Marco Martini ci ha preparato un nuovo interessante capitolo che contribuirà ad accrescere la nostra conoscenza dell'atletica, con un accostamento, frequente in questi suoi "pezzi" storici, di campioni italiani e di Oltre Oceano, statunitensi soprattutto. Il "risvolto" italiano è sempre il nostro obiettivo primario, che ci consente comunque di spaziare su altri mondi atletici. Marco ha puntato la sua lente di ingrandimento sui confronti fra un discobolo americano, Bob Fitch, e i nostri grandi Adolfo Consolini e Beppe Tosi. Stiamo parlando degli anni 1946 e 1947. Cosa successe in quel biennio ve lo lasciamo scoprire nell'articolo, anzi negli articoli - in italiano e in inglese - che pubblicheremo nei prossimi giorni. Oggi la prima parte di un "collage" dedicato alla figura singolare di questo atleta statunitense.

La curiosità ci ha spinto a conoscere qualcosa di più della vita di Bob Fitch e così ci siamo messi alla ricerca attraverso quegli strumenti che la tecnologia ci mette oggi a disposizione, "tartufando" specialmente nei siti delle Università americane, vere e proprie miniere di informazioni.

Sulla vita di Fitch facciamo riferimento a quanto pubblicato da **Wikipedia**, che ci pare il ritratto più completo dopo averlo confrontato con altri. È doveroso ringraziare e citare la fonte dell'articolo che segue.



Born in Audubon, Iowa, Fitch was the son of a veterinarian and spent the first ten years of his

life in Audubon before moving with his family to Minneapolis. He went on to study at the University of Minnesota. He was part of the college football team as an end for the Minnesota Golden Gophers at a time when the team ranked first in the nation and overseen by coach Bernia Bierman, Greater Success came in the discus throw with the track and field team. He won graduating college, he was drafted in the seventh round of the 1942 NFL Draft by the Washington Redskins, but chose not to pursue professional football.

After graduating he worked for the United States Coast Guard for several years before returning to education at Minnesota, starting a master's degree in physiology. It was in this second stint at the university that his discus throwing reached its peak. Under the guidance of Jim Kelly, Minnesota's track coach, he began experimenting with technique to find a better way of throwing the discus. Kelly credited Fitch with inventing a method of throwing called the "Minnesota Whip", which is now the accepted style worldwide. This was a development for the sport, which frequently still had rough earth in throwing circles. It was Fitch that mastered the technique first – on June 8, 1946 he threw a discus throw world record of 54.93 m (180 ft 2 3^{(4 in), bettering the mark of Adole Consolin by seventy certimeters. He secured the United States discus title for a second time that year.}

Gordien went on to follow in Fritch's footsteps by winning the NCAA title, and had three straight wins at the competition from 1946 to 1948. Fitch was unable to start international competition – amateur athletes were self-funded at the time and he needed a job to live – but Gordien went on to win the Pan American Games title in 1955 and two Olympic Games medals in 1948 and 1956. The younger Gordien became the more decorated of the two, winning seven national titles between 1947 and 1954, and broke the world record on four occasions, his best being 59.28 m (194 ft 53.4 ************************************
Making with Content the contraction of the content
Alt had all and an all an all and an all and an all and an all an all an all and an all an all an all an all an all an all a
Medical respect of the Mill Service (Control Control C
Squared Traph DDL and Recompts Address and Dates
Types Minut feeting with the control man control man in the proposal Minut feeting with the control man in the proposal man in
does not received updated with an electrical program of the control of the contro