bent willow branches. Americans contend that, since one needed a large lawn, or at least a large backyard, peasants could not have invented the game.

It was probably first popular in England as a country-house game in the mid-1600's, when it was called "crokey." Professional groundskeepers were hired and lawns became "greenswards." Oddly enough (according to a recent book by Jack Osborn and Jesse Kornbluth), "one court was made of powdered cockleshell and its wickets were festooned with flowers."

The game has gone through several lapses into obscurity over the years, and in the last century was introduced from England into Australia and the US. The literary group that gathered around Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott in the 1920's (the Algonquin Round Table set which included George S. Kaufman and Dorothy Parker) brought croquet into the limelight. Croquet spread to Hollywood soon after, under the guidance of Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn.

FISHING WORLD RECORDS

Selected Sea and Freshwater fish records taken by tackle as ratified by the International Game Fish Association to Nov 1984. For a more complete listing of IGFA all-tackle records, see the *Guinness Book of Sports Records, Winners & Champions* (Sterling), published in 1982.

Species	*Weight in lb*	*oz*	*Name of Angler*	*Location*	*Date*
Amberjack	155	10	Joseph Dawson	Challenger Bank, Bermuda	June 24, 1981
Barracuda††	83	0	K. J. W. Hackett §§	Lagos, Nigeria	Jan 13, 1952
Bass (Giant Sea)	563	8	James D. McAdam, Jr	Anacapa Island, Calif	Aug 20, 1968
Bass (Striped)	78	8	Albert J. McReynolds	Atlantic City, NJ	Sept 21, 1982
Bluefish	31	12	James M. Hussey	Hatteras, NC	Jan 30, 1972
Carp†	57	13	David Nikolow	Potomac, Wash, DC	June 19, 1983
Cod	98	12	Alphonse J. Bielevich	Isle of Shoals, NH	June 8, 1969
Mackerel, Spanish	10	15	Heather J. Wadsworth	Oak Bluffs, Mass	Sept 18, 1983
Marlin (Black)	1,560	0	Alfred C. Glassell, Jr	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug 4, 1953
Marlin (Atlantic Blue)	1,282	0	Larry Martin	St Thomas, US VI	Aug 6, 1977
Marlin (Pacific Blue)	1,376	0	Jay Wm. deBeaubien	Kaaiwi Point, Kona, Hawaii	May 31, 1982
Marlin (Striped)	455	4	Bruce Jenkinson	Mayor Island, NZ	Mar 8, 1982
Marlin (White)	181	14	Evando Luiz Coser	Vitoria, Brazil	1980
Pike (Northern)	46	2	Peter Dubuc	Sacandaga Reservoir, NY	Sept 15, 1940
Sailfish (Atlantic)	128	1	Harm Steyn	Luanda, Angola	Mar 27, 1974
Sailfish (Pacific)	221	0	C. W. Stewart	Santa Cruz I, Galapagos Is	Feb 12, 1947
Salmon (Chinook)§	93	0	Howard C. Rider	Kelp Bay, Alaska	June 24, 1977
Salmon, Sockeye	12	8	Mike Boswell	Yakutat, Alaska	June 23, 1983
Shark (Blue)	437	0	Peter Hyde	Catherine Bay, NSW, Aust	Oct 2, 1976
Shark (Hammerhead)	991	0	Allen Ogle	Sarasota, Fla	May 30, 1982
Shark (Mako)**	1,080	0	James L. Melanson	Montauk, NY	Aug 26, 1979
Shark (White or Man-eating)	2,664	0	Alfred Dean	Ceduna, S Aust	Apr 21, 1959
Shark (Porbeagle)	465	0	Jorge Potier	Cornwall, England	July 23, 1976
Shark (Thresher)‡	802	0	Dianne North	Tutukaka, NZ	Feb 8, 1981
Shark (Tiger)	1,780	0	Walter Maxwell	Cherry Grove, SC	June 14, 1964
Sturgeon‡‡	468	0	Joey Pallatta, III	Benicia, Calif	July 9, 1983
Swordfish	1,182	0	L. E. Marron	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953
Tarpon	283	0	M. Salazar	Lago de Maracaibo, Venez	Mar 19, 1965
Trout (Brook)	14	8	Dr. W. J. Cook	Nipigon R, Ont, Can	July 1916
Trout (Lake)¶	65	0	Larry Daunis	Great Bear Lake, Can	Aug 8, 1970
Tuna (Allison or Yellowfin)	388	12	Curt Wiesenhutter	San Benedicto Is, Mex	Apr 1, 1977
Tuna (Atlantic Big-eyed)	375	8	Cecil Browne	Ocean City, Md	Aug 26, 1977
Tuna (Pacific Big-eyed)	435	0	Dr Russel V. A. Lee	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Apr 17, 1957
Tuna (Bluefin)	1,496	0	Ken Fraser	Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia	Oct 26, 1979
Wahoo	149	0	John Pirovano	Cat Cay, Bahamas	June 15, 1962
Weakfish	19	0	Philip W. Halstead	Chesapeake Bay, Va	May 19, 1983

†† A barracuda weighing 103 lb 4 oz was caught on an untested line by Chester Benet at West End, Bahamas, on Aug 11, 1932. Another weighing 48 lb 6 oz was caught barehanded by Thomas B. Pace at Panama City Beach, Fla, on Apr 19, 1974. §§ Hackett was only 11 years 137 days old at the time. † A carp weighing 83 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Pretoria, South Africa. A 60-lb specimen was taken by bow and arrow by Ben A. Topham in Wythe Co, Va, on July 5, 1970. § A salmon weighing 126 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Petersburg, Alaska. ** A 1,295-lb specimen was taken by two anglers off Natal, South Africa, on March 17, 1939, and a 1,500-lb specimen harpooned inside Durban Harbour, South Africa, in 1933. ‡ W. W. Dowding caught a 922-lb thresher shark in 1937 on an untested line. ‡‡ An 834-lb sturgeon was landed (not by a rod) by Garry Oling at Albion, BC, Canada, from the Fraser River on Aug 11, 1981. ¶ A 102-lb trout was taken from Lake Athabasca, northern Saskatchewan, Canada, on Aug 8, 1961.

Spear-fishing

The largest fish ever taken underwater was an 804-lb giant black grouper by Don Pinder of the Miami Triton Club, Fla, in 1955.

Bass, anyone?

If you're a bass-fisher, you should check into Indiana State University at Terre Haute, where 10,000 enrollees from ten states take courses sponsored by the school's Bass Fishing Institute.

FOOTBALL

Origins

The origin of modern football stems from the "Boston Game" as played at Harvard. Harvard declined to participate in the inaugural meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Association in NYC in Oct 1873, on the grounds that the proposed rules were based on the non-handling "Association" code of English football. Instead, Harvard accepted a proposal from McGill University of Montreal, which played the more closely akin English Rugby Football. The first football match under the Harvard Rules was thus played against McGill at Cambridge, Mass, in May 1874. Most sports historians point to a contest between Rutgers and Princeton at New Brunswick, NJ, on Nov 6, 1869, as the first football game, but many American soccer historians regard this contest as the first intercollegiate *soccer* game. (Rutgers won the game, 6 goals to 4, and there were 25 players to a side.) In Nov 1876, a new Intercollegiate Football Association, with a pioneer membership of 5 colleges, was inaugurated at Springfield, Mass, to reconcile the conflicting versions of the sport. It was not until 1880 that the game, because of the organizational genius of Walter Camp of Yale, began to take its modern form. Among other things, he reduced the number of players on a side to 11, which it is today (and defined their positions), and also replaced the scrum with the line of scrimmage.

Professional football dates from the Latrobe, Pa vs Jeannette, Pa match at Latrobe, in Aug 1895. The National Football League was founded in Canton, Ohio, in 1920, although it did not adopt its present name until 1922. The year 1969 was the final year in which professional football was divided into separate National and American Leagues, for record purposes.

College Series Records

The oldest collegiate series still contested is that between Yale and Princeton dating from 1873, or 3 years before the passing of the Springfield rules, with 107 games played through 1983. The most regularly contested series is between Lafayette and Lehigh, who have met 119 times between 1884 and the end of 1984.

Yale University became the only college to win more than 700 games when it finished the 1979 season with a total of 701 victories in 107 seasons. Yale has 723 wins in 111 seasons to the end of 1983.

College Record Passer

Doug Flutie of Boston College became the first collegian to pass for more than 10,000 yards in a career. His next-to-last game of the 1984 season on Nov 23 saw him complete 34 of 46 passes for 472 yards and 3 touchdowns with no interceptions in a victory over the University of Miami, 47–45. The winning touchdown pass of 64 yards came in the last seconds of play in the Orange Bowl before 30,235 spectators and countless thousands on a national TV hookup. The receiver of the final pass and many other of Flutie's passes was Gerald Phelan, his roommate.

U.S. Presidents Who Played College Football

Eisenhower at West Point.
Kennedy tried out for the team at Harvard.
Nixon at Whittier College, in California.
Ford at Michigan, where he played on a national championship team and later captained the varsity.
Reagan at Eureka College, in Illinois.

All-America Brothers

Twice have three brothers made All-America at the same school. The first trio were the Wistert brothers at Mich, all of whom were tackles. Francis was honored in 1933, Albert in 1942, Alvin in 1948–49. At Oklahoma, defensive lineman Lucious Selmon was an All-America in 1973 and he was followed by his brothers Leroy, a defensive tackle, and Dewey, an offensive guard, in 1975.

Most Prolific Recordbreaker

After he finished his 4-year career at Portland State U in 1980, Neil Lomax held 90 NCAA football records and was tied for two other records, mostly on the basis of his passing feats. No other football player, past or present, has been remotely close to holding that many records—in any college sport.

Shortest Touchdown Pass

When the Dallas Cowboys had only 2 inches to go for a touchdown against the Washington Redskins on Oct 9, 1960, quarterback Eddie LeBaron did the unexpected. Knowing that everyone was looking to a powerful thrust at the line by the heaviest plunging back on his team, LeBaron took the ball from center and instead of handing it off to his fullback, slipped into the pocket and unleashed a short pass over the left side to his left end Bielski to set a world record for the shortest distance gained by a pass for a touchdown—2 inches. LeBaron today is a lawyer in Las Vegas.

Worst Attendance

The worst attendance for a college football game was recorded on Nov 12, 1955 at Pullman, Washington. The game was between Wash State and San Jose State. It was played in spite of high winds and a temperature of 0 °F. Total paid attendance: 1.

Coaching Records

The longest serving head coach was Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862–1965), who served Springfield in 1890–91, Chicago from 1892 to 1932 and College of the Pacific from 1933 to 1946, making a total of 57 years. He later served as an assistant coach to his son.

Paul "Bear" Bryant (1913–1983) was the winningest college coach with 323 victories from 1945 through 1982. Bryant was head coach at Maryland (1945), Kentucky (1946–1953), Texas A&M (1954–1957), and Alabama (1958–1982).

The record for most victories by a professional coach is 325, by George

ers had died of injuries that year and 73 were seriously hurt. One of Roosevelt's sons, a freshman at Harvard, came home from the first day of practice with a black eye. At the President's urging, the flying wedge was outlawed as a move, and a neutral zone between opposing lines was instituted. Roosevelt's demands to outlaw rough play led to the Rules Committee legalizing the forward pass in 1906.

All-America Selections

The earliest All-America selections were made in 1889 by Caspar Whitney of *The Week's Sport* and later of *Harper's Weekly.*

Jim Thorpe vs Dwight D. Eisenhower

The two met in 1912 when Thorpe was playing for small, not well-endowed Carlisle School for Indians (Pa) and Eisenhower was playing for Army (West Point, NY). Eisenhower and another back were instructed to follow Thorpe wherever he went. In the third quarter of the game they both hit Thorpe so hard that the pair of them were dazed and were taken out of the game by their coach. Thorpe played to the end. Carlisle, then under the coaching of the legendary Glenn "Pop" Warner, won 27–6.

MODERN MAJOR-COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
(Through 1984 Season)

Points			
Most in a Game	43	Jim Brown (Syracuse)	1956
Most in a Season	174	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	174	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	368	Luis Zendejas (Ariz State)	1981–84
Touchdowns			
Most in a Game	7	Arnold Boykin (Mississippi)	1951
Most in a Season	29	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	29	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	59	Glenn Davis (Army)	1943–46
	59	Tony Dorsett (Pittsburgh)	1973–76
Field Goals			
Most in a Game	7	Mike Prindle (W Mich)	1984
Most in a Season	28	Paul Woodside (West Virginia)	1982
Most in a Career	60	Obed Ariri (Clemson)	1977–80
Most Consecutively (Career)	30	Chuck Nelson (Washington)	1981–82
Other Season Records			
Yards Gained Rushing	2,342 yd	Marcus Allen (So Cal)	1981
Highest Average Gain per Rush (min. 150 attempts)	9.35 yd	Greg Pruitt (Oklahoma)	1971
Most Passes Attempted	509	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Passes Completed	296	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes	47	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Yards Gained Passing	4,571 yd	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Passes Caught	134	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Yards Gained on Catches	1,779 yd	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes Caught	18	Tom Reynolds (San Diego St)	1969
Most Passes Intercepted by	14	Al Worley (Washington)	1968
Highest Punting Average (min. 30 punts)	49.8 yd	Reggie Roby (Iowa)	1981

Most Yards Gained Passing, Lifetime
47,003 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Yards Gained Passing, Game
554 Norm Van Brocklin, LA vs NY Yanks, Sept 28, 1951 (41–27)

Most Yards Gained Passing, Season
5,084 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
342 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
48 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
7 Sid Luckman, Chi Bears vs NY, Nov 14, 1943
Adrian Burk, Phil vs Wash, Oct 17, 1954
George Blanda, Hou vs NY, Nov 19, 1961 (AFL)
Y. A. Tittle, NY vs Wash, Oct 28, 1962
Joe Kapp, Minn vs Balt, Sept 28, 1969

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
47 John Unitas, Balt, 1956–60

Passing Efficiency, Lifetime (1,500 att)
63.7 Joe Montana, SF 1979–84; (1,324–2,077)

Passing Efficiency, Season (100 att)
70.55 Ken Anderson, Cin, 1982 (309–218)

Passing Efficiency, Game (20 att)
90.9 Ken Anderson, Cin vs Pitt, Nov 10, 1974 (22–20)

Passes Had Intercepted

Most Passes Intercepted, Game
8 Jim Hardy, Chi Cards vs Phil, Sept 24, 1950 (39 attempts)

Most Consecutive Passes Attempted, None Intercepted
294 Bryan (Bart) Starr, GB, 1964–65

Fewest Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
1 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151 attempts)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Lifetime (1,500 att)
3.3 Roman Gabriel, LA, 1962–72; Phil, 1973–77 (4,498–149)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
0.66 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151–1)

PASS RECEPTIONS

Most Seasons Leading League
8 Don Hutson, GB, 1936–37, 39, 41–45

Most Pass Receptions, Lifetime
657 Charley Joiner, SD, 1969–84

Most Pass Receptions, Season
106 Art Monk, Wash, 1984

Most Pass Receptions, Game
18 Tom Fears, LA vs GB, Dec 3, 1950 (189 yd)

Longest Pass Reception (all tds)
99 Andy Farkas (Filchock), Wash vs Pitt, Oct 15, 1939
Bobby Mitchell (Izo), Wash vs Cleve, Sept 15, 1963
Pat Studstill (Sweetan), Det vs Balt, Oct 16, 1966
Gerry Allen (Jurgensen), Wash vs Chi, Sept 15, 1968
Cliff Branch (Plunkett) LA Raiders vs Wash, Oct 2, 1983

Most Consecutive Games, Pass Receptions
127 Harold Carmichael, Phil, 1972–1980

Most Pass Receptions by a Running Back, Game
17 Clark Gaines, NY Jets vs SF, Sept 21, 1980

Most Yards Gained Pass Receptions, Game
303 Jim Benton, Cleve vs Det, Nov 22, 1945

Touchdowns Receiving

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
99 Don Hutson, GB, 1935–45

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
18 Mark Clayton, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
5 Bob Shaw, Chi Cards vs Balt, Oct 2, 1950
Kellen Winslow, SD vs Oak, Nov 22, 1981

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
11 Elroy (Crazy Legs) Hirsch, LA, 1950–51
Gilbert (Buddy) Dial, Pitt, 1959–60

PASS INTERCEPTIONS

Most Interceptions by, Lifetime
81 Paul Krause, Wash (28), 1964–67; Minn (53), 1968–79

Most Interceptions by, Season
14 Richard (Night Train) Lane, LA, 1952

US Open

This championship was inaugurated in 1895. The lowest 72-hole aggregate is 272 (63, 71, 70, 68) by Jack Nicklaus on the Lower Course (7,015 yd) at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ, June 12–15, 1980. The lowest score for 18 holes is 63 by Johnny Miller (b Apr 29, 1947) of Calif on the 6,921-yd, par-71 Oakmont, Pa, course on June 17, 1973, and Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf (b Nov 9, 1942), both on June 12, 1980.

The longest delayed result in any national open championship occurred in the 1931 US Open at Toledo, Ohio. George von Elm (1901–61) and Bill Burke (1902–72) tied at 292, then tied the first replay at 149. Burke won the second replay by a single stroke after 72 extra holes.

Winners:

	Score		*Score*
1895 Horace Rawlins	173	1939 Byron Nelson	284
1896 James Foulis	152	1940 Lawson Little	287
1897 Joe Lloyd	162	1941 Craig Wood	284
1898 Fred Herd	328	1946 Lloyd Mangrum	284
1899 Willie Smith	315	1947 Lew Worsham	282
1900 Harry Vardon (GB)	313	1948 Ben Hogan	276
1901 Willie Anderson	331	1949 Cary Middlecoff	286
1902 Laurie Auchterlonie	307	1950 Ben Hogan	287
1903 Willie Anderson	307	1951 Ben Hogan	287
1904 Willie Anderson	303	1952 Julius Boros	281
1905 Willie Anderson	314	1953 Ben Hogan	283
1906 Alex Smith	295	1954 Ed Furgol	284
1907 Alex Ross	302	1955 Jack Fleck	287
1908 Fred McLeod	322	1956 Cary Middlecoff	281
1909 George Sargent	290	1957 Dick Mayer	282
1910 Alex Smith	298	1958 Tommy Bolt	283
1911 John McDermott	307	1959 Billy Casper	282
1912 John McDermott	294	1960 Arnold Palmer	280
1913 Francis Ouimet	304	1961 Gene Littler	281
1914 Walter Hagen	290	1962 Jack Nicklaus	283
1915 Jerome Travers	297	1963 Julius Boros	293
1916 Charles Evans, Jr	286	1964 Ken Venturi	278
1919 Walter Hagen	301	1965 Gary Player (S Afr)	282
1920 Edward Ray (GB)	295	1966 Billy Casper	278
1921 Jim Barnes	289	1967 Jack Nicklaus	275
1922 Gene Sarazen	288	1968 Lee Trevino	275
1923 Robert T. Jones, Jr	296	1969 Orville Moody	281
1924 Cyril Walker	297	1970 Tony Jacklin (GB)	281
1925 Willie Macfarlane	291	1971 Lee Trevino	280
1926 Robert T. Jones, Jr	293	1972 Jack Nicklaus	290
1927 Tommy Armour	301	1973 Johnny Miller	279
1928 Johnny Farrell	294	1974 Hale Irwin	287
1929 Robert T. Jones, Jr	294	1975 Lou Graham	287
1930 Robert T. Jones, Jr	287	1976 Jerry Pate	277
1931 Billy Burke	292	1977 Hubert Green	278
1932 Gene Sarazen	286	1978 Andy North	285
1933 John Goodman	287	1979 Hale Irwin	284
1934 Olin Dutra	293	1980 Jack Nicklaus	272
1935 Sam Parks, Jr	299	1981 David Graham (Aust)	273
1936 Tony Manero	282	1982 Tom Watson	282
1937 Ralph Guldahl	281	1983 Larry Nelson	280
1938 Ralph Guldahl	284	1984 Fuzzy Zoeller	276

Shigeru Iwasaki (b 1960) backwards somersaulted over 50 m (54.68 yd) in 10.8 sec in Tokyo, March 30, 1980.

ROPE JUMPING

The longest recorded non-stop rope-jumping marathon was one of 12 hours 8 min by Frank P. Olivieri (estimated 120,744 turns) at Great Lakes Training Center, Chicago, Ill, on June 13, 1981.

Other rope-jumping records made without a break:

Most quintuple turns	5	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama, Japan	May 29, 1975
Most turns in 1 minute	418	Tyrone Krohn	Middletown (NY) HS	July 10, 1984
Most turns in 10 seconds	108	Albert Rayner	Wakefield, Eng	June 28, 1978
Most doubles (with cross)	830	Mark W. de C. Baker	Cattai, NSW, Aust	Feb 20, 1983
Double turns	10,133	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	Sept 29, 1979
Treble turns	381	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quadruple turns	51	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quintuple turns	6	Hidasama Tateda (Japan)	Aomori	June 19, 1982
Duration	1,264 miles	Tom Morris (Aust)	Brisbane-Cairns	1963
Most on a single rope (minimum 12 turns obligatory)	160	(50 m rope) Shimizu Iida Junior High School	Shizuoka-ken, Japan	Dec 10, 1982
Most turns on single rope (team of 90)	97	Erimomisaki School	Hokkaido, Japan	May 28, 1983
On a tightrope (consecutive)	58	Bryan Andrew (*né* Dewhurst)	TROS TV, Holland	Aug 6, 1981

HANDBALL

Origin

Handball is a game of ancient Celtic origin. In the early 19th century only a front wall was used, but later side and back walls were added. The court is now standardized 60 feet by 30 feet in Ireland, Ghana and Australia, and 40 feet by 20 feet in Canada, Mexico and the US. The game is played with both a hard and soft ball in Ireland, and a soft ball only elsewhere.

The earliest international contest was in New York City in 1887, between the champions of the US and Ireland.

Championship

World championships were inaugurated in New York in October, 1964, with competitors from Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico and the US. The US is the only nation to have won twice, with victories in 1964 and 1967 (shared).

Most Titles

The most successful player in the U.S.H.A. National Four-Wall Championships has been James Jacobs (US), who won a record 6 singles titles (1955–56–57–60–64–65) and shared in 6 doubles titles (1960–62–63–65–67–68). Martin Decatur has won 8 doubles titles (1962–63–65–67–68–75–78–79), 5 of these with Jacobs as his partner. Fred Lewis has also won 6 singles titles (1972–74–75–76–78–81).

Olympics

Yugoslavia won both men's and women's events in 1984, which with their men's win in 1972 ties the record number of Olympic wins.

USILA National Champions

The Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the US Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, was first awarded in 1936. It is given each year in perpetual competition.

Since 1971, the NCAA assumed responsibility for national championship competition.

1881 Harvard
1882 Harvard
1883 Yale
1884 Princeton
1885 Harvard
1886 Harvard
1887 Harvard
1888 Princeton
1889 Princeton
1890 Lehigh
1891 Johns Hopkins
1892 Stevens
1893 Lehigh
1894 Stevens
1895 Lehigh
1896 Lehigh
1897 Lehigh
1898 Johns Hopkins
1899 Johns Hopkins
1900 Johns Hopkins
1901 no records
1902 Johns Hopkins
1903 Johns Hopkins
1904 Swarthmore
1905 Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Swarthmore
1906 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1907 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1908 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1909 Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins
1910 Harvard, Swarthmore
1911 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1912 Harvard
1913 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1914 Cornell, Lehigh
1915 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1916 Cornell, Lehigh
1917 Stevens, Lehigh
1918 Stevens, Johns Hopkins
1919 Johns Hopkins
1920 Syracuse, Lehigh
1921 Lehigh
1922 Syracuse
1923 Johns Hopkins
1924 Syracuse, Johns Hopkins
1925 Syracuse, Maryland
1926 Johns Hopkins
1927 Johns Hopkins
1928 Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Rutgers, Navy
1929 Navy, Union*
1930 St. John's
1931 Johns Hopkins
1932 No champion†
1933 No champion#
1934 No champion‡
1935 No champion§
1936 Maryland
1937 Maryland, Princeton
1938 Navy
1939 Maryland
1940 Maryland
1941 Johns Hopkins
1942 Princeton
1943 Navy
1944 Army
1945 Army, Navy
1946 Navy
1947 Johns Hopkins
1948 Johns Hopkins
1949 Johns Hopkins, Navy
1950 Johns Hopkins
1951 Army, Princeton
1952 Virginia, RPI
1953 Princeton
1954 Navy
1955 Maryland
1956 Maryland
1957 Johns Hopkins
1958 Army
1959 Army, Maryland, Johns Hopkins
1960 Navy
1961 Army, Navy
1962 Navy
1963 Navy
1964 Navy
1965 Navy
1966 Navy
1967 Maryland, Navy, Johns Hopkins
1968 Johns Hopkins
1969 Johns Hopkins, Army
1970 Johns Hopkins, Navy, Virginia
1971 Cornell
1972 Virginia
1973 Maryland
1974 Johns Hopkins
1975 Maryland
1976 Cornell
1977 Cornell
1978 Johns Hopkins
1979 Johns Hopkins
1980 Johns Hopkins
1981 North Carolina
1982 North Carolina
1983 Syracuse
1984 Johns Hopkins

* St. John's, not a member of the USILA, generally was recognized as the national champion but was ineligible for official recognition.
† Johns Hopkins won Olympic playoff.
# Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Dartmouth were undefeated. Hopkins played strongest schedule.
‡ Johns Hopkins, Maryland, St. John's each won all games but one.
§ St. John's, Maryland, Navy each won all games but one, while Princeton was unbeaten. St. John's played strongest schedule.

PARACHUTE JUMPING RECORDS

First from Tower	Louis-Sébastian Lenormand (1757–1839)	quasi-parachute	Montpellier, France	1783
First from Balloon	André-Jacques Garnerin (1769–1823)	2,230 ft	Monçeau Park, Paris	Oct 22, 1797
First from Aircraft (man)	"Capt" Albert Berry	aerial exhibitionist	St Louis	Mar 1, 1912
(woman)	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick		Griffith Park, Los Angeles	June 21, 1913
First Free Fall	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick	pilot, Glenn L. Martin	North Island, San Diego	Sept 13, 1914
Lowest Escape	Squad Leader T. Spencer, RAF	30–40 ft	Wismar Bay, Baltic Sea	Apr 19, 1945
Longest Duration Fall	Lt Col Wm. H. Rankin, USMC	40 min, due to thermals	North Carolina	July 26, 1956
Highest Escape	Flt Lt J. de Salis and Fg Off P. Lowe, RAF	56,000 ft	Monyash, Derby, Eng	Apr 9, 1958
Longest Delayed Drop (man)	Capt Joseph W. Kittinger[1]	84,700 ft (16.04 miles) from balloon at 102,800 ft	Tularosa, NM	Aug 16, 1960
(woman)	O. Kommissarova (USSR)	46,250 ft	over USSR	Sept 21, 1965
(civilian)	R. W. K. Beckett (GB) and Harry Ferguson (GB)	30,000 ft from 32,000 ft	D. F. Malan Airport, Capetown, So Africa	Nov 23, 1969
Most Southerly	T/Sgt Richard J. Patton (d 1973)	Operation Deep Freeze	South Pole	Nov 25, 1956
Most Northerly	Dr Jack Wheeler (US)	Pilot, Capt Rocky Parsons (−25 °F)	In Lat 90 ° 00′ N	Apr 15, 1981
Highest Landing	Ten USSR parachutists[2]	23,405 ft	Lenina Peak	May 1969
Heaviest Load	US Space Shuttle *Columbia* (external rocket retrieval)	80 ton capacity triple array each 120 ft dia	Atlantic, off Cape Canaveral, Fla	Apr 12, 1981
Highest from Bridge	Donald R. Boyles	1,053 ft	Royal Gorge, Colo	Sept 7, 1970
Highest Tower Jump	Herbert Leo Schmidtz (US)	KTUL-TV Mast 1,984 ft	Tulsa, Okla	Oct 4, 1970
Connected Free Fall (Biggest Star)	72-man team	Formation held 3.4 sec (FAI rules)	De Land, Fla	Apr 3, 1983
Highest Column	14-member team		Zephyrhills, Fla	Oct 1981
Most Traveled	Kevin Seaman from a Cessna Skylane (pilot, Charles Merritt)	12,186 miles	Jumps in all 50 US states	July 26–Oct 15, 1972
Oldest Man	Edwin C. Townsend	85 years 1 day	Riverview, Fla	Feb 6, 1982
Oldest Woman	Mrs Stella Davenport (GB)	75 years 8 mos	Humberside, Eng	June 27, 1981

[1] Maximum speed in rarefied air was 625.2 mph at 90,000 ft—marginally supersonic. [2] Four were killed.

Greatest Accuracy

Jacqueline Smith (GB) (b March 29, 1951) scored ten consecutive dead center strikes (4-inch disk) in the World Championships at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 1, 1978. At Yuma, Arizona, in March, 1978, Dwight Reynolds scored a record 105 daytime dead centers, and Bill Wenger and Phil Munden tied with 43 nighttime DCs, competing as members of the US Army team, the Golden Knights. With electronic measuring the official FAI record is 50 DCs by Alexander Aasmiae (USSR) at Ferghana, USSR, in October, 1979.

The Men's Night Accuracy Landing Record on an electronic score pad is 27 consecutive dead centers by Cliff Jones (US) in 1981.

Trans-Canada Run

The only woman to have run across Canada from Victoria, BC, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of 3,824 mi in 6½ months, touching all 10 provinces, is Kanchan Beryl Stott of Ottawa, Ont. It was probably the longest run ever made by a woman.

Six-Day Race

The greatest distance covered by a man in six days (*i.e.* the 144 permissible hours between Sundays in Victorian times) was 623¾ miles by George Littlewood (England), who required only 141 hours 57½ min for this feat on Dec 3–8, 1888, at the old Madison Square Garden, NYC.

Downhill Mile

Mike Boit (Kenya) ran what is believed to be the fastest mile ever when he won the Molenberg Mile in 3 min 28.36 sec over a carefully measured downhill course along Queen Street, Auckland, NZ, on Apr 16, 1983. The course had an overall vertical drop of nearly 208 yd.

Mass Relay Record

The record for 100 miles by 100 runners belonging to one club is 7 hours 53 min 52.1 sec by Baltimore Road Runners Club of Towson, Md, on May 17, 1981. The women's mark is 10 hours 47 min 9.3 sec by a team from the San Francisco Dolphins Southend Running Club, on Apr 3, 1977.

The best club time for a 100 × 400 m relay is 1 hour 29 min 11.8 sec (average 53.5 sec) by the Physical Training Institute, Leuven, Belgium, on Apr 19, 1978. The best women's club time for 100 × 100 meters relay is 23 min 28 sec by Amsterdanse dames athletiekvereniging, on Sept 26, 1981, in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The longest relay ever run was 9,357 mi by 20 members of the Melbourne Fire Brigade around Australia on Highway No. 1 in 43 days 23 hours 58 min, July 10–Aug 23, 1983. The most participants is 4,800 (192 teams of 25), in the Batavierenrace, 103.89 mi from Nijmegen to Enschede, The Netherlands, won in 9 hours 30 min 44 sec on Apr 23, 1983.

Running Backwards

The fastest time recorded for running 100 yd backwards is 12.8 sec by Ferdie Adoboe (Kenya) in Amherst, Mass, on July 28, 1983.

Donald Davis (b Feb 10, 1960) (US) ran the Honolulu marathon backwards in 4 hours 20 min 36 sec on Dec 12, 1982 and 1 mi backwards in 6 min 7.1 sec at the University of Hawaii on Feb 21, 1983.

Blind 100 Meters

The fastest time recorded for 100 m by a blind man is 11.4 sec by Graham Henry Salmon (b Sept 5, 1952) of Loughton, Essex, England, at Grangemouth, Scotland, on Sept 2, 1978.

Fastest 100 Kilometers

Donald Ritchie ran 100 km in a record 6 hours 10 min 20 sec at Crystal Palace, London, on Oct 28, 1978. The women's best, run on the road, is 7

Most Participants

The *Round the Bays* 6.5-mile run in Auckland, NZ attracted an estimated 80,000 runners on March 27, 1982. The 1983 WIBC Championship Tournament attracted 75,480 women bowlers (all of whom paid entry fees) for the 83-day event held Apr 7–July 1 at Showboat Lanes, Las Vegas, Nev.

The most runners in a marathon were the 18,469 in the London Marathon May 13, 1984, of whom 16,580 finished.

In May 1971, the "Ramblin' Raft Race" on the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga, attracted 37,683 competitors on 8,304 rafts.

Most Sportsmen

According to a report in 1978, 55 million people are active in sports in the USSR. The country has 3,282 stadiums, 1,435 swimming pools and over 66,000 indoor gymnasia. It is estimated that some 29 percent of the population of E Germany participate in sport regularly.

Worst Disasters

The worst disaster in recent history was when an estimated 604 were killed after some stands at the Hong Kong Jockey Club race course collapsed and caught fire on Feb 26, 1918. During the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) the upper wooden tiers in the Circus Maximus, Rome, collapsed during a gladiatorial combat, killing 1,112 spectators.

Greatest Earnings

The greatest fortune amassed by an individual in sport is an estimated $69 million by the boxer Muhammad Ali Haj to the end of 1981.

The highest-paid woman athlete is tennis player Martina Navratilova (b Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct 18, 1956) whose career earnings passed $8 million in 1984.

Most Versatile Athletes

Charlotte "Lottie" Dod (1871–1960) won the Wimbledon singles title (1887 to 1893) 5 times, the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904, an Olympic silver medal for archery in 1908, and represented England at hockey in 1899. She also excelled at skating and tobogganing.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias (US) (1914–56) was an All-American basketball player, took the silver medal in the high jump, and gold medals in the javelin throw and hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Turning professional, she first trained as a boxer, and then, switching to golf, eventually won 19 championships, including the US Women's Open and All-American Open. She holds the women's world record also for longest throw of a baseball—296 ft.

Jim Thorpe (US) (1888–1953) excelled at football, baseball, the 10-event decathlon, and the 5-event pentathlon. He won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympics and was declared "the greatest athlete in the world" by King Gustav of Sweden.

Largest One-Piece Roof

The transparent acrylic glass "tent" roof over the Munich Olympic Stadium, W Germany, measures 914,940 sq ft in area. It rests on a steel net supported by masts. The roof of longest span is the 680-ft diameter of the Louisiana Superdome. The major axis of the elliptical Texas Stadium, Irving, Tex, completed in 1971 is, however, 784 ft 4 in.

Largest Indoor Arena

The largest indoor stadium is the 13-acre $173-million 273-ft-tall Superdome in New Orleans, La, completed in May 1975. Its maximum seating capacity for conventions is 97,365 or 76,791 for football. Box suites rent for $35,000, excluding the price of admission. A gondola with six 312-in TV screens produces instant replay.

AEROBATICS

Earliest

The first aerobatic maneuver is generally considered the sustained inverted flight in a Blériot of Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud (1889–1915) at Buc, France, Sept 21, 1913, but Lieut Peter Nikolayevich Nesterov (1887–1914), of the Imperial Russian Air Service, performed a loop in a Nieuport Type IV monoplane at Kiev, USSR, Aug 27, 1913.

World Championships

Held biennially since 1960 (excepting 1974), scoring is based on the system devised by Col José Aresti of Spain. The competitions consist of two compulsory and two free programs. Team competition has been won on 5 occasions by the USSR. No individual has won more than one title, the most successful competitor being Igor Egorov (USSR) who won in 1970, was second in 1976, fifth in 1972 and eleventh in 1968. The most successful in the women's competition has been Betty Stewart (US) who has won twice, 1980 and 1982. The US had a clean sweep of all the medals in 1980.

Inverted Flight

The duration record for inverted flight is 4 hours 9 min 5 sec by John "Hal" McClain in a Swick Taylorcraft on Aug 23, 1980 over Houston Raceways, Tex.

Loops

On June 21, 1980, R. Steven Powell performed 2,315⅝ inside loops in a Bellanca Decathlon over Almont, Mich. John McClain achieved 180 outside loops in a Bellanca Super Decathlon on Sept 2, 1978, over Houston, Tex. Ken Ballinger (GB) completed 155 consecutive loops in a Bellanca Citabria on Aug 6, 1983 over Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, Eng.

tice lap record is 1 min 09.462 sec (151.956 mph) by Renée Arnoux (France) (b July 4, 1948) in a Ferrari 126C3 on July 15, 1983, all set at Silverstone.

Toughest Circuit

The most grueling and slowest Grand Prix circuit is that for the Monaco Grand Prix (first run Apr 14, 1929), run through the streets and around the harbor of Monte Carlo. It is 3.312 km (2.058 miles) in length and has 11 pronounced corners and several sharp changes of gradient. The race is run over 76 laps (156.4 miles) and involves on average about 1,600 gear changes.

The record for the race is 1 hour 54 min 11.259 sec (average speed 82.21 mph) by Riccardo Patrese (b Italy, Apr 17, 1954) in a Brabham-Ford, May 23, 1982. The race lap record is 1 min 26.35 sec (average speed 85.79 mph) by Patrese in 1980. The practice lap record is 1 min 22.66 sec (average speed 89.63 mph) by Alain Prost (France) in a McLaren TAG Porsche on June 2, 1984.

Le Mans

The greatest distance ever covered in the 24-hour *Grand Prix d'Endurance* (first held May 26–27, 1923) on the old Sarthe circuit (8 miles 650 yd) at Le Mans, France, is 3,314.222 miles by Dr Helmut Marko (b Graz, Austria, Apr 27, 1943) and Jonkheer Gijs van Lennep (b Bloemendaal, Netherlands, March 16, 1942) driving a 4,907-cc flat-12 Porsche 917K Group 5 sports car June 12–13, 1971. The record for the current circuit is 3,136 miles by Al Holbert, Hurley Haywood, and Vern Schuppan (average speed 130.69 mph) in a Porsche 956 June 18–19, 1983. The race lap record (8.475-mile lap) is 3 min 28.9 sec (average speed 145.16 mph) by Bob Wollek in a Lancia C2-84 in 1984. The practice lap record is 3 min 27.6 sec (average speed 146.97 mph) by Jacques-Bernard "Jackie" Ickx (b Belgium, Jan 1, 1945) in a turbocharged 2.1-liter Porsche 936/78 on June 7, 1978.

The race has been won by Ferrari cars nine times, in 1949, 54, 58 and 60–65. The most wins by one man is 6 by Jackie Ickx (Belgium), who won in 1969, 75–77 and 81–82.

Indianapolis 500

The Indianapolis 500-mile race (200 laps) was inaugurated on May 30, 1911. The most successful driver has been Anthony Joseph "A. J." Foyt, Jr (b Houston, Tex, Jan 16, 1935), who won in 1961, 64, 67 and 77.

The record time is 3 hours 3 min 21 sec (average speed 163.612 mph) by Rick Mears (b 1952, Calif) on May 26, 1984, driving a Pennzoil Z-7 special, powered by a Cosworth engine. This was a new record for highest average speed. Also, Mears won by the widest margin in 17 years.

The race lap record is 46.41 sec (average speed 193.924 mph) by Mario Andretti (b Trieste, Feb 28, 1940) (US) driving a Penske-Cosworth PC6 in 1978. The qualifying lap record speed is 210.689 mph by Tom Sneva (US) (b June 1, 1948) driving a March-Cosworth on May 18, 1984.

The first and only woman to qualify for and compete in the Indianapolis 500 is Janet Guthrie (b Mar 7, 1938). She passed her rookie test in May

Indianapolis 500

Winners since 1946 (all US except where stated):

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1946	George Robson	Thorne Engineering	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	119.814
1949	Bill Holland	Blue Crown Special	121.327
1950	Johnny Parsons	Wynn Kurtis Kraft	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard	Belanger	126.224
1952	Troy Ruttman	Agajanian	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert	John Zink Special	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty	John Zink Special	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks	Belond Exhaust	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan	Belond A. P.	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann	Ken-Paul Special	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt	Bowes Seal Fast	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones	Agajanian Special	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	147.350
1965	Jim Clark (GB)	Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill (GB)	American Red Ball	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser	Rislone Special	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti	STP Oil Treatment Special	156.867
1970	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	155.749
1971	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue	Sunoco McLaren	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock	STP Double Oil Filter	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford	McLaren	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser	Jorgensen Eagle	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford	Hygain McLaren	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt	Gilmore Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser	Lola-Chapparal Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears	Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford	Chapparal Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser	Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock	Wildcat-Cosworth	162.025
1983	Tom Sneva	March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears	March-Cosworth	163.612

Le Mans 24-Hour Race

The world's most important race for sports cars was first held in 1923. Winners since 1949 when the race was revived after the Second World War:

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1949	Luigi Chinetti/Lord Peter Selsdon	Ferrari	82.27
1950	Louis Rosier/Jean-Louis Rosier	Talbot	89.73
1951	Peter Walker/Peter Whitehead	Jaguar	93.50
1952	Hermann Lang/Fritz Riess	Mercedes	96.67
1953	Anthony Rolt/Duncan Hamilton	Jaguar	105.85
1954	José Froilan Gonzalez/Maurice Trintignant	Ferrari	105.15
1955	Mike Hawthorn/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	107.07
1956	Ron Flockhart/Ninian Sanderson	Jaguar	104.46
1957	Ron Flockhart/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	113.85
1958	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	106.20
1959	Roy Salvadori/Carroll Shelby	Aston Martin	112.57
1960	Paul Frère/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	109.19
1961	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.90
1962	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.24
1963	Ludovico Scarfiotti/Lorenzo Bandini	Ferrari	118.10
1964	Jean Guichet/Nino Vaccarella	Ferrari	121.55
1965	Masten Gregory/Jochen Rindt	Ferrari	121.09
1966	Bruce McLaren/Chris Amon	Ford	126.01

Piston-Engined Dragsters

The highest terminal velocity recorded is 257.14 mph by Rocky Epperly (US) at Irvine, Calif on Oct 15, 1983.

Donald Glenn "Big Daddy" Garlits (US) (b 1932) set an American Hot Rod Association record (not accepted by the National Hot Rod Assoc) of 260.49 mph on July 11, 1982 at Gary, Ind in an AHRA-approved top fuel dragster powered by a 480-cu in, supercharged, fuel-injected Dodge V8 engine.

The world record for two runs in opposite directions over 440 yd from a standing start is 6.70 sec by Dennis Victor Priddle (b 1945) of Yeovil, Somerset, England, driving his 6,424-cc supercharged Chrysler dragster, developing 1,700 bhp using nitromethane and methanol, at Elvington Airfield, England, Oct 7, 1972. The faster run took 6.65 sec.

The lowest elapsed time recorded by a piston-engined dragster is 5.484 sec by Gary Beck (US) at the 28th annual US Nationals at Indianapolis in 1982.

Land Speed Records

The highest speed attained by any wheeled land vehicle is 739.666 mph or Mach 1.0106 (making it the only land vehicle to break the sound barrier) *in a one-way stretch* by the rocket-engined *Budweiser Rocket,* designed by William Frederick, and driven by Stan Barrett at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on Dec 17, 1979. The vehicle, owned by Hal Needham, has a 48,000-hp rocket engine with 6,000 lb of extra thrust from a sidewinder missile. The rear wheels (100-lb solid discs) lifted 10 in off the ground above Mach 0.95, acting as 7,500-rpm gyroscopes.

The official land speed record, which is for the average of a two-way run, was set on Oct 4, 1983 when Richard Noble (GB) drove a jet-powered car, *Thrust 2,* at 633.468 mph at Black Rock Desert, Gerlach, Nev. The previous record, 622.287, was set by Gary Gabelich and had stood for 13 years.

The most successful land speed record breaker was Major Malcolm Campbell (1885–1948) (UK). He broke the official record nine times between Sept 25, 1924, with 146.157 mph in a Sunbeam, and Sept 3, 1935, when he achieved 301.129 mph in the Rolls-Royce-engined *Bluebird.*

The world speed record for compression-ignition-engined cars is 190.344 mph (average of two runs over measured mile) by Robert Havemann of Eureka, Calif, driving his *Corsair* streamliner, powered by a turbocharged 6.981-cc 6-cylinder GMC 6-71 diesel engine developing 746 bhp, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in Aug, 1971. The faster run was made at 210 mph.

Pikes Peak Race

The Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb, Colorado (instituted 1916) has been won by Bobby Unser 13 times between 1956 and 1974 (10 championship, 2 stock and 1 sports car title). In the 1979 race Dick Dodge set a record time of 11 min 54.18 sec in a Chevrolet-powered Wells Coyote over the 12.42-mile course, rising from 9,402 to 14,110 ft through 157 curves.

BASKETBALL

Origins

Ollamalitzli was a 16th century Aztec precursor of basketball played in Mexico. If the solid rubber ball was put through a fixed stone ring placed high on one side of the stadium, the player was entitled to the clothing of all the spectators. The captain of the losing team often lost his head (by execution). Another game played much earlier, in the 10th century BC by the Olmecs in Mexico, called *Pok-ta-Pok,* also resembled basketball in its concept of a ring through which a round object was passed.

Modern basketball was devised by the Canadian-born Dr James Naismith (1861–1939) at the Training School of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass, in Dec 1891. The first game played under modified rules was on Jan 20, 1892. The first public contest was on March 11, 1892.

The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) was founded in 1932.

Rule Change

In the 1940's coaches devised a new tactic, "freezing the ball," in order to maintain a leading score. It consisted of dribbling the ball and avoiding shooting it at the basket in order to maintain possession. In a short time this strategy became part of the entire game resulting in slow play and low scores. The lowest ever was when the Fort Wayne Pistons beat the Minneapolis Lakers 19–18, Nov 22, 1950. As attendance dropped as a result of boring play, Danny Biasone, a team owner, conceived of the "24-second rule" which requires a team to make a try at a basket within 24 seconds of gaining possession of the ball or turn possession over to the opposing team. In 1954, the NBA adopted the rule and scores increased dramatically—as did attendance. In international amateur play the 30-second rule is enforced. There is no such rule in US college play.

Most Accurate Shooting

The greatest goal-shooting demonstration was made by a professional, Ted St. Martin, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who, on June 25, 1977, scored 2,036 consecutive free throws.

In a 24-hour period, May 31–June 1, 1975, Fred L. Newman of San Jose, Calif, scored 12,874 baskets out of 13,116 attempts (98.15%). Newman has also made 88 consecutive free throws while blindfolded at the Central YMCA, San Jose, Calif, Feb 5, 1978.

Using 2 basketballs and 2 rebounders, Ted St. Martin made 258 free throws (of 297 attempts) in 10 min in Orange Park, Fla, on Nov 13, 1982 (average 86.8%). This record was surpassed by Fred Newman on May 19, 1984 at the Calif Institute of Technology gymnasium, Pasadena, Calif, when he made 314 free throws out of 353 attempts in 10 min (88.9% accuracy).

The longest reported string of consecutive free throws made at any level of organized game competition is 126 by Daryl Moreau over 2 seasons (Jan 17, 1978–Jan 9, 1979) of high school play for De La Salle in

FOOTBALL SCORES

Saturday, October 1, 1955

PACIFIC COAST

UCLA 19
WASHINGTON 17

OREGON STATE 16
CALIFORNIA 14

OREGON 10
STANFORD 24

EAST

HOLY CROSS 29
DARTMOUTH 21

COLGATE 21
CORNELL 6

PRINCETON 20
COLUMBIA 7

YALE 27
BROWN 20

HARVARD 60
MASSACHUSETTS 6

MAINE 34
VERMONT 0

DAVIDSON 6
THE CITADEL 2

SOUTH

CLEMSON 26
GEORGIA 7

WEST VIRGINIA 46
WAKE FOREST 0

VANDERBILT 21
ALABAMA 6

KENTUCKY 28
VILLANOVA 0

VPI 14
WILLIAM & MARY 7

NO. CAROLINA 25
NO. CAROLINA ST. 18

DUKE 21
TENNESSEE 0

MIDWEST

OHIO STATE 20
IOWA 20

MICHIGAN STATE 42
MINNESOTA 14

MICHIGAN 30
INDIANA 0

WISCONSIN 37
IOWA 14

NOTRE DAME 19
IOWA STATE 0

PURDUE 7
MINNESOTA 6

NEBRASKA 16
KANSAS STATE 0

SOUTHWEST

OKLAHOMA 26
PITTSBURGH 14

UTAH 20
MISSOURI 14

TCU 26
ARKANSAS 0

MISSISSIPPI 33
NORTH TEXAS 0

TEXAS TECH 24
OKLAHOMA A&M 6

TEXAS A&M 21
HOUSTON 3

MARYLAND 20
BAYLOR 6

RICE 20
LSU 20

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

WYOMING 21
UTAH STATE 13

COLORADO 12
KANSAS 0

scored 113 points against Hillsdale on Feb 2, 1954. One year earlier, Francis scored 116 points in a game, but the record was disallowed because the competition was with a two-year school.

Wilton Norman (Wilt) Chamberlain (b Aug 21, 1936) holds the professional record with 100 points for the Philadelphia Warriors vs NY Knicks, scored on March 2, 1962. During the same season, Wilt set the record for points in a season (4,029) and he also held the career record (31,419) until 1984.

Pearl Moore of Francis Marion College, Florence, SC, scored a record 4,061 points during her college career, 1975–79. The men's college career scoring record is 4,045 points by Travis Grant for Kentucky State, 1969–72.

Mats Wermelin (Sweden), 13, scored all 272 points in a 272–0 win in a regional boys' tournament in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb 5, 1974.

Team Scoring

The highest game total in the NBA is 370 points in the Detroit Pistons' victory over the Denver Nuggets 186–184 in 1983.

Youngest and Oldest

Bill Willoughby (b May 20, 1957) made his NBA debut for the Atlanta Hawks on Oct 23, 1975, when he was 18 years 5 months 3 days old. The oldest NBA player was Bob Cousy (b Aug 9, 1928), who was 41 years 6 months 2 days old when he appeared in the last of seven games he played for the team he was coaching (Cincinnati Royals) during 1969–70.

Tallest Players

The tallest player of all time is reputed to be Suleiman Ali Nashnush (b 1943) who played for the Libyan team in 1962 when he measured 8 ft tall. Aleksandr Sizonenko of the USSR national team is 7 ft 9¼ in tall. The tallest woman player is Iuliana Semenova (USSR) who played in the 1976 Olympics and is reputed to stand 7 ft 2 in tall and weigh 281 lb.

Olympic Champions

The US won all 7 Olympic titles from the time the sport was introduced to the Games in 1936 until 1968, without losing a single contest. In 1972, in Munich, the US run of 63 consecutive victories was broken when its team lost, 51–50, to the USSR in a much-disputed final game. The US regained the Olympic title in Montreal in 1976, again without losing a game. In 1980 Yugoslavia took the Olympic gold, but the US came back once more in 1984 for a record 9th title.

In women's Olympics, the USSR won in 1976 and 1980, but the US took the gold in 1984.

World Champions

The USSR has won most titles at both the Men's World Championships (inst. 1950) with three (1967, 1974 and 1982) and Women's (inst. 1953) with six (1959, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1983).

The greatest "tonnage" recorded in any fight is 700 lb, when Claude "Humphrey" McBride of Okla at 340 lb knocked out Jimmy Black of Houston at 360 lb in the 3rd round at Oklahoma City, June 1, 1971.

Smallest Champions

The smallest man to win any world title has been Netranoi Vorsingh (b Apr 22, 1959) (Thailand), WBC light-flyweight champion from May to Sept 1978, at 4 ft 11 in tall. Jimmy Wilde (b Merthyr Tydfil, 1892, d 1969, UK), who held the flyweight title from 1916 to 1923, was reputed never to have fought above 108 lb.

Longest Fight

The longest world title fight (under Queensberry Rules) was between the lightweights Joe Gans (1874–1910), of the US, and Oscar "Battling" Nelson (1882–1954), the "Durable Dane," at Goldfield, Nev, Sept 3, 1906. It was terminated in the 42nd round when Gans was declared the winner on a foul.

Most Recaptures

The only boxer to win a world title five times at one weight is Sugar Ray Robinson (b Walker Smith, Jr, in Detroit, May 3, 1920) who beat Carmen Basilio (US) in the Chicago Stadium on March 25, 1958, to regain the world middleweight title for the fourth time. The other title wins were over Jake LaMotta (US) in Chicago on Feb 14, 1951; Randy Turpin (UK) in NYC on Sept 12, 1951; Carl "Bobo" Olson (US) in Chicago on Dec 9, 1955; and Gene Fullmer (US) in Chicago on May 1, 1957. The record number of title bouts in a career is 33 or 34 (at bantam and featherweight) by George Dixon (1870–1909), *alias* "Little Chocolate," of Canada, between 1890 and 1901.

Most Titles Simultaneously

The only man to hold world titles at three weights simultaneously was "Hammerin' " Henry Armstrong (b Dec 12, 1912) of the US, at featherweight, lightweight and welterweight from Aug to Dec 1938.

Most Knockdowns in Title Fights

Vic Toweel (South Africa) knocked down Danny O'Sullivan of London 14 times in 10 rounds in their world bantamweight fight at Johannesburg, Dec 2, 1950, before the latter retired.

Amateur World Championships

Two boxers have won two world championships (instituted 1974): Teofilo Stevenson (Cuba), heavyweight 1974 and 1978, and Angel Herrera (b Aug 2, 1952), featherweight 1978 and lightweight 1982.

Downstream Canoeing

The longest journey without portage or aid of any kind is one of 6,102 miles by Richard H. Grant and Ernest "Moose" Lassey circumnavigating the eastern US from Chicago to New Orleans to Miami to NYC, returning back to Chicago *via* the Great Lakes, from Sept 22, 1930, to Aug 15, 1931.

River	*Miles*	*Canoers*	*Location*	*Duration*
Mississippi	2,552	Valerie Fons and Verlen Kruger (US)	Lake Itasca, Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico, Apr 27–May 20, 1984	23 days 10 hours 20 min
Mississippi-Missouri	3,810	Nicholas Francis (GB)	Three Forks, Montana, to New Orleans, July 13–Nov. 25, 1977	135 days
	3,500	Beverly Gordon and Mary Schmidt (US) in 2 solo canoes	Dillon, Mont to New Orleans July 6–Oct 12, 1984	98 days
Congo	2,600	John and Julie Batchelor (GB)	Moasampanga to Banana, May 8–Sept. 12, 1974	128 days
Amazon	3,800	Alan Trevor Halman (GB/Aust)	Quitani, Peru to Cabo Maguari, Brazil Aug 9–Dec 3, 1982	116 days
Nile	4,000	John Goddard (US), Jean Laporte and André Davy (France)	Kagera to the Delta, Nov., 1953–July, 1954	9 months

Eskimo Rolls

Bruce Jeffery Parry (Australia) (b Sept 25, 1960) achieved 1,000 Eskimo rolls in a kayak in 52 min 37.7 sec at Carrara, Queensland, Australia on Oct 2, 1983. Julian Dean achieved 1,555 continuous rolls at Casterton Swimming Pool, Cumbria, England, taking 1 hour 49 min 45 sec on Dec 6, 1983. A "hand-rolling" record of 100 rolls in 3 min 23 sec was set by John Bouteloup at Crystal Palace, London, on Feb 25, 1980.

CROQUET

Origins

Some say croquet began in the 12th to 14th century in France when peasants used crude mallets to knock balls through hoops made of bent willow branches. Americans contend that, since one needed a large lawn, or at least a large backyard, peasants could not have invented the game.

It was probably first popular in England as a country-house game in the mid-1600's, when it was called "crokey." Professional groundskeepers were hired and lawns became "greenswards." Oddly enough (according to a recent book by Jack Osborn and Jesse Kornbluth), "one court was made of powdered cockleshell and its wickets were festooned with flowers."

The game has gone through several lapses into obscurity over the years, and in the last century was introduced from England into Australia and the US. The literary group that gathered around Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott in the 1920's (the Algonquin Round Table set which included George S. Kaufman and Dorothy Parker) brought croquet into the limelight. Croquet spread to Hollywood soon after, under the guidance of Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn.

FISHING WORLD RECORDS

Selected Sea and Freshwater fish records taken by tackle as ratified by the International Game Fish Association to Nov 1984. For a more complete listing of IGFA all-tackle records, see the *Guinness Book of Sports Records, Winners & Champions* (Sterling), published in 1982.

Species	*Weight in lb*	*oz*	*Name of Angler*	*Location*	*Date*
Amberjack	155	10	Joseph Dawson	Challenger Bank, Bermuda	June 24, 1981
Barracuda††	83	0	K. J. W. Hackett §§	Lagos, Nigeria	Jan 13, 1952
Bass (Giant Sea)	563	8	James D. McAdam, Jr	Anacapa Island, Calif	Aug 20, 1968
Bass (Striped)	78	8	Albert J. McReynolds	Atlantic City, NJ	Sept 21, 1982
Bluefish	31	12	James M. Hussey	Hatteras, NC	Jan 30, 1972
Carp†	57	13	David Nikolow	Potomac, Wash, DC	June 19, 1983
Cod	98	12	Alphonse J. Bielevich	Isle of Shoals, NH	June 8, 1969
Mackerel, Spanish	10	15	Heather J. Wadsworth	Oak Bluffs, Mass	Sept 18, 1983
Marlin (Black)	1,560	0	Alfred C. Glassell, Jr	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug 4, 1953
Marlin (Atlantic Blue)	1,282	0	Larry Martin	St Thomas, US VI	Aug 6, 1977
Marlin (Pacific Blue)	1,376	0	Jay Wm. deBeaubien	Kaaiwi Point, Kona, Hawaii	May 31, 1982
Marlin (Striped)	455	4	Bruce Jenkinson	Mayor Island, NZ	Mar 8, 1982
Marlin (White)	181	14	Evando Luiz Coser	Vitoria, Brazil	1980
Pike (Northern)	46	2	Peter Dubuc	Sacandaga Reservoir, NY	Sept 15, 1940
Sailfish (Atlantic)	128	1	Harm Steyn	Luanda, Angola	Mar 27, 1974
Sailfish (Pacific)	221	0	C. W. Stewart	Santa Cruz I, Galapagos Is	Feb 12, 1947
Salmon (Chinook)§	93	0	Howard C. Rider	Kelp Bay, Alaska	June 24, 1977
Salmon, Sockeye	12	8	Mike Boswell	Yakutat, Alaska	June 23, 1983
Shark (Blue)	437	0	Peter Hyde	Catherine Bay, NSW, Aust	Oct 2, 1976
Shark (Hammerhead)	991	0	Allen Ogle	Sarasota, Fla	May 30, 1982
Shark (Mako)**	1,080	0	James L. Melanson	Montauk, NY	Aug 26, 1979
Shark (White or Man-eating)	2,664	0	Alfred Dean	Ceduna, S Aust	Apr 21, 1959
Shark (Porbeagle)	465	0	Jorge Potier	Cornwall, England	July 23, 1976
Shark (Thresher)‡	802	0	Dianne North	Tutukaka, NZ	Feb 8, 1981
Shark (Tiger)	1,780	0	Walter Maxwell	Cherry Grove, SC	June 14, 1964
Sturgeon‡‡	468	0	Joey Pallatta, III	Benicia, Calif	July 9, 1983
Swordfish	1,182	0	L. E. Marron	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953
Tarpon	283	0	M. Salazar	Lago de Maracaibo, Venez	Mar 19, 1965
Trout (Brook)	14	8	Dr. W. J. Cook	Nipigon R, Ont, Can	July 1916
Trout (Lake)¶	65	0	Larry Daunis	Great Bear Lake, Can	Aug 8, 1970
Tuna (Allison or Yellowfin)	388	12	Curt Wiesenhutter	San Benedicto Is, Mex	Apr 1, 1977
Tuna (Atlantic Big-eyed)	375	8	Cecil Browne	Ocean City, Md	Aug 26, 1977
Tuna (Pacific Big-eyed)	435	0	Dr Russel V. A. Lee	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Apr 17, 1957
Tuna (Bluefin)	1,496	0	Ken Fraser	Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia	Oct 26, 1979
Wahoo	149	0	John Pirovano	Cat Cay, Bahamas	June 15, 1962
Weakfish	19	0	Philip W. Halstead	Chesapeake Bay, Va	May 19, 1983

†† A barracuda weighing 103 lb 4 oz was caught on an untested line by Chester Benet at West End, Bahamas, on Aug 11, 1932. Another weighing 48 lb 6 oz was caught barehanded by Thomas B. Pace at Panama City Beach, Fla, on Apr 19, 1974. §§ Hackett was only 11 years 137 days old at the time. † A carp weighing 83 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Pretoria, South Africa. A 60-lb specimen was taken by bow and arrow by Ben A. Topham in Wythe Co, Va, on July 5, 1970. § A salmon weighing 126 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Petersburg, Alaska. ** A 1,295-lb specimen was taken by two anglers off Natal, South Africa, on March 17, 1939, and a 1,500-lb specimen harpooned inside Durban Harbour, South Africa, in 1933. ‡ W. W. Dowding caught a 922-lb thresher shark in 1937 on an untested line. ‡‡ An 834-lb sturgeon was landed (not by a rod) by Garry Oling at Albion, BC, Canada, from the Fraser River on Aug 11, 1981. ¶ A 102-lb trout was taken from Lake Athabasca, northern Saskatchewan, Canada, on Aug 8, 1961.

Spear-fishing

The largest fish ever taken underwater was an 804-lb giant black grouper by Don Pinder of the Miami Triton Club, Fla, in 1955.

Bass, anyone?

If you're a bass-fisher, you should check into Indiana State University at Terre Haute, where 10,000 enrollees from ten states take courses sponsored by the school's Bass Fishing Institute.

FOOTBALL

Origins

The origin of modern football stems from the "Boston Game" as played at Harvard. Harvard declined to participate in the inaugural meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Association in NYC in Oct 1873, on the grounds that the proposed rules were based on the non-handling "Association" code of English football. Instead, Harvard accepted a proposal from McGill University of Montreal, which played the more closely akin English Rugby Football. The first football match under the Harvard Rules was thus played against McGill at Cambridge, Mass, in May 1874. Most sports historians point to a contest between Rutgers and Princeton at New Brunswick, NJ, on Nov 6, 1869, as the first football game, but many American soccer historians regard this contest as the first intercollegiate *soccer* game. (Rutgers won the game, 6 goals to 4, and there were 25 players to a side.) In Nov 1876, a new Intercollegiate Football Association, with a pioneer membership of 5 colleges, was inaugurated at Springfield, Mass, to reconcile the conflicting versions of the sport. It was not until 1880 that the game, because of the organizational genius of Walter Camp of Yale, began to take its modern form. Among other things, he reduced the number of players on a side to 11, which it is today (and defined their positions), and also replaced the scrum with the line of scrimmage.

Professional football dates from the Latrobe, Pa vs Jeannette, Pa match at Latrobe, in Aug 1895. The National Football League was founded in Canton, Ohio, in 1920, although it did not adopt its present name until 1922. The year 1969 was the final year in which professional football was divided into separate National and American Leagues, for record purposes.

College Series Records

The oldest collegiate series still contested is that between Yale and Princeton dating from 1873, or 3 years before the passing of the Springfield rules, with 107 games played through 1983. The most regularly contested series is between Lafayette and Lehigh, who have met 119 times between 1884 and the end of 1984.

Yale University became the only college to win more than 700 games when it finished the 1979 season with a total of 701 victories in 107 seasons. Yale has 723 wins in 111 seasons to the end of 1983.

College Record Passer

Doug Flutie of Boston College became the first collegian to pass for more than 10,000 yards in a career. His next-to-last game of the 1984 season on Nov 23 saw him complete 34 of 46 passes for 472 yards and 3 touchdowns with no interceptions in a victory over the University of Miami, 47–45. The winning touchdown pass of 64 yards came in the last seconds of play in the Orange Bowl before 30,235 spectators and countless thousands on a national TV hookup. The receiver of the final pass and many other of Flutie's passes was Gerald Phelan, his roommate.

U.S. Presidents Who Played College Football

Eisenhower at West Point.
Kennedy tried out for the team at Harvard.
Nixon at Whittier College, in California.
Ford at Michigan, where he played on a national championship team and later captained the varsity.
Reagan at Eureka College, in Illinois.

All-America Brothers

Twice have three brothers made All-America at the same school. The first trio were the Wistert brothers at Mich, all of whom were tackles. Francis was honored in 1933, Albert in 1942, Alvin in 1948–49. At Oklahoma, defensive lineman Lucious Selmon was an All-America in 1973 and he was followed by his brothers Leroy, a defensive tackle, and Dewey, an offensive guard, in 1975.

Most Prolific Recordbreaker

After he finished his 4-year career at Portland State U in 1980, Neil Lomax held 90 NCAA football records and was tied for two other records, mostly on the basis of his passing feats. No other football player, past or present, has been remotely close to holding that many records—in any college sport.

Shortest Touchdown Pass

When the Dallas Cowboys had only 2 inches to go for a touchdown against the Washington Redskins on Oct 9, 1960, quarterback Eddie LeBaron did the unexpected. Knowing that everyone was looking to a powerful thrust at the line by the heaviest plunging back on his team, LeBaron took the ball from center and instead of handing it off to his fullback, slipped into the pocket and unleashed a short pass over the left side to his left end Bielski to set a world record for the shortest distance gained by a pass for a touchdown—2 inches. LeBaron today is a lawyer in Las Vegas.

Worst Attendance

The worst attendance for a college football game was recorded on Nov 12, 1955 at Pullman, Washington. The game was between Wash State and San Jose State. It was played in spite of high winds and a temperature of 0 °F. Total paid attendance: 1.

Coaching Records

The longest serving head coach was Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862–1965), who served Springfield in 1890–91, Chicago from 1892 to 1932 and College of the Pacific from 1933 to 1946, making a total of 57 years. He later served as an assistant coach to his son.

Paul "Bear" Bryant (1913–1983) was the winningest college coach with 323 victories from 1945 through 1982. Bryant was head coach at Maryland (1945), Kentucky (1946–1953), Texas A&M (1954–1957), and Alabama (1958–1982).

The record for most victories by a professional coach is 325, by George

ers had died of injuries that year and 73 were seriously hurt. One of Roosevelt's sons, a freshman at Harvard, came home from the first day of practice with a black eye. At the President's urging, the flying wedge was outlawed as a move, and a neutral zone between opposing lines was instituted. Roosevelt's demands to outlaw rough play led to the Rules Committee legalizing the forward pass in 1906.

All-America Selections

The earliest All-America selections were made in 1889 by Caspar Whitney of *The Week's Sport* and later of *Harper's Weekly.*

Jim Thorpe vs Dwight D. Eisenhower

The two met in 1912 when Thorpe was playing for small, not well-endowed Carlisle School for Indians (Pa) and Eisenhower was playing for Army (West Point, NY). Eisenhower and another back were instructed to follow Thorpe wherever he went. In the third quarter of the game they both hit Thorpe so hard that the pair of them were dazed and were taken out of the game by their coach. Thorpe played to the end. Carlisle, then under the coaching of the legendary Glenn "Pop" Warner, won 27–6.

MODERN MAJOR-COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
(Through 1984 Season)

Points			
Most in a Game	43	Jim Brown (Syracuse)	1956
Most in a Season	174	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	174	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	368	Luis Zendejas (Ariz State)	1981–84
Touchdowns			
Most in a Game	7	Arnold Boykin (Mississippi)	1951
Most in a Season	29	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	29	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	59	Glenn Davis (Army)	1943–46
	59	Tony Dorsett (Pittsburgh)	1973–76
Field Goals			
Most in a Game	7	Mike Prindle (W Mich)	1984
Most in a Season	28	Paul Woodside (West Virginia)	1982
Most in a Career	60	Obed Ariri (Clemson)	1977–80
Most Consecutively (Career)	30	Chuck Nelson (Washington)	1981–82
Other Season Records			
Yards Gained Rushing	2,342 yd	Marcus Allen (So Cal)	1981
Highest Average Gain per Rush (min. 150 attempts)	9.35 yd	Greg Pruitt (Oklahoma)	1971
Most Passes Attempted	509	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Passes Completed	296	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes	47	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Yards Gained Passing	4,571 yd	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Passes Caught	134	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Yards Gained on Catches	1,779 yd	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes Caught	18	Tom Reynolds (San Diego St)	1969
Most Passes Intercepted by	14	Al Worley (Washington)	1968
Highest Punting Average (min. 30 punts)	49.8 yd	Reggie Roby (Iowa)	1981

Most Yards Gained Passing, Lifetime
47,003 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Yards Gained Passing, Game
554 Norm Van Brocklin, LA vs NY Yanks, Sept 28, 1951 (41–27)

Most Yards Gained Passing, Season
5,084 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
342 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
48 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
7 Sid Luckman, Chi Bears vs NY, Nov 14, 1943
Adrian Burk, Phil vs Wash, Oct 17, 1954
George Blanda, Hou vs NY, Nov 19, 1961 (AFL)
Y. A. Tittle, NY vs Wash, Oct 28, 1962
Joe Kapp, Minn vs Balt, Sept 28, 1969

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
47 John Unitas, Balt, 1956–60

Passing Efficiency, Lifetime (1,500 att)
63.7 Joe Montana, SF 1979–84; (1,324–2,077)

Passing Efficiency, Season (100 att)
70.55 Ken Anderson, Cin, 1982 (309–218)

Passing Efficiency, Game (20 att)
90.9 Ken Anderson, Cin vs Pitt, Nov 10, 1974 (22–20)

Passes Had Intercepted

Most Passes Intercepted, Game
8 Jim Hardy, Chi Cards vs Phil, Sept 24, 1950 (39 attempts)

Most Consecutive Passes Attempted, None Intercepted
294 Bryan (Bart) Starr, GB, 1964–65

Fewest Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
1 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151 attempts)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Lifetime (1,500 att)
3.3 Roman Gabriel, LA, 1962–72; Phil, 1973–77 (4,498–149)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
0.66 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151–1)

PASS RECEPTIONS

Most Seasons Leading League
8 Don Hutson, GB, 1936–37, 39, 41–45

Most Pass Receptions, Lifetime
657 Charley Joiner, SD, 1969–84

Most Pass Receptions, Season
106 Art Monk, Wash, 1984

Most Pass Receptions, Game
18 Tom Fears, LA vs GB, Dec 3, 1950 (189 yd)

Longest Pass Reception (all tds)
99 Andy Farkas (Filchock), Wash vs Pitt, Oct 15, 1939
Bobby Mitchell (Izo), Wash vs Cleve, Sept 15, 1963
Pat Studstill (Sweetan), Det vs Balt, Oct 16, 1966
Gerry Allen (Jurgensen), Wash vs Chi, Sept 15, 1968
Cliff Branch (Plunkett) LA Raiders vs Wash, Oct 2, 1983

Most Consecutive Games, Pass Receptions
127 Harold Carmichael, Phil, 1972–1980

Most Pass Receptions by a Running Back, Game
17 Clark Gaines, NY Jets vs SF, Sept 21, 1980

Most Yards Gained Pass Receptions, Game
303 Jim Benton, Cleve vs Det, Nov 22, 1945

Touchdowns Receiving

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
99 Don Hutson, GB, 1935–45

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
18 Mark Clayton, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
5 Bob Shaw, Chi Cards vs Balt, Oct 2, 1950
Kellen Winslow, SD vs Oak, Nov 22, 1981

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
11 Elroy (Crazy Legs) Hirsch, LA, 1950–51
Gilbert (Buddy) Dial, Pitt, 1959–60

PASS INTERCEPTIONS

Most Interceptions by, Lifetime
81 Paul Krause, Wash (28), 1964–67; Minn (53), 1968–79

Most Interceptions by, Season
14 Richard (Night Train) Lane, LA, 1952

US Open

This championship was inaugurated in 1895. The lowest 72-hole aggregate is 272 (63, 71, 70, 68) by Jack Nicklaus on the Lower Course (7,015 yd) at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ, June 12–15, 1980. The lowest score for 18 holes is 63 by Johnny Miller (b Apr 29, 1947) of Calif on the 6,921-yd, par-71 Oakmont, Pa, course on June 17, 1973, and Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf (b Nov 9, 1942), both on June 12, 1980.

The longest delayed result in any national open championship occurred in the 1931 US Open at Toledo, Ohio. George von Elm (1901–61) and Bill Burke (1902–72) tied at 292, then tied the first replay at 149. Burke won the second replay by a single stroke after 72 extra holes.

Winners:

	Score		*Score*
1895 Horace Rawlins	173	1939 Byron Nelson	284
1896 James Foulis	152	1940 Lawson Little	287
1897 Joe Lloyd	162	1941 Craig Wood	284
1898 Fred Herd	328	1946 Lloyd Mangrum	284
1899 Willie Smith	315	1947 Lew Worsham	282
1900 Harry Vardon (GB)	313	1948 Ben Hogan	276
1901 Willie Anderson	331	1949 Cary Middlecoff	286
1902 Laurie Auchterlonie	307	1950 Ben Hogan	287
1903 Willie Anderson	307	1951 Ben Hogan	287
1904 Willie Anderson	303	1952 Julius Boros	281
1905 Willie Anderson	314	1953 Ben Hogan	283
1906 Alex Smith	295	1954 Ed Furgol	284
1907 Alex Ross	302	1955 Jack Fleck	287
1908 Fred McLeod	322	1956 Cary Middlecoff	281
1909 George Sargent	290	1957 Dick Mayer	282
1910 Alex Smith	298	1958 Tommy Bolt	283
1911 John McDermott	307	1959 Billy Casper	282
1912 John McDermott	294	1960 Arnold Palmer	280
1913 Francis Ouimet	304	1961 Gene Littler	281
1914 Walter Hagen	290	1962 Jack Nicklaus	283
1915 Jerome Travers	297	1963 Julius Boros	293
1916 Charles Evans, Jr	286	1964 Ken Venturi	278
1919 Walter Hagen	301	1965 Gary Player (S Afr)	282
1920 Edward Ray (GB)	295	1966 Billy Casper	278
1921 Jim Barnes	289	1967 Jack Nicklaus	275
1922 Gene Sarazen	288	1968 Lee Trevino	275
1923 Robert T. Jones, Jr	296	1969 Orville Moody	281
1924 Cyril Walker	297	1970 Tony Jacklin (GB)	281
1925 Willie Macfarlane	291	1971 Lee Trevino	280
1926 Robert T. Jones, Jr	293	1972 Jack Nicklaus	290
1927 Tommy Armour	301	1973 Johnny Miller	279
1928 Johnny Farrell	294	1974 Hale Irwin	287
1929 Robert T. Jones, Jr	294	1975 Lou Graham	287
1930 Robert T. Jones, Jr	287	1976 Jerry Pate	277
1931 Billy Burke	292	1977 Hubert Green	278
1932 Gene Sarazen	286	1978 Andy North	285
1933 John Goodman	287	1979 Hale Irwin	284
1934 Olin Dutra	293	1980 Jack Nicklaus	272
1935 Sam Parks, Jr	299	1981 David Graham (Aust)	273
1936 Tony Manero	282	1982 Tom Watson	282
1937 Ralph Guldahl	281	1983 Larry Nelson	280
1938 Ralph Guldahl	284	1984 Fuzzy Zoeller	276

Shigeru Iwasaki (b 1960) backwards somersaulted over 50 m (54.68 yd) in 10.8 sec in Tokyo, March 30, 1980.

ROPE JUMPING

The longest recorded non-stop rope-jumping marathon was one of 12 hours 8 min by Frank P. Olivieri (estimated 120,744 turns) at Great Lakes Training Center, Chicago, Ill, on June 13, 1981.

Other rope-jumping records made without a break:

Most quintuple turns	5	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama, Japan	May 29, 1975
Most turns in 1 minute	418	Tyrone Krohn	Middletown (NY) HS	July 10, 1984
Most turns in 10 seconds	108	Albert Rayner	Wakefield, Eng	June 28, 1978
Most doubles (with cross)	830	Mark W. de C. Baker	Cattai, NSW, Aust	Feb 20, 1983
Double turns	10,133	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	Sept 29, 1979
Treble turns	381	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quadruple turns	51	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quintuple turns	6	Hidasama Tateda (Japan)	Aomori	June 19, 1982
Duration	1,264 miles	Tom Morris (Aust)	Brisbane-Cairns	1963
Most on a single rope (minimum 12 turns obligatory)	160	(50 m rope) Shimizu Iida Junior High School	Shizuoka-ken, Japan	Dec 10, 1982
Most turns on single rope (team of 90)	97	Erimomisaki School	Hokkaido, Japan	May 28, 1983
On a tightrope (consecutive)	58	Bryan Andrew (*né* Dewhurst)	TROS TV, Holland	Aug 6, 1981

HANDBALL

Origin

Handball is a game of ancient Celtic origin. In the early 19th century only a front wall was used, but later side and back walls were added. The court is now standardized 60 feet by 30 feet in Ireland, Ghana and Australia, and 40 feet by 20 feet in Canada, Mexico and the US. The game is played with both a hard and soft ball in Ireland, and a soft ball only elsewhere.

The earliest international contest was in New York City in 1887, between the champions of the US and Ireland.

Championship

World championships were inaugurated in New York in October, 1964, with competitors from Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico and the US. The US is the only nation to have won twice, with victories in 1964 and 1967 (shared).

Most Titles

The most successful player in the U.S.H.A. National Four-Wall Championships has been James Jacobs (US), who won a record 6 singles titles (1955–56–57–60–64–65) and shared in 6 doubles titles (1960–62–63–65–67–68). Martin Decatur has won 8 doubles titles (1962–63–65–67–68–75–78–79), 5 of these with Jacobs as his partner. Fred Lewis has also won 6 singles titles (1972–74–75–76–78–81).

Olympics

Yugoslavia won both men's and women's events in 1984, which with their men's win in 1972 ties the record number of Olympic wins.

USILA National Champions

The Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the US Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, was first awarded in 1936. It is given each year in perpetual competition.

Since 1971, the NCAA assumed responsibility for national championship competition.

1881 Harvard
1882 Harvard
1883 Yale
1884 Princeton
1885 Harvard
1886 Harvard
1887 Harvard
1888 Princeton
1889 Princeton
1890 Lehigh
1891 Johns Hopkins
1892 Stevens
1893 Lehigh
1894 Stevens
1895 Lehigh
1896 Lehigh
1897 Lehigh
1898 Johns Hopkins
1899 Johns Hopkins
1900 Johns Hopkins
1901 no records
1902 Johns Hopkins
1903 Johns Hopkins
1904 Swarthmore
1905 Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Swarthmore
1906 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1907 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1908 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1909 Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins
1910 Harvard, Swarthmore
1911 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1912 Harvard
1913 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1914 Cornell, Lehigh
1915 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1916 Cornell, Lehigh
1917 Stevens, Lehigh
1918 Stevens, Johns Hopkins
1919 Johns Hopkins
1920 Syracuse, Lehigh
1921 Lehigh
1922 Syracuse
1923 Johns Hopkins
1924 Syracuse, Johns Hopkins
1925 Syracuse, Maryland
1926 Johns Hopkins
1927 Johns Hopkins
1928 Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Rutgers, Navy
1929 Navy, Union*
1930 St. John's
1931 Johns Hopkins
1932 No champion†
1933 No champion#
1934 No champion‡
1935 No champion§
1936 Maryland
1937 Maryland, Princeton
1938 Navy
1939 Maryland
1940 Maryland
1941 Johns Hopkins
1942 Princeton
1943 Navy
1944 Army
1945 Army, Navy
1946 Navy
1947 Johns Hopkins
1948 Johns Hopkins
1949 Johns Hopkins, Navy
1950 Johns Hopkins
1951 Army, Princeton
1952 Virginia, RPI
1953 Princeton
1954 Navy
1955 Maryland
1956 Maryland
1957 Johns Hopkins
1958 Army
1959 Army, Maryland, Johns Hopkins
1960 Navy
1961 Army, Navy
1962 Navy
1963 Navy
1964 Navy
1965 Navy
1966 Navy
1967 Maryland, Navy, Johns Hopkins
1968 Johns Hopkins
1969 Johns Hopkins, Army
1970 Johns Hopkins, Navy, Virginia
1971 Cornell
1972 Virginia
1973 Maryland
1974 Johns Hopkins
1975 Maryland
1976 Cornell
1977 Cornell
1978 Johns Hopkins
1979 Johns Hopkins
1980 Johns Hopkins
1981 North Carolina
1982 North Carolina
1983 Syracuse
1984 Johns Hopkins

* St. John's, not a member of the USILA, generally was recognized as the national champion but was ineligible for official recognition.
† Johns Hopkins won Olympic playoff.
# Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Dartmouth were undefeated. Hopkins played strongest schedule.
‡ Johns Hopkins, Maryland, St. John's each won all games but one.
§ St. John's, Maryland, Navy each won all games but one, while Princeton was unbeaten. St. John's played strongest schedule.

PARACHUTE JUMPING RECORDS

First from Tower	Louis-Sébastian Lenormand (1757–1839)	quasi-parachute	Montpellier, France	1783
First from Balloon	André-Jacques Garnerin (1769–1823)	2,230 ft	Monçeau Park, Paris	Oct 22, 1797
First from Aircraft (man)	"Capt" Albert Berry	aerial exhibitionist	St Louis	Mar 1, 1912
(woman)	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick		Griffith Park, Los Angeles	June 21, 1913
First Free Fall	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick	pilot, Glenn L. Martin	North Island, San Diego	Sept 13, 1914
Lowest Escape	Squad Leader T. Spencer, RAF	30–40 ft	Wismar Bay, Baltic Sea	Apr 19, 1945
Longest Duration Fall	Lt Col Wm. H. Rankin, USMC	40 min, due to thermals	North Carolina	July 26, 1956
Highest Escape	Flt Lt J. de Salis and Fg Off P. Lowe, RAF	56,000 ft	Monyash, Derby, Eng	Apr 9, 1958
Longest Delayed Drop (man)	Capt Joseph W. Kittinger[1]	84,700 ft (16.04 miles) from balloon at 102,800 ft	Tularosa, NM	Aug 16, 1960
(woman)	O. Kommissarova (USSR)	46,250 ft	over USSR	Sept 21, 1965
(civilian)	R. W. K. Beckett (GB) and Harry Ferguson (GB)	30,000 ft from 32,000 ft	D. F. Malan Airport, Capetown, So Africa	Nov 23, 1969
Most Southerly	T/Sgt Richard J. Patton (d 1973)	Operation Deep Freeze	South Pole	Nov 25, 1956
Most Northerly	Dr Jack Wheeler (US)	Pilot, Capt Rocky Parsons (−25 °F)	In Lat 90 ° 00′ N	Apr 15, 1981
Highest Landing	Ten USSR parachutists[2]	23,405 ft	Lenina Peak	May 1969
Heaviest Load	US Space Shuttle *Columbia* (external rocket retrieval)	80 ton capacity triple array each 120 ft dia	Atlantic, off Cape Canaveral, Fla	Apr 12, 1981
Highest from Bridge	Donald R. Boyles	1,053 ft	Royal Gorge, Colo	Sept 7, 1970
Highest Tower Jump	Herbert Leo Schmidtz (US)	KTUL-TV Mast 1,984 ft	Tulsa, Okla	Oct 4, 1970
Connected Free Fall (Biggest Star)	72-man team	Formation held 3.4 sec (FAI rules)	De Land, Fla	Apr 3, 1983
Highest Column	14-member team		Zephyrhills, Fla	Oct 1981
Most Traveled	Kevin Seaman from a Cessna Skylane (pilot, Charles Merritt)	12,186 miles	Jumps in all 50 US states	July 26–Oct 15, 1972
Oldest Man	Edwin C. Townsend	85 years 1 day	Riverview, Fla	Feb 6, 1982
Oldest Woman	Mrs Stella Davenport (GB)	75 years 8 mos	Humberside, Eng	June 27, 1981

[1] Maximum speed in rarefied air was 625.2 mph at 90,000 ft—marginally supersonic. [2] Four were killed.

Greatest Accuracy

Jacqueline Smith (GB) (b March 29, 1951) scored ten consecutive dead center strikes (4-inch disk) in the World Championships at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 1, 1978. At Yuma, Arizona, in March, 1978, Dwight Reynolds scored a record 105 daytime dead centers, and Bill Wenger and Phil Munden tied with 43 nighttime DCs, competing as members of the US Army team, the Golden Knights. With electronic measuring the official FAI record is 50 DCs by Alexander Aasmiae (USSR) at Ferghana, USSR, in October, 1979.

The Men's Night Accuracy Landing Record on an electronic score pad is 27 consecutive dead centers by Cliff Jones (US) in 1981.

Trans-Canada Run

The only woman to have run across Canada from Victoria, BC, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of 3,824 mi in 6½ months, touching all 10 provinces, is Kanchan Beryl Stott of Ottawa, Ont. It was probably the longest run ever made by a woman.

Six-Day Race

The greatest distance covered by a man in six days (*i.e.* the 144 permissible hours between Sundays in Victorian times) was 623¾ miles by George Littlewood (England), who required only 141 hours 57½ min for this feat on Dec 3–8, 1888, at the old Madison Square Garden, NYC.

Downhill Mile

Mike Boit (Kenya) ran what is believed to be the fastest mile ever when he won the Molenberg Mile in 3 min 28.36 sec over a carefully measured downhill course along Queen Street, Auckland, NZ, on Apr 16, 1983. The course had an overall vertical drop of nearly 208 yd.

Mass Relay Record

The record for 100 miles by 100 runners belonging to one club is 7 hours 53 min 52.1 sec by Baltimore Road Runners Club of Towson, Md, on May 17, 1981. The women's mark is 10 hours 47 min 9.3 sec by a team from the San Francisco Dolphins Southend Running Club, on Apr 3, 1977.

The best club time for a 100 × 400 m relay is 1 hour 29 min 11.8 sec (average 53.5 sec) by the Physical Training Institute, Leuven, Belgium, on Apr 19, 1978. The best women's club time for 100 × 100 meters relay is 23 min 28 sec by Amsterdanse dames athletiekvereniging, on Sept 26, 1981, in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The longest relay ever run was 9,357 mi by 20 members of the Melbourne Fire Brigade around Australia on Highway No. 1 in 43 days 23 hours 58 min, July 10–Aug 23, 1983. The most participants is 4,800 (192 teams of 25), in the Batavierenrace, 103.89 mi from Nijmegen to Enschede, The Netherlands, won in 9 hours 30 min 44 sec on Apr 23, 1983.

Running Backwards

The fastest time recorded for running 100 yd backwards is 12.8 sec by Ferdie Adoboe (Kenya) in Amherst, Mass, on July 28, 1983.

Donald Davis (b Feb 10, 1960) (US) ran the Honolulu marathon backwards in 4 hours 20 min 36 sec on Dec 12, 1982 and 1 mi backwards in 6 min 7.1 sec at the University of Hawaii on Feb 21, 1983.

Blind 100 Meters

The fastest time recorded for 100 m by a blind man is 11.4 sec by Graham Henry Salmon (b Sept 5, 1952) of Loughton, Essex, England, at Grangemouth, Scotland, on Sept 2, 1978.

Fastest 100 Kilometers

Donald Ritchie ran 100 km in a record 6 hours 10 min 20 sec at Crystal Palace, London, on Oct 28, 1978. The women's best, run on the road, is 7

Most Participants

The *Round the Bays* 6.5-mile run in Auckland, NZ attracted an estimated 80,000 runners on March 27, 1982. The 1983 WIBC Championship Tournament attracted 75,480 women bowlers (all of whom paid entry fees) for the 83-day event held Apr 7–July 1 at Showboat Lanes, Las Vegas, Nev.

The most runners in a marathon were the 18,469 in the London Marathon May 13, 1984, of whom 16,580 finished.

In May 1971, the "Ramblin' Raft Race" on the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga, attracted 37,683 competitors on 8,304 rafts.

Most Sportsmen

According to a report in 1978, 55 million people are active in sports in the USSR. The country has 3,282 stadiums, 1,435 swimming pools and over 66,000 indoor gymnasia. It is estimated that some 29 percent of the population of E Germany participate in sport regularly.

Worst Disasters

The worst disaster in recent history was when an estimated 604 were killed after some stands at the Hong Kong Jockey Club race course collapsed and caught fire on Feb 26, 1918. During the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) the upper wooden tiers in the Circus Maximus, Rome, collapsed during a gladiatorial combat, killing 1,112 spectators.

Greatest Earnings

The greatest fortune amassed by an individual in sport is an estimated $69 million by the boxer Muhammad Ali Haj to the end of 1981.

The highest-paid woman athlete is tennis player Martina Navratilova (b Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct 18, 1956) whose career earnings passed $8 million in 1984.

Most Versatile Athletes

Charlotte "Lottie" Dod (1871–1960) won the Wimbledon singles title (1887 to 1893) 5 times, the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904, an Olympic silver medal for archery in 1908, and represented England at hockey in 1899. She also excelled at skating and tobogganing.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias (US) (1914–56) was an All-American basketball player, took the silver medal in the high jump, and gold medals in the javelin throw and hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Turning professional, she first trained as a boxer, and then, switching to golf, eventually won 19 championships, including the US Women's Open and All-American Open. She holds the women's world record also for longest throw of a baseball—296 ft.

Jim Thorpe (US) (1888–1953) excelled at football, baseball, the 10-event decathlon, and the 5-event pentathlon. He won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympics and was declared "the greatest athlete in the world" by King Gustav of Sweden.

Largest One-Piece Roof

The transparent acrylic glass "tent" roof over the Munich Olympic Stadium, W Germany, measures 914,940 sq ft in area. It rests on a steel net supported by masts. The roof of longest span is the 680-ft diameter of the Louisiana Superdome. The major axis of the elliptical Texas Stadium, Irving, Tex, completed in 1971 is, however, 784 ft 4 in.

Largest Indoor Arena

The largest indoor stadium is the 13-acre $173-million 273-ft-tall Superdome in New Orleans, La, completed in May 1975. Its maximum seating capacity for conventions is 97,365 or 76,791 for football. Box suites rent for $35,000, excluding the price of admission. A gondola with six 312-in TV screens produces instant replay.

AEROBATICS

Earliest

The first aerobatic maneuver is generally considered the sustained inverted flight in a Blériot of Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud (1889–1915) at Buc, France, Sept 21, 1913, but Lieut Peter Nikolayevich Nesterov (1887–1914), of the Imperial Russian Air Service, performed a loop in a Nieuport Type IV monoplane at Kiev, USSR, Aug 27, 1913.

World Championships

Held biennially since 1960 (excepting 1974), scoring is based on the system devised by Col José Aresti of Spain. The competitions consist of two compulsory and two free programs. Team competition has been won on 5 occasions by the USSR. No individual has won more than one title, the most successful competitor being Igor Egorov (USSR) who won in 1970, was second in 1976, fifth in 1972 and eleventh in 1968. The most successful in the women's competition has been Betty Stewart (US) who has won twice, 1980 and 1982. The US had a clean sweep of all the medals in 1980.

Inverted Flight

The duration record for inverted flight is 4 hours 9 min 5 sec by John "Hal" McClain in a Swick Taylorcraft on Aug 23, 1980 over Houston Raceways, Tex.

Loops

On June 21, 1980, R. Steven Powell performed 2,315⅝ inside loops in a Bellanca Decathlon over Almont, Mich. John McClain achieved 180 outside loops in a Bellanca Super Decathlon on Sept 2, 1978, over Houston, Tex. Ken Ballinger (GB) completed 155 consecutive loops in a Bellanca Citabria on Aug 6, 1983 over Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, Eng.

tice lap record is 1 min 09.462 sec (151.956 mph) by Renée Arnoux (France) (b July 4, 1948) in a Ferrari 126C3 on July 15, 1983, all set at Silverstone.

Toughest Circuit

The most grueling and slowest Grand Prix circuit is that for the Monaco Grand Prix (first run Apr 14, 1929), run through the streets and around the harbor of Monte Carlo. It is 3.312 km (2.058 miles) in length and has 11 pronounced corners and several sharp changes of gradient. The race is run over 76 laps (156.4 miles) and involves on average about 1,600 gear changes.

The record for the race is 1 hour 54 min 11.259 sec (average speed 82.21 mph) by Riccardo Patrese (b Italy, Apr 17, 1954) in a Brabham-Ford, May 23, 1982. The race lap record is 1 min 26.35 sec (average speed 85.79 mph) by Patrese in 1980. The practice lap record is 1 min 22.66 sec (average speed 89.63 mph) by Alain Prost (France) in a McLaren TAG Porsche on June 2, 1984.

Le Mans

The greatest distance ever covered in the 24-hour *Grand Prix d'Endurance* (first held May 26–27, 1923) on the old Sarthe circuit (8 miles 650 yd) at Le Mans, France, is 3,314.222 miles by Dr Helmut Marko (b Graz, Austria, Apr 27, 1943) and Jonkheer Gijs van Lennep (b Bloemendaal, Netherlands, March 16, 1942) driving a 4,907-cc flat-12 Porsche 917K Group 5 sports car June 12–13, 1971. The record for the current circuit is 3,136 miles by Al Holbert, Hurley Haywood, and Vern Schuppan (average speed 130.69 mph) in a Porsche 956 June 18–19, 1983. The race lap record (8.475-mile lap) is 3 min 28.9 sec (average speed 145.16 mph) by Bob Wollek in a Lancia C2-84 in 1984. The practice lap record is 3 min 27.6 sec (average speed 146.97 mph) by Jacques-Bernard "Jackie" Ickx (b Belgium, Jan 1, 1945) in a turbocharged 2.1-liter Porsche 936/78 on June 7, 1978.

The race has been won by Ferrari cars nine times, in 1949, 54, 58 and 60–65. The most wins by one man is 6 by Jackie Ickx (Belgium), who won in 1969, 75–77 and 81–82.

Indianapolis 500

The Indianapolis 500-mile race (200 laps) was inaugurated on May 30, 1911. The most successful driver has been Anthony Joseph "A. J." Foyt, Jr (b Houston, Tex, Jan 16, 1935), who won in 1961, 64, 67 and 77.

The record time is 3 hours 3 min 21 sec (average speed 163.612 mph) by Rick Mears (b 1952, Calif) on May 26, 1984, driving a Pennzoil Z-7 special, powered by a Cosworth engine. This was a new record for highest average speed. Also, Mears won by the widest margin in 17 years.

The race lap record is 46.41 sec (average speed 193.924 mph) by Mario Andretti (b Trieste, Feb 28, 1940) (US) driving a Penske-Cosworth PC6 in 1978. The qualifying lap record speed is 210.689 mph by Tom Sneva (US) (b June 1, 1948) driving a March-Cosworth on May 18, 1984.

The first and only woman to qualify for and compete in the Indianapolis 500 is Janet Guthrie (b Mar 7, 1938). She passed her rookie test in May

Indianapolis 500

Winners since 1946 (all US except where stated):

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1946	George Robson	Thorne Engineering	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	119.814
1949	Bill Holland	Blue Crown Special	121.327
1950	Johnny Parsons	Wynn Kurtis Kraft	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard	Belanger	126.224
1952	Troy Ruttman	Agajanian	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert	John Zink Special	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty	John Zink Special	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks	Belond Exhaust	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan	Belond A. P.	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann	Ken-Paul Special	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt	Bowes Seal Fast	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones	Agajanian Special	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	147.350
1965	Jim Clark (GB)	Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill (GB)	American Red Ball	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser	Rislone Special	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti	STP Oil Treatment Special	156.867
1970	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	155.749
1971	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue	Sunoco McLaren	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock	STP Double Oil Filter	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford	McLaren	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser	Jorgensen Eagle	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford	Hygain McLaren	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt	Gilmore Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser	Lola-Chapparal Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears	Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford	Chapparal Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser	Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock	Wildcat-Cosworth	162.025
1983	Tom Sneva	March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears	March-Cosworth	163.612

Le Mans 24-Hour Race

The world's most important race for sports cars was first held in 1923. Winners since 1949 when the race was revived after the Second World War:

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1949	Luigi Chinetti/Lord Peter Selsdon	Ferrari	82.27
1950	Louis Rosier/Jean-Louis Rosier	Talbot	89.73
1951	Peter Walker/Peter Whitehead	Jaguar	93.50
1952	Hermann Lang/Fritz Riess	Mercedes	96.67
1953	Anthony Rolt/Duncan Hamilton	Jaguar	105.85
1954	José Froilan Gonzalez/Maurice Trintignant	Ferrari	105.15
1955	Mike Hawthorn/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	107.07
1956	Ron Flockhart/Ninian Sanderson	Jaguar	104.46
1957	Ron Flockhart/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	113.85
1958	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	106.20
1959	Roy Salvadori/Carroll Shelby	Aston Martin	112.57
1960	Paul Frère/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	109.19
1961	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.90
1962	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.24
1963	Ludovico Scarfiotti/Lorenzo Bandini	Ferrari	118.10
1964	Jean Guichet/Nino Vaccarella	Ferrari	121.55
1965	Masten Gregory/Jochen Rindt	Ferrari	121.09
1966	Bruce McLaren/Chris Amon	Ford	126.01

Piston-Engined Dragsters

The highest terminal velocity recorded is 257.14 mph by Rocky Epperly (US) at Irvine, Calif on Oct 15, 1983.

Donald Glenn "Big Daddy" Garlits (US) (b 1932) set an American Hot Rod Association record (not accepted by the National Hot Rod Assoc) of 260.49 mph on July 11, 1982 at Gary, Ind in an AHRA-approved top fuel dragster powered by a 480-cu in, supercharged, fuel-injected Dodge V8 engine.

The world record for two runs in opposite directions over 440 yd from a standing start is 6.70 sec by Dennis Victor Priddle (b 1945) of Yeovil, Somerset, England, driving his 6,424-cc supercharged Chrysler dragster, developing 1,700 bhp using nitromethane and methanol, at Elvington Airfield, England, Oct 7, 1972. The faster run took 6.65 sec.

The lowest elapsed time recorded by a piston-engined dragster is 5.484 sec by Gary Beck (US) at the 28th annual US Nationals at Indianapolis in 1982.

Land Speed Records

The highest speed attained by any wheeled land vehicle is 739.666 mph or Mach 1.0106 (making it the only land vehicle to break the sound barrier) *in a one-way stretch* by the rocket-engined *Budweiser Rocket,* designed by William Frederick, and driven by Stan Barrett at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on Dec 17, 1979. The vehicle, owned by Hal Needham, has a 48,000-hp rocket engine with 6,000 lb of extra thrust from a sidewinder missile. The rear wheels (100-lb solid discs) lifted 10 in off the ground above Mach 0.95, acting as 7,500-rpm gyroscopes.

The official land speed record, which is for the average of a two-way run, was set on Oct 4, 1983 when Richard Noble (GB) drove a jet-powered car, *Thrust 2,* at 633.468 mph at Black Rock Desert, Gerlach, Nev. The previous record, 622.287, was set by Gary Gabelich and had stood for 13 years.

The most successful land speed record breaker was Major Malcolm Campbell (1885–1948) (UK). He broke the official record nine times between Sept 25, 1924, with 146.157 mph in a Sunbeam, and Sept 3, 1935, when he achieved 301.129 mph in the Rolls-Royce-engined *Bluebird.*

The world speed record for compression-ignition-engined cars is 190.344 mph (average of two runs over measured mile) by Robert Havemann of Eureka, Calif, driving his *Corsair* streamliner, powered by a turbocharged 6.981-cc 6-cylinder GMC 6-71 diesel engine developing 746 bhp, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in Aug, 1971. The faster run was made at 210 mph.

Pikes Peak Race

The Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb, Colorado (instituted 1916) has been won by Bobby Unser 13 times between 1956 and 1974 (10 championship, 2 stock and 1 sports car title). In the 1979 race Dick Dodge set a record time of 11 min 54.18 sec in a Chevrolet-powered Wells Coyote over the 12.42-mile course, rising from 9,402 to 14,110 ft through 157 curves.

BASKETBALL

Origins

Ollamalitzli was a 16th century Aztec precursor of basketball played in Mexico. If the solid rubber ball was put through a fixed stone ring placed high on one side of the stadium, the player was entitled to the clothing of all the spectators. The captain of the losing team often lost his head (by execution). Another game played much earlier, in the 10th century BC by the Olmecs in Mexico, called *Pok-ta-Pok,* also resembled basketball in its concept of a ring through which a round object was passed.

Modern basketball was devised by the Canadian-born Dr James Naismith (1861–1939) at the Training School of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass, in Dec 1891. The first game played under modified rules was on Jan 20, 1892. The first public contest was on March 11, 1892.

The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) was founded in 1932.

Rule Change

In the 1940's coaches devised a new tactic, "freezing the ball," in order to maintain a leading score. It consisted of dribbling the ball and avoiding shooting it at the basket in order to maintain possession. In a short time this strategy became part of the entire game resulting in slow play and low scores. The lowest ever was when the Fort Wayne Pistons beat the Minneapolis Lakers 19–18, Nov 22, 1950. As attendance dropped as a result of boring play, Danny Biasone, a team owner, conceived of the "24-second rule" which requires a team to make a try at a basket within 24 seconds of gaining possession of the ball or turn possession over to the opposing team. In 1954, the NBA adopted the rule and scores increased dramatically—as did attendance. In international amateur play the 30-second rule is enforced. There is no such rule in US college play.

Most Accurate Shooting

The greatest goal-shooting demonstration was made by a professional, Ted St. Martin, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who, on June 25, 1977, scored 2,036 consecutive free throws.

In a 24-hour period, May 31–June 1, 1975, Fred L. Newman of San Jose, Calif, scored 12,874 baskets out of 13,116 attempts (98.15%). Newman has also made 88 consecutive free throws while blindfolded at the Central YMCA, San Jose, Calif, Feb 5, 1978.

Using 2 basketballs and 2 rebounders, Ted St. Martin made 258 free throws (of 297 attempts) in 10 min in Orange Park, Fla, on Nov 13, 1982 (average 86.8%). This record was surpassed by Fred Newman on May 19, 1984 at the Calif Institute of Technology gymnasium, Pasadena, Calif, when he made 314 free throws out of 353 attempts in 10 min (88.9% accuracy).

The longest reported string of consecutive free throws made at any level of organized game competition is 126 by Daryl Moreau over 2 seasons (Jan 17, 1978–Jan 9, 1979) of high school play for De La Salle in

scored 113 points against Hillsdale on Feb 2, 1954. One year earlier, Francis scored 116 points in a game, but the record was disallowed because the competition was with a two-year school.

Wilton Norman (Wilt) Chamberlain (b Aug 21, 1936) holds the professional record with 100 points for the Philadelphia Warriors vs NY Knicks, scored on March 2, 1962. During the same season, Wilt set the record for points in a season (4,029) and he also held the career record (31,419) until 1984.

Pearl Moore of Francis Marion College, Florence, SC, scored a record 4,061 points during her college career, 1975–79. The men's college career scoring record is 4,045 points by Travis Grant for Kentucky State, 1969–72.

Mats Wermelin (Sweden), 13, scored all 272 points in a 272–0 win in a regional boys' tournament in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb 5, 1974.

Team Scoring

The highest game total in the NBA is 370 points in the Detroit Pistons' victory over the Denver Nuggets 186–184 in 1983.

Youngest and Oldest

Bill Willoughby (b May 20, 1957) made his NBA debut for the Atlanta Hawks on Oct 23, 1975, when he was 18 years 5 months 3 days old. The oldest NBA player was Bob Cousy (b Aug 9, 1928), who was 41 years 6 months 2 days old when he appeared in the last of seven games he played for the team he was coaching (Cincinnati Royals) during 1969–70.

Tallest Players

The tallest player of all time is reputed to be Suleiman Ali Nashnush (b 1943) who played for the Libyan team in 1962 when he measured 8 ft tall. Aleksandr Sizonenko of the USSR national team is 7 ft 9¼ in tall. The tallest woman player is Iuliana Semenova (USSR) who played in the 1976 Olympics and is reputed to stand 7 ft 2 in tall and weigh 281 lb.

Olympic Champions

The US won all 7 Olympic titles from the time the sport was introduced to the Games in 1936 until 1968, without losing a single contest. In 1972, in Munich, the US run of 63 consecutive victories was broken when its team lost, 51–50, to the USSR in a much-disputed final game. The US regained the Olympic title in Montreal in 1976, again without losing a game. In 1980 Yugoslavia took the Olympic gold, but the US came back once more in 1984 for a record 9th title.

In women's Olympics, the USSR won in 1976 and 1980, but the US took the gold in 1984.

World Champions

The USSR has won most titles at both the Men's World Championships (inst. 1950) with three (1967, 1974 and 1982) and Women's (inst. 1953) with six (1959, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1983).

The greatest "tonnage" recorded in any fight is 700 lb, when Claude "Humphrey" McBride of Okla at 340 lb knocked out Jimmy Black of Houston at 360 lb in the 3rd round at Oklahoma City, June 1, 1971.

Smallest Champions

The smallest man to win any world title has been Netranoi Vorsingh (b Apr 22, 1959) (Thailand), WBC light-flyweight champion from May to Sept 1978, at 4 ft 11 in tall. Jimmy Wilde (b Merthyr Tydfil, 1892, d 1969, UK), who held the flyweight title from 1916 to 1923, was reputed never to have fought above 108 lb.

Longest Fight

The longest world title fight (under Queensberry Rules) was between the lightweights Joe Gans (1874–1910), of the US, and Oscar "Battling" Nelson (1882–1954), the "Durable Dane," at Goldfield, Nev, Sept 3, 1906. It was terminated in the 42nd round when Gans was declared the winner on a foul.

Most Recaptures

The only boxer to win a world title five times at one weight is Sugar Ray Robinson (b Walker Smith, Jr, in Detroit, May 3, 1920) who beat Carmen Basilio (US) in the Chicago Stadium on March 25, 1958, to regain the world middleweight title for the fourth time. The other title wins were over Jake LaMotta (US) in Chicago on Feb 14, 1951; Randy Turpin (UK) in NYC on Sept 12, 1951; Carl "Bobo" Olson (US) in Chicago on Dec 9, 1955; and Gene Fullmer (US) in Chicago on May 1, 1957. The record number of title bouts in a career is 33 or 34 (at bantam and featherweight) by George Dixon (1870–1909), *alias* "Little Chocolate," of Canada, between 1890 and 1901.

Most Titles Simultaneously

The only man to hold world titles at three weights simultaneously was "Hammerin' " Henry Armstrong (b Dec 12, 1912) of the US, at featherweight, lightweight and welterweight from Aug to Dec 1938.

Most Knockdowns in Title Fights

Vic Toweel (South Africa) knocked down Danny O'Sullivan of London 14 times in 10 rounds in their world bantamweight fight at Johannesburg, Dec 2, 1950, before the latter retired.

Amateur World Championships

Two boxers have won two world championships (instituted 1974): Teofilo Stevenson (Cuba), heavyweight 1974 and 1978, and Angel Herrera (b Aug 2, 1952), featherweight 1978 and lightweight 1982.

Downstream Canoeing

The longest journey without portage or aid of any kind is one of 6,102 miles by Richard H. Grant and Ernest "Moose" Lassey circumnavigating the eastern US from Chicago to New Orleans to Miami to NYC, returning back to Chicago *via* the Great Lakes, from Sept 22, 1930, to Aug 15, 1931.

River	*Miles*	*Canoers*	*Location*	*Duration*
Mississippi	2,552	Valerie Fons and Verlen Kruger (US)	Lake Itasca, Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico, Apr 27–May 20, 1984	23 days 10 hours 20 min
Mississippi-Missouri	3,810	Nicholas Francis (GB)	Three Forks, Montana, to New Orleans, July 13–Nov. 25, 1977	135 days
	3,500	Beverly Gordon and Mary Schmidt (US) in 2 solo canoes	Dillon, Mont to New Orleans July 6–Oct 12, 1984	98 days
Congo	2,600	John and Julie Batchelor (GB)	Moasampanga to Banana, May 8–Sept. 12, 1974	128 days
Amazon	3,800	Alan Trevor Halman (GB/Aust)	Quitani, Peru to Cabo Maguari, Brazil Aug 9–Dec 3, 1982	116 days
Nile	4,000	John Goddard (US), Jean Laporte and André Davy (France)	Kagera to the Delta, Nov., 1953–July, 1954	9 months

Eskimo Rolls

Bruce Jeffery Parry (Australia) (b Sept 25, 1960) achieved 1,000 Eskimo rolls in a kayak in 52 min 37.7 sec at Carrara, Queensland, Australia on Oct 2, 1983. Julian Dean achieved 1,555 continuous rolls at Casterton Swimming Pool, Cumbria, England, taking 1 hour 49 min 45 sec on Dec 6, 1983. A "hand-rolling" record of 100 rolls in 3 min 23 sec was set by John Bouteloup at Crystal Palace, London, on Feb 25, 1980.

CROQUET

Origins

Some say croquet began in the 12th to 14th century in France when peasants used crude mallets to knock balls through hoops made of bent willow branches. Americans contend that, since one needed a large lawn, or at least a large backyard, peasants could not have invented the game.

It was probably first popular in England as a country-house game in the mid-1600's, when it was called "crokey." Professional groundskeepers were hired and lawns became "greenswards." Oddly enough (according to a recent book by Jack Osborn and Jesse Kornbluth), "one court was made of powdered cockleshell and its wickets were festooned with flowers."

The game has gone through several lapses into obscurity over the years, and in the last century was introduced from England into Australia and the US. The literary group that gathered around Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott in the 1920's (the Algonquin Round Table set which included George S. Kaufman and Dorothy Parker) brought croquet into the limelight. Croquet spread to Hollywood soon after, under the guidance of Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn.

FISHING WORLD RECORDS

Selected Sea and Freshwater fish records taken by tackle as ratified by the International Game Fish Association to Nov 1984. For a more complete listing of IGFA all-tackle records, see the *Guinness Book of Sports Records, Winners & Champions* (Sterling), published in 1982.

Species	*Weight in lb*	*oz*	*Name of Angler*	*Location*	*Date*
Amberjack	155	10	Joseph Dawson	Challenger Bank, Bermuda	June 24, 1981
Barracuda††	83	0	K. J. W. Hackett §§	Lagos, Nigeria	Jan 13, 1952
Bass (Giant Sea)	563	8	James D. McAdam, Jr	Anacapa Island, Calif	Aug 20, 1968
Bass (Striped)	78	8	Albert J. McReynolds	Atlantic City, NJ	Sept 21, 1982
Bluefish	31	12	James M. Hussey	Hatteras, NC	Jan 30, 1972
Carp†	57	13	David Nikolow	Potomac, Wash, DC	June 19, 1983
Cod	98	12	Alphonse J. Bielevich	Isle of Shoals, NH	June 8, 1969
Mackerel, Spanish	10	15	Heather J. Wadsworth	Oak Bluffs, Mass	Sept 18, 1983
Marlin (Black)	1,560	0	Alfred C. Glassell, Jr	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug 4, 1953
Marlin (Atlantic Blue)	1,282	0	Larry Martin	St Thomas, US VI	Aug 6, 1977
Marlin (Pacific Blue)	1,376	0	Jay Wm. deBeaubien	Kaaiwi Point, Kona, Hawaii	May 31, 1982
Marlin (Striped)	455	4	Bruce Jenkinson	Mayor Island, NZ	Mar 8, 1982
Marlin (White)	181	14	Evando Luiz Coser	Vitoria, Brazil	1980
Pike (Northern)	46	2	Peter Dubuc	Sacandaga Reservoir, NY	Sept 15, 1940
Sailfish (Atlantic)	128	1	Harm Steyn	Luanda, Angola	Mar 27, 1974
Sailfish (Pacific)	221	0	C. W. Stewart	Santa Cruz I, Galapagos Is	Feb 12, 1947
Salmon (Chinook)§	93	0	Howard C. Rider	Kelp Bay, Alaska	June 24, 1977
Salmon, Sockeye	12	8	Mike Boswell	Yakutat, Alaska	June 23, 1983
Shark (Blue)	437	0	Peter Hyde	Catherine Bay, NSW, Aust	Oct 2, 1976
Shark (Hammerhead)	991	0	Allen Ogle	Sarasota, Fla	May 30, 1982
Shark (Mako)**	1,080	0	James L. Melanson	Montauk, NY	Aug 26, 1979
Shark (White or Man-eating)	2,664	0	Alfred Dean	Ceduna, S Aust	Apr 21, 1959
Shark (Porbeagle)	465	0	Jorge Potier	Cornwall, England	July 23, 1976
Shark (Thresher)‡	802	0	Dianne North	Tutukaka, NZ	Feb 8, 1981
Shark (Tiger)	1,780	0	Walter Maxwell	Cherry Grove, SC	June 14, 1964
Sturgeon‡‡	468	0	Joey Pallatta, III	Benicia, Calif	July 9, 1983
Swordfish	1,182	0	L. E. Marron	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953
Tarpon	283	0	M. Salazar	Lago de Maracaibo, Venez	Mar 19, 1965
Trout (Brook)	14	8	Dr. W. J. Cook	Nipigon R, Ont, Can	July 1916
Trout (Lake)¶	65	0	Larry Daunis	Great Bear Lake, Can	Aug 8, 1970
Tuna (Allison or Yellowfin)	388	12	Curt Wiesenhutter	San Benedicto Is, Mex	Apr 1, 1977
Tuna (Atlantic Big-eyed)	375	8	Cecil Browne	Ocean City, Md	Aug 26, 1977
Tuna (Pacific Big-eyed)	435	0	Dr Russel V. A. Lee	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Apr 17, 1957
Tuna (Bluefin)	1,496	0	Ken Fraser	Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia	Oct 26, 1979
Wahoo	149	0	John Pirovano	Cat Cay, Bahamas	June 15, 1962
Weakfish	19	0	Philip W. Halstead	Chesapeake Bay, Va	May 19, 1983

†† A barracuda weighing 103 lb 4 oz was caught on an untested line by Chester Benet at West End, Bahamas, on Aug 11, 1932. Another weighing 48 lb 6 oz was caught barehanded by Thomas B. Pace at Panama City Beach, Fla, on Apr 19, 1974. §§ Hackett was only 11 years 137 days old at the time. † A carp weighing 83 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Pretoria, South Africa. A 60-lb specimen was taken by bow and arrow by Ben A. Topham in Wythe Co, Va, on July 5, 1970. § A salmon weighing 126 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Petersburg, Alaska. ** A 1,295-lb specimen was taken by two anglers off Natal, South Africa, on March 17, 1939, and a 1,500-lb specimen harpooned inside Durban Harbour, South Africa, in 1933. ‡ W. W. Dowding caught a 922-lb thresher shark in 1937 on an untested line. ‡‡ An 834-lb sturgeon was landed (not by a rod) by Garry Oling at Albion, BC, Canada, from the Fraser River on Aug 11, 1981. ¶ A 102-lb trout was taken from Lake Athabasca, northern Saskatchewan, Canada, on Aug 8, 1961.

Spear-fishing

The largest fish ever taken underwater was an 804-lb giant black grouper by Don Pinder of the Miami Triton Club, Fla, in 1955.

Bass, anyone?

If you're a bass-fisher, you should check into Indiana State University at Terre Haute, where 10,000 enrollees from ten states take courses sponsored by the school's Bass Fishing Institute.

FOOTBALL

Origins

The origin of modern football stems from the "Boston Game" as played at Harvard. Harvard declined to participate in the inaugural meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Association in NYC in Oct 1873, on the grounds that the proposed rules were based on the non-handling "Association" code of English football. Instead, Harvard accepted a proposal from McGill University of Montreal, which played the more closely akin English Rugby Football. The first football match under the Harvard Rules was thus played against McGill at Cambridge, Mass, in May 1874. Most sports historians point to a contest between Rutgers and Princeton at New Brunswick, NJ, on Nov 6, 1869, as the first football game, but many American soccer historians regard this contest as the first intercollegiate *soccer* game. (Rutgers won the game, 6 goals to 4, and there were 25 players to a side.) In Nov 1876, a new Intercollegiate Football Association, with a pioneer membership of 5 colleges, was inaugurated at Springfield, Mass, to reconcile the conflicting versions of the sport. It was not until 1880 that the game, because of the organizational genius of Walter Camp of Yale, began to take its modern form. Among other things, he reduced the number of players on a side to 11, which it is today (and defined their positions), and also replaced the scrum with the line of scrimmage.

Professional football dates from the Latrobe, Pa vs Jeannette, Pa match at Latrobe, in Aug 1895. The National Football League was founded in Canton, Ohio, in 1920, although it did not adopt its present name until 1922. The year 1969 was the final year in which professional football was divided into separate National and American Leagues, for record purposes.

College Series Records

The oldest collegiate series still contested is that between Yale and Princeton dating from 1873, or 3 years before the passing of the Springfield rules, with 107 games played through 1983. The most regularly contested series is between Lafayette and Lehigh, who have met 119 times between 1884 and the end of 1984.

Yale University became the only college to win more than 700 games when it finished the 1979 season with a total of 701 victories in 107 seasons. Yale has 723 wins in 111 seasons to the end of 1983.

College Record Passer

Doug Flutie of Boston College became the first collegian to pass for more than 10,000 yards in a career. His next-to-last game of the 1984 season on Nov 23 saw him complete 34 of 46 passes for 472 yards and 3 touchdowns with no interceptions in a victory over the University of Miami, 47–45. The winning touchdown pass of 64 yards came in the last seconds of play in the Orange Bowl before 30,235 spectators and countless thousands on a national TV hookup. The receiver of the final pass and many other of Flutie's passes was Gerald Phelan, his roommate.

U.S. Presidents Who Played College Football

Eisenhower at West Point.
Kennedy tried out for the team at Harvard.
Nixon at Whittier College, in California.
Ford at Michigan, where he played on a national championship team and later captained the varsity.
Reagan at Eureka College, in Illinois.

All-America Brothers

Twice have three brothers made All-America at the same school. The first trio were the Wistert brothers at Mich, all of whom were tackles. Francis was honored in 1933, Albert in 1942, Alvin in 1948–49. At Oklahoma, defensive lineman Lucious Selmon was an All-America in 1973 and he was followed by his brothers Leroy, a defensive tackle, and Dewey, an offensive guard, in 1975.

Most Prolific Recordbreaker

After he finished his 4-year career at Portland State U in 1980, Neil Lomax held 90 NCAA football records and was tied for two other records, mostly on the basis of his passing feats. No other football player, past or present, has been remotely close to holding that many records—in any college sport.

Shortest Touchdown Pass

When the Dallas Cowboys had only 2 inches to go for a touchdown against the Washington Redskins on Oct 9, 1960, quarterback Eddie LeBaron did the unexpected. Knowing that everyone was looking to a powerful thrust at the line by the heaviest plunging back on his team, LeBaron took the ball from center and instead of handing it off to his fullback, slipped into the pocket and unleashed a short pass over the left side to his left end Bielski to set a world record for the shortest distance gained by a pass for a touchdown—2 inches. LeBaron today is a lawyer in Las Vegas.

Worst Attendance

The worst attendance for a college football game was recorded on Nov 12, 1955 at Pullman, Washington. The game was between Wash State and San Jose State. It was played in spite of high winds and a temperature of 0 °F. Total paid attendance: 1.

Coaching Records

The longest serving head coach was Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862–1965), who served Springfield in 1890–91, Chicago from 1892 to 1932 and College of the Pacific from 1933 to 1946, making a total of 57 years. He later served as an assistant coach to his son.

Paul "Bear" Bryant (1913–1983) was the winningest college coach with 323 victories from 1945 through 1982. Bryant was head coach at Maryland (1945), Kentucky (1946–1953), Texas A&M (1954–1957), and Alabama (1958–1982).

The record for most victories by a professional coach is 325, by George

ers had died of injuries that year and 73 were seriously hurt. One of Roosevelt's sons, a freshman at Harvard, came home from the first day of practice with a black eye. At the President's urging, the flying wedge was outlawed as a move, and a neutral zone between opposing lines was instituted. Roosevelt's demands to outlaw rough play led to the Rules Committee legalizing the forward pass in 1906.

All-America Selections

The earliest All-America selections were made in 1889 by Caspar Whitney of *The Week's Sport* and later of *Harper's Weekly.*

Jim Thorpe vs Dwight D. Eisenhower

The two met in 1912 when Thorpe was playing for small, not well-endowed Carlisle School for Indians (Pa) and Eisenhower was playing for Army (West Point, NY). Eisenhower and another back were instructed to follow Thorpe wherever he went. In the third quarter of the game they both hit Thorpe so hard that the pair of them were dazed and were taken out of the game by their coach. Thorpe played to the end. Carlisle, then under the coaching of the legendary Glenn "Pop" Warner, won 27–6.

MODERN MAJOR-COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
(Through 1984 Season)

Points			
Most in a Game	43	Jim Brown (Syracuse)	1956
Most in a Season	174	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	174	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	368	Luis Zendejas (Ariz State)	1981–84
Touchdowns			
Most in a Game	7	Arnold Boykin (Mississippi)	1951
Most in a Season	29	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	29	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	59	Glenn Davis (Army)	1943–46
	59	Tony Dorsett (Pittsburgh)	1973–76
Field Goals			
Most in a Game	7	Mike Prindle (W Mich)	1984
Most in a Season	28	Paul Woodside (West Virginia)	1982
Most in a Career	60	Obed Ariri (Clemson)	1977–80
Most Consecutively (Career)	30	Chuck Nelson (Washington)	1981–82
Other Season Records			
Yards Gained Rushing	2,342 yd	Marcus Allen (So Cal)	1981
Highest Average Gain per Rush (min. 150 attempts)	9.35 yd	Greg Pruitt (Oklahoma)	1971
Most Passes Attempted	509	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Passes Completed	296	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes	47	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Yards Gained Passing	4,571 yd	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Passes Caught	134	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Yards Gained on Catches	1,779 yd	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes Caught	18	Tom Reynolds (San Diego St)	1969
Most Passes Intercepted by	14	Al Worley (Washington)	1968
Highest Punting Average (min. 30 punts)	49.8 yd	Reggie Roby (Iowa)	1981

Most Yards Gained Passing, Lifetime
47,003 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Yards Gained Passing, Game
554 Norm Van Brocklin, LA vs NY Yanks, Sept 28, 1951 (41–27)

Most Yards Gained Passing, Season
5,084 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
342 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
48 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
7 Sid Luckman, Chi Bears vs NY, Nov 14, 1943
Adrian Burk, Phil vs Wash, Oct 17, 1954
George Blanda, Hou vs NY, Nov 19, 1961 (AFL)
Y. A. Tittle, NY vs Wash, Oct 28, 1962
Joe Kapp, Minn vs Balt, Sept 28, 1969

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
47 John Unitas, Balt, 1956–60

Passing Efficiency, Lifetime (1,500 att)
63.7 Joe Montana, SF 1979–84; (1,324–2,077)

Passing Efficiency, Season (100 att)
70.55 Ken Anderson, Cin, 1982 (309–218)

Passing Efficiency, Game (20 att)
90.9 Ken Anderson, Cin vs Pitt, Nov 10, 1974 (22–20)

Passes Had Intercepted

Most Passes Intercepted, Game
8 Jim Hardy, Chi Cards vs Phil, Sept 24, 1950 (39 attempts)

Most Consecutive Passes Attempted, None Intercepted
294 Bryan (Bart) Starr, GB, 1964–65

Fewest Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
1 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151 attempts)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Lifetime (1,500 att)
3.3 Roman Gabriel, LA, 1962–72; Phil, 1973–77 (4,498–149)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
0.66 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151–1)

PASS RECEPTIONS

Most Seasons Leading League
8 Don Hutson, GB, 1936–37, 39, 41–45

Most Pass Receptions, Lifetime
657 Charley Joiner, SD, 1969–84

Most Pass Receptions, Season
106 Art Monk, Wash, 1984

Most Pass Receptions, Game
18 Tom Fears, LA vs GB, Dec 3, 1950 (189 yd)

Longest Pass Reception (all tds)
99 Andy Farkas (Filchock), Wash vs Pitt, Oct 15, 1939
Bobby Mitchell (Izo), Wash vs Cleve, Sept 15, 1963
Pat Studstill (Sweetan), Det vs Balt, Oct 16, 1966
Gerry Allen (Jurgensen), Wash vs Chi, Sept 15, 1968
Cliff Branch (Plunkett) LA Raiders vs Wash, Oct 2, 1983

Most Consecutive Games, Pass Receptions
127 Harold Carmichael, Phil, 1972–1980

Most Pass Receptions by a Running Back, Game
17 Clark Gaines, NY Jets vs SF, Sept 21, 1980

Most Yards Gained Pass Receptions, Game
303 Jim Benton, Cleve vs Det, Nov 22, 1945

Touchdowns Receiving

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
99 Don Hutson, GB, 1935–45

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
18 Mark Clayton, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
5 Bob Shaw, Chi Cards vs Balt, Oct 2, 1950
Kellen Winslow, SD vs Oak, Nov 22, 1981

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
11 Elroy (Crazy Legs) Hirsch, LA, 1950–51
Gilbert (Buddy) Dial, Pitt, 1959–60

PASS INTERCEPTIONS

Most Interceptions by, Lifetime
81 Paul Krause, Wash (28), 1964–67; Minn (53), 1968–79

Most Interceptions by, Season
14 Richard (Night Train) Lane, LA, 1952

US Open

This championship was inaugurated in 1895. The lowest 72-hole aggregate is 272 (63, 71, 70, 68) by Jack Nicklaus on the Lower Course (7,015 yd) at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ, June 12–15, 1980. The lowest score for 18 holes is 63 by Johnny Miller (b Apr 29, 1947) of Calif on the 6,921-yd, par-71 Oakmont, Pa, course on June 17, 1973, and Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf (b Nov 9, 1942), both on June 12, 1980.

The longest delayed result in any national open championship occurred in the 1931 US Open at Toledo, Ohio. George von Elm (1901–61) and Bill Burke (1902–72) tied at 292, then tied the first replay at 149. Burke won the second replay by a single stroke after 72 extra holes.

Winners:

	Score		*Score*
1895 Horace Rawlins	173	1939 Byron Nelson	284
1896 James Foulis	152	1940 Lawson Little	287
1897 Joe Lloyd	162	1941 Craig Wood	284
1898 Fred Herd	328	1946 Lloyd Mangrum	284
1899 Willie Smith	315	1947 Lew Worsham	282
1900 Harry Vardon (GB)	313	1948 Ben Hogan	276
1901 Willie Anderson	331	1949 Cary Middlecoff	286
1902 Laurie Auchterlonie	307	1950 Ben Hogan	287
1903 Willie Anderson	307	1951 Ben Hogan	287
1904 Willie Anderson	303	1952 Julius Boros	281
1905 Willie Anderson	314	1953 Ben Hogan	283
1906 Alex Smith	295	1954 Ed Furgol	284
1907 Alex Ross	302	1955 Jack Fleck	287
1908 Fred McLeod	322	1956 Cary Middlecoff	281
1909 George Sargent	290	1957 Dick Mayer	282
1910 Alex Smith	298	1958 Tommy Bolt	283
1911 John McDermott	307	1959 Billy Casper	282
1912 John McDermott	294	1960 Arnold Palmer	280
1913 Francis Ouimet	304	1961 Gene Littler	281
1914 Walter Hagen	290	1962 Jack Nicklaus	283
1915 Jerome Travers	297	1963 Julius Boros	293
1916 Charles Evans, Jr	286	1964 Ken Venturi	278
1919 Walter Hagen	301	1965 Gary Player (S Afr)	282
1920 Edward Ray (GB)	295	1966 Billy Casper	278
1921 Jim Barnes	289	1967 Jack Nicklaus	275
1922 Gene Sarazen	288	1968 Lee Trevino	275
1923 Robert T. Jones, Jr	296	1969 Orville Moody	281
1924 Cyril Walker	297	1970 Tony Jacklin (GB)	281
1925 Willie Macfarlane	291	1971 Lee Trevino	280
1926 Robert T. Jones, Jr	293	1972 Jack Nicklaus	290
1927 Tommy Armour	301	1973 Johnny Miller	279
1928 Johnny Farrell	294	1974 Hale Irwin	287
1929 Robert T. Jones, Jr	294	1975 Lou Graham	287
1930 Robert T. Jones, Jr	287	1976 Jerry Pate	277
1931 Billy Burke	292	1977 Hubert Green	278
1932 Gene Sarazen	286	1978 Andy North	285
1933 John Goodman	287	1979 Hale Irwin	284
1934 Olin Dutra	293	1980 Jack Nicklaus	272
1935 Sam Parks, Jr	299	1981 David Graham (Aust)	273
1936 Tony Manero	282	1982 Tom Watson	282
1937 Ralph Guldahl	281	1983 Larry Nelson	280
1938 Ralph Guldahl	284	1984 Fuzzy Zoeller	276

Shigeru Iwasaki (b 1960) backwards somersaulted over 50 m (54.68 yd) in 10.8 sec in Tokyo, March 30, 1980.

ROPE JUMPING

The longest recorded non-stop rope-jumping marathon was one of 12 hours 8 min by Frank P. Olivieri (estimated 120,744 turns) at Great Lakes Training Center, Chicago, Ill, on June 13, 1981.

Other rope-jumping records made without a break:

Most quintuple turns	5	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama, Japan	May 29, 1975
Most turns in 1 minute	418	Tyrone Krohn	Middletown (NY) HS	July 10, 1984
Most turns in 10 seconds	108	Albert Rayner	Wakefield, Eng	June 28, 1978
Most doubles (with cross)	830	Mark W. de C. Baker	Cattai, NSW, Aust	Feb 20, 1983
Double turns	10,133	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	Sept 29, 1979
Treble turns	381	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quadruple turns	51	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quintuple turns	6	Hidasama Tateda (Japan)	Aomori	June 19, 1982
Duration	1,264 miles	Tom Morris (Aust)	Brisbane-Cairns	1963
Most on a single rope (minimum 12 turns obligatory)	160	(50 m rope) Shimizu Iida Junior High School	Shizuoka-ken, Japan	Dec 10, 1982
Most turns on single rope (team of 90)	97	Erimomisaki School	Hokkaido, Japan	May 28, 1983
On a tightrope (consecutive)	58	Bryan Andrew (*né* Dewhurst)	TROS TV, Holland	Aug 6, 1981

HANDBALL

Origin

Handball is a game of ancient Celtic origin. In the early 19th century only a front wall was used, but later side and back walls were added. The court is now standardized 60 feet by 30 feet in Ireland, Ghana and Australia, and 40 feet by 20 feet in Canada, Mexico and the US. The game is played with both a hard and soft ball in Ireland, and a soft ball only elsewhere.

The earliest international contest was in New York City in 1887, between the champions of the US and Ireland.

Championship

World championships were inaugurated in New York in October, 1964, with competitors from Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico and the US. The US is the only nation to have won twice, with victories in 1964 and 1967 (shared).

Most Titles

The most successful player in the U.S.H.A. National Four-Wall Championships has been James Jacobs (US), who won a record 6 singles titles (1955–56–57–60–64–65) and shared in 6 doubles titles (1960–62–63–65–67–68). Martin Decatur has won 8 doubles titles (1962–63–65–67–68–75–78–79), 5 of these with Jacobs as his partner. Fred Lewis has also won 6 singles titles (1972–74–75–76–78–81).

Olympics

Yugoslavia won both men's and women's events in 1984, which with their men's win in 1972 ties the record number of Olympic wins.

PARACHUTE JUMPING RECORDS

First from Tower	Louis-Sébastian Lenormand (1757–1839)	quasi-parachute	Montpellier, France	1783
First from Balloon	André-Jacques Garnerin (1769–1823)	2,230 ft	Monçeau Park, Paris	Oct 22, 1797
First from Aircraft (man)	"Capt" Albert Berry	aerial exhibitionist	St Louis	Mar 1, 1912
(woman)	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick		Griffith Park, Los Angeles	June 21, 1913
First Free Fall	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick	pilot, Glenn L. Martin	North Island, San Diego	Sept 13, 1914
Lowest Escape	Squad Leader T. Spencer, RAF	30–40 ft	Wismar Bay, Baltic Sea	Apr 19, 1945
Longest Duration Fall	Lt Col Wm. H. Rankin, USMC	40 min, due to thermals	North Carolina	July 26, 1956
Highest Escape	Flt Lt J. de Salis and Fg Off P. Lowe, RAF	56,000 ft	Monyash, Derby, Eng	Apr 9, 1958
Longest Delayed Drop (man)	Capt Joseph W. Kittinger[1]	84,700 ft (16.04 miles) from balloon at 102,800 ft	Tularosa, NM	Aug 16, 1960
(woman)	O. Kommissarova (USSR)	46,250 ft	over USSR	Sept 21, 1965
(civilian)	R. W. K. Beckett (GB) and Harry Ferguson (GB)	30,000 ft from 32,000 ft	D. F. Malan Airport, Capetown, So Africa	Nov 23, 1969
Most Southerly	T/Sgt Richard J. Patton (d 1973)	Operation Deep Freeze	South Pole	Nov 25, 1956
Most Northerly	Dr Jack Wheeler (US)	Pilot, Capt Rocky Parsons (−25 °F)	In Lat 90 ° 00′ N	Apr 15, 1981
Highest Landing	Ten USSR parachutists[2]	23,405 ft	Lenina Peak	May 1969
Heaviest Load	US Space Shuttle *Columbia* (external rocket retrieval)	80 ton capacity triple array each 120 ft dia	Atlantic, off Cape Canaveral, Fla	Apr 12, 1981
Highest from Bridge	Donald R. Boyles	1,053 ft	Royal Gorge, Colo	Sept 7, 1970
Highest Tower Jump	Herbert Leo Schmidtz (US)	KTUL-TV Mast 1,984 ft	Tulsa, Okla	Oct 4, 1970
Connected Free Fall (Biggest Star)	72-man team	Formation held 3.4 sec (FAI rules)	De Land, Fla	Apr 3, 1983
Highest Column	14-member team		Zephyrhills, Fla	Oct 1981
Most Traveled	Kevin Seaman from a Cessna Skylane (pilot, Charles Merritt)	12,186 miles	Jumps in all 50 US states	July 26–Oct 15, 1972
Oldest Man	Edwin C. Townsend	85 years 1 day	Riverview, Fla	Feb 6, 1982
Oldest Woman	Mrs Stella Davenport (GB)	75 years 8 mos	Humberside, Eng	June 27, 1981

[1] Maximum speed in rarefied air was 625.2 mph at 90,000 ft—marginally supersonic. [2] Four were killed.

Greatest Accuracy

Jacqueline Smith (GB) (b March 29, 1951) scored ten consecutive dead center strikes (4-inch disk) in the World Championships at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 1, 1978. At Yuma, Arizona, in March, 1978, Dwight Reynolds scored a record 105 daytime dead centers, and Bill Wenger and Phil Munden tied with 43 nighttime DCs, competing as members of the US Army team, the Golden Knights. With electronic measuring the official FAI record is 50 DCs by Alexander Aasmiae (USSR) at Ferghana, USSR, in October, 1979.

The Men's Night Accuracy Landing Record on an electronic score pad is 27 consecutive dead centers by Cliff Jones (US) in 1981.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Saturday, October 1, 1955

PACIFIC COAST

UCLA 19
WASHINGTON 17

OREGON STATE 16
CALIFORNIA 14

OREGON 10
STANFORD 24

EAST

HOLY CROSS 29
DARTMOUTH 21

COLGATE 21
CORNELL 6

PRINCETON 20
COLUMBIA 7

YALE 27
BROWN 20

HARVARD 60
MASSACHUSETTS 6

MAINE 34
VERMONT 0

DAVIDSON 6
THE CITADEL 2

SOUTH

CLEMSON 26
GEORGIA 7

WEST VIRGINIA 46
WAKE FOREST 0

VANDERBILT 21
ALABAMA 6

KENTUCKY 28
VILLANOVA 0

VPI 14
WILLIAM & MARY 7

NO. CAROLINA 25
NO. CAROLINA ST. 18

DUKE 21
TENNESSEE 0

MIDWEST

OHIO STATE 20
IOWA 20

MICHIGAN STATE 42
MINNESOTA 14

MICHIGAN 30
INDIANA 0

WISCONSIN 37
IOWA 14

NOTRE DAME 19
IOWA STATE 0

PURDUE 7
MINNESOTA 6

NEBRASKA 16
KANSAS STATE 0

SOUTHWEST

OKLAHOMA 26
PITTSBURGH 14

UTAH 20
MISSOURI 14

TCU 26
ARKANSAS 0

MISSISSIPPI 33
NORTH TEXAS 0

TEXAS TECH 24
OKLAHOMA A&M 6

TEXAS A&M 21
HOUSTON 3

MARYLAND 20
BAYLOR 6

RICE 20
LSU 20

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

WYOMING 21
UTAH STATE 13

COLORADO 12
KANSAS 0

USILA National Champions

The Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the US Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, was first awarded in 1936. It is given each year in perpetual competition.

Since 1971, the NCAA assumed responsibility for national championship competition.

1881 Harvard
1882 Harvard
1883 Yale
1884 Princeton
1885 Harvard
1886 Harvard
1887 Harvard
1888 Princeton
1889 Princeton
1890 Lehigh
1891 Johns Hopkins
1892 Stevens
1893 Lehigh
1894 Stevens
1895 Lehigh
1896 Lehigh
1897 Lehigh
1898 Johns Hopkins
1899 Johns Hopkins
1900 Johns Hopkins
1901 no records
1902 Johns Hopkins
1903 Johns Hopkins
1904 Swarthmore
1905 Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Swarthmore
1906 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1907 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1908 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1909 Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins
1910 Harvard, Swarthmore
1911 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1912 Harvard
1913 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1914 Cornell, Lehigh
1915 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1916 Cornell, Lehigh
1917 Stevens, Lehigh
1918 Stevens, Johns Hopkins
1919 Johns Hopkins
1920 Syracuse, Lehigh
1921 Lehigh
1922 Syracuse
1923 Johns Hopkins
1924 Syracuse, Johns Hopkins
1925 Syracuse, Maryland
1926 Johns Hopkins
1927 Johns Hopkins
1928 Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Rutgers, Navy
1929 Navy, Union*
1930 St. John's
1931 Johns Hopkins
1932 No champion†
1933 No champion#
1934 No champion‡
1935 No champion§
1936 Maryland
1937 Maryland, Princeton
1938 Navy
1939 Maryland
1940 Maryland
1941 Johns Hopkins
1942 Princeton
1943 Navy
1944 Army
1945 Army, Navy
1946 Navy
1947 Johns Hopkins
1948 Johns Hopkins
1949 Johns Hopkins, Navy
1950 Johns Hopkins
1951 Army, Princeton
1952 Virginia, RPI
1953 Princeton
1954 Navy
1955 Maryland
1956 Maryland
1957 Johns Hopkins
1958 Army
1959 Army, Maryland, Johns Hopkins
1960 Navy
1961 Army, Navy
1962 Navy
1963 Navy
1964 Navy
1965 Navy
1966 Navy
1967 Maryland, Navy, Johns Hopkins
1968 Johns Hopkins
1969 Johns Hopkins, Army
1970 Johns Hopkins, Navy, Virginia
1971 Cornell
1972 Virginia
1973 Maryland
1974 Johns Hopkins
1975 Maryland
1976 Cornell
1977 Cornell
1978 Johns Hopkins
1979 Johns Hopkins
1980 Johns Hopkins
1981 North Carolina
1982 North Carolina
1983 Syracuse
1984 Johns Hopkins

* St. John's, not a member of the USILA, generally was recognized as the national champion but was ineligible for official recognition.
† Johns Hopkins won Olympic playoff.
# Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Dartmouth were undefeated. Hopkins played strongest schedule.
‡ Johns Hopkins, Maryland, St. John's each won all games but one.
§ St. John's, Maryland, Navy each won all games but one, while Princeton was unbeaten. St. John's played strongest schedule.

Trans-Canada Run

The only woman to have run across Canada from Victoria, BC, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of 3,824 mi in 6½ months, touching all 10 provinces, is Kanchan Beryl Stott of Ottawa, Ont. It was probably the longest run ever made by a woman.

Six-Day Race

The greatest distance covered by a man in six days (*i.e.* the 144 permissible hours between Sundays in Victorian times) was 623¾ miles by George Littlewood (England), who required only 141 hours 57½ min for this feat on Dec 3–8, 1888, at the old Madison Square Garden, NYC.

Downhill Mile

Mike Boit (Kenya) ran what is believed to be the fastest mile ever when he won the Molenberg Mile in 3 min 28.36 sec over a carefully measured downhill course along Queen Street, Auckland, NZ, on Apr 16, 1983. The course had an overall vertical drop of nearly 208 yd.

Mass Relay Record

The record for 100 miles by 100 runners belonging to one club is 7 hours 53 min 52.1 sec by Baltimore Road Runners Club of Towson, Md, on May 17, 1981. The women's mark is 10 hours 47 min 9.3 sec by a team from the San Francisco Dolphins Southend Running Club, on Apr 3, 1977.

The best club time for a 100 × 400 m relay is 1 hour 29 min 11.8 sec (average 53.5 sec) by the Physical Training Institute, Leuven, Belgium, on Apr 19, 1978. The best women's club time for 100 × 100 meters relay is 23 min 28 sec by Amsterdanse dames athletiekvereniging, on Sept 26, 1981, in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The longest relay ever run was 9,357 mi by 20 members of the Melbourne Fire Brigade around Australia on Highway No. 1 in 43 days 23 hours 58 min, July 10–Aug 23, 1983. The most participants is 4,800 (192 teams of 25), in the Batavierenrace, 103.89 mi from Nijmegen to Enschede, The Netherlands, won in 9 hours 30 min 44 sec on Apr 23, 1983.

Running Backwards

The fastest time recorded for running 100 yd backwards is 12.8 sec by Ferdie Adoboe (Kenya) in Amherst, Mass, on July 28, 1983.

Donald Davis (b Feb 10, 1960) (US) ran the Honolulu marathon backwards in 4 hours 20 min 36 sec on Dec 12, 1982 and 1 mi backwards in 6 min 7.1 sec at the University of Hawaii on Feb 21, 1983.

Blind 100 Meters

The fastest time recorded for 100 m by a blind man is 11.4 sec by Graham Henry Salmon (b Sept 5, 1952) of Loughton, Essex, England, at Grangemouth, Scotland, on Sept 2, 1978.

Fastest 100 Kilometers

Donald Ritchie ran 100 km in a record 6 hours 10 min 20 sec at Crystal Palace, London, on Oct 28, 1978. The women's best, run on the road, is 7

Most Participants

The *Round the Bays* 6.5-mile run in Auckland, NZ attracted an estimated 80,000 runners on March 27, 1982. The 1983 WIBC Championship Tournament attracted 75,480 women bowlers (all of whom paid entry fees) for the 83-day event held Apr 7–July 1 at Showboat Lanes, Las Vegas, Nev.

The most runners in a marathon were the 18,469 in the London Marathon May 13, 1984, of whom 16,580 finished.

In May 1971, the "Ramblin' Raft Race" on the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga, attracted 37,683 competitors on 8,304 rafts.

Most Sportsmen

According to a report in 1978, 55 million people are active in sports in the USSR. The country has 3,282 stadiums, 1,435 swimming pools and over 66,000 indoor gymnasia. It is estimated that some 29 percent of the population of E Germany participate in sport regularly.

Worst Disasters

The worst disaster in recent history was when an estimated 604 were killed after some stands at the Hong Kong Jockey Club race course collapsed and caught fire on Feb 26, 1918. During the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) the upper wooden tiers in the Circus Maximus, Rome, collapsed during a gladiatorial combat, killing 1,112 spectators.

Greatest Earnings

The greatest fortune amassed by an individual in sport is an estimated $69 million by the boxer Muhammad Ali Haj to the end of 1981.

The highest-paid woman athlete is tennis player Martina Navratilova (b Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct 18, 1956) whose career earnings passed $8 million in 1984.

Most Versatile Athletes

Charlotte "Lottie" Dod (1871–1960) won the Wimbledon singles title (1887 to 1893) 5 times, the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904, an Olympic silver medal for archery in 1908, and represented England at hockey in 1899. She also excelled at skating and tobogganing.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias (US) (1914–56) was an All-American basketball player, took the silver medal in the high jump, and gold medals in the javelin throw and hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Turning professional, she first trained as a boxer, and then, switching to golf, eventually won 19 championships, including the US Women's Open and All-American Open. She holds the women's world record also for longest throw of a baseball—296 ft.

Jim Thorpe (US) (1888–1953) excelled at football, baseball, the 10-event decathlon, and the 5-event pentathlon. He won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympics and was declared "the greatest athlete in the world" by King Gustav of Sweden.

Largest One-Piece Roof

The transparent acrylic glass "tent" roof over the Munich Olympic Stadium, W Germany, measures 914,940 sq ft in area. It rests on a steel net supported by masts. The roof of longest span is the 680-ft diameter of the Louisiana Superdome. The major axis of the elliptical Texas Stadium, Irving, Tex, completed in 1971 is, however, 784 ft 4 in.

Largest Indoor Arena

The largest indoor stadium is the 13-acre $173-million 273-ft-tall Superdome in New Orleans, La, completed in May 1975. Its maximum seating capacity for conventions is 97,365 or 76,791 for football. Box suites rent for $35,000, excluding the price of admission. A gondola with six 312-in TV screens produces instant replay.

AEROBATICS

Earliest

The first aerobatic maneuver is generally considered the sustained inverted flight in a Blériot of Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud (1889–1915) at Buc, France, Sept 21, 1913, but Lieut Peter Nikolayevich Nesterov (1887–1914), of the Imperial Russian Air Service, performed a loop in a Nieuport Type IV monoplane at Kiev, USSR, Aug 27, 1913.

World Championships

Held biennially since 1960 (excepting 1974), scoring is based on the system devised by Col José Aresti of Spain. The competitions consist of two compulsory and two free programs. Team competition has been won on 5 occasions by the USSR. No individual has won more than one title, the most successful competitor being Igor Egorov (USSR) who won in 1970, was second in 1976, fifth in 1972 and eleventh in 1968. The most successful in the women's competition has been Betty Stewart (US) who has won twice, 1980 and 1982. The US had a clean sweep of all the medals in 1980.

Inverted Flight

The duration record for inverted flight is 4 hours 9 min 5 sec by John "Hal" McClain in a Swick Taylorcraft on Aug 23, 1980 over Houston Raceways, Tex.

Loops

On June 21, 1980, R. Steven Powell performed 2,315⅝ inside loops in a Bellanca Decathlon over Almont, Mich. John McClain achieved 180 outside loops in a Bellanca Super Decathlon on Sept 2, 1978, over Houston, Tex. Ken Ballinger (GB) completed 155 consecutive loops in a Bellanca Citabria on Aug 6, 1983 over Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, Eng.

tice lap record is 1 min 09.462 sec (151.956 mph) by Renée Arnoux (France) (b July 4, 1948) in a Ferrari 126C3 on July 15, 1983, all set at Silverstone.

Toughest Circuit

The most grueling and slowest Grand Prix circuit is that for the Monaco Grand Prix (first run Apr 14, 1929), run through the streets and around the harbor of Monte Carlo. It is 3.312 km (2.058 miles) in length and has 11 pronounced corners and several sharp changes of gradient. The race is run over 76 laps (156.4 miles) and involves on average about 1,600 gear changes.

The record for the race is 1 hour 54 min 11.259 sec (average speed 82.21 mph) by Riccardo Patrese (b Italy, Apr 17, 1954) in a Brabham-Ford, May 23, 1982. The race lap record is 1 min 26.35 sec (average speed 85.79 mph) by Patrese in 1980. The practice lap record is 1 min 22.66 sec (average speed 89.63 mph) by Alain Prost (France) in a McLaren TAG Porsche on June 2, 1984.

Le Mans

The greatest distance ever covered in the 24-hour *Grand Prix d'Endurance* (first held May 26–27, 1923) on the old Sarthe circuit (8 miles 650 yd) at Le Mans, France, is 3,314.222 miles by Dr Helmut Marko (b Graz, Austria, Apr 27, 1943) and Jonkheer Gijs van Lennep (b Bloemendaal, Netherlands, March 16, 1942) driving a 4,907-cc flat-12 Porsche 917K Group 5 sports car June 12–13, 1971. The record for the current circuit is 3,136 miles by Al Holbert, Hurley Haywood, and Vern Schuppan (average speed 130.69 mph) in a Porsche 956 June 18–19, 1983. The race lap record (8.475-mile lap) is 3 min 28.9 sec (average speed 145.16 mph) by Bob Wollek in a Lancia C2-84 in 1984. The practice lap record is 3 min 27.6 sec (average speed 146.97 mph) by Jacques-Bernard "Jackie" Ickx (b Belgium, Jan 1, 1945) in a turbocharged 2.1-liter Porsche 936/78 on June 7, 1978.

The race has been won by Ferrari cars nine times, in 1949, 54, 58 and 60–65. The most wins by one man is 6 by Jackie Ickx (Belgium), who won in 1969, 75–77 and 81–82.

Indianapolis 500

The Indianapolis 500-mile race (200 laps) was inaugurated on May 30, 1911. The most successful driver has been Anthony Joseph "A. J." Foyt, Jr (b Houston, Tex, Jan 16, 1935), who won in 1961, 64, 67 and 77.

The record time is 3 hours 3 min 21 sec (average speed 163.612 mph) by Rick Mears (b 1952, Calif) on May 26, 1984, driving a Pennzoil Z-7 special, powered by a Cosworth engine. This was a new record for highest average speed. Also, Mears won by the widest margin in 17 years.

The race lap record is 46.41 sec (average speed 193.924 mph) by Mario Andretti (b Trieste, Feb 28, 1940) (US) driving a Penske-Cosworth PC6 in 1978. The qualifying lap record speed is 210.689 mph by Tom Sneva (US) (b June 1, 1948) driving a March-Cosworth on May 18, 1984.

The first and only woman to qualify for and compete in the Indianapolis 500 is Janet Guthrie (b Mar 7, 1938). She passed her rookie test in May

Indianapolis 500

Winners since 1946 (all US except where stated):

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1946	George Robson	Thorne Engineering	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	119.814
1949	Bill Holland	Blue Crown Special	121.327
1950	Johnny Parsons	Wynn Kurtis Kraft	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard	Belanger	126.224
1952	Troy Ruttman	Agajanian	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert	John Zink Special	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty	John Zink Special	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks	Belond Exhaust	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan	Belond A. P.	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann	Ken-Paul Special	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt	Bowes Seal Fast	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones	Agajanian Special	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	147.350
1965	Jim Clark (GB)	Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill (GB)	American Red Ball	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser	Rislone Special	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti	STP Oil Treatment Special	156.867
1970	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	155.749
1971	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue	Sunoco McLaren	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock	STP Double Oil Filter	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford	McLaren	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser	Jorgensen Eagle	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford	Hygain McLaren	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt	Gilmore Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser	Lola-Chapparal Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears	Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford	Chapparal Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser	Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock	Wildcat-Cosworth	162.025
1983	Tom Sneva	March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears	March-Cosworth	163.612

Le Mans 24-Hour Race

The world's most important race for sports cars was first held in 1923. Winners since 1949 when the race was revived after the Second World War:

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1949	Luigi Chinetti/Lord Peter Selsdon	Ferrari	82.27
1950	Louis Rosier/Jean-Louis Rosier	Talbot	89.73
1951	Peter Walker/Peter Whitehead	Jaguar	93.50
1952	Hermann Lang/Fritz Riess	Mercedes	96.67
1953	Anthony Rolt/Duncan Hamilton	Jaguar	105.85
1954	José Froilan Gonzalez/Maurice Trintignant	Ferrari	105.15
1955	Mike Hawthorn/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	107.07
1956	Ron Flockhart/Ninian Sanderson	Jaguar	104.46
1957	Ron Flockhart/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	113.85
1958	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	106.20
1959	Roy Salvadori/Carroll Shelby	Aston Martin	112.57
1960	Paul Frère/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	109.19
1961	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.90
1962	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.24
1963	Ludovico Scarfiotti/Lorenzo Bandini	Ferrari	118.10
1964	Jean Guichet/Nino Vaccarella	Ferrari	121.55
1965	Masten Gregory/Jochen Rindt	Ferrari	121.09
1966	Bruce McLaren/Chris Amon	Ford	126.01

Piston-Engined Dragsters

The highest terminal velocity recorded is 257.14 mph by Rocky Epperly (US) at Irvine, Calif on Oct 15, 1983.

Donald Glenn "Big Daddy" Garlits (US) (b 1932) set an American Hot Rod Association record (not accepted by the National Hot Rod Assoc) of 260.49 mph on July 11, 1982 at Gary, Ind in an AHRA-approved top fuel dragster powered by a 480-cu in, supercharged, fuel-injected Dodge V8 engine.

The world record for two runs in opposite directions over 440 yd from a standing start is 6.70 sec by Dennis Victor Priddle (b 1945) of Yeovil, Somerset, England, driving his 6,424-cc supercharged Chrysler dragster, developing 1,700 bhp using nitromethane and methanol, at Elvington Airfield, England, Oct 7, 1972. The faster run took 6.65 sec.

The lowest elapsed time recorded by a piston-engined dragster is 5.484 sec by Gary Beck (US) at the 28th annual US Nationals at Indianapolis in 1982.

Land Speed Records

The highest speed attained by any wheeled land vehicle is 739.666 mph or Mach 1.0106 (making it the only land vehicle to break the sound barrier) *in a one-way stretch* by the rocket-engined *Budweiser Rocket,* designed by William Frederick, and driven by Stan Barrett at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on Dec 17, 1979. The vehicle, owned by Hal Needham, has a 48,000-hp rocket engine with 6,000 lb of extra thrust from a sidewinder missile. The rear wheels (100-lb solid discs) lifted 10 in off the ground above Mach 0.95, acting as 7,500-rpm gyroscopes.

The official land speed record, which is for the average of a two-way run, was set on Oct 4, 1983 when Richard Noble (GB) drove a jet-powered car, *Thrust 2,* at 633.468 mph at Black Rock Desert, Gerlach, Nev. The previous record, 622.287, was set by Gary Gabelich and had stood for 13 years.

The most successful land speed record breaker was Major Malcolm Campbell (1885–1948) (UK). He broke the official record nine times between Sept 25, 1924, with 146.157 mph in a Sunbeam, and Sept 3, 1935, when he achieved 301.129 mph in the Rolls-Royce-engined *Bluebird.*

The world speed record for compression-ignition-engined cars is 190.344 mph (average of two runs over measured mile) by Robert Havemann of Eureka, Calif, driving his *Corsair* streamliner, powered by a turbocharged 6.981-cc 6-cylinder GMC 6-71 diesel engine developing 746 bhp, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in Aug, 1971. The faster run was made at 210 mph.

Pikes Peak Race

The Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb, Colorado (instituted 1916) has been won by Bobby Unser 13 times between 1956 and 1974 (10 championship, 2 stock and 1 sports car title). In the 1979 race Dick Dodge set a record time of 11 min 54.18 sec in a Chevrolet-powered Wells Coyote over the 12.42-mile course, rising from 9,402 to 14,110 ft through 157 curves.

BASKETBALL

Origins

Ollamalitzli was a 16th century Aztec precursor of basketball played in Mexico. If the solid rubber ball was put through a fixed stone ring placed high on one side of the stadium, the player was entitled to the clothing of all the spectators. The captain of the losing team often lost his head (by execution). Another game played much earlier, in the 10th century BC by the Olmecs in Mexico, called *Pok-ta-Pok,* also resembled basketball in its concept of a ring through which a round object was passed.

Modern basketball was devised by the Canadian-born Dr James Naismith (1861–1939) at the Training School of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass, in Dec 1891. The first game played under modified rules was on Jan 20, 1892. The first public contest was on March 11, 1892.

The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) was founded in 1932.

Rule Change

In the 1940's coaches devised a new tactic, "freezing the ball," in order to maintain a leading score. It consisted of dribbling the ball and avoiding shooting it at the basket in order to maintain possession. In a short time this strategy became part of the entire game resulting in slow play and low scores. The lowest ever was when the Fort Wayne Pistons beat the Minneapolis Lakers 19–18, Nov 22, 1950. As attendance dropped as a result of boring play, Danny Biasone, a team owner, conceived of the "24-second rule" which requires a team to make a try at a basket within 24 seconds of gaining possession of the ball or turn possession over to the opposing team. In 1954, the NBA adopted the rule and scores increased dramatically—as did attendance. In international amateur play the 30-second rule is enforced. There is no such rule in US college play.

Most Accurate Shooting

The greatest goal-shooting demonstration was made by a professional, Ted St. Martin, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who, on June 25, 1977, scored 2,036 consecutive free throws.

In a 24-hour period, May 31–June 1, 1975, Fred L. Newman of San Jose, Calif, scored 12,874 baskets out of 13,116 attempts (98.15%). Newman has also made 88 consecutive free throws while blindfolded at the Central YMCA, San Jose, Calif, Feb 5, 1978.

Using 2 basketballs and 2 rebounders, Ted St. Martin made 258 free throws (of 297 attempts) in 10 min in Orange Park, Fla, on Nov 13, 1982 (average 86.8%). This record was surpassed by Fred Newman on May 19, 1984 at the Calif Institute of Technology gymnasium, Pasadena, Calif, when he made 314 free throws out of 353 attempts in 10 min (88.9% accuracy).

The longest reported string of consecutive free throws made at any level of organized game competition is 126 by Daryl Moreau over 2 seasons (Jan 17, 1978–Jan 9, 1979) of high school play for De La Salle in

scored 113 points against Hillsdale on Feb 2, 1954. One year earlier, Francis scored 116 points in a game, but the record was disallowed because the competition was with a two-year school.

Wilton Norman (Wilt) Chamberlain (b Aug 21, 1936) holds the professional record with 100 points for the Philadelphia Warriors vs NY Knicks, scored on March 2, 1962. During the same season, Wilt set the record for points in a season (4,029) and he also held the career record (31,419) until 1984.

Pearl Moore of Francis Marion College, Florence, SC, scored a record 4,061 points during her college career, 1975–79. The men's college career scoring record is 4,045 points by Travis Grant for Kentucky State, 1969–72.

Mats Wermelin (Sweden), 13, scored all 272 points in a 272–0 win in a regional boys' tournament in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb 5, 1974.

Team Scoring

The highest game total in the NBA is 370 points in the Detroit Pistons' victory over the Denver Nuggets 186–184 in 1983.

Youngest and Oldest

Bill Willoughby (b May 20, 1957) made his NBA debut for the Atlanta Hawks on Oct 23, 1975, when he was 18 years 5 months 3 days old. The oldest NBA player was Bob Cousy (b Aug 9, 1928), who was 41 years 6 months 2 days old when he appeared in the last of seven games he played for the team he was coaching (Cincinnati Royals) during 1969–70.

Tallest Players

The tallest player of all time is reputed to be Suleiman Ali Nashnush (b 1943) who played for the Libyan team in 1962 when he measured 8 ft tall. Aleksandr Sizonenko of the USSR national team is 7 ft 9¼ in tall. The tallest woman player is Iuliana Semenova (USSR) who played in the 1976 Olympics and is reputed to stand 7 ft 2 in tall and weigh 281 lb.

Olympic Champions

The US won all 7 Olympic titles from the time the sport was introduced to the Games in 1936 until 1968, without losing a single contest. In 1972, in Munich, the US run of 63 consecutive victories was broken when its team lost, 51–50, to the USSR in a much-disputed final game. The US regained the Olympic title in Montreal in 1976, again without losing a game. In 1980 Yugoslavia took the Olympic gold, but the US came back once more in 1984 for a record 9th title.

In women's Olympics, the USSR won in 1976 and 1980, but the US took the gold in 1984.

World Champions

The USSR has won most titles at both the Men's World Championships (inst. 1950) with three (1967, 1974 and 1982) and Women's (inst. 1953) with six (1959, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1983).

The greatest "tonnage" recorded in any fight is 700 lb, when Claude "Humphrey" McBride of Okla at 340 lb knocked out Jimmy Black of Houston at 360 lb in the 3rd round at Oklahoma City, June 1, 1971.

Smallest Champions

The smallest man to win any world title has been Netranoi Vorsingh (b Apr 22, 1959) (Thailand), WBC light-flyweight champion from May to Sept 1978, at 4 ft 11 in tall. Jimmy Wilde (b Merthyr Tydfil, 1892, d 1969, UK), who held the flyweight title from 1916 to 1923, was reputed never to have fought above 108 lb.

Longest Fight

The longest world title fight (under Queensberry Rules) was between the lightweights Joe Gans (1874–1910), of the US, and Oscar "Battling" Nelson (1882–1954), the "Durable Dane," at Goldfield, Nev, Sept 3, 1906. It was terminated in the 42nd round when Gans was declared the winner on a foul.

Most Recaptures

The only boxer to win a world title five times at one weight is Sugar Ray Robinson (b Walker Smith, Jr, in Detroit, May 3, 1920) who beat Carmen Basilio (US) in the Chicago Stadium on March 25, 1958, to regain the world middleweight title for the fourth time. The other title wins were over Jake LaMotta (US) in Chicago on Feb 14, 1951; Randy Turpin (UK) in NYC on Sept 12, 1951; Carl "Bobo" Olson (US) in Chicago on Dec 9, 1955; and Gene Fullmer (US) in Chicago on May 1, 1957. The record number of title bouts in a career is 33 or 34 (at bantam and featherweight) by George Dixon (1870–1909), *alias* "Little Chocolate," of Canada, between 1890 and 1901.

Most Titles Simultaneously

The only man to hold world titles at three weights simultaneously was "Hammerin' " Henry Armstrong (b Dec 12, 1912) of the US, at featherweight, lightweight and welterweight from Aug to Dec 1938.

Most Knockdowns in Title Fights

Vic Toweel (South Africa) knocked down Danny O'Sullivan of London 14 times in 10 rounds in their world bantamweight fight at Johannesburg, Dec 2, 1950, before the latter retired.

Amateur World Championships

Two boxers have won two world championships (instituted 1974): Teofilo Stevenson (Cuba), heavyweight 1974 and 1978, and Angel Herrera (b Aug 2, 1952), featherweight 1978 and lightweight 1982.

Downstream Canoeing

The longest journey without portage or aid of any kind is one of 6,102 miles by Richard H. Grant and Ernest "Moose" Lassey circumnavigating the eastern US from Chicago to New Orleans to Miami to NYC, returning back to Chicago *via* the Great Lakes, from Sept 22, 1930, to Aug 15, 1931.

River	*Miles*	*Canoers*	*Location*	*Duration*
Mississippi	2,552	Valerie Fons and Verlen Kruger (US)	Lake Itasca, Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico, Apr 27–May 20, 1984	23 days 10 hours 20 min
Mississippi-Missouri	3,810	Nicholas Francis (GB)	Three Forks, Montana, to New Orleans, July 13–Nov. 25, 1977	135 days
	3,500	Beverly Gordon and Mary Schmidt (US) in 2 solo canoes	Dillon, Mont to New Orleans July 6–Oct 12, 1984	98 days
Congo	2,600	John and Julie Batchelor (GB)	Moasampanga to Banana, May 8–Sept. 12, 1974	128 days
Amazon	3,800	Alan Trevor Halman (GB/Aust)	Quitani, Peru to Cabo Maguari, Brazil Aug 9–Dec 3, 1982	116 days
Nile	4,000	John Goddard (US), Jean Laporte and André Davy (France)	Kagera to the Delta, Nov., 1953–July, 1954	9 months

Eskimo Rolls

Bruce Jeffery Parry (Australia) (b Sept 25, 1960) achieved 1,000 Eskimo rolls in a kayak in 52 min 37.7 sec at Carrara, Queensland, Australia on Oct 2, 1983. Julian Dean achieved 1,555 continuous rolls at Casterton Swimming Pool, Cumbria, England, taking 1 hour 49 min 45 sec on Dec 6, 1983. A "hand-rolling" record of 100 rolls in 3 min 23 sec was set by John Bouteloup at Crystal Palace, London, on Feb 25, 1980.

CROQUET

Origins

Some say croquet began in the 12th to 14th century in France when peasants used crude mallets to knock balls through hoops made of bent willow branches. Americans contend that, since one needed a large lawn, or at least a large backyard, peasants could not have invented the game.

It was probably first popular in England as a country-house game in the mid-1600's, when it was called "crokey." Professional groundskeepers were hired and lawns became "greenswards." Oddly enough (according to a recent book by Jack Osborn and Jesse Kornbluth), "one court was made of powdered cockleshell and its wickets were festooned with flowers."

The game has gone through several lapses into obscurity over the years, and in the last century was introduced from England into Australia and the US. The literary group that gathered around Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott in the 1920's (the Algonquin Round Table set which included George S. Kaufman and Dorothy Parker) brought croquet into the limelight. Croquet spread to Hollywood soon after, under the guidance of Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn.

Trans-Canada Run

The only woman to have run across Canada from Victoria, BC, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, a distance of 3,824 mi in 6½ months, touching all 10 provinces, is Kanchan Beryl Stott of Ottawa, Ont. It was probably the longest run ever made by a woman.

Six-Day Race

The greatest distance covered by a man in six days (*i.e.* the 144 permissible hours between Sundays in Victorian times) was 623¾ miles by George Littlewood (England), who required only 141 hours 57½ min for this feat on Dec 3–8, 1888, at the old Madison Square Garden, NYC.

Downhill Mile

Mike Boit (Kenya) ran what is believed to be the fastest mile ever when he won the Molenberg Mile in 3 min 28.36 sec over a carefully measured downhill course along Queen Street, Auckland, NZ, on Apr 16, 1983. The course had an overall vertical drop of nearly 208 yd.

Mass Relay Record

The record for 100 miles by 100 runners belonging to one club is 7 hours 53 min 52.1 sec by Baltimore Road Runners Club of Towson, Md, on May 17, 1981. The women's mark is 10 hours 47 min 9.3 sec by a team from the San Francisco Dolphins Southend Running Club, on Apr 3, 1977.

The best club time for a 100 × 400 m relay is 1 hour 29 min 11.8 sec (average 53.5 sec) by the Physical Training Institute, Leuven, Belgium, on Apr 19, 1978. The best women's club time for 100 × 100 meters relay is 23 min 28 sec by Amsterdanse dames athletiekvereniging, on Sept 26, 1981, in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The longest relay ever run was 9,357 mi by 20 members of the Melbourne Fire Brigade around Australia on Highway No. 1 in 43 days 23 hours 58 min, July 10–Aug 23, 1983. The most participants is 4,800 (192 teams of 25), in the Batavierenrace, 103.89 mi from Nijmegen to Enschede, The Netherlands, won in 9 hours 30 min 44 sec on Apr 23, 1983.

Running Backwards

The fastest time recorded for running 100 yd backwards is 12.8 sec by Ferdie Adoboe (Kenya) in Amherst, Mass, on July 28, 1983.

Donald Davis (b Feb 10, 1960) (US) ran the Honolulu marathon backwards in 4 hours 20 min 36 sec on Dec 12, 1982 and 1 mi backwards in 6 min 7.1 sec at the University of Hawaii on Feb 21, 1983.

Blind 100 Meters

The fastest time recorded for 100 m by a blind man is 11.4 sec by Graham Henry Salmon (b Sept 5, 1952) of Loughton, Essex, England, at Grangemouth, Scotland, on Sept 2, 1978.

Fastest 100 Kilometers

Donald Ritchie ran 100 km in a record 6 hours 10 min 20 sec at Crystal Palace, London, on Oct 28, 1978. The women's best, run on the road, is 7

FOOTBALL

Origins

The origin of modern football stems from the "Boston Game" as played at Harvard. Harvard declined to participate in the inaugural meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Association in NYC in Oct 1873, on the grounds that the proposed rules were based on the non-handling "Association" code of English football. Instead, Harvard accepted a proposal from McGill University of Montreal, which played the more closely akin English Rugby Football. The first football match under the Harvard Rules was thus played against McGill at Cambridge, Mass, in May 1874. Most sports historians point to a contest between Rutgers and Princeton at New Brunswick, NJ, on Nov 6, 1869, as the first football game, but many American soccer historians regard this contest as the first intercollegiate *soccer* game. (Rutgers won the game, 6 goals to 4, and there were 25 players to a side.) In Nov 1876, a new Intercollegiate Football Association, with a pioneer membership of 5 colleges, was inaugurated at Springfield, Mass, to reconcile the conflicting versions of the sport. It was not until 1880 that the game, because of the organizational genius of Walter Camp of Yale, began to take its modern form. Among other things, he reduced the number of players on a side to 11, which it is today (and defined their positions), and also replaced the scrum with the line of scrimmage.

Professional football dates from the Latrobe, Pa vs Jeannette, Pa match at Latrobe, in Aug 1895. The National Football League was founded in Canton, Ohio, in 1920, although it did not adopt its present name until 1922. The year 1969 was the final year in which professional football was divided into separate National and American Leagues, for record purposes.

College Series Records

The oldest collegiate series still contested is that between Yale and Princeton dating from 1873, or 3 years before the passing of the Springfield rules, with 107 games played through 1983. The most regularly contested series is between Lafayette and Lehigh, who have met 119 times between 1884 and the end of 1984.

Yale University became the only college to win more than 700 games when it finished the 1979 season with a total of 701 victories in 107 seasons. Yale has 723 wins in 111 seasons to the end of 1983.

College Record Passer

Doug Flutie of Boston College became the first collegian to pass for more than 10,000 yards in a career. His next-to-last game of the 1984 season on Nov 23 saw him complete 34 of 46 passes for 472 yards and 3 touchdowns with no interceptions in a victory over the University of Miami, 47–45. The winning touchdown pass of 64 yards came in the last seconds of play in the Orange Bowl before 30,235 spectators and countless thousands on a national TV hookup. The receiver of the final pass and many other of Flutie's passes was Gerald Phelan, his roommate.

U.S. Presidents Who Played College Football

Eisenhower at West Point.
Kennedy tried out for the team at Harvard.
Nixon at Whittier College, in California.
Ford at Michigan, where he played on a national championship team and later captained the varsity.
Reagan at Eureka College, in Illinois.

All-America Brothers

Twice have three brothers made All-America at the same school. The first trio were the Wistert brothers at Mich, all of whom were tackles. Francis was honored in 1933, Albert in 1942, Alvin in 1948–49. At Oklahoma, defensive lineman Lucious Selmon was an All-America in 1973 and he was followed by his brothers Leroy, a defensive tackle, and Dewey, an offensive guard, in 1975.

Most Prolific Recordbreaker

After he finished his 4-year career at Portland State U in 1980, Neil Lomax held 90 NCAA football records and was tied for two other records, mostly on the basis of his passing feats. No other football player, past or present, has been remotely close to holding that many records—in any college sport.

Shortest Touchdown Pass

When the Dallas Cowboys had only 2 inches to go for a touchdown against the Washington Redskins on Oct 9, 1960, quarterback Eddie LeBaron did the unexpected. Knowing that everyone was looking to a powerful thrust at the line by the heaviest plunging back on his team, LeBaron took the ball from center and instead of handing it off to his fullback, slipped into the pocket and unleashed a short pass over the left side to his left end Bielski to set a world record for the shortest distance gained by a pass for a touchdown—2 inches. LeBaron today is a lawyer in Las Vegas.

Worst Attendance

The worst attendance for a college football game was recorded on Nov 12, 1955 at Pullman, Washington. The game was between Wash State and San Jose State. It was played in spite of high winds and a temperature of 0 °F. Total paid attendance: 1.

Coaching Records

The longest serving head coach was Amos Alonzo Stagg (1862–1965), who served Springfield in 1890–91, Chicago from 1892 to 1932 and College of the Pacific from 1933 to 1946, making a total of 57 years. He later served as an assistant coach to his son.

Paul "Bear" Bryant (1913–1983) was the winningest college coach with 323 victories from 1945 through 1982. Bryant was head coach at Maryland (1945), Kentucky (1946–1953), Texas A&M (1954–1957), and Alabama (1958–1982).

The record for most victories by a professional coach is 325, by George

ers had died of injuries that year and 73 were seriously hurt. One of Roosevelt's sons, a freshman at Harvard, came home from the first day of practice with a black eye. At the President's urging, the flying wedge was outlawed as a move, and a neutral zone between opposing lines was instituted. Roosevelt's demands to outlaw rough play led to the Rules Committee legalizing the forward pass in 1906.

All-America Selections

The earliest All-America selections were made in 1889 by Caspar Whitney of *The Week's Sport* and later of *Harper's Weekly.*

Jim Thorpe vs Dwight D. Eisenhower

The two met in 1912 when Thorpe was playing for small, not well-endowed Carlisle School for Indians (Pa) and Eisenhower was playing for Army (West Point, NY). Eisenhower and another back were instructed to follow Thorpe wherever he went. In the third quarter of the game they both hit Thorpe so hard that the pair of them were dazed and were taken out of the game by their coach. Thorpe played to the end. Carlisle, then under the coaching of the legendary Glenn "Pop" Warner, won 27–6.

MODERN MAJOR-COLLEGE INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
(Through 1984 Season)

Points			
Most in a Game	43	Jim Brown (Syracuse)	1956
Most in a Season	174	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	174	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	368	Luis Zendejas (Ariz State)	1981–84
Touchdowns			
Most in a Game	7	Arnold Boykin (Mississippi)	1951
Most in a Season	29	Lydell Mitchell (Penn State)	1971
	29	Mike Rozier (Nebraska)	1983
Most in a Career	59	Glenn Davis (Army)	1943–46
	59	Tony Dorsett (Pittsburgh)	1973–76
Field Goals			
Most in a Game	7	Mike Prindle (W Mich)	1984
Most in a Season	28	Paul Woodside (West Virginia)	1982
Most in a Career	60	Obed Ariri (Clemson)	1977–80
Most Consecutively (Career)	30	Chuck Nelson (Washington)	1981–82
Other Season Records			
Yards Gained Rushing	2,342 yd	Marcus Allen (So Cal)	1981
Highest Average Gain per Rush (min. 150 attempts)	9.35 yd	Greg Pruitt (Oklahoma)	1971
Most Passes Attempted	509	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Passes Completed	296	Bill Anderson (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes	47	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Yards Gained Passing	4,571 yd	Jim McMahon (Brigham Young)	1980
Most Passes Caught	134	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Yards Gained on Catches	1,779 yd	Howard Twilley (Tulsa)	1965
Most Touchdown Passes Caught	18	Tom Reynolds (San Diego St)	1969
Most Passes Intercepted by	14	Al Worley (Washington)	1968
Highest Punting Average (min. 30 punts)	49.8 yd	Reggie Roby (Iowa)	1981

Most Yards Gained Passing, Lifetime
47,003 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Yards Gained Passing, Game
554 Norm Van Brocklin, LA vs NY Yanks, Sept 28, 1951 (41–27)

Most Yards Gained Passing, Season
5,084 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
342 Fran Tarkenton, Minn, 1961–66, 72–78; NY Giants, 1967–71

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
48 Dan Marino, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
7 Sid Luckman, Chi Bears vs NY, Nov 14, 1943
Adrian Burk, Phil vs Wash, Oct 17, 1954
George Blanda, Hou vs NY, Nov 19, 1961 (AFL)
Y. A. Tittle, NY vs Wash, Oct 28, 1962
Joe Kapp, Minn vs Balt, Sept 28, 1969

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
47 John Unitas, Balt, 1956–60

Passing Efficiency, Lifetime (1,500 att)
63.7 Joe Montana, SF 1979–84; (1,324–2,077)

Passing Efficiency, Season (100 att)
70.55 Ken Anderson, Cin, 1982 (309–218)

Passing Efficiency, Game (20 att)
90.9 Ken Anderson, Cin vs Pitt, Nov 10, 1974 (22–20)

Passes Had Intercepted

Most Passes Intercepted, Game
8 Jim Hardy, Chi Cards vs Phil, Sept 24, 1950 (39 attempts)

Most Consecutive Passes Attempted, None Intercepted
294 Bryan (Bart) Starr, GB, 1964–65

Fewest Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
1 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151 attempts)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Lifetime (1,500 att)
3.3 Roman Gabriel, LA, 1962–72; Phil, 1973–77 (4,498–149)

Lowest Percentage Passes Intercepted, Season (Qualifiers)
0.66 Joe Ferguson, Buff, 1976 (151–1)

PASS RECEPTIONS

Most Seasons Leading League
8 Don Hutson, GB, 1936–37, 39, 41–45

Most Pass Receptions, Lifetime
657 Charley Joiner, SD, 1969–84

Most Pass Receptions, Season
106 Art Monk, Wash, 1984

Most Pass Receptions, Game
18 Tom Fears, LA vs GB, Dec 3, 1950 (189 yd)

Longest Pass Reception (all tds)
99 Andy Farkas (Filchock), Wash vs Pitt, Oct 15, 1939
Bobby Mitchell (Izo), Wash vs Cleve, Sept 15, 1963
Pat Studstill (Sweetan), Det vs Balt, Oct 16, 1966
Gerry Allen (Jurgensen), Wash vs Chi, Sept 15, 1968
Cliff Branch (Plunkett) LA Raiders vs Wash, Oct 2, 1983

Most Consecutive Games, Pass Receptions
127 Harold Carmichael, Phil, 1972–1980

Most Pass Receptions by a Running Back, Game
17 Clark Gaines, NY Jets vs SF, Sept 21, 1980

Most Yards Gained Pass Receptions, Game
303 Jim Benton, Cleve vs Det, Nov 22, 1945

Touchdowns Receiving

Most Touchdown Passes, Lifetime
99 Don Hutson, GB, 1935–45

Most Touchdown Passes, Season
18 Mark Clayton, Miami, 1984

Most Touchdown Passes, Game
5 Bob Shaw, Chi Cards vs Balt, Oct 2, 1950
Kellen Winslow, SD vs Oak, Nov 22, 1981

Most Consecutive Games, Touchdown Passes
11 Elroy (Crazy Legs) Hirsch, LA, 1950–51
Gilbert (Buddy) Dial, Pitt, 1959–60

PASS INTERCEPTIONS

Most Interceptions by, Lifetime
81 Paul Krause, Wash (28), 1964–67; Minn (53), 1968–79

Most Interceptions by, Season
14 Richard (Night Train) Lane, LA, 1952

US Open

This championship was inaugurated in 1895. The lowest 72-hole aggregate is 272 (63, 71, 70, 68) by Jack Nicklaus on the Lower Course (7,015 yd) at Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, NJ, June 12–15, 1980. The lowest score for 18 holes is 63 by Johnny Miller (b Apr 29, 1947) of Calif on the 6,921-yd, par-71 Oakmont, Pa, course on June 17, 1973, and Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf (b Nov 9, 1942), both on June 12, 1980.

The longest delayed result in any national open championship occurred in the 1931 US Open at Toledo, Ohio. George von Elm (1901–61) and Bill Burke (1902–72) tied at 292, then tied the first replay at 149. Burke won the second replay by a single stroke after 72 extra holes.

Winners:

	Score		*Score*
1895 Horace Rawlins	173	1939 Byron Nelson	284
1896 James Foulis	152	1940 Lawson Little	287
1897 Joe Lloyd	162	1941 Craig Wood	284
1898 Fred Herd	328	1946 Lloyd Mangrum	284
1899 Willie Smith	315	1947 Lew Worsham	282
1900 Harry Vardon (GB)	313	1948 Ben Hogan	276
1901 Willie Anderson	331	1949 Cary Middlecoff	286
1902 Laurie Auchterlonie	307	1950 Ben Hogan	287
1903 Willie Anderson	307	1951 Ben Hogan	287
1904 Willie Anderson	303	1952 Julius Boros	281
1905 Willie Anderson	314	1953 Ben Hogan	283
1906 Alex Smith	295	1954 Ed Furgol	284
1907 Alex Ross	302	1955 Jack Fleck	287
1908 Fred McLeod	322	1956 Cary Middlecoff	281
1909 George Sargent	290	1957 Dick Mayer	282
1910 Alex Smith	298	1958 Tommy Bolt	283
1911 John McDermott	307	1959 Billy Casper	282
1912 John McDermott	294	1960 Arnold Palmer	280
1913 Francis Ouimet	304	1961 Gene Littler	281
1914 Walter Hagen	290	1962 Jack Nicklaus	283
1915 Jerome Travers	297	1963 Julius Boros	293
1916 Charles Evans, Jr	286	1964 Ken Venturi	278
1919 Walter Hagen	301	1965 Gary Player (S Afr)	282
1920 Edward Ray (GB)	295	1966 Billy Casper	278
1921 Jim Barnes	289	1967 Jack Nicklaus	275
1922 Gene Sarazen	288	1968 Lee Trevino	275
1923 Robert T. Jones, Jr	296	1969 Orville Moody	281
1924 Cyril Walker	297	1970 Tony Jacklin (GB)	281
1925 Willie Macfarlane	291	1971 Lee Trevino	280
1926 Robert T. Jones, Jr	293	1972 Jack Nicklaus	290
1927 Tommy Armour	301	1973 Johnny Miller	279
1928 Johnny Farrell	294	1974 Hale Irwin	287
1929 Robert T. Jones, Jr	294	1975 Lou Graham	287
1930 Robert T. Jones, Jr	287	1976 Jerry Pate	277
1931 Billy Burke	292	1977 Hubert Green	278
1932 Gene Sarazen	286	1978 Andy North	285
1933 John Goodman	287	1979 Hale Irwin	284
1934 Olin Dutra	293	1980 Jack Nicklaus	272
1935 Sam Parks, Jr	299	1981 David Graham (Aust)	273
1936 Tony Manero	282	1982 Tom Watson	282
1937 Ralph Guldahl	281	1983 Larry Nelson	280
1938 Ralph Guldahl	284	1984 Fuzzy Zoeller	276

Shigeru Iwasaki (b 1960) backwards somersaulted over 50 m (54.68 yd) in 10.8 sec in Tokyo, March 30, 1980.

ROPE JUMPING

The longest recorded non-stop rope-jumping marathon was one of 12 hours 8 min by Frank P. Olivieri (estimated 120,744 turns) at Great Lakes Training Center, Chicago, Ill, on June 13, 1981.

Other rope-jumping records made without a break:

Most quintuple turns	5	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama, Japan	May 29, 1975
Most turns in 1 minute	418	Tyrone Krohn	Middletown (NY) HS	July 10, 1984
Most turns in 10 seconds	108	Albert Rayner	Wakefield, Eng	June 28, 1978
Most doubles (with cross)	830	Mark W. de C. Baker	Cattai, NSW, Aust	Feb 20, 1983
Double turns	10,133	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	Sept 29, 1979
Treble turns	381	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quadruple turns	51	Katsumi Suzuki (Japan)	Saitama	May 29, 1975
Quintuple turns	6	Hidasama Tateda (Japan)	Aomori	June 19, 1982
Duration	1,264 miles	Tom Morris (Aust)	Brisbane-Cairns	1963
Most on a single rope (minimum 12 turns obligatory)	160	(50 m rope) Shimizu Iida Junior High School	Shizuoka-ken, Japan	Dec 10, 1982
Most turns on single rope (team of 90)	97	Erimomisaki School	Hokkaido, Japan	May 28, 1983
On a tightrope (consecutive)	58	Bryan Andrew (*né* Dewhurst)	TROS TV, Holland	Aug 6, 1981

HANDBALL

Origin

Handball is a game of ancient Celtic origin. In the early 19th century only a front wall was used, but later side and back walls were added. The court is now standardized 60 feet by 30 feet in Ireland, Ghana and Australia, and 40 feet by 20 feet in Canada, Mexico and the US. The game is played with both a hard and soft ball in Ireland, and a soft ball only elsewhere.

The earliest international contest was in New York City in 1887, between the champions of the US and Ireland.

Championship

World championships were inaugurated in New York in October, 1964, with competitors from Australia, Canada, Ireland, Mexico and the US. The US is the only nation to have won twice, with victories in 1964 and 1967 (shared).

Most Titles

The most successful player in the U.S.H.A. National Four-Wall Championships has been James Jacobs (US), who won a record 6 singles titles (1955–56–57–60–64–65) and shared in 6 doubles titles (1960–62–63–65–67–68). Martin Decatur has won 8 doubles titles (1962–63–65–67–68–75–78–79), 5 of these with Jacobs as his partner. Fred Lewis has also won 6 singles titles (1972–74–75–76–78–81).

Olympics

Yugoslavia won both men's and women's events in 1984, which with their men's win in 1972 ties the record number of Olympic wins.

PARACHUTE JUMPING RECORDS

First from Tower	Louis-Sébastian Lenormand (1757–1839)	quasi-parachute	Montpellier, France	1783
First from Balloon	André-Jacques Garnerin (1769–1823)	2,230 ft	Monçeau Park, Paris	Oct 22, 1797
First from Aircraft (man)	"Capt" Albert Berry	aerial exhibitionist	St Louis	Mar 1, 1912
(woman)	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick		Griffith Park, Los Angeles	June 21, 1913
First Free Fall	Mrs Georgina "Tiny" Broadwick	pilot, Glenn L. Martin	North Island, San Diego	Sept 13, 1914
Lowest Escape	Squad Leader T. Spencer, RAF	30–40 ft	Wismar Bay, Baltic Sea	Apr 19, 1945
Longest Duration Fall	Lt Col Wm. H. Rankin, USMC	40 min, due to thermals	North Carolina	July 26, 1956
Highest Escape	Flt Lt J. de Salis and Fg Off P. Lowe, RAF	56,000 ft	Monyash, Derby, Eng	Apr 9, 1958
Longest Delayed Drop (man)	Capt Joseph W. Kittinger[1]	84,700 ft (16.04 miles) from balloon at 102,800 ft	Tularosa, NM	Aug 16, 1960
(woman)	O. Kommissarova (USSR)	46,250 ft	over USSR	Sept 21, 1965
(civilian)	R. W. K. Beckett (GB) and Harry Ferguson (GB)	30,000 ft from 32,000 ft	D. F. Malan Airport, Capetown, So Africa	Nov 23, 1969
Most Southerly	T/Sgt Richard J. Patton (d 1973)	Operation Deep Freeze	South Pole	Nov 25, 1956
Most Northerly	Dr Jack Wheeler (US)	Pilot, Capt Rocky Parsons (−25 °F)	In Lat 90 ° 00′ N	Apr 15, 1981
Highest Landing	Ten USSR parachutists[2]	23,405 ft	Lenina Peak	May 1969
Heaviest Load	US Space Shuttle *Columbia* (external rocket retrieval)	80 ton capacity triple array each 120 ft dia	Atlantic, off Cape Canaveral, Fla	Apr 12, 1981
Highest from Bridge	Donald R. Boyles	1,053 ft	Royal Gorge, Colo	Sept 7, 1970
Highest Tower Jump	Herbert Leo Schmidtz (US)	KTUL-TV Mast 1,984 ft	Tulsa, Okla	Oct 4, 1970
Connected Free Fall (Biggest Star)	72-man team	Formation held 3.4 sec (FAI rules)	De Land, Fla	Apr 3, 1983
Highest Column	14-member team		Zephyrhills, Fla	Oct 1981
Most Traveled	Kevin Seaman from a Cessna Skylane (pilot, Charles Merritt)	12,186 miles	Jumps in all 50 US states	July 26–Oct 15, 1972
Oldest Man	Edwin C. Townsend	85 years 1 day	Riverview, Fla	Feb 6, 1982
Oldest Woman	Mrs Stella Davenport (GB)	75 years 8 mos	Humberside, Eng	June 27, 1981

[1] Maximum speed in rarefied air was 625.2 mph at 90,000 ft—marginally supersonic. [2] Four were killed.

Greatest Accuracy

Jacqueline Smith (GB) (b March 29, 1951) scored ten consecutive dead center strikes (4-inch disk) in the World Championships at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, September 1, 1978. At Yuma, Arizona, in March, 1978, Dwight Reynolds scored a record 105 daytime dead centers, and Bill Wenger and Phil Munden tied with 43 nighttime DCs, competing as members of the US Army team, the Golden Knights. With electronic measuring the official FAI record is 50 DCs by Alexander Aasmiae (USSR) at Ferghana, USSR, in October, 1979.

The Men's Night Accuracy Landing Record on an electronic score pad is 27 consecutive dead centers by Cliff Jones (US) in 1981.

USILA National Champions

The Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the US Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, was first awarded in 1936. It is given each year in perpetual competition.

Since 1971, the NCAA assumed responsibility for national championship competition.

1881 Harvard
1882 Harvard
1883 Yale
1884 Princeton
1885 Harvard
1886 Harvard
1887 Harvard
1888 Princeton
1889 Princeton
1890 Lehigh
1891 Johns Hopkins
1892 Stevens
1893 Lehigh
1894 Stevens
1895 Lehigh
1896 Lehigh
1897 Lehigh
1898 Johns Hopkins
1899 Johns Hopkins
1900 Johns Hopkins
1901 no records
1902 Johns Hopkins
1903 Johns Hopkins
1904 Swarthmore
1905 Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Swarthmore
1906 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1907 Cornell, Johns Hopkins
1908 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1909 Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins
1910 Harvard, Swarthmore
1911 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1912 Harvard
1913 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1914 Cornell, Lehigh
1915 Harvard, Johns Hopkins
1916 Cornell, Lehigh
1917 Stevens, Lehigh
1918 Stevens, Johns Hopkins
1919 Johns Hopkins
1920 Syracuse, Lehigh
1921 Lehigh
1922 Syracuse
1923 Johns Hopkins
1924 Syracuse, Johns Hopkins
1925 Syracuse, Maryland
1926 Johns Hopkins
1927 Johns Hopkins
1928 Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Rutgers, Navy
1929 Navy, Union*
1930 St. John's
1931 Johns Hopkins
1932 No champion†
1933 No champion#
1934 No champion‡
1935 No champion§
1936 Maryland
1937 Maryland, Princeton
1938 Navy
1939 Maryland
1940 Maryland
1941 Johns Hopkins
1942 Princeton
1943 Navy
1944 Army
1945 Army, Navy
1946 Navy
1947 Johns Hopkins
1948 Johns Hopkins
1949 Johns Hopkins, Navy
1950 Johns Hopkins
1951 Army, Princeton
1952 Virginia, RPI
1953 Princeton
1954 Navy
1955 Maryland
1956 Maryland
1957 Johns Hopkins
1958 Army
1959 Army, Maryland, Johns Hopkins
1960 Navy
1961 Army, Navy
1962 Navy
1963 Navy
1964 Navy
1965 Navy
1966 Navy
1967 Maryland, Navy, Johns Hopkins
1968 Johns Hopkins
1969 Johns Hopkins, Army
1970 Johns Hopkins, Navy, Virginia
1971 Cornell
1972 Virginia
1973 Maryland
1974 Johns Hopkins
1975 Maryland
1976 Cornell
1977 Cornell
1978 Johns Hopkins
1979 Johns Hopkins
1980 Johns Hopkins
1981 North Carolina
1982 North Carolina
1983 Syracuse
1984 Johns Hopkins

* St. John's, not a member of the USILA, generally was recognized as the national champion but was ineligible for official recognition.
† Johns Hopkins won Olympic playoff.
# Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Dartmouth were undefeated. Hopkins played strongest schedule.
‡ Johns Hopkins, Maryland, St. John's each won all games but one.
§ St. John's, Maryland, Navy each won all games but one, while Princeton was unbeaten. St. John's played strongest schedule.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Saturday, October 1, 1955

PACIFIC COAST

UCLA 19
WASHINGTON 17

OREGON STATE 16
CALIFORNIA 14

OREGON 10
STANFORD 24

EAST

HOLY CROSS 29
DARTMOUTH 21

COLGATE 21
CORNELL 6

PRINCETON 20
COLUMBIA 7

YALE 27
BROWN 20

HARVARD 60
MASSACHUSETTS 6

MAINE 34
VERMONT 0

DAVIDSON 6
THE CITADEL 2

SOUTH

CLEMSON 26
GEORGIA 7

WEST VIRGINIA 46
WAKE FOREST 0

VANDERBILT 21
ALABAMA 6

KENTUCKY 28
VILLANOVA 0

VPI 14
WILLIAM & MARY 7

NO. CAROLINA 25
NO. CAROLINA ST. 18

DUKE 21
TENNESSEE 0

MIDWEST

OHIO STATE 20
IOWA 20

MICHIGAN STATE 42
MINNESOTA 14

MICHIGAN 30
INDIANA 0

WISCONSIN 37
IOWA 14

NOTRE DAME 19
IOWA STATE 0

PURDUE 7
MINNESOTA 6

NEBRASKA 16
KANSAS STATE 0

SOUTHWEST

OKLAHOMA 26
PITTSBURGH 14

UTAH 20
MISSOURI 14

TCU 26
ARKANSAS 0

MISSISSIPPI 33
NORTH TEXAS 0

TEXAS TECH 24
OKLAHOMA A&M 6

TEXAS A&M 21
HOUSTON 3

MARYLAND 20
BAYLOR 6

RICE 20
LSU 20

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

WYOMING 21
UTAH STATE 13

COLORADO 12
KANSAS 0

FISHING WORLD RECORDS

Selected Sea and Freshwater fish records taken by tackle as ratified by the International Game Fish Association to Nov 1984. For a more complete listing of IGFA all-tackle records, see the *Guinness Book of Sports Records, Winners & Champions* (Sterling), published in 1982.

Species	*Weight in lb*	*oz*	*Name of Angler*	*Location*	*Date*
Amberjack	155	10	Joseph Dawson	Challenger Bank, Bermuda	June 24, 1981
Barracuda††	83	0	K. J. W. Hackett §§	Lagos, Nigeria	Jan 13, 1952
Bass (Giant Sea)	563	8	James D. McAdam, Jr	Anacapa Island, Calif	Aug 20, 1968
Bass (Striped)	78	8	Albert J. McReynolds	Atlantic City, NJ	Sept 21, 1982
Bluefish	31	12	James M. Hussey	Hatteras, NC	Jan 30, 1972
Carp†	57	13	David Nikolow	Potomac, Wash, DC	June 19, 1983
Cod	98	12	Alphonse J. Bielevich	Isle of Shoals, NH	June 8, 1969
Mackerel, Spanish	10	15	Heather J. Wadsworth	Oak Bluffs, Mass	Sept 18, 1983
Marlin (Black)	1,560	0	Alfred C. Glassell, Jr	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug 4, 1953
Marlin (Atlantic Blue)	1,282	0	Larry Martin	St Thomas, US VI	Aug 6, 1977
Marlin (Pacific Blue)	1,376	0	Jay Wm. deBeaubien	Kaaiwi Point, Kona, Hawaii	May 31, 1982
Marlin (Striped)	455	4	Bruce Jenkinson	Mayor Island, NZ	Mar 8, 1982
Marlin (White)	181	14	Evando Luiz Coser	Vitoria, Brazil	1980
Pike (Northern)	46	2	Peter Dubuc	Sacandaga Reservoir, NY	Sept 15, 1940
Sailfish (Atlantic)	128	1	Harm Steyn	Luanda, Angola	Mar 27, 1974
Sailfish (Pacific)	221	0	C. W. Stewart	Santa Cruz I, Galapagos Is	Feb 12, 1947
Salmon (Chinook)§	93	0	Howard C. Rider	Kelp Bay, Alaska	June 24, 1977
Salmon, Sockeye	12	8	Mike Boswell	Yakutat, Alaska	June 23, 1983
Shark (Blue)	437	0	Peter Hyde	Catherine Bay, NSW, Aust	Oct 2, 1976
Shark (Hammerhead)	991	0	Allen Ogle	Sarasota, Fla	May 30, 1982
Shark (Mako)**	1,080	0	James L. Melanson	Montauk, NY	Aug 26, 1979
Shark (White or Man-eating)	2,664	0	Alfred Dean	Ceduna, S Aust	Apr 21, 1959
Shark (Porbeagle)	465	0	Jorge Potier	Cornwall, England	July 23, 1976
Shark (Thresher)‡	802	0	Dianne North	Tutukaka, NZ	Feb 8, 1981
Shark (Tiger)	1,780	0	Walter Maxwell	Cherry Grove, SC	June 14, 1964
Sturgeon‡‡	468	0	Joey Pallatta, III	Benicia, Calif	July 9, 1983
Swordfish	1,182	0	L. E. Marron	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953
Tarpon	283	0	M. Salazar	Lago de Maracaibo, Venez	Mar 19, 1965
Trout (Brook)	14	8	Dr. W. J. Cook	Nipigon R, Ont, Can	July 1916
Trout (Lake)¶	65	0	Larry Daunis	Great Bear Lake, Can	Aug 8, 1970
Tuna (Allison or Yellowfin)	388	12	Curt Wiesenhutter	San Benedicto Is, Mex	Apr 1, 1977
Tuna (Atlantic Big-eyed)	375	8	Cecil Browne	Ocean City, Md	Aug 26, 1977
Tuna (Pacific Big-eyed)	435	0	Dr Russel V. A. Lee	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Apr 17, 1957
Tuna (Bluefin)	1,496	0	Ken Fraser	Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia	Oct 26, 1979
Wahoo	149	0	John Pirovano	Cat Cay, Bahamas	June 15, 1962
Weakfish	19	0	Philip W. Halstead	Chesapeake Bay, Va	May 19, 1983

†† A barracuda weighing 103 lb 4 oz was caught on an untested line by Chester Benet at West End, Bahamas, on Aug 11, 1932. Another weighing 48 lb 6 oz was caught barehanded by Thomas B. Pace at Panama City Beach, Fla, on Apr 19, 1974. §§ Hackett was only 11 years 137 days old at the time. † A carp weighing 83 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Pretoria, South Africa. A 60-lb specimen was taken by bow and arrow by Ben A. Topham in Wythe Co, Va, on July 5, 1970. § A salmon weighing 126 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Petersburg, Alaska. ** A 1,295-lb specimen was taken by two anglers off Natal, South Africa, on March 17, 1939, and a 1,500-lb specimen harpooned inside Durban Harbour, South Africa, in 1933. ‡ W. W. Dowding caught a 922-lb thresher shark in 1937 on an untested line. ‡‡ An 834-lb sturgeon was landed (not by a rod) by Garry Oling at Albion, BC, Canada, from the Fraser River on Aug 11, 1981. ¶ A 102-lb trout was taken from Lake Athabasca, northern Saskatchewan, Canada, on Aug 8, 1961.

Spear-fishing

The largest fish ever taken underwater was an 804-lb giant black grouper by Don Pinder of the Miami Triton Club, Fla, in 1955.

Bass, anyone?

If you're a bass-fisher, you should check into Indiana State University at Terre Haute, where 10,000 enrollees from ten states take courses sponsored by the school's Bass Fishing Institute.

Most Participants

The *Round the Bays* 6.5-mile run in Auckland, NZ attracted an estimated 80,000 runners on March 27, 1982. The 1983 WIBC Championship Tournament attracted 75,480 women bowlers (all of whom paid entry fees) for the 83-day event held Apr 7–July 1 at Showboat Lanes, Las Vegas, Nev.

The most runners in a marathon were the 18,469 in the London Marathon May 13, 1984, of whom 16,580 finished.

In May 1971, the "Ramblin' Raft Race" on the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga, attracted 37,683 competitors on 8,304 rafts.

Most Sportsmen

According to a report in 1978, 55 million people are active in sports in the USSR. The country has 3,282 stadiums, 1,435 swimming pools and over 66,000 indoor gymnasia. It is estimated that some 29 percent of the population of E Germany participate in sport regularly.

Worst Disasters

The worst disaster in recent history was when an estimated 604 were killed after some stands at the Hong Kong Jockey Club race course collapsed and caught fire on Feb 26, 1918. During the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD) the upper wooden tiers in the Circus Maximus, Rome, collapsed during a gladiatorial combat, killing 1,112 spectators.

Greatest Earnings

The greatest fortune amassed by an individual in sport is an estimated $69 million by the boxer Muhammad Ali Haj to the end of 1981.

The highest-paid woman athlete is tennis player Martina Navratilova (b Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct 18, 1956) whose career earnings passed $8 million in 1984.

Most Versatile Athletes

Charlotte "Lottie" Dod (1871–1960) won the Wimbledon singles title (1887 to 1893) 5 times, the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904, an Olympic silver medal for archery in 1908, and represented England at hockey in 1899. She also excelled at skating and tobogganing.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias (US) (1914–56) was an All-American basketball player, took the silver medal in the high jump, and gold medals in the javelin throw and hurdles in the 1932 Olympics. Turning professional, she first trained as a boxer, and then, switching to golf, eventually won 19 championships, including the US Women's Open and All-American Open. She holds the women's world record also for longest throw of a baseball—296 ft.

Jim Thorpe (US) (1888–1953) excelled at football, baseball, the 10-event decathlon, and the 5-event pentathlon. He won two gold medals in the 1912 Olympics and was declared "the greatest athlete in the world" by King Gustav of Sweden.

Largest One-Piece Roof

The transparent acrylic glass "tent" roof over the Munich Olympic Stadium, W Germany, measures 914,940 sq ft in area. It rests on a steel net supported by masts. The roof of longest span is the 680-ft diameter of the Louisiana Superdome. The major axis of the elliptical Texas Stadium, Irving, Tex, completed in 1971 is, however, 784 ft 4 in.

Largest Indoor Arena

The largest indoor stadium is the 13-acre $173-million 273-ft-tall Superdome in New Orleans, La, completed in May 1975. Its maximum seating capacity for conventions is 97,365 or 76,791 for football. Box suites rent for $35,000, excluding the price of admission. A gondola with six 312-in TV screens produces instant replay.

AEROBATICS

Earliest

The first aerobatic maneuver is generally considered the sustained inverted flight in a Blériot of Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud (1889–1915) at Buc, France, Sept 21, 1913, but Lieut Peter Nikolayevich Nesterov (1887–1914), of the Imperial Russian Air Service, performed a loop in a Nieuport Type IV monoplane at Kiev, USSR, Aug 27, 1913.

World Championships

Held biennially since 1960 (excepting 1974), scoring is based on the system devised by Col José Aresti of Spain. The competitions consist of two compulsory and two free programs. Team competition has been won on 5 occasions by the USSR. No individual has won more than one title, the most successful competitor being Igor Egorov (USSR) who won in 1970, was second in 1976, fifth in 1972 and eleventh in 1968. The most successful in the women's competition has been Betty Stewart (US) who has won twice, 1980 and 1982. The US had a clean sweep of all the medals in 1980.

Inverted Flight

The duration record for inverted flight is 4 hours 9 min 5 sec by John "Hal" McClain in a Swick Taylorcraft on Aug 23, 1980 over Houston Raceways, Tex.

Loops

On June 21, 1980, R. Steven Powell performed 2,315⅝ inside loops in a Bellanca Decathlon over Almont, Mich. John McClain achieved 180 outside loops in a Bellanca Super Decathlon on Sept 2, 1978, over Houston, Tex. Ken Ballinger (GB) completed 155 consecutive loops in a Bellanca Citabria on Aug 6, 1983 over Staverton Airport, Cheltenham, Eng.

tice lap record is 1 min 09.462 sec (151.956 mph) by Renée Arnoux (France) (b July 4, 1948) in a Ferrari 126C3 on July 15, 1983, all set at Silverstone.

Toughest Circuit

The most grueling and slowest Grand Prix circuit is that for the Monaco Grand Prix (first run Apr 14, 1929), run through the streets and around the harbor of Monte Carlo. It is 3.312 km (2.058 miles) in length and has 11 pronounced corners and several sharp changes of gradient. The race is run over 76 laps (156.4 miles) and involves on average about 1,600 gear changes.

The record for the race is 1 hour 54 min 11.259 sec (average speed 82.21 mph) by Riccardo Patrese (b Italy, Apr 17, 1954) in a Brabham-Ford, May 23, 1982. The race lap record is 1 min 26.35 sec (average speed 85.79 mph) by Patrese in 1980. The practice lap record is 1 min 22.66 sec (average speed 89.63 mph) by Alain Prost (France) in a McLaren TAG Porsche on June 2, 1984.

Le Mans

The greatest distance ever covered in the 24-hour *Grand Prix d'Endurance* (first held May 26–27, 1923) on the old Sarthe circuit (8 miles 650 yd) at Le Mans, France, is 3,314.222 miles by Dr Helmut Marko (b Graz, Austria, Apr 27, 1943) and Jonkheer Gijs van Lennep (b Bloemendaal, Netherlands, March 16, 1942) driving a 4,907-cc flat-12 Porsche 917K Group 5 sports car June 12–13, 1971. The record for the current circuit is 3,136 miles by Al Holbert, Hurley Haywood, and Vern Schuppan (average speed 130.69 mph) in a Porsche 956 June 18–19, 1983. The race lap record (8.475-mile lap) is 3 min 28.9 sec (average speed 145.16 mph) by Bob Wollek in a Lancia C2-84 in 1984. The practice lap record is 3 min 27.6 sec (average speed 146.97 mph) by Jacques-Bernard "Jackie" Ickx (b Belgium, Jan 1, 1945) in a turbocharged 2.1-liter Porsche 936/78 on June 7, 1978.

The race has been won by Ferrari cars nine times, in 1949, 54, 58 and 60–65. The most wins by one man is 6 by Jackie Ickx (Belgium), who won in 1969, 75–77 and 81–82.

Indianapolis 500

The Indianapolis 500-mile race (200 laps) was inaugurated on May 30, 1911. The most successful driver has been Anthony Joseph "A. J." Foyt, Jr (b Houston, Tex, Jan 16, 1935), who won in 1961, 64, 67 and 77.

The record time is 3 hours 3 min 21 sec (average speed 163.612 mph) by Rick Mears (b 1952, Calif) on May 26, 1984, driving a Pennzoil Z-7 special, powered by a Cosworth engine. This was a new record for highest average speed. Also, Mears won by the widest margin in 17 years.

The race lap record is 46.41 sec (average speed 193.924 mph) by Mario Andretti (b Trieste, Feb 28, 1940) (US) driving a Penske-Cosworth PC6 in 1978. The qualifying lap record speed is 210.689 mph by Tom Sneva (US) (b June 1, 1948) driving a March-Cosworth on May 18, 1984.

The first and only woman to qualify for and compete in the Indianapolis 500 is Janet Guthrie (b Mar 7, 1938). She passed her rookie test in May

Indianapolis 500

Winners since 1946 (all US except where stated):

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1946	George Robson	Thorne Engineering	114.820
1947	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	116.338
1948	Mauri Rose	Blue Crown Special	119.814
1949	Bill Holland	Blue Crown Special	121.327
1950	Johnny Parsons	Wynn Kurtis Kraft	124.002
1951	Lee Wallard	Belanger	126.224
1952	Troy Ruttman	Agajanian	128.922
1953	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	128.740
1954	Bill Vukovich	Fuel Injection	130.840
1955	Bob Sweikert	John Zink Special	128.209
1956	Pat Flaherty	John Zink Special	128.490
1957	Sam Hanks	Belond Exhaust	135.601
1958	Jimmy Bryan	Belond A. P.	133.791
1959	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	135.857
1960	Jim Rathmann	Ken-Paul Special	138.767
1961	A. J. Foyt	Bowes Seal Fast	139.130
1962	Rodger Ward	Leader Card Special	140.293
1963	Parnelli Jones	Agajanian Special	143.137
1964	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	147.350
1965	Jim Clark (GB)	Lotus-Ford	150.686
1966	Graham Hill (GB)	American Red Ball	144.317
1967	A. J. Foyt	Sheraton-Thompson Special	151.207
1968	Bobby Unser	Rislone Special	152.882
1969	Mario Andretti	STP Oil Treatment Special	156.867
1970	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	155.749
1971	Al Unser	Johnny Lightning Special	157.735
1972	Mark Donohue	Sunoco McLaren	162.962
1973	Gordon Johncock	STP Double Oil Filter	159.036
1974	Johnny Rutherford	McLaren	158.589
1975	Bobby Unser	Jorgensen Eagle	149.213
1976	Johnny Rutherford	Hygain McLaren	148.725
1977	A. J. Foyt	Gilmore Coyote-Foyt	161.331
1978	Al Unser	Lola-Chapparal Cosworth	161.363
1979	Rick Mears	Penske-Cosworth	158.899
1980	Johnny Rutherford	Chapparal Cosworth	142.862
1981	Bobby Unser	Penske-Cosworth	139.084
1982	Gordon Johncock	Wildcat-Cosworth	162.025
1983	Tom Sneva	March-Cosworth	162.117
1984	Rick Mears	March-Cosworth	163.612

Le Mans 24-Hour Race

The world's most important race for sports cars was first held in 1923. Winners since 1949 when the race was revived after the Second World War:

	Driver	Car	Speed (mph)
1949	Luigi Chinetti/Lord Peter Selsdon	Ferrari	82.27
1950	Louis Rosier/Jean-Louis Rosier	Talbot	89.73
1951	Peter Walker/Peter Whitehead	Jaguar	93.50
1952	Hermann Lang/Fritz Riess	Mercedes	96.67
1953	Anthony Rolt/Duncan Hamilton	Jaguar	105.85
1954	José Froilan Gonzalez/Maurice Trintignant	Ferrari	105.15
1955	Mike Hawthorn/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	107.07
1956	Ron Flockhart/Ninian Sanderson	Jaguar	104.46
1957	Ron Flockhart/Ivor Bueb	Jaguar	113.85
1958	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	106.20
1959	Roy Salvadori/Carroll Shelby	Aston Martin	112.57
1960	Paul Frère/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	109.19
1961	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.90
1962	Phil Hill/Olivier Gendebien	Ferrari	115.24
1963	Ludovico Scarfiotti/Lorenzo Bandini	Ferrari	118.10
1964	Jean Guichet/Nino Vaccarella	Ferrari	121.55
1965	Masten Gregory/Jochen Rindt	Ferrari	121.09
1966	Bruce McLaren/Chris Amon	Ford	126.01

Piston-Engined Dragsters

The highest terminal velocity recorded is 257.14 mph by Rocky Epperly (US) at Irvine, Calif on Oct 15, 1983.

Donald Glenn "Big Daddy" Garlits (US) (b 1932) set an American Hot Rod Association record (not accepted by the National Hot Rod Assoc) of 260.49 mph on July 11, 1982 at Gary, Ind in an AHRA-approved top fuel dragster powered by a 480-cu in, supercharged, fuel-injected Dodge V8 engine.

The world record for two runs in opposite directions over 440 yd from a standing start is 6.70 sec by Dennis Victor Priddle (b 1945) of Yeovil, Somerset, England, driving his 6,424-cc supercharged Chrysler dragster, developing 1,700 bhp using nitromethane and methanol, at Elvington Airfield, England, Oct 7, 1972. The faster run took 6.65 sec.

The lowest elapsed time recorded by a piston-engined dragster is 5.484 sec by Gary Beck (US) at the 28th annual US Nationals at Indianapolis in 1982.

Land Speed Records

The highest speed attained by any wheeled land vehicle is 739.666 mph or Mach 1.0106 (making it the only land vehicle to break the sound barrier) *in a one-way stretch* by the rocket-engined *Budweiser Rocket,* designed by William Frederick, and driven by Stan Barrett at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on Dec 17, 1979. The vehicle, owned by Hal Needham, has a 48,000-hp rocket engine with 6,000 lb of extra thrust from a sidewinder missile. The rear wheels (100-lb solid discs) lifted 10 in off the ground above Mach 0.95, acting as 7,500-rpm gyroscopes.

The official land speed record, which is for the average of a two-way run, was set on Oct 4, 1983 when Richard Noble (GB) drove a jet-powered car, *Thrust 2,* at 633.468 mph at Black Rock Desert, Gerlach, Nev. The previous record, 622.287, was set by Gary Gabelich and had stood for 13 years.

The most successful land speed record breaker was Major Malcolm Campbell (1885–1948) (UK). He broke the official record nine times between Sept 25, 1924, with 146.157 mph in a Sunbeam, and Sept 3, 1935, when he achieved 301.129 mph in the Rolls-Royce-engined *Bluebird.*

The world speed record for compression-ignition-engined cars is 190.344 mph (average of two runs over measured mile) by Robert Havemann of Eureka, Calif, driving his *Corsair* streamliner, powered by a turbocharged 6.981-cc 6-cylinder GMC 6-71 diesel engine developing 746 bhp, at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in Aug, 1971. The faster run was made at 210 mph.

Pikes Peak Race

The Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb, Colorado (instituted 1916) has been won by Bobby Unser 13 times between 1956 and 1974 (10 championship, 2 stock and 1 sports car title). In the 1979 race Dick Dodge set a record time of 11 min 54.18 sec in a Chevrolet-powered Wells Coyote over the 12.42-mile course, rising from 9,402 to 14,110 ft through 157 curves.

BASKETBALL

Origins

Ollamalitzli was a 16th century Aztec precursor of basketball played in Mexico. If the solid rubber ball was put through a fixed stone ring placed high on one side of the stadium, the player was entitled to the clothing of all the spectators. The captain of the losing team often lost his head (by execution). Another game played much earlier, in the 10th century BC by the Olmecs in Mexico, called *Pok-ta-Pok,* also resembled basketball in its concept of a ring through which a round object was passed.

Modern basketball was devised by the Canadian-born Dr James Naismith (1861–1939) at the Training School of the International YMCA College at Springfield, Mass, in Dec 1891. The first game played under modified rules was on Jan 20, 1892. The first public contest was on March 11, 1892.

The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) was founded in 1932.

Rule Change

In the 1940's coaches devised a new tactic, "freezing the ball," in order to maintain a leading score. It consisted of dribbling the ball and avoiding shooting it at the basket in order to maintain possession. In a short time this strategy became part of the entire game resulting in slow play and low scores. The lowest ever was when the Fort Wayne Pistons beat the Minneapolis Lakers 19–18, Nov 22, 1950. As attendance dropped as a result of boring play, Danny Biasone, a team owner, conceived of the "24-second rule" which requires a team to make a try at a basket within 24 seconds of gaining possession of the ball or turn possession over to the opposing team. In 1954, the NBA adopted the rule and scores increased dramatically—as did attendance. In international amateur play the 30-second rule is enforced. There is no such rule in US college play.

Most Accurate Shooting

The greatest goal-shooting demonstration was made by a professional, Ted St. Martin, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who, on June 25, 1977, scored 2,036 consecutive free throws.

In a 24-hour period, May 31–June 1, 1975, Fred L. Newman of San Jose, Calif, scored 12,874 baskets out of 13,116 attempts (98.15%). Newman has also made 88 consecutive free throws while blindfolded at the Central YMCA, San Jose, Calif, Feb 5, 1978.

Using 2 basketballs and 2 rebounders, Ted St. Martin made 258 free throws (of 297 attempts) in 10 min in Orange Park, Fla, on Nov 13, 1982 (average 86.8%). This record was surpassed by Fred Newman on May 19, 1984 at the Calif Institute of Technology gymnasium, Pasadena, Calif, when he made 314 free throws out of 353 attempts in 10 min (88.9% accuracy).

The longest reported string of consecutive free throws made at any level of organized game competition is 126 by Daryl Moreau over 2 seasons (Jan 17, 1978–Jan 9, 1979) of high school play for De La Salle in

scored 113 points against Hillsdale on Feb 2, 1954. One year earlier, Francis scored 116 points in a game, but the record was disallowed because the competition was with a two-year school.

Wilton Norman (Wilt) Chamberlain (b Aug 21, 1936) holds the professional record with 100 points for the Philadelphia Warriors vs NY Knicks, scored on March 2, 1962. During the same season, Wilt set the record for points in a season (4,029) and he also held the career record (31,419) until 1984.

Pearl Moore of Francis Marion College, Florence, SC, scored a record 4,061 points during her college career, 1975–79. The men's college career scoring record is 4,045 points by Travis Grant for Kentucky State, 1969–72.

Mats Wermelin (Sweden), 13, scored all 272 points in a 272–0 win in a regional boys' tournament in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb 5, 1974.

Team Scoring

The highest game total in the NBA is 370 points in the Detroit Pistons' victory over the Denver Nuggets 186–184 in 1983.

Youngest and Oldest

Bill Willoughby (b May 20, 1957) made his NBA debut for the Atlanta Hawks on Oct 23, 1975, when he was 18 years 5 months 3 days old. The oldest NBA player was Bob Cousy (b Aug 9, 1928), who was 41 years 6 months 2 days old when he appeared in the last of seven games he played for the team he was coaching (Cincinnati Royals) during 1969–70.

Tallest Players

The tallest player of all time is reputed to be Suleiman Ali Nashnush (b 1943) who played for the Libyan team in 1962 when he measured 8 ft tall. Aleksandr Sizonenko of the USSR national team is 7 ft 9¼ in tall. The tallest woman player is Iuliana Semenova (USSR) who played in the 1976 Olympics and is reputed to stand 7 ft 2 in tall and weigh 281 lb.

Olympic Champions

The US won all 7 Olympic titles from the time the sport was introduced to the Games in 1936 until 1968, without losing a single contest. In 1972, in Munich, the US run of 63 consecutive victories was broken when its team lost, 51–50, to the USSR in a much-disputed final game. The US regained the Olympic title in Montreal in 1976, again without losing a game. In 1980 Yugoslavia took the Olympic gold, but the US came back once more in 1984 for a record 9th title.

In women's Olympics, the USSR won in 1976 and 1980, but the US took the gold in 1984.

World Champions

The USSR has won most titles at both the Men's World Championships (inst. 1950) with three (1967, 1974 and 1982) and Women's (inst. 1953) with six (1959, 1964, 1967, 1971, 1975 and 1983).

The greatest "tonnage" recorded in any fight is 700 lb, when Claude "Humphrey" McBride of Okla at 340 lb knocked out Jimmy Black of Houston at 360 lb in the 3rd round at Oklahoma City, June 1, 1971.

Smallest Champions

The smallest man to win any world title has been Netranoi Vorsingh (b Apr 22, 1959) (Thailand), WBC light-flyweight champion from May to Sept 1978, at 4 ft 11 in tall. Jimmy Wilde (b Merthyr Tydfil, 1892, d 1969, UK), who held the flyweight title from 1916 to 1923, was reputed never to have fought above 108 lb.

Longest Fight

The longest world title fight (under Queensberry Rules) was between the lightweights Joe Gans (1874–1910), of the US, and Oscar "Battling" Nelson (1882–1954), the "Durable Dane," at Goldfield, Nev, Sept 3, 1906. It was terminated in the 42nd round when Gans was declared the winner on a foul.

Most Recaptures

The only boxer to win a world title five times at one weight is Sugar Ray Robinson (b Walker Smith, Jr, in Detroit, May 3, 1920) who beat Carmen Basilio (US) in the Chicago Stadium on March 25, 1958, to regain the world middleweight title for the fourth time. The other title wins were over Jake LaMotta (US) in Chicago on Feb 14, 1951; Randy Turpin (UK) in NYC on Sept 12, 1951; Carl "Bobo" Olson (US) in Chicago on Dec 9, 1955; and Gene Fullmer (US) in Chicago on May 1, 1957. The record number of title bouts in a career is 33 or 34 (at bantam and featherweight) by George Dixon (1870–1909), *alias* "Little Chocolate," of Canada, between 1890 and 1901.

Most Titles Simultaneously

The only man to hold world titles at three weights simultaneously was "Hammerin' " Henry Armstrong (b Dec 12, 1912) of the US, at featherweight, lightweight and welterweight from Aug to Dec 1938.

Most Knockdowns in Title Fights

Vic Toweel (South Africa) knocked down Danny O'Sullivan of London 14 times in 10 rounds in their world bantamweight fight at Johannesburg, Dec 2, 1950, before the latter retired.

Amateur World Championships

Two boxers have won two world championships (instituted 1974): Teofilo Stevenson (Cuba), heavyweight 1974 and 1978, and Angel Herrera (b Aug 2, 1952), featherweight 1978 and lightweight 1982.

Downstream Canoeing

The longest journey without portage or aid of any kind is one of 6,102 miles by Richard H. Grant and Ernest "Moose" Lassey circumnavigating the eastern US from Chicago to New Orleans to Miami to NYC, returning back to Chicago *via* the Great Lakes, from Sept 22, 1930, to Aug 15, 1931.

River	*Miles*	*Canoers*	*Location*	*Duration*
Mississippi	2,552	Valerie Fons and Verlen Kruger (US)	Lake Itasca, Minnesota, to Gulf of Mexico, Apr 27–May 20, 1984	23 days 10 hours 20 min
Mississippi-Missouri	3,810	Nicholas Francis (GB)	Three Forks, Montana, to New Orleans, July 13–Nov. 25, 1977	135 days
	3,500	Beverly Gordon and Mary Schmidt (US) in 2 solo canoes	Dillon, Mont to New Orleans July 6–Oct 12, 1984	98 days
Congo	2,600	John and Julie Batchelor (GB)	Moasampanga to Banana, May 8–Sept. 12, 1974	128 days
Amazon	3,800	Alan Trevor Halman (GB/Aust)	Quitani, Peru to Cabo Maguari, Brazil Aug 9–Dec 3, 1982	116 days
Nile	4,000	John Goddard (US), Jean Laporte and André Davy (France)	Kagera to the Delta, Nov., 1953–July, 1954	9 months

Eskimo Rolls

Bruce Jeffery Parry (Australia) (b Sept 25, 1960) achieved 1,000 Eskimo rolls in a kayak in 52 min 37.7 sec at Carrara, Queensland, Australia on Oct 2, 1983. Julian Dean achieved 1,555 continuous rolls at Casterton Swimming Pool, Cumbria, England, taking 1 hour 49 min 45 sec on Dec 6, 1983. A "hand-rolling" record of 100 rolls in 3 min 23 sec was set by John Bouteloup at Crystal Palace, London, on Feb 25, 1980.

CROQUET

Origins

Some say croquet began in the 12th to 14th century in France when peasants used crude mallets to knock balls through hoops made of bent willow branches. Americans contend that, since one needed a large lawn, or at least a large backyard, peasants could not have invented the game.

It was probably first popular in England as a country-house game in the mid-1600's, when it was called "crokey." Professional groundskeepers were hired and lawns became "greenswards." Oddly enough (according to a recent book by Jack Osborn and Jesse Kornbluth), "one court was made of powdered cockleshell and its wickets were festooned with flowers."

The game has gone through several lapses into obscurity over the years, and in the last century was introduced from England into Australia and the US. The literary group that gathered around Herbert Bayard Swope and Alexander Woollcott in the 1920's (the Algonquin Round Table set which included George S. Kaufman and Dorothy Parker) brought croquet into the limelight. Croquet spread to Hollywood soon after, under the guidance of Darryl Zanuck and Samuel Goldwyn.

FISHING WORLD RECORDS

Selected Sea and Freshwater fish records taken by tackle as ratified by the International Game Fish Association to Nov 1984. For a more complete listing of IGFA all-tackle records, see the *Guinness Book of Sports Records, Winners & Champions* (Sterling), published in 1982.

Species	*Weight in lb*	*oz*	*Name of Angler*	*Location*	*Date*
Amberjack	155	10	Joseph Dawson	Challenger Bank, Bermuda	June 24, 1981
Barracuda††	83	0	K. J. W. Hackett §§	Lagos, Nigeria	Jan 13, 1952
Bass (Giant Sea)	563	8	James D. McAdam, Jr	Anacapa Island, Calif	Aug 20, 1968
Bass (Striped)	78	8	Albert J. McReynolds	Atlantic City, NJ	Sept 21, 1982
Bluefish	31	12	James M. Hussey	Hatteras, NC	Jan 30, 1972
Carp†	57	13	David Nikolow	Potomac, Wash, DC	June 19, 1983
Cod	98	12	Alphonse J. Bielevich	Isle of Shoals, NH	June 8, 1969
Mackerel, Spanish	10	15	Heather J. Wadsworth	Oak Bluffs, Mass	Sept 18, 1983
Marlin (Black)	1,560	0	Alfred C. Glassell, Jr	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug 4, 1953
Marlin (Atlantic Blue)	1,282	0	Larry Martin	St Thomas, US VI	Aug 6, 1977
Marlin (Pacific Blue)	1,376	0	Jay Wm. deBeaubien	Kaaiwi Point, Kona, Hawaii	May 31, 1982
Marlin (Striped)	455	4	Bruce Jenkinson	Mayor Island, NZ	Mar 8, 1982
Marlin (White)	181	14	Evando Luiz Coser	Vitoria, Brazil	1980
Pike (Northern)	46	2	Peter Dubuc	Sacandaga Reservoir, NY	Sept 15, 1940
Sailfish (Atlantic)	128	1	Harm Steyn	Luanda, Angola	Mar 27, 1974
Sailfish (Pacific)	221	0	C. W. Stewart	Santa Cruz I, Galapagos Is	Feb 12, 1947
Salmon (Chinook)§	93	0	Howard C. Rider	Kelp Bay, Alaska	June 24, 1977
Salmon, Sockeye	12	8	Mike Boswell	Yakutat, Alaska	June 23, 1983
Shark (Blue)	437	0	Peter Hyde	Catherine Bay, NSW, Aust	Oct 2, 1976
Shark (Hammerhead)	991	0	Allen Ogle	Sarasota, Fla	May 30, 1982
Shark (Mako)**	1,080	0	James L. Melanson	Montauk, NY	Aug 26, 1979
Shark (White or Man-eating)	2,664	0	Alfred Dean	Ceduna, S Aust	Apr 21, 1959
Shark (Porbeagle)	465	0	Jorge Potier	Cornwall, England	July 23, 1976
Shark (Thresher)‡	802	0	Dianne North	Tutukaka, NZ	Feb 8, 1981
Shark (Tiger)	1,780	0	Walter Maxwell	Cherry Grove, SC	June 14, 1964
Sturgeon‡‡	468	0	Joey Pallatta, III	Benicia, Calif	July 9, 1983
Swordfish	1,182	0	L. E. Marron	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953
Tarpon	283	0	M. Salazar	Lago de Maracaibo, Venez	Mar 19, 1965
Trout (Brook)	14	8	Dr. W. J. Cook	Nipigon R, Ont, Can	July 1916
Trout (Lake)¶	65	0	Larry Daunis	Great Bear Lake, Can	Aug 8, 1970
Tuna (Allison or Yellowfin)	388	12	Curt Wiesenhutter	San Benedicto Is, Mex	Apr 1, 1977
Tuna (Atlantic Big-eyed)	375	8	Cecil Browne	Ocean City, Md	Aug 26, 1977
Tuna (Pacific Big-eyed)	435	0	Dr Russel V. A. Lee	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Apr 17, 1957
Tuna (Bluefin)	1,496	0	Ken Fraser	Aulds Cove, Nova Scotia	Oct 26, 1979
Wahoo	149	0	John Pirovano	Cat Cay, Bahamas	June 15, 1962
Weakfish	19	0	Philip W. Halstead	Chesapeake Bay, Va	May 19, 1983

†† A barracuda weighing 103 lb 4 oz was caught on an untested line by Chester Benet at West End, Bahamas, on Aug 11, 1932. Another weighing 48 lb 6 oz was caught barehanded by Thomas B. Pace at Panama City Beach, Fla, on Apr 19, 1974. §§ Hackett was only 11 years 137 days old at the time. † A carp weighing 83 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Pretoria, South Africa. A 60-lb specimen was taken by bow and arrow by Ben A. Topham in Wythe Co, Va, on July 5, 1970. § A salmon weighing 126 lb 8 oz was taken (not by rod) near Petersburg, Alaska. ** A 1,295-lb specimen was taken by two anglers off Natal, South Africa, on March 17, 1939, and a 1,500-lb specimen harpooned inside Durban Harbour, South Africa, in 1933. ‡ W. W. Dowding caught a 922-lb thresher shark in 1937 on an untested line. ‡‡ An 834-lb sturgeon was landed (not by a rod) by Garry Oling at Albion, BC, Canada, from the Fraser River on Aug 11, 1981. ¶ A 102-lb trout was taken from Lake Athabasca, northern Saskatchewan, Canada, on Aug 8, 1961.

Spear-fishing

The largest fish ever taken underwater was an 804-lb giant black grouper by Don Pinder of the Miami Triton Club, Fla, in 1955.

Bass, anyone?

If you're a bass-fisher, you should check into Indiana State University at Terre Haute, where 10,000 enrollees from ten states take courses sponsored by the school's Bass Fishing Institute.

Olympic Victories

The first sportsman ever to win individual gold medals in four successive Olympic Games was Paul B. Elvström (b Feb 24, 1928) (Denmark) in the Firefly class in 1948 and the Finn class in 1952, 56 and 60. He has also won 8 other world titles in a total of 6 classes.

The lowest number of penalty points by the winner of any class in an Olympic regatta is 3 points (5 wins [1 disqualified] and 1 second in 7 starts) by *Superdocious* of the Flying Dutchman class sailed by Lt Rodney Stuart Pattison (b Aug 5, 1943), British Royal Navy, and Ian Somerled Macdonald-Smith (b July 3, 1945), in Acapulco Bay, Mexico, in Oct 1968.

In the 1984 Olympics the gold medal winners were:

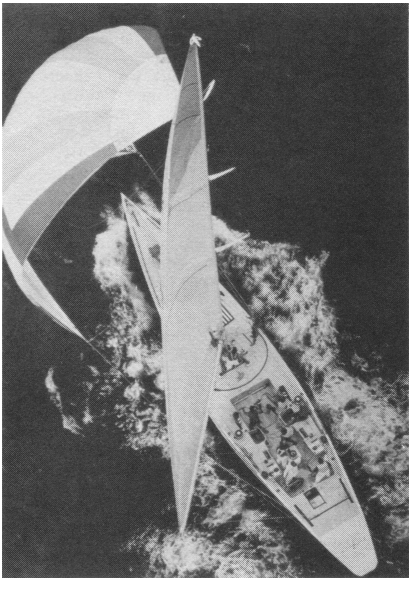
International Soling	*International 470*
R. Haines (US) 33.20 pts	L. Doreste (Spain) 33.70 pts
International Star	*International Finn*
E. Buchan (US) 29.70 pts	Russell Coutts (NZ) 34.70 pts
International Flying Dutchman	*International Tornado*
J. McKee (US) 19.70 pts	R. Sellers (NZ) 14.70 pts

Admiral's Cup

The ocean racing series to have attracted the largest number of participating nations (three boats allowed to each nation) is the Admiral's Cup held by the Royal Ocean Racing Club in the English Channel in alternate years. Up to 1981, Britain had a record 8 wins. A record 19 nations competed in the 1975, 77 and 79 competitions.

Largest Marina

The largest marina in the world is that of Marina Del Rey, Los Angeles, Calif, which has 7,500 berths.



AUSTRALIA II in full sail. Winner of the America's Cup in 1983 churning through the waves on its way to defeat the US and take the cup away from the US for the first time in 132 years of racing.

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