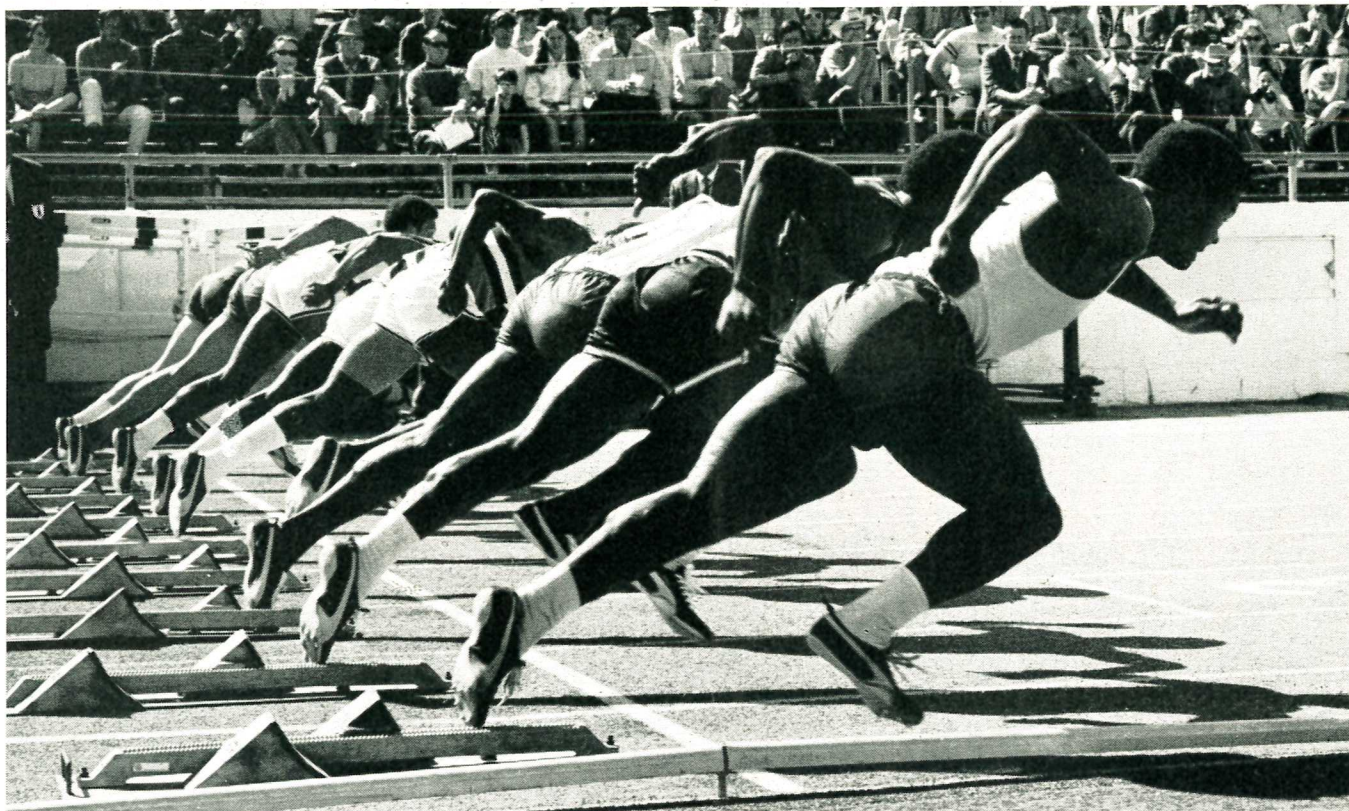


Take the Money and Run





The Puma Lineup. For Track.



#297

Puma makes top track shoes for top track stars. Track shoes worn by some of the greatest athletes running today.

The Puma #297, specially designed for use on Tartan and all synthetic tracks, has top grade velour Kangaroo uppers in red with contrasting white Puma stripe; rubber sole to aid in gripping track with 6 detachable needle spikes; padded heel.



#19.8

The Puma #19.8, a new shoe being introduced this year, lightweight construction; top grade cowhide uppers in white with orange or blue Puma stripe; padded heel and Achilles tendon pad; Pumalon nylon sole with 4 detachable spikes.

The Puma #165, has one-piece uppers of finest quality box calf in white with blue Puma stripe; rolled




#165

padded top; double tread, natural rubber, non-marking sole, arch support; ideal for cross country, badminton, volleyball.

For dealer nearest you or for a complete Puma catalog write Sports Beconta, Inc., 50 Executive Blvd., Elmsford, N.Y. 10523 or 91 Park Lane, Brisbane, Calif. 94005.

Puma from Sports Beconta.

Three Circle Timers



Famous Junghans Standard 3-Circle Timer

Suggested list price, \$52.00
T&FN's price to you, \$33.95

- * Three separate dials (for minutes, seconds, tenths) make readings easier. Avoids the hands being on top of each other.
- * Readings more exact as the 1/10-second hand always stops accurately on the stroke of the scale.
- * 7 jewels, jeweled pallets, shock-proof.
- * Start, stop, and back to zero by successive pressure on the crown.
- * Chromium plated metal case, 55mm.

TRACK & FIELD NEWS, Box 296, Los Altos, California 94022

TRACK & FIELD NEWS

About Us

Bert Nelson Editor and Publisher
Cordner Nelson Founding Editor
Dick Drake Managing Editor
Jon Hendershott Staff Writer
Garry Hill Statistician
Ed Fox Business Manager
Jim Renshaw Office Manager
D.H. Potts, Associate Editor Emeritus; **R.L. Quercetani**, European Editor; **Fran Errota**, High School Feature Editor; **Jack Shepard**, High School Statistical Editor; **Jim Dunaway**, Eastern Editor; **Cindy Labno**, Editorial Assistant; **Chris Young**, Production Assistant.

Bob Bowman, Walking Editor; **Casey Ide**, Women's Feature Editor; **Elio Trifari**, Women's Statistical Editor; **Alphonse Juilland**, Senior's Editor; **Don Steffens**, Postal Editor.

US Leading Contributors: Paul Adams, Bill Ahrens, Don Ahrens, Fred Baer, Dick Bank, Marc Bloom, Norman Brand, Don Bundy, Ed Chay, Gene Cherry, Jack Clowser, John Davis, Wally Donovan, Fred Duckett, Stan Eales, Frank Fanrak, Nolan Fowler, Jim Gaines, Tom Gleason, Ed Grant, George Grenier, Randy Hawthorne, Joe Henderson, Bob Hersh, Don Jacobs, Tom Jennings, Art Jester, Mike Kennedy, Kim Koffman, Don Kopriva, Bob Lord, Don MacArthur, Ken Morrison, Steve Murdock, Bob Payne, Jack Petty, Jack Pfeifer, Vern Sheuring, Roy Silver, Chuck Skow, Rick Smith, Jim Spier, Bruce Waha, John Wenos.

Timers: Brian Allen, Syd DeRoner, Dick Dodge, Uan Rasey. **Photographers:** Don Chadez, Rich Clarkson, Hugh Cox, Bill Daly, Bill Foster, Jeff Jacobsen, Jeff Johnson, Bob Kasper, Jeff Kroot, Zill Meyer, Al Messerschmidt, Steve Murdock, Dick O'Conner, Albert Session, Alan Shapiro, Steve Sutton, Walt Westerholm, Don Wilkinson.

World Leading Contributors: Richard Ashenheim, Harry Beinart, Bernie Cecins, Roger Gynn, Riel Hauman, P.N. Heidenstrom, Andrew Huxtable, Sven-Ivar Johansson, Bruce Kidd, Peter Matthews, Kauko Niemela, Hakan Nordqvist, Robert Pariente, Jack Pennington, Yves Pinaud, Dave Prokop, Lyle Sanderson, Lloyd Swindells, Vladimir Visek.

Photographers: Fionnbar Callanan, Knut Edvard Holm, Ed Lacey, Mark Shearman.
TRACK & FIELD NEWS is published monthly, except February through July, which are semi-monthly, by Track & Field News, Inc., P.O. Box 296, Los Altos, Calif., 94022, U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Los Altos, Calif., and additional mailing offices. Vol. 24, No. 16, mailed November 19, 1971.

COPY, PHOTOGRAPHS: All news, feature and advertising copy and pictures should be received by T&FN at least nine days before mailing dates, except summaries and action photos of important competitions occurring the weekend before publication date, which may be received no later than Monday noon. Prospective volunteer correspondents and photographers are invited to request details; everyone is encouraged to submit results. Unsolicited material becomes the property of T&FN.

MAILING SCHEDULE: T&FN is mailed on Fridays: November—November 19; December—December 17; January—January 21; February—February 4. No issue should require longer than two weeks delivery in the US, site of Omaha, Nebr.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: 18 issues per year, including statistical annual edition. United States only—\$6.00 per year, \$11.00 two years, \$16.00 three years, \$25.00 five years. Add \$5.00 per year for first-class mail, \$7.50 per year for air-mail. All other countries—add \$1.00 per year to US rates. Foreign air-mail rates on request; no first-class available. Change of address—include old and new address with zip codes; allow three weeks. (Recent standard single issues of T&FN available for \$.50; price list for past issues on request.)

ADDRESS: Direct all editorial material, advertising, merchandise orders and inquiries to Track & Field News, P. O. Box 296, Los Altos, Calif., 94022, U. S. A. Telephone: 415/948-8188. Offices located at 401 First St., Los Altos, Calif.

In the Future

CROSS COUNTRY

November

- 20 Canadian Ch, Halifax, NS
- 20 NAI A Ch, Liberty, Mo
- 20 Masters Ch, Bloomfield Hills, Mich
- 20 USTFF Wn Ch, Fresno, Calif
- 22 NCAA Ch, Knoxville, Tenn
- 24 USTFF Ch, Atlanta, Ga
- 27 AAU Ch, San Diego, Calif
- 27 California JC Ch, Rocklin, Calif

December

- 4 Wn Hemisphere Ch, Van Cortlandt

INDOOR

December

- 29-30 Saskatchewan KC, Saskatoon, Sask

January

- 12 Senior Bowl, Mobile, Ala
- 14 Natl CYO Inv, College Park, Md
- 15 Albuquerque JC Inv, Albuquerque
- 15 Bennion Gms, Pocatello, Idaho
- 21 All-American Inv, San Francisco
- 21 Philadelphia Classic, Philadelphia
- 22 NAI A Ch, Kansas City, Mo
- 22 Sunkist Inv, Los Angeles, Calif
- 22 USTFF Midwn Ch, Columbus, Ohio
- 28 Millrose AA Ch, New York, NY
- 29 Oregon Inv, Portland, Ore

February

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

OUTDOOR

June

- 1-3 NCAA Ch, Eugene, Ore
- 16-18 AAU Ch, Seattle, Wash
- 29-9 US Olympic Trials, Eugene, Ore

August

- 26-10 Olympic Gms, Munich, WG

Up Front

Yes, there are some track and field athletes who compete for both love and money. That the latter indeed occurs is underscored in the first article of a two-part series on payoffs in the world of track and field. /Bob Kasper/

For the Record

The following outdoor record alterations have been reported since the October issue: W=world; E=European; °=mark made en route to longer distance.

30miWalk	3:56:12.6°	W, E	Peter Selzer (EG)	Naumburg, EG	Oct 3
50kmWalk	4:04:19.8	W, E	Peter Selzer (EG)	Naumburg, EG	Oct 3

From the Athletes

Jim Green, US sprinter, explaining his philosophy behind his track successes: "I've always kept in mind, 'He who hustles, succeeds; he who never hustles, never succeeds'. If a man wants something, and has the determination and talent to work for it, he'll get it."



Bible of the Sport

November 1971

Vol. 24, No. 16

Worldwide Coverage

NEW NEW NEW IN THE TRACK & FIELD MARKET PLACE

START No. 2 and No. 3/1971 have been mailed to U.S. subscribers (due to the dock strike, we are not able to mail to Europe, etc. at this time). No. 2 is a great statistical survey of the high jump, containing a 500+ deep all-time performance list, and much more. No. 3 offers a similar survey of the 6 miles/10,000m., with an all-time list, top ten averages, career records of Ron Clarke and Zatopek, etc., women's LJ all-time list, much more. Each issue is \$2.00. A year's subscription (4 issues) is \$7.50.

TRACK AND FIELD OMNIBOOK is Ken Doherty's masterwork. It has almost 500 large-size pages packed with definitive material on the technique, training and teaching of all events. And it has all the great illustrations from Doherty's "Movies on Paper" (now out of print), with many new drawings produced specifically for this book. This is "must" reading for every coach and athlete. \$9.75

NEW VIEWS OF SPEED TRAINING offers second thoughts on speed work for LSD purists. Arthur Lydiard, Hal Higdon and Bill Scobey tell why they advocate some speed in their workouts; various types of speed training are examined; etc. 48pp. Illus. RW Booklet No. 4. \$1.25

RUNNING AFTER FORTY. At last—a book the senior set can call its own. RW Booklet No. 5. Part I has three articles about aspects of seniors running; Part II offers training profiles and routines of runners from various seniors categories (Corbett, Emerton, Mundle, Higdon, etc.). 36pp. Illus. \$1.00

Order items above from *Track & Field News*, Box 296, Los Altos, Ca. 94022. Add 25¢ per book for postage & handling.

TRACK NEWSLETTER

**Fast,
complete
results**

THIS IS A SPECIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE TRACK NUT AND EVERYONE ELSE WHO (1) CAN'T WAIT AND (2) NEEDS MORE RESULTS. THE NEWSLETTER IS RUSHED TO YOU 25 TIMES A YEAR. (WEEKLY DURING THE PEAK TRACK SEASON). GIVING YOU RESULTS FROM THE PAST WEEK BY THE WEEKEND. RESULTS AND SUMMARIES OF ALL MARKS MAKING THE TRACK & FIELD NEWS STANDARDS. TEN 8½ x 11 PAGES OF RESULTS AND UNIQUE STATISTICAL FEATURES (TRACK STATS) EACH ISSUE. ONLY \$8.00 PER YEAR FOR THE PERFECT SUPPLEMENT TO TRACK & FIELD NEWS.

TRACK & FIELD NEWS, BOX 296, LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNIA 94022

TRACK AND FIELD'S PAYOFFS TAKE THE MONEY AND RUN

For many years, the track world has had to suffer with recurrent scandals, actual and threatened, and rumors concerning breaches of the amateur code which applies to the sport. From time to time, world class athletes have actually been barred from competition for having accepted illegal payments.

The relevance of the problem has in any case increased in recent times, which have seen athletes admit receiving payments to the press, coaches boasting of the deals which they have arranged for their charges, and of course the "shoe scandal" at Mexico City where the major manufacturers escalated their struggle for dominance in the athletic shoe business by offering and paying substantial sums of money to Olympians willing to compete in their respective shoes.

In the past year, the matter of whether the rules of amateurism should continue to restrict participation in our sport was seriously questioned by no less a personage than John B. Kelly, president of the Amateur Athletic Union. Clearly pertinent to the resolution of this question is the degree to which strict amateurism is now being enforced, or can be enforced.

In an effort to ascertain just how widespread violations of the rules of amateurism are, Track & Field News sent a questionnaire to a broad sampling of athletes, coaches, writers, meet directors, equipment suppliers and amateur and Olympic officials. We asked essentially for everything they knew about illegal payments: who has given them, who has received them, how much, where, when, and how? We asked that the correspondents distinguish between first-hand knowledge and hearsay. Finally, we invited opinion as to what should be done about the situation.

We have given the results of this survey to Bob Hersh who, in addition to being one of our leading correspondents and a knowledgeable track fan, is also a practicing attorney, and thus experienced in evaluating compilations of diverse testimony and opinion on a given subject. Bob agreed to write this introduction and the following article, and accepted a condition which we had promised our questionnaire correspondents, which was that no direct accusations will be made. One AAU official commented that this condition would lead to "wild guesses and rumors" as to any indirect accusation or anonymous admission we print. That may be, and we are sorry if that happens, but we felt that there was an overriding interest to track and field in obtaining candid and confidential information and then describing the extent to which amateurism is dishonored today. For the latter purpose, the names of the "guilty" are not at all important.

by Bob Hersh

Yes, fans--it's happening. Money is being paid for running, jumping and throwing. Meet promoters are paying it and athletes are taking it, and among the very best athletes, the amounts can be quite substantial. This conclusion leaps from page after page of replies to T&FN's questionnaire. In fact, with the exception of the letters of a few AAU and Olympic officials, who would either be unlikely to know of these abuses or unwilling to discuss those they know about, nearly everybody who wrote had either first-hand knowledge of illegal payments or had heard of such payments in specific circumstances.

One meet promoter's comments seemed to sum up accurately the situation prevailing in the United States, as it appeared from the evidence we received. "Illegal payments are being given to key athletes at many of the major meets in this country. I know of very few indoor meets that don't 'look after' the key athletes. That is, very few of the quality indoor meets that depend on the open, world-class athletes for their appeal. Frankly, it is terribly hard to compete with the pro sports, such as football and basketball, considering their TV and radio networks and powerful publicity and advertising campaigns. Unless a track meet has a glamor attraction, it is probably likely to lose money and, therefore be out of business the following year... Those receiving payments are pretty well confined to the top 10 or 12 athletes in a meet, the athletes who will provide the drawing power. There is simply not enough money in track to go deeper in taking care of the athletes. At that, many of the meets are only a break-even situation... The amounts are generally quite small, perhaps only enough to allow the athlete to devote the time needed to train to be a world-class performer... I would say it would take a phenomenal attraction to rate a \$500 payment for a meet. Most would simply get \$200, or maybe even just a little extra per diem help, often not even amounting to \$100."

The point about the limitation of available funds is important and well taken. It would take several pages to explain the economics of organizing and promoting a sports event, but you may be assured that there is not very much money in it. After necessary "legal" expenses are deducted, it is most often difficult to break even. Several major meets have folded in recent years because stadium rentals and other costs had increased to the point where avoiding a financial loss was no longer possible. As another promoter wrote, "I was told by (a certain athlete) that it was customary for him to receive \$400 and he wanted me to give him that amount. He was not insistent though as I told him we were not in the custom of paying athletes extra money... We lost over \$3000 last year so could not afford any more anyway." (This same promoter did, however, admit to having given illegal transportation consideration to several specific athletes in previous years.)

The economics of any business, however, dictate that when you can increase profits by incurring an expense, you incur it. The real question here is, "How many dollars worth of additional tickets will this athlete's presence sell?" As indicated, there are few athletes who are well enough known to sell very many tickets, but there are some obvious exceptions. Take the case of a certain indoor meet which increased its income at the gate by about \$40,000 from one year to the next. The general field in the latter year was not discernably better as a group than that of the previous year--but it did include one of track's "big" names. As his presence seemingly accounted for the large increase in revenue, the athlete might reasonably have asked for a significant amount. Even after paying the facility's management its contractual 50% share of the gross, the meet could have afforded to reward the athlete handsomely for his contribution to the gate.

The largest sum which we learned of actually being paid to an athlete in the US was \$1500 (\$1000 cash plus other considerations) which a promoter admitted giving a specific individual. Knowing the meet and the athlete, it is clear to this writer that the promoter got his money's worth, both in perfor-

What About the Shoe Companies?

One item on our questionnaire was, "Is the practice of illegal payments spreading?" Most of those who responded believed that it was, both in number of meets because of competition for top athletes and in amount of payments because of inflation.

In one area, however, the peak of abuse appears to have passed. The shoe situation, in 1968, had reached absurd dimensions. It has been well documented that in spite of the fact that the two companies were founded by brothers, Puma and adidas were so fiercely competing to have athletes wearing their shoes that sizeable inducements were offered to Olympic competitors. One American representative of a shoe company believes that only five of the 25 US medal winners at Mexico City did not accept such payments.

At any rate, this subject has been explored at nauseum since then by numerous columns and articles, including a memorable piece in Sports Illustrated which went into considerable detail, far beyond what our space allows here. We did write to both Puma and adidas in Europe and their replies indicated that as far as they were concerned, 1968 is history. "We will...not pay athletes any more in the future. So we don't see any need to advert to some previous problems which now have been straightened out." (Horst Dassler, adidas) "There is good evidence that certain things will not repeat. Therefore we really think it is better to lay a blanket of mercy over what happened in Mexico City." (Armin Dassler, Puma).

To which we are more than willing to say "amen".

mance and at the gate. But this kind of money is very much the exception.

In Europe, the situation is somewhat different. There has long been speculation in this country as to the European practice. Several AAU officials expressed concern over the situation. One said, "What I saw in Europe a few years ago really opened my eyes." Another stated publicly last spring that one of the important issues in the travel permit controversy (see T&FN May II, June I and II) was that it was obvious that athletes were declining to compete for or accept places on our national teams in order to take advantage of more lucrative opportunities in Europe.

Unfortunately, none of the European athletes we wrote to replied to the questionnaire. Thus, Pauli Nevala declined to confirm or deny a United Press International story which last year quoted him as admitting that he made \$8000 in the 1970 season, and at least \$160 in every meet he competed in, a story which he later denied. Our non-athlete European correspondents agreed that payments were being made, and many Americans said that they knew or had heard the same thing. Some of the details furnished were quite explicit and of first-hand knowledge.

From nearly all accounts, it appears that the price scale in Europe is about the same as it is here, but far more athletes are being paid, particularly the Europeans themselves. An American recalls that he was in (a certain Scandinavian city) when, after the meet, "An obscure (European) 14-second hurdler said, 'Let's go get our money and go have a party'. He could not believe it when we told him we got nothing. He had finished fifth or sixth and was getting \$100 plus expenses and travel, i.e., he was just a

How Are Illegal Payments Made?

What is the basis of illegal pay for an athlete, and how is the subject approached? It appears from the evidence that in most cases, it is the athlete who asks for the payment, which is then agreed to by the promoter or negotiated. Sometimes, however, particularly in the cases of most sought-after athletes, the promoter makes the initial offer.

Usually, the fee is a specific sum negotiated in advance, but we learned of some interesting bonus arrangements. A foreign athlete reported, "I was in a race in Europe in which I later found out that one overseas athlete was promised \$500 if he bettered a certain time, which he did." An American coach informed us that several of his athletes had received "incentive pay" of at least \$100 per man for achieving a specific time in their race. An American athlete commented, "In Italy this is done quite openly. The envelopes are distributed on the victory stand and everyone knows that the winner gets \$30 and the runner-up \$15."

Then there is the oft-repeated story, perhaps apocryphal, perhaps not, of the leading indoor 600-yard runner who informed the meet promoter his price was \$1 a yard. The promoter claimed he couldn't afford to pay more than \$500 and when the athlete reached the 500-yard mark well ahead he stepped off the track.

filler in the race. The Americans and British are the only ones who really get nothing."

This athlete is quite mistaken about the latter point, although one correspondent quoted a Swedish promoter as saying, in a similar vein, "We enjoy having British and American athletes in our meets. The British never ask for money; the Americans never ask for enough."

Our solid evidence on this subject includes the following items:

• One writer reported that he had helped with the arrangements for four Americans on tour in Scandinavia a few years ago (he named the athletes and the year). "The arrangement with the group handling the bookings (nam-



Notable among the few world-class athletes who have been banned from amateur competition for purportedly accepting some form of "payoff" have been Wes Santee (left) and Paavo Nurmi (right). American miler Santee was banned from amateur competition in early 1956 after allegedly accepting inflated expenses from several meet directors. The legendary Nurmi was disqualified shortly before the 1932 Olympic Games and so the fabulous Finn was prevented from competing in his fourth Olympics and very likely adding to his tally of nine Olympic gold medals.

ing a specific organization) was that the athletes would get \$100 every meet."

- An American athlete admitted that he has competed in Europe "and quite frankly my reasons were primarily financial". From the amounts of money this athlete mentioned, his motivation can be appreciated.

- A journalist reported that he was asked to solicit (a specific athlete) for a meet in (a European country--not in Scandinavia by the way) and was authorized to offer transportation to and from Europe for the athlete and his parents (who don't fly youth fare, so that's a nice piece of change).

- Another athlete who admitted accepting illegal payments in Europe pointed out that because cheap rail travel and accommodations are widely available in Europe, he was able to pocket about \$75 out of each \$100 race check as profit.

- Still another athlete listed cities and amounts of money he received one recent summer. This was the most astonishing and revealing letter we received because the writer was, in all fairness, a second-rate athlete. He is a very nice guy, but never an NCAA or AAU champion, or an Olympic team member--a nationally ranked athlete to be sure, but one who couldn't possibly receive similar payments in this country. He reported payments of \$150, \$150 and \$140 respectively in three meets in three different countries, as well as lesser amounts in other meets. He also described the arrangements in some detail. "The guys I was with (naming four Americans) always were a package deal and in most cases the promoters were very anxious to have people for around \$100 for average athletes and \$300 for the best. They always complained about not having a big enough gate, but were getting support from the city in order to have an international meet."

The last comment could explain how the Europeans can afford to pay what American promoters simply cannot. It makes sense, too, when you remember that in Europe, the arts are supported by governments to a much greater extent than here.

Perhaps the most interesting set of answers were addressed to the question, "How are the payments handled?" As might be expected, cash is the prevalent medium for transactions of any size. And nobody mentioned paying or receiving money by check, for obvious reasons. But almost every other conceivable means by which value can be transferred from one person to another has been applied to track payments. They include the following:

- Extra per diem. Under AAU rules, an athlete may receive up to \$25 per day up to three days for a one day meet, to cover expenses while away from home to compete at a track meet. Often, three or four days' per diem is asked for and given to an athlete who spends only a day or two away from home. This is probably the most common violation practiced, and most of the promoters and athletes responding to the survey admitted to having paid or received extra per diem.

- Air fare differential. Top athletes are given first-class air-fare. As one meet director puts it, "They are entitled to it, and we give it to them, and, of course, they come the cheapest way." The difference, for coast-to-

Who Is an Amateur?

Who is an amateur? The official definitions are short but the interpretations aren't.

The IAAF, which has the final say for all international competition including the Olympics, says "an amateur is one who competes for the love of sport and as a means of recreation without any motive of securing any material gain from such competition."

But then it takes two pages of its rule book to list persons who are ineligible. Included is any person who, since reaching the age of 16: has competed in any sport for pecuniary reward; has taken part in any meet in which any of the competitors were, to his knowledge, ineligible; has been paid for training or coaching in any sport; has been financially interested in any meet in which he was entered; writes, lectures or broadcasts for payment upon track without prior permission of his national governing body which can give permission only in the case of a person who is making a career in that particular activity.

Also, receives any compensation for using or recommending the use of any merchandise; allows his name or his picture to be used to advertise any merchandise; while training or competing displays on his person any advertising material other than the name of his club, or takes on to any arena or course any form of advertising material other than the name of his club, or takes on to any arena or course any form of advertising material; takes part in any unsanctioned meeting; accepts any money for expenses or loss of earnings other than what is permitted; uses drugs, including anabolic steroids as defined; is ineligible to compete in competitions under the jurisdiction of his national governing body.

Olympic eligibles must comply with IAAF rules plus special Olympic rules. Most notable of the Olympic rules provides for the ineligibility of anyone awarded a scholarship mainly for his athletic ability. Fortunately for the US, this rule is not enforced. Nor is the ban on an athlete "who has decided to become a professional". Also out are those: without occupation; who have received presents which can be converted into money or other material advantages; who are paid for teaching others for competition in sport; who has neglected his usual vocation for competitive sport; who has had employment which is a cover for excessive opportunities for training or competition; who is a pro in any sport; who is paid for radio or TV appearances.

Strict interpretation of these rules would eliminate a large number--perhaps a majority--of Olympic contestants from all countries.

AAU rules pretty much follow the IAAF's rules with a few extra twists. For instance, the AAU may disqualify an athlete for: entering or competing against other than registered amateurs in good standing; acting in a discourteous or unfair manner; entering open games when unregistered; teaching, training or coaching in an athletic sport for money, or for more than 10% of his salary if a teacher.

coast flights is at least \$84 and may be \$194 of the athlete is eligible for youth fares, or even \$410 if the athlete can arrange military air transport.

- Phantom air fare, a variant of the above. An athlete from let us say the west coast competes in two east coast meets and asks for and sometimes receives round-trip air fare from both meets, but he may not return home between meets. Most meet directors with meets on successive days in one region are in touch with each other in order to prevent this, but if the meets are a week apart, there's not much the promoter can do if the athlete wants to and is in a position to spend the week on the coast away from home between meets. This practice is also found in Europe, by the way.

- Illegal prizes. A promoter explained, "Merchandise is a frequent item. For example, an athlete may need a slide projector and so inform the promoter. So you give him what he wants instead of the normal prizes for the meet. Not too costly to the promoter, and you keep him happy." If the prize exceeds \$100 in value, or if the athlete sells the prize, he has violated the amateur rules.

- Merchandise. Although the "shoe scandal" has died down (see box), athletes still do ask for and receive athletic supplies from manufacturers beyond their personal needs. They sell this merchandise for profit.

- Meet tickets. This is not always a matter of a couple of "comps". One promoter admitted to having given (a specific athlete) at least a hundred tickets to his meet one year. He believes the individual actually \$5000 worth.

- Services by third parties. An American who toured Europe a few years ago said that some promoters arranged to have certain local stores give him a discount.

- Theft from third parties. A meet promoter told us last year that (two specific athletes) had committed acts of theft against a party so situated with respect to his meet that it was obvious to all concerned that he would have to reimburse the victim for his loss. (We have been asked not to go into detail about this item as it might encourage an outrageous illegal practice.)

- Capitalization on athletic fame. This is contrary to AAU rules. In some cases, enforcement of this item is impossible because you cannot isolate the motives of customers even though you know that no famous athlete who sold insurance, cars or whatnot has ever known to have been hurt in business by his fame. Other cases are more clear cut. One leading athlete admitted that he asked for and regularly received a substantial fee for speaking to clubs and civic groups. Clearly, were he not a well-known athlete (he has no other apparent distinction from the rest of the population), nobody would pay anything to hear his after-dinner speeches.

We can summarize our findings concisely--by overwhelming evidence, violations of the rules of amateurism are frequent, varied and widespread. □

(This article will be continued in the December issue. The next installment will consider the question of what should be done about the situation described above. We have comments on this subject from most of the people who replied to the questionnaire, and will welcome opinions from our readers.)

TRACK AND FIELD OMNIBOOK

... THE TRACK BOOK OF THE SEVENTIES!

Ken Doherty's
TRACK AND FIELD OMNIBOOK



This fabulous new book is the culmination of a lifetime's study and experience in track and field coaching and participation by world-renowned authority Ken Doherty. It is a colossus of a book, bringing together in almost 500 pages (large size, 8½ x 11—about 1,000 normal-sized pages!) the latest thinking and research on the technique of every event, the psychology of coaching and leadership, specific weight and power training for the various event groupings, and everything else the coach and athlete need to know. This invaluable text is complemented by 18 full-size sequence drawings and dozens of individual sketches, incorporating all the great illustrations from Doherty's MOVIES ON PAPER (which is now out of print and unavailable) and adding many new ones.

OMNIBOOK essentially supersedes all other texts on the sport with its definitive, exhaustive coverage of the ever-progressing technical world of track and field. But it is primarily a text which emphasizes *doing*, action and mechanics, and how to teach and develop beginners . . . with illustrations from the form of Pat Matzdorf, Rod Milburn, Dick Fosbury, Bob Beamon, and other record breakers. If you are a coach or an athlete, a p.e. teacher or student, or even if you are simply a serious fan of the sport, you *must* get this book today and make it the keystone of your working library.

"The largest and most complete single book ever published on this subject in the English language . . . an absolutely superb book. All those who coach should possess this volume. It is difficult to praise Ken Doherty too highly for this brilliant, fascinating, highly readable study. Where would the wonderful world of track and field be without him?"
From Fred Wilt's review in *Track Technique* No. 45.

TRACK AND FIELD OMNIBOOK - PARTIAL CONTENTS

PART I — COACHING FIELD EVENTS

Training for field event power and flexibility; the high jump; the pole vault; the long jump; the triple jump; the shot put; the discus throw; the javelin throw; the hammer; a modern system for coaching field events; the dynamics of human power; dynamics of skill; hints for competition.

PART II — THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COACHING

The roles of the coach; outstanding coaches; the dynamics of leadership in track and field; the dynamics of the group/individual.

PART III — COACHING ENDURANCE RUNNING

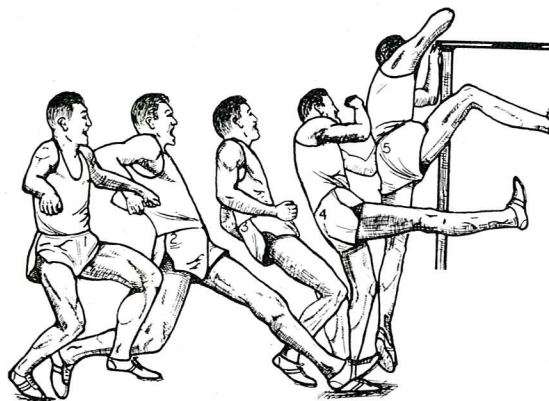
Essentials of training; training systems for endurance running; how to organize your own training system; running technique; hints for competition.

PART IV — COACHING SPRINTS, HURDLES, RELAYS

400-meter dash; the sprints; the high hurdles; the 400-meter hurdles; competition hints; relays.

PART V — THE SUMMING-UP

Holistic-analytic theory in track and field; the dynamics of relaxation. Bibliography (6 pages); index; metric conversions. 497 pages. 18 full-size (10x16) sequence illustrations; and over 100 other drawings. Large page size (8½x11). \$9.75



ALL THE GREAT ILLUSTRATIONS FROM DOHERTY'S "MOVIES ON PAPER" — NOW OUT OF PRINT AND NOT AVAILABLE.

PLUS MANY NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

18 FULL-SIZE SEQUENCE DRAWINGS OF ATHLETES IN ACTION . . . OVER 100 OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS!

\$9.75, plus 50¢ postage and handling, from

Track & Field News, Box 296, Los Altos, Ca. 94022.

The final weekend of pre-NCAA race activity solidified the positions of Villanova and Washington State as the top teams in the east and west, respectively, but did little to indicate an individual champion as co-favorites Steve Prefontaine and Garry Bjorklund indicated they might not run.

NCAA COLLEGE Slack Pushes Own Pace, Wins Comfortably

Wheaton, Ill., Nov. 13 /from Bob Parks/--Mike Slack never did resemble his name and California's Fullerton State did, so both emerged victorious in the NCAA College Division cross country run.

North Dakota State's Slack never let up his pace-setting role and led the finishers over the 5.0-mile route in 24:19, while Fullerton State packed four runners in the first 10 and annexed the team title with 47 points from the 81 digits of unexpectedly-strong North Dakota State. Defending champion Eastern Michigan totaled 109 in third.

By two-miles in the race, Slack, Fullerton's Tim Tubb and defending winner Mark Covert and Tufts' Dan Moynihan were tussling as a foursome, but by four-miles, Covert had dropped back some distance. The runners then disappeared from sight on the golf course venue. The next time a runner came into sight, it was Slack, all alone and pouring on the coal for home. He enjoyed a 15-second bulge over Tubb at the wire. Covert, meanwhile, had surged back to overtake Moynihan and finished third in 24:38, two seconds ahead of Moynihan.

The increased quality of the race, held this year in clear, warm conditions unlike the cold and snow of previous editions, is revealed in two facts: Covert's course record of 25:11 set in winning last year was pummeled into oblivion as at least the first 15 finishers ducked under it; and, Eastern Michigan's Terry Furst finished 13th in 25:00, the same place as last year--despite running 45 seconds faster this time around. The first 15 individuals qualified for the NCAA university championship race.

Individuals: Mike Slack (N Dak St) 24:19; 2. Tim Tubb (Full St) 24:34; 3. Mark Covert (Full St) 24:38; 4. Dan Moynihan (Tufts) 24:40; 5. John Casso (Full St) 24:48; 6. Dave Campa (N Dak St) 24:52; 7. Randy Lusenden (N Dak St) 24:54; 8. Steve Podgajny (Lock Haven St) 24:56; 9. Chris Hoffman (Full St) 24:57; 10. Charles Duggan (Springfield) 24:57; 11. Steve Parker (SE Mo St) 24:58; 12. Noel Hitchcock (Sac St) 24:59; 13. Terry Furst (En Mich) 25:00; 14. Wayne Saunders (Ill/Chicago) 25:01; 15. Bob Kauffman (SE Mo St) 25:04.

Teams: 1. Fullerton State 47; 2. North Dakota State 81; 3. Eastern Michigan 109; 4. South Dakota State 166; 5. Eastern Illinois 238; 6. Southeast Missouri State 344; 7. Ashland 353; 8. Augustana 372.

Northeast

Villanova emerged from the "Big Five" championships as the dominant force in Philadelphia--and perhaps the country--by downing inter-city rival Penn, 24-31. Donal Walsh and Marty Liquori led the way for the winners, knotting at 25:12.8 for the 5.0 miles with teammate Davey Wright next across, with 25:32. Highly-touted Penn frosh Dave Merrick was fourth in 25:35.

Penn had little trouble in other meets, piling in the first eight against Rutgers and Yale and the first five against Princeton. In the Heps, seven of the first nine were Penn's, with Merrick blasting a super-quick 24:31.8 at Van Cortlandt Park, the fastest clocking of the year there. Cornell's Phil Ritson took second with 24:43, with three of Merrick's teammates also dipping under 25:00. Villanova stomped LaSalle and St. Joseph's prior to their defeat of Penn, but lost the next week to the Quantico Marines when Walsh and Liquori did not run.

In eastern Pennsylvania, Penn State continued its unbeaten ways, with team leader Greg Fredericks stamping himself as a definite threat to any individual NCAA honors. Fredericks established a new course record at Navy, then captured the USTFF Eastern title with a good 29:32.2 for 6.0 miles. In the latter race, he defeated AAU three-mile runner-up Steve Stageberg by 3.8 seconds. Fredericks' teammate Charlie Maguire and Carl Hatfield took the next two slots with 29:48 and 29:54.

Manhattan successfully defended the Mets title it captured last year, 39-58 over Rutgers, with Mike Keogh (25:04.6) and Tony Colon (25:58) going one-two on a wet course.

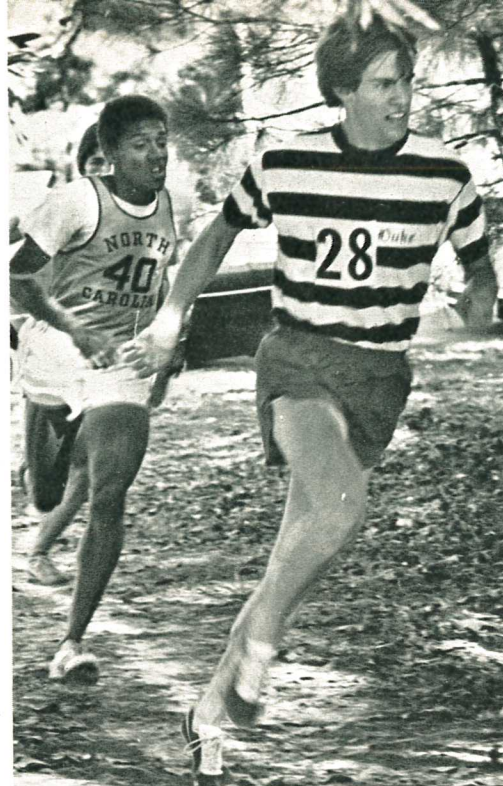
Dan Moynihan of Tufts has been hot in New England, capturing the greater Boston and Eastern Intercollegiate titles. The Yankee conference crown went to Alieu Massaquoi of Boston University.

IC4A Soph Wheeler Overcomes Tough Field, Weather

New York, N.Y., Nov. 15 /from Bob Hersh/--Bob Wheeler prevailed over both a strong competitive field and atrocious weather to win the IC4A title, covering the muddy, rain-soaked 5.0 miles in 24:27.0.

The Duke sophomore, last year's freshman three-mile winner, out-legged Villanova's Dave Wright (24:29.4) and Marty Liquori (24:30), plus other luminaries like Greg Fredericks, Dave Merrick and defending champ Donal Walsh, but four Villanovans finished in the top 10 to lead Villanova to its sixth consecutive title, this time with 45 points.

The lead alternated among the eventual top five finishers throughout the race, and this group passed three-miles in a blanket--figuratively speaking but the runners probably wished for the real thing in the chill (39°) and wet. Walsh made a run at the leaders around four-miles but soon dropped back; he has had unknown leg troubles much of the year. Coming off the last hill with a half-mile left, Wheeler, Wright, Liquori and Fredericks were



Duke's Bob Wheeler (r) ran to his second major cross country title of the fall as he slogged through a rainy 5.0 miles to win the IC4A crown. Here he outlegged Reggie McAfee (l) for the Atlantic Coast Conference championship. /Jim Strickland, Raleigh News and Observer/

still bunched. But a quarter-mile later, within sight of the finish, Wheeler pulled away to victory. "I was counting on having the strongest kick so I just stayed up there with the leaders," Wheeler said later.

A blood-soaked Wright edged Liquori by six-tenths. Englishman Wright broke a blood vessel in his nose after only 100-yards of the race and was covered with blood thereafter. Fredericks and Villanova John Hartnett were given the same time of 24:52 in fourth and fifth but Fredericks appeared much closer to Liquori. Merrick ran 24:57 in sixth, the first freshman finisher in the initial IC4A race including yearlings.

Liquori later commented, "The conditions were just terrible. You couldn't run fast down the hills because you would slip. There were guys sliding into fences and trees all along the course. The conditions cost between 30- and 60-seconds on the final times." Still Wheeler's time makes

All-Time Van Cortlandt Five Milers

An all-time list for most cross country courses would be a relatively meaningless collection of statistics, as it would most likely be a series of marks by the home team or the results of one super-fast major race which was once held there.

But Van Cortlandt Park, in New York City, is different. Not only is this site used as the home course by several major universities in the area, Van Cortlandt is also used every year for the IC4A, Met and Hep championships. On any weekend in the fall, there will be a series of races there, ranging from junior high school through open.

The classic distance at Van Cortlandt is 5.0-miles and has been used in its present state since 1962. Thanks to Manhattan SID Mike Cohen, we are able to publish an all-time list of the top 10 performances and performers of all-time at 5.0-miles for Van Cortlandt Park:

24:04.4	Art Dulong (Holy Cross)	1967
24:06.8	Dulong	1969
24:10.4	Donal Walsh (Villanova)	1970
24:15.6	Charles Messenger (Villanova)	1966
24:17n	Greg Fredericks (Penn State)	1970
24:24.0n	Dick Sharkey (Michigan State)	1966
24:24.2	Eamon O'Reilly (Georgetown)	1965
24:25.4	Amby Burfoot (Wesleyan)	1967
24:27.0	Bob Wheeler (Duke)	1971
24:29.0n	Steve Stageberg (Georgetown)	1967
24:29.0n	Walsh	1969
24:29.4n	Davey Wright (Villanova)	1971

him the eighth-fastest runner ever over well-trod Van Cortlandt Park.

In the college division race, Tufts' Dan Moynihan came back in fine style after a fourth in the NCAA College race two days ago to post a 30-second win in 25:03.8. Lehigh took team honors with 91 points.

Individuals: Bob Wheeler (Duke) 24:27.0; 2. Dave Wright (Vill) 24:29.4; 3. Marty Liquori (Vill) 24:30.0; 4. Greg Fredericks (Penn St) 24:52; 5. John Hartnett (Vill) 24:52; 6. Dave Merrick (Penn) 24:57; 7. Denis Fikes (Penn) 24:58; 8. Donal Walsh (Vill) 25:03; 9. Phil Ritson (Cornell) 25:04; 10. Mike Keogh (Manh) 25:05; 11. Karl Thornton (Penn) 25:07; 12. Tony Colon (Manh) 25:10.

Teams: Villanova 45; 2. Pennsylvania 54; 3. Duke 81; 4. Penn State 104; 5. William & Mary 224; 6. Cornell 236; 7. Manhattan 239; 8. Navy 244; 9. Princeton 287; 10. Notre Dame 316.

The North Carolina and Atlantic Coast Conference championships both featured hot duels between milers Bob Wheeler (Duke) and Reggie McAfee (N Car). In the first, Wheeler emerged on top over 5.0 miles, 25:18 to 25:35, with his team also winning, 39-46. In the second, Wheeler made a strong move at 4½-miles and shattered the course record by 48 seconds, topping his rival, 24:16 to 24:31. However, North Carolina finished with four of the top six places to eke out a 34-36 team triumph. In between these two meets, McAfee had captured the NCAA Region III 6.0 miler with 30:55.8.

At the Callaway Gardens Invitational in Georgia, East Tennessee State's Neal Cusack covered what was reported as a 6.0 mile course in an unbelievable 27:07. Whatever the distance, the race was impressive, as the Irishman clipped 48 seconds from Jack Bachelor's old course record and beat both Bachelor and Sam Bair. The Florida Track Club captured the team victory, 31-45, over Cusack and the rest of the "Irish Brigade".

Alabama's Gaylon Smith stormed over Tennessee's 6.0 mile route in 29:49 to establish a new course record for NCAA runners to shoot at.

SOUTHEASTERN Baldwin Takes It Alone in Record Run

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 15 /from Scoop Hudgins/--Last year, Kentucky's Paul Baldwin held hands with teammate Vic Nelson to tie for the Southeastern Conference cross country title. This year though, the glory was all Baldwin's as he triumphed over a precise 4.065-mile course in 18:21.4.

Alabama's Gaylon Smith shared pacesetter chores with Baldwin over the rolling course, which included several water-filled ditches to jump, and the pair cruised by the first mile in 4:14. Within the next quarter-mile, Baldwin moved past Smith and led into the tape. Smith retained second thereafter, while Tennessee's Doug Brown ran third for the distance. Baldwin lowered the course record from the 18:26.8 he shared with Nelson from 1970's race.

Tennessee had been shocked a year ago, being shunted to third behind Kentucky and Alabama. But Tennessee regained its title this year with 48 points as the latter two teams knotted at 51 apiece. Dan Zoeller followed Brown with a fourth-place 18:42, Guy Kirton ran ninth (19:18), John Angel 12th (19:30) and Dan O'Connor 20th (19:43). It marked Tennessee's sixth title out of the past seven championships.

Individuals: Paul Baldwin (Ky) 18:21.4; 2. Gaylon Smith (Ala) 18:30; 3. Doug Brown (Tenn) 18:42; 4. Dan Zoeller (Tenn) 18:43; 5. John Stewart (LSU) 18:43; 6. Fred Emerling (Ala) 19:03; 7. Mike Haywood (Ky) 19:16; 8. Alton Sizemore (Ala) 19:17; 9. Guy Kirton (Tenn) 19:18; 10. Rick Curlin (Ga) 19:19.

Teams: Tennessee 48; 2. tie. Alabama & Kentucky 51; 4. LSU 103; 5. Florida 118; 6. Georgia 147; 7. Mississippi State 171; 8. Auburn 213; 9. Mississippi 252.

Led by steeplechaser Steve Kelley, impressive Indiana has stamped itself as the top squad in the area prior to the Big 10, running up an impressive string of victories. In a double-dual, Illinois was a 15-50 victim, while Mid-American Conference champ Miami/Ohio fell, 18-42. Then Western Michigan topped, 20-42, even though Gary Harris zipped 28:44.2 for 6.0. Meanwhile, Michigan State had also looked tough, getting Western Michigan, 36-46, and Minnesota, 22-35 to also remain unbeaten. Minnesota's Garry Bjorklund was torrid in the latter race, burning 28:49.8 over the Big 10 title course, with Michigan State's Ken Popejoy next at 29:50. The stage was set for a big clash, and although Popejoy won the individual battle over Kelley, 30:53.8 to 31:00, the Indiana top five were only 19 seconds apart in finishing 2-3-4-6-7 for a 22-35 win.

Miami/Ohio had not given many overt signs of the power which gave them the Mid-Am conference title, as it lost to Bowling Green State, 26-29, in the All-Ohio meet in addition to the defeat by Indiana. Dave Wottle picked off the individual title in the All-Ohio meet, his 25:02.4 topping Ron Stapleton of Cincinnati by 1.8 seconds. Third went to Miami's Dennis Bayham.

Ball State junior Steve Wynder continued his strong running, capturing a pair of duals, the Mid-Western Conference (by 43.4 seconds) and the Indiana Big State meet (in the absence of Indiana).

NCAA college division champ Mike Slack of North Dakota State looked impressive in his only major competition prior to his national win as he captured the St. Cloud State Invitational by 42 seconds.

In non-collegiate action, Englishman Paul Lightfoot (AATC) captured the Michigan Open title, 30:15.6 to 30:20 over Sid Sink. The USTFF Mid-Western title went to John Lesch of the UCTC, who outsprinted better-known teammate Tom Hoffman to win by 4.6 seconds.

MID AMERICAN Wottle's Win Doesn't Stop Miami of Ohio

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 6 /by Jim Ferstle/--"We pointed for this one all year," stated rookie coach Chuck Zody after his Miami of Ohio team placed six runners in the top 10 to upset favorite Bowling Green State and win the Mid-American Conference championship.

Dennis Bayham (4), Bob Reef (6), Rich Symington (7), Curt Griffith (8), Dan Adams (9) and Al Polter packed together behind winner Dave Wottle of Bowling Green State to amass the winning total of 34 points.

Wottle was followed by teammates Tracy Elliott (3) and Steve Danforth (5) in the top five. It marked the fourth year in a row that Bowling Green has had two or more runners in the top five and as in all but one (1969) of the previous years they didn't get the support needed for the title, finishing second with 44 points.

After 1½-miles, the race was between the top four. Bayham dropped

MUNICH Decathlon

New, Exciting Track Game



**A TIMELY GIFT ■ ACTUALLY 10 GAMES IN ONE ■ FOR 1 TO 4 PLAYERS.
AGES 10 TO ADULT ■ THE PERFECT GAME FOR THE PERSON WHO ENJOYS
TRACK AND FIELD ■ HIGHEST QUALITY ■ LARGE BOARD ■ FIVE COLORS**

Only \$6.25 (plus \$1.25 for postage and handling). Add \$6.50 total cost for each additional game on same order. Missouri residents add 3% sales tax. Sold by mail only!

will get you ready for the OLYMPICS

Challenge the world's greatest athletes at their own game. Learn the mind of the Olympian as you attempt the exact same strategies.

MUNICH DECATHLON is the first board game ever developed about our sport. Its name describes it well, for this is the same Decathlon you will see at Munich, where one athlete engineers the ten track and field events which decide the world's greatest athlete.

MUNICH DECATHLON is ten games in one, for each event could be played as a mini-game in itself. The 100 Meters moves fast, just like a sprint. The High Jump, on the other hand, can last much longer, especially if several players work their way up to 6'6, 6'8, 6'10 . . .

MUNICH DECATHLON contains an element of luck with the roll of dice and movement of markers on the huge stadium floor. However, it is shrewd calculation, gambling strategically when behind, or wisely protecting a lead that enables one player to defeat another. Complete rules book included.

MUNICH DECATHLON is realistic. 7650 is the best score on record so far. But on a good day, the dice rolling well and the judgments shrewd, 8000 or even 8417 are well within the realm of possibility. Score pads included.

**MUNICH DECATHLON, DEPT. TF
BOX 772, FLORISSANT, MO. 63033**



At this point in the Mid-American Conference cross country race eventual winner Dave Wottle tags along with the pack behind Steve Stinzi (58). But Wottle emerged victorious over the 6.0-mile route in 30:06.8 from Gary Harris (53), Tracy Elliott (3) and Dennis Bayham (between Harris and Stinzi). Stinzi ran 15th. /Jerome Liebenberg/

off with three-quarters of a mile remaining, but Wottle and Harris could not lose Elliott until the last straight. Then, as Wottle describes it, "I thought Harris was going to kick earlier, so when he started to move I kicked ahead of him and just kept ahead of him until the finish." Wottle's 30:06.8 was good for a 1.2 second margin of victory.

Last year's team winner, Western Michigan, dropped to third as Harris was their only encouraging note. They could not overcome the loss of number-four man Dave Baker, who dropped out of school the week before.

Individuals: Dave Wottle (B Green St) 30:06.8; 2. Gary Harris (Wn Mich) 30:08; 3. Tracy Elliott (B Green St) 30:20; 4. Dennis Bayham (Miami/O) 30:20; 5. Steve Danforth (B Green St) 30:30; 6. Bob Reef (Miami/O) 30:32; 7. Rich Sumington (Miami/O) 30:35; 8. Curt Griffith (Miami/O) 30:36; 9. Dan Adams (Miami/O) 30:51; 10. Alan Polter (Miami/O) 30:56.

Teams: Miami/Ohio 34; 2. Bowling Green State 44; 3. Western Michigan 74; 4. Ohio U 86; 5. Kent State 135; 6. Toledo 155.

BIG 8 Kansas State Divides Team, Still Wins

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6 /by Don Steffens/--Kansas State coach DeLoss Dodds decided to divide his undefeated Wildcats into two units at the Big Eight championships and the tactic worked. His charges coasted to their third conference trophy in seven years, scoring 49 points. Kansas, with its only seniors (Doug Smith and Rich Elliott) ailing, did well to place second with 75 to edge host Nebraska (77).

"We planned to have Jerome Howe, Rich Hitchcock and Frank Rodriguez stay together near the lead," Dodds pointed out. "And the other four were to keep in contact with the first 20 runners."

Howe stayed a few strides off the pace of Kansas' Dave Anderson during the first two-miles and then initiated his move. Nebraska's Bob Unger, course record holder at 20:05, stayed with him as they passed the three-mile mark, and the field started to trail out over the slightly rolling but hilly Pioneer Park course. Howe had won the league individual gold medal as a sophomore two years ago but was outsprinted by Nebraska's Greg Carlberg and teammate Hitchcock last year.

The compact Howe, 5'10" and 170-lbs., moved swiftly and smoothly in front with a half left and then outsprinted the struggling Unger, 19:22.0 to 19:25.0, over the 4.0 mile course. Oklahoma State's Charles Boatright ran a good race but couldn't muster a final drive and placed third at 19:38. Randy Heierding of Oklahoma ran for the first time in two weeks, following a flu bug attack, and took a surprising fourth with 19:45.

Individuals: Jerome Howe (Kans St) 19:22.0; 2. Bob Unger (Nebr) 19:25; 3. Charles Boatright (Okla St) 19:38; 4. Randy Heierding (Okla) 19:45; 5. Mike Stegner (Colo) 19:45; 6. Dave Anderson (Kans) 19:47; 7. Rick Hitchcock (Kans St) 19:48; 8. Frank Rodriguez (Kans St) 19:49; 9. Terry McKeon (Kans) 19:56; 10. Brian Walsh (Mo) 20:00.

Teams: Kansas State 49; 2. Kansas 75; 3. Nebraska 77; 4. Colorado 110; 5. Oklahoma 118; 6. Missouri 136; 7. Oklahoma State 147.

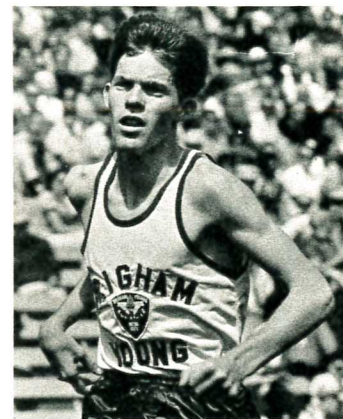
BIG 10 Bjorklund In Different Race From Field

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13 /from Don Kopriva/--Garry Bjorklund saw to it that the real race in the Big 10 cross country championships was one for second as he scored a literal run-away victory for his third consecutive title. Michigan State, meanwhile, was outrunning Indiana to score its third team victory in four years, this time with 74 points.

Bjorklund, who trained very little during the previous three weeks due to lower back trouble, took off right from the start of the 6.0-mile race



Garry Bjorklund ran away and hid from the competition in the Big 10 cross country meet, winning his third straight title with 29:20.8 over 6.0 miles.



BYU sophomore Richard Reid survived buffeting by 50-60 mph winds to win the Western Athletic Conference title, clocking 31:17 for 6.0 miles. /Don Wilkinson/

over a rolling course and never saw anyone until after the finish. He cruised to a 29:20.8 triumph, well outdistancing Rick Gross of Illinois (30:01) and Purdue's Galen Hackler (30:06). Fourth and fifth were taken by Michigan State's first two scorers, Ken Popejoy (30:25) and Randy Kirkpatrick (30:30). Bjorklund is only the second ever to win three Big 10 cross country titles. The other was F. O. Watson, also of Minnesota, in 1913-14-15. It was reported after the meet that Bjorklund might pass up the NCAA because of his back difficulties.

Indiana's grouping, which had been its main strength all season, was readily evident, as the first four came across the line 9-10-11-12. But when Michigan State added 13-14 placings, the team battle came down to the fifth man. Michigan State's last counter was 38th, and Indiana's 40th, giving the former a 74-82 victory. It was third title in the last four championships for coach Jim Gibbard's charges and avenged a 22-35 dual meet pasting handed to them two weeks earlier by Indiana.

Individuals: Garry Bjorklund (Minn) 29:20.8; 2. Rick Gross (Ill) 30:01; 3. Galen Hackler (Purdue) 30:06; 4. Ken Popejoy (Mich St) 30:25; 5. Randy Kirkpatrick (Mich St) 30:30; 6. Bob Scharke (Wisc) 30:31; 7. Mark Larson (Wisc) 30:31; 8. Keith Brown (Mich) 30:43; 9. Paul Olson (Ind) 30:46; 10. Steve Heidenreich (Ind) 30:46... 12. Steve Kelley (Ind) 31:06; ... 15. Lee LaBadie (Ill) 31:14.

Teams: Michigan State 74; 2. Indiana 82; 3. Michigan 92; 4. Wisconsin 93; 5. Illinois 109; 6. Purdue 134; 7. Minnesota 153; 8. Ohio State 184; 9. Iowa 196; 10. Northwestern 247.

Plains & Mountains

Little Eastern New Mexico, defending NAIA team champ, has been mighty big against last year's NCAA third-placer, El Paso. In two clashes, Eastern can claim a 29-33 win as part of a triangular and a 28-28 deadlock in a dual. New Zealand import Rex Maddaford was hot in the latter race, blasting a 28:52.2 to leave John Bednarski and Kerry Pearce (running unattached) more than a minute behind. Maddaford had edged most of the field in the first race with a 31:18, but ex-Eastern New Mexico/Lamar Tech runner Gerry Garcia soundly thrashed all with his 30:26.4.

Another Garcia, Leon of New Mexico State, battled through 4.0 miles of strong gusting winds to capture the Missouri Valley conference title over defending champ Lynn Lee of Drake, 19:27.4 to 19:33. Drake also failed to defend its team title, as Wichita State went 3-4-5-6 to aid in a 28-40 margin of victory.

Other major wins went to Dennis Nee (Emporia State), who captured the Rocky Mountain Conference title and Frank Ybarbo (Texas A&M) who annexed the NCAA District VI crown.

WESTERN ATHLETIC Reid Paces BYU Mates in 50 Mile Winds

Ft. Collins, Colo., Nov. 13 /from Wayne Vandenberg/--Howling winds over 6.0 miles of dirt and gravel road gave the Western Athletic Conference cross country championships a resemblance to a sand-blasted sidewalk but Richard Reid cruised to the individual championship and paced his Brigham Young teammates to the team crown in the process.

Reid covered the course, which included traversing a dam before heading up a long, steep uphill grind at an early point in the race, in 31:17 to top Arizona's Ken Gerry by nearly 30 seconds (31:45). The 50-60 mph gales whistling over the course adversely affected all the runners as Reid was over a minute off the course best of 30:29 set by Colorado State's Louis Groarke earlier in the year. Groarke finished 13th in this race with 32:35.

Runners huddled behind cars before the start of the race to escape some of the wind's force and the leaders in the contest adopted somewhat the same strategy as a knot of them stayed together for the first half of the race to act as a wind-shield for each other. Gerry led at this point, but Reid overtook him at about 4½-miles. Reid then dropped El Paso's John Bednarski, who had traded strides with him until then, and the BYU sophomore was home free. Cars had been lined up across the dam as the runners returned, almost as if to protect them from being blown into the reservoir.

Brigham Young tallied 65 points to edge Arizona by two for the team title with defending team winner El Paso third at 84. Notable runners absent from the contest included Scott Bringhurst of Utah, who has been injured all

season, and El Paso's Garry Mazziotti, who was beaten up by four thugs 10 days earlier while hitch-hiking and was confined to the hospital.

Individuals: Richard Reid (BYU) 31:17; 2. Ken Gerry (Ariz) 31:45; 3. John Bednarski (El Paso) 31:56; 4. Skyler Jones (Ariz St) 32:01; 5. Steve Davison (Ariz) 32:05; 6. Larry Brown (El Paso) 32:06; 7. Steve Jensen (BYU) 32:13; 8. Walt Churchill (Utah) 32:14; 9. Mitch Wiley (BYU) 32:16; 10. Randy Yauss (Colo St) 32:17.

Teams: Brigham Young 65; 2. Arizona 67; 3. El Paso 84; 4. Arizona State 89; 5. Utah 98; 6. Colorado State 123; 7. New Mexico 143; 8. Wyoming 198.

CENTRAL COLLEGIATES

Unheralded Sbach Uses Altitude to Advantage

Air Academy, Colo., Nov. 13 /from Dieter Steinborn/--Unheralded Dennis Sbach, undoubtedly accustomed to the lung-burning 5980-foot altitude of his home course, never relinquished an early lead and cruised to a not-expected victory in the Central Collegiates cross country race.

Buffeted by strong cold winds throughout the 4.0-mile route, Sbach opened a four-second lead on favored Dave Wottle of Bowling Green State after the first mile, tacked on another five in the second and added 19 more in the third. Wottle closed strongly in the last mile, running 5:12 to Sbach's 5:19.4, but it was too little too late as the Air Force senior pulled out a 21:37.4 to 21:45 win. It was Wottle's first defeat of the season. Consistent Bob Carpenter of Central Michigan hung with Wottle most of the way to take third in 21:47.

Bowling Green walked off with the team title with 37 points, as altitude-homed schools Colorado and Air Force took the next slots with 52 and 65.

Individuals: Dennis Sbach (A Force) 21:37.4; 2. Dave Wottle (B Green St) 21:45; 3. Bob Carpenter (Cent Mich) 21:47; 4. Steve Danforth (B Green St) 21:53; 5. Tracy Elliott (B Green St) 21:53; 6. Mike Stegner (Colo) 22:06; 7. John Gregorio (Colo) 22:08; 8. Charles Cassel (Drake) 22:11; 9. Jim Koster (A Force) 22:12; 10. Eugene Strong (Cent Mich) 22:16.

Teams: Bowling Green State 37; 2. Colorado 52; 3. Air Force 65; 4. Western Michigan 88; 5. Illinois State 91.

Pacific Coast

Washington State prefaced its big Northern Division and Pac-8 wins with a pair of dual meet triumphs, 21-49 and 18-42, over Cal and Stanford. In the latter race, Danny Murphy of Washington State floated over Stanford's 4.2-mile loop in a course record 19:31.0, coincidentally breaking the old standard set by Danny Murphy of San Jose State in 1962. In other Pac-8 interminglings, UCLA topped Cal, 24-32, while Stanford took Cal and Southern Cal, 31-41-52.

Fullerton State showed the team strength which gave it the college division crown by sweeping to a perfect 15-point win in its conference meet (the CCAA), bringing their first four across the line in a tie. The Pacific Coast AA title went to LA State's Jeff Lough, who edged Pacific's Mathyas Michael, 30:34.6 to 30:38. Long Beach State went 3-5-6-9-10 to easily cop the team win.

Some sparkling individual races have highlighted the club level. Mike Manley and Kenny Moore of the Oregon Track Club toured 6.0 miles in 29:32.2 to easily top Don Kardong's 29:47.8, with fourth going to former Kent State All-American Art Coolidge, now competing for the Oregon crowd. The following week, Kardong won a southern California race with 29:08.2, but the big news was in second, where Jim Ryan clocked 29:57. John Lawson led until the last 440 of the SPAAAU 10,000, when a resurging Tracy Smith surged by for a six-second win, 31:22 to 31:28. It was Olympian Smith's first major competitive effort since this meet in 1969.

Winners of other major competitions: Jim Johnson (Wash) the Washington Invitational; Liam Ryan (Cal Poly/Pom) the Mt. SAC Invitational;

This scene—red-clad Washington State runners like (l-r) Mark Hiefield, Dave Harper, Phil Burkwest and Dale Fleet crowding into front places—was repeated in both this Northern Division race and in the Pac-8 meet. Steve Prefontaine won both individual races but Washington State ran away with both team titles. /Roger Horning/



John Sheehan (UC Davis) the Far Western Conference and Richard Sliney (Nn Ariz) the San Diego Invitational.

NORTHERN DIVISION

Washington State Easily Upsets Oregon

Eugene, Ore., Oct. 30--Expectedly, Oregon's Steve Prefontaine ran away from the rest of the field, blazing a swift 28:10.8 for 6.0-miles to acquire his third Northern Division title. Unexpectedly, the next five positions were filled by Washington Staters, who handed Oregon a 20-36 pasting in the team tussle.

Pre had reportedly been suffering stomach problems in recent weeks and was unable to finish a try-out race two weeks earlier, but he showed little sign of being hampered here, as he blasted through the first three-miles in 13:56. His second three took slightly longer, but his winning margin was 35.2 seconds over Washington State's Dan Murphy, who had hung on until slowed by a stitch at four-miles.

The Oregon team featured five returnees from last year's NCAA runner-up squad, led by individual titlist Prefontaine, but had not yet run a competitive race this season. In contrast, the tough young Washington State squad was undefeated in five weekends of competition and had perfected group-running. It showed, as juniors Mark Hiefield and Phil Burkwest and frosh Dave Harper and Dale Fleet came down the homestretch together. Oregon runners took the next four slots, as Washington steeplechaser Jim Johnson was the first finisher from another school.

Individuals: Steve Prefontaine (Ore) 28:10.8; 2. Dan Murphy (Wash St) 28:46; 3. Mark Hiefield (Wash St) 29:12; 4. Dave Harper (Wash St) 29:13; 5. Dale Fleet (Wash St) 29:14; 6. Phil Burkwest (Wash St) 29:15; 7. Randy James (Ore) 29:19; 8. Pat Tyson (Ore) 29:27; 9. Mark Savage (Ore) 29:30.

Teams: Washington State 20; 2. Oregon 36; 3. Oregon State 80; 4. Washington 97.

PACIFIC 8

Prefontaine Burns a Tough Course Victory

Westwood, Calif., Nov. 13 /from John Wenos/--The Pac-8 cross country race resembled an instant replay of the Northern Division affair of two weeks earlier--Washington State's Danny Murphy chased Oregon's Steve Prefontaine through the early stages of the race, then Pre burned away for an easy victory, but Washington State piled its first five into the top 10 for the team title.

Host UCLA had laid out a tough course, 410-yards longer than six-miles, covering grass, dirt, asphalt and concrete at various stages. Pre's winning 29:59.6 shattered the course record by more than a minute. He later said, "This is one of the toughest courses I've ever run but I really like it, because you can burn people on it. I also like it because I won." UCLA coach Jim Bush commented, "Yes, it is a tough course. If Prefontaine says it is, then you know it's tough."

At the finish, Pre had over 300-yards on runner-up Murphy, who clocked 30:45. Behind Murphy, Ruben Chappins of UCLA surprised by out-sprinting a tight pack for third with 30:52, while Washington State's Phil Burkwest edged Oregon's Randy James as both timed 30:53. Washington State added 6-9-10 placings for its winning total of 31, with Oregon adding 11-13-14 for its 45. UCLA finished an unexpected third with 77, as Ron Johnson aided by finishing eighth. Stanford, earlier the top team in the conference's southern half, reportedly had all team members ill.

Pre surprised after the race by saying, "I'm undecided about going to the NCAA. The whole Oregon team may bypass the NCAA, and I might rest for the AAU."

A good crowd of 1500 watched the proceedings, which might also have been a preview of next year's race, as the top 10 was composed entirely of non-seniors.

Individuals: Steve Prefontaine (Ore) 29:59.6; 2. Danny Murphy (Wash St) 30:45; 3. Ruben Chappins (UCLA) 30:52; 4. Phil Burkwest (Wash St) 30:53; 5. Randy James (Ore) 30:53; 6. Mark Hiefield (Wash St) 30:56; 7. Fred Ritcherson (Sn Cal) 31:02; 8. Ron Johnson (UCLA) 31:04; 9. Dave Harper (Wash St) 31:09; 10. Dale Fleet (Wash St) 31:11.

Teams: Washington State 31; 2. Oregon 44; 3. UCLA 77; 4. Southern California 124; 5. Oregon State 133; 6. California 142; 7. Stanford 154; 8. Washington 203.

Outdoor Report

(marks received by Nov. 13)

Bits and pieces from the nearly-over (1971) and nearly beginning (1972) seasons:

Some of the US Pan-Am team stopped off in Miami on their way back from Cali and found time to run in an all-comers affair. John Smith ran the first competitive 100 of his career, turning in a legal 9.4. Quite a debut! Second went to hurdler Ron Draper in a PR 9.5.

Some relative novices have made some big showings in marathons lately. Collegiate record holder Mike Hazilla ran the second 26-miler of his career (and first since 1966) and came up with a super 2:16:20.6, moving to fifth on the all-time US list. Carl Hatfield also tried a marathon for the second time, chopping over 10 minutes off his previous best in recording a 2:22:44. Greg Carlberg turned in a good 2:26:55, the fastest-ever by an American sub-four minute miler.

In August, George Frenn captured his fifth consecutive AAU 56-lb. weight throw title, heaving the massive implement a world best of 49'8½" to better his own mark by 1½". In recent all-comers action in the east, Milt Sonsky got a seasonal javelin best of 259'8" and Art Swarts got a yearly discus high of 198'3". Middle Tennessee State soph Tommy Haynes recently triple jumped for the first time ever, turning in a legal 49'10" as teammate Barry McClure spanned 50'11¾". □

Abbott Athletics

Exclusive distributor of

EB Sport International

"DIAMOND"

Track Shoes

featuring the Arthur Lydiard
Road Runners and a complete
line of spikes



AND

STIM-O-STAM

Use Stim-O-Stam to replenish body salts lost
through perspiration during vigorous physical exercise.

Recommended by such NAME coaches as:

Bill McClure, Abilene Christian * Ralph Higgins, U.S.
Army team * Ralph Tate, Oklahoma State * Emory
Bellard, U. of Texas * Vern Wolfe, Southern California
* Jack Patterson, Baylor

—Sold through sporting goods dealers—

AND

H&R All-Purpose Hurdles

Abbott Athletics, Inc. Box 1264, Abilene, Texas 79604

CALIFORNIA TRACK CLUB

Join the nation's fastest growing track and field association. We
are now offering memberships for all ages of track and field en-
thusiasts: Men, women, boys and girls write for details:

CALIFORNIA TRACK CLUB
340 N. Camden Dr. Suite 302
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210

TIGER SHOES

Now sold at 3 RUNNING UNLIMITED
locations in the Bay Area:

407 California Avenue, Palo Alto, California 94306 (415) 328-4274
2262 41st Avenue, Oakland, California 94601 (415) 533-4545
5655 Geary Street, San Francisco, California 94121 (415) 387-2337
For mail orders, write RUNNING UNLIMITED in Palo Alto, Calif.



"THE FIRST OF THE BEST"
Seventh Annual
Knights of Columbus

**SASKATCHEWAN
INDOOR GAMES**

December 29-30, 1971

Invitational Events — College and Open
HELD IN SASKATOON ARENA

Invitational Chairman — MR. JACK WELLS
Phone (306) 653-5344 or 653-3579

Address: Knights of Columbus Saskatchewan Indoor Games
Box 563, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

ARTHUR LYDIARD ATHLETIC COACHING



P.O. Box 60075 Titirangi
Auckland, New Zealand

Be coached by Arthur Lydiard.

Write to the above address for particulars.



Mechanics of the Pole Vault

7th

1970 EDITION

7th

The new '70 edition is here—over 60,000 words on the most complicated track skill. Introduction by Earl Meadows, '36 Olympic champion. Over 300 photos, with 16 complete action strips over 16-17 ft. (all Olympic finalists). Sections like: You Can Bet Your Life on a Fiberglass Pole; Pole Vaulting for Beginners as Well as Experts; Body Conditioning for Vaulting; 15 Reasons Why Your Pole Did Not Bend Properly; How to Fix Your Take-Off Point; Converting Your Swing Into a Rocking Action Style over the Bar... Questionnaire Interview with 23 of the World's Top Vaulters, including Pennel, Seagren, Railsback, Vaughn, Chase, Caruthers, Carrigan, A-larotu & Mustakari (Finland), Papanicolaou (Greece), D'Encausse (France), Dionisi (Italy), Schiprowski & Nordwig (Germany). Extensive statistical section on bamboo, steel and fg poles. World rankings every decade since '29. Historical information never before published. **MECHANICS OF THE POLE VAULT** is authored by a former AAU, NCAA champion who in 1968 was honored by Helms Hall of Fame for outstanding contributions to the science of track & field. This is not a rehash of other editions; it has been completely rewritten from cover to cover.

DR. RICHARD V. GANSLER
1204 WINDSOR DRIVE
DENTON, TEXAS 76201

7th Ed.

\$3.00

\$3.00

7th Ed

SAVE!

BUY FACTORY-DIRECT.....
from world's leading manufacturer

All Sport
and Event
Figures Available



Assembled — ready to present

Wholesale low, low prices

Artistic color combinations

Rush "PDQ" service

Distinctive designs

Satisfaction guaranteed

Write for

**FREE
CATALOG**

Trophyland USA Inc.

DEPT. TF, 799 WEST 83 STREET • P.O. BOX 4606, HIALEAH, FLA. 33014
PHONE (305) 822-4106

international

EUROPE

Late Season Still Burgeoning

Even late in the continental outdoor season, outstanding marks were achieved, records succumbed and new faces appeared. (See the report of Turkey's Izmir Games elsewhere.)

In the sprints, Hungary has a bright new prospect in Endre Leopold, who chalked up 100-meter clockings of 10.4 and 10.3 just before turning 16. He thus shattered all records for his age (10.7 by East Germans Andreas Koppel and Hans-Joachim Zenk) and even for age 16 (10.4 by Cuban Hermes Ramirez and East German Harald Neubauer). He hails from southern Hungary and was discovered last year, when he improved from 11.7 to 11.1 in a short time. He is 5'11" tall.

Over the middle distances, Czech Jozef Plachy, who evidently reached top form too late, lowered his national 1000-meter record to 2:18.5 at Kossice, the famed "marathon city", in connection with 41st edition of the long-grind event.

A correction to last month's report: It was not Henryk Szordykowski who ran and lost against the Finns at 1500-meters in Helsinki, but his younger brother Zenon, 24, a 1:47.5 800-meter performer.

Brilliant solo efforts here and there in the throws added further weight to an already ponderous season. Dirk Wippermann upped the West (and Pan) German discus record to 65.88 (216'1½"), with two other throws over 65-meters (213'3"). Three days later he barely missed his newly-set record with 215'3½". Hungary's Ferec Tegla was another late-comer: he hit a personal best of 65.44 (214'8½"), then did 213'7" a week later. Even so, he ranks only third on the Hungarian yearly list.

Gyula Zsivotzky, handicapped by an injury in the final of the European championships, came fairly close to his best ever with a hammer throw of 73.06 (239'8½"). Mario Vecchiato of Italy raised his country's best to 235'3½". European champ Uwe Beyer closed a great season with a winning throw of 236'11"-and he had one of nearly 243-feet ruled a foul by the head judge, his father Erich. /R. L. Quercetani/

WALKING RECORD

Selzer Reduces 50-Kilo Mark to 4:04:19.8

Naumburg, East Germany, Oct. 3--Peter Selzer emerged from the sizable shadow of East German teammate Christoph Hohne, 1968 Olympic and 69 European champion over the 50-kilometer walk route, with a world record at not only 50-kilometers but also 30 miles and best-ever performances at two other distances besides.

The 25-year-old Selzer clocked 4:04:19.8 for the longer distance, and 3:56:12.6 for the shorter in the races staged on the track (global records are only accepted for track races). He lowered Hohne's marks from 4:08:05.0 and 4:00:06.0. As well, Selzer strolled by 40-kilometers in 3:15:26 and 25 miles in 3:16:24.0, both world best-ever. Hohne did not compete in the race.

Coming on the heels of a sub-four-hour effort on the road against the USSR 13 days later (history's second-fastest performance ever of 3:59:21.0 to a world best 3:59:17.8 for Soviet Venyamin Soldatenko), Selzer served notice he will be a strong contender in the 50 at the Munich Olympics. Previously, he finished fourth in Mexico, second in the 69 European Championships and third in the 71 continental meet, all at 50-kilometers. Hohne beat him in all three races and won the first two. During his record walk, Selzer had little competition and the next finisher was nearly 20 minutes behind. /Bob Bowman/

IZMIR GAMES

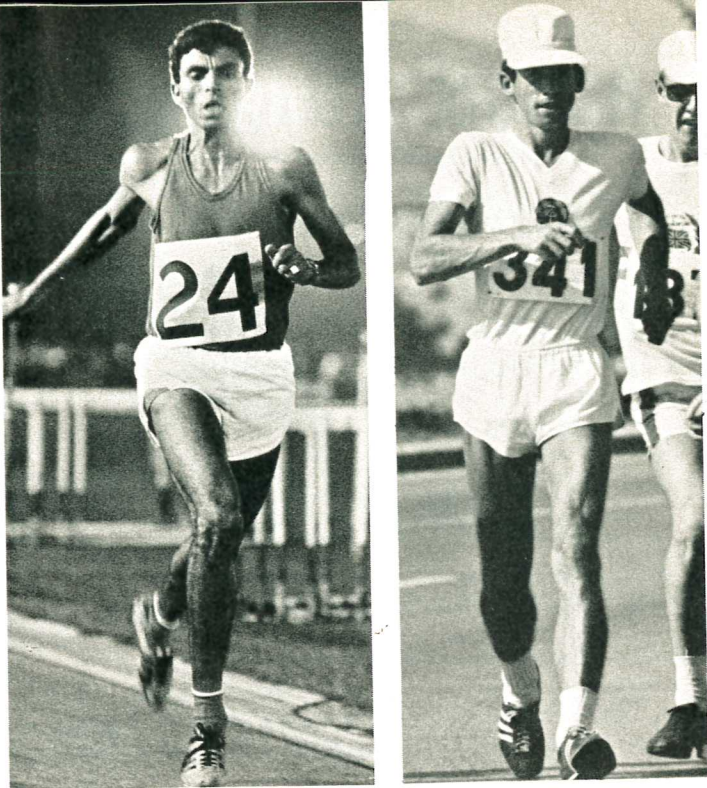
Asaad Pumps Shot African Record 66'3"

Izmir, Turkey, Oct. 12-17 /from Reg Harris/--Africa's first 66-foot shot put and a pair of doubles by two durable distance runners highlighted the Izmir Games, billed as the Mediterranean Games but denied use of that title by the IAAF since organizers would not invite athletes from Israel. Still, this fifth edition of these championships took great strides forward in terms of the world-class performances.

Egypt's Nagui Asaad pumped the shot 66'3" to shatter the former continental record held by South Africa's John Van Reenen at 65'0", while veteran Spanish distance ace Javier Alvarez scored a 13:37.2/28:52.2 5000/10,000 double and bright new Tunisian talent Mansour Guetaia won twice with a 1:47.6 800-meters and 3:46.5 1500, the latter turning back European 1500 winner Francesco Arese.

Asaad's biggest challenge was expected to be Moroccan Lahcen Samsam, who turned up hampered by a sprained finger and short several weeks of training following work in Colorado teaching French to Tunisia-bound Peace Corps volunteer coaches. But Asaad, who undoubtedly benefited from a spring spring schooling in East Germany, settled the issue on his first heave, hitting 63'3¾" to Samsam's 60'6". Asaad matched his PR of 64'4¾" in round two, fouled in three, reached 63'4¾" in four. Then, in round five, he connected on his big bomb, officially measured at 20.19-meters. He finished off a good series with 63'9" as Samsam got his best on his final thrust of 61'10¼". Asaad's rather unique training includes throwing 100 times each morning, taking his shots from a bucket full of implements, some heavy, some legal, some light. "I throw them in the order I pick them out of the bucket," he says, "which forces me to concentrate and adjust with every throw."

The first leg of Alvarez's distance double was a confrontation with Olympic champion Mohamed Gamoudi of Tunisia, who had been having an off-and-on year at best. The race was a two-man affair; with slightly over 400-meters left, Gamoudi passed Alvarez, apparently shifting into his fa-



(Left) Tunisian middle-distance newcomer Mansour Guetaia doubled at Izmir with a 1:47.6 800 and 3:46.5 1500. /Ed Lacey/ (Right) East German walker Peter Selzer strolled to world bests at both 30-miles and 50-kilometers. /Lacey/

mous last-lap sprint. But there was no snap in Gamoudi and Alvarez came right back as the gun fired and sprinted the next 200 in close to 25 seconds. Gamoudi was clocked around 27 seconds, then gave up the chase. Alvarez eased off as well but still clocked 13:37.2, as Gamoudi produced his third-fastest time ever, 13:40.8. In third, clipping almost 20 seconds off his previous best with a 13:44.0, was Moroccan Hadou Jaddor.

Gamoudi dropped out of the 10,000 final two days later, so Alvarez and teammate Mariano Haro made it a Spanish twosome. Alvarez again gunned the final lap for a 28:52.2 win, to Haro's 28:54.4.

Guetaia locked horns with Arese in a weirdly-paced 1500. The first 400 was a shade faster than a walk at 65.4 and 800-meters passed in 1:56.8 before Arese took command and pushed a 55.5 third lap, losing all but Guetaia and Frenchman Jacques Boxberger. Into the final backstretch, Guetaia moved past Arese in the homestretch to record a 3:46.5 to 3:47.6 victory, slow in comparison to the sizzling last 800-meters: 1:49.5 for Guetaia (equal to the meet 800 record), a 52.8 final 400 and 38.0 last 300.

The Tunisian faced Yugoslav veteran Jozse Medjimurec in the two-lap final, his fourth race in five days. After a 53.4 first lap, Guetaia opened a four-meter gap into the final turn which Medjimurec couldn't close and the Tunisian scored a 1:47.6 victory, just a tenth off his national record set earlier in the year in Paris. Medjimurec clocked 1:48.1, just a tenth ahead of Algerian Assedine Azzouzi.

France's Jacques Pani won a taut long jump duel with Yugoslav Miljenko Rak, reaching the winning 25'11" distance on his last jump. Rak's final effort of 25'6¼" matched Pani's best, but led the Frenchmen on a better second jump. Pani, after stopping twice on the runway, pulled out his winning leap on his final effort.

Other top performances included a 20.7 200-meter win by young Italian Pietro Mennea, a commanding 8:30.0 steeplechase triumph by France's European champion Jean-Paul Villain, a 13.7 high hurdles victory by Guy Drut and a convincing hammer win at 225'7" by Greek Georgios Georgiadis over Italy's 235'3½" heaver Mario Vecchiato (221'11").

The Games did not include Israel, which was not invited, but did include some 1700 athletes from 15 nations in 14 sports. All but four track and field records fell, the 100-meters, marathon, high jump and triple jump withstanding the athletes' assaults. The main stadium, which seated 70,000 spectators, featured Tartan surfacing, as did another eight-lane practice track adjacent to the main stadium. The hammer was contested on the annex facilities since there were no lights in the stadium; much of the competition was held in the dark, keeping officials more on their toes than usual.

100m (ok), Papageorgopoulos (Gr) 10.4. 200m(ok), Mennea (It) 20.7. 400m, Onissiforou (Gr) 46.9. 800m, Guetaia (Tun) 1:47.6. 1500m, Guetaia 3:46.5; 2. Arese (It) 3:47.6. 5000m, Alvarez (Sp) 13:37.2; 2. M. Gamoudi (Tun) 13:40.8; 3. Jaddor (Mor) 13:44.0. 10,000m, Alvarez 28:52.2; 2. Haro (Sp) 28:54.4;... dnf--M. Gamoudi. Mar, Bassi (It) 2:23:33.0. 20kWalk, Busca (It) 1:36:55.0. 50kWalk, Pamich (It) 4:21:21.8; 2. Visini (It) 4:29:19.4. 3000mSt, Villain (Fr) 8:30.0; 2. Kontosoros (Gr) 8:35.4. 110mHH, Drut (Fr) 13.7. 400mIH, Tziortzis (Gr) 51.0. HJ, Schivo (It) 6'11½". PV, Papapanicolaou (Gr) 17'¾". LJ, Pani (Fr) 25'11"; 2. Rak (Yug) 25'6¼". TJ, Spasojevic (Yug) 53'1". SP, Asaad (Egypt) 66'3" AfrR; 2. Samsam (Mor) 61'10¼". DT, Simeon (It) 189'1". HT, Georgiadis (Gr) 225'7"; 2. Vecchiato (It) 221'11". JT, Cramerotti (It) 256'½". Dec, Sevastis (Gr) 7223 (11.39, 23'3¾", 42'4", 5'8½", 50.8, 15.90, 130'5½", 13'1½", 208'4½", 4:34.3). 400mR, Italy 39.8 (Guerini, Abeti, Mennea, Preatoni). 1600mR, Italy 3:07.5 (Bello, Cellerino, Giovanardi, Puosi).

External Pressures Affecting Gamoudi

Being an Olympic champion isn't easy, particularly if you happen to be Mohamed Gamoudi of Tunisia, the only Olympic gold-medalist, or Olympic medalist at all for that matter, in that nation's track history. Gamoudi's wearing of the Olympic 5000-meter crown he won in Mexico weighed heavy at the recent Izmir Games, reports Reg Harris, an American Peace Corps volunteer who serves as coach of the Tunisian national team.

"I have been working with Mohamed since April," points out Harris, "and his confidence has been almost non-existent." Gamoudi, now 34, ran his third-quietest 5000 ever as runner-up to Spaniard Javier Alvarez at Izmir but then dropped out of the 10,000. "The 5000 was a great pleasure to both of us," Harris says, "but Mohamed still has to fight the petty politics which envelop the Tunisian ministry of sports and education. Everyone is trying to make a buck off Mohamed's fame and he is finally tired of it. He entered the 10,000 only because of pressure from some of the ministry officials who accompanied the Tunisian team. He didn't want to run after the 5000 because he was tired physically and mentally fatigued as well. He dropped out after about seven kilometers rather than finish fifth or sixth.

"At least right now, it isn't a question of retiring because he can't run any more, but a question of external pressures. He still is not decided and hopefully a vacation before cross country will help him feel better."

Gamoudi had another rough patch in the CISM 10,000-meters from which he also dropped out. But he scored a double victory at the Maghreb (Algeria-Morocco-Tunisia) Championships with a 14:20.2 5000 and 30:16.8 10,000. He earlier had displayed the Gamoudi strength of old during a series of competitions in Paris by his national team. He clocked his second-fastest 3000-meters of 8:02.6 in a virtual solo race after, due to a schedule mix-up, eating breakfast less than two hours before the gun, then a hectic 40-minute bus ride to the stadium and only some 20 minutes of warm-up, not nearly enough for him.

Another Tunisian Harris feels is on the brink of international emergence is 21-year-old middle distance runner Mansour Guetaia, who doubled at Izmir with a 1:47.6 800 and 3:46.5 1500, the latter race featuring a 1:49.5 final 800. "Guetaia is a great natural talent in the middle distances," Harris feels. During the same Paris tour, he sped a national record 1:47.5 800 on the heels of an hour of heavy fartlek the day before. Several days earlier he ran a Tunisian best 3:43.0 1500 after "two workouts the day before followed by walking around Paris for four hours", reports Harris.

"He has met few world-class runners this year," says the coach, "and I think this is the only thing holding him back from becoming a real international threat." He defeated European 1500 champ Francesco Arese at Izmir and earlier in the Coca-Cola mile in London outran British international veterans like Allan Rushmer, Mike Tagg, Walter Wilkinson and Chris Stewart in posting a national best 4:00.6 in fourth after arriving immediately from an 8½-hour plane trip and no warm-up.

SOUTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS Acevedo, Warnke Share Latin Highlights

Lima, Peru, Oct. 9-17--Double victories by sprinter Fernando Acevedo and distance runner Edmundo Warnke highlighted competition at the South American Championships staged in the sea-level capital of Peru.

Acevedo, bronze medalist in the Pan-American 400-meters with a continental record 45.3, scored the only victories by a home-nation athlete as he sped 21.2 over 200-meters and 46.4 for 400. Both wins were comfortable at the least as Acevedo enjoyed a six-tenth bulge over second in the 200 and a huge 1.5 seconds in the 400.

Warnke of Chile twice outran Colombian star Victor Mora (Alvaro Mejia apparently did not compete), 14:07.6 to 14:08.8 in the 5000 and 29:14.6 to 29:17.6 in the 10,000. Neither runner was through after those two races, either, Warnke finishing third in the marathon at 2:34:30.4 and Mora winning the steeplechase at 9:10.8.

In the triple jump, Olympic silver medalist Nelson Prudencio of Brazil tripled hopped 51'1½" to win by nearly two-feet while veteran Argentinian internationalist Juan Carlos Dyrzka clocked 52.4 over the 400-meter hurdles to win by over half-a-second.

100m, Mata (Ven) 10.6. 200m, Acevedo (Peru) 21.2. 400m, Acevedo 46.4. 800m, Darluzo (Arg) 1:50.9. 1500m, Rios (Chile) 3:48.6. 5000m, Warnke (Chile) 14:07.6. 10,000m, Warnke 29:14.6. Mar, Pabon (Col) 2:26:10.2. 3000mSt, Mora (Col) 9:10.8. 110mHH, Rendon (Ven) 14.8. 400mIH, Dyrzka (Arg) 52.4. HJ, Varionovo (Arg) 6'8¾". PV, Barney (Arg) 14'9¼". LJ, Zapata (Col) 24'3¾". TJ, Prudencio (Brz) 51'1½". SP, Jaques (Brz) 55'3½". DT, Thome (Brz) 176'7". HT, Vallejos (Arg) 206'1". JT, Faria (Brz) 228'7". Dec, Thomas (Ven) 6880. 400mR, Brazil 40.7. 1600mR, Venezuela 3:14.8 (Garra, Phillips, Marchand, Sanhouse).

AFRICA Kenya Unveils Three New Two Lappers

Kenya added three more fleet 800-meter performers to its already formidable ranks during the second of two international meets staged as a wind-up to the national season. In Nairobi, Oct. 10, Cosmas Silei came home with 1:47.2, followed by two new runners at 1:47.5, Boit and Kipkurgat (so new their first names were unreported). And established stars like Thomas Saisi (1:46.3 this year) and Robert Ouko (1:46.7) weren't running. Kenya now can claim five regular 800 runners at 1:47.5 or faster--plus Kip Keino at 1:47.2. Silei's previous best came a week earlier at Mombasa with his 1:50.4 for third in a race won by Saisi in 1:48.0. Keino scored two 1500-meter victories over West German Harald Norpoth, 3:41.7 to 3:45.2, at heat-affected Mombasa and, 3:38.5 to 3:48.7, at wind-blown Nairobi. Ethiopian Mirus Yifter also won at both meets, with a 30:05.2 10,000-meters at Mombasa (over the 30:07.6 of Olympic champion Naftali Temu) and a 14:27.0 5000 at Mombasa. /Yves Pinaud/ □

Bible of the Sport

SPECIALTY

P
O
R
T
S



- MARATHON SHIRTS
- RUNNING SHIRTS
- RUNNING SHORTS
- WARM UPS
- SWEAT SUITS
- OLYMPIC SHIRTS
- JEWELRY
- INSOLES
- HEEL CUSHIONS
- LIST OF MARATHONS
- OLYMPIC POSTERS
- DOG REPELLENT
- ATHLETIC GLASSES
- HI-VIS CLOTHING
- SWEAT SUPPLIES
- RUNNING WEIGHTS
- SOCKS
- TAPE
- SHOES
- STOP WATCHES
- PEDOMETERS
- VITAMINS
- PHARMACEUTICALS
- SALT TABLETS
- RRC PRODUCTS
- LINIMENT
- LUBRICANT
- PROTEIN TABLETS
- AND MUCH MORE

Sponsors Of:
WORLD MARATHON RUNNERS
ASSOCIATION
FREE

44-PAGE CATALOG

Write

SPECIALTY SPORTS

P.O. Box 574

New Caney, Texas 77357

"...EVERYTHING BUT THE DESIRE TO WIN."

SAVE \$13.00!

SAVE 40%!

XMAS GIFT SPECIAL

A remarkable offer for the runner, jogger or potential track star on your gift list. Premium leather Tiger training shoes, the world's finest, plus a national manufacturer's excellent 100% acrylic 2-pc. zippered sweatsuit. Manufacturer's suggested retail price: shoes, \$16.95, sweats, \$15.95. Total \$32.90. From now until Xmas we will sell you BOTH of these items for a total of \$19.90, a saving of \$13.00 (40%). Please state size of shoes and size (S, M, L, XL), and color (red, green, blue) of sweats. Add \$2.00 for shipping. Calif. residents add 5% sales tax. Descriptive literature on request. 100% satisfaction guaranteed.

the running shop • larkspur

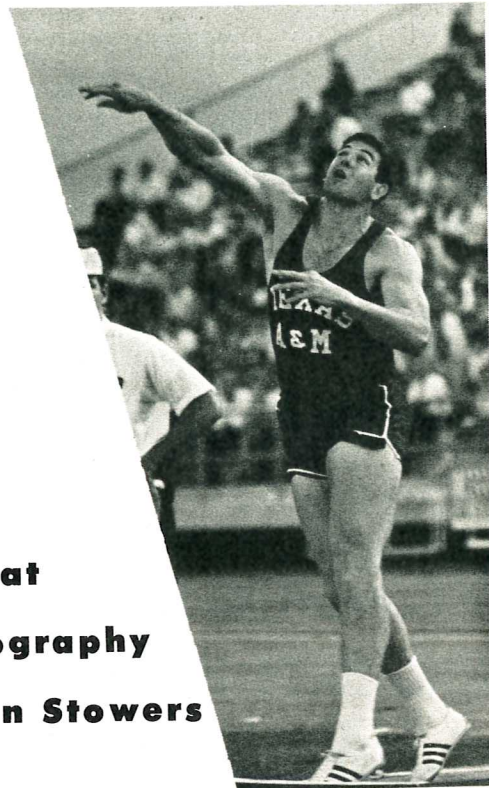
CALIFORNIA 94939

PHONE: (415) 924-6370

**SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER
...THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!**

Order your copy of *The Randy Matson Story* before December 1 and pay only \$4.75, plus 25¢ for postage and handling, and save \$1.20 off the regular price of \$5.95! It's an ideal Christmas gift for any track fan—of whatever age. Orders must be postmarked on or before Dec. 1, 1971.

ONLY \$4.75 BEFORE DEC. 1 (REG. \$5.95—SAVE \$1.20!)



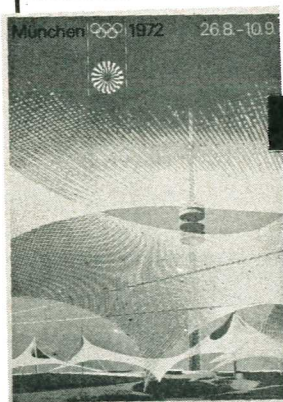
**A great
new biography
by Carlton Stowers**

The Randy Matson Story

Without question, Randy Matson is history's greatest shot putter. World record holder (over two feet ahead of the second best performer) and Olympic champion, Randy has dominated his event since the mid-sixties, after his meteoric rise as a college freshman earned him the silver medal at Tokyo. West Texas sportswriter Carlton Stowers, who has known Randy and followed his career closely since Matson's spectacular high school days, has now chronicled his magnificent track and field career in full. He takes us from Randy's earliest sports effort as a Little League slugger thru the summer of 1971. It's an inspiring story of Randy's triumphs and travails, and it will be of immense interest to every track fan, young or old. Well illustrated, with about 40 photos. Statistical appendix. Hard cover. \$5.95

Will be ready for Christmas delivery. Order from:

TRACK & FIELD NEWS • BOX 296 • LOS ALTOS • CALIFORNIA 94022



Olympic Poster Set

NOW INCLUDES A 1972 MUNICH OLYMPIC POSTER!

Set of 13 full-color posters, 9x12", 1912 (Stockholm) thru 1971 (Munich). Highlights of Games on back through Mexico. Excellent wall and bulletin board display.



\$2.95 per set, incl. postage

New Munich poster is available separately for 75¢ plus 25¢ postage & handling. Bring your old set up to date with this beautiful 9x12" 5-color poster.



1972 Olympic Posters

NEW!



Handsome new 4-color official Olympic posters on the 1972 Games at Munich, Germany.

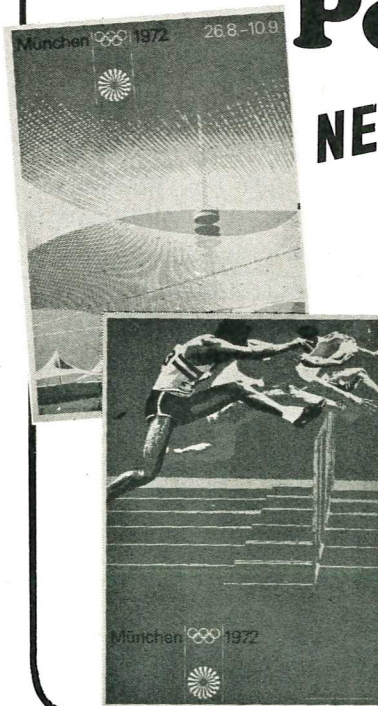
Giant-size — 23¼ x 33¼ inches, for magnificent wall displays.

Poster A — Track & field theme

Poster B — Olympic stadia theme

Prices: \$2.00 each, including postage and handling (shipped unfolded in protective mailing tube). \$3.50 for both posters.

Full color



Order from

Track & Field News, Box 296, Los Altos, Calif. 94022.

Bowerman Assesses Olympic Post

by Jon Hendershott

Bill Bowerman harbors no illusions that his job as head coach of US track forces for the Munich Olympics will be an easy one.

"Certainly it's a great honor to be US head coach," comments the 60-year-old University of Oregon coach, named last month by the USOC to the top position on the US track team. "At the same time, there's a lot of work connected with the job. Also a tremendous responsibility because if we take a team over there and they get the hell kicked out of them, we're sure going to hear about it. So there's a great responsibility on our American staff."

Neither does Bowerman harbor any doubt about the number-one problem facing the 1972 US team.

"The main problem is that the opposition is awfully good," Bowerman asserts. "There are no 'walk-on' victories anymore. We'll be fighting for our lives, there's no question of that, so it's extremely important we don't have any problems which would interfere with our preparations. I don't think there will be anything like the boycott troubles of 1968. On the other hand, I've been working with athletes all my adult life so I know all is not going to be sweetness and light. But 99 percent of them are very dedicated people or they wouldn't be on the team. I know it's going to be a great team but I also know there will be tough opposition. Our work will be cut out for us because we won't go over there, in any event, with the idea anybody is going to roll over and play dead for us."

How does he intend to approach this problem? "I've coached for more than 30 years, from high school to the 68 Olympic team (he



1972 US Olympic track chief Bill Bowerman

was in charge of high-altitude training at South Lake Tahoe for the Mexico-bound US team). Regardless of what kind of team it is, a track team or a football team or a business organization or whatever, if the esprit de corps is there, if the communication is good between all segments of the team and if all members are working together toward the same objectives, the most important thing at that moment in their lives, there's almost no way they can fail. Certainly it would be very difficult for someone from the outside to disrupt their efforts just for the purpose of disrupting.

"It's like a family that works together. Someone has to be the decision-maker, the head of the family. But the head of the family doesn't have to be a dictator. And I'm no dictator. There always has been and always will be squad representation on my teams. There are two good reasons why: first, because it gets information from top to bottom and vice versa and, second, when there are problems, everybody knows the hearing will be thorough and complete. So if we are successful, it will be because we have a lot of people working together, all with their number-one objective in mind."

Bowerman's current first priority is to find a site for the team's final training camp prior to leaving for Munich. "New England is probably most logical," he says, "since the point of departure will be from the east coast. We want someplace where it's not too hot and where the training facilities are excellent. I have already looked over several places." A final decision on the training site is still some time off, he adds.

The coach voiced no excessive concern over the fact that none of the 1972 coaching and managerial staffs had yet been officially announced by the USOC (George Wilson will serve as head manager). "I'm not concerned because everyone recommended by the track committee to the board of directors has proven himself. There is some hang-up whether there will be as many people as in Mexico, but I don't know how we could get along with any less. I am fully expecting to have the full complement of five coaches and five managers."

In fact, Bowerman has already tentatively assigned events to be handled by his staff: "The short sprints, high hurdles and 400 relay will be handled by Stan Wright. Hoover Wright will take the 400, 1600 relay and 400 hurdles. Ted Haydon will have the long distances. I'll take the 800 and 1500. Bill McClure will handle the jumps. The walks will be handled by manager Bruce MacDonald, who is very qualified in walk coaching. Two other college coaches, Al Buehler and Roy Griak, are on the managerial staff, but I'm assuming they won't be so up to their ears in managerial details that they wouldn't be able to coach some. The throws will be divided up among the coaches, exactly who with what I'm not sure yet. The decathlon men will work with other athletes on individual events and one of the managers may have overall charge of the decathlon training."

Bowerman strongly emphasized one point regarding coaching--directing his comment particularly to athletes: "When an athlete is this far along in his development, if he doesn't want help by a coach, there's no reason for anyone to try to force it on him. So the position of the coaches will be to look after the athletes' needs and if an athlete wants help, the coach will give it. We're not about to change something someone has found successful. Our main job is to see that athletes keep progressing, to help them when they want help and to leave them alone when they don't."

Since he has assumed some coaching responsibilities, Bowerman doesn't feel the organizational/public relations aspects of his position will necessarily keep him so busy he won't be able to coach. "At Tahoe in 68, I found my main job was keeping the peace and straightening out whatever screw-ups happened. Most of my time was spent being a troubleshooter and

I didn't have as much opportunity to coach as I would have liked. I think after the team is selected next year, though, the administrative load won't be overwhelming. The tensions of making the team are gone and things like selection of the final training site and work on the many details of travel and so forth are being worked on now. For example, a special committee has thoroughly reviewed the aspect of our competitive uniforms. In the past, our uniforms may have looked good, with the heavy satin pants and the heavy, very-decorated jerseys, but they weren't worth a damn to compete in. Some good recommendations have come from the committee and frankly I'll be very surprised if we don't have a fine-looking, yet functional, uniform for Munich. With many details like this already out of the way, I hope to have more time for coaching."

As well, he plans to consult with the past two US team leaders, Bob Giegengack and Payton Jordan, on various team matters. "What they did may not apply to the 1972 team in some cases," Bowerman says, "but their knowledge and experience will undoubtedly be helpful."

Bowerman, whose only previous international coaching experience was as an assistant coach to the 1959 Pan-American Games team, likens his selection as head coach with the achievement of earning a place on a US team for an athlete.

"I have always thought that when an athlete makes a US Olympic team, he has achieved the highest position he could," the coach believes. "It's the same for a coach. To be named head coach of the US Olympic track team is the greatest honor a track coach can receive."

But it isn't all just easy sailing when a coach has received that honor. "Of course, the other side of the coin is the responsibility. The lack of authority I have concerns me. By provision in the USOC constitution, the authority of the coach is spelled out--and it's damn little. So the coach is given the responsibility but no authority to carry out that responsibility. At least according to the constitution, the head manager is the head of the team. It says, 'The managers shall look after the interests and general welfare of the members of their team, including housing, food, transportation, uniforms, laundry and recreation. They shall also enforce the rules of discipline, laid down by the USOC and appropriate team officials, including the team captain when such an office is required under international rules governing a particular sport. The managers shall represent their respective teams on all businesses between the individual members and the committee on administration or other agents of the USOC. The coaches shall be primarily responsible for setting up the training program and practice schedule and for devising and coaching the team (under the direction of the team captain...) in the techniques, tactics and strategy of their competition'. No ifs, ands or buts. All I can do as a coach is recommend and I even have to do that through the head manager. According to this, the team captain can tell any coach what to do.

"This is patterned, however, after the European system in which the coach is hardly more than a guy who gives rub-downs. At least in this country, though, the manager looks after the equipment and the wishes of the team members and the coach is the instructor and leader of his athletes. The past two head coaches (Bob Giegengack in 1964 and Payton Jordan in 68) have worked closely with the managers yet assumed what I would call the 'American prerogative' of leading the team. George Wilson and I have worked together on a number of committees, and I'm sure we'll work as well with the Olympic team as we have on those committees. Actually, I don't care who is wearing the hat as long as we get the job done. Still, it is a great responsibility. I guess those two things weigh against the honor which has been bestowed on us."

The job Bowerman wants done, every athlete performing at his highest level in Munich, begins with making the US team. The final Olympic trials, set to begin in Eugene June 29 and conclude July 9, will follow the Munich timetable almost to the hour so that, in Bowerman's words, "an athlete's competition in the trials will follow as closely as possible the conditions he is likely to meet in Munich". This is to not only benefit the athlete timewise, but also in terms of heat, humidity and effort expended.

A major change from previous Olympic Trials will be in the number of athletes vying for the coveted team slots. Instead of advancing to the final trials through a series of meets (the NCAA or AAU, then a semi-final trials and ultimately the final trials), all athletes who have made the minimum Olympic qualifying standard in their event will have a shot at the team.

"In the field events, we hope to have at least 24 athletes in each event regardless whether 24 have met the qualifying standard," he explains. "In running events, where four rounds are contested (heat, quarter-final, semi-final and final), we would like a minimum of 32, so we can start with four heats of eight athletes each. Where there are only two or three rounds, we would like 24 or more. But if we don't have a minimum of 24 who have met the standard, we would then back up down the line and give athletes the opportunity to come until we have at least 24. If there are 50 who have met some standard, we take them all. This is the only way that makes sense to me; simulate the conditions of Munich and give everyone qualified a chance."

Bowerman explains this new method of ultimately selecting the US team is designed to pare down as much as possible the chances that an athlete who has met the qualifying standard may have an off day, or strain a muscle, or have a cold at the next meet in the qualifying sequence and perhaps eliminate himself. "Of course this could happen to him in the Olympic Trials too," he adds, "but this system cuts the odds of this happening. This was the wish of the Olympic track committee and it's a formula worked out over the last three Olympics."

After the team selects itself, Bowerman wants to convene the aggregation at the eastern training site for the maximum allowable time before the Games of four weeks. "We want the camp open and ready at the earliest possible time," he explains. "We would also have a deadline when everyone would have to be there for final training. Exceptions would be made only on an individual basis."

The work of the head coach is considerable even now, as Bowerman already knows. "I fully expect to be working like a trooper and living all the agonies of the athletes and suffering through what they suffer through," he says. "But what better way to see the Olympics than as a coach?" □

And Charging Hard on the US Leaders...



Willie Deckard /Bob Kasper/

... are Olympic hopefuls Willie Deckard, Steve Stageberg, Tim Heikkila and Cary Feldmann, each of whom enjoyed his finest season ever in 1971. Although none of the foursome was able to pick up the national title, their performances at the AAU were uniformly high, with Stageberg and Feldmann picking off seconds, while Deckard (second American) and Heikkila nabbed thirds. But the AAU was not the only meet where they shined, as each took a significant share of honors before and after the Eugene affair, Heikkila doing well on a European tour, with the other three competing in South America on the Pan-Am team.

For Deckard, Heikkila and Feldmann, fine 1971 seasons were just a natural progression in a series of always-improving yearly performances, while for Stageberg, it was a surprise comeback after two seasons of inactivity.

That is not to say that they were "unknown" before this season, but for each, the 1971 performances far outstripped all past achievements, presaging even bigger things for 1972.

For more information on the past history and future aspirations of this interesting quartet, please read on for Garry Hill's individual reports.

Deckard Digs Relay Running the Most

"I believe I'm one of the best anchormen in the world," says Willie Deckard. And, since he anchored Southern Cal to clockings of 39.2, 39.3, 39.4, and 39.5 (twice) in 1971, it would be difficult to attribute this statement as braggadocio. "The 440 relay is my favorite event," he goes on, "because I like to pick them up and put them down."

And pick them up and put them down he did, failing only once in 13 440 relay races in 1971 to breast the tape first, as Southern Cal foursomes swept to the year's fastest time and an NCAA title.

While all members of the team were swift, none were swifter than Deckard, who early in the campaign led the world for several months with his 9.2 and 20.2 clockings. Although unable to confirm this individual brilliance during the championship meets, his relay efforts and early good form stamped him as a definite contender for top honors in 1972.

Rated as the odds-on favorite for both sprint titles at the NCAA and AAU, the asthmatic Deckard was laid low by respiratory problems several days prior to the college meet. Still, he looked tough the first day in leading furlong qualifiers with a 20.5 and capturing his 100 heat in 9.4. But the scheduling caught up with him the second day, as he tried to come back with two more 100 races within 90 minutes after he had anchored the 39.2 team in the relay heat. It took a photo decision to advance him from the semis to the final of the century, where he finished last in a dead-stop 10.0 after failing badly out of the blocks. The multiplicity of races on the third day was again disastrous, as he tried the 220 semi race only 20 minutes after anchoring the relay team to a 39.5 final win. It was too soon again, and the debilitated Deckard struggled home in 23.1, last again.

A week of beneficial rest made things easier at the AAU, as a rehabilitated Deckard ran three furlongs in one day to capture third and a Pan-American berth with his windy 20.6. But the big races were coming too fast, and after a second to Don Quarrie at the Berkeley meet, he slumped to fourth at the African meet, then failed to finish in the Pan-Am final.

Says Deckard, "I peaked too soon." The high point of his season had come too early, in late April-early May, as in addition to his 9.2-20.2 double against UCLA, he had recorded a 9.3/20.7 against Oregon State and a 9.2/20.5 versus Cal. Deckard has a partial explanation for his decline. "If my weight was more proportional to my height (a rapier-thin 5'11", 143-lbs) I would have been able to stay on top for a while longer." Coach Vern Wolfe adds, "He needs some weight training, as he is hampered by a lack of natural strength. If his basework is adequate this fall he should have the necessary background to have a great year in 1972. He was hurt by missing the fall program last year, as he enrolled in the spring semester."

Although he was not a "big-name" before this year, Deckard earned his share of honors. In 1968, running for Dorsey of Los Angeles, Deckard was the California prep 220 champ. Two years later, competing for Los Angeles CC, he became California JC 220 titlist and captured fifth in the AAU furlong. He actually made a short tour to Europe in late 1970.

Wolfe describes Deckard's lack of experience against world class runners as one of his few weak points. "But," he continues, "he gained valuable experience this past year which will help him. He has great natural running rhythm and ability. If relaxed, he can close quickly or run well from behind."

If Willie continues his improvement in 1972, it is not likely that he will be running from behind too often.

Willie Charles Deckard was born in Palestine, Texas on January 1, 1951. He currently lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Valerie, and their two sons, Darren (2) and Xavier (1).

Deckard's rapid sprint progression:

Year	Age	School	Class	75y	100y	100m	220y	440y
1964	13	Audubon Jr	8	9.0				
1965	14	Audubon Jr	9	8.5				
1966	15	Dorsey HS	10		10.3		22.5	
1967	16	Dorsey HS	11		10.0		22.0	
1968	17	Dorsey HS	12		9.6		21.2	
1969	18	LACC	Fr		9.4		21.3	
1970	19	LACC	So		9.4	10.3	20.7	
1971	20	Southern Cal	Jr		9.2		20.2	48.5

Stageberg Baffled, But Not Questioning

Like an irresistible magnet, the coming of the Olympics draws ex-athletes back into the competitive fold. Prime among these types in 1971 was Steve Stageberg, making a "comeback" at age-24. A strong contender for a 5000-meter berth on the 1968 team, Stageberg disappeared from the active ranks for two years before emerging this season as the third-fastest three-miler in US history.

"While the magnetism of the Olympics played a key part in my plans," reveals Stageberg, "I also made a comeback this year to surprise people such as you at T&FN." And surprise us he did, getting PRs at four distances (1500-meters, two- and three-miles, and 5000-meters) while running only 10 races in 1971, and capturing seconds at the AAU, the US-USSR and Pan-American meets.

Says Steve, "I'm baffled, but I'm not going to question success. I was astonished at my rapid progress. My wildest expectations for the year called for a 13:30 three-mile, but I hit that in my second race. And late in August, off no track work, I ran a 3:43.1 1500-meters (winning the Western Canadian Championships). Again, I was shocked. Now nothing surprises me anymore."

Of course, as explained in the August T&FN by exercise physiologist Jack Daniels, Stageberg is a great natural talent with a high potential. Stageberg explains, "I feel delighted about my 'inherent ability'. Now, it's up to me to tap this to the fullest. I know I have an unlimited amount of potential and am curious as to just how much 'unlimited' is." Daniels discovered Stageberg's attributes while testing athletes prior to the 1968 Olympic Trials. But as Daniels revealed, "Unfortunately for Steve, he lost more of his aerobic power when he went to altitude than did the average middle distance runner." Steve feels, "By September of 1968 I was the best 5000 runner in the US--at sea level. Not making the team was a big shock to me."

Another big shock was not long in coming. Soon after defending his IC4A cross country title and taking second in the NCAA meet, dissension wracked the Georgetown track program. Ultimately, the whole track season was canceled, and Stageberg stopped competition. "I got quite a bit out of shape during my two year absence, but I never quit running completely, as I would jog a few times a week," says Stageberg. In the fall of 1970, he began competing again in cross country meets, and took fourth in the AAU. He did not compete indoors, and finally attempted outdoor competition in late April at the Penn Relays. "As I was running away from the opposition," says Steve, "I got to thinking how scintillating this whole crazy business is, and how much I really missed it. As always, though, I detest the training aspect of track. It took me a few weeks this spring to get used to track workouts again. They are the most difficult for me to become accustomed to after a layoff. Gradually I increased the amount of distance work until I reached my 1968 level."

While his workouts may have reached the 1968 level, his competitive performances far outstripped the past. His 8:34.2 two-mile chopped 20.6 seconds off his previous best and his 13:00.4 three hacked 15.0 from his old

PORTA-PIT^{INC.}

introduces the all new "Challenger" Pit - Only \$1,995 Delivered



Port-a-Pit's new Challenger Line has many of the features of our Regular Olympic Pits, used in most major meets throughout the world and in the Olympic Games.

As the recognized world leader in pit manufacturing and design, Port-a-Pit applied its engineering experience and developed this new quality pit to meet your rigorous requirements.

Not only are we able to bring you the very best pit per dollar spent, but we will deliver it to your facility free of freight charges, thus affording you an additional substantial savings.

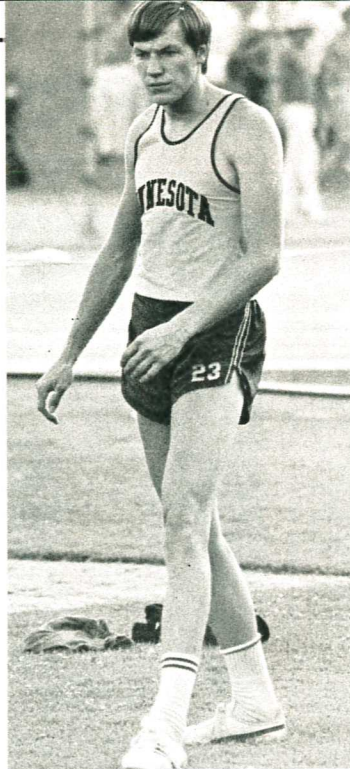
PORTA-PIT^{INC.}

1340 N. Jefferson
Anaheim, Calif. 92806
Phone (714) 524-8750

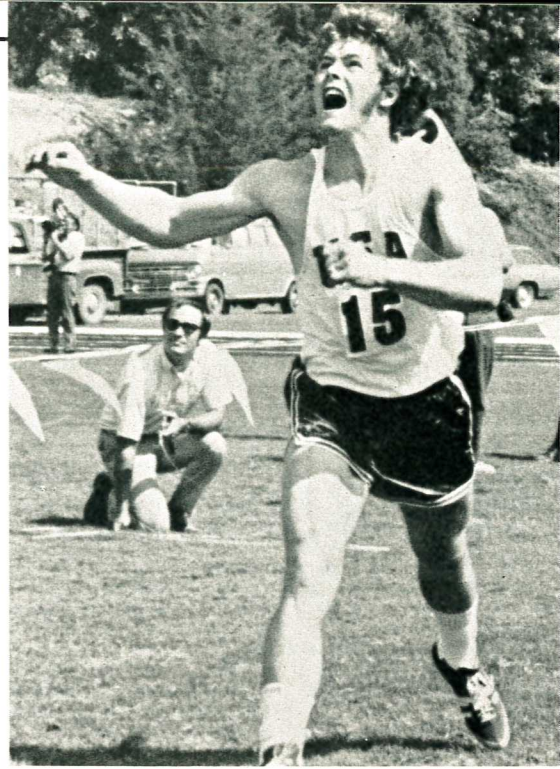
C2 32" HIGH / 16'6" DEEP / 16'6" WIDE



Steve Stageberg /Jeff Johnson/



Tim Heikkila /Jeff Johnson/



Cary Feldmann /Steve Murdock/

PR. Never before a competitor in the AAU, he outdistanced all but Steve Prefontaine in the best three-mile race ever. And while Pre got all the raves at the AAU from a potent Eugene crowd, it was actually Stageberg who was the hometown boy. A graduate of South Eugene High School, Stageberg, instead of going to Oregon, traversed the country to enroll in the department of international affairs at Georgetown.

Born on March 27, 1947, Stageberg (pronounced Stah'-guh-berg) now scales 5'10", 143-lbs. His interrupted career:

Year	Age	Affiliation	Grade	880	1 Mile	2 Mile	3 Mile	5000m
1964	17	S Eugene HS	11	1:56.2				
1965	18	S Eugene HS	12	1:54.8				
1966	19	Georgetown U	Fr		4:11.5			
1967	20	Georgetown U	So		4:09.0	8:58.0	13:57.2	
1968	21	Georgetown U	Jr		4:06.3	8:54.8	13:15.4	13:40.8
1969	22	did not compete	Sr					
1970	23	did not compete						
1971	24	Georgetown AA			3:43.1m	8:34.2	13:00.4	13:35.6

After Matzdorf, Brown, It's Strongly Heikkila

With Pat Matzdorf setting a new world record and winning all three major international events in which the US was involved and Rey Brown capturing the NCAA and AAU titles, 1971 was a tough year for US high jumpers in the recognition department. But the best of the rest was Tim Heikkila, the only jumper in the world to claim victories over both Matzdorf and Brown during the season.

Although he ended up losing more often than he won (6-11), Heikkila turned his senior season at Minnesota into the most successful yet in a steadily-progressing career which has seen him fail to improve on his previous season's best only once in the past 11 years. A mere 6'7" performer as a high school senior, Heikkila twice hit 7'2" in 1971, with eight other outdoor meets over seven-feet.

One of the 7'2" jumps came at the Kennedy Games, the site of his double-defeat of Matzdorf and Brown. Later the site of Matzdorf's world record, the Berkeley high jump facility is rated by Heikkila as the best he has ever encountered. Matzdorf would probably agree. Matzdorf once more fell to Heikkila, two weeks later at the NCAA, as Heikkila tied for second, with Matzdorf fifth. A 7'1" clearance at the AAU got Heikkila third place, and a spot on the touring team to Europe, where he played second-fiddle to Brown in a series of international tests, reaching 7'1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " at his best.

Tim expresses a goal to "become consistent at heights--to win when it counts". A reference no doubt to the Olympics. Coach Roy Griak forsores an Olympic berth for his charge, adding, "7'5" or 7'6" with increased strength. While his overall technique is excellent, Tim is hampered by a lack of natural spring. Most world class high jumpers are far superior in natural vertical jump ability. He must become stronger, then increase his approach speed". The technique-conscious Heikkila describes his style as "a straight-leg straddle with variation in trail-leg positioning".

Described as a hard trainer, Heikkila advises prospective athletes to be the same, saying, "Keep on going, never stop. I jumped for five years before I ever won anything. Never give up--work hard, train hard. That's the way to win."

Heikkila aspires to be a coach himself, "because I love the atmosphere and environment of track. Track plays a large part in my life. My job and school surround track as well as a future in coaching. I would like to compete until I can no longer represent myself as a good high jumper".

The 6'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 175-lb. Heikkila was born on June 22, 1949 and jumps off

his left foot. His steady progression:

1960	10/11	elementary	5	4'0"	1966	16/17	Superior HS	Jr	6'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1961	11/12	elementary	6	4'6"	1967	17/18	Superior HS	Sr	6'7"
1962	12/13	junior HS	7	4'10"	1968	18/19	Minnesota	Fr	6'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1963	13/14	junior HS	8	5'0"	1969	19/20	Minnesota	So	7'0"
1964	14/15	Superior HS	Fr	5'6"	1970	20/21	Minnesota	Jr	7'0"
1965	15/16	Superior HS	So	6'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1971	21/22	Minnesota	Sr	7'2"

Feldmann Improves 85'7" in 3 Years With 275'6"

Cary Feldmann's improvement in the javelin during his first three years at Washington has been spectacular, to say the least. From a 189'11" tosser for Sehome High (Bellingham, Wash) in 1968, Feldmann has matured into the 1971 NCAA and Pan-American Games champ, getting a best toss of 275'6" to reach eighth on the all-time US list.

Feldmann's biggest improvement, of 55'8" came as a freshman, as he speared one 245'7", the leading toss in the country by a yearling for 1969. In 1970, he added another 16'10" to his PR. And he did it at the most opportune time, getting a 262'5" toss for third in the NCAA. Coach Ken Shannon says of Feldmann's early efforts, "Cary knew very little technique from high school, therefore, for two years we worked basically on that, with some strength training. This season we finally worked on some power training."

The regimen was obviously a good one. Although his improvement in 1971, 13'1", was his least yet, his consistency reached new heights. In addition to his 275'6" toss, he produced another seven meets over 260-feet, the greatest total of any thrower in the country. And, he defeated Bill Skinner, the only American with a longer toss for the season, three meets out of five. Other than the two losses to Skinner, the only American to defeat Feldmann in 1971 was training mate Fred Luke in the first meet of the season. His worst mark in 16 competitions was 242'5".

Cary credits all his college success to the fine coaching of Shannon. He describes his style as "a Finnish crossover. Standard except that my hand is held higher through the crossover, which makes me more erect and faster through the last four steps. I also release higher". Although his form has been praised in some quarters, Shannon cautions, "For the US, I'd say that his technique is pretty good. But compared to some of the European throwers, he has a lot to gain." Off three years of throwing, it appears as if he is gaining pretty quickly.

Shannon also feels that Feldmann's strong point is his mental aggressiveness. "He's emotionally and mentally mature--he knows what he wants." Feldmann himself says, "I feel confident in my training, ability, and coaching. Thus, I can afford to be relaxed. I play to win, but if I lose then I have learned something. PRs are important, but a bad mark is a boost. I then work harder. Winning puts a great stress on me mentally but that stress is tolerable. My biggest thrill in track comes everytime I get a PR--those thrills don't come cheaply."

Perhaps the most amazing part about the Feldmann success story is that he was not good enough to be recruited in high school, and at one time was told that there was no room for him on the Washington team. "But," says Feldmann, "Shannon let me turn out, and this gave me incentive to work harder. God willing, I will be able to realize my lifetime hopes to be a part of the Olympics."

Feldmann, who scales 6'1" and 195-lbs. was born July 11, 1950, and is married. His brief career:

Year	Age	School	Class	Mark	Year	Age	School	Class	Mark
1966	15/16	Sehome HS	So	176'	1969	18/19	Washington	Fr	245'7"
1967	16/17	Sehome HS	Jr	185'	1970	19/20	Washington	So	262'5"
1968	17/18	Sehome HS	Sr	189'11"	1971	20/21	Washington	Jr	275'6"

A German View: 'Freer to Determine Life Style'

Lowell Paul

During the winter of 1966, shortly after I had received a one-year grant to study philosophy at the German university of my choice, I turned to a Swiss friend and teammate at the University of Kansas for advice as to which university I should select. He suggested the University of Freiburg, primarily because the head of the physical education institute there was a man well-known in track and field circles for his pioneering research into and development and popularization of the interval training method. As I still thought at that time that I wished to continue running competitively in Germany, and having ascertained from my map that Freiburg was as favorably located as any place in Germany for travel to the sunny south, I enrolled at the University of Freiburg, which is where I found myself that October.

By the time I got there, however, I was physically exhausted, half crippled from a groin injury, and completely fed up with and a little bitter about the way in which I had been compelled to submit to what I considered to be completely unjustifiable infringements upon my personal freedom and integrity in order to complete my education at KU and run for the track team at the same time, and about the way in which I had been used by the university as a mere cog in its athletic machine, so that I really didn't care if I ever saw a track again. So it came as no disappointment to me to discover that, whatever might have been the former glories of Freiburg in track, there certainly wasn't much going on there now. My second discovery, however, was the Black Forest, which surrounds Freiburg on three sides, and I found, somewhat to my surprise, that although I had no desire at all to compete I still felt the urge to run. And so I spent a great deal of time that fall simply exploring on the run the maze of paths which wind up and down the mountains and through the brush and trees around Freiburg which, in autumn, are anything but black. I also played a lot of basketball, hitchhiked all over Europe and the Middle East and, by May of the following year, discovered that time heals many wounds and that I once more felt the desire to pull on my spikes.

I gradually became acquainted with the other track and field athletes in Freiburg, who were extremely friendly and helpful, who secured a valid start pass for me and informed me of various opportunities for competition. Nothing was said about my beard, or my hair, or my fondness for beer, or about showing up for organized workouts (there weren't any). I trained fairly hard for a couple of months, ran in a few insignificant meets, managed to get into good enough shape to place fourth in the German University Championships in the 800-meters, and left Germany shortly thereafter, convinced that (1) the Black Forest was a fantastic place to run, in the true sense of the word, and (2) the track and field climate in Germany was much healthier and saner than in the land from which I had come and to which I was, with mixed feelings, returning.

It was with no regret that I learned, upon being accepted into the Foreign Law Program of the University of Chicago Law School, that the year of study in Germany following the completion of my legal studies at Chicago would be spent in Freiburg. And so it was that, almost four years later to the day that I first set foot in Freiburg, I once again found myself in the capital of the Black Forest. The forest itself had not changed, and its paths were just as great a source of delight as ever. In the intervening three years, however, I had been permanently saved for competitive running by that oasis of sanity, Ted Haydon's University of Chicago Track Club, and was now eager to test my mettle against the best that Germany and Europe had to offer. This inevitably brought me into close contact with the world of German track and field in all its various facets, and it soon became quite clear to me that, whatever the merits of West German track and field, it was certainly more complex and not as utopian as I had imagined in 1967 (before, admittedly, Olympic hysteria had set in).

The following observations, although far from being a comprehensive survey of West German track and field, represent what are to me some of its most interesting and striking aspects. I am skeptical as to whether they lead to any sort of definitive conclusion concerning the comparative merits of German and US track and field; the "givens" with which the two countries have to work are in some respects significantly different. They do sketch, however, an alternative structure which may at least provoke some thought on possible improvements and reforms in the present American system.

Glancing first at the overall structure of German track and field, the most striking feature when contrasted with the American system is the predominance of the sport club. Almost every community of any size has at least one sport club and the larger cities have several. Some are strictly one-sport clubs, e.g. soccer, gymnastics, track, etc.; many are multi-sport associations. Track and field at the high school and university level in Germany is roughly comparable to physical education or intramural track and field at most American high schools and universities. Although many universities also sponsor sport clubs which field first-rate track teams, their membership is not restricted to students of that university. In fact, although many of the top German athletes are university students, the only time many of them ever compete for their university per se is in the German University Championships—a meet, however, of far less significance than the NCAA meet (although as reigning "deutscher Hochschulmeister" in the 800-meters that is a difficult admission to make). Virtually all training and competition is done through one's club, and a large majority of the track meets in Germany are club-sponsored.

A club structure has, in my opinion, several advantages over the heavily school-oriented American system. First of all, it encourages active participation from a much broader class of people than does a system which is predominantly geared toward students. It provides training facilities, coaching assistance, and above all an organizational framework through which both men and women of all ages and professions can take an active part in track and field, in competition as well as training. In the 1971 calendar of the DLV (German Track and Field Federation), there were no less than 11

Americans in Europe



To American middle distance runners Jere VanDyk (left, L'Equipe-Athletisme photo) and Lowell Paul (right, Helmut Krieger photo), the learning they did during respective scholastic sojourns to France and West Germany hasn't been confined solely to the classroom. They learned a great deal about track as a sport and as a way of life on the continent as well. At T&FN's request, they recount some of their impressions.

age categories set forth, ranging from children born in 1961 or later to men born in 1921 or earlier, and it is easy to find opportunities for competition in all of these age categories. Believing firmly that the basic value of sport lies in individual participation, I can only view with favor such efforts at encouraging and facilitating widespread active participation. I have a deep distrust of that widespread characteristic of the human personality which leads so many people to enter into that type of symbiotic relationship with an individual athlete or team which so characterizes the "true spectator". To put it another way, "You shouldn't let other people get your kicks for you." (Bob Dylan)

In addition to facilitating widespread active participation in track and field, the club system also provides, in my opinion, certain advantages for top level athletes as well. The difficulty encountered by many American unattached or club runners, especially in the midwest, of finding sufficient opportunities for good competition in a university-dominated system is largely eliminated, as any member of a German club with a valid start pass may participate in all DLV-sanctioned meets not restricted to a particular region, category of competition or to invitation. Furthermore, the absence of the fixed competitive schedules common in American colleges and universities and the smaller number of meets in which team scoring plays a significant role provides the individual athlete with greater freedom to pick and choose when and where he will compete in accordance with his own personal schedule and training program. Finally, the autonomy of the club system leaves a German athlete freer to run on his own terms than are many American athletes. The phenomenon of the athletic scholarship is non-existent in Germany, and a German student may, for the most part, pursue his university education and his track career independently of one another. Furthermore, there is no residence requirement for club membership in Germany. For example, an athlete living in Freiburg may compete for any club in the country. The normal consequence of switching clubs is merely a three-month ban from competition, and is only one month if a change of residence to the locus of the new club is involved as well. Hence, a German athlete who is dissatisfied with his current club may simply switch clubs (usually done in the fall or winter after the main season) without having to change universities or jobs.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that the German track and field athlete is in general much freer to determine the character and style of the non-athletic 85% of his life than are many of his American counterparts. A German coach rarely, if ever, arrogates to himself the same sort of militaristic authority which many American high school and college coaches exert over their athletes. In the first place, his actual power base is much too shaky to sustain such authoritarian demands: it is simply too easy for a German athlete to switch clubs without serious consequences either for his athletic or non-athletic career. Secondly, and this goes to societal attitudes as a whole, the fact that a man has a mustache, sideburns or beard, wears his hair down to his shoulders, likes to drink beer or puff on cigars is gener-

A French View: 'Everyone is Born With Calling in Life'



For one thing that no two people are born exactly alike. There are innate differences which fit them for different occupations. So the conclusion is that more things will be produced and the work will be more easily and better done, when every man is set free from all other occupations to do, at the right time, the one thing for which he is naturally fitted. . . . You remember that no one man can practise many trades or arts satisfactorily. They will need the most complete freedom from other occupations and the greatest amount of skill and practice, and also a native aptitude for their calling.

Plato, *The Republic, Chapters 6 and 7*

The avant-garde of athletics is in the US or East Germany, not here. We only wave the flag, sip wine and talk of French honor.

Denis Ghiglia, French high hurdler

Last fall, after negotiating my way out of the military and through the French border with an uninsured 59 Volkswagen, I began to realize a long sought goal. I was about to begin my studies at the Sorbonne in Paris. I had just finished a piquant track tour to such places as Leningrad and Warsaw. But I was mentally satiated and not quite sure if I would continue running. The many intangible results and awards that track had given me had left a good taste in my mouth. And although my mind wrestled with the idea of accomplishing yet a few more goals I vowed to give my mind and body a brief respite before I decided what to do. Driving through DeGaulle's famed Lorraine region I began to reminisce. I had trained as a sprinter in high school, a middle-distance runner under Bill Bowerman while at Oregon, with Ralph Higgins in the military, and of course I had gathered countless bits of information from fellow athletes during the last dozen years. It would be a shame to not broaden my athletic horizons by pursuing my track career in a new culture. Thinking aloud, I decided that if academics allowed I would run. I would train as a Frenchman and speak of American methods to whomever was interested. The following is a brief synopsis of that experience. What I wish to do is not relate my personal feelings or experiences but to objectively present the two different mentalities that are France and America, under the guise of athletics.

In America we have listened to Horatio Alger and have been weaned on the idea that in America all things are possible. We have always dwelt on reaching the superlative. As young people we wrote papers on what we wanted to be when we grew up and glorified in the notion that we too could become President, just as Abe Lincoln did. As a WASP experiencing adolescence in comfortable middle-class surroundings, what was to prevent me from thinking like that?

But La France is older and perhaps wiser. Down through the ages this elder countess has been subjected to innumerable philosophical approaches to life. As a result, intellectual France today realizes the failings and limitations of man and what many tourists to Paris mistakenly call delightful decadence others call epicuric realism. France is not so much a nation as an idea. Therefore, in order to be French one must think within the French ideal. The precedent of tradition is not only found in the form of the church and family, but also in the attitude of the athlete. While America revels in the idea of the Renaissance man, i. e. a man of many talents, the French go further back in time--to the Republic of Plato. Just as Plato believed that everyone is born with an inherent ability or calling in life, so do the French believe that "my life's calling will be in running the 5000-meters, practicing medicine or in the science of cutting meat". This idea pervades the entire French being. Although one can find advocates of this idea in the New World, we still prefer the Calvinistic attitude of sacrifice and victory against overwhelming odds.

Jean Wadoux is beyond the trustful age of 29, is the European record holder in the 1500-meters and enjoys running in the forests that surround Paris. Outside his family, athletics is his sole interest in life. Not atypical of a majority of French youth, Jean began his athletic career in his early twenties. (Our mutual coach Claude Dessoins interested him in running while both were defending the honor of France in Algeria.) Returning to civilian life, Jean found refuge within the confines of an athletic club. There he was able to divorce himself from other exterior influences and devote himself solely, in true Platonic fashion, to the pursuit of athletic ex-

cellence. The reaction of German athletes, and Germans as a whole, to the fact that in order to compete for the university at which I had chosen to pursue my higher education I was compelled to maintain a clean shaven face and short hair and was not allowed to touch beer or any other evil "spirits" is one of universal incredulity. It would, of course, be somewhat of a contradiction in terms to expect German athletes to be All-American boys, or that their trainers would even wish to make such a demand of them. The question which remains, however, is whether these types of appearance/behavior rules, which apparently are not a necessary correlate of or precondition to athletic excellence, make any sense at all or are justifiable in any way. The question is not a new one, and I do not wish to go into it again in depth. My own position, bluntly and succinctly stated, is that such regulation of the extraneous behavior and appearance of an athlete by a coach or athletic department is an unjustifiable and immoral infringement upon the freedom and integrity of the individual in his own private sphere and manifests an unfortunate misconception of what running in particular and sport in general is all about. Punkt.

It is clear, of course, that a club structure, in spite of its many good features, does not necessarily guarantee a flawless system. West Germany,

Bible of the Sport

cellence.

But what of the scholar? Athletic facilities in France (a tragedy) enforce the thought that academics and athletics are fine, but take your pick, you cannot pursue both in life. Schooling in France is concerned with mental education--physical education, if desired, must be found in Le Club. Fortunately, I found mine with Wadoux at the Racing Club de France.

"You have such a vast reservoir of talent and France as a small nation does not. Therefore, we must guard our talent, nurture them and support them. For only then can we compete effectively against you and the Russians and East Germans." Thus spoke the director of the FFA (Federation Francaise d'Athletisme) to me at a dinner one evening. In a nutshell, I believe this sums up the current French philosophy. All capable athletes receive some financial assistance commensurate with their ability to perform in international competition. This is done to lighten the burden of feeding a family and to allow them to spend more time in training. It naturally follows that the more prestigious and wealthier clubs will attract the best athletes. It is slightly humorous to note that the most powerful track club in France is the Paris Policemans' Club. They recruit like Southern Cal, and are as powerful in France as USC is in the United States. These fully employed "gendarmes de la paix" wear a uniform about as much as I did while a soldier at Fort MacArthur running for Uncle Sam.

Ideally we want to enter athletics, reach the zenith as soon as possible and either parlay that expertise and fame into another profession or move on to a totally unrelated field. We desire another field in which to accomplish. Hence the tremendous amount of work needed to reach a goal at an early age gives us people like Tim Danielson and Bob Mathias. Both did unbelievably well at a young age, and then went on into other fields of endeavor. Mathias used his fame to pursue a career in politics while Tim tired of athletics and retired into dentistry.

Postprandial discussion every year at the AAU meet centers around the increased work load all of us are going to endeavor to undertake so we can break that record or make that team next year. In America, we find it difficult to limit ourselves. Rarely have I seen a five-year plan projecting an athlete's capabilities like in France. We strive for that goal next year and why not? "What's to say I can't do it." Here we have a basic difference between old world traditionalism and American Horatio Algerism. Down through the ages, the precedent and resulting traditions of France have come into being. Although there are signs of erosion, or a light in Plato's cave, tradition dictates in diplomacy and in athletics that it will be done a la francais. For the athletic youth too often it means to choose between a sound mind and a sound body.

Every French coach with whom I came in contact never failed to point out to me that although the European method of training was slower, it was more saner than that which the majority of American track and field personnel adhere to. Training consists of long slow distance running until late spring (late April or early May) at which time they step on the track for sharpening purposes. They marvel at the accomplishments of Steve Prefontaine but show dismay when I say that he does interval training twice a week on a soft surface track. When I related to a friend that I had had three stress fractures, bursitis, and an achilles problem, he countered by saying that those injuries are virtually nonexistent in France because of their non-track oriented training schedule. Wadoux ran his first track workout of the year on a Tartan track in early May. One interesting reason why this type of method is employed is because one is able to increase the size of the heart cavity. After years of long slow running the cavity is at such a size where it can withstand a tremendous amount of resistance or interval work. Then one is ready to prepare for international competition. I was subjected to a monthly electro-cardiogram and although my heart registered a gradual enlargement it was still deemed not adequate by their standards. As I attempted to defend what I considered some admirable American training procedures, the portly gentleman of the FFA responded by saying, "That is why your great athletes never realize their potential, they are burnt out at such an early age. In America there is too much work to achieve such great success in such a short time." Voila! and he took another drink of wine.

In America, we do not have a tradition to fall back on, neither do we have one to restrict us. Our success is found in the survival of the fittest and the American ideal that nothing is impossible. A Frenchman looks at France through the ages. He considers her shining mountain peaks and dark valleys and not wishing to or not being able to break that tradition, he pursues his athletic or academic goals accordingly. □

For example, having gotten hold of a good thing, has unfortunately carried it too far, so that it is virtually impossible for a German athlete to engage in track and field competition in Germany without being a member of a sport club. The independent or unattached runner, a frequent phenomenon at American track meets, is unknown in German track and field.

Because of the absence of any sort of residence requirement for club membership, every German athlete is fair game for every club. This has not resulted in any large scale national bidding war; most athletes simply find it too convenient and practical to compete for a club near their place of residence. But there is competition for good athletes, especially at a local and regional level, and the relative ease with which one may switch clubs is always looming in the background. A club will therefore try to make itself as attractive as possible to an athlete it wishes to recruit or keep by offering such things as favorable training facilities, equipment and coaching, generous travel expenses, good subsidies, an apartment, a job, etc. This type of recruiting is, of course, possible only for those financially solid clubs which can actually make competitive offers. The great majority of sport clubs can only attempt to provide facilities and services for the immediate community in which they are located, and these often turn out to be inadequate; either because of a lack of sufficient funds to purchase equipment,

hire a coach, etc., or because there is a lack of emphasis on track and field (many clubs, for example, concentrate their energies and resources on soccer and/or gymnastics).

The absence of athletic scholarships, partially made up for by club subsidies to their better athletes, is further compensated for by the Neckermann Sporhilfe. This private foundation, although bearing the name of mail-order house magnate Josef Neckermann, is actually funded by private contributions, primarily from a large number of German business interests, and is designed to provide financial assistance to top amateur athletes in a number of different sports. The Sporhilfe is theoretically broader than is the institution of the athletic scholarship in that every athlete, student or non-student, may become eligible for its benefits. In reality, however, the required norms are usually so high that its actual coverage is far more limited. It does not generally gamble on potential stars of the future, but instead sticks with proven talent. Eligibility for Sporhilfe in track and field normally depends upon the athlete having met the required standard of performance--there are two, an A norm and a B norm, with the subsidy being somewhat less at the B norm level--at least twice in one season, although this is not a hard and fast rule and is subject to manipulation. The reaction of the athletes themselves to the Sporhilfe is mixed. One one hand, all are happy to receive the subsidy; for some it means the difference between an optimal training diet and normal student fare. At the same time, however, many also feel that acceptance of the subsidy in order to create the best possible conditions for athletic excellence and a simultaneous desire to preserve one's own personal freedom in this realm.

There is in general a more comprehensive and centralized program in Germany for the development of track and field talent than in the US. The DLV, which is, incidentally, a private organization and not under the control of the state, plays a central role in the search for and furthering of top quality athletes. There is a DLV national coach for each event or logical grouping of events who is more or less responsible for overseeing the development of talent in those events at the national level. There is an annual series of regional and national championships under the auspices of the DLV for Schuler (schoolchildren age 13-14), Jugendlichen (youth age 15-18), and juniors (19-21), as well as the regular German Championships. Organized international competition for both boys and girls normally begins at the junior level, with several dual meets against juniors from other European countries. Every other year a full-scale European junior championships is held. (A European junior, however, is one who will not turn 20 during the season.)

Due to the close proximity of the European countries, the opportunities for international competition in general are much greater than in the United States, and Germany uses this situation to its advantage, engaging in many international competitions, mostly duals, each season. Against some of the smaller European countries, Germany fields a B team, thus enabling a great number of athletes to obtain international experience. Furthermore, selection for an international team does not necessarily rest exclusively on the results of one meet, e.g., the national championships, but may depend

on a number of other competitions and other factors as well. While this system has a tendency to become irritatingly or even blatantly arbitrary, it is also flexible and results in a larger number of athletes getting an opportunity to compete on a national team. This same geographical situation, moreover, also makes it easy for the individual athlete to assemble international experience on his own. There are hundreds of international track meets in Europe each year, many with well endowed budgets. A travel permit, when properly applied for, is usually routinely granted by the DLV. Furthermore, the many international meets in Germany each year provide opportunities for a large number of athletes to get some exposure to international competition.

Occasionally, however, I really get the feeling that I'm being exploited. Although I competed the entire season for my club here in Freiburg, I was almost always listed and referred to as Lowell Paul, USA. Which is OK. In a way--after all, I am an American. On the other hand, I was a bona fide member of a German club to which under the circumstances, I wished to give as much exposure and publicity as possible. At the Pre-Olympic Meet in Munich, where the heat sheets had a blank both for nationality and club, they even refused, against my request, to list the name of my German club. Which had the result, among other things, of lumping me in with the rest of the US athletes so I never knew what the hell was going on. It was hard not to conclude many meet promoters simply wanted a "US" athlete at bargain prices.

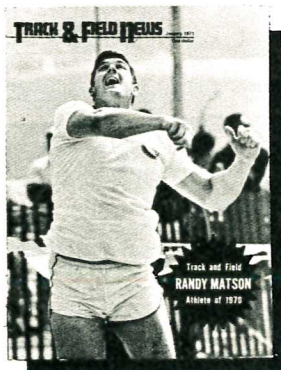
Fortunately, however, there are in Europe those meets at the other end of the spectrum which serve to remind one what, in the final analysis, the whole thing is all about. There was, for example, the Ihringer Berglauf in mid-September, with races of varying lengths for all ages, both men and women. The feature race was a 2240-meter course through the vineyards of one of the most famous wine-growing regions of Germany. Three of us tied for first, which simultaneously brought us the team title and for which we were rewarded with four bottles of the local wine which were promptly consumed in the natural setting.

On the whole, my running experience in Germany has been a very positive one. That is, admittedly, not so much a function of the German track and field system, to which I have always been somewhat of an outsider, but rather the result of a number of other factors. The mere change of scenery has been astonishingly refreshing. The Black Forest is certainly a significant qualitative improvement over the auto exhaust-filled Chicago Lake Front. And notwithstanding the fact that they are all, for the most part, really good guys whose friendship I value, it simply gets a bit boring running against the same American faces for 10 years in a row, and it was a real pleasure to get to know and compete against the German middle distance runners. The chance to compete frequently in Germany and other parts of Europe against top-flight competition was a most interesting and valuable seasoning experience for me as a competitor (even at my age!), and resulted in personal bests of 1:46.7 (800-meters), 2:19.8 (1000-meters) and 3:41.9 (1500-meters). And then, last but not least, there were those races which were just plain fun. Put it all together and it adds up to the most enjoyable and successful year of my running career. □

CHRISTMAS is not far off!

GIFT SUGGESTIONS FOR FRIENDS, RELATIVES, YOUR COACH, AND OTHERS

SPECIAL XMAS T&FN SUBSCRIPTION OFFER



SAVE \$1.00!

What better Christmas gift than a subscription to Track & Field News? If there is a relative, coach or friend on your Xmas list who likes track, T&FN would be just the thing. And we'll give a little gift too... a \$1.00 discount off the rate of \$6.00 yr. (U.S.). Send only \$5.00 with the new subscriber's name and address and indicate "Christmas gift subscription." We will do the rest. He'll get the next 18 issues, including a special gift card with the first issue. OFFER APPLIES TO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY. (Expires 12/25/71).



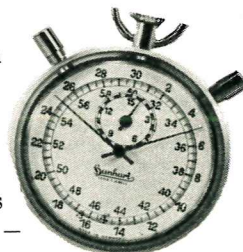
POPULAR TRACK SHOE PINS



Handcrafted enamel, 1 1/4" long adidas-replica track shoe pin. Colors: white with red trim, white with red and blue trim, gold with red trim. Tie tack style. \$1.50 ea., 3 for \$3.75

GET HIM A STOP WATCH THIS CHRISTMAS!

This is our No. 1 stop watch recommendation for the track fan, coach, etc. It's a Hanhart (world's largest stop watch maker) split-hand, 1/10 sec., 30-second face timer, and we've supplied hundreds of these models to satisfied customers over the years. 7 jewels. Best price anywhere... \$39.95. We have stop watches in stock for every purpose - from \$9.95 - write for free watch folder.



Books & posters make fine gifts too! See ads elsewhere in this issue.
Track & Field News, Box 296, Los Altos, Ca. 94022

Don't Miss the Greatest Track Clinic Ever!

GILL NAT'L TRACK & FIELD CLINIC

JANUARY 21, 22, 23 SHERATON-OHARE HOTEL
(2 miles North Chicago, Illinois Ohare Airport)

SPONSORED BY HARRY GILL CO., URBANA, ILLINOIS

CLINIC STAFF—COVERING ALL EVENTS

Jim "Jumbo" Elliot, Villanova; Clarence Robison, Brigham Young; Jim Tuppeny, Pennsylvania; Fran Dittrich, Michigan State; Sam Bell, Indiana; Dixon Farmer, Michigan; Bill Perrin, Wisconsin; Lew Hartzog, Southern Illinois; Bob Wright, Illinois; Roy Griak, Minnesota; Fred Wilt, Editor, Track Technique, former Sullivan Award winner; Delos Dodds, Kans. St.; Nell Jackson, U. of Illinois; Alex Wilson, Notre Dame; Ted Haydon, Chicago; Ed Wallace, Englewood High School, Chicago, Ill.

FILMS—DEMONSTRATIONS—PANEL DISCUSSIONS

GRADUATE CREDIT

Two Semester hours available through Lewis College, Lockport, Ill. To registrants at the clinic. Fully accredited Graduate credit.

CLINIC REGISTRATION FEE

Pre Registered by Jan. 15	\$15.00
After Jan. 15	\$20.00
Credit Tuition (optional)	\$47.00

FOR INFORMATION, WRITE: Joe Rodriguez, P.O. Box 715, Mokena, Illinois 60448

LOOK FOR CLINIC BROCHURE ENCLOSED WITH NEW GILL CATALOG!

ROAD KING

A RUNNING AND WORKOUT SHOE
Designed by and for runners by Don Bergin of New Zealand and introduced in the U.S. after 7 years of testing by New Zealand's best distance runners.

— INTRODUCING —
The new improved Road King
Best materials and
workmanship
Plus new improved design

ROAD KING

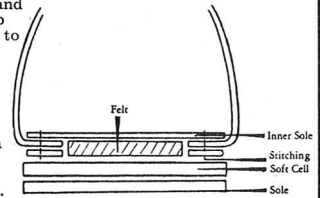
HAS BLISTER RESISTANT FEATURES
Including a special toe shape and nylon padded tongue. This comfortable lightweight shoe of highest quality glove leather is hand formed and hand stitched. Workmanship guaranteed to last. It's possible to get up to 3,000 miles of wear out of this shoe.

ROAD KING

MINIMIZES ROAD SHOCK

With reinforced heel, padded ankle and a suede leather, moisture absorbent inner sole for comfort. Soles are of wear resistant composition with extras available.

Price: \$15.90 plus 5% tax to Calif. residents
Mailing.....\$1.00



SUEDE KING

\$17.90
For casual or jogging.
Tan.

ORDER NOW!

Submit shoe size plus a pattern of your largest foot. Sizes 4-13 1/4 for men, women, children.

Checks payable to:
Friberg Enterprises
9433 Alto Drive
La Mesa, Calif. 92041



SEND FOR CATALOG



PACER AMERICAN, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 2266 • SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 90670

- CATA-POLE
- RIGID-L HURDLES
- HELD JAVELINS
- PACER STANDARDS
- STARTING BLOCKS
- BUSH PUSH
- BERG SHOTS
- HAMMERS
- OBOL DISCUS
- BERG DISCUS

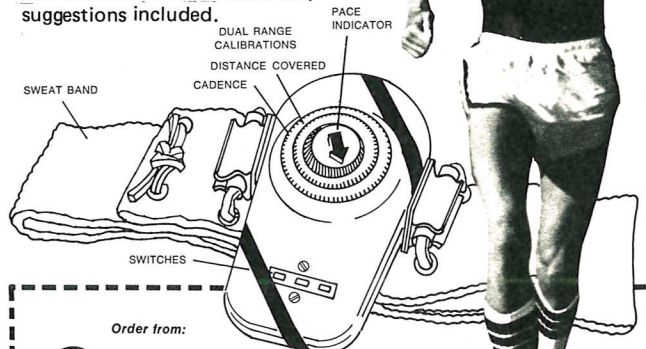
INTRODUCING ... A BREAKTHROUGH



Perpetual Motion Machines

A new line of electronic devices to aid the coach and athlete — designed to implement current methods of interval and pace training. They ensure accomplishment of suggested lap rates and interval times. Some benefits:
Eliminate trial and error * Allow the athlete to achieve goals on schedule * Promote concentration and development of racing tactics * Free the coach to work on other events/allow the runner to work on his own.

Compact, lightweight, comfortable, and durable. Full instructions, suggestions included.



Order from:



Perpetual Motion Machines

3516 EL CORTEZ • LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102

Name or School _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please inquire about models starting at \$39.00.

Payment or school purchase request must accompany order. Allow six weeks for delivery.

U.S. Patent No. 3,492,582
Also Patent Pending



Beth Bonner Pioneers Sub-3 Hour Marathon

by Jon Hendershott

Women's activists like Bella Abzug and Germaine Greer may not know it, but the women's liberation movement is getting a big boost from a determined band of women who like to run--run marathons specifically. And the fastest woman ever to cruise over 26 miles is 19-year-old Beth Bonner fol-

lowing her "world record" 2:55:22 in the New York Marathon, Sept. 19. Her run crumbled the three-hour barrier for female marathoners, lowered her own best from a 3:01:42 recorded in early May in Philadelphia and topped the "official" distaff record of 3:00:35 held by Sara Mae Berman. As well, the second woman finisher behind Bonner, Nina Kuscsik, also dipped under three hours with 2:56:04 after battling Bonner virtually the entire distance over the Central Park course. Then, several weeks later on the opposite coast in a marathon in Eugene, Ore., Ona Dobratz went under three hours by 20 seconds.

This American decimation of three hours, however, didn't precede a scintillating 2:46:30 by 28-year-old Adrienne Beames of Australia in late August, which turned out to be a time trial but nevertheless the first-ever sub-3:00 clocking of any kind by a woman.

Bonner's effort thus assumes the mantle of "official" women's best--at least until Beth herself decides to take another crack at it. And with the burgeoning ranks of female marathoners trying the classic distance (over 100 women finished a marathon this year), despite continued resistance by the AAU women's track leadership to even recognize there is such a thing as a "woman marathoner", Bonner is far from alone in her quest for ever-improving times.

"I don't think three hours is a great barrier to women," says the 5'8", 110-lb. student at Brandywine College in Wilmington, Dela. "Most female distance runners train just as hard as I do and can run under three hours if they want to try. (In fact, Kuscsik was so elated at her New York time, she went out and ran another four miles--and the AAU wonders if women are suited to long distances.)

"Many girls, though, are scared by all the 'myths' surrounding marathoning. I don't want to sound philosophical, but I feel too much is written about mediocre marathons. I think something like describing the condition of one's toes mile-by-mile just scares people and puts something in the race that isn't there. Any well-conditioned girl aiming for three hours shouldn't have to worry about attacks from the super natural at 20 miles. Of course, I'm referring to three-hour pace--I think 2:20 pace is worthy of as much description as possible! I really have no idea about an 'ultimate' for women, but from my own experience, I imagine someone like a healthy Doris Brown could run 2:45 right now."

Beth says frankly that three hours wasn't a conscious goal as she toed the line for the New York race. "I ran 3:01:42 (lowering the women's best from Caroline Walker's 1970 mark of 3:02:53) in my first marathon with ease, probably too much ease really, and I hadn't even specifically trained for it. My coach (international-class walker Dave Romansky) decided to let me run it the night before, so I really didn't think too much about it.

I Think

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of T&FN

Female Long Distance Restrictions Rigid

by Pat Tarnawsky

The women's long distance controversy heated up in October, as the AAU adopted a new policy during its 1971 convention. In part, the policy is a liberalization. But for the rest, say the women's supporters, the policy continues current sex discriminations. They predict the AAU may eventually find itself in court, as legal authorities begin to study how the 1964 Civil Rights Act might apply to women's amateur athletics.

The AAU unbent in three areas. It upped the limit from five miles to 10. It will allow women to run in some men's long-distance races, providing they are separately scored as to place and prizes. It will allow some women to run distances from 10 miles clear up to the marathon. (And, of course, now that the Road Runners Club is a voting AAU member and may sanction its own races nationwide, women may run any closed RRC race.)

The hitch is that the women's national committee insists on maintaining rigid control over just which races, with marathons reserved for "special occasions". While it set up no firm nationwide qualifying standard, it stated that "inadequately trained" women must be kept off the courses. So, a race director who wishes women in an over-10-mile race must now ask for a special sanction for them from the national women's chairman. "Think of all the paperwork!" said one director.

Some directors have already fired off their 1972 programs for this special approval, "putting the AAU on the line", as one said. If the AAU denies any sanctions, the new system will, says RRC official Vince Chiappetta, "turn out to be just another way of keeping women out of long races".

In addition, the women's national committee wants to determine which women will run. It feels that each woman wishing to run farther than 10 miles must ask for individual permission (or the race director can ask for her if he has enough lead time). "This permission could come from her local association if the AAU is lenient about enforcing the new policy," says one prominent AAU committee head. "A novice runner may offer as proof of proficiency a performance in a closed race or a coach's affidavit." The drawback is that some local associations will probably be stricter than others. And coaches' affidavits aren't always reliable.

Women who run without these special permissions will have action taken against them, it was decided during the convention.

The permission system is the AAU's reaction to a freaky situation that recently boiled up in women's running. At the 1970 convention, when some delegates tried to bring up the subject, the national committee refused to

recognize that women's long distance was developing. They insisted that only "a handful of older women" were involved (actually there were hundreds, of all ages). They would do no more than inch up the limit from 2½- to 5 miles.

But the handful kept mushrooming, into thousands. Since they had no program, they were forced to run unofficially in men's races. To date, 100 have run marathons, three under 3 hours. A few forged into the 50 mile distance. Two turned in such impressive 100 milers that most doubts about female toughness vanished. Sympathetic race directors started behaving as if the women were sanctioned for those distances, giving them numbers, listing them in results. Some AAU officials became sympathetic too. The women's committees, possibly biding their time, didn't suspend anybody.

Result: the women were "unofficially official", as nicely put by Nina Kuscsik, second-fastest US woman marathoner. Something had to be done.

The permission system is the brain-child of Ken Foreman, women's national long distance subcommittee head. His written recommendations were endorsed by the convention. Foreman is in favor of longer women's distances. But several long distance experts told me that they felt his recommendations were based on scanty research, often out-of-date, even inaccurate, and collected mostly in his own area. The report, they said, virtually ignored the accomplishments of women marathoners elsewhere, and focused on Foreman's experience with one runner, Vicki Foltz, whom he permitted to run an experimental marathon last year.

"Foreman doesn't even give credit to women as athletes," said one expert. He referred to the fact that Foreman's report dwelled ominously on the "psychological trauma" felt by Vicki at the 20-mile mark. This was the only reason Foreman offered why the AAU should "proceed with caution" in women's marathoning. Commented one male marathoner on reading this: "We all get trauma at 20 miles. Sometimes we get it at 10! But we conquer it. That's what marathoning is all about." (Trauma notwithstanding, Vicki turned in a 3:26:28, enough to qualify for Boston.)

According to many athletes and AAU officials I talked to, most people who control women's long distance know little or nothing about long distance in general. It raises the whole question of how valid (or legal) is a permission system that is thought up, endorsed and administered by people lacking the proper expertise. By contrast, most people who do know long distance physiology, psychology and training techniques feel that women should compete with the same freedom as men.

In the coming months, much will depend on how the AAU enforces the new policy. For if a hard-line battle flares up between the AAU and a bunch of angry women, only the AAU can lose. Not merely in bad publicity if the case goes to court, but in added estrangement between athletes and the AAU.

As long as the men enjoy the right to compete without such restrictions, the AAU should stop dragging its feet and give women equal opportunity to develop their sport. Isn't sound education, not bureaucratic repressiveness, the answer to keeping poorly trained athletes of both sexes out of the long races?

"I don't want to sound like I'm bragging, but ever since Philadelphia I had no doubt I could break three hours. I heard about the Australian girl's race a week before the New York race and thought she really was moving. I also thought of the many unofficial courses there are. (Reports indicate Beames' run was over a full-length course.) It didn't bother me that I wasn't the first to break three hours, but I must admit I'm proud to be the first to do it in a race. I just wish I didn't have to go so far to get a record.

"The race itself went fine. It was a lap course (with a tough hill thrown in) which made it easy to tell the pace but which made it monotonous after a while. The laps were a mental barrier and I think I ran my first two too slow. Nina was with me at 14 miles and so I tried to pick it up." Kuscik actually overtook Bonner on the final circuit but Beth regained the lead on the hill and went on to score her 42-second triumph. "Of course I was pleased with the time, though I would like to do a 2:50 someday.

"Actually I much prefer cross country races of two- to six-miles on hills over road races. (She represented the US in the 1970 women's international cross country race in Spain, finishing 11th over a muddy, wind-swept, rain-soaked 3100-meter course in 11:35.4.) I have a hard time pushing myself on flat road courses and I don't like pavement as it makes my legs stiff. (Yet she reasserted her prowess on the road in an October race at Canton, Ohio, covering a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile "quarter-marathon" in 37:17, winning by nearly six minutes, averaging a minute-a-mile faster than the next woman finisher and placing 15th overall out of a combined race of 264 men and 105 women.)

"Track to me is a necessary evil and I guess an unavoidable one. (Regardless she has posted track bests of 4:36.0 for 1500-meters, 4:58.0 in the mile and 9:48.2 over two-miles and she won the 3000-meter run in the 1970 women's AAU championships.) Marathons to me are not a category of races. I only hope that marathons will help my cross country. I am a devout 'cross country-ist'. The goal of all my running, deep down, is always to make the US team and run good cross country."

Beth admits she first tried the marathon distance "as a lark, to see if I could do it". The New York race resulted because "I knew I hadn't exerted myself in the first. I passed the test in the first one and I wanted to really push it". She also admits that after Berman bettered her 3:01:42 women's best she wanted to run at New York because "I didn't want any woman who couldn't break five minutes for a mile beating my record just because she ran longer. Meaning no offense to other competitors, but I honestly feel I am superior to almost all other women in this country at the longer distances. Thus I could become motivated to run another marathon any time any woman challenged me to a race. I would like to run against Beames. I think I could beat her in a head-to-head run. I feel I could tackle anyone I know except, of course, Doris Brown".

Beth explains she began racing in 1969 over long distances since "I am not fast enough to run shorter ones with success". Moreover, she adds, it feels good. "I would run even if I never competed because distance running makes me feel as if I accomplish something every day. As Ona Dobratz said, 'It's a great feeling to be strong and slim and a woman.'" □

Medical Certification an Answer

by Jeff Johnson

Given the world attitude regarding women running long distances, I think the AAU has adapted with reasonable speed to demands from athletes to permit longer and longer races. But "reasonable speed" in dismissing a prejudice is never adequate, and the pioneers of female marathoning (Pat Tarnawsky is one) demand immediate lifting of all distance restrictions.

The problem, I think, is the confrontation of two opposing prejudices. On the one hand, the AAU (probably reflecting a greater prejudice in the population at large) feels that females are not up to the strain of running marathon distances. On the other hand, Pat Tarnawsky feels that because she and 99 others (to use her figures) have conquered the marathon that the race should be thrown open to all women. As an athlete with marathon experience, she believes she is right. As a coach with some experience with women running long distances, I believe she is right too. Our mutual experience leads to the conclusion that a woman can adapt just as readily as a man to the stresses of long distance (up to a marathon and beyond) running. But the problem is that we can't document our beliefs. The data is still too scanty. And the fact is that women are in deadly combat against prejudice in this area, just as in many others, and if they are to overcome that pre-judgment then they must do so with something more than rhetoric. Suppose tomorrow a woman runs a marathon race, officially or not, and drops dead. It has happened to men, in races of all distances, and sooner or later it will happen to a woman too. With nothing more substantial than an "equal opportunity" argument to support women's rights to run long distances, I think that such a tragedy would set the cause of women marathoners back 10 years.

Nevertheless, the "permission system"--if permission is to be arbitrarily determined at the national level--doesn't safeguard against an unqualified female doing herself possible harm through long distance running. It is little more than another hassle to make sanctioned long distance running more difficult for the qualified and unqualified alike. A better approach might be to sanction women to run at any distance, but to require very strict medical documentation of fitness, and possibly a coach's certification of training as well before accepting entries. True, few doctors know how to measure "fitness", and doctors are notorious for rejecting athletes who go on to run the race and win it while running unofficially. But it would be a step in the right direction. It would tend to keep the untrained woman out of the race, and make the serious female competitor more aware of her responsibility (to the sport as much as to herself) to be fit before attempting a marathon. Strict medical certification and documentation of training would act as an "insurance policy" to protect the progress that pioneers like Sara Berman, Nina Kuscik, Kathy Switzer, Pat Tarnawsky and others have worked so hard for. I think it is a small price to pay. It legitimizes the sport in the public mind, and it may lead to precisely the kind of research that will result in the documentation of what the athletes and coaches already suspect is true. □

hummel Sport Shoes

plus other world famous brands, training flats, ripples, superlight running spikes, bags, training suits — world class quality. Sizes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —15, men's, women's, boys', girls'. COD anywhere in USA. Write for free brochure. Supersoft air-cushioned shoes for joggers too.

Magnolia Sports

C 'n C SPORTS 'N TENNIS SHOP

10634 Magnolia Blvd. On Dawson nr. 5th, Rt. 1
No. Hollywood, CA. 91601 (213) 769-3126 Camarillo, CA. 93010 (805) 482-1975



UNITED STATES TRACK COACHES ASSOCIATION

USTCA WINTER CLINIC

Miami, Fla. January 7 & 8

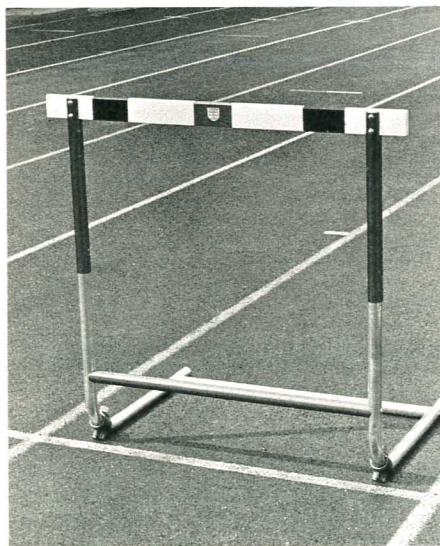
Marco Polo Hotel
192d Street



CLUB WEST

A NEW TRACK & FIELD CLUB FOUNDED BY BILL TOOMEY, JIM RYUN, AND COACH PETE PETERSONS, WHO IS AVAILABLE FOR COACHING DAILY. LOCATED IN BEAUTIFUL SMOG-FREE SANTA BARBARA, ON THE OCEAN 90 MILES ABOVE LOS ANGELES. INQUIRIES WELCOMED FROM ALL ATHLETES. WRITE: PETE PETERSONS, 4555 ATASCADERO DRIVE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93105.

Aluminum Spill-Proof



Rocker Hurdle

STREAMLINED



CARE FREE



LIFETIME

Our official College Model CAH Hurdle was selected for most all the NCAA and AAU Championships from 1961 to 1971. Be years ahead with the Nation's Modern Championship Hurdle. The new World 13.0 and Collegiate 13.2 Records were set over our Championship Hurdle. Write for exciting new first in Astro Landing Pits, Fiberglass Poles, Crossbars, etc.

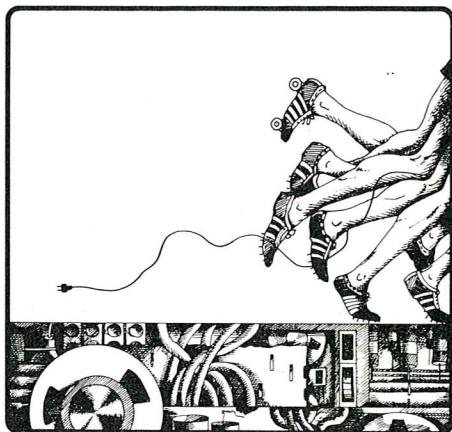
ALUMINUM ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY

P.O. BOX 145

WYNNEWOOD, PA. 19096

THE ELECTRONIC OLYMPICS

by Hal Higdon



Hal Higdon's latest book: a roaringly funny novel for children, about an Olympic Games run entirely by computer. Order it direct from the author: \$3.95. Hal Higdon, 2815 Lake Shore Drive, Michigan City, Indiana 46360.

Best Sellers

Best selling books, October 16 to November 15, 1971

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Computerized Running Training Programs, \$4.50 | 5. All About Distance Running Shoes, \$1.50 |
| 2. Strength, Power and Muscular Endurance for Runners and Hurdlers, \$2.95 | 6. Long Slow Distance, \$2.00 |
| 3. Championship Pictorial 71, \$2.00 | 7. Age Records, \$1.00 |
| 4. Motivation and Coaching Psychology, \$2.00 | 8. Run Run Run, \$3.50 |
| | 9. Lydiard's Schedules, \$1.50 |
| | 10. Track and Field: The Great Ones, \$5.75 |

All books available from T&FN. Add 25¢ per book for postage.

ADVERTISEMENTS

OLYMPIA SPORT VILLAGE—Schools and Coaching Clinics. America's original and most famous training camp located in the boondocks of Northern Wisconsin and home of the Paavo Nurmi marathon. Track & decathlon camp/Special pole vault camp/Football and wrestling camp (High School & College)/Cross Country camp/Track, cross country, football and athletic trainers clinic—3 graduate credits each. Write for free brochure. Olympia Sport Village, Lake O'Brien, Box 33, Upson, Wisconsin 54565.

FREE—30-page illustrated catalog—running equipment—shoes, clothing, accessories, etc. Write Specialty Sports, P.O. Box 36522, Houston, Texas 77036. "We supply everything but the desire to win . . . around the world." Sponsors of World Marathon Runners Association. Write for details.

MEET INFORMATION

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

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

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

FIRST ANNUAL FIESTA BOWL MARATHON. Monday, December 27, in conjunction with the Fiesta Bowl, sponsored by Phoenix Downtown YMCA. Entry fee \$3.00, deadline December 15. Housing adjacent to ASU and Phoenix YMCA at minimal cost. Contact YMCA, 350 N. 1st Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85003, phone 602-253-6181. Sr. & Open Divisions. Trophies presented at half-time of Bowl Game. Sanctioned by USTFF and Arizona AAU, must have AAU number.

SUNKIST INVITATIONAL. Los Angeles Sports Arena, Saturday, Jan. 22. One of the world's fine indoor meets. For information, contact Al Franken, 1101 So. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90035. Tickets available at Sports Arena, 3939 So. Figueroa, LA 90007. \$6, \$5, \$3.50.

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

Of People & Things

by Bert Nelson

General William Dean, the famed Congressional Medal of Honor winner in the Korean war, was an office visitor recently and wanted to talk track. I preferred to learn more of his Korean experiences but this self-professed "long time track nut" outranked me.

"He won a few, didn't he," the general commented on spotting a painting of Emil Zatopek leading into the homestretch of the 1952 Olympic 5000. "You know, that's all I heard about the Games. That and (Horace) Ashenfelter's win (in the steeplechase). They told me the Russians had won everything and I thought we had won only one event."

"They" were his North Korean captors, for the general spent three years plus two weeks as a prisoner of war. As commander of the first American troops committed to action, Dean had the unenviable assignment of using his green, poorly equipped, out-numbered 24th Division to slow--stopping was out of the question--the North Korean advance. In order to set an example for his faltering troops, Dean took risks no general should, including personally knocking out an enemy tank with a bazooka. He wound up behind enemy lines and was captured several weeks later when betrayed by a South Korean farmer.

Dean was kept out of contact with all American and allied prisoners, saw only two caucasians in the three years, received news only from his interrogators, and not much of that. He was keenly interested in the Olympic results, but his captors weren't talking.

Before war broke out in 1950, Dean had been military governor of Korea and was instrumental in sending a Korean Olympic team to London in 1948. "Kitei Son, who won the marathon for Japan in 1936, was a Korean and Yun Bok Suh had set a record at Boston in 1947. American soldiers had raised money to send him to Boston and I initiated a lottery to raise money for the Olympic team. The Koreans and I all thought a Korean would win the marathon and there were even plans for a glorious homecoming. But the best place was 25th and it was a big disappointment. You know the Koreans could run, though, and they took the first three places at Boston in 1950."

Of his own track career, Dean recalls, "I was the best high school three-miler in the state--until the last lap. Then everybody went by me." As a kickless distance runner, he failed to letter at the University of California. Residing in Berkeley, white-haired, and alert in his mid-seventies, the general attends all Cal meets and finds the local indoor meets "very exciting".

OF PEOPLE AND THINGS

Coach Bill McClure of Abilene Christian College got after me for my comments on the Issac Curtis and James McAlister rulings by the NCAA. "Your comments seem to say to me that great athletes should not be bothered by rules like average athletes," writes McClure. Not so. My disgust with the NCAA is not over its rules but with the severity of the penalty in relation to the offense, and with the penalizing of the athlete rather than the institution or the athletic department.

"Runners who start later than age seven or eight will not be able to compete." So wrote Gabe Mirkin, M.D., to Sports Illustrated in support of all-out training for very young trackmen. And if I believed it, I would be terribly frightened. I'm all for kids of any age running and jumping--for fun. But the thought of thousands of parents pushing their sub-10 kids onto the track for two a day workouts scares me. Even now the drop-out rate is far too high, as a too-large percentage of high school stars lack the motivation to continue with track. Frequently pushed too hard as preps, they just don't find track fun any more. Dr. Mirkin says track is 10 years behind swimming, but I have one question: if the age-group swimming program is so successful why is it almost no female swimmers still compete well at 20 while the male swimmers who go on from high school usually are through upon graduation from college? And I'm reminded of a belief held by Forrest Jamieson, the successful former coach from Palo Alto, Calif., High School. "Little League baseball is the best thing that ever happened to high school track. By the time those kids are in high school, they are so sick of baseball they turn out for track."

Thinking back on the last indoor season, I'm reminded that few sights thrill me more than Jim Ryun in full flight. It's hard to explain. He is not a picture runner. His stride is short for a tall man. His high, choppy arm swing is not graceful. It's an emotional reaction. You sense the power, the strength, the determination, the invincibility. Also the legend.

Did you ever realize that the highest paying job most college students can get is as an athlete? At a private school, where tuition, room and board and incidentals will run \$3000 a year or higher, the trackman on a full grant who works out two hours a day every day will receive more than \$4 an hour for his efforts. The football player at the same school, who trains perhaps a third of the year, gets at least \$10 an hour.

And speaking of money, what about the Sporthilfe program of Germany? This "sports-help committee" provides monetary support to athletes who are regarded as being in need. The scale is \$163 a month for athletes of Olympic finals caliber; \$82 for Olympic qualifying standard; and \$48 for up-and-coming stars under 22. I guess it's legal, for the program is publicized and the books are open.

Wanted: an annual world championships of track and field. The Olympics give us a world meet once every four years. But what about the other three? The competition would be great, presenting opportunities to athletes who peak between Olympics or who missed due to injuries or otherwise.

Several coaches have suggested that Track & Field News should pick a coach of the year to go along with the athletes of the year in the various categories. It's not a bad idea, and we did it for a few years. But we finally realized the honor was going almost automatically to the coach of the NCAA champions and therefore was somewhat meaningless. We would like to do it again, but only if we can devise a formula to recognize real coaching achievement. But how do you determine which of the hundreds of college coaches in the country did the best coaching job as opposed to having the best talent to work with? Let me know if you have any ideas. □

Four major US indoor meets will be missing from the 1972 under-cover competitive slate: the Boston AA, New York Knights of Columbus, Seattle Invitational and Baltimore All-Eastern. The Seattle meet's cancellation resulted from date conflicts of arena availability while the others cited poor crowds, increasing costs and dilution of available talent for their demise. The Boston meet dated from 1890. As well, the status of another meet, the Maple Leaf Games in Toronto, is in limbo following the folding of the sponsoring Toronto Telegram newspaper... A Western Hemisphere cross country championship is scheduled for New York's Van Cortlandt Park Dec. 4. The AAU has sent invitations to all South American IAAF members. Make-up of the US team will be determined by the finish of the AAU title race in San Diego... Other schedule dates: the European Indoor meet is set for Mar. 11-12 in Grenoble, France, while the next outdoor meet is set for Rome in 1974. On the domestic front, Fresno's West Coast Relays will be May 13, followed the next week by the Bakersfield Classic, while the California Relays will remain the last weekend in May (the 27th). Also set that weekend is the NCAA College meet, May 26-27, at an as-yet undetermined site. LSU will host the 1972 Southeastern Conference meet... The NAIA took another step forward, so to speak, by adding the marathon and two-mile walk to its outdoor championships.

Browning Ross, former AAU long distance and road running chairman, received a special award from that committee at the AAU convention commending Ross on his many and varied contributions to distance running, including membership on two US Olympic teams (1948 and 52), a Pan-Am Games championship (1951 1500-meters), eight AAU titles, founder and first president of the Road Runners Club of America, founder and editor of Long Distance Log, recipient of the first annual long distance running award presented by the AAU and long distance committee chairman... Eulace Peacock, one-time co-world record holder at 100-meters (10.3 in 1934) and member of the Helms Hall of Fame, was recently inducted into the City of Yonkers (New York) Sports Hall of Fame. Outlining Peacock's athletic achievements was his close friend John Woodruff, 1936 Olympic 800-meter champion.

North Carolina Central and UCLA both received one-year probation penalties by the NCAA for recruiting violations. The probation will not affect competition by either school, however. Meanwhile, the NCAA was taken to court by two University of California athletes, central figures in that school's one-year suspension by the NCAA. Isaac Curtis, 9.3 sprinter, and footballer Larry Brumsey filed suit in Los Angeles challenging the NCAA 1.6 grade prediction requirement and charging that application of the rule, and the resulting penalty, violated the athletes' constitutional rights and rights to due process and equal protection... Southern Cal's Edesel Garrison, enjoying success as a receiver in football this fall, says he will pass up a shot at the Olympic team next year in order to concentrate on his senior grid season at Southern Cal. "I've always been an avid track fan," he says, "but track offers nothing after a certain point. You set a world record or win an Olympic gold medal and that's it. When you get old, the only benefit left is applause. Football is different--physically, mentally and financially. There's no limit." The 9.5, 20.5, 45.4 speedster says he spent some five hours each day last summer just catching passes to sharpen his eye for receiving. He has scored several long touchdowns this fall.

Here we have the world's first unisex record: a 43.5 400-meter relay by England's Brian Green, Margaret Critchley, Peter Gabbett and Val Peat... According to Czech statistician Jan Popper, Ludvik Danek has compiled the following career records against other leading discusmen: 10-5 over Ricky Bruch, 8-7 over East German Lothar Milde, 3-3 with Al Oerter, and 8-14 to Jay Silvester... Willie Holdorf, 1964 Olympic decathlon champion from West Germany, reportedly is a candidate for another Olympic team--on West Germany's four-man bobsled team for the 72 Winter Games... Etienne Gailly of Belgium, third-placer in the 1948 Olympic marathon, was killed recently when hit by a car in Brussels. After leading the race into London's Olympic stadium, Gailly collapsed on the track and was passed by winner Delfo Cabrera of Argentina and runner-up Tom Richards of Britain but managed to struggle across the line to place third... Three non-whites, Fred Thabede, E. Reggie Baynes and Yousuf Meer, became the first non-white official delegates to the South African Olympic and National Games Association after that association amended its constitution to allow non-white members... Eric "The Flea" Allen, Michigan State's 5'9", 161-lb. triple jumper who hopped 50'5 1/4" for second in last spring's Big 10 meet, set an NCAA single game rushing record in football this fall of 350-yards... Bill Morgan, member of the 1965 international team at 10,000-meters and still active in San Francisco-area road running, is co-owner of five leather shops in that city's North Beach district and has taken over a one-time topless nightclub. He plans to chuck the topless dancers and offer instead "rock, a little organic food, street musicians, mimes, a whole new scene"... Colombian distance runner Alvaro Mejia had a bad case of food poisoning only 10 days before the Pan-Am Games and was flat on his back in the hospital receiving intravenous feedings. He still placed third in the 10,000-meters in a PR 29:06.8 and fourth in the marathon (2:27:59)--but was criticized in the Colombian press for not doing better... By winning both the AAU pentathlon and decathlon titles in 1971, Rick Wanamaker became the first athlete to win both titles since John Borican did it in 1941.

Pat Matzdorf actually cleared the highest height ever in the high jump with his world record leap at Berkeley, although he is credited with only the equal highest after conversion of the English measurement to meters. Meet referee Gil Bishop reports he measured the height three times and each time it came up 7'6 3/8". For world record consideration, however, the next-lowest metric measurement of 2.29-meters/7'6 1/4" had to be used, the height credited to Ni Chih-chin, which is unacceptable for record purposes due to Red China's non-membership in the IAAF... Speaking of Red China, the New China News Agency reports that sports have become an integral part of the lives of millions of Chinese. "A mass sports movement is developing in

Peking under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle: promote physical culture and build up the people's health," the agency reported. Mass sports activities "add to their revolutionary vigor in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". Almost as an afterthought, the report added such activities "improve skill in sports"... A Swedish team dominated competition in the recent US Civilian Orienteering Championships held at Southern Illinois, claiming six of the top 10 positions in the longest race of 4.9-miles. Sture Bjork won the event, which combines compass reading and cross country running, in 1:08:47.

Limits should be placed on intercollegiate athletic scholarships in all NCAA-member schools, says the NCAA council after its recent meeting. If the council's proposals are adopted, football scholarships for example will be limited to 30 a year with a "bank" of five. That means if a school gives 25 scholarships one year, it could give 35 the next. There would be a limit of six scholarships in track and cross country... Arkansas football coach Frank Broyles reported that after talks with officials from three major conferences, the Southwestern, Southeastern and Big 8 conferences might leave the NCAA if drastic cutbacks in athletic expenditures are approved by the college organization at its January convention... Syracuse University faces the loss of much of its spring sports season following schedule changes in its academic calendar. With classes ending in late April and commencement in early May, spring sports including track would lose much of their competitive seasons. The schedule does not go into effect until the fall of 1972, but school officials are already reviewing the possibility of moving some sports to the fall... The AAU is reportedly interested in shifting its national headquarters from Indianapolis to the Los Angeles area... The AAU's convention the next three years will be held in Kansas City (1972), Yellowstone Park (1973) and Barcelona, Spain (1974)... The US Supreme Court upheld lower court decisions which will enable El Paso track coach Wayne Vandenburg to proceed with a \$2.5 million libel suit against Newsweek magazine over a 1968 article, "The Angry Black Athlete".

American film producer Bud Greenspan has finished two documentary films, both on Olympic track champions. One is titled "Jesse Owens Returns to Germany". The other "The Ethiopians", is planned for release as a television special next year prior to the Munich Olympics. Its central figure is marathoner Abebe Bikila, his Olympic victories of 1960 and 64 and the auto accident of 1969 which left him paralyzed from the waist down... American film star Woody Strode, currently enjoying critical acclaim for his role in "Black Jesus", a film made in Italy patterned after the life of slain Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba, was a star weightman in track and a fine football player during his college days at UCLA. He placed fourth in the 1938 NCAA shot and owns a discus best of 161'10". Strode recalls he could beat Glenn Morris, 1936 Olympic decathlon champion, in most events save the sprints. "I could throw the shot over 50-feet, high jump 6'5", vault 11-feet, throw the javelin 200-feet and run about a 5-minute mile. Can you imagine a black man winning the decathlon in 1936? When I got older, I realized I could have had immortality." Strode went to college instead of pursuing the decathlon and before turning to acting was an all-Canada pro football choice. Now standing 6'4 1/2" and weighing 215-lbs., Strode was also once a professional wrestler and used to do 1000 sit-ups, 1000 push-ups and 1000 knee-bends each morning as training. Now 57, he says, "I can still manage about 500 of each"... Phil Ross, a sports writer in Costa Mesa, Calif., has published results of a hypothetical national prep track meet based on the best competitor in each event of the actual state meets. California came out on top with 70 1/3 points with Texas second at a distant 32 4/5. California's power, at least in this survey, is illustrated by the fact the sixth-place marks from the 71 Cal state meet would have earned an overall sixth place in Ross' compilation.

The Philadelphia Pioneers Track Club took its talent to the streets of Philadelphia's ghettos during the summer in a program of athletic clinics. The clinics, staged right on the street (after they were blocked off) and featuring athletes like John Carlos and Ira Davis, reached between 80,000 and 100,000 youngsters, estimated coach Alex Woodley... Another Pioneer Track Club, New York's, celebrated its 35th anniversary this year... East Tennessee State University in Johnson City is building an all-purpose "mini-dome" facility patterned after a similar one at Idaho State University. The \$6.6 million structure will house, among other features, a regulation football field of synthetic turf, a six-lane, 220-yard board track and a 140-yard nine-lane straightaway, a portable basketball floor, athletic training and locker facilities plus accommodations for concerts, dances and shows. The facility will be the first of its kind east of the Mississippi... Azusa Pacific College of Claremont, Calif., is offering coaching classes for college credit--by mail. The classes are offered in basketball, football, baseball and track with the track "faculty" including Sam Bell of Indiana, Jim Bush of UCLA, Baldy Castillo of Arizona State, Vern Wolfe of Southern Cal, former San Jose State coach Bud Winter and former shot great Parry O'Brien... The chairman of the NCAA's committee on drug evaluation said there is no drug that could safely enable any athlete to run faster, jump higher or throw farther. Dr. Donald Cooper said, "It's a fantasy that drugs can make things better than normal. Drugs are to be used for a diseased state, injured state or deficient state. Healthy athletes who merely want to perform better do not meet those qualifications." The use of anabolic steroids, he said, may aid physical development but not necessarily performance. "The best approach," he says, "is a good training and conditioning program"... Not what the doctor ordered dept.: Britain's female athletes are up in arms against Dr. Ludvig Prokop, the chief sex tester at the Mexico Olympics. Athletics, Prokop argues, makes girls ugly. He tested 911 female athletes and concluded sports gave them "hard, stringy bodies, deep voices and, in some cases, hair on their chests". Marea Hartman, Britain's women's team manager retorted, "What poppycock. I see the girls in the showers often enough and I can assure you there is not a hairy chest among them." Ann Wilson, pentathlete--and from all physical appearances every inch a woman--says Prokop must have been thinking of Russian girls. "I've been putting the shot in competition for six years," Wilson insisted, "and there is not a hair on my chest." □

Forerunner to Individual Computer Style Watch

Forerunner of what well may be the individual stop watch of the future is this product of computer style solid state digital electronics. Although battery operated and completely portable, at four pounds and 7.3 x 6.3 x 3.1 inches it is too heavy and cumbersome to be the ultimate answer. But miniaturization is certain to come and a similar watch perhaps the size of a package of cigarettes is feasible.

Meanwhile, this split action electronic digital stopwatch does quite a job, as Track & Field News was delighted to find this past track season. The stopwatch is extremely easy to read. And quick. And without error. There it is, 8:04.70, plain and simple and sure. No chance of misreading this watch. It will show a running time. And take splits far more easily than the conventional stopwatch. One push of the button and there is your lap time. Another push, another time, unlike the ordinary watch which is a case of stop, read, catch-up, and stop again, sometimes leading to error. And splits can be taken in two ways. Elapsed time from the gun can be shown, such as 48.12, 1:35.73, 2:22.69 and 3:08.58. Or the same mile relay splits can be taken as 48.12, 47.61, 46.96, and 45.89, providing instant individual times with no need to subtract. T&FN found the watch particularly useful in timing all finishers in distance races, each time becoming instantly readable on the push of a button.

This watch, made by Deka Products and selling for \$495, is intended for use as part of a larger system involving a number of such watches hooked together. But even in its present size it serves admirably as an individual stopwatch and an exciting prelude to the future.



US Actually Allotted More Olympic Track Tickets

Additional Olympic tickets went on sale at the end of October and, surprising all concerned, the American allotment included some track and field tickets.

The AAA, the sole US agency for Olympic tickets and housing, and other observers had expected the second allocation of tickets to include only those in lesser demand. US buyers snapped up the limited supply of track and swimming tickets when they first went on sale in May and worldwide reports indicated a sell-out.

But the second, and final, supply of tickets did include track and swimming although the AAA's Washington headquarters would not say how many. It was not expected the supply would last long as the AAA reported



Game time. Who is the man in the center? Hint: at this time he was a 1:51 half-miler-4:10 miler attending Adams State College. Another hint: he won the 1971 European 5000- and 10,000-meter titles. Answer: yes, it's Finn Juha Vaatainen in 1966-67 when he was studying in the US with countrymen Jouko Volo (l) and Olavi Lasko (r).

as big a backlog of orders as when the original sale began in May.

The first worldwide sale accounted for 506,200 tickets sold and did not include West Germany. The US bought the largest number, 82,079, returning 32,000 unsold tickets for less popular events. Other sales included: 2. Yugoslavia 46,308; 3. Great Britain 35,570; 4. Japan 30,433; 5. France 29,151; 6. Switzerland 24,980; 7. East Germany 21,444; 8. Austria 20,502; 9. Soviet Union 17,110; 10. Canada 14,163; 11. Mexico 13,472; 12. Australia 12,892; 13. Brazil 8313; 14. New Zealand 6424.

AAU Ratifies New American Records

At its recent convention, the AAU accepted the following performances as American outdoor records:

300m	32.1	Jim Kemp (Strid)	Bakersfield, Calif	5/15/71
440y	44.5	John Smith (Strid)	Eugene, Ore	6/26/71
600m	1:16.2	Rick Brown (Cal)	Bakersfield, Calif	5/15/71
1000m	2:17.7	Juris Luzins (USMC)	Verona, Italy	7/21/71
2000m	5:02.2	Marty Liquori (Vill)	Louvain, Belgium	7/ 7/71
5000m	13:32.2	George Young (unat)	Bakersfield, Calif	5/15/71
5000m	13:30.4	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)	Berkeley, Calif	7/ 3/71
15mi	1:17:53.4	Bill Clark (WVTC)	Los Altos Hills, Calif	2/13/71
25km	1:20:42.8	Bill Clark (WVTC)	Los Altos Hills, Calif	2/13/71
30km	1:37:33.0	Bill Clark (WVTC)	Los Altos Hills, Calif	2/13/71
20mi	1:44:56.4	Bill Clark (WVTC)	Los Altos Hills, Calif	2/13/71
2hour	22m11254	Bill Clark (WVTC)	Los Altos Hills, Calif	2/13/71
Steeple	8:26.4	Sid Sink (B Green St)	Eugene, Ore	6/26/71
120HH	13.0sf	Rod Milburn (Sn U)	Eugene, Ore	6/25/71
HJ	7'6 1/4"	Pat Matzdorf (Wisc)	Berkeley, Calif	7/ 3/71

Not considered was Bill Clark's one-hour mark of 12-miles, 527-yards, made on Aug. 7, 1971 at Mill Valley, Calif. In other action, the two-mile relay mark of 7:16.2 made by the Olympic training camp team at Eugene, Ore., on Aug. 1, 1970 was rejected.

I Think

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of T&FN

Deliberate Race Tying is Cheating

The following article by Fred Wilt, whose credentials as a former distance champion, editor of Track Technique and author of many books and articles on various aspects of the sport hardly need be elaborated on to T&FN readers, may provoke some controversy among coaches, athletes and fans. The opinions expressed, of course, are those of the author and not necessarily those of Track & Field News. It is noted that legislation on this subject reportedly will be introduced by the NCAA and high school federation.

by Fred Wilt

Cheating is indefensible regardless of whether it occurs in ping pong, football, basketball, or even track and field. It is as degrading and despicable today as it was in the past and will be in the future. Cheating by "fixing" the results of competition is as illegal in one sport as another.

To illustrate the undesirability of "fixing" sport results, let's look briefly into past basketball fixes. Here are some items quoted from an article by W. Manus, entitled, "Basketball: The Fix is Still On", which appeared on pages 32-33 of the January 9, 1960 issue of Nation.

"The fixed fifties have come full circle. This flabby decade has ended where it began: with a basketball scandal... today only one fixer will go to jail, while in 1950 seven colleges, 32 players and a good dozen fixers provided the headlines...

"What corrupted the game yesterday has corrupted it today and will corrupt it tomorrow. Nothing has been learned in the past 10 years, nothing has changed. Despite the crew-cuts and pink cheeks, college basketball is, as it was 10 years ago, a maggoty mess of moral hypocrisy, out-and-out dishonesty, side-of-the-mouth connivery...

"To be specific: say Team A goes into a game the gambling favorite by seven points over Team B. The fixed players on Team A can lead their team to a win, but if the winning margin is under seven points, all those betting on Team B would collect...

"Everybody, including the grafting, remorseful basketball players, agreed on one point: it is wrong to dump (fix) games..."

Past sport scandals in the form of fixing competitive results caused the United States Congress to enact a law in 1964 which is recorded under Title 18, Section 224, U.S. Code. This makes it a Federal offense to operate a scheme in interstate or foreign commerce designed to influence a sporting contest by bribery, or attempt such a scheme, with knowledge of the purpose of the scheme. The law covers outright "throwing" or fixing of competition, in addition to more subtle cheating such as "point shaving" as described above. The maximum penalty for violation of this "sports bribery" law is five years in prison and/or \$10,000 fine. This law applies equally to both amateur and professional sports.

I know of no bribery or gambling with regard to competitive track and field results. To suggest that "fixing" footracing competition can happen is perhaps akin to taking a roundhouse swing at God, Motherhood, and Country. Purists are prone to ignore the abundant photographic, irrefutable evidence that from time to time track races are "fixed", even in major and championship competition by some very few of our finest athletes here in the US. One most unfortunate aspect of this utterly sorry situation is that such "fixing" is not even forbidden by IAAF rules, or any other known rules.

Let's get down to specifics. Any time two or more runners hold hands as they cross the finish line in an effort to deliberately produce a tie in a race... that is a fixed race! That is cheating. Make no mistake about it. The rules may not cover it, but that is fixing a race, and fixing races is cheating, regardless of whether the rules cover it or not.

The act of runners holding hands while finishing is degrading to athletics. It cannot be ignored. People who pay money to watch track competition do not come to see men (or girls) hold hands. This awful-awful thing has got to stop! If the motive of runners who do this is to preserve their won-lost record and protect their ego, then they had better change their competitive attitude. An athlete without the guts to lose or the courage to win should relegate himself voluntarily to intramural jogging of the "Alice in Wonderland" variety. Boxers who refuse to fight are disqualified. The same should apply to runners who refuse to win by resorting to hand-holding ties.

With this editorial, I am appealing to the IAAF, NCAA, AAU, USTFF, NAIA, and National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations to enact rules which specifically disqualify any track and field competitors who deliberately attempt to tie a competition by such degrading gestures as holding hands while finishing a race. I call upon all coaches, officials, and athletes to do their part in preserving the integrity of track and field by stamping out this childish, outrageous exhibition of competitive cowardice! □

Montreal Faces Orgy of Public Spending

by Gary Park

For the honor of staging the Olympic Games, host nations are expected to engage in an orgy of public spending, which not even the most affluent can justify. Impoverished Mexico, aided by a repressive government, splurged heavily in 1968 and emerged in the red to the tune of an estimated \$70 million. To question such extravagances is apparently unthinkable and would be interpreted as an obscene affront to the Olympic movement and its hierarchy. But a scaling down of the festival is clearly long overdue and what happens in the five years to the 1976 Montreal Olympics may well hasten that process.

To appreciate the problems Montreal faces, it is necessary to understand something of the political and economic climate across Canada today. When Montreal's super-salesman Mayor Jean Drapeau left for Amsterdam last year to do his bidding against Los Angeles and Moscow for the 1976 Games, it seemed that even his endless energy and entrepreneurial vision

Olympic Games

was in for a bruising. Mayor Drapeau had been partly instrumental--or at least had claimed most of the credit--for bringing Expo 67 and big league baseball to his city. He was more than a mere human to many Montrealers. They had elected him to four terms as mayor of Canada's largest city and last fall swept him back to office again with 92% of the votes. But this time Drapeau was gambling. He went after the big prize empty-handed. Not so much as a cent of government money had been committed to the Montreal effort. Yet he made his pitch with cool effrontery. He was asked whether Montreal would give a guarantee that the Games would be held. He replied, "The past of Montreal is our best guarantee. All our history is the history of meeting challenges." Later he said, "If each and every one of us realizes what Olympicism (his word for the philosophy of the Games) means in our daily lives, the financial problem will not be a problem at all." That is Drapeau at his sweet-talking finest.

His confidence is made all the more incredible by the fact that neither the Quebec provincial government nor the federal government of Canada have yet made any financial promises. Certainly politicians outside Quebec are becoming annoyed with Drapeau's glory-seeking missions. In his preoccupation with international prestige, he has given a low priority to the more basic concerns of housing, welfare services, the urban poor and pollution (the city, for instance, pumps 500 million gallons a day of untreated sewage into the St. Lawrence River--and the river is dying).

Word that Montreal had captured the Games was not exactly greeted with rejoicing across Canada. The reactions ranged from indifference to downright hostility. Already mayors and provincial premiers--mostly in the west--have defied the federal government to make financial aid available to Montreal. The nation's legislators have just finished writing off a \$285 million Expo 67 deficit as a sobering reminder to most of them of the ease with which optimistic costing guesstimates are outrun by events. Not surprisingly this amount is compared with the \$100 million the federal government earmarked in 1970 as financial aid for hard-pressed Prairie wheat farmers.

Even those who favored the sky-is-the-limit backing for Expo, on the basis that it was in the national interest, are dubious about a similarly open-ended arrangement for another project that will again benefit Montreal. The talk so far has been of a \$300 million tab, but still there has been no concise cost breakdown from Mayor Drapeau. One Western newspaper reflected much of the anti-Games sentiment. "The 1976 Olympics may be a great thing for Montreal, but they are of questionable value to the rest of Canada," wrote its editorialist.

Remarkably enough in the face of this severe opposition, there are those who blithely assume the senior governments will foot most of the bill. They take for granted that the federal government of Canada will follow the precedent set elsewhere by lavishing money on the Games just to mirror its pride in hosting the event. But many Members of Parliament, who after all have the final say, are expressing concern that the Olympics like Expo 67 will drain millions of dollars from the federal treasury that would be better spent on more pressing needs.

The bitterness doesn't end there, however. Amateur sports officials

Rules, Officials, Facilities

Reader Steven Jensen of Racine, Wisc., has a question regarding the assignment of lanes for various events in which heats have been contested. The AAU, NCAA and National Alliance (high school) rules are identical in this manner. In any race run around a curve, all lanes are drawn for by lot. In straightaway races, the top two seeded men in the race draw lots for the two middle lanes. The next two seeds draw for the adjoining lanes and so on. Under international rules, all lanes are drawn for by lot.

To better understand the seeding of runners from preliminary rounds, it is necessary to realize the system by which runners are advanced from one round to another. While the IAAF rulebook does not go into fine detail in this matter, the US rule-making bodies have a finely-detailed set of rules.

The IAAF simply states that athletes should be seeded in the first round with recent performances in mind, so that the better athletes should all reach the final. The others say that the declared contestants are to be listed in order of best performance and placed in the preliminary rounds from this list, working alternately from left to right, then right to left. If two athletes from the same team (internationally, the same nation) fall in the same heat, then the slower of the two should be placed in the next heat. The IAAF states that at least two should move from one round to another from each race, while the other books say at least three. The other books also

are unhappy on two counts.

When the Amsterdam vote awarded Montreal the summer games, Canada's chances of getting the 1976 Winter Olympics in later balloting were killed. It was the third successive time that Canada had been denied the Winter Games, and the decision has caused a good deal of resentment. A British Columbia Member of Parliament spoke for most of his Western colleagues when he said, "I consider the worst has happened. It is the worst blow to east-west relations in Canada as far as sports are concerned." That was a clear reference to the deep rift between Vancouver, seeking the Winter Olympics, and Montreal. "There is something less than sweet love and brotherhood between us," Mayor Drapeau remarked with uncharacteristic candor at one point. He was even forced to make an emergency trip to Europe to counter a "slander campaign" against Montreal, allegedly staged by Vancouver.

On top of this, there is growing disenchantment in Canada with the Olympic ideals and the International Olympic Committee, all of it centered around Canada's sensitivities about its ice hockey abilities. But in the last 20 years the spotlight has moved to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, while Canada's record has, to be charitable, been less than distinguished. Bowing to Canadian pressure, the International Ice Hockey Federation in January, 1970, agreed to permit nine professionals on Canada's national team. IOC czar Avery Brundage stepped in and warned that players would risk losing their amateur status. Canada eschewed its customary round-heeled stance and promptly pulled out of international play. The action had hearts throbbing in patriotic fervor and was variously termed a display of raw courage and a sensible and honorable stand. It was boasted that in no time "they (Europe, the IOC or anyone else) will be groveling at our feet begging us to come back". That fond hope hasn't yet been realized, so Canada is out in the cold and its sympathies with the Olympic movement are running at a low ebb.

Finally, there is the political climate in the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec to consider. And this may be the most critical aspect of all.

From the beginning, there has been friction between the French and English segments of Canada and no one disputes that the English domination of Quebec's economy has contributed in large measure to many of the economic and social ills in that province. Increasingly in the past 10 years, the friction has boiled over into violence and terrorism. Since 1963 there has been a catalogue of blasting, robbing and raiding by a loosely organized, cellular and clandestine group known as the Front de Liberation du Quebec. These ultra-nationalists have grown impatient to separate Quebec from the rest of Canada and in a bid to spread hatred they have created an atmosphere of revolution. As their reign of surprise attacks (an average of one bomb planted every 10 days since 1963) has continued, Montreal's elegant, bustling, chic veneer has given way to nervousness.

Less than two years ago, the city was subjected to 16 hours of lawlessness and terror when the city's police and fire departments walked off the job. Those events shook Canadians out of their ill-founded smugness that violence "could not happen here". The push for separatism gained momentum in April 1970 when the Parti Quebecois, committed to a sovereign Quebec, got 24% of the popular vote in a provincial election--three times the support given separatist parties in 1966.

Six months later, Canada was plunged into the so-called October Crisis, when the FLQ embarked on a new phase of terrorism. It made a double-kidnapping. A British diplomat was released in a trade-off for some political prisoners, but the Quebec labor minister was strangled. Despite the national horror at these actions, the separatist forces are still strong and active and will remain so while 40% of all unemployed Canadians are Quebecers. By the next provincial election, scheduled for not later than 1974, the mood may be sufficient to win an election.

The likelihood of Quebec separating before 1976 is remote. But so long as the possibility exists, English-speaking Canada is not kindly disposed to shower Quebec with federal money for any project, least of all the Olympic Games. All these factors bear heavily on Montreal's ability to successfully stage the Games.

The savior may yet be the wily Mayor Drapeau. It is not possible to underestimate his flair for the grandiose and for having his own way in these matters.

Given that sport and politics now exist as uneasy bed-fellows rather than operating in their traditional separate vacuums, the upcoming developments in Montreal will be worth following--as a pointer not only to 1976, but possibly the future of the modern Olympic Games. □

say that qualifying by time is not allowed. In a race of 400-meters or over, an additional man may be qualified by time if there are an odd number of lanes.

All but the IAAF give the following table to be used in forming trial heats for the 100, 220, 440, high hurdles, intermediate hurdles and corresponding metric events on a standard eight-lane track:

number of runners	number qualifying	number of semis	number qualifying
1 to 8	0	0	0
9 to 16	2	0	0
17 to 24	3	2	4
25 to 32	4	2	4
33 to 40	5	2	4

41 or more require quarter-finals in the same pattern.

The AAU, NCAA and Alliance have an established formula which determines which runners will be placed in which race in a succeeding round. Place is weighed first, then time. Each group of winners is seeded as a unit by their times. Winners are seeded first, then second-placers, etc. As before, work alternately from left to right, then right to left. If two from the same team fall in the same race, the slower man is moved to another heat by interchanging him with a runner of nearest comparable place and time (place first consideration). If all heats do not have the same number of contestants, the extra man is placed in one of the heats by drawing lots.

The following chart shows how to place four qualifiers from three,

four or five races in two races: the number (1-2-3-4) indicates each runner's place in the preceding heat: the letter (a-b-c-d-e) indicates his ranking as to time within his place (a is fastest, b second-fastest, etc.).

four from three races		four from four races		three from five races	
Heat I	Heat II	Heat I	Heat II	Heat I	Heat II
1a	1b	1a	1b	1a	1b
2a	1c	1d	1c	1d	1c
2b	2c	2b	2a	1e	2a
3b	3a	2c	2d	2c	2b
3c	4a	3a	3b	2d	2c
4c	4b	3d	3c	3b	3a
		4b	4a	3c	3d
		4c	4d		

(3e drawn by lot)

Books

Analysis of Nazi Germany Through an Olympics

There have been many works done on track and the Olympic Games, but a truly unique new offering has been presented in the form of "The Nazi Olympics" by Richard D. Mandell.

Rather than just the simple rehash of various events featured in other books of the genre, "The Nazi Olympics" explores the entire socio-politico-economic climate of Nazi Germany in the years leading to the 1936 Games. Collated for the first time are the many facets which gave this Olympiad its unique personality. Although Mandell perhaps overstates the part the Olympics played in the development of the creeping horror of National Socialism, his arguments leave little doubt that the growth of Nazification and the staging of the games had an inseparable symbiotic relationship. Concomitant with the rise of Hitler to power was the development of anti-Semitism. However Mandell takes care to show that the roots of such feelings did not originate in period Germany, neither were they unique to that nation, as they concurrently appeared in other "civilized" nations. There were incidents during the Games of course, and Mandell cites the mysterious removal of two Jews, Sam Stoller and Martin Glickman, from the US sprint relay team.

Rich in humanistic offerings, the book also offers a good capsulation of each of the sports contested, plus individual analyses of each track event. Selected for longer profiles are Mandell's "heroes" of the Games--the immortal Jesse Owens, woman sprinter Helen Stephens and Japanese marathoner Kitei Son.

Other significant personages dot the book's wide scope. The early tracings of the Olympic movement give a good picture of the Baron de Coubertin, father of the Modern Olympics. We also meet Leni Reifenstahl, famous actress-director, who made the classic "Olympia", the "2001" of Olympic movies. Mandell does not resist the opportunity to take a few sharp pokes at Avery Brundage, IOC head today, who was almost as powerful and controversial then, with the USOC, as he is currently.

A well-documented and carefully written piece, "The Nazi Olympics" is a worthwhile addition to the library of anyone desiring a true picture of the Games. Those seeking a track book might be better advised to find a copy of the now out-of-print "History of Track & Field Athletics" by R. L. Quercetani, and historians would find much more material in Speer's "Inside the Third Reich". But for a work which combines a delicate balance of both of these aspects of the times, Mandell's work is the definitive piece. /Winston Sinclair/

(Hardbound edition available from Track & Field News for \$7.95.)

What Ever Happened to...

The first man ever to dash a legal 9.3 over 100-yards was Southern California's Mel Patton, who turned the trick in 1948. Just a week previously, he had blasted a 220 straight of 20.2 for another record. Later in the year, he captured two Olympic gold medals, one in the long dash and another for anchoring the winning 400 relay squad. Patton lost only three races in three seasons for Southern Cal. Today, Mel is manager of the Washington, D. C. office of Sanders Associates, Inc., an electronic hardware design and development company. In addition to his managerial duties, Patton is involved in congressional liaison.

Bill Bonthron now lives in Princeton, N. J., where he is a tax accountant for Price Waterhouse. In 1934 he captured the AAU 1500-meter title in a world record 3:48.8. His celebrated mile duels with Glenn Cunningham and New Zealander Jack Lovelock in the early thirties made headlines around the world... Still active in all-comer meets at age-39 is ex-Olympian Dean Smith, who established world age records of 9.9, 11.2 and 22.2 this past summer. In 1952, Smith was awarded fourth in a blanket finish in the Olympic 100 final, then took a gold as a member of the 400 relay. For the past 14 years he has been active as a stuntman and actor, with credits in such pictures as "True Grit", "Rio Lobo" and "The Cheyenne Social Club". /Wally Donovan/

Those Were the Days When...

Twenty years ago: The annual T&FN world rankings showed the US making a comeback, ranking first in 10 events after capturing only seven firsts in 1950. The outstanding US achievement was Bud Held's number-one ranking in the javelin, a spot usually reserved for Europeans... The AAU 30,000-meter road race title went to Vic Dyrsgall of the Millrose AA, giving him his 10th national title... Melbourne was the site of a new Australian mile record, 4:08.9 by Don Macmillan... Herb Semper of Kansas became the third ever to win two NCAA cross country championships as he edged Tennessee's Alf Holmberg by 7.5 seconds. Favored Kansas slipped to second in the team battle, as Syracuse led with 80 points.

Ten years ago: Canadian Bruce Kidd, at 18 North America's top distance runner, annexed the AAU cross country title at Louisville during a steady rain... There were two inches of snow, slush and mud at Van Cortlandt Park as Kenya's Steve Machooka, competing for Cornell, took the 53rd IC4A championship... The new Western Athletic Conference was formed, with an initial membership of Arizona, Arizona State, Brigham Young, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming... T&FN proposed formation of the Track and Field Federation of America (T&FFA). The organization was to handle track on an international level and be the supreme policy-making body for all track and field in the US. The federation would become the official US authority, replacing the AAU as the group recognized by the IAAF.

Five years ago: Steeplechase world record holder Gaston Roelants of Belgium chalked up one of the finest feats in the history of distance running, averaging 69.7 for his first 50 400-meter laps en route to establishing world records of 58:06.2 for 20,000-meters and 12-miles, 1474-yards for one hour... Great Britain's Jim Hogan, 34-year-old European marathon titlist, turned in a 1:32:25.4 world record at 30,000-meters... Two javelin performances of 265'4" were recorded by Polish veteran Janusz Sidlo. The second marked the 100th meet over the 80-meter (262'5½") line for Sidlo since he threw 262'11½" in 1953. /Wally Donovan/

Status Quo

Defending AAU javelin champ Bill Skinner was hospitalized in Knoxville for several days in early November with multiple stab wounds. The 31-year-old Skinner became involved in a parking lot altercation with four men and received a deep abdominal cut, a slice on the shoulder and a finger injury. Skinner, the country's leading javelin thrower the past two seasons, says he will be able to resume training in four or five weeks. Apparently, the shoulder injury will not hamper his throwing, but the stomach wound is more serious and will severely hinder him for a while. Cut from the Tennessee track squad last season for refusing to shave a mustache, Skinner now finds himself out of money with no job and currently unable to work. However, he is still fervent about winning a medal at Munich.

Chuck LaBenz, 3:56.9 miler in 1970, entered the Army in early November. Due to a slipped disc, he will likely be unable to compete again in 1972. Recent effort at running proved highly discomfoting... Brigham Young's Fijian quarter-miler, Saimone Tamani, is back at BYU, but has no further NCAA eligibility. He has had one foot in a cast for several months now because of recurring injuries to the appendage... Tom Ulan, 1970 Universiade 400 champ and collegiate indoor 600 record holder, is now teaching junior high in New Jersey and will compete indoors for the NYAC. Ulan severely pulled a hamstring in the Penn Relays early in the 1971 outdoor season, but hopes for a return to his earlier form.

Val Schierling, a 50.5 metric intermediate hurdler for Emporia State in 1968, is now in the Navy and working out with hurdlers Dennis Ruby (51.3) and Terry Musika (50.4m) at Long Beach State. Ruby recently ran an 880 time-trial, his first-ever, in 1:53.2... Distance star Gerry Lindgren is not moving to Florida, as recently reported, but will remain in Eastern Washington, where he is reportedly logging high mileage... Speaking of high mileage, 3:56.7 miler Sam Bair is reportedly turning in 160-170 miles a week, with an eye on moving from the mile up to 5000-meters... An unconfirmed rumor reports that 17'1" vaulter Sam Kirk (world-ranked 10th in 1966) is training hard in anticipation of a 1972 comeback... The second-ranked vaulter of 1966, Bob Seagren (also 1968 Olympic champ), had minor knee surgery in late October. Reportedly he had been training very hard for next year.

Mysterious stomach pains prevented world steeplechase record holder Kerry O'Brien of Australia from making his scheduled mid-year tour of the US and Europe. He was forced to stop training completely for several weeks but is now slowly building back up... Fellow steeplechaser Tony Manning, Commonwealth title winner when O'Brien fell, recently contested his first steeple since Edinburgh after a foot injury... It was little wonder that Phil May broke his foot triple jumping at the US-SU-All Stars meet. The bone gave way after his hop, in which he spanned a prodigious 22'10". May is now running well but will not try jumping before the new year... Walking great Vladimir Golubnichiy of the Soviet Union, the 1960 and 68 20-kilo gold winner, has not competed all year due to an undisclosed injury.

Additions to "Where They Are Going", initially published in the October T&FN: New Freshmen--Dave Berg 4:11.2 (Decatur, Ill) Ill St; Hossein Javid-Ara 223'2"JT/70 (Iran) Dade S JC; Robert Martin 14.0 (E Jefferson, Metairie, La) SEn La St; Bill Mason 9.5 (W Tex St) Dade S JC (transfer/1 year eligibility); Don Overton 14:34.2 (Parkway W, Ballwin, Mo) Mo; Bill Parmalee 14:34.4 (Park Cent, Chesterfield, Mo) Purdue; Roland Parrish 1:53.0 (Hammond, Ind) Purdue; Dan Pittenger 9:09.8 (Fremd, Palatine, Ill) Ill St; Len Rao 62'1", 191'2" 12 lb. HT (Class, Prov, RI) NEn; Brent Tubb 1:50.1, 4:09.6 (Clev, Reseda, Calif) Pierce JC; Don Tyler 47.3 (Linc, S Diego, Cal) S Diego CC; Steve Weiss 2:39:47 (Lane Tech, Chicago) Ind. Ineligible Freshmen--Lloyd Brown 49'2" (Linc, Tacoma, Wash) Wash St/acad. inelig.; Percell Keeling 1:51.8 (Morningside, Inglewood, Cal) UCLA/acad. inelig.; Jim Williams 226'0"JT/70 (SF Miedege, Shaw Miss, Kans) Kans St/laying out.

Transfers--Doug Jones 14.0 (SDCC) SF Valley St; Sylvester Marshall 184'3"/70 (W Hills) SF Valley St. Ineligible--Eugene Miller 7031 (Ashland--Ohio U) transfer/1 year remaining. New Coaches--San Bernardino JC, Fortune Gordien (Bill Hoyt).

False Starts

1. October: The cover photo of Charles Foster was taken by Rodger Painter of the Gaffney Ledger, not Don Chadez... Iosif Gamskiy and Valeriy Borzov were both born on Oct. 20 (not 10), 1949 in Lvov (Lemberg is an old German name for the same town)... The 241'10½" hammer throw credited to Anatoliy Bondarchuk in the listing of all-time 240-foot throws was actually made by Soviet Anatoliy Shchuplyakov. □

TAFNEWS BOOKS stick to your ribs.

Meaty, substantial books on every track and field area: biographies, technique and training, track history, records and statistics, general interest, etc. Tafnews Press is the world's foremost publisher of track books.

Recent titles:

THE RANDY MATSON STORY

Carlton Stowers. A great new biography of the Pampa powerhouse, fully illustrated, with stats on the 50 all-time top performances, series, rankings, etc. Must reading for any track fan. 200pp. Hard cover. \$5.95. Ready about December 1. (Special pre-publication price before Dec. 1, \$4.75)

MOTIVATION AND COACHING PSYCHOLOGY

By Fred Wilt and Ken Bosen. Part I gives the athlete a step-by-step positive approach to self-motivation. Part II offers 60 practical pointers to the coach in his everyday relationships to his team members. 64pp. \$2.00

CHAMPIONSHIP PICTORIAL 71

A great photobook captures the action during the 1971 U.S. season. 64 pages of full-page photos, with captions. Don't miss this one. \$2.00



COMING SOON:

TRACK AND FIELD OMNIBOOK

Ken Doherty's new book is just what the title signifies: a comprehensive, exhaustive guide to technique and training, coaching theories, etc. on all events. It is Doherty's masterwork, incorporating the great sequence drawings from *Movies on Paper* (now out of print), adding many new ones. 498pp. 8½x11 size. \$9.75

<i>Distributed</i>	<i>Ready</i>
<i>by</i>	<i>about</i>
<i>Tafnews Press</i>	<i>December 1</i>

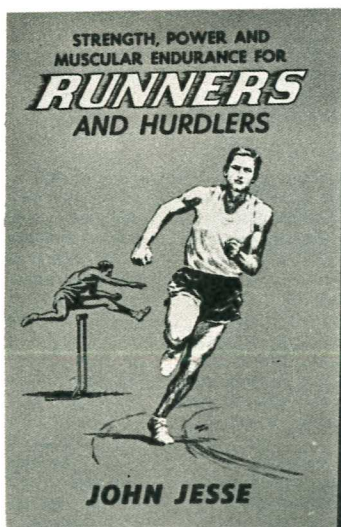
HIGH SCHOOL TRACK-72

This year's annual should be available in early January. It will again be a bonanza for prep fans, with athlete of the year selection, performance and performer lists, 1971 review and '72 preview, records, feature articles, and much more. 64pp. \$1.00

STRENGTH, POWER AND MUSCULAR ENDURANCE FOR RUNNERS AND HURLERS

A book on the basics of strength development specifically geared to the runner has long been sorely needed. John Jesse, a well-known authority in the weight training field, now fills the void with this excellent book. Many specific exercises and schedules. 160pp. Well illustrated. \$2.95

Distributed by Tafnews Press



"Oldies," but goodies:

TRACK AND FIELD DYNAMICS

Tom Ecker's book is the best thing available on body mechanics in track and field. Clear and easy to follow, with fine illustrations. 116pp. Paperbound, \$3.50; Hard cover, \$4.95

THE JIM RYUN STORY

By Cordner Nelson, with 187 photos by Rich Clarkson. Ryun's rise to world mile supremacy—to the world record run at Berkeley. "Probably the best sports biography ever published in this country," Scholastic Coach. 272pp. \$5.95

COMPUTERIZED RUNNING TRAINING PROGRAMS

Gardner and Purdy have taken the guesswork out of training by offering computer-generated workouts for every running event, every level of ability. With 100 pages of introductory text. \$4.50

MY RUN ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

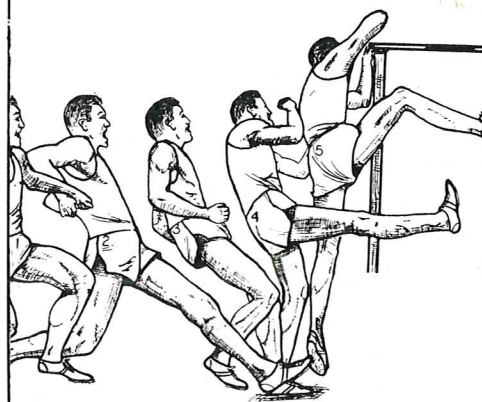
Don Shepherd's own account of his unbelievable transamerican solo run in 1964. Highly entertaining reading. 224pp., with original sketches by the author. \$3.50

Add 25 cents per book for postage and handling. Write for our free complete booklist of books on track and field.

TAFNEWS PRESS

Book Division of
Track & Field News

Box 296 Los Altos, Calif. 94022



Sequence illustration from Doherty's Omnibook.

JOHN SAMORE, Sioux City, Iowa:

Three letters in the October T&FN move me to comment upon what they evidence as various forms of the hallowed American and international principle: "Nationalism". Brian Allen's hope for a "complete flop" of South Africa's first interracial track meet until they "get into line" smacks not only of intolerance but ignorance. Commonly, people of the world differ not only in political values but also in social standards. Who are we to condemn them? To South Africans, no doubt, our notions of intermingling races is every bit as reprehensible as their apartheid practice is to us. This intolerance for a differing lifestyle is also affirmed by Don Amidei and came ably to its illogical conclusion by Werner Rodiger.

I am indeed saddened to see, yet again, selfish nationalism and subjective superiority bolstered under the guise of "duty to country" and "freedom with obligation". It is through such vehicles as athletic indoctrination (the "team spirit" dogma) in our youth that we become imbued with intolerance later manifest upon foreign peoples and ideas. It is also through blind adherence to such vehicles that this country finds itself in its current dilemma; people, of all ages, actually fearing communication and interchange with others. Gentlemen, if you so diligently seek to see "your" country represented well, through your thought and action, may you also seek to make her worth representing.

URI GOLDBOURT, press officer for Hapoel Games, Holon, Israel:

Re Mirus Yifter of Ethiopia: In your coverage of the US-Africa meet, you state that he "turn(ed) his first exposure to international competition from despair to triumph" and "because of the difficulties in communication, little is known about Yifter, who was nearly totally unheard of before this meet". Looks like someone hasn't heard too well. Yifter was in Israel in the Hapoel Games in early May. He caused the biggest sensation of the meet, beating Kip Keino over 5000-meters, 13:52.6 to 13:53.2. He won in exactly the same manner he did against Frank Shorter: a devastating burst at the bell, then he was almost caught by Keino round the last curve, only to reopen a four yard gap with amazing confidence. He also finished fourth in the 1500 (3:48.3). Incidentally, we here have his name spelled as Merutz Yiefer, and strangely enough in Hebrew Merutz means "a race".

MITCHELL ORFUSS, New York City, New York:

Thank you for the fine story on Dicky Broberg and Danie Malan in the Sept. T&FN. My suggestion to them is as follows: why not run four races together next year, on the same days and at the same hours as the four Olympic 800-meter races. I would suggest that they run the first three in the 1:46 range, not slower, and then run the final all-out. What the proposed races might do, especially if either breaks the world or Olympic records, is to point out the unfortunate set of circumstances which prevents two of the world's great runners from inclusion into the Olympics. As naive as it sounds, I am proud to say that I am for people, not politics.

CASEY IDE, Long Beach, California:

Re Jeff Johnson's letter (Oct. T&FN) regarding T&FN's women coverage. Please retain Elio Trifari's column. We need what coverage you can give us. My bet is that few of your subscribers take Women's Track & Field World.

TONY SUCEC, San Diego State Physical Education Dept., San Diego, California:

Re Don Potts' comments regarding the IAAF timing rules (II July). I strongly agree with his statement regarding timing devices and their accuracy. Simply because an instrument can be read to 1/100th of a second or (as one timing device company states) 1/10,000th of a second, doesn't in any way say anything about the device's accuracy. Most quality stop watches as well as various timing devices may be accurate enough to be read to 1/100th of a second but this statement holds true only under certain conditions. These conditions are not present at track meets. By far the most pervasive limitation is the human timer. Research in simple human reaction (using the digits) long ago established that it is not uncommon for the same person's reaction time to vary as much as 0.2 seconds. Add to that inter-individual differences between timers, plus the fact that anticipation often occurs when stopping a watch, and one can clearly see the folly of implying 1/100th second accuracy with any timing device in which human reaction is involved--either at the start, finish or both. Moreover, the IAAF procedure for arriving at the runner's time (i.e., taking the most common time, middle or slowest) is not consistent with what science has found to be the best estimate of an athlete's best true time for a given performance. This discrepancy has the effect of also reducing timing accuracy. Maybe the old rule of timing to the nearest fifth of a second made more sense than we thought?

DALE HARDER, Castro Valley, California:

Regarding your recent article "Time Marches On Electronically" (Oct. T&FN) it seems to me there is a relatively simple solution to achieve accurate time. 1) Use electronic timers wired to the starting gun. 2) Have an electric eye beam (as broad as possible) at the height of the finish tape. The first runner who touches the tape (presumably with his hand) simultaneously breaks the electric eye circuit in his lane. It would seem that this electric eye device could be directly connected to the timing device. Since swimmers are finished with a race as soon as they touch the wall, why not runners when they touch the tape? 3) Adjust the rules to match the above suggestions. After all, the purpose of rules should be to serve the sport not restrict it. The athletes' times should be improved since they will have a slightly shorter distance to the finish line but this should be offset because electronic timing is "slower" than hand-timing. This will tend to keep records and marks in historical perspective.

BILL EXUM, athletic director of Kentucky State, Frankfort, Kentucky:

I shall strive no end (as 1972 US Olympic team manager) to do much better than my best, as I know this team will have the finest athletes this country has produced. My Pan-American experiences have served in the same manner as a revival serves the religious community. My faith was recharged in the US track and field athletes. That group was magnificent under some trying situations. I appreciated them greatly.

GONZALO JAVIER, Los Angeles, California:

I am a faithful reader of T&FN, mainly because of its complete world wide coverage. South America hasn't exactly produced many track champions of world class. Nevertheless, it does stage an important regional championship, which you failed to report. (Editor: This meet occurred after the October T&FN was prepared for publication. See this issue for a brief report.)

JOHN GOULTER, Silverstream, New Zealand:

Congratulations on your publication. It is first class and read avidly by the keen athletes here. It no doubt helped this year's squad to head the local high school championship by 29 points.

GEOFFREY MILLER, Los Angeles, California:

Here are some possible headlines for future track articles:

Oh, That Touch of Sweden. Ricky Bruch and Kjell Isaksson.
Gone With the Wind. Jay Silvester.
Uber Alles. Wolfgang Nordwig.
Citizen of the Steppes. Viktor Saneyev.
Hammer and Sickle. Anatoly Bondarchuk.
Coming to the Point. Mark Murro.
Spear Head. Bill Skinner.
Flying Finnish. Jorma Kinnunen and Pauli Nevala.
"Back" in the Spotlight. Dick Fosbury.
Where's "Papa"? Chris Papanicolaou.
His Career is Shot. Al Feuerbach.
Catch 28. Henry Hines, Bouncy Moore.
Blood is Thicker Than Sprinting. Delano Meriwether.

C. M. McCONNELL, Corby, Northants, South Africa:

I think you have over-emphasized statistics in 'Age Records', which could lead to a four-year-old putting the shot (16-lbs.) simply to get his name in print. It would seem that the work stresses the wrong aspect of track and field: i.e., records are as important as competing, whereas track and field is essentially about competing.

GARRY BYWATERS, Bugettstown, Pennsylvania:

You have made a big improvement with the addition of race walking articles to your magazine. Bob Bowman cannot be beat in his writings. Just one thing--why not more space to us walkers?

ALVIN PAULLAY, Tappan, New York:

I appreciate your returning to a more rational method of reporting track and field results in place of the "Other Highlights" method employed during the last few years. Having to look in two different parts of the story to piece together the order of finish was, for me, quite burdensome, and I found myself unable to digest or later recall the results of a particular race, thus contributing to my gradual loss of interest in T&FN. After 19 years, I let my subscription lapse and didn't even miss it. I find my interest returning this season, I suspect it is due to that one little change. I would much prefer complete results to coverage of seniors, walking and women.

TOM GLEASON, Lancaster, California:

The reported attendance of 52,000 (18,000 and 34,000) at the US-Africa meet caused me to reread Joe Henderson's accurate article "Track Interest Waning in US" (1 Feb T&FN) to determine why that particular meet stirred up so much interest. However, none of his thoughtful suggestions (publicity and presentation) seemed to be incorporated by meet promoters who went so far as to stage the pole vault off the infield, which is hardly good presentation. Also, Marty Liquori and Jim Ryan did not race Kip Keino. The absence of Delano Meriwether, Ralph Mann and Randy Matson didn't help. The novelty of big-time track in the south might be responsible, but Miami only drew 22,000 for the 1969 AAU. Perhaps a smaller city such as Durham has fewer distractions than larger cities, but attendance at recent AAUs in Bakersfield and Sacramento or NCAAs in Des Moines and Provo don't encourage the idea especially when Philadelphia's Penn Relays usually draws the biggest crowd.

JOHN FRANCIS CANNON, Orem, Utah:

Since your reply to Xavier Torresarpi's letter (Oct T&FN) indicates that you may be willing to begin publishing marks in the metric system if "there is a definite swing in the US toward the metric system", I thought you would be interested to know that such a swing has occurred. The report "A Metric America--A Decision Whose Time Has Come" was recently submitted to the Congress by Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans along with the recommendation that the US change to the metric system over a 10-year period. Another of his recommendations is that "early priority be given to educating every American schoolchild and the public at large to think in metric terms". T&FN is in a good position to substantially aid in this effort if the editors will consent to publishing marks in the metric system. One possibility would be the following: report marks as usual with the metric equivalent in parentheses for two to three years; then report marks in the metric system with the English equivalent in parentheses for two to three years; finally, drop the English figures and report marks only in metric. Your non-US readers will be happier and you will be contributing to the early education of your US readers to a system whose adoption is inevitable. Why not have T&FN a leader in this effort rather than a follower five to 10 years from now?

FRANK CASTLE, Okinawa, Japan:

I was fortunate to catch an evening TV sports program recently in Djarkarta, Indonesia when they showed a film of Ni Chih-chin. The first jump was for 2.24. The cuts to the crowd could have been dubbed but on his record jump at 2.29, you could see a large crowd behind him as he began his run as well as officials near the pit. Ni starts from the right side of the bar and takes only seven steps, taking off on his right foot. His clearance at 2.29 was very clean and was shown in slow motion. He has a strong lift which reminds me of Valeriy Brumel, but it is very smooth on top. The bar did not appear to have been touched on the jump shown to be 2.29.

KEN MATSUDA, Southern Cal assistant, Los Angeles, California:

The University of Southern California and everybody connected with our track program would like to thank T&FN for naming USC (Oct. T&FN) the Dual Meet Collegiate Champions of 1971. It is a tremendous honor. Coach Vern Wolfe and I had a great time coaching this team, because of the character each individual showed whenever confronted with a challenge. The highlight, of course, was the UCLA meet when 22 managed life-time bests. □



FOR PERFORMANCE,
APPEARANCE
AND OFFICIAL SANCTION
IN TRACK AND FIELD

ALWAYS GO GILL

DESIGNED
AND CONSTRUCTED
BY CRAFTSMEN WHO CARE!

Coaches and athletes who care about achievement in track and field events realize the importance of training and competing with superior equipment that meets official standards.

That's why Gill products, including the world-famous Gill hurdle and Hollywood Star Discus and more than 200 other items, are preferred by those who care.

RECORDS ARE MADE AND BROKEN WITH

GILL

TRACK AND FIELD EQUIPMENT

THE HARRY GILL COMPANY

DEPT. AJ 10, BOX 428, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61802

PHONE 367-8438

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. SINGLE COPIES FREE TO ADMINISTRATORS, COACHES, AND TEAM REPRESENTATIVES.



November 1971

TRACK & FIELD NEWS
P.O. BOX 296
LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNIA 94022 U.S.A.

Return Postage Guaranteed

ROBERT L. SOKOL 6-2
2035 SO. 10TH AVE.
MAYWOOD
IL 60153

Newspaper



adidas

EVERY FOOT NEEDS THE RIGHT SHOE ... HERE THEY ARE.

The most complete selection of quality sport shoes to meet the exacting requirements of every individual.

- Hughesco, Inc.**
5602 Dyer Street
Dallas, Texas 75206
(214) 363-7404
- Clossco, Inc.**
365 Reed Street,
P. O. Box 299
Santa Clara, Calif. 95050
(408) 246-8350
- Van Dervoort's**
1515 N. Grand River Ave.
P. O. Box 89
Lansing, Michigan 48901
(517) 485-9415
- Libco**
78 Diamond Road
Springfield, N. J. 07081
(201) 379-1630
- adidas-Canada, Ltd.**
550 Oakdale Road
Downsview 479
Toronto
(416) 742-3872-6