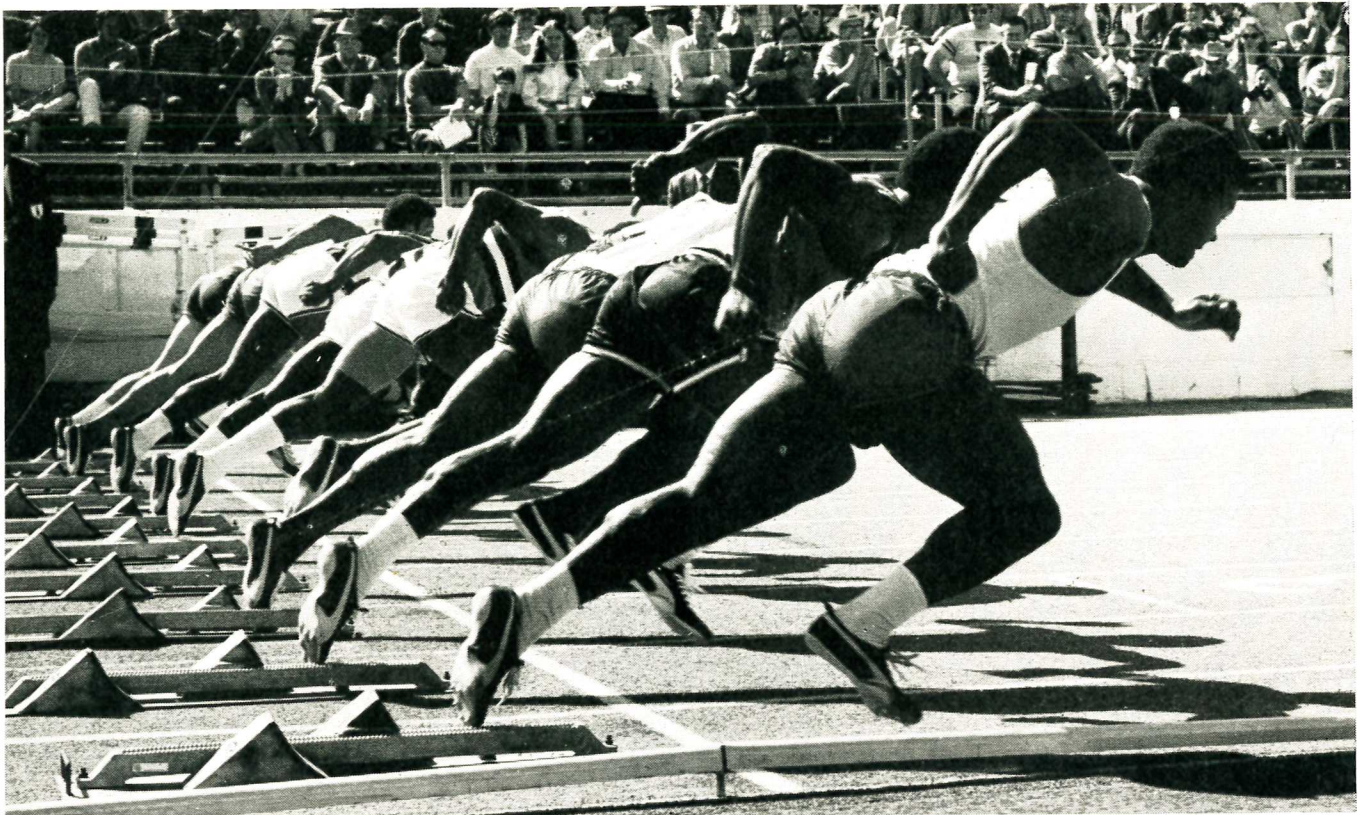


## Amateurism Outmoded Focus: Munich Olympics





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Another contribution is a provocative report by researcher Gideon Ariel on the physiological effects of placebos in place of anabolic steroids. Don't miss this article—a highly interesting finding to all concerned with steroid use in track & field. Australian Richard Amery has another excellent article on some new ideas on distance training. Irv Black writes on Teaching Beginning Hammer Throwers; Olga Connolly discusses Year-Round Discus Training; and Peter Lay and Ken Doherty are represented with articles on Fundamental Weight Training (part IV) and Power-Skill Training in Field Events, respectively. Make sure to get your copy of this excellent issue soon. Just \$1.00 for TT 46; \$3.00 a year; \$10.00 for 4 years.

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Bible of the Sport

# TRACK & FIELD NEWS

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## In the Future

### INDOOR

**December**  
 29-30 Saskatchewan KC, *Saskatoon, Sask*  
**January**  
 12 Senior Bowl, *Mobile, Ala*  
 14 Natl CYO Inv, *College Park, Md*  
 15 Albuquerque JC Inv, *Albuquerque*  
 15 Bannion Gms, *Pocatello, Idaho*  
 21 All-American Inv, *San Francisco*  
 21 Philadelphia Classic, *Philadelphia*  
 22 NAIA Ch, *Kansas City, Mo*  
 22 Sunkist Inv, *Los Angeles, Calif*  
 22 USTFF Midwn Ch, *Columbus, Ohio*  
 22 USTFF Sn Ch, *Jackson, Miss*  
 28 Millrose AA Inv, *New York, NY*  
 29 Oregon Inv, *Portland, Ore*

### February

4 Star-Maple Leaf Gms, *Toronto, Ont*  
 4-5 Coaches' Gms, *Ft. Worth, Tex*  
 5 Cleveland KC Inv, *Cleveland, Ohio*  
 5 Simplot Inv, *Pocatello, Idaho*  
 11 LA Times Inv, *Inglewood, Calif*  
 11-12 USTFF Ch, *Houston, Tex*  
 12 Athens Inv, *Oakland, Calif*  
 18 Olympic Inv, *New York, NY*  
 18-19 Central Collegiates, *Kalamazoo*  
 18-19 Western Ath Conf, *Salt Lake City*  
 19 Achilles Inv, *Vancouver, BC*  
 19 San Diego Inv, *San Diego, Calif*  
 25 AAU Ch, *New York, NY*  
 25-26 Delaware Inv, *Newark, Dela*  
 25-26 Southeastern Conf, *Montgomery*  
 26 Atlantic Coast Conf, *Raleigh, NC*

### March

3-4 Big 8 Conf, *Kansas City, Mo*  
 3-4 Big 10 Conf, *Columbus, Ohio*  
 3-4 IC4A Ch, *Princeton, NJ*  
 3-4 USTFF Intmtn Ch, *Pocatello, Idaho*  
 10-11 NCAA Ch, *Detroit, Mich*  
 11-12 European Ch, *Grenoble, France*  
 17 US-USSR, *Richmond, Va*

### OUTDOOR

#### June

1-3 NCAA Ch, *Eugene, Ore*  
 16-18 AAU Ch, *Seattle, Wash*  
 28-9 US Olympic Trials, *Eugene, Ore*

#### August

26-10 Olympic Games, *Munich, WG*

## Up Front

Frank Shorter has loomed large in recent distance events. First he successfully defended his AAU cross country title, crossing the finish line here to clock 29:19 for the 10,000-meter route. Just a week later, he cruised the third-fastest marathon ever by an American, 2:12:50.4, to win the prestigious Fukuoka 26-miler. /Chip Gane/

## From the Athletes

Frank Shorter, on how he has affected training and racing mate Jack Bacher:  
 "It's great to have someone of comparable ability to run with, but since we never run anything like race pace, I think it is more the friendship involved in the mutual effort that is of the most benefit to both of us. I just like to think I make his training and racing a bit more fun that it already is. He can also rightfully feel the satisfaction of having helped me immeasurably."

Some advice from Tarry Harrison to developing young athletes:  
 "Allow yourself eight years of development before becoming a national contender. Don't allow coaches to push you or force you. You must develop emotionally before developing physically."



Bible of the Sport

December 1971

Vol. 24, No. 17

Worldwide Coverage

# THE AMATEUR CODE IS OUTMODDED

In last month's issue, we reviewed the results of a survey of amateurism which Track & Field News conducted. Questionnaires received from leading athletes, coaches, meet directors, writers and equipment suppliers revealed that violations of the amateur rules were extensive. We conclude this two-part series below, with a report of the answers of our respondents to the question, "What should be done about the situation?"

by Bob Hersh

"Our amateur code is thoroughly outmoded." This was the conclusion recently expressed by John B. Kelly, Jr., president of the AAU. According to a majority of respondents to T&FN's questionnaire, Kelly is right. But there were dissenters. And within the group favoring change, there were diverse opinions as to how drastic the change should be.

Unfortunately, not all of those who reported information concerning violations of the code had any suggestions at all as to what should be done about these violations. Of those who did address themselves to this question, a minority, consisting of almost exclusively amateur and Olympic officials, held to the position that "our amateur rules are quite adequate". Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee wrote, "The IOC is presently studying its eligibility rules and there have been suggestions made that they be changed to legitimize the irregularities, but I don't think this is the answer. It is not good practice to change rules to avoid cheating. The answer is consistent enforcement."

Several amateur officials pointed out that there was an enforcement effort--that all allegations brought to their attention were investigated and dealt with appropriately. They reminded us that athletes have been barred from the sport for violations. But some officials did admit that the enforcement capabilities of amateur organizations--international, national and local--were limited and had not always prevented abuse from occurring.

Another group of responses favored changing the amateur rules, but retaining the application of these rules to the sport. The common thought was that some compensation ought to be permitted to make up for the loss of income and other expense an athlete invests in training.

Other suggestions for liberalization were directed to the prohibitions against capitalizing on athletic fame, for instance, by teaching, writing or endorsing products. Jack Kelly agrees: "To train takes hours of hard practice every day. When does a person work? Allowances must be made."

The gist of the comments in this middle category of replies was that track should be an amateur sport in the sense that people shouldn't get paid directly for competing. But since to compete at the highest levels requires enormous sacrifices of time and of opportunities for other enterprise, amateurs should be permitted to accept reimbursement for this time, and take advantage of such other opportunities as he may, in order that he can afford to participate in the "amateur" sport. One writer pointed out, however, that although he favored such liberalization, he recognized that the IAAF has thus far resisted all suggestions along these lines.

We come then to the third group, which said plainly and simply, "abolish the requirement of amateurism". One promoter said, "The sham should be done away with and a man should be allowed to receive the extra help he needs and any seek, openly... if a few extra dollars will assist him to continue in athletics, so much the better." Another promoter agreed there is "nothing at all wrong with an amateur athlete making a few dollars out of track... what virtue is there in being an amateur today? Who cares?"

The athletes who wrote to us attacked amateurism because it works an economic hardship and because the impossibility of enforcement creates hypocrisy and inequity.

Several athletes focused on the problem of making a living. One runner said, "That's why so many people quit after college. With the responsibility of being married, making a living, training hours each day and making the financial sacrifice... it's just too much."

Another thought was if the violators cannot be exposed and dealt with, it was just unfair that some athletes were making money, but not others of equal talent. "I have to put in two or three hours a day, year round, like the next man. I have to neglect my family to the point of tears in pursuit of a dream... Then after all this to find out that some athletes are making a small fortune from the sport."

Along these lines, one American indicated particular resentment at the fact that the amateur rules appear to be ignored or at least much more leniently enforced in Europe. Still another said simply, "I am certain that all athletes would like to see an end to the hypocrisy which now exists in many 'amateur' sports."

More than one comment noted that we inherited the amateur principles from the last century. As Jack Kelly wrote recently, "We cannot allow ourselves to be dictated to by definitions that may have been applicable during the 1880s and 1890s but which certainly have no bearing on life in the 1970s."

A journalist agreed. "After all, the amateur rule is only 100 years old. It didn't come from God, or even from the Greeks; it was invented by a bunch of upper-class Englishmen, and by and large it has hurt more people than it has helped... I say, let's get rid of the amateur standing and just have athletes. If they're good enough to get paid, let 'em get paid; if not, let 'em run for fun. It's all track and field."

The conclusion of our survey must be that there is nearly universal dissatisfaction with the present state of the amateur code and the degree and extent of its violation with impunity. There will apparently be disagreement over what course the sport should take. But in view of the increased activity of organized amateur athletes, the notoriety of recent unpublished violations of the amateur rules, and the growing body of amateur officials willing to consider fundamental revisions, it is very likely that the years of the near future will see new approaches to the problem examined seriously, and perhaps some basic changes instituted in the amateur code, and its application to track and field. To this writer, the solution to the problem is clear for the reasons explained as follows.

## A Solution: Open Track

by Bob Hersh

Whither amateurism? I have been asking myself this troubling question for years. And now having considered facts and opinions gathered from research, from my association with the sport and from the replies of some of its leading figures to this magazine's questionnaire, I have been inescapably drawn to one conclusion--amateurism must no longer be a nominal requirement for participation in track and field at its highest levels.

I say "nominal" because, in fact, I don't think we have had pure amateurism in the sport in the past 50 years. As several correspondents pointed out, the concept of amateurism arose in the later part of the 19th century. In an age in which class consciousness and social pride were accepted ways of life, it was necessary to separate amateurs from professionals. There were professionals then, but the pro track world was filled with gamblers, promoters (a term which then had a distinctly pejorative connotation) and other socially inferior creatures who did undesirable things like charge admissions to these contests. (Believe it or not, it was once a violation of the amateur rules to have competed in any meet where a gate charge was collected.) Amateur track and field, on the other hand, was a social sport, as no sport is today except perhaps polo or yachting. Athletes were affiliated with private clubs and colleges, which were then almost exclusively the province of the upper classes. The national amateur governing body was once comprised only of clubs, each member club having a vote.

Numerous cataclysmic social changes have taken place since the turn of the century, and they have combined to alter the relevance of required amateurism. For one thing, Communism has taken hold in large parts of the planet. In societies in which everyone works for the State and in which the athletes receive benefits from the State for training and competing, the whole concept of amateurism is meaningless.

In Western societies, we have developed the institution of athletic scholarships under which students are required to train and compete as a condition for receiving an enormously valuable commodity--a college education. There are also athletes in our armed forces whose duty assignment partly or wholly consists of training and competing.

Amateur and Olympic officials have conveniently strained to legitimize these institutions. But in doing so they have tortured the language, and deviated far from adherence to any reasonable "pure amateurism" concept.

But even if we accept these accommodations to contemporary conditions and agree that the current definitions, with or without the various modifications which have been proposed, are meaningful, we must still confront the fact that they are unenforceable.

I am personally acquainted with many of our leading amateur officials. I like them and respect them. I recognize and appreciate the great service which they have given to the sport. And I believe that they have honestly tried to prevent abuse of the amateur code. And they have failed, as their predecessors did before them and as their successors are doomed to do as long as we adhere to that code as a requirement for the best athletes. As some officials have admitted, strict enforcement is simply impossible, and will be even if the code is liberalized.

That being the case, unfortunate consequences ensue. Another is that the image of the sport will inevitably suffer recurrent harm when scandals continue to arise. One of them is that payments are being made not to the best athletes, but to the most brazen. A more important matter was mentioned recently by AAU president Jack Kelly, who wrote in that organization's newsletter, "Most of us are aware... that as many as two-thirds of the athletes signing the Olympic oath are committing perjury. What should concern us... is the extent to which we damage the character of a young competitor when we validate the lies, cheating and deceitful practices in trying to abide by a code which has lost its relevancy. Instead of teaching the great lessons of our sport--honesty, integrity and fair play--our code sanctions the worst." I submit that not only do we damage the character of the athletes, but that we ourselves--all of us who are associated with the sport--are tarnished by our knowledge of and acquiescence in this hypocrisy.

There is still another damage inflicted by amateurism, and that is the discouragement of participation in the sport. The IAAF claims that "the control exercised by the Federation during the 58 years of existence has been essential and of great benefit to the sport".

I disagree. The benefit has been to amateurism, and not to track and field. The interests of the two are not identical and occasionally are in conflict. When that happens, we who are concerned with the sport must oppose mandatory amateurism. And that does happen because even given the limited amount of money that most athletes could earn from track and field, that amount can be and is significant to many young men who are now discouraged or prevented from training and competing because of financial pressure. To be sure, much sacrifice will always be necessary to achieving superior athletic performance. But if we care primarily about athletes and their performances, then why should we add to that measure of sacrifice one iota more than necessary. After all, most of us are avidly interested in athletics, not in asceticism.

In spite of these objections to the present state of affairs, however, I would be persuaded by a sufficient showing that amateurism has values which would be sacrificed or diminished if we permitted open competition. I am unconvinced that such a showing can be made. Bill Crothers' statement is an eloquent defense of amateurism. But in examining it as an argument against open competition, I find several flaws. In the first place, I do not believe that accepting money will detract from the pleasures derived from the sport by those who accept it. I have seen too many professional athletes dancing

too many giques on too many fields of victory to believe that. I have read much recently about Bobby Fischer, the American challenger to the world chess championship. He is obsessed with that goal much as Olympic contenders are. The fact that a money prize goes with the crown obviously has nothing to do with his dedication. As one member of the Baltimore Colts said in the dressing room after last year's Super Bowl when asked by a TV interviewer how it felt to win all that money, "Heck, anybody can earn \$15,000--but there's only one way you can wear that championship's ring, and that's by being a champ. That's what's important." Even in track and field, I have seen coaches moved to ecstasy and anguish over the performances of their athletes. These men, many former athletes themselves, are no less involved for being paid to coach.

Another point to consider is that even when there is professional and open competition, few will be good enough to make a living at it. And so for the vast majority of athletes, the primary motivation must continue to be the enjoyment of participation.

In that respect, the sport will become like tennis, golf, bowling, archery, chess and dozens of other individual recreational pastimes where the very proficient may be monetarily rewarded but where millions of people participate for the intrinsic satisfaction of it. In these sports, those who are good enough to do so can compete against the best, without having the artificial problem of "amateur standing" interposed. And the activities do not seem any less popular or any less satisfying to its players because of the existence of open competition.

An important related consideration is that nobody is proposing to abolish amateurs--only the prohibition against amateurs' competing with professionals. This has worked in golf, tennis and other individual sports. Why not track? Nobody will ever be forced to accept money, and anyone who feels that his soul will be blemished by competing for cash, or even by competing against others who are competing for cash, may simply decline to do so.

This, then, is my proposal. The IAAF and its member federations should drop the word "Amateur" from their names, and should immediately assume jurisdiction of the sport beyond its amateur aspect. If they don't, you can be pretty sure that somebody else will, and it would be better for the sport if the IAAF and its members did it because of their long experience in the administration of the sport, and their resultant expertise in the technical matters of rules and records.

If this step means dissociation from the Olympic movement, that will be the latter's loss. The Olympic Games have proved a fine showcase for the world championships of track and field. If the IOC wishes to remain host for such a championship, open to all athletes, that would be ideal. But if not, the sport should leave the Olympics, or unite with other sports federations allowing open competition and form a new multi-sports games.

Amateurism should be redefined to make more sense in view of social and economic realities today. And amateur competition would then be meaningful and serve a useful purpose for the sport and for those amateurs who wish to participate in it. But the prevailing mode of the sport, at its highest levels, should be open competition. Only in this manner can we preserve the sport from the endless involvement in hypocrisy which results from maintaining a commitment to an irrelevant and anachronistic code.

## Is Amateurism Worth Preserving?

Is amateurism as we have known it worth preserving? Canadian Bill Crothers thinks it is, although he is pessimistic about the prospects of its being preserved. The Olympic 800-meter runner-up in 1964 had this to say, in reply to our questionnaire:

What can or should be done about it (the situation)? I don't think that

### Athletes Off the Track

anybody can answer that. No matter which direction is taken, the sport loses.

If you come down hard on more rigid enforcement, it won't stop the under-the-table payments, and will only arouse a great deal of bitterness and animosity. If it remains as it is, there will be a great number that are troubled by the 'double standard' that exists. If the regulations are completely relaxed, we ultimately lose the sport as a beneficial educational (in the social sense) tool.

Today, it is awfully hard to argue, or justify, doing anything because you enjoy it. It seems that everybody dearly wants to succeed, and part of that success is financial stability. But everybody (or most) seem to want to do so with a minimum of sacrifice or difficulty.

That last statement may sound a little contradictory--you will undoubtedly reply by saying that no track and field athlete can succeed without a great deal of physical discomfort, hard work and sacrifice. That is true.

But we have reached a stage in the evolution of attitude in which it seems the athlete must feel that he is being compensated for the sacrifice in training that he must make. I don't really think that the degree of the compensation is important--but the fact that he is compensated is important. But it beats me why a person can rationalize this way.

In our sport, there need not be an athlete (save perhaps the decathlon athletes) who cannot train without disrupting their daily life unduly. If the person can't or won't commit a couple of hours a day to something he enjoys, and take that couple of hours out of his non-working or non-studying hours, then that athlete is not a strong, devoted individual. He hasn't really learned or benefitted from his involvement in sport. It wasn't something extra--it was just another subject to be studied...

I feel rather sad when I see that a matter such as this is so important. For the vast majority of athletes, the money involved can't be much more than a couple of hundred dollars per year. By the time they are 30 this will represent a week or less in pay. And by that time, they won't hesitate to spend that much for golf fees or for ski equipment or fees. I can understand recovering out of pocket expenses (travel, living, etc.), but if a person has

to be compensated more than that, then he is losing a great deal more than the money he receives...

There are athletes for whom money involvement does not interfere in their approach to the sport, or the benefit or satisfaction they derive from the sport--but for every one like that there are 25 others for whom money will literally destroy the benefits that they should have derived from sport.

We will continue to have records broken. We will continue to have lots of people participate in track and field. We will continue to have money change hands. But apart from their actual athletic accomplishments, the vast majority will achieve or gain nothing, and in fact will be poorer individuals, for their involvement.

I must also feel that I expect that T&FN will editorialize in favor or relaxed attitudes to payments to athletes--as I am sure you must. But I think that it is so sad, because I truly believe that progress in this case is self-destructive. And it is the athlete who is destroying himself--but we don't even realize it.

## 'Stealing Money from Athletes'

Runner/fan/author Hal Higdon has taken T&FN to task for not including names in the first part of our payoff story. Some of his comments:

Your statement that the names of the "guilty" are not important is a cop-out. I can understand the need for some anonymity, but where you truly do a disservice is by citing the certain indoor meet which increased its gate

### To Box 296

income by \$40,000 by the addition of one of track's big names. The only big name I can think of as being capable of attracting that kind of bread would be Jim Ryun. I don't mean to imply that Ryun would, or should, take money but if his name would attract that sort of audience response we are stealing money from him by maintaining our holier-than-thou everyone-must-be-amateur attitudes. Several years ago, the sport of tennis finally gave up the hypocrisy of under-the-table payments and this year a fine tennis player named Billie Jean King became the first woman to earn over \$100,000 in her sport. My feeling is that if Billie Jean is worth that much money, so is Jim Ryun, or Marty Liquori. What I am proposing is certainly not new, although it could be said to be revolutionary. Let's have open track with amateurs and professionals competing together. Maybe that annual world track championships you people keep talking about should be an open event. I think we could abandon the Olympics in favor of that... The thing that gripes me about this whole money for sport thing is that it teaches a wrong set of values to the young athletes involved. They are given inducements and told not to talk about it. What's the difference if you are an athlete chiseling an extra \$50 or if you are a policeman taking a \$500 payment from the Organization. Just a matter of degree... If there is one country in the track world capable of bringing about open track, it is the US. We are the leading track power. We are geographically isolated from the other track powers. Since 99% of our top competition is in one sense intramural, all we would be giving up is one prestige meet every fourth year and some dual meets with other countries of questionable value. If our athletes feel a desire to travel abroad, they can take the money they earn from open competition and take a two-week vacation to the Riviera after the track season.

## Now Is the Time for Action

Bob Hersh's two excellent articles on the state of amateurism in track and field admirably serve their purpose: they focus attention on a subject of growing concern but one about which there has been little open discussion and less action. Neither Hersh nor T&FN believe for a moment that the problem will be solved quickly. But that the problem exists has been amply document-

### We Think

ed. No longer can it be swept under the carpet in the naive expectation that if it isn't mentioned above a whisper it will go away.

Officialdom, from the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Olympic Committee to the national governing bodies, sooner or later must face up to the changes which are so apparent. Hopefully, they will face it hand-in-hand with those most directly concerned--the athletes. The time for rule-making without the participation of those affected is long gone. Hopefully, the powers that be will recognize this fact of life, as undesirable as it may be to some, and act accordingly.

We are not saying that the governing organizations are unaware of the problem. All of them surely know it exists and some have discussed it. Committees have been appointed. But to the best of our knowledge little attempt has been made to make the matter public or to determine just how the athletes feel. There is no better time to take these steps than now.

Meanwhile, T&FN will continue to publish the reaction to these articles and to search for relevant expressions of opinion and for constructive recommendations for action. Such opinions and recommendations need not come only from officials and athletes. The problem concerns everyone in the sport and everyone is entitled to a say.

Hersh's recommended solution has a lot of merit. He is far from alone in his stand and in the long run this opinion may prevail. Whether or not it is the best possible solution is something we're not prepared to say, if only because we'd like to hear more of the arguments from all sides. At this point, Hersh enjoys a unique position. He alone has analyzed the problem, recommended an answer and laid both on the table for all to read. The next steps are up to the rest of us. □



*united states*

(Left) At this point of the NCAA race, Steve Prefontaine (362) cruises with the pack of (l-r) Dan Murphy, Dick Sliney, Mike Slack, Rick Gross, Garry Bjorklund and Reggie McAfee. /Penny Crowell/ (Center) Pre and Bjorklund later made it a two-man race. /Bill Crowell/ (Right) Victor Prefontaine embraces vanquished Bjorklund. /Charles Bryant/

(Left) At this point of the NCAA race, Steve Prefontaine (362) cruises with the pack of (l-r) Dan Murphy, Dick Sliney, Mike Slack, Rick Gross, Garry Bjorklund and Reggie McAfee. /Penny Crowell/ (Center) Pre and Bjorklund later made it a two-man race. /Bill Crowell/ (Right) Victor Prefontaine embraces vanquished Bjorklund. /Charles Bryant/

### NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS

## Pre Duels Bjorklund in Cold Weather, Hot Race

by Art Jester and Don Kopriva

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22--Although there were reports that the two favorites might skip the meet, Steve Prefontaine and Garry Bjorklund both showed up for the NCAA cross country championship--and the race belonged solely to this pair of juniors.

With Bjorklund missing last year's meet (which Pre won) due to appendicitis and opting for the six-mile outdoors, a duel between collegiate distance running's two dominant forces finally materialized--and it was all that anyone could have expected. Starting before a crowd of 2000 in sunny but cold (35°) weather, Prefontaine quickly moved to the front, where "I waited for Garry to run with me". Bjorklund caught up with the Oregon star after an early struggle among the pack, and the two zipped through the first mile-marks in 4:24 and 9:36. The pace speeded up in the third mile, as they passed the halfway marker in 14:36 with Bjorklund slightly ahead. "I didn't know how well I'd hold up against him after four-miles," Pre later explained, "but I knew if we were close near the end I'd win because I have the speed."

But Bjorklund did not concede, and only after the runners had negotiated a steep grade in the fifth mile did Pre definitely appear to have an edge as Bjorklund began to fall behind. Looking around as he came down the final stretch, Pre completed the 6.0 miles in a course record 29:15.0, with Bjorklund only six seconds behind. This margin of victory is the smallest Pre has enjoyed in the last two seasons of cross country. Only the sixth ever to defend his title successfully, Pre ran a remarkably even-paced race, covering the second three-miles only three seconds slower than the first.

Bjorklund finished looking fresh and commented, "It looks kind of bad when the winner comes in beat and the second man looks fresh." While he made no excuses, it may be noted that Bjorklund, troubled by a bad back, had done only light running the past month and after winning the Big 10 on the 13th did not run at all for four days. Reportedly, he was hampered by his back here on downhill grades. For him, there's always next year and the promise of another good race with Pre.

Pre-meet form went by the board in the team battle as Pre's Oregon squad upended Washington State, 83 to 122, for top honors, piling five men in to the first 48 slots. Oregon had suffered two earlier reversals at the hands of the Washington State squad and it was close through four men here, but the runners-up's fifth man slumped to 90th. Behind Pre, Randy James finished 19th (12th team man), Pat Tyson 31st (19th), Mike Long 35th (22nd) and Rick Ritchie 48th (29th) to give the winning total. Oregon depth was such here that by substituting sixth runner Mark Savage (60th/36th) for Pre, it would still have taken the title. It was a particularly sweet victory for Oregon, which held the championship for several hours last year before videotapes revealed a mixup in the finish chute and advanced a Villanova runner enough to edge Oregon by a single point.

Penn surprised for third with 158 to edge Villanova's 161 after being beaten twice earlier in the year by their inter-city rivals.

The individual race behind Pre and Bjorklund had a youthful cast, as the first senior to finish was Illinois' Richard Gross in ninth. College Division champ Mike Slack (North Dakota State), a junior, edged frosh Danny Murphy (Washington State) and soph Richard Reid (BYU) for third spot, 29:36 to 29:37 and 29:38. Non-Americans were also well represented in the top positions, capturing four of the first eight, as Irishman Murphy was joined by Englishman Richard Sliney (Northern Arizona) in sixth and fellow Emerald-islanders

Neil Cusack and Ed Leddy (both East Tennessee State) in seventh and eighth. East Tennessee was the first squad to finish two men, and ended up fifth in the team battle with 193 digits.

Only three of 1970's top 10 graduated, but other than Pre, the other seven did not star here, as John Bednarski of El Paso (5th), Keith Munson of Oregon State (6th) and Scott Bringhurst of Utah (10th) did not compete, Donal Walsh of Villanova (2nd) slipped to 25th complaining of a foot injury, Greg Fredericks of Penn State (4th) finished 20th and Marty Liquori of Villanova (9th) ended up 30th.

IC4A champ Bob Wheeler, undefeated in 1971, twisted an ankle while practicing the day before the meet but started anyway. Ninth after two-miles, he was slowed considerably by his injury and dropped out after four miles. Other "names" finishing out of the top 50: 70. Ken Popejoy (Mich St);... 89. Doug Brown (Tenn);... 94. Steve Wynder (Ball St)... 212. Reggie McAfee (N Car St)...

First 50 of 285 finishers (\*=not in team scoring; †=non-US citizen):

1. Steve Prefontaine (Ore) Jr	29:15	26. *Ron Stapleton (Cinc) Jr	30:28
2. *Garry Bjorklund (Minn) Jr	29:21	27. *Gal Haeckler (Purdue) Jr	30:29
3. *Mike Slack (N Dak St) Jr	29:36	28. Phil Burkewitz (Wash St) Jr	30:31
4. Dan Murphy' (Wash St)-Fr	29:37	29. Rick Hitchcock (Kans St) Sr	30:32
5. *Richard Reid (BYU) So	29:38	30. Marty Liquori (Vill) Sr	30:33
6. Richard Sliney' (Nn Az) Sr	29:47	31. Pat Tyson (Ore) Jr	30:34
7. Neil Cusack' (E Tenn St) So	29:51	32. Paul Baldwin (Ky) Sr	30:35
8. Ed Leddy' (E Tenn St) So	29:52	33. Steve Danforth (B Grn St) Jr	30:35
9. *Richard Gross (Ill) Sr	29:55	34. *Mike Keogh' (Manh) So	30:36
10. Jerome Howe (Kans St) Sr	29:59	35. Mike Long (Ore) Jr	30:37
11. *Hector Ortiz' (Wn Ky) Sr	30:02	36. *Ryan Eichner (Ia St) Fr	30:38
12. Dave Wottle (B Green St) Sr	30:06	37. Richard Selby' (Nn Az) Sr	30:38
13. *Charles Boatright (Ok St) Jr	30:07	38. Dave Harper (Wash St) Fr	30:39
14. Steve Kelley (Ind) Sr	30:08	39. *Gaylon Smith (Ala) Sr	30:40
15. Dave Wright' (Vill) Sr	30:09	40. *Mark Covert (Full St) Sr	30:45
16. James Krejci (Murray St) Sr	30:10	41. Bob Wallace' (L Beach St) So	30:46
17. *John Casso (Full St) Sr	30:12	42. *Mike Schurko (Penn) Sr	30:47
18. Dave Merrick (Penn) Fr	30:14	43. Bob Childs (Penn) Jr	30:47
19. Randy James (Ore) So	30:15	44. *Bill Haviland (Ohio U) Jr	30:48
20. Greg Fredericks (Penn St) Sr	30:16	45. Dean Clark (Wash St) So	30:48
21. *Jeff Lough (LA St) Jr	30:18	46. Julio Piazza (Penn) Sr	30:48
22. *Dan Moynihan (Tufts) Jr	30:19	47. *Jim Wilkins (N Car St) So	30:49
23. Dennis Schach (AF) Sr	30:21	48. Rick Ritchie' (Ore) Jr	30:49
24. *Bob Scharne (Wisc) Sr	30:21	49. *Lynn Lee (Drake) Sr	30:50
25. Donal Walsh' (Vill) Sr	30:27	50. *Rich Smith (Ohio U) So	30:51

Teams	Places	Totals
1. Oregon	1-12-19-22-29-( 36)	83
2. Washington State	2-16-24-27-53-( 54- 74)	122
3. Pennsylvania	11-26-28-44-49-( 65-120)	158
4. Villanova	9-15-18-40-79-(158-159)	161
5. East Tennessee State	4- 5-50-66-68	193

Other teams: 6. Kansas State 215; 7. Bowling Green State 226; 8. Penn State 269; 9. Northern Arizona 294; 10. Long Beach State 323; 11. Miami/Ohio 367; 12. Duke 377; 13. Michigan State 383; 14. Wichita State 395; 15. Cornell 397; 16. Indiana 401; 17. William & Mary 407; 18. Ball State 444; 19. American U 448; 20. Murray State 475. □

# Shorter Again Class Over Talented Field

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 27--In the 1970 AAU cross country race, Frank Shorter ran away and hid from the field virtually from the gun and recorded a near-30-second triumph. In the 1971 championships, he was a little more social as he stayed with the leaders until near the three-mile mark of the 10,000-meter route. But then he bid adieu to the field and cruised to victory in 29:19, 21 comfortable seconds ahead of Steve Stageberg.

As Ken Moore, who finished sixth, said when it was all over, "Frank ran the smartest race. He let the rest of us burn ourselves out and then he took off." And the first mile over the two-mile, three-loop circuit was a scorcher. The course was laid out on a relatively flat mesa near the San Diego campus of the University of California. It was shrouded in fog early the morning of the race which held down the dust (the area was being readied for construction of a housing tract), but by race-time it was clear, warm and the course was fast. So Gerry Garcia hurried past the first mile post in 4:20 with Moore on his shoulder and, as the official summaries put it later "around 100-120 others under 4:35". Tucked comfortably around 30th place in 4:25 was Frank Shorter.

One of two slightly rolling stretches caused the course to dip out of sight after the mile mark, and when the runners reappeared just before the two-mile, Tarry Harrison had assumed command and passed two-miles in 9:12, with Moore still in second (9:16) and Shorter in third (9:19) after extricating himself from the mob. Soon thereafter, however, Shorter had had enough company and he made his break.

Shorter cruised past three-miles in a quick 13:50 as Stageberg (13:53) and Harrison (13:58) had firmly established themselves in second and third, positions they held to the end. By four-miles, Shorter was 12 seconds up on Stageberg (18:48 to 18:56) and he padded that to 19 seconds after another mile (23:31 to 23:50).

Meanwhile, back in the race, Moore had slipped behind slightly at four miles, while a pack of lanky Don Kardong, comebacking Tracy Smith, miler Tom Von Ruden and Tom Hoffman were in close pursuit. A mile later Moore was still ahead of this group, but by six-miles, Smith (29:01) and Von Ruden (29:03) had pulled ahead of Moore (29:12), Kardong (29:13), Hoffman (29:19), Garcia (29:21) and Ken Misner (29:23). Only the latter two switched positions on the run-in.

After finishing, Shorter stood near the chute counting his Florida TC mates until the team victory was assured. Florida totaled 47 points to 60 for the surprisingly strong West Valley Track Club, with the Oregon Track Club third at 78.

Shorter later admitted he was "running only for the team" and that he

was thinking more about the Fukuoka marathon in Japan, for which he and Moore departed soon after. "I'm ready for a good marathon," Shorter said. "I have been taking 20-mile runs all fall and feel really strong. I could run 15 more miles right now I feel so strong." Shorter and Stageberg won invitations to Sao Paulo's famous Round the Houses road race on New Year's eve; it's the first time the Brazilian sponsors have invited two US runners as they want Shorter to defend plus have one other.

Stageberg was his usual jovial self, commenting, "I always finish second" (he was runner-up to Steve Prefontaine in the scorching AAU three-mile, Pre's US record 5000 versus the USSR and the Pan-Am 5000 last track season). Smith's strong fourth underscored his serious comeback; it was his first appearance in a national race since 1968. Von Ruden showed surprising range from his usual 880/mile concentration and was pleased after poor practice sessions recently and after driving west from Oklahoma City a few days before. Jack Bachelier, 69 winner and 70 runner-up, placed 20th (30:37) after a bout with an illness which doctors have yet to pinpoint.

Other notable finishers beyond 50th included Kerry Pearce, who jammed a tendon after some 500 yards which slowed him thereafter (63rd, 31:29), half-miler Juris Luzins (68th, 31:34), Steve Savage (70th, 31:34), Jerome Liebenberg (80th, 31:53), Barry Brown who ran a 13:21 three-mile with Bachelier three weeks before but who strained a hamstring later in the USTFF cross country race (84th, 31:56), 2:16 marathoner Mike Hazilla (133rd, 32:58) and half-miler Mark Winzenried (154th, 33:36). Jim Ryun dropped out on a lonely stretch of road after two-miles. He had reportedly been up most of the two previous nights with his ill daughter.

First 50 of 253 finishers (\*=not in team scoring; =non-US citizen):

1. Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	29:19	26. Mike Gregorio (SDTC)	30:43
2. *Steve Stageberg (Gtwn AA)	29:40	27. Duncan MacDonald (WVTC)	30:44
3. *Tarry Harrison (CW)	29:45	28. Greg Brock (Strid)	30:45
4. *Tracy Smith (LAPD)	29:46	29. *Fred Ritcherson (Sn Cal)	30:46
5. Tom Von Ruden (P Coast)	29:54	30. *Peter Duffy (WVTC)	30:46
6. Ken Moore (Ore TC)	29:57	31. *Tom Laris (NYAC)	30:47
7. Don Kardong (WVTC)	30:05	32. Jim Gorman (Ore TC)	30:48
8. Tom Hoffman (UCTC)	30:08	33. *Greg Carlberg (Elmwood)	30:49
9. Ken Misner (Fla TC)	30:12	34. *Skyler Jones (unat)	30:50
10. Gerry Garcia (At Ct TC)	30:12	35. Bob Williams (Ore TC)	30:50
11. John Casso (Cal TC)	30:14	36. *Norm Higgins (AGAA)	30:52
12. Alvaro Mejia' (WVTC)	30:15	37. *Byron Lowry (SFOC)	30:53
13. *John Halberstadt' (unat)	30:16	38. Brook Thomas (Strid)	30:56
14. Jeff Galloway (Fla TC)	30:17	39. Ron Pettigrew (Strid)	30:57
15. Wayne Badgley (WVTC)	30:19	40. Chris Hoffman (Cal TC)	30:58
16. *Cliff Clark (USAF)	30:22	41. Bob Price (AIA)	30:59
17. John Lawson (P Coast)	30:27	42. *Jerry Slaven (Fla TC)	31:00
18. Art Coolidge (Ore TC)	30:30	43. *Mike Weaver (S Diego St)	31:00
19. Keith Munson (Staters)	30:31	44. *Bill Brown (unat)	31:01
20. Jack Bachelier (Fla TC)	30:37	45. Jerry Jobski (P Coast)	31:02
21. Jeff Lough (P Coast)	30:38	46. John Lesch (UCTC)	31:04
22. Mike Manley (Ore TC)	30:40	47. Mike Mittlestaedt (Quant)	31:07
23. Bill Scobey (WVTC)	30:40	48. Howell Michael (Quantico)	31:08
24. Sam Bair (Fla TC)	30:41	49. Clint Chamberlin (Quant)	31:09
25. Jim Backus (Strid)	30:42	50. Gary Bertsch (Quantico)	31:10

Teams	Places	Totals
1. Florida TC	1-5-9-14-18	47
2. West Valley TC	4-8-10-17-21	60
3. Oregon TC	3-12-16-23-24	78
4. Pacific Coast Club	2-11-15-30-45	103
5. California TC	7-27-39-41-44	158

Other teams: 6. Striders 166; 7. Quantico Marines 176; 8. San Diego TC 216; 9. UCTC 225; 10. Atomic City TC 254. □

## Third Place Tarry Harrison: The Difference of a Year

What a difference a year makes! At the 1970 AAU cross country championships, Tarry Harrison was a well-beaten 18th. In 1971, the "same" Tarry Harrison finished third, topping many of the top distance runners in the country, including former titlists Ken Moore and Jack Bachelier. But cross country takes second-place to track for ex-Colorado Stater Harrison, who says, "I prefer track to cross country, because I think I'm closer to achieving success. Cross country has been good because I enjoy it. I was very pleased with the AAU race, though. But I didn't really train for it. I'm training for spring."

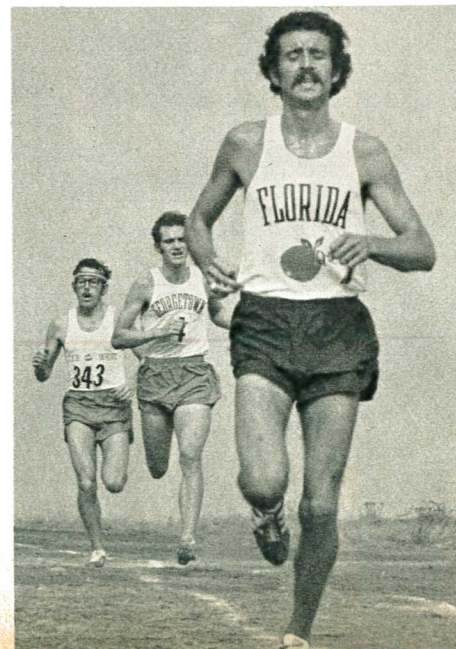
The difference showed on the track as well. In the 1970 AAU three-mile, seventh went to Tarry Harrison. In the 1971 AAU three-mile, seventh again went to Tarry Harrison. The difference? Exactly 21 seconds, the differential between 13:29.4 and 13:08.4, his PR clockings for the two races.

Although he is only now beginning to come into real prominence, the ubiquitous Harrison has been around for several years, lying just on the threshold of national recognition. Oddly enough, his earliest successes came on the overland routes, as he captured the USTFF cross country titles in both 1966 and 1968. He also had a good track year in 1968, picking off second in the NCAA six-mile to qualify for the Semi Olympic Trials, where he took 10th. Advanced to the Final Olympic Trials, he finished ninth. Ineligible for NCAA competition as a senior in 1969, he improved his three-mile best to a good 13:29.8, but took only 12th in the AAU three.

A move to southern California was what Harrison needed to start him on his way. More precisely, he needed coach Pete Petersons. Says Harrison, "He allows me to decide what I want to do, has given me a much more mature attitude about running, has given me the 'run-for-fun' attitude, and has developed me physically by giving me maturity and confidence."

The 1970 season showed marginal improvement over his collegiate days, as he did little other than his seventh in the AAU but still ranked 10th in the nation by T&FN. Although the pace of US distance running was heightened to such a degree in 1971 that Harrison remained virtually unnoticed, he held his own against the flow of the tide, recording two PRs at two-miles (8:38.6 and 8:34.4) and another at 5000-meters (13:48.8) as well as his three-mile. In all three events, he moved into the nation's all-time top 20, apexed by a seventh in the three.

While Harrison had a big year in 71, it is apparent that both he and Petersons have bigger goals for 72. Late in the summer, Tarry paid his own way to Europe for a series of competitions, of which he relates, "I learned that I'm as good as other international runners. I ran just as well as they did." Says Petersons, "Tarry's strong points are his ability to stay with all opponents, his ability to adjust to different types of strategy, and, in 1972, the ability to take command of races at the strategic part of the race."



Three-miles into the AAU cross country race, the top three finishers had already been decided. Leader Frank Shorter (r) was also ahead at the finish, defending his title with 29:19 for 10,000-meters. Steve Stageberg (c) clocked 29:40 in second and Tarry Harrison (l) placed a surprising third with 29:45. /Donald Duke/

## Cross Country Report

by  
Garry Hill

Several meets of consequence have been reported since the November issue. The highlights:

Bloomfield Hills, Mich., was the site, as Hal Higdon, 41, captured the first-ever AAU Masters cross country championship race. The affair was a smashing success, as 58 over-40 runners completed the 10,000-meter course. Higdon clocked a respectable 34:21.2 to edge 42-year-old Virgil Yehmert of Ohio, who clocked 34:34. Other top finishers: 3. Peter Mundale 43 (Calif) 35:01; 4. Walt McConnell 42 (NJ) 36:07; 5. Frank McBride 40 (Mich) 36:12. Paul Hansen of Michigan captured the 50-59 title with 37:54, while the 60-69 win was taken by William Andberg of Minnesota, who did 39:26, the same time given to Norman Bright of Washington.

Northern Arizona's Richard Sliney chopped 58 seconds off the course record as he blasted a 25:59 to capture the Big Sky Conference title. Montana and Northern Arizona tied for team honors with 40 apiece.

Ed Leddy of East Tennessee State had little trouble in capturing the Ohio Valley Conference title, going 30:19 for six to top Hector Ortiz' 30:43. Leddy's squad defended its team crown 28-46 over Murray State.

The Southwestern Conference title race expanded to 4.0 miles this year, with Baylor's Pete Morales edging Rice frosh Paul Geis, 18:45 to 18:52, for the victory. SMU placed its first five 4-5-6-7-8 within 29 seconds to cop the team title with 30.

In the Middle Atlantic Conference, Lehigh's John Heil took individual honors at 26:02.8, but American U crammed its first four into the top 10 to nip the defending team champs, 40-46, from Lehigh.

Englishman Peter Duffoy took the USTFF Western Conference title at Fresno, Calif., with a 29:24.6 clocking over 6.0 miles, edging the 29:36 of steeplechaser Cliff Clark.

The California JC crown went to freshman Ed Mendoza of Grossmont, whose 20:07 sufficed to turn back the 20:18 of David Babiracki of LA Valley, also runner-up last year. El Camino captured the team title.

Virtual unknown Richard Munroe of Nova Scotia, running on his home course, chugged a 38:26 for 12,000-meters (about 7½-miles) to easily win the Canadian title over better-known Dave Ellis, who clocked 39:08.

### NAIA

#### Antognoli Charges to Easy 25:40.2 Win

Liberty, Mo., Nov. 20 /from the Dons (Ahrens, Kopriva & Steffens)/ --It was a big day for 1970's fifth-placers, as junior David Antognoli of Edinboro State charged to the individual title and Adams State copped the team crown in the 1971 NAIA cross country championship.

Forging into the lead at 1½-miles, the smooth-striding Antognoli was never headed. Defending champ Rex Maddaford of Eastern New Mexico, the favorite, moved into second at three-miles, but Antognoli had an insurmountable 60 yard bulge. Battling a brisk 20 mph breeze, Antognoli built on his lead over the last two miles, breasting the tape in 25:40.2 at the end of the 5.0-mile route. Maddaford finished an easy second with 26:09.0, almost a minute slower than his winning time of last year on this same course.

Maddaford's team was also favored for the team title, but Adams State produced a tightly-knit team effort, only 20 seconds separating its first five for a 196-210 win over the New Mexico squad. Adams State coach Larry Jeffries gave some credit to training at 7545-foot Alamosa, Colo., saying, "I think coming down in altitude gives us a slight psychological edge, although the team has a physical disadvantage at the beginning of the season because of the altitude." Top finisher for the team champs was Steve Vining in 12th.

Ed Leddy (l) and Neil Cusack tied for the USTFF harrier title. /Penny Crowell/

Dave Antognoli's 25:40.2 for 5.0-miles gave him the NAIA cross country crown.



Individuals: David Antognoli (Edinboro St) 25:40.2; 2. Rex Maddaford (En NM) 26:09.0; 3. Jeffrey Bradley (Millersville St) 26:36; 4. Mike Nixon (Pitt St) 26:38; 5. Ben Bailey (Wn Car) 26:41; 6. Jim Drews (LaCrosse St) 26:42; 7. Dennis Nee (Emp St) 26:42; 8. Tom Hale (Whitworth) 26:55; 9. Steve Podgajny (L Haven St) 26:55; 10. Thomas Bradrick (Ft Hays St) 26:56; 11. Donald Andersen (Hillsdale) 26:56; 12. Steve Vining (Adams St) 26:56; 13. Pat Rinn (Omaha) 27:03; 14. Allen Rude (Oxy) 27:03; 15. Rudy Alvarez (Wisc/Par) 27:03.

Teams: Adams State 196; 2. Eastern New Mexico 210; 3. Carthage 232; 4. Occidental 235; 5. Loras 260; 6. Eastern Illinois 280.

### USTFF

#### Leddy, Cusack Match Strides to Victory

Stone Mountain, Ga., Nov. 24--East Tennessee State teammates Ed Leddy and Neil Cusack matched strides, as they had done in their seven-eight finish at the NCAA meet two days earlier, but this time no one finished ahead of them. The Irish duo knotted for first in the USTFF cross country championships.

The two went to the front after the one-mile mark and were never headed, as they steadily increased their margin until the finish, where both recorded 29:56.8 for the 6.0 mile route. They were the only finishers to break 30-minutes, as the rolling terrain was made more difficult by the light rain and sleet and icy patches on the course.

Led by third-placer Ken Misner (30:11), the Florida Track Club successfully defended its team title, edging the East Tennessee State crew, 50-62. The team champs were minus defending individual champ Frank Shorter. Jack Bachelor, the 1969 champ, finished 11th, having troubles negotiating some of the sharp turns because of his 6'6½" height.

Individuals: tie, Ed Leddy (E Tenn St) & Neil Cusack (E Tenn St) 29:56.8; 3. Ken Misner (Fla TC) 30:11; 4. Hector Ortiz (Wn Ky) 30:16; 5. Barry Brown (Fla TC) 30:20; 6. Paul Baldwin (Ky) 30:22; 7. Dave Wottle (B Green TC) 30:35; 8. Sid Sink (B Green TC) 30:36; 9. James Krejci (Murray St) 30:38; 10. Gareth Hayes (N Car TC) 30:46; 11. Jack Bachelor (Fla TC) 30:56; 12. Randy Smith (Wich St) 31:07; 13. Jeff Galloway (Fla TC) 31:07; 14. Roberto Lunarduzzi (Knox TC) 31:15; 15. Gregg Gullarton (Mur St) 31:16.

Teams: Florida TC 23; 2. East Tennessee State 62; 3. Bowling Green TC 91; 4. Wichita State 94; 5. Kentucky 127; 6. Murray State 136.

### Track Report

Scattered all-comer affairs have provided a few reportable marks since the November issue.

In San Mateo, Calif., Al Feuerbach demonstrated superb form in reaching 67'9¾" with the shot, only 2" off his outdoor PR. His consistent series of 66'¾", 67'7½", 67'3½", 67'7¾", 67'9¾", 66'4" averages 67'1½", making him only the third performer ever to have a six-put series topping 67-feet. Behind Feuerbach, Rich Marks and Lahcen Samsam also turned in good efforts, Marks hitting 64'2¼", his second-best throw ever, and Samsam reaching 61'1¼". The next week, Feuerbach hit 66'8", Marks 62'4½" and Samsam 61'11", with John Powell heaving the disc 188'9".

Augie Zilincar reached a late peak, getting seasonal best tosses of 195'6" and 198'2" with the hammer, plus a 196'5" heave. Discus thrower Art Swarts reached 179'3", 180'5" and 183'7" in the same meets.

The Santa Barbara decathlon group got together and produced some fine pentathlon results, Englishman Barry King emerging on top with a national record 3642. Dave Thoreson, Jeff Bannister and John Warkentin filled the next three spots, with 3595, 3588 and 3555, PRs all. Bannister clocked a fine 4:22.8 in the 1500 to lead six under 4:30.

In decathlon action, Fresno State soph Roger George tacked 251 points onto his previous PR in winning the Glendale 10-venter with 7148, highlighted by a 4:17.4 1500. San Diego State's Don Bajema was second with 6995, a PR.

Former Cornell six-miler Jon Anderson tried his first marathon ever, and responded with a 2:23:44 victory in the Petaluma 26-miler.

The Northeast Boosters meet featured some good early-season indoor action. Tom Hill and Willie Davenport turned 7.1 for the 60 highs in separate races. In the flat 60, Willie McGee did 6.0 in one race to beat Jack Phillips at the same time, while Alabama frosh upset Ivory Crockett in another section as both did 6.0. Len Hilton captured the two-mile over Barry Brown, 8:46.8 to 8:47.8.

### WESTERN HEMISPHERE MARATHON

#### Scobey Churns Course Record 2:15:21.0 PR

Culver City, Calif., Dec. 5 /from Tom Gleason/--Veteran Norm Higgins forged the hot early pace, but was unable to hold off the challenge of hard-running Bill Scobey as the latter blazed to a super-quick 2:15:21.0 to win the Western Hemisphere Marathon.

After shooting through the five- and ten-mile markers in 25:25 and 49:49, Higgins maintained command until about 14½ miles, when Scobey took over. Last year's runner-up, Scobey poured it on until the end, passing 15-miles in 1:15:24 and 20 in 1:42:50. His final time over the certified course moves him to fifth on the all-time US list, while Higgins claims sixth with his 2:15:52 in second. Ironically, the old course record of 2:19:13 was set by Higgins in 1965. Third-placer Jacinto Sabinal of Mexico also dipped under the old standard with 2:17:30.

The course, a flat six-mile loop followed by an out-and-back seven-miles and another loop, produced fast times all down the line, with the first six finishers recording PRs. Farther back, Cheryl Bridges smashed the women's standard with her 2:49:40, while amazing Monty Montgomery established a new over-60 best of 2:53:50 at 65-years of age.

Results: Bill Scobey 2:15:21.0; 2. Norm Higgins 2:15:52; 3. Jacinto Sabinal 2:17:30; 4. Wayne Badgley 2:20:25; 5. Dave White 2:22:55; 6. Greg Brock 2:23:19; 7. Pablo Garrido 2:23:42; 8. Phil Ryan 2:24:00; 9. Jerome Liebenberg 2:26:06; 10. Larry Pontinen 2:26:56. □



## Explosive Return from Exile

The world's fastest age-35 marathoner is also the globe's tallest/fastest marathoner, as well as the US's fastest 26-miler past the age of 27.

If you missed that the first time around, suffice it to say that when 35-year-old Norm Higgins finished second in the Western Hemisphere Marathon at Culver City in 2:15:52, he bested the world age-35 best (2:17:39.4 by Briton Jim Peters), became the fastest American beyond age-27 (Ken Moore's



Norm Higgins /Walt Westerholm/

former US record 2:11:35.8 came at that age) and at 6'3" is taller than all those who have run faster than he (the tallest of those faster is world record holder Derek Clayton at 6'1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").

But besides all these "records", the gray-haired Fuller Brush salesman from New London, Conn., probably achieved something even more important: he fanned the Olympic hopes of Norm Higgins to flaming proportions--and all of this in only his second marathon since a self-imposed withdrawal from competition in 1968.

And, right out of Ripley's Believe It Or Not, the story doesn't end there. Up to August, Higgins hadn't considered getting back to competition. His most notable successes over the 26-mile route came in 1966 when he led American finishers at Boston, grabbing fifth in his then-PR 2:18:26, before running off with the AAU title in 2:22:50.8. He

ran in the 67 AAU/Pan-Am trial race, over a sweltering Holyoke, Mass. course when 84 starters failed to finish, and ran 3:19 for 18th place. That was his last competitive marathon before September 1971.

Higgins didn't run the 1968 Olympic trial race since it fell on the day of national mourning for assassinated Senator Robert Kennedy. "The organizers wouldn't change the date and I said forget it. I stayed out of the competition for three years as a tribute to the man." He kept up diligent training, through, averaging 100 to 150 miles a week of long runs combined with tough interval sessions ingrained in his training by his former coach Mihaly Igloi, and missing "not more than three or four days the whole time".

He moved from Santa Monica, Calif., to New London and became active in the area's Junior Olympic programs ("I got tremendous satisfaction from seeing talent grow"). Then this August, he accompanied Connecticut athletes as a coach to the national AAU Junior Olympics at the Air Force Academy. It was there Norm Higgins' running career was reborn.

"One day I ran into Ernie Cunliffe, the great former Stanford half-miler. We talked and he told me he was now running marathons. He said if he could, then what the heck could I do, with my experience and considering I had been training continually. I went back home, and suddenly I was really fired up. So what did I do? Absolutely nothing for three weeks, no running, nothing. I took a 200-mile bike trip and did a lot of solid thinking. By the time I got home, I decided to start a serious program.

"On Sundays, I went down to Van Cortlandt Park in New York where there is a 5000-meter race each week. So I got there one day (Sept. 19), warmed-up, but nobody was there. Then I found out the race was in Central Park so I hopped in my car, drove there--and found out the race was a marathon. I decided to make this my two-hour run, which I sometimes take. So I ran the marathon and won in 2:22:54.2 (a US age-34 best)--on three weeks of hard training, cross country at that, and my first race in four years.

"So I started good, concentrated marathon training. Then the Connecticut AAU and a friend put up the money for me to run the AAU cross country race at San Diego. I was shocked. Here I had been doing marathon training, but I whip by the first mile in 4:36 along with Tracy Smith and I didn't even want to run that fast because Culver City was the next week. (Higgins moved up through the pack to place 36th in 30:52 over the 10,000-meter course.) Tracy later agreed that the extensive physiological development Igloi had given us had been fantastic because we both could come back so quickly after a long lay-off. (Smith, also a former Igloi protege, hadn't competed seriously since 1969, but placed fourth at San Diego.)

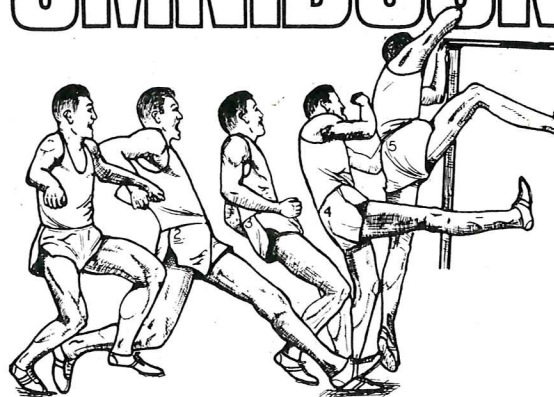
"Then at Culver City I don't think I tapped my physical powers because over the last eight miles my foot bothered me. It had been scraped down to where it was almost bleeding and I knew I had had it in the race. I'm an experienced marathoner (it was his 11th race) and I wanted to make a drive after Bill Scobey but I knew it might harm the foot so I continued running like I was." (Scobey went ahead to win in a personal best 2:15:21.0.)

Needless to say, Higgins' Olympic aspirations have soared since September. Plus, he points out, winning Olympic marathons is an old man's game. "Mamo Wolde in 68 was 35, Abebe Bikila in 64 was 33 and then 29 in 1960, Alain Mimoun was 35 in 56 and Emil Zatopek was close to his 30th birthday when he won in 1952." Does he consider himself a potential medalist? "Well I would rather look to Eugene and making the team right now."

Higgins feels a burst in the quality of US marathoners is imminent under the stimulus of the Olympics. "That's what I told Bill Scobey when we were talking at about 15-miles at Culver City. I said it's important for the young marathoners and distance runners to work as hard as they physically can for the goals of American track. In other words, the quality of marathoning will take a big jump forward, with many more runners under 2:15, heading toward 2:10, next year. As for me, that's what I'm going to try to give to the sport, by the willingness to work as hard as I can. For now, I know if I run as hard and as fast and as long as I possibly can in a marathon, then other runners will run faster--no matter if they finish ahead of me or behind." □

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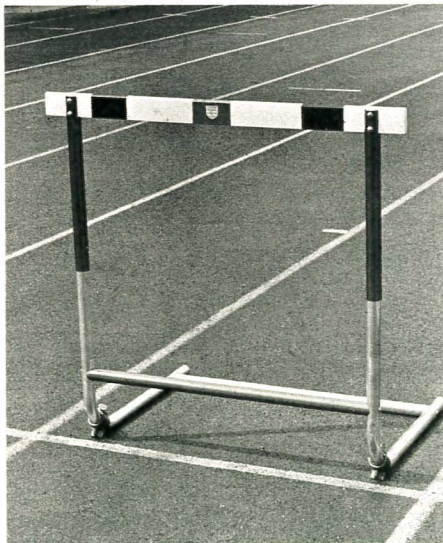
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## international FUKUOKA MARATHON × Shorter Winner All-Round

Fukuoka, Japan, Dec. 5 /from Frank Castle/--The always-swift Fukuoka marathon course once more produced a raft of hot times, and the surprising winner was dapper Frank Shorter, who chopped almost five minutes off his previous best to turn back a strong international field.

Attempting only his third 26-miler ever, Shorter zipped a quick 2:12:50.4 to become the third-fastest performer in US history. A runner-up in the AAU race to Ken Moore, Shorter came back to take the Pan-Am title and has now forged an impressive seasonal record in his initial campaign.

Defending champ Akio Usami, a 2:10:37.8 performer, led for the first 10-kilos, with Shorter in close attendance. Shorter grabbed the lead by the halfway point and had a 100-yard margin at 37-kilos. Although he had a solid 200-yard bulge by 40-kilos, Shorter pushed hard over the last 2000-meters, slowing only when he reached the stadium and realized his edge.

Usami battled for second with 39-year-old marvel Jack Foster of New Zealand between 38- and 40-kilos before pulling away to a 2:13:22.8 to 2:13:42.4 edge.

Moore, who had been suffering from a cold all week, dropped back after 10-miles and was never in contention, finishing 29th in 2:33:50.0. Shorter later reported that Moore had told him to "go ahead" early.

Results: Frank Shorter (US) 2:12:50.4; 2. Akio Usami 2:13:22.8; 3. Jack Foster (NZ) 2:13:42.4; 4. Seppo Nikkari (Fin); 5. Terry Masters (NZ); 6. John Farrington (Aus); 7. Pentti Rummakko (Fin);... 29. Ken Moore (US) 2:33:50.0.

## SOUTH AFRICA International Fields Dot First Interracial Affair

Cape Town, South Africa, Nov. 26-27 /by Riel Hauman/--Vertical jumpers and distance runners provided the highlighting performances of the first interracial track meet in South Africa's history, witnessed by some 20,000 spectators over two days.

Among the world-class athletes who accepted invitations were four who owned global records of some sort (Gaston Roelants of Belgium, Kjell Iskasson of Sweden, Jorma Kinnunen of Finland and Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of Madagascar), a former recordman (Jouko Kuha of Finland), a European champion (Karel Lismond of Belgium) and a Commonwealth winner (Howard Payne of Britain). A very soft track and gusty winds, especially the second day, held down performances, but not the enthusiasm of athletes or spectators.

Leading the parade of jumpers was Canadian Bruce Simpson who won the pole vault at 16'5"--the first-ever 16-foot leap on the African continent--over Isaksson (16'1") and Hans Lagerqvist (15'9"). Fourth went to 20-year-old Hendre van der Welt with a South African and continental record 15'7".

Another young jumper from the host nation, 18-year-old Emile Rossouw, cleared 7'1½" for victory in the high jump, just ½" off his African record. He outjumped Swede Jan Dahlgren (7'½") and Greek Vassilios Papadimitriou (6'11") who had beaten him earlier in the year.

"Old fox" Roelants grabbed the lead of the 5000-meters after two laps and stayed there, despite buffeting winds and the sandy track, before sprinting home to a 13:57.4 victory, leaving Finns Seppo Tuominen and Lasse Virén unplaced. They went unplaced in the 10,000 the following day as did Lismond, while domestic Andries Krogmann covered one lap too many but still held off black Johannes Metsing, 31:05.6 to 31:09.2.

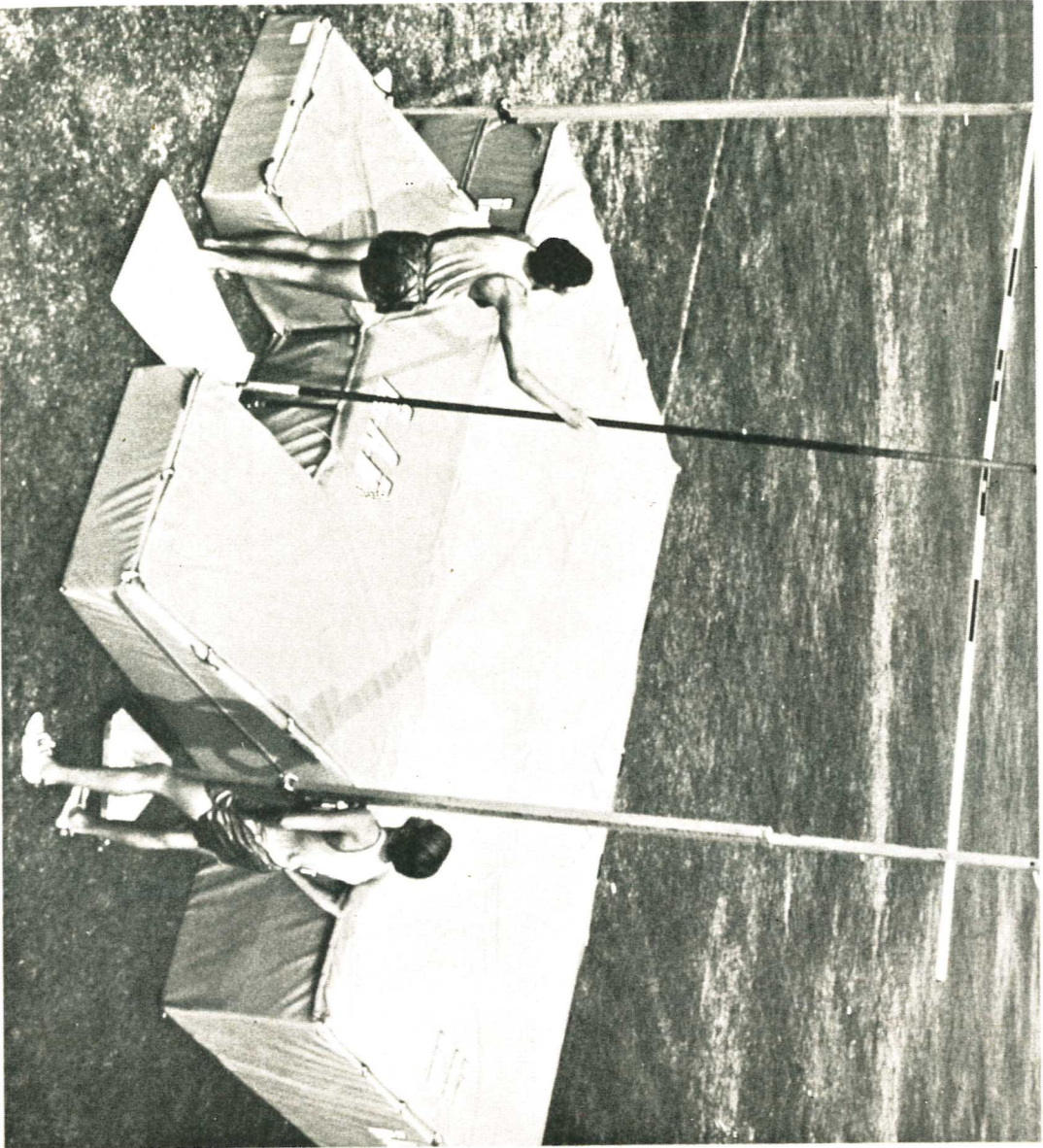
100m(ok), Ravelomanantsoa (Mad) 10.5. 200m(ok), van Rensburg 21.6. 400m, Fiasconaro (It) 47.1. 800m, A. Carter (GB) 1:50.6. 5000m, Roelants (Bel) 13:57.6. 10,000m, Krogmann 31:05.6. 3000mSt, le Grange 8:48.4 NR; 2. Olivier 8:52.6; 3. Kuha (Fin) 8:58.8. HJ, Rossouw 7'1½"; 2. Dahlgren (Swe) 7'½". PV, Simpson (Can) 16'5"; 2. Isaksson (Swe) 16'1"; 3. Lagerqvist (Swe) 15'9"; 4. van der Welt 15'7" AfrR. LJ, Lerwill (GB) 25'3¾". TJ, Kathinotis (GR) 52'2". SP, Van Reenen 62'3". DT, Van Reenen 188'8". HT, Payne (GB) 215'7½". JT, Kinnunen (Fin) 255'½".

Emile Rossouw's 7'1½" high jump in South Africa's first interracial meet missed his national and African continental records by just ½". /Hoffmeister/



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As the Munich Olympics draw ever closer, *T&FN* begins its Olympic year coverage—designed to preview the athletes, events and developments which may play a major role in the history written during the 1972 Games.

## There's No Reason to be Gloomy

by Bert Nelson

Munich will be an American debacle say a number of forward looking observers, some with the credentials of experts. They range from those who maintain we must expect a significant drop from our usual pattern of success to a European fan who showed (II July T&FN) in an admittedly extreme example how the US might end up with a lone victory.

Consequently, a state of gloom and doom affects more than a few American track and field fans. Heads are shaking, worried questions are being asked, and fingers are pointed at those thought to be to blame. Once again mention is heard of "Black Thursday", that first day of September, 1960, when Armin Hary of Germany won the 100 with US favorite Ray Norton sixth, when three good Americans failed to get past the semi-finals of the 800, and when superstar John Thomas was upset by two Soviet high jumpers (one of whom was then unknown Valeriy Brumel).

To all of this I say two things: First, take heart, US prospects aren't all that bad. Second, so what?

Expounding in reverse order, I rephrase the so what question. What difference will it make if Americans don't win their usual 50% of first places, 34% of all medals, and 24% of the first six places? These are the averages for the six post-World War II Olympics.

And almost exactly the production in 1968, when we took home 12 golds in the 24 events, 24 medals of all kind, and 37 places.

If we come up with something less than that, will it mean the US is on the downgrade, never to recover? Not necessarily, for any student of the sport knows that fortunes ebb and flow. That the US has been so remarkably consistent over a 20 year period is in itself an answer to those who fault our system. From a 1956 high of 15-28-36, America dropped to 9-22-31 in 1960 and those who latched onto the Black Thursday label were in full cry. We'll never be a power again, the USSR is sure to surpass us, warned the doom and gloom boys. But in 1964, we were up to 11-21-33 and in 1968, with the Africans coming on strongly, the output was 12-24-37. (The USSR had 3-7-18.) In all the history of track, the US is the only power to shine over the years. Where now is the great depth of the Finnish distance runners of the 20s and 30s, the Japanese jumpers of 1928-1936, the Hungarian middle distance stars of the 50s, the New Zealanders who were so great in 1960? The Germans, so tough in 1936, took about 30 years to come back and the Soviets, as noted, peaked early and fell back. Meanwhile, the US high schools and colleges go on turning out an abundance of talent that permits a large portion of it to be wasted without materially affecting the high standard.

But supposing all this does change, that our lack of an adequate program for post-graduate athletes--the single biggest criticism of our system--finally does catch up with us. I still say, so what?

The television tower stands regal watch over Munich's Olympic park. /Mark Shearman/

Don't get me wrong. I like to see my countrymen do well, especially so since I know most of the Olympians. But one of the great joys of track is that it is an individual thing. Unless blinded by partisan loyalty, one can thrill not only to Lee Evans and Bob Beamon and Al Oerter, but to Kip Keino and Dave Hemery and Viktor Saneyev. How can there be a greater thrill than seeing Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia win three races in 1952, even though the Americans were far outclassed? Who can you admire more than that other Iron Curtain distance ace, Vladimir Kuts, with his bold and savage running in 1956?

Perhaps the key is to look not for victory, but for performance, and to applaud it wherever you find it. Was Jim Ryun any less thrilling because Keino achieved the unachievable? Was Ron Clarke any less magnificent in his fight against the altitude because he finished "only" fifth and sixth? Was Hemery's startling 48.1 runaway win any less spectacular because he represented Britain and not the US? Or would Beamon's 29'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " miracle be any less thrilling if he had represented Uganda, the USSR, or Taiwan?

To me, the answers are "no". And to those who demand only wins from their fellow countrymen and who fail to appreciate the efforts of others, I can only say, "I'm sorry for you. You're missing so much." And this applies, of course, whether the partisan fan is American, French, Cuban or what have you.

But what about the need for the USofA to do well so the rest of the world will see how strong we are? Isn't athletics an indication of national strength, and purity, and the right to international leadership? Aren't the national purposes of our country served by success on the fields of play?

Again, I say "no". I can't see that any more United Nations members would have supported our position on Nationalist China if we had won all the events in the last Olympics. Nor can I believe we would have had any less support in Vietnam if we had lost every event. Who, in claiming political value for sport, can cite concrete examples? Finally, if it were important to the US in this respect the federal government would be quick to say so. But the powers in Washington neither lend lip service to the cause nor extend financial assistance to the strengthening of our sports programs. Imagine how much stronger we would be if the government found a way to keep the likes of Bob Hayes, Tommie Smith, Jim Hines and John Carlos from turning pro, and making it feasible for our all top collegians to continue another four to 10 years!

When you get right down to it, the Olympics prove only one thing--who are the better athletes on those days. If your partisan nature allows you to cheer only local successes, you are, by the averages, going to suffer through as many failures as successes. Unless you are not an American, in which case the failure ratio is much higher. On the other hand, if you are not overwhelmed by provincial loyalties, you will enjoy each and every event and the performances of a number of competitors in each event.

Now for the "take heart, US prospects aren't all that bad" bit. About



the only thing more foolish than predicting Olympic success a year in advance is doing it two years ahead of time. But this is the game we're playing and your guess probably is as good as mine, and mine as good as theirs. Why then do I state with assurance that the worried critics are too worried?

Firstly, some of them are trying to make a point and paint the results accordingly. Secondly, most use a wrong base of comparison. They overlook the key fact that 1971 was a must year for Europeans for it was the time of their continental championships, while in the US it was just another year between Olympics. They compare the all-out effort of Europeans in the European Championships with the rather meaningless, partial efforts of the US in the Pan American Games. Thirdly, these prognosticators of failure overlook two key factors in US Olympic success: our great scholastic system continues to pour fresh new talent into the sport, some of which will become Olympic caliber; and the lure of the Olympics brings veteran athletes out of retirement and breathes new ardor into others.

Fourthly, they are inclined to be overly affected by isolated instances in key American events. The US looked relatively weak in the sprints, shot and vault this year and since all are traditionally strong here, it is easy for some to jump to the conclusion that the whole program is shot. That Randy Matson had an off year in the absence of a challenge surely does not mean he will not be, with full incentive, the Matson of old. That the US did not lead the world vault list does mean that none of a large crop of promising young vaulters will develop, (as did Fred Hansen in 1964) nor that the oldsters, understandably less interested in a non-Olympic year, will not rise to the occasion. That Ryun lost an early season race to Marty Liquori means not so much that Ryun is through as an Olympic gold medal hope as that the US has two such hopes. That Valeriy Borzov and Don Quarrie may win Olympic sprints does not mean that American dashmen are stumblebums. Second or third best in the world is no disgrace, and the likes of Jim Green, Del Meriwether, Willie McGee, Larry Black, Marshall Dill, Willie Deckard and others are likely to pick up two or three, perhaps even four, medals. Fifthly, they seem to overlook the matter of depth of talent. If Borzov goes lame, that's the end of European sprinters: if an American speedster is hurt there always are others of almost equal ability ready to take his place.

Specifically, with all this in mind, how does it look for 1972, keeping in mind the great changes that will occur?

Let's start with the world rankings. T&FN's official rankings aren't in yet, but on the basis of preliminary rankings the US led the world in 1971 in nine events, had 19 in the first three and 31 in the first six, in Olympic events. Should we so perform in the Olympics, it would be our worst post-war showing, just slightly inferior to 1960. But the US is bound to do much better in 1972.

It looks to me the US victory count can be increased. Randy Matson is ranked only third but there is every indication he should return to his 1970 form which would give him the win. And in the vault, where 1971 records put only one American in the first six, a rededicated Bob Seagren should be the man to beat. I think, too, there are some possible surprises. Ken Swenson was the world's second best 800-meter man in 1970 and came amazingly strong last year after starting his army career, while Juris Luzins, fifth in 1969, continued to improve as he settled into his Marine Corps career. I wouldn't be surprised if George Young won the 5000 and Frank Shorter, who was number two last year in the 10,000 but unranked this year only because he didn't meet the Europeans, certainly is a far better bet in the 10,000 than was Billy Mills in 1964. Shorter and Ken Moore give us a real shot at the marathon and who's to say what might happen to those rapidly improving young steeplechasers? Nor is the possibility of one, or even two, short sprint victories far-fetched. But stick with the nine 1971 leaders, plus Matson and Seagren, and you come up with 11 US golds, just one short of average.

Medalwise, I see the 19 of 1971 turning into an average 24 next year. Add one to the two rated sprinters; score at least one in the 800; pick-up another in the 1500 with Ryun; give Young or Steve Prefontaine one at 5000; give Seagren, Dave Roberts or Jan Johnson one in the vault. That's 24.

In placings among the first six, my form sheet shows a better than average 41. To the expectations from 1971 rankings, add two in the 800, one in the 1500, two in the 5000, and one each in the steeple, 10,000 and marathon, Larry Young back in action in the 50 kilo walk, another placing in the vault, and a spot in the first six for one of our javelin throwers.

The above expectations include the efforts of some comebackers, notably Matson, Seagren, and Young. But there are others drawn back by Olympic fever. Lee Evans really hasn't been away, but he will be more eager. Bob Beamon is coming back and if top-ranked Arnie Robinson and Bouncy Moore, plus Henry Jackson and Henry Hines can keep that much talent off the team it will be a US sweep. Who knows what Dick Fosbury will do once he sets his mind to jumping high again? Talented Art Walker could improve the coming-but-still-distant American triple jump picture. Then there is a serious Billy Mills, and who believed him when he said he could win in Tokyo? Finally, would you really be surprised if Al Oerter, one year older than Jay Silverter, turned up again?

So, American track fans, root for your favorites and expect a normal amount of success. But do yourself a favor, and root also for the Kenyans and Russians and East Germans and all the other great track and fieldsters. You will be glad you did. □

## US Placings in Last Six Games

	Golds	Medals	1 to 6
1948 Olympics	11	25	38
1952 Olympics	14	30	34
1956 Olympics	15	28	36
1960 Olympics	9	22	31
1964 Olympics	11	21	33
1968 Olympics	12	24	37
Average, 6 Olympics	12	24.5	34.8
1971 Rankings	9	19	31
1972 Predictions	11	24	41

## Of People & Things

by Bert Nelson

Snow was in the air, literally, as I looked down from high up in the Olympic tower into the guts of the main stadium where nine months from now the world's greatest sporting event will unfold. The sight was far different from what we can expect next September, but for the first time I was truly grabbed by the excitement of the 1972 Olympic Games.

The stadium is a mess. The basic construction is completed, but much work remains to be done. The futuristic plastic roof which covers the homestretch side of the stadium (and two other arenas and the walkway between all three) is still being installed. Only the first six of 43,000 seats are in place. There is grass in the infield, heated from below to keep it strong during the winter, but the Rekortan composition track isn't down. None of the runways or circles are in place and there is the inevitable clutter and confusion that attends any major construction job.

But despite this, and the early snowfall, it wasn't hard to imagine a different sight. As I gazed down from the revolving restaurant, some 500-feet up, I saw a clear picture of a bright sunny day. The spick-and-span stadium is jammed with 80,000 fans. Red Rekortan encircles the lush green infield and the stretches of runways and run-ups provide additional color. There is so much excitement in the atmosphere I can almost bite it. And why not? Aren't those trackmen I see down there the finest in the world, finely tuned for the biggest competition of all? There, on the far side, is the finish line, that narrow white line which is the ultimate goal of tens of thousands of athletes the world over. What drama will take place there, what scenes of triumph and despair! Look sharp and you can see Marty Liquori and Jim Ryun, Kip Keino and Ben Jipcho racing for the tape. Switch thoughts and the hurdles are on the track and there are Rod Milburn and Willie Davenport clipping tapeward with great speed and grace. And there, on the vault runway, who is that about to tackle 5.50-meters? They were all there, any name I could imagine, until the stadium slowly moved out of sight to the left and a fine lunch and other vistas commanded my attention.

As the Olympic center unfolded, I was struck by another thought. Here, for the first time, is a concentration of Olympic facilities which is both very convenient and pleasant. Most of the Olympic activity will take place here, on a former airfield just three miles from the center of Munich. The track stadium, indoor sports hall, and swim center are close enough to be joined by the common tent-roof. A large artificial lake curves around one end of the stadium with a terraced, grassy amphitheater between the track and swimming arenas providing a convenient resting spot. Across the lake are hills up to 200 feet high and everywhere are mature trees, over 4000 to be exact, just a portion of the spare-no-expense landscaping. Just across a highway, which will be crossed on broad overpasses, is the short walk to both the S-bahn (interurban rapid transit) and U-bahn (subway) systems. Between the two is a fantastic Olympic village and a large television center. The press center and press village are just beyond the S-bahn terminal.

Training and warm-up facilities, cycle track, boxing hall, volleyball court and hockey fields also are in the complex. So, too, are two restaurants, each capable of feeding 4000 at a time. And, wouldn't you know it, a large beer hall in a tent.

The 1000-meter walks from the stations to the Olympic stadium will not be without interest. The Games goers will pass the athletes' training sites and will be presented with contemporary art in the form of street theaters and audio-visual productions which they can watch, enjoy and take part in. This experimental "Avenue of Entertainment will offer everything from modern theater to sausage stands.

It's going to be nice, I thought, to spend full days there. Everything within easy walking distance. Plenty of opportunity to relax and eat between events. The knowledge that all this was built from scratch, designed with the Olympics in mind. And all in an attractive setting. Every other Olympic site has been a piecemeal affair. Enlarge an old stadium here, build a new arena there and another hall over there. Fit in an Olympic Village as best you can. Make do with existing restaurants--if any. Don't worry about anything else. Isn't it enough to put on the event, and what if the tens of thousands merely come, watch, and rush away, as fast as inadequate transportation will allow? But not here.

There is a note of irony to Munchen's beautiful Olympic layout. No matter what the cynics say, the Olympic Games remain as good an expression of international good-will as I know of. Yet this very setting has a distinctly war-touched background. These grounds were the airfield where British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain landed in 1938 on his peace-in-our-time mission. A few years later, with the world at its biggest war, the field became the site of a mock-up Russian town, training grounds for German soldiers on their way to the Eastern front. And those lovely little hills, from which you can look across the lake at all the Olympic activity, they are man-made, constructed from the rubble left by Allied bombings of Munich.

It isn't likely Olympic visitors will have a chance to eat in the tower restaurant. It has been taken over by the Organizing Committee for VIP use. But there are two observation areas and these should be open to the public. My advice is, grab the opportunity if it presents itself. You will get an overall view of the Olympics unlike any available elsewhere, then or now. You will be impressed with the scope of the undertaking, the planning and the execution that are to the everlasting credit of the Germans. And, if you pause to reflect, you can't help but be impressed that this great, huge event is for the express purpose of bringing together on the field of hard-fought but peaceful athletic competition the sportsmen of all continents and all races. □

# Will the Real Marty Liquori Please Stand Up

by Jim Dunaway

Marty Liquori is an old-fashioned square in mod clothing.

It is perhaps indicative of the times we live in that a profile of one of the co-favorites for the 1972 Olympic 1500-meter gold medal should begin with a statement about his "image" rather than about his athletic ability. But in Marty Liquori's case, it is appropriate.

When he raced against Jim Ryun in last May's Martin Luther King Games, Liquori was automatically handed the bad guy's black hat. He has never quite understood what he did to deserve it, but after trying to understand for a while, he finally shrugged his shoulders and accepted it philosophically.

Perhaps it all started when Marty was a junior at Essex Catholic High School in Newark, New Jersey,

and had started to achieve some local reputation as a promising miler with a 4:13.2. "I had read a lot of stories about high school athletes, and they were all so boring I didn't see why anyone would want to read them," he recalls. "The guy was always described as a hard worker, a B-plus student, and he was going to study pre-law at Georgetown. They all sounded like the same guy. Anyway, I made up my mind right then that if any reporter talked to me, I was gonna say whatever was on my mind. At least they'd be writing about some imaginary Marty Liquori."

And because Martin William Liquori, Junior, really did say what he thought (if he won an easy race, he said, "It was an easy race"), and because he grew up with the quiet but deep self-confidence that comes from being part of a warm, close-knit, easy-going family, Marty Liquori somehow became sort of the Joe Namath of track and field. At age 18, a few weeks after he had drunk the first beer of his life at the 1968 Olympic training camp at South Lake Tahoe ("a coach told me it would help me relax"), a newspaper headline proclaimed, "LIQUORI GETS HIS KICKS FROM A SIX-PACK".

It has been that way ever since. And while Marty has by now learned that he doesn't have to tell every reporter he talks to everything that's on his mind, he is still probably the easiest athlete to interview after a race, win or lose, in the United States.

"I figure the reporters have a job to do, and so why should I make it hard for them," he says. "I know what they want to know after a race--you'd have to be an idiot not to know after you've done it half-a-dozen times--so I tell them. The faster you tell them, the faster you're finished, and the sooner you can be doing something else."

What is Marty Liquori really like? He is a guy who married his high school sweetheart after going steady for six years. Who has often driven 100 miles to get home Saturday evening after competing for Villanova to be with his family for a day. Who believes that the basis for all success is hard work. Who will rearrange his plans for a weekend to accommodate an out-of-town reporter. Who will walk out of a party where he's having a good time to run six miles in the rain for a workout that nobody would blame him if he skipped. Who worries about the effect of his success on his younger brother Steve, a promising runner who is a senior at Essex Catholic.

Who loves to dance as much as he loves to run. Who is proud enough of the high school course record he set at New York's Van Cortlandt Park in 1967 to ask a friend telephoning from New York about the latest high school cross country results. Who gave up guitar-playing (he was good enough to gig every weekend with a high school combo) because his coach asked him to. Who kept bugging the girl who is now his wife for two years to give up smoking until she finally quit. Who admitted to staying out partying until the wee small hours of the night before running a 3:37.2 1500-meters in the 1969 Americas vs. Europe meet, and who sprinted the last 300-meters of that race with a foot injury so bad he was on crutches for a week afterwards. Who has never alibied a losing race, even when he had a good excuse. Who likes the good life and is willing to pay the price. Who both his high school and college coaches call "one of the easiest athletes to coach I've ever had", yet who is outspoken in his criticism of the hypocrisy of amateurism. Who will tell you what he thinks about damn near anything, including, "I really haven't thought about that seriously enough to have a worthwhile opinion".

Who, in other words, is an individual. Take away his cool threads and dress him in jeans, let him get a crew cut or grow a full beard, tell him he has to give up running, and sooner or later you will notice him sticking out of a crowd somewhere, being good at something.

Like many another great track athlete, Liquori got into the sport more or less by accident. In his freshman year at Essex Catholic, he went out for cross country to get in shape for the basketball team. By the end of the season he was on the first team and interested enough in running to forget

basketball. Next spring, still 14, he ran a 2:09.8 half-mile; more importantly, he caught the eye of Essex Catholic head coach Fred Dwyer, himself a 4:00.8 miler in 1956.

"I was watching a freshman two-mile relay race in our conference relay carnival--well, I was only half-watching, chatting with the other coaches--and I saw this kid across the track really stretching out and I said, 'Hey, that kid's a runner!' And when they came around to our side, I saw he had an Essex Catholic shirt on. The other coaches thought I was putting them on, but it was actually the first time I noticed Marty."

"Still, he was just another promising kid; we had six freshmen between 2:09 and 2:13. But that summer, John Gibson, the Seton Hall coach, who has a summer place on the Jersey Shore near the Liquori's summer place, asked me, 'Who the hell's that kid Liquori of yours? He's working out all the time.'"

Dwyer continues, "From the beginning, I always noticed Marty's individuality. As a sophomore, he was running a lot of half-mile relay legs, but it was like trying to harness a wild horse. He kept saying, 'When do I get a shot at the mile?' I made him wait until the outdoor season, and the first time out he ran a 4:18 mile."

"I knew I had a good one even before that, in the cross-country season, when he quit in a race--the only time I've ever seen him do that. I chewed him out, really gave it to him, and he took it just the right way. He knew he'd run a bad race, and I could see he'd like to punch me in the nose for telling him so, but he respected me for doing it."

Liquori went on to run 4:13.2 as a junior. That was in 1966, the same year that Kansas freshman Jim Ryun ran 3:51.3 to bring the mile record back to the United States. Next year, Liquori became the third high school runner to break four minutes by running 3:59.8 in the AAU meet (his last race as a high schooler) behind Ryun's 3:51.1 record. "I came into the homestretch at the end of the third lap, and I could see Ryun was what looked like 100 yards ahead, and I thought I must be running about 4:10. But then I heard '3:02' and I thought, 'God, I've run so many 58 quarters, I gotta be able to run one more'. After the race, I went up and thanked Jim for setting a fast, even pace and helping me break four minutes."

That fall, Liquori entered Villanova, where Dave Patrick was a senior. Jumbo Elliott, who had been Fred Dwyer's coach as well as Ron Delany's, became Liquori's coach. Elliott says flatly that Liquori is the best runner he has ever coached. "Marty has the talent, he has the strength, and he's a great competitor. He loves to win, and he has always been quite confident. In fact, sometimes I don't think he's as apprehensive about a race as he might be, except when he's up against a really great runner. He really gets up for someone like Ryun or (Kip) Keino. His attitude toward competition is perfect. He doesn't worry if he loses, and doesn't get overconfident if he wins. He just never broods over a race after it's over. And he's so easy to coach; the only problem I ever had was holding him back."

Since Liquori's goal as a freshman was making the 1968 Olympic team, he ran in only a few indoor races after a good cross country season. His only victory was a 4:05.0 in the NCAA invitation mile, but he also improved to 8:52.4 for two-miles and 2:10.3 for the 1000.

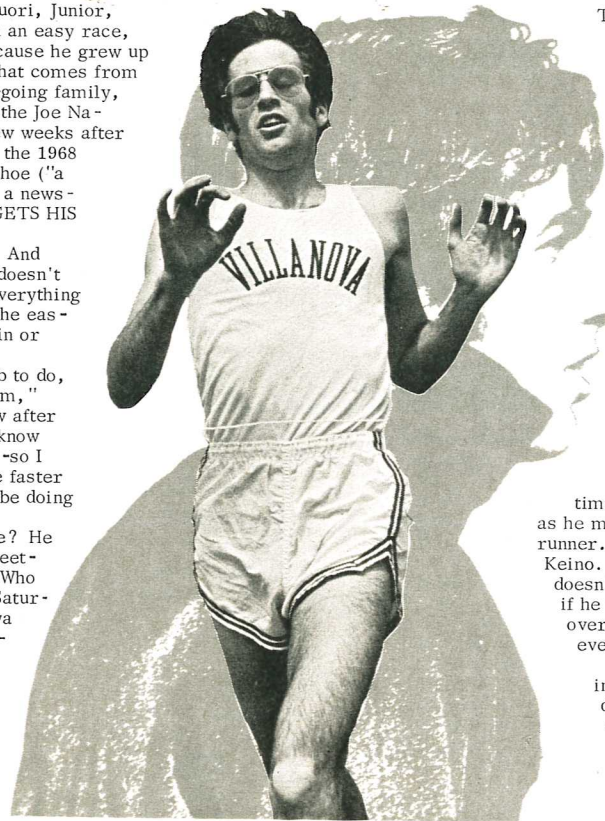
Elliott kept his two aces apart until the Olympic trials. Liquori virtually disappeared during the spring of 1968, running exclusively in freshman relay races until early June, when he posted a 4:00.7 mile for third in the Compton-Coliseum meet, a week after Patrick's 3:56.8 in the IC4A. In the AAU 1500 in Sacramento, Liquori qualified for the Los Angeles semi-trials with a seventh place in 3:44.9, then advanced to Lake Tahoe with a third-place finish in his first meeting with Patrick at Los Angeles in 3:44.2.

Although he was entitled to spend the summer at Tahoe, Marty had not yet met the Olympic qualifying standard of 3:42 (or 4:00); he finally squeaked under with a 3:59.3 on Aug. 23 in Eugene behind Ryun's 3:59.0. "The altitude training did it," he says. "That 3:59.3 was easy after training at Lake Tahoe. Someday I'd like to go up to altitude for two months and then come down and try to break the world record. That would be the best way to do it. I think that's Keino's secret--altitude."

In the final trials, Liquori ran a heady race to finish second behind Ryun and ahead of Tom Von Ruden, bumping Patrick off the Olympic team. At Mexico City, he qualified handily for the final, but sustained a fatigue fracture in the semi, and limped home last in the final in 4:18.2.

(Illness and injuries have been a constant problem since Liquori started running. His feet, especially, have given him trouble; ironically his only injury-free year was 1970, when he lost more races than he had in the rest of his life, for reasons which will be explained. In 1969, though, when he was winning almost everything, a strained ligament on the sole of his right foot just about put an end to his training after mid-May. All in all, he is a living monument to Dr. Scholl.)

Since Mexico City, Marty's long-range goal has been the 1972 Olympics, with a 3:50 mile as a secondary objective. "I'd like to be the first to run



/Figure by Roy Blum; head by Stan Pantovic/

under 3:50, but I decided I wouldn't really go for it unless it looked like someone like Keino or Ryun was getting close. And they didn't, so I didn't."

Liquori operates with a series of goals, starting with extremely long-range objectives and working backwards through intermediate ones to short-range goals just a few weeks away. In 1969, the intermediate goals were the NCAA and AAU championships. At the time, he said, "I know that means beating Ryun, but I try not to think of it that way. Of course, I do spend a lot of time thinking about beating him."

He came within inches of holding off Ryun in the indoor NCAA, lost to him again at Compton-Coliseum while improving to 3:57.6, and then scored a stunning upset in the outdoor NCAA. Taking the lead with 500 yards to go and pouring it on to pull the sting from Ryun's devastating final 220 kick, he won in 3:57.7. A week later, he won the AAU easily when Ryun dropped out and went on to capture the USA-USSR-Commonwealth 1500 in 3:40.1 and the Americas vs. Europe 1500 in 3:37.2, the year's fastest time.

Ranked number one in the world for 1969, he went on to have a rather ordinary year in 1970. He beat Keino in the controversial King Games 1500, and defended his NCAA outdoor crown, but finished third in the AAU and lost a number of races while touring in Europe.

In 1971, with the Olympics finally in sight, Liquori turned up the "run" indicator on his "I want to run and have fun" meter a few notches. His May 16 meeting with Ryun in Philadelphia's King Games produced a classic head-to-head battle which Liquori won by a step in 3:54.6 (his best ever by a full three seconds), and which included a 1:51.6 final 880 off a 2:03 first half. Subsequently, Marty scored decisive wins in the NCAA, AAU and Pan-Ams, and ran a hard 3:36.0 in Italy to defeat Italy's Francesco Arese, the European champion, who Liquori ranks in a class with himself, Ryun and Keino as likely Munich gold medalists. As is evident from even this brief review, he is a racer who achieves his best when pressed, and it is likely he is presently capable of something under 3:52 for the mile.

He expects to be a good deal faster by Munich. "I plan to work about 20% harder this year than I've been working," he says. "There has been no really great reason to work hard the last two years, but now there is one."

## Ryun, Liquori: Vis-a-Vis

Marty Liquori and Jim Ryun have now met nine times at 1500-meters/one-mile (they have never met at another distance). Ryun took the first six meetings, but Liquori has won the last three to make the record 6-3 in favor of Ryun.

	Liquori	Ryun
1967 AAU	3:59.8 (7)	3:51.1 (1)
1968 Pre-Olympic	3:59.3 (2)	3:59.0 (1)
Final Olympic Trials	3:49.5 (2)	3:49.0 (1)
Olympic Games	4:18.2 (12) injured	3:37.8 (2)
1969 NCAA Indoor	4:02.6 (2)	4:02.6 (1)
Coliseum-Compton R	3:57.6 (3)	3:55.9 (1)
NCAA	3:57.7 (1)	3:59.3 (2)
AAU	3:59.5 (1)	dnf
1971 ML King Games	3:54.6 (1)	3:54.8 (2)

"It won't be so difficult to work harder. After all, in the past two years I've run more than 40 races a year, counting relays, and that means 40 days off for racing, plus 40 easy days the day before the race and another 40 days traveling the day after. Just by not racing so often I'll get in 10-15% more work, and I'll be working 10-15% harder--running 18 miles a day instead of 15, or running 10 halves instead of eight and doing them a little faster. And I'll be lifting weights regularly, and keeping better hours. Little things like that will make a big difference."

"Let's face it, there are no important races between now and Munich, not even the Olympic trials. Right now, I expect to work right through the trials and try to peak just once, for Munich. I think Jim (Ryun) and I should both make the Olympic team, barring injuries because we've both run several seconds faster than any other American milers, and I don't think anyone is going to improve five seconds in one year."

"That's why I think Tom Von Ruden is the most likely of the others to make the team. He's run around 3:56-3:57 for several years now. Jim Crawford is another veteran with a good chance."

"Experience is important in the trials. It's partly racing experience, so you know how to run your own race instead of somebody else's. But it's also knowing how to get yourself up for three races in three days. You have to know how to train hard enough to make the team, but not get hurt by pushing too much."

"Of course, anyone under four minutes last year has a shot at it. But I doubt if anyone is going to improve five seconds in a year, as I said, so if three guys go through the three-quarters in 2:56, well..."

"As far as the Olympics themselves are concerned, the toughest ones right now look like Keino, Ryun, Arese and maybe Jipcho--but it's hard to tell this far away. There are so many guys around 3:37 right now who might be running 3:33 in Munich."

"I don't think you can do anything in the Olympics except run your own race. You can't run against any one of two guys--not with four or five contenders for the gold medal in the race."

At 22 (he was born Sept. 11, 1949, in Montclair, NJ), Marty Liquori appears ready to have a good run at the 1972 Olympic gold medal in the 1500 meters, "barring injuries", as he is always quick to remind you. His recent marriage to Carol Jones has moved him out of the Villanova dormitories to a 2½-room apartment half a mile from the campus, but it hasn't changed his training habits. "I still eat with the guys on the team after we work out--it's easier that way. I guess the only difference is that now I lift weights in the living room while we're watching TV in the evenings." □

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On the Walk

edited by  
Bob Bowman

## Laird Synonymous With US Walking

When one thinks of race walking in the US, the name Ron Laird immediately comes to mind. A major event or national championship just wouldn't be complete without the presence of this familiar-to-all figure. Since Ron first took up the event back in 1955 at the age of 17, he has competed in 141 AAU senior championship races, winning 56 of these, an all-time record, and placed in the top six 82% of the time. He also has set 77



American records at distances from 1000-meters to 25-miles, been a member of the last three US Olympic teams and 63 and 67 Pan American teams (champion in 1967 at 20-kilometers), and been a member of many other national teams, including many US-USSR encounters. For his success at the national and international level, Ron has four times been nominated for the Sullivan award--runner-up in final balloting in 1970, five times voted the outstanding American race walker by the US walking fraternity, and acclaimed by many as the top race walker of the last decade in the US.

While Ron's Olympic experiences have not been too rewarding, he has many international victories to his credit. However, perhaps his finest hour to date was the 1967 Lugano Cup finals when he placed third in the 20-kilometer in 1:29:12.6, all-time fastest by an American. In this one, he narrowly lost to the great Soviet duo of Nikolay Smaga and Vladimir Golubnichy, while besting a strong East German team. "Perhaps my biggest honor is longevity," states Ron. "Hopefully I can continue to compete for many more years. It becomes quite a challenge to keep at it month after month, but I become depressed when an old hip injury acts up and keeps me from consistent training," adds Ron.

Ron is certainly dedicated to race walking, and his personal improvement in the sport speaks for itself. Ron feels this dedication and desire for success dates back to his high school days in Peekskill, N.Y. when, "I became emotionally involved in the challenge of distance running. I had a tremendous fear of it," reveals Ron. "However, I couldn't go through life wondering what I might have accomplished should I fail to stick it out and not give it full dedication. I am still motivated by this. It allowed me to compensate for feelings of physical inferiority when I first began."

Ron indeed has proved himself in an event that was nothing more than the weak stepchild of the US track and field family when he first began his long career. However, as Ron grew in the sport so also did the fortunes of US race walking. Ron is ever conscious of this fact and continues to apply all the knowledge he has acquired in 17 years of athletics to keep pace with this progress.

When asked to outline his success formula, Ron gives several key reasons for his improvements. Recognizing one's potential is one reason. Says Ron, "We are the only event where someone with no talent can rise to a world class level." Ron considers himself in this 'no talent' category, having been only a 5:12 mile runner in high school. In fact, he showed better in the javelin a couple of years later in the Army with a best of 185'. "Long hard workouts are important," says Ron. "These are practice races from five-miles to 20-kilometers. Everything is timed because it keeps up the interest and incentive," says Ron. He also mixes in longer and slower work, hill work, as well as strolling for one hour on his lunch break. The latter walks are sometimes done with ankle weights. The only other weight work done by Ron involves arm pumping moves with 10- to 20-lb. dumbbells. Occasionally he carries someone in the 60- to 120-lb. range on his shoulders for strength work.

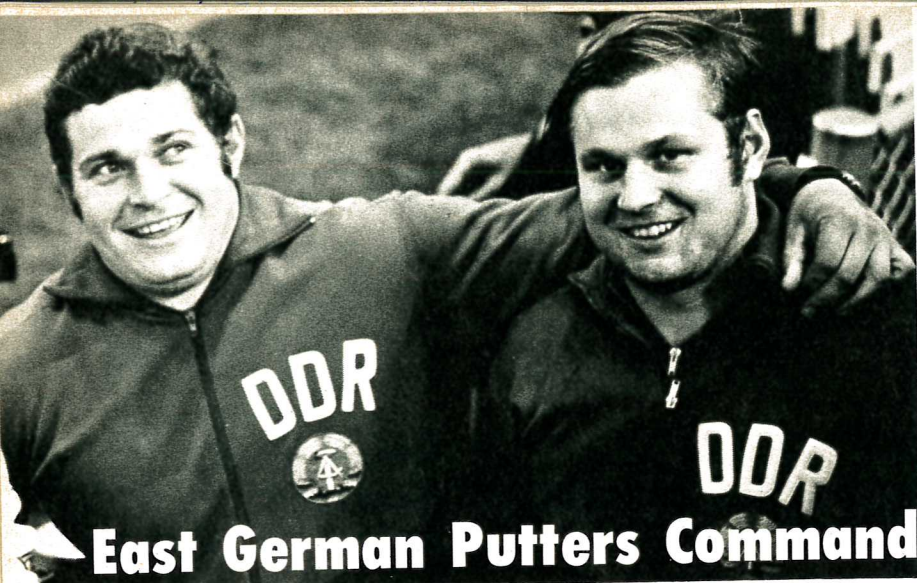
Ron feels another key to his overall physical fitness is proper nutrition and strict body weight control. Ron reveals, "I've always been an experimenter with foods and supplements. I have to watch how much I eat because I put weight on easily. I can't seem to exercise it off. I also have been experimenting with fasting over the last year. This consists of distilled water only, one to two days per week when I feel it is needed."

Ron claims that 'psyching oneself up' before a race can be a big factor in winning or losing. Says Ron, "The more juiced up you get, the faster and farther you are going to go. One must learn to control this powerful stimulant. Make it help you, not hinder you by scaring you out of wanting to race or train well."

Realizing that race walking is very much a technique event, Ron says his own form "varies slightly with the speed involved. I let my physical structure, efficiency, and comfort dictate my technique."

Lack of coaching in his early development remains an important issue with Ron. "Proper coaching could have saved a lot of trial and effort periods for me, if I would have had the sense to listen," says Ron. He feels there are some excellent books out today on training, i.e. Arthur Lydiard and Percy Cerutti. However, because of the void of a really good training book geared especially for race walkers, Ron has written one of his own. This is due to be published soon and in it Ron discusses all the do's and don'ts of competitive race walking. Ron would also like to see race walking added to all high school and college programs. He then feels, "We would really go places."

Ron is going places himself these days. He left his job of eight years with the City of Pomona in July to begin a full year of preparation for the Olympic trials. He has traveled to Oregon, Montana, and now London for a winter of racing and training with his many old and new English friends. He hopes to return this spring with a new and fresh mental and physical fitness that will carry him to his fourth Olympic starting line. His most serious rival, as described by Ron: "Myself; if I'm right, I'll give them all a battle." □



## East German Putters Command 71 World Lead

Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg (l) and Hartmut Briesenick /Fionnar Callanan/  
from Werner Arendt & Eberhard Bock, Panorama DDR

At least according to the old English proverb, "Every man is the architect of his own fortune". However for a ruggedly-built pair of East German shot putters, Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg and Hartmut Briesenick, it certainly helped to have the other around during 1971.

By muscling the 16-lb. ball respective distances of 69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 69'2", Rothenburg and Briesenick not only claimed the two longest marks of 1971--and second and third on the all-time performers list as well--but also posed a very distinct threat to the US's traditional world power in the event and put the first licks of heat on the throne of one James Randel Matson, who up to 1969 had enjoyed a solitary, unthreatened reign as the world's leading exponent of propelling 16-lbs. of iron from a concrete circle.

And 1971 gave every indication that the Olympic year following is likely to see much more. Rothenburg, 27, ended up on top mark-wise with his European record 69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", while Briesenick earlier had raised the continental mark first to 67'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", then 68'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and finally to 69'2" in claiming the European gold medal at Helsinki. For his nine outdoor appearances during the year, Briesenick averaged a lengthy 67'11"--a mark bettered by only four others in history--while Rothenburg's 11 meetings worked out to 66'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " per meet. In eight meetings, Briesenick defeated his teammate seven times, losing only at the East Germany-USSR-Poland match in Moscow when Rothenburg pushed to his record. The longest heave by an American during 1971 was 68'8" by Matson; the closest European to the East German pair was one of their own, Dieter Hoffmann, the former continental recordman and 69 European champion hit 67'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pole Wladyslaw Komar reached 67'5".

So the Briesenick-Rothenburg tandem was the dominant force in world shot-putting--but it was the former who made repeated headlines while his teammate seemed destined to a perpetual second place.

But it wasn't always so. Back in 1969, when the East German forces led by Hoffman, Rothenburg and Hans-Peter Gies began their assault on the US bastion of shot strength, young Hartmut Briesenick could point to a best of just 61'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", achieved in winning the 1968 European Junior championship. And while the continent's best of 66'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " owned by Soviet Eduard Gushchin was being hammered first by Rothenburg (67'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") and finally by Gies (67'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "), Briesenick was doing some fancy improving himself even though he was only number four at home. At the end of that year, he had added nearly five-feet to his best as he reached 66'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

"When there are so many excellent throwers ahead of you," Briesenick feels, "there are only two things you can do: either decided to become as good or better than then and subordinate your personal life to that aim, or give up." His choice is evident.

Briesenick displayed wide natural talent as a youth when he first competed in track. He was born March 17, 1949, in Luckenwalde--where coincidentally some five years earlier another future shot great named Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg was born (April 9, 1944). Briesenick was a talented swimmer and weight-lifter when he first competed in track in 1966 after a coach casually suggested he try it for the fun of it. Briesenick won youth competitions in the 100- and 200-meters, high, long and triple jumps and shot, discus and javelin. He enjoyed the shot most and his interest changed from one of casual "playing" to dedicated training.

Right away, however, Briesenick benefited from the competition so keen among East Germany's shot exponents since Mexico City. Towering Hans-Peter Gies dominated junior-level throwing until 1968 when he moved up to senior class. That year, Briesenick emerged as Europe's leading under age-20 thrower as he won the continental junior title.

His career went nowhere but up--and out. In 1969, he set a European indoor mark of 64'3" and surpassed 20-meters/65'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " that summer, finally hitting 66'4" and ranking eighth in the world. He upped his European indoor record to 66'4" in winning the 1970 undercover title, while outdoors he reached a PR 67'5" to win the European Cup. Only 1970 Athlete of the Year Randy Matson outranked Hartmut.

But it has been virtually all Briesenick in 1971. He pumped the indoor mark for Europe up to 67'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", won his second indoor title with 66'3", thrice boosted the outdoor standard and finally scored his biggest win yet at Helsinki.

The shot putting scene in 1971 gave rise to a pair of surprisingly powerful new forces: long-throwing East Germans Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg and Hartmut Briesenick threw their way to second and third performers all-time, while young throwers in the US, like Karl Salb and Steve Wilhelm, rose up to bolster the domestic shot corps. The rise to prominence of both forces is explored on these two pages.

Of course, the 1972 outdoor season culminates with the Olympic Games in Munich. After becoming only the second thrower after Randy Matson to surpass 69-feet, Briesenick commented on the prospect of a duel with the world record holder. "Can Matson be beaten? Anyone can be beaten, but to defeat Matson will be very hard," Briesenick observed. "But after the 1969 Europe-Americas match (in which Gies and Hoffman defeated US throwers Neal Steinhauer and Karl Salb), in contests around 21-meters/68'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " even Matson could be defeated." But Briesenick only shrugged when asked if he would be the man to beat Matson.

However, his countryman Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg is quite definitive about what to expect next year in the shot. "In 1971, a total of 20 shot putters exceeded 20-meters/65'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 82 occasions. Next year, certainly a number of these throwers should exceed 21-meters/68'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". I think it may take 21.50-meters/70'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to win a medal at Munich." Matson is the only athlete ever to throw that far.

Such a statement coming from the man who has been dubbed "the eternal second" in European throwing circles indicates Rothenburg doesn't see himself forever destined to the runner-up position. "Such categorizing means nothing," says the 6'1", 265-lb. mechanical engineer. "I simply do my best every time, satisfying myself and not worrying about what anyone else thinks."

### EG Record Zooms 7'9 1-4" in 5 Years

Indicative of the rapid development of East Germany's shot putters is the national record progression over the past five years. At the beginning of the 1967 season, East Germany's all-time best was Dieter Hoffmann's 61'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " of 1966. Since then, six throwers have raised the mark 11 times, to 69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", an average gain of 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ " per year.

63'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Dieter Prollius 67	67'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Hans-Peter Gies 69
63'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Uwe Grabe 68	67'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Hartmut Briesenick 71
64'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Grabe 68	68'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Briesenick 71
65'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Dieter Hoffmann 68	69'2"	Briesenick 71
65'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Hoffmann 68	69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rothenburg 71
67'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	H-J Rothenburg 69		

It would seem Rothenburg's reputation as the perennial runner-up has some basis in fact after his second in the 1969 European Championships and the same finish at this year's meet in Helsinki. As well, he finished second to Briesenick in seven of their eight meetings this season.

But that one victory was Rothenburg's biggest yet, as he pushed the ball out to a prodigious 69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the USSR-Poland-East Germany match in Moscow for a European record. "I knew it might be a good day," Rothenburg reveals, "after I hit 19-meters/62'4" from a stand while warming up. Only Hartmut had been able to do that previously." Rothenburg thus regained the continental record he briefly held in 1969 at 67'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

But his record was soon bettered and again it seemed Rothenburg was back in second place. In fact, he has never won the East German championship and before this year never finished on top of the nation's year list. The main factor restricting him, he feels, is his height--or lack of it. "I am simply too short at 6'1", "Rothenburg points out. "The top throwers rarely measure less than 6'2" or 6'3" and of course Matson is 6'6". I dreamed of being that tall but since I couldn't do anything about my height, I worked on my strength instead."

Rothenburg began his throwing career in 1960 at age 16 and by 1963 reached 55'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with the international sphere. He improved to 59'7" in 1965 but his engineering studies curtailed his training the following year. By 1968 he was well over 60-feet, but didn't make his Olympic team.

He proved he could have been in the fight for medals at Mexico by reaching 65'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " in a meet the same day as the Olympic final--a distance which would have placed him fourth in the Games. "My plan for 1969 was to confirm this performance at any cost," Rothenburg says.

And so he did, hitting his European record in 1969 and placing second at Athens to end the year ranked fourth in the world--one slot ahead of Matson. As well he threw the discus a fine 203'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " that year (Briesenick also notched his platter PR of 188'10" in 1969), indicating a possible reservoir of untapped talent. An abbreviated 1970 season saw him hit 65'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Looking ahead to the big meet of 1972, Rothenburg says, "I must admit that I would not mind placing second at Munich."







Karl Salb

# Kansas Pair Keep US Shot Movement Alive



Steve Wilhelm

/Bill Meyer/

/Bill Meyer/

from Don Steffens

When two massive freshmen entered the foyer of Allen Fieldhouse, headquarters of the University of Kansas' athletic department, the first thing they noticed were blown-up photos of US Olympic weightmen who had used the Lawrence school as their training ground: Bill Neider, 1960 shot victor; legendary Al Oerter, four-time discus winner; and 1960 javelinists Bill Alley and Terry Beucher, Alley a former American record holder.

But between the time of those fine athletes and September 1967, as



Karl Salb and Steve Wilhelm eyed the photos, something had happened to Kansas' strength in the weights. Just that spring, in the Big 8 conference championships, Kansas had been shut out of the shot and discus and mustered only a third in the javelin. Then Salb and Wilhelm arrived and went to work. Things haven't been

the same since.

While rejuvenating the Kansas weight program into one of the best among US colleges, Salb and Wilhelm developed into two of the world's finest shot heavers. The 6'4", 280-lb. Salb capped a superb career in the Kansas pink-and-blue with his third consecutive NCAA outdoor shot title--to go along with three straight indoor gold medals--in June and then upset Randy Matson to claim his first AAU crown with an outdoor best 67'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Gradual improvement by the 6'3", 256-lb. Wilhelm netted him a 66'3" PR in 1971. Both throwers have represented the US internationally while at Kansas.

And they are still in Lawrence, pointing for the US Olympic squad to Munich--and a photo in the foyer of Allen Fieldhouse.

Salb came to Lawrence in the fall of 1967 with the fancier reputation, including a US high school record of 69'6" with the 12-lb. shot. But Wilhelm was no second-rater as a prep, having hit 65'10" with the prep ball. Salb turned in a sensational debut in his very first meet with the 16-lb. shot as he reached 60'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "--making him probably the first thrower ever to surpass 60-foot in his first-ever meet. At the US final Olympic trials in 1968, Karl hit a career best 65'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to place fourth and miss the team by a place. Wilhelm, meanwhile, recorded an outdoor PR of 58'3" as a frosh.

Then, beginning with the 1969 indoor season, Salb and Wilhelm set off a winning spree unequalled in collegiate shot annals. By the time of their graduation last June, Salb had collected six NCAA gold medals for three indoor and three outdoor titles, had placed in the outdoor discus each of those years as well, while Wilhelm had placed in the half-dozen shot competitions, finishing second indoors twice and once outdoors. Indoors, the pair joined forces with Doug Knop to complete unprecedented 1-2-3 finishes in both the 1969 and 70 NCAA meets pushing Kansas to team victories both years.

"It got to be where we were almost taking them for granted," says Kansas coach Bob Timmons. "Of course, we wanted them to do a good job. It will probably be a long time before anyone wins six straight the way Karl did. There is always a lot of pressure in a national meet but he came through every time."

As a sophomore in 1969, Salb pumped his PR up to 67'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and then won his first NCAA outdoor title (64'9") and placed sixth in the discus (178'10"). After a third place in the AAU put him on his first international team, he then won his initial international meet, the USSR-Commonwealth affair. He ended the year rated seventh in the world, one place ahead of his 1968 rank. Indoors, in 1970 he reached his longest distance ever, 67'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and threw just three inches less for his second college indoor win. Outdoors he repeated in the shot with 63'9" and then surprised with 188'5" in the disc for third. But he slumped to eighth at the AAU. That one let-down couldn't prevent him from ranking third in the world, respectable indeed considering the strong season of Athlete of 1970 Randy Matson. This season, a 65'9" toss gave him indoor title number three, while 66'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " completed the six NCAA victories. As well, he placed fourth in the discus at 183'2". Then came Salb's big AAU win, followed by second versus the USSR (65'0"), a victory versus Africa (64'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") and second in the Pan-Ams (62'8").

Wilhelm's improvement was more gradual following a burst to 63'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " as a sophomore after a frosh best of 59'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " indoors. That PR throw netted him third in the NCAA outdoor meet. In his next appearance in an NCAA championships, the 1970 indoor version, Wilhelm reached 64'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to repeat his second-place of the previous year. Earlier he had boosted his all-time best to 65'3". After a fourth in the outdoor college meet (61'5"), Steve sur-

prised with 65'1" to take second in the AAU to earn his first international trip. In 1971, after a third in the NCAA indoor (64'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "), he fired a PR 66'3" at the Kansas Relays in a confrontation among the US's leading putters, Matson, Al Feuerbach and Salb. Steve got a discus PR of 187'7" to win the Big 8 title but slumped to sixth in the NCAA (62'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") and ninth in the AAU (62'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").

"Last year was really disappointing," Wilhelm, now in law school at Kansas, says. "I sprained my right ankle and that bothered my throwing. Plus, I was uncertain about school, planned to get married and had some personal problems. But everything straightened out, and I took 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  months off from training. Now I'm more enthused and making better progress in training than ever."

Timmons credits Wilhelm with developing Kansas' weight training program. He points out that Bill Penny (202'1" hammer, third in 71 NCAA), Sam Colson (255'3" javelin, fourth in 71 NCAA), Knop (61'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " shot best) and Salb all showed tremendous improvement after relative non-interest in weight training in high school. "In fact, Karl wanted to lift so bad one Sunday, he tore down a door on the training room to get in," laughs Timmons.

Neither thrower has had any serious technical problems with his style. "When Steve came to Kansas, he was throwing more over the top rather than from the shoulder," points out Dr. Wayne Osness, who worked exclusively with both on their form. "Karl tends to use his legs a lot and still has a quick arm along with other attributes."

## East German Progress Vs. US

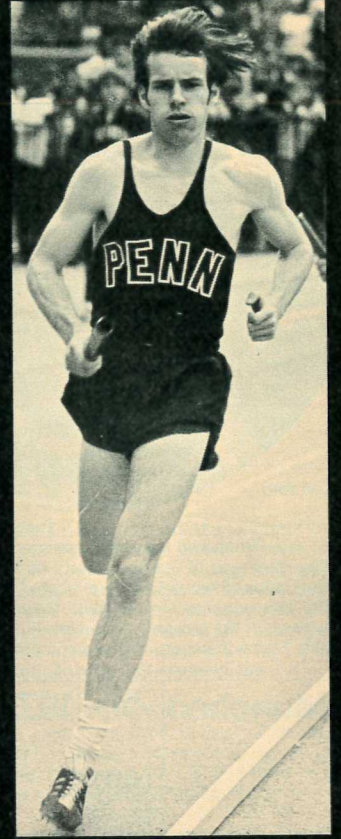
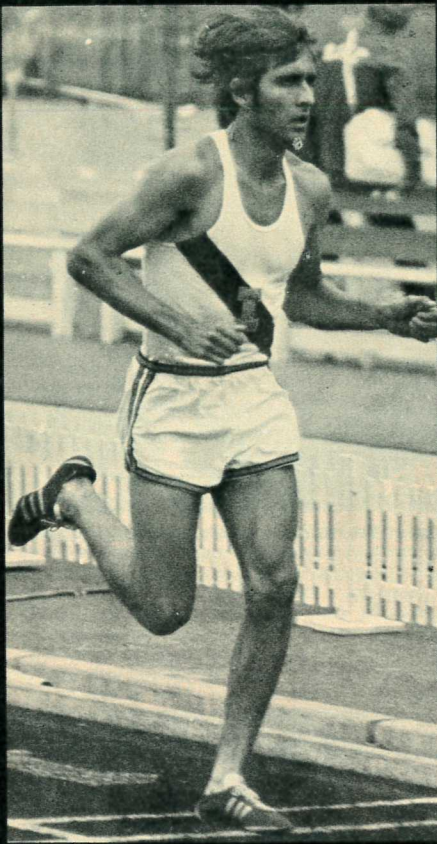
In 1969, for the first time in T&FN's 23-year history of publishing World Rankings, a non-American ranked first in the shot--Dieter Hoffmann of East Germany. Now, for the first time since T&FN began keeping world lists, in 1947, a non-American leads the list--Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg of East Germany. East Germany's front-line shot power outstripped the rest of the world in 1971. Its first five men threw farther position-for-position than their US counterparts. It is not until the sixth man that the US can claim an edge, piling in seven throwers before the sixth East German.

Here are the top six US and East German shot putters of 1971:

United States		East Germany	
68'8"	Randy Matson	69'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	H-J Rothenburg
67'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Al Feuerbach	69'2"	Hartmut Briesenick
67'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Karl Salb	67'4"	Dieter Hoffmann
66'3"	Steve Wilhelm	66'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Hans-Peter Gies
65'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Vince Monari	66'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Dieter Prollius
65'9"	Bruce Wilhelm	63'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Peter Hlawatschke
Not only are the US and East German shot putters relatively equal on the 1971 year list, but they are also virtually inseparable on the all-time world list. The US claims five of the top 10 and eight of the top 20, while East Germany claims four of 10 and six of 20. Between them, the two claim the top nine spots. The top six US and East German shot putters of all-time, with rank on the all-time list in parentheses:			
United States		East Germany	
71'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Randy Matson 67 (1)	69'3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	H-J Rothenburg 71 (2)
68'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Neal Steinhauer 67 (4)	69'2"	Hartmut Briesenick 71 (3)
68'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	George Woods 68 (5)	67'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Hans-Peter Gies 69 (8)
67'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Al Feuerbach 71 (6)	67'7"	Dieter Hoffmann 69 (9)
67'10"	Dallas Long 64 (7)	67'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Uwe Grabe 70 (14)
67'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Dave Maggard 63 (11)	66'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Dieter Prollius 71 (19)

Both Salb and Wilhelm are geared to make a run for the gold medal next September. "Matson is one to beat," says Salb, "and those East Germans are good too. I'm just working with weights now as I don't want to go burn out early. One thing that will help this year is competing when I'm ready. In other years, I went to all meets with the team, ready or not."

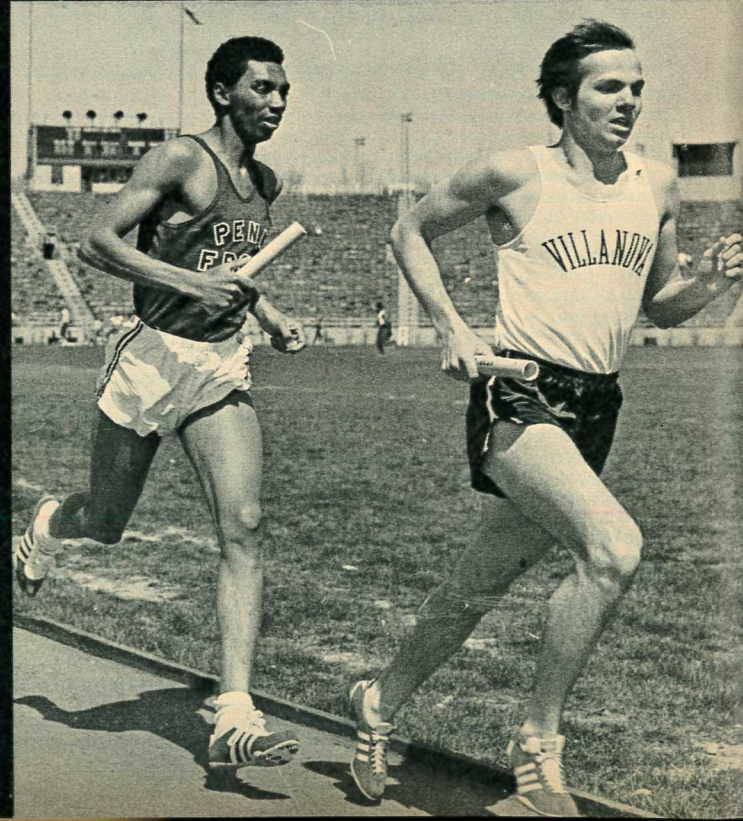
Wilhelm points out there is something else besides the prospect of an Olympic medal which keeps them throwing. "It's important to be highly successful at a task that is important to you," he says. "But victory is a fleeting thing. It's challenging to be faced with a test, with the odds against you, and then meet it. The pleasurable thing about this sport is everything combined--training together, competing and doing a good job. It's much deeper than winning or losing." □



## Another Wave of US Runners

Every outdoor season produces its share of new talent and 1971 was no exception—especially in the distances. (Above left) Rick Gross of Illinois chopped a huge 33.6-seconds off his three-mile PR with 13:24.8. As well he claimed a 4:02.6 mile and 8:52.4 steeple. /Dick O'Connor/ (Above center) Battling down the homestretch of the IC4A half-mile, Rick Wohlhuter (l) went on to down Bob Wheeler (r) with a career low 1:49.0 to claim the championship. Yearling Wheeler, 1970's second-fastest prep 880 runner at 1:50.6 and third-quickest miler at 4:06.6, improved to 1:48.2 and 3:59.9, the latter good for second in the NCAA. He clocked 1:49.2 for second here. /Walley Brown/ (Above right) Karl Thornton improved his mile best by more than five seconds to 4:00.8 in placing sixth in the AAU. /Steve Murdock/

(Below left) Georgetown's Joe Lucas (here leading Manhattan's Tom Donahue) took to the steeplechase like, pardon the expression, a fish to water. He improved his best every time he ran, placed sixth in the NCAA and turned his quickest effort of 8:42.0 in taking second in his section of the AAU. /Steve Murdock/ (Below center) Both these mid-westerners dipped under four minutes in the mile, Jerome Howe (r) clocking 3:59.4 and Larry Rose (l) 3:59.5—in his first-ever mile race as a collegian. /Rich Clarkson, *Topeka Capital-Journal*/ (Below right) Versatility characterized 1971's distancemen. For example, freshman Denis Fikes (l) clocked a 4:03.9 mile, then placed 7th in his AAU steeple section with 8:51.8 in his second race ever. Les Nagy (r) three-miled in 13:40.6 and clocked 29:12.8 for twice the distance. /Steve Murdock/



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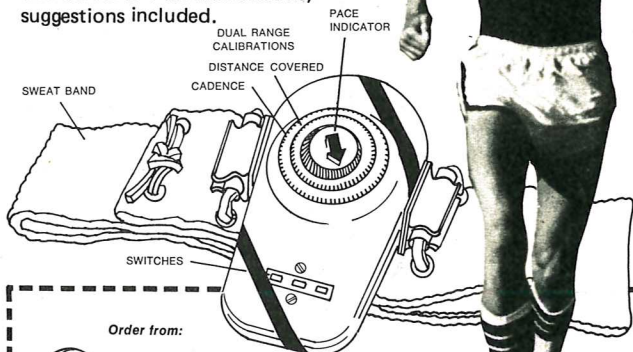
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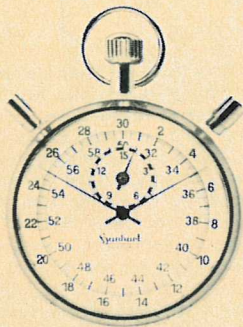
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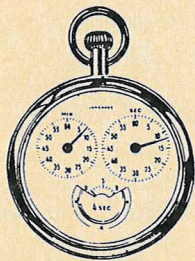
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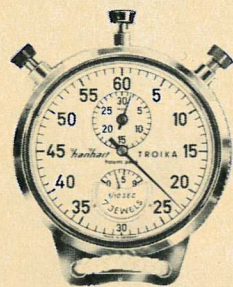


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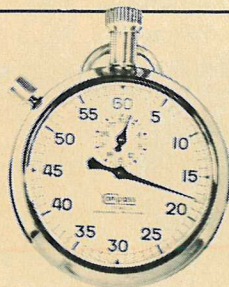
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# Steeple Ripe for Wholesale Revision

by R.L. Quercetani

"The absurdly low standard that prevails in this event"... "This event has a long way to go"... These are some of the opinions recently expressed by international experts on the state of the steeplechase. In fact, their views are backed up by the ratings of the Portuguese Scoring Table, which equates the current world record for the 3000-meter steeplechase (8:22.0 by Australia's Kerry O'Brien) to no better than 13:38.0 in the 5000, 7:51.8 in the 3000, 3:37.5 in the 1500 and 3:55.7 in the mile.

Only the official but discredited IAAF Scoring Table has a different view: it equates 8:22.0 in the steeplechase to 3:32.6 in the 1500 meters, half a second under Jim Ryun's world record!

Right now there are strong reasons to believe that a major improvement is due to occur pretty soon. Five years ago (T&FN, Nov. 1966), it was pointed out there was a big upswing in depth. Now the wave of progress has visibly touched the top ranks as well. The year 1971 really made a big splash in this respect, as witnessed by the number of sub-8:30 performers from 1963 (when Gaston Roelants first ducked under that figure on the Heverlee track in Belgium) to date:

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	-	2	5	2	4	5	4	21

It is not for every year to show such a fantastic advance vis-a-vis its predecessors. Of the 33 men who have so far beaten 8:30, no less than 19 did it for the first time in 1971. Here are some of the most amazing breakthroughs of the pre-Olympic year:

• Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland ran 8:28.2 at the age of 20-years 3-months, breaking O'Brien's world age record by 0.8 sec. The Pole improved from 9:08.8 in 1969 to 8:45.2 in 1970, when he also won the European Junior title in the 2000-meter steeplechase (5:44.0). This summer, he was selected for the European championships but only in the 5000-meters. He qualified for the final with a personal best of 13:50.0. Two days later, he was eighth in 13:39.4 in the big race won by Juha Vaatainen. He took sweet revenge over the selectors a month later on the same Helsinki track, when he won the steeplechase against Finland in 8:28.2 after wresting the lead from Mikko Ala-Leppilampi, who had stumbled over the last water jump. Malinowski, a finely built young man (5'11 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 146-lbs.), has very good speed: he has run the flat three in 7:58.6. With a differential of 29.6 seconds he seems to have good room for further improvement.

• Dusan Moravcik of Czechoslovakia, 23, went to the European Championships with a personal best of 8:35.8. He improved to 8:32.8 for a surprising victory in one of the murderous heats (all 12 qualifiers beat 8:35)--and what is more, he did that after stumbling and losing a shoe on the second lap! Having suffered an injury in the process, he thought "I'd better hurry up to avoid further scrambles", and went on to win with only one shoe. Two days later, in the final, he was one of the few (four out of 11) who were able to improve further--to 8:26.2 and a silver medal, behind France's Jean-Paul Villain. The Czech, who is 5'7", 137-lbs., has "speed" credentials of 1:49.8 (800m) and 3:42.4 (1500m).

Then there were two men who bettered 8:30 in their first year of steeplechasing, and while doing it only as a side chore:

• Knut Kvalheim of Norway, Arne's younger (21) brother, lost little time in doing 8:35.4, then improved to 8:28.4 in a triangular meet with Finland and Denmark, finishing second to Sverre Sornes, the Norwegian record holder. He ran 1500-meters in 3:41.0 in 1970 and this year, while on the Bill Bowerman squad, he moved to 11th on the Oregon all-time list for the mile (counting undergraduates only) with a 4:00.0 performance.

• Dave Bedford of Great Britain, 22, reportedly tried the steeplechase for the first time at Turku, a few days after the European Championships, and did 8:36.8, finishing third to Jean-Paul Villain and Finland's Tapio Kantanen. After the race he was asked when he would try the event again. "Next year in Munich," he replied, probably to paraphrase in a joking spirit a similar, widely publicized statement made by Juha Vaatainen after his great victory in the 10,000-meters at Helsinki. Dave returned to the barrier event a month

later in London and chalked up a British record of 8:28.6 after what many considered a suicidal start (first lap in 61.2).

• Emiel Puttemans of Belgium, 24, could easily be added to this list--even though his best lies slightly over 8:30. He has the biggest flat-hurdles differential of them all: 53.8 seconds. True, he toyed with the steeplechase as a junior, then did 8:49.0 at 21, but it was only in his last race of 1971 that he returned to the event with some singleness of purpose. His time that day was a "disappointing" 8:31.6. There is no telling what he could do if he were to specialize, but like Bedford he may consider the flat route less torturous.

• Anatoliy Vyerlan of the USSR, 28, also showed startling improvement as he beat experienced steeplers such as Pavel Sisoyev and Aleksandr Morozov in 8:25.4, fastest time by a Soviet this year. Vyerlan, a 3:41.1 1500-meter runner, had not run the distance since 1968, when he did 8:43.6. Lack of routine spoiled the rest of his 1971 season though.

Looking at the new (1971) crop of sub-8:30 performers we find that no less than 10 of them improved by 10 seconds or more vis-a-vis their pre-1971 bests. Here is the list, which is topped by three of the athletes mentioned earlier in this article.

Dusan Moravcik (Czechoslovakia) 23	8:46.0 to 8:26.2 = 19.8 secs.
Anatoliy Vyerlan (USSR) 28	8:43.6 to 8:25.4 = 18.2 "
Bronislaw Malinowski (Poland) 20	8:45.2 to 8:28.2 = 17.0 "
Sid Sink (US) 23	8:41.0 to 8:26.4 = 14.6 "
Henryk Lesiuk (Poland) 23	8:41.2 to 8:28.4 = 12.8 "
Sverre Sornes (Norway) 26	8:38.2 to 8:26.4 = 11.8 "
Mikko Ala-Leppilampi (Finland) 28	8:40.8 to 8:29.0 = 11.8 "
Toni Feldmann (Switzerland) 23	8:40.6 to 8:29.8 = 10.8 "
Ilmar Ruus (USSR) 30	8:40.0 to 8:29.6 = 10.4 "
Anders Garderud (Sweden) 25	8:38.6 to 8:28.4 = 10.2 "

• Anders Garderud is perhaps the most intriguing of them all (next to another we shall mention later). The Swede was saluted as a new Haegg several years ago. Now, at 25, he is regarded by some as a great 'might-have-been'. Injuries and other things ruined the better part of his career. Yet, as a 3:38.7 1500-meter runner and Swedish record holder for 3000-meters (7:55.0), he still deserves consideration.

• Ben Jipcho of Kenya, 28, is likely to be the Olympic favorite of most of those who saw him do 8:29.6 at Munich recently, after falling twice. His breakthrough in the steeplechase dates from 1970, when he placed second in the Commonwealth Games final--ahead of Olympic champion Amos Biwott--in 8:29.6, without falling that is. His great speed on the flat (he has run the mile in 3:56.4) theoretically makes him the ideal prospect for a time of 8:15 or so. But he will have to work very hard on his technique, which is so poor that he placed no better than 11th in two big meets this year--the Helsinki World Games (8:51.4) and at Stockholm a week later (8:54.0).

• The man who can point to the most laborious season is Mikko Ala-Leppilampi of Finland (28): between July 7 and September 22 he bettered 8:40 no less than 12 times, yet he won only three of these races, the slowest ones. He could be forgiven though, for one of these victories was in the dual meet with Sweden, after a hair-raising duel with Anders Garderud. At the European Championships he did 8:29.0 in a heat, then 8:31.0 in the final for fifth place. In September he lost the lead and the race twice as he fell over the last water jump. One of those mishaps occurred at Oslo while he was running close to world record pace: he finished third in 8:34.2 behind Sverre Sornes and Knut Kvalheim of Norway.

As of now, 33 have bettered 8:30 a total of 59 times. O'Brien leads the parade with seven marks, followed by Gaston Roelants of Belgium (6), Aleksandr Morozov of the USSR (4), Villain of France and Pavel Sisoyev of the USSR (3).

Predicting the outcome of the Munich Olympic final amounts to a most hazardous task. Some of those just mentioned are likely to make things difficult for the established steeplechasers: world record holder Kerry O'Brien (25), Commonwealth champion Tony Manning (28), European champion Villain (25), 1968 Olympic champion Amos Biwott (24) and several others. The safest prediction is that Kerry O'Brien's world record will take some beating. The steeplechase, a one-time Cinderella event, is now so loaded with ebullient talent that the race of Sept. 4, 1972 in Munich could well be one of the highlights of the Games. □

Anders Garderud

Knut Kvalheim /E.W. Hope, Spokesman-Review/

Ben Jipcho /Mark Shearman/

Mikko Ala-Leppilampi



## MEET INFORMATION

**9TH ALBUQUERQUE JAYCEE INVITATIONAL.** First major meet of the year. Sat. evening, January 15, 1972. Ten lap, banked, plywood track. Featuring the John W. Baker Memorial Mile. Contact Warren Wessel, Box 2273, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87103, (505/265-5655), for entry or ticket information.

**OREGON INVITATIONAL.** 12th annual meet. Saturday, January 29, 1972, in Portland Memorial Coliseum, 8 p.m. Select field of great athletes. 11-lap track, one of the country's finest. Entry info from Bob Newland, 1177 Melvina Way, Eugene, Ore. Ticket information from Coliseum, Portland, Oregon.

**U.S.T.F.F.—DENTON MARATHON.** January 22, 1972, Denton, Texas. For entry blanks and information write: Mr. Terry Holbrook Asst. Track Coach, Athletic Dept., North Texas State University, Box 13917, Denton, Texas 76203.

**NEW ORLEANS TRACK CLUB MARDI GRAS MARATHON,** 29 January 1972. Meet at Marconi Drive & Harrison Ave. at 7:30 AM, race starts at 8 AM. If your time is good enough you can qualify for the Boston Marathon in April. For additional info write to Richard Cochran, 1329 Melody Drive, Metairie, La. 70005. Phone 831-2075.

**GREATER CLEVELAND KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS 32ND ANNUAL TRACK MEET.** Sat., Feb. 5, 1972 at a new location, the Cleveland Public Auditorium. New Super Pro-West track, 11 laps. For info write or call Daniel E. Ferrazza, Meet Director, 1027 Superior Ave., Room 600, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, phone 216-696-6526, ext. 226, or Joe Nicklos, Asst. Meet Director, 6226 Carlyle Drive, Seven Hills, Ohio 44131, phone 216-524-8455.

**FIFTH ANNUAL PHILADELPHIA TRACK CLASSIC.** Friday, January 21, 1972. The Spectrum, Broad & Pattison Ave., Phila. 11-lap, 5-lane Pro-West track. For information write Jumbo Elliott or John Scott, 1450 Municipal Services Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Phones: 215-563-1242; 215-MU6-3689.

**NINTH ANNUAL SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER GAMES.** Friday, January 21, 1972 at the Cow Palace, San Francisco. Tickets: \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3. Indoor track at its greatest. For information or tickets, write Jim Terrill, Meet Director, P.O. Box 3100 Rincon Annex, San Francisco, Calif. 94119. Phone: 415/982-9848.

**IDAHO STATE INDOOR SERIES.** January 15, February 5, March 4. Open and collegiate division. Prep division, some women's events on March 4. Run on the number one supertrack in the Minidome. Ten world's records set last year. For information write Bob Beeten, Box 159 Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho 83201.

**SAN DIEGO INDOOR GAMES.** Sat. Feb. 19. AAU-NCAA-USTFF sanctions. Sponsored by San Diego TC and San Diego State College. Ticket info: S.D. Sports Arena, 3500 Sports Arena Blvd., San Diego, Calif. (714) 224-4176. Meet Director: Tony Sucec, Athletic Dept., San Diego State. Phone (714) 286-8873 or eves. 286-5561.

**TORONTO STAR-MAPLE LEAF INDOOR GAMES,** Toronto, Canada. Friday, Feb. 4, 1972. 10th annual meet. 11-lap banked board track, smoke-free arena. Featuring world record holders, Olympic medalists, and national champions. Athletes and coaches contact Meet Director Ken Twigg, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto 2B, Ont., Canada. Phone: 416/366-7551.

**MISSION BAY MARATHON.** Get your fastest time on San Diego's flat, fast, scenic, certified, cool course . . . two laps around Mission Bay Park. Jan. 15, 1972. Cups, medals and mdse. awards in Open, Veteran's, Jr. and Women's divisions. Watches to sub-2:20 Open runners, sub-2:40 Veterans and sub-3:00 women. Course record 2:22:25 by Mike Mahler, '70. Write Bill Gookin, Mission Bay Marathon, P.O. Box 1124, San Diego, California 92120. Entries close January 10.

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## Indoor Track

# Drag Racing No Drag to Indoor Sprints

by Hal Higdon

I wonder if some of the techniques of the so-popular-with-the-young sport of drag racing could be adapted to track and field? I'm thinking particularly of the 60-yard-dash, which often is a drag itself at indoor track meets.

This isn't the fault of the sprinters itself but comes from the nature of the event itself which is over too fast. There is no time for tension to develop gradually as in the mile, or even at big meets outdoors where qualifying heats provide some build-up, particularly at the Olympics where there are three series of heats and a final in two days. Moreover, the finish of the dash is often down at one end, unviewable by most of the crowd indoors. Then the sprinters risk injury by hurtling into a rope. The meet itself must be halted often to permit a section of the track to be removed. It's all very awkward.

At drag races, however, no more than two cars race at one time. At the national drag championships, 30 cars are entered in the funny car division, which attracts most crowd support. Cars will spend four days qualifying by making an unlimited number of time trials. The 16 fastest then go into the Labor Day finals. Then there are eight run-offs. The eight winners race in four heats. Four in two. Until finally there is a single championship elimination.

It seems to me that this system could be adapted to indoor track, which is a circus anyway. And the sprinters might like it themselves. First of all, recognize the fact that indoors it is mainly a measure of starting; thus, cut the distance down to 40 or even 30 yards. This would eliminate the necessity of removing sections of the track and also avoid finishes into ropes or other restrainers.

Next you're going to need electronic measuring equipment for two lanes as in drag racing. At the drags, they not only measure in thousandths of a second, but also have a light trap at the end of the quarter mile which gives a readout in miles-per-hour. There is also a christmas tree starting device which might not be applicable to track (because it would teach sprinters bad habits), but there is a device that flashes a light in the lane of the winner instantly, which certainly would be an improvement over waiting for results. I'm not sure whether or not the timing gear used at drag races could be moved into a track meet as such, but it certainly could be adapted easily.

This would permit the race promoter to accept entries from as many sprinters as want to enter. Each sprinter would be allowed three attempts to post a fast time against the electronic clock. If these "ET" races were held in the afternoon, it would permit large numbers to participate. The 16, or eight, fastest then could proceed to the evening rounds. Only the top finishers would have to run often. Others would be eliminated. Four by 40-yards in a 16 man field is much less running than they run outdoors and probably less than when practicing starts. Perhaps additional trials could be permitted in the evening to further narrow the field. It would be possible to seed two or three top runners into the final eliminations to "protect" your final field, if necessary.

Then, when the crowd was in the stands, the final eliminations could take place: one runner against another in head-on competition. The final eliminations could be spaced out over the length of the evening (since you won't have to remove a section of the track) with the final elimination coming as the climax of the meet instead of at the beginning before most fans have even settled into their seats.

It's a radical departure from the way indoor sprints now are run, and initial investment in equipment might be expensive, but it might pump some life into an otherwise ho-hum event.

## Track Category Bests

Assigning relative merit to indoor performances for marks run around a curve is a difficult task, due to the great variance in tracks (both in size and banking). T&FN has devised a system which breaks indoor tracks into six categories:

- a--all tracks smaller than 150y (137.2m), unbanked or banked.
- b--all unbanked tracks of 150y to 180y (137.2m to 164.6m).
- c--all banked tracks of 150y to 180y (137.2m to 164.6m).
- d--all unbanked tracks of 180y to 220y (164.6m to 201.2m).
- e--all banked tracks of 180y to 220y (164.6m to 201.2m).
- f--all tracks larger than 220y (201.2m), unbanked or banked.

Other conditions being equal, "b" tracks should produce faster marks than "a" tracks, "c" faster than "b", etc. The track category records:

<b>200m/220y</b>	c	47.0	Larry James (US) 68		
c	21.6 <sup>o</sup>	Robert Mitchell (US) 71	d	47.6	Mike Mondane (US) 68
d	21.2 <sup>o</sup>	John Carlos (US) 70	e	46.2	Tommie Smith (US) 67
e	21.4	Carl Lawson (Jam) 71	f	45.6	Fred Newhouse (US) 70
f	22.0	Ollie Hunter (US) 65	<b>500y</b>		
<b>300y</b>	a	58.7	Don McCarten (Can) 65		
a	31.7	Nate Hawthorne (US) 66	b	58.0	Ted Nelson (US) 63
b	30.6	Bill Hurd (US) 69	c	54.4	Lee Evans (US) 71
c	30.2	Robert Mitchell (US) 71	d	56.8	Ralph Stephenson (US) 69
d	29.8	Bill Hurd (US) 68	e	54.4	Lee Evans (US) 71
e	30.0	Tom Randolph (US) 68	<b>600y</b>		
f	30.0	Ronnie Allen (US) 69	a	1:09.2	Dave Crook (US) 66
<b>400m/440y</b>	b	1:09.4	Rick Wohlhuter (US) 69		
a	48.0	Don Payne (US) 66	c	1:07.6	Martin McGrady (US) 70
b	48.3	Julio Meade (Dom Rep) 70	d	1:08.5	Tom Ulan (US) 71



## Athletes Taking Placebo for Steroids Improve

Athletes who are under the impression they are taking anabolic steroids during periods of intense training actually do improve significantly--as if they indeed were taking the bulk-increasing, strength-developing and supposedly-illegal drug--reports a medical researcher in the latest issue of *Track Technique* (46).

Gideon Ariel of the University of Massachusetts conducted a test with six male varsity athletes all of whom had experienced two years of hard weight training. For four months prior to testing, the athletes lifted for five days and were tested on the seventh in a maximal lift of a seated, military and bench presses, a curl and a squat. A doctor explained possible physiological side-effects of steroids to the athletes in a positive manner and studies reporting strength gains associated with steroids were made available to the athletes. The athletes were given placebo pills each day by the university health service and told it was 10 mg. of Dianabol, a common anabolic steroid. Ariel reports he was "convinced the subjects believed they were being administered Dianabol".

The results showed that while the athletes improved during the initial training period, the improvement during the placebo period was significantly greater. With the exception of the sitting press, greater gains were made during the placebo period and the gains were statistically significant.

Ariel concludes "taking the placebo apparently supplied the necessary psychological benefits to increase strength gains above and beyond that which would be expected from a reasonable temporal progression".

## UAA Draws Up Proposed Constitution

The United Amateur Athletes drew another step closer to formal organization with the publication of the group's proposed constitution in the latest issue of the *UAA News*.

Membership in the UAA will be open to "all amateur athletes without regard to race, creed, sex or political affiliation". However, voting members shall only be those who have been "in the top 25 of their event or scored over 970 points on the decathlon tables within the last two years, as listed in *Track & Field News*. (For women the top 10 in their event)." Associate, or non-voting members, will include coaches, former athletes and all others interested in furthering amateur athletics. A policies board, consisting of seven members elected from voting members of the UAA, will determine policies of the organization. The most potentially powerful tool of the board will be "withdrawal of athlete services", which must be affirmed by five board members and 75% of the voting membership.

On another front, high jumper John Dobroth, one of the guiding founders of the UAA, answered recent criticism of the organization from AAU track administrator Ollan Cassell. "It is difficult to understand how Cassell can criticize the UAA when the president of the AAU, Jack Kelly, is attempting to reform the AAU and is in agreement with UAA policies," Dobroth writes. "Kelly recommends radical overhaul and understands the problems of amateurs. If he achieves his goals, the UAA will have no function. The problem, of course, is when and if he achieves his goals. Judging by his lack of success thus far, and possibly short term in office, Kelly is less powerful than his 'bosses'."

"Furthermore, Cassell thinks that by saying we must have international approval he justified the lack of fundamental changes made by the AAU. That criticism misses the main point: we do not think the AAU should speak for athletes when athletes do not have 5% of the decision-making power--much less the 50% we demand. If athletes wish to follow international rules, fine; if not, they should be given the choice."

"Athletes have only a few years to compete and they need an organization that will respond to their needs now. If Jack Kelly can redirect the AAU to this end, we will have no following--but our mailbox indicated otherwise."

## NCAA Drastically Alters Rules on Prizes

Recent changes in NCAA rules have left the AAU out of step with the rest of the track world in defining the type of prizes that may be awarded to individuals.

The IAAF, the governing body for all international competition, says only that prizes must be of lasting value, are intended for the athlete himself and shall not exceed the value of \$100.

The NCAA, which of course controls its own collegiate program as well as certifying invitational meets in which collegians compete and thus has a say in the rules, now allows any type of award as long as the value does not exceed \$100 and the item is properly personalized.

But the AAU, in charge of open and international track in the US, differs broadly. It has a limitation on cost of prize of \$100 for first, \$40 for second, and \$20 for third (and says nothing of prizes for fourth place and lower). By referring to "cost" rather than to "value", the AAU permits awards of considerably more value than the \$100 limit for both the NCAA and IAAF. For instance, a watch valued at \$200, or more, could be purchased at a wholesale cost of \$100, the AAU limit.

More liberal on first place value, the AAU rules are much more restrictive on type of award. Specifically prohibited for track and field events (nothing is said directly about other sports) are cameras, luggage, wearing apparel (except sport jacket bearing emblem denoting the event), furniture, wares for household use, electrical, electronic and/or household appliances.



Prizes, says the NCAA, don't have to be limited to such mantle-fillers as these. /Shapiro/

These prohibited categories are very popular in Europe and in American meets which do not follow the outmoded and unpopular AAU rules. The AAU does allow the awarding of "suitably encribed wreaths, diplomas, banners, badges, medals, timepieces and mantle ornaments, or suitably inscribed articles of jewelry, silverware, table or toilet service or other prizes on an approved list by the National Registration Committee."

The NCAA's new award rule became effective August 1, 1971. Until then NCAA awards were limited to "medals, trophies, plaques, scrolls, luggage, binoculars, blazers, watches, rings or jewelry of a similar nature and other items identified by geographical region which are approved by the Extra Events Committee." Now the NCAA has only the \$100 limit on value and the provision that the award be permanently personalized in a manner which would discourage the recipient from readily converting the award into cash. The \$100 limit, however, applies to the entire meet, which means no matter how many events any one athlete may place in the total values of his awards cannot exceed \$100.

Until a few years ago, the big invitational meets often awarded such prizes as cameras, radios, tape recorders and even television sets. But the NCAA frowned on these awards. Randy Matson recalls for instance, that frequently on returning to school from an invitational meet the NCAA office called to determine the prize he won. And Jim Ryan once had to return a typewriter because the NCAA would not let him keep it.

Then Ollan Cassell, newly appointed AAU track and field administrator, started making an effort to enforce the ancient AAU restrictions. With the pressure on from both NCAA and AAU, many meets ended up with the same prizes--watches. A top sprinter could win eight or 10 or more watches in a season in individual and relay events on the relay and invitational circuit. The result either was a waste of valuable watches or temptation to do exactly what the rules hoped to eliminate--sell the watches.

But some meets continued to violate one or both sets of rules. If there were any penalties, they weren't announced.

Now the NCAA has joined the IAAF with a rule that both meet sponsors and athletes find easy to live with. Perhaps someday the AAU will fall into line.

## Fifth US Olympic Coach, Manager Announced

Clarification of the Olympic coaching and managing picture has been made by Bob Giegengack, chairman of the USOC track and field committee.

Five coaches and five managers were elected by his group, rather than the four reported in October. Bill Bowerman of Oregon was chosen head coach on the fifth ballot after a close contest with Stan Wright of Sacramento State. Ted Haydon of the University of Chicago was the third coach elected and the one omitted in the October T&FN because our early, unofficial information had him fifth on the list. Bill McClure of Abilene Christian and Hoover Wright of Prairie View A&M complete the five man coaching staff recommended by the track and field committee. The managers are topped by George Wilson of the Army, who will be assisted by Al Buehler of Duke, Bill Exum of Kentucky State, Roy Griak of Minnesota and Bruce MacDonald. The latter, a former walk star, was not listed in the early report.

Giegengack explains, "no release of the staff has been made by the USOC board of directors because of 'technical' difficulties. It is true the men's track and field committee recommended to the USOC a staff of 10, the same number as Mexico City. We understood that my motions before the USOC to maintain these 10 were easily carried. The technical problem now seems to be how this can be accomplished with or without reducing some other sport(s) since the total number for each country allowed by the IOC is 'locked in'."

Chuck Coker, former Occidental and Southern California Striders coach, was named first alternate coach and Bryce Durbin first alternate manager.

The vote for site of the Olympic Trials was a runaway for Eugene, Oregon, which received 34 votes to Los Angeles' six.

## Status Quo

The number-one quarter-miler of 1971, UCLA's John Smith, had his Olympic training plans altered severely when he was felled by non-infectious hepatitis in early November. Although he was not hospitalized, Smith was unable to attend classes and was spending 15 hours a day in bed. Fortunately, he has reportedly been recovering rapidly and should be able to resume training some time in January. Smith reports that the only thing bothering him presently is loss of muscle tone.

World record holder Randy Matson was apparently hampered earlier this fall by a wrist injury, but is now coming on strong. He reports that he is training hard with the weights four or five times a week and that his run-

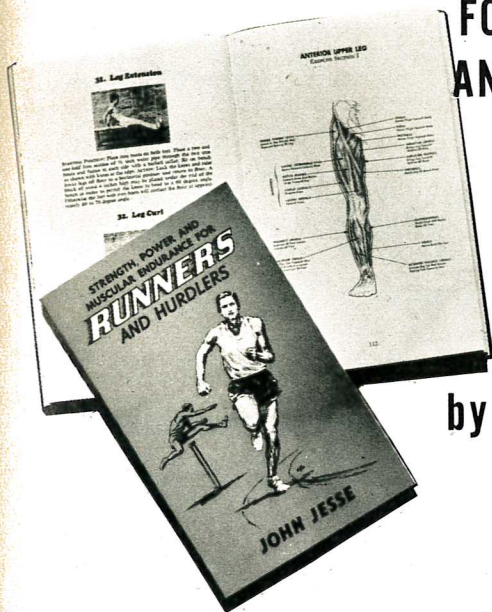




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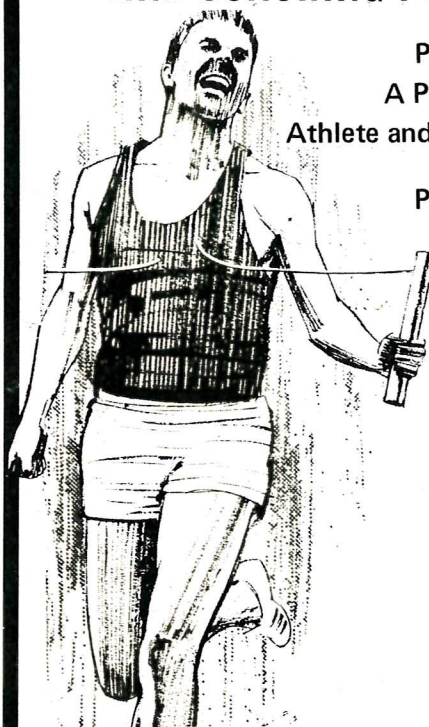
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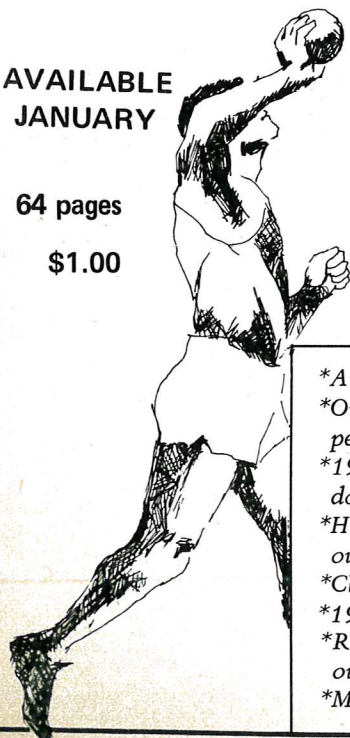
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# Thomas Hill Didn't Turn into a Pumpkin

Thomas Hill had the American dream in tow a year ago. He was the glamour boy of American high hurdlers, ranked number one in the world, a co-world record claimant, a brightly emerging star on the international scene.

He won three major American hurdles races, successfully toured Europe with the United States track team and appeared to be this nation's next great hope for an Olympic gold medal in the 110-meter high hurdles.

During his swift rise to prominence, Hill three times defeated Willie Davenport, gold medalist in the 1968 Olympics. He was a cover boy, a fresh

## Status Quo

new story with a Cinderella twist, a young man obviously on a collision course with greatness.

That was a year ago. Today, Thomas Hill's name brings only a vague remembrance on the international scene. He no longer is considered a part of the great American hurdling contingent and his colleagues know only that Hill was the Kid from Arkansas State, who was here and gone before anyone really got to know him.

His sudden tumble was no fault of his own, but came as the result of a hurdling accident last December. After tying his second world record in Berlin, West Germany two weeks before, Hill crashed to the rubberized surface in an indoor meet at Monroe, La. on Dec. 12, 1970.

His knee carried the brunt of the fall and after examination, some doctors said he might never again run the hurdles. Others more optimistic mapped out a therapy program, and Hill set about overcoming the biggest hurdle of his life--trying to regain use of his badly injured right knee.

Because of the injury he missed his senior year of eligibility, a year which seemed soaked in promise, because of two early season accomplishments. The first was his world record tying effort at Berlin and the second came in the semifinals at Monroe before he was hurt in the final. Hill ran 6.9 over the 60-yard highs that night, matching his PR.

Now, as Hill sifts through the ashes of a once blazing track career, there are many doubts. His knee appears healthy once again and he has resumed workouts. His goals still are the same, to win in major competition and to gain a spot on the US Olympic team. "I guess I'd do anything to make the Olympic team," said Hill recently. "I really didn't realize how important that was to me until I was hurt and couldn't run."

He was redshirted last year and has both the indoor and outdoor seasons as a collegian ahead of him. So far, the knee has not affected his running. In a recent time trial, his first since the injury last year, Hill zipped over the 50 highs in 6.1, only two-tenths off his PR. "That was encouraging," he said. "In fact, I was shocked. I hadn't worked on form or timing or anything. That really fired me up." In his first official competition of the season, he confirmed his return with a 7.1 over the 60 highs.

What does he think of the approaching season? "I'm hopeful," he said. "I feel great and my leg is strong again. I've got to prove everything over again, but I still think I can run. I'm hungry again and that's good. Maybe the injury was a blessing. I had a long season just before I was hurt and if I hadn't been hurt I would probably had two long seasons in a row. It's easy to get burned out, there are so many meets. But now I'm hungry and that's good, because this is an Olympic year."

While Thomas Hill limped on the sidelines with a painful knee, Rod Milburn of Southern took his place at the head of the hurdling class. Then, as suddenly as Hill had been catapulted into the international spotlight, Milburn set the hurdling world ablaze.

What about Milburn? "Right now he's the best. He's on top, but he knows I'm coming after him. The pressure is on him now and sometimes that can make a difference. Everyone is going to be shooting for him, just the way they were shooting for me a year ago."

Does he think he can run 13.2 again? "That's a good question. You have to have confidence and you have to believe. I just go out and try to do



Thomas Hill /Knut Holm/



Bob Beamon /Steve Murdock/

my best. If it's 13.2 or 13.6, I don't care as long as I know I'm doing all I can. It's when I fall short on effort that it really hurts me."

And the hurdling world will have to wait too, but not for long. Unlike poor Cinderella, Thomas Hill didn't turn into a pumpkin. Lean, hungry and determined, he's ready for another assault on the high hurdles.

## T&FN: AAU, Come to the Aid of Hill

Tom Hill has not been forgotten by the AAU claims Bob Giegengack, member of the AAU track and field executive board. Taking issue with a reminder in the October T&FN that nothing has been done to gain acceptance of Tom Hill's 13.2 world record, Giegengack wrote:

"Although you are in full possession of the facts, you persist in classifying 'Tom Hill Forgotten Man at AAU'. He is far from forgotten and the AAU patiently awaits the completion of the necessary paper work by the USTFF upon which the AAU will immediately forward and request approval of Hill's hurdle record. The AAU does not forget Hill 'because of its continuing fight with the USTFF,' rather the USTFF refuses to comply with IAAF rules because of its continuing fight with the AAU. It is to be sure a lengthy topic including many charges and counter charges as well as half truths and misrepresentations. The writer will in due course undertake a complete report but has little hope of a full exposure in your pages."

True enough. The USTFF could make acceptance possible, but will not because of the war. A lengthy, complete report on the issue will not get full exposure in our pages, obviously because there is not enough interest in a rehash of the details to warrant all the space. (But if we receive a copy of such a report, we will be happy to make a copy available to any reader interested enough to request one.) And we do persist in classifying Hill as the forgotten man. Why? Simply because he is forgotten. If the AAU took notice at the national convention of Hill's plight we can find no mention in the minutes, nor has anyone so claimed in the two months since our report.

And, as we pointed out in the 1 July 1971 T&FN, there is a way in which the AAU can see that Hill gets credit for his record. As we wrote then, "all the AAU has to do is grant a retroactive sanction to the meet without waiting for the USTFF to request one. The AAU says it is willing to grant the sanction if requested. So why wait? Sanction the meet, forward the application, and get it over with."

The only thing required is for the AAU to remember Tom Hill and to show the USTFF--and the track world--that it places the welfare of the athlete above jurisdictional disputes. We think it's a sound idea. So does Jack Kelly, president of the AAU, who stated, "I personally agree that your solution would be a good one and I do hope that these gentlemen and the committee can see their way clear to justify following your suggestion so that Tom Hill's record will be recognized, which he so rightly deserves."

The question remains: does the AAU act or does Tom Hill remain forgotten?

## Bob Beamon's Comeback for Fun, Now

"Beamon, In Return, Fails In High Jump" read the newspaper headline after an indoor all-comers meet in New York City, Dec. 4. Indeed, the world long jump record holder and Olympic champion was returning to competitive track for the first time since the 1970 AAU outdoor meet--and if Bob Beamon's attitude toward track and the coming Olympics is less than serious, it seems the public attitude of expecting superhuman performances from him hasn't changed.

Thus, after sprinting 10.5 in a heat of the 100-yards (he withdrew from the semis to high jump), high jumping 6'2" to go unplaced and running a mile relay leg of "around 53", he was judged to have "failed". But Beamon is apparently no longer bothered by such judgments--or the expectations of meet promoters and fans that he produce "super" leaps in the class of his 29'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " world mark set in winning at Mexico.

He fully intends to compete during the coming indoor campaign, but he plans on having fun at it. He is returning to competition now, rather than outdoors next spring, because "I just want to see what I can do indoors". How is he finding the road back? "I'm getting a lot of fun out of it," he says. "It has been a long time."

Is he thinking seriously about a berth on the 1972 US Olympic team? "I'm not serious right now," he reveals. "I thought about getting serious but I'm frankly not that optimistic. All I want to do this year is jump well on the indoor circuit. I'm not even thinking about going outside yet." Yet he may be revealing more than he realizes when he says his goal indoors is to top his undercover record long leap of 27'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". If he reaches that goal, then might he look seriously to trying for the team? "I wouldn't want to say."

His last outdoor competition was in the 1970 AAU meet--where he

placed 21st and last with an ignominious 22'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". After that he hung it up. "There was a lot of pressure," he explains. "For one thing, it was almost impossible to train regularly and I was simply getting out of shape. I would workout once every two weeks. My performances were going down, down, down. People were always expecting great things and that can weigh heavily."

"Then I had pulled a leg muscle badly indoors in 1969, but I still competed on the indoor circuit. At the time, I had a physical therapist who was supposed to be A-1 who worked on my leg and said it was okay to jump. But every time I jumped it would give in. It didn't heal right, so after a while I decided to lay off because a lot of critics were getting on me."

Yet by achieving the greatest performance in the history of track, Beamon doesn't necessarily think he is now carrying a burden destined to forever cast a shadow over his career and life. "It's hard to put it into perspective," he admits, "but I can't see where an achievement like that could actually hurt a person. What people have to understand, though, is that maybe once in an athlete's life, he will do something fantastic--but never do it again. The desire and ability to do it again are there, but it just doesn't happen. My hopes in 1968 were to make the Olympic team and win the gold medal. Then the jump happened, and I didn't know what to think."

After stopping jumping, Beamon continued studying sociology and anthropology at Adelphi (from which he will graduate in January), worked with ghetto children in recreation programs and played a lot of basketball. He is considering teaching, but also hopes to play basketball professionally for either a league team or the Harlem Globetrotters.

He feels his physical condition right now is good and that, in fact, laying off for a while may have been a good thing. "I think I gained by being able to relax and take it easy," he says. "What could I jump right now? I think 26-feet. It's all for fun at the moment; that could change. I'll just have to wait and see." □

# 400 for Montreal?

Yes, we know it's over four years away, but over 400 wise fans have already signed up for Track & Field News' tour to the '76 Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada. We say "wise" since the earlier you sign up the better your priority will be for tickets, accommodations, etc. Those who enrolled early for Munich are in a preferred position for next year's Games, and with arrangements getting more difficult and tickets and accommodations getting scarcer each Olympics, high priority on TAFNOT becomes more and more important. Join us now and be sure of seeing the 1976 Olympic Games.

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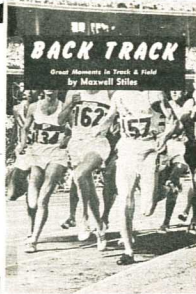
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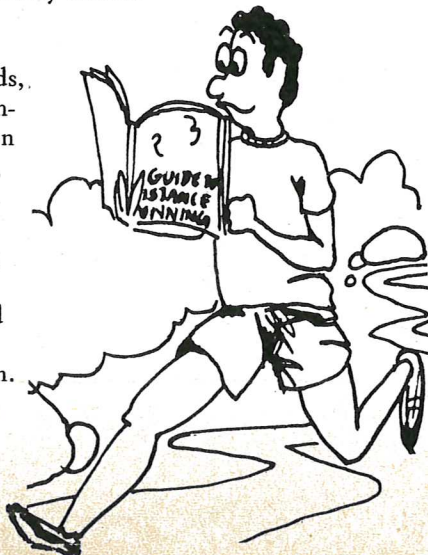
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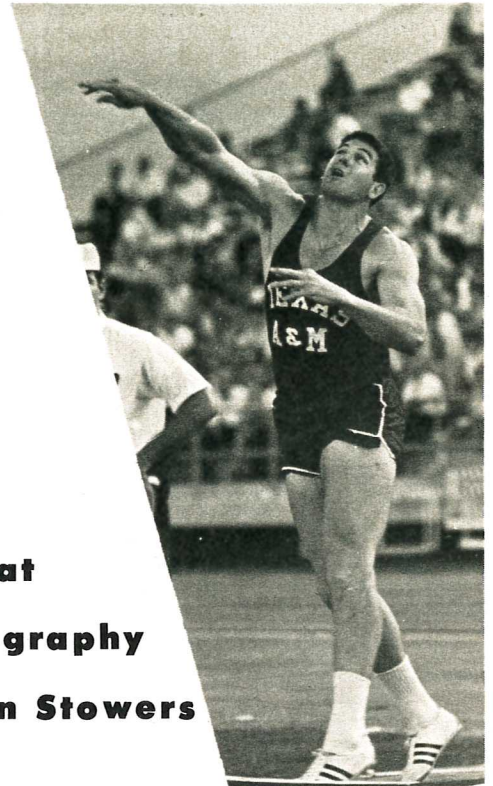


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ning speed is down to 4.7 and 4.8 for the 40, as fast as he has ever run. He also says, "I think I have straightened out some technique problems that bothered me last year"... Al Feuerbach has also had some lengthy practice throws. Although falling through the front of the ring, he reportedly hit 69'3", 69'3½" and 70'1" in separate sessions.

Add top half-miler Mark Winzenried and former collegiate steeplechase record holder Jeromee Liebenberg to those top athletes now in Santa Barbara training with Pete Petersons at Club West... Olympic high jump champ Dick Fosbury has indicated that he will not jump indoors this year. His outdoor plans are not yet known... North Carolina Central's Ron Draper, the number-two high hurdler in the country last year, is now in law school at his alma mater.

Eamon O'Reilly, US record holder in the marathon at 2:11:12, is now recovering from foot surgery which corrected some nerve damage. He did not compete in 1971 but is running again, lightly... NCAA college division three- and six-mile champ Gordon Minty of Eastern Michigan missed the latter part of the cross country season with a stress fracture... Also slowed by foot problems recently has been Alabama frosh miler Mark Brown, a 4:08.5 performer... Oregon State's 4:00.7 miler, Keith Munson, was hit by a car while training in early September and couldn't run for several weeks. Competing for the Staters during the cross country season, he will use his remaining eligibility in 1972.

Olympic steeplechaser Pat Traynor, one-time US record holder at 8:32.4, recently won a 10-kilo cross country race in Philadelphia, but any serious comeback plans are unknown at the present. Another New Jersey cross country race produced great nostalgia for steeple fans, as 1969 IC4A champ Tom Donnelly won, followed by Traynor, with 1964 NCAA champ Vic Zwolak seventh. All three had undergraduate careers at Villanova... Vault-er Jim Eshelman, who reached a PR 17'0" this summer in an all-comers after several years of inactivity, has been training seriously since his big vault and now reports that he is in better shape than he has ever been before.

Dave Hemery, 400-meter hurdle world standard bearer at 48.1, has confirmed his interest for defense of his title at Munich. He reports, "Right now I'm jogging and studying hard. Work at graduate school (Harvard School of Business) is quite immense. I am not sure yet when I will be running again competitively. It's going to be rather strange lining up for an intermediate hurdle race in the spring. It will mean my first race over the distance in 3½ years"... The abdomen muscle injury which slowed world steeple record holder Kerry O'Brien lately has cleared up, but he recently developed five large carbuncles and had to be hospitalized. He was due to begin training again at the end of November.

## Those Were the Days When...

**Twenty Years Ago:** The AAU's Sullivan Award, given annually to the top amateur athlete in the country, was won by vault and decathlon star Bob Richards... Bill Ashenfelter outkicked Fred Wilt to score an upset win in the AAU cross country race at Philadelphia's frozen Fairmount Park... Wilt also ran 8:59.6 over two-miles in the Brooklyn Armory for the fastest flat floor mark ever recorded... An all-time high of 49 European hammer throwers had exceeded 170-feet... Perhaps the best-known starter in the country, John McHugh, died in Brooklyn. He estimated he started 300,000 races during his career. (If he was 80 when he died, he would have needed to start only 10 races every day of his life)... Texas sophomore Dean Smith took the Sugar Bowl 100-meters in 10.3... Dick Shea of Army captured his third consecutive IC4A cross country title, with Bill Ashenfelter finishing sixth.

**Ten Years Ago:** Little New Zealand made a startling showing by capturing three firsts in the World Rankings, as Peter Snell led the 800/880, Murray Halberg the three-mile/5000 and Barry Magee the six-mile/10,000. The US captured the most firsts, six, with the Soviet Union picking up four. Dyrrol Burlison of Oregon became the first American ever to achieve top ranking in the 1500/mile... Oregon State's Dale Story covered 4.0-miles on Michigan State's golf course in bare feet to annex the NCAA cross country title in a freezing wind... Long jumper Ralph Boston was chosen as T&FN's World Athlete of 1961... More than 4200 athletes, representing 161 schools from five states, took part in the Bishop Loughlin Games in New York's 102nd Engineers Armory... After 54 years of service, Dan Ferris retired as secretary-treasurer of the AAU. Colonel Don Hull was named as the AAU's first executive director.

**Five Years Ago:** T&FN announced the first publishing venture by the newly-formed Tafnews Press--"The Jim Ryun Story" by Corder Nelson... Washington State's Gerry Lindgren captured his first NCAA cross country title, at Lawrence, Kans., with Villanova taking the team honors... Ron Larriee scored his second straight runaway victory in the AAU cross country meet at Woodland Hills, Calif., defeating John Lawson by 250-yards. The Striders captured the team title, their first ever, 50 points to 52 for the NYAC... China's Ni Chih-chin moved closer to Valery Brumel's world record of 7'5¼" by high jumping 7'5¾"... Sophomore Jim Hines of Texas Southern impressed by dashing a swift 9.3 into a 10 mph headwind at Houston in the Jaycee Invitational. /Wally Donovan/

## False Starts

1. October: Juris Luzins and Mark Winzenried actually met eight times in Europe, not seven. Winzenried won three of these encounters, giving Luzins a 5-3 edge, not 5-2.

2. November: The 9:48.2 two-mile credited to Beth Bonner was actually her 3000-meter PR. Her two-mile best is 10:34.4... The altitude of the Air Force Academy cross country course is 6900-feet, not 5980... The course record which Mike Slack broke at the NCAA/CD race was 24:53 by CW Post's Ron Stonitsch in 1969, not Mark Covert's 25:11 of 1970... The defending NAIA team champ this year was Eastern Michigan, not Eastern New Mexico. □

## On Your Marks

by  
Dick Drake

The Toronto Maple Leaf Indoor Games, until this past winter sponsored by the Telegram newspaper but feared defunct when it closed its doors, will be revived by a rival paper, The Star, and will be contested on the same weekend, Feb. 4... It could be that Tennessee's staging of this year's NCAA cross country championships may have had a positive affect on the school's conference, the Southeastern Conference, which has voted to up their championship distance from 4.0 to 6.0 miles and to include the six-mile in the outdoor meet (and even the steeplechase in 1973)... The dates of the US Final Olympic Trials have officially been announced as June 28 to July 9, with no events set for July 2 and 5 and only decathlon competition on July 3-4... Long Beach State's 25'10" long jumper Terry Metcalf set an NCAA college division touchdown record this fall by scoring 29 six-pointers... The US is enjoying something of a strong youth movement in the triple jump, as its athletes claimed US bests in 1971 for ages 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23... All-American honors resulting from the NCAA cross country championships went to the top 25 university division finishers this year, a change from the past when college division entrants who made the top quarter-hundred could earn double All-American status... The 1972 NCAA cross country meet goes to Houston with the 73 version to Washington State... Minnesota deserves credit for a great set of summaries from the Big 10 cross country race it hosted. The school provided and published splits of each mile of the 6.0-mile course for the top 62 runners... One reader advised us that the November T&FN marked a break after eight straight issues of letters concerning the discus throw. Requesting anonymity because "those guys are all bigger than I am", he applauded the "action": "Keep up the silence"... The Florida Relays has added a marathon to its schedule, reportedly the first ever to be staged in that state... Wheelchair confined two-time Olympic marathon champ Abebe Bikila, who holds a desk job as a captain in the Ethiopian Imperial Bodyguard, is visited weekly by the emperor, Haile Selassie.

The Europe vs. Americas indoor meet for 1972 has been officially canceled. The Western Hemisphere cross country meet scheduled for this month was called off at the last minute due to lack of interest. The first-ever US-USSR indoor competition has been set for this coming undercover campaign. It will be staged on Mar. 17 in the new 10,600-seat arena in Richmond, Virginia, on an 11-lap board track... P. N. Heidenstrom reports that internal difficulties seem to have been overcome in plans for Christchurch, New Zealand, to host the 1974 Commonwealth Games... Pacific Coast Club coach Tom Jennings was suspended by the SPAAAU for comments he made against the AAU this summer... When Long Beach State coach Jack Rose wished to visit the running Senator Alan Cranston of California but was turned away by his secretary, he gave his school card to identify himself. Upon receiving the card, Cranston reportedly stormed out of his office, pulled Coach Rose inside and immediately cleared his desk of official papers in order that the sprint start could be demonstrated to him... John Hannah of Alabama, a 60'1"/177'9" performer in 1971, was named to the Coaches' All-America football team as an offensive tackle... The formation of two new track clubs was announced this fall. The BOHAA A.A. (could it be Brooklyn Over the Hill Athletic Association?) has been formed in New York around a nucleus of Vince Matthews, LaMotte Hyman and Bill Miller. On the west coast, there's a group calling itself the San Francisco Bay Area Striders. Early members include Lee Evans, Dave Smith, Clarence Johnson, Stan Royster and Larry Livers... Even though the IAAF quota is three delegates per country, the US hopes to have five in attendance. Dan Ferris and Pinky Sober are leading candidates for chairman of committees and, if elected, the two alternates, Larry Houston and Heliodoro Rico, would join Hilmer Lodge as principals.

Track meets run in conjunction with year-end collegiate football bowl games continue to fade from existence. Most prominent bowl competitions to have left the scene include the Sugar, Orange and Liberty. Only major remaining meet is the Senior Bowl... The USTFF has a new address: 1225 N. 10th Ave., Tucson, Ariz. 85705. And that's where postal competition results should be forwarded... China, which self-imposed an exile on itself from Olympic and general international track and field competition 15 years ago, received an invitation to participate in the Games by IOC present Avery Brundage... Athletes who take pep pills may impair, not improve, their performances, Oklahoma State team physician Dr. Donald L. Cooper told the American Medical Association's annual conference on sports medicine. He stressed that there is little evidence to indicate that amphetamines give athletes extra energy or strength, and added, "Tests indicate that losers are more prone to dabble in the area of drug gimmicks than winners"... Another single-event specialty magazine is on the market, again. It's Splash, devoted exclusively to the steeplechase and published by Athletics Arena, 325 Streatheam High Rd., London SW 16 3NS, England, for \$3.00 per year for four issues... The USTFF cross country championships contested at Stone Mountain, Ga., this year marked the first occasion a national title race has been conducted inside that state... The master's program continues to spread this time to Hawaii where a competition will be staged this late winter from March 10 to 12... The standard of distance running in Finland has taken a shot upwards--and it ain't all just because of Juha Vaatainen. Lasse Viren leads the 5000 at 13:29.8, as three dipped under 13:35 and seven below 14:00; Vaatainen heads the 10,000 with his 27:52.8, as three totally went under 28:20 and five under 29:00; and Pentti Rummakko tops the marathoners at 2:16:33.6, with two others within three seconds and five below 2:20... As the pace picks up for the 1972 Olympics, Montreal quietly goes about preparing to host the 1976 Games. Tentative dates have been established for July 17 to Aug. 1. A Tartan track has been laid, atop a reservoir, and the stadium will be added later. Practice facilities are going in, including a fantastic 12 hammer circles, complete with cages, lined up side by side with 12 shot areas behind them, facing the other way. Meanwhile, T&FN's 1976 Olympic tour received its 400th deposit... Century Olympic champ and world record holder Jim Hines has signed as a free agent with the Oakland Raiders. □

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**SIDNEY GENDIN, Ypsilanti, Michigan:**

Fred Wilt denounces the practice of deliberate race tying (Nov. T&FN), calling it a "childish, outrageous exhibition", but his own vehement denunciation is far more childish, amounting as it does to a temper tantrum. As for race tyings being outrageous, who is it other than Wilt that is being outraged? Apparently no one, since it is neither illegal nor generally condemned.

"Cheating" refers to the practices like swindling or fraud with intent to hurt the one on whom it is inflicted, and underhanded tricks with the aim of gaining an undeserved advantage. None of these things occur when two runners decide to tie. Wilt's analogy with graft and "point dumping" is ridiculously inept. Wilt's trouble is that he sees running only as an extension of the fierce competition of life. Runners, Wilt seems to think, should at all times try to beat each other's brains out, just as rival businessmen try to do. Wilt calls holding hands "degrading". This is absurd. What is he afraid of? Methinks he doth protest too much. When runners have battled on even terms almost to the finish, their decision to cross the line together (openly, not underhandedly) shows their understanding for each other's efforts and proves their mutual respect. To interpret this as a show of gutlessness is so bizarre it staggers the imagination.

Anthony Kaleth & Eric E. Thornton, Naperville, Illinois:

A modest proposal. We are in whole-hearted agreement with track expert Fred Wilt's sentiments in regard to this "awful-awful thing" of tying races. We feel it's high time our amateur organizing bodies took a fimer stand. Yes, deliberately tying a footrace so that record-hungry fans might not get their money's worth is shameful and morally reprehensible. Thus, we propose that more stringent regulations be placed on these "athletes without guts to lose or the courage to win" by seeing to it that judges be strategically placed around the track. The duties of these officials would be to determine whether or not the athletes are giving 100% to win. Those who do not perform up to previous standards should automatically be forced to leave the track. These shameful renegades who flaunt the tacit rule "winning is everything" should be barred from future competition pending further investigation.

**PAT CRANDALL, Stanford, California:**

Fred Wilt's "Deliberate Race Tying" piece jumped out at me like a hideous monster. It is this type of thinking that has led to most of what ails this country: the "do or die", "me number one", "show no mercy" barbarity that glorifies the demise of the inferior and destroys constructive cooperation. If cowardice was ever displayed, it was in the man who lacked the compassion to share a reward with another. In other words, I was deeply saddened that a man of Wilt's reputation and influence would hold such a Neanderthal attitude towards competition.

**RON FLACK, Columbus, Ohio:**

Fred Wilt says intentional tying is degrading to athletics. I ask, how? If the only reason for being in athletics is for intense competition with the win or nothing attitude, then maybe it is degrading. However, I think of athletics as much more than competition. Athletics has a tremendous fun aspect which is an end in itself and not a means to an end. Intentional ties are a part of this fun. If Wilt wants to take away hard-working athletes' rights to intentional ties by getting rules passed against them, he is behaving contrary to the freedom ideals of America. Who are these ties hurting and who is Wilt to try to take this freedom away from them? He has his right to his opinion but no right to force this action on the athletes.

**LOWELL PAUL, middle distance runner, Freiburg, West Germany:**

I originally started to write an indignant reply to Fred Wilt's sermon on awful-awful hand-holding at the finish line when it suddenly became clear to me that the whole piece was so ridiculous and illogical that it could only have been conceived as an elaborate put-on just to see how many people would bite. At the same time, however, I noted that the AAU has finally rejected the two-mile relay mark of 7:16.2 recorded by the US Olympic track and field candidates in 1970 as an American record--an action once again absurd but clearly not a hoax. Presumably the reason for rejection was the composition of the record-setting team. I am sensitive enough to the ephemeral nature of records in general to feel no sense of personal deprivation, but to have it rejected on the basis of such a picayune and ridiculous rule by a group which professes to take these things seriously is nothing short of a gross insult. An American record should be nothing more than the best performance ever turned in by an American or group of Americans (amateur(s) in good standing, of course) under technically acceptable conditions. Superfluous requirements such as membership in an institutionalized team is a regulation apparently grounded in some sort of metaphysics of relay running which is built upon the premise that a relay is not simply a relay but something more--a part of a larger Whole, a representative of something more permanent than the transitory moment of the race: a Club, a School, a Nation. This sort of concept is probably appropriate for those meets which involve team championships and perhaps for meets on the spring relay circuit; it is completely irrelevant to the determination of the finest relay performance ever achieved by a group of Americans. An unattached individual can set an American record; what is so sacred about a relay that prohibits four unattached runners from establishing an American relay record?

**DELL MARTIN, Buffalo, New York:**

In a racist oversight of considerable proportions, T&FN failed to include Jim Thorpe, a native American, with Wes Santee and Paavo Nurmi as a major victim of the rules of amateurism. In Thorpe's case, much more than in any other, the amateur rules were abused and vindictively applied by the then existing authorities. The "Payoff" articles in T&FN would be an excellent place to present an article on the white man's persecution of Jim Thorpe. (Editor: The cases of Nurmi and Santee are not directly parallel with that of Thorpe. Nurmi and Santee were suspended for receiving "payoffs". In the lamentable case of Thorpe, his 1912 Olympic titles were stripped in 1913 after it was discovered he had played semi-professional baseball during the summers of 1909 and 1910. Thorpe had no knowledge that he was in viola-



A sodden pack of harriers approaches the mile mark in the rain-lashed IC4A 5.0-mile university race. Leaders are (l-r) Mike Keogh (10th), John Hartnett (5th) and Donal Walsh (8th), while followers include (l-r) Morgan Mosser (25th), Greg Fredericks (4th), Marty Liquori (3rd) and Bob Wheeler, who came home victorious in 24:27.0. /Paul Sutton/

tion of amateur rules. Thus, Thorpe did not fit into the story as we printed it. In any case, the two names mentioned are far from a complete listing.)

**ALAN WOOD, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey:**

Re "Of People and Things" in the Nov. T&FN, I say "yeah" to the excellent arguments for not overemphasizing competition for youths and "boo" to the idea of an annual world championship. And both for the same reason--you can overdo a good thing. An annual world championship would (1) tarnish the spectacular Olympics (already, many of our top athletes are blase about the many tours, Pan-Am Games, etc.); (2) shorten competitive careers via too-frequent peaking for "the big one" each year (a mature, dedicated athlete can peak every fourth year); and (3) greatly increase expenses.

**JOE FORREST, Cedar Falls, Iowa:**

I feel the time has come to drop the Pavlovian reliance on the Portuguese Tables to measure performances. Arising from another epoch of understanding of human capacities, its crowning ignorance is self-evident in its equating 20.9 200s and 6'11" high jumps with a four-minute mile (Oct. T&FN).

**RIEL HAUMAN, Johannesburg, South Africa:**

The first multi-racial track and field meet in South Africa, the one on which much depends and for which so many people had carried the highest hopes, was a complete success. The only cloud over the meet was the absence of representatives from the world's mightiest track nation. It was said that certain African states had threatened the Americans that no athlete from black Africa would ever again be allowed to compete in the US if the latter sent athletes to South Africa. The AAU apparently chose to bow to this warning. The success of the meet depended in the first place on the number of foreign athletes who accepted invitations. Fifty-four from 18 nations came (as well as 12 high ranking officials of foreign countries), and more wanted to come. It depended, secondly, on the number of people who came to watch. Thousands flocked to the Green Point Stadium. Everything went smoothly, and there was no friction. And in this, ultimately, lies the prime factor of success of this epoch-making meet. South Africa has shown that it wants to try, and it has taken the first step on the road back to the Olympic movement. Maybe, in the near future, a South African athlete will once again be allowed to pass through the gates of the Olympic stadium.

**JACK SCOTT, Institute for the Study of Sport and Society, Oakland, California:**

The excellent articles by Jere VanDyk and Lowell Paul (Nov. T&FN) reveal two sensitive, intelligent, humane men who are deeply committed to sport. They understand the intrinsic beauty, joy and meaning that is part of the sport experience, and they are critical only in the spirit of wanting to improve sport. Those individuals who would be quick to condemn them for their critical remarks about American athletics would do well to realize that the next generation of rebellious young athletes may not be so willing to express their anger in such a reasonable manner. Jere and Lowell are two rare individuals who possessed sufficient strength and courage to survive and perhaps even prosper from involvement in a pernicious system--American college athletics. My research for the past two years shows that those individuals who have been maimed or had their love for sport destroyed by that system are not such gentle souls, and it is these men and women who the sports establishment has real reason to fear.

**TOM ECKER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa:**

I really enjoyed your piece on blood doping (Oct. T&FN), which I have been calling blood boosting. Well done. Someone should have mentioned, however, the serious side effects that some doctors are fearing. I know of at least one MD in this country who feels there is a possibility blood boosting may bring on a malady similar to polycythemia (a condition marked by an abnormal increase in the number of circulating red blood cells). □

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