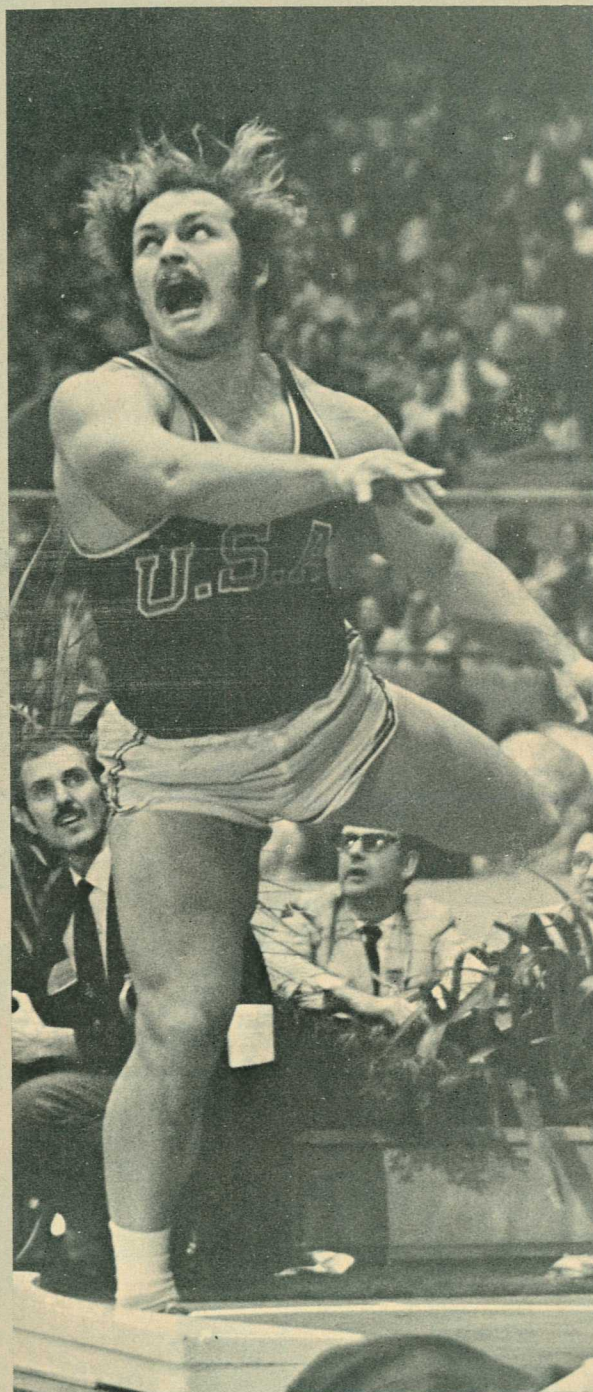


TRACK & FIELD NEWS

1 February 1971

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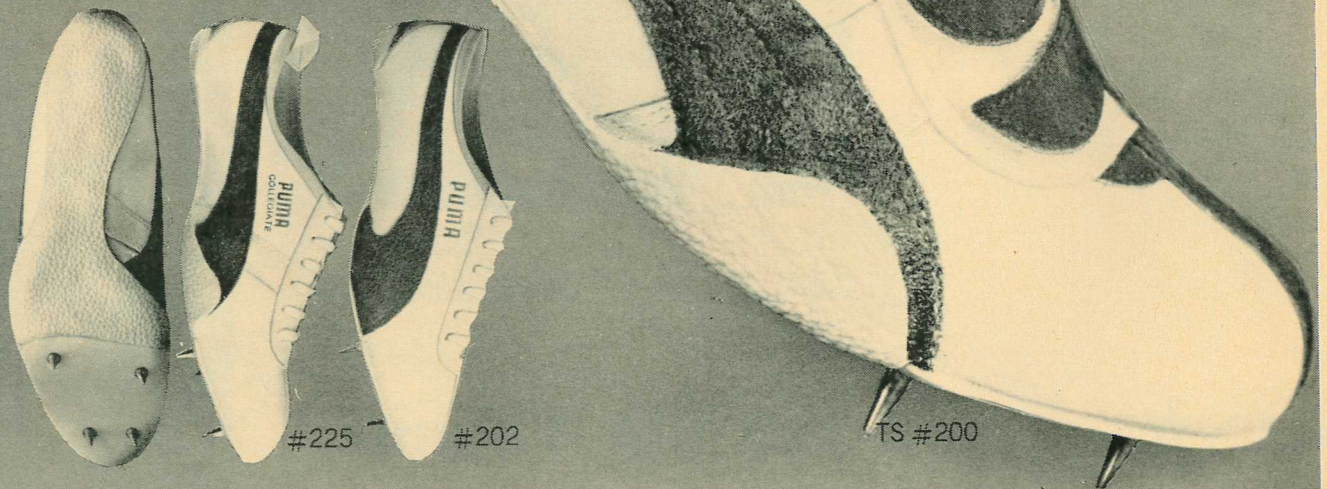
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Cali, Colombia, South American, July 30-August 13. Track and field dates to be announced.

Early indications of interest do not warrant a full-scale conducted tour, led by a T&FN staff member. But a number of fans have expressed an interest in attending so we have made it possible for them to attend as a group rather than as individuals.

Round trip air fare to Cali is \$305 from New York, \$340 from Chicago and \$390 from Los Angeles, for instance, stopovers are permitted in Mexico City, Guatemala, San Jose, Panama City and Bogota. First class hotel rates are about \$10 per night per person. Games tickets, meals, and sightseeing are extra. Write Track & Field News for more information.



EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Helsinki, Finland, August 9-18. Track meet August 10-15.

This will be a conducted tour organized for Athletics Weekly, the British track and field weekly. Tour members will proceed independently from their homes to London, where they will join the AW group. Tour price of \$180 includes round-trip air—London-Helsinki, hotel and breakfasts, and a sightseeing tour of Helsinki. Other meals and Games tickets are extra. Two days at leisure in Helsinki before return to London. Round-trip air, New York-London is from \$332 and San Francisco-London is from \$517. Write Track & Field News for more information.

Accommodations in both Cali and Helsinki are limited. Early reservations are advised.

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Bible of the Sport

TRACK & FIELD NEWS

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In the Future

INDOOR

January

29 Wanamaker-Millrose, New York, NY
29-30 Oklahoma City Inv, Okla City, Okla
30 Boston AA, Boston, Mass
30 Oregon Inv, Portland, Ore

February

3 New England AAU, Cambridge
5 Coaches Gms, Fort Worth, Tex
5 Maple Leaf Gms, Toronto, Ont
5 New York KC, New York, NY
6 NWn Louisiana Inv, Natchitoches
6 Seattle Inv, Seattle, Wash
6 Sun All-Eastern, Baltimore, Md
12 LA Times, Inglewood, Calif
12-13 USTFF Ch, Houston, Tex
13 Athens Inv, Oakland, Calif
13 Mason-Dixon, Louisville, Ky
13 Michigan St Rlys, E Lansing, Mich
19 Olympic Inv, New York, NY
19 San Diego Inv, San Diego, Calif
19-20 Central Collegiates, Ypsilanti, Mich
19-20 Western Athletic Conf, S Lake City
20 Achilles Inv, Vancouver, BC
26 AAU Ch, New York, NY
26-27 Big 8 Conf, Kansas City, Mo
26-27 Southeastern Conf, Montgomery
27 Atlantic Coast Conf, Chapel Hill
27 Canadian Ch, Winnipeg, Man
27 Heps, Ithaca, NY

March

5-6 Big 10 Conf, Madison, Wisc
5-6 IC4A, Princeton, NJ
6 Southern Conf, Lexington, Va
12-13 NCAA Ch, Detroit, Mich
13-14 European Ch, Sofia, Bulgaria
20- Intermountain Fed, Pocatello, Ida
20-21 Stamped City Inv, Calgary, Alta

OUTDOOR

June

3-5 NAIA Ch, Billings, Mont
11-12 AAU Dec Ch, Porterville, Calif
11-12 NCAA/CD, Sacramento, Calif
11-12 USTFF Ch, Wichita, Kans
17-19 NCAA Ch, Seattle, Wash
25-26 AAU Ch, Eugene, Ore

Up Front

Big Al Feuerbach's big thumps have resounded throughout the 1971 indoor season—and here in San Francisco he thumped the loudest. The 6'11", 246-lb. shot sensation blasted the world indoor record, as well as shot monarch Randy Matson, with a record 68'11" toss. /Don Chadez/

For the Record

The following indoor record alterations have been reported since the January issue: W=world; E=European; A=American; C=collegiate; HS=high school; n=non-winning time; °=enroute time; h=heat; s=semi; "s" equals record; "c"=160- to 180-yard banked track; "e"=180- to 220-yard banked track.

440y	48.5n	=E	Dave Walker (GB/Cen Wash St)	Pocatello, Idaho	Jan 16
60yHH	7.1	=HS	Al Hall (Calif HS)	Los Angeles, Calif	Jan 16
60y	6.0	=E	Eckart Brieger (W Germany)	Frankfort, WG	Jan 20
60y	5.9s	=W, =C	J.L. Ravelomanantsoa (Malag Rp)	Kansas City, Mo	Jan 22
35lbWt	65'10½"	C	Jacques Accambray (Kent St)	Kalamazoo, Mich	Jan 22
35lbWt	65'11½"	C	Al Schoterman (Kent St)	Kalamazoo, Mich	Jan 22
TJ	50'½"	HS	Randy Williams (Calif HS)	San Francisco, Calif	Jan 22
SP	68'11"	W, A	Al Feuerbach (P Coast)	San Francisco, Calif	Jan 22
220y	21.6°h	A	Robert Mitchell (Houston)	Albuquerque, NM	Jan 23
60yHH	6.0	=E	Gunther Nickel (WG)	Dortmund, WG	Jan 24
35lbWt	66'0"	C	Jacques Accambray (Kent St)	Boston, Mass	Jan 30
300y	30.4h	=A, =c	Robert Mitchell (Houston)	Oklahoma City, Okla	Jan 30
300y	30.4h	=A, =c	Dennis Schultz (Okla St)	Oklahoma City, Okla	Jan 30
300y	30.2	A, c	Robert Mitchell (Houston)	Oklahoma City, Okla	Jan 30
500y	54.4	=W, =A, e	Lee Evans (unattached)	Pocatello, Idaho	Jan 30
300y	30.2	A	Cliff Branch (Colorado)	Pocatello, Idaho	Jan 30



Bible of the Sport

I February 1971
Vol. 24, No. 1

Worldwide Coverage

united states
Feuerbach Versus Matson

A poll taken of the 1970 All-American Games indoor meet in San Francisco indicated the fans' favorite event was the shot. If this holds for the entire country, then there are a lot of happy fans right now as Randy Matson and Al Feuerbach have staged magnificent shot duels in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Albuquerque and Portland. The former record of 67'10" has been equaled or bettered in all four meets, as Matson leads the series 3-1 and Feuerbach owns the record at 68'11".

Sprinters, running both short and long, have been hot in the last two weeks. Diminutive Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa recorded the 20th performance of 5.9 for 60-yards, the most oft equaled indoor record. Robert Mitchell and Cliff Branch both recorded American records of 30.2 for 300-yards while Mitchell added a 21.6 standard for 220-yards. At the 500-yard level, Lee Evans ran another 54.4, equaling his own world mark for the top three performances ever.

**ALL AMERICAN
 Feuerbach's Record 68'11" Tops Randy; Ryun Back**

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 22 /by Garry Hill/--Somebody forgot to tell Al Feuerbach that the turn-away, standing-room-only crowd of 13,185 at the All-American Invitational was there to see Jim Ryun begin his comeback and to see Randy Matson break the world indoor record in the shot. Oh, Jim annihilated the rest of the mile field and Randy got his shot mark all right, but both were overshadowed by some other putting of the shot, by the aforementioned Feuerbach.

The stage had been set for a great shot competition the week previously, as Feuerbach had pushed Matson to a record-equaling 67'10" with his PR toss of 67'8½". Big Al opened with a 65'7" heave, easily topped by Matson's 66'7½". But as Feuerbach said later of his first put, "That was just to set my mark." In the second round, the former Emporia Stater took more time, concentrating for added seconds before finally stepping into the rear of the ring. Utilizing his great speed to its fullest, he came back across the circle, sending the shot in a high arc. The crowd roared to its feet as the pellet landed near the big white X painted on the floor, marking the world best. It roared even louder when the distance was announced--68'11"--an indoor standard by 13-inches, making Feuerbach the third farthest putter ever anywhere. Matson, the next putter up, paced up and down the sidelines like a caged tiger for three or four minutes as the distance was measured, remeasured and confirmed by officials. Perhaps pressing too hard, Randy's toss



The second young French star to perform at UCLA, Francois Tracanelli cleared 16'6" for second at San Francisco. Hurdler Jean-Pierre Corval is also at UCLA. /Chadze/



Sam Caruthers got his second 16'6" vault clearance of the young indoor season here at San Francisco. This was his first win after a third at Sunkist. /Don Chadze/

was only a slight improvement over his first, to 66'11¼".

Showing the mark of a true champion, Matson continued to close, with puts of 67'2½" and 68'8" in the next two rounds, while Feuerbach recorded good efforts of 67'6¾" and 66'10". But in the fifth round, Randy failed to improve for the first time in the meet, although topping 68-feet again, at 68'¼" Feuerbach fouled, and after Matson fell short with a 67'11" sixth attempt, the new record-holder passed his last trial to end the competition.

Feuerbach was elated with his performance, and looked forward to competing the following night against Matson in Albuquerque. Matson was disconsolate, saying "With that many throws that close I should have had one far enough to win." Feuerbach's four legal throws averaged 67'2¾", while Matson's six figured out to 67'6¾". Told that he had the consolation of having achieved the longest second-place throw ever, Randy said, "That's no consolation at all, no consolation at all." The loss brought Matson's record in the Cow Palace to 1-2, with both the losses being to a world indoor record. In 1967 he was defeated by the 66'6¾" toss of Neal Steinhauer.

Ryun paced along with a less-than-stellar field until just past the three-lap marker before shooting easily into the lead. Quickly leaving the others behind he zipped a highly pleasing last quarter of 56.4 to post a 5.8-second victory margin at 4:04.4 over Duncan MacDonald (4:10.2) and Rick Riley (4:13.5). There were charges of a "purposefully weak field" but in reality, a dozen sub-4:00 milers were approached about running. All had some reason for not competing. Appearing outwardly nervous before the race, Ryun afterwards stated that he was "glad that it was over with". Whether the rest of the world's milers will be as glad remains to be seen.

Milan Tiff, now representing the California Track Club, displayed good form in his first undercover competition of the campaign, bouncing 52'7½" on his second attempt to take the triple jump. He added two more 52-plus efforts to solidify his win. Triple jump action in the afternoon section was also good, as Randy Williams (Edison, Fresno, Calif) popped 50'¼" for a new prep indoor standard.

Reynaldo Brown's 7'2" leap sufficed for a four-inch margin of victory over a field of six other seven-footers, including comebacking Dick Fosbury, who cleared only 6'6" for the second week in a row.

Kerry Pearce showed no sign of fatigue as he competed in his fifth undercover meet of the season, recording his second sub-8:40 clocking in the two-mile with an 8:38.2. Early pace-setter Gerry Lindgren faded to 8:57.6 for the second position.

Other highlights: 60, Eddie Hart (Cal) 6.1; 2. Warren Edmonson (UCLA) 6.1. 440, Lee Evans (unat) 49.1. 880, Mark Winzenried (Wisc) 1:50.8; 2. Kenth Andersson (Intl U) 1:51.9. 60HH, Willie Davenport (Tex Strid) 7.1; 2. Lance Babb (Cal TC) 7.1; 3. Rick Tipton (Stan) 7.2. PV, Sam Caruthers (unat) 16'6"; 2. Francois Tracanelli (UCLA) 16'6"; 3. Casey Carrigan (Stan) 16'0"; 4. John Pennel (Strid) 16'0"; nh--Bob Seagren (Strid) inj. LJ, Stan Whitley (Cal TC) 24'6½". TJ, 2. Dave Smith (Cal TC) 51'3"; 3. Mohinder Gill (Cal Poly/SLO) 50'11¾"; 4. Lincoln Jackson (Athens) 50'9¼"; 5. Sylvester Johnson (Athens) 50'2½". SP, 3. Doug Lane (Sn Cal) 61'¼". MileR, California 3:23.3. MileWalk, Ron Laird (Strid) 6:35.2; 2. Bill Ranney (Athens) 6:55.9. "Golden-Age" 300, Bill Toomey (Strid) 33.0; 2. George Rhoden (NorCal Seniors) 34.7; 3. Mike Larrabee (Strid) 35.2.

**NAIA CHAMPIONSHIPS
 Ravelomanantsoa Ties 60 Mark, Beats McGee**

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22-23 /by Don Ahrens/--In an NAIA national indoor championship meet spiced with an international flavor, Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa, 27-year-old Malagasy Republic native and sophomore attending Westmont College, tied the world indoor record for the 60-yard-dash with a 5.9 clocking in the second semi-final Friday night. He followed with a winning 6.0 effort in the finals, surviving a fast start by Jim Batie of Troy State and a fast finish by Willie McGee of Alcorn A&M. Both ran 6.1.

Rex Maddaford, 24-year-old New Zealander now wearing the colors of Eastern New Mexico, was magnificent in winning the two-mile as he shattered the NAIA meet record by 5.4-seconds on the tight 12-lap-to-the-mile oval with a time of 8:47.8. Taking the lead at the 440, Maddaford quickly increased his lead and breezed home in front by 130-yards. Only a closing kick by Canadian Dave Ellis, defending champion from Eastern Michigan, and Swede Peter Fredriksson of International U, prevented Maddaford from lapping the entire field. Maddaford brought the second night's record crowd of 6853 to its feet with his performance and was named the outstanding competitor in the meet.

In Friday night's only final event, Jerry Proctor of Redlands got off a 25'4¾" long jump on his third qualifying attempt. In the finals, he scratched once and failed to improve on his other two tries, but still won comfortably over Dallas Baptist's Jerry Denton (24'3½").

The open mile brought three Kansans back to the auditorium boards. John Mason, formerly of Ft. Hays State and now representing the Pacific Coast Club, led all the way to finish on top with 4:05.2. Conrad Nightingale, former Kansas Stater now running for the newly-formed Mid-America Track Club, finished second in 4:07.7. John Lawson, ex-Kansas ace and another Pacific Coast Clubber, finished fourth in 4:10.5.

Other highlights: 440, Alvin Dotson (Prairie View) 49.7. 600, Larry Zaragoza (Adams State) 1:12.2. 880, Thomas Bryan (Loras) 1:55.8. 1000, Steve Boehmer (Ft Hays St) 2:14.1. Mile, Bob Maplestone (En Wash St) 4:10.5. 2Mile, 2. Ellis 9:01.2; 3. Fredriksson 9:08.8. 60HH, Fuller Cherry (Ark AM&N) 7.4. Semis: II-1. Cherry 7.1. HJ, Jim Sobieszczyk (Kearney St) 6'8". PV, Rickey Parris (McMurry) 15'7". SP, Erich Hardaway (Sul Ross St) 57'3". MileR, Prairie View A&M 3:21.1 (Roland Martin, Merlin Wade, Alvin Dotson, Henry Henderson). 2MileR, Eastern Michigan 7:50.4 (Marvin Lynch, Fred LaPlante, Floyd Wells, Wayne Seiler). Teams: 1. Eastern Michigan 66¾; 2. Dallas Baptist 32; 3(tie). Adams State & Prairie View A&M 22; 5. Redlands 20.

**USTFF MIDWEST
 Haynes Pops Surprising 25'0" Long Jump**

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 23 /by Ed Chay/--Tommy Haynes, Middle Tennessee State freshman, found Ohio State's jumping pit to his liking. Haynes, a product of North High in Nashville who didn't even make the high school list in 1970, spanned 25'0" on his first try and it held up as

Al Feuerbach:

by Garry Hill

Descartes, the 17th-century French philosopher, said, "Cogito, ergo sum. ("I think, therefore I am"). Shot putter Al Feuerbach's credo could well be "I throw, therefore I am". Al Feuerbach? In case you haven't heard, he is that fast-rising young (23-years) putter who in two early season meets has raised his PR from 65'0" to 67'8½" to 68'11". That 68'11" moved him to the status of the third longest putter in history, indoors or out, only ½" behind number-two man Neal Steinhauer. And it established a new indoor standard as he beat Randy Matson's 68'8" and overshadowed Jim Ryun's comeback after a 19-month layoff.

All this by a business administration graduate from Emporia State who now, appropriately enough, lists his profession as "shot putter". After returning from the European tour which he had earned by finishing a surprise third in the AAU Al decided "the only way I could beat the European 'amateurs' was to become one myself". Discovering that the worlds of the working man and the athlete were largely irreconcilable, he shunned the former, choosing to live as long as possible off his savings and just train. To this end he moved to track-oriented Los Angeles and joined the Pacific Coast Club.

Even after taking a place on the international team Feuerbach was regarded as little more than just another journeyman shotputter. T&FN had heard rumors of 67-foot practice tosses in December but their reality never really sank in. Then came the Sunkist Invitational in Los Angeles. As related in the January T&FN, Feuerbach pushed Matson to a record-equaling put of 67'10" as he himself improved 2'8½" to 67'8½" (which he hit twice). Was Feuerbach surprised at his improvement? "Not really," he says, "just relieved. My 67-footers in practice were usually fouls, like falling through the front of the ring. I usually do this in practice and had never before had trouble staying in the ring once in competition. But after such a long layoff between meets, I had nagging doubts as to what would happen. The first put, a PR 65'6½", answered the question." Feuerbach came away from Sunkist convinced that he could have won, as he fouled a final toss of about 68'5" "on a silly mental error".

He hates to make mental errors. To him, and many other modern athletes, the psychological part of competition is of equal import with the physical. He and training mates Doug Lane and Dave Murphy can talk at great lengths about what they call "the mind". To them, "the mind" is the sum total of all possible mental processes, which must be carefully refined and honed to a sharp competitive edge. Accordingly, every shot-putter is composed of the "the body" and "the mind". Mediocre putters usually possess only one of the two qualities in appreciable amounts. "Matson," says Al, "has both, in large quantities. That's why he is the record holder."

Being his own creation, "the mind" is something to which Al devotes considerable energy cultivating. It seems to be working. His self-confidence is overwhelming. Of himself and his potential, he says simply, "There are no limits. The main thing limiting other putters is that they think they have limits." Does Feuerbach think that there is a place when he will someday stop improving? "Obviously there must be an ultimate physical limit somewhere, but I don't see myself reaching it for some time. I will probably stop improving when my mind decides that I cannot go any farther."

And "the body". Does Feuerbach have much of that? At a rock-hard 6'1" and 246-lbs., he thinks of himself as small-but dynamite comes in small packages. Feuerbach has to be seen throwing to be appreciated. Balancing himself on a pair of massive 29" thighs, Feuerbach explodes across the ring as quickly as any other putter today. Dave Maggard, who witnessed the goings-on in San Francisco, comments on Feuerbach: "The key in the shot is getting the legs into action. Feuerbach does this very well, getting his right leg well under him into the power position. This enables him to get a very long pull on the shot for such a short man. He is so very fast and really explodes. He is appreciably faster now than he was last year at the AAU. Today's putters are going for more rotation in their upper body, and opening up the lower part. This gives the upper body a corkscrew effect. Feuerbach also does this well and he lands in the middle of the ring with his right foot planted at an angle closer to 30° than the 45° employed by most putters, giving him a good preparation for his delivery. He really shows



/Bob Kasper/

Out of His Mind

that great quick jumping ability that all top putters must have." And what does Maggard think of Feuerbach's future? "He has that obsession that marks a lost of the great ones and there is no reason he can't throw over 70-feet indoors."

So how did Feuerbach acquire such technique in the wilds of Emporia, Kansas? "Of his his choice of Emporia State, he says, "I was extremely lucky; coach (Phil) Delevan is very knowledgeable on the event and is a top coach." Delevan himself was a 55'8½" putter for Iowa State in 1958 and placed sixth in the 1957 NCAA meet. And Al is somewhat of a technique freak. Beginning in the ninth grade, when he first took up putting, he studied loop films and sequence strips. By the time he graduated from high school (Preston, Iowa) in 1966, he was rated as the 20th best prep in the country for the year with a heave of 60'9½" with the 12-lb. ball.

It is generally conceded that the Europeans are technicians, while Americans tend to rely more on their natural talent. So Feuerbach should have picked up lots of pointers on the tour this summer. "Not so," says he. "I was quite disappointed. The majority of the throwers I competed against were the big strongman-types, with marginal technique. But I did see Gies (Hans-Peter of East Germany) on TV last year. He's the best I've seen."

Of course, all this technique is of little use without some muscle to put behind it. This has been one of Feuerbach's primary concerns over the past few years. Only a 160-lber. in high school, he built himself up to 190-lbs. by his junior year at Emporia State and has since increased to his present 246-lbs., which he feels is a stabilized weight for him. The primary source of his weight gain has come through weight-lifting. Rather than the power-lifting employed by many weight men, Al concentrates more on Olympic-style lifts. Thus his best bench press is a surprisingly low 380-lbs. (compared to nearly 600-lbs. for Dallas Long). For pressing exercises, Feuerbach concentrates more on those of the military and incline type. He does these with a set of dumbbells he keeps in his room. Those big thighs of his have led to full squats of 550-lbs. In another of his favorite exercises, the clean-and-jerk, Al has muscled 400-lbs. As a part of this body-building regimen, Al has consumed some eight-lbs. of protein powder in the past few months.

And so, all this brought Al Feuerbach to San Francisco's Cow Palace for another confrontation with James Randel Matson. As chronicled in depth on page 4, the meeting of these two was one of the great all-time shot competitions, with Feuerbach emerging as new indoor record holder at 68'11". As he said, "I got 'the mind' and 'the body' together." Was he surprised this time out, in such a high-pressure affair? "Nope," retorts the son of a veterinarian. "I've always been a real good big meet thrower, like at the AAU last year. I was sure I could get out around 69-feet, and I wasn't too sure that he could."

Feuerbach's improvement over the past two seasons borders on the unbelievable. Before the 1970 indoor season his best was only 58'9½", a mark he improved to 62'11½" undercover and then to 65'0" at the AAU. Then all this. When asked how it felt to have improved 10'1½" in two years, he replied "What do you mean two years? It has only been one year and two weeks." Al knows what's going on.

Like most shot putters, Feuerbach has thrown the discus from time to time and reached a PR 178'3" last year with only two weeks training. But he shies away from this event for the same reasons as Matson, feeling that concentrating on the style would take too much time away from his putting. "Besides," he says, "I find it hard to get psyched for an event where the wind can make a 20-foot difference from throw to throw."

Feuerbach and Matson have clashed twice more since their record-breaking antics in San Francisco. The next night, in Albuquerque, Feuerbach was down both physically and mentally, getting his "worst" toss of the two-week old season, 66'2¼", to lose to Matson's 68'0".

After a week's rest they met in Eugene, putting on another crowd-pleasing exhibition. A now-aroused Matson topped the 68-foot barrier for the third meet in a row, his 68'2¼" topping Feuerbach's 67'8" effort. These two have now completely re-written the indoor lists, holding between them seven of the eight top performances ever. Matson had anticipated his best indoor season ever, but would it have been this good without Feuerbach? □

he won the long jump in the college section of the USTFF Midwest indoor championships.

Two NCAA champions were beaten. Bill Lightsey of Kentucky, defending indoor long jump champ, lost to versatile Al Lanier of Cincinnati, who leaped 24'7½". Lightsey cleared 23-9. Lanier also placed second in the 70 highs. Sid Sink of Bowling Green State, winner of the steeplechase crown at Des Moines, ran a poor fifth in the two-mile, won by Kentucky's Vic Nelson at 8:53.8. It was Sink's first race of the season and his coach, Mel Brodt, said he was pleased with Sink's time of 9:00.6.

The Stuart brothers of Kentucky, Jesse and John, dominated the shot put. Jesse, a freshman who shattered the interscholastic indoor record at this meet in 1970 with a put of 71'2", beat his brother with the 16-lber. here at 61'4½". John was an easy second at 56'10¼".

The 600 was sizzler as ex-Ohio Stater Dick Bruggeman flashed by Michigan's Greg Syphax in the final strides for a 1:10.3 victory.

Other highlights: 60, Jimmy Harris (Ohio St) 6.1. PV, Mike Hanna (UCTC) 16'¾". MileR, Ohio State 3:16.9. College Division: 60, Charles Wilson (Mid Tenn St) 6.1.

PHILADELPHIA CLASSIC

Evans, McGrady Rematch Fizzles; Richey 8:48.8

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23 /from Bob Hersh/--A renewal of last year's indoor rivalry between Lee Evans and Martin McGrady was to have highlighted this year's Philadelphia Classic, but neither runner ran as scheduled in the 600-yard event. Evans, delayed by plane trouble, ran an exhibition solo 440 in 50.2, while McGrady did not run at all. Appearing at the meet in civies, McGrady is apparently unwilling to subject himself to the intense pressures of 1970, when every race became a major showdown. Angered by pre-meet publicity which promised an incredible race between the two, McGrady said that he would probably now pass up the entire indoor campaign.

Pitt's Jerry Richey pulled away from cold-suffering Barry Brown late in the two-mile for an 8:48.8 to 8:50.2 win. Very impressive in third was Illinois high-schooler Dave Merrick, whose evenly-paced 8:51.0 has been exceeded indoors at the prep level by only Gerry Lindgren.

Leon Coleman had suffered dubious defeats in the 50-highs the past

Year of the Comeback: Olympic Lure?

Even if they don't say it in so many words, three of the US's most talented and popular athletes may have found the lure of the 1972 Olympics too much to ignore. George Young, Jim Ryun and Dick Fosbury have come out of "retirement" during the 1971 indoor season--each after at least a year's absence from competition and after exploring new horizons totally divorced from track. T&FN editor Bert Nelson talked with each man, about why he quit, what he did while away and why he came back.

George Young Back to Winning Ways

George Young started steeple-chasing in 1959, failed to make the finals of the 1960 Olympics, finished fifth in the 1964 Games, third in 1968, leading all the rest of the low-altitude runners. He returned to the boards for the 1969 indoor season and ran his victory string to 18, including a world indoor best of 13:09.8 for three-miles and a tie for the two-mile record at 8:27.2. Bowing out at the peak of his form, Young was a fading memory until early this winter when it was learned he was in serious training again. The 33-year-old veteran tells why:

"I received a real fine fellowship to work on an Educational Specialist Degree in Administration at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. I was not too busy with my classes, so I started working out with the cross country team. I felt that with the spare time I would lose a little weight as I had gained 15-lbs. to 162. After the indoor AAU in 1969, I did not run regularly until last August, when I started once a day, four to five times a week. Until then, I had months when I didn't even cover 100 miles. In mid-September I started running twice a day and have progressed from there.

"The altitude is 7000-feet and is tough but should help some. And it's cold, wow! I ran one a.m. in minus 21°. Needless to say, it wasn't very enjoyable. No, I'm not that tough. Just dumb. I feel great and have increased my workouts a little over 67-68, with the aid of Mr. Fox of course. (Jim Fox has long coached Young and is said by George to be the world's best.)

"As to my plans, I can seriously say I'm not really sure, or at least have no long range plans. I am interested in getting back to see a lot of great friends and do a lot of talking, etc., before I make any long range plans. If I feel good I may try and run this summer some. I have so many different things to consider, family, school, job, etc. that I cannot say for sure what I plan to do.

"I definitely feel the distance running field in the US looks as good as I can remember for the quality and depth and with Jim Ryun coming back it should put the US in good stead for 72. Some of the excellent one- and two-milers should start now working on the steeple so that we can have the competition and talent in that event that we should.

"The field in Los Angeles (for the Sunbist Invitational) is much tougher than I care to start off against, but I hope I can hang in and give a good account of myself."

Young hung in very well, kicking home for a two-second win in 8:42.2 and looking as if he had never been away. A week later, despite a strained groin and blisters, he won in Albuquerque. At 33, George Young seems to be the George Young of old, which is to say he is one of the world's toughest--mentally and physically--and fastest runners, from two-miles to a marathon, and, if old age does not suddenly claim him, a distinct threat for more Olympic honors.



George Young picked up his indoor running where he left it in 1969 with this 8:42.2 Sunbist two-mile win. /Chadez/

Jim Ryun Returns After 19 Months

Representatives of six television channels, four radio stations, both major wire services and more than a dozen newspapers had their tape recorders, cameras and pencils ready in San Francisco, Jan. 8 when Jim Ryun stepped before a microphone to confirm what had been suspected all along--the world record holder is returning to competition.

Looking trim and fit, Ryun seemed happy and at ease as he first made a prepared statement and then fielded questions for about a half-hour. Afterwards, he, as well as his vivacious wife Anne, were interviewed on-camera

by individual TV sportscasters.

The next day, the Ryuns flew off on the last leg of a job-hunting trip which resulted in a later announcement that soon he would be working and training in Eugene, Oregon, home of the powerful University of Oregon and a hotbed of track and field. His first race was slated for Jan. 22 in San Francisco--a race he won and which is reported on page 4.

"It was on June 28, 1969, that I ran my last complete race," Ryun said. "The following day I quit. I felt it was important at that time to take a rest and I was influenced by several things. I was very much disillusioned by track and felt I needed a break, mentally and physically. About seven months ago, May 19, I began serious thought about beginning to return to track. I began jogging a little, trying to lose weight, hoping things might work out. But I knew that unless I made substantial progress, and lost some weight, I would not return to running.

"One of the lost motivating factors was in amateur athletics an athlete can enjoy very few things, and one is being able to share some experiences. Of course, this means sharing with Anne and that was a big factor for me. I would like to go back and do some of the things I did before and have Anne share in them.

"At the same time, I am not committing myself to something as far ahead as the 1972 Olympics. As the season progresses I am going to take them one at a



Jim Ryun was the Jim Ryun of old in his comeback race, here winning in San Francisco in an unpushed 4:04.4. /Chadez/

time. I have a new approach now. I work at my job, go out and train hard, then go home and see my family and have a great time. At this point I haven't decided how far I will go. If I decide during the next couple of months that I haven't made sufficient progress, then at that time I will announce my retirement.

"I'm pleased with my progress as far as training is concerned but I won't have the complete answer until I'm exposed to competition. My wife and I are looking forward very much to Jan. 22. It has been 19 months and I'm quite excited about it.

"At some point in the day, I run in the dark, morning or evening, depending on what shift I'm working. I'm very much looking forward to longer days and warmer weather. We have had very cold weather although sometimes it will get up to 30 or so. When we left home there was an inch-and-a-half of ice on the ground.

"No, I didn't feel a stigma about quitting my last race. It would be nice to go back and show people I'm not a quitter. But that hasn't been my sole motivation.

"My training is really almost the same as before. Coach (Bob) Timmons gives me advice as he has in the past. I don't see him as often though. The workouts are a little more involved. I do a little more training in some respects. A lot more distance than before. Now I feel I can do more work. In a way, I can do more work on my own than I could with a coach. Now it's

two years here and had vowed both times never to return. But return he did, to record a 6.1 victory finally, the same time as Jeff Howser of Duke, returning after two years out with injuries.

The 50 featured John Carlos, as the starter. Mel Pender topped Charles Greene, both 5.3, as Dr. Del Meriwether found the distance too short to his liking and finished fifth.

The tight 12-lap-to-the-mile track limited times around the curves, as Juris Luzins looked very strong in edging Pole Andrzej Kupczyk in the 1000 at 2:10.8. The Polish contingent looked strong as a whole, with Henryk Szordykowski capturing a 4:06.5 mile after a blistering 59-second first quarter, and Andrzej Badenski taking the regular 440 in 50.4.

Other highlights: 880, Morgan Mosser (W Va) 1:56.7. Mile, 2. Frank Murphy (Eire) 4:07.1; 3. Sam Bair (P Coast) 4:09.2. 2Mile, 4. Greg

Fredericks (Penn St) 8:54.6; 5. Donal Walsh (Vill) 8:54.8. HJ, Joe David (Md) 6'10"; 2. Barry Shepard (P Coast) 6'10". PV, Jan Johnson (unat) 16'6"; 2. Bruce Simpson (Can) 16'6"; 3. Sam Caruthers (Seamans) 16'0". 2MileR, Villanova 7:39.0 (Smith, McLaughlin, Mason, Liquori).

ALBUQUERQUE JAYCEE Mitchell, Von Ruden Post Fast 220, 1000 Times

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 23 /by Ken Hansen/--An American indoor record in an event that wasn't even scheduled and outstanding performances in the 1000-yard run, 60-yard high hurdles, shot put and triple jump highlighted men's competition in the eighth annual Albuquerque Jaycee Invitation-

a personal obligation. Before it was pretty easy. The coach would say to do so and so and when I started to get tired he was there to spur me on. After a while you realize the responsibility is all yours when you're on your own, and if you don't do the workout it is going to catch up with you later on. It's a new experience, but it's very rewarding because at the same time you know that you can go out and demand of yourself a substantial amount of work and still be able to do it all.

"Being out of competition gave me a different perspective. It was a different feeling, sitting at home, watching the meets on TV. I wondered what they are thinking about, and remembered what I thought about. It indicated I still had some interest in track. But it wasn't enough to get me out of the chair and running. I watched most of the meets in the area, and most on TV, but didn't travel any great distance to see any."

Dick Fosbury Looking For 68 Spark

Dick Fosbury reached the peak of his high jumping career when, as the darling of the packed stands and a world-wide TV audience, his Fosbury Flop carried him to an Olympic championship and an American record of 7'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". From then on, the career has been downhill although he rallied to win the 1969 NCAA at 7'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and placed second in the AAU with 7'0". But three weeks later, he had his last outdoor competition and had placed a poor sixth in the US-Commonwealth-USSR triangular, clearing only 6'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A few meets in the 1970 indoor season produced lackluster, discouraging results and the original flopper called it quits in February. Now he's back, and in Los Angeles, just before the Jan. 16 Sunkist Invitational, he talked:

"I'm getting a little interested again. I'll jump some and see what happens. Yes, of course, there is Munich. But that's a long way off and I'll have to see what happens.

"One of my problems was that I went too high in the Olympics. When I jumped 7'4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " I exceeded my goal for the year by a couple of inches. That threw me off. I was sort of lost for awhile as far as my mind was concerned. I had nowhere to go. Now that I got completely away from competition for awhile I'm starting over again. I can set a goal again, and come close to it, working up that way.

"How much training have I done in the past year? About none. I play basketball for about two or three months. Nothing like regular practice though. I'm not in any shape. I can play basketball, but I'm not in real good shape. No, I haven't even lifted any weights. This summer I worked in Medford (Oregon) as a surveyor, so I got in a good deal of leg work.

"My weight is real good. It's holding between 185 and 190. The most I've ever weighed is 190 and I weighed that when I did 7'3" at Tahoe. I know I'll stay slim pretty much all my life. I eat all I want. Of course, I eat pretty good food, too. That's one good thing about athletics, too, you pick up on the right foods.

"The last time I jumped over a bar was last summer. I did an exhibition in Chicago. I just did a real short workout and did 6'6" a couple of times, which was really surprising as I hadn't been doing anything.

"But I never jump in practice anyway. That's one of my eccentricities, I guess. If I do jump in practice, I don't get psyched up for meets. I pick up bad habits. Most high jump coaches will tell you that the way to learn to high jump is to high jump. As far as I'm concerned, the way to learn how to high jump well is to high jump in competition only. I know that I'm lucky. I know my style. I've already got it down. Any bad habits I have is just a slacking off of mental concentration. It's always been within me. Nobody ever taught me the style. I just did it.

"The only time I've practiced jumping was in my sophomore year. The coach was still learning my style. And I jumped a little before the Olympics, because we were in Mexico for so long and it would be a long time between competitions. I had my best-ever practice jump there, so I figured I would do well.

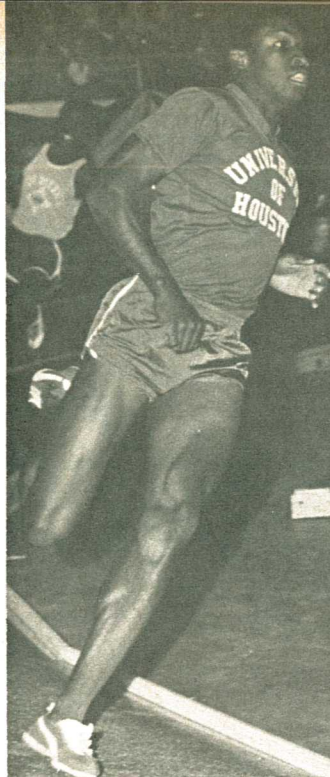
"I've practiced my form maybe five or six times since my sophomore year. Really never worked on anything important. I've just done it. Just gone out and jumped a few times. That's another good thing. I don't have to worry about stress in competition, because that is the only kind of stress I know. I can't jump in practice because there is no stress on you, no pressure on you. It's really difficult for me to jump in practice.

"Mainly, I do strength work. Some running, sprinting, stretching. That's the basic in starting. Once I get into it, one day I'll either lift weights or hop stairs. And that's all I do.

"Yes, it's pretty basic. That's why I had to get away from it. It was pretty monotonous.

"I never make predictions, but I'll probably go 6'6" or 6'8" tonight. I'm not really too sure because I have a sprained ankle." (Fosbury's return to competition produced a 6'6" clearance.)

"Sex. That's the main difference between my form and Debbie Brill's. Basically we jump the same and we developed our styles independently, much to our mutual surprise." □



Houston's Robert Mitchell, a 21.0 outdoor 220 man (20.7w), got an American record 21.6 enroute to a 30.5 Albuquerque 300 win. /Albuquerque Journal/



Jerry Richey dealt Barry Brown his first loss of the indoor campaign with this 8:48.8 two-mile victory in the Philadelphia Classic. /Albert Session/

lead at the start and led all the way to clock his best of 2:06.1. Tom's time at the 880 was 1:50.5. Von Ruden's time places him fourth on the world all-time 1000 list and ranks as second best by an American. Winzenried (2:07.2) and New Mexico's Dave Roberts (2:08.3) also recorded PRs in chasing Von Ruden.

In the 60 highs, Colorado's Marcus Walker beat an excellent field with his PR of 6.9. Paul Gibson was second in 7.0 while Willie Davenport in third lost for the first time this season. Davenport was closer than his time of 7.2 indicated. Gary Power, who beat Davenport and the same field here last year, was a poor fourth.

Randy Matson and Al Feuerbach continued their shot put war. Matson won 68'0" to 66'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Matson's mark would have been a world indoor record two days ago, but Feuerbach threw the 16-lb. ball 68'11" in San Francisco the night before. Matson's effort earned him Male Athlete of the Meet honors.

India's Mohinder Gill of Cal Poly/SLO got off a 53'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " triple jump on his final attempt to pass Milan Tiff, who leaped 52'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Gill's mark put him to the top of the triple jump list this indoor season. El Paso's Larry Vanley recorded a personal best of 51'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to finish third.

Cliff Branch won the 60 for the second year in a row. Only this time he was clocked in 6.1--not the 5.9 world record tie he ran last year. Jamaica's Errol Stewart and Bermuda's Rocky Thompson had 6.0s in the heats.

George Young continued his winning ways in the two-mile for his 20th straight indoor win. He broke away from a tightly bunched field with a lap-and-a-half to go and then held off Kerry Pearce at the finish to win in an altitude-affected 8:56.0. The field in the mile wandered through quarter splits of 66, 2:08 and 3:11 to play into Chuck LaBenz's hand. He came up with his customary last quarter kick and won in 4:11.8.

The Houston Track Club's Johnny-come-lately Louis Vicenik was the apparent winner in the 600 with 1:10.1 but was disqualified for running a portion of the first turn in lane two after starting in three. New Mexico's Reid Cole moved up to first officially in 1:10.5.

The pole vault and high jump failed to produce quality marks. The vault was won by Dick Railsback for the second year in a row. Railsback won on fewer misses as he and Steve Smith both cleared 16'6". Railsback didn't attempt a higher height as he landed hard on his successful attempt at 16'6". Reynaldo Brown and Fernando Abuggatas could not negotiate 7'0" on their three regular attempts, but Brown scaled that height on his first attempt in the jump-off to win the event.

Other highlights: 60, 2. Stewart 6.1. 300, Heats: 1-2. Jesse Johnson (NM) 30.6. HJ, 2. Abuggatas 6'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 3. Ingemar Nyman (NM) 6'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". SP, 3. Vince Monari (El Paso) 59'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. John Birkelbach (El Paso) 58'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". 2MileR, El Paso 7:35.2 (DeLaCerde, Ellison, Hill, Jones).

MILLROSE Liquori Accepted 4-Minute Challenge, Ran 4:00.6

New York, N.Y., Jan. 29 /from Bob Hersh/--All week the talk of the town's track nuts was, "Would Fred Schmertz get his four-minute mile?" In Schmertz's 38 years as director of the Millrose Games, and 62 years with the Millrose AA, this meet had never had a sub-four-minute mile, the only New York indoor meet which has never had one.

The challenge was accepted by Marty Liquori, who said he wanted to do it in this, his first mile of the year. As it turned out he fell short--but his 4:00.6 is still the season's quickest mile. He topped a good field of Tom Von Ruden (4:02.1), Italy's Gianni Del Buono (4:02.4), Frank Murphy (4:02.9)

al. More than 7500 fans were treated to both fine marks and quality competition.

Rob Mitchell, an unheralded senior from Houston, got the American indoor record for the 220-yard dash with a 21.6 clocking en route to his 30.5 mark in the first heat of the 300. The meet management noticed in "Indoor Track" that the best recorded time for the 220 on a board surface, and the American record, was only 22.2 by Ted Ellison, a New York prepster in 1935. Therefore, they placed three watches at the 220 mark to pick up the record. Mitchell won the final in 30.9, as he passed the 220 in 22.0. Willie Turner failed to qualify for the finals with a 30.7 time in the first heat.

Tom Von Ruden had his eye on Ralph Doubell's 2:05.5 world record in the 1000-yard run set on this 10-lap track last year. There was some talk of Mark Winzenried setting a fast early pace, but Von Ruden shot to the

and Howell Michael (4:09.6). Rabbit George Wisniewski led through 60.5 and 2:02.6 splits, opening up a good lead, but no one else followed him. Apparently he was not feared as a rabbit who could possibly surprise. Back in the pack, Liquori's splits read 61.7, 2:03.6 and 3:05.5--too slow for his sub-four assault since coach Jumbo Elliott had hoped for 3:02 at the 1320. Still, Marty zipped a 55.1 final quarter in what he termed an "unbelievably easy race". His official 1500-meter clocking read 3:45.3.

But even his fine time didn't win the outstanding performer award. Kerry Pearce collected that honor with an 8:36.4 two-mile win. The 16,274 customers saw the blond Aussie dispose of a quality field as Frank Shorter followed in 8:38.2. It was basically a two-man race between these two with Jack Bachelor (8:43.6) leading in the second group of Jerry Richey (8:44.0), Keith Colburn (8:48.2) and Dave Ellis (8:53.6).

Byron Dyce shot down the 1000-yard field after a couple of laps and opened a 10 yard lead on which no one could close and he won by a half second from Chuck LaBenz with 2:07.7.

Jim Green looked strong in the 60, even though he ran just 6.1. Dr. Del Meriwether was a close second but he had been up until four o'clock Friday morning analyzing the blood of a patient. He also had been practicing gun starts earlier in the week and started here resting on his fingers for the first time instead of his usual fist-down posture. He still was off last but closed strongly.

Other highlights: 60, 3. Tony Greene (Md) nt; 4. Mel Pender (US Army) nt. 500, 1-1. Clyde McPherson (Adelphi) 57.7; 2. Dick Bruggeman (unat) 57.8. II-1. LaMotte Hyman (Vill) 58.0; 2. Walt Fitzpatrick (NYAC) 58.0. III-1. Jim Burnett (Phil PC) 57.8; 2. Jim Kemp (Strid) 58.0;...4. Darwin Bond (Tenn) 58.7. 600, Lee Evans (unat) 1:10.5. 880, Mark Winzenried (Wis) 1:52.2; 2. Benedict Cayenne (Phil PC) 1:52.7. 1000, 3. Juris Luzins (Spts Intl) 2:08.2; 4. Lowell Paul (UCTC) 2:08.7. 60HH, Marcus Walker (Colo) 7.0; 2. Willie Davenport (unat) nt; 3. Leon Coleman (unat) nt; 4. Paul Gibson (El Paso) nt; 5. Bill High (Tenn) nt. HJ, Reynaldo Brown (Cal TC) 7'0"; 2(tie). Ron Jourdan (Fla TC) & Barry Shepard (P Coast) 6'10"; 4 (tie). Erminio Azzaro (It) & Joe David (Md) 6'10"; nh, Bill Elliott (P Coast). PV, Scott Hurley (Fla) 16'6";...3. Sam Caruthers (Seamans) 16'0";...5. Dick Railsback (Strid) 16'0". MileR, Adelphi 3:18.4; 2. Villanova 3:18.5. 2MileR, Florida 7:37.2; 2. Villanova 7:39.0.

OKLAHOMA CITY Mitchell Continues Fleet 300 Running, Now 30.2

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 29-30 /from George Grenier/--Houston's Robert Mitchell continued his fleet sprinting over 300-yards as he lowered the American record to 30.2 to highlight the Oklahoma City Invitational.

Mitchell raced to his US and college record time in Saturday night's final after matching the 30.4 former mark in the afternoon heats. Earl Harris had set the old marks in this meet last year. Oklahoma State's Dennis Schultz also clocked 30.4 in the heats but timed 30.6 in the final for second. Mitchell went out fast in the finals--he revealed he feared Schultz the most--and just ran away from everyone. Another Oklahoma Stater, Jim Bolding, ran 30.7 for third in the final with Al Coffee, short on training after playing football on LSU's Orange Bowl team, fourth in 30.9.

More speed played a big part in the mile relay, particularly the third leg. Oklahoma State's Stan Stolpe sprinted 47.5 and LSU's Jim Epps a fine 46.9 as their teams handed off even but Stan's brother Dick brought Oklahoma State in first to a 3:15.2, third fastest of this season and eight-tenths up on LSU.

Karl Salb had only Kansas teammate Steve Wilhelm for competition in the shot put and won easily, throwing 65'5" off the 2½-inch throwing platform to top Wilhelm's 62'0".

Other highlights: 60, Everett Marshall (Okla) 6.1. 300, Heats: IV-1. Bolding 30.9. College 300, Larry Stinson (SWn St) 30.9. 2Mile, Jay Mason (Kans) 8:54.0. HJ, Johnny Blakney (Okla) 6'10". PV, Bill Hatcher (Kans) 16'0". 2MileR, Oklahoma State 7:38.8; 2. Kansas State 7:39.0. HS 60 (Friday), Randle Burks (Idabel, Okla) 6.1.

BOSTON AA Meriwether Makes Boston Fans, Pender Believers

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30 /from Bob Hersh and Jim Dunaway/--It took Dr. Del Meriwether just 5.3-seconds to win over the 9444 fans at the Boston AA meet--and Mel Pender as well. The good doctor won athlete-of-the-meet honors in the 82nd annual meet with his 5.3 win over 50-yards which vanquished Pender and Maryland's Tony Greene.

Afterwards, Pender admitted, "Man, he's the greatest." Reportedly, Mel had been miffed when Del was given a 60-yard win at College Park, Md. earlier in January. But Meriwether has made believers of nearly everyone. He was just nipped at last night's Millrose meet where he displayed a little better start than his usual stand-up-then-run form. Tonight, he reverted back to his old style but closed like a whirlwind to top the veteran Pender and match the meet record held by sprinters the class of Barney Ewell, Andy Stanfield, Sam Perry, Lennox Miller and Pender.

Otherwise, the two-mile was the most outstanding track race as Kerry Pearce and Frank Shorter replayed their duel of last night's Millrose meet. Kerry again emerged in top, this time by the much narrower margin of less than a foot, both clocking 8:38.2.

The mile, after several scratches, turned into a pedestrian affair. After passing the 1320 in 3:11.2 to a chorus of boos, Chuck LaBenz nipped Pole Henryk Szordykowski 20 yards from the wire as both ran 4:09.2. Duke frosh Bob Wheeler ran 4:09.8 for third while Mark Winzenried, who moved up from the 1000 to give the field a little more quality, was fourth in 4:10.8. In the 1000, Tom Von Ruden posted a five-yard win over Juris Luzins, 2:07.8 to 2:08.2. In the high jump, Bill Elliott failed to clear a height for the second straight night, but it was reported he was up all Thursday night with food poisoning.



Traditionally located somewhere on the east coast, the center of collegiate 35-lb. weight throwing has shifted westward to Kent State. (Left) Al Schoterman broke the old standard twice, hitting a topper of 65'11½". /Don Wilkinson/ (Right) Jacques Accambrey hit on two record throws also, and is the current leader at 66'0". /L'Equipe-Atlantisme/

Probably the most outstanding mark of the entire meet wasn't even staged during the evening portion at Boston Garden. Earlier in the afternoon at Northeastern University, Al Hall assumed the seasonal 35-lb. weight lead with 66'4½", as Kent State freshman Jacques Accambrey reached a collegiate and French national indoor record 66'0".

Other highlights: 440, 1-1. Greg Daughtery (Morg St) 49.2. II-1. Ed Roberts (Phil PC) 49.2. 600, Andrzej Badenski (Pol) 1:10.5. 880, Andrzej Kupczyk (Pol) 1:53.1. 1000, 3. Lowell Paul (UCTC) 2:09.1; 4. Frank Murphy (Ireland) 2:10.8; 5. Howell Michael (Wm&Mary) 2:16.2. 2Mile, 3. Grant McLaren (Can) 8:43.2; 4. Ed Norris (Kent St) 8:47.4; 5. Art Dulong (Spartan AC) 8:48.4; 6. Jerome Drayton (Can) 8:50.4. 45HH, Willie Davenport (unat) 5.6; 2. Leon Coleman (unat) nt; 3. Bill High (Tenn) nt. HJ, Ron Jourdan (Fla TC) 7'0". PV, Bruce Simpson (Can) 16'6". 35Wt, 3. Al Schoterman (Kent St) 65'0"; 4. Andy Yuen (unat) 63'10"; 5. Tom Sirois (NEN) 62'9½"; 6. Steve Furness (Rhode Is) 60'4". MileR, Spts Intl 3:17.7.

IDAHO STATE II Evans Equals 500 Record, Mason in Distance Triple

Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 30 /from Bob Beeten/--The Intermountain Plateau once more resounded to the sound of feet pounding on the boards as Idaho State Invitational II took place. The swift new 220-yard oval led to a succession of quick times, topped by Lee Evans' record-equaling 500.

Posting an official 47.8 for the first quarter, Lee had more company than in his first record run, as his 54.4 was followed in close order by Jay Elbel at 55.5, with local Jim Wharton another tenth back.

John Mason turned in a remarkable-for-the-altitude (4700-feet) triple in the 1000, mile and mile steeplechase all within the span of an hour-and-a-half. The mile was the best, as Mason popped a 4:03.1 to take the measure of Dave Wilborn's 4:04.6. Fifteen minutes later he tackled the barrier event, which has three obstacles on every lap but the first. Mason took this race at 4:31.5, and then the underdistance-for-him 1000 at 2:12.0.

The Pacific Coast Club mile relay team (with three former Striders) ran the fastest legal-sized track time in two seasons with 3:13.7. Elbel's anchor leg was under 47.0. Third man Terry Musika showed his good control indoors in winning the open 440 in 47.7.

Other highlights: 100, Cliff Branch (Colo) 9.5; 2. Carl Lawson (Id St) 9.5. 300, Branch 30.2 AIR; 2. Lawson 30.6. 440, 2. Bob Frey (P Coast) 48.1. 2Mile, Richard Slincy (Nn Ariz) 8:53.2; 2. Scott Bringham (Utah) 8:57.8. HJ, John Dobroth (P Coast) 6'10". PV, Dave Roberts (Rice) 16'7½";...nh, John Pennel (Strid). SP, Rolf Engels (unat) 59'6". MileR, 2. Idaho State 3:16.8.

OREGON Prefontaine Runs 8:31.6, Matson Edges Feuerbach

Portland, Ore., Jan. 30 /from Bob Forbes/--The Oregon Invitational upheld its tradition as one of the finest long-distance meets in the country as a turnaway capacity audience of 9936 cheered Steve Prefontaine to a blistering 8:31.6 two-mile, the equal sixth-fastest undercover effort ever. Following the early pace-setting of Gerry Lindgren, Pre soon shook all challengers, passing the mile mark in 4:15. Completely annihilating the classy field, Pre lapped both Lindgren and Ken Moore, and left second-placer Arne Kvalheim far in arrears at 8:48.6. After the race, a grinning Pre said, "Yeh, I might as well admit it, I was shooting for the world record." Talk is rampant now in Oregon of a Pre-George Young confrontation.

Act four of the Randy Matson-Al Feuerbach show was no less exciting than the previous three, as the lead changed hands thrice, with Matson coming out on top, 68'2½" to 67'8", for his third win in the series. Feuerbach opened with 66'4½", which held up until Matson's 66'8¼" in the third round. Displaying the great competitive spirit which exists between the pair, Feuerbach came right back with 67'3½"--which Matson topped at 68'0". That decided the final outcome but Feuerbach got his best of 67'8" in the next round. Matson's top toss of 68'2½" came in the final round.

Australian Peter Wright took the high jump at 6'9½" after Reynaldo

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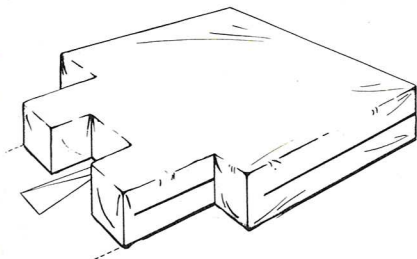
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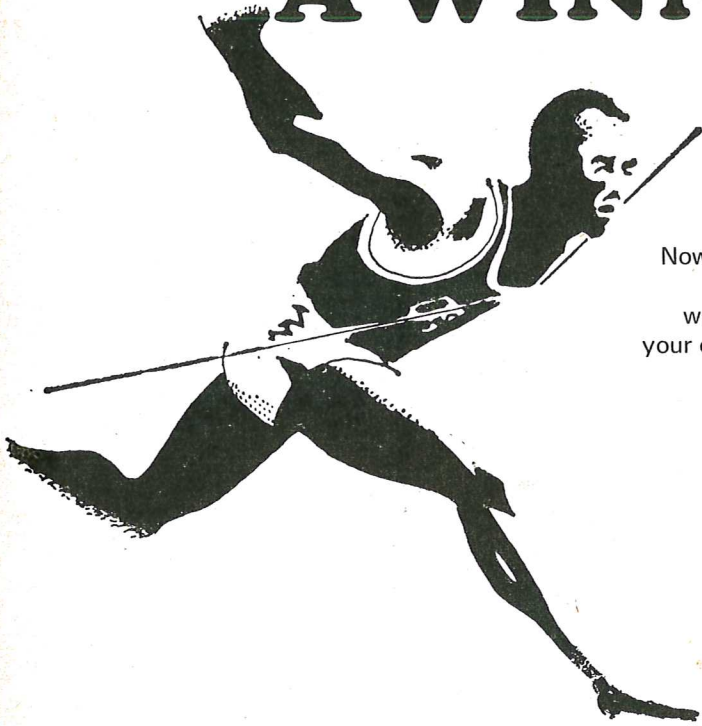
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Suddenly the improbable site of Pocatello, Idaho, is becoming the venue of some outstanding competition at Idaho State University. Here in the first invitational meet sponsored by the school, a crowd of 8500 sees Donald Quarrie (c) set a new indoor 100 mark of 9.3, winning from Chuck Francis (81); 3rd in 9.6, and Carl Lawson (hidden behind Quarrie), 2nd in 9.5. This is the 145-yard straightaway located outside the 220-yard board track—on which Lee Evans matched his 54.4 500-yard record. /Don Wilkinson/

by Dick Drake

A Sunday office caller from New York City wanted to know, "What happened last night in Pocatello?"

There was no hint of facetiousness in the voice of this knowledgeable caller, and indeed there shouldn't have been. For after the first two indoor meets ever staged in the state of Idaho, there have been a world undercover 100-yard best of 9.3, the equal fourth fastest 300-yards as well as five of the six fastest 500-yards of the year—including the equal quickest ever and the fourth fastest all-time.

As major meets in Kansas City, Philadelphia and Albuquerque were drawing smallish crowds of 6853, 7200 and 7500 each, the Idaho State Invationals had drawn 8500 and 8100 specators from a 100 mile radius population of 85,000. Both events played against high school basketball games—a sport which has a stronghold in the intermountain area—and have outdrawn its own basketball games. And the latter competition was broadcast and televised live to an area that had never contributed more than 50 spectators to an outdoor college track meet.

And while some invitationals are charging as high as \$9.00 a head, track coach, meet director, do-it-all-yourselfer Bob Beeten established an individual ticket ceiling of \$1.25 and offered a family ticket (and that can mean eight or nine from the large Mormon families which prevail in the area) at an outrageous price of \$3.00. One west coast meet operates on a budget of \$65,000, Beeten manages on \$1800.

So, what's happening with indoor track in Pocatello?

It all revolves around the new \$2.8 million, 12,500 individual seat Mini-Dome arena which permits a wide-range of activities for practicing and competition in many standard indoor and outdoor sports including football as well as entertainment of other natures. It resulted—surprisingly enough—from a referendum three years ago whereby the students voted to increase student activity fees for the next 30 years (today, it's still less than \$25) to finance the construction and equipment of this multi-purpose structure. It's the first such dome-structure on a college campus.

It wasn't as though the 4800-seat gymnasium erected in 1959 was antiquated. But a local football player was concerned about the tough environment so many months of the year which precluded considerable practicing as well as any football games (significant, because local fans wanted to watch afternoon ball games on TV). He persuaded his engineering father in Washington, D.C. to draw up the plans—which he did, for free.

Pro West was contracted to build a special six-lane 220-yard oval as well as 145-yard straightaway track. The \$28,000 investment is an orange-painted plywood banked board track that seems to be especially fast for the curve races because of a steep banking which begins earlier and is maintained through a consistent 39" crest. The athletes may break for the pole eight feet from the straightaway during which distance the drop is rapid. And then there's a long 70 yard straight.

From the high caliber performances, one might suspect that a flock of top talent was being lured to the southeastern corner of Idaho. But Beeten admits he has paid for only seven and nine athletes per meet, respectively. "The other athletes come because of the opportunity to compete on good facilities. But Tom Jennings of the Pacific Coast Club has been real helpful in providing athletes at a cut-rate per diem, and we get a local motel to help."

The athlete/spectator interest is certainly encouraging, and it does not appear merely to be the novelty of the super-facilities for the arena has already witnessed a complete football season, concerts and basketball games.

"I think we're addicting people to indoor track," enthuses Beeten. "That's all they seem to be talking about in the small neighboring towns. And Mormons usually make entertainment a family affair. We've had reasonably good publicity but we had the boy scouts sell tickets within a 90 mile radius before the first meet as a part of a fund-raising. Their cut was 33%, and so we made only about \$100 profit."

The orientation of these meets was never meant to be purely invitational but the inclusion of some out-of-area, as well as better performers from major schools in the Rockies and the west marked a diversion from the usual dual meet schedule and certainly seems to have paid off handsomely. But the program also serves the needs of Idaho State ("Every one of our athletes has competed in both meets.") and has stimulated the interest of high schoolers and other collegians.

"We've come up with a quality program that should help track through-out our state. In the past, high school athletes usually competed in about three outdoor meets. Now, they'll have three of these open meets as well as a state championship. We had 378 entries at our last meet, and we drew kids from Utah, Montana, Wyoming and Oregon. We had five heats of the mile with 15 in each, for example." All together there will be six major meets at Idaho State, including a total of four open meets, the Big Sky championships and the USTFF Intermountain championships.

"The crowd reaction has been interesting," reveals Beeten whose experiences are not limited to the depths of potato country. "They've taken to the long and triple jumps. After the first meet when Henry Hines was such a card and willingly signed autographs, people came back to the second meet and clustered on the backstretch to see these jumps. Otherwise, the distance events seem popular. We broke in an announcer, Craig Kuhlman, who had only seen about two meets before in his life. But he has learned his track in a hurry, and done a good job. We've even received letters from interested spectators about him."

Asked for details about his future plans for meets, the reply came "Try to survive them," from the virtual one-man impresario Beeten whose only assistant is volunteer ex-athlete Ike Gayfield.

If the first two meets are any indication of interest and success and Beeten stays above the boards, then indoor track and field is certainly happening in Pocatello. □

Brown failed to negotiate that height in three attempts. As the right-footed Washington Stater prepared for his initial attempt at 7'0", Brown suddenly bounded in from the left side, clearing easily, although out of the competition.

Bouncy Moore finished behind Henry Hines in the long jump, 24'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 24'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " but had three long fouls of 26'8", 26'0" and 25'10" in his first competition of the season.

Other highlights: 60, Kirk Clayton (S Jose St) 6.1; 2. Warren Edmonson (UCLA) 6.1. 500, I-1. Edesel Garrison (Sn Cal) 58.5. II-1. Paul Hackett (BYU) 58.3; 2. Jim Seymour (Wash) 58.7. Mile, Jurgen May (WG) 4:04.7; 2. Rick Ritchie (Ore) 4:06.9; 3. Steve Savage (Ore) 4:07.0. 2Mile, 3. Dave Hindley (BYU) 8:50.6; 4. Rex Maddafor (En NM) 8:54.0; 5. Mark Savage (Ore) 8:54.0. 60HH, Rick Tipton (Stan) 7.1; 2. Tom White (Strid) 7.2; 3. Dick Olsen (Wash St) 7.2. PV, Francois Tracanelli (UCLA) 16'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". TJ, Milan Tiff (Cal TC) 52'5"; 2. Mohinder Gill (Cal Poly/SLO) 52'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3. Robert Reader (Ore St) 51'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 4. Steve Gough (Falcon TC) 50'7". SP, 3. John Van Reenen (Wash St) 62'8"; 3. Doug Lane (Sn Cal) 60'4".

OTHER NEWS

Thomas Can't Quite Make Records Book

Eastern Michigan's Eugene Thomas is having a tough time getting his name into the records book. He first lost the 300-meter mark (33.7) when

it was discovered he had stepped inside the track perimeter line and now loses marks at 220-yards (20.8), 300-yards (29.6) and 300-meters (32.8) because of timing and measuring difficulties. Only one watch was used on each runner at the first two distances and markers were pulled up before any of the distances could be measured after the race.

In other action at the first Idaho State Invitational, Central Washington State's surprising Dave Walker dashed a European-record equaling 48.5 for the 440, over the 220-yard oval. The best Scottish long jumper ever, at 25'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", Walker is reportedly interested in making the 1600-meter relay team for Munich in 1972.

Prior to Jacques Accambay's collegiate record toss in the Boston AA, he and Kent State teammate Al Schoterman had tangled, with top results, at the Western Michigan Relays at Kalamazoo, Jan. 22. In the three preliminary rounds, both had surpassed Bob Narcessian's collegiate standard of 65'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", as Accambay hit 65'7" and Schoterman 65'8". In the fourth round, Accambay opened with a big 65'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", upon which Schoterman immediately improved—to 65'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

In some early January action in Pennsylvania, Carl Hatfield ran one of the fastest-ever two-miles on a 12-lap track, an 8:46.2 while Penn State's ineligible frosh Gene White flopped over 7'0" for a three-inch improvement of his previous ceiling.

In good early-season outdoor action, Lance Babb of the California Track Club chopped two-tenths off his high hurdles best with a 13.7 clocking. □

Gerry Lindgren and Rick Riley: Spokane's Boost to US Distances

by Bob Payne

To say that the "revolution" in American distance running started 12 years ago on a lonely newspaper route in northeast Spokane, Washington, may be putting it strongly, but there are those who'll see the point.

From that improbable training ground came an improbable little fellow who "just liked to run" and who after less than three years of high school training exploded upon the national track scene in 1964--and probably more than any other individual revised the image of American distance running.

Gerry Lindgren alone was not a revolution but it is indisputable that during the amazing 1963-64 indoor season he attracted more attention to the distances than ever before, and that his Los Angeles 10,000-meter victory over the Soviets was America's first major long distance victory in decades. And it is difficult to remove the psychological importance of these facts from the Tokyo Olympic victories of Billy Mills and Bob Schul.

But the real significance of Gerry Lindgren was in his incredibility. He was a high school boy, a little one at that--and if there are going to be revolutions in American track and field, they're going to have to start at the grass roots. Mills and Schul retired not long after Tokyo but Lindgren continued on, rewriting American records, and now has been followed by a stream of new high school stars doing things college runners thought remote 10 years ago.

The first of the post-Lindgren wunderkinder, almost unaware of the once-shabby American distance reputation, was Rick Riley--and he came from the same high school league as Lindgren and followed Gerry to Washington State.

Today, even Rick Riley is almost through college, while Lindgren is the elder statesman of American distancemen. After such early starts in the big time, and so many years of pressurized competition, has their ambition finally flagged?

"No way," says Lindgren, newly-wed and learning the insurance business in Spokane. "I can't imagine myself not running, not competing. Right now, Munich is the biggest goal, but I don't expect to retire after 1972."

"I'm just beginning to feel I'm ready," says Riley, now father of two and finishing up at Washington State, looking ahead to graduate work. "I have a lot of challenges still ahead. Munich definitely is the first one, but beyond that I have more goals."

Few would question whether Lindgren and Riley will be factors in the 1972 US Olympic selection. Surely not one of their leading boosters, their Washington State coach, Jack Mooberry.

"Well, I think there's always a question of how long an athlete's desire can stay 'up', but I don't see any slacking in these guys," says Mooberry. "When they came to Washington State, I had some serious questions--mostly because they had done such a high volume of work in high school and couldn't possibly do that much as college students. It was a real challenge to attempt to increase the quality of their work while reducing the quantity. Now, if their home lives permit, they'll have an opportunity to do much more work again, work of high quality--and there could be great things."

"Gerry--I don't think there's any doubt he has been our best long distanceman ever. Just look at the record. Nobody else has even been close to his 12:53. If he gets on top of this stomach trouble he could be greater yet. Rick--I think he's just now getting ahold of his tremendous ability. He's definitely a factor at 5000-meters or even 1500."

The apparently amazing fact that Lindgren and Riley came from the same high school league seems almost logical to Spokane track nuts. The sport long has enjoyed a major emphasis in Spokane schools, a tradition of distance excellence existed before Lindgren and has continued beyond Riley (Phil Burkqvist at 14:31.6 and 30:31.0, and Randy James at 9:03.2, 14:20.6 and 30:41.0, for two later examples). Both Lindgren and Riley had young, enthusiastic, innovative high school coaches and both later were attracted by the quiet accomplishment and low-pressure personality of Mooberry at Washington State.

Herm Caviness, who started with Riley and the new Ferris High School in 1963, speaks particularly of the distance tradition. "By the time Rick came along, there was a tremendous pride in what our distance kids were doing, and not just in Gerry. The kids were really tigers--they always did as well or better than expected in state meets." (Spokane runners have won the Washington mile or two-mile, or both, in 10 of the last 11 years.)

Adds, Riley, "You always went into a state race feeling that if you were best in Spokane, you were expected to win. I don't think you can overlook the community support--everyone seemed behind you, the fans, the media, the other athletes."

This sort of personal assumption of pressure is cited by both Riley and Lindgren--as almost the only real pressure they ever faced. But they fell much more heavily on the second one out, Riley, who in addition to marked differences from Lindgren in personality and style also never had the freedom of accomplishment Gerry enjoyed.

Indeed, it seems now that only an athlete of Lindgren's unpretentiousness, under the open-minded guidance of a coach such as Tracy Walters, could have broken down the barriers that Gerry did.

Lindgren reflected on his junior high start: "I did like to run, maybe because my brothers both ran a little cross country and I thought I was supposed to. But I wasn't what you'd call a sports-oriented person. I turned out in junior high, I guess because I couldn't have competed in anything else... I wasn't very good, partly because the longest race then was a 660. I used to run along my paper route, which was pretty spread out, and then run up to practice. When I got to high school at Rogers, I decided to turn out, but I really didn't expect to finish the year."



Gerry Lindgren (l) and Rick Riley (r) share congratulations after a 1966 race. Separately as preps and together as Washington State teammates, the Spokane natives proved to be two of the US's youngest distance running pioneers. /Spokane Spokesman-Review/

Walters then, in the fall of 1961, was starting the sixth of his 10 years as Rogers coach. His track teams had won four straight city league titles but had not relied heavily on distance strength. The two-mile was not yet a prep event in Washington. But the time turned out to be ripe and Walters even hints he might not have been "ready" any sooner.

"I guess I was kind of an eclectic coach, using a lot of different ideas," says Walters, a one-time middle distance man (as was Caviness) at Eastern Washington State. "My ideas always were going through an evolution--heck, we did things almost completely differently in Gerry's senior year than his first."

"When Gerry came along I was really getting involved with Emil Zatopek stuff and overdistance ideas. When I was in college, about Zatopek's time, it was still sort of taboo and when I started at Rogers it still wasn't in many books. But by now I was getting fascinated with the different styles of training and running, and I was giving some of that stuff to the kids. Gerry looked like a worker, and was most willing... It was amazing. He just kept improving and improving, day after day, for three straight years."

Obviously, there is nothing special in the 5'6" Lindgren's physiology, except maybe a lazy heart beat (low 40's), that made him more likely to become a great distance runner than anyone else. He admits, as probably would any distanceman, to the early pain ("Mr. Walters was a counselor and quite a talker, and I didn't have the guts to quit") and to almost accidental discovery of ability ("After a while I realized I didn't have any trouble keeping up with the other guys").

When Walters berated him for laying behind the team's number-one senior runner in a practice meet, he accepted the challenge of becoming a tiger, a front-runner. The rest is well-documented. He went on to place second in the state cross country meet as a sophomore, audaciously leading the race almost all the way, before he left Rogers he had run 4:06.0, 8:40.0 indoors and 13:37.8 and shortly thereafter made the national team, beat the Soviets, went to Tokyo, etc., etc.

When he won the state mile title and broke Paul Schlicke's meet record as a junior, just three weeks after getting off crutches for a hairline leg fracture, Gerry admits, "I started to get a little excited. But, in a way, it was all Tracy. He kept telling me how good I was going to be--and when he finally got to talking about the Olympics, I knew he was nuts. I couldn't look ahead very well. I thought going to Eugene in the summer of 1963 to race against Tracy Smith or to San Francisco that winter to meet Jim Ryan was just a little bonus at the end of the seasons. I didn't think much else."

Walters, now chief counselor at Rogers, is almost frightened by what seems the retroactive importance of the San Francisco race, a national prep invitational two-mile, where Gerry ran 9:00.0 in his first board track race. "As I look back, I always wonder what would have happened if Gerry hadn't had that chance. And we wouldn't have had it if the people and sports groups of Spokane hadn't come through--as they always did. Without that race, we wouldn't have gotten the other invitations, but probably more important Gerry wouldn't have known what he could do."

Lindgren still had to be told what the old records were after he had broken them; 9:00.0 to 8:46.0 to 8:40.0. "We didn't think much about records," recalls Walters. "For one thing, so many seemed remote when we started out. We did plan our races in very general terms, and I always tried to emphasize to Gerry that he must learn something from the race, no matter what happened. Really, the main thing, maybe the only thing, we ever proved was what the swimmers already had proved--that high school kids could do large amounts of training."

To say that Spokane (a city of 168,000 population) was caught up in the excitement of Lindgren's 1963-64 indoor season is to understate. Boisterous airport greetings of Rogers students awaited him after each new success and local radio stations started arranging for broadcasts of his races. There was bound to be a "spin-off"--and along came Rick Riley.

Rick was a sophomore (the oldest class) at a new school, Ferris, and Caviness was an enthusiastic young coach building what became the city's dominant track program. Rick had run with some success in junior high and by fall, inspired by Caviness' drive, had become the leading B squad cross country man in town.

Still, Riley admits now, "I really wasn't too aware of what Gerry was accomplishing. Then, that winter, as I got more serious myself, I remem-

ber listening with my dad to Gerry's races on the radio, and then that spring watching him myself. When I saw him run 4:06.0 for a national mile record at the state meet, almost by himself--that's when I really got inspired."

Finally free of B squad running that summer, he ran a mile in 4:23.0 and took off on a career that eventually made him the second prep distance-man ever to make the national team.

Riley of course didn't run in uncharted territory, as Lindgren had. When he arrived at varsity running, the league mile record was 4:10.5 and two-mile record 8:56.0 and the shadow of Lindgren's non-prep successes loomed even larger. But Rick didn't lose a prep race in the last year--and a-half of his Ferris career, eventually broke Gerry's city mile record with 4:08.5 and set an official national two-mile mark of 8:48.4 before making the national team with a fifth-place in the AAU six-mile at Randalls Island.

Riley and Caviness both were more organized planners than Lindgren and Walters--and eventually this seemed almost restrictive.

Caviness, who since has developed Randy James, the promising Oregon freshman, says, "We planned things pretty carefully--races, workouts, everything. Rick himself started keeping a notebook of workouts as a sophomore. It was a good way to set goals, and accomplish them, and we accomplished all of our biggest goals. But as I look back, maybe we should have been more open-minded. Maybe we didn't give ourselves enough leeway."

"I remember when we went to San Diego to run the mile against Jim Grelle and a great field just after Rick's senior year. I told him if he came by in two-flat, he'd be right in there. Well, he hit that on the nose--and was dead last! I probably made him too conscious of two-flat."

(Mooberry added later, "Rick didn't seem to take setbacks or little problems very well. They upset him too much, and often ruined his races. Gerry never was bothered by defeat or having to alter his tactics.")

Riley's steady rise to fame and accomplishment ended rather abruptly with the national team in 1966. Possibly because of his removal from Caviness, possibly even because of the absence of Lindgren, who had been pretty much a constant comparative factor, he ran poorly in two international meets and later that summer enrolled uncertainly--his confidence badly battered--at Washington State.

Lindgren already was off on a collegiate career much like his prep career--doing things that never had been done, rarely even tried. He won nine official NCAA long-distance titles in nine tries, twice won the indoor two-mile before Ryun outkicked him as a senior. He didn't lose a colleg-

crease the quality of his workouts, and frankly I was sick and tired of seeing him outkicked after he'd done all the work in a race.

"Rick had a lot more specific ideas about training when he got here and that made for more of a problem. Actually, one of the chief problems was getting him to hold back--he'd tend to overtrain and in races would go out too fast. With his speed and ability, he was a kid who never needed to lead." (After the Pacific-8 mile in which he came from behind to beat Roscoe Divine in 3:59.2, Riley said, "Well, I finally ran a race the way Mooberry wanted me to--and he was right.")

Riley's problem was one of lack of confidence, combined with minor injuries. And, unavoidably, the comparisons to Lindgren.

"It was inevitable that I'd be compared to Gerry," he says. "I don't think it really was a terrific pressure--or any more than I wanted to make it. I felt a pressure to do well, or better than I was, but that came from myself."

"Mooberry said he didn't expect the same things of me he did of Gerry. Chaplin said, 'Be yourself, run your races, not Gerry's'. I definitely didn't get any pressure from coaches to match up to Gerry."

"As I look back, I don't think rooming with Gerry as a freshman made any difference. All along, I never felt any animosity toward Gerry--we didn't even like to race against each other and didn't much. We didn't even train much together--Gerry liked to go long but I preferred track work."

(Last year's AAU three-mile was Riley's first major distance victory over Lindgren in six major races: 66 Compton 5000, 67 Golden Gate Indoor two-mile, 68 NCAA 10,000, 69 NCAA cross country six-mile, 70 Modesto 5000 and 70 AAU three-mile. His first victory of any kind came in a mile in a summer meet at Trail, B. C., in 1967.)

Chaplin defends Riley's sometimes-erratic Washington State record. (In 1969, for example, he ran fourth in the Northern Division three-mile and third in the Pac-8 12-lapper but finished second in the NCAA six-mile. In 1970, he ran 4:05.8 for third in the Northern Division mile but stormed to a 3:59.2 Pac-8 triumph a week later. Then he was a far-back, untimed non-placer in the Modesto 5000. He barely got into the medals in the NCAA six with a sixth place. He returned with his second in the AAU three. Then he placed fourth and last in his two international dual meet appearances, the French 5000 and West German 10,000.)

"Listen, don't forget he had little injuries (back, heel, tendons) for most of his sophomore and junior years," says the voluble young assistant. "Sure, lack of confidence was the big problem but Rick ran eighth in the NCAA 10,000 as a sophomore--and wasn't in shape for the distances after injuries--then ran 4:03.1 and 13:47.0 in 1969 and placed second in the NCAA six. His confidence was coming by then, and I think it got all the way back last year when we worked mostly on the mile. That's a distance that wasn't Lindgren's, one where Rick could become the school record-holder, one where he had real ability."

There was one major disappointment as a senior, when Riley placed only sixth in the NCAA six-mile. But he ran his best by 27-seconds, 28:44.2, and wasn't entirely disheartened. "We made a big mistake at the NCAA," says Chaplin. "I would have expected 28:44 to win. We didn't expect a great race, but with Bob Bertelsen we got one. Rick really wasn't ready for a strong six, but he was ready for three and showed it the next week, beating Lindgren, Jack Bachelor and Steve Prefontaine. No slouches."

Riley, who qualified for a European tour with his AAU second behind Frank Shorter, said, "I felt with a good mile and a good six behind me, I was ready for a good three. In Europe, I had some tendon trouble, but maybe there was some of the old problem--making the team was my biggest aim, just as in 1966."

Critics or nay-sayers talk a lot about "burning out" young runners or "too much pressure". Lindgren and Riley don't even consider the first, seldom talk about the second.

"We supply our own pressure," says Lindgren. "Of course, in the Pacific-8 it's a tough race every week, but I don't see where it would be an advantage to compete anywhere else. You're in with the best every week."

Mooberry, who let both Lindgren and Riley decide when or when not to double in a dual meet, says, "I think a lot of people tried to put pressure on them--especially on Gerry, whenever we went somewhere. I got a little miffed at going into some towns and reading about how some hot-shot was going to challenge Gerry in the mile. I didn't see any of them 'challenging' him at one of his distances."

"My stomach trouble and ulcers probably came from psychological factors," says Lindgren. "Maybe pressure got to me more than I let on. But it still had to come from myself."

Today, looking in both directions, there are few regrets, lots of hopes.

First, Lindgren: "I've had some troubles, but it has been all worth it. I know I'm a much better runner now than I was five years ago, even though that's when I set some of my records. One thing I have to do now is relax, enjoy running, stop pressing. I've worked this fall with Larry Pilcher at Whitworth and he emphasized 'running for fun'. A few times, I've consciously held back, just seeing what it was like. My stomach trouble is fading. Munich, at either 5000 or 10,000, definitely is my aim. After that, I don't know. The marathon? Don't mention it."

As for Riley: "I think in a lot of ways I'm lucky I didn't accomplish so much so fast as Gerry or Prefontaine. I'm really a goal-oriented person and I have a lot of goals left. Right now, Munich at 5000 or maybe even 1500. Beyond that, I want to master the six-mile. A lot of people have stood by me, my coaches and my family in particular, and I think there's a lot left to be done."

And, Riley adds, "Gerry and I have to keep it up to stay ahead of Burkewist and James right here in Spokane." □

Bob Payne is uniquely qualified to write of the unusual parallel careers of Gerry Lindgren and Rick Riley. Payne is a native of Spokane, Washington, and attended high school there. A 1960 Stanford graduate and now a member of the sports staff of the Spokane Spokesman-Review, Payne's insightful article caused both runners to comment that no other writer was as eminently qualified to review their careers.

Personal Evolutions of Lindgren, Riley

Gerry Lindgren							
Year	Age	Mile	2Mile	3Mile	5000m	6Mile	10,000m
1963	17	4:12.9					
1964	18	4:01.5	8:53.6	13:17.0	13:44.0	28:07.0	29:02.0
1965	19		8:36.6	13:04.2	13:45.4	27:11.6	29:00.8
1966	20		8:37.0	12:53.0	13:38.0	28:07.0	
1967	21	4:02.4	8:37.4	13:10.6	13:47.8	28:44.0	28:40.2
1968	22	4:04.1	8:38.4	13:07.0	13:33.8	28:39.2	28:55.2
1969	23		8:35.4	13:18.4	13:38.4	29:13.0	
1970	24		8:41.4	13:25.0	13:58.4	28:05.8	
Rick Riley							
Year	Age	Mile	2Mile	3Mile	5000m	6Mile	10,000m
1965	17	4:11.6	9:11.2				
1966	18	4:04.7	8:48.4	13:35.6	14:00.2	29:11.4	30:23.0
1967	19	4:06.1	8:59.2	13:35.8			
1968	20		9:00.6				30:30.0
1969	21	4:03.1	8:45.2	13:47.0		29:23.2	
1970	22	3:59.2		13:24.2		28:44.2	29:33.8

iate long distance race and lost at two-miles only to Ryun, Arne Kvalheim and Bob Day--great milers all.

This continuation of Lindgren's success probably did not help the struggling Riley, who tended to shorter distances anyway, where competition was thicker. But gradually, in four years at Washington State, he re-emerged as a national star.

The reasons both chose Washington State are remarkably simple, coming as they did when Mooberry still did not have a full-time assistant.

"It was the easiest choice," says Lindgren, admittedly a homebody. "I never really considered anywhere else. I knew Mooberry was an unstructured, undictatorial coach--and I liked that."

"Actually, it was my original decision," says Riley, who wavered somewhat following his big meet disappointments. "The fact Gerry was there was an attraction."

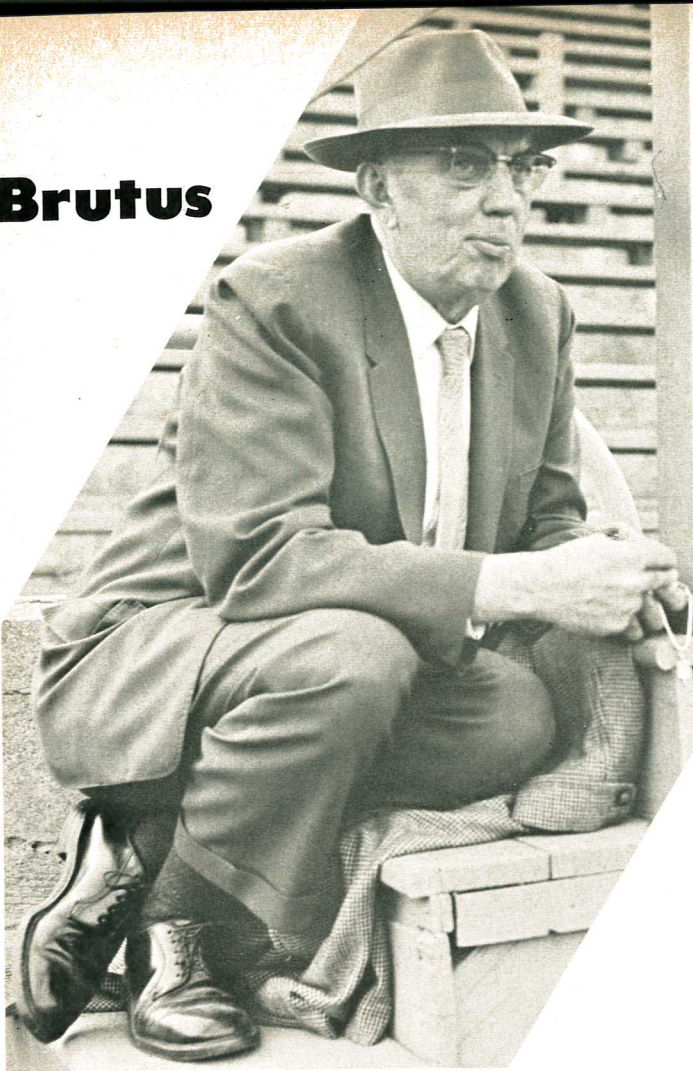
Adjusting to the quiet, unemonstrative Mooberry after the excited rise to fame in close connection with enthusiastic prep coaches wasn't altogether easy for either.

"I suppose my relationship with Jack was messed up a little by the NCAA-AAU business in 1965," says Lindgren, who almost alone defied an NCAA boycott of the AAU meet. "For awhile, I seriously questioned the coach's motives, although he never expressed anger at me--and now I understand his point of view. Later, we had some differences on training. I was convinced speed work wouldn't help me. That is, until I started winning two-mile races from Bill Baillie and Ron Clarke and guys who used to out-finish me."

Riley says, "Jack and I locked horns quite a few times for a couple of years. Our trouble is that we're too much alike--both stubborn. But I had a lot of other problems too and once I settled down--I think getting married and then John Chaplin's coming as an assistant in 1968 helped that--I realized there's nobody I respect more than Mooberry. He's always right."

Mooberry adds, "Gerry never was a problem in training. He didn't take to speed work too well, but it was not a matter of making him do it, rather one of making him comfortable doing it--up to 880-yards, he couldn't keep up with anyone. We felt emphasis on speed work was one way to in-

Brutus



Brutus Hamilton died shortly after the Christmas of his 71st year, and the world of track lost a very special human being. Always a leader, whether competing, coaching or administering the sport he loved so well, Brutus left his unique mark, humanely and indelibly, on his coaching colleagues, followers of track, and especially on countless athletes of every level of ability. Of the many moved to comment on his passing, two here touch briefly on the man they, and so many others, will miss. Dave Maggard was a Hamilton-coached athlete and now coaches at Cal Berkeley, the same post Hamilton filled from 1932 through 1966. Ken Doherty was a fellow coach, at Michigan and Pennsylvania, and is one of the world's foremost observers and writers of track and field.

So Mellow, Yet Inspirational

by Dave Maggard

With coaches and athletics coming under attack from some of today's disgruntled athletes, I welcome this opportunity to pen a few words about my former coach, probably the best friend I had. Brutus Hamilton was quite a unique human being. A scholar, philosopher, poet and gentleman, Brutus could have excelled in whatever profession he had chosen. A man of keen intellect, I think he may have been the most articulate man the sport has ever known.

Without a doubt, Brutus was ahead of his time as far as coaching was concerned. Rapport with his athletes was excellent. Respect was mutual. There were times when he drew criticism from his colleagues for not being a tougher taskmaster. Some even felt he did not care about winning. Nothing could have been further from the truth. A great athlete during his competitive days, he was a winner in every respect. None of his athletes were pampered or coddled. Care about them he did but exploiting an athlete never entered his mind. The athlete competed because he had the desire to excel, not because he was being coerced. Brutus could be disturbed by the spoiled athlete--the type who complained that the world owed him a living.

Brutus felt there was one real reason for being part of the team--the athlete had to have the desire to be the best. He could guide an athlete as far as he cared to go toward excellence. Winning was the name of the game--but not at all costs. Not at the cost of sacrificing ideals. He had an excellent understanding of the student-athlete and problems he might encounter along the way. His emphasis was placed on getting an education--getting through the University and preparing for life. He looked on his athletes as men who could take lessons from athletics for later years. The carry-over values can be great. Many of those he coached continued to improve even after graduation, due mostly to the acquisition of a solid background and the love of competition. His idea of the athlete standing on his own two feet lends to this continued success.

Team morale on Brutus' teams was just great. Not a forced, rah-rah type of enthusiasm but a quiet, sincere dedication. Foolishness and frivolity were not a part of the man's character. Having fun and enjoying what you were doing seemed to exemplify his coaching philosophy. Brutus' long

experience and great knowledge gave him a quiet confidence. His enthusiasm for life and sport was almost indescribable--so mellow, yet inspirational. Seldom did he raise his voice either during a meet or practice. A warm handshake or pat on the back with a complimentary remark made it all seem worthwhile. He was a great stabilizing influence. "Keep things in proper perspective" was a common phrase for Brutus. I once heard him say to a young aspiring sophomore, "This is your first race for California, make yourself proud of the association." Or just before an important meet, he might say, "Don't underestimate your competitor, honor him with your best performance."

In 1963, just after my final year of eligibility, Brutus was asked to conduct track and field clinics for the State Department in Hawaii, Okinawa, and Japan. Knowing that I aspired to become a coach, he invited me along as his assistant. For 24 days, most of our conversation was about track and field. I was convinced then that few coaches possessed his knowledge of track and field.

Shortly after I had taken my first job at the high school level, I received a letter from Brutus. Many of the things he said then I feel reflected not only his coaching philosophy but also his wonderful sense of humor.

"Coaching track will always be rather a personal coach-athlete relationship and not a mimeographed affair, non-personalized like a computer machine. Some coaches know all the techniques except they forget to tell their boys to get their first. They become so form conscious that they invariably forget to win. Form is, of course, important and essential but it should never stick out."

Jack Yerman, Olympic gold medalist in 1960, describes a workout with Jerry Siebert, two-time Olympic competitor (1960-64), and relates how Brutus had given instructions for a practice 660. "Jerry, you set the pace for a 440, then Jack you take over from there." Jerry, a brilliant student and highly-organized individual, asked what he should do. Brutus replied, "Don't let him pass you."

Forrest Beaty, now a medical student, relates the manner in which Brutus had recruited him. Forrest was being wined and dined by many colleges all over the country. He was somewhat surprised when his recruiting luncheon was at Fenton's ice cream parlor. Brutus' approach was most refreshing and Forrest ended up at California.

Archie Williams, 1936 Olympic 400-meter gold medalist and world record holder, has talked so often of the coach's influence. He has said that no one had influenced his life more. Williams, now a teacher in Marin County (near San Francisco), said he often asks himself, "What would the coach want me to do?"

George Anderson, a 9.4 sprinter in the early 30s and now an ecology expert, touched on Brutus' "aesthetic induction". George said, "His human ethic impinges on my soul." Brutus advised Anderson not to be too hard on mankind: they were trying to build the right road through the wilderness.

Don Bowden, first American to run the mile below four minutes, talked of Brutus' ability to get the athlete ready at the right time. "Any coach can work an athlete hard but only the great ones know when to ease off."

Lon Spurrier, former world record holder in the 880, tells of the times when Brutus was always there to share the blame for poor performances but never around to accept credit for the athlete's great performances.

The list continues on and on--all influenced by the greatness of Brutus Hamilton.

A Quality of Selflessness

by Ken Doherty

It has been my good fortune to be with Brutus Hamilton at many coaching clinics, dual meets and championship meets. He was inherently impressive--impressive of figure and face and voice and attitude and way of speaking, and, most important, of personal and coaching success. What other track coach has been national decathlon champion, chief US Olympic coach, director of athletics, dean of students, and coach of many world and Olympic champions?

But, along with all this, he had a clear quality of selflessness, both in his life and in his coaching. No one could question that he got things done--but by his own charisma which impelled others to help themselves without leaning on him except for inspiration and a direct answer when asked.

At the time of Brutus' retirement, Harry O. Bain wrote in the California Monthly, "... the story of Brutus Hamilton... a man whose life has been stamped with rare idealism, with love of sport, not for the sake of winning alone, but for the will to strive, to compete. Even more it is a tale of loyalty and love for his athletes and their almost mystical devotion to the man they remember as 'The Coach'. Brutus' allegiance to his athletes is a constant in an often unbalanced athletic world where premiums are set on winning. To blame a beaten athlete or criticize an official's judgment publicly is unthinkable to the Hamilton character..."

"But Brutus' concern for the athlete goes beyond physical and academic welfare. To him, each boy is special, whether he is a world-class competitor or a 'little man' whose efforts never pay off in points or records. In Brutus' eyes, his athletes are equals."

Brutus summarized his contribution to the 1952 Olympic team as "refraining from interference with the normal progress of the boys". This was Hamilton's approach when teaching other coaches and also when coaching his own athletes. He seldom urged a point of view, and never dictated, "Do it my way". Certainly he could never be accused of over-coaching, at least as it applies to teaching techniques. His knowledge of techniques, based on his own experience, was sound. But he evidenced that knowledge in his coaching, not so much by authoritative direction as by suggestion, by asking questions in such a way that the right answers became evident, by encouraging thoughtful analysis and discussion among his athletes, by presenting himself as a resource expert to whom they might come in their efforts to help themselves. □

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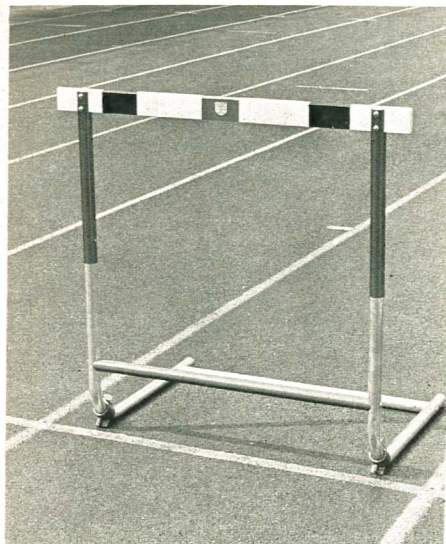
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Against a backdrop of many empty seats and a smattering of fans move 800-meter runners in the 69 LA international meet. /Kroot/

by Joe Henderson

The scene was Los Angeles, so-called "track capital of the world"--a title the city deserves for many aspects of its development of the sport. On hand to compete in the Coliseum were the best group of track athletes assembled in one place since the Olympics. Eleven of the 19 events involved in the 1969 United States-Soviet Union-British Commonwealth affair had world record holders. Since political rivalries tend to spill over into the track, officials counted on the US-USSR match having high emotional appeal. It always had. And the Commonwealth presented a bonus feature. Even without the Kenyans, it had attractions the size of Ron Clarke and Ralph Doubell.

But they held the big meet, with all its crowd-luring potential, and it may as well have been the city high school championships. The "track capital", with its millions of people, couldn't fill more than a corner of the vast Coliseum. After an opening day 15,800, attendance slumped to 14,400 on Saturday, leaving about 85% of the one-time Olympic stadium depressing-ingly empty.

Lots of people and things took blame for the obviously disappointing and money-losing turnout. The 90° heat. Shortage of publicity. Late selection of LA as the meet site. Absence of such draws as Kip Keino and Jim Ryun. And, of course, the moon landing show which dwarfed all other forms of entertainment, including international track, that weekend. This combination of misfortunes naturally hurt the meet more than it's possible to calculate, but mainly they only dramatized a complex situation which has been developing for years. In simplest terms, it is this. Big-time track, outdoor track in particular, is finding it harder and harder to excite and attract the marginal fans who fill places like the Coliseum. If more don't start coming, the sport on its highest levels is going to be hurting.

Singling out Los Angeles is somewhat unfair. It's quite likely no city in the country could have pulled in even half the 153,000 people Stanford did for the 1962 US-Soviet meet. Not even Stanford, if the meet had returned there as tentatively planned. But it's in LA where the downward spiral of track attendance is most obvious. Twenty years ago, the Coliseum Relays was drawing close to 60,000 fans for its one-night stand. The meet was watched by 56,000 in 1955. This year the figure stood at a meager 12,696. Four times in the last six years, the Coliseum has hosted two-day international get-togethers of one sort or another. Attendance figures are revealing: 1964 US-USSR--106,000, 1966 International (after the Soviets made their late withdrawal)--61,000, 1967 US-Commonwealth--45,000, and now 1969's 30,000 seeing probably the best field of all.

It isn't only southern California which is experiencing dwindling spectator interest. The biggest US track crowd during 1970 was the 32,145 which watched the Penn Relays Saturday session. The same meet attracted 50% more 10 years ago. Fewer than 25,000 people saw the three-day NCAA championships.

When the three best 1969 meets the country has to offer--NCAA, AAU and LA International--can't generate the enthusiasm to buy a ticket in more than 10,000-15,000 people, things aren't going well. Traditional sell-outs such as the Drake, West Coast and California Relays continue to operate profitably, as do a good share of the indoor meets. But the lethargically-attended productions still outweigh the successes.

There's irony in the drooping attendance situation. Participants never had it better, or tougher--depending on point of view. Marks of both the best athletes and en masse were never more uniformly superb. Competition is tight, exciting and demanding. The sport in this country has widened its borders to take in more youngsters, more oldsters and a lot more road runners. Participation is booming in every phase. But while track's participant appeal and opportunities climb, general interest in watching the sport's top attractions is, if anything, sinking.

Face it, America isn't a track-conscious country. Except for the once-in-four-years development of "instant track nuts" for the Olympics, or the fleeting interest that surrounds a super-miler like Jim Ryun, the sport creates about as much general excitement as polo. In the eyes of nearly everyone but the hard-core of several thousand fans who subscribe to this magazine and sit through meet after meet, track is a minor sport. The media, newspapers in particular, treat it as such.

Track & Field News gets a daily stack of about 30 newspapers from around the country during the season. Lots of digging is required to pick out track stories, even in these 30 papers which offer us the best coverage. Local high school and college news may make the first sports page. Top national and world material, if it appears at all, most likely will be buried on page five--a paragraph or two tucked away beneath a tiny headline. Prior to the three-way meet in Los Angeles, the major local paper--the Times, whose track coverage normally rates with the New York Times' and Eugene Register-Guard's as the country's best--relegated pre-meet material to inconspicuous back-page slots. At the same time, France's daily L'Equipe was devoting columns of type to the up-coming Americas-Europe match. The paper sent five reporters to Stuttgart, West Germany, for the meet in-

volving relatively few Frenchmen, and they filled more than a page of the paper each day. The meet drew 60,000 in two sessions, but back here it got the familiar underplayed position--a few paragraphs and summaries hidden away.

Competition for the entertainment dollar is fierce, and anyone seeking to spectate has a wide choice of outlets. Faced with the choice of well-publicized professional sports and an array of non-athletic entertainment, going to a track meet sounds to the uninitiated like a dull way to spend an afternoon. Track will never regularly outdraw the bigtime football games, the auto and horse races, or the local rock concerts. But with adequate build-up and presentation track can bring in enough marginal fans to stay at the break-even level.

The keys are publicity and presentation, neither of which the sport gets in large enough quantities now. People need prodding before they'll shell out the large ticket prices demanded these days. Publicity can serve as the convincer, but who sees much of it? What we do see tends to be dull recitals of statistics. It is of the "Runner A ran 9.3 last year and finished fourth in the NCAA" type. Who wants to see an NCAA fourth placer? But turn that around and get Runner A to say, "I'm in the best shape of my life, and I'm ready to both beat the pants off Runner B and set the world record," and we have something more intriguing. Track has its heroes, anti-heroes, characters, unique individuals and bitter rivalries--the same types which appeal to fans in every other sport. But their personalities all too often are forgotten in the mass of facts concerning team scores and the number of meet records which fell. This makes watching track sound as interesting as watching a computer spew out numbers.

Under the best of conditions, track is difficult to present interestingly. With the circus going in three rings at the same time, plus in four pits and on four runways, only the most skilled ringmaster can bring all the action under control so that spectators can make some sense of it. Unfortunately, skilled ringmasters are rare, and most meets take on a chaotic flavor that confuses and possibly repels the casual track observer. If he pays \$5.00 to see, say, Randy Matson put the shot, then in the hubbub overlooks Randy's 68-foot put that occurs in some dark corner of the stadium, he'll think twice before returning.

Interestingly, indoor track has managed to maintain crowd-drawing power, possibly for just the reasons that it is played up more and presented better. The 1971 All-American Games in San Francisco played to a turn-away throng of 13,185. Last year a crowd of 17,670--the largest in New York track history--came out to see the Millrose meet in Madison Square Garden. This year's meet also drew well, as 16,274 customers passed through the turnstiles. Portland and Toronto played to packed houses. Even Los Angeles, the brunt of much criticism for the handling of the international outdoor, reached a capacity 16,373 for the Times, and another 10,000-plus witnessed the Sunkist affair. The 1971 Sunkist drew 11,234 patrons.

The indoor sport has the built-in advantage of taking place in a tight little arena, making it easier to follow and putting people closer together as well as closer to the athletes. The enthusiasm in these confines is infectious, and coupled with the high degree of organization and showmanship, makes for exciting evenings. Track coverage during the indoor season, we've noted, outruns that done outdoors by about a 2-1 margin. The wire services devote yards of teletype paper to every indoor meet of consequence. Dozens more meets and thousands more athletes enter the scene when warm weather arrives, but national reporting falls away to barely half its indoor amount. Whether publicity makes interest or interest creates a demand for publicity, it's hard to say.

Track's continuing parade of scandals, feuds and assorted other problems also may have the effect of dampening general enthusiasm. Under-the-table payoffs, ranging from padded expense checks to shoe-filling incidents, cast a pall of dishonesty over the sport. Drug-taking rules are flaunted. In the US, the AAU and NCAA continued firing shots at each other eight years after they went to war. Internationally, nations refuse to face other nations for political, not athletic, reasons. Boycotts of one sort or another are threatened. The public may not get the full story of the on-track happenings, but it gets it up to here with accounts of the sport's misbehavior. People get sick of deceit and bickering in the athletic world they like to think of as pure.

It would be nice to idealistically think track could get along without masses of spectators. In a way, it could. Track being what it is, an individual sport where rewards come primarily in terms of internal satisfaction, most athletes would be content just meeting the best competition they can handle, with only truly appreciative fans looking on. The catch is, though, that there just aren't many truly appreciative fans. Meets capable of offering the nation's and world's best athletes a chance to compete aren't cheap, and unless they can bring in more than just hard-core track nuts, they're going to have financial woes. Without crowds there aren't meets, and without meets the man the sport belongs to--the athlete--eventually suffers most. □

Nordwig: Supreme Vault Technician

"A record depends very much on circumstances," believes Wolfgang Nordwig. And no better example than Nordwig himself can be found to substantiate his statement.

Twice during the 1970 season, the formful East German vaulter inched the world record ever closer to the "magic" 18-foot barrier, first to 17'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and then to a tantalizingly close 17'11". It seemed only a matter of time before the world had its first 18-footer in the 27-year-old master technician. "Everything must jell to achieve a record," Nordwig further states.

And on Oct. 24, 1970, everything jelled and the world had its first 18-footer. Only it wasn't Nordwig, but Chris Papanicolaou, another top technician.

But in terms of consistency, 1970 belonged to Nordwig. True, he didn't get the biggest prize, but he performed brilliantly time after time--so brilliantly he was selected European Athlete of the Year by T&FN and ranked first in the vault rankings, the first time a non-American has ever topped the yearly ratings.

He cleared 17'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " at least 10 times (and maybe more when lesser meets come to light), won the European Cup at 17'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "--he is the only man to win the vault in the three-meet history of the continental team title competition--and topped 17'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " four times, winning his national title with one.

Plus, he showed what he can do against the top competition--including Papanicolaou. At the Student Games, Nordwig arched over the record 17'11" after the Greek had cleared a then personal best 17'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Nordwig then had three unsuccessful efforts at 5.50-meters (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " but, as he said then, "There was a little something missing." There was very little missing in his vaulting throughout the year, however.

Nordwig admits, "I like competition. For me, a record is born out of competition. It is in a confrontation between two or three athletes of very high caliber that I can bring out the best in myself when driven by the desire to win. I need this. By myself, I could never reach the top."

Yet for virtually all of his international career, he has been East Germany's top vaulter, with the next-best man usually several inches behind in height--and nowhere close in terms of technical expertise in the event. Bob Seagren once called Nordwig "the best technician in the world". Nordwig speaks of his event like a scientist--he is an industrial engineer by profession and is studying nuclear physics--referring to such complicated subjects as "the coefficient of flexibility of the pole" and "the bending capacity of the pole as it affects upward lift". He understands the complex technical side of his event and uses his knowledge to forever better his vaulting.

Nordwig first found a pole in his hands one day in 1957. A 14-year-old schoolboy, his first exposure to track came at school when he ran a 14.4 100-meters. Later that year he met Arthur Lintz, coach of the SC Motor Jena club team, who later introduced Nordwig to vaulting. It took Wolfgang only two years to break his first record, the class B (14-16-years-old) youth mark with 11'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

In 1963, he switched to fiberglass and shot up to 15'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " from his best the previous year of 13'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". By 1966, he had cleared a European record 17'2" and claimed the continental championship. In 1968, he placed third in the roulette-like Olympic competition with another European mark of 17'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", matched by his Western countryman Claus Schiprowski. In 1969, he successfully defended his European title. Nordwig displayed his versatility that year by scoring 7331 decathlon points, including a 16'5" vault.

Nordwig says, "I will work very hard for the Munich Olympic Games after which I shall retire." But he also recognizes, "I still have room for progress. I am faster now and must learn to better apply my speed to the run-up. Both for now and the future, my progress and progress in the pole vault in general will come from qualities of the athlete, from human qualities." And one of his strongest qualities--his unusual capacity of surpassing himself in great competition--may well yet raise Wolfgang Nordwig to his greatest heights.

Born Aug. 27, 1943, in Chemnitz, he is 6'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall and weighs 160-lbs.			
Year	Age	PV	World Rank
1958	15	8'10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
1959	16	11'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
1960	17	12'1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
1961	18	13'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
1962	19	13'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	
1963	20	15'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
1964	21	16'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
1965	22	16'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2
1966	23	17'2"	3
1967	24	16'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6
1968	25	17'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2
1969	26	17'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3
1970	27	17'11"	1 □



/courtesy Kauko Niemela/

New US Horizontal Hopes

Two of the US's brightest young hopes for the future in the horizontal jumps are 1970 AAU champs Milan Tiff (triple) and Bouncy Moore (long). Each ranked first in the nation in his event and has opened the indoor season excitingly. Tiff (6'0", 160-lbs, 7/5/49) has been over 52-feet in all three of his meets, leading Americans at 52'7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Moore (6'2", 170-lbs, 6/4/51) has competed only once but had two long fouls, at 26'8" and 26'0".

Tiff Puts Everthing Together Early in Triple

Milan Tiff does not waste time in triple jump competitions. For him, the event is as good as over after he takes his first attempt. He says, "Every meet and championship I have won has been taken by my first jump." Psychological preparation occupies a prominent place in his competitions. He believes "60% of my performance is mental. I prepare by working it all out in my mind an hour before the competition". Milan has certainly won all his big meets on first go, including the 68 Golden West, the 70 NCAA Indoor, and the 70 AAU outdoor.

Tiff carries his feelings about the cerebral processes over to the state of US triple jumping in general. He finds that the event's sorry state is due to the prevailing mental attitudes. As a European triple jumper told him, "You Americans jump like ballerinas (revealing great natural ability), but you must attack the event hard." Milan says, "The European do not possess the great natural abilities of the Americans, so they must force techniques and train beyond the limits of our knowledge. If Americans would use this philosophy along with their natural ability they would become the best triple jumpers in history."

Tiff also believes that the Europeans gain a great mental and physical edge for the international duals, being able to qualify on their overall records, not just by one meet. The US athlete "must work all year toward the AAU meet, and after that he is exhausted". The Europeans "are able to work slowly toward the tour meets".

Milan attempts to emulate the Europeans in his jumping. His training is concentrated on technique work and weight-lifting. His favorite exercise is hopping up steps with 100-lbs. on his shoulders. His style is copy-book Russian, utilizing a double arm swing in all segments of the jump, with an erect body carriage and exaggerated knee lift. He emphasizes obtaining maximum distance from his hop and step, with a natural long jump at the end. He presently spans 40-feet in the first two pops and is working to add a 15-footer at the end, bringing him to his goal of 55-feet. He intends to match his Continental counterparts in continuing to compete until his early 30s.

While he has yet to make a big splash on the international scene, Milan still has to rate as one of America's biggest hopes for this "orphan" event. His tour in 1970 ended almost simultaneously with its beginning, as he suffered a leg injury in the first meet, against France. This was the first muscular problem that he has ever incurred. But he feels that it was a beneficial thing, as it was "what I needed to show me that I am human, and that I cannot overdo it". For the rest of the tour he was only a spectator, but that also had its points. Milan feels that he can learn more by watching and talking with other competitors than by direct coaching. He credits much of his success to all athletes who have tried, but not been successful themselves. "This shows me I am very lucky to have the ability I do. It drives me harder to be a better athlete, so these others can be proud of me too."

Moore Came Through Against Ter, USSR

In what was generally an up-and-down season for him, Bouncy Moore proved that on a given day he could be tough to beat. And, considering that intestinal surgery restricted him to two months of training prior to the championship meets, what he did accomplish is even more impressive.

And his feats were impressive. The topper was a 26'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " leap against the Soviet Union which served to defeat Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, the first-ranked jumper of 1969. Moore's first legal jump over the 26-foot barrier, it was a satisfying close to an inaugural international tour by the youngster.

Things had not gone as well in the two previous international matches, against France and West Germany. However, winning both of those matches would have required extraordinary performances from extraordinary performers. The first match was taken by Jack Pani, undefeated and European champion in 1970. In the second, Josef Schwarz equaled the non-Mexico City world record, with an exceptional 27'4 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Against France, Bouncy was simply beaten, but against West Germany the zipper-quick runway which had aided Schwarz simply muddled the Oregon soph's step. He moved his marker back and back and back, to no avail. He finally settled for a point-scoring 21'0". Of Schwarz he says, "His technique on the takeoff is 10 years ahead of us. He gets very little height, but really powers off the board."

Bouncy's training for the season was not exactly conducive to development of that power. In fact, one may find it hard to believe the results he did get from three one-hour sessions a week, with no weight work or jumping for distance. With a schedule such as this, one can see why Moore was unable to develop into a consistent jumper in 1970. Additionally, he says, "I am very lazy and must make myself run hard down the runway."

Obviously, there were a few occasions when he did run hard. Like his last jump at the AAU. Lagging in third place in the last round, he responded with a PR 26'2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", albeit windy, to steal the title from Norm Tate and Ron Coleman. Against Ter-O he used the opposite tactic, blasting the big one on his first attempt.

In a season marked with such high points, there were also low ebbs. The greatest of these, in Bouncy's view, was the NCAA, where he finished a disappointed second, at 25'6". It may be significant that the AAU, his personal biggest triumph, came the following week. Some people just thrive on adversity. And, if Bouncy can get a full year's training behind him, his immediate aspiration of 27-feet does not seem that remote a goal. □

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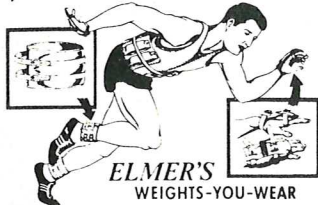
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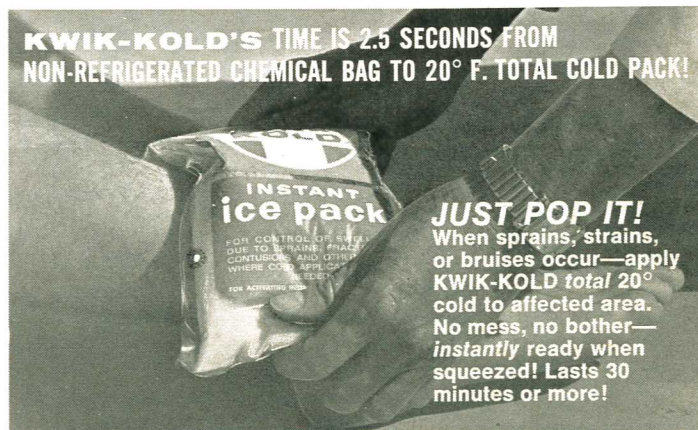
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Nevala: New Breed

by Tapio Pekola

The actual characters of Finnish javelin stars Jorma Kinnunen and Pauli Nevala have been bandied about by journalists who often are unfamiliar with the personalities of either of the two athletes. Some have suggested the pair haven't learned anything in life but throwing the javelin.

Even the Finnish press was annoyed with these two heroes after their deliberate over-stepping of the foul line in the qualification at the Finnish championships (Pauli's friend Hannu Siitonen eventually won with a throw of 275'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ""). Their action again proved the stubborn individuality of each man and the will of each to do as he sees fit regardless of the pressures and expectations of others. In the case of the national championships, their action came about after there had been telephone threats against Jorma and his family due to some unthoughtful words of a television commentator and was directed at the great general public which seems to believe anything it hears or reads.

Pauli is a very talkative guy, and last summer there were many full-page articles on him in Finland's biggest newspaper, Helsinki Sanomat. There is color in many of his opinions, like: "Someday my pull will be so swift that the friction will crush the javelin to atoms" or "Next year, I'll be really expensive for the organizers. They must acquire a new steel measuring tape longer than 100-meters (328'1") for all competitions I'll take part in."

Ten years ago, there was quite a difference in Pauli--virtually speechless, withdrawn, hostile toward the outer world, without close contacts to other people. His background is very similar to that of Jorma Kinnunen. Jorma was an orphan whose childhood was difficult. Pauli saw his father's death in a knife battle at the age of six. He had little opportunity for much schooling because he had to work to support himself and his family.

After being so dependent on others in his childhood, it is easy to understand that Pauli wants to be completely independent as an adult and as an athlete. And so there are many contradictions between him and many people in athletic circles.

In his individualism, self-reliance and desire to conquer unknown areas, Pauli Nevala is a true athlete of the Renaissance. His great passion is to wander in his spare time in the great forests of Finland with his dog. Both he and Jorma are drawn by some primitive instinct to hunt in the wilderness. In the spring of 1968, they even caught a hare by running it down after a two-hour chase in the forest.

In Pauli's opinion, there is something inconsequential in bettering one's results only by tenths or centimeters. He is always aiming higher.

There isn't a Finnish national team athlete who concentrates more on important competitions than Nevala. In Athens at the 1969 European Championships for instance, he came out of the hotel-training complex only once, to the competition. He does not engage in sight-seeing or plan holiday trips. It's a very rare case when Pauli is willing to take part in competitions in other countries.

In our time, there may be athletes with more formal achievements than Pauli, but in Finland he surely is the greatest athlete since Paavo Nurmi. There is something very liberating about meeting a top athlete like Nevala among all the computerized phenomenons of today. Many athletes seem to belittle their doings, thus making themselves boring to even half-way intense track fans. They talk of retiring or relaxing or controlling their time more to devote to those all-important business affairs, etc. But Pauli is different. He is always aiming forward--and he talks about it. He really despises details, those nibbling scientific calculations. He prefers discussing the greatness of nature. He has lived in the pressing conditions of everyday life but found freedom in the forests and he brings something of that freedom to the athletic field--where too often meets are conducted by detail- or statistical-minded people.

I would compare Nevala to Coriolanus in Shakespeare, and in my opinion there cannot be a better comparison. Like Coriolanus, he is straight and open and says on every occasion what he thinks. Cunning and falsity are unknown to him. By his carefree manner of speaking and ungovernable temper, he must repeatedly insult those thinking differently. To some he can be like an elephant in a porcelain shop where people collecting chinaware are often eager to "liquidate" him.

Both Pauli Nevala and Jorma Kinnunen have without a doubt learned more of life than many of us. After long gloomy years, much has improved in their lives; they have families and fine homes. Still, they are very much products of difficult backgrounds, a factor of increasing interrelation to athletics today. Pauli Nevala, indeed, is the best possible representative of a wider, more varied and complex way of track and field in the seventies.



Pauli Nevala--"surely Finland's greatest athlete since Paavo Nurmi"--eyes the flight of his javelin which flew 303'11", second-longest in history. /courtesy Tapio Pekola/

Nevala "Free Associates" for T&FN

Some thoughts of javelinist Pauli Nevala, as told to Tapio Pekola:

- This year I had many competitions. They were like training sessions. I have a graph curve of my results. By comparing it with the information in my training diary, I can formulate conclusions about my training and make it more accurate for next season. I am investigating my event thoroughly as I suppose others are too; in my estimation, some coaches are talking nonsense about javelin throwing. So last summer I began giving instructions as an adviser to some of Finland's younger throwers like Hannu Siitonen (who later won the Finnish title at 275'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "") and Aimo Puska (who won the European Junior title with 252'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "").
- In my school years, I used to take part in all kinds of events, from track and field to cross country skiing. At the age of 16 or 17, I found I possessed talents for javelin throwing. In 1958 my record was a little over 60-meters (196'10"). Now it is 92-meters and something (92.64 or 303'11" to be exact), next year it will be 95-meters (311'8") for sure and perhaps 100-meters (328'1").
- Even in 1970, I could have thrown beyond 95-meters, but there weren't enough opportunities. I mean really big meets, where one has to go all out. The only competition of significance was Finland versus Sweden. (This is an event as important as the Olympic Games for the Finnish people.)
- This summer wind has been blowing behind me and, unfortunately, it did so in that Swedish match too. (Wind or no, Nevala still threw 303'11", a personal best and second-longest throw in history behind only Jorma Kinnunen's world record 304'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".) Moreover, I stopped two-meters before the line in my best throw. So I have good reason to believe I could have reached my intermediate goal of 95-meters in that competition if the conditions had been a little better. As well, I was no longer at my best by the beginning of September. My season had been a bit too long. Next year I'll do things different in this respect. In 1970, I had no reason to concentrate on any competitions except the Swedish match. All year, I was sure I could throw a new world record without special preparation. So I released several rather long throws, but no "super" long ones. As I said, with some luck and a head wind during the summer, I would have succeeded even this way.
- When I began my athletic career, I didn't train. After completing district school I worked on a farm. Farm labors and competitions were my only training. I met Jorma Kinnunen for the first time in the 1963 Finnish cham-

Nevala Can Put the Javelin Out There

Pauli Lauri Nevala was born Nov. 30, 1940, in Pohja. He is a physical education teacher and lives in Teuva. He stands 5'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " tall and weighs 185-lbs. His progress and best results, courtesy of Kauko Niemela:

1958	201'6"	1965	262'7"
1959	211'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1966	271'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1960	238'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1967	277'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1961	276'4"	1968	278'7"
1962	265'1"	1969	299'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1963	283'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1970	303'11"
1964	271'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		

He was 1964 Olympic champion in Tokyo with a throw of 271'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". He placed fourth in the 1966 European Championships and second in 1969, was Scandinavian-Nordic champion in 1963 and has won four Finnish titles (61, 62, 63, 67). In the decade of the 60s, he was world-ranked eight years, the highest placing being second in 1969. In 1970, he ranked first in the world.

303'11"	(1) Helsinki	9/ 6/70	287'1"	(1) Teuva	5/25/70
303'1"	(1) Seinajoki	8/27/70	286'11"	(1) Parikkala	9/13/70
300'0"	(1) Lahti	8/20/70	286'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Imatra	9/ 1/69
299'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Teuva	7/20/69	286'9"	(1) Kotka	8/26/70
299'9"	(1) Oulu	9/ 9/70	286'2"	(1) Seinajoki	7/12/70
295'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Teuva	7/ 7/70	286'2"	(1) Isojoki	8/ 2/70
293'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(2) Athens	9/19/69	285'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Teuva	7/ 6/70
292'6"	(2) Helsinki	8/24/70	285'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(2) Helsinki	8/28/69
291'11"	(1) Tampere	7/ 2/70	285'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Oulu	7/22/69
291'8"	(1) Tampere	6/16/70	285'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Hamnlina	8/31/69
289'10"	(1) Teuva	8/ 5/70	285'5"	(1) Parkano	6/ 8/69
288'6"	(1) Kuortane	8/ 3/70	285'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(2) Turku	6/ 5/69
288'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Kuopio	8/ 6/70	285'1"	(1) Teuva	7/17/70
288'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Vaasa	8/19/70	285'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Lapnrnta	8/25/70
287'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Teuva	9/21/70	284'11"	(1) Jurva	7/15/70
287'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Imatra	8/31/70	284'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Oulu	9/ 1/69
287'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Hamnlina	8/28/70	284'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(1) Pudasjarvi	6/29/70

pionships. I had heard of him after his first prominent result earlier that summer. In the championships, Jorma had difficulties with his run-up, and Mikko Paananen, who was still throwing in those days, recommended that Jorma follow my throwing technique. He gave it a try and managed to do a - about 75-meters (246 $\frac{1}{2}$ "") in his third effort in the qualifications. After that summer, Paananen was named national javelin coach. Jorma trained throughout the winter on the advice of Mikko and threw 84-meters (275'7") in 1964. In Tokyo, he was no longer in top condition. There are many similarities in our natures and this throwing technique fits us both well.

- In 1967-68, I studied for my sports instructor degree at the Sports Institute of Pajulhati. There I learned about the action and recovery of muscles. I discovered that many athletes trained from day to day without getting anywhere. I transformed my own training. One can rightly say it was during this period I really started to train. My attention was now emphatically directed to special training. I think people are talking too much about power training these days. With power, an athlete can throw 84-85-meters (275'7"-278'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "") but not a meter more.

- I think it is more important for a javelin thrower than for any other athlete to get everything out of himself in an instant. The last two throwing

US Leads List of 262'5 1-2" Javelinists

The US is not renowned as a javelin power, yet of the 104 men ever to throw over 80-meters (262'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "") 19 are Americans, the highest total recorded by any country. Following are the Soviet Union with 15 and Finland, 13. Even at the stratospheric level of 85-meters (278'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "") the US is co-leader with the Soviet Union at five each.

The all-time list of 85-meter throwers:

304'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Jorma Kinnunen (Fin) 69	284'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " John Tushaus (US) 66
303'11" Pauli Nevala (Fin) 70	284'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Vyacheslav Gorovoy (SU) 68
301'9" Janis Lasis (SU) 68	283'8" Klaus Wolfermann (WG) 70
300'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Terje Pedersen (Nor) 64	282'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Janusz Sidlo (Pol) 70
300'0" Mark Murro (US) 70	282'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Wladyslaw Nikiciuk (Pol) 68
297'6" Manfred Stolle (EG) 70	282'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Al Cantello (US) 59
291'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bill Skinner (US) 70	281'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Egil Danielsen (Nor) 56
287'11" Ake Nilsson (Swe) 68	280'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Vladimir Kuznyetsov (SU) 62
286'1" Miklos Nemeth (Hun) 67	279'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Aleksandr Baluyev (SU) 67
285'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Gergely Kulcsar (Hun) 68	279'0" Vaino Kuisma (Fin) 65
284'8" Frank Covelli (US) 68	278'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Zygmunt Jaloszynski (Pol) 70
284'7" Carlo Lievore (It) 61	

If the US has as many top-distance throwers as anyone else, why haven't they fared well in international competition over the years? The answer is consistency. The above 23 men have thrown the spear over the 85-meter line (one performance per meet) 179 times. Of those throws, Nevala has 52, Lasis 44 and Kinnunen 27 for 123 of the total. The US as a whole has only 14, led by Murro's total of nine.

steps are the focal point. When others learn to throw like we do in Finland, they'll make great progress. The others have all the possibilities. Here, one must totally rely on himself. In other countries, they have universities and state support. I know some top throwers, the Soviets for instance, have tried to imitate our technique. They may utilize our hop and similar rhythms, but they haven't seen the main point. When they find it, the spear will also fly far in other countries outside Finland.

- A big, powerful javelin thrower with poor skill is like a high voltage transformer with thin (output) conductors. He cannot make use of his powers. (Pauli was a wireman by profession in the early sixties.) Proper mental preparation for big competitions is very important. I used to think of man as an inseparable part of nature in all connections. There is much charged-power behind lightning and after the outburst of a thunder storm, it can take weeks before one can see another lightning. When a top thrower goes to a big competition, he is like a charged battery. He must take care not to discharge before the right moment. It takes time to recharge after an all-out burst. This can be a difficult problem. There is usually a qualifying round before the real, final competition. One must not over-concentrate on the qualifying in order to save his capacities for the final. I have failed in this respect in two major competitions, the 1962 European Championships in Belgrade and the Mexico Olympic Games in 1968, even though I was in my best condition. In 1962, I slept until the qualifying--and seemingly in the qualifying, too. In Mexico City, my third throw in the qualifying went long beyond the qualifying mark for the finals, but it was judged a foul. There was a woman judge at the landing point and she gave her approval to the throw by lifting a white flag. But at the edge of the field was a chief judge who rejected the throw. If that had not happened, I would have been as tough as some others in the finals. I threw over 90-meters (295'3") in training twice after the Games.

- I think there shouldn't be any qualifying at all. It's against the lightning nature of the event. Only one competition, where every throw counts, is the right way. Javelin throwing isn't a marathon run, where one must "sleep" at the beginning in order to succeed in the final stages of the race. The tip-first rule can lead to judicial murders too. And we are already using the implements of the organizers. Too much depends on judges. It's intolerable.

- In my opinion Janis Lasis must change his throwing technique in order to throw further. He is a good all-round athlete, but as a javelinist he isn't the best possible type. Javelin throwing calls for special features in an athlete. There has been much talk about Mark Murro. I cannot say anything of his future, as I haven't seen him. In general, though, to succeed next year, they all must throw at least 95-meters (311'8"). □

The character analysis of and the interview with outspoken Finnish javelinist Pauli Nevala was conducted by Tapio Pekola, who has seen the many sides of Nevala through his work as editor of a Finnish track publication and with the Finnish AAA. He will serve as Executive Secretary for the 1971 European Championships to be staged in Helsinki.



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This Was a Miss in 1966; Today, It Would Count

Here in the 1966 All-American meet, Paul Wilson clears 17'2"—but his pole fell under the bar, thus negating his jump. The same fate befell Bob Seagren the vault before this one. Now that the IAAF has rescinded the pole-under-the-bar rule, such vaults are legal. /Alan Shapiro/

by Jon Hendershott

It is the pressure-packed 1968 Olympic pole vault final and you are US vaulter John Pennel. Along with teammate Bob Seagren, East German Wolfgang Nordwig and West German Claus Schiprowski, you are fighting it out for the three medals. Nordwig has missed twice at 17'8½", higher than the ratified world record. Seagren has just cleared on his second try. You, Pennel, are up next. Schiprowski is to follow.

In the gathering darkness of Mexico City, you stand at the head of the runway for your second try. More than six hours of intense competition have helped to tire you—but this is the Olympic final. So, you gather your strength and determination and sprint toward the pit. Your plant is good, you shoot your legs up well, turn and—clear.

But, instead of happiness, you feel that sinking sensation of sudden failure. Your pole passes beneath the bar and follows you into the pit. The jump is ruled a miss—even though you cleared cleanly and the pole in no way hampered the bar. You miss your third try and place fifth.

Probably the worst thing, though, is the knowledge that in May of 1969, the rule decreeing a vault to be a miss when the pole passes beneath the bar will no longer be on the books—but that rule has just cost you an Olympic medal. So you are a victim of double jeopardy—you miss a medal plus lose a personal best vault.

The experience of John Pennel has not been isolated in recent pole vault history—nor was he even alone at Mexico. US teammate Casey Carrigan cleared 16'1" on his third try of the qualifying round only to have his pole follow him into the pit. He watched the finals from the stands. In those finals, France's Herve D'Encausse cleared 16'10¾" but it was recorded as a miss thanks to his errant pole.

Several years earlier, Bob Seagren had lost two separate record leaps because of the pole rule. In the 66 All-American meet, Seagren cleared 17'2" but his pole cost him the vault and, as it turned out, the win. Jim Eshelman had to clear a height three times—because his pole went through on his first two clearances.

And Pennel wasn't the last world-class vaulter to suffer from the rule. Nordwig cleared 17'4¾" for a European indoor record in March of 1969 but—again—the lame-duck rule disallowed his jump.

It might be natural to wonder, "Why were all these vaults ruled misses when the vaulter cleared legally and his pole in no way touched or impeded the crossbar?" Simply because a rule was enforced which was passed when the heights being cleared were much lower and the chance was greater that an errant pole very well could dislodge the bar, thus negating the vault. But, times have changed. When Paul Wilson measured the 17'7¾" height he was to clear for a world record in 1967, the end of his pole was some two feet below the crossbar.

So, in May of 1969, the IAAF struck from its books the pole-under-the-bar rule. (But it is still a failure in high school if the pole passes under the bar. And the bar falling after being hit by a pole still constitutes a miss—at all levels of competition.) A year and half later, has the revocation of a rule which had little direct effect on the vault—except to disqualify an other-

wise legal clearance—had any great effect? T&FN put this question to a group of vaulters, coaches and officials. Virtually to a man, the group agreed there had been no significant effect.

"As long as a vaulter clears the bar legally, what's the difference where the pole goes?" says California Relays director Tom Moore. "I feel the change was merited because of the arbitrariness/unfairness in individual cases," says ex-UCLA vaulter Jon Vaughn, 68 NCAA winner. "Getting rid of the rule may prevent instances of a pole falling onto the track and injuring someone, especially indoors," points out Wisconsin field event coach Bill Perrin. "The only negative effect I can think of is the eventuality, slight as it may be, of a vaulter falling on the pole as it comes under the bar," feels Colorado coach and ex-vault great Don Meyers.

From the viewpoint of the official, this rule has yet to drastically affect placings in competition, according to veteran Pacific Association AAU official Horace Crow. "Before the rule, I would estimate only one vault per meet (all competitors) was ruled a miss because the pole passed under the bar," Crow continues. "Most often this happened at a crucial stage in the competition. Since the rule change, I have officiated at about 60 meets and I haven't noticed any instance of a vaulter gaining a significant placing or record either on a vault which would have been a miss previously or after such a vault which would have eliminated him."

Now that the rule has gone by the boards, has the vault loosened up any? "Actually, I think vaulters now can be more precise on top of the vault," comments Carrigan. Seagren believes: "The style of release a vaulter uses will not be affected by the rule change, nor will the direction in which the pole falls." Vaughn adds, "The vaulter now can disregard previously necessary movements (to get rid of the pole) which resulted in the body losing height at the most critical moment. The vaulter can now complete the logical extension of the pole without having to reverse his sequence of movements at the last instant." Comments indoor recordman Jan Johnson, "Some vaulters allowed their pole to go past the vertical position before the release—and to go under the bar, the pole has to be vertical. So they had to make a conscious effort to push it back. Now pushing the pole back is not needed."

Vault expert Dick Ganslen relates, "The fiberglass pole has made vaulting less precise than the stiffer poles. If a vaulter is going to push off any pole, he must have the pole beneath him more or less perpendicularly. I would say there is a greater likelihood of a miss when the pole passes the perpendicular plane since it implies that the vaulter has gotten away from the pole in his turn and may fly more forward into the bar than upward. As the record gets higher, more poise and hesitation on top will become critical."

Have the vaulters altered their styles in any way now that the rule has been removed? All said no. "For the best fly-away clearance," points out Johnson, "the pull and turn must be timed so that the vaulter is off the pole just before it becomes vertical. Thus, on a good vault—one in which the center of gravity is traveling up and not out as the vaulter crosses the bar—the pole should fall back on its own."

Have coaches altered their methods of teaching the vault—and especially the fly-away—since the revocation of the rule? "I doubt if any coach has changed," says Vern Wolfe of Southern California, who guided Seagren and Wilson to world records as well as coaching many other top-class vaulters. "If a vault is executed correctly, the pole will be released before it passes under the bar. The straightening action of the pole, the cast and pull-through and turn over should all compliment each other in an explosive continuing force which will cause the vaulter to continue rising upward and enable him to rotate over the bar. From time to time, this action may originate past the point where the pole will fall backward, but not too often."

Perrin adds, "I haven't changed any of my coaching techniques. The greatest advantage goes to the vaulter himself; the revocation of the rule eliminates just one of the many mental complexities which has nothing to do with the physical and mechanical skills needed to clear the bar."

However, Ganslen feels the elimination of the rule may make vaulters a little more careless—and he points out, "If a vaulter is careless he doesn't get very far. Too many modern vaulters have not perfected their technique over the bar; they leave it to chance. I don't honestly think lifting the rule will make for better vaulters or higher heights. In the flyaway position, the vaulter's center of gravity is 12-inches higher over the bar than in the jacked position and at least eight-inches higher than with the arch. This requires a good back, lots of practice and the ability to consciously hold the legs up. Breaking into the bar or 'reaching for the bar' is a consequence of anxiety and has been a problem of vaulters since the event began. It must be consciously un-learned since it is a sub-conscious maneuver."

What of officiating? "The event is considerably easier to judge since the rule change," Crow believes. "When the standards are two-feet into the pit, and the bar is resting on an extension which is offset from the standards, it is extremely difficult to judge whether the pole did or did not pass beneath the bar. This is especially true when the pole is falling off at an angle toward the side. Several times before the rule change, I fell to the ground while going inside to be ready to field a hovering pole. Now we can forget the whole thing. The rules still prohibit fielding a pole which passes under the bar, in order to prevent accidents, but the need to field the pole is no longer there because the pole can no longer ruin a good vault."

"Also, now vaulters can be kept in competition who otherwise would have been eliminated. The three or more additional vaults they now receive outweigh the saving of extra attempts previously needed due to misses on earlier tries. The rule was not intended to speed up the competition and removing it could have the reverse effect, although I haven't observed it yet. In any case, the effect is minor."

Now, as Johnson says, "A headache has been eliminated that could also be eliminated by good vaulting. But since no one's vaulting is perfect yet, the rule has merit." Adds Seagren, "I never worried about the pole if it fell into the pit. I just had to jump again, if I could. Today, we don't have to worry about being punished for something that has no effect on the vault."

And, with or without the rule, Ganslen points out, "Most vaulters will subconsciously throw the pole back because they will not like to think of it roaming around under them on the way down." □



/Neil Leifer, Sports Illustrated/

Acceleration Key to Sprinting

by P. N. Heidenstrom

Are today's sprinters faster than those of 40 and 50 years ago?

Sounds like a crazy question. But are they really faster--or are they just stronger, more resistant to fatigue?

You may never have thought of fatigue entering into a 100-yard race. But 45 years ago, A.V. Hill, 1922 Nobel prizeman in medicine and physiology "for his discovery relating to the production of heat in the muscles", showed that it did.

Ten subjects ran a straight course of 200-yards at maximal effort throughout from a stationary start, being timed at intervals to an accuracy of 1/100th per second. It was found that a sprinter reached his greatest speed (limited by the viscosity of his muscles) after about 60-yards, following which the accumulation of lactic acid in the muscles caused a steady slowing down. These results could be repeated with great consistency.

In 1926, the world 100-yard record was 9.5 (Charley Paddock); today, it is 9.1. Apart from possible inaccuracies in timing and external conditions, four factors suggest themselves to account for this improvement. Today's sprinters may have (a) faster reaction to the start; (b) stronger acceleration; (c) greater peak speed; and, (d) more resistance to fatigue.

These alternatives have been the cause of some discussion among New Zealand coaches. (Although most noted for middle and long-distance runners, New Zealand can claim four world-record holders for 100-yards--Jack Hempton, 9.8 in 1892, Kath Martyn, 11.2 in 1929, Thelma Kench, 11.2 in 1930, and Doreen Lumley, 11.0 in 1939.)

No more recent work than Hill's is known that would settle the question of speed versus strength. However, most of the world's best 100-yard dash men also run the 60-yards indoors, so comparing records for the two events promises to provide at least a partial answer. At the outset, it was decided to regard a record as having become "established" only when three had achieved it. This was to ensure that it was typical of general, rather than individual, progress, as well as to reduce the influence of possible "fluky" performances.

The following table resulted (athletes from US unless otherwise noted):

9.5	Herbert Houben (Ger) 24	60 yards	6.2	Loren Murchison 23
	Charley Paddock 26			Cyril Coaffee (Can) 26
	Charley Borah 27			Albert Francisco 26
9.4	George Simpson 29	3 years	6.1	Ralph Metcalfe 33
	Frank Wykoff 30			Jesse Owens 35
	Hubert Meier 30			Sam Stoller 36
9.3	Mel Patton 48	25 years	6.0	Jim Golliday 56
	Hector Hogan 54			Charley Tidwell 58
	Jim Golliday 55			Herb Carper 59
9.2	Frank Budd 61	7 years	5.9	Bob Hayes 64
	Bob Hayes 62			Sam Perry 65
	Harry Jerome (Can) 62			Craig Wallace 65
9.1	Bob Hayes 63	5 years	5.8	???????????
	Harry Jerome (Can) 66			
	Jim Hines (US) 67			

The relationship between the progress of the two records is remarkable. Because they are slightly "out of phase", we still await the 5.8 60. But, according to schedule, at least three should sprint 5.8 in the next year or two. Since no fewer than 15 men (at the time of writing) share the present mark of 5.9, the schedule promises to be fulfilled.

The conclusion is inescapable that improvements in 100-yard records are attributable to the first 60-yards, the "accelerating" phase of the race. Savings in reaction time (which is only about 0.13 seconds) can only be small.

Regarding the start, Hill's tests also indicated how much a sprinter loses as a result of the inertial start. Henry Russell (IC4A sprint champ in 1925 and 1926) was timed at 9.885 for the 100-yards but his time from 20- to 120-yards was 8.935--a difference of 0.95 seconds. Since in this case the recorder was started by an observer, a further 0.13 seconds must be added, giving a total of 1.1 seconds in round figures.

This agrees exactly with D. H. Potts' figures for Mel Patton (December, 1949, T&FN) after Patton had been timed over the last 100-yards of his anchor leg in a 440-yard relay. □

Peter N. Heidenstrom, veteran correspondent who has covered New Zealand track for T&FN for nearly two decades, is interested in the scientific aspects of the sport--as indicated by his article on wind assistance in the November issue and this piece.

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Fourth Place Is No Place in US Olympic Trials

by Jon Hendershott

Time and again you hear it: "I want to go to the Olympics"; "My ultimate goal is the Olympic Games"; "I want to represent my country in the Olympic Games". It can be a budding junior high school athlete or a new world record holder. But the magnetism generated every four years by the Olympics draws the hopes, dreams, aspirations and efforts of millions of athletes around the world. Many hope for it, fewer get a crack at it, fewer still make an Olympic team and only one per event fulfills the ultimate dream: the gold medal.

Pat Pomphrey never really dreamed of running in the Olympics until he found himself caught up in the whirl of the summer of 1968 with the Mexico City Games the "ultimate" objective. But Pomphrey, Air Force and Athens high hurdler then, didn't make it. He placed fourth in the US Final Olympic Trials. Three make the team and the fourth gets nothing save the hollow title of Olympic team alternate. To be as close to the Olympics as Pomphrey was, to be improving to the point that you have every chance of making the team, and then to miss it by a yard, a tenth of a second, is a kind of frustration few athletes will ever experience.

Pomphrey finished fourth in the South Lake Tahoe trials in 13.6 after clocking a PR 13.4 in the quarter-finals. The three Americans who beat him, Willie Davenport, Erv Hall and Leon Coleman, placed one-two-four at Mexico. Among runners, only sprinters Clyde Glosson and Jerry Bright missed the team by as scant a margin as Pomphrey.

"Yes, it was tremendously frustrating at the time," Pomphrey, now in graduate school at the Air Force's Dayton, Ohio, Institute of Advanced Technology studying optical physics, recalls. "But I've concluded that I experienced something many others didn't. I experienced some satisfaction during 1968, too."

Pomphrey never seriously thought of the Olympics even as late as the spring of 1968. "I never really placed that well in national meets while I was at Tennessee," he says, even though he did place third in the 1966 NCAA highs. "I think it was because I was mentally tired from a long season and that I peaked too early every year. So when I graduated I went into advanced ROTC training here in Dayton and later into the Air Force. I dropped from the scene and didn't really train much at all. Consequently, my 1967 season was nothing to speak of. But in early 1968 I was transferred to Sacramento and I started to train hard. I decided I had to compete indoors--if only for publicity purposes--and my approach was low key. After a rather nondescript indoor season, I wanted to get into as many outdoor meets as possible. But I missed some of the bigger California meets because of the all-Air Force meet in Texas. But it was run on an old cinder track which was good for me because it was a chance to compete on a surface other than the Tartan track at San Jose State. Then in June I came back to San Jose and won the Interservice meet with a windy 13.6. That was a big psychological lift because I knew my training was right. Since I was Interservice champion I was automatically advanced to the Los Angeles Semi-Final Olympic Trials and that was a great load off me."

At the AAU, Pomphrey placed seventh with 13.8 "which was reassuring after the 13.6. So I had a lot of confidence but I must emphasize that I had no pressure on me--from family, job or to qualify--so that was a big bonus." Trying to "peak late in the season", Pomphrey finished sixth at Los Angeles in 14.2 despite a horrid start and being "scared to death". "Actually, the way the LA Trials were run put added pressure on all the guys because you didn't know where you stood," he explains. "It made the Tahoe training that much harder because even though the winner of the LA meet was supposed to be automatically on the team, you knew that really didn't mean much because you still had to 'prove yourself' in the finals." But heading to Tahoe "I kept convincing myself I could do it"--and his two fast times earlier plus a strong finish despite the ragged start at LA reinforced this feeling.

Prior to training at Tahoe, Pomphrey scored his first international win with a 13.9 victory in the CISM (International Military) meet. That was another boost. "You never know what you can do until you're tested in a new environment," he says. "It's not just running against foreign athletes but traveling thousands of miles, the time and diet changes and then to run a good time and win is very reassuring. I also held in the back of my mind that I would have to perform at altitude but since I didn't know what it would be like, that competition helped me. It showed me that I could adapt to conditions as I knew I would have to at Tahoe."

The initial discomfort at Tahoe's 7500-foot altitude (trouble sleeping, long recovery during work-outs) was counterbalanced by another factor. "I thought a heavier guy like me (he was 6'3" and 190-lbs. then) could take advantage of both the Tartan and the thin air. At about the sixth hurdle, you found yourself closer to the hurdles, just like when you have a big wind behind you. You had to learn to hurdle all over again but it was an advantage for the bigger guys."

And his performances in several practice competitions beamed up his confidence. He buzzed 13.5 with a wind to beat Coleman and was flying to perhaps an even quicker clocking in another meet before bashing the final hurdle and walking--literally--across the line still in 13.9. "Approaching the finals, I thought I could win it," he says frankly. "I felt I had a psych on Willie and the others, especially after the practice meets." And despite severely injuring a knee in practice, he still felt he would win. "You get a feeling, and I guess you have to feel this way, that nobody can beat you. There haven't been many times I could come up with a psych like that, but I could there because everything was going well for me. I could relax in training or a pre-meet environment but when I stepped to the line, I could turn it on. In the last couple of years, though, I haven't been able to do that



Pat Pomphrey (r) experienced both pleasure and frustration in 1968, improving in the high hurdles to times he never expected to achieve but missing an Olympic berth by a place. Tom Wyatt (l) missed the Olympic team in the 400-meter hurdles by a place. /Jeff Kroot/

--whether it's because I came so close to making the team or not, or even if I had made it, I don't know if I still could."

In the qualifying rounds of the final trials, Pomphrey lowered his former best by two tenths with 13.5. Then in the quarter-finals, he blasted 13.4. "Naturally, those runs reinforced the feeling I was ready," he says, "even though I didn't put all out in either of them. It was warm and nice that day, but the day of the finals was cold and windy. In the semis, I clipped my knee again and it started to hurt. Plus, the altitude was getting to me--and everybody. So we lined up for the final just wanting to get it over with. Maybe that lowered my guard a little. The films show that I was still right in there at the ninth hurdle but I rode the 10th and got passed running in."

"Physically, I couldn't run another step after the race. Mentally I was depressed, because I missed naturally, but also because I felt that since I rode the 10th hurdle instead of charging it I wasn't out-and-out beaten. But it's a hurdle race and that's that. I had four chances and that's what I would have had in Mexico. For some weeks after, I was also disturbed that the fourth-placers weren't kept at Tahoe to train with the team. We were ostensibly the Olympic team alternates and I felt we were treated unfairly because reportedly some of the swimmers became ill at Mexico and the alternates were called. Of course none of the hurdlers got sick, but I felt we should have been kept there just in case."

"However, as a result of not making the team, the AAU picked me to tour Africa in November and December for six weeks. A six-athlete group of us gave clinics and competed some and just generally had a fantastic time with the people there. I suppose maybe I'm making up for it psychologically but had I made the Olympic team I would have missed something valuable by not going to Africa."

After coming so close to making the team, was all the time and effort really worth it? "I don't know if I'll ever be able to answer that," Pomphrey says. "Probably yes and no. Yes, because I never expected to improve as much as I did. No, because I learned about the politics of the AAU and the Olympic movement by being a victim of it. Naturally the athlete is the one who suffers. If athletes were making thousands of dollars from the sport they might tend to overlook such things. But when an athlete participates of his own free will he expects his sport to be as pure as his motives. When that isn't true, he might accept the bad aspects simply because he likes the sport so much. The longer he stays in the sport, though, the more he remembers some of the screw jobs he got. But, all in all, when he wonders if it's worth it, the answer in my opinion is 'yes'."

Would the lure of the Olympics in a year-and-a-half prove a strong enough motivation to try for the team again? "It depends on circumstances," he answers. "Right now, I'm here in Dayton, it's sleeting and cold out and my attitude is a lot different. I'm in grad school and that's the most important thing to me right now. Then, too, I think an athlete almost has to be in a geographic proximity to be able to train hard enough to take a crack at the team. I suppose if I was able to train, had unlimited facilities and resources and a trainer to keep me together I would try it again. Of course, so much importance is placed on the Olympic Games, but, after all, it's only one race and so many guys prepare their whole careers for that one race that they might consider themselves either a success or failure because of it. I don't want to sound as though I've hung 'em up, because I would like to compete again, but after you get away you realize there are other things in life."

"Then, too, it's important for people to realize that a young fellow like Thomas Hill may think that because he had a good year last year, that will be enough to carry him through to 72 and a gold medal. But there will be a lot of guys like me, hiding in dungeons someplace, who will come out and blast him because, while we might not have the physical prowess of some of the younger guys, we have it all over them in terms of experience and mental attitude. Not that I might do it, but somebody might. Come to think of it, I won't be over the hill by then either. Hmm, I might have to think some more about that." □

A Winner Who Never Lost His Smile

by LeRoy Bearman

Athletes touch my life every day. And I have gotten to know few that I didn't like. But not very many get under my skin. There have been very few I had gotten to know, admire and genuinely like as much as John Willard Baker.

Though he often had reason to, John Baker never frowned. A glittering grin that often stretched into a sunny smile which encased his dancing dark eyes was as much a trademark of his as the devastating last lap kick he used to run down opposing milers.

That smile covered the constant and tortuous pain he lived with over the past 18 months when he first learned he had cancer. Pain had been a constant companion of John Baker's. In college he developed an arch injury that lesser men would have refused to walk on, much less run the mile on.

The prettiest coeds on the New Mexico campus were also constant companions of John Baker. He was simply a winner.

When his cancer was first discovered, the doctors gave him six months to live at best. He beat them by a year, similar to what he often beat his opposition on the track. John Baker never gave up on anything.

He was teaching his physical education class at Aspen Elementary up until three weeks before his untimely death (Nov. 26). And went out to watch a meet the Duke City Dashers, a girls track team which he helped coach, ran just two weeks before. His big wish was to get well enough to accompany his team to the nationals in St. Louis the first week of December.

He had two major operations during those painful 18 months and was a constant visitor to the hospital for treatments.

Somehow he never lost his warm sense of humor, the personality trait that got to me in the first place. "What kind of nasty things are you going to write about us today, Mr. Bearman?" was a usual greeting when I'd see him at the track or around Johnson Gymnasium.

He touted me to the good movies that were playing in town. And when there was a point in an Ingemar Bergmann film I couldn't grasp, he had the answer because there was a swell-looking girl from Sweden he had taken to the flick who translated certain things that didn't come out in the subtitles.

John Baker was embarrassed to talk about himself. But he loved to talk about the little girls he was coaching, particularly the ones he felt might make the US Olympic team in future years. He got a much bigger thrill in watching one of his pupils win a race than in any he ever won himself which thrilled thousands of Albuquerque track buffs.

Odds were that little ol' frail John could seldom finish a mile much less win one. But he briefly held the school record at New Mexico. He never intended to become a distance runner but asked to be allowed to come out for cross country when Manzano High School first opened its doors so he could get in shape for baseball. His coach, Bill Wolfrath, quickly realized the potential of the spindly-legged youngster and John became hooked on distance running.

Perhaps his greatest triumph on the track came in the 1966 Western Athletic Conference championships at Provo, Utah, when he triggered New Mexico to an upset title victory over host Brigham Young, 83-75. As usual John was a big underdog, but he roared around the next-to-last turn as if a Russian jet was after him on a strafing mission and left BYU's favored Bob Delaney and Bob Richards as well as his own teammate Mike Thornton talking to themselves. That was his second WAC mile championship. He also won two cross country individual titles.

But to me, John Baker's greatest triumph of all was the way he lived when he had no idea how much longer he would. He devoted himself to helping others, never losing that warm sense of humor and never failing to flash that haunting smile.

It is somewhat ironic that John Baker, who loved life so much and who did so much to brighten the lives of those who knew him, wrote a poem called "The Race to Death" in 1963 when he was a freshman at New Mexico. It reads:

Many thoughts race through my mind,
As I step to the starting line.
Butterflies thru my stomach fly,
And as I free that last deep sigh,
I feel that death is drawing near,
But the end of the race I do not fear.
For when the string comes across my breast,
I know it's time for eternal rest.
The gun goes off, the race is run,
And only God knows if I've won.
My family and friends and many more
Can't understand what it was for.
But this "Race to Death" is a final test,
And I'm not afraid, for I've done my best.

In a set of footnotes added to the poem he explained lines 11 through 14 thusly: "No one can understand why a person has to die. The race is the final test to see what kind of life you've led. If you do your best to lead a good life on earth, you shouldn't be afraid of death."

John Baker led a beautiful life on this earth. Only, 26 years was far too short for someone who had so much to contribute as he. I'm just glad I got to know him. □

This piece on John Baker by Albuquerque Journal sports editor LeRoy Bearman initiates a new column series, By-Line 71, wherein T&FN will publish articles appearing in other publications which we feel are of interest to a national or even international track and field audience. Writers are invited to submit material for consideration.

Skinny, Myopic Runt to 40s' Best

Roger Ruth's many sides jell into a fascinating individual: he has a PhD in educational psychology; he is a college professor--at the University of Victoria in British Columbia though he still retains his US citizenship; he is wry, perceptive, often humorous; and, totally opposite from his intellectual endeavors, he is a top-class seniors track athlete.

The 43-year-old Ruth (born Dec. 23, 1927) was voted T&FN's Senior Athlete of 1970 in the 40s division--and with good reason. He won two events in the 70 Masters Championships, the pole vault (13'6") and triple jump (42'9") and led the seniors lists for his age bracket with those marks. In addition, he placed second in the championship high jump (5'6") and fourth in the long jump (19'4"). Probably his finest performance didn't come in seniors competition but out in the competitively rugged-world of open competition. He vaulted 14'5½" in the Canadian open championships to place fourth. All this in his fourth year of competition after a nine-year lay-off.

Ruth reflects on what makes seniors athletes return to active competition. "I'm curious about what motivates senior athletes. I don't know of many successful seniors who were really top class in earlier days, except George Rhoden, Bud Held and Bob Richards. Are most of us just trying to prove something to ourselves about what we might have been with a little more effort, a little more determination?"

(Ruth describes himself in his college days at Emporia State in Kansas as "sort of a rinky-dink garbage collector"--even though he won four consecutive Central Intercollegiate Conference titles in the vault and long jump.)

He continues, "I'm curious, too, about whether competition is really a good thing for seniors. I vaulted for 10 years without competition (1957-66) because it was fun to do. Now, I vault to win and to break records, and it's more work and less fun. This interests me professionally because it seems to me something of the same sort happens to children when they start school and their intrinsic love of learning changes into a concern for satisfying others and achieving eventual 'success'."

In addition, Ruth feels especially lucky to be living and competing in Canada. "I feel there is a greater tolerance by competitors and spectators of mediocre performances. I feel that the sophistication of US track enthusiasts exerts pressure on the athlete to quit when he is past his best performances. Some Australian seniors athletes have told me they feel that kind of pressure within their own club. Perhaps the more favorable attitude in Canada results from there being both open and age-class competition for both men and women in every meet, so that the emphasis swings from excellent performances to personal accomplishment."

Accordingly, the thing about track Ruth likes most is "the opportunity to compete against yourself". And these opinions and perceptions have developed not just in Ruth's recent years of seniors competition, but over a track career that began in 1939. "I became interested in track in the sixth grade," Ruth recalls. "Overcompensation for being a skinny, myopic runt I think."

As a collegian, Ruth reached 13'7½" in the vault and 24'2" in the long jump. He cleared his best steel-pole height of 13'9" in 1956 at age 28--and then "retired" for the next decade. He returned in 1967 vaulting on fiber-glass and has been climbing up since.

Ruth's favorite event is the vault "because of its aesthetic qualities. Also, it's very satisfying to me to test myself against the inherent dangers in the event." He uses "an extra-long approach run to protect injury-prone hamstrings"--yet reveals his "training" consists almost solely of vaulting, during the season as much as 40 times a session, three times a week.

His goals? "My biggest is 15-feet," he says. "Bob Richards was the only man at that height most of my competitive years. After that, there's only five-meters (16'5") which I feel is physiologically possible."

Ruth integrates his track with several other diversions from his academic life: building hi-fi equipment, Balkan dancing, poetry writing, sailing. Asked about sacrifices he is making to compete, he replies, tongue-in-cheek, "French fries, chocolate cake, an Associate Professorship, a new speaker system, assorted mistresses."

But track plays an important part in his life. "It is a very important release from nervous tensions, there are many valuable social relationships and it is an ego-booster," he says. And how long does he intend to compete? "I've guessed wrong about that too many times," he admits. "50, maybe? Then I'll probably run awhile."

Year	Age	School/Club	Grade	PV	LJ	TJ	HJ
1945	17	Scott City HS	12	11'9"	21'4"		5'10"
1951	23	Emporia St	Sr	13'7½"	24'2"	43'7"	6'1½"
1956	28	unattached		13'9"			
1957-66		no competition					
1967	39	unattached		12'0"			
1968	40	Vancouver OC		13'0"			
1969	41	Vancouver OC		14'½"	14'½"		
1970	42	Vancouver OC		14'5½"	19'4"	42'9"	5'7" □



Roger Ruth

With the announcement that Jim Ryun would be moving to live and train in Eugene, Oregon, local buffs--and they are some of the most rabid anywhere--began speculating the potential four-mile relay team the Oregon Track Club could field assuming Ryun joined the organization and wanted to run such a relay: Ryun 3:51.1, Dave Wilborn 3:56.2, Roscoe Divine 3:56.3 and Arne Kvalheim 3:58.5/3:38.5m. Competition? Try the Pacific Coast Club, which could field any four of these five: Sam Bair 3:56.7, Tom Von Ruden 3:56.9, Chuck LaBenz 3:56.9, John Mason 3:58.4 and John Lawson 3:59.2. Where? Perhaps at one of Eugene's famous twi-lighters... Both UCLA and Oregon have devised a season ticket program for the coming year's outdoor meets. UCLA certainly has one of the toughest-ever dual meet schedules, opposing at home the Pacific Coast, Striders and California Track Clubs, Arizona State, San Diego State, Kansas, Tennessee, Stanford, Oregon and Southern California and away Washington State and California. It all starts Feb. 20 with only one weekend break until the AAU championships in late June... T&FN enjoyed an average circulation in 1970 of 14,562, 10.1% more than in 1969--which represents the highest increase percentage-wise since 1961 and the highest numerical gain ever... British correspondent Peter Matthews provides this insight on the domination of Ricky Bruch in the discus and Pauli Nevala in the javelin: Bruch was over 210-feet in 23 meets and over 205-feet in 43 (compared with five over 210-feet and 16 over 205-feet for Jay Silvester) and Nevala surpassed 280-feet 31 times and 270-feet 47... Britain's versatile long distance runner Ron Hill has run twice a day every day except Sunday (it's only a single one hour run then) since the fall of 1964. He has not missed a single day, not even while sick. He runs 7½ miles each way to and from work... The 1970 running of the six year old Fukuoka international marathon resulted in the first winning by a Japanese native (Akio Usami).

Roberto Queretani and Cordner Nelson are combining to write a history of good milers and important races at 1500-meters and the mile. While considerable information has already been collected, they are desirous of securing more data from before 1940, with the most emphasis on the era before 1920. They would particularly appreciate in-depth details of record races by Tom Conneff, John Paul Jones and Norman Taber and old Olympic Games. The authors are offering to footnote credit anyone whose clipping or information is actually used in the book. Send the info c/o T&FN, P.O. Box 296, Los Altos, Calif. 94022... Super-trivia: precocious 17-foot vaulters Casey Carrigan and Francois Tracanelli were both born on Feb. 4, 1951... While other athletes are contemplating or actually effecting comebacks, Aussie distance runner Ron Clarke isn't figuring to run competitively any more but reports he is still running five to six miles a day and playing golf and tennis... A check of the IAAF rules has revealed nothing that would prohibit Ni Chih-Chin of non-member China from competing or setting an official world record in an IAAF member nation. Both the Los Angeles Sunkist and San Francisco All-American indoor meets, through California Sen. Alan Cranston, who dashed 60-yards in both of those meets, sought to bring the high jumper over for their meets. It was believed that US State Dept. would have issued a special visa had Ni been permitted to come... It has just been determined that super-prep Alvin Jackson actually holds both the high school records for both the 12- and 16-lb. hammers rather than just the heavier weight implement mark. Dick Narcessian's 209'9" in 1965 has been confirmed as having been thrown on a sloping surface beyond the allowable variance from the ring. Thus, Jackson's 208'10" becomes the new mark for 12-lbs. to go with his 180'0" in the 16-lb. category. And he has two years to improve on those marks.

Valeriy Brumel, who has undergone the nearly incomprehensible number of 29 separate operations on his left leg since his accident in 1965, still is determined to make a comeback. He has set himself a goal of 6'10½" this winter and has already negotiated 6'9½" in a special demonstration. His most recent operation, some five months ago, was to replace a damaged ligament with a transplanted one. Brumel, mindful of the large number of young Soviet jumpers who have taken to the Fosbury Flop, says he will stick to the "more rational belly roll style"... Lee Barnes, gold medalist in the 1924 Olympic vault and world record holder at 14'1½", died at the age of 64 following surgery... Mark Hendrickson, 9:11.4 steeplechaser last year for Long Beach State, died on Dec. 1 while on a training run, apparently due to cardiac arrest... Proceeds from the Little Crosby golf tournament will go to a building fund for a Tartan track at Bakersfield College, site of many splendid AAU meetings... The reassuring thought of the day: T&FN keeps many of its important documents and matters of business safely tucked away in fire files when the office is closed. Editorially, that includes many top photos, current results, copy for publication, advertising and certain hard-to-replace all-time/records information. Not an inexpensive investment, it does insure that there should be no interruption in publication of T&FN, TN or TT in the event of a fire--so long as it doesn't last longer than one hour... One Robert Matthews is attempting to find a sponsor worth \$2500 to launch him on a cross country run of the United States. Any takers? Write him at 8035 Carlette, La Mesa, Calif. 92041... The Quantico Marine Corps base is gathering top Marine trackmen for an extended season. On May 25, they will move to El Toro, Calif. And they are looking for competition. The coach is Lt. Bill Sellmer, Special Services, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va. 22134. Formerly assistant to Chuck Rohe at Tennessee, he has rounded up Lew Hoyt, Bob Sprung, Larry James and Hardge Davis, all in OCS, as well as Juris Luzins, John Perry, Ken Moss and Robert Dudley. Carl Tren-tadue is due back from Vietnam soon.

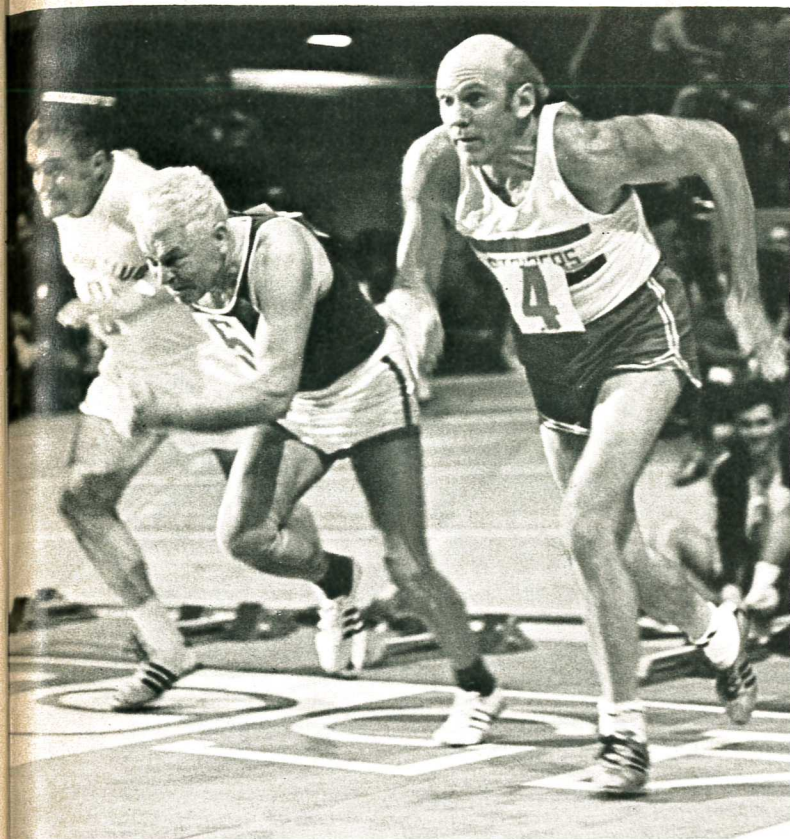
Super-prep vaulter and now a soph at Stanford, Casey Carrigan was plagued throughout last season by mononucleosis and then last summer broke his left arm when he backed up while aboard a ship and fell through an open hatch into the hold below. Vaulting well at the start of this indoor season, he sprained an ankle on the last day before his first competition, at Pocatello, Idaho... George Woods was lifting and putting well until he strained a

muscle under his right shoulder and had to take five weeks off. In the Sun-kist, he rolled his first two puts off the right index finger, straining it badly and had to withdraw... Wade Bell, one of the world's premier half-milers in the late sixties, had to withdraw from the 1970 All-American Games when a doctor on the spot said he had pneumonia. But it turned out to be a strong allergic reaction. Long bothered with allergy problems, Bell now figures he has them under control, maintaining frequent contact with a specialist in Fresno, Calif., and very carefully controlling his diet... Russ Hodge says he expects to dash a 10-flat decathlon metric hundred. "My 10.2 was closer to 10.1 than 10.2. I wasn't quite in top shape and tied up and lost about a yard toward the end. And there was no aiding wind at all"... A tough ruling has been levied against college division decathlon performers. Just the first three finishers--in a meet held only shortly before the university division affair--may advance to the granddaddy meet. And only if they have scored at least 7000 points sometime during the calendar year... First place prize awarded at the Saskatoon K of C meet, being a Canadian meet not under control of US rules, was Eskimo carvings. Said recipient Kerry Pearce, "This is the best thing I've ever won. I've already had five other offers for it in a half-hour. But nobody's getting it. I'm just worried about shipping it back to Australia."

Charles Silcock has been elected national chairman of the AAU race walking committee. He replaces John Deni... Earl Eby, one of the few outstanding trackmen to turn to journalism, died recently at the age of 75. He placed second in the 1920 Olympic 800-meters and later wrote track for many years in Philadelphia... In response to requests, the address of the National Jogging Association is 1801 Eye St. N.W., Suite 513, Washington, D.C. 20006... For a single contribution to the USOC of \$100 you will receive "a distinctive desk-top paperweight, Olympic House bronze medallion and enameled Olympic pin permanently embedded in a plastic disc about 4½" in diameter"... When Paul Heglar established a PR of 17'2" in the vault last summer, he moved to second on the all-time vertical jump list 10 points behind Rick Sloan's 1979 points on the Portuguese Scoring Tables. Heglar has a 6'10" high jump... The first-place ranking of Dave Bedford in the World Ranking of the 10,000-meters came as a surprise to many. Even Athletics Weekly ranked British teammate Lachie Stewart ahead in its national subjective ratings... Gene Cherry informs us that the US-Pan African meet set for July 16-17 at Durham, N.C. will be comprised of two runners per team per event for scoring purposes. Which events will actually be staged and whether there will be any field events has not been clarified, but a spokesman for the United Amateur Athletes indicated the group would fight the proposed void of field events. It also seems likely that only an all-star group of 10 to 12 women will be invited from Africa. The Pan Am men's team, many of whom would also be competing in this meet, will train at Duke from July 12 to 21. AAU track and field director Ollan Cassell and meet director Leroy Walker will meet with the Supreme Sports Council of Africa late this winter... Meredith Gouridine, silver medalist in the 1952 Olympic long jump and a PhD in engineering, has reportedly developed the first effective device for combatting air pollution created by apartment building incinerators.

Fort MacArthur will reactivate its all-Army team in March under coach Ralph Higgins, who will take a squad to Puerto Rico in February... Former distance world record holder Murray Halberg has been reinstated by the New Zealand AAU as an amateur but he has no plans for international competition. He has been coaching and involved in the administration of the sport recently... The White House has named 100 leading athletic personalities to its President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Ten past and present trackmen were included: Dave Albritton, Reynaldo Brown, Willie Davenport, Russ Hodge, Marty Liquori, Charley Mays, Billy Mills, Parry O'Brien, Bob Richards and Bill Toomey. The Advisory Conference hopes to utilize the services of these people as speakers and as members of special advisory and study groups. Their acceptance of the appointment implies a willingness to assist in promoting the concepts of better school physical education programs, better sports programs, and sound health practices... Randy Matson, whose statement "I'd rather win one gold medal than two silvers" seems to be taking on greater importance with the onrush of Al Feuerbach, will forego the discus because it "hurts my putting"... Kip Keino returned to Kenya after studying briefly in England... For all the great talent produced and which has come to compete in Eugene, Oregon, only two world records have been officially established there: Parry O'Brien's 1956 shot of 62'6¼" and Rafer Johnson's 8063 point decathlon (8683 on the old tables)... Les Wallach has voluntarily stepped down from the head coaching position at Rutgers after writing what he termed an irresponsible letter to the school's daily paper on a racial matter. He has been succeeded, at least temporarily, by black coach Bob Williams... Vaulters who have topped or equaled their age: Tobie Hatfield with 7'3" and 8'0"; Bob Crites 13'0"; Paul Wilson 16'0" and Casey Carrigan 17'0".

A reliable eastern correspondent tells us Al Oerter has been back in training for the past five months. Should it be surprising? Five Olympic gold medals in the discus always was his goal... Bill Peck, editor of age-group pub Starting Line, revealed that he could understand Kip Keino's dropping out of races--especially against Marty Liquori at the Martin Luther King King Games--based on his experiences in Africa as a Peace Corpsman coaching track and field. He discovered many Africans seem to quit even if they've gone all but one lap of a six-miler if they can't win. Winning is everything. And a non-winning place or the promise of a good quality time is relatively meaningless... "The jobless black coach is infinitely better off than a black coach working in a predominantly white institution which felt after 1967 it had to have a black coach," Harry Edwards told members of the California Black Coaches Association. "If you think otherwise, you're just jiving yourself. The jobless black coach at least has maintained his manhood. You are being used as a shield against black people. The racist coaches are in better shape now because they can bring you out and show they aren't racist." Edwards, a black psychology instructor at predominantly white Cal Berkeley, characterized black coaches as "flunkies, fakes, resident Uncle Toms, resident Negro experts and fronts" who hold "degrading pseudo positions"... There will be no European-US indoor match--not even an all-star affair--



"Running in track keeps me in shape to run for office," says California Sen. Alan Cranston (r), active senior sprinter. He ran 7.9 for second in this San Francisco indoor 600, defeating A.J. Puglizevich (c), 4th in 8.2, and George Tracy (l), 6th in 9.4. /Jeff Kroot/

because, according to European officials, US officials had delayed efforts too long in organizing the March event... AAU track and field administrator Ollan Cassell sent the following memo to indoor meet directors: "It has been brought to our attention that many directors, athletes and writers have received the impression that amateur rules are completely relaxed since our recent convention. This is to reaffirm that the basic rules are the same as in the past and must be enforced as well as to bring new rules to your attention."

Army's veteran head coach of 21 years, Carl Crowell, was stricken with pneumonia in mid-January and was recovering in West Point Hospital... The delegation of Soviet athletes coming for this indoor season is the first for the undercover season since 1968... Madison Square Garden now has vault standards capable of yielding a 20-foot vault... Buffalo State's Randy Smith, a 6'10"/50'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " jumper, has been named to the first team in the NCAA soccer selections... Did you catch what the initials of the newly formed United Amateur Athletes group form when switched around?... The NCAA made freshmen eligible in all college division sports... Bulgaria will not participate in the Olympic torch relay from Olympia to Munich for the 1972 Olympic Games... A new group calling itself the Mid-America Track Club has been formed in the hope of filling a void in that region of the US for national caliber post-graduate athletes. It has already signed Conrad Nightingale, Julio Meade, Ray McGill, Bill Floerke, Terry Holbrook and Ken Swenson among others... California was stripped of its NCAA outdoor team title in 1970 because of a paper technicality resulting from the school's failure to have Isaac Curtis take a required test to determine whether he had a predicted 1.6 gpa when he enrolled. Oregon, BYU and Kansas now share the title... Wiles Hallock will change his conference executive directorship from the Western Athletic to the Pacific-8 Conference... The 1971 AAU outdoor championships have officially been designated as the selection meet for the US team to the Pan-American Games.

The latest professional football draft turned up its usual list of prominent trackmen: Tim Beamer (JC Smith) 9.3; Al Bresler (Auburn) 52.1 IH; Mark Debevc (Ohio St) 192'1" HS DT; Herman Franklin (Sn Cal) 13.5; Mel Gray (Mo) 9.2, 20.4; J.D. Hill (Ariz St) 9.3w; Andy Hopkins (SF Austin St) 9.2; Ron Jessie (Kans) 14.0, 25'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; Chip Kell (Tenn) 58'7"; Don Martin (Yale) 10.4mw; Joe Orduna (Nebr) 52.0 IH; Joe Profit (NE La St) 9.5; Bryant Salter (Pitt) 50'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " TJ; and Rocky Thompson (W Tex St) 9.2w... Ron Clarke has been named to a special board to handle appeals against the government's official film censors. Subjective reports from reporters seem to vary whether Clarke, who apparently only sees a couple of films a year, will prove more or less conservative than the personnel on the government board... Significant change in AAU rules now will preclude amateurs from signing professional sports contracts without losing their amateur standing. The rule was reportedly amended--to become effective Jan. 31 of this year--to coincide with Olympic rules which distinctly prohibit such activity... The NCAA/USTFF criticized the AAU for not accepting Tom Hill's 13.2 high hurdle mark as an American record from the USTFF championship meet but AAU committee chairman Stan Wright reaffirmed that the group had indeed accepted the mark pending receipt of information which was absent on the original record application--including three missing signatures. □

Of People & Things

by
Bert Neelson

It was a shock. When San Francisco indoor fans were asked to name their favorite event the result completely surprised everyone. To the spectators at the 1970 Examiner All-American Games the most popular event was not the glamorous mile. Nor the quick sprint, the tension-building two-mile, nor the contact-prone 600. It wasn't any of the individual races, or even any of the crowd-pleasing relays. One might suspect the vault as the daring young men on fiberglass poles soar ever-closer to ceilings. But one could be wrong. So what was it?

The shot put. Amazed like all the rest, including the putters, meet director Jim Terrill decided to do something about it for the 1971 meet. The result was the most exciting throwing competition I have ever seen.

First, Terrill limited the field to four contestants to produce a fast-moving event with more emphasis on the top competitors. He scheduled the competition during the middle of a Golden Hour in which the key invitational events were packaged, hitting the fans with one headline attraction after another during prime time. He signed up Mr. Shot Put, Randy Matson, at an early date, assuring quality. While there was no one capable of pressing Matson, it was desirable to keep him honest. Terrill took heed of reports that Al Feuerbach, whose outdoor best is 65-feet, had been over 67 in practice and invited the ex-Emporia Stater.

So far, so good. Then came the breaks. Matson revealed that he was serious about indoor competition for the first time and was in the best early-winter condition of his life. Without committing himself, he indicated a new indoor record was a distinct possibility. But the development that really made the event was the emergence of Feuerbach as an exciting new star.

The two met at the Sunkist Invitational and put on a thrilling competition. Relatively short and squatty (6'1", 246-lbs.), Feuerbach was spectacular. He popped one 67'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to threaten Neal Steinhauer's 67'10" world best and then did it again. Shocked into action, Matson reached into his bag of champion's equipment, and came from behind to win on his next-to-last effort. He went about a foot-and-a-half beyond what he thought he was ready for, because he had to. And because the real champions of any sport are those who manage to do what they have to do. Randy's 67'10" equaled Steinhauer's record.

On to San Francisco and competing on the day he officially became T&FN's World Athlete of 1970, Matson was determined not to be surprised again. "I usually take Sunday off, but I worked out this time," he admitted. And those who saw him prepare for the encounter back home in Amarillo confidently predicted a new world best. Expecting the record, Terrill marked the spot of the existing mark with a big white X and ordered the rest of the meet held up while the man-to-man confrontation took place.

The Battle of the Cow Palace is reported elsewhere in these pages, and it was dramatic. Again Feuerbach surprised, this time by pushing the undercover best to a respectable 68'11". Again Matson fought back. Three times he surpassed the old mark. And each time he positioned his magnificent physical equipment in the seven-foot circle determination was evident in face and body. As the record crowd of nearly 14,000 watched in awe and excitement, Randy put it all together in a fighting try to avoid the defeat he finds embarrassing. It was only another indoor meet, in mid-January, but it could have been the Olympics. The challenge was there. The fever to turn back the challenge was high. Each put added to the drama as Randy moved within three inches of his new rival. Would he do it? Would this great competitor, who seldom has had to kindle his competitive fire, pull off another come-from-behinder? The answer was no, narrowly, and the spectators had every reason to name the shot their favorite event. They had seen a fearless underdog carry the attack to one of the sport's unbeatables. They had seen that unbeatable, facing defeat, fighting back. They had seen four puts surpassing the world indoor best. Those other enthralled spectators and myself had seen the essence of what makes track and field, a true man-to-man contest, the finest, and at times, the most exciting athletic competition there is.

AN EARLY CASE OF OLYMPIC FEVER

Not all will admit it, but the lure that is the Olympics is pulling a number of veteran performers back into competition. The Munich Games still are two full seasons away. But with the indoor season not a month old, we have seen the return of Jim Ryun, as most expected. And of George Young, definitely surprising as he has already been in three Olympics and is 33. Dick Fosbury, disenchanted with the sport last year, is back, and so is Wade Bell, frustrated by the illness that killed his chances at Mexico. Neal Steinhauer is at it again, although suffering another injury, and George Woods is more serious than in the past two campaigns, so with Matson and Feuerbach the United States now his history's full quota of 68-footers anticipating Munich. Cleared of personal problems that slowed him last year, Lee Evans says he has as much enthusiasm now as a freshman. The apparent amateur reinstatement has seen the return of long jumpers Ralph Boston and Gayle Hopkins. Bob Seagren, who had a half-hearted season in 1970, has been working harder than he will admit. And John Pennel, who, like Seagren, was considered a candidate for retirement when Chris Papanicolaou beat them to 18-feet, also shows no signs of packing his poles away. Bob Day is training with renewed vigor, and hope.

And, as Munich draws ever closer, you can be certain more retired or semi-retired veterans will be back at it full throttle. Who can be certain, for instance, that one Al Oerter is not even now dreaming of Munich?

OF PEOPLE AND THINGS

One keen track fan says the US's six best vault coaches are Don Meyers of Colorado, John Mitchell of Alabama, Dutch Warmerdam of Fresno, Vern Wolfe of Southern Cal, Tom Tellez of UCLA and LA State's Ron Morris.

How's this for progress? The Cal state high school meet ran the 42" high hurdles from 1915 to 1940 but now runs only 39". And the low hurdles covered 220-yards to 1947 when they were switched to the odd 180. □

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TOP TEN SELLERS: 1. High School Track—1971, \$1.00; 2. Computerized Running Training Programs, \$4.50; 3. Indoor Track, \$1.50; 4. Track & Field: The Great Ones, \$5.75; 5. Long Slow Distance, \$2.00; 6. Run Run Run, \$3.50; 7. Kipchoge of Kenya, \$2.50; 8. Movies on Paper, \$7.75; 9. Championship Pictorial 70, \$2.00; 10. High School Runners, \$3.00.

The above books are the top volume sellers in orders to Track & Field News, covering the period December 1 to January 25.

Last Lap

T & F Varieties

United Amateur Athletes: New US Union

Long talked about, a track athletes' organization has become a reality with the founding of United Amateur Athletes. It is primarily an outgrowth of unhappiness with the 1969 European tour, although many of the issues to be considered by the UAA date much farther back.

The UAA, according to a printed release, was formed "to provide track and field athletes with an opportunity to speak to issues of concern to them with a collective voice. The need for such an organization is apparent from the mounting complaints made by athletes in the past months.

"Our proposal for a united front of athletes is based on the fact that as individuals we are powerless against those who make the policies which govern us. An individual athlete is burdened by financial limitations, scholastic concerns, lack of experience, and other pressures which make his personal effectiveness small. There seems to be agreement among many athletes that we have found the answer in an athletes union. The advances made by professional players associations in recent years are proof that the power we need will come from joint effort."

Hal Connolly, four-time Olympic hammer thrower, has been the prime mover in the organization and serves on a current committee along with John Dobroth, Gary Power, Lee Evans, Willye White, Russ Hodge, John Pennel, John Smith and Ron Whitney.

They ask that other athletes "give us your personal mandate to act in your behalf by registering your name as an official member of UAA. We will in no way dictate to you. We will continuously turn to you, the athlete, for your opinions and approval of our policies".

All major meet promoters will be asked for a \$100 donation to UAA and \$1000 will be requested from the AAU. A 24-hour-a-day answering service will permit any athlete to call at any time to air a grievance requiring immediate action.

A newsletter, pledged to be informative and non-political, will be issued. It will include details of all upcoming meets and up-to-date information on training methods, use of drugs and other current topics.

Future concepts include charter rate UAA tours and their own track meets and promotions.

"We will continue to try to work within the framework of the AAU," says the proposal, "in the hope that President Jack Kelly will be able to keep pace with the requirements of today's athletes."

Interested athletes are asked to write United Amateur Athletes, Box 24457, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.

Method of Selecting US Teams to Change

Composition of the US national team (for everything except the Olympics) always has been determined by placings in the AAU championships, subject to policies of the AAU track and field committee. Last year a number of first or second placers were not included on the team because the committee had ruled that an athlete must compete in all three meets--French, German and Soviet--or none. No exceptions were allowed and committee motions to make exceptions were not allowed. In the future the procedure will be different. The team will select itself in the AAU championship and athletes can only be removed from the squad by majority vote of the track and field committee. For example, Randy Matson could not take time to make the full European tour but was willing to add his first place points against the USSR. It was not allowed. This year, Matson would be on the team and could only be removed by committee vote, which of course would be preceded by full discussion, airing the pros and cons.

Canada Initiates National Coaching Association

The federal government of Canada has established a national Coaching Association of Canada to aid in the development and maintenance of competent mentors in all Olympic events, ice hockey and other amateur sports.

The executive director, appointed by the federal minister of health, will be John Hudson, the resourceful impresario of the successful Telegram-Maple Leaf Indoor Games and a dynamic and youthful (now 34) former national track and field coach in 1969. Hudson's general task will be to work with all the directors of the various sporting groups and serve as a catalyst in organizing the groups in the development of a national coaching program.

"We hope to organize the program from both ends, that is from the national coaches of each sport for the elite athletes and from the grass root athletes' point of view," Hudson explained. "We will start with a symposium of our own coaches--the leading ones from each of the sports--and later have another with coaches from around the world. We hope to initiate coaching courses in night schools and community colleges and develop coaching films made with Canadians to attract our own kids.

"In general, Canadians have a collective inferiority complex. By the 1976 Olympics, I hope we'll have a collective superiority complex." Those particular Games, of course, will be staged in Montreal.

The organization is an outgrowth of a recommendation made by a task force assigned by the federal government to look into Canadian amateur athletics. One of the group's recommendations was establishment of a coaches training program. The government will budget \$12,000 a year toward the salary of the executive director and provide an office in the sports administration center in the capital city of Ottawa. It will be the responsibility of the other sports groups to contribute financially to this new body.



Prominent among Finland's younger generation of javelin throwers is Aimo Puska, who is coached by Pauli Nevala (spotlighted elsewhere in this issue). Puska is shown here at the European Junior Championships which he won with 252'6½", just 1½" off his world age-17 record. /Roger Touchard, *Miroir de L' - Athlétisme*/

Hudson believes in government support of Canadian athletics. "I don't believe in government controlled athletics but rather government encouraged. It should be up to the individual organizations to make it work for them."

Rules, Officials, Facilities

Javelin's Origin Dates to Prehistory

Of all modern track and field events, few can trace their roots back farther than the javelin throw. It all began somewhere in prehistory, when man first threw a pointed stick at some game. As man's technology increased, he made such improvements on the implement to a stone, then a metal head. But the tool used by today's javelin thrower is a far cry from the wooden stick of yesteryear, being a blend of exotic metals, machined to fine tolerances and ranging in price anywhere from \$25.00 to \$190.00.

The wooden javelin is still a legal implement, although rarely used, but must possess a metal head and a cord grip. The minimum weight of the international men's javelin (inclusive of grip) is 800-grams (1-lb, 12.218-oz) and a women's must weigh at least 600-grams (1-lb, 5.163-oz). European Juniors and American high schools use the same 800-gram javelin. The overall length of the men's implement must fall between 260- and 270-centimeters (8'6¼" and 8'10¼") inclusive, while the women's must be in the 220- to 230-centimeter bracket (7'2½" to 7'6½"). Just as the length of the shaft is regulated, so is the diameter. At its widest point (exclusive of grip) the men's javelin must scale between 25- and 30-centimeters (1" and 1½") and the women's 20- and 25-centimeters (¾" and 1"). This widest point in the

javelin should fall underneath the cord grip.

The cord grip must also be wrapped about the center of gravity of the spear. This point must lie between 90- and 110-centimeters (2'11½" and 3'7¼") from the tip of the metal head in the men's javelin, and between 80- and 95-centimeters (2'7½" and 3'1½") in the women's. This binding must be of uniform thickness and should not exceed the circumference of the shaft by more than 25-millimeters (1").

The javelin should taper gradually from the grip to both the metal head and the rear tip. This curve must be gradual, with no abrupt changes in slope. There must be no sudden alteration in the diameter of the section throughout the length of the javelin.

The body of the implement shall contain no mobile parts or other apparatus which could alter the javelin's center of gravity or flight characteristics after its release.

The approach runway must be at least 30-meters (98'6") long and may not exceed 36.5-meters (120-feet). An unrestricted length of approach is not permitted. The width of the runway is marked by two parallel lines set 4-meters (13'1½") apart. The stopboard is to be an arc of wood or metal 7-centimeters (2¾") wide painted white and sunken to ground level. The arc of the board is determined by the drawing of a circle with a radius of 8-meters (26'3"). The length of this arc is determined by the width between the parallel approach lines. At the point of juncture of the board and the parallel lines, another set of lines 1.5-meters by 7-centimeters (5' by 2¾") are drawn perpendicular to the parallel lines. The sector is laid out from the point which would be the center of the 8-meter radius circle through the extremes of the stopboard, giving a sector of 29°.

When a throw is measured, the tape is stretched back across the stopboard to the point 8-meters from the stopboard. Javelin performances are measured in whole inches only when the distance is determined by the English system. Fractions of inches are not permitted. When measured metrically readings are to the next lowest even centimeter. When converting from one system to another, odd centimeters and fractions are acceptable in the converted measurement, according to ATFS style.

When throwing the javelin, the competitor must hold the implement at the cord grip. NCAA rules state that the competitor is permitted to hold the implement at the end of the grip, so that the thumb and some fingers may be touching the actual shaft of the javelin. At no time during his approach is the thrower permitted to turn completely around so that his back faces in the direction of the throw. The javelin must be thrown over the shoulder, not slung or hurled, as it was briefly in the mid-fifties by Spanish stylists.

It shall be counted as a foul if the thrower touches the stopboard or the ground beyond the stopboard. Additionally, the NCAA and High School Alliance state that a foul shall be called if the thrower touches or goes over the parallel lines marking the approach.

If the javelin breaks while in flight, the thrower shall be granted another trial providing the first was made legally.

The javelin need not actually stick or make a mark to be considered as a legal throw. The javelin must, however, land with the metal tip hitting the ground first, not flat or tail first. If the point of the javelin lands within the sector and the body of the javelin outside the sector it shall be considered as a legal throw. /Garry Hill/

Books

Jesse Owens Story Leaves One Wanting

Consider that in the last 10 or 15 years such athletes as Derek Ibbotson, Brian Hewson, Louis Zamperini, Arthur Rowe and Lynn Davies, to name a few, have had their life stories published in book form. It would seem, then, that a biography of the greatest performer in modern track history (who last competed 35 years ago) has been long overdue.

Well, a Jesse Owens story has finally been published, called appro-

70 World Rankings Show US Drop

Upon reading the 1970 annual world rankings one may have gotten the feeling that the US did not seem to score as well as a nation as it may have in past years. This is true. Specific examples were the long jump and pole vault, two events once considered as US property, where this year the top Americans were fifth and sixth, respectively.

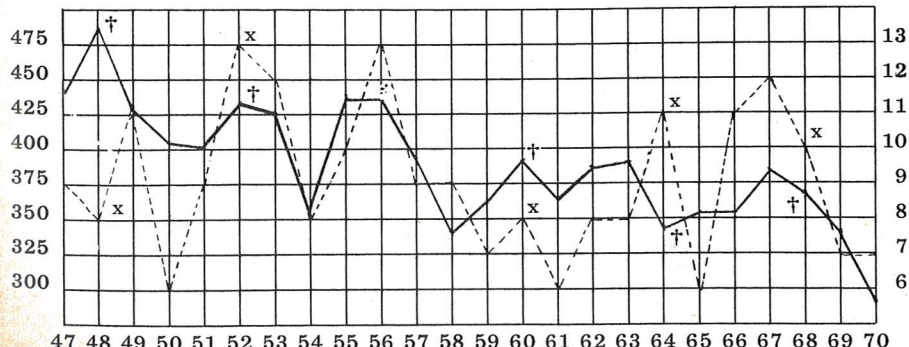
Scoring each event on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis, there are now 1100 points available (1045 until the addition of the marathon last year). The graph below shows how the US share of those points has fallen from a high of 482 in 1948 (46.1%) to just 290 in 1970 (26.3%). This decline has a steady,

but interrupted profile. Just as the point total reaches a new low, something happens. The Olympic Games. Perhaps more than realized before, the US track scene revolves around the Games and the point total rises.

The same is true of US first-place winners, who also fluctuate with each Olympiad. The tall peaks here also represent Olympic years. But while the US athlete reaches his Olympic peak and then retires, the European athlete remains in competition, hoping for another Olympics or two. In this way a backlog of talent builds up in these countries, so while the US still has most of the big horses, its point total drops as the lower places are taken by secondary athletes.

If the graph proves true to past form, then 1971 should be a vintage year for US athletics, with a strong upsurge of both placers and winners.

/Garry Hill/



priately enough *The Jesse Owens Story* (by Jesse Owens with Paul G. Nie-mark, G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The track buff used to fact- and stat-studded volumes like *The Jim Ryan Story* and *Ron Clarke's Unforgiving Minute* will be disappointed in this slim book. Its 102 pages of text carry no photos and skim very lightly over a track career unequalled for impact on the sport. Virtually no marks or times are given and there is little detail of Owens' training sessions. And there is almost no mention of his great rivals of the day: Ralph Metcalfe, George Simpson, et al.

Owens does go into some detail about his dedication to his coaches, Charles Riley and Larry Synder, and his friendship with the German long jumper Luz Long, a relationship which extended beyond their rivalry at the Berlin Games. No mention is made, however, of the wad of money being thrown into Jesse's open car during the New York homecoming parade after the Berlin Olympics, which Owens mentioned on a TV special a couple of years ago. In fact, his account in the book of the hard times he and his wife experienced after 1936 tends to cast doubt on the story.

Also, as was demonstrated in the recent autobiography of another great performer of the 30s (and before), Charlie Chaplin, the memories of superstars tend to get a bit fuzzy about events in their past. Thus, Owens refers to his great sextuple record slam as occurring in the 1935 NCAA championships when, of course, it was at the Big Ten Championships at Ann Arbor. And Jesse states of his third qualifying jump in Berlin that he "qualified with a big margin to spare", when in fact he made the finals by a scant sixteenth of an inch.

But there is a lot here that is of immense interest. Jesse's account of his childhood as the son of an Alabama sharecropper is a textbook case right out of Michael Harrington's *The Other America*. The crushing poverty that impelled the Owens family to emigrate to Cleveland is documented, as is Jesse's sickly condition in his youth, and his holding down three jobs at once as a schoolboy. How this "ugly duckling" turned into the swan of the athletic world surpasses comprehension--and this is the real message of the book. Jesse's conclusion is that it's worth the struggle and in his words "in America, anyone can still become somebody".

The book is pitched directly at the younger reader--up to high school level. It is meant to be a volume of inspiration rather than information--and as such it succeeds. But the adult track reader, like me, will think of the book that could--and should--have been written. /Upton Allsberry/
(*The Jesse Owens Story* available from T&FN for \$4.25 plus \$.25 handling charge.)

Status Quo

Tom Hill, world record equaling high hurdler from Arkansas State University, has a torn posterior cruciat ligament and is likely to miss the 1971 season. Hill injured his knee in a fall during a race in Monroe, La., in December. Although he is progressing well, his knee lacks stability--and can be pushed up to $\frac{3}{4}$ " out of position. An attempt to strengthen the ligament through exercise will be made for a month. If the exercises do not work then surgery will be required. This would involve the replacing or building up in the area of the cruciat and possible rearrangement of the hamstring muscles.

Ex-world long jump record holder turned broadcaster Ralph Boston is once again training seriously twice daily. . . Prep half-mile record holder Richard Joyce is in graduate school at Humboldt State in northern California and is anxious to compete after a year off. . . Ralph Mann, American record holder in the intermediate hurdles, is staying away from early-season indoor competition in order to build a solid foundation after a long season in 1970. . . Another intermediate hurdler of note, world record holder David Hemery, has a permanent teaching job in England, and apparently has no plans for running the intermediates at Munich in 1972.

UCLA vaulter Jeff Sakala recently underwent knee surgery and is apparently out for the remainder of the season. . . Olympic decathlete Tom Waddell is currently doing post-doctoral work in infectious diseases at the Stanford Medical School and is aiming for Munich in 72. . . John Link, who ran a 4:02.2 mile for Southern California in 1966 now lives in New York, and had a good cross country season for the NYAC. . . Triple jumper Dave Smith was bothered by inflamed knees during most of the European tour last summer, taking only a few jumps per meet. Still bothered by the joints, he indicates a preference to long jumping during the indoor season.

False Starts

1. November: Concerning Chris Papanicolaou's collegiate career in the US, he was never officially enrolled as an undergraduate at Western Michigan, already possessing a teacher's certificate from his native Greece. He was classified as a "visiting" graduate student. He did not transfer from there to San Jose State, but went back to Greece and made arrangements to attend the California school the following year while at the "Little Olympics". . . CW Post was referred to in "On Your Marks" as being the strongest team in New York City. Whether or not Post is the strongest team is a moot point, but the school is definitely located in Greenvale, outside of New York City.

2. December: More corrections on the timing and scoring of the AAU cross country meet. All times referred to in the body of the story were incorrect. The tabulated results at the end of the story are accurate for all individual finishers and through fifth place in the team tabulations. The adjusted team totals for the other teams: 6. West Valley Track Club 185; 7. Eastern Michigan 191; 8. Indiana 194; 9. UCTC 212; 10. San Diego Track Club 218. . . The "a" category record for the two-mile relay, listed as 7:32.8 by Miami/Ohio in 1967 was run one lap short. The record reverts to the 7:33.0 by a Manhattan foursome in 1961. . . Two more left-handed discus throwers over 185'0" have turned up, Oregon's Gary Wolf at 185'8" and the US Army's Stan McDonald at 191'9". □

To Box 296

Letters to the Editor

JOHN B. KELLY, Jr., president of the AAU, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

Thank you for the advice regarding the improvement of our AAU programs. I am going to up-grade our operation so we can do a really fine job for the athletes involved. We desperately need the cooperation and assistance of your organization to put across our programs and to make them as good events as they can and must be. I am also going to do all I can to raise our financial level to a point where we can hire the proper people to do the proper jobs. I hope this will not be too long in coming.

PATRICK D. LANIN, Hopkins, Minnesota:

Your coverage of the national AAU convention was fair, balanced and accurate. As an AAU association president, this alone made the issue worthwhile. You should be congratulated on your cool and objective reporting on issues loaded with emotion, e.g., the athletes' demands to the track and field committee.

ERNST SOUDEK, Austrian discus thrower, Houston, Texas:

Do you guys have some kind of a conspiracy against me? In 1969, you left out my year's best performance in the discus in your annual edition listings; in 1967, the same thing happened; and now, because the best of all things are three, you have left my 196'5" (PR) to be moldering away somewhere again. I am really going to stop reading your journal because it is getting to be a frustrating experience. I was looking forward to receiving the January annual issue more than anything the mailman brings. Now, I am so disgusted I could just fold up. (Editor: Our sincere apologies to Ernst Soudek for an unfortunate statistical oversight in this year's annual. While it does not excuse the error, there were more than 100,000 individual facts that went into the making of the statistical portion of that annual edition and despite considerable effort to assure accuracy occasional slips are inevitable. In reference to Soudek's 1967 mark, T&FN did carry his best performance recorded in the US but was not informed of a superior effort made in Europe. In 1969, Soudek as a non-US citizen did not qualify for inclusion in any of our listings with his best of 185'4".)

LARRY JESSEE, 1970's leading prep vaulter, Denton, Texas:

I recently read that Dutch Warmerdam believes the rest of the world is catching up and getting ahead of American vaulters, and attributed this to lack of desire. This statement infuriates me. Personally, I'm increasing my workouts to three times as much as previously. I'm not only going to show but prove to the world who is really the greatest of all time. Here's a poem to the foreign vaulters:

In the next few years to come,
Those European vaulters shouldn't be so dumb,
For on the vaulting scene a new star will appear.
And to many a foreign eye it will bring a tear,
They better stay across the deep blue sea,
Because Larry Jessee is the greatest pole vaulter that will ever be.

GEOFFREY MILLER, Los Angeles, California:

Al Feuerbach is this year's "Samurai from Nowhere", to paraphrase a well-known Japanese film. I just read that he pumped the shot 68'11" last night to beat Randy Matson. It is men like Feuerbach, who rise from near obscurity, that provide the real drama in track and field. As a fanatical shot put partisan, I, for one, would appreciate learning his story and what he feels are the reasons for his sudden "stardom" this year. How about featuring him in your February T&FN. (Editor: So be it. Check this issue.)

ROBIN PATRICK, Wellington, New Zealand:

I would like to congratulate T&FN on yet another great improvement, and thank you for doing this at no extra cost to subscribers. Your critics should bear cost in mind. I am sure that to please them all would result in a considerably increased subscription rate which we were luck not to have to pay for in your latest improvement.

STEVE MURDOCK, New York City, New York:

Brutus Hamilton (see elsewhere in this issue for two stories on this great track and field mentor) was a most remarkable man. He is certainly one of the finest men I have ever known in my life. At a time when the methods, the attitudes, the credo and the integrity of the coaching profession are under severe challenge, he stands like a great beacon on the side of rationality and humanity. I came to know Brutus as I began taking pictures for T&FN in the fifties. By attending track practice and observing him intimately day after day and by coming to know the athletes who worked under him, I came to appreciate the fact that this was a rare individual--a particularly human being. I have never known anyone who deserved more the title of gentleman.

I remember most particularly the summer days of 1960--before the Rome Olympics. Jerry Seibert and Jack Yerman had qualified for the team, and Brutus was spending the summer afternoons bringing them to a peak. His only regret was that sprinter Willie Williams had failed to make the team. Hamilton would come out each day--as he always did--with bread crumbs for the birds at Edwards Field. And sometimes when Seibert and Yerman were resting after a hard run he would recite poetry, which he could do beautifully. If this description evokes the image of a man too soft to be a good coach that simply is not the case. In a very low, almost inaudible voice, he would outline the afternoon's workout. There was no exhortation. This was an adult dealing with adults. It was beyond question a great blow to him when illness prevented Seibert and Yerman from doing well at Rome.

Hamilton was endlessly fascinated by birds. He always brought them bread crumbs and would watch their antics for hours. He loved the country and the beauty of the wilderness. He could talk for hours about the high Rockies. He was asked once to become a commentator on Berkeley's KPFA, but he demurred, probably more out of modesty than of any fear of becoming involved in that controversial segment of the media. He always bore the kidding that evolved upon him when his famed series of "ultimates" was surpassed with enormous good will. The lives of all who knew him were enriched by that contact. □

NEW NEW



FROM TRACK & FIELD NEWS

PROGRESSIVE WORLD RECORD LISTS, 1913-1970. There hasn't been an extensive world record progression list for some years now, and the IAFF has filled this gap with this new publication. Records progressions are given for 59 men's events and 28 women's events—Metric and English. The book is completely indexed, and tables furnish info on the number of ratified records held by individuals (Nurmi leads with 19); number of world records by nation, etc. 108pp. 1970. \$3.00

THOUGHTS ON THE RUN is Joe Henderson's latest book. It's a free-wheeling, stream-of-consciousness diary of ideas related to running that anyone familiar with Henderson's powers of expression will appreciate. He ranges over 140 topics (Failure, Fear, Jay-running, Competing, Dogs, Hair, Quitting, Heroes, etc.) in very readable—and quotable—style. 1970. Illus. 112pp. \$2.95

TODAY'S ATHLETE is a collection of current articles focusing on the track and field athlete and his place in the sport and in society. 13 articles by Bruce Tulloh (The Social Importance of Athletics); Brian Mitchell (The Loss of Young Athletes); Jack Scott; Tony Ward; etc. Tom McNab has two very interesting pieces on The Evolution of Distance Training and Athletics in Schools, and Geoff Fenwick contributes a fine article on the Rise of African Athletics. Excellent contemporary reading for coach, athlete and fan. 175pp. 1970. Illus. \$4.95

1971 MARATHON HANDBOOK is now available. All long distance fans will welcome this volume, with its 1971 marathon calendar, a "who's who in marathoning" section, and various profiles and feature stories on road running. The heart of the book is devoted to lists, records and stats: all-time world and US marathon lists; 1970 world and US lists; all-time and 1970 Canadian lists; all-time U.S. 50-mile list; 1970 women's list. Interesting and informative. 64pp. Illustrated. \$1.75

1971 HIGH SCHOOL RULES AND RECORDS. National high school federation rules, state and national records; state meet champions and results, etc. Articles on meet organization, the mechanics of starting, much more. 113pp. 1971. \$1.00

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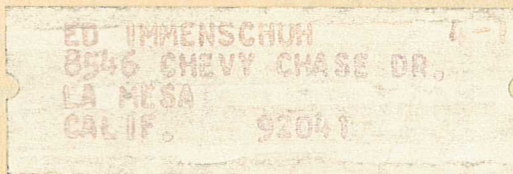
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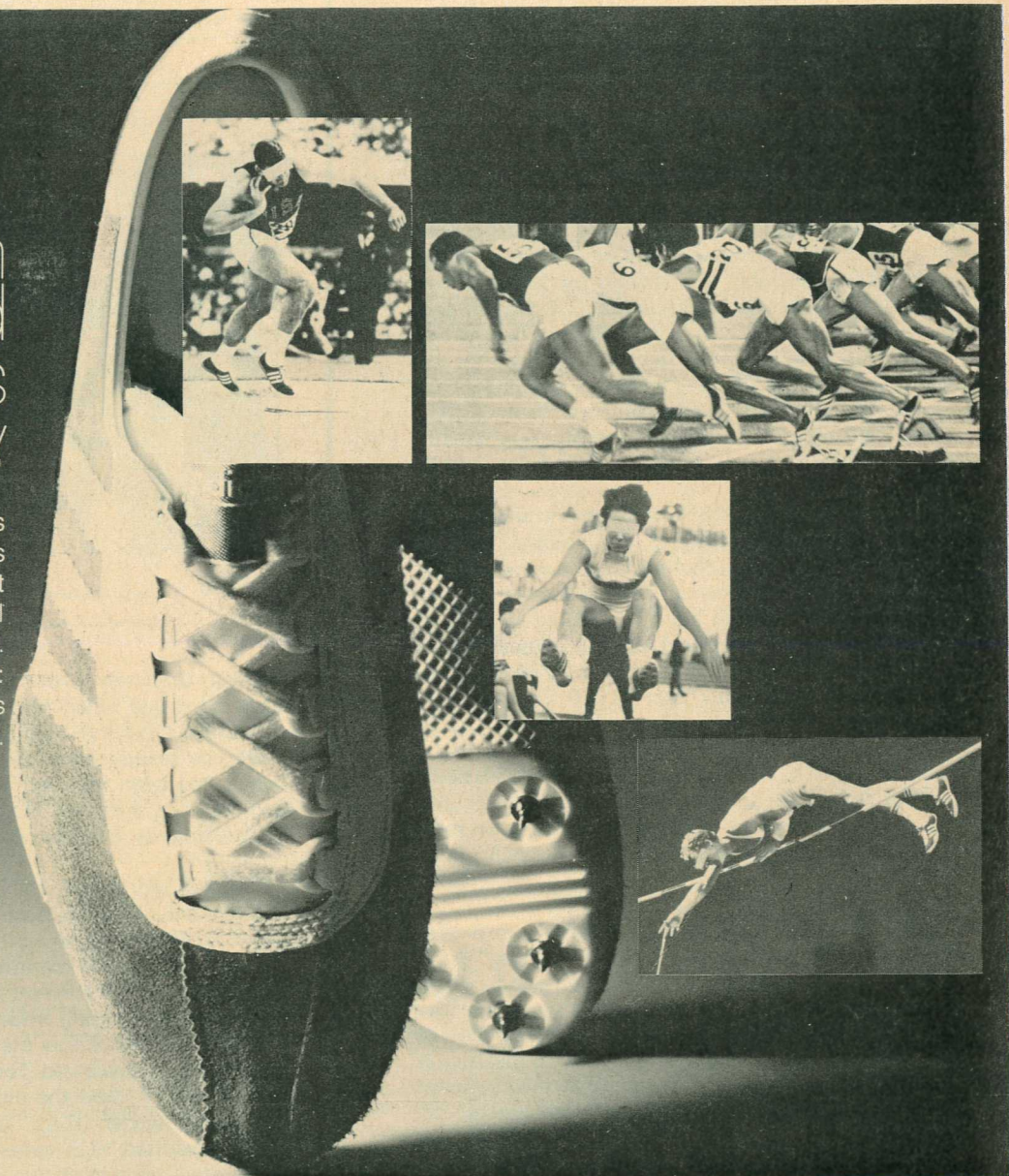


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