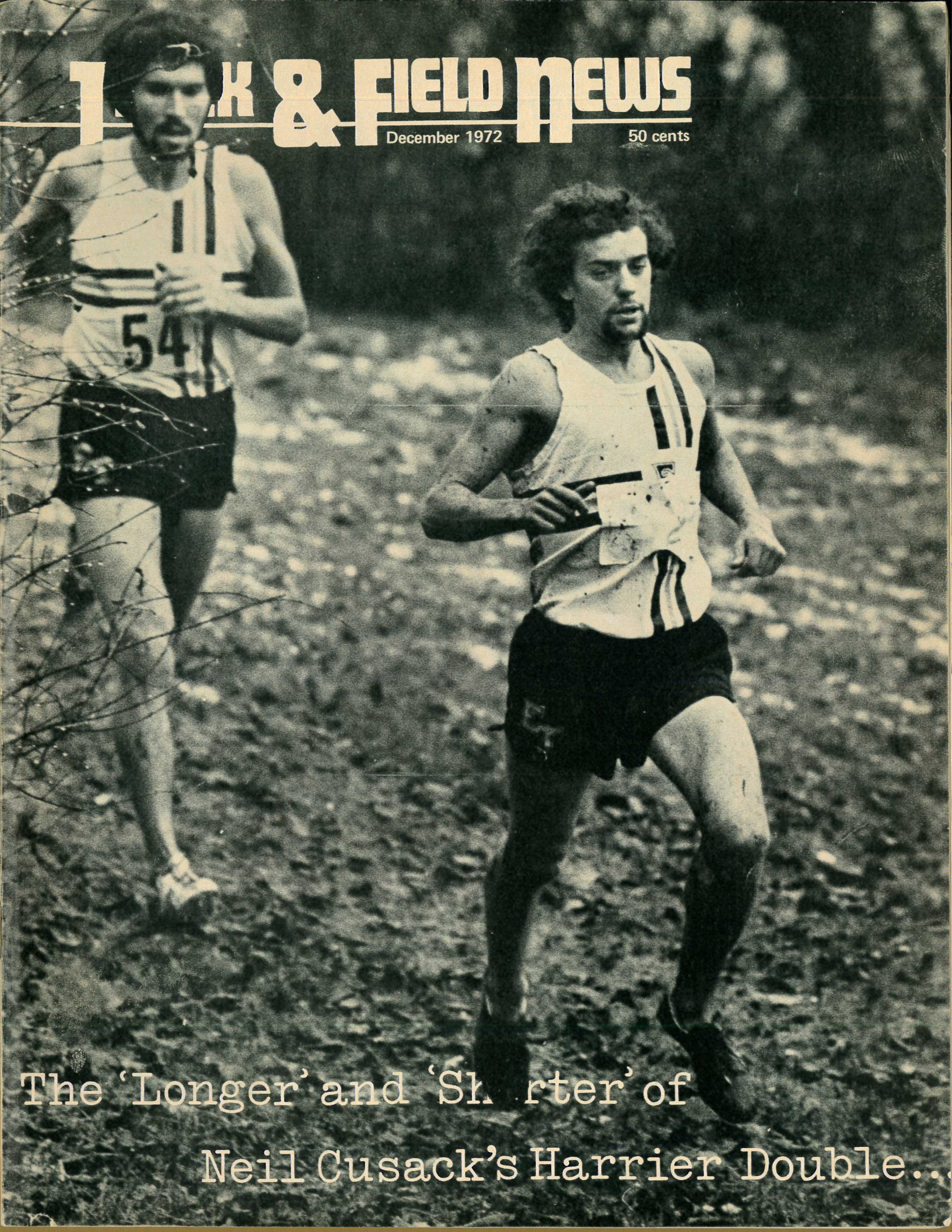


TRACK & FIELD NEWS

December 1972

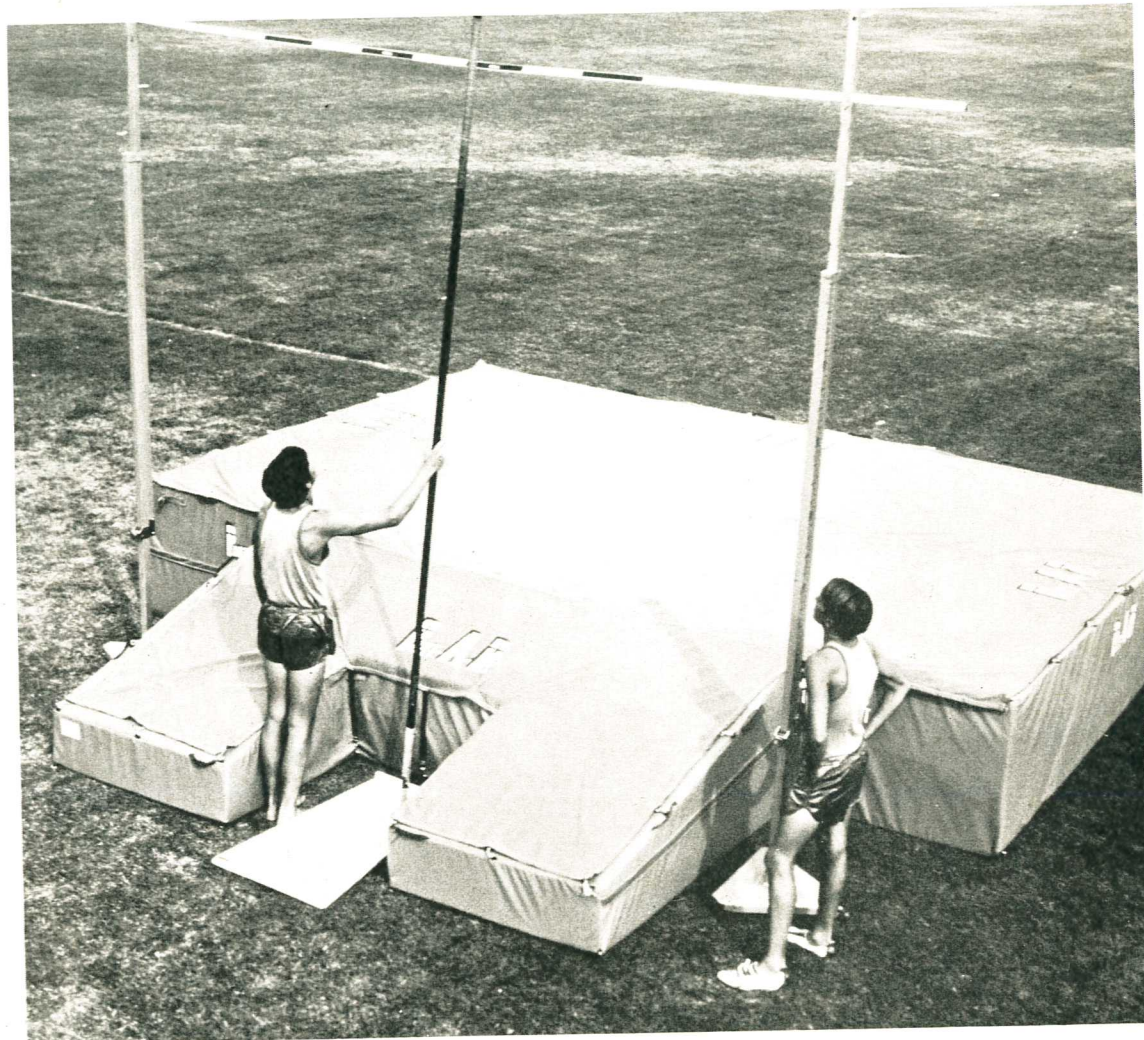
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MEET INFORMATION

USTFF-NORTH TEXAS STATE MARATHON. Jan. 27, 1973—Denton, Texas. For entry blanks and information write: Mr. John McKenzie, Ass't. Track Coach, Athletic Dept., North Texas State University, Box 13917, Denton, Texas 76203.

SUNKIST INVITATIONAL INDOOR. Fourteenth annual, Saturday, Jan. 20, L.A. Sports Arena. Spotighting the biggest foreign cast in the meet's history, plus a large share of America's greatest stars. Chairman—Al Franken, 1101 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90035, (213) 272-2391.

13TH MASON-DIXON GAMES. Feb. 10. 220-yd. banked board track—world's largest. 144' pole vault runway. Separate 68' LJ-TJ runways. Port-a-Pits. Site of "world" indoor records in the mile & 2-mile relays, 440, 500, 70, 70HH. 14,500 seats. Write: 8508 Blossom Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40222.

THE SEATTLE INDOOR. Seattle Center Coliseum. Feb. 3rd, 1973. Two sessions—development at noon and evening at 7:00 p.m. Forty-eight events in four divisions—open, JC, HS, and women. Most events invitational basis only. Entry info from Bill Roe, The Track House, 2557-25th Avenue East, Seattle, Washington 98112. Tickets via same address.

WANAMAKER MILLROSE GAMES. 66th annual, featuring Wanamaker mile, and other regular invitational events and college relays. Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Friday, Jan. 26. Meet Director: Fred Schmerz, John Wanamaker, Yonkers, N.Y. 10704.

OREGON INVITATIONAL. 13th annual meet. Saturday, Jan. 27, 1973, 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 info from Coliseum, Portland, Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA TRACK CLASSIC. Friday, Jan. 19, 1973. The fastest indoor track in the U.S.A.—at the Spectrum Sports Arena. For information contact Jumbo Elliott—John Scott—1450 Municipal Services Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Phone (215) 563-1242—Tickets available at Spectrum.

10TH ANNUAL ALBUQUERQUE JAYCEE INDOOR INVITATIONAL. Feature—John W. Baker Memorial Mile. Olympic Review of Top International Athletes. Jan. 27, 1973. 10-lap banked plywood track. Contact: Phill C. Ingram, Entries Chairman, Box 2273, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103. Ph: (505) 266-5993 or 296-7920.

14TH ANNUAL CHESTERFIELD JAYCEES INVITATIONAL. Jan. 13, 1973. 12:00 Noon to 10:50 p.m. in The New Richmond, Virginia Coliseum (site of the USSR-US Meet). H.S., Prep. School, College, and Open Events, plus Masters' Mile and Women's Events. For entries and information write: Dr. Joseph R. Toler, Meet Director, P.O. Box 8933, Richmond, Va. 23225.

SAN DIEGO INDOOR GAMES, Saturday, Feb. 17. AAU-NCAA-USTFF sanctions. Sponsored by San Diego TC and Calif. State U. at San Diego. Tickets info: S.D. Sports Arena Blvd., San Diego, Ca. (714) 224-4176. Meet Director: Tony Sucec, Athletic Dept., Calif. State U. at San Diego. Phone (714) 286-5561 or eves. 286-8873.

FIRST ANNUAL EASTERN MASTERS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP. March 10, 1973 at The Peddie School, Hightstown, New Jersey, 12:00 noon. Entry fee, \$4.00 for one event, \$2.00 ea. additional event. Full track program from 60 yds. to 2 miles plus LJ, HJ, SP, PV. Five trophies for each event, with age divisions from 40-49; 50+. Also a sub-masters event from 30-39. Contact the Masters Sports Association, 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007, Rm. 1400, 212-227-8582 for details on this and other events in the Middle Atlantic area.

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TRACK & FIELD NEWS

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NEWS, FEATURES & PHOTOGRAPHS

All news and highlights, features, and photographs should be received by T&FN at least nine days before mailing dates, except summaries and action photos of important competitions occurring the week-end before publication date, which may be received no later than Monday noon when prearranged. Prospective volunteer correspondents are invited to request details; everyone is encouraged to submit results. Unsolicited material becomes the property of T&FN.

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IN THE FUTURE

INDOOR	February
December	2 Star-Maple Leaf Gms, Toronto
29-30	3 Saskatchewan KC, Saskatoon
January	3 Seattle Inv, Seattle, Wash
11	9 Cleveland KC, Cleveland, Ohio
12	9 LA Times, Inglewood, Calif
13	10 Athens Inv, Oakland, Calif
13	10 Mason-Dixon Gms, Louisville
13	10 Winnipeg KC, Winnipeg, Manit
19	10 USTFF Ch, Houston, Tex
19	16 Sunkist Inv, Los Angeles, Calif
19	16 Coaches' Gms, Ft Worth, Tex
20	16 Olympians, NYC, NY
26	17 San Diego Inv, San Diego, Calif
26	17 Examiner Games, San Francisco
26	17 Sam Bennion Gms, Pocatello
27	19-20 NAIA Ch, Kansas City, Mo
27	23 AAU Ch, NYC, NY
27	24 Oregon Inv, Portland, Ore
	24 Delaware Inv, Newark, Dela

UP FRONT

Leader of East Tennessee's "Irish Brigade", Neil Cusack (r) was the king of cross country this fall, loping to the NCAA title and finishing 1st in the AAU race here, although his involuntary cutting of the course arbitrarily moved him to 4th. Countryman and teammate Ed Leddy (l) finished 3rd in the NCAA and one place higher in the AAU overland race. /Bill Meyer/



NCAA victor Neil Cusack (80) has company from (l-r) John

Hartnett, Ed Leddy, hidden Doug Brown and Nick Rose.

NCAA CROSS COUNTRY Cusack Proves Spritely Leprechaun but His Brigade Falls to Tennessee

by J. Fred Duckett

Houston, Tex., Nov. 20—Neil Cusack, a sprightly member of East Tennessee State's "Leprechaun" Brigade easily won the 34th annual NCAA cross country championship. Cusack, Irish national 10,000m record holder and a member of the Irish Olympic team in Munich, took the lead for good early in the second mile and won by about 140y from Doug Brown of Tennessee, an Olympian himself in the steeplechase for the United States.

Cusack's time of 28:23 over the muddy 6.0M course was 51sec better than Steve Prefontaine's winning time in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1971, as the top eight runners all broke 29:00.

Tennessee upset all predictions by winning the team championship after placing 21st last year and only 3rd in their district. "We won our conference rather easily and we ran the district just to qualify," explained Vol coach Stan Huntsman. "We really didn't point for the district, but kept on working hard right on through it. We came to Houston to win."

Cusack ran even with Nick Rose of Western Kentucky through the first 2M in splits of 4:24 and 9:14, then began to pull away in the third mile. He held a seven second lead over Rose at the halfway mark and the 4M post. At this point, Rose suffered a pulled muscle in his lower right calf and faded to 9th at the finish.

Brown ran among the leaders for the entire race along with Cusack's Irish Olympic teammate Ed Leddy, as the two runners were never worse than 5th. However, Cusack's early pace was too much for the trailers. "The only way you have a chance with Cusack is to stay with him for the first 3 or 4M," explained Brown. "He is so strong you can't let him get so far ahead, or he's gone."

Cusack, 5-8½ and 140lb, revealed, "The course was very good but wet. There were a few dry places and the hills were short but rough."

The 20-year-old junior approved of the cool, gray day. "We get sloppier ground at home, with the mud up to your ankles, and you have to jump ditches, climb fences, tackle sheep, and everything like that. If it hadn't rained, this would have been a really fast course. As it was, it was hard on the legs."

The absence of defending champion Steve Prefontaine was mentioned by several of the runners. Brown, who ran 2nd in the US Olympic Trials steeplechase, lauded Cusack's performance. "Cusack is a tough runner. I hope Prefontaine doesn't think he would have run away with it against Cusack. He's too tough. He's a gutty and quiet runner who likes to get out in front early."

The weather was a chilly 43° and the course muddy from a Texas downpour on Friday night before the Monday morning race, but most of the runners felt that it was an excellent course. Brown also noted that "the course would have been ideal if it hadn't been so muddy; it wasn't as hilly as we have in Tennessee."

Despite finishing 1-3, East Tennessee had to settle for second with 148 points; defending champion Oregon was 3rd with 158 points followed by Washington State 167; Miami/Ohio 174; Bowling Green 175; Oklahoma State 226; and Brigham Young 229.

Cusack is coached by East Tennessee assistant coach Tom Murrell and

trains for the entire year. He "relaxed" for a couple of weeks after the Olympics, dropping his weekly mileage to about 100M before returning to full workouts for cross-country. He intends to remain in the US for the spring and summer in order to experiment with other events. His best mile is a 4:09 indoors, and he feels that he "must run a faster mile if I am going to continue to improve." In addition to holding the Irish national 10,000 record, Cusack won the Irish 5000 championship two years ago at age-18 and ran fifth to Dave Bedford to the English 10,000 championships this year.

Twenty-nine full teams entered the 1972 championships plus 76 individual runners for a total of 279 runners, of which 241 finished. Host University of Houston, the 1960 team champion, finished last in the team competition.

First 50 of 241 finishers (*=not in team scoring; †=non-US citizen):

1. Neil Cusack' (E Tenn St) Jr	28:23	26. Leonard Hill (Ore St) Jr	29:27
2. Doug Brown (Tenn) Jr	28:44	27. *Dennis Fee (Minn) Fr	29:28
3. Ed Leddy' (E Tenn St) Jr	28:52	28. Roberto Lenarduzzi'(Tenn)Sr	29:31
4. Glenn Herold (Wisc) Sr	28:53	29. Steve Danforth (B Gr St) Sr	29:31
5. Dan Murphy' (Wash St) So	28:54	30. *Jeff Lough (LA St) Sr	29:32
6. John Halberstadt'(OklaSt)Sr	28:55	31. Jim Fleming (Wisc) So	29:35
7. Mike Keogh' (Manh) Jr	28:56	32. Mike Manke (Okla St) Sr	29:35
8. Richard Reid (BYU) Jr	28:57	33. Dan Rincon (Md) So	29:35
9. *Nick Rose' (Wn Ky) Fr	29:02	34. *Gary Bentley' (S Dak St)So	29:36
10. *Dave Tocheri' (Nn Ariz) Sr	29:03	35. *Dan Dunne (N Dame) Sr	29:37
11. *Tony Waldrop (N Car) Jr	29:05	36. Rick Ritchie' (Ore) Sr	29:37
12. Craig Macdonald (B Gn St) Jr	29:06	37. *John Feltner (Kans St) Jr	29:37
13. *Charlie McMullen (Mo) So	29:08	38. Charlie Maguire (Penn St) Jr	29:38
14. Randy James (Ore) Jr	29:09	39. Mitch Wiley (BYU) Sr	29:39
15. P.J. Leddy' (E Tenn St) Sr	29:11	40. *Mike Slack (N Dak St) Sr	29:39
16. *John Hartnett' (Vill) Jr	29:12	41. *Randy Kilpatrick (Mich St)Sr	29:39
17. Bob Reef (Miami/O) Jr	29:12	42. Dan Zoeller (Tenn) Sr	29:39
18. Pat Mander (Ind) Sr	29:13	43. John Ngeno' (Wash St) So	29:40
19. *Steve Wynder (Ball St) Sr	29:14	44. Rick Symington (Miami/O) Sr	29:40
20. *John Gregorio (Colo) Sr	29:15	45. *Keith Brown (Mich) So	29:41
21. *Richard Sliney' (Nn Ariz) Sr	29:18	46. *Bill Bolster (Mich) Jr	29:41
22. *Alan Walker (Wich St) Sr	29:22	47. Gary Gittings (Penn St) Jr	29:42
23. Peter Kaal' (Okla St) Sr	29:23	48. *Fred Ritcherson (Sn Cal) Jr	29:43
24. Gordon Minty' (En Mich) Jr	29:24	49. Tracy Elliott (B Green St) Sr	29:44
25. *Donald Sauer (W Va) Sr	29:26	50. *Jeff Schemmel (Kans St) Fr	29:47

Teams	Places	Totals
1. Tennessee	2-16-25-35-56-(96-134)	134
2. East Tennessee State	1- 3-11-63-70-(118)	148
3. Oregon	10-22-32-41-53-(72)	158
4. Washington State	5-26-39-47-50-(76)	167
5. Miami of Ohio	12-27-42-45-48-(79-163)	174

Other teams: 6. Bowling Green State 175; 7. Oklahoma State 226; 8. Brigham Young 229; 9. Manhattan 306; 10. Indiana 310; 11. William & Mary 325; 12. Penn State 326; 13. Eastern Michigan 336; 14. Kansas 364; 15. Wisconsin 377; 16. Oregon State 379; 17. Maryland 404; 18. Princeton 422; 19. Montana 437; 20. Arizona 439.

Invasion in Tennessee Invades NCAA

Teamwise, the NCAA cross country race turned out to be an all-Tennessee show. For only the third time in the meet's 34-year history, schools from the same state finished 1-2, as Tennessee and East Tennessee State annexed those two positions. And as Tennessee coach Stan Huntsman put it, "When you are 1-2-3 in individual places and 1-2 in team points, it is safe to say the cross country capital of America has been moved to East Tennessee." And so it has, with Tennessee (Knoxville) and East Tennessee State (Johnson City) located within 100M of each other on the right-hand side of the Volunteer State.

But while these two squads were Tennessee-based, their individual composition was anything but, as both teams reflected the effects of widespread recruiting. For of the 13 competitors taken to Houston by the two Tennessee squads, only one (the city of Knoxville placed John Angel [59th as 4th finisher team member]) was an in-state product. Of course, East Tennessee's famed "Irish Brigade" composed their entire sextet, with Neil Cusack (1st, Limerick), Ed Leddy (3rd) and P.J. Leddy (15th, both Leitrim), Kevin Breen (95th, County Oakley), Frank Greally (104th, County Mayo) and Ray McBride (118th, Galway). Although Tennessee's squad is not so international in flavor, it also has a wide spread, featuring Doug Brown (2nd, Harper Woods, Mich), Roberto Lenarduzzi (28th, Udine, Italy), Dan Zoeller (42nd, New Carlisle, Ohio), Ron Addison (82nd, Cleveland, Ohio), Phil Bonfiglio (141st, Bellmore, NY) and Bob Bentz (193rd, Lisbon, Ohio).

In a meet which lacked a really powerful team favorite, Tennessee's emergence to the top was still somewhat of a surprise. Yet on a day in which other squads faltered, the Tennessee top five ran what was needed to provide the win. "We pointed for two meets, the SEC and NCAA," said Huntsman. "We practiced right on through the week of the Regionals [in which they were a distant 3rd] with the idea that we would be good enough to qualify for the nationals even if our runners were tired. We felt that the extra work would be the best background for the NCAA race."

"We ran about as well as we could run," said coach Dave Walker of a more strongly-favored East Tennessee squad, "but Tennessee bunched closer than we did." Indeed, it was the 1:26 to 2:02 differential that brought Tennessee the title. Through three places it had been no contest, as the East Tennessee squad earned three All-American titles, Northern Arizona and Oklahoma State with two each being the only other multiple winners. For his success with runners from the Emerald Isle (currently replacing Villanova as a US haven), perhaps Walker is deserving of the title "The Irish Connection".

Lest one think that only the Tennessee squads went searching for their overland talent, it might be noted that 3rd place Oregon had only one of six in-state, with 4th place Washington State claiming just two of six. And the situation is not much different in the open ranks, as non-US runners copped five of the top 11 positions at the AAU.

US CROSS COUNTRY

Halberstadt Outduels Tuttle for USTFF Title

Other major cross country action around the country saw the following results:

Oklahoma State's John Halberstadt dueled much of the way with ex-Humboldt Stater Gary Tuttle, but the South African's finishing kick was too much as he sprinted away to a 29:01 to 29:04 win in the USTFF Championships at Denton, Tex. Tuttle had a 32sec margin over 3rd placer Mike Manke of Oklahoma State. Oklahoma State was an easy team winner with its 30 point total.

Fred Carnahan of Platte College in Nebraska was the winner in the National JC affair, circling a 4.0M route in Pensacola, Fla. in 20:06 to top Golden Valley's Gordy Benfield (20:15). Lane College of Eugene, Ore. took team honors with 85 digits.

Defending champ Ed Mendoza found his closet competition in Grossmont teammate Terry Cotton as the pair went 1-2 in the California JC title meet, clocking 19:25 and 19:34 over the 4.0M course. Grossmont was an easy group champ with a low of 46 points.

Northern Arizona All-Americans Richard Sliney and Dave Tocheri previewed their high NCAA placing with a 1-2 finish in the Big Sky Championships. Sliney was the winner, 25:20.0 to 25:26., as Montana took its fifth crown in the last six affairs.

Victoria, B.C. was the site of the 1st Pan-American Cross Country Championships, but the meet quickly took on the status of a minor dual as the Canadians provided two national squads and the US scraped together two groups from the Pacific Northwest. The Canadian A squad topped the US A bunch, 13-29, as Canadian Grant McLaren was a fairly easy winner over the 12.3km (7.64M) course with his 38:43.2 clocking. Jim Johnson of Club Northwest filled the runnerup slot with his 39:04.2, ahead of the 39:11.6 of Canadian Ken French. Next American was Tom Hale of the Oregon Track Club in 5th (39:51).□

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AAU CROSS COUNTRY

Cusack Runs Shorter, Shorter Runs Longer, Longer Shorter Winner

by Don Kopriva

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25—The 1972 AAU cross country race was nothing short of complex. It had a winner who lost by nearly 500y and a 4th placer who was moved into that spot after leading all finishers through the chute.

The "winner" was none other than Olympic marathon champ Frank Shorter of the Florida Track Club, who backed into his third straight triumph when apparent winner Neil Cusack of East Tennessee State was dropped from 1st to 4th for cutting the course, almost within sight of the finish.

Cusack, winner of the NCAA title on the preceding Monday, led from start to finish in this cold sleety Saturday affair. But the size of his winning margin after a 30-40y edge at 4.0M caused heads to turn. And the ensuing controversy, which began shortly after the Irishman finished the muddy 10,000m route in 29:30 at Washington Park, took away from what had been a high-caliber race.

Cusack and Irish teammate Ed Leddy went out "right at the beginning", forging a 7sec lead on Shorter, Glenn Herold and Pat Mandera as the leaders passed through the first mile in 4:37. The pace then fell off, as Cusack maintained the lead through a 9:37 split at 2.0M, with Leddy dropping a second off the pace and Shorter coming on with a 9:40 in 3rd. Just behind Shorter, Herold and Paul Talkington were gamely hanging on. Shorter moved into 2nd at 2.5M, although Cusack had opened his lead to 4sec with a 14:34 at 3.0M. Behind Shorter, the field was already strung out, with Leddy at 14:41, Talkington at 14:51 and Herold and Jack Bachelier another second back. Moving into 7th was 68 Olympian Tracy Smith (14:56), just ahead of impressive Illinois prep Craig Virgin.

By 4.0M, Cusack had picked up another second over Shorter, and the pair had a distinct edge on the field, headed by Leddy 17sec back, followed by the lanky Bachelier. That's how it held to the finish, with Cusack gaining a lot of ground over the last 2.0M. "I got a big lead between 4.0M and 5.0M," he said immediately post-race, not yet knowing the trouble to come. Shorter trudged in at 30:42 as Leddy pressed with 30:46. Bachelier, the 69 champ, followed in 30:50, and unknown Paul Lunn of the Colorado Track Club was 5th at 31:01. Virgin ended up 13th in 31:13 and drew college coaches in abundance checking his talent. NCAA 4th placer Herold stayed near the front until the fifth mile before falling back with stitch trouble and ending up 33rd. If Cusack had kept the title, he would have been the first to win the NCAA and AAU in the same year since Houston's Australian Al Lawrence accomplished the feat in 59 and 60.

"I have great respect for the Olympic marathon winner," said Cusack afterwards. "I just have a few more races under my belt, and I'm probably a bit sharper. I'm sure he's not in the best of shape after laying-off a little

following the Olympics." It is interesting to note that the pair had clashed in the 2nd heat of the 10,000 at Munich, Shorter gaining 3rd with an American record 27:58.4 while Cusack was a non-qualifying 10th with an Irish record 28:45.8.

There was also a Florida Track Club-East Tennessee tangle in the team battle, as the club group underscored the collegians, 42-83, to successfully defend their title. Fortunately, Cusack's position change did not affect this score.

First 50 of 266 finishers (*=not in team scoring; †=non-US citizen):

1. Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	30:42	26. Greg Carlberg (Nebr TC)	31:40
2. Ed Leddy (E Tenn St)	30:46	27. *Barry Brown (Fla TC)	31:40
3. Jack Bachelier (Fla TC)	30:50	28. *Dan Dunne (N Dame)	31:42
4. Neil Cusack (E Tenn St)	29:30	29. John Lesch (UCTC A)	31:43
5. John Lunn (Colo TC)	31:01	30. P.J. Leddy (E Tenn St)	31:45
6. Peter Duffy (WVTC)	31:02	31. Bob Coe (WVTC)	31:46
7. Ken Misner (Fla TC)	31:04	32. *Dan Shaughnessey (Can)	31:47
8. Paul Talkington (Sum AC)	31:07	33. *Kim Nutter (W Va TC)	31:48
9. Mike Keogh (NYAC)	31:09	34. *Glenn Herold (Wisc)	31:49
10. Tracy Smith (AIA)	31:11	35. Kevin Breen (E Tenn St)	31:49
11. Domingo Tibaduiza (WVTC)	31:12	36. Ray McBride (E Tenn St)	31:50
12. Tracy Elliott (B Green St)	31:12	37. *Mark Gibbens (unat)	31:51
13. *Craig Virgin (unat)	31:13	38. *Greg Brock (CW)	31:52
14. *Carl Hatfield (W Va TC)	31:13	39. Fred Carnahan (Nebr TC)	31:53
15. Rick Trujillo (Colo TC)	31:14	40. *John Jones (USAF)	31:55
16. Sid Sink (NYAC)	31:15	41. Steve Wynder (Ind Strid A)	31:56
17. Brian Quinn (Fla TC)	31:19	42. Pete Squires (NYAC)	31:58
18. Pat Mandera (Ind)	31:21	43. Terry Donovan (Ind Strid B)	32:03
19. Jeff Galloway (Fla TC)	31:24	44. *Steve Kelley (unat)	32:05
20. Mark Covert (ELATC)	31:27	45. *Jack Fultz (USCG)	32:06
21. Dick Buerkle (NYAC)	31:29	46. Bob Macias (ELATC)	32:07
22. Craig Macdonald (B Gr St)	31:30	47. Ken Gerry (ELATC)	32:08
23. Don Timm (AIA)	31:35	48. Dan Cloeter (Nebr TC)	32:11
24. *Brook Thomas (CW)	31:36	49. Tim Steele (Lehigh)	32:12
25. *Clint Chamberlin (TCTC)	31:37	50. Michael Ryan (WVTC)	32:14

Teams	Places	Totals
1. Florida Track Club	1-3-7-15-16	42
2. East Tennessee State	2-4-23-25-26	80
3. New York AC	9-14-18-29-40	110
4. West Valley Track Club	6-11-24-35-44	120
5. Bowling Green State	12-19-38-42-59	170

Other teams: 6. East Los Angeles TC 175; 7. Athletes in Action 189; 8. Nebraska TC 191; 9. Colorado TC 192; 10. Summit AC 259; 11. UCTC 267; 12. Lehigh 269; 13. Indiana Striders A 294; 14. Indiana/Pennsylvania TC 298; 15. Illinois TC 375. □

UNITED STATES

Cole Hits 216-3 to Snatch 3rd All-Time US Slot

With all the concentration on the Olympic season (both the FOT and Games themselves), lesser happenings tended to get submerged over the past few months. But a number of significant performances were registered in other competitions, and some earlier marks have come to light.

Jon Cole, 1969 AAU discus winner, eschewed all competition this year save two all-comer affairs in Tempe, Ariz. But in those two he really produced, hitting 206-1 in late June, then improving to a massive 216-3 in August to move to 3rd on the all-time list. Previously unreported platter heaves by US Olympians in Europe include a 210-9 by Tim Vollmer and a PR 200-5½ for shot putter Brian Oldfield. Colorado State frosh Marshall Smith produced a US age-19 best with his 190-3 toss in late June.

The Mississippi Valley Relays featured some swift sprinting, as Grambling's Joe Sincere blazed to a legal 9.2, followed by Adrian Capital (Alcorn A&M) and James Batie (Troy State), both 9.3. Batie also had an earlier 9.3 at the Southwest Relays. Hurdler Stan Druckery turned to flat races at the AAU Junior Championships, taking both sprints with legal times of 9.4 and 20.8.

Robert Joseph of LA Southwest JC upped his high jump PR to 7-1¼, while Mel Braswell of the Central Connecticut AA came from nowhere to produce a 7-¾. Mike Bernard of Southern Illinois raised his seasonal best to 7-¾. First-time 17ft vaults went to Ed Lipscomb of the Staters (17-2) and Larry Jessee of the Striders (17-0). Jesse Stuart capped a fine series with a shot PR of 66-2.

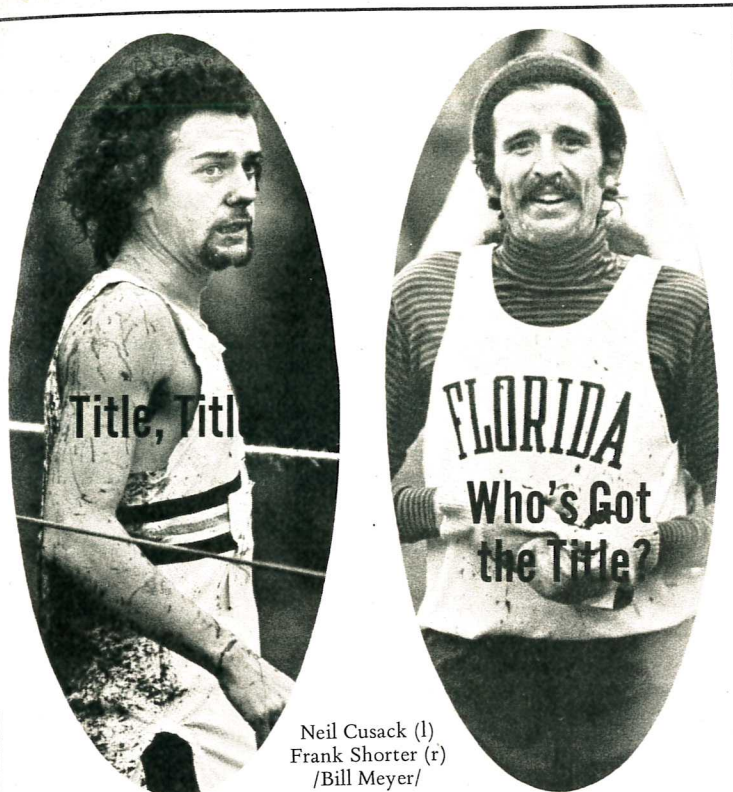
Rick Wanamaker annexed the AAU pentathlon title with his 3410 total, but the top score of the season went to John Warkentin, who moved to 2nd on the all-time US list with his 3744 tally off performances of 22-11¼, 199-0, 22.5, 143-1 and 4:26.7. Canadian Brian Armstrong took the Western Hemisphere Marathon in 2:18:54 over Dave White (2:19:31) and Bill Scobey (2:20:55). □

INTERNATIONAL

Shorter Races to Swift, Clear Fukuoka Win

Frank Shorter picked up in the prestigious Fukuoka, Japan, marathon right where he left off after the Munich 26-miler—winning and winning big. Shorter won his fifth consecutive marathon of a six-race career with an American record 2:10:30 over the flat, fast Fukuoka route Dec. 3, fastest of 1972 and making him history's 3rd-fastest performer ever with the equal-4th quickest performance. Shorter, Aussie John Farrington and Finn Seppo Nikkari got off to a brisk start and led a field of 70 passed 5km in 14:52, 10km in 29:45, 15km in 44:59 and 20km in 1:00:16. Derek Clayton retired shortly thereafter with a sore right tendon. Ken Moore, writing and traveling recently in East Africa, was dropping back. By 30km, Shorter had a 5sec lead on Farrington and by 35km, Shorter's lead was padded to 33sec. Nikkari had dropped back and Japan's Kimio Otsuki had caught him. By 40km, Shorter had stretched his margin to a comfortable 1:07 and he finished 1:30 in front of Farrington who lowered his PR to 2:12:00. Otsuki moved away from Nikkari in the final 200m for a PR 2:14:00.6 in 3rd ahead of Nikkari's national best 2:14:02.6. Consistent Japanese Kenji Kimihara placed 5th (2:15:52.2) and Britain's Don Macgregor 6th (2:16:42.4). Ken Moore came home 13th at 2:22:01.

Last gasps from Europe included clashes on consecutive days between Finnish Olympic heroes Lasse Viren and Pekka Vasala. Viren won the first round over 3000m, 7:49.0-7:50.8, but Vasala turned the tables the next day over 2000m with a Finnish record 5:07.6 to top Viren by 1sec. Emiel Puttemans' steeple was 8:27.8, not the 8:27.4 reported last month. Latest word from Sweden is Ricky Bruch's 225-0 world discus record will not be submitted to the IAAF. When the Sept. 10 competition began in Malmo, Ricky and a clubmate were the only throwers around; a 3rd thrower joined the "competition" after 4 rounds. Janis Lulis closed his year with 287-2½ while South African Hein Schnell twice upped the African continental javelin mark, hitting a top of 269-0. □



Neil Cusack (l)
Frank Shorter (r)
/Bill Meyer/

Just as in Munich, the major excitement at the AAU cross country meet came off the field of competition. The commotion began when it was revealed that apparent winner Neil Cusack had cut the course.

Most spectators got the feeling that Cusack must have cut when defending champ Frank Shorter finally chugged in 72sec behind. And after a hurried discussion led by UCTC venerable Ted Haydon, the meet director, it was decided to award Shorter 1st and move Cusack to 4th.

The trouble started with less than a 1/2M remaining in the race, at which juncture Cusack had about an 80y lead over Shorter. Cusack then missed a loop in the course and shortened his route by roughly 200y. He later claimed that someone had directed him wrong, but Haydon subsequently denied that his officials, few and far between though they were, had seen anyone wave the NCAA champ down the wrong path. Shorter took the same route as Cusack, although he reportedly realized his mistake and backtracked, costing himself 50y in the process. The real villain in this drama, however, is the course itself, which was poorly marked with small flags. A white line laid down earlier to mark the route had been essentially demolished by a spate of rain and snow which had preceded the run.

Most of the controversy in the subsequent events centers around Shorter, although much of it was beyond his control. Emotionally charged, Shorter first said that Cusack was the winner and would have won the race regardless of any cutting of the distance, but that Cusack should be disqualified for "team purposes". But after it was realized that the Florida team had easily beaten the East Tennessee outfit in the team battle, Shorter added, "If I had cut as much as Cusack, I would have disqualified myself."

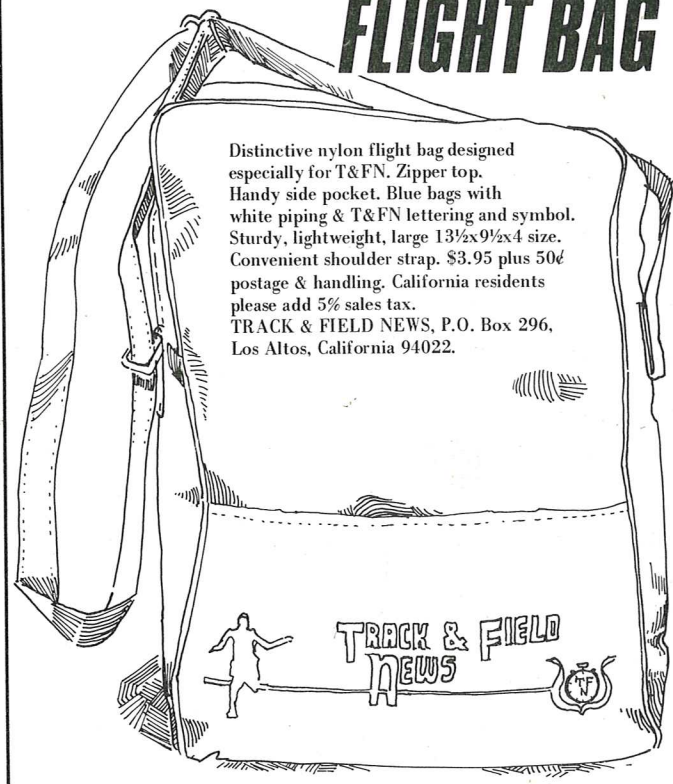
Meanwhile, Cusack and his team had gone to shower, and the discussion raged on. Haydon felt that Cusack could not be let off the hook because the rules state that it is the runner's responsibility to know the course. It is uncertain just why the decision was made to move him to 4th rather than disqualifying him completely, although a 4th placing gives him a spot which does not carry a medal for a prize. East Tennessee State coach Dave Walker was aghast at the ruling and in a phone conversation two days later he stated that Cusack should either have been left in first or disqualified altogether.

Meet management then made the biggest mistake of all—they left the final decision up to Shorter, probably the least conceivable selection possible. Frank was asked whether he thought that Cusack should be disqualified or not. Perhaps there was hope that Shorter would be magnanimous and say that Cusack should be given 1st because he would have won anyway. Shorter's reply was, "I would have disqualified myself." "Then Cusack should be 4th [disqualified]?", he was asked. He nodded, and the decision was made, still without Cusack's knowledge of the goings-on.

The whole affair seems rather precedent-setting. *T&FN's* records of recent history show no example of a disqualified runner being given an arbitrary position. Nor do they show an example of someone who was disqualified being given the win anyway, which is what many wanted.

As an aftermath, it might be noted that Cusack refused to accept his 4th place award, and Jack Bachelier showed up in proxy to accept Shorter's medal. /D.K./□

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Olympic Notes

Final (?) scribbblings from the Munich notebook:

• **General**—Three of the four athletes on the cover of *T&FN's* August pre-Olympic issue wound up placing 2nd in their prime event: Janis Lusic, Kip Keino (1500, although he won another event) and Bob Seagren. Jim Ryun, of course, fell in the 1500. . . Dr. Daniel Hanley, a US Olympic team physician and a member of the International Olympic Committee's Medical Commission, told the American Medical Association convention he would push for re-evaluation of the list of drugs Olympic participants are prohibited from using and also urge more time be allowed in processing an athlete's medical history. He said he would propose to the next Medical Commission meeting that when an athlete goes through a medical exam for the Olympics, both the athlete and his coach should be required to sign a statement that they have been informed of IOC rules regarding doping and understand them. Hanley's proposals grew out of the disqualification of swimmer Rick DeMont, who failed to list on his medical record a drug he took for asthma and was subsequently banned from the 1500 swim after his drug test was positive following his 400 freestyle victory. . . To at least one Olympic spectator, the two most outstanding performers at Munich were Frank Shorter and Larry Young, rather than someone like celebrated swimmer Mark Spitz. In an article in the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* Sunday magazine, Dr. Herbert Benario wrote, "I admire Young and Shorter so much because they are self-made athletes; they have, against all kinds of discouragements and adversity reached levels of achievement that must, years ago, have seemed unreachable. But by devotion to a goal, and a willingness to do without many of the normal pleasures of life, they have conquered not only their competitors but also themselves. They are better for it, as are we who have seen them and marveled at them. That, in its purest form, is what athletics should be, and should be able to produce."

• **100-meters**—Apologies to Harrison Dillard. He, too, was a black sprinter who won the Olympic 100 title since 1936, contrary to an earlier note which omitted his name. . . In further investigation of the question "What is Valeriy Borzov's sprinting secret?" posed last month—when our attention was directed to the position of double winner Borzov's feet in the blocks by dashing senior Stanford Prof. Alphonse Juillard—is the revelation of some things learned by the direct Soviet research, particularly into strength development methods. The Soviet research findings have drawn attention to the fact that a sprinter never uses his maximum strength. The driving phase takes only 0.11-0.16sec, which is insufficient to develop maximum strength, requiring 0.5-0.7sec. As a result, strength training in the Soviet sprinting school emphasizes neuro-muscular coordination to assure the fastest possible "initial movement". For this reason, there has been a notable shift from "barbell-weight" types of exercises to specific exercises including jumping-type running action with emphasized drive, ankle development and the use

of weight jackets. . . Should Borzov be able to maintain his world sprint supremacy and successfully defend either title in Montreal in 1976—when he will be 26—he would become the first male Olympic sprint champion ever to defend a title.

• **200-meters**—Chuck Smith turned more than a few heads with his 20.4 200 win at the FOT and looked like a possible Munich winner. As Smith writes, however, "I did not achieve what I wanted at the Games because I was very ill. I had a temperature of 102° when I ran the semi and final of the 200—but the doctor caring for me didn't tell me my true temperature so not to worry me. It was the second time I had been ill while with the Olympic team and I feel the upper administrators of the team were giant helpers in placing me 5th in the 200. Why? First, we spent two weeks at Bowdoin College in Maine after the Trials—where the food was terrible. Then we spent two more weeks in Oslo, Norway—where it rained almost every day and rarely got above 50°. I caught a severe cold, which I didn't begin to shake until October, and by the time I reached Munich I had lost 18lb (from 185 to 167), a lot of strength and my resistance was low. Some of this was just my misfortune, but was it really necessary to subject the Olympic team to all of this as part of some macabre test of stamina and condition? There is no doubt in my mind I could have won the 200 if I had been physically right, so I just might stick around another four years to straighten that out. Meantime, I plan to be the best in the nation and world in 1973; I feel I can run 19.7 or 19.6 in the coming season and plan on doing so". . . Tennessee sprinter Trevor James of Trinidad was subjected to special examinations at Munich as a result of being AWOL from the Olympic Village several times, for refusing to practice or be coached and for ripping numbers off the backs of 1600 relay team members after he was dropped from the squad, allegedly for lack of effort in the 200.

• **800-meters**—Not surprisingly, the most favorable memory of the Munich Games for Dave Wottle was "winning the 800. I set goals for myself every month in 1972 and the month before the Games, my goals were to win the 800 and make the 1500 final. So I achieved one but not the other. The tendonitis which caused me to miss about 3½ weeks of hard training did affect me. I didn't feel nearly as good in Olympic races as I had in others during the year. My least favorable memory was the behind-the-back comments by one of the Olympic coaches concerning my personal life". US head coach Bill Bowerman, known never to pull punches when it comes to saying what he thinks, said Wottle was making a mistake bringing his new wife to Europe with him and that he would "be lucky to get out of the heat".

• **5000-meters**—Australian Tony Benson (13:36.2m PR), who was slowed considerably by a serious hamstring injury as reported last month, reveals how his injury occurred: "I was running a time trial at what I thought would be the opening pace of the 5000 final (i.e. 4:12, 5:15, 6:20) and had just passed 5 laps when the injury occurred. So I did not stand a chance to make the final, being in a similar position to George Young [who was also injured at Munich]—able to maintain the tempo easy enough but having no extension for the sprint. After a 53.9 last lap in a race in Italy, I believe I could have easily made the final—a race that would have been run perfectly for my

I Think

by
Garry Hill

Munich: Just Another Track Meet

The Munich Olympics were a big disappointment to many people. Welcome to the club.

Of course, as a first-time Olympic-goer, I had certain preconceived notions which didn't pan out. Now it may be that I established a lofty set of goals which were unachievable. Still, when the bubble broke, it broke hard.

I had always thought that the Olympics were the ultimate in track, the *ne plus ultra*. A sort of fairyland where the world's best athletes got together, put their best foot forward, and the best man won. It just didn't turn out that way.

Of course, every meet has its share of bad breaks, but Munich seemed to have a monopoly on unfortunate occurrences. By my reckoning, most of the events (in male track) could have had significantly different results if things had run as they "should".

The trend began the first event of the first day, when each of the three US intermediate hurdlers drew lane 1. Little did we know that this was to become a common occurrence. And as soon as the afternoon began, Rick Wohlhuter tumbled in an easy 800 heat and didn't qualify. It seemed incomprehensible to me that a prime contender could be eliminated so quickly (admittedly, an unrealistic view, but it kept happening). And of course, that afternoon also brought the elimination of 100m men Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson on the time mixup (now how can something like that happen at the world championships?). But to be specific by event:

100: The untimely elimination of Hart and Robinson. I don't think Hart would have taken Valeriy Borzov, but he should have gained the silver

at least. . . **200:** Larry Black in lane 1 and Borzov in 5. You always have to play on the luck of the draw, but to have a co-favorite with a noticeable disadvantage seems ludicrous in a meet of this caliber. I did say in the Olympic edition that I thought Borzov was better, and I still do. But if the lanes had been reversed it would have been a much tighter race, with little margin for error on Borzov's part. . . **400:** The senseless pre-Olympic injury suffered by John Smith, my personal favorite. He shouldn't have been forced into races. . . **800:** Wohlhuter's fall.

1500: Jim Ryun's "fall", preceded by the computer foul-up which put him in the same heat with Keino. Not only might Ryun have won, but Keino may have also with different tactics had Ryun been in the final. . . **5000:** Ethiopia's Miruts Yifter being denied admittance because he was at the wrong gate. After a 3rd in the 10,000, I felt he would be even better in this event. . . **10,000:** The fall by Mohamed Gamoudi. I'm not certain that even Lasse Viren (who also fell, but recovered) would have taken this tough fighter. **High Jump:** Constant interruptions for victory ceremonies and races on the track, plus annoying officials. . . **Vault:** rather self-explanatory.

Shot: As I explained in the Olympic edition, George Woods probably wasn't hurt much by hitting Wladyslaw Komar's marker, but again, he may have lost the fraction needed to give him the win. . . **Javelin:** The measuring system was not as faultless as might have been alluded to. It still took some German officials to stick the measuring device into the ground where Janis Lusic's last throw stuck. Several fans near me in the stands insisted that they cheated him several inches (he only needed one) when placing the device.

Decathlon: Even Superman would have had a tough time with Nikolay Avilov on this day, but uncanny falls in the hurdles eliminated medal hopes for early-line favorites Joachim Kirst and Jeff Bannister. . . **1600 Relay:** I think the US might have fielded a respectable squad.

Add to this all the other infamous Munich hassles, and you have a strange two weeks. Still, the comradeship in the stands was great, and the track we did see was the best ever. Just another track meet, but an incomparable one.□



John Akii-Bua kisses his 400 hurdles gold medal. /courtesy Leichtathletik/

ability (and George Young's)." Benson is back in training and plans to run professionally both in Australia and the US in 1973.

• **400 hurdles**—American Dick Bruggeman, who went into the Games as the equal 3rd fastest one-lap hurdler ever after his 48.6 at the FOT, explains why he could run only 54.4 to place 6th in his heat: "My first mistake was that I over-trained. Once you reach a high-performance peak, you don't have to continue training at an accelerated rate like I did. Then I incurred a bad case of shin splints two weeks before I ran; it was at its worst about a week before. It became very difficult to jog or walk down stairs in any sort of regular fashion. Although I was in excellent condition, the shin problem affected my physical and mental conditioning. As my racing day drew near, the realization that I was no longer in the picture became more of a reality even though I wouldn't admit it."

• **Marathon**—Along with the victory of Frank Shorter, the superb performances of Kenny Moore (4th) and Jack Bachelier (9th) combined for the finest showing by one nation in the Munich marathon. On their performances: Moore—"If I had come from 10th to 4th over the last 6M, I would have been ecstatic. But with the help of a cramp, I dropped from 2nd to 4th so initially I was disappointed. The sting is easing now. In later years I imagine the 4th place will stay in my mind as a worthy accomplishment while the frustration of the moment will drop away." Bachelier—"Before the race, I might have been mildly surprised if told I would place 9th. It's futile to dwell on such things, but I had a bad cold the week and day of the race which couldn't have helped. I hit a rather hard wall, figuratively, at about 21M (in 5th place) and was passed by four runners. This was agonizing but that's what marathons are made of." Neither plan to race as seriously in



Randy Williams and friend celebrate Randy's LJ victory. /Leichtathletik/

1973 as in 72... Shorter visited the Taos, N.M., home of his parents in mid-November—but the town did nothing to honor him. The local school board, reportedly with some bitterness, unanimously turned down a proposal that Shorter be honored in the public schools. Earlier, Mayor Phil Cantu announced similarly there would be no town celebration. Both school board members and the mayor expressed unhappiness over news reports disclosing attacks by local residents on Shorter when he tried to train in the old Spanish village some four years ago. "We don't owe Frank Shorter anything," said a board member. "He's a national hero, not a Taos hero."

• **Walks**—Vladimir Golubnichiy nearly made Olympic history for the second time. By winning the 20kmwalk in 1968, he joined legendary Finnish distanceman Paavo Nurmi as the only athletes to regain a title after losing it (Nurmi won the 1920 10,000, ran 2nd in 1924 and won it back in 1928; Golubnichiy won the 1960 20kmwalk, placed 3rd in 64 before regaining his title in 1968). Had Golubnichiy been able to win at Munich he would have been the only Olympic champion to win a title, lose it and then win it twice in a row. But he missed by a place and 12.8sec as he finished 2nd to Peter Frenkel. Should he win at Montreal, he would be the only champion ever to win a title, lose it, win it back, lose it again and win it back again.

• **Jumps**—USSR high jumper Kestutis Sapka, 71 European champion and third-ranked globally, and rated as the favorite by T&FN before Munich, was a shadow of his 71 self, struggling to clear 7-9/16 to tie for 12th. He had a sore knee, but speculation from some Soviet sources says he may have been forced into too many tight competitions during the Olympic year rather than being able to point for the major meets. He also had to prove himself since there were three other leading USSR candidates in the event, eventual winner Juri Tarmak, Rustam Akhmyetov and Vladimir Abramov, the latter a flopper like Sapka. Their continual fitness tests may not have helped Sapka's sharpness. On the other hand, a jumper like Tarmak—who competes as many as 40 times a year and often in different cities on the same day—was more accustomed to many competitions and thus was better able to cope with an arduous season... According to one Soviet reporter, Viktor Saneyev's successful defense of his Olympic triple jump title in Munich did wonders for his confidence, which had been sagging a little following major defeats the last two years by East German Jorg Drehmel. After Munich, though, he was very confident and physically fit. So he responded by reclaiming the world record with a 57-2/3 leap at the annual competition staged in his hometown of Sukhumi on the anniversary of the date he won the 68 Mexico Olympics. Saneyev was married two weeks before his record.

• **Throws**—"I should have won the gold medal," US shot putter George Woods says matter-of-factly. "My injuries were under control. If anything outside of myself and officiating affected my performance it was the two-month wait after the US Trials"... It turns out every male, non-walking athlete on the US team at Munich was a product of the US collegiate system as Milt Sonsky, thought to be the lone member not developed in the college setup, threw the javelin at Brooklyn College although he didn't take it up until his 5th year.

• **Decathlon**—After Nikolay Avilov's world record victory, one West German publication said if Mark Spitz was the "King of the Olympics" then Avilov was the "Kaiser".

• **Relays**—Eddie Hart feels his turning back of double sprint champ Valeriy Borzov on the anchor of the 400 relay didn't prove anything between himself and the Soviet. "I don't feel I have to prove I'm better than Borzov," Hart points out. "He won the 100, which is the ultimate race. I just wish I had had a chance to run it. The relay and the 100 are two different races altogether. Winning the relay sent me home with something—but it will never

take the place of the 100. The relay wasn't for revenge or for show. It was for the gold medal. I only wish I hadn't slowed in the last 15m. I guess I knew we had it. If I hadn't we could have broken the world record." Leadoff sprinter Larry Black felt the team ran a perfect race: "After I passed to Robert Taylor, I knew we were in good position. Taylor took off like a bat out of black darkness. Gerald Tinker ran a dynamite curve and I knew it was all over. There was no sprinter in the world who could have caught Eddie. We all wanted to run well for Eddie since he missed his chance in the 100." Adds Robert Taylor, 2nd man in the relay and 100 silver medalist, "It was the last chance for Eddie to get any kind of glory." The Americans said they never considered boycotting after teammates Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were banned from the Games for their victory stand behavior. "We came here with a purpose," said Tinker. "That was to win a gold medal. We also knew the purpose of the victory stand." The quartet stood quietly and attentively during their award ceremony... In the 1600 baton race, best times-for-place were recorded in 5th through 8th places and half the teams in the race set national marks: Britain, France, Finland and Sweden. □

Olympic Fans Had Many Culinary Delights to Try

A popular story circulating among TAFNOT members was about a certain tour member who reportedly was eating *weiner schnitzel* twice a day every day because he couldn't read German and was afraid to try anything else on the menu. Although this story is undoubtedly apocryphal, anyone who actually did something on this line really missed something, for the culinary delights of Bavaria truly deserved to be sampled.

Of course, trying to eat while at the *Olympiapark* was another matter, especially if one went to the morning sessions, which often ran long. What seemed to be major source of sustenance for many thousands of visitors were the old German standbys—sausage and beer. After fighting one's way to the front of the line (and boy, do those Europeans know how to push and shove), for about 39-cents one could get an 8" hunk of very good sausage, along with a hard roll and mustard. And the beer was a great deal for about 48-cents. Fresh fruits (grapes, bananas, apples, etc.), rare to most stadia, were also very popular. Sit-down service could be obtained at one of the five restaurants on the grounds, three of which were walk-through cafeteria types. These majored in common German fare such as *sauerbrauten* and different *wursts*, but were generally a lengthy walk from the Olympic stadium and were also often very crowded.

The goodies inside the stadium were much different than those usually offered in US stadia. Of course, there was the ever-present cola-man, with a big tank-and-hose arrangement strapped to his back. Beer sales were restricted to areas outside the fence. Other liquid possibilities included orange juice and milk. On the solid side, there was the ever-present *bockwurst* and the fruit again. And another set of wandering vendors had a wide selection of chocolate items, starting at delicious and getting better. His basket also contained healthful items such as raisins. Vying with the cola vendor as most popular man in the stadium (some of the days were long, hot and dry), was the *eis* (ice cream) man. His hottest item was the *fruchtpunch*, a multi-layered goodie that tasted strangely like a daiquiri (three or four an afternoon was standard consumption for many TAFNOTers).

But good as all the food was, it certainly was pleasing to bite into a nice big hamburger again. /Garry Hill/

USOC Movement Needs Solutions

To listen to its most severe critic, the United States Olympic Committee is hopeless. The NCAA has withdrawn its support of the USOC and wants Congress to create a completely new organization. Others don't go that far, but offer one or more specific complaints. Indeed, no one has raised his hand to claim perfection and USOC executive director Art Lentz is numbered among those who feel change is in order.

Triggered by the Munich Olympics, criticism of the USOC has reached a record high (Nov. *T&FV*). The strongest comes from the NCAA. A goodly portion of the NCAA's opposition obviously stems from its continuing power fight with the AAU, which is the dominating force in the USOC. Power politics aside, the NCAA has some justified gripes. And to support its position, the collegiate body sponsored the Dec. 10-11 meeting of an ad hoc group called the "Committee for a Better Olympics", from which recommendations are due in February.

Congress has joined the act. The USOC operates under Congressional charter and the Senate has called for an investigation of it. Proposals have been made for an investigation into "the status of amateur sport in the US" and for the establishment of a "national amateur sports foundation" to fund sports facilities and training programs.

The press has found a lively target for its punditry, stretching from the sports pages to the editorials. No less a personage than head Olympic track coach Bill Bowerman is openly, and strongly, critical. So are other coaches, including Bud Winter, a former assistant Olympic coach who observed Olympic preparation in 19 countries and concluded the US is "way behind" many countries. Athletes are quick to offer complaints, including George Woods ("Our training needs to be better and so does our coaching."), Ralph Mann ("We're fooling ourselves. We're supposed to compete against countries that pay their athletes when we're running around in second-rate uniforms."), George Young ("Why should an athlete have to worry about getting his wife into an Olympic Village overrun with visitors?"), and Olga Connolly ("The USOC will have to make sure our top prospects have decent coaching, proper medical care and time to work out as well as rest.").

George Moore, the dedicated equipment supplier, says the USOC "must be repopulated with young, vital, fairminded individuals who are ready to do the job at hand." Dick Bank, long one of the country's most knowledgeable track observers, offers a long list of complaints. Ron Pickering, expert commentator for the BBC and former British national coach, claims, "With your athletes and European coaching, nobody would touch the US". And so it goes.

The solutions are not nearly as numerous nor as easily stated as the complaints. Yet there are many to consider and, hopefully, profit from.

The problems, real or imagined, may be divided into eight parts. They are: the USOC as a whole; the USOC track and field committee; team selection; team treatment; coach selection and operation; manager selection and operation; pre-Olympic preparation; and Olympic development. Each will be discussed in turn below, including criticism and ideas from others along with my own opinions and suggestions.

• **USOC.** This is a complex organization (Lentz says he couldn't explain it in five years) and beyond my understanding. With 714 committee members making policy in 37 sports groups it is obvious the USOC is too big, too unwieldy. It is not responsive enough to the athletes and coaches who are so directly involved. Some say it is made up of "rich volunteers" and is "stifled by its seniority system." The NCAA claims it was under-represented.

No doubt the USOC machinery requires streamlining. And a revamping of the system of representation. And since Congress gave the USOC its power, who else but Congress can do the job?

• **USOC track and field committee.** This is a hard-working group which selects the coaches and managers and decides how the team will be selected and prepared for the Olympics. Members represent the groups that make up the USOC, most notably the AAU, and with lesser numbers, but still strong until it withdrew, the NCAA.

Athletes often criticize committee decisions and personnel and so do other observers. Most of the criticism is arbitrary (should the US team have trained in Europe or not?) and a great deal of it stems from lack of adequate representation of the complainers.

The track and field committee should have a broader participation, not by numbers but by interest and viewpoint. It should include more current athletes, former Olympians, former Olympic coaches and managers, and representatives of such vitally interested groups as the public, press, officials and suppliers. To assure full-scale participation of all, travel and other committee expenses should be paid. Under present procedures, how can an athlete afford to travel about the country two or three times a year and keep in telephonic contact with other trackmen? For that matter, there

are coaches and others who could contribute to the committee but who cannot afford to serve.

• **Team selection.** The two major complaints here are how the team is selected and when.

There are many who feel the selection-by-competition system leaves off some athletes who should be on the team. This is a complex subject, and there is not enough space to argue it out here. The crux of the argument, though, is the nature of the alternative. If you do not let the athletes select themselves, how is the team chosen? What are the criteria? And who are the selectors? If you can't visualize the difficulties, have any two or more track fans select their personal Olympic teams, before and after the trials. Then compare notes, argue about the differences, and contemplate the controversy which would be created. Those who condemn the present system have yet to offer specific alternatives.

Timing of the trials is another arbitrary question. Bowerman said the trials were too early, that they should have been just three weeks before the Games. He may be right. Yet the most successful US team of all was the 1956 squad which was selected five months before the Games.

The type of Trials meet is subject to question. Is the Olympic-type schedule, spread out over nine days, really advantageous? Should the Trials be open to all athletes who have met Olympic standards (as this year) or only to those who have qualified through championship meets (as in previous years). The only certain conclusion is that the arrangements should never be dictated by financial considerations.

All these questions are arbitrary and have been argued out by the track and field committee. There is no guaranteed right or wrong way, but everyone would have more faith in the rightness of the decisions if they were made by a more representative committee.

• **Team treatment.** Or, to hear some athletes tell it, mistreatment. I hear gripes about the coaching—both the quality and the availability or lack of it. About the managers. About lack of compensation for missed work. About uniforms, rules, communications, discipline, handling of complaints, scheduling of pre-Games competition, team preparation, and so on. But, to my knowledge, the USOC makes no real effort to determine the reaction of the team members. So how can the committee overcome or prevent problems it may know little or nothing of? By all means, the committee must get candid feedback from every athlete, coach and manager. And there must be a non-competing recent Olympian to represent the team members.

• **Coach selection and operation.** Regardless of the quality of Olympic coaches, and they have ranged from great to poor, there should be no disagreement on the desirability of having the best possible. To do so means changing the present method of selection.

First, the requirements and responsibilities should be defined. Should the head coaching job be purely honorary? Or should the prime requirement be public relations, or team leadership (motivation, inspiration and communication), or technical? Then choose men to fill the needs. If public relations is the most important quality in the head coach, give him assistants well qualified in the other areas.

Choose the head coach much earlier than in the past, at least three years before the Games. See that he accompanies every national US team and is present at all major domestic competitions. Charge him with keeping informed on training and technical developments and seeing that his assistants do likewise. Pay him if necessary.

Give the head coach a say in selecting his assistants. Let him choose from groups qualified by events. Be certain the staff can work together. If there is incompatibility or if the assistant is not producing as expected, replace him. Give the assistants on-the-job training and international experience.

Determine, by a realistic survey of Olympic athletes and their personal coaches, how much coaching is needed by the Olympic staff. Be sure the staff is capable in all events. Don't pick the five most popular coaches and then assign events; pick only coaches qualified to fill certain spots. Add unofficial coaches as needed to cover all events.

Consider utilization of the personal coaches of team members. The coaches of most collegiate team members usually attend the Olympics. Should they be consulted, should the athletes be permitted to seek help openly, should the coaches be asked to contribute their skills?

• **Manager selection and operation.** Many of the considerations are much the same as with the coach. But the requirements are different. And since managing an Olympic team is quite unlike any regular job any manager might have, it is apparent there is a need for salaried managers. As permanent employees of the USOC, they would provide the continuity between Games as well as professional know-how.

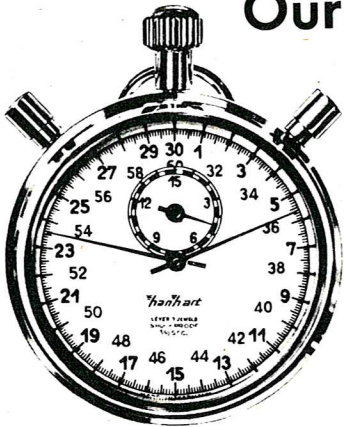
• **Pre-Olympic preparation.** Should there be a training camp? If so, where? In the US or abroad? For how long? How about pre-Games competition? How much, if any, and when? Is high-altitude training desirable? Here again the answers can only be arbitrary but best can be provided by the greatest possible feedback.

• **Olympic development.** The question of how to develop a stronger US Olympic team, and if there is any reason to, takes a lot of answering. My particular answer will be forthcoming soon. Meanwhile, I'd like to hear your ideas on development and on the above factors involving the USOC. □

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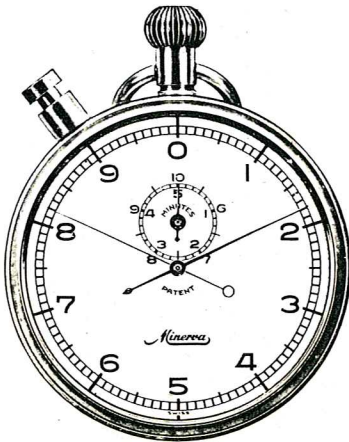
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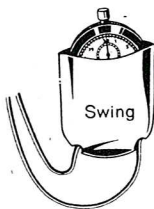


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Athletes Issue AAU Proposals

Seemingly, just as the AAU meets annually, so does a group of dissatisfied athletes seeking changes in the structure and administration of track in the US. The athletes formulate proposals to be presented to the AAU, and when the proposals are made, a threat that if the demands are not met swiftly the athletes will boycott the AAU and form an independent track organization usually accompanies them. This year's replay of this scenario follows those of the past, but also includes the US Olympic Committee.

On Nov. 12, some 63 athletes, coaches and officials met in Newport Beach, Calif., to vote on three proposals to be directed to the AAU: 1. "The sport of track and field should be run independently as a separate organization not controlled by the AAU or the USTFF. . ."; 2. "The administrators of this new organization shall be former men and women track and field athletes or coaches, elected by the athletes in the organization"; and, 3. "The new organization will seek financing by private industry and the US government with the provision that the ultimate decision-making power remains with the organization". Of some 200 interested people who were asked to vote by mail on the proposals, 120 replied with 117 affirmative votes. At the same meeting, 11 proposals were formulated for presentation to the USOC covering subjects ranging from paying of transportation and room and board of all athletes eligible for the Final Olympic Trials, the Olympic team coaches being elected at least two years before the Games (10 for men, 6 for women to cover all events effectively) and the athletes having a greater voice in the selection of those coaches, to the obtaining from private industry and the government of funds to establish and maintain five national Olympic training sites and paying of travel and expenses for athletes participating in an Olympic development program. Of 63 athletes present at the Newport meeting, 62 voted for these proposals. Thirteen people were selected to formulate proposals to present to the AAU and the group was dubbed "The Committee of Concerned Athletes, Coaches and Officials". Hammer thrower Hal Connolly was selected to present the proposals at the AAU's Kansas City convention.

After Connolly was unable to attend the AAU convention, fellow hammer tosser George Frenn—known as an activist in the struggle to improve administration of track in the US—presented an impassioned plea to the AAU track and field committee. While some athletes felt Frenn injected many personal feelings and biases into his presentation, two basic proposals were put forth: 1. "An interim committee should be set up to work for autonomous administration of track and field in the US. (All money raised by the sport should be used solely for track and not be parceled out among many diverse sports. No other body should have power over track and field)"; and, 2. "Present US representatives to the IAAF [Dan Ferris, Larry Houston, Hilmer Lodge and Pincus Sober] should resign in favor of younger and more qualified people; turnover in these positions should be set at regular intervals".

In the event these proposals were not met with favorable action, the following steps were threatened: "1. Boycott of televised indoor meets; 2. Picketing these meets; 3. Press conference to explain the plight of athletes and to gain public support; 4. Legislative help and federal funding will be sought to help finance a new track organization; 5. All athletes will be contacted for their support as well as coaches, officials, etc."

Later, AAU official athlete reps Bob Bowman and Ron Whitney presented their set of proposals, directed at improving what they called "poor communication between athletes and the track committee". Their proposals ranged from a regular newsletter to athletes both to inform them of committee business and act as an athlete forum, an athletes' board to act as a go-between between athletes and the committee to recommendations no members of the AAU or USOC governing body board, international reps, and four coaches should serve in more than one of these capacities and that these positions should be regularly rotated to insure well-qualified people fill these positions. Two proposals read: "Try to work within the AAU as a first choice. (Only if this proves futile should other avenues be taken)" and "All athlete reps and AAU officials should be patient, reasonable, and rational in their approaches to all problems".

The 10-man Executive Board of the track and field committee took Frenn's proposals under submission for study. In partial response, the board recognized Frenn did not speak for a true majority of US AAU athletes, that studies by the board would try to determine what constitutes majority opinion, that recent AAU legislation legitimized the autonomous status of the various sports committees (it is now illegal for anyone outside the track committee to interfere with its functions) so they would not withdraw from the AAU and that the board did not find American IAAF delegates derelict in their duties at Munich and would not request their resignations.

A later motion by the board, passed unanimously, stated the US delegates to the IAAF will prepare a report documenting "the gross errors committed by the Technical Delegates of the IAAF and certain representatives of the Organizing Committee of the Munich Olympics regarding interpretation and application of competitive rules at the Games". The report will be submitted to the AAU and IAAF for review and action. /Bob Bowman/□

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Olympic 4th Place So Near, Yet...

Jim Seymour's (l) so-close finish to Ralph Mann and Dave Hemery. /Duffy/

by Jon Hendershott

Bo Roberson said it after losing the 1960 Olympic long jump title by $\frac{3}{8}$ " to US teammate Ralph Boston: "Nobody remembers who finished 2nd." Yet every Olympic medal-winner, regardless if the medallion is gold, silver or bronze, achieves something untold numbers of athletes strive for yet few attain. Any Olympic medal means an athlete has entered a select circle of athletes, has been one of only three competitors in an event to gain one of the awards coveted and desired by thousands of athletes of every ability around the world. The top three placers are forever recorded in the honor roll of Olympic medalists.

But in the harsh realities of Olympic combat, the tangible rewards stop at third place. Fourth place leaves an athlete with only the knowledge he was so close to one of those prestigious, all-important medals. Often the difference between fulfilled hopes and dreams and what might have been, between a vindication of the years of work and the frustration of a career, can be mere inches or 100ths of a second. One moment an athlete may be in a place to win a medal; the next moment he may be bumped down to 4th and left on the outside looking in.

Two of the seven US athletes to garner 4th in Munich had it happen just like this: 400 hurdler Jim Seymour smashed the first hurdle yet his mad rush down the homestretch to finish his 48.6 effort missed snatching the bronze medal by 0.12sec (about a yard). Burly discus thrower John Powell, in 3rd at the beginning of the final round, saw veteran Ludvik Danek rise from 6th to 1st with his final throw of 211- $\frac{3}{4}$ to bump him to 4th. A last-effort foul left Powell one place shy of a medal, his longest throw measuring 206-1. [Other US 4th placers were Larry Burton (200), Steve Prefontaine (5000), Ken Moore (marathon), Willie Davenport (HH) and Jeff Bennett (decathlon).]

What does it mean to an athlete to finish 4th in the Olympic Games? Disappointing yet satisfying to have placed so high—often when he had been almost entirely overlooked by prognosticators? "In any competition, there will only be one happy person, so I was unhappy," says policeman Powell. "If someone had said to me the day before the competition, 'John, I'll give you 4th place right now', I would have said 'I'll take it'. But in the competition, I was in 1st place at one time and a medal-winning place much of the rest of the time and then ended up 4th. That hit me differently."

What can missing an Olympic medal—with all the importance attached to one—by such a small margin mean to an athlete? Can it be considered a failure?

"I look at it that for each athlete there is a certain chance to place in the top 3," Seymour points out. "I'm an accountant so I could, for example, put it on a percentage basis and determine what is the percentage chance of each athlete placing 3rd or 2nd or 1st. Of course, my chances of placing probably weren't as good as John Akii-Bua's or Ralph Mann's or Dave Hemery's. So, everything else being equal, if we ran our best races, I would place 4th.

"The only thing that keeps 4th place from being recognized more, that keeps people from saying, 'Wow, 4th place in the Olympics is great', is that there are only three medals. Everyone puts importance on success and winning a medal is, I think, considered being successful, so by the criteria I

was a 'failure'. Of course, suppose a guy with polio came out and placed 5th; he would be the 'champion'. It's a matter of degree. Like my 400 speed is probably 2sec slower than Akii-Bua's so my place is an accomplishment for my body. Maybe I did more with what I had than he did with what he had. Maybe I was a bigger success than he was. That sounds like I'm rationalizing my performance and my place yet can any athlete who does as good as he can with the physical equipment he has be considered a 'failure'?"

There is the story of a swimmer who placed 8th and last in an Olympic final and was being consoled by her weeping parents who said how sorry they were. "Why are you sorry?" She said, "I'm eighth-best in the whole world." With the Olympics officially designated the "world championships" by the IAAF, does this enrich the value of a 4th place?

"Going into the competition I doubt I would have been rated higher than about 10th by the experts," feels Powell. "Placing high was my only vehicle for a [T&FN] World Ranking, which I think is a goal of most athletes. The best place to earn a ranking is in the Olympics—but I would take the gold medal any day over being ranked No. 1. But if you can't win a medal, you would like to rank in the top 10. Thinking about it like that made me pleased since my place helped my position in the world. Also considering the competition for 4th, 5th and 6th was within a little over 1ft, I was lucky to end up where I did. I could just as easily have placed 6th or 7th with a throw almost as good as what I had." [Powell's next-best throw of 203- $\frac{1}{2}$, would have placed him 6th.]

Both Seymour and Powell made game efforts to claim a medal. "There were two points in my race where it hit me that I might not fulfill this 'destiny' I felt about placing in the top three," explains Seymour. "When I was going down the backstretch after I hit the 1st hurdle, I realized this was the Olympics, my last race, my last chance. I was several yards back and I realized this was the Olympics and I had blown it. Then coming off the turn into the stretch, it hit me again: here were three guys ahead of me and it was my destiny, my fate, to catch them. Coming up to the 10th hurdle was the high point of the race for me because I thought I had both Mann and Hemery. I started to really gain on them. To me, it seemed I gained on them until about 10y out and then they moved away; the race films didn't show that but it seemed like that. To the 10th and over and in, it was like the US Trials when my run-in was really strong. It seemed the same at the Games only it didn't work."

Relates Powell, "When I was up for my last throw, I was really angry because after Danek threw his winner, neither Jay Silvester nor Ricky Bruch improved in 2nd and 3rd, I think Danek felt he had it. He didn't consider me a threat; those three talked and congratulated each other and that really made me mad. My last throw was a long one but I'll never know how long since the official called a foul on me at the back of the ring. I adjusted my right foot at the back and it went over the lip of the ring. I hadn't even started my throw. So I was very irritated.

"But I have plenty of food for training now," continues Powell. "I feel you have to consider the Olympics are a one-time deal. I was very fortunate to make it this time and there are some upcoming throwers who are going to be tough. My main goal, as it has been each year, is to improve and I have improved every year I have thrown."

Seymour never tried to reinforce his place in his own mind as something positive. "Actually I never really have accepted it has a positive thing—even though it is. I always thought I failed to some extent because, let's face it, there is only one winner and those below him fail to a certain degree. Of course, it takes the rest of us to make the champion because he can't run by himself, but the rest of us are failures to whatever degree we are below him. I can say that with my capabilities I achieved 99% of my potential and to me that is success. To the degree there is only one winner and everyone else is a failure, though, I'm a failure. I guess I'm a successful failure.

"Yet I look at it like this—which is also my rationalization for not training for 1976: My goal never was to win a gold medal. My actual goal was to make the team and anything after that was gravy. I got close enough to satisfy myself as opposed to training for four more years, asking my wife and family to make sacrifices, so I feel I came close enough to satisfy myself and it wouldn't be worthwhile to train anymore.

"There are so many circumstances surrounding any situation. What really makes me thankful is when I think of the guys who didn't make the US team or who fell down at Munich like [West German Dieter] Buttner and [East German Christian] Rudolph. That could happen to anybody. Look at Gary Knoke: he honestly thought the echo of the starting gun was a recall and he stopped. I slowed too but I was able to recover. Just a freak thing like that can do you in. Or how about Dick Bruggeman, who hit such a peak at the Trials and then couldn't do it again. These kinds of things reinforce placing 4th, realizing you made it through." □

by Jerry Soifer

In recent times, probably no athlete has been the subject of as much psychoanalysis in the public press as has Jim Ryun. For just about every typewriter-carrying, Freudian sports writer meeting a deadline, there's a theory as to the inner workings of the mile world record holder's psyche.

Some say Ryun faced too much pressure at too young an age in his track career. Others contend that the 25-year-old Kansas grad has an "athletic death wish". All agree something keeps the 6-3, 160lb athlete from running consistently up to his peerless physical talents.

While Ryun contests the validity of these and all hypotheses of his ego and id, he does concede that he has helped nurture their development. "It's my own fault," said Ryun. "I've tried to be as honest as I can when somebody asks a question and sometimes people go beyond the things I've actually said."

Ryun referred to his disastrous 4:19.0 mile in Los Angeles March 4: "After the Coliseum race I can't remember exactly the things I said but I remember Jim Murray [of *The LA Times*] wrote that I was defeating myself. To a certain extent I was but I honestly didn't know what I had done wrong in the race. What the hell did they want me to say after that. There are things you have to back off from to appraise and I probably won't talk as honestly in the future because it's come back and smashed me in the face."

Ryun has never been in love with the press and admitted that he hasn't developed consummate skill in dealing with the fifth estate over the years. "I every once in a while say things I wish I hadn't. The thing that's hard for me to adjust to is a guy who writes, has his own feelings, his own perspective, and then pulls a rip-city on a guy when there are no real grounds."

The normally soft-spoken Kansan cited criticism he received during his period of erratic performances early in the Olympic year that cast his Munich ambitions in doubt. "You guys never get off that stuff. You come zipping back and say the Coliseum, the LA Indoor meet. I told everybody when I would be ready and that's when I was ready and those things led up

willfully commanding the spotlight on himself, Ryun would preferably draw the theater curtains and allow people to see only his races on the track as a reflection of himself.

"I'd be a fool to say I'm not a celebrity now," said Ryun. "But when somebody comes up to me in a restaurant and says 'there's the celebrity Jim Ryun,' I'm embarrassed and I feel uncomfortable about the whole thing."

Ryun contrasted himself with Ali in the eyes of a reporter when he was asked if he thought he could have won the Olympic 800-meter run after seeing the Dave Wottle-Yevgeniy Arzhanov 1:45.9 finish. Ryun said he would like to have seen the US Olympic team picked in a better way but that he rooted for the American entry to do well. Ali, without hesitation, would have responded, "Wottle? Arzhanov? It would be no contest."

The reporter asked Ryun if he saw his role changing from that of athlete to one of entertainer as part of the new pro track program. "I can't change the athlete part because if I do I'm not going to continue to compete as well. As far as an entertainer goes I'm not even approaching it that way. I'm an athlete. If I'm an entertainer now, I would have been an entertainer several years ago," said Ryun.

Ryun was reminded of a television show he appeared on during the spring which showed him running along the Kansas roads with author Erich Segal. Ryun said on the show he was pointing for one race, the 1500 finals, and then he would retire. What caused Ryun to change his mind and continue in track and field? "The opportunities changed. I couldn't continue as an amateur and justify spending six to seven hours a day working at a job and then going out to train two to three hours and then devote what little time I would have left to things like what I'm doing now, interviews," Ryun said. "But the situation changed where we're talking about paying athletes, and I have an opportunity to continue in something that I still consider to be fun. I would have liked to continue on whether pro track had come along or not but I couldn't justify it, not being able to provide for my family. So that's how I changed my mind."

When Ryun mentioned the word fun, the reporter looked up from his notebook. He asked, "You say it's fun. You really mean it?"

"Well, OK, every day isn't exactly exciting but it may be more fun now than it ever has before. I still have the pressure of training but that has always been there. But now I'm not burdened with a lot of other responsibilities, none of about which I want to go into great detail, but sure there are times when it's not going to be fun but if it weren't fun it would begin to tell and it would have shown a long time ago."

Straight-Arrow Jim Ryun

"Right now I look forward to the 1½ hours I have to train each day. Last year there was so much pressure built into one race, one gold medal, that training became very much of a drudgery," Ryun said and added that he's putting in about 85 to 90 miles a week preparing for the pro tour.

It was suggested to Ryun that one of the theories of his psyche was that he hated track, that he was just in the sport for the gold medal and the accompanying recognition and status. "If that were the case and with all the ups and downs and loss of privacy and occasional rip-cities I wouldn't have continued. It has to be more than selfish motivation."

"If I had retired after 1967 I would have thought the world was rosy. I went through several years where I never lost a race or if I did, it was just barely. Now I've had some pretty bad races and some pretty sound defeats, and I think I'm a better person for it. What I'm trying to say is you have to take the good with the bad, and I would never take just the good without the bad because I think the bad makes the good seem that much better."

Ryun was philosophical about his 11 years in track and field that began back in Wichita. It has been nine years since word of an amazing kid, only 16 running a 4:07.8 mile, started coming out of Kansas. It has been more than six years since his first world record in the mile. In all the 11 years, there have been three Olympic teams but no gold medals, injuries, world records, illness and allergy problems, and a tragic fall. Ryun said he could be bitter about what's happened to him but he's not. "It's a waste of time," he added.

"I've never tried to mislead anyone to think that it's all sweet and fine out there but that's what makes you appreciate things in life is having gone through a lot of it. There was a story written in 1965 when I ran in the Coliseum against Peter Snell that I said when I get ready for a race I think of all the pressures involved and it begins to bother me and I begin to ask myself what makes me think I should be here and then when the gun goes off I know why I'm here. It's because I've done all this work and everything falls into place, and I run the race at hand and that's been true all along."

How will Ryun coach himself for pro track? "On the way to New York for the press conference, I took my workout summaries for 1966-67, my best years, and compared them to these last two years. I began to make a composite of my training to go by. I'm going to follow what Timmons has provided for me but make adjustments along the way."

Ryun said that he plans on participating in nearly all of the 40 or so scheduled pro track meets across the United States and Europe. He said that



to it. I had to make some adjustments in training along the way. Nobody is absolutely right about everything they do in training and they make adjustments. [Tom] Von Ruden felt he was on top of the world but when it came to the important meetings for me I was there and ready to do it and Tom had done something wrong along the way."

Ryun also insisted he was misquoted by the press in Mexico City in 1968 when it was attributed to him that he intended to go to Munich after his silver medal performance. "It was something I never said," Ryun added.

Things are going well for Ryun nowadays. He has money in his pocket from the bonus he received for signing up with professional track and field. He has purchased a house for his family in Santa Barbara, Calif., and his wife Anne is expecting a second child in March. Ryun was in good cheer as he spoke with a reporter in Goleta, Calif., at the UC Santa Barbara track.

Since signing the pro contract in November, Ryun has been doing something that he's only reluctantly acceded to in the past, making himself available to the press. "A lot of the sports writers have found him the most inaccessible of athletes and now they're stunned that he's giving out his phone number," said photographer Rich Clarkson, a close friend of Ryun's. "He's being very aggressive in promoting pro track and this is different from the old days where he didn't want to get involved in the promotion of a meet. Track is his livelihood now."

"He's also willing to sacrifice some of the privacy that he has guarded so closely. His privacy has always been an obsession with him and he resents intrusions," observed *The New York Times'* Dave Anderson of Ryun's demeanor at the pro track press conference at a Manhattan restaurant. "Jim Ryun has run and lived within himself as if a spring kept tightening inside him. But at last the spring appeared to unwind. Not completely but enough to reveal more of his psyche."

Perhaps the most appropriate way to describe Ryun through his track career is to say he has been the antithesis of Mohammed Ali, also a much analyzed athlete of our time. Where Ali cavorts about the public stage

he shouldn't have any problem running two races a weekend because when he was at his peak he would run one meet a weekend but three or four races in each. He plans on running the mile as a pro with little deviation up or down to the 880 or 2M.

"When I left Kansas for the US Olympic trials this year, I had \$200 in my checking account. I didn't have a savings account," said Ryun of his financial position as an amateur athlete. As a professional, he is looking forward to an income of upwards of \$18,000 a year from meet prize money.

No longer a slave to the Olympic code of sport, Ryun is free to negotiate commercial endorsements to supplement his track income. "I've signed nothing as of the moment," he said. "If something comes along I'd like to take a good long look at it and see whether it's something I'd like to do. It's a whole new field for me and I want to walk into it as much as I can and not feel like I'm hurrying just to be hurrying to make a lot of money.

"If money were, and this is where I think there's been a lot of confusion the last few weeks now that everybody feels I'm being materialistic, but if I were materialistic I wouldn't have competed as long as I did as an amateur in track."

Ryun was asked what kind of performances were expected from him? "They expect me to perform as I have in the past with as much consistency and as well as I can just as I have in amateur meets. I've never been through it before but I don't think the pressure will be any different. I'll try to run as well as I can along the way but peak toward the end of the season as I have in the past. I'll hope to run my better races in July and August."

The conversation inevitably turned to Ryun's fall at Munich in the 1500 preliminaries. The reporter told Ryun that he had read a French magazine that had suggested he was mentally paralyzed by the presence of Kipchoge Keino in his heat. "That's not true," answered Ryun. "I respect Keino but I think he's beatable and I think I have the potential to beat [Pekka] Vasala [of Finland, the eventual gold medalist].

"About the fall, if I had it to do over again I wouldn't have done it any differently. Keino moved up and picked up the pace and I felt everybody would fall back and they started to and the Pakistani guy [Mohamed Younis] began to fall back and a couple of guys were coming around when the accident took place. I felt everything under control. I felt I could run a fast lap or run off a hard pace."

The reporter asked Ryun about the mental anguish he must have suffered after the tumble. Could he sleep that night? "Not very well but not

four world records, he went out with every intention of setting the record, and for a kid, 18 or 19 years to do that you'd have to say he was pretty confident. Now he has a lot of different things to contend with that he didn't have before, like family and work.

"Wes Santee [a former Kansas mile star] said Ryun didn't have the killer instinct. It disturbed Jim. He felt he had something that allowed him to do so well in races. But he really doesn't have the killer instinct to take advantage of someone or to assert himself."

The engineer behind the Ryun running machine has been Bob Timmons, who coached the teenager from his initial success at East Wichita High to the height of his track career as a Kansas University undergrad when he set four world records. The relationship of coach and athlete wasn't harmonious all the way though, both Timmons and Ryun acknowledge. After a spell as photographer in Topeka, Ryun moved his family from Kansas to Eugene, Ore., to Santa Barbara, Calif. to prepare for the 1972 Olympics. But along the way he always kept in touch with Timmons and received his training schedules from his old mentor through the mail.

Early in 1972 when Ryun's Olympic hopes seemed, to say the least, glum, he packed his bags and took his family back to KU and Timmons in search of the answer to his rather deep and frightening running problems. As Timmons successfully readied his protégé for the US Olympic Trials in July, Freudian sports writers saw a great deal of dependence by the athlete for the coach. The reporter asked Ryun about this. "I can see there has been a great deal of dependence on him, and things weren't going well last year at a point and I wasn't sure what to do so I moved back to Kansas and he deserves as much credit as he's gotten for having helped me but it takes two to make something work," said Ryun.

Now the coach-athlete relationship is ending between Ryun and

Takes New Aim

because I was thinking about the race but because I was so badly banged up they put ice bags on me. They were hoping I could get out of bed the next morning and walk and maybe run. That's the reason I didn't sleep well. The best thing I thought I could do is forget what happened that day and sleep and think I could run the next day. If I couldn't run I wouldn't have lost anything, but if I could I would be ready for the race. The only time I gave up was Saturday at 1:00 p.m. when the semifinal was supposed to be at 3:00 p.m."

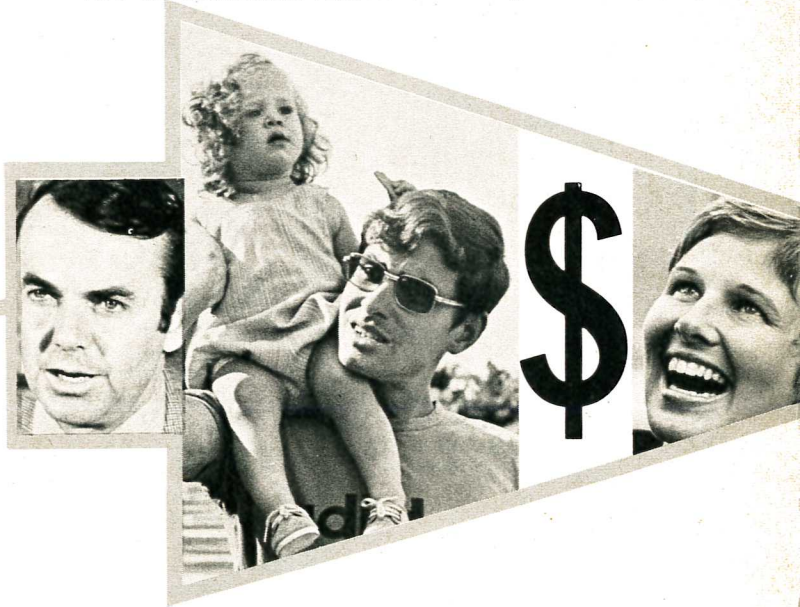
"As time began to grow I did feel the fall was absurd. As I was walking up the hall after the race I could have gone over and sat down and cried but I let something happen that helped me all year long, I let God help me in the sense of His faith and strength. Once I got to the training room and there was talk of an appeal I began to see a lot of illusions and hope but nobody would listen. . . I began to relate my case to Bob Seagren's and Rick DeMont's, and the whole Olympics lost a lot of gloss for me."

The reporter asked Ryun, now a veteran of many track wars, what advice he would give a promising miler? "I would hope he would have a coach he could confide in, a closeness to his coach so he could go to him for the trivial things, because when you're young a lot of trivial problems seem to crop up and there has to be a very relaxed relationship and yet the athlete has to feel a great deal of respect for what the coach says. As the pressures begin to develop, the athlete will have someone to talk to and as his career develops he's going to have tremendous responsibilities and pressure because he's in an event that receives a lot of interest and I wouldn't suggest to him some of the ways I did things."

It appeared for a second to the reporter that Ryun the enigma was about to really open up but the athlete who so carefully guards his own thoughts didn't elaborate on the remark, "I wouldn't suggest to him some of the ways I did things."

But the mystery of Ryun's psyche—the puzzle—the puzzle of Jim Ryun—is why a runner so talented he set an unchallenged world mile record of 3:51.1 in 1967 can have such ups and downs. "When I was in high school nobody really bothered me before races. I ran well. I did it on my talent, on my coaching. And now I have so many things that take place before I get to a track, that's what makes it tough," the world record holder said.

Ryun's friend Clarkson said, "There was a time when he was quite confident as a runner, at times where he felt his training was under control, and he would be going into a meet under good circumstances. In three of his



Timmons and the athlete explained why: "There are no problems between us but he's no longer coaching me because there has been a lot of interest in me and the responsibility for answering a lot of the questions about me has been very heavy on him. I felt the time was right to do it on my own and take some of the pressure off him."

Ryun was asked if track was still as important to him as when he was a youth. "Yes, I think so," said Ryun, "maybe more important because I'm getting closer to the end of my career. I feel I have some things I still want."

The interview ended and the reporter drove home to Los Angeles. He recalled that scene when Ryun fell in Munich and that terrible philosophical certainty of the occurrence. Then he thought that's what has been happening to Ryun ever since 1967—that he has been falling in one way or another; either getting sick, or quitting races, or developing allergies or having mental problems. And the reporter recalled how Ryun got up and sprinted after the fall in Munich and how he has gotten up after all of his falls and shown courage and perseverance that wasn't asked of him in the Golden Years when he ran 3:51.1. □

Jim Ryun's running career has covered a long, varied road—(left) from his emergence as a prep (top) guided by Bob Timmons (bottom) through world 880, 1500 and mile records, a 68 Olympic 1500 2nd, depression and retirement, to a comeback and 72 Olympic Trials 1500 win /Steve Sutton/. Then a monumental tragedy found Ryun being consoled by old rival Kip Keino after a fall at Munich /Don Chadez/. What then? (Right) The formation of a pro track group by Mike O'Hara /Paul Sutton/ included Ryun. As a pro Ryun feels he can devote more time to daughter Heather /Rafael Maldonado/ and wife Anne /Bob Kasper/—besides earning a living by running.

72 WORLD INDOOR LIST

This list contains the world's top indoor performers for the season which ran from Sept. 1, 1971 to Aug. 31, 1972. American citizens are denoted by an asterisk *. Non-US athletes with American affiliations are listed with both country and affiliation. 'yard mark converted to meters by standard conversion factors.

50 YARDS		100 YARDS	
5.0	*Mel Pender (US Army)	9.3	*Cliff Branch (Colo)
5.0	*Herb Washington (Mich St)	9.3	Don Quarrie (Jam-Sn Cal)
5.1	*Ray Robinson (Fla A&M)	9.4	*Gerald Tinker (Kent TC)
5.1	*Gerald Tinker (Kent TC)		
50 METERS		300 YARDS	
5.5	Vladislav Sapeya (SU)	29.5d	*Marshall Dill (Mich St)
5.5	Stanislav Szudrowicz (Pol)	30.2d	*Larry Burton (Purdue)
		30.2d	*LaRue Butchee (Mich St)
		30.5c	*Cliff Branch (Colo)
		30.5e	Carl Lawson (Jam-Idaho St)
60 YARDS		400 METERS	
5.8	*Herb Washington (Mich St)	46.1e	Marcello Fiasconaro (It)
5.9	*Cliff Branch (Colo)	46.9e	Georg Nuckles (WG)
5.9	*Larry Burton (Purdue)	47.0e	Andrzej Badenski (Pol)
5.9	George Daniels (Gha-Colo)	47.2e'	*Jay Elbel (P Coast)
5.9	*Mel Pender (US Army)	47.2e	Ulrich Reich (WG)
6.0	*James Batie (Troy St)	47.4e	Alfonso Gabernet (Sp)
6.0	Valeriy Borzov (SU)	47.4e'	*Edesel Garrison (Sn Cal)
6.0	*Elmo Boyd (Troy, Ohio HS)	47.4e	Wolfgang Muller (EG)
6.0	*Gus Brisco (Ariz)	47.5d'	*Dick Eisenlauer (Iowa)
6.0	*Larry Brown (Alc A&M)	47.5e'	*Bob Frey (P Coast)
6.0	*Ivory Crockett (Sn III)	47.5e'	Carl Lawson (Jam-Idaho St)
6.0	*Willie Deckard (Sn Cal)		
6.0	*Tony Dedmond (Army)	Oversized track:	
6.0	*Marshall Dill (Mich St)	45.4'	*Edesel Garrison (Sn Cal)
6.0	*Mike Goodrich (UCTC)	45.9'	Ed Roberts (Trin-Phil PC)
6.0	*Jimmie Lee Harris (Ohio St)	46.2'	*Dave Adkins (Fla TC)
6.0	*Harrington Jackson (UTEP)	46.2'	*Curtis Mills (Phil PC)
6.0	Horace Levy (Jam-Nebr)	46.3'	*Beaufort Brown (Fla)
6.0	*Willie McGee (Alc A&M)		
6.0	*Kent Merritt (Va)	500 YARDS	
6.0	*Jack Phillips (Grambling)	55.2e	*Jay Elbel (P Coast)
6.0	J-L Ravelomanantsoa (Mad)	55.8e	*Ron Whitney (Strid)
6.0	*Jerry Sims (Alc A&M)	55.9c	*Lee Evans (BA Strid)
6.0	*Chuck Smith (Strid)	56.0c	Garth Case (Jam-Nebr)
6.0	Errol Stewart (Jam-UTEP)	56.0c	*Edesel Garrison (Sn Cal)
6.0	*Gerald Tinker (Kent TC)		
6.0	*Thomas Whatley (Ala)	500 METERS	
6.0	*Steve Williams (UTEP)	1:03.0e	Manuel Gayoso (Sp)
		1:03.1c	*Tommie Turner (Spts Intl)
		1:03.7e	Francis Gonzalez (Fr)
		Oversized track:	
		1:02.1	Andrzej Badenski (Pol)
		1:02.6	Wolfgang Muller (EG)
60 METERS		600 YARDS	
6.4	Erik Gustafsson (Fin)	1:09.2c	*Martin McGrady (Cal Int)
6.4	Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU)		
6.4	Zenon Nowosz (Pol)		
6.5	Tadeusz Cuch (Pol)		
6.5	Juris Silovs (SU)		
6.5	Raimo Vilen (Fin)		
6.5	Gerhard Wucherer (WG)		



(L) Swede Hans Lagerqvist was 1972's 2nd-highest indoor vaulter. /Pantovic/ (C) Tommy White skipped a best-ever 7.4 over the 60m highs. /Knut Holm/ (R) Istvan Major's 7-4 1/4 led the world and won the European title. /Callanan/

1:09.7c	*Tommie Turner (Spts Intl)	3:59.5c	Bob Maplestone (GB-En Wn)
1:09.8c	*Lee Evans (BA Strid)	4:00.3c	*Jim Crawford (US Army)
1:09.9d	*Bob Cassleman (Mich St)	4:00.4c	Peter Kaal (P Coast-S Afr)
1:09.9e	*Steve Young (BYU)	4:00.9c	*Juris Luzins (Quantico)
1:10.0d	*Stan Vinson (En Mich)	4:00.9d	*Ken Popejoy (Mich St)
1:10.1e	*Boyd Gittins (Coug TC)	4:01.1c	*Bob Messina (unat)
1:10.2c	*Jay Elbel (P Coast)	4:01.3c	*Duncan Macdonald (Stan)
1:10.2e	*Blake Knoll (Idaho St)		
1:10.2c	*Clyde McPherson (Adelphi)	3000 METERS	
		7:50.0e	Ian Stewart (GB)
		7:53.4e	Dave Bedford (GB)
800 METERS		TWO MILES	
1:48.7e	*Mark Winzenried (CW)	8:26.6c	*Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
1:48.8e	Jozef Plachy (Czech)	8:27.4c	Grant McLaren (Can)
1:49.1e	Ivan Ivanov (SU)	8:30.4c	*Barry Brown (Fla TC)
1:49.2e	Dieter Fromm (EG)	8:30.4c	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)
1:49.2e	Francis Gonzalez (Fr)	8:32.8c	*Don Kardong (WVTC)
1:49.2e	Paul-Heinz Wellmann (WG)	8:33.4c	*Frank Shorter (Fla TC)
1:49.3e	Joze Medjimurec (Yug)	8:34.0c	*Gerry Lindgren (Coug TC)
1:49.3e	Andras Zsinka (Hun)	8:34.2c	*Greg Fredericks (Penn St)
1:49.5e	Franz-Josef Kemper (WG)	Oversized track:	
1:49.6d	*Jay Fabian (Ashland)	8:28.2	*George Young (unat)
1:49.6e	Eric Reygaert (Bel)	8:29.6	*Sid Sink (B Green St)
		8:31.6	*Marty Liquori (NYAC)
1000 YARDS		THREE MILES	
2:05.1e	*Mark Winzenried (CW)	13:18.4c	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)
2:06.7e	Jozef Plachy (Czech)	13:19.4c	*Len Hilton (Houst TC)
2:06.7e	*Tom Von Ruden (P Coast)	13:19.8c	*Don Kardong (WVTC)
2:06.9d	*Brian McElroy (Vill)	13:21.6c	*Eamon O'Reilly (Gtn AA)
2:06.9d	*Mike Mosser (W Va)	13:23.0c	Grant McLaren (Can)
2:07.2c	*Juris Luzins (Quantico)	13:23.0c	*Frank Shorter (Fla TC)
2:08.2d	*Dave Wottle (B Green St)	13:23.4c	*Jim Crawford (US Army)
2:08.3d	*Cliff Bruce (Manh)	13:23.8c	Kerry O'Brien (Aus)
2:08.3c	Ralph Doubell (Aus)	13:24.4c	*Garry Bjorklund (Minn)
2:08.6e	*Jim Schaper (S Car)		
		50 YARD HURDLES	
		5.9	*Leon Coleman (unat)
3:57.9c	*Tom Von Ruden (P Coast)		
3:58.9c	*Len Hilton (Houst TC)		
3:59.4c	Kip Keino (Ken)		

Indoor Track Category Bests

The wide variety of combinations of size and banking of indoor tracks often makes it difficult to assess the relative worth of performances made on different type tracks. To give some aid in this task, T&FN has devised a system which breaks tracks into six basic categories. Surface (dirt, boards, synthetic, etc.) is not considered.

- a all tracks, banked or unbanked, less than 150y (12 laps or more per mile).
- b all unbanked tracks from 150y to 180y (11- and 10-laps per mile).
- c all banked tracks from 150y to 180y (11- and 10-laps per mile).
- d all unbanked tracks from 180y to 220y (9- and 8-laps per mile).
- e all banked tracks from 180y to 220y (9- and 8-laps per mile).
- f all tracks, banked or unbanked more than 220y (less than 8-laps per mile).

All other conditions being equal, b category tracks should provide better marks than a tracks, c better than b, etc.

200m/220y	300-yards
c 21.6 Robert Mitchell (US) 71	a 31.7 Nate Hawthorne (US) 66
d 21.2 John Carlos (US) 70	b 30.6 Bill Hurd (US) 69
e 21.4 Carl Lawson (Jam) 71	c 30.2 Robert Mitchell (US) 71
21.3m Manfred Ommer (WG) 72	d 29.6 Marshall Dill (US) 72
21.3m Manfred Ommer (WG) 72	e 30.0 Tom Randolph (US) 68
f 22.0 Ollie Hunter (US) 65	f 30.0 Ronnie Allen (US) 69

400m/440y	b 1:51.2 Brian McElroy (US) 70
a 48.0 Don Payne (US) 66	c 1:47.9 Ralph Doubell (Aus) 69
b 48.3 Julio Meade (Dom R) 70	d 1:48.3 Jim Ryun (US) 67
c 47.0 Larry James (US) 68	e 1:46.6m Dieter Fromm (EG) 69
d 47.6 Mike Mondane (US) 68	f 1:47.7 John Woodruff (US) 40
e 46.2 Tommie Smith (US) 66	1000-yards
f 45.6 Fred Newhouse (US) 70	a 2:08.8 Robin Lingle (US) 65
500-yards	2:08.8 Dave Patrick (US) 68
a 58.7 Don McCarten (Can) 65	b 2:09.9 Joe Quigley (US) 69
b 57.5 Alf Daley (Jam) 72	c 2:05.5 Ralph Doubell (Aus) 70
c 54.4 Lee Evans (US) 71	d 2:06.9 Brian McElroy (US) 72
d 56.8 Ralph Stephenson (US) 69	2:06.9 Mike Mosser (US) 72
e 54.4 Lee Evans (US) 71	e 2:05.1 Mark Winzenried (US) 72
600-yards	f 2:06.0 Ralph Schultz (US) 69
a 1:09.2 Dave Crook (US) 66	1000-meters
b 1:09.4 Rick Wohlhuter (US) 69	c 2:21.0 Tom Von Ruden (US) 70
c 1:07.6 Martin McGrady (US) 70	e 2:20.6 Francesco Aresè (It) 72
d 1:08.5 Tom Ulan (US) 71	1500-meters
e 1:08.5 Martin McGrady (US) 70	c 3:41.4 Jurgen May (WG) 69
f 1:08.1 Hardee McAlhane (US) 69	e 3:37.8 Harald Norpoth (WG) 71
800m/880y	Mile
a 1:50.9 Juris Luzins (US) 70	a 3:58.8 Jim Ryun (US) 67

- 5.9 *Willie Davenport (Tex Strid)
- 5.9 *Stan Druckery (Keg TC)
- 5.9 *Paul Gibson (P Coast)
- 5.9 *Thomas Hill (Ark St U)
- 5.9 *Rod Milburn (Sn U)

50 METER HURDLES

- 6.4 Guy Drut (Fr)
- 6.5 Marek Jozwik (Pol)
- 6.5 Marc Noe (Fr)

60 YARD HURDLES

- 6.9 *Rod Milburn (Sn U)
- 7.0 *Jim Bolding (Okla St)
- 7.0 *Bruce Collins (Penn)
- 7.0 *Willie Davenport (Tex Strid)
- 7.0 *Thomas Hill (Ark St U)
- 7.0 *Bill Tipton (En Mich TC)
- 7.0 *Tommy Lee White (Strid)

60 METER HURDLES

- 7.4 Tommy Lee White (Strid)
- 7.5 Marek Jozwik (Pol)

120 YARD HURDLES

- 13.4 *Rod Milburn (Sn U)
- 13.5 *Willie Davenport (Tex Strid)
- 13.5 *Tommy Lee White (Strid)
- 13.6 *Jeff Howser (Fla TC)
- 13.7 *Jerry Wilson (Sn Cal)
- 13.8m Viktor Myasnikov (SU)

HIGH JUMP

- 7-4½ Istvan Major (Hun)
- 7-4 *Reynaldo Brown (Cal Int)
- 7-3¾ Kestutis Sapka (SU)
- 7-3¾ Juri Tarmak (SU)
- 7-3¾ Jan Dahlgren (Swe)
- 7-2¾ *Chris Dunn (Colgate)
- 7-2¾ *Pat Matzdorf (Wisc)
- 7-2¾ *Gene White (Penn AC)
- 7-2¾ Vladimir Abramov (SU)
- 7-2¾ Jozsef Tihanyi (Hun)

POLE VAULT

- 17-10½ Kjell Isaksson (Swe)
- 17-8½ Hans Lagerqvist (Swe)
- 17-8½ Wolfgang Nordwig (EG)
- 17-7 Antti Kalliomaki (Fin)
- 17-4½ Hans-Jurgen Ziegler (WG)
- 17-4 *Steve Smith (L Beach St)
- 17-4 *Scott Wallick (Miami/O)
- 17-3¾ *Tom Blair (Penn)
- 17-3¾ Gennadiy Gusyev (SU)
- 17-3¾ Yevgeniy Tananika (SU)

LONG JUMP

- 26-7 *Henry Hines (Sn Cal)

- 26-4½ Max Klaus (EG)
- 26-3 *Arnie Robinson (US Army)
- 26-2½ Hans Baumgartner (WG)
- 25-11¾ Klaus Beer (EG)
- 25-11¾ Carol Corbu (Rum)
- 25-11¾ *Bouncy Moore (Ore)
- 25-11¾ Reijo Toivonen (Fin)
- 25-11 Valentin Jurca (Rum)

TRIPLE JUMP

- 55-8¾ Viktor Saneyev (SU)
- 55-7 Carol Corbu (Rum)
- 55-5 *John Craft (UCTC)
- 55-3¼ Mikhail Bariban (SU)
- 54-10¾ Valentin Shevchenko (SU)
- 54-6¾ *Dave Smith (BA Strid)
- 54-4¾ Gennadiy Byessonov (SU)
- 54-2¾ Michal Joachimowski (Pol)
- 53-11 Gennadiy Savlyevich (SU)
- 53-9¾ Milan Spasojevic (Yug)

SHOT PUT

- 69-4¾ *Al Feuerbach (P Coast)
- 67-10 *Fred DeBernardi (UTEF)
- 67-9¾ Hartmut Briesenick (EG)
- 67-9 *George Woods (P Coast)
- 67-8¾ *Randy Matson (Tex Strid)
- 66-8½ Heinz-J Rothenburg (EG)
- 66-8 Wladyslaw Komar (Pol)
- 66-½ Valeriy Voikin (SU)
- 65-9¾ *Jesse Stuart (UCTC)
- 65-5 Jaroslav Brabec (Czech)

35 lb WEIGHT

- 72-4 *George Frenn (P Coast)
- 71-3¼ Jacques Accambay (Fr)
- 70-8¾ *Al Schoterman (Kent St)
- 68-3¾ *Frank Bredice (Sn Conn St)
- 68-3¾ *Al Hall (unat)

MILE RELAY

- 3:11.6e *Adelphi
- 3:11.6e *Sports International
- 3:12.2d *Michigan State
- 3:12.4e *Brigham Young
- 3:13.0e *Eastern Michigan
- 3:13.0e Pacific Coast

Oversized track:

- 3:07.5 *LSU
- 3:07.5 *Nebraska

TWO MILE RELAY

- 7:27.0c *Villanova
- 7:27.6c *Manhattan
- 7:28.6d *Illinois
- 7:29.6e *UCTC

Oversized track:

- 7:19.8 *Illinois □

MileR

- a 3:15.0 Southern U 66
- b 3:18.8 Drake 69
- c 3:12.2 Adelphi 72
- d 3:12.2 Michigan State 72
- e 3:09.4 Pacific Coast 71
- f 3:05.7 Texas A&M 70

2MileR

- a 7:33.0 Manhattan 61
- b 7:36.0 Southern Illinois 69
- c 7:25.4 49ers 67
- d 7:26.2 Oklahoma State 65
- e 7:22.8 Villanova 69
- f 7:19.8 Wisconsin 71
- 7:19.8 Illinois 72

DisMedR

- a 9:53.2 Air Force 68
- b 9:52.2 Kansas 69
- c 9:44.6 Kansas State 67
- d 9:39.8 Pitt 70
- e 9:56.6 Michigan 72
- f 9:31.6 Villanova 71 □

- b 4:09.8 Alan Robinson (Aus) 70
- c 3:56.4 Tom O'Hara (US) 64
- 3:56.4 Jim Ryun (US) 71
- d 4:00.5 Jim Ryun (US) 66
- e 4:01.9 John Camien (US) 64
- f 3:57.2 Marty Liquori (US) 71

2Miles

- a 8:39.8 Sid Sink (US) 71
- b 8:44.8 Alan Robinson (Aus) 70
- c 8:19.2 Kerry O'Brien (Aus) 71
- d 8:33.2 Art Dulong (US) 68
- e 8:32.2 Ian Stewart (GB) 69
- f 8:28.2 George Young (US) 72

3Miles

- a 13:34.6 Bruce Kidd (Can) 63
- c 13:09.8 George Young (US) 69
- d 13:31.6 Vic Nelson (US) 71
- f 13:45.4 Marty Liquori (US) 72

5000-meters

- c 13:56.6 Vyacheslav Alanov (SU) 70
- d 13:45.2 Vyacheslav Alanov (SU) 69
- f 13:49.8 Anatoliy Makarov (SU) 66

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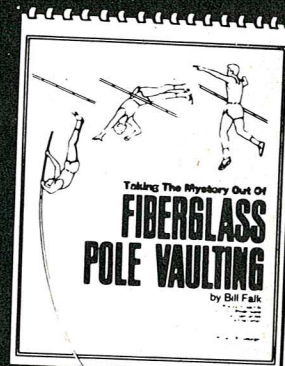
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WORLD, US INDOOR RECORDS

The IAAF's recent decision to not ratify indoor world records leaves the planet still without any official record-accepting body. Thus, *T&FN* will continue maintenance of its own "official" marks.

And in a departure from past policy, *T&FN* will now carry its own American records, rather than follow those accepted by the AAU. Although the AAU does attempt to maintain a complete listing, many marks go unrecognized

each year because no application is received. As well, the AAU for years did not recognize dirt marks, with the result that there are older marks worthy of record status which were never considered.

In both cases, the *T&FN* marks are those which our record committee has found to be the most statistically acceptable. Still using the AAU records as a guideline, we automatically reject any mark rejected by the AAU.

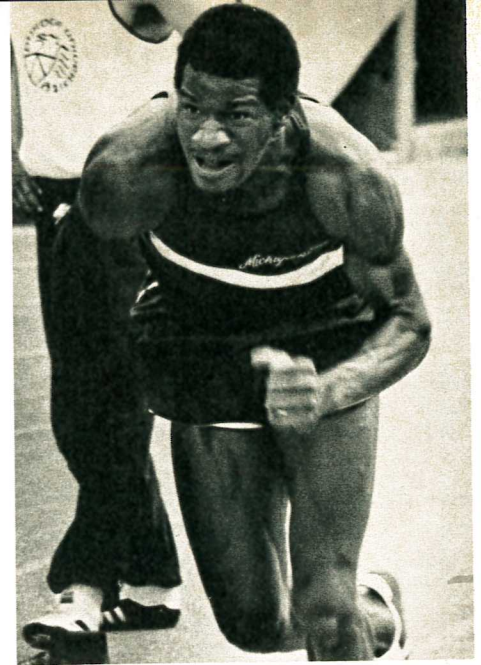
World Bests

50y	5.0	Kirk Clayton (US) 70
	5.0	Herb Washington (US) 72
	5.0	Herb Washington (US) 72
	5.0	Mel Pender (US) 72
50m	5.4	Bill Gaines (US) 68
	5.4	Manfred Kokot (EG) 71
60y	5.8	Herb Washington (US) 72
60m	6.4	Fyodr Pankratov (SU) 67
	6.4	Valeriy Borzov (SU) 68
	6.4	Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU) 72
	6.4	Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU) 72
	6.4	Erik Gustafsson (Fin) 72
	6.4	Zenon Nowosz (Pol) 72
70y	6.8	Mel Pender (US) 65
	6.8	Mel Pender (US) 69
	6.8	Larry Highbaugh (US) 70
	6.8	Jim Green (US) 70
	6.8	Mel Pender (US) 71
100y	9.3	Don Quarrie (Jam) 71
	9.3	Carl Lawson (Jam) 71
	9.3	Don Quarrie (Jam) 72
	9.3	Cliff Branch (US) 72
100m	10.3	Vitaliy Kunaryev (SU) 65
	10.3	Yuriy Zyezhetko (SU) 70
	10.3	Valeriy Borzov (SU) 71
	10.3	Vladislav Sapeya (SU) 71
	10.3	Aleksandr Lebedyev (SU) 71
200m	21.2	John Carlos (US) 70
220y	21.2	John Carlos (US) 70
300y	29.5	Marshall Dill (US) 72
300m	34.4	Boris Savchuk (SU) 66
400m	46.1	Marcello Fiasconaro (It) 72
440y	46.2	Tommie Smith (US) 67
500y	54.4	Lee Evans (US) 71
	54.4	Lee Evans (US) 71
500m	1:02.9	Mal Whitfield (US) 53
	1:02.9	Mal Whitfield (US) 53
	1:02.9	Martin McGrady (US) 70
600y	1:07.6	Martin McGrady (US) 70
600m	1:17.7	Martin Bilham (GB) 69
800m	1:46.6	Dieter Fromm (EG) 69
880y	1:47.9	Ralph Doubell (Aus) 69
1000y	2:05.1	Mark Winzenried (US) 72
1000m	2:20.4	Tom Von Ruden (US) 71
1500m	3:37.8	Harald Norpoth (WG) 71
Mile	3:56.4	Tom O'Hara (US) 64
	3:56.4	Jim Ryun (US) 71
2000m	5:04.4	Michel Jazy (Fr) 65
3000m	7:47.0	Ricky Wilde (GB) 70
2M	8:19.2	Kerry O'Brien (Aus) 71
3M	13:09.8	George Young (US) 69
5000m	13:45.2	Vyacheslav Alanov (SU) 69
10,000m	29:29.0	Yuriy Aleksashin (SU) 71
50yHH	5.8	Willie Davenport (US) 69
	5.8	Marcus Walker (US) 70
50mHH	6.2	Gunther Nickel (WG) 70
60yHH	6.8	Hayes Jones (US) 64
	6.8	Earl McCullouch (US) 68
	6.8	Willie Davenport (US) 69
	6.8	Willie Davenport (US) 69
	6.8	Willie Davenport (US) 70
60mHH	7.4	Tommy Lee White (US) 72
70yHH	7.8	Willie Davenport (US) 69
120yHH	13.4	Rod Milburn (US) 72
110mHH	13.6	Anatoliy Mikhailov (SU) 69
	13.6	Anatoliy Mikhailov (SU) 60

HJ	7-4 ⁵ / ₈	Valeriy Brumel (SU) 61
PV	17-10 ¹ / ₂	Kjell Isaksson (Swe) 72
LJ	27-2 ¹ / ₂	Bob Beamon (US) 68
TJ	55-8 ¹ / ₄	Viktor Saneyev (SU) 72
SP	69- ³ / ₄	Al Feuerbach (US) 72
DT	198-6	John Van Reenen (S Afr) 69
35lbWt	73-3 ¹ / ₂	George Frenn (US) 69
800mR	1:26.3	France 62
880yR	1:28.1	Western Michigan 68
1600mR	3:05.9	Soviet Union 70
MileR	3:09.4	Pacific Coast (US) 71
3000mR	7:08.5	L G Ratio Munster (WG) 72
3200mR	7:17.8	Soviet Union 71
2MileR	7:25.4	UCTC (US) 69
4MileR	16:56.4	Purdue (US) 71
SpMedR	3:24.0	Oklahoma State (US) 62
DisMedR	9:39.8	Pitt (US) 71
240HHR	28.4	Notre Dame (US) 71

American Bests

50y	5.0	Kirk Clayton (S Jose St) 70
	5.0	Herb Washington (Mich St) 72
	5.0	Herb Washington (Mich St) 72
	5.0	Mel Pender (US Army) 72
50m	5.4	Bill Gaines (Calif HS) 68
60y	5.8	Herb Washington (Mich St) 72
60m	6.5	Charles Greene (US Army) 70
70y	6.8	Mel Pender (Ft Bragg) 65
	6.8	Mel Pender (Ft Bragg) 69
	6.8	Larry Highbaugh (Ind) 70
	6.8	Jim Green (Ky) 70
	6.8	Mel Pender (US Army) 71
75y	7.2	Wayne Long (Okla) 69
	7.2	Earl Harris (Okla St) 69
70m	7.5	Ira Murchison (US Army) 56
100y	9.3	Cliff Branch (Colo) 72
100m	10.7	Bob Rodenkirchen (NYAC) 38
200m	21.2	John Carlos (Seamans) 70
220y	21.2	John Carlos (Seamans) 70
300y	29.5	Marshall Dill (Mich St) 72
300m	34.9	Larry Scheurer (Wash St) 70
400m	46.2	Tommie Smith (S Jose St) 67
440y	46.2	Tommie Smith (S Jose St) 67
500y	54.4	Lee Evans (unat) 71
	54.4	Lee Evans (unat) 71
500m	1:02.9	Mal Whitfield (GSB) 53
	1:02.9	Mal Whitfield (GSB) 53
	1:02.9	Martin McGrady (Spts Intl) 70
600y	1:07.6	Martin McGrady (Spts Intl) 70
600m	1:19.8	Juris Luzins (Quantico) 72
800m	1:47.4	Ted Nelson (Striders) 65
880y	1:48.3	Jim Ryun (Kans) 67
1000y	2:05.1	Mark Winzenried (CW) 72
1000m	2:20.4	Tom Von Ruden (P Coast) 71
1500m	3:42.8	Dyrol Burleson (EAAA) 65
Mile	3:56.4	Tom O'Hara (Loyola/Chic) 64
	3:56.4	Jim Ryun (unat) 71
2000m	5:14.8	Pat McNeal (unat) 64
3000m	7:56.6	Bill Mills (C Pend) 65
2Mile	8:26.2	Frank Shorter (Fla TC) 71
3Mile	13:09.8	George Young (unat) 69
5000m	14:31.0	Don Lash (unat) 39
45yHH	5.3	Willie Davenport (HoustStrid) 69
	5.3	Willie Davenport (Tex Strid):70
50yHH	5.8	Willie Davenport (Houst Strid) 69
	5.8	Marcus Walker (Colo) 70
50mHH	6.4	Leon Coleman (Strid) 69
	6.4	Leon Coleman (Strid) 69



Marshall Dill blazed indoors in 72, gunning a 6.0 60y and record 29.5 300y as a frosh. /Jay McNally/

60yHH	6.4	Leon Coleman (Strid) 69
	6.4	Tommy Lee White (Strid) 71
	6.8	Hayes Jones (Detroit VC) 64
	6.8	Earl McCullouch (Sn Cal) 68
	6.8	Willie Davenport (Houst Strid) 69
	6.8	Willie Davenport (Tex Strid) 70
55mHH	7.0	Rod Milburn (Sn U) 72
60mHH	7.4	Tommy Lee White (Strid) 72
70yHH	7.8	Willie Davenport (Houst Strid) 69
120yHH	13.4	Rod Milburn (Sn U) 72
60yLH	6.5	George Byers (Kans) 68
	6.5	George Byers (Kans) 69
	6.5	Wayne Long (Okla) 69
	6.5	George Byers (Kans) 69
	6.5	George Byers (Kans) 69
	6.5	Rey Brown (Cal Int) 72
HJ	7-4	Dick Railsback (Strid) 71
PV	17-6 ¹ / ₂	Bob Beamon (UTEP) 68
LJ	27-2 ¹ / ₂	John Craft (UCTC) 72
TJ	55-5	Al Feuerbach (P Coast) 72
SP	69- ³ / ₄	George Frenn (P Coast) 69
35-lb Wt	73-3 ¹ / ₂	Western Michigan 68
880yR	1:28.1	Pacific Coast 71
MileR	3:09.4	UCTC 69
2MileR	7:25.4	Purdue 71
4Mile R	16:56.4	Oklahoma State 62
SpMedR	3:24.0	Pitt 71
DisMedR	9:39.8	Notre Dame 71 □
240HR	28.4	

NCAA, AAU Qualifying

The NCAA and AAU have announced qualifying standards for their respective 1973 indoor championship meets. It is interesting to notice that some events have tougher standards for the NCAA and others for the AAU.

NCAA			
60y	6.2 (5.3 50)	PV	16-1
440y	49.0	LJ	24-6
880y	1:52.8	TJ	49-8
1000y	2:10.9	SP	58-6
Mile	4:09.0	Wt	58-6
2M	best 12 (approx.)	MileR	3:17.5
60HH	7.3 (8.6 70)	2MR	7:36.0
HJ	6-11	DisMed	9:56.0
AAU (*=corresponding outdoor performance)			
60y	6.1 (5.3 50/7.0 70)	PV	16-6
600y	1:12.0 (47.6*)	LJ	24-5
1000y	2:10.3 (1:49.5*)	TJ	49-1
Mile	4:08.4	SP	60-6
3M	13:41.6 (8:51.0 2M)	Wt	61-0
60HH	7.3 (8.4 70)	MileR	3:20.0
HJ	6-10 ¹ / ₂	2MR	7:40.9

Is Weight Throw Hammer Prep?

If you throw things for fun, and you throw them more than 150ft, the chances are that unless you are among the minority who live in a warm year-round climate, you won't compete in your favorite event until next spring. Runners can run indoors, and jumpers can jump, but not many athletic buildings are big enough, or have appropriate landing areas, for the long throws.

So if you are a discus thrower, you'll spend the winter in the weight room, and perhaps throw the shot because it is there. And if the javelin is your thing, you'll do general conditioning and convince yourself that those poor guys in California will be overtrained and mentally tired by the time the big meets in June roll around. But if your event is the hammer—well, then, you can really throw your weight around. More specifically, your 35lb weight.

It is more likely, however, that you are a typical reader of this magazine. You don't throw anything heavier than a softball for fun, and have never even seen anybody throwing a 35lb weight. And so let us explain that the 35lb weight, like the 16lb hammer, is thrown from a 7ft circle after the thrower has turned in the circle to build up momentum. In addition to being heavier, the weight is different in that the handle is connected to the spherical metal head by a welded steel link without the more than 3ft of wire which separates the hammer from its handle. The total length of the implement is only 16" from the top of the handle to the bottom of the ball. The weight handle is also thicker, larger and more triangular.

There are also differences in the techniques of the two events. The most noticeable is that while all hammer throwers normally take at least three turns, the third turn is not essential to success at the weight. For instance, Kent State stars Jacques Accambay and Al Schoterman, who stand in 2nd and 5th places on the all-time world list for the weight throw, take only two turns. There are other technical differences resulting from the fact that the weight is heavier and the implement shorter. Schoterman explains this very well. "There is certainly a similarity between the two events, but it goes just so far. It's like comparing driving a Continental with driving a sports car. With both, you're driving—but it's two entirely different cars. The instrument buttons, power, etc. vary and the feel of the car is different. So it is with the throws. There are differences in acceleration between turns, ball orbit, hammer head speed and upper body countering."

Harold Connolly, who has held the world records in both events, believes that the two are sufficiently unlike that "as far as technique improvement is concerned, I think the thrower is better off working on the hammer only." George Frenn, who presently reigns as the world's best (73-3½ indoors, 74-2¼ outdoors) at the 35lb, agrees. "I don't even work out with the weight ordinarily. Before the nationals, I'll train for about a week with the weight just to get the feel of it again." As you may know, Connolly and Frenn reside in California.

Unfortunately, most American hammer throwers do not. So they throw the weight during the winter, which is not really such a bad thing for them to do. To the contrary, short of moving to California, it is the only sensible thing for them to do. "It is good for hammer throwers for a number of reasons," says Kent coach Doug Raymond. "The 35lb weight requires great strength so it encourages more lifting during the winter. That strength,

if properly applied, is beneficial for the hammer. The weight also keeps the throwers busy with competition which is important. And as for technique, they are, in spite of differences, basically the same. We find the transition from the 35lb weight to the hammer throw is hardly noticeable."

Raymond's leading weight thrower, college record holder Accambay, adds, "The weight helps develop the muscles of the back and shoulders. It also gives a better you sense of security in balance, and is great use to the legs. You really need no re-adaptation of muscles for the hammer. So throwing the weight in the winter gets you ready both physically and mentally for the hammer in the spring."

The only reservation which this observer can add is that some inexperienced throwers, who have hammer technique, have found that they had to "unlearn" the 35lb in the spring.

If the similarities in technique are indeed greater than the differences, then it stands to reason that there should be a strong correlation in performances. A few years ago, Hal Connolly formulated the theory that a hammer thrower should throw as far in meters as he can throw the weight in feet. Perhaps he said that because his own personal records were 71-2½ with the weight and 71.26 (233-9½) with the hammer. Connolly now admits that there is "no mathematical or scientific correlation between the two that really holds. It just happened to look that way for a while with some throwers."

As you might imagine, the dissimilarities in the implements would make an absolute correlation impossible. The 35lb weight emphasizes strength whereas the hammer requires more speed and precision in technique. "If you are strong," says Raymond, "you can make little mistakes in the weight without too much harm whereby in the hammer they would show up like a sore thumb."

It is not surprising that America's strongest hammer thrower, George Frenn, is the best in the weight. The foot to meter "conversion" of his 74-2¼ weight mark would give him a 243-5 hammer best, which is a good deal beyond his actual PR of 232-7. Schoterman, by contrast, has thrown the hammer a few inches better than he would by translating his weight throw of 70-8½ under "Connolly's Rule".

A better correlation might result from altering the indoor implement. Connolly favors this. "The weight is too short. If it were a little longer, I think you could simulate the hammer movement and the feeling of 'hang' better than with the present weight. Because of the space restrictions, it would also have to be a little heavier. It would have to be worked out, but perhaps a 2" longer, 40lb weight would do." /Bob Hersh/ □



Jacques Accambay's 35lb weight.

Feuerbach Indoor Shot Record Denial Spears Hand-Taping Rebut

By refusing to accept Al Feuerbach's indoor shot record of 69-4¼" because of "evidence of illegal taping", the AAU may have revived a sore point with the big heavies—outlawing taping of wrists or fingers.

Both AAU and IAAF rule books declare, "No device of any kind—e.g., the taping of two or more fingers together—which in any way assists a competitor when making a throw, shall be allowed. The use of tape on the hand shall not be allowed except in the case of the need to cover an open cut. The use of tape on the wrist will be allowed only upon production of a certificate given by the official doctor for the meeting."

Responds George Woods, two-time Olympic silver medalist, "I can't understand the rule. Runners are allowed to tape their ankles and knees; if they can tape their points of stress, why can't shot putters?" Woods injured his throwing hand in 1971 when a shot slid too far back in his grip and stretched cartilage in his fingers. He has intermittently worn tape on fingers and wrist.



George Woods' tape. /Don Chadez/

"My injury was very painful this year, particularly indoors [1972];"

he says. "I needed the tape to prevent further injury so if meet officials required no tape I refused to throw. They claim it's an aid, but that's silly. It restricts motion and you throw better if you're unrestricted. Tape doesn't give you any extra advantage and you suddenly don't throw farther because it makes you stronger. The anatomy books don't say the arm straightens out by use of the tricep, anterior deltoid and adhesive tape. If a putter has an injury, tape prevents further injury; if he isn't injured, it serves no advantage as it only restricts the normal range of motion."

Says Feuerbach, whose wrist was taped and who had a strand of tape around the knuckles and palm of his throwing hand when he pushed out his rejected record at Pocatello in February, "Taping doesn't give you any more ability. It restricts the motion and snap of the wrist and hand. I wore the tape at Pocatello to prevent pain and possible injury to the knuckles. After years of hard throwing, the knuckles can get loose and slip, which is quite painful. A band of tape, though, keeps them in place. But I can throw as far, or farther, without it."

Adds outdoor recordman (71-5½) Randy Matson, "Taping the hand helps hold the fingers together and not hyperextend. Taping the wrist also keeps the wrist from extending back too far. I have tried numerous ways of taping and haven't found one that helps me throw farther."

Woods feels the rule outlawing tape on the hand is unfair and should be stricken from the rule books. Adds Feuerbach, "I agree, just as long as the rules remain so that things like catapults and webs can't be formed to illegally assist a thrower." □



Mission to Moscow

Track & Field News goes to Moscow! The World University Games, which has been expanded and accorded the status of one of the world's great sporting events, will be held this summer in Moscow, and the U.S. should field a full, top-flight team. Since the NCAA has withdrawn from the USOC, the collegiate group has decided to throw its full weight behind WUG preparations, and other collegiate bodies including the NAIA are also giving the Games their full backing. Such athletes as Shorter, Wottle, Milburn, Matzdorf and any others in undergraduate or graduate school will be eligible under the rules of the competition. More than 100 nations are invited, with the U.S. delegation of 300 to be the biggest foreign contingent. Nine sports, with track as the spotlight activity, are scheduled.

Go with T&FN to the World University Games!

Track & Field News is offering a complete tour to the WUG, with round-trip air transportation from your home airport, lodging, tickets to WUG track & field, sight-seeing, etc. Write for complete details. Games dates are Aug. 16-21. It may be possible to tack on a grand tour to witness the U.S. team in competition with European national teams (USA-USSR, USA-Germany, etc.), if you're interested.

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

2ND ANNUAL KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MANITOBA INDOOR GAMES, Winnipeg Arena, January 13th, 1973. Invitational events for both men & women, including Europeans. Last year's winners: Tom Von Ruden, George Woods, Cheryl Toussaint, Grant McLaren. K. of C. Indoor Games, 310-191 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—R3B OX1. Information—Bill Russell, Invitational Contact—Harvey Pearce—204 (256-8567).

Of People & Things

by
Bert Nelson

I don't like the new IAAF tie-breaking rule for the high jump and pole vault. I don't mind the new method of deciding the winner, although the counting of attempts had two favorable results. The tactics of passing attempts, especially at higher heights, was quite exciting. And since all efforts could count in the placings, it meant fewer tries at lower heights and a speeding up of the competition.

Now we will see a lot more jump-offs, and they are fun. The new rule gives the win to the jumper clearing the winning height on the fewest attempts. If the attempts are the same, then the contestants stage a jump-off. They move the bar up and down with one try at each height until one clears and the other(s) miss.

What I heartily dislike is the elimination of all tie-breaking procedures for 2nd place and beyond. Ties are messy, for all concerned. They create fractions in point scores. They create problems with medals. Surely no one wants to return to the old process of cutting medals apart and putting the pieces together so that two men tying for 2nd and 3rd have a medal half-silver and half-bronze. And supposing you have a three-way tie for 2nd but only medals through 3rd place, does each athlete get two-thirds of a medal? Or do you give them all silver medals, which means going back to the manufacturer for the expensive creation of just two medals?

How do you describe the men who tie in the Olympics? Stefan Junge placed 2nd in the recent high jump and Dwight Stones was 3rd although clearing the same height. Under the new rules they would be tied for 2nd. Stones, now the bronze medalist, would be what? The half-silver, half-bronze medalist? Or how about the 1948 high jump wherein 2nd through 5th place had the same height? Do you have four silver medalists, four bronze medalists, or four who each have a quarter of a silver medal and a quarter of bronze and half of nothing, since there are no medals for 4th and 5th?

All the other field events have tie-breaking procedures even though the chances of a tie are much less. Why not the high jump and pole vault?

I think the IAAF made a mistake, and I hope the AAU and NCAA don't follow suit. They just about have to adopt the 1st place rule, but should come up with a solution for breaking other ties.

There is another new rule which will please the AAU while making unhappy a number of others, including athletes. Contestants now are required to participate in the uniform of their national federation. This means the US Olympic team (and other national teams) cannot wear a USA uniform, but must wear an AAU outfit. Of course, the AAU can adopt anything it wants. But it has included the AAU lettering on national (non-Olympic) uniforms in the past and could technically again.

Still another new IAAF rule raised some interesting points. The old long jump rule said it was a failure "if any competitor touches the ground beyond the take off line with any part of the body". This phrase has been deleted and replaced by "if any competitor touches the ground beyond the takeoff line so as to leave a visible impression on the plasticine or soft earth or sand with any part of the body". So if you step over the board far enough to clear the plasticine trough, it isn't a foul. There could be fair jumps of as little as 5", since the plasticine is 4" wide. Actually, as I noted once before, these "short jumps" (actually steps) past the board should be measured. Otherwise a jumper may be cheated as a 5" "jump" could break a tie or qualify a jumper for the finals.

It isn't a new rule, and it shouldn't be an old rule. Have you noted the IAAF rule which says an athlete is ineligible for competition if he displays on his person any advertising material other than the accepted name of his club or organization, or takes onto any arena or course any form of advertising material? The rule applies to clothing and traveling bags and is enforced at the Olympics and some other major competitions. But are you aware it also applies to training? That's right. According to the rules, any athlete wearing an adidas tee-shirt or carrying a Puma bag onto the practice field is ineligible for competition under IAAF rules. The rule should be changed. Obviously, no one should try to enforce such a ridiculous rule but after the ludicrous Olympic vault tragi-comedy I can't be sure about any officials.

And there is one rule I wish the IAAF had been more thorough on. They recognized the confusion of a simple reference to "electrical timing" by adding the qualifier, "fully automatic". All well and good, but how do they define fully automatic? Technically, the photo-timing systems used in the Olympics are not fully automatic as the photos must be read by officials. Swimming has fully automatic timing and judging through use of touch pads but it's not possible in track even though the rules indicate otherwise.

One rule they are not talking about changing, to my regret, involves the timing of longer races. I would like to see all times of one hour or more in whole seconds. Drop the fifth-second timing now called for in all races over a mile. Who needs marathon times such as 2:12:19.8? Does Frank Shorter even remember that as his Munich time, or does he drop the tenths? Or how about 4:57:13.8, the last time in the OG 50km walk? There is no need, and it would be easier on timers, athletes, press and fans. □

Track & Field News

GAMES NUTS PLAY

by Jack Pfeifer

No one is sure where it began or who is to blame. Some of the participants think of it as clandestine business done in secret motel rooms over a sixpack of Ballantine's. Spectators, if there were any, would probably call it a simple case of puerilism. Yet in its own cobweb way, the art of predicting certain happenings in a track meet has made its way to The Experts, those people who thrill to unique combat.

This particular Game is for expert Experts. The cause for its beginning was routine: there were these folks with a hell of a lot of information about a particular subject (track/field). They all considered themselves experts, but dammitall, there was no way to tell them apart. An expert is an expert. Almost.

One Expert just might be a little more expert than another. One of those who thought he was a little more expert one day decided there should be a way out of his dilemma and to the lofty position of Better Expert he so rightfully deserved: have a Contest. "Let's have a contest," he said. What he meant was, next time there was an important track meet, the bigshots with all the information would get together in a fact-filled room and match wits. They tried it. Everyone got to pick who he thought was going to win each competition. Trouble was, everyone seemed fairly capable of doing that. Still no way of telling the sharpies from the Stars.

Finally, in the lull of one of these almighty gatherings, someone suggested a New Game. "Gawd," said he (he was from N'York), "to hell with who we think is going to win. Instead of picking who will win, we should pick who we think is going to lose!" Now let's fact it, that sounds downright perverted. But the idea—scraping around down at the bottoms of the barrels instead of the tops—sounded ludicrously brilliant. Everyone always watches the beginning of the finish of the race; this way, we could watch the complete and utterly shuddering conclusion. This way, those two boobs who have been lapped twice then still sprint wildly at the finish will get a little attention, from us! Like having the 76ers and 27 points against the Bucks: there'll be a reason to stay to the end. The idea began to catch on. Some even saw it as a silent, secretive way of showing hatred. Virgil began to whimper at the delight of selecting someone he had always despised as the runner he thought most likely to finish last in a race. "Wow," said he, "for last in the 3M, I'll take Steve. . ."

"Now wait a minute," interrupted the lawyer in our midst. "We can't start yet. We've got to have Rules. You know damn well we can't play without Rules." "Hell," mumbled some novice in the corner. "Let's just get on with the game." But that was not possible. There had to be rules. "Last place" was not as easy to define as it sounded. Meet officials were always careful to distinguish the high placers but they always ignore the low ones. Eventually, some laws about losers were established: 1. if a man is scheduled to compete but he doesn't show, too bad; he's not last, he just NOT; 2. if a man showed up and toed the starting line, then he was eligible to be last; from that point, a man who dropped out would be adjudged last; 3. if more than one dropped out, the first to depart would be last; if two left the track at the same time, a special jury of Experts would be appointed to personally interview the contestants and find out who really was the first to leave; 4. it was determined that no one could ever finish behind someone who dropped dead at the starting line.

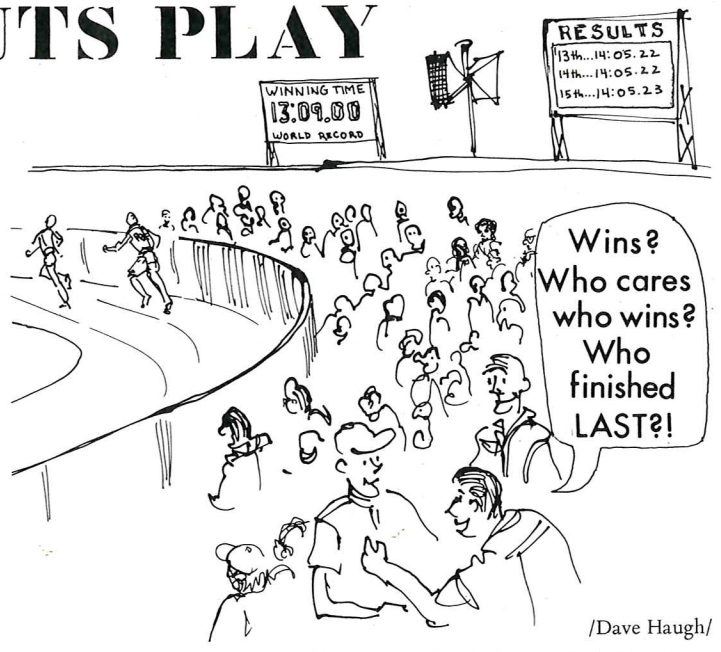
It seemed, however, that if everyone finished a race, the last man to cross the line would be last. But would it? Could there be a case where the last man to finish is not last? How about an intermediate hurdler who is far behind and takes the final barrier in an illegal fashion? Is he last, or is he disqualified? "Do you mean," asked one, "that just because I take some boob to be last and he decides to take the final barrier in a half-assed fashion, then I won't get credit?" It came to be that it wasn't enough to

Nuts Play Games

As revealed in the accompanying article, track and field can offer diverse pleasures, with Games being of one of the more off-beat ways to enjoy the sport. The joys of Game-playing can be sampled at any meet, but the connoisseur will recommend the multi-day meet (NCAA, AAU, FOT) as the true test of ability. Now many of the following (and elsewhere mentioned) might sound rather unbelievable, but *T&FN* staffers have actually participated in each of the following contests (and even enjoyed most of them). One is free to devise his own scoring system and decide upon the prizes.

Most of the Games involve totals, like guessing how much/many:

- finalists in tomorrow's events will be wearing glasses (not sunglasses).
- contestants are wearing socks (color variation may be added).
- points will be scored on the last day of the NCAA by Illinois middle distance runners (or someone).
- total misses will be recorded in the high jump and vault.
- total of heights cleared by the high jump winner.
- time it will take Steve Prefontaine to complete his victory lap.



know who was worst. You also had to know who was sick, who would give up and who would die. The game came to be known as the Losers Game, but it came to pass that the winner might really be the Loser.

"Good God," mumbled one Expert just before a championship meet. "I was just discussing my picks, you know, for the Losers Game. And I said out loud that I had Doug. . . for last in the shot. So who do you think walked by but. . . If he ever found out I had picked him to be LAST. . ." The Losers Game, it was clear, was dangerous when people who threw big heavy implements were involved. It also seemed to be a bit sane. I mean, picking 10th wasn't much different from picking 1st. It was routine. Worse, it was Normal.

So some Expert decided we should pick "other kinds of things that go on at track meets". Some question that required every bit of track knowledge expertise, judgment, fact, and out-and-out stupidity the track/field Expert could muster. The lawyer had been listening to the proposal. He flourished his pencil, got a little attention and began with, "I want you to predict. . ." He cleared his throat; the others turned to listen. "I want you to predict. . ." The combined total distance. . . The other players reached the edges of their chairs. One even put down his can of beer. "Combined." Oh, that sounded good. Means we've got to add. Bob can't add, and neither can Clyde. "Distance." Good again. That means field events, and I'm great at the field events; nobody better at the field events. ". . . the combined total distance, in tomorrow's competition, of the shortest discus throw and the shortest triple jump." His words fell like a shanked shot. Silent, empty, wilting stares. "What?" says one. "The combined what?" "The combined total distance of the shortest. . ." "OK, OK, we heard you the first time. But let's face it, who the hell cares?" "Well, I don't know. I didn't think we cared who cared." Silence. "Two hundred and three feet, nine and three-quarters inches," said Bob. "Huh?" said Clyde. "Two hundred and three feet, nine and three-quarters inches," he repeated soberly, now certain he probably had it right on the nose. "Put that down, will you? Jesus."

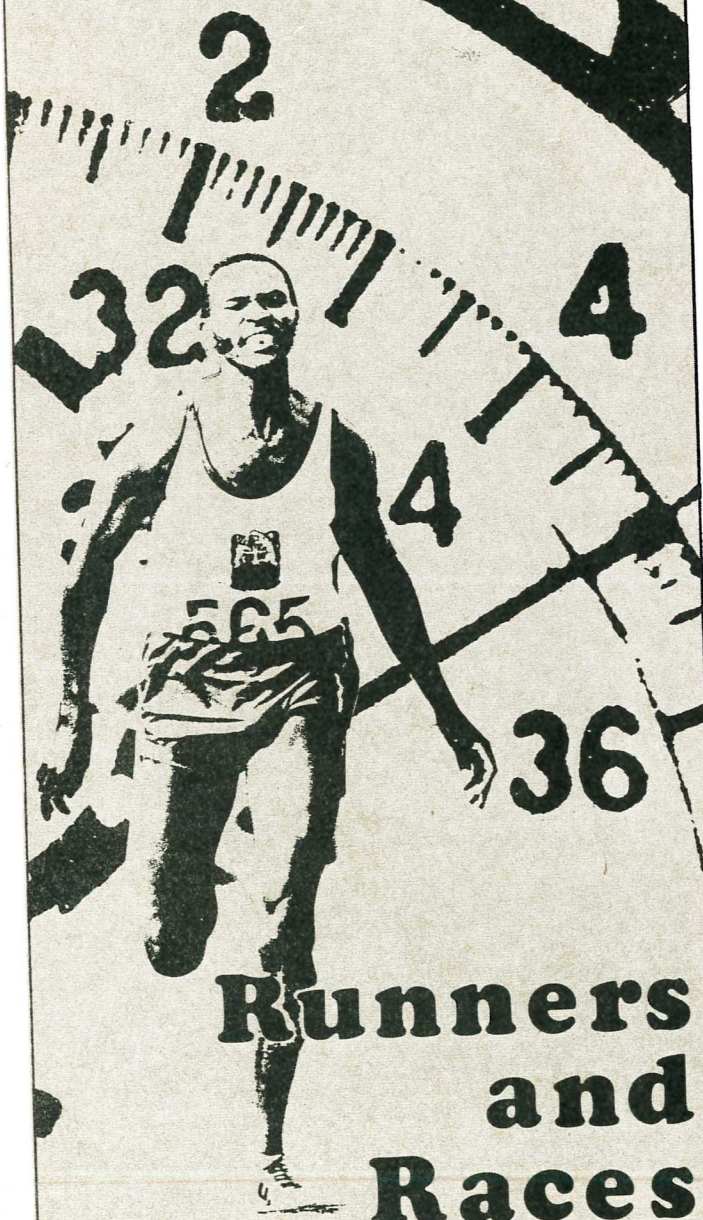
And so it was that this game for weirdos caught on. Ideas poured out of the experts' minds. At the Olympic Trials in Eugene, one of the contests was to predict the number of times the announcer, Bob Steiner, would say the word "Oregon" that day. The Experts arrived at the stadium that morning with their split-40 Hanharts, their metric conversion tables, their wind-gauge conversion table, their all-time world lists. . . and a big sheet of graph paper carefully cordoned into the day's important contests. Right at the top was "Steiner, Oregon."

"Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen," announced Berkeley Bob. "The Oregon Tra. . ." Whoo, that's one. And all the Experts deftly, simultaneously, slashed a 1 in the appropriate box. . . "ck Club is happy to welcome you here today to the 1972 United States Olympic Trials here on the beautiful campus of the University of Or. . ." That's two! And so it went, counting misses and who wore socks and Orecons until the monumental occasion of the introduction of javelin thrower Les Tipton.

"Throwing seventh," said Bob calmly, hardly realizing he was about to make history, "the Oregon school record holder, formerly of the University of Oregon and now of the Oregon track club, Les Tipton!" The Experts were in hysteria, madly flashing their pencils in the "Steiner, Oregon" box. "Three! That's three!" they chorused. And they all thrust three fingers into the air to be sure those around them knew what had just transpired. "Three Orecons, all in one sentence!" they yelled. □

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 Fred Witt, Editor

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 OF TRACK
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On Your Marks

The IAAF Medical Advisory Panel at its meeting in Munich unanimously condemned the practice of "blood doping" (Oct. 1971 *T&FN*), by which athletes have some of their blood removed then added back at a later date. A report from Sweden (where the process was devised) was received by the committee which stated that such experiments were for research purposes only and no experimentation had been done with athletes. However, talk of such doping at Munich centering around Finnish athletes rather than Swedes was generated as much out of speculation as even rumor. In other action, the Panel also recommended that athletes be medically tested before going to high altitude training camps and that Doping Committees should conduct tests at all Area or Group Championships and, if possible, at all National Championships. . . Distasteful as the method may be to many, the sporting boycott imposed on South Africa may be working to its desired end. The chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, recently stated that the most effective action against South Africa's discriminatory racial policies has been the general boycott imposed by most nations. The South Africans have now been barred from the past two Olympics. . . While competitors of all kinds (but especially black) are staying away from South Africa, there may be an influx of American Blacks to Lagos, Nigeria in January. A Nigerian public relations accountant recently revealed that discussions are underway to permit Black Americans to compete in the 2nd All-African Games, scheduled for Jan. 7-18. No formal invitations have yet been extended, although some Blacks have already been invited as observers. Apparently, there have been a significant number of inquiries from Black Americans expressing a desire to compete. . . Bob Mathias, 1948 and 52 Olympic decathlon champion was just re-elected to Congress. During the campaign, Mathias turned down a challenge from his opponent, a former paratrooper, to engage in a skydiving contest. The gentleman proposed that both jump from a plane at 20,000ft and see who pulled the record last.

T&FN's Olympic Preview issue mentioned Tim Vollmer's unusually large armspan of 6-10 $\frac{1}{4}$. He wasn't the Olympic champ in that respect though, as Sweden's Ricky Bruch stretches 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ from fingertip to fingertip. But Vollmer wins the differential contest, 8" to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", as he is only 6-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ while Bruch is 6-6 $\frac{1}{4}$. However, Bruch also loses out in the total span department on a worldwide basis to a young countryman of his, 17-year-old Kent Gardenkrans. A growing boy of 6-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ /240, Gardenkrans stretches no less than 7-1 $\frac{1}{2}$, digit to digit. And it appears that Gardenkrans can throw the platter rather well. This summer, while still a tender 16, he heaved the international weight disc 178-8, adding almost 13ft to the old age record. And he heaved a 1.5kg (3lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz) plate 210-5, breaking the age record for a 1.0kg (2lb, 2oz) disc by about 6ft. . . Cross country runners face many perils during their meanderings, but few have a time as rough as several participants recently experienced in the Far Western Conference Championships in Sacramento, Calif. An official was at the 3M mark when a large bull came rushing out of the bushes chasing Bob Parks of Sacramento State. Parks eluded the big bovine critter, which then took off after a Sonoma State runner. The Sonoma athlete hid behind the official timer, so the bull charged over the marker and brushed the official's leg. All this time, other competitors were passing by in disbelief at the proceedings. Eventually, a girl on a horse was able to steer the bull away. An article in the *Sacramento Bee* the next day related how a bull had been on the rampage in a residential area near the cross country course and it had taken police 10 shots to dispatch the beast after it had injured a local resident. . . Many schools are proud of long winning streaks forged by their cross country squads. Mount Union in Ohio recently lost its first tussle since 1966 to stop a string at 45 and wonders how this record stacks up against other institution's records. We know that Allegheny CC of Pittsburgh, Pa., can top this with a string of 53, but are there any 4 year schools with a better record? . . . Interest in cross country has surged among the nation's collegiate institutions during the past decade, as more schools have recently taken up the sport in the past 10 years than any other activity. In 1962, only 69.2% of NCAA-member institutions contested the overland running game, while in 1972 the figure rose to 84.8%. That figure ranks the sport 6th, as basketball leads with 99.4%. And guess which of your favorite sports is in the spot behind cross country—track and field, with an 81.3% mark, down 6.6%. In numbers, there are 559 schools with cross country squads, and 536 with track teams.

In a major change of venue, the Martin Luther King International Freedom Games (King Games) have been moved from Philadelphia to Durham, N.C. The meet will be held on May 12 in the Duke University stadium, site of the highly successful US-Africa match in 1971. . . The traditional last weekend in March/first weekend in April date has been abandoned by the Texas Relays. The meet will now fluctuate to miss the spring vacation week, since "there are so few meets on campus now and it's unfair to the students to hold the biggest meet of all when they're gone," according to Texas coach Cleburne Price. The 1973 edition of the meet will be on April 13-14, which means that the Kansas and Drake Relays will now



Jack Bachelier dons a turtle neck sweater

for the AAU harrier race. /Bill Meyer/

fall on consecutive weekends after the Texas affair. The major drawback to the date change is that the high school division may have to be eliminated, since many regional prep meets are scheduled for the same weekend. . . The IAAF has taken over control of the international cross country championships from the now-defunct International Cross Country Union. The 1st annual IAAF cross country championships will be held in Ghent, Belgium on March 17, 1973. The men's race will be over 12km (7.45M) and a maximum of 9 runners with 6 to score in the team competition may be entered per country. The AAU has provided \$12,000 to send three teams: men's, men's junior and women's. CBS TV has issued some details on this year's scheduled TV coverage of track. Indoors, the Star-Maple Leaf Games from Toronto (Feb. 2) will be broadcast on Feb. 4, the *LA Times* indoor (Feb. 9) on Feb. 11 and the US-USSR dual from Richmond, Va. (March 16) on March 18. Although the Munich Olympics were the premier sporting event of 1972, they were not the only Olympics. Fairbanks, Alaska was the site of the 1972 Eskimo Olympics, in which contestants battled each other in events such as the two-foot high kick and the blanket (sealskin) toss. . . In other offbeat world championships, "Backfire" recently captured the world rat decathlon title in Sacramento, Calif, surpassing 70 other *ratathletes* in maze-running, rope-climbing and jumping on command. . . And you've all heard of the Boston Marathon, but how about the Boston Decathlon? This test of all-around athletic ability begins at 6:30 in the morning with nine holes of golf, followed by 30 basketball free throws, the 12lb shot, a mile, a baseball throw, 100y, long jump, 100y swimming, three games of bowling, and a pool game. A special scoring table determines the winner. . . First it was Club West, now it's Club Northwest, headed by Washington assistant Dan Ghormley. This Seattle-based group is basically distance-oriented, featuring members such as Don Kardong and Jim Johnson, and may be reached at 2221 E. Miller Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98112. . . Southern California area runners looking for a good club program featuring training and coaching may wish to look into the Santa Monica Track Club (formerly Santa Monica AA and earlier Los Angeles TC). The organization may be contacted through Joe Douglas at 3700 Century Boulevard, Inglewood, Calif. . . NCAA \$1000 scholarships for postgraduate study have been awarded to several prominent trackmen. Among those receiving the awards are miler Marty Liquori (Villanova), steepler Sid Sink (Bowling Green State), long jumper Don Barfield (UC Riverside), and distance runner Richard Bowerman (Wabash). . . Have you noticed the catchy little symbol being used for the 74 Commonwealth Games in New Zealand (it appears in several *T&FN* ads)? The modicum of efficiency, the design represents a recurring version of the initials NZ. In its usual red-white-and-blue colors, it indicates its Commonwealth connection, and the X running through the middle represents the Xth Commonwealth Games. The Games Organizing Committee recently turned down a request from a contraceptive company requesting permission to use the symbol on its products. The Committee said, "The idea was considered, but we couldn't see how the association could benefit the Games." □

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Major 1973 US Meets

The following are the major US-related competitions of 1973. T&FN has no further details on these meets. Please do not contact T&FN.

NATIONAL		
AAU Indoor	New York, NY	Feb. 23
(Will serve as selection meet for indoor dual with Soviet Union)		
NCAA Indoor	Detroit, Mich	March 9-10
AAU 20km walk	Santa Barbara, Calif	April 15
(Top 2, possibly top 3 to international duals. Top 5 to Lugano.)		
AAU 50km walk	Des Moines, Iowa	May 13
(Top 5 to Lugano.)		
NAIA Championships	Arkadelphia, Ark	May 23-25
NCAA College Division	Crawfordsville, Ind	June 1-2
(Top 3 qualify for NCAA University Division if they meet standard.)		
USTFF Championships	Wichita, Kans	June 1-2
NCAA Championships	Baton Rouge, La	June 5-8
AAU Championships	Bakersfield, Calif	June 14-16
(Will serve as selection meet for all international teams during summer.)		
AAU Decathlon	Porterville, Calif	June 22-23
(Top 5 go on European tour, top 2 against Soviet Union.)		
INTERNATIONAL		
US-USSR Indoor	Richmond, Va	March 16
(Will contest 60y, 600y, 1000y, mile, 3M, 3MWalk, 60yHH, HJ, PV, LJ, TJ, SP, 35lbWt, 2MRelay and a multi-event [probably sextathlon]. The Soviets have requested a second competition for March 21 or 22 which might possibly be held in Nassau, NY.)		
International Cross Country	Ghent, Belgium	March 17
(Track and field committee will select team)		
Pan-Pacific Games	Toronto, Ont	June 28-29
(Will contest all standard Olympic events except marathon, walks and decathlon. Competitors will be 1st and 2nd placers from AAU.)		
Canadian Tours	various sites	July 1-7
(US team will go to Europe, so these squads will be made up of athletes who do not compete in Toronto. Team 1: Ottawa [July 10], Montreal [July 4], Vancouver [July 7]; Team 2: Saskatoon [July 1-2], Vancouver [July 7].)		
US-West Germany-Switzerland	Munich	July 11-12
(All Olympic events except 50km walk, with decathlon undecided.)		
US-Italy	Florence	July 16-17-18 (2 of 3)
(All Olympic events except decathlon and 50km walk.)		
US-USSR	Donyetsk	July 24-25
(all Olympic events except 50km walk.)		
African Tour	Dakar, Senegal	1st week of Aug.
(Only tentative)		
World University Games	Moscow	Aug. 16-21
(Team to be selected through application to US Collegiate Sports Council, Executive Director Frank Bare, Box 5080, Tucson, Ariz. 85703.)		
Lugano Cup Walks	Lugano, Switzerland	Oct. 12-13
(Will serve as world championships, 20km and 50km.)		
HIGH SCHOOL/JUNIOR		
The following meets are oriented towards either preps only or juniors (born in 1954 or later). Further details may be obtained from sources listed.		
Klein Southwest Festival	Spring, Tex	June 2
(Contact Randall Dorsett, 16715 Steubner-Airline, Spring, Tex. 77373. Invitations to top 10 seniors from Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Louisiana, with special invitations to others.)		
All-American Champs	Des Moines, Iowa	June 9
(Contact Tom Rosandich, Athletic Director, University of Wisconsin/Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53201. For high school seniors.)		
International High School Champs	Mt. Prospect, Ill	June 9
(Contact Coach Joe Newton, York High School, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126. 312/654-3240. For high school seniors.)		
Golden West Invitational	Sacramento, Calif	June 16
(Contact Bob Jarvis, 1229 Monte Vista Way, Sacramento, Calif. For high school seniors.)		
AAU Junior Championships	Gainesville, Fla	June 22-23
(Contact Jimmy Carnes, Track Coach, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32601. Open to athletes born in 1954 or later. Will serve as selection meet for international junior competitions.)		
US-West Germany Jr	Heidenheim	July 14-15
(All Olympic events, with decathlon undecided, and 10km walk only.)		
US-Poland Jr	Warsaw	July 20-21
(All Olympic events, minus decathlon and 10,000m, with substitution of 2000m St and 10 km walk.)		
US-USSR Jr	Kharkov	July 27-28
(All Olympic events, 10km walk only.)		
AAU Junior Olympics	Ann Arbor, Mich	Aug. 15-16
(Contact Tom Elrod, AAU, 3400 West 86th St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; 317/297-2900) □		

Status of IAAF Rules Recommendations

In addition to the rule changes ratified by the IAAF at Munich (Nov. *T&FN*), the IAAF Technical Committee made some other important recommendations:

- Most importantly, after a long and careful study it was recommended that sprint times through 220y be recognized as world records only if fully-electric timing apparatus was used. However, this recommendation was not approved.

- It was ruled that the relatively new "rocker hurdle" (as opposed to the more standard ones with a right angle at the base) does not conform to present specifications and that its use should be discontinued. It might be noted that the only legal 13.0 ever recorded (by Rod Milburn in Eugene) was over the rocker type of hurdle. His record will stand, however.

- Since relatively few IAAF member nations contest indoor track, it was decided not to begin ratification of indoor world records.

- The weight should not be increased for any of the throwing implements.
- The Committee is opposed to setting up any wind limitations for vaulting.

- Axel Jorbeck of Sweden is to submit recommendations for changes in the vault and 1500 on the decathlon scoring tables.

- An inquiry is to be made concerning the number of countries contesting the pentathlon so a decision may be made on whether to recognize it as a world record event.

NCAA Spells Out Fully Automatic Timing System

Fully automatic electronic timing is now the recommended system under new NCAA rules which spell out alternatives.

When fully automatic timing (starting with the gun, stopping by a non-human device) is not available, a "manual electronic" system shall be used. This is defined as a single electronic timer for at least eight runners started and stopped by humans. In lieu of such a system, timing shall be manual with humans starting and stopping either individual mechanical or electronic timers. When electronic timing is used, results shall be recorded in 1/100sec.

In other rule changes, vaulters are prohibited from putting foreign material (sawdust, towels, etc.) in the vault box, and the vault pit must be at least 16ft wide and 12ft deep. The shot sector is reduced to 45°. The 880 now is a two command start ("runners set" and the gun) as have been all races above the 880. When field eventers compete in flights during qualifying and/or trials rounds, each flight shall complete three efforts before the next flight begins.

AAU Ratifies Latest American Outdoor Records

The AAU ratified the following marks as American outdoor records at its recent meeting:

100m	9.9=	Eddie Hart (BA Strid)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 1
	9.9=	Ray Robinson (Fla A&M)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 1
800m	1:44.3	Dave Wottle (B Green St)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 1
3000m	7:45.8	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)	Gresham, Ore	6/24
5000m	13:29.8	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)	Eugene, Ore	4/29
	13:22.8	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 9
10,000m	28:08.0	Greg Fredericks (Penn St)	Seattle, Wash	6/16
	27:58.4	Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	Munich	8/31
	27:51.4	Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	Munich	9/ 3
110mHH	13.2=	Rod Milburn (Sn U)	Munich	9/ 7
400mIH	48.4	Ralph Mann (Strid)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 2
PV	18-5½	Bob Seagren (Strid)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 2
TJ	56-0	Dave Smith (BA Strid)	Eugene, Ore	7/ 1
35lbWt	74-2¾	George Frenn (P Coast)	Richmond, Va	3/17
400mR	38.2=	United States Olympic Team	Munich	9/10
DisMedR	9:31.8	Kansas State	Des Moines, Iowa	4/29

Not ratified as records were Prefontaine's 7:44.2 3000m of Aug. 3 in Oslo (no application submitted) and Seagren's 18-4¾ vault of May 23 in El Paso, Tex. (no application). Although since superseded, no action was again taken on Tom Hill's infamous 13.2 120 hurdle clocking of 1970, still in litigation between the AAU and USTFF.

Successful El Paso Coach Vandenburg Fired

Wayne Vandenburg, young outgoing Texas-El Paso track coach who raised the school's program from virtually a club activity to a perennial power among the nation's colleges and an NCAA cross country title, was fired Nov. 28 for allegedly disregarding orders from school athletic officials.

UTEP athletic director George McCarty, who did the firing, listed

three reasons for the action: "Flagrant disregard for constituted university authority, repeated demonstrations of lack of fiscal responsibility, and failure to act in the best interests of university programs after being so advised." It is a public secret, however, that prominent El Paso businessmen have suggested Vandenburg be named athletic director and that McCarty felt threatened.

One of the major bones of contention by McCarty was Vandenburg's track program continually overstepping its bounds. Vandenburg commented, "Yes, I went over sometimes but what was I to do? I had a team to run. For example, in 1970 I was \$18,000 over my travel budget. From 1967 through 1971, my entire travel budget—for cross country, indoor and outdoor track, dual meets, conference meets, nationals, everything—was \$5000. The 1969 Western Athletic Conference cross country and both 1970 conference track championships were scheduled in Salt Lake City. I can't make a trip there with a 28-man outdoor team for less than \$4000; it's \$156 a man just for air fare. But this has been labeled my problem. The conference athletic directors approve all schedules and schedule the conference championships about two years in advance, so the athletic director had plenty of time to figure that into the total track appropriation—yet he budgeted me \$5000. Also, the athletic director signs the vouchers for any money. I can't go on any trip unless he signs the voucher. He signed them and let me go over what was authorized in the first place and then says it's my 'fiscal irresponsibility'."

Vandenburg's dismissal drew expressions of disbelief from members of the team, who met and first voted to quit the team unless Vandenburg was rehired. The athletes later said they would wait until after their exams to make a final decision.

The school's athletic administration immediately began a search for a new coach "to continue and enhance the track program". Vandenburg says he is not sure what he will do. He has had several lucrative business offers in El Paso but wants to remain in track and athletics.

Status Quo

✓ Munich 400 silver medalist **Wayne Collett** reportedly says he is through. Third on the all-time one-lap list with his 44.1m, the versatile Collett also ranks 8th ever in the one-lap hurdles with his 49.2y clocking and can claim a 20.2m.

✓ *T&FN's* prep athlete of 1971, **Marshall Dill**, says he is leaving Michigan State at the end of the current semester. Saying that he was "dismayed" at the school's athletic program, the 10.1m/20.3m performer says he hopes to transfer to either Tennessee or Southern Cal.

✓ Indoor track is out of the question for Olympic 400 champ **Vince Matthews** during the 1973 campaign. The gold medal winner underwent major surgery (believed to be for ulcers) on Oct. 25, but expects to be able to compete later this spring.

✓ Vault gold medalist **Wolfgang Nordwig** of East Germany recently announced his retirement from big-time competition. The 29-year-old Nordwig said on East German TV, "The time has come to dedicate myself to my studies in physics." He apparently will continue to jump occasionally for his club and his own pleasure but is definitely out of high-class competition.

✓ The third US Olympian at one-lap, **John Smith**, is planning on his first indoor season and has reportedly expressed his disinterest in pro track.

✓ FOT high jump winner **Dwight Stones** has not returned to UCLA for the 72-73 season. The Olympic bronze medalist at 18, Stones is taking a year off school but plans to hit the indoor season hard.

✓ It now seems highly unlikely that South African middle distance star **Fanie Van Zijl** will tour the US in January, as had been planned. Van Zijl recently underwent an appendix operation which seriously interrupted his training. "It does not make sense to go when I am not fully fit," says Van Zijl. "Unless a medical miracle takes place, I will have to cancel the tour."

From Box 296

In continually attempting to secure the most comprehensive track and field coverage nationwide, *T&FN* has determined several areas of the United States are under-represented as far as volunteer correspondents and photographers who can send us results, schedules, news and photos. Those areas for which we particularly need assistance, both reportorially and photographically, include the southeast and the Big-10 area of the midwest. More regular photographic coverage is needed in the Rocky Mountain states (Western Athletic Conference region), Texas and the San Francisco Bay area.

As well, we are in need of track fans with knowledge of foreign languages, principally Russian, German and French and, to a lesser extent, Spanish. We receive track publications in these languages (as well as others) but the knowledge of *T&FN* staffers in these tongues can be described as rudimentary at best. Our major need is for translators conversant in track jargon in foreign languages and also for someone in the San Francisco Bay area—although we naturally welcome assistance of anyone from anywhere.

For more details, write (please do not phone) Dick Drake, Managing Editor, *T&FN*, Box 296, Los Altos, Calif. 94022.□

KENYA'S WORLD-BEATING ATHLETES

a photohistory
by Mohamed Amin
with text by Peter Moll

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LOUIE DELUCCHI, Stockton, California:

The most damning indictment of the IAAF's handling of the Olympic vaulting robbery [Nov. *T&FN*] has not been emphasized. After all the maneuvering, complaints, changes, etc., it is incredible that Hans Lagerqvist and Ingemar Jernberg were allowed to compete with poles, banned only hours before. It's obvious the action was aimed solely at Bob Seagren and the other Americans. Everything else the officials did pales in comparison with allowing some to use banned poles and disallowing the favorite and defending champion.

RON W. BOOT, San Francisco, California:

So it has finally been determined that the pole is more important than the athlete. Maybe now this event can be transferred to where it belongs—gymnastics. Perhaps Mr. Bob Seagren will pursue his acting career and we can all be spared further boredom.

GEORGE MOORE, president Pacer-American, Santa Fe Springs, Calif:

Statements by Frederick Holder and Adrian Paulen following the Olympics indicate a degree of stupidity or bias or dishonesty of such a magnitude as to render these men incompetent for involvement in an endeavor where judgment based upon fairness and legality are involved. The quote attributed to Holder [re the pole banning incident] where he states "there is a well-known procedure for lodging a protest and no such protests were made at the time so presumably the competitors were satisfied with the competition." This is quite revealing. I personally filed complaints with Mr. Holder during the inspection process on the poles. He assured me that no injustices would be done. It is quite a well-known fact that we began filing protests concerning the original ban the moment it was imposed. Further, protests were filed by the USOC subsequent to the event, some were completely ignored. Quite obviously, if the green poles were not legal for the major competition, they should not have been legal for the decathlon either. In my mind, the Olympics have deteriorated to a point where something must be done soon. I firmly believe that if athletes from any nation must face the incompetency displayed in the pole vault in the 1972 Games, then it would be better if they stayed home. In any case, my present objective is to have Adrian Paulen and Frederick Holder barred from further Olympic involvement.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, Scottish coach, Edinburgh, Scotland:

As a result of a somewhat hysterical letter which I received referring to the comments attributed to me in relation to the 400 hurdles final at Munich, I feel obliged to clarify the situation. My admiration for John Akii-Bua's performance was unlimited. I have nothing but the highest regard for Dave Hemery and Ralph Mann, both as individuals and as athletes. I did not refer to Dave Hemery's preparation and, indeed, my policy is to avoid criticism of either athletes or coaches or their methods, and by preference to discuss these with them in private on a face-to-face basis.

JOE HENDERSON, editor *Runners World*, Mountain View, Calif:

In reply to Peter Daland, the US swimming coach at Munich who called the trackmen "undisciplined" [Nov. *T&FN*]. Dave Wottle ran and won the 800 in his unauthorized cap. Frank Shorter ran and won the marathon after drinking two liters of beer the night before. Since both were masterpieces of self-discipline, I'm wondering how important the externals really are.

BOB GIEGENGACK, USOC track chairman, New Haven, Conn:

I have heard from many sources the criticism against our Committee that the Final Olympic Trials were staged too far in advance of the Games themselves. It is certainly true that all aspects of this were thoroughly discussed, and we made the unanimous choice that we did make in favor of the alternative chosen which was one of several. I didn't know that our Committee was made up of a bunch of idiots who failed to weigh, consider and explore every possible alternative. Does one need to know every detail of thinking that came from all segments of the Committee to justify our final unanimous solution? We will never know if it had been a mistake because we will never know if the team would have done better under a different formula since we had no way to try more than one. . . Your magazine and other experts questioned the wisdom of our action after the fact but none before it. It is fair to point out that after long serious consideration it was deemed that some European campaign in advance of the Games in Europe was the most desirable way to prepare our team. . . Hindsight is better than foresight, and I imagine that I among others feel that in 1976 we should run the same type of trials at the same place a month closer to the Games than we did in 1972, but then Montreal is in the same time zone as the eastern US.

HANK EHRLICH, AAU Public Relations, Hollywood, California:

At the recent 20th Olympiad, it was more than obvious by what we saw and what millions viewed on their television sets around the globe, that there is great need for radical change if the Olympic concept is to survive. Suffice to state—change, unless it is constructive and progressive, will add nothing but more hypocrisy and more discontent. The current International Olympic Committee membership and its ilk—with, perhaps the exception of one or two enlightened individuals, won't volunteer change. To them the status quo

is progress enough. Self criticism is unheard of and criticism from the outside is ignored. There are basically only two fundamental ills with the IOC. First, it is a membership clique made up of money people who enjoy the camaraderie of snobbishness and aloofness from the mainstream of society. Second, it is a membership bent on self-perpetuation at all costs—or, worse still, at any cost. Democratizing the IOC would truly be a positive plus for the beginning of a new and much needed order of priorities.

DICK BANK, Beverly Hills, California:

I would like to add the feeling of my wife Pat (pentathlete) and myself regarding the disgraceful appearance of the USA competition uniform in Munich. The original issue was not to US coach Bill Bowerman's liking so another set was obtained. The replacement set was the one with the armholes down to the waistline. The original issue had "USA" and the Olympic rings on the chest in letters so small that they could not be read. The running shorts, supposedly navy, were much closer to black. Up until 1964, the AAU uniform was all white. It became a royal blue top and red shorts. This was replaced by white shorts in 1967. The Olympic uniform was all white until 1960 when the top became royal blue. It was a similar blue in 1964 but in Mexico City it was a midnight blue. We are the only nation in the world that does not have a national uniform that is the same no matter what organization is being represented. It is ridiculous. Surely there is no earthly reason why it cannot be standard no matter what the competition: AAU, Student Games, Pan-American, Olympic international, etc. Even more important is the quality. Materials are bad and the tops are often cut like something a weightlifter would wear. It's all a part of the pitiful organization that track and field suffers from in this country.

URI GOLDBOURT, Holon, Israel:

The recent Bulletin No. 9 of the IAAF arrived in the office of the Sports Federation of Israel. We committee members of track and field were amazed to discover that the murder of 11 Israelis in Munich was not mentioned in a single word. Then, I received my Olympic issue of *T&FN*. I happened to open it to the page featuring the diary of a stay-at-home nut. You cannot imagine how great it feels when you read "after all, more than 11 people were probably killed fighting in Vietnam yesterday", etc. I wonder if the gentleman would have discarded the whole affair so easily if, God forbid, 11 American athletes got murdered in cold blood. Alternatively, I supply dear Mr. Tom Gleason with a much more standard argument, e.g., more than 11 are killed in road accidents every day, so what's the fuss? Fortunately, Bob Hersh's piece puts things in place. For once, he writes some of the truth re the resigning IOC chairman, Avery Brundage, the man who hated to see his dear Olympics spoiled by the murder. I write this as a person who thinks that the Games *should have* continued, but who was there in Munich and was disgusted with the way Brundage handled the situation. It is difficult not to remember Brundage's role in convincing USA that conditions in Germany in 1936 supplied no reason to stay away from the Nazi Olympics.

DAVE RITCHIE, Springfield, Vermont:

Everyone in the US talks of the Vince Matthews-Wayne Collett incident. However, since I am a big Steve Prefontaine fan, everyone in our town asks me "What happened to Pre?" Personally, I think that, although he did not win the Olympic 5000, he ran a hell of a race. Pre ran a smart race. He did everything as planned and ran a gusty race. As Erich Segal said on ABC-TV, Pre was probably too nervous to go faster at the beginning, but made that long drive with four laps to go and last challenged Lasse Viren and Mohamed Gamoudi with 300 to go before fading behind Ian Stewart in the stretch. Pre still did not let up as he nearly collapsed in the final few meters. Pre is not a loser. I think he is as much a winner as Viren, and I would like to congratulate him on a fine effort.

MICHAEL J. QUILLINAN, Yorktown Heights, New York:

I differ in the case against Steve Prefontaine. What Pre did was lift America's consciousness still another level to its potential in distance running at an age really before the time one should have expected victory at Munich. The challenge Pre faces is sustaining that consciousness into his own mid-20s. He has been recorded as critical of mid-20s Americans who graduate from college and rapidly dissipate their physical condition through inaction. He says we have to get off our "butt" as a nation of slaves to modern conveniences—a nation of indolents by age-30. To achieve this awareness, America needs the club spirit of Europe and Pre's example.

RICH KARLGAARD, Bismarck, North Dakota:

First it was "unpatriotic" Marty Liquori and now it is an "immature" Steve Prefontaine. Who is this patron saint of the Monday morning quarterback set, Werner Rodiger, and why does he keep saying nasty things about American track stars?

HUGH SWEENEY, Fanwood, New Jersey:

When I receive my copy of *T&FN*, I turn immediately to "To Box 296", which is always a source of great amusement, especially in an issue like Oct. 1972. The readers take their jumping, throwing and running so seriously that every body seems to have a gripe. Seriously, fellas, don't you compose some of those letters yourselves? . . . Many of your letter writers are, unfortunately, as incorrect in their assumptions as they are polemic in their prose. The damning disapprobations by the panders of pessimism in the athletic arena can go unanswered no longer. Bill Bell says the "arrogant athletes" of the US failed at Munich. Dry those tears, for despite the fact that a few state-as-



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sisted athletes from eastern Europe scored some close upsets in "American events", the luckless *leichtathletik* team from the US dominated in the men's events. On the standard 10-8-6-4-2-1 scoring system, the tally would have been USA 191, USSR 122½, Kenya 92, East Germany 86 and West Germany 62. . . Werner Rodiger was back again, this time critical of both Steve Prefontaine's racing strategy and of his personality. But Lasse Viren is an 8:14.0 2M performer, and had shown in the 10,000 that a fast pace didn't hurt him. Pre's 3:56.7 made him the fastest miler in the race, and his 4:03.2 last mile would have won any other 5000. Pre ran smart, Viren was just a better runner [with a 4:01.2 last mile] in Sept. 1972. Don't worry about Werner, Steve; the last time we heard from Rodiger, he was saying nasty things about Marty Liquori. . . Two others didn't like the uniforms. Villanova and the West Valley TC have done well enough in recent years in white shirts and black shorts. And I, for one, prefer a loose-fitting singlet when I compete. . . And finally several reiterate the predictable disapproval of the misunderstood Vince Matthews-Wayne Collett affair. If the sacred Olympic movement can tolerate four year free-ride "plus" scholarships, state-supported 30-year-old physical education students, army sergeants on special training duty, company sponsored athletic teams, generous expense money from eager meet promoters, doping, etc., surely they ought to tolerate a little sloppiness and refreshing originality at an otherwise meaningless re-run of the nationalistic awards ceremony. Matthews and Collett were among the least hypocritical in Munich. If they feel little affection for the American flag, they are hardly the only ones, both in their country and abroad, who for various good reasons are of a similar sentiment at this point in history. My reaction to the ceremony, as I watched from my place in the standing room section, was one of pride. Pride in my fellow Americans, Matthews and Collett, who had clearly demonstrated American world dominance in the quarter-mile. And pride in America, for this public affirmation that our country not only tolerates but encourages such freedom of expression that Matthews and Collett were able to do what they did with no fear of punishment or reprisal by the state. . . And if you print this whole thing, you're really hard up for the ways to fill space. Better to print the first 200 finishers at the NCAA and AAU cross country championships.

JED HAUCK, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania:

Most of the letters that *T&FN* has published concerning the Munich Olympics had an unfortunate tendency to run to ridiculous extremes, especially in those comments regarding the performance of the US men's team: either the team wasn't competitive enough or it was shafted by the officials. It is my belief that although we were burned by the officials to a certain extent, I cannot say that the team was uncompetitive, even in comparison to the past two Olympic outings. As any competing runner knows (and I suspect that many of your letter-writers are arm-chair competitors), there are injuries, off-days, upsets by relative unknowns, and other such negative happenings. And, yes, Virginia, even in the Olympics.

SAM KETCHMAN, Sarasota, Florida:

My first impression is that pro track is a great idea and will be successful. Sports fans are looking for something new in the way of sports entertainment and outstanding track performers can provide the same.

JOHN OELKERS, Tulane track coach, New Orleans, Louisiana:

I think there is plenty of room for pro and amateur track but the going is going to be tough. Some of the kids really need the money.

DICKIE KAY, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The recent announcement by the International Track Association concerning the proposed track circuit for the coming year may produce some jarring consequences in the world of sports. It will have an impact in the Olympics. What with top stars already contracted, ITA apparently has a fine nucleus of stellar performers and the potential for success is undeniable, especially under the leadership of Mike O'Hara, who played a key role in the birth of both the ABA and WHA. In the US, we will observe a depletion of our outstanding amateur talent, resulting in weaker international teams. The birth of ITA may be a blessing in disguise for those seeking a solution of the problems experienced at Munich. If the Olympics decline in scope, they will be less wieldy and thus less troublesome. As US power dwindles Americans and Europeans will be less interested in medal counting. Presto, the political problem is solved. For the track and field enthusiast, ITA can be a tremendous asset in staging dream matches between superstars. Can you imagine Bob Hayes, John Carlos and Jimmy Hines taking their marks to determine the world's truly fastest human?

DONALD DUNCAN, Chicago, Illinois:

As one who bitterly opposes the hypocrisy of "shamateurism", I warmly greeted the coming of professional track. At last a chance for some of our poor disenfranchised pros to compete. The first step on the road to open track (the ideal). Instead, we have the chattel system of the ITA circus, with selected events and even more selected competitors. To illustrate my point, take the short dash. We already have signed Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa, Jim Hines and Warren Edmonson. Since they only want five or six per event, they only need two or three more sprinters. If they sign, say Eddie Hart, Willie Deckard and Herb Washington they are replete. So what if John Carlos, Bob Hayes and Tommie Smith (to name a few) want to play? Nyet—a closed shop. I have really wondered why showboat Carlos wasn't one of the first signees (too expensive?). I eagerly await the *real* start of pro-track. □

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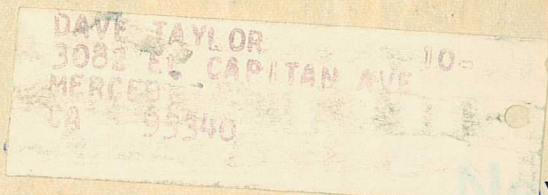
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