Behind The Play In Sports

BY DON DE LEIGHBUR

THE STORY OF EULACE PEACOCK; CONQUEROR OF FAMOUS JESSE OWENS ON CINDER PATHS —

NEW YORK — Eulace Peacock, instructor in the Physical Department of the U. S. Coast Guard, stationed at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., is one of the truly great all-time track and field stars. Like Jesse Owens, over whom he holds victories in the 100 yard dash and in broad jump, Peacock is today a tradition in the sport in which he is still a point winner. A previous column told of Peacock's assault on track records while at Union High School in Union City, N. J., and how his mark paralleled those of Jesse Owens', then at East Tech High, Cleveland. This piece continues the story.

Jesse Owens and Eulace Peacock finally came together in their first outdoor meet, the AAU Championships at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1934. It was inevitable that the two would meet. You don't keep on breaking records in the territorial U. S. without eventually meeting the top performers in your particular line in track and field. It was big Ralph Metcalf from Marquette University, and one of the immortals of the cinder paths, however, who upset the calculations of both Owens and Peacock and won the highly contested 100 yard dash. Peacock was inches behind the second place Owens.

The main duel between Peacock and Owens took place at the University of Nebraska Memorial Stadium in 1935 when Peacock was a sophomore at Temple University and Owens in the same class at Ohio State. Jesse was at a peak at the time. He had smashed three world records and tied for a fourth in the Big Ten Championships at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the most spectacular individual feat in the annals of tracks, and at the National Collegiate track and field meet, Owens had taken the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard low hurdles and the broad jump. He was "Hot." But it was Eulace Peacock who electrified the track world that day at Memorial Stadium. He won the 100 meters in 10.2 seconds, a world record, which, however, was later disallowed because of a slight breeze that blew him across the tapes. He took the broad jump with 26 feet and 3 inches, defeating Owens by an inch and a half. This was the first and only time in the National AAU Championships that any two men had jumped over 26 feet. Peacock's winning mark betterer by 7-8 of an inch the recognized world record set and held by Chuhei Nambu of Japan. However, it was still 6 1-8 inches short of the unrecognized (at the time) world mark set by Owens at 26 feet 8 1-4 inches made at Ann Arbor in the Western Conference Meet in May 1935. Track fans were stunned. Dopsters hid their heads in dismay. A new comet had appeared on the horizon and his name was Eulace Peacock. He had done the unbelievable — he had beatten the great Jesse Owen in his specialty and particular event — the 100 meters dash in the AAU Championships!

One week later, Peacock broke the tape in front of Owens in an exhibition race at Toronto. He did it again in an exhibition in Detroit and repeated the performance by defeating Jesse Owens at New York at Ohio Field.

Peacock, who was a member of the American Track Team touring Europe in 1934, was selected for that honor again in 1935. While racing at Milan, in Italy, his last appearance before returning home with his American teammates who had traveled over a great part of the continent, Peacock ended up with a pulled tendon. Since he needed rest to cure it, Eulace allowed the National Pentathlon Championship he had won for two straight years to go by default. He didn't participate in any track or field events — other than exercises to keep his weight down — until he was defeated by Eddie O'Sullivan at the annual Knights of Columbus Games at Brooklyn. The following year Peacock twice defeated Owens in point events. They were to have met again at the Penn Relays in 1936 but on the first day of the meet, Peacock pulled up lame by sprauning a leg ligament and was unable to meet the redoubtable Cleveland antelope the next day.

A sports reporter wrote of the event as follows: "During the Relays, Peacock was spotted on Temple's tottering relay team as anchor man. The team was so weak that they left Eulace in an awful hole. Back over ten yards when he got the baton, Peacock put forth a superlative effort to pick up some of his mates' lost yardage in the final 100. The terrific mental and physical strain was too much and he pulled up at the finish, after overtaking two or three of his rivals, with a strained tendon. It was a tough rap for Peacock to take, with the featured sprint between Owens and himself booked for the next day and the Olympic trials looming on the horizon. So, Eulace, was 'through' for 1936.

"Peacock's confidence and fighting spirit," the report continued "might have carried him to victory over the easy-going but fast-moving Owens if they had ever met that day in April. Peacock, at the opening of the track season, was conceded a place on the U. S. Olympic Team — earmarked for berths in the sprints and broadjump. Peacock handicapped by a damaged leg tendon, withdrew from the sprint to concentrate on the broad jump, only to fall far short of qualifying. He barely cleared 22 feet. To the end he was nothing but gameness, however, injured ligaments had played havoc with that record-breaking stride and that perfectly timed leap he once had."

With Peacock unable to compete, Owens had the field to himself and became the star of the track and field events in the Olympics at Berlin — winnning the 100 meters in 10.3 seconds, the 200 meters and the broad jump with 26 feet 5 21-64 inches.

Some writers have called Peacock's victories over Owens upsets, and the question has been asked often — would it have been Owens or Peacock when fame would have crowned had it not been for a series of incidents which led up to Peacock's disability at the Penn Relays. According to Lawson Robertson, head track and field coach of the U. S. Olympic Team "Eulace Peacock can and does beat Jesse Owens because he knows how to run." In comparing Peacock and Owens as to which was the "world's fastest human," Robertson continued, "Peacock knows how to start while Owens depends solely upon the terrific spurt in the final yards."

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'Y HUT FUND' GETS GIFT FROM MEN IN SERVICE

GREENSBORO — The "Y HUT Fund" of A. and T. College, Greensboro, is $53 richer today as the result of a contribution received from 14 of the institution's sons who are serving with the U. S. Army abroad. The donation was directed to Professor Beverly N. Roberts, faculty adviser to the project.

The proposed Y Hut will commemorate the memory of the late Lt Sam Bruce who made the supreme sacrifice as a pilot somewhere in Italy in December, 1944, and the memory of all other Aggies in the armed forces.

Pfc. James H. Reeves, an A. and T. alumnus of 416 Beech Street, Greensboro, was chairman of the committee which raised the contribution. Other members were James S. Woods, Clarence F. Holt, Eddie McCray, Andrew Thompson, Joe Leonad, Abe Taylor, Emanuel Douglas, Booker McNeil, Douglas Faison, Wilbur Pierce, Harold Lanier, Harold L. Tarpley, John T. Gibson. All men are serving with the 26th Infantry.

A Word From Cpl. John T. Moore, Jr.

Cpl. John T. Moore, Jr., son of Mr. John T. Moore, Sr., of 547 E. Lenoir Street, Raleigh, had the following to say about Iran:

Iran is the hottest country that I have ever seen. It is a Tropical country in which the temperature would reach 177 degrees in the

CPL. JOHN T. MOORE, JR.

shade. Our mission there was to send supplies to the Russian Armies so that they could defeat the Germans who was in 1942, defeating Marshall Stalin's forces. Within 28 months we have completed our mission and the enemy now faces one of the greatest foe of all of Europe. The Russians are now in Berlin.

Iran which was formely called Persia has a population of 15,000,000 peoples. The country itself covers approximately 628,000 square miles. It has a rainy season which begain in November and last to February. During this time the roads are very muddy and the soldiers just can get about. The peolpe there are mostly Persians and Arabs. But most Persians can speak at least three languages. Their clothing are mostly cotton. The native men and women are dressed alike. Majority of the peoplo are great tradesmen. The most important crop is dates, which not only are the chief food of the people but also shipped to other countries. Grains especially wheat, barley, rice, and millet is grown in large quantity.

Practically the only building material is dried mud, like the adobe used in the Southwestern USA. It is admirably suited to the hot climate and you would find the inside of the flat-roofed Iranian houses cool even in the noonday heat. The Iranian people are divided by occupation into the tradesmen in the cities, the farmers in the irrigated areas, and the Nomads, who herd their sheep and camels on the desert, moving from place to place for fresh pastures.

There are few Christians among the Iranians. Majority of the people are Mohammeds. They are the followers of Mohammed. The religion is called Isham and the people who belive in it are called Moslems. The Moslem tribe is known as the Koran and the Moslems worship in Mosques. You can usually tell a Mosque by its high tower. No Christians are allowed in the Mosques.

Most of the Persian customs and manners are religious in their origin. For example, there is the month of fasting each year called "Ramadan." This period is similar to the Lenten period in many of the Christina Churches. During this period the Moslems do not eat, drink or smoke between sunrise and sunset. The Moslem day of rest is Friday.

Beggars are not numerous in Iran, but an American soldier at times would be troubled by them. Bargaining in the shops and bazzars is a great national pasttime. You will have to bargain for almost everything you buy. The price first quoted is usualy one-third to two-thirds higher than what you should pay.

The people are very friendly, especially if you are friendly to them. There is no race prejudice between the Iranian and the Negroes (troops). In the northern part of Iran you will find Turks, Pressians, Syrians and Indians. In the Southern sector the people besides the Persians are Arabians and Iraquans. The populations of the larger cities usually be approximately 540,000 to 700,000 peoples. There are also all types of governmental and private building in these cities. There are some American missionaries over here, who have for years, been trying to convert some, if not all, the Iranian into Christianity. Iran is ruled by a King who is proually and he, Mohammed Pahleir, took the throne after his father abdicated it in 1941. There is a Parliamentt there which is called the Majlis in which all the laws of the land are made. The Parliament building is found in Teheran along with the foreign Embassies, one in which the Teheran Conference was held. It was the Russian Embassy that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshall Stalin made out their plans for the opening up of the Western front.

It is only in Southern Iran in which the clothing of the people is very light. In the Northern cities the clothing is usually heavy due to the climate conditions. Some of the people dress modern, especially the higher class. These clothing are usually imported into the country from other countries. In the bizzars you can see merchandise that you would see in any of the American Stores. The modern, government-operated tobacco factory employs approximately 2,000 workers, who produce each working day over 12 million cigarette, 8 tons of pipe tobacco and several thousand hand rolled cigars. Some of the equipments used in some of the equipment used in some of the Iranians factories are German-made materials.

As in most foreign countries these Iranians have learned to use modern equipemnts. Today they can drive modern vehicles, dance as we do and can speak English. American culture has now spreaded widely over the country. English slang is now used also by the people, for example "O. K. Jack" and "What you know Joe?" We do not call these Moslems by their real name since it is very dificult to pronounce, so far as we are concerned, they are all called "Johnnies."

Cpl. John Thompson Moore, Jr., returned from overseas after having served two and one half years. He was inducted in 1942 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After being trained there, was trasferred to California and from there overseas. He is a graduate of the Washington High School and attended St. Augustine's College.

Above is group made at a recent State College Health Association Conference which convened at Shaw University. Some 10 colleges were represented at this meeting as well as official and non official organiaztions.

Reading from left to right they are: Dr. M. T. Brodie, college physician, J. C. Smith University; Mrs. Vashti Goodman, Immanuel Lutheran College, Miss Jennie L. Douglas, Executive Director of the Association, Miss Helen Craig, St. Augustine College, Miss Adelle M. Burke, R. N., N. C. College, Durham, Miss V. Marguerite Russell, Shaw. Second row: Mr. A. E. Weatherford, Mts. R. C. Weatherford, St. Augustine's College, Mr. Julius R. Larkins, State Board of Public Welfare, Miss Dolores Hines, State Department of Public Instruction, Miss Flossie J. Parker, Bennett College, Miss Sarah Jones Kittrell College, Mrs. Madeline Johnson, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, each J. E. Lyttle Shaw, Coach F. L. Jackson, J. C. Smith University. Third row: Miss Ethel Peters, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, A Student, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Miss V. Porter, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Mrs. Bessie Stallings Ware, Durham Dairy Council; Mr. I. L. Bing Miller, Assistant Executive Secretary, N. C. Tuberculosis Association.

Heavy Seas And High Winds Mean Little To All-Colored Crew

(By Alphrus O. Burton, Yeoman 2c, USCGR Coast Guard Correspondent)

AT AN ADVANCED COAST GUARD BASE IN ALASKA (Specially) — Heavy seas and high wind means little to the all-colored crew of a Coast Guard patrol boat operating on the storm-tossed seas of Alaska.

The men are a hand-picked bunch and proud of the rugged duty assigned to their boat and of being members of the first all-colored crew to man a patrol boat in the Alaskan sector.

Like others of its type in the Alaskan sector, their powerful and speedy patrol boat is used both as a workhorse and an emergency boat.

The following is typical of routine rescue work performed by the unit. A fishing boat supplying vitally needed food for the war effort hits a reef and sinks before it can make the beach.

Empty oil drums are lashed about the boat-water together with other needed gear and the boat gets under way at full speed to save the fishing boat and valuable gear.

At the scene, all that can be observed is the mast of the fishing boat and two cold and hungry fishermen waving from the rocky beach.

The fishermen are first brought aboard, fed and given dry clothing.

Then the Coast Guardsmen go to work. The tide and oil drums are used together to make a hydraulic jack that soon has the fishing boat floating and ready to be towed into port where boat and gear can be cleaned and repaired.

The Guardsmen are tired and weary from the grind, but they are satisfied, for they can read gratitude in the fishermens eyes and know that they have done a good job and brought the war just a little closer to V-day.

Anti-submarine and security patrol are other jobs that are assigned their boat.

Weather may be too rough for commercial boats to be out in waves may be roaring 20 feet high driven by a 70-mile, stinging gale of sleet and ice, but if a patrol boat is needed they go out to put their skill and the might of a 50-footer gun department on just a little better shape than any other department and the result can be seen in gleaming brass and spotless deck and working gear.

The skipper of the boat is Boatswains Mate Second Class, Earl C. Jackson, 20 of 202 Fly Street, Farmville, Va. He enlisted in the Coast Guard in November 1942 and served after prior to his transfer to the Alaskan sector four months ago. The spirit of competition is evident for each man attempts to keep against the wort, the elements can offer.

The spirit of competition is evident for each man attempts to keep

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