

Press BOX

SPORTS GAMING JOURNAL



R3D STORM RISING

Growth of Soviet hockey: 1954-72

Cincinnati and Boston clash
in title game of 1975 Series

Lillehammer: the crucible for
a new Winter Games series

Fall/Winter 2005



Press Box

Fall/Winter 2005
Volume 2, No. 1

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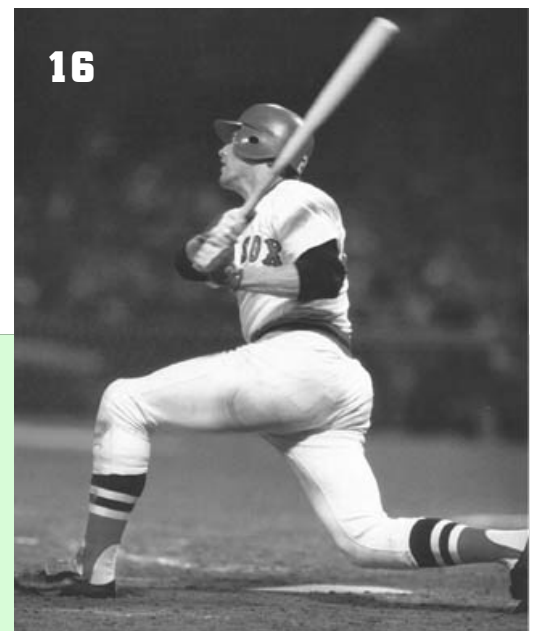
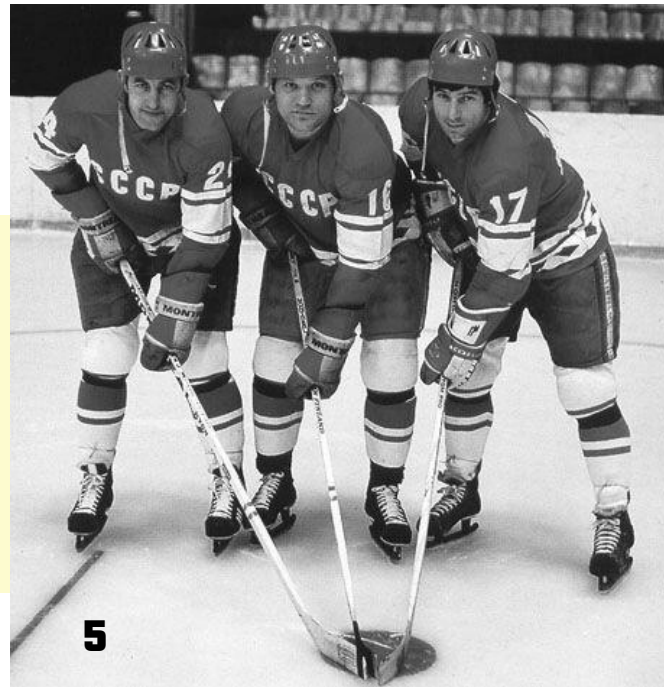
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*"Maybe it is not being very humble,
but I think the Canadians know now
that Russians can hit the same way they can."*

-- Valeri Vasiliev, 1972



Looking ahead and back in time

Dear Readers: Hello, again. At long last, Darlene and I are pleased to present you this new edition of *Press Box* and hope you will find it worth the wait. The last four months have been difficult for us. Back on Sept. 19, I was activated with other Army Reservists for three months in support of the Hurricane Katrina relief. It was emotionally draining to see the vast expanse of destruction stretching endlessly from Slidell, La., to Ocean Springs, Miss., and points beyond. Yet I am gratified to have witnessed fellow Americans at their best in the relief effort.

"I know if our situations had been reversed, you would have come to help us out," a colonel from the Indiana Army National Guard remarked to his Louisiana counterpart upon their introduction.

My personal thanks go out to the following designers for both their contributions to this issue and their patience during the extended publishing delay: Pat Premo of *Fast-Action Games*, Pete Ventura of *Replay Publishing*, and Jeff Downey of *Downey Games*. Thank you.

As of this writing, it is now Dec. 30, the tail end of 2005. It is the time of year we look back at the happy and not so happy moments of the past year and ahead to coming year with hopefulness and perhaps a twinge of uncertainty.

This period of reflection was well understood by the Romans, whose two-faced god, Janus, represented the duality of past and future, beginnings and endings. (From his name we get the title of January, the first month of the year.) In mythology, during the war between the Titans and the gods, Janus gave shelter to his half-brother, Saturn, but later agreed to hand him over to the gods in exchange for a promise of mercy. As punishment for this treachery, Jupiter made Janus two-faced, took away his mobility and used him as heaven's doorkeeper. Janus was placed in charge of the moment when the old year ended and the new began, an endless cycle that granted immortality (per the gods' promise), but without the freedom to enjoy it.

By priestly decree, Janus' temple gates were opened only during times of war and kept shut during periods of peace. But to the average Roman, Janus symbolized change and transition in the everyday lives of rural and city dwellers: plantings and harvests, marriages and births, new business undertakings. Thus, his name would be invoked throughout the course of the year.

Two millennia later, sports fans and game players are not immune from sentiment or speculating on the future. In my wind's eye, I look back 30 years to 1975 and a host of memories on a Zenith TV that occupied a quarter of the basement and offered only four snow-free channels: the Steelers' Mean Joe Green mashing Vikings QB Fran Tarkenton for a safety in Super Bowl IX, Rick Barry taking Golden State to the NBA title with his quirky underhanded foul shooting, Bobby Clark's toothsome grin and the Broad Street Bullies grinding down Buffalo in the fog for the Stanley Cup, and Red Sox catcher Carlton Fisk willing a long fly ball fair with body English during a chilly New England night to force Game 7 of the World Series.

In looking to the future, I anticipate taking my son to skating lessons next month and starting him in a *Natural Golf* clinic this summer. I also look forward to shooting baskets with him in the driveway when he has the strength to get the ball to the hoop. Past and future - I have much to be thankful for and to look forward to.

In keeping with the prior issue, we organized again along thematic lines for autumn and winter sports. Here's an overview:

- **Hockey.** Our *Cover Story* looks back at the rise of Soviet hockey under Anatoly Tarasov and its early dominance in World Championship and Olympic competition between 1954 and 1972.

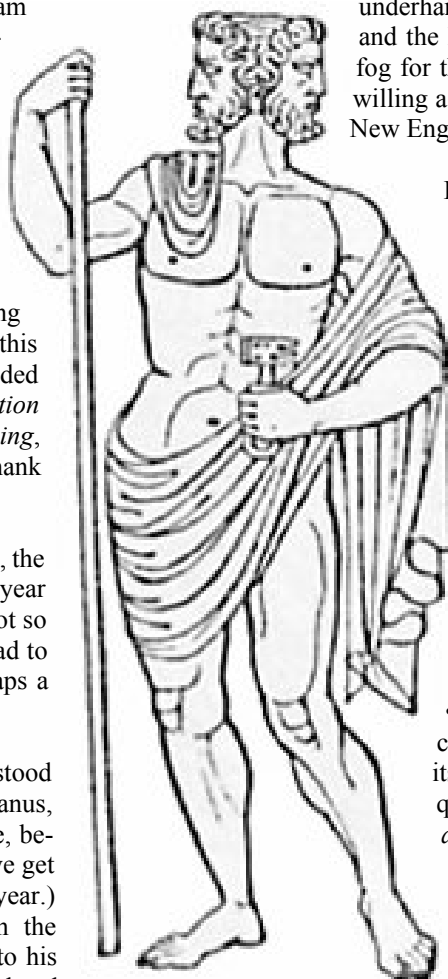
- **College Football.** Arguably, the Rose Bowl is college football's greatest spectacle. But who is the greatest champion? Pat Premo addresses that question in the first of a two-part series of a *Fast-and-Furious Football* Rose Bowl Tourney.

- **Baseball World Series.** Thirty years ago, Boston and Cincinnati squared off in what historians consider the greatest Fall Classic ever played. In an exclusive for *Press Box* Jeff Downey replays Game 7 with *Replay Baseball*.

- **Olympic Speed Skating.** Decisive-Action Sports has been tinkering with data for a future series of mini modules to be called *Winter Games*. Volume 1: Speed Skating. Presented are some of our game design notes, using the oval track at the 1994 Lillehammer Games as our testing grounds.

Happy New Year!

Major Bruce L. Kish
President
Decisive-Action Sports, Inc.



Coming Attractions

Classic Hockey

† Now that the NHL has resumed play after the last year's season-canceling lockout, we will have a new media guide for the 2005-06 season, to be published this summer.

† Our planned publication of the *Heritage* set, featuring the Canada Cups and the 1996 and 2004 World Cups had to be delayed when I deployed to the Gulf Coast in support of the Hurricane Katrina relief mission. We have moved the release date to September 2006 to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the first Canada Cup.

† I recently added the 2006 Torino Games box scores to my growing Olympic data collection. While I have enough years to put out a set, I am still holding off for the time being in hopes of tracking down 1984 Sarajevo and 1992 Albertville, which would give an unbroken chain from 1960 Squaw Valley to the present.



Welcome Back *Classic Hockey* will chronicle the 2005-06 NHL season.

† Also delayed by my travels last fall was the publication of the NHL four-pack (68-69, 74-75, 84-85, 92-93). I have this back on the to-do list.

† If you own an original *Classic Hockey* 1st Edition (purchased before Sept. 1, 2002) and are interested in upgrading to the 2nd Edition, please contact us decisivegames@lycos.com for a special discount rate.



Talk of the Tour Michelle Wie placed or tied for second in three of eight LPGA starts in her 2005 rookie season.

Classic Golf

† To date, the 2005 PGA Tour is updated and the European Tour is in progress along with the President's Cup. Darlene is working the LPGA update. This currently has priority over all other projects.

† The PGA Tour will be going to a new points system in 2007. When this has been made public, we will offer current customers a copy to keep their games up to date.

† The official PGA Tour payout schedule goes to 70th place. I have obtained a copy of the percentages and created a new table. E-mail me if you would like a copy.

† When the 2006 Tour updates are published this fall, *Classic Golf* will be repackaged as a base game that covers the 2000-06 PGA and European Tour seasons. Earlier decades will be sold separately. Game prices will be adjusted accordingly.



Current Price List

Classic Hockey Game Sets

Item # HP1000	Classic Hockey Pro Edition Includes all major professional teams from 1917 to the present, instructions, game charts, historical supplements, and binder.	\$25.99 U.S.
Item # HO2000	Classic Hockey Olympic Edition Includes all Olympic teams from 1920 to the present, the Canada Cups, World Cup, Soviet Exhibition teams from 1972 to 1991, and historical recaps of each tournament and exhibition series.	\$12.99 U.S.
Item # HW2100	Classic Hockey World Championships Edition Includes the European Championships from 1910-1932 and the World Championships from 1930 to the present.	\$5.00 U.S.
Item # WHA7279	WHA Signature Series Edition Includes rosters for all teams, all seven years, plus 32-page historical booklet.	\$29.99 U.S.

Classic Hockey Combination Sets

Item # HD7279	Classic Hockey WHA Edition Includes the Pro and Olympic Editions, the Box Score Generator, the WHA Signature Series Edition, and 1972 Summit Series rosters.	\$49.99 U.S.
Item # HD1972	Classic Hockey Summit Series Edition Includes the Pro and Olympic Editions, the Box Score Generator with 2003 NHL season, and 1972 Soviet and Canadian team rosters.	\$39.99 U.S.
Item # HD3000	Classic Hockey Deluxe Edition Includes the Pro and Olympic Editions.	\$29.99 U.S.
Item # HS4000	Classic Hockey Starter Edition Includes 1991-2002 NHL seasons, instructions, game charts, and binder.	\$12.99 U.S.

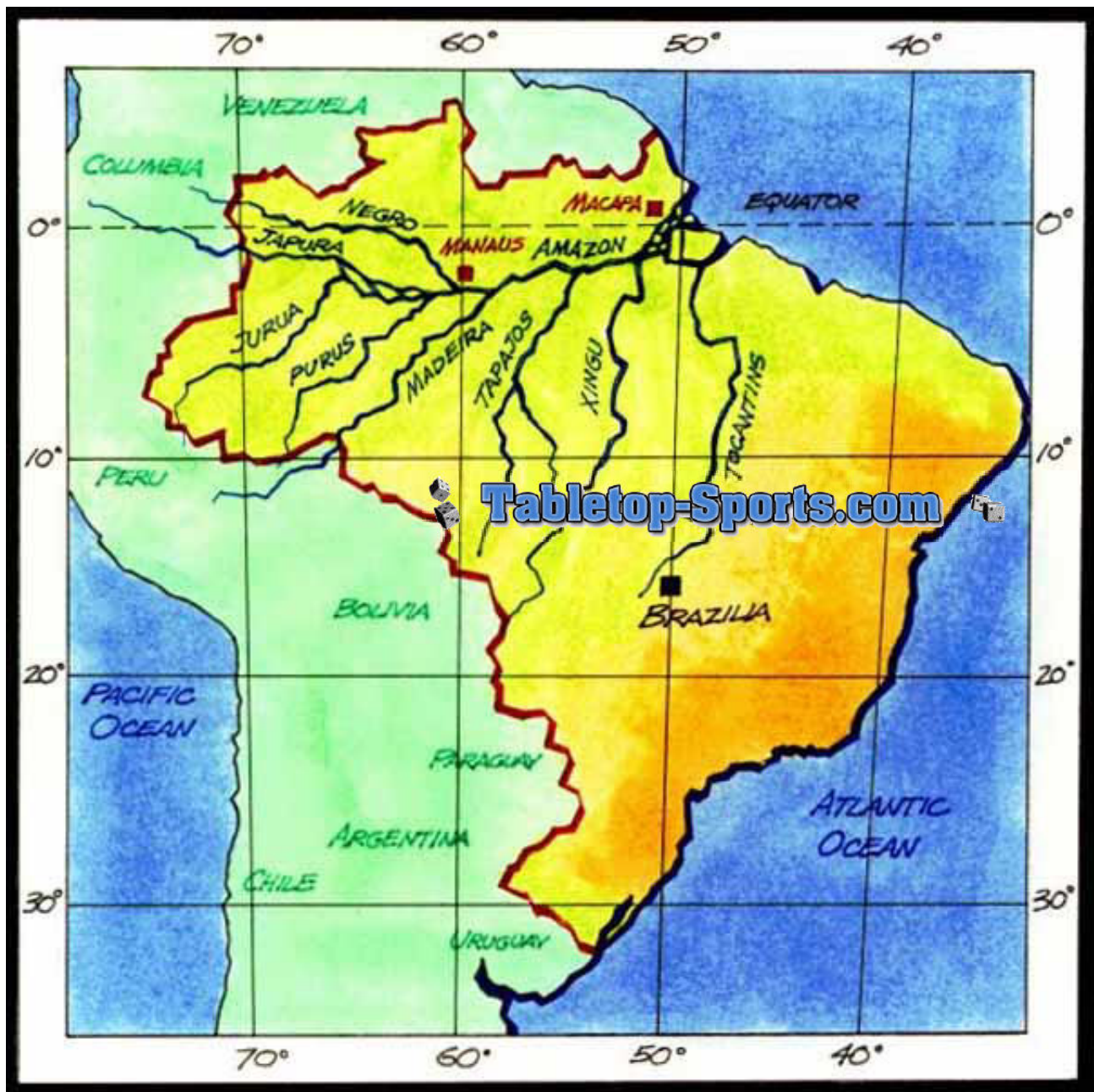
Box Score and Roster Sets

Item # BOX6000	Classic Hockey Box Score Generator	\$15.95 U.S.
Item # BOX6100	All-Time Great Set I Rosters Features '60 MTL, '63 TOR, '63 DET, '67 CHI, '70 BOS, '71 CHI, '72 NYR, '74 PHL, '75 BUF, '77 MTL, '81 NYI, '84 EDM	\$5.00 U.S.
Item # BOX1972	1971-72 NHL Season	\$5.00 U.S.
Item # BOX1979	1978-79 NHL Season	\$5.00 U.S.
Item # BOX2002	2001-02 NHL Season	\$6.00 U.S.
Item # BOX2003	2002-03 NHL Season	\$9.95 U.S.
Item # COL2003	2002-03 College Season	\$29.95 U.S.

Classic Golf

Item # GP1000	Classic Golf Pro Edition Includes complete PGA Tour rosters and events from 1980-2001, instructions, game charts, and binder.	\$25.99 U.S.
Item # GR2000	Classic Golf Ryder Cup Edition Includes the 1991-1999 teams with historical information, and the 1994-2003 President's Cup teams. (You must have either the Pro or Starter Editions in order to use this set.)	\$12.99 U.S.
Item # GD3000	Classic Golf Deluxe Edition Includes the Pro and Ryder Cup Editions.	\$29.99 U.S.
Item # GS4000	Classic Golf Starter Edition Includes 2000-2003 PGA Tour rosters and events, instructions, game charts, and binder.	\$13.99 U.S.
Item # GU5000	Classic Golf Season Updates Includes seasons since 2001	\$5.00
Item # GL2000	Classic Golf Ladies' Edition Includes the 2000-04 LPGA Tour rosters and events.	\$5.00

Prices include shipping and handling to U.S. and Canadian addresses. For overseas orders or special delivery, please contact us at decisivegames@lycos.com for a rate quote.

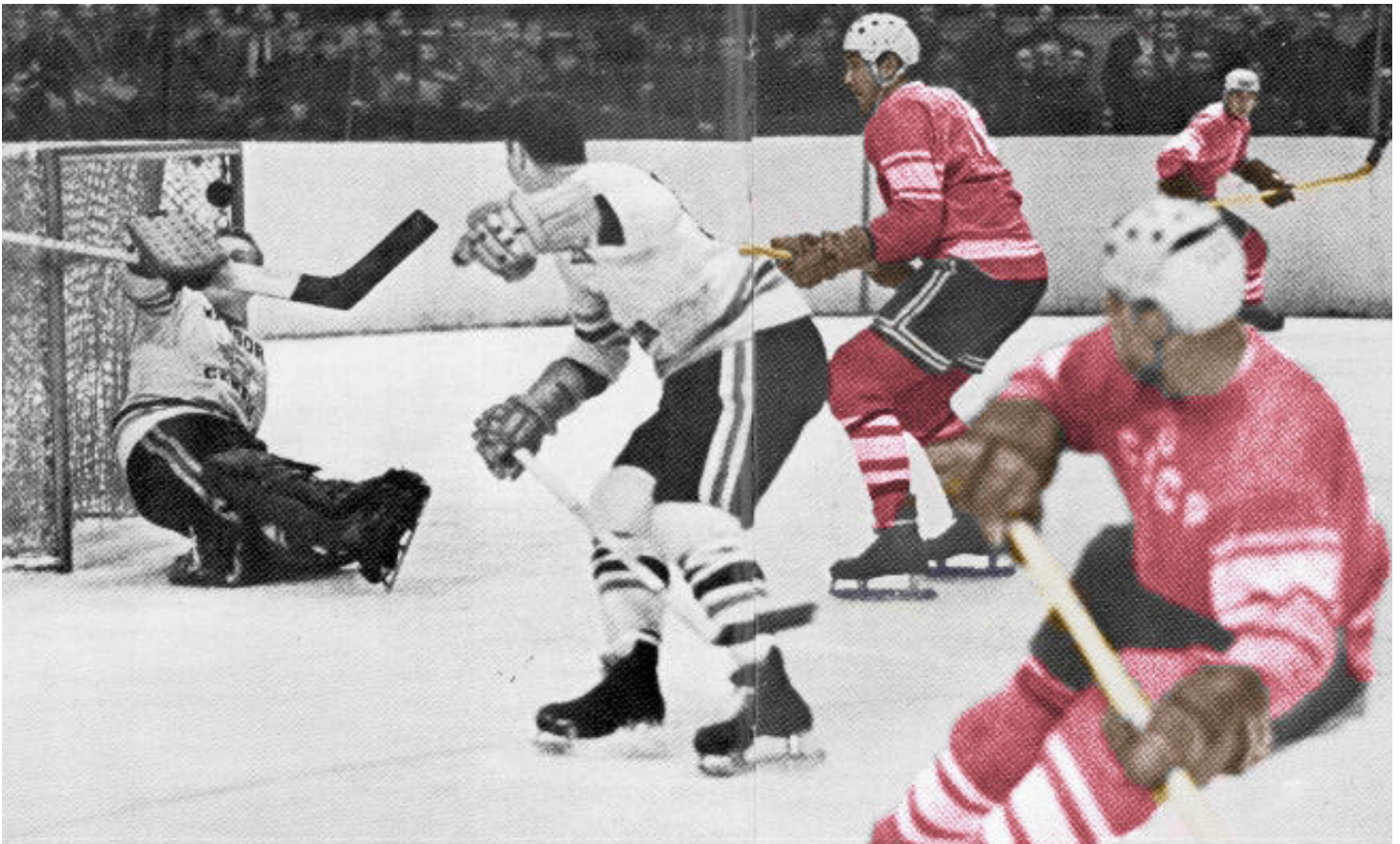


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RED STORM RIISING



In the aftermath of World War II, the obsession of Anatoly Tarasov created a machine that became the greatest sports dynasty of the 20th Century.

By Bruce Kish

(Cover and story photos courtesy of Alexander Nikandrov, Legends of Soviet Hockey
http://www.arunaweb.com/Soviet_Legend/main.htm)

“Every morning we would look out the window to see if frost had set in. And we were in no great hurry to part with winter. And in the spring when the ice turns to slush, we trained in the wee hours of the morning while the ice was still hard.”

– Anatoly Tarasov

From primitive origins, but armed with an indomitable will, the pioneers of Soviet hockey forged a system that created the greatest sports dynasty of the 20th Century. In the aftermath of a world war that had desolated Central and Eastern Europe Russian players had very little serviceable equipment, let alone modern rinks or training facilities to practice their craft. Yet one man, a devout Communist, believed he could merge political ideology with science to overcome these deficiencies.

Anxious to assume their place among the community of nations, the Soviets were intent on developing their sports teams for various international competitions. The ice hockey program, started in 1946, relied on ingenuity to overcome the lack of resources. While ice hockey was a new sport, the Russians had played a traditional folk game called “bandy”, a variation of field hockey played on ice that used a ball and broom-like implements in lieu of a puck and conventional hockey sticks.

Tarasov, a player-coach for Central Army of the Soviet Elite League (1947-53), faced two significant challenges: developing training substitutes to make up for a lack of arenas and a coaching philosophy to base his training and game-day tactics. Yet these adversities proved beneficial. For starters, Tarasov and his coaching peers were not tied down to any conventions. By being forced to innovate, they discovered methods of developing players that were equal to or more effective than those used in the West.

In the early years, there were no indoor rinks with artificial ice. Training was limited to the cold months on outdoor patches. As the spring thaw arrived, practice was shifted to earlier hours in the middle of the night when it was still cold.



Fire on Ice Left wing Anatoly Firsov was one of the first Soviet superstars of the 1960s who tallied 134 goals during 11 years with the national team, including a goal against Sweden in 1964 (*facing page, bottom left*).

“We had to stop training as soon as the first rays of the sun came over the pine trees,” he later wrote. “We really came to despise the hot summer sun.”

To substitute for ice time during the spring and summer, Tarasov had his players play soccer or basketball by hockey rules, or play floor hockey on the tennis courts in Moscow. Yet unlike his Western counterparts of the era, he also looked to develop other attributes which would rapidly improve the players’ overall abilities. Mandatory sports included gymnastics to develop flexibility and balance; swimming, water polo, rowing, and weight lifting for conditioning and strength; volleyball and basketball for teamwork, and high diving and ski jumping to develop courage.

In searching for a hockey philosophy, Tarasov stumbled upon a translated copy of Lloyd Percival’s *The Hockey Handbook*, published in 1951. A fitness expert and Canadian track and field coach, Percival espoused a scientific approach to player development that called for year-round training on and off the ice, supplemented by diet and an exercise regimen. His game tactics were also non conventional, built on passing and quickness, instead of brawn.

To his Canadian peers, these theories were too radical and Percival became a virtual laughingstock. Typical NHL players arrived in training camps after a summer layover and gradually worked themselves back into shape, reaching peak fitness by December. In addition, the physical tactics were part of Canadian; besides, Canada had dominated international hockey for years, so why change a thing?

Legendary coach Dick Irvin took a brief look at the book and rejected it as “the product of a three-year-old mind.” Ironically, Percival’s work became the “Bible” for Soviet and European



Architects Anatoly Tarasov (left) and assistant coach Arkady Chernyshev discuss strategy during the 1964 Winter Olympics.

teams. Their crucibles would test and prove the validity of his theories. While Tarasov avidly studied the book, he did not copy its methods verbatim, but adapted and built on them.

Of note was a game system he designed, referred to as a “sea wave”, which had successive waves of players attacking various sectors of the ice with constant movements that resembled the ebb and flow of the tide.

During the 1967 World Championships in Vienna, this attacking style went head-to-head against Canada’s “power hockey” system (which emphasized body checking and physical play) and triumphed. Variations of this system would be used by other Soviet teams and would ultimately find its way into the NHL during the free-wheeling 1980s.

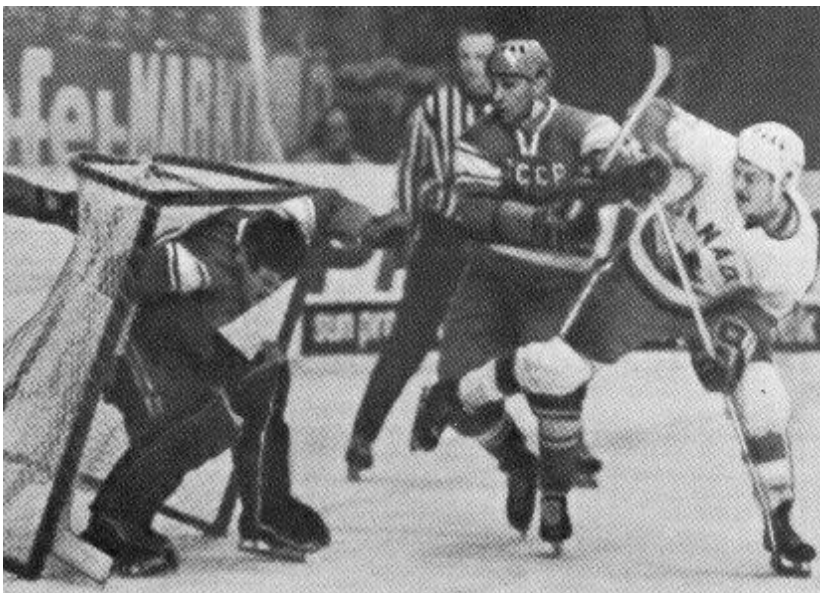
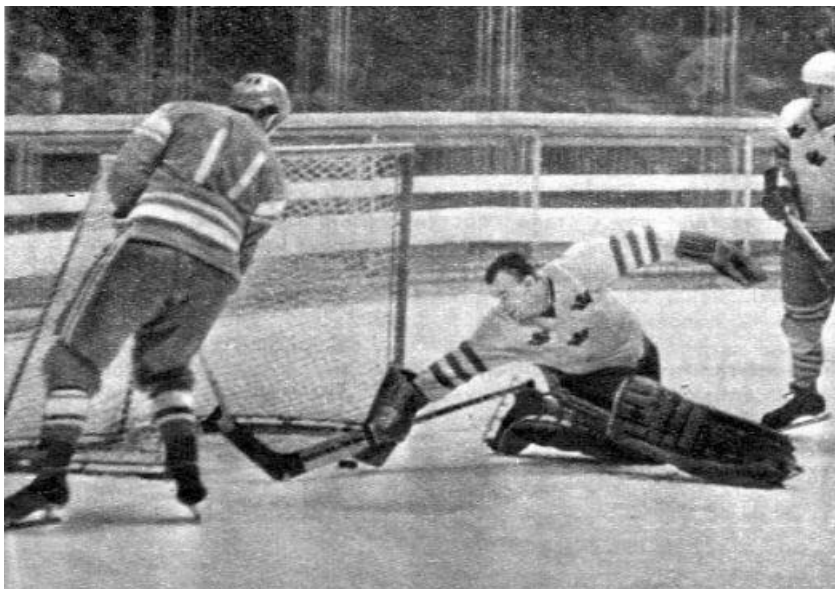
Ironically, the theories of Percival, a Westerner, struck a chord with Tarasov’s political beliefs. Blending the talents of the individual player into the team reflected the collectivist view of society:

“A good player learns from life [that] real teamwork envisages a common aim, a common idea, a common will, a common discipline,” Tarasov wrote in a sermon.

“The sportsman who has greater talent must carry a greater responsibility for the whole team. Real teamwork, comradeship and readiness to help a teammate is cultivated, first of all, by the very atmosphere of our daily life ... [so] any deviation from them is a violation of one of the main principles of Communist morals.”

His personal feelings notwithstanding, Tarasov admired Canadian hockey, was impressed with its international reputation, and longed to compete against its teams. Unfortunately, diplomatic relations between the USSR and the West were chilly and sporting contacts were non-existent until 1953.

“Your wonderful book, which introduced us to the mysteries of Canadian hockey, I have read like a schoolboy,” an admiring Tarasov wrote to Percival.



Bearing the Burden Soviet goalie Viktor Konovalenko barred the door against Canada during a 2-1 victory at the 1967 World Championships. The first dominant Soviet goaltender, he would be succeeded by Vladislav Tretiak.

DAWN OF A NEW ICE AGE

Tarasov finally got his wish to test his system during the 1954 World Championships. After tying host Sweden, 1-1, the Soviets reeled off a string of victories, earning them a berth in the final against Canada. Because they had been dominant for so many years, the Canadians had continued a tradition of sending a top amateur team (the East York Lyndhursts, in this case) instead of a true national squad.

Although they had never played against the Soviets, the Canadians expected an easy win. To their shock, the Russians avoided physical contact while out skating and out passing them. At the final whistle, the Soviets had 7-2 to claim the gold medal. A new contender had arrived on the international scene.

After losing the 1955 World Championships gold medal to Canada (Penticton Vees), the Soviets rebounded in the combined Olympic/World/European championship tournament in Cortina, Italy. The Soviets swept their schedule to reclaim the gold. A fledgling American team managed to upset Canada (Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen) to take home silver.

Global politics interfered with the 1957 World Championships. After the Soviets’ brutal suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956, the United States and Canada boycotted the tournament, which was to be held in Moscow. With his main competition gone and his team clearly the favorites, Tarasov decided to shake up his lineup and give some younger players a chance to gain international experience. The move backfired, however, as the Soviets skated to a 2-2 tie with the Czechs, followed by a 4-4 draw against Sweden that knocked the Soviets out of gold medal contention.

The Soviets continued to struggle over the next five years. Despite losing to Canadian teams in the 1958 and

1959 World Championships, the Soviets were still a favorite to capture the gold at the 1960 Squaw Valley Winter Games. A loss to Canada (Kitchener-Waterloo) and an upset by the United States knocked them out of the gold medal. The Americans managed to beat Canada needed only a win against Czechoslovakia to clinch the gold.

With the Americans trailing the Czechs after two periods, Soviet captain defenseman Nikolay Sologubov entered the United States' dressing room and, through a series of hand gestures, instructed the players to take hits from the oxygen bottles to recharge their bodies in the higher altitude. Whether this method worked is questionable, but the Americans rallied to crush the Czechs. When the story of Sologubov's visit became public, many hailed it as the essence of sportsmanship. Others, however, felt the Soviet captain's motivation was to prevent the rival Czechs from taking the bronze away from his team.

In 1961, Canada (the Vancouver-based Trail Smoke Eaters) re-established itself as the premier power, sweeping all opponents en route to the World Championships gold. Tarasov's team barely held on to take bronze in World and lost the gold to the Czechs in the European Championship. Politics intervened again in 1962 when the Soviets joined Eastern Bloc nations in boycotting the World Championships at Colorado Springs, Colo., because American officials refused to grant entry visas to the East German team. It appeared that Soviet hockey was on the decline.

BUILDING THE MACHINE

As the Soviets struggled in the international arena, their national team coach continued to forge his squads. There was virtually no difference between Tarasov's training camp and a Soviet military boot camp. Dry land training was just as intensive as the on-ice drills. Continuing to build on Percival's theories, Tarasov stressed adding physical burdens to the regimen. Increasing weight or resistance in practice would vastly improve a player's power and endurance in actual competition. Tarasov's methods ranged from a 13-kilogram belt or elastic bands tethering skates to the boards, to running in loose sand.

Two on-ice practices a day, endless drilling, exhaustive cardio training sessions comprised the regimented schedules for the players' lives, which Tarasov managed down to the second. Even their off-duty time was not really theirs. Regular visits with Young Communist League chapters were planned. For recreation, Tarasov's players were limited to billiards or table tennis, games to develop hand-eye coordination.

Once in awhile, he would let them leave the compound to attend the theater for Communist-themed plays or movies, the better to reinforce Party indoctrination and Tarasov's own personal belief that no one man was greater than his team. The players were permitted to visit their families or friends only on Sunday for a few hours.

Indifferent to the individual welfare of his charges, Tarasov's methods broke the spirits of many talented athletes. His methods of discipline were draconian. Just prior to the 1963 World Championship, team captain Konstantin Loktev and two other top forwards, Alexander Almetov and Victor Yakushev had been caught violating the team smoking ban. The usual punishment was inflicted; during a special team meeting, the players publicly denounced and upbraided their guilty teammates. For their part, the humiliated trio apologized for the breach of trust and pledged not to break the rules again.

Normally, this would have concluded the session; instead it served as a prelude for more dramatic theater. To everyone's shock, a dispassionate Tarasov announced that for violating the trust vested in him, Loktev was stripped of the "C" and dismissed from the team.

To the incredulous Canadians, the upcoming opponent, the decision to get rid of one of the top offensive players on the Soviet team for smoking was just plain crazy. Yet Tarasov felt justified in his decision, especially after his team pulled together and won the championship – the first of a string of 10 consecutive international titles. After a three-year exile, Loktev was permitted to return and he redeemed himself by taking the Best Forward honors at the 1966 World Championship.



1968 Olympics Despite losing 5-4 to the Czechs in a contest with political overtones (*left*), Konovalenko rebounded for a 5-0 shutout against Canada for the gold medal and the congratulations of teammate Veniamin Alexandrov (*right*).

"In this decision, I see a true reflection of collectivism. Rigid and demanding, but direct and honest!" Tarasov later reflected on the episode. *"After all, punishment is aimed at educating a person."*

Vyacheslav Starshinov, one of the few non Central Army members on the national team (from rival Spartak), admitted Tarasov could be cruel, but his system produced "unprecedented success" in developing IIHF World Championship victories.

A NEW GOLDEN ERA

The 1963 triumph ushered a new era of Soviet hockey, marked by nine consecutive World Championship titles and three Olympic gold medals over a 10-year period. Joining Tarasov behind the national team bench was Arkady Chernyshev, coach of the rival Moscow Dynamo. The two were a contrast in style – Tarasov, the relentless dictator; Chernyshev, the clever diplomat – but actually worked well together.

Fresh blood was infused into the ranks, talented rookies who would evolve into international superstars by the 1970s: goalie Vladislav Tretiak and forward Valery Kharlamov. A youngster who made an immediate splash was left wing Anatoly Firsov, who joined the team in 1962. Firsov had the gifts of skilled hands and an ability to anticipate the development of a play ahead of time. On Jan. 24, 1969, he scored six goals in a 10-2 massacre of Team Canada in an exhibition in Ottawa.

Ironically, the new Soviet dominance led to a movement in Canada that demanded professional players be permitted to compete in IIHF-sanctioned events. When IOC President Avery Brundage threatened to disqualify any nation that competed against Canadian pros and the International Ice Hockey Federation denied the Canadian request in January 1970, Canada withdrew from international competition in a six-year, self-imposed exile.

For Tarasov, playing well against the Czechs, former hockey mentors for the Soviets and other Eastern European teams, was important for political reasons. Recognizing they played a similar style, Tarasov modified his game tactics, playing a more aggres-

sive offense that emphasized puck control and defense that clogged passing lanes and choked off the ability to set up plays. These adjustments paid off handsomely; between 1965 and 1971, Czechoslovakia was held to four silver and two bronze medals. The rivalry turned fierce after the 1968 Soviet invasion, but the Czechs were unable to get their on-ice revenge until 1972.

INTERNAL RIVALRY

While none could argue with the success of Tarasov's program, there were dissenters who believed other methods could be just as effective. One of these rebels, ironically, was a former teammate. Vsevolod Bobrov had been one of Tarasov's line mates. Where Tarasov had been the unnoticed, grinder who set up passes, Bobrov was the flashy star who converted the passes into goals – to much public acclaim.

Indeed, the styles of these players influenced their hockey philosophies. Tarasov preached a style which subordinated all players for the collective good of the team while Bobrov countered with an emphasis on the role of individual talents that could not be as effective if fettered by a strict system.

Despite Tarasov's promotion to head coach and the imposition of his team system, Bobrov played for several more years and his legend grew. Just prior to the start of the 1953 World Championships, Bobrov fell ill and was scratched from the lineup. To Tarasov's chagrin Soviet officials pulled the team out its international debut, fearful of a weak showing without its offensive superstar.

Bobrov was a talented all-around athlete. He also played on and coached the national soccer team. In 1964, he returned to hockey, behind the bench of Spartak, Central Army's main rival. For three seasons, Bobrov went head-to-head against his former teammate and coach, defeating him in the 1967 league championship round. In his individualistic environment, Bobrov developed a number of players who went on to international prominence in the late 1960s and early 1970s including Starshinov, Evgeny Zimin, and Alexander Yakushev.



Rival Vsevolod Bobrov played for Tarasov at Red Army in the Soviet Elite League and on the 1954 World Championship team (*right*), taking Best Forward honors. A skilled individual player, his style clashed with Tarasov's system, creating a rivalry that grew during Bobrov's tenure as Spartak coach (*left*) between 1964-67. He eventually replaced Tarasov as the national team coach in 1972.



Heroes Tarasov (right) piloted the Soviets to the 1954 IIHF World Championship title in the team's first international competition.

While Bobrov was conferring greater freedoms to his players and fostering air of *Perestroika*, Tarasov continue to rule his charges with an iron fist. Budding rookie Valery Kharlamov incurred his wrath after a poor performance one evening.

"What's the matter, my dear?" Tarasov mocked in a soothing voice, draping an arm around his player's shoulders. "You weren't playing so well tonight."

After the dejected Kharlamov blurted out something about fatigue from two-a-day practice sessions, the coach's voice became harsh.

"No, no, my dear; you're wrong about that," he said. "The problem is you're not practicing *enough*."

With that, Kharlamov was made to pull his sweater back on and go back onto the ice. Not long after, Tarasov demoted his player to a second-division team in the Urals. A cultured city dweller, Kharlamov despised living in primitive conditions, but became the dominant player. Before long, he won back his place on Central Army. Tarasov naturally took credit for developing his player into a star.

Between 1968 and 1981, Kharlamov played in 292 international games, tallying 193 goals.

END OF AN ERA

Ultimately, Tarasov's ego led to his downfall. For years, he had taken small liberties to flout the system and had been able to get away with it because of the national team's prominence. At length, Party officials began to tire of him and looked for an excuse to remove him.

The 1969 Soviet Elite League championship pitted Central Army against rival Spartak in Moscow's Luzhniki Arena, a popular hangout for high Communist Party officials. With Army trailing late in the third period, center Vladimir Petrov scored what would have been a game-tying goal, but the referee disallowed it. Tarasov flew into a tirade and then, seeing it had no effect on the officials, pulled his team off the ice and herded them back to the dressing room.

After half an hour the stalemate was finally broken and the Army players returned to the ice. Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, an avid hockey fan who was in attendance that evening, send word that the game must go on. He chastised Tarasov, decreeing that the officials must be obeyed or the absolute rule of authority would be subverted. After the game, Tarasov was

See Soviets on Page 17



Trivia Challenge

Are you old-school? Test your knowledge of the Winter Olympic Games in this edition.

1. As of 2006, how many cities have hosted more than one Winter Olympics?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
2. What city was originally selected to host the 1976 Winter Games?
A. Innsbruck
B. Denver
C. Grenoble
D. Oslo
3. Which city hosted the first Winter Olympics?
A. Lake Placid
B. St. Moritz
C. Chamonix
D. Amsterdam
4. Which city was to host the 1940 Winter Games that were cancelled on account of World War II?
A. St. Moritz
B. Cortina D'Ampezzo
C. Oslo
D. Innsbruck
5. Which city was to host the 1944 Winter Games that were cancelled on account of World War II?
A. St. Moritz
B. Cortina D'Ampezzo
C. Oslo
D. Innsbruck
6. Men's skeleton made its debut in what year?
A. 1924
B. 1928
C. 1948
D. 2002
7. Which was the first "X-Games" event to be added to the Olympic program?
A. Half Pipe
B. Aerials
C. Moguls
D. Parallel Giant Slalom
8. Which was the first Olympic short-track speed skating event?
A. Women's 1000 meters
B. Men's 1500 meters
C. Men's 500 meters
D. Women's 500 meters
9. Who has the most men's figure skating gold medals?
A. Dick Button
B. Gillis Grafstrom
C. Scott Hamilton
D. Brian Boitano
10. Through 2002, which nation has won the most biathlon men's 30-km relays?
A. Soviet Union
B. Norway
C. Germany
D. Finland
11. In 1984, Phil Mahre took the gold medal in which skiing event?
A. Downhill
B. Slalom
C. Giant Slalom
D. Super Giant Slalom
12. Who took the gold medal in the 1980 Lake Placid men's giant slalom?
A. Steve Mahre
B. Ingemar Stenmark
C. Leonhard Stock
D. Max Julen
13. Which speed skater did not medal in two separate Olympics?
A. Erhard Keller
B. Uwe-Jens May
C. Evgeniy Grishin
D. Eric Heiden
14. Who won the speed skating women's 500-meter event at Innsbruck in 1976?
A. Tatiana Averina
B. Sheila Young
C. Karin Enke
D. Anne Henning
15. Who was the first speed skater to win back-to-back 1500-meter gold medals?
A. Clas Thunberg
B. Charles Mathiesen
C. Johann Koss
D. Evgeniy Grishin
16. In addition to ice hockey, in what other Summer Olympic sport did Canadian Hailey Wickenheiser compete?
A. Diving
B. Heptathlon
C. Softball
D. Race Walking
17. Who led the 1972 U.S. Olympic hockey team in goal scoring?
A. Tim Sheehy
B. Henry Boucha
C. Keith Christiansen
D. Robbie Ftorek
18. Which player was not a member of the 1984 Canadian team?
A. Kevin Dineen
B. Ed Olczyk
C. James Patrick
D. Kirk Muller
19. Which Soviet forward was the leading scorer during the 1976 Innsbruck Games?
A. Boris Mikhailov
B. Valery Kharlamov
C. Vladimir Petrov
D. Vladimir Shadrin
20. Which goalie was Vladislav Tretiak's back up in 1980?
A. Vladimir Myshkin
B. Victor Zinger
C. Sergey Mylnikov
D. Alexander Pashkov

Special Feature



Tournament of Roses

For more than a century, the Granddaddy of all Bowls has held the public's imagination. *Fast-n-Furious College Football* determines which champ is the greatest of all time. Part 1.

By Patrick M. Premo

College football has a long history of bowl games. And the one that seems to draw the most attention is the Rose Bowl, the one that most (Keith Jackson, for sure!) refer to as “the granddaddy of them all.”

I thought it would be fun to have all the past winners of the Rose Bowl play in a single elimination tournament to determine the greatest Rose Bowl winner of all time. It should be noted that three Rose Bowls have ended in ties (1922, 1924, and 1927) so those ties will need to be settled in order for the tournament to take place.

My *Fast ‘N’ Furious College Football Game* will be used to simulate all these games. The format will be a chronological one: the winner of the first Rose Bowl will play the winner of the second Rose Bowl, the third winner will play the fourth, the fifth will play the sixth, etc.

Then the first-second winner will play the third-fourth winner, etc. until only one team is left standing. In the early days, the Rose Bowl did not match up the winners of the Big Ten and the Pac-10 Conferences (that began in 1947); with the advent of the BCS, the Rose Bowl again no longer follows that formula.

This article will play the tie break games and then stage the first round games of the tournament. The next issue will feature Part II, which will stage the remaining games and crown the all-time Rose Bowl champion.

Please note that all years listed pertain to the January bowl date and not the season. Thus, the first Rose Bowl was played in January of 1902, but was for the 1901 season.

TIE BREAKERS:

First of all, the 1922 tie breaker game; the original ended in a 0-0 tie.

California	24
Washington and Jefferson	10

Both teams scored this time, but California’s offense and defense rose (no pun intended!) to the occasion.

1924 originally saw a 14-14 tie.

Navy	17
Washington	24

Again, more scoring than the original, but Washington prevailed by a touchdown.

There was a 7-7 tie in 1927.

Alabama	14
Stanford	28

Stanford surprisingly handled Alabama quite easily this time around.

Now we are ready for the first round match-up games!

ROUND ONE:

1902	Michigan
28	
1916	Washington St.
14	

Michigan’s famous point-a-minute team had a more difficult time than some expected, but prevailed. (Yes, there was a 14 year gap between the first and second Rose Bowl!)

1917	Oregon	24
1918	Mare Island Marines	27

Oregon was at least a touchdown favorite, but the Marines staged a furious comeback, scoring 10 points late in the fourth quarter to spring the upset.

1919	Great Lakes NTS	0
1920	Harvard	24

Harvard’s great defense did its job and the offense responded in kind to shut out the outmanned Navy service team.

1921	California	21
1922	California	7

California of 1922 defeated Washington & Jefferson to get into round one, but the first meeting of the same schools in our tournament saw the previous year’s team break 1922 California’s bubble.

1923	Southern Cal	24
1924	Washington	13

Washington of 1924 defeated Navy to make the first-round cut, but was no match for Southern Cal.

1925	Notre Dame	24
1926	Alabama	21

The Fighting Irish had to withstand a furious comeback attempt by the Crimson Tide, but time ran out and Notre Dame advanced.

1927	Stanford	34
1928	Stanford	24

The second game in this tournament to feature the same school saw 1927 Stanford (which had to get by Alabama in the tie breaker game) easily defeat its 1928 counterpart.

1929	Georgia Tech	34
1930	Southern Cal	27

Georgia Tech managed to hold off the Trojans.

1931	Alabama	18
1932	Southern Cal	21

Southern Cal pulled this one out with a last minute field goal.

1933	Southern Cal	21
1934	Columbia	10

Columbia was never in the game as the Trojans led from start to finish.

1935	Alabama	21
1936	Stanford	24

Stanford dug itself into a hole, but scrambled back and won on a late touchdown.

1937	Pittsburgh	10
1938	California	17

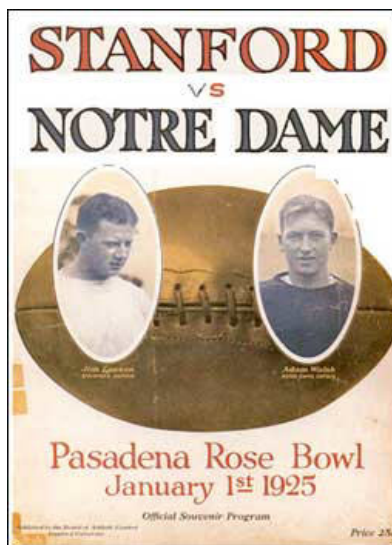
This was a close game all the way with the Golden Bears hanging on to win.

1939	Southern Cal	21
1940	Southern Cal	28

Another same school battle saw a very close game, but the 1940 Trojans pulled it out.

1941	Stanford	28
1942	Oregon St.	34

Oregon St. scored a touchdown with time running out to force overtime; Stanford failed to score, but Oregon St. got the touchdown it needed to win.



1943 Georgia	24
1944 Southern Cal	7

Georgia becomes one of the few teams from the east to win as the Bulldogs had little trouble with USC.

1945 Southern Cal	27
1946 Alabama	24

This was an upset as Alabama led until the final play of the game when USC scored a touchdown to send another team from the east packing.

1947 Illinois	28
1948 Michigan	27

This was a stunning upset since Michigan was at least a 10-point favorite; the Wolverines had a chance to win the game, but a 38-yard field goal attempt went wide.

1949 Northwestern	14
1950 Ohio St.	24

The Buckeyes had little trouble with Northwestern.

1951 Michigan	20
1952 Illinois	24

In a very close game, the Illini held on to win when Michigan failed to convert on a key fourth down with time running out in the fourth quarter.

1953 Southern Cal	27
1954 Michigan St.	24

Michigan St. had a 7 point lead late in the fourth quarter when USC came alive and scored 10 straight points to eke out the victory.

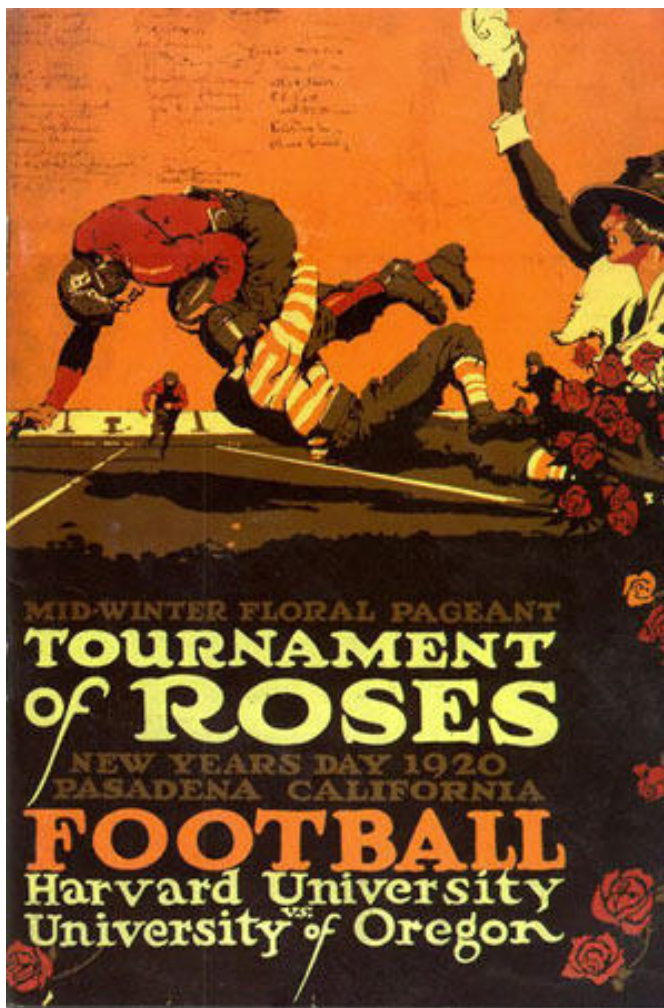
1955 Ohio St.	20
1956 Michigan St.	21

This was an exciting game that came right down to the wire.

1957 Iowa	35
1958 Ohio St.	31

Another exciting game resulted in a lot of scoring before Iowa took the lead for keeps.

1959 Iowa	31
1960 Washington	30



Again we had a high scoring game and it looked like Washington had it in the bag, but Iowa marched down the field and kicked a field goal as time ran out to pull off the upset!

1961 Washington	28
1962 Minnesota	31

The points continue to pile up with the Golden Gophers topping the Huskies!

1963 Southern Cal	24
1964 Illinois	31

Some might call this a minor upset as Illinois scored the go ahead touchdown late in the fourth quarter and time ran out on the Trojans.

1965 Michigan	35
1966 UCLA	28

Deadlocked at the end of regulation, Michigan scored in the first overtime, but UCLA was unable to put points on the board.

1967 Purdue	35
1968 Southern Cal	34

Southern Cal seemed to have the game won when Purdue threw up a Hail Mary pass as time expired -- it connected to tie the game. The extra point was good and the Boilermakers won in a thriller!

1969 Ohio St.	24
1970 Southern Cal	21

In one of the greatest comebacks ever, Ohio St. came from 11 points down late in the fourth quarter and scored two touchdowns to pull out a victory.

1971 Stanford	24
1972 Stanford	17

In another battle of same schools, 1971 Stanford beat its 1972 counterpart by a touchdown.

1973 Southern Cal	23
1974 Ohio St.	24

These two teams split in the 1973 and 1974 Rose Bowls, so this was the "rubber match," so to speak. It was a very close game, but the Buckeyes squeaked out a win. Some would call this an upset, but Ohio State was a very good team in

the 1973 season – and proved it.

1975 Southern Cal	35
1976 UCLA	58

This was a monumental upset – not so much that UCLA won, but that they put up 58 points against the Trojan defense!!

1977 Southern Cal	30
1978 Washington	24

Southern Cal was favored to win, but trailed until late in the fourth quarter when they drove for the winning touchdown. Washington could not respond.

1979 Southern Cal	35
1980 Southern Cal	42

Another match-up of teams from the same school – and what a match-up it was. The two teams kept trading touchdowns – and it went right down to the wire with each team scoring two touchdowns in the fourth quarter.

See Rose Bowl on Page 17
Rose Bowl from Page 10

stripped of his position as national team coach. After a brief exile, he was permitted to return, but under a watchful eye.

The end came in 1972 during the Sapporo Games. Defying Kremlin rules, Tarasov permitted his players to compete in two exhibition games in Japan and collect a \$200 fee. In the minds of his Party masters, Tarasov had betrayed his ethics of team play, obedience, and unselfishness, electing instead the corrupt path of Capitalism. After the gold medal (and Tarasov's 10th consecutive international championship) was won, the Soviet Sports Committee promptly fired Tarasov and Chernyshev.

S elected to take over the national team helm was Bobrov and assistant coach Boris Kulagin, on the eve of the World Championships in April in Prague, Czechoslovakia. With Bobrov came his individualistic philosophy and a promise to change the regimented system of Tarasov. On the surface, it seemed to be an offer of relief from the iron fist. Yet the majority of national team members were Central Army players who were still fiercely loyal to their former coach.

In short order, wills and tempers clashed. As dissension rent the team during the World Championships, the Soviets saw their long international winning streak snapped by the Czechs, who relished in taking symbolic revenge.

After the tournament, Bobrov began to assert control of the team by bringing in some of his own players. He summarily dismissed Anatoly Firsov and Vitaly Davidov, two Tarasov loyalists who were creating dissent in the dressing room. To save Bobrov from public embarrassment, the Soviet media explained that the two players were sidelined for injuries.

In attendance at Prague were Canadian officials who were negotiating with their Soviet counterparts for an eight-game exhibition that would eventually be known as the "Summit Series." Unimpressed with the Soviet team's performance in the World Championships, they assumed it was in decline. In reality, a new chapter was just beginning. By the end of October 1972, North America would come to realize the dominance of the Soviet system. Professional hockey would never be the same again.



Thin Red Line During the 1970s Vladimir Petrov (left), Boris Mikhailov, and Valeri Kharlamov would become one of the most prolific scoring lines in hockey history.

Answers to last issue's Trivia Challenge

1. C Sam Snead
2. B 2
3. A Loren Roberts
4. D Curtis Strange
5. C 1983
6. A Walter Hagen
7. C Bruce Lietzke
8. D PGA Championship
9. B Ray Floyd & C Arnold Palmer
10. B 5 (Rule 27-2a/4)
11. C Sam Snead
12. B Lanny Wadkins
13. D Wayne Levi
14. D Lee Lynch
15. C Greg Norman
16. C Canadian Open
17. A Bobby Locke
18. C Francis Ouimet
19. C Jack Nicklaus
20. B Sahalee CC





1975 FALL CLASSIC

Thirty years ago, Cincinnati and Boston squared off in an epic World Series that went down to the wire. Step back in time to Game 7 with *Replay Baseball*.

By Michael Webb

18 Press Box

Bonus Feature

The greatest baseball writer of our time, Roger Angell, called Game Seven of the 1975 World Series, “a good play that opened on the night after the opening night of *King Lear*”.

Indeed, after Game Six, a game with comeback after comeback and defensive play after defensive play highlighted by Carlton Fisk’s famous 12th inning home run, nearly any game would pale in comparison. But Game Seven was a gem of its own, deserving of fresh attention 30 years after it was played.

I was invited to replay Game Seven of the 1975 World Series using my game of choice, the *Replay Baseball* Game. Using *Replay*’s 1970s Diamond Decades Yearbook, I will replay Game 7 using actual lineups and starting pitchers, making my own substitutions as events warrant.

I will restrict both teams to players who actually appeared in the series, which means the Red Sox will play without Jim Rice, Tony Conigliaro, Tim Blackwell, and Bob Heise, and Cincinnati will do without Doug Flynn, John Vukovich, Bill Plummer, Tom Carroll, and Clay Kirby.

Since, as the old saying goes, pitchers have all winter to rest, both teams will have complete use of the rest of their rosters, with the exception of pitchers pitching one inning or more in Game Six, which was played October 21.

These pitchers will be restricted to one half their usual *Replay Baseball* endurance rating. This affects Gary Nolan, Jack Billingham, Clay Carroll, Pedro Borbon, Rawly Eastwick, Will McEnaney, and Pat Darcy of the Reds, and Luis Tiant, Roger Moret, Dick Drago, and Rick Wise for Boston.

The game will otherwise be played “out of the box”, with the game engine generating stolen bases and game situations determining baserunner advancement when needed. I will also be using *Replay*’s Rare Play Book, if applicable.

A play-by-play description will be given (with some imaginary details added for dramatic effect. A box score follows.

PLAY BALL!

October 22, 1975

Fenway Park, Boston, Massachusetts
1975 World Series Game Seven

Starting Lineups:

Cincinnati

Rose, 3b
Morgan, 2b
Bench, c
Perez, 1b
Foster, lf
Concepcion, ss
Griffey, rf
Geronimo, cf
Gullett, p

Boston

Carbo, lf
Doyle, 2b
Yastrzemski, 1b
Fisk, c
Lynn, cf
Petrocelli, 3b
Evans, rf
Burleson, ss
Lee, p

OPENING INNINGS

The game to decide the 1975 season began with Peter Edward Rose twisting away from a 2-0 screwball thrown by Bill Lee. The breaking pitch clipped Rose on the uniform sleeve, allowing the Red, characteristically, to sprint to first base on the dead run.

Fenway Park was cold, but alive with cheering. Each burst of cheering, however, seemed to fade almost instantly, as soon as the Red Sox faithful realized the seriousness of the affair. Lee’s first pitch to Little Joe Morgan was a hard sinker, down and in, that bounced at Morgan’s feet.

Rose was running, the second baseman stepping aside as Carlton Fisk threw a bullet down to second, retiring Rose on the steal attempt for the first

out. Lee was able to retire the side without incident, and the battle was joined.

The jitters were not confined to the home hurler, as Don Gullett began the home half of the first by walking Bernie Carbo on four pitches. Both the fireballing Gullett and the soft tossing Lee seemed to have trouble gripping the baseball, as the second Boston hitter, Denny Doyle, also walked, putting the visitors into quick peril.

Working carefully to Yastrzemski, Gullett finally got Yaz to pull a forkball, which hung up in the air long enough for Ken Griffey to dash under it for the first out. Gullett also retired the side, and like two heavyweights, the two teams began to feel one another out.

FIRST BLOOD

Suddenly, Boston’s Fred Lynn began the scoring. Lynn waited for a 3-0 count from the struggling lefty fireballer, then struck by turning on a Gullett forkball and banging a ball off of the back wall of the Red Sox bullpen in left center for a 1-0 lead in the second inning.

Dwight Evans then worked a walk, the third in the game off of Gullett, and after a wild pitch advanced Evans, Rick Burleson



Epic Shot Carlton Fisk’s 12th inning heroics in Game 6 set the table for the finale at Fenway Park.

pulled a hanging slider off the Wall in left center for an RBI double and a 2-0 lead.

Cesar Geronimo, however, had no trouble lacing a hanging curve from Lee right back through the box for a base hit to open the third. Geronimo easily stole second, then on a 2-2 pitch Gullett squared to bunt, laying down a bouncer that took a funny hop. Hit straight at Lee, the Boston lefty pounced on the ball, turning to throw out Geronimo.

However, the spinning ball squirted loose, Lee kicking the dirt in frustration as all hands were safe, and Cincinnati had its own instant rally. Rose, typically, got the job done, flying out deep to left center, scoring Geronimo with the first run for the visitors. Morgan lined out sharply to first, and Bench popped up on a high fastball, ending the 3rd with a 2-1 Boston lead.

The struggling Gullett, with fellow lefty Fred Norman warming in the bullpen, straightened up by retiring Doyle, Yastrzemski, and Fisk on mostly fastballs to end the bottom of the third. Some defense began to assert itself, Tony Perez starting the fourth by looping a dying quail into short right.

Foiled on a sinker, Perez lifted the ball, but the spinning sinker held up just enough to allow Dwight Evans to rush under it, grabbing it at his ankles for the first out of the fourth. With Rico Petrocelli on first and two out, Rick Burleson lined a ball into

deep left center that Cesar Geronimo turned into a fantastic running catch in the bottom of the fourth to save an inning for Gullett as well.

MIDDLE INNINGS

Neither pitcher was dominant, allowing loud outs and ringing hits, but the scoreboard remained the same through four, Boston leading 2-1.

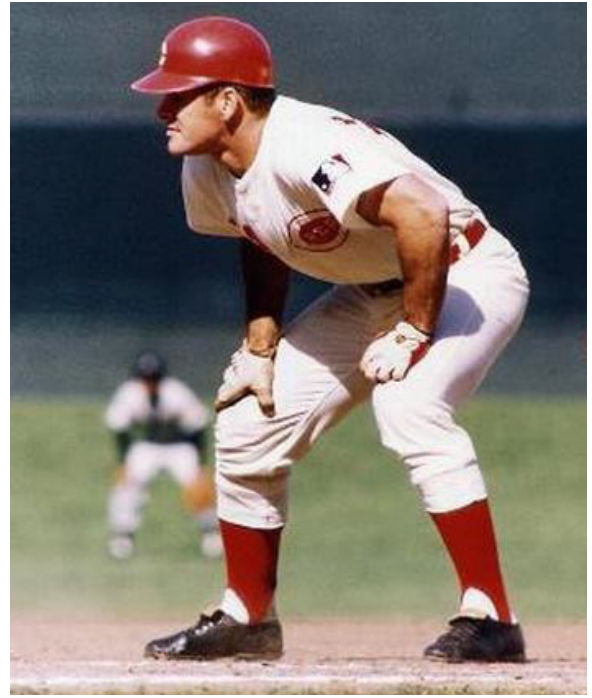
In the fifth, trouble loomed again for Lee as Ken Griffey began by grounding a ball into short right for a hit, and then Cesar Geronimo followed with a looping single that fell in front of Carbo to put two on with two out. Seemingly as soon as Geronimo's hit struck the ground, Boston pitchers began scrambling to their feet in the bullpen.

Then, controversy erupted when Gullett squared to bunt again. A high, unbuntable fastball, the ball popped straight up as both runners dashed forward, then suddenly froze. Everyone seemingly stunned into inaction, only Fisk had the wherewithal to make the play.

Dashing from behind the plate, Fisk dropped to his knees, sliding forward and catching the ball at his chest. Thinking quickly, Fisk whipped the ball to second, where Rick Burleson had dashed in behind Griffey, scrambling back to the bag. As the swift Red slid, the shortstop stuck his glove in between Griffey's foot and the hassock, and second base umpire Larry Barnett thumbed out Griffey, touching off an argument.

Manager Sparky Anderson complained loud and long that Griffey was safe, but to no avail, and the Red rally was instantly squelched.

Lee was finally removed as Juan Beniquez began the fifth hitting for the Boston pitcher. Gullett continued his strong work, throwing mostly fastballs to retire Beniquez, Carbo, and Doyle, and the Boston bullpen was the first to enter the fray.



Big Red Pete Rose batted .370 during the 1975 World Series to lead all hitters.

Jim Willoughby began the sixth by popping up Johnny Bench before walking Perez. Perez advanced to second on a wild pitch, then advanced home when George Foster occurred. Foster fouled off fastball after fastball, then turned on a hanging slider, launching a long, long home run over the Wall and into the street for a 2 run home run that gave the Reds the lead.

Willoughby shook off the homer to retire the side, but Boston now trailed in the game, 3-2. Gullett worked around a walk for a scoreless sixth, and suddenly, three innings remained in the season.

With each out, the tension ratcheted higher for each club. Roger Moret answered the bell for the 7th, working around a pinch single from pinch hitter Dan Driessen for a scoreless frame. Reliever Rawly Eastwick threw a perfect 7th for Cincinnati, and then, to an enormous roar from the capacity crowd, Luis Tiant came to the hill to pitch.

Both teams, obviously, sent all hands to the bullpen, there being no tomorrow to rest up for. As the potbellied starter walked across the Fenway sod, the multitudes cheered loud and long.

The assignment for the Cuban veteran was clear-give everything he had to retire three of the toughest Red hitters, knowing he would be immediately pinch hit for. Even



Hail Cesar Geronimo was a modest hitter at best, but sparked the Reds' defense, winning a Gold Glove.

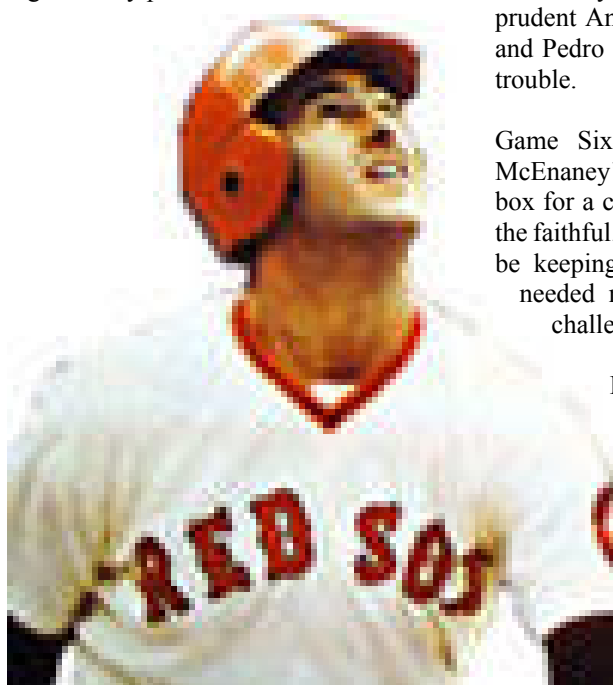
coming the day after his game 6 performance, El Tiante had something left, fooling Bench into flying to right on a slow curve, and Perez into flying to center on a half speed slider.

Deadly George Foster whipped his black bat around, however, slamming what looked like a knuckleball off of the Wall in left for a double that silenced the frigid Boston fans. Pesky Dave Concepcion ground out sharply, however, and that ended the 8th with the score still 3-2.

Fred Norman came on for Cincinnati to face lefties Cecil Cooper, Doyle and Yastrzemski, and all three went out weakly, and the ninth inning began with Boston still trailing by one run.

With the Boston crowd cheering hopefully, Ken Griffey silenced them with a single off of Dick Drago, and Cesar Geronimo lined a ball at the feet of Denny Doyle. Hurrying for a double play, Doyle threw the ball away and got nothing, turning his head to the skies in agony as the ball flew above Burleson's head.

But pinch hitter Terry Crowley flew out, as did Rose, giving hope to the home side until Joe Morgan worked a walk on a very close 3-2 pitch, and the bases were loaded with two out. Veteran Diego Segui, warming up vigorously all inning, was then summoned to face Bench with the Boston season hanging on every pitch.



Doubled Fred Lynn became the first player to win Rookie of the Year and AL MVP in the same season.

Segui worked his way to a 2-2 count, then threw a brilliant, hard, inside forkball, bearing in on the catcher's hands. Fighting the pitch off, Bench sent a chopper between first base and the mound, Segui gliding over to make the play. The veteran gloved the ball between his legs and quickly shoveled the ball to Cooper.

Playing first after a double switch, Cooper caught the throw several feet from the bag, then suddenly, tragically lost his footing. Cooper, usually a smooth fielder, was stabbing at the ground with his spike but could not find the bag with his foot until Bench had crossed it, scoring the run.

The Boston crowd groaned, as this run was immense within the game, and a World Championship that seemed nearly probable 1 hour ago, and was still possible, indeed, started to slip away. Segui, unglued, walked Tony Perez to score another run before striking out Foster.

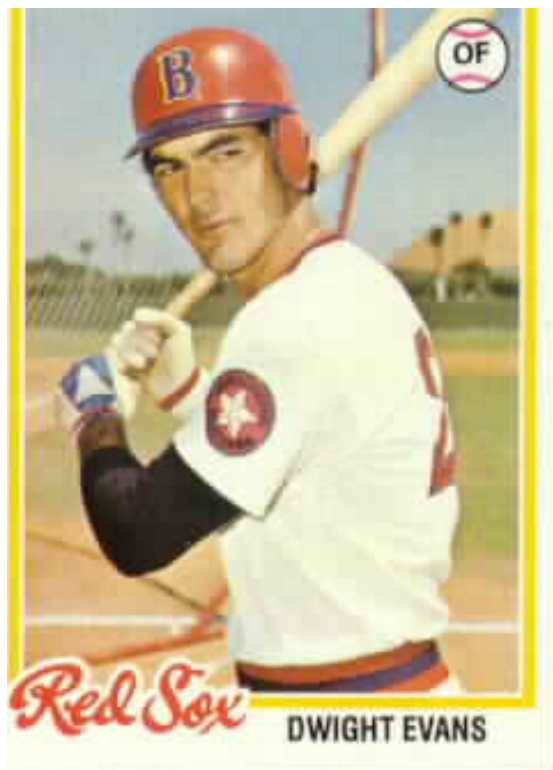
BOTTOM OF THE NINTH

Boston headed into the bottom of the ninth, trailing 5-2, Boston 3 outs away from their third straight Game Seven World Series loss. Young Will McEnaney was on for Cincinnati, with the prudent Anderson still asking Clay Carroll and Pedro Borbon to stay warm in case of trouble.

Game Six hero Carlton Fisk slammed McEnaney's first pitch right through the box for a clean single, to faint cheers from the faithful. The Boston fans seemed only to be keeping warm, however, as the team needed more baserunners than Fisk to challenge for the game.

Fred Lynn, however, had struck out twice off of Gullett after his second inning homer, and the center fielder seemed pleased to see McEnaney instead of Gullett. Lynn fell behind 0-2, but kept his hands in and pulled an easy fly into short right for another single.

Indeed, the tying run was now at the plate, but the odds against victory were still pretty long.



Gold Glove Evans' defensive heroics in Game 6 of the 1975 Series set the stage for Fisk's homer.

Still, Boston fans, loyal to the end, cheered loudly, hoping against hope their team could make the game competitive again.

Veteran Clay Carroll was ushered into the game by Anderson, quickly asked to extinguish the flames and seal the Championship. The fastballer got ahead of Petrocelli with a first pitch fastball strike, but he hung a 2-2 slider, Petrocelli knocking it hard off of the left field Wall for a long single.

Boston now had the bases loaded with none out, the tying run at first base, and the cheering, gaining in strength, now became a full throated roar. There was very little baseball left in the 1975 season, although the Boston fans had no idea how little.

Dwight Evans had scored a second inning run, but had made two soft outs since then and was now facing the fifth Cincinnati pitcher of the day. Facing another right hander, Evans knew he should not try to pull, there being so many ways to score one of the critical runs to help tie the game.

Carroll's first pitch was a hanging slider, which Evans pounced on, pulling a hard foul into the stands behind third base.


Knowing better, Evans waited on the next pitch, an outside curve, and sliced it hard into the seats behind first. Carroll then wound and threw a brilliant pitch, an outside, low slider that bit nastily, diving towards the left hand batter's box.

Evans swung, dipping the head of the bat down and away, lining a long, slicing fly down the right field line. Ken Griffey glided over, looking up as Evans' fly spun and slid, surely ticketed for foul ground.

The ball was too high to be caught, but Griffey came over to the pole to be sure, not willing to let an out fall into the seats. Evans' ball was slicing, but still fair, with Griffey poised at the base of the foul pole, and the entire crowd cheering wildly.

Griffey was the only one who heard it, but it was second base umpire Larry Barnett who saw it first. With a clang, Dwight Evans' twisting fly struck the foul pole, falling to the turf 5 feet from Griffey on the

field. Griffey looked at it in disbelief, and the entire ball park seemed to pause.

Barnett, jogging out towards the pole, circled one finger in the air, followed quickly by right field umpire George Maloney, and Fenway Park erupted with noise. Evans' grand slam had won the World Series for Boston, and Ken Griffey was left alone, standing by the foul pole in the chilly night as the bedlam erupted around him. 

CIN-001-002-002-5-11-0
BOS-020-000-004-6-7-2

W-Segui
L-Carroll

CINCINNATI

Rose, 3b, 3-0-1-1
Morgan, 2b, 4-0-1-0
Bench, c, 5-0-1-1
Perez, 1b, 3-1-0-1
Foster, lf, 5-1-3-2
Concepcion, ss, 4-0-0-0
Griffey, rf, 4-1-2-0
Geronimo, cf, 4-2-2-0
Gullett, p, 2-0-0-0
Driessen, ph, 1-0-1-0
Eastwick, p, 0-0-0-0
Norman, p, 0-0-0-0
Crowley, ph, 1-0-0-0
McEnaney, p, 0-0-0-0
CCarroll, p, 0-0-0-0

BOSTON

Carbo, lf, 2-0-0-0
Willoughby, p, 0-0-0-0
Moret, p, 0-0-0-0
Tiant, p, 0-0-0-0
Cooper, ph-1b, 1-0-0-0
Doyle, 2b, 3-0-0-0
Yaz, 1b, 3-0-0-0
Drago, p, 0-0-0-0
Segui, p, 0-0-0-0
Fisk, c, 4-1-1-0
Lynn, cf, 4-2-2-1
Rico, 3b, 4-1-1-0
Evans, rf, 3-2-2-4
Burleson, ss, 3-0-1-1
Lee, p, 0-0-0-0
Beniquez, ph-lf, 2-0-0-0

CINCINNATI

Gullett 6-3-2-2-4-3
Eastwick 1-0-0-0-0-0
Norman 1-0-0-0-0-0
McEnaney 0-2-2-2-0-0
CCarroll(L) 0-2-2-2-0-0

BOSTON

Lee 5-6-1-1-0-1
Willoughby 1-1-2-2-1-0
Moret 1-1-0-0-0-0
Tiant 1-1-0-0-0-0
Drago 0.2-1-2-0-1-0
Segui(W) 0.1-1-0-0-1-0

2B-Foster, Burleson
3B-None
HR-Foster, Lynn, Evans
E-Lee, Doyle
GIDP-Concepcion(Burleson, Doyle and Yastrzemski), Gullett (Fisk and Burleson), Fisk (Morgan, Concepcion and Perez)
SB-Geronimo
CS-Rose
HP-Rose
SF-Rose
SH-Lee
WP-Willoughby, Gullett

PLAY BY PLAY

TOP FIRST-Lee pitching. Rose hit by pitch. Rose caught stealing, Fisk to Burleson. Morgan singled. Bench lined out to first. Perez grounded into fielder's choice, Morgan out, shortstop to second base.

BOTTOM FIRST-Gullett pitching. Carbo walked. Doyle walked. Yaz flew out to right. Fisk grounded out into double play, second base to shortstop to first.

TOP 2-Foster flew out to center. Concepcion struck out. Griffey grounded out, second to first.

BOTTOM 2-Lynn homered. Petrocelli grounded out, second to first. Evans walked. Evans to second on wild pitch. Burleson doubled, Evans scores. Lee sacrifices, first to second, Burleson to third. Carbo grounded out, second base to first. (BOS 2, CIN 0)

TOP 3-Geronimo singled. Geronimo stole second. Gullett reached on pitcher's error, Geronimo to third. Rose flew out to left, Geronimo scored. Morgan popped up to first. Bench popped up to short. (BOS 2, CIN 1)

BOTTOM 3-Doyle flew out to right. Yaz grounded out, shortstop to first. Fisk struck out.

TOP 4-Perez flew out to right. Foster singled. Concepcion grounded into double play, shortstop to second to first.

BOTTOM 4-Lynn struck out. Rico singled. Evans popped up to second. Burleson flew out to center.

TOP 5-Griffey singled. Geronimo singled, Griffey to second. Gullett popped into double play, catcher to shortstop, Griffey out. Rose singled, Geronimo to third. Morgan grounded out, first to pitcher.

BOTTOM 5-Beniquez, batting for Lee, flew out to center. Carbo flew out to center. Doyle grounded out, third to first.

TOP 6-Willoughby pitching, Beniquez playing left. Bench popped out to second. Perez walked. Perez to second on wild pitch. Foster homered, Perez scores. Concepcion ground out, second to first. Griffey flew out to center. (BOS 2, CIN 3)

BOTTOM 6-Yaz walked. Fisk flew out to center. Lynn struck out. Rico popped up to second.

TOP 7-Moret pitching. Geronimo popped out to second. Driessen, hitting for Gullett, singled. Rose grounded out into fielder's choice, shortstop to second, Driessen out. Morgan grounded out, shortstop to first.

BOTTOM 7-Eastwick pitching. Evans grounded out, third to first. Burleson

And the game ended up tied at 35 each. In the overtime, only the 1980 Trojans scored to pull out the win.

1981 Michigan 24
1982 Washington 18

Michigan held on the defeat Washington in one of the lower scoring games!

1983 UCLA 30
1984 UCLA 20

Once again two teams from the same schools clashed – the 1983 Bruins won easier than the score indicated.

1985 Southern Cal 17
1986 UCLA 34

UCLA easily defeated Southern Cal.

1987 Arizona St. 20
1988 Michigan St. 19

One of the lower scoring games we've had saw newcomer Arizona St. pull this one out by the narrowest margin possible.

1989 Michigan 24
1990 Southern Cal 7

Michigan out-defensed Southern Cal by only allowing one touchdown while putting up three of their own, plus a field goal.

1991 Washington 24
1992 Washington 23

Still another same school meeting resulted in a very close game, but 1991 Washington gave up a safety as time ran out rather than take a chance on a punt deep in its own territory.

1993 Michigan 18
1994 Wisconsin 21

One of the few meetings of two Big 10 teams saw another close game, but the Badgers pulled it out.

1995 Penn St. 30
1996 Southern Cal 15

Heavily favored Penn St. easily handled the Trojans.

1997 Ohio St. 3
1998 Michigan 27

Another Big 10 match-up saw favored Michigan win easily, to the surprise of the Buckeye fans.

1999 Wisconsin 18
2000 Wisconsin 15

Yet another Big 10 meeting, this time of same school teams. 1999 Wisconsin squeaked by the 2000 squad.

2001 Washington 20
2002 Miami, FL 32

Heavily favored Miami had little trouble with the Huskies.

2003 Oklahoma 28
2004 Southern Cal 31

This clash of titans saw the Trojans man-handle the Sooners' vaunted defense to pull off the win.

2005 Texas
2006 To be determined

For those who would like to stage their own tournaments, please see the **Fast-Action Games** website for information on *Fast 'N' Furious College Football* as well as other exciting games :

members.tripod.com/newaction

The stage is now set for **Round 2**. See you next issue when we will crown the all-time Rose Bowl champion!



grounded out, short to first. Beniquez ground out, pitcher to first.

TOP 8-Tiant pitching. Bench flew out to right. Perez flew out to center. Foster doubled. Concepcion grounded out, third to first.

BOTTOM 8-Norman pitching. Cooper batting for Tiant, flew out to left. Doyle grounded out, second to first. Yaz flew out to right.

TOP 9-Drago pitching. Cooper at first. Griffey singled. Geronimo reached first on error, Griffey to second. Crowley, batting for Norman, flew out to right. Rose flew out to center. Morgan walked. Segui pitching. Bench singled, Griffey scored. Perez walked, Geronimo scored. Foster struck out. (BOS 2, CIN 5)

BOTTOM 9-McEnaney pitching. Fisk singled. Lynn singled. CCarroll pitching. Petrocelli singled. Evans homers, Fisk, Lynn, and Petrocelli score. (BOS 6, CIN 5)

NOTES:

(Real life result-Cincinnati 4, Boston 3)

(In Levenson's book, he replays game 7 using the APBA game, coming out with a 5-4 Cincinnati win.)

(Many events in the game, such as Bench's 9th inning single, Griffey's catch off of Yaz in the first, and Evans' catch off of Perez in the fourth, are directly a result from the Replay game- a slower runner or less skilled fielder would changed the play result entirely.

Other details, like counts and pitch selections, are added due to poetic license. In my 20 year tabletop playing life, this may well be the most exciting game I have ever played.

I am an avowed Boston Red Sox partisan, but I can assure the reader that the outcome of this game stunned me as much as any ever has.)

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Michael Webb



Replay
Replay
Replay



CRUCIBLE

The 1994 Lillehammer Games are the testing ground for Decisive-Action Sports' upcoming series, *Winter Games*. Volume 1: Speed Skating.

By Bruce Kish

"All great deeds and all great thoughts have a ridiculous beginning. Great works are often born on a street corner or in a restaurant's revolving door."

— Albert Camus

Four years after we published our first two games, *Classic Hockey* and *Classic Golf*, the time had come to explore other sports for table-top simulation. While scanning lists of various sports, I noticed that Ben Ricks of Home Court Games' *Lane 4 Swimming* and *Decathlon/Heptathlon* had carved out a niche for the Summer Olympics. It occurred to me that there were no corresponding sims to cover its winter counterpart.

Thus, we have begun work on the next major project for Decisive-Action Sports, a series of micro modules under the banner *Winter Games*. The series will allow gamers to recreate past Olympic events or to pit athletes from different eras head-to-head. Volume 1: Speed Skating, to be followed by Volume 2: Alpine Skiing. Future plans call for luge/toboggan/skeleton events. Release date is to be announced.

We elected to start with speed skating first because there are fewer factors to consider than in downhill skiing (courses, varying slopes). Nevertheless, speed skating, like other time-based racing sports presents its own challenges and limitations in translating to a tabletop simulation. Below are some of my research notes, translated from hand scrawled cuneiform, on the sport itself, the technical details of game design, and a sample replay of the 1994 Lillehammer Games.

Speed skating originated in the Netherlands during the late 19th Century. As the sport became more formalized, the competition evolved from head-to-head competition to racing against the clock in a series of heats. Improvements in skating times over the past century are due to a combination of improved training methods and technical innovations for both equipment and track conditions. In 1892, the sport's governing body, the International Skating Union, was chartered.

The popularity of speed skating spread across Europe. From the frozen canals of the Netherlands, the sport moved to higher altitudes. The first official oval rink was constructed in Davos, Switzerland near the end of the 19th Century. In 1958, the first

refrigerated rink opened in Gothenburg, Sweden. This improved race times significantly by providing an ice surface that was more consistent. Two years later, the rink caretakers at the Bislett Stadium in Oslo, Norway, improved the method of creating the ice surface, using a painstaking processing of spraying droplets rather flooding the rink. This produced a surface which had a smaller contact area with the skate blades and thus less friction.

Traditionally, the races were held outdoors, causing wind drag and weather to play a major factor in event times. The indoor rink (with standard 400-meter track) was built in Heerenveen, Netherlands, in 1986, followed a year later by "The Saddledome" for



the 1988 Calgary Games. Racers could now compete in absolutely neutral conditions without the effects of wind drag.

Equipment development was slower. The Norwegians made the first significant skate improvements, changing the blade from a solid, heavy piece of metal to a long, thin tube that was lighter and just as strong. With the exception of cosmetic changes, the design of speed skate remained unchanged for a century.

In 1996, the invention of the klapskate by Dutchman Van Ingen Schenau revolutionized the sport. The hinged blade at the toe of the boot enabled skaters to make a fuller leg extension on each stride. While the heel raised, the blade remained in continual contact with the ice surface, maximizing power and glide.

The other significant equipment development was the invention of the body suit. At the end of the 19th Century, European skaters recognized the impacts of wind drag and attempted to counter it with a sharkskin suits, but these had minimal effects. Swiss skaters donned a tight-fit suit during the 1976 Innsbruck Games. These became standard until the 1998 Nagano Games when the Dutch modified the outfits with attached zigzag stripes to make the suits more aerodynamic.

Meanwhile, Nike experimented with a body suit during the 2000 Summer Games at Sydney. From this design came a new uniform that was adopted by several nations during the 2002 Salt Lake City Games. Only recently have suits been evaluated to determine their impacts on race times; additional data is needed to make a more conclusive finding.

Within this historical context, speed skating presents unique challenges and limitations in translating to charts and dice. For starters, world records have fallen rapidly over the past century – and this is before the introduction of the clap skate. What this means is that earlier skaters will not be able to compete against modern competitors John Shea, the 1932 gold medalist in the 1500 meters with a time of 2:57.5, will have absolutely no shot against Eric Heiden, who set a record in the same distance in 1980 with a 1:55.44.

Despite this severe limitation, a worthwhile project is projecting how a skater from an earlier era might improve his time if he competed on a better surface or with better equipment. Recent studies, albeit with sketchy data, have estimated that clap skates shaved off approximately a half second per 400-meter lap.

In working toward this, each Olympiad will require track ratings at each distance for use in inter-year competition. A preliminary formula I am experimenting with compares individual median times against an all-time average to create a rating. For 1998 and on, I have had to make minor arbitrary adjustments to median times to account for the additional impacts of body suits and clap skates.

As has been mentioned above there are basic estimates on how much the equipment effects times. Perhaps after the 2006 Torino Games, more definitive conclusions will be

reached. If so, a separate (and relatively accurate) modifier can be created for this. Earlier skaters would have significantly improved times while recent skaters would see their times more in line with competitors in the 1988 Calgary, 1992 Albertville, and 1994 Lillehammer Games.

In terms of game play, each turn represents 100 meters. Where other racing simulations use a cumulative abstract point system, which is converted into a final time, I have elected to use a system that generates the number of seconds each skater takes to complete the segment. This enables a player to “see” the split times. In terms of mechanics, a 500-meter race can be completed within two minutes, giving a feel of immediacy.

Rating of skaters is part science, part numerology. The more modern skaters are easier to rate because the data is more detailed, providing a detailed breakdown of lap times. Earlier skaters are more difficult to rate because only finishing times are available. To compensate for this, I have had to do estimates for lap times, based on graphs in a study by Gerard H. Kuper of the University of Groningen in The Netherlands.

My primary data resource is the *Official Olympic Reports*. Unfortunately, the quality of these varies from year to year because the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has not specified a standard format. United States and Canadian Olympic Committees tend to be the most statistically

detailed, even for the earlier official reports. It should be noted that the International Skating Union has always required lap times to be kept for multi-lap races. Unfortunately, the IOC has left it up to the national committees to decide on the level of statistical detail in their reports and the majority has kept the data to the bare minimum.

To make the skaters more than one-dimensional characters, I have included a separate “control factor” and “fatigue” ratings, based on finishing times. Instead of racing times being determined by a crapshoot, players will have to coach the skaters along each race segment, to get the most out of their abilities.

Top skaters, such as Dan Jansen, will have higher control ratings, enabling them to take curves at a faster pace and with a lower risk of crashing. Eric Heiden will have a unique combination of speed and endurance ratings that will make him an effective racer at all distances.

The first test of the game system is a replay of the 1994 Lillehammer Games. I have selected this particular Olympics out of sentiment for Dan Jansen and Bonnie Blair, and in part because of the challenge in creating skater ratings from the limited statistics.

GAME MECHANICS

Each game turn represents 100 meters of track distance. The 400-meter track is divided into alternating straightaway and curved sections. In enter-

ing a curve, each skater makes a check to see if he or she negotiates the turn successfully. Skaters may opt to decelerate slightly to improve their chances – at the cost of a few hundredths of a second.

Those with a higher control rating can risk entering the turn at a faster pace. Due to position, the skater in the outer lane has the advantage of the wider turning radius.

A second check is made once per lap when the skaters change lanes to

determine whether the cross over is clean or if an incident has occurred, dependent upon the competitors’ speed and distance apart. Skaters can be disqualified for missing the changing zones or interfering with an opponent.

Simple charts and percentile dice drive the game. Each roll generates a modifier that is added or deducted from a skater’s base rating to produce a 100-meter segment time. A control factor rating determines how efficiently a skater can complete the turns.

An endurance rating determines how long a skater can move before fatigue penalties set in; these will distinguish sprinters from long-distance skaters. Endurance becomes a factor after 1,000 meters.

The final rating, kick factor, comes into play on the final straightaway segment of the race. In the beta version, I have used a dice modifier that is deducted from the final roll to represent a skater’s final sprint. In general, skaters with better times have a better rating.

To date, my system covers the 500-, 1,000- and 1,500-meter events. While the method can be used for the longer distances (3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 meters), it is not as efficient. I am experimenting with a secondary method that would abstract each turn as 440 meters or one lap.

Thus, the longest race, 10,000 meters, would take 25 turns to complete. Not overly long, but enough to impart the feel of the grind of extended distance racing.

In terms of variation, at the extremes simulation times can vary historical times by plus or minus five-tenths of a second per 500 meters. (In the following replay, my most extreme differences were around two-tenths; in general, the results fell within a few hundredths. Comparison of times follows at the end of the article.)

The following is a replay of the men’s and women’s finals in the 500-meter events. The field is modified to the top 16 skaters. The 500-meter is a two-day event with the historical top eight paired randomly against the second eight. On Day 2, the eight leading skaters drew competitors from the bottom half.

Below are encapsulated race summaries. Featured races are more detailed. First listed skaters start in the inside lane.



Golden Boy In winning the 10,000-meter race in 1980 at Lake Placid, Eric Heiden shattered the old record by six seconds.

WOMEN'S 500M (DAY 1)

(8) Edel Therese Høseth (NOR) vs. (13) Qiaobo Ye (CHN)

In the first race in the Hamar Olympic Hall "Viking Ship", Ye slipped and crashed on the first turn. Høseth cruised to a 40.27 finish.

(7) Svetlana Boyarkina (RUS) vs. (12) Angela Hauck (GER)

A sloppy cross-over cost the Russian four-hundredths of a second, but she made up with a finishing kick of 7.94 seconds to handily win the pairing. Boyarkina: 40.02, Hauck 40.41.

(6) Monique Garbrecht (GER) vs. (15) Anke Baier (GER)

Baier caught a blade edge on the start and lost precious starting time while her countrywoman skated a solid race and posted the first sub 40-second time. Garbrecht: 39.89, Baier: 40.62.

(5) Sun-Hee Yoo (KOR) vs. (10) Shimazaki Koyoto (JPN)

Starting on the outside lane, Shimazaki briefly held the lead at the start, blasting through the first 100 meters at 7.98 seconds. She faltered as the quicker Yoo passed her and moved temporarily into second place, +.01 behind the leader. Yoo: 39.90, Shimazaki: 40.21.

(4) Ruihong Xue (CHN) vs. (16) Michelle Morton (CAN)

After a quick start, Xue lost her balance on the first turn and wiped out. Morton won the heat by default with a time of 40.73.

(11) Chunyan Yang (CHN) vs. (3) Franziska Schenk (GER)

Both skaters had trouble on the final turn and lost time, but Schenk used the inner lane to her advantage coming down the stretch to win by nine-tenths of a second and temporarily take the lead. Schenk: 39.64, Yang: 50.54

(14) Tomomi Okazaki (JPN) vs. (2) Susan Auch (CAN)

One of the favorites for the gold medal, Auch lost time when she took the first turn a bit too wide. She recovered down the stretch to move into the lead for the time being. Auch: 39.47, Okazaki: 40.67.

(9) Hua Jin (CHN) vs. (1) Bonnie Blair (USA)

The American favorite in the 500-meters posted the fastest start time, 7.85 seconds,

then skated a steady pace to jump into first place at the end of the first day of competition. Blair: 39.38, Jin: 40.40.

FIRST-DAY STANDINGS

1. Blair (USA) 39.38
2. Auch (CAN) +.09
3. Schenk (GER) +.26
4. Garbrecht (GER) +.51
5. Yoo (KOR) +.52
6. Boyarkina (RUS) +.64
7. Shimazaki (JPN) +.83
8. Høseth (NOR) +.89
9. Jin (CHN) +1.02
10. Huack (GER) +1.03
11. Yang (CHN) +1.16
12. Baier (GER) +1.24
13. Okazaki (JPN) +1.29
14. Morton (CAN) +1.35
15. Xue (CHN) DNF
16. Ye (CHN) DNF

MEN'S 500M (DAY 1)

(4) Hongbo Liu (CHN) vs. (14) Yoon-Main Kim (KOR)

Except for the misfortune of skidding upon entering the final turn outer lane, Liu broke the 36.5 mark and beat Kim by a half second. Liu: 36.49, Kim: 37.11.

(1) Aleksandr Golubev (RUS) vs. (16) Andrey Bakhvalov (RUS)

By his standards, Golubev skated a sloppy race, finishing one-tenth of a second above his average time. Still, it was enough to move him into first place. Golubev: 36.43, Bakhvalov: 37.37.

(13) Kelly (CAN) vs. (2) Sergey Klevchenya (RUS)

Golubev's rival exploded off the line, posting the fastest starting time of the day at 7.22 seconds. Despite the disadvantage of starting on the outside, Klevchenya finished strong and seized first place. Klevchenya: 36.39, Kelly: 37.06.

(5) Hiroyasu Shimizu (JPN) vs. (9) Yasunori Miyabe (JPN)

A bad jump off the starting line cost Shimizu a chance at second place. He finished

well and temporarily held third place. Shimizu: 36.45, Miyabe: 36.67.

(13) Vadim Shakhshakbayev (KAZ) vs. (7) Grunde Njøs (NOR)

Although not a medal contender, Shakhshakbayev achieved a personal triumph by posting a time .06 seconds faster than his average time. Njøs cruises into sixth place with an average performance. Njøs: 36.56, Shakhshakbayev: 39.99.

(11) Sylvain Bouchard (CAN) vs. (6) Junichi Inoue (JPN)

After a fast start (7.33 seconds), Bouchard lost his balance in the first turn and barely recovered. His opponent did not get into gear until 200 meters had passed. Inoue: 36.72, Bouchard: 36.9.

(15) Mikhailov Vostroknutov (RUS) vs. (8) Dan Jansen (USA)

While his strength was in the middle distances, Jansen skated a clean sprint and found himself in a tie for second place. Jansen: 36.43, Vostroknutov: 37.35.

(10) Igor Zhelezovsky (BLR) vs. (3) Manabu Horii (JPN)

One of the early favorites to medal, Horii had trouble on both turns and found himself



Canadian Susan Auch competed in five Olympics, winning silver at Lillehammer in 1994 and Nagano in 1998.

in seventh place. Horii: 36.64, Zhelezovsky: 36.76.

FIRST-DAY STANDINGS

1. Klevchenya (RUS) 36.39
- T2. Golubev (RUS) +.04
- T2. Jansen (USA) +.04
4. Shimizu (JPN) +.06
5. Liu (JPN) +.10
6. NjØs (NOR) +.17
7. Horii (JPN) +.25
8. Miyabe (JPN) +.28
9. Inoue (JPN) +.33
10. Zhelezovsky (BLR) +.37
11. Bouchard (CAN) +.51
12. Shakshakbayev (KAZ) +.60
13. Kelly (CAN) +.67
14. Kim (KOR) +.72
15. Vostroknutov (RUS) +.86
16. Bakhavalov (RUS) +.98

WOMEN'S 500M (DAY 2)

The first day's times revealed a vast disparity between skaters' abilities. While Blair has some competition from Auch, Schenk is comfortably ahead in third, leaving Garbrecht and Yoo as long shots for the bronze medal. Here are the results from the final day of competition:



All-American Bonnie Blair captured a total of five gold medals in three consecutive Olympics between 1988-94.

8. HØseth (NOR) vs. 12. Baier (GER)

The Norwegian ran out of gas on the home stretch, but still wins her heat by nearly one-third of a second. HØseth: 40.18 (1:20.45), Baier: 50.51 (1:21.13).

7. Shimazaki (JPN) vs. 14. Morton (CAN)

In winning her heat, Shimazaki duplicated her first-day result. Morton achieved a personal victory, improving her time by two-tenths of a second. Shimazaki: 40.21 (1:20.42), Morton: 40.53 (1:21.26).

6. Boyarkina (RUS) vs. 9. Jin (CHN)

The Russian improved her time by .06 seconds and wins handily by one-quarter second. Boyarkina: 39.96 (1:19.98), Jin: 40.21 (1:20.61).

5. Yoo (KOR) vs. 11. Yang (CHN)

Except for a less than perfect start, Yoo blistered the last four segments in under 8 seconds each, temporarily moving into a tie for fourth place. Yoo: 7.96 (1:19.75), Yang: 40.10 (1:20.64).

4. Garbrecht (GER) vs. 11. 10. Huack (GER)

With fourth place on the line, Garbrecht responded to the challenge with a strong start and finish to take fourth place outright by .01 seconds. Garbrecht: 39.85 (1:19.74), Hauck: 40.46 (1:20.87).

3. Schenk (GER) vs. 15. Xue (CHN)

The competition has come down to the final three pairings with three medalists. At .15 behind second place, Schenk needed to complete an extraordinary race and for Auch to lose time in hers:

100m – Xue gets the quicker start at 7.92 and leads the race by .04.

200m – Completing the first turn from the outside lane, Xue reaches the split in 15.86 and increases her lead to .05.

300m – Coming into the cross-over, Xue takes a misstep and momentarily loses her balance, costing her .06 as she reaches the end of the straightaway in 23.86. Schenk passes her by with a segment time of 23.81 seconds and grabs a lead of .05.

400m – Schenk completes the final turn at 31.69 seconds, increasing her lead by .09.

500m – Schenk pours it on coming down the home stretch, reaching the line in 7.85 seconds. Schenk: 39.54 (1:19.18), Xue: 39.73.

2. Auch (CAN) vs. 16. Ye (CHN)

The pressure is now on Auch, who needs a time of 39.49 retain second place.

100m – After a false start, Auch is nailed to the start and loses her jump. Down the first stretch, she is out in 7.98 (+.02 behind Schenk).

200m – With her pace off, Auch slow through the curve and emerges at the split marker in 15.95 (+.04).

300m – Auch makes a clean change-over, completing the segment in 23.85 (+.04).

400m – Auch has trouble negotiating the final turn, completing it at 31.81 (+.12). Her attempt at silver has failed.

500m – Exhausted, Auch crosses the finish line in 7.95 seconds. Schenk has come from behind to steal the silver medal and Auch will settle for bronze. Auch: 39.76 (1:19.26), Ye: 40.25.

1. Blair (USA) vs 13. Okazaki (JPN)

To wrap up the gold, Blair needs a time of 39.79. Given her talent, she would wrap up the medal by merely staying on her skates and completing the course.

100m – Blair is off the line in 7.89, the fastest start for either day. Ozaki is way back in 8.11 seconds.

200m – Picking up speed, Blair reaches the first split-time marker in 15.76.

300m – Blair cruises through the cross-over in 7.87 seconds. Her time at this point 23.63 seconds. Ozaki trails by +.30 seconds.

400m – Blair maintains her pace through the final turn in 31.50. Ozaki falls off the pace to 32.42.

500m – Blair crosses the line with a final segment time of 7.86, nearly 1.2 seconds ahead of Ozaki. Blair: 39.38 (1:18.74), Ozaki: 40.54 (1:21.21).

Bonnie Blair has repeated as gold medalist.

FINAL RESULTS

1. Blair (USA) 1:18.74
2. Schenk (GER) +.44
3. Auch (CAN) +.52
4. Garbrecht (GER) +1.00
5. Yoo (KOR) +1.01
6. Boyarkina (RUS) +1.24
7. Shimazaki (JPN) +1.68
8. HØseth (NOR) +1.71
9. Jin (CHN) +1.87
10. Yang (CHN) +1.90
11. Huack (GER) +2.13
12. Baier (GER) +2.39
13. Okazaki (JPN) +2.47
14. Morton (CAN) +2.52
15. Xue (CHN) DNF
16. Ye (CHN) DNF

MENS' 500M (DAY 2)

The men's competition is more wide open as at least six skaters are still in medal contention.

(4) Shimizu (JPN) vs. (10) Zhelezovsky (BLR)

A poor change-over cost Shimizu .04 seconds, but his time has put him in the running for the bronze medal. Shimizu: 36.58 (1:13.03), Zhelezovsky: 36.69 (1:13.45).

(T2) Jansen (USA) vs. (14) Kim (KOR)

Surprise contender Jansen needed to duplicate yesterday's performance to qualify for a medal. He posted an average time and fell out of the running. Jansen: 36.65 (1:13.08), Kim: 36.96 (1:14.07).

(1) Klevchenya (RUS) vs. (11) Bouchard (CAN)

A repeat performance of yesterday would wrap up the gold medal for Klevchenya.

100m – The Russian gets a good jump, reaching the first marker in 7.26 seconds.

200m – Klevchenya completes the first turn at 14.49 seconds, opening up a quarter-second lead over Bouchard.

300m – Klevchenya skids slightly on the on the cross-over, posting a split time of 21.81 for the segment.

400m – Rounding the final turn, Klevchenya skates cautiously to the marker at 29.08.

500m – Klevchenya makes a mad sprint for the finish, reaching it in 7.21 seconds. He has locked up a medal. The question is what color it would be. Klevchenya: 36.30

(1:12.69) – a new Olympic record, Bouchard: 26.97 (1:13.87).

(T2) Golubev (RUS) vs. (13) Kelly (CAN)

The pressure switches to Golubev, who must complete his run in 37.44 seconds to win the gold medal outright.

100m – Golubev gets a decent jump, 7.26 seconds, matching Klevchenya's start time.

200m – He skids coming into the first turn, posting a split of 14.53.

300m – Golubev recovers with a clean cross-over, reaching the second marker in 21.81. He is three-tenths of a second ahead of Kelly.

400m – The Russian makes a good turn on the outside lane at 29.02 and sprints for home.

500m -- Golubev's legs give out in the final sprint as he crosses the finish in 7.25 seconds. Golubev: 36.27 (1:12.70), Kelly: 37.08 (1:14.14). Golubev has finished .01 seconds behind Klevchenya; he will take the silver medal. Klevchenya gets the gold.

(6) NjØs (NOR) vs. (16) Bakhavalov (RUS)

The Norwegian slipped on the final turn but regained his balance, the only blemish on an otherwise decent run. NjØs: 36.64 (1:13.20), Bakhavalov: 37.32 (1:14.69).

(5) Liu (JPN) vs. (15) Vostroknutov (RUS)

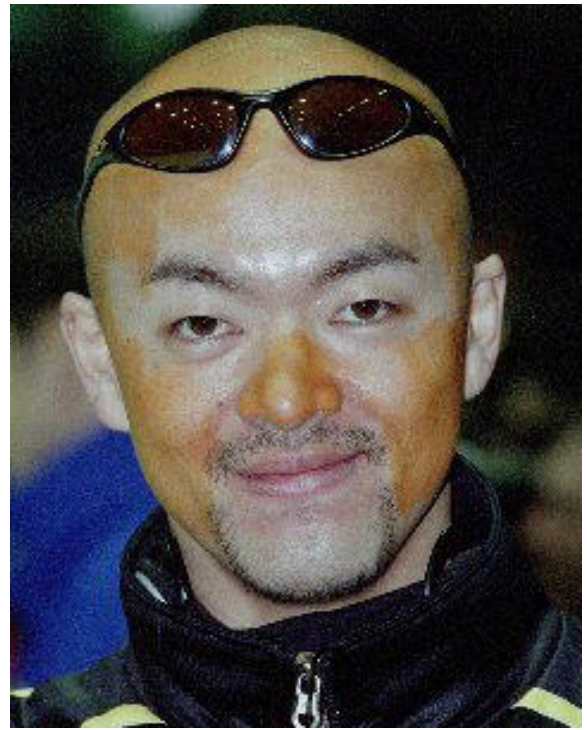
Liu's difficulties on the turns plagued him again on the second day of competition, but he managed to win his heat. Liu: 36.64 (1:13.13), Vostroknutov: 37.21 (1:14.46).

(8) Miyabe (JPN) vs. (9) Inoue (JPN)

The closest individual race of either day, Miyabe is nearly upset after a poor turn on the outer lane, but rallied on the final kick to win by .06 seconds. Miyabe: 36.55 (1:13.22), Inoue: 36.61 (1:13.33).

(7) Horii (JPN) vs. (12) Shakshakbayev (KAZ)

After a disappointing first day, Horii posted the most significant time improvement, .21 seconds, and nearly misses out on the bronze medal. Horii: 36.43 (1:13.07), Shakshakbayev: 36.94 (1:13.93).



Bronzed Japan's Manabu Horii finished third at Lillehammer in 1994.

FINAL RESULTS

1. Klevchenya (RUS) 1:12.69
2. Golubev (RUS) +.01
3. Shimizu (JPN) +.34
4. Horii (JPN) +.38
5. Jansen (USA) +.39
6. Liu (CHN) +.44
7. NjØs (NOR) +.51
8. Miyabe (JPN) +.53
9. Inoue (JPN) +.64
10. Zhelezovsky (BLR) +.76
11. Bouchard (CAN) +1.18
12. Shakshakbayev (KAZ) +1.24
13. Kim (KOR) +1.38
14. Kelly (CAN) +1.45
15. Vostroknutov (RUS) +1.77
16. Bakhavalov (RUS) +2.00





THE POST-GAME SHOW

By Bruce Kish

Speed skating is a difficult sport simulate because too many outside factors influence performance: technology, ice conditions, technique, the co-efficient of friction, etc. Ultimately, these have to be abstracted in order to make any game playable.

Yet equipment and technique will only go so far. So much of a skater's ability to compete successfully, especially at the highest levels is based on raw individual talent. A #16 skater has virtually no chance of taking a medal.

That the difference between the top skater and the sixteenth is roughly one second seems to be a very fine line for the average viewer. For the competitors themselves who operate in a high-speed world of the track, a single second is perceived as a lifetime.

Perhaps no other sport has seen its world and Olympic records altered so drastically as it evolved over a century of organized competition..

From the time American Charles Jewtraw set the first mark (44.0) in the 500-meter race in the 1924 Chamonix Games, the record had dropped nearly 10 seconds by the time fellow countryman Casey Fitzran-

dolph posted a 34.42 at Salt Lake City in 2002.

For women, the evolution of the 500-meter record has been even more rapid within a shorter time span. Germany's Helga Haase was the first gold medallist at the 1960 Squaw Valley Games. Since then, the record had dropped by nearly nine seconds in 42 years when Canadian Catriona Le May Doan set a new mark of 37.30 at Salt Lake City in 2002.

Of note, Le May Doan had set and shattered two previous Olympic records, posting a 38.39 on the first day of competition at the 1998 Nagano Games, then following up the next day with a 39.21.

To me, the 1994 Lillehammer Games was the last "pure" Olympics for speed skating. The adoption of the "klap skate" in 1998 has done more to alter the nature of the competition than any other technological innocation. In my opinion, comparing times between traditional skates and klap skates is like apples and oranges and separate records ought to be maintained.

In 1994, Russian Aleksandr Golubev had set the 500-meter world record of 36.33, clipping East Germany's Uwe-Jens May's 1988 Calgary mark of 36.45 by .12 seconds. Four years later at Nagano, Japanese skater Hiroyasu Shimizu obliterated Golubev's record by .74 seconds with a time of 35.59.

Likewise for the women, Le May Doan's second time at Nagano (38.21) shattered Bonnie Blair's 1994 record of 39.10 by .89 seconds. The overwhelming time differentials in 1998 are due to the klap skate rather than ability. Thus for the need to distinguish current times from the previous era; failure to do so is intellectually misleading.

Time for the report card. Below is a comparison of the replay second day finishing times for the women's and men's 500-meter events, compared to the historical data from 1994, including finish and time (*in italics*):

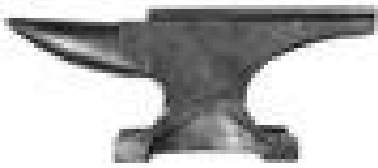
WOMEN

1. Blair (USA) 39.36 (*1st, 39.25*)
2. Schenk (GER) 39.64 (*3rd, 39.70*)
3. Auch (CAN) 39.76 (*2nd, 39.61*)
4. Garbrecht (GER) 39.85 (*6th, 39.95*)
5. Yoo (KOR) 39.85 (*5th, 39.92*)
6. Boyarkina (RUS) 39.96 (*7th, 40.17*)
7. Shimazaki (JPN) 40.21 (*10th, 40.26*)
8. Høseth (NOR) 40.18 (*8th, 40.20*)
9. Jin (CHN) 40.21 (*9th, 40.23*)
10. Yang (CHN) 40.10 (*11th, 40.37*)
11. Huack (GER) 40.46 (*12th, 40.38*)
12. Baier (GER) 40.51 (*15th, 40.59*)
13. Okazaki (JPN) 40.54 (*14th, 40.55*)
14. Morton (CAN) 40.53 (*16th, 40.71*)
- T15. Xue (CHN) 39.73 (*4th, 39.71*)
- T15. Ye (CHN) 40.25 (*13th, 40.42*)

MEN

1. Klevchenya (RUS) 36.30 (*2nd, 36.39*)
2. Golubev (RUS) 36.27 (*1st, 36.33 – Olympic Record*)
3. Shimizu (JPN) 36.58 (*5th, 36.60*)
4. Horii (JPN) 36.43 (*3rd, 36.53*)
5. Jansen (USA) 36.65 (*8th, 36.68*)
6. Liu (CHN) 36.64 (*4th, 36.54*)
7. Njøs (NOR) 36.64 (*7th, 36.66*)
8. Miyabe (JPN) 36.55 (*9th, 36.72*)
9. Inoue (JPN) 36.61 (*6th, 36.63*)
10. Zhelezovsky (BLR) 36.69 (*10th, 36.73*)
11. Bouchard (CAN) 36.97 (*11th, 37.01*)
12. Shakshakbayev (KAZ) 36.94 (*T12th, 37.07*)
13. Kim (KOR) 36.96 (*14th, 37.10*)
14. Kelly (CAN) 37.08 (*T12th, 37.07*)
15. Vostroknutov (RUS) 37.21 (*15th, 37.15*)
16. Bakhavalov (RUS) 37.32 (*16th, 37.24*)





Game smith

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WARNING:

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The Undertaker

HEEL

Finsher- Tombstone Pile Driver



Size-	+50	Cage-	+75
Speed-	0	Object-	+75
Strength-	+50	Brawl-	+75
Savy-	0	Ladder-	+50
Cheating-	+75	Table-	+50
Tech-	0	Tag-	0
OVERALL		HEAT	
2500			

1991

The Lobsterman

FACE

Finsher- Lobster Tail Drop



Size-	+100	Cage-	+25
Speed-	-25	Object-	+50
Strength-	+25	Brawl-	+25
Savy-	+25	Ladder-	-25
Cheating-	+25	Table-	0
Tech-	0	Tag-	+25
OVERALL		HEAT	
1500			

Special

King Kong Bundy Jr.

HEEL

Finsher- Top Turnbuckle Avalanche



Size-	+100	Cage-	0
Speed-	-50	Object-	+50
Strength-	+20	Brawl-	+50
Savy-	0	Ladder-	-50
Cheating-	+75	Table-	0
Tech-	0	Tag-	+200
OVERALL		HEAT	
1450			

Special

The Crusher

HEEL

Finsher- Airplane Spin



Size-	+50	Cage-	0
Speed-	0	Object-	0
Strength-	+50	Brawl-	+25
Savy-	+50	Ladder-	0
Cheating-	+50	Table-	0
Tech-	0	Tag-	-100
OVERALL		HEAT	
1020			

Cartoon

Lord Humongous

HEEL

Finsher- Humongous Bomb



Size-	+75	Cage-	+50
Speed-	0	Object-	+50
Strength-	+75	Brawl-	+50
Savy-	+25	Ladder-	+25
Cheating-	+50	Table-	+100
Tech-	0	Tag-	+50
OVERALL		HEAT	
1100			

1991

Harley Davidson

HEEL

Finsher- Pan Head Punch



Size-	+20	Cage-	0
Speed-	-15	Object-	0
Strength-	0	Brawl-	0
Savy-	0	Ladder-	0
Cheating-	+25	Table-	0
Tech-	0	Tag-	+10
OVERALL		HEAT	
850			

1991