

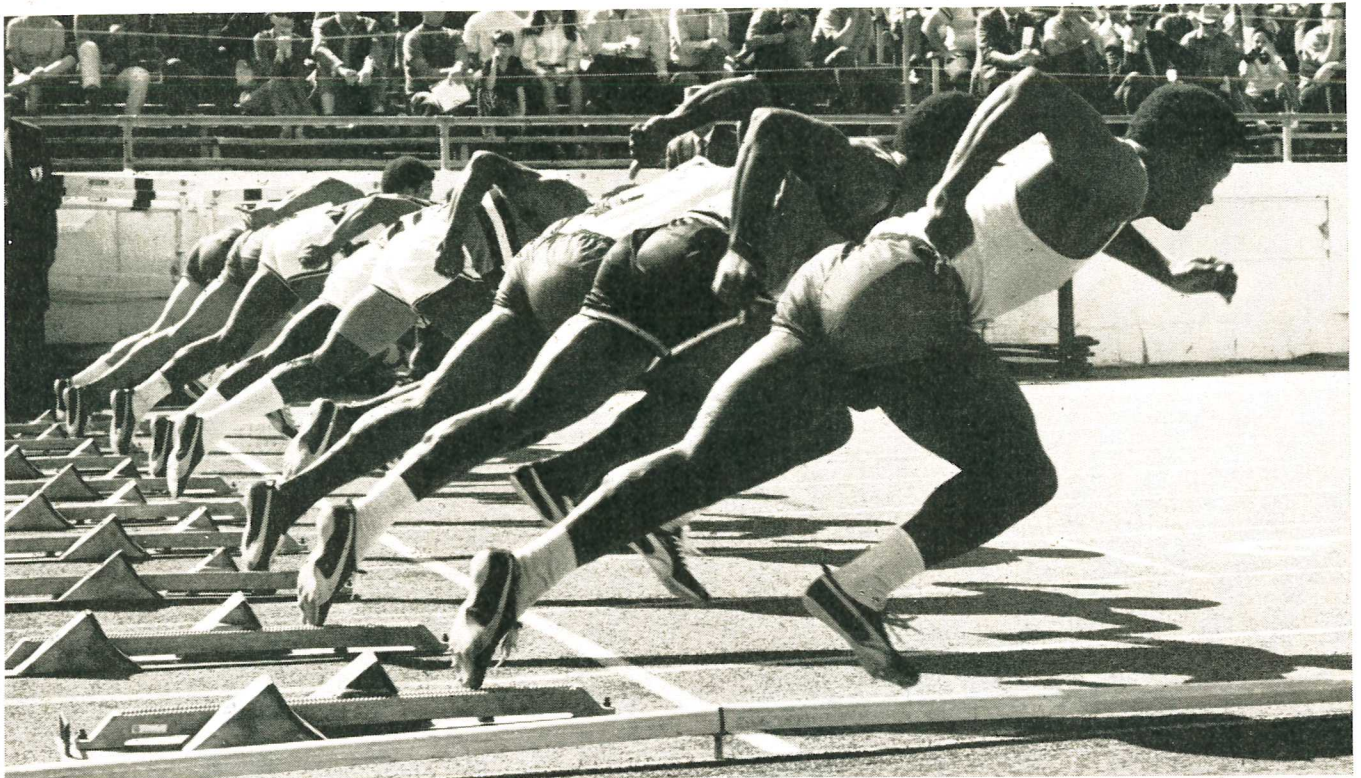
# TRACK & FIELD NEWS

November 1972

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# TRACK & FIELD NEWS

November 1972

Vol. 25, No. 16

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## IN THE FUTURE

INDOOR	February
December	2 Star-Maple Leaf Gms, Toronto
29-30 Saskatchewan KC, Saskatoon	3 Seattle Inv, Seattle, Wash
January	3 Cleveland KC, Cleveland, Ohio
11 Senior Bowl, Mobile, Ala	9 LA Times, Inglewood, Calif
12 CYO Inv, College Park, Md	10 Athens Inv, Oakland, Calif
13 New York KC, Nassau, NY	10 Mason-Dixon Gms, Louisville
13 Winnipeg KC, Winnipeg, ManIt	10 USTFF Ch, Houston, Tex
19 Sunkist Inv, Los Angeles, Calif	16 Coaches' Gms, Ft Worth, Tex
19 Philadelphia Classic, Philadelphia	17 Olympians, NYC, NY
20 Western Olympic, Pocatello	17 San Diego Inv, San Diego, Calif
26 Examiner Games, San Francisco	17 Sam Bennion Gms, Pocatello
26 Millrose AA, NYC, NY	March
27 Albuquerque JC, Albuquerque	3 USTFF Intmntn Ch, Pocatello
27 Oregon Inv, Portland, Ore	9-10 NCAA Ch, Detroit, Mich

## UP FRONT

Is a vaulting pole just a vaulting pole? After see-saw IAAF decisions on what was or wasn't a "legal" pole, vaulters who jumped for gold here in the Olympic Stadium must have wondered. For a report on the IAAF rulings and their aftermath, see page 16.



## T&FN

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TRACK & FIELD NEWS, Box 296, Los Altos, Calif. 94022

## Cross Country Report

by  
Garry Hill

### NCAA COLLEGE Slack Dominant as North Dakota State Triumphs

Wheaton, Ill., Nov. 11 /from Rich Hansen/—Mike Slack pulled away from Tuft's stubborn Dan Moynihan in the last 880 to successfully defend his individual championship and lead his North Dakota State teammates to their first-ever team title in the 15th running of the NCAA College Division cross country championships over the 5.0M layout.

Slack, who earlier this season captured the prestigious Notre Dame Invitational, covered the course in 24:36, compared to his course record 24:19 in 1971. The slender senior now has a shot at becoming the first ever to win both the college and university individual crowns. He is the top returnee from the 1971 university division.

Teamwise, North Dakota State used good depth to unseat defending titlist Fullerton State with its five scorers finished in the top 35 with Slack (1), Roger Schwegel (12), Dave Kampa (13), Warren Eide (25), and Mark Buzby (32) and 83 points, 58 ahead of 2nd place South Dakota State.

The largest field ever (430 entrants) started in weather conditions of 40°, dampness, but little wind. After a mediocre opening mile (4:48), British performer Wayne Saunders led at the 2M (9:42) before Slack, Australian Garry Bentley (South Dakota State) and Moynihan separated from the field at 3M (14:43). Fullerton State's Chris Hoffman joined the threesome at the 3.5M mark and the quartet passed the 4.0M closely bunched at 19:40.

With 880 remaining, Slack and Moynihan broke Bentley and Hoffman but Slack was simply too strong and powerful at the finish for Moynihan, who improved two notches from his 1971 finish. Hoffman eased home in 3rd, while a tired Bentley edged home in 4th, barely ahead of Saunders, who came from 11th place at the 4.5M mark to grab 5th. The first 15 individuals qualified for the NCAA university championship race.

**Individuals:** Mike Slack (N Dak St) 24:36; 2. Dan Moynihan (Tufts) 24:40; 3. Chris Hoffman (Full St) 24:46; 4. Garry Bentley' (S Dak St) 24:50; 5. Wayne Saunders' (Ill/Chic) 24:52; 6. Chuck Smead (Humb St) 24:53; 7. John Sheehan (UC Davis) 24:53; 8. Dave White (Full St), 24:54; 9. Gordon Oliver (Mt St Mary's) 25:01; 10. Steve Foster (Ashland) 25:03; 11. Rich Twedt (Nn Iowa) 25:03; 12. Tom Fleming (Paterson St) 25:05; 13. Glenn Behnke (N Cent) 25:10; 14. Liam Ryan' (Cal Poly/Pom) 25:13; 15. Larry Swanson (N Park) 25:15.

**Teams:** North Dakota State 83; 2. South Dakota State 141; 3. Fullerton State 155; 4. Luther 186; 5. Western Illinois 231.

### NAIA Malone Bags Team Crown as Nixon Runs Away

Liberty, Mo., Nov. 18 /from Don Ahrens/—Canton, Ohio, better known as the home of Olympic 800m gold medalist Dave Wottle and the Pro Football Hall of Fame, is also the home of Malone College, the stunning winner of the 1972 NAIA cross country championship. Top individual honors went to Pittsburgh State senior Mike Nixon in a course record time 24:29.4 over the 5.0M layout.

Malone utilized senior Bill Scholl's 10th place finish to pace the win with four underclassmen supporting Scholl in the top 25 with frosh Wendy Skelley 14th, sophs Rick Horton and Dave Bender 19th and 24th, respectively, and junior Terry Duggan rounded out the scoring in 25th place for a team total of 92 points which easily outdistanced runnerup Occidental (169). 1971 team champion Adams State finished 3rd with 210.

Forging into the lead at 2.5M, Nixon, who was 4th here a year ago, was never headed. Rex Maddaford of Eastern New Mexico, who won here in 1970 and was runnerup in 1971, led at the 2M (9:35) before Nixon overtook him and built an insurmountable 110y lead. Defending champ Dave Antognoli was 3rd this time around in 24:51, fading badly the last mile. Nixon's splits were 4:43, 4:52, 5:00, 5:10 and 4:44.

Nixon commented on his win by saying, "The weather was the toughest obstacle [the temperature was 29° with gusty winds] and the last 75y I didn't think I was going to make it." Maddaford, blamed a "lack of concentration between the 2nd and 3rd mile" for his 2nd successive runner-up placing.

**Individuals:** Mike Nixon (Pitt St) 24:29.4; 2. Rex Maddaford' (En NM) 24:42; 3. Dave Antognoli (Edinboro St) 24:51; 4. James Birnbaum (Ft Hays St) 24:56; 5. Lucian Rosa' (Wisc/Park) 24:57; 6. Phil Hinck (Aquinas) 24:58; 7. Guy Levy (Angelo St) 25:08; 8. Dan Cloeter (Conc/Neb) 25:10; 9. Jim Drew (LaCrosse St) 25:11; 10. Charlie Vigil (Adams St) 25:12; 11. Roland McKinney (Adams St) 25:13; 12. Terry Valentine (Spring Harbor) 25:14; 13. Bill Scholl (Malone) 25:15; 14. Joel Jameson (Oxy) 25:16; 15. Thomas Bradrick (Ft Hays St) 25:22.

**Teams:** Malone 92; 2. Occidental 169; 3. Adams State 210; 4. Eastern New Mexico 231; 5. Loras 243.

## Northeast

Mike Keogh and his Manhattan mates previewed their smashing IC4A wins with victories in the Mets. Keogh successfully defended his title with a meet record 24:42.2 on Van Cortlandt's 5.0M route, nipping teammate Tony Colon by 0.2 as the pair duplicated their IC4A order. Teammate Paul Squires was third as the team won group honors with a low score of 22. Bob Childs of Penn became the 3rd performer to crack 25:00 at Van Cortlandt as he outkicked Rick Rojas of Harvard in the last half-mile to win the Heps crown, 24:51 to 24:55. Harvard and Navy knotted for the team title with 65 as defending champ Penn saw its hopes dampened when Denis Fikes collapsed from exhaustion due to a bad cold and failed to finish. Earlier, Childs and Fikes had tied for the win in leading Penn to a 25-34 edge over a John Hartnett-less Villanova in the Big 5 (Philadelphia area) meet. Miler Howell Michael showed his aptitude for longer distances with a win in the USTFF Eastern meet, logging 30:06 over the 6.0M route.

### NCAA Cross Country Winners

Who will be the 1972 winner of the NCAA individual crown? Here are the 26 harriers who have taken the preceding 33 titles:

1938	Greg Rice (N Dame)	1956	Walt McNew (Tex)
1939	Walter Mehl (Wisc)	1957	Max Truex (Sn Cal)
1940	Gil Dodds (Ashland)	1958	Fordy Kennedy (Mich St)
1941	Fred Wilt (Ind)	1959	Al Lawrence (Houston)
1942	Oliver Hunter (N Dame)	1960	Al Lawrence (Houston)
1944	Fred Feiler (Drake)	1961	Dale Story (Ore St)
1945	Fred Feiler (Drake)	1962	Tom O'Hara (Loyola/Chic)
1946	Quentin Brelsford (Ohio West)	1963	Vic Zwolak (Vill)
1947	Jack Milne (N Car)	1964	Elmore Banton (Ohio U)
1948	Robert Black (RI)	1965	John Lawson (Kans)
1949	Robert Black (RI)	1966	Gerry Lindgren (Wash St)
1950	Herb Semper (Kans)	1967	Gerry Lindgren (Wash St)
1951	Herb Semper (Kans)	1968	Mike Ryan (A Force)
1952	Charlie Cappozzoli (Geotwn)	1969	Gerry Lindgren (Wash St)
1953	Wes Santee (Kans)	1970	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
1954	Allen Frame (Kans)	1971	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
1955	Deacon Jones (Iowa)		

### IC4A Manhattan's Keogh, Colon Lead Team Rout

Bronx, N.Y., Nov. 13 /by Bob Hersh/—Mike Keogh broke the course

The top four placers in the NCAA College Division title race run abreast here but Mike Slack (402) defended his crown after a tough tussle with Dan Moynihan (570) over the last 880y. Slack covered 5.0M in 24:36 to 24:40 for Moynihan, 24:46 for Chris Hoffman (1) and 24:50 for Garry Bentley (489).





Mike Keogh (252) paced the IC4A race here at the halfway mark with teammate Tony Colon (1), but it was all Keogh at the finish as he clocked a record 24:03.4 over the oft-trod Van Cortlandt Park 5.0M route. Colon took 2nd at 24:11.6 and John Hartnett (behind Keogh) came in 3rd with 24:25. /Steve Sutton/

record on the oft-traveled 5.0M path through Van Cortlandt Park, leading a mass rewrite of the all-time list for the route and pacing Manhattan to a decisive team win which snapped Villanova's string of six consecutive wins.

The Irish junior led teammate Tony Colon to the tape in 24:03.4, a full second under the mark set by Art Dulong of Holy Cross in 1967. Colon, who represented Puerto Rico in Munich, was clocked in 24:11.6, which puts him No. 4 among the many performers, mostly eastern collegians, who have run the Van Cortlandt hills. Another teammate of Keogh's—on the Irish Olympic squad—Villanova's John Hartnett, became the 9th best-ever with his 3rd place finish at 24:25. The top Americans were Penn's Denis Fikes (24:27) and Bob Childs (24:29).

Keogh and Colon moved into the lead about a mile into the race. Colon had a slight lead at the halfway point when he slipped and tumbled down a small hill. He suffered only slight bruises though, and was right on Keogh's shoulder at the 3.0M mark. In the next mile, Keogh forced the pace even further and opened up an ever-increasing lead on the field. "I had plenty left at the end," said Keogh later. "I didn't try to sprint home because I didn't realize I was so close to breaking the 24:00 barrier. If I had known, I think I could have done it."

As it was, Keogh was pleased enough with his record and with his team's overwhelming win. With 25 full teams scoring, Manhattan totaled only 40 points, well under Villanova's 131 which nipped Penn State by a point for 2nd. The victors placed four runners under 25:00, an unprecedented achievement for one school. The total of 17 performers who bettered that standard was more than twice as many as had ever done it in one race before. Three others, led by Tufts' Dan Moynihan (24:35), who successfully defended his crown, turned the trick in the college division contest.

The assault on the records might have been even more impressive if defending champ Bob Wheeler of Duke were not sitting out the fall semester. The strong contingent from William & Mary was also absent.

**Individuals:** Mike Keogh' (Manh) 24:03.4; 2. Tony Colon' (Manh) 24:11.6; 3. John Hartnett' (Vill) 24:25; 4. Denis Fikes (Penn) 24:27; 5. Bob Childs (Penn) 24:29; 6. Rick Rojas (Harv) 24:30; 7. Pete Squires (Manh) 24:34; 8. Don Sauer (W Va) 24:42; 9. Dan Dunne (N Dame) 24:43; 10. Bill Sieben (Rutg) 24:45; 11. Matt Chadwick (Penn St) 24:48; 12. Joe Savage (Manh) 24:51; 13. Ron Spiers (Rutg) 24:53.

**Teams:** Manhattan 40; 2. Villanova 131; 3. Penn State 132; 4. Navy 157; 5. Penn 160; 6. Princeton 180; 7. Harvard 189; 8. Army 234; 9. Cornell 247.

## Southeast

Neil Cusack is red-hot. The leader of East Tennessee State's Irish brigade, Olympian Cusack blazed to a 28:20.6 for 6.0M in capturing the NCAA District III title from Englishman Nick Rose of Western Kentucky (28:45), teammate Ed Leddy (28:55) and Tennessee's Doug Brown (29:11). The significance of Cusack's winning mark is reflected in the old course

*Bible of the Sport*

record—29:14 by Steve Prefontaine in winning the 1971 NCAA. The first four broke that mark as East Tennessee easily took the team crown, 40-91, over William & Mary. The week before, Cusack had burned 28:49 for 6.0M as East Tennessee low-scored 20 to win the Ohio Valley Conference. Leddy (29:16) and Rose (29:35) had followed him in that one.

Duke's Roger Beardmore ran to the Atlantic Coast Conference title with his 27:15.2 clocking of over a 5.45M route, with Maryland topping Duke for team honors, 36-57. Beardmore also took the North Carolina collegiate title. Bill Louv of William & Mary took the Southern Conference crown, while Phil Meyer of Virginia won the Virginia Intercollegiate.

## SOUTHEASTERN Steepler Brown, Tennessee Take Challenging Hills

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 4 /by Al Cowan/—Tennessee's Doug Brown ran strongly from gun to tape over what he termed "the best cross country course I've ever run", in setting a course mark 24:28.6 for 5.0M in taking the individual title at the Southeastern Conference meet. Brown, acknowledging that his steeple experience had helped his cross country running, said afterwards, "Too many courses are easy these days, which makes some runners like them. But variety is what cross country is about, and this course has some challenging hills."

Alabama's Mark Brown (no relation), holder of the previous course record at 24:38, was 2nd individually with 24:58. Kentucky's Mike Haywood was 3rd in 25:53, followed by Alabama's Herb Gibson in 25:39.

Tennessee took the team title for the seventh time in the last eight meets, with a score of 35. Alabama, with 48, finished in the runnerup spot for the third straight year, while Kentucky was 3rd with 56.

**Individuals:** Doug Brown (Tenn) 24:28.6; 2. Mark Brown (Ala) 24:58; 3. Mike Haywood (Ky) 25:33; 4. Herb Gibson (Ala) 25:39; 5. John Angel (Tenn) 25:42; 6. Maxie Hadley (Ky) 25:44; 7. Robin Shipman (Ala) 25:45; 8. Dan Zoeller (Tenn) 25:47; 9. Clayton Nichols (Aub) 25:51; 10. Roberto Lenarduzzi' (Tenn) 25:58.

**Teams:** Tennessee 35; 2. Alabama 48; 3. Kentucky 56; 4. Florida 120; 5. Auburn 136; 6. Mississippi State 157; 7. Georgia 182.

## Midwest

With the Big 10, Mid-American and Central Collegiate conference meets dominating the action, midwest action was otherwise skimpy. Miami/Ohio previewed the tight grouping which led to its Mid-American win by dumping Kent State, 17-40, with an 18.8 spread for the first five. Indiana's Steve Heidenreich was an easy winner over defending champ Steve Wynder of Ball State in the Indiana State meet with a 23:45 to 24:01 margin. Lucian Rosa of Wisconsin/Parkside was the USTFF Midwest winner. The native of Ceylon turned in a good 28:11.0 over the 5.75M route.

Glenn Herold (r) added the Central Collegiate title to his Big 10 win with a 29:47.8 6.0M tour to best (l-r) Craig Macdonald (3rd, 29:52), Gordon Minty (4th, 29:55), Steve Danforth (6th, 29:58) partially hidden and Tracy Elliott (5th, 29:56). /Jay McNally/





This foreign duo ran to major US harrier wins. (L) Irishman Neil Cusack sped 28:20 for 6.0M to take this NCAA Region 3 race and also won the Ohio Valley title. /Charlie Bryant/ (R) Washington State's Kenyan frosh John Ngeno won the Pac-8 6.0M race here with 29:12.4. /Roger Horning/

## MID AMERICAN Runaways Chalked Up by Minty, Miami/Ohio

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 4 /by Jack Bodnar/—The 27th Mid-American cross country championships dawned cold and wet, but nothing could blemish the runaways of Gordon Minty and Miami of Ohio.

Minty, last year's NCAA 10,000m track runnerup from Eastern Michigan and England, sprinted away early on the hilly 6.0M course to record a convincing 29:45 victory.

Although they never really headed Minty's solo race, Bowling Green's Craig Macdonald and Tracy Elliott were always within reach with final clockings of 29:55 and 29:58. Then came the Miami deluge. Bob Reef closed fastest with his 30:02 4th, clicking off a 4-5-7-8-10-12 combination that saw six Miami runners (Al Polter, Dan Adams, Dean Reinke, Tom Wesseling, and Richard Symington) finish within a 36sec span—ahead of any other team's third man: Mingled between were Central Michigan's Gene Strong (6), Eastern Michigan's Nick Ellis (9), and Ohio's Bill Haviland.

This still young Miami pack (only two seniors) tallied a thin 34 points to win, while Bowling Green edged a super young, up-and-down Eastern Michigan (no seniors), 55-59. "This is a better team than last year," said Miami coach Chuck Zody, "We had some injuries last year just before the nationals [11th place] but this year we're healthy and our pack is faster." In fact, this was the nicest feature of the meet. Of the top three teams, there were no telling injuries to question Miami's or Minty's dominance.

**Individuals:** Gordon Minty' (En Mich) 29:45; 2. Craig Macdonald (B Green St) 29:55; 3. Tracy Elliott (B Green St) 29:58; 4. Bob Reef (Miami/O) 30:02; 5. Al Polter (Miami/O) 30:10; 6. Gene Strong (Cent Mich) 30:16; 7. Dan Adams (Miami/O) 30:28; 8. Dean Reinke (Miami/O) 30:32; 9. Nick Ellis (En Mich) 30:33; 10. Tom Wesseling (Miami/O) 30:35.

**Teams:** Miami/Ohio 34; 2. Bowling Green State 55; 3. Eastern Michigan 58; 4. Central Michigan 110; 5. Kent State 116; 6. Ohio U 176; 7. Western Michigan 188.

## BIG 10 Herold Sweeps to Win, Ditto for Indiana

Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 4 /by Don Kopriva/—Glenn Herold finally won the Big 10 cross country title and, to his credit, had a relatively easy time of it.

The tall Wisconsin senior, who struggled to a 19th place finish last year after pre-season knee surgery almost blunted any hope of competing, had not lost yet this season and again had it all together on Iowa's looping and hilly 6.0M route, clocking 29:46 to outdistance a good field.

And he did it with Garry Bjorklund, the man who has overshadowed him much of his Big 10 career, standing on the sidelines and readying for foot surgery later in the week. Bjorklund commented that Herold has "become one tough runner". That Herold has, and it was clearly evident as he pulled to victory, in the lead from the start, gradually seeing his pursuers fall by the wayside until at 4.0M, with a 19:54 reading on the clock, he was all alone. And the win was his and he admittedly did not have to press that much the last 2M. "I was in control from the beginning," said Herold.

"I had a good lead at the end of the first mile, so I just kept applying pressure. It was a good day."

Indiana, with junior Pat Mander and sophomore Steve Heidenreich placing 2nd and 3rd, 29 and 38 seconds behind Herold, coasted to the team crown with rather surprising ease off a 37 point total. Tom Keefer in 7th, Dan Hayes in 12th and frosh Phil Wysong in 15th were coach Sam Bell's other top placers.

**Individuals:** Glenn Herold (Wisc) 29:46; 2. Pat Mander (Ind) 30:15; 3. Steve Heidenreich (Ind) 30:24; 4. Randy Kilpatrick (Mich St) 30:26; 5. Keith Brown (Mich) 30:27; 6. Dennis Fee (Minn) 30:30; 7. Tom Keefer (Ind) 30:34; 8. Rick Schott (Mich) 30:45; 9. Tom Loechel (Iowa) 30:54; 10. Bill Bolster (Mich) 31:01.

**Teams:** Indiana 39; 2. Michigan 76; 3. Wisconsin 87; 4. Minnesota 97; 5. Iowa 136; 6. Michigan State 137; 7. Ohio State 146; 8. Illinois 204; 9. Purdue 217.

## CENTRAL COLLEGIATES Herold Surges in Final Mile to Tag Wynder

Bowling Green, Ohio, Nov. 11 /by Don Kopriva/—Usually a tough race by itself, the 1972 Central Collegiates took on a dual role as an NCAA district meet—with advancement to the nationals the prize in that one—and the racing in at least this district was as good as it's likely to be in the NCAA.

That one, predictably enough, was District Four's two-meet, one-race chase here in Dave Wottle country. With the Olympic champ standing by as clerk of the course and awards-presenter, 187 runners toed the line for both the district qualifying affair and the Central Collegiates, which found the new dates too much to handle and had to double up to even make most teams' schedules.

At the end, there wasn't too much surprise. Wisconsin senior Glenn Herold asserted his superiority over the best of the Big 10 and Mid-American runners and a host of strong independents to claim the individual title in 29:47.8 over the flat but rain-soaked and very muddy Bowling Green course.

Herold, who has yet to lose in 1972, didn't run his typical race and instead had to pull out the win with an uncustomary last mile surge instead of his usual run-away-from-the-field tactics at the 3M or 4M mark. Herold was behind at 4.5M and looked to be in trouble but that was after a specially treacherous descent of the course's lone "hill" which only the Bowling Green runners seemed to gain on. Ball State's Steve Wynder, not so surprisingly to those few who've seen him run this year, held close for runnerup honors in 29:50.

In the qualifying battle, Bowling Green won with 75 points to assure a trip to Houston while already-qualified Big 10 champ Indiana had 85 and similarly Houston-bound Miami of Ohio claimed third with 101. Eastern Michigan, third in the Mid-American, and Wisconsin, third in the Big 10, grabbed the two remaining qualifying spots.

In the Central Collegiates, the individual and team battles lost some glamor because to most of the teams they were secondary—to the NCAA qualifying meet, but Bowling Green won with 41 to Indiana's 49.

**Individuals:** Glenn Herold (Wisc) 29:47.8; 2. Steve Wynder (Ball St) 29:50; 3. Craig Macdonald (B Green St) 29:52; 4. Gordon Minty' (En Mich) 29:55; 5. Tracy Elliott (B Green St) 29:56; 6. Steve Danforth (B Green St) 29:58; 7. Randy Kilpatrick (Mich St) 30:10; 8. Bob Bowman (Ball St) 30:11; 9. Pat Mander (Ind) 30:22; 10. Steve Heidenreich (Ind) 30:25; 11. Tom Keefer (Ind) 30:26; 12. Dan Dunne (N Dame) 30:27; 13. Jim Fleming (Wisc) 30:29; 14. Keith Brown (Mich) 30:30.

**Central Collegiate Teams:** Bowling Green State 41; 2. Indiana 49; 3. Eastern Michigan 75; 4. Southern Illinois 109; 5. Central Michigan 155.

**NCAA District 4 Teams:** Bowling Green State 75; 2. Indiana 93; 3. Miami/Ohio 101; 4. Eastern Michigan 134; 5. Wisconsin 135.

## Plains & Mountains

The 1972 NCAA championship course got its first real test with the running of the NCAA District VI meet. The Glenbrook Golf Course route of 6.0M in Houston, Tex. is described as a good test with several hills (unusual for the area). There is a narrow (about 12ft wide) bridge about three-quarters of a mile from the start and the finish features a 150y straight. Texas' Ricky Yarbrough set up a standard for the course with his 30:31 clocking, as Steve Houk of Arkansas (30:38) and Pete Morales of Baylor (30:52) followed. Arkansas took the team title over Rice, 77-85.

Yarbrough also annexed the Southwest Conference crown with his 19:58.8 clocking for 4.0M, with Bob Ayres of SMU 2nd with 20:01. Texas took team honors with 43, placing 5 runners in the top 10. Alan Walker of Wichita State took the individual title in leading his squad to the team title in the Missouri Valley Conference. Defending champ Leon Garcia of New Mexico State was the runnerup.

## BIG 8 Halberstadt, Kaal Pace Oklahoma State Runaway

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 4—Oklahoma State made perfect use of its "South African power" in easing to the Big 8 cross country crown as John Halberstadt and Peter Kaal went 1-2 in providing a strong base for the team's

low score of 37.

The defending NCAA 10,000m champ, Halberstadt went out fast and forged a hot pace in setting a course record 24:22.6 over the 5.0M route. The distance was a step up of a mile over previous years. Halberstadt's countryman Kaal, using his last semester of eligibility, was next across the line in 24:28 to top Charlie McMullen of Missouri (24:40), John Gregorio of Colorado (24:44) and previously undefeated Brian Walsh of Missouri (25:01). The South Africans got good backup help from Mike Manke (8), Reid Harter (9) and Charles Boatright (17), as runnerup Colorado scored 76.

**Individuals:** John Halberstadt' (Okla St) 24:22.6; 2. Peter Kaal' (Okla St) 24:29; 3. Charlie McMullen (Mo) 24:40; 4. John Gregorio (Colo) 24:45; 5. Brian Walsh (Mo) 25:01; 6. Don Akin (Kans St) 25:08; 7. Ted Castaneda (Colo) 25:09; 8. Mike Manke (Okla St) 25:10; 9. Reid Harter (Okla St) 25:12; 10. Mark Visk (Mo) 25:13.

**Teams:** Oklahoma State 37; 2. Colorado 76; 3. Missouri 83; 4. Kansas 99; 5. Kansas State 102; 6. Nebraska 116; 7. Oklahoma 181; 8. Iowa State 202.

## WESTERN ATHLETIC Reid Defends Title as BYU Repeats Too

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 11 /from Dave Murray/—His method was different than in 1971, but BYU junior Richard Reid achieved the same end by successfully defending his title in the Western Athletic Conference cross country championships.

Last time around, Reid hung behind pacesetter Ken Gerry of Arizona until 4.5M before swooping to a win. This time he led from gun to tape in knocking almost a minute from Gerry's course record with a 31:39.0 clocking over the tough 6.1M route. Gerry duplicated his 2nd place finish of last year with a 32:19 clocking as he moved from way back in the last 2M to edge Pete Span of Arizona State (32:21) and Dave Babiracki of BYU (32:23). The challenging course featured several good hills as the path covered desert terrain with dirt roads and river bottom sand.

An undefeated Arizona squad was favored in the team battle, but saw its hopes dimmed when a leading runner, Chuck Walker, came down with the flu and didn't run. Still, BYU packed its first 4 into the top 8 to again edge the hosts for the team title, 40-48.

**Individuals:** Richard Reid (BYU) 31:19.0; 2. Ken Gerry (Ariz) 32:19.0; 3. Pete Span (Ariz St) 32:21.4; 4. Dave Babiracki (BYU) 32:23.5; 5. Ruben Moncivaiz (Ariz) 32:27; 6. Scott Bringham (Utah) 32:29; 7. Steve Jensen (BYU) 32:30; 8. Mitch Wiley (BYU) 32:31; 9. Mark Dulaney (Utah) 32:57; 10. Bill Brown (Ariz St) 33:01.

**Teams:** Brigham Young 40; 2. Arizona 48; 3. Arizona State 75; 4. Utah 89; 5. New Mexico 117; 6. UTEP 118; 7. Colorado State 175; 8. Wyoming 211.

## Pacific Coast

Jeff Lough of LA State grabbed the Pacific Coast AA title with his 29:03 for 6.0M. In the team tussle, Long Beach State and San Diego State went 1-2 for the 4th year in a row, the score this time reading 38-77.

## PACIFIC 8 Ngeno Pulls Shocker, Leads Washington State

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 11 /by Jack Pfeifer/—Freshman John Ngeno, only 7th two weeks earlier in the Northern Division race, ran to a surprising victory in the Pacific 8 Conference cross-country meet.

Irishman Dan Murphy set all the pace but Ngeno, a Kenyan, passed him with 200y left in the 6.0M and won by 10y. "That's OK, Danny," said Jack Mooberry, the Washington State coach. "You were passed by the right color shirt." Murphy, sullen in defeat, trudged away.

John and Dan helped their Washington State team to an easy victory, the Cougars' second in a row in this meet. Last year, they also beat their local cross country rival, Oregon, which went on to win the NCAA championship; Washington State was second.

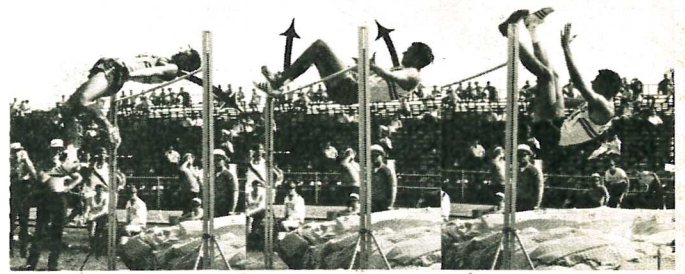
This year Oregon again was second, although not without an argument from Oregon State, which had upset them for second over this same course in the divisional race. "We came up here in hopes of beating Oregon State," said Bill Dellinger, Oregon's coach. "Washington State is just too strong for us this season." Dellinger said his two best runners, Randy James and Pat Tyson, both had been bothered by flu during the week. He was cheered by the performance of a freshman, Gary Barger, who was 7th.

On an unusual Seattle November day (warm and sunny), Ngeno covered a tough 6.0M in 29:12.4, 4.0 off the course record Murphy set in his divisional victory.

**Individuals:** John Ngeno' (Wash St) 29:12.4; 2. Dan Murphy' (Wash St) 29:14; 3. Mark Hiefield (Wash St) 29:43; 4. Fred Ritcherson (Sn Cal) 29:49; 5. Randy James (Ore) 29:51; 6. Leonard Hill (Ore St) 29:55; 7. Gary Barger (Ore) 29:56; 8. Jose Amaya (Ore St) 29:58; 9. Pat Tyson (Ore) 29:59; 10. Dean Clark (Wash St) 30:05; 11. Rick Albright (Wash) 30:13; 12. Ruben Chappins (UCLA) 30:25; 13. Gordon Innes (UCLA) 30:27; 14. Phil Burkwest (Wash St) 30:29; 15. Brian Mittelstaedt (Stan) 30:31; ... 20. Tony Sandoval (Stan) 30:42.

**Teams:** Washington State 30; 2. Oregon 69; 3. Oregon State 80; 4. Stanford 107; 5. UCLA 117; 6. Washington 140; 7. Southern Cal 147; 8. California 174. □

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November 1972-7

**I Think**

by  
Bert Nelson

## US Olympic Effort Requires Analysis

Now is the time for all good track and field people to come to the aid of their sport. This is the message I get in the aftermath of the Olympic Games. Criticism abounds. Many play the game of telling us what's wrong with the US Olympic effort and the US track and field program. But few offer workable solutions. And still fewer seem ready to take the action without which constructive criticism is meaningless. I, too, have opinions to offer but prefer to forego them in favor of concrete suggestions for action.

As surely as second place follows first, criticism follows the Olympics. This time it has reached a record high for numerous reasons. The media covered the Olympics as never before. There were unparalleled newsmaking incidents, ranging from murder to mistaken schedules. The United States performed poorly, some say. There was more controversy and more politics and both never fail, in any arena of activity, to make of every man a critic.

Hardly anything or anybody escaped the critic's thrust. He found fault with the Games themselves, with the International Olympic Committee and the US Olympic Committee, with the athletes and their coaches. On occasion he branched out to include non-Olympic charges, including the overall US program, the AAU and NCAA, and the American way of life.

Athletes have been criticized for their behavior on and off the track, for not taking the Games seriously, for not listening to their coaches, for relying too much on their coaches. So coaches, the stories go, both over-coached and under-coached, weren't competent in the first place, were assigned the wrong events, were more interested in sightseeing than in coaching, were too few or too many. Administrators didn't really understand the needs of the athletes, hadn't prepared properly, didn't pay attention to business, were along for the joy ride.

And the system is all wrong. The US Trials were held at the wrong time on the wrong schedule. The team shouldn't have gone to Europe as early as it did and should have had either more pre-Olympic competition or less. Athletes should have been paid expenses to compete in the Trials and should be compensated for loss of income while off the job. The selection system for coaches and managers is wrong and takes place too late. The USOC is cumbersome, mismanaged, and should be investigated by Congress.

Furthermore, athletes can't make themselves heard. There should be a national training camp. The NCAA and AAU are more interested in fighting each other than doing their job. There is no adequate club system. Rules of amateurism are hopelessly outdated. Our great talent is being wasted. American coaches aren't any good. The uniforms were a disgrace.

So naturally, the critics chorus, the US men's track team failed. But did it? And if so, did we fail to do well with what we had? Or did we fail to field the kind of team we could and should?

I, for one, do not feel this team failed. As outlined in the September *T&FN* (page 72), with the exception of accidents the US did about as well as it had done in past Games. Two other studies confirm this conclusion, as noted in the adjoining box.

But does this mean the critics are out of line? Of course not. It is possible to succeed in the face of obstacles. Because the team did not perform worse than could be expected does not mean it could not have done better than it did. And there remains the very real question as to whether or not the US enters the best possible team. Or whether it should.

Some of the criticism is ill-founded, picayune or irrelevant. On the other hand, much of it is deserved, precise and helpful. And in between there are a number of criticisms that may or may not be valid.

For instance, who is to say that coaching left something to be desired? Do you judge it on the basis of results, which were as good as could be expected, or on the basis of outside observers who assume they know all the facts? Indeed, do US Olympic athletes need coaching, most of them being club athletes without coaches anyway and many of the college trackmen having their college coaches in Munich? If we're to believe European coaches are superior to American, how is it the US notably out-performed Europe (with three times the population) as a whole?

How do we determine that the Trials date was right or wrong? We've had earlier Trials and later Trials and the results remain about the same. The same applies to the pre-Olympic preparation; some experts are adamant that there was too much competition. Others are just as dogmatically certain there was too little. (There even may be some who feel it was just right.)

What about the behavior of the trackmen? The US swim coaches are disgusted with the entire US track contingent, claiming the athletes are undisciplined and a bad influence on the rest of the sports and that the coaches can't or won't exercise control. One AAU official was shocked that Brian Oldfield wasn't sent home when he was absent from the village two nights (imagine that!), yet Oldfield outdid himself on the field and was one of the come-through competitors. How do you control the childish reaction

of Steve Smith or the behavior of Wayne Collett and Vince Matthews, and do you want to? Obviously, it is super easy to criticize. Valid criticism and constructive criticism aren't so easy to come by. Yet criticism can serve a purpose. The job is to make it do so.

Like many others, I have my personal opinions on both the Olympics and the other critics. I am not adverse to expressing those opinions and may do so sooner or later. Meanwhile, though, it makes more sense to suggest a course of action that could harness the power of constructive criticism. Therefore, I propose:

1. A determination of exactly what was and is wrong with the US Olympic program. All participants—athletes, coaches, others—should be asked to answer a detailed, carefully considered questionnaire which is designed to encourage relevant communication. Where necessary, the questionnaire should be followed by individual interviews. The public, which almost always is overlooked yet which pays most of the bills and has a non-personal interest, should be asked to contribute opinion, perhaps through *T&FN* and any other interested media.

Souls should be searched. Those involved should be as critical of themselves as they are of others. Don't hide behind personalities. If someone did a bad job, or a program is faulty, say so. There is much to be learned from past mistakes, yet track is slow to do so, undoubtedly because of the fragmented, non-continuing channels of responsibility.

### More Data Supports US Fared OK in Munich

According to two methods of analysis, the US men's track team did not fail to perform as expected in Munich.

1. The consensus of *T&FN* Olympic predictors called for the US to collect 22 medals and 37 places within the first six. We actually won 19 medals and but for accidents to Eddie Hart, Jim Ryun and the 1600m relay team would surely have had the predicted 22. We won 31 places and would have had 34 with the above three with chances for more from other accident-eliminated competitors (Rey Robinson, Rick Wohlhuter, Ken Swenson).

2. By comparing Munich performance with what was reasonably expected, I find that 19 athletes did better than expected, 24 did about the same, and 25 did worse. But eight of the 25 were either injured or accident victims and had no chance to prove their worth. Thus, of those who did compete in normal circumstances the better-than-expected edged the worse-than-expected, 19 to 17. In other words, the team as a whole did exactly what was expected of it.

In the better category, I place Larry Burton, Dave Wottle (800), Frank Shorter (10,000), Shorter (marathon), Ken Moore, Jack Bachelier, Jim Seymour, Tom Dooley, Larry Young (50 kilo), Dwight Stones, Jan Johnson, Randy Williams, Preston Carrington, Brian Oldfield, John Powell, Bill Schmidt, Fred Luke, Milt Sonsky, and Bruce Jenner. In the as-expected class I noted Robert Taylor, Larry Black, Vince Matthews, Wayne Collett, Wottle (1500), Bob Wheeler, Steve Prefontaine, Jon Anderson, 400m relay team, Rod Milburn, Tom Hill, Willie Davenport, Ralph Mann, Young (20 kilo), Goetz Klopfer, Bill Weigle, Bob Seagren, Rey Robinson, John Craft, George Woods, Jay Silvester, Tim Vollmer, Tom Gage, and Jeff Bennett. In the worse than expected grouping, you have to place Chuck Smith, Steve Savage, Doug Brown, Mike Manley, Len Hilton, Jeff Galloway, Dick Bruggeman, Steve Hayden, Chris Dunn, Ron Jourdan, Steve Smith, Art Walker, Dave Smith, Al Feuerbach, George Frenn, Al Schoterman, and Jeff Bannister plus these accident victims: Hart, Robinson, and 1600m relay didn't run; John Smith and George Young, injured; Wohlhuter and Ryun, fell; Swenson sick.

2. A determination of goals. Is the aim of the US Olympic Committee to win as many Olympic medals as possible? Or is it to provide the opportunity for America's best athletes to compete in the Games? There is a vast difference in these objectives and the means to achieve them. But there is more involved than just the policy of the USOC. What do the athletes want? The coaches? The governing bodies of track? The public? And even the US government? Is it in the national interest to win as much as possible? (If so, it should be clearly stated and the government should help.)

3. Action. Combining the knowledge of what is wrong (and what is right) with a clear statement of goals will make it possible to outline a definite, specific course of action. Do now what can be done now. Start to do those things which take time. List those goals which are desirable but unobtainable for now, with full explanation and suggestions for making them possible.

Hopefully, the USOC has something like this in mind. But these large, complicated organizations usually move slowly if at all and nothing very much may come of the current spate of criticism. It has happened before—an outpouring of complaint followed by less action than called for.

Meanwhile, to start the process, *T&FN* will accept and pass on constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement. Here we are only talking about the Olympic program, but there is much overlapping with the overall US track and field program (about which I will have more to say) and letters can be concerned with both. □





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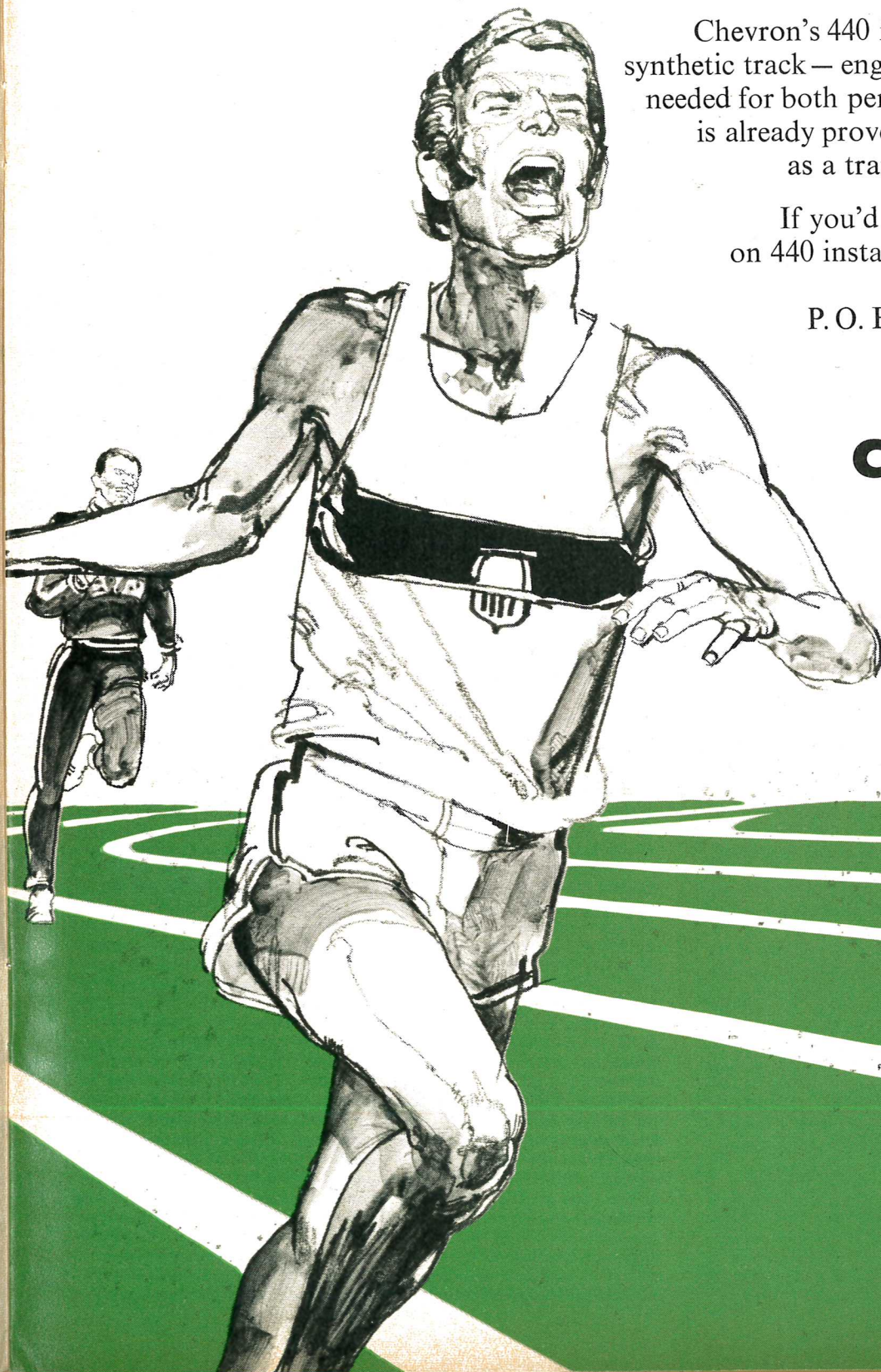
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## Olympic Notes

More Munich miscellany:

• **General**—Among Munich male track and field participants, only two were competing in their fifth consecutive Games, Soviet long jumper Igor Ter-Ovanesyan and Italian walker Abdon Pamich. There were 12 known consecutive four-time Olympians: Vladimir Golubnichiy (SU) 20km walk, Samuel Igun (Nigeria) TJ, Gergely Kulcsar (Hungary) JT, Les Mills (NZ) SP/DT, Gaston Roelants (Belgium) Mar, Charles Sowa (Luxemburg) walks, Kuniyoshi Sugioka (Japan) HJ, Takeo Sugawara (Japan) HT, Urs von Wartburg (Switz) JT, George Young (US) 5000 and Gyula Zsivotzky (Hungary) HT. Mamo Wolde (Ethiopia) in the marathon competed in 1956 but missed 1960 before running in the 64-68-72 Games to become a four-timer. . . Pity poor Pangiotis Pierroakos, leading Greek javelinist. When lighting the Olympic torch in the grove of Delphi to send it on its way to Munich, he burned a finger on his right (throwing) hand. He didn't even bother to travel to the Games. . . At its two Munich meetings, the Congress of the IAAF considered steps to limit the size of future Olympics (IAAF rules also govern the Games). IAAF President Lord Exeter warned the Congress would have to consider the IOC Program Committee's recommendation for the deletion of both walks from the 1976 schedule for Montreal. A further IOC proposal that only two entries per event from each member nation should be allowed in track and field was firmly opposed. An examination of entries at Munich revealed if the third competitor from a nation in each event was omitted, only 140 athletes would have been eliminated out of a total of over 1500. On the other hand, if two entries per event were allowed without having to meet a qualifying requirement, the net result would be a significant increase. It was expected to maintain the policy of establishing stringent qualifying standards to limit the number of competitors. . . The IAAF voted 228 to 155 to continue the ban from international competition for two years of teams representing South Africa. South African teams thus continue to be unable to compete in Olympic Games or area or national championships, but they will be allowed to have small groups compete against foreign rivals at home and abroad. . . Another threat to the continuance of the 50km walk in the Olympics was noted by the IAAF Walking Committee. That was increased traffic difficulties posed by the long walk. One proposal, though, was to stage the event on a loop course, thus tying up less public transportation and also posing less potential threat to the athletes, rather than on an out-and-back route such as used at Munich, with its attendant problems of traffic and crowd control, providing of refreshments and manning by judges.

The head of Canada's security forces sent a strictly confidential memo—the contents of which were somehow made public—advising Prime Minister Trudeau that Montreal's 1976 Games are very likely to be a target of actions by French separatists in the faction-ridden province of Quebec. Reportedly some Canadian officials are hoping Trudeau will shift the Games to more secure ground, such as Edmonton in the west, but such a move seems unlikely now that construction of facilities has begun in Montreal. . . Official attendance figures at Munich for ceremonies and track and field (in reality probably a rough estimate by the press steward) revealed the stadium full to its 80,000-person capacity during the opening ceremonies, each afternoon session, and Sept. 6 memorial and the closing ceremonies. Figures for morning sessions: Aug. 31, 78,600; Sept. 1, 80,000; Sept. 2, 65,000; Sept. 3-4, 80,000; Sept. 7, 65,000; Sept. 8, 76,000; Sept. 9, 80,000; Sept. 10, 76,000. . . A sign on the large main scoreboard read, in all capital letters and perhaps the largest of any message: "IAAF Congress Delegates Please Note, Tomorrow's Session Commences 08.00". This message and the "Thank You Avery Brandage" with its blooper misspelling of the IOC head's last name, were the only messages given solely in English. There were other messages provided in English but the German and French were also given. . . At the start of each afternoon's session, the stadium announcers, one each in the three official languages, would ask fans in the standing sections not to block emergency exits. After the announcement, the English-speaking announcer once added, "Please clear the corridor. Please be so kind as to resist the stadium staff". . . Girls dressed in traditional Bavarian costumes carried the medals out to be awarded to each winner. The award stand was usually set up on the infield grass just beyond in the inside curb of the track and was always surrounded by pots of flowers. For a few award ceremonies, the stand was placed on a grass strip near lane eight of the track. . . On occasion, a "finish tape" was set up for pool photographers (the only ones allowed on the infield or track) to keep them away from the finish line, presumably in the interest of spectators and all other photogs, who were limited to the moat between the track and the stands or to the stands themselves. . . Although the stadium was heavily littered each night at the end of track, it was tidy and clean the following morning—and there were often soccer games in the evening after track ended. . . All seats in the stadium were individual, contoured (although without backs), with room between for arm movement, a surprising amount of knee room and space underneath for carryalls, bags, etc. (as well as the aforementioned garbage). . . The one



/Fionnbar Callanan/

What is Valeriy Borzov's sprinting secret? Well the double Olympic victor isn't talking and neither are his USSR coaches. One clue might be in his start. Look closely at the above photo, taken at the 1971 European title meet, and note the position of Borzov's feet in the blocks as compared to West German Eckart Brieger next to him—Borzov starts with his toes well down on the ground, firmly wedged against the block face with the ball of his foot lower on the block. Note Brieger's nearly straight foot with only the toe touching. Borzov's style gives two driving components, the toes and ball of foot. "This style gives greater force and power throughout the entire front-foot movement," says Stanford coach Payton Jordan, who teaches the technique. "The foot is in a driving position longer." Says renowned sprint coach Bud Winter, mentor of the lower-profile "rocket start", "Power isn't in a line this way. The sprinter comes up higher and with less power, but a high foot placement keeps the runner lower with longer and faster strides." In checking photos in European publications and files of US and world dashmen, *T&FN* found no other world-class sprinters using the pronounced Borzov style.

known mistake in setting up the facilities was that the steeple starting line was painted on the track at the wrong point. It was blotted out and repositioned correctly. . . Journalists in the Olympic Stadium could choose from 17 television channels on the monitors provided each press position. Twelve were special channels for the Games, and often as many as half of these carried track programming. The other five were local Munich channels, but also providing Olympic coverage.

In one way, the Munich Games were "unspectacular". Not a single male winner wore glasses while he competed. . . The Israeli tragedy probably struck people in the US harder than people at Munich trying to catch the bits and pieces of accurate information amid the flood of rumor. One reason for the impact in the US may have been that many of the events—particularly the ultimate shoot-out—occurred in the very early morning in Munich, but the eight-hour time difference to the US put those events on the tube right around dinner time and the prime viewing hours of the evening. . . The head coach of the successful US men's swimming team at Munich says what's wrong with track in the US boils down to one word—discipline. Peter Daland feels, "We have great athletes and great coaches but the sport totally lacks discipline. There's just too much freedom. Where you don't have discipline, you're going to get knocked off. The whole scene surrounding track was very loose in Munich. Like the athlete who continued to drink and smoke like he did at home. Like the athletes who wore what they wanted. There is an IOC Rule which prohibits athletes from wearing sweatshirts or tee-shirts displaying anything other than national insignia. Before we went to Munich we collected all such shirts from swimmers. So we got to Munich and the track athletes were wearing everything under the sun. I feel the age-group program, which swimming has had for two decades, would benefit track tremendously. If you start kids in a sport when they are 8 to 10 years old, you can start teaching control and discipline. There were a lot of reasons for our successes in swimming but the main one is that swimming is such a disciplined sport". . . Another critic of the US track squad at Munich is Jan Rus, a Presidential sports advisor and a former AAU vice-president. "The attitude of some of our athletes was terrible," Rus says. "The administrative staff of the track team didn't maintain any discipline. That goes for the administrative staffs of other sports. The coaches didn't want to become known as disciplinarians for a sound reason. They earn their living as paid coaches for some educational institution and if the word got out that coach so-and-so was too tough, that coach could have a rough time recruiting high school athletes. The selection of track coaches is by the USOC track and field committee, which is a political type of selection because committeemen vote their own members in. How much of an incestuous situation can you stand? Supposedly the coaches were nominated only for coaching and the managers for administrative know-how—such as about transportation, uniform issuance and the myriad of other logistical problems. Yet, the four assistant

managers were all coaches, meaning the team had nine coaches and one manager as a staff"... USOC track committee chairman Bob Giegengack admits, "We made a mistake scheduling the Final Olympic Trials seven weeks before the Games and scheduling pre-Olympic meets in Europe. While we were winning, it seemed like the right policy, but now we must re-evaluate the entire procedure." The meet director of the Eugene Trials, Bob Newland, indicates Eugene organizers submitted five different proposals for the date and that the USOC selected the June 29-July 9 schedule. "Date-wise we could have run it at any later date proposed," Newland says. "In addition, a later date would have been better for our people to re-group from the NCAA meet" [also held at Eugene].

The Canadian Coaches Association shot over 16,000ft of movie film at the Games of 16 sports... There was a small "protest" movement at Munich. Buttons and paste-on labels supporting the "Olympic Project for Peace" were circulated. Dave Hemery and Arnie Robinson wore the emblems on their sweat tops when they received their medals... According to two US black athletes, if the blacks of the world had boycotted the Munich Olympics, an alternate games would have been staged in Lagos, Nigeria, at roughly the same time as the Munich festival... One of the busiest places of "business" on the Olympic grounds was the Hanns Braun Brucke, the main bridge leading from the area of the Olympic Village to the main stadium. Scalpers were prominent every day—and tickets sometimes went for as much as five times face value. Also near the bridge and at other spots on the grounds, youthful street merchants spread their wares out for sale, goods ranging from handmade leather garments to hand-tooled necklaces, rings and bracelets... East Germany reportedly permitted only some 4000 visitors to venture to Munich, even though the nation was offered accommodations for more than 20,000. And that group of 4000 came in two blocks of 2000 each, one for the first half of the Games and one for the latter half. Most of the East Germans were housed in Kiefersfelden in extreme southern West Germany, one of the longest distances from Munich... The Olympic Village newspaper reported each athlete ate an average of 2.4lb of meat and 2.2lb of fruit per day; if the eggs used daily were placed side-by-side, they would reach from Cologne to Dusseldorf—about 25M... The shops in the Village were no bargain-hunter's paradise, a small plastic comb going for—are you ready—\$2... Olga Connolly reported the Soviet quarters sported elaborate floor-to-ceiling poster art, depicting former champions and extolling present Olympians to persevere on the road to Olympic glory: "In the spirit of the heroism of those who conquered in the past, win, WIN, WIN!!! For the glory of country and the socialist system of physical education, usurp the immortal fame of an Olympic champion! CHAMPION!! CHAMPION!!!..."

Moscow is known to want the 1980 Games in the worst way and started its campaign of making known the virtues of the Soviet capital even at Munich. A 20min film shown at Munich by Soviet officials presented a number of arguments why Moscow wants the Games. Since the Olympics have never been held in a Communist country, the Soviets want to reinforce their claim as the leading Communist state by playing Olympic host. The USSR wants the Games to prove the nation is accepted as a member in good standing of the world of nations and the full equal of other nations which have staged the Games. Naturally, the Soviets want to hold the Games to prove they are a power in world sports. However, the staging of the Olympics in the Soviet city would pose some problems for the organizers. Moscow is short of hotel and restaurant facilities. Its main stadium, the 101,000-seat Lenin Oval, was opened in 1956 and does not compare in accommodation to the modern structures built for the Games in recent host cities Munich, Mexico City and Tokyo. In addition, the Soviet Union strictly controls travel by foreigners within its borders and bars them from seeing western publications. Police inhibit contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners and are especially suspicious of contacts between young people such as those involved in the Olympics. Traveling Soviet athletes are warned to avoid interviews with western reporters and to be cautious about meeting any foreigners... Although Brazil's fortunes at Munich—only two bronze medals—caused consternation in the giant nation of 100 million people, the man in charge of amateur sports in the country sees improvement in the future, principally by utilizing the athletic talent of the Indian tribes which inhabit the nation's vast hinterlands. Education and Culture Minister Jarbas Passarinho says Brazil plans to follow Kenya's approach of developing "natural talent adequate to various types of events. Brazil's problem in developing world class athletes has stemmed from lack of training at an early age. Most elementary and high schools have no track programs, no basketball courts, no swimming pools and no coaches. Youngsters spend countless hours playing soccer—and the results have been spectacular since Brazil is current world champion and the only nation to win the World Cup three times. Besides improving our overall program of sports, we must utilize the talent which is born in the country. For example many Indians in Brazil are fleet runners. In rowing, how many nations have a river like the Amazon? There the Indians are born rowing. When a ship passes, their idea of a good time is to go after it in their dugouts looking for souvenirs." Passarinho adds he is not looking for an upswing in achievement by 1976 but rather in 1980.

A former US sprinter, now a chemist in Switzerland and a medical staffer to the Swiss Olympic team at Munich, has disclosed the widespread use of a new drug the 72 Games that could be taken as late as 15min



It is hard to tell just by looking at them, but Vince Matthews (l) and Wayne Collett (r) have just finished 1-2 in the Olympic 400m. But John Smith (c) managed only 80m before an injured leg gave out. The victorious pair joined Smith after the race and the serious-faced trio exited together. /Don Chadez/

before competition to stimulate performances and yet not be detected. Dr. David James, a 9.3 sprinter a decade ago, explained to Neil Amdur of the *New York Times* that the two major components of the drug were caffeine and nicotinamide, coupled with vitamins in the B and C complexes. Caffeine, most commonly known as an ingredient in coffee, is a cerebral and cardiac stimulant, while nicotinamide is the amide of nicotinic acid, a vitamin and mild vasodilator which causes blood vessels to enlarge thereby increasing blood flow and at least theoretically increasing oxygen supply to muscles. Neither caffeine nor nicotinamide are on the list of banned drugs issued by the IOC medical commission. Of the effect of the drugs, James commented, "After learning the ingredients, I thought there might be a placebo effect, but now I think it is more a pharmacological effect. Combined, the drugs form a very powerful stimulant. Persons' actions are more rapid, fatigue seems delayed and motor activity better." James said a Swiss weight-lifter obtained the drug from a USSR lifter and a Czech lifter; after being unable to lift a weight on his first two attempts, the Swiss took the drug and, as James said, "went very well".

A look at the demography of the US men's track team reveals such tidbits: total members including doublers and non-participants—65; average age—24.37 years; most common age—24, with 11 athletes; age breakdown—19-under, 2; 20-24, 33; 25-29, 22; over 30, 8; the oldest member was George Young, 35, and the youngest member was Dwight Stones, 18; oldest medalist was Jay Silvester, 34, and Stones was the youngest medalist; there were 21 Black members and 44 Whites. In regard to representation, 48 athletes hailed from west of the Mississippi River, while 17 came from east of the Mississippi. Athletes in undergraduate school numbered 21. Five military athletes made the team, while 37 members represented clubs and only two competed unattached. Every athlete but Milt Sonsky has been or is a product of the US collegiate system, though the walkers were never involved in the athletic program.

• **100-meters**—As in 1971, Valeriy Borzov did most of his competitive running for the outdoor season in one meet: in 71 the European Championships and in 72 the Olympics. At Munich, he appeared 11 times (eight individual races plus three relay legs) in as many days. This is sharply contrasted to his relatively light schedule for the rest of the outdoor campaign: 15 appearances (11 individual, four relay), including heats. Soviet coaches have used him with care—to the point of exempting him from running 200 heats at the USSR Championships (he had run the 100 three times the day before) and automatically advancing him to the semis... Silver medalist Robert Taylor of the US was reportedly criticized for raising a clenched fist to the stands after the award ceremony in the 400m relay [the gesture is often interpreted—and reported—as a black power sign]. "It doesn't mean militancy to me," explains Taylor. "I was saying 'right on' to my friends in the stands who waved at me. It's just a way of communicating between friends."

• **200-meters**—Contrasted to the selective competitive schedule of Valeriy Borzov, half-lap bronze medalist Pietro Mennea was frenetic following Munich to the end of September. By the end of his season, the Italian speedster could point to no less than 13 clockings in the 20.2/20.5 range... Larry Black on his silver medal winning dash: "Even though my time wasn't a



(L) Pekka Vasala says he wishes Jim Ryun had made the Olympic 1500 final—even though that would have given Vasala 2 prime contenders to worry about, fast-finishing Ryun and strong-surging Kip Keino. A fall eliminated Ryun and Finland's Vasala handled defending champ Keino for a 3:36.3 victory which he embraces with open arms. /Don Chadez/ (Above) Some 200m into the 800 final, Dave Wottle (l) still saw nothing of the opposition but their backs. A lap later he was still at the back of the field but moving and he started his kick with some 180m remaining. He surged down the homestretch passing runners until he was 3rd, but he didn't claim gold until just feet remained. Here he trails (l-r) Franz-Josef Kemper, Yevgeniy Arzhanov, Robert Ouko, Andrzej Kupczyk, Mike Boit, Dieter Fromm and Andy Carter. /Chadez/

winning time, I was pleased with it because I think I did a hell of a job in lane one, trying to catch a man of Borzov's caliber in lane five." On Borzov: "I understand he thought all Americans were loud-mouths and clowns, but in the races he turns out to be the clown. You know, how many runners of his class look all around in every race they run? I'm not coming down on Borzov; he's a good runner and I respect him. But his style of running is just different from mine. Borzov is more of a clown."

• **400-meters**—Only four nations—the US, Kenya, West Germany and Finland—were represented in the final. Kenya is slowly moving down in the distance at which its athletes win medals. Julius Sang's bronze was the first at 400; in the previous two Olympics, the shortest distance over which a Kenyan won an individual medal was the 800. . . In the semi he won in 45.3, Sang was already into the exit tunnel near the finish when the last man, Martin Reynolds of Britain, finished. . . After John Smith's Olympic hopes lasted only 80m in the final, where his injured right hamstring gave out, the world 440 record holder stood at the head of the backstretch, hands on hips, through much of the race. He then limped off the track and sat against the Olympic flagpole until victorious teammates Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett jogged over to him after their 1-2 finish. Collett threw his arms around Smith, who appeared to be crying. The three then walked off the track, stony-faced, applauded all the way but ignoring photographers clustered around them. . . Lee Evans reports a pinched vertebra in his back led to leg muscle problems and finally the leg giving out in the Final Olympic Trials 400. He placed fourth to earn only a relay position. The problem was rectified several days after the Eugene race, obviously too late. Evans says he felt ready to run 43.5 at Munich.

• **800-meters**—Dave Wottle describes his 800 triumph thus: "I wasn't running even for a medal, just to do a decent job. I ran the first 200 terribly, staying out of trouble at the back of the pack, but actually I was too far back." Mike Boit led at this point in 24.5, Wottle clocking 26.4. "I couldn't relax until after 300, but I felt like I had caught up with the pack by 500—the back of the pack." A 26.9 200 gave him a 53.3 400 as compared to Robert Ouko's leading 52.3. Wottle's next half-lap of 26.6, for a 1:19.7 600, put him just 0.5 behind leader Yevgeniy Arzhanov. "I started kicking with 180m left. As I caught people I thought I had a chance for the bronze medal. Then I moved on the leaders and I thought I might have a chance for the gold. But until Arzhanov and Boit let up with 20m left, I was ready to concede." Wottle covered his last 200 in the final in 26.2, remarkably close to his splits in the heats (26.0) and semis (26.1). . . Before the race, the strongly religious Wottle revealed, he "felt everything was taken care of beforehand". His mother, Wanda Wottle, prayed to herself in the stands just before the start. . . As Wottle stood on the victory stand with his cap on his head, one TAFNOT member reports, an American woman whispered loudly, "Dave, take the hat off, take it off. All the world is looking at you". . . Wottle and his famous cap became part of the US's permanent historical

record when he was honored on the floor of the House of Representatives by the statement on his Munich victory by Ohio Congressman Delbert Latta. . . There were also two Kenyans in the 1968 800 final at Mexico, Wilson Kiprugut and Thomas Saisi. . . Franz-Josef Kemper's 4th place was the third time in the last four Olympics a West German has placed fourth. Paul Schmidt ran 4th in 1960 and Walter Adams took the spot in 1968. As well, Dieter Bogatzki placed 7th in 1964. . . Adams, former European record equaler, suffered a cramp in his left calf, slowed with 150m to go and then stopped with 70m remaining in his heat. . . If we are to believe the entry sheets, one of the biggest improvers of the event has to be Kassen Hamze of Liberia, who ran 1:47.7 for fourth in his heat. His previous best was listed at 1:54.3.

• **1500-meters**—Dave Wottle reportedly didn't particularly want to run the 1500, but it was his final decision to stick with the event. He had to decide 10 days before the Games began since final entries were due then. He apparently wasn't urged to quit the event by others as the alternate runner, Jerome Howe, wasn't in particularly good shape or at a sharp competitive edge. . . Quote Pekka Vasala, 1500m champ: "Believe me when I say how much I regret Jim Ryun was not in the final. Had he been, my tactics would have been quite different. I would have had two men to watch: a pace runner (Kip Keino) and a runner who was very strong on the last lap (Ryun)".

• **5000-meters**—Lasse Viren's final 1500 in his victorious 5000 (3:44.7) was almost equal to his PR of 3:44.2 set earlier in the year. . . An interesting note was the young Finn who vaulted the moat after Viren's 10,000 win and ran down the backstretch waving a large Finnish flag. The day of the 5000 final, there were several guards stationed in the moat right in front of him (he was in the same place virtually every day, right at the rail of the standing-room section at about the middle of the turn) with another on the infield in front of him. . . Veteran US runner George Young looked like a real medal threat after his 13:29.0 put him on his fourth US team, but his troubles started soon after that Eugene race. He went home to Arizona and worked so hard he injured himself. Tendonitis had developed by the time he raced Jim Ryun over 2M in mid-August. The medicine a trainer gave him for that started his ulcers bleeding. The ulcers quieted down in Munich, and Young logged some good workouts. Then he complained of a sore leg; trainers had pushed his leg too far back during a rubdown and caused a sore tendon attachment in his buttocks. Before his heat, in which he finished fourth and out of the money, he took a legal shot of pain killer right on the sore spot. His kick was effectively dulled and he hobbled for several days after. . . Australian Tony Benson writes, "I have fully recovered from that hamstring injury that wrecked my Olympic chances. When I got home, the doctor said it was one of the worst he had seen, including footballers." A 13:36.6 runner earlier in 1972, Benson managed 7th in his Munich heat in 13:42.8. . . Two other potential threats, New Zealanders Dick Quax and Gavin Thorley, were

housed right next to the Israeli quarters when Arab guerillas seized Israeli athletes and coaches hostage. They spent from early morning to late evening watching and listening to everything close-up, making tape recordings and taking pictures. At virtually any time, they could have been sprayed with lead had they been found out. What effect the experience had on their running is hard to say, but it hardly was helpful to the athletes, both of whom were injured at Munich. . . Bronze medalist Ian Stewart is a Scot, not an Englishman.

• **10,000-meters**—Lasse Viren apparently had his own strong motivation for winning both distance races at Munich. When he told British track writer Neil Allen he would go for a double in Munich, Allen replied, "Like Dave Bedford?" Viren answered, "No, like Juha Vaatainen." There had been strong feelings between the two following some critical remarks by Vaatainen, who scored a 5000-10,000 double in the 1971 European Championships. Viren apparently wanted to show the world he was the best Finn on the track rather than just the best in the world. . . Viren on his fall in the final: "I got up instinctively. But at no time did I think I had lost the race. Up to the fall, I had followed Bedford's pace without trouble; everything was going fine. I was going on the basis of a 27:20 pace. Losing 5-6sec because of the fall indicates my record can be improved considerably. I think 27:00 will be broken one day—not by me, but I will live to see it happen" . . . In the year leading up to his September races in Munich, Viren ran more than 4300M—some of them in Spain during a five-week stay in December and another four-weeks at a Finnish colony near Sao Paulo, Brazil in January. In early November of 72, he vacationed in New York, Washington, D.C. and Florida and was noncommittal regarding offers made to him to turn professional.

• **Steeplechase**—Kenyans finished 1-2 at Munich just as at Mexico City in 68—but with a different duo (Kip Keino-Ben Jipcho in 72; Amos Biwott-Ben Kogo in 68). . . Contrary to rumors which circulated before the Games, Jipcho was not injured prior to the Olympics. One report said he had suffered a leg injury when he tripped on a piece of barbed wire sticking up out of his practice track. . . It is an intriguing question: why does an athlete who has pushed himself beyond normal limits and performed superbly fall below expectations at the Olympics? Mike Manley, winner of the Final Olympic Trials steeple in 8:29.8, said after running 8:50.4 for 10th in his Olympic heat, "I felt more nervous here than at the [US] Final Trials, but not as bad as at the 68 Trials. I was a basket-case there. But I don't think that was a factor. I pulled a muscle in Oslo and it limited my training. Then I reinjured it just before the Games. I couldn't get my normal warmup because I didn't want to risk aggravating the injury more. Still, when the race started I felt ready to run 8:20. The first lap went by in 70sec and I felt terrible. And yet it was 5sec slower than I usually like. I picked it up to 67sec on the 2nd lap and thought things were improving. I thought I was moving but I guess I was slowing down. My body just wouldn't respond. I began to wonder what was happening. I kept going because I thought something would come—it had been there in the past. But nothing happened and I lost contact."

• **Hurdles**—A social note: West German high hurdler Gunther Nickel didn't marry sprinter-jumper-pentathlete Heide Rosendahl after the start of the Games. In fact, they separated some months before. Sorry, but our society editor doesn't know why. . . A poignant scene after an intermediates semi, perhaps overlooked by many, perhaps best typified what the Olympics are all about. After East German Christian Rudolph fell at the last hurdle, sprawling into the adjoining lane of West German Dieter Buttner causing Buttner to go down, the two Germans—from a divided nation, representing different ideological and political philosophies—slowly got up, consoled each other and then walked off the track together.

• **Marathon**—Frank Shorter reveals that a few years ago he literally had to run for his life. Those were the days when he lived in Taos, N.M., where his parents worked in a Presbyterian medical mission serving the Spanish-speaking populace. Shorter would run on the roads and one day came upon a carload of youths trying to pick up two protesting girls. A fight ensued, a knife was pulled and while the girls ran one direction, Shorter ran the other with the youths in pursuit. After that he was marked. "There were very definite attempts at vehicular homicide," says his father, Dr. Samuel Shorter. "Some drivers would turn around for another try if they missed him the first time." It got so bad, Dr. Shorter says, "To my own shame, I carried a weapon and followed him." Soon after, Shorter moved to Florida, to safer running environs and eventually an Olympic championship. . . Ethiopian Yetneberk Belete, rated as a contender in the Munich marathon following his 2:14:52.0 which thumped defending champ Mamo Wolde by nearly 1min, didn't make his national team after finishing fourth in a 25km road race in mid-August. The first three in the race solidified Olympic selection. Belete was reportedly suffering from a slight injury.

• **Walks**—Britain's Paul Nihill, in excellent shape before the 20km race and very confident of winning, later explained his 6th-place finish may have resulted from too much training at altitude. Several British walkers, as well as Belgian marathoner Gaston Roelants, spent time at St. Moritz in Switzerland, where they reportedly felt sharp and ready. But in the 20km race, as Nihill later explained, something went wrong. "I experienced an unprecedented heaviness in my thighs," he said. After finishing, he was reportedly hardly able to put one foot in front of the other so great was the pain in the



Larry Young (r) is about to receive his second consecutive Olympic bronze medal in the 50km walk as winner Bernd Kannenberg (c) and silver medalist Venyamin Soldatenko look on. Kannenberg had Young and Soldatenko join him on the top award platform during the West German anthem. /Wilkinson/

tops of his legs. The other British 20km entrants, Peter Marlow and Phil Embleton, were also reported to be sluggish and tired in the legs during the race. Later speculation concluded the athletes had not had enough time to re-acclimatize after returning to sea level. The British had been at sea level only five days at race time. A British physiologist who carried out tests on the walkers at St. Moritz said some athletes apparently find themselves, upon returning from an intensive period of high-altitude training, very tired physically for a week or so and then benefit race-wise after 10-14 days. . . 50km winner Bernd Kannenberg pulled 2nd-placer Venyamin Soldatenko and 3rd-placer Larry Young up onto the top step of the victory platform for the West German national anthem. Asked why, Kannenberg said, "They are great athletes. I wanted them up with me" . . . Apparently some West German fans hissed when Kannenberg's victory ceremony was postponed until the day following the finish of the race. It would have been the third West German victory ceremony of Sept. 3, following those of javelin winner Klaus Wolfermann and women's 800 victor Hildegard Falck.

• **High Jump**—Winner Juri Tarmak of the USSR hails from Estonia. . . After clearing 7-3 on his 3rd try to clinch his bronze medal, Dwight Stones jumped up and down in the landing pit like it was a trampoline. "He's nuts to jump around like that," said one fan, perhaps remembering the fate of Bulgaria's Yordanka Blagoyeva in the women's event. She cleared a height to keep pace with eventual winner Ulrike Meyfarth and happily bounded out of the pit—but the pit bounced into the standards and dislodged the bar long after she was out. "Yeah, I always go bananas," says Stones. "I jump up and down, clap my hands and don't hold back my feelings. People don't mind seeing a happy guy. What fun is it to watch a guy who's just gonna walk out of the pit?"

• **Pole Vault**—Swedish vaulters Hans Lagerqvist, Ingemar Jernberg and Kjell Isaksson weren't allowed use of their banned blue Sky-Poles in the qualifying round—yet the two who advanced, Lagerqvist and Jernberg, jumped with their banned implements in the final. Lagerqvist later reported, "On the day of the final, we went to the room under the stadium where the impounded poles were stored, walked in and took back our poles. An official there said we couldn't and we ignored him. The poles judged illegal had been marked and the official said if we won a medal, our poles would be impounded and if they weren't marked we could lose a medal. Of course, we didn't win anything and I don't know what we would have done if we had. Actually, what all the vaulters should have done was simply refused to vault." With 14 of the 21 vaulters entered forced to change poles, such a refusal would have eliminated two-thirds of the field and left seven entrants in the event. . . Isaksson reportedly had three separate injuries prior to the Games and couldn't risk a practice vault because of Achilles and back problems. . . East German publications, track and otherwise, rarely mentioned the controversial IAAF pole decision, if at all. The single comment *T&FN* saw was published in the sports newspaper *Sportecho* and criticized

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Forever unconventional Brian Oldfield has delivered the shot with many unique styles, including the O'Brien form for an Olympic 6th at 68-7/4. /Duffy/

the behavior of US athletes Bob Seagren and Steve Smith rather than the pole decision. In discussing the pole ruling with IAAF Council member Adrian Paulen, one of the prime movers behind the pole ban, *Sportecho* elicited these comments: "Our decision was clear and fair. We could not accept that a few athletes had this kind of unfair advantage. I really admire Wolfgang Nordwig, who remained unimpressed, cool and collected during those pressuresome hours and won the gold medal with clear superiority. He is an outstanding sportsman." Paulen never responded to a letter from *T&FN* requesting clarification of points concerning the pole ban. . . Of 11 vaulters who cleared a height in the final, seven had had some US scholastic training. Only Nordwig, West Germans Volker Ohl and Reinhard Kuretzky and Pole Wojciech Buciarski haven't.

• **Long-Triple Jumps**—Of 12 long jump finalists, seven had marks in the final inferior to their qualifying efforts—including winner Randy Williams who leaped 27-4½ in the preliminary round and 27-½ in the final. After Williams passed his last jump and walked back to his bag, US rooters in the stands close to the long jump runway cheered the 19-year-old winner but Williams put a finger to his mouth to quiet them as Soviet Leonid Barkovskiy readied to jump.

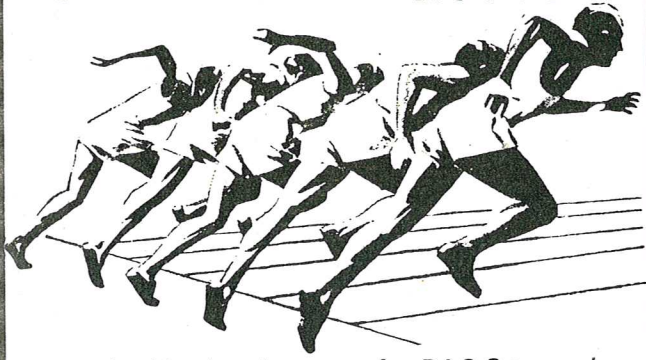
• **Throws**—Of US shot thrower Brian Oldfield, New Zealand's Les Mills said, "He is the most explosive athlete I have ever seen. No coach should try to curb his energetic approach." Oldfield was his ever-colorful self at Munich, including smoking at practice, hitting over 70ft in warmups with virtually any style imaginable—including Aleksandr Barishnikov's discus-spin delivery—and nearly being sent home the day before the Games started. He says he will wear a special outfit provided by Speedo, the maker of his garish swim trunks worn at the Final Olympic Trials. . . The failure of Britain's John Watts to advance to the discus finals is understandable as a few days earlier he had narrowly escaped death when he was struck full force by a discus in flight. His injuries required several stitches to his head, and could have been much worse had the implement not first struck him on the shoulder. . . The series of hammer winner Anatoliy Bondarchuk (240-7 13/32) turns out to be 2nd best of all-time, since in Milan, June 17, he produced a 6-throw collection (246-2½, 243-4½, 241-0, 239-7½, 241-3, 237-8) that averaged 241-6 15/64. And the week after the Italian meet, Bondarchuk produced the top 5-throw series ever (240-11½, 248-7½, f, 240-0, 238-10, 240-11½) to average 241-10½. . . Javelin winner Klaus Wolfermann and throwerup Janis Lusic produced two of the finest series ever at Munich. Wolfermann's 5 legal throws averaged 285-8 3/16, the best ever, while Lusic's 4 valid marks averaged 287-6 7/64, also a best-ever. The best 6-throw series is still Lusic's 284-10 63/64 set in 1968.

• **Decathlon**—Injuries eliminated two potential medalists as Swede Lennart Hedmark suffered Achilles trouble all season and couldn't give full effort to any decathlon including the Games, while Briton Peter Gabbett was injured in the AAU 10-event vault and hadn't recovered sufficiently by Munich. . . Malawi's Wilfred Mwalawanda opened more than a few eyes with his big 233-10 javelin throw, the longest in Munich's 9th event. Little wonder since Mwalawanda was 2nd on the African list in 1972 with a 254-2½ heave.

• **Relays**—Larry Black's leadoff leg on the winning US 400 relay squad was the first time his mother had ever seen her son run. "It's a great thrill for me to see him run here in the highest place there is," said Mamie Black. Although Larry has run for 9 years, her job in a Miami, Fla., yacht club prevented her from ever seeing him compete. As well, Gerald Tinker's mother, Bessy Tinker who is Mamie Black's sister (that of course, makes Black and Tinker cousins) also watched the race. It was only the second time Mrs. Tinker had seen her son run. . . Kenya became only the fourth nation ever to win the 1600 relay; the US has won 9 times, Britain 2 and Jamaica and Kenya 1 each. . . France's bronze medal is its first medal-winning place since 1920. □

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## MEET INFORMATION

**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 Schmertz, John Wanamaker, Yonkers, New York, 10704.

**NEW YORK KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.** First Annual Invitational Meet, Saturday, January 13, 1973, Nassau Coliseum, Uniondale, N.Y., featuring Columbian Mile, Casey 600, 1000 and other invitational meets, clubs and college relays, Meet Director: James E. Foley, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. Phone: (212) 889-3233. (Suite 171).

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**OREGON INVITATIONAL.** 13th annual meet. Saturday, January 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, Oregon. Ticket info from Coliseum, Portland, Oregon.

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**10th ANNUAL ALBUQUERQUE JAYCEE INDOOR INVITATIONAL.** Feature—John W. Baker Memorial Mile. Olympic Review of Top International Athletes. January 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,** Sat. Feb. 17. AAU-NCAA-USTFF sanctions. Sponsored by San Diego TC and Calif. State U. at San Diego. Tickets info: S.D. Sports Arena, 3500 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.

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by Jon Hendershott

One wall in Bob Seagren's room in the Olympic Village at Munich was adorned with a poster given him by US teammates George Young and Jim Ryun. It showed a chimpanzee standing in knee-high grass clutching a roughly-hewn stick. Scribbled on it was the caption, "The pole is legal—vaulter disqualified."

It was funny then, in the days following the Aug. 27 rescinding of the IAAF ban on newly-developed vaulting poles. The lighter, stronger implements—the green Cata-Pole of Pacer American and the blue Sky-Pole of Browning Arms—were ruled out of the Games July 25 after complaints lodged by the East German federation charged the poles contained carbon fiber, were "magic" poles manufactured by new processes which markedly enhanced their qualities and that the poles had been made specially for only a select group and not made available to all world vaulters.

But the US manufacturers of the poles apparently satisfied the IAAF Technical Committee that no carbon was used in the poles, that they were all fiberglass which was just woven differently for a greater strength-to-weight ratio, that they were purely production models and that vaulters in Europe, Canada, Japan, and the USSR, as well as the US, had received them early in the spring so as to become accustomed to them. The ban was thus lifted on Aug. 27 and both models of poles were allowed back into the Munich Games.

Three days later, on Aug. 30, the IAAF reinstated the ban in a surprising reversal. The East German, Greek and Polish delegations reportedly protested the rescinding. This time the ban stuck. Fourteen of the 21 vaulters entered were reported to be using one of the two banned poles. Two-thirds of the field was forced to switch to new poles less than 24hr before the qualifying round. Among the vaulters who could not make the ultimate qualifying height of 16-5—for one reason or another—were 18ft performers Kjell Isaksson and Steve Smith and 17ft leapers Renato Dionisi, Ray Boyd, Mike Bull and Kirk Bryde.

All this probably reads like a capsule summary of an Alfred Hitchcock movie, but like any Hitchcock film there are so many more facets below the surface—facets that when added to the basic story line transform it from one of interest to one of intrigue—that they make a story in themselves. The Munich pole dilemma indeed could have been scripted by Hitchcock—with some Robert Bloch, Thomas Tryon or James Dickey thrown in for a touch of the bizarre.

The opening scene in the pole story is dated July 14, the day the IAAF sends a letter to each member of its 17-man council requesting a vote on the banning of poles containing carbon fiber. A non-reply is to be considered an affirmative response. All replies are to be in by July 21. That gives one full week for the letters to be sent, received, responded to and returned by officials in nations ranging in distance from the IAAF's London headquarters as relatively close as France, the USSR, Hungary and both Germanies to more far-flung areas as India, Australia, Brazil and the US. Neither manufacturer is ever contacted and no vaulter using either pole is asked to testify.

On July 22, the IAAF issues a statement: "New poles have recently been developed, using new materials or different methods of manufacture. These poles enable a vaulter with a given body weight and strength to use a lighter pole than hitherto. While such poles do not contravene the existing IAAF rules, it is considered that the use of a new, improved type of pole could confer an advantage on the limited number of athletes who have had the pole in their possession for a long enough period to become accustomed to its special properties. The IAAF has therefore decided that for a pole to be permitted for use at the 1972 Olympic Games, it must have been available to all athletes through normal supply channels since August 1971. All IAAF members are being informed accordingly. F.W. Holder, A. Paulen."

So the green Cata-Pole 550+ and the blue Sky-Pole are out. Seagren used the former to clear a world record 18-5½ at the US Final Olympic Trials and Jan Johnson also topped 18ft riding the 550+. Sweden's Kjell Isaksson had been over 18ft several times in the spring on the Sky-Pole model and Steve Smith cleared 18-½ to make the US team.

The response from at least one US manufacturer is quick. George Moore of Pacer American, makers of the Cata-Pole, contacts IAAF Executive Director John Holt and points out the 550+ model contained no carbon fiber, was totally fiberglass and had been made available to world vaulters. "He

asked me for a brief description of the differences between the new model green pole, the previous green model and the standard black Cata-Pole," Moore says. "He wanted this information for a meeting of the IAAF Technical Committee in Munich just before the Games. I indicated in my explanation a black pole for a vaulter of a given weight would weigh about 6lb, 2-3oz, an old green pole of the same stiffness was about 6lb, 8oz and a new green pole was about 6lb. I indicated there were slight differences in the weight and diameter of the poles but that they were all fiberglass. At the same time, I sent telegrams to each technical delegate affirming Cata-Pole contained only fiberglass."

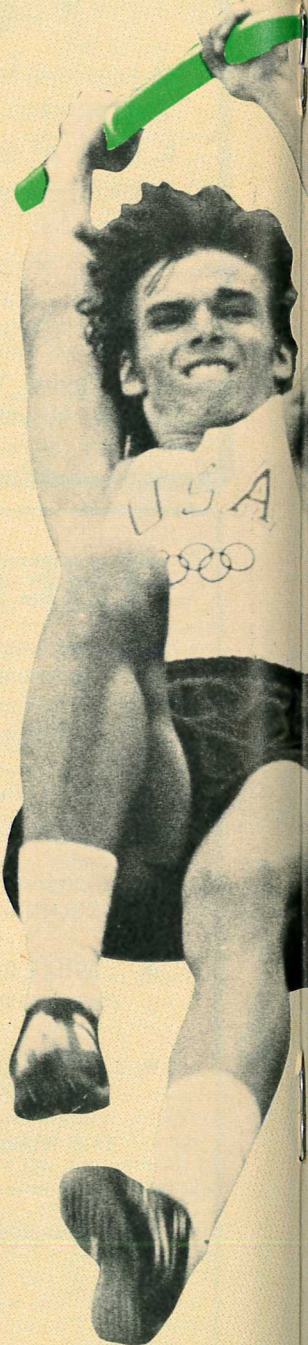
At the same time, Moore asks Holt if he can manufacture black poles to replace those which vaulters couldn't use. He was assured such poles would be perfectly legal for use in Munich as long as the pole was all fiberglass. At this time, Seagren was vaulting in Europe and Johnson was training in Maine with the US team. Smith was in Sweden. Seagren returned home early to get the black replacements and work to become accustomed to them. The other two eventually got black poles. As well, the Finnish vaulters and Francois Tracanelli, on behalf of the French vaulters, placed urgent requests for black replacement poles. The ban remained in effect.

Scene two fades in at the meeting of the IAAF Technical Committee in Munich on Aug. 25. Moore, armed with detailed information on the making of the 550+ pole, is questioned extensively by Dutchman Adrian Paulen, a member of the IAAF Council, who stressed the distribution of the new green pole. Paulen says he has a statement from the East German federation that their top vaulter, Wolfgang Nordwig, never received one of the new poles.

"Here is a quick history of the pole," Moore relates. "We received a letter on March 16, 1972, from Hans Brinks of adidas in West Germany, which handles distribution and requests for East Germany as well. The letter requested we develop a new pole for Wolfgang Nordwig which was lighter than the green poles then being produced—but don't get the idea we make a 'special' pole for anyone. We don't, but our catalog specifies we will make individual poles upon request. We attempted to cut down on the weight by making a pole smaller in diameter but with an extra wrap of cloth for strength; this shed only 2-3oz and we felt it would endanger the vaulter. So I wrote Hans Brinks that a lighter pole couldn't be made without endangering the vaulter and asked him to tell the East Germans. Early in April, after a vaulter brought us a model of another pole which was smaller yet stiffer than anything we made, we began searching for methods to make such poles. We experimented with carbon fiber in 1970 but found it very expensive, plus it would not bend beyond 60° without breaking. We discarded it completely. In April, a new weave of fiberglass became available and we made several test poles that proved very strong, lighter in weight and could be made smaller in diameter. Steve Smith received the first pole but declined its use in preference for another pole. Chris Papanicolaou received one and Bob Seagren got his first at the end of April. At this time, we obtained Nordwig's specifications and on May 2 shipped him three poles of varied stiffness specially marked for him alone. Three more were shipped May 22, all of different flexibility. On July 11, three more poles were sent marked 'for Nordwig' and on July 14 six more were sent for 'East Germany'; 16 poles were sent specifically for Wolfgang Nordwig or 'East Germany'. As well, such vaulters as Wojciech Buciariski of Poland, Antti Kalliomaki and other Finns, Tracanelli and Herve D'Encausse of France, Dionisi and other Italians, Bull of Britain, Bryde and Bruce Simpson of Canada and 44 US vaulters received poles. They were offered to the Swedes, who declined. I personally contacted the Soviet Union but received no reply by mid-August. Poles were sent to Japan."

The question of the pole's weight is emphasized. Moore explains, "A pole gets stiffer as the diameter increases even if the wall thickness remains the same. In formal terms, an 0.25" increase in diameter of the inside of the pole increases its stiffness by 5lb. In other words, if you have a 16ft, 180lb pole [for use by a 180lb vaulter] increasing its stiffness by 0.25" will make it a 185. In tubular construction, as you increase the diameter, the pole gets stiffer even with the same wall thickness. We used a smaller diameter which made the poles 5lb softer, used an extra wrap of cloth to bring it back level, but the additional cloth made it stronger. This was the basic difference between Cata-Pole and Sky-Pole, so right away we were 0.25 smaller in inside diameter and one wrap of cloth heavier

# Vaulters Poles at M



Jan Johnson riding Pole 550+, ban Olympic. /Ton



# rs, IAAF s Apart Munich

overall which accounted for the difference in weight between the two poles. A pole is not of uniform thickness either externally or internally; it's tapered from one end to the other and heavier in the middle than at either end. So you just can't take one section, weigh it and decide that because 1ft weighs so much than 16ft will weigh so much more. Plus weighing a pole alone won't tell if it is a newer model. Also, every Browning pole of a given stiffness was always bigger in diameter and heavier than the same Cata-Pole of a given stiffness. The changes made in the poles were like putting an upholstered seat in a race car; the car wouldn't go any faster but the driver would be more comfortable." Moore also states no black poles contravene either the ban or existing IAAF rules and no poles of the new type had been made black in color. He is assured the validity of the black poles.

Seemingly satisfied, the Council later votes unanimously to rescind the ban. That meant Paulen and Frederick Holder, the other Council member in charge of inspecting poles at Munich, voted to re-allow the new poles. Three days later, protests are filed with the IAAF Congress on behalf of the East German, Greek and Polish delegations. The ban is reinstated, this time for good. The qualifying round is less than 48 hours away.

Scene three begins in the bright sunlight of Olympic Stadium. Seagren jogs through a warmup lap. Moore hails him from the stands and asks if things are okay. "They took my black poles away from me," reports the furious defending champion. "Two of mine were taken and all three of Jan Johnson's. They said one of mine had a wrong flex number and the other didn't weigh right." An incensed Moore confronts IAAF Director Holt with the charge legal black poles are being banned. "I have totally disassociated myself with our technical committee," Holt announces. "They don't know what they are doing and will not listen." Moore responds, "They have to listen, what are the athletes going to jump on if they don't?" Holder is summoned, and Moore again voices his fear that vaulters will be done injustices by being denied use of legal poles. "We are weighing them to test them," says Holder. "That makes no difference," Moore answers. "All you have to do is look at the label. Any pole—green, black, striped or dotted—with only numbers on the label is okay. Any pole with the letters PC is a new one because new poles weren't assigned weight numbers but just pattern cut numbers." Moore offers to assist in checking poles but Holder says that won't be necessary. Holder assures Moore he will see to it legal poles are allowed.

The qualifying round proceeds—taking its aforementioned list of casualties. As Smith misses his final attempt at 16-5, he grabs the crossbar and angrily flings it away from the pit. Officials later say they could have been injured by Smith's act. Dionisi, who had to change poles and who also argued repeatedly with officials about his step markers, doesn't even get off the ground on his last try, throwing his pole through the pit so it lands on the other side. His disgust is utter and complete. Isaksson and Papanicolaou get into a heated debate, reportedly over the part of the Greek delegation in the reinstatement of the ban.

Earlier that morning, US team officials file a protest with the IAAF Jury of Appeal to protest that the ban violated IAAF rules—which state vaulting poles may be made of any material—and also that the US delegation did not receive word of the exact specifications of the ban, but had learned of it only through the public media. A terse reply from Holder dated Sept. 1 says messages were dispatched to all delegations and that provisions were explained to all team managers at a team leader's meeting Aug. 29. No mention is made that the final ban was announced Aug. 30.

A quick cut to US team manager George Wilson at the team leader's meeting. Trying to get clarification on the question of impounding of poles, since the Council's "un-ban" of Aug. 27 seems to nullify this action, Wilson is told by the chairman there will be no discussion of vaulting poles. Wilson insists on knowing if the poles will be impounded. The response is "Yes". The subject is not discussed further.

Cut back to the appeal reply in which US team leaders are also warned that "rude and offensive manner[s] toward responsible officials carrying out their duty" could lead to disqualification, "which would be upheld by the Jury of Appeal". Smith and Seagren are specifically named. There is no reference to Dionisi, Isaksson or Papanicolaou.

The next scene fuzzes into focus to present one incidence which constituted "rude" behavior by the US vault-

ers. Not surprisingly it centers on Seagren. In the midst of his warmup before the final, Seagren is on his back stretching when an official approaches and asks for his starting height. Seagren replies cordially that he will decide his starting height just as soon as he finishes the exercise. A second official steps up over him and demands to know his height. Seagren again offers the same reply in the same manner. A third official asks the question again; Seagren answers as he has the other two. These officials hardly depart before a fourth steps up. The question is the same. This time Seagren's tone, but not language, is harsher but not abusive as he emphasizes he will indicate his starting height as soon as he gets to his feet. This was Seagren's "rude" behavior.

Cut to the following scene, the confusion of the athlete's area under the stadium after the vault final Sept. 2—won by Nordwig with a personal and Olympic record 18-½ over Seagren and Johnson. Telecaster Bill Toomey interviews a tight-lipped Seagren. Johnson signs autographs. Moore congratulates Johnson, "You did a helluva job under the circumstances." Johnson responds, "They took all three of my black poles away. I had to borrow a pole from [decathlete] Jeff Bannister. It was 5lb lighter than anything I've jumped on in two years." There are tears in his eyes.

Seagren later tells how the poles were confiscated. "The night before the qualifying, every vaulter's poles were impounded. We were told an official—Klaus Lehnertz, who was third in the 64 Olympics and is a West German coach now—had a machine which could tell 'perfectly' if a pole was new or not. No vaulter was allowed near the room where the 'machine' was." Moore and Toomey later go looking for the machine but a guard at the room says it has been taken away. "To my knowledge, no one who knows about poles ever saw the machine," says Moore. "Besides, there is no machine that can 'perfectly' test a pole and tell if it is old or new. Unless those doing the testing have a complete set of manufacturing specifications and tolerances, they could not simply put it on a machine and tell. They would need to know the inside and outside diameters, the wall thickness, materials used and much more. But the pole simply couldn't be weighed or flexed. None of this information was requested or given to any officials, either from West Germany or the IAAF. I also never was told how or why Lehnertz and his machine were considered official."

The question later draws this response from Holder: "As to the decisions of technical officials and judges related to the actual competition, including the checking of equipment and implements used, there is a well-known procedure for the lodging of protests, and no such protests were made at the time, so presumably the competitors were satisfied with the conduct of the competition in light of the special conditions laid down by Congress and communicated to them. No comment is needed on the officials' competence or actions, though I may say the IAAF Technical Delegates had full confidence in the German officials concerned. It should hardly be necessary to add that, in accordance with invariable practice, all the officials apart from the Jury of Appeal, were supplied by the host country."

The following scenes are a series of quick flashes, each cutting rapidly from one to the other: heading to the office of IOC president Avery Brundage to protest the events of the past days, Moore finds the door locked; encountering a USOC official in the Olympic Village, Moore explains the situation to US head track coach Bill Bowerman and asks him to bitch to someone—Bowerman replies, "I'm bitching so much about everything, the USOC is threatening to send me home"; Moore next encounters AAU President Jack Kelly and replays the story to him—Kelly responds, "I would like to leave this up to our track and field people"; US delegate to the IAAF Dan Ferris invites Moore to attend a Council meeting Sept. 9, but Israeli murders throw the entire Games into chaos and rumors the remainder of the Games will be cancelled cause the meeting to be held several days earlier—but Moore is not informed.

The next scene is an IAAF Congress meeting Sept. 10. Moore presents an affidavit stating the facts as he knows them and after the meeting talks with US officials. Up walks Paulen, who has to be reintroduced to Moore despite their conversations in the Aug. 25 meeting. Paulen responds to the introduction, "Oh, the Mr. Moore. I have two beautiful black Cata-Poles I don't know what to do with. After the competition, Mr. Seagren came over to me and very nicely said, 'Mr. Paulen I want you to have this pole as a remembrance of this incident'. He shook my hand and turned and left. Then Mr. Johnson came over and dropped his pole down at my feet." [Both Americans

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were loudly whistled (the European boo) for their actions.] Moore asks the smooth-headed official, "Why did you ban legal black Cata-Poles from the Olympics?" Paulen's usually impassive face clouds. "We banned no black Cata-Poles," he replies. Moore repeats, "Both Jan Johnson and Bob Seagren indicated they had legal black poles taken away from them. Why did you ban legal poles?" "We banned no black Cata-Poles," Paulen insists and he walks off.

Fade in to the following scene of several vaulters. "Just what is the affect of having to switch poles so soon before a competition?" they are asked. "A pole is like a golf club," responds Seagren. "You get used to the feel of it. I vaulted with the new green pole, I knew how it reacted, I was comfortable with it. Different poles have different characteristics, even if they are made exactly the same way. You get the feel of a pole and its particular characteristics. If you have to switch you have to learn about the new one all over again. That takes time because you have to vault hard with it so it will react like it does in competition." Echoes Seagren's friend Buddy Williamson, "You get your steps down, your pole plant down and all your physiological engineering down for one pole." Canadian Kirk Bryde says, "I was given the pole I had to use four minutes before the qualifying round began. I mean I've cleared 17-2 this year and I couldn't even make 15-9 in the qualifying. There's no way athletes should be subjected to the amount of turmoil we were."

The following scene sees Moore sitting in the Olympic Stadium with a track nut who also is a lawyer. Moore says the original ban was illegal under the rules of the IAAF. "Rule 10 of the IAAF covers the changing of technical specifications," Moore explains. "Paragraph 2 states, 'Proposals to amend the technical rules. . . must be sent to the honorary secretary of the IAAF so as to reach him at least six months prior to the Congress at which they are to be considered. He shall submit them to the appropriate committee. . . for advice and recommendations'. Paragraph 3, 'Alterations to technical rules will normally only be considered by the Congress every four years, at the time of the Olympic Games, and will not become effective until after the Games. A report containing the recommendations of the Technical Committee will be circulated to all members at least three months before the Congress held at the time of the Olympic Games. Urgent proposals for alterations of technical rules may, however, be made at any time and they must be discussed at the next Congress even if they reach the honorary secretary later than the six months prior to the Congress.' Paragraph 4, When alterations to technical rules are adopted by Congress or decided by the Council as an urgent matter. . ., a fixed date for the operation of the said amendments should be stated, such date to allow adequate time for all member countries to put them into operation simultaneously'. Plus Rules 149, 173 and 202 make it clear vaulters 'may use their own poles' and Rule 202 reads in part 'The pole may be of any material or combination of materials and of any length or diameter'."

Holder responds, "The final decision, to disallow 'new' poles was made by a ballot on a resolution, after a very full debate during which delegates from many countries spoke. No change of rule was involved, and the decision simply concerned the conditions applicable to these particular championships in Munich, and as the ultimate governing authority, Congress was acting fully within its powers."

The penultimate scene shows Moore completing letters to be sent to various national officials, including President Richard Nixon, US Senators and Representatives, mayors and AAU president Kelly, explaining the course of events and urging action through their offices. Notarized statements of incidents from both Seagren and Johnson are enclosed. Nothing concrete comes from the letters. "I have had some minor activity from some of the alphabet commissions," says Moore, "but I'm sure if the matter was allowed to drop, everyone would heave a sigh of relief and turn their backs on it. But I am going to keep prodding these people until something meaningful is done. If something isn't done in this case, there is no reason to believe the US can ever count on getting fair treatment in the Olympics again." Part of a reply from USOC President Clifford Buck reads, "There perhaps will be some feeling among the officers that there is nothing to be accomplished by further protest or appeal concerning the barring of the pole."

The lawyer indicates to Moore that his mightiest weapon may be the courts. Moore says, "I'm considering filing a class action suit against the USOC, the AAU and the IAAF. The US Olympic movement exists under an act of the US Congress which puts it under public law. As a citizen of the US, I have a right to expect that law to be administered in the way it was intended. The whole US saw the last 3sec of the championship basketball game. The anguish felt over those 3sec can be magnified by the months and months that nothing has been done about this issue. The US withdrew from Olympic basketball because of those 3sec. The same kind of stupidity and bias that led to the debacle in basketball caused the pole ban in the first place. If it takes a lawsuit to get people off their asses, that's what I'll do."

The final scene of the Munich pole story is another series of quick cuts: Holder saying, "Now that the Olympic Games are over the result should be accepted in the sporting spirit"; Seagren saying, "I'm tired of putting up with a bunch of old men. I want to disassociate myself from them completely"; Johnson saying, "Boy, I'll never compete in the Olympics again. It's too political." □

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# Smooth Track Or Rough, UCLA's Jim Bush Retains Bond With His Athletes

by Jerry Soifer

How strong are the bonds of a friendship?

Can a close relationship continue between a coach who stands at attention for the Stars and Stripes and loves to sing the national anthem and an athlete who is viewed by many as insulting the American flag and anthem before an international audience of millions?

UCLA track coach Jim Bush says his former pupil and team captain Wayne Collett is as much his friend today as before the recent Munich Olympics where Collett gained an inglorious notoriety for his victory stand "demonstration". "My feeling is if a person is a close friend you don't give up on him if he does something wrong in the opinion of a lot of people," says Bush. "I was disappointed in him and I told him that to his face but I love him just as much as before the Olympics. I wish the whole thing on the victory stand hadn't taken place because a lot of people have a poor impression of Wayne who just don't know him."

Bush coached Collett from 1968 to 1971 at UCLA where he competed in just about every race from the 440 to the three-legged contest. Bush has a good impression of Collett because the athlete constantly sacrificed his quarter-mile potential to run in many different events for the Bruin team.

If you happened to miss the Olympics on the tube or in *T&FN*, Collett finished second in the 400. Then, along with gold medal winner Vince Matthews, he paid no heed to the US national anthem and flag during the traditional victory ceremony. Collett and Matthews were banned from the Olympics for life by the IOC for their victory stand demeanor, which drew boos and whistling from the predominantly German crowd. Collett did not enhance his popularity with many American people during a televised interview from Munich with ABC-TV sportcaster Howard Cosell.

"For five minutes, Wayne did something wrong but for the rest of his 22 years he's done something for people, for his teammates, for his school and I'm not going to forget him for that," Bush says.

Collett made things worse for himself during his interview with Cosell, Bush adds. "I wish a thousand times he'd never have said what he said. But the man who made it the worst for him was Howard Cosell. He likes to bring out the worst in everyone. Wayne said some things in a very emotional state that Cosell wouldn't let him clarify.

"Wayne is a very highly-strung, emotional person. He had been very upset by the Israeli tragedy. He was still very emotionally involved in the race when they made them go on the victory stand and he had to be disappointed finishing second. He should have beaten Matthews. Wayne tried to get his sweats before the ceremony and they wouldn't let him have them. He'd been consoling John Smith (who hurt himself and didn't finish) and didn't have a chance to get dressed. That was the quickest they brought out any of the athletes for the ceremony. They should have had at least a half an hour to cool down after the event."

Was the young black athletes' victory stand demeanor spontaneous?

"They weren't planning on standing at attention for the anthem," Bush says.

Bush was talking about Collett on a cold dark afternoon at the UCLA track stadium. The 46-year-old coach described himself as a very emotional man. The reporter recalled a sunny, July afternoon in Oregon when all was joy as Bush tearfully embraced a happy Wayne Collett and John Smith after they had gone 1-2 in the US Final Olympic Trials 400. Collett, a perennial second placer, had just won the biggest race of his life in the fastest time of his life of 44.1.

But now it was November and Bush was saying that he had been hurt very deeply at Munich. Collett and UCLA teammate Smith were expected to go 1-2 or 2-1 at Munich. Smith pulled a muscle in a pre-Olympic meet and then pulled up lame in the Munich finals. "It was really hard to work with these men for four or five years and have such high expectations and then have what happened take place. . . It hurt in Munich to see the two greatest quarter-milers in the world, both Bruins, going over there with such high expectations and then only get a second out of it. It ruined the whole Olympics for me though I was just delighted to see our high jumper, Dwight Stones [of UCLA], win the bronze medal."

After the Collett-Matthews victory stand incident Bush says he was besieged with requests for comment. Well-known to the press as an outspoken individual, Bush couldn't say anything. He was too upset. But the pain of wounds subsides and Bush says he has been able to answer the inevitable questions that have come his way since his return to Los Angeles. "I've talked to innumerable Kiwanis and Rotary Club luncheons since then and the first thing they ask about is Collett," Bush says.



Jim Bush /Drawing by Dave Haugh/

"I have to tell them that the youth of today is different than we were. The youth doesn't like to stand at attention for the flag and who's to say they're wrong? The way the youth are who's to say Wayne's un-American? I love the flag. I stand at attention and sing the national anthem at sporting events. But you should look around and see the people at football games eating hot dogs and talking and not paying attention to the anthem and those aren't young people doing that.

"Wayne's been deeply hurt by this and it will make an impression on him for the rest of his life. He still believes he was right in what he did. I'm hoping for Wayne to get his degree [he's attending graduate business school at UCLA] and get a good job and that people won't hold anything against him and he'll show them what a good person he is," Bush concludes about his friend.

Bush, emotional and outspoken, is at once a favorite of the Los Angeles track press corps and at war with it. He's available for comment on anything under the sun but he insists the newspapers, most notably the *Los Angeles Times*, do not give the sport enough publicity. Last April he staged a boycott of the LA track writers' luncheon to protest the lack of publicity his

## UCLA T&FN's College Dual Team of 1972

The dominant force in *T&FN*'s third annual Dual Meet Ratings is NCAA team champ UCLA. The 1970 winner and runner-up last year, the Los Angeles school this time edged Oregon 992.8-987.4 in the rating system developed by *T&FN* correspondent John Wenos.

This complex rating system is divided into two parts, the "actual" and "hypothetical". In the "actual" competition, teams are awarded points on a basis of: (1) winning percentage; (2) margin of victory; (3) toughness of schedule; and, (4) team depth. The "hypothetical" section rates each team against each of the other teams in the survey.

UCLA salted away its narrow victory over Oregon on the strength of better winning margins in the hypothetical competition. Defending champion Southern California was a close third, while UTEP repeated in fourth.

The top 25 teams of 1972 and their totals: 1. UCLA 992.8; 2. Oregon 987.4; 3. Southern California 964.2; 4. UTEP 808.7; 5. Tennessee 665.7; 6. Oregon State 626.2; 7. Texas 600.3; 8. Kansas 584.7; 9. Brigham Young 575.2; 10. Kansas State 532.8; 11. Florida 516.1; 12. Southern Illinois 515.5; 13. Oklahoma State 514.6; 14. Michigan State 510.9; 15. Arizona 507.3; 16. Penn 498.5; 17. Eastern Michigan 488.5; 18. California 457.3; 19. Alabama 467.9; 20. Washington State 460.6; 21. Colorado 457.9; 22. Illinois 457.3; 23. Oklahoma 447.5; 24. Nebraska 442.7; 25. Long Beach State 436.4.

Wenos is again offering his ratings, including an explanation of the system and the top 50 teams in printed form. In addition, there will be a short summary of the collegiate season, sums of the top dual meets and an "All-American Team" selected from the top 50 schools. Send \$1.00 to John Wenos at PO Box 11605, Santa Ana, Calif. 92711.



UCLA coach Jim Bush (l) shares a light moment with athletes (l-r) John Smith, Rich Moore and Wayne Collett. /E. L. Bishop/

Saturday meets were getting during the middle of the week.

But Bush is always available to reporters and always ready with quotable remarks:

"I think they should do away with the Olympics. Each sport should have its own world championships every one or two years. The purpose of the Olympics is dead. There is no such thing as amateurism. The Games don't bring people together in peace but give vent to national hatreds. The hatreds seen in contact sports like water polo have spread to track.

"I used to think it was wrong for an athlete to get money under the table but now I don't care. I see amateur athletes making a fortune in Europe and if somebody is making some money off an athlete then the athlete should have a chance of sharing in it.

"I used to enjoy recruiting but I think the athletes are too spoiled now. They expect all the coaches to come and make visits. Some of them like to leave you hanging on a line. The minute we find an athlete like that we usually drop him.

"The NCAA track title should be abandoned. If we got rid of the national championship we'd get away from coaches using athletes and we'd get a little more fun into the sport."

Bush has been at UCLA for eight seasons and three of those have been NCAA championship years. Before he came to the Westwood campus in 1965, the Bruins had never once defeated cross town rival Southern California in a dual track and field meet. Now UCLA owns four dual meet victories over the Trojans in the last seven years.

Bush prepped at Bakersfield High School, served a hitch in World War II and then graduated from the University of California in 1951. Bush specialized in the 440 at Berkeley which might explain his success with quarter-milers as a coach. Before Bush came to UCLA he spent time coaching at Fullerton High School, Fullerton JC and Occidental College. In Bush's second year at UCLA, 1966, the Bruins won the NCAA title for only the second time in their history and Bush was named by the National Collegiate Track & Field Coaches association, "coach of the year", a title that can be won only once.

UCLA is coming off of two successive NCAA track wins this year but Bush says it would be impossible to match the school's basketball dynasty of eight NCAA championships in the last nine years. However, Bush serves warning that 1973 should be a Bruin year again. "We're as strong on paper this season as we were last, if we stay healthy," he says as he cheerfully talks about his seemingly endless supply of class quarter-milers, this year featuring Benny Brown, and triple jumpers with Harry Freeman and Milan Tiff.

The UCLA mentor's success should make him a prime candidate for the job as the US Olympic coach but it's a job Bush does not covet. "It used to be my dream to be the US Olympic team coach but not anymore. I couldn't care less. Let's just put it simply that there's too much politics involved," Bush says.

"I don't see how anybody could go any higher than UCLA. I can't ever see going to another school or doing anything else. I'm a happy, satisfied man. I've had everything a coach could want—championships, world record holders, named coach of the year."

Bush says that the role of a coach is to get an athlete to do the best he can whatever way he can—that there are no fixed, right ways of performing an event. "All a coach really does is guide and suggest, and if the athlete is sharp he'll pick up the fact that the coach is out there to help him if he needs help.

"I think one of the keys to my success is that I've always told my athletes why they should do a certain thing when I ask them to do it.

"One of the reasons for my success is that I have a real love for these people and I think they know that. I do everything I can for these fellows and we have a strong bond of mutual trust." □

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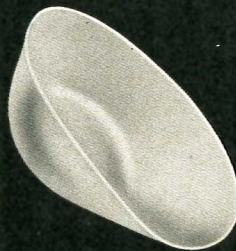
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Olympic leftovers, in which I ask some questions, which you may or may not want to attempt to answer before reading on.

**Who was the biggest winner in the Games?** That is, which of the 24 winners won by the biggest margin?

Only five winners were as much as 1% better than the second placer and the average degree of superiority was 0.846%. The one man who most decimated the opposition was decathlete Nikolay Avilov with a winning margin of 5.214%. His edge was 2.77 times as great as that of the second biggest winner, Wolfgang Nordwig with 1.882%. Also over 1% were Frank Shorter at 1.662%, John Akii-Bua with 1.442%, and Ludvik Danek with 1.420%.

The closest competition was the javelin where Klaus Wolfermann won by only 0.021%. Dave Wottle's margin of 0.028% was second smallest, followed by Wladyslaw Komar at 0.045% and Lasse Viren in the 10,000 at 0.072%. Others, in order of increasing margin, were Viren in the 5000, 0.124%, Pekka Vasala 0.231%, Peter Frenkel 0.246%, Viktor Saneyev 0.256%, Vince Matthews 0.313%, Kenya 0.389%, Anatoliy Bondarchuk 0.728%, Rod Milburn 0.755%, Randy Williams 0.776%, United States 0.811%, Juri Tarmak 0.862%, Bernd Kannenberg 0.934%, Valeriy Borzov(200) 0.950%, Borzov (100) 0.986%.

Checking these margins turns up a curiosity in the 800 finish. Everybody thought and the pictures show Wottle winning by the narrowest of margins. Yet the official time differential is 0.03, which is a full 9". If the times, taken from the finish pictures, are right then there really wasn't anything to worry about, was there?

**What two men have won medals in the 5000 and/or 10,000 in three different Olympics and who is the only man to own a set of medals—gold, silver and bronze—in these events?**

One of the two, as any well informed fan will readily know, is Paavo Nurmi. Still ranked as the greatest distance-runner ever, the Finn was 2nd in the 5000 and first in the 10,000 in 1920, won the 5km in 1924, was 2nd in the 5km and won the 10km in 1928.

The other man to score in three Games, and the only one to enjoy a complete set of medals, is one of the sport's most underrated distance racers. He is Mohamed Gamoudi. He doesn't break records. He has never been world ranked higher than 5th in a non-Olympic year (5th in the 5000 in 1966, 9th in the 5000 in 1965 and 1969, and 9th in the 10,000 in 1965 and 7th in 1966.) He doesn't run a lot of fast times. But when the Olympics come around he is ready. Unranked in 1963, the soft running Tunisian was 2nd in the 1964 25-lapper. Unranked in 1967, he was 3rd in the 10km and then won the 5km in 1968. Unranked in either 1970 or 1971, he was 2nd in the 5km this year and probably would have done well in the 10km except for an unfortunate fall. His total medal count is four, topped only by Nurmi's five, and equaled by Ville Ritola of Finland in 1924 and 1928, Edwin Wide of Sweden in the same years, and Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia in 1948 and 1952.

**In the post World War II Olympics, which country has had by far the greatest success in the unofficial Olympic marathon team race?** That is, which country has done the best job in getting its three entries home first in cross country type scoring?

If you remember the 1-4-9 finish of this year and think it is the USA, you're right. Until this year, the American road runners haven't placed very high. Only Bud Edelen, 6th in 1964, did better than Jack Bachelor's 9th this year, and Jack was the 3rd man, behind Frank Shorter's win and Ken Moore's fourth. But the US has been durable. In the seven Olympics only one of 21 runners has failed to finish the course, he being Dean Thackway in 1956.

The US was low team this year with 14 points and low in 1968 with 52, 3rd in 1964 with 43, 6th in 1960 with 97, 7th in 1952 with 93 and 4th in 1948 with 59. Great Britain was 1st in 1964 (25 points), USSR 1st in 1960 (20), Finland 1st in 1956 (26) and 1952 (30) and Argentina led in 1948 (15).

No other country comes close to matching the US record of finishing all men in six of the seven races. Japan, Finland and West Germany (the combined German team two of the years) did it four times, Great Britain, New Zealand, Sweden, and USSR three, Mexico, South Korea and Argentina two and 12 countries one time.

This somewhat surprising US record has a precedent. In the early Olympics, the US led the way for three straight Games, scoring a perfect 6 points in 1904, 8 in 1908 and 14 in 1912.

**Which country won the most track and field medals on a per capita basis?** It wasn't highly productive East Germany, which produced one medal for each 2.43 million people, far ahead of the US (1 per 10.47), the USSR (1 per 18.31) and West Germany (1 per 11.6) Kenya, with six medals and a population of 10 million, earned one medal for each 1.67 million people. But the champ was tiny Finland, four medals for five million people, or one medal per 1.25 million. □

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## Status Quo

✓ One of the most sensational frosh of 1971 was **Darwin Bond** of Tennessee, who ran 20.8 and 45.9, ranking 10th in the world for the longer sprint. But in the 1972 NCAA indoor, he tore a ligament in his left foot and was sidelined after one outdoor meet. Bond expects to be in full training by December and to contest the indoor season.

✓ Hammer thrower **Frank Bredice** is hopeful of soon reaching 230ft, but was hampered for several months during the summer with a recurring torn muscle in the lower back. The No. 7 US thrower of all-time with his 216-11 PR, Bredice is currently troubled by having to drive 30M a day to his training place and is seeking a job that will allow him to train full-time.

✓ **Fred DeBernardi** has opted to stay in track rather than attempt a pro football career. The NCAA shot and discus winner, "Debo" is more interested in the 1976 Olympics and will continue to improve upon his 68-7/4/201-8 talents on the track scene.

✓ The AAU 10,000 featured a big breakthrough by US distancemen, keyed by the 28:08.0 national record of **Greg Fredericks** of Penn State. Fredericks is currently maintaining a low profile while he gets ready to complete his masters work. "I probably won't return to the competitive level I was at last spring until I am finished," he explains.

✓ Pro football claimed high hurdler **Paul Gibson**. Gibson ranked 7th in the world in 1970 and set a PR 13.4 in 71. A versatile all-around athlete, Gibson also claimed 9.4/21.0 sprint clockings and a 6979 decathlon. Dropped by Buffalo on the last cut, Gibson was picked up by Green Bay and apparently stuck with the team.

✓ Second in the 1969 NCAA was Tennessee frosh **Bill High**, with a world age-19 record of 13.5. Eighth in the 1972 NCAA, High suffered a pulled hamstring before the FOT and failed to advance beyond the 1st round.

Although he will be entering dental school next year, High says that his interest and motivation are at high level and that if he is not reinjured he will run well.

✓ An "almost" member of the US Olympic squad was **Jerome Howe**, 4th in the 1500. His 3:38.2 win in the AAU puts him at the top of the US list for the year. Now finished with his collegiate eligibility, the Kansas Stater reports that his training is progressing at the same level it was last year, and he hopes to improve in 1973.

✓ "I'm hoping to make this one of my best years in track," says 1971 NCAA century champ **Harrington Jackson**. The 9.2 speedster plans a new training regimen which will give him consistency in 1973.

✓ Versatile distanceman **Jim Johnson** (4:01.9/13:30.0/28:11.4/8:32.4) is currently concentrating on heavy long distance work, with eyes on the indoor season. Second in the NCAA steeplechase as a senior, Johnson is hopeful of a sub-8:30 clocking in that event, plus a sub-4:00 mile.

✓ **Miler Marty Liquori**, the world's best in 1971, says that his motivation is as strong as ever and his training in Florida is progressing well. Looking forward to the 1976 Games, Liquori says that he is now possibly interested in trying the 5000 and/or steeplechase.

✓ World high jump record holder **Pat Matzdorf** was rather injury-plagued in 1972, suffering tendonitis of the left knee, an injured back and a severe spike wound in the left heel at various times. "My first goal in 1973 is to stay healthy all season so I can train and compete without interruptions," says the ex-Wisconsin star. Now living and training in Goleta, Calif., Matzdorf says, "My level of interest might be a little higher now, not having to attend dual meets anymore. I may not have quite as many meets, but they should be good ones."

✓ As he describes it, **Dr. Delano Meriwether** was struck by "cruciate ligament and lateral semilunar cartilage damage" during the 1972 AAU indoor championship. Although the leg is still giving him some problems, Meriwether is still training as usual (which means sporadically) and hopes to compete "and stay healthy". Meriwether ranked 6th in the world in 1971

## Great 1972 Upsurge in 5000, 10,000

by R.L. Quercetani

Distance runners were probably the main topic of discussion at Track Town anno 1972. Surely, those who love the long grind events had much to rave about when the season was over: world records shattered at all distances from 3000m to 20,000m (with the lonely exception of the 6M); particularly in the two main events, the 5000 and 10,000 standards rose steadily, sometimes spectacularly; last but not least, the Olympic race—heats as well as finals—provided battles nonpareil. The moving picture at the top is reflected in the number of those who beat 13:30 and 28:00 in 1972 and in the four previous years:

5000m (Under 13:30)		10,000m (Under 28:00)
3	1968	1
1	1969	0
6	1970	0
5	1971	6
16	1972	7

The influence of big championship races can hardly be denied. In 1970, for example, 5000m standards got a fillip with the great Commonwealth Games final (four under 13:30). The following year, it fell to the European 10,000m race to pave the way toward better standards, as five finished inside 28:00. As for 1972, we suspect that if the Olympic schedule had called for just one race at the 10,000—instead of heats and final—we would now point to a higher number of sub-28:00 performers and, perhaps, to a world record in the neighborhood of 27:30.

## I Think

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of T&FN

## Steeple Requires Special Ability

by Hal Higdon

I detect a negative note in Cordon Nelson's sidebar analysis of the 1972 Olympic steeplechase. At the risk of oversimplifying his position, he seems to feel that because Kip Keino was able to win the gold medal at Munich so seemingly effortlessly, and because only a few chase specialists rank in the top 60 in flat races, there may be a lack of talent in that event.

Possibly, but nobody suggested a talent lack in the 1500 when a half-miler (Peter Snell) won that 1964 Olympic title or when a long distance man (Keino) won in 1968. And the statistics might be reversed and the

In terms of depth, 1971 provided the biggest advance, while 1972 caught the eye with a string of record-breaking performances at the top—as one can see, looking at the marks of the 1st, 10th and 50th best performers over the above-mentioned five-year period:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>5000m</b>					
1.	13:27.8	13:29.0	13:22.8	13:22.2	13:13.0
10.	13:35.8	13:37.8	13:37.2	13:32.6	13:27.4
50.	13:51.0	13:49.6	13:47.8	13:40.8	13:39.0
<b>10,000m</b>					
1.	27:49.4	28:03.6	28:06.2	27:47.0	27:38.4
10.	28:27.4	28:33.8	28:23.4	28:14.8	28:07.8
50.	29:03.0	28:58.2	28:54.8	28:43.8	28:39.4

This remarkable progress is generally attributed to the wonders of a training practice that may well go under the name of "Mileage Unlimited". There is no shirking the fact that the world's leading distance runners (and even many of the so-called second rate performers) work really hard these days. Emil Zatopek, who over 20yr ago opened new ways to the "sufferings" of the distance runner with his 20km a day ration, may now be regarded, historically speaking, as the *Apprenti Sorcier* (sorcerer's apprentice) of the tale. You probably heard the story about Dave Bedford who once met himself coming back from the previous training session. A track nut who saw some of the world's most famous runners train like madmen at St. Moritz shortly before the Munich Olympics, just wondered "how many hours a day can a human being set aside for running purposes". To which a punster replied: "About 24, I would guess".

Fortunately, now and then we are reminded that there is something more in the making of a champion than the mere absorption of mileage unlimited. Be as it may, progress registered in recent years is wondrous, if you look at it with some perspective. Way back in 1954, at Brussels' Heysel

question asked: why have so few of the top 60 5000 men succeeded in the chase?

The answer is that the steeplechase requires an added talent of ability not possessed by all flat runners. Many runners can't master the chase because they can't master the technique of jumping or hurdling barriers. Similarly all top sprinters can't run the 120 highs or top quarter-milers the 440 hurdles.

Jack Bachelier is a case in point. Some of Jack's early successes were as a steeplechaser while attending Miami/Ohio. Because of his height, theoretically, he should have made an ideal chaseman, but at the risk of offending Jack, he was an inadequate hurdler and he seemed to lose 2 or 3y to the other runners every time he went over the water jump. But look at his record once he abandoned the chase (8:55.8 in 1969 after being a US Olympian at 5000 in 68) for the flat events (he ranks 7th, 4th and 10th all-time in the US at 5000, 10,000 and marathon, has won three AAU titles, and placed ninth in the Munich marathon)! And if the chase is an easier event, why did George Young leave it for flat racing this Olympiad? Possibly because at age-



after taking the AAU with a surprising 9.0w clocking.

✓ Oregon's **Bouncy Moore** was tabbed in early 1972 in the *T&FN* form chart as a likely member of the US long jump squad for Munich. But Moore didn't even make the finals in the FOT. "I pinched a nerve in my back in May," he reports. "I was only able to run at three-quarter speed from May through September." A 26-2/4 performer who ranked 6th and 5th in the world in 70-71, Moore also says that he feels he was about to hit 28ft when he was hurt. He is now working hard with the weights and running longer distances in hopes of coming back stronger than ever.

✓ Middle distance runner **Mike Mosser** is uncertain about his running future and is currently taking only leisurely runs. The equal-8th performer all-time with his 2:06.9 1000 indoors while at West Virginia, Mosser has an 800 PR of 1:47.8 and was 9th in the NCAA in 1972.

✓ Shot putter **Pete Shmock** moved to 10th on the all-time US list with his 66-5 heave in early May but soon thereafter strained ligaments in his throwing hand. His goals now are to "have fun—compete in 5-6 indoor meets and peak for the AAU".

✓ Remember **Bill Skinner**? He's the 291-9/2 javelinist of 1970 who got kicked off the Tennessee track team for sporting a mustache, then got stabbed in a parking lot in the fall of 1971. A crash program to make the 1972 Olympic team was disastrous. Skinner reached only 234-7 prior to the FOT and did not show up. "My elbow looks like a bean bag," related Skinner. "I'm going to have an operation. I'll throw again some day," vows the nearly-33-year-old performer.

✓ One of the most pleasant comebacks of the 1971 campaign was recorded by **Steve Stageberg**, as he came back from 2 seasons of relative inactivity to become the 6th-fastest 5000 performer in US history with his 13:35.6 and a second in the Pan-Ams. But in November 71 and again in February 72 he strained his Achilles tendon and was unable to train again until October 72. Although he still wants to set a world record in the 5000, Stageberg is currently uncertain if he will resume training for competition in the near future.

Stadium, Emil Zatopek became the first man to beat 29min for 10,000m. Last September, on the same track (now synthetic, that's true), Gaston Roelants—he of the 60-to70km a day ration—ran the equivalent of two sub-29 races in a single continuous effort. Zatopek bettered 14min for 5000m twice, throughout his great career. Now half a dozen men can run that fast twice in unbroken succession (i.e., 10km inside 28:00).

After his first Olympic victory at Munich, Lasse Viren said: "In a few years, runners will come along capable of times we can hardly dream of today". And he mentioned 27:00 for the 10,000 as an example. Viren knows what he is talking about: in two years he came down from 13:43.0 to 13:16.4 in the 5000 and from 29:15.8 to 27:38.4 in the 10,000. Incidentally, he is the man who accounted for the only *new* world record of the 1972 Olympics in a *flat* running event—and, as destiny would have it, he achieved that the unusual way, after falling near the halfway point. There is no doubt in our mind that the 23-year-old policeman from Myrskylä qualifies as the Athlete of the Year. Who else broke world records *before, during* and *after* the Games? His 5000/10,000 double at Munich puts him in the company of track immortals Hannes Kolehmainen, Emil Zatopek and Vladimir Kuts. Curiously enough, the legendary Paavo Nurmi never won both events in one edition of the Games (although he could have done so rather easily in 1924, if he had not preferred the 1500 to the 10,000).

Viren's superiority over the great crop of distance runners of 1972 is aptly illustrated by the placings of those who managed to make both finals (5000 and 10,000) in the Olympics:

	10,000m (Sept. 3)	5000m (Sept. 10)
Lasse Viren (Fin)	1st	1st
Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	2nd	5th
Dave Bedford (GB)	6th	12th

35 he found the stress and risk of injury too great.

Good speed is a requirement for any race—including the marathon. But to succeed in the chase, several other requirements enter in.

The steeplechaser must possess good coordination and balance in order to be able to hurdle and jump with minimum wasted effort. Jim Ryun, who has an ear injury that contributed to his lack of balance and fall at Munich, probably would have had difficulty becoming a steeplechaser. In addition, the chase artist needs a sense of rhythm to enable him to look ahead to the hurdle 80y up the track and adjust stride to come up on it in perfect step. He also must be able to return to his regular running rhythm the minute he comes down off the hurdle or out of the water pit.

A second requirement is stamina, beyond that required even for running 5000. At the veteran's track meet in London this summer, I had a conversation with Bill Coyne, Pete Mundle's former coach now living in Australia, who had made a study of steeplechasing. He said that assuming a 40sec difference between a flat 3000 time and a chase time, only about 20sec are lost going over the hurdles. The rest of the time loss comes from

## Don Kardong, as the Flywheel Turns

The response of athletes to our Status Quo questionnaire is wide and varied. Some never answer, others give simple yes-no answers, while others tell us just what we want to know. Then there is **Don Kardong**.

Kardong showed early 1972 signs of making a major distance breakthrough, recording a swift 2:18:05.6 in his marathon debut. He was expected to improve measurably on his 1971 clockings of 13:20.0 and 28:00.6 on the track. But in May he came down with mononucleosis and any Olympic plans were curtailed.

As Kardong relates, "The *forces of evil* had gained a temporary hold on my body, and I had to muster the forces of good to overthrow them—it's not as easy as it sounds." Is he still interested in track? "Consider the flywheel," he replies. "When it is at full rest and one tries to get it to turn, it is very difficult and the turning begins gradually. Slowly it builds up speed, and after a while it's moving right along, impossible (almost) to stop. This metaphor describes both my interest, motivation and present training. Current revolution of my flywheel is 70-80mpw (miles per week). My goal this year is to fit running into a more balanced lifestyle, and not to give it the predominance I gave it last year. I'm planning to study, ski, play volleyball, go camping and generally freak-out in addition to running. Of course, as the flywheel turns..."

Currently training at a lower level than in 1971, Kardong even added his own item to the questionnaire: "What did you do this summer, and how does this affect your present training." His answer: "I ran in 5 or 6 pre-Olympic meets then went on a month-long traveling spree, during which time the only running I did was to get my passport stamped so I could get the hell out of Malta. When I got back home and ran again, it was as if I had never run before in my life (flywheel at zero velocity), and I am just now getting back to the point where I feel like a runner. But it's taken time, and it's imperative that I ease into it. And that's where I'm at."□

Javier Alvarez (Sp) 12th 10th

One might think that Mohamed Gamoudi would now figure prominently in this table if he had not run into misfortune in the 10,000 final. Same for Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia if he had shown up in time for his 5000 heat.

Even Emiel Puttemans—known as the "non-violent"—was frank to acknowledge Viren's superiority: and the Belgian was candid enough to say that after he had broken the Finn's 5000 record. Clockwise, however, Puttemans—who is *Emiel* to his own family and to a little over 50% of his countrymen, and *Emile* to the other half of Belgium—now leads Viren, Clarke et al in a list of the best 5000/10,000 men of all-time under the Portuguese scoring table (y=time made at corresponding English distance, 3M or 6M):

	5000m	10,000m	
1. Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	13:13.0 (1044)	27:39.6 (1039)	= 2083
2. Lasse Viren (Fin)	13:16.4 (1037)	27:38.4 (1040)	= 2077
3. Ron Clarke (Aus)	13:16.6 (1036)	27:39.4 (1039)	= 2075
4. Dave Bedford (GB)	13:17.2 (1035)	27:47.0 (1031)	= 2066
5. Mariano Haro (Sp)	13:26.0 (1016)	27:48.2 (1030)	= 2046
6. Mohamed Gamoudi (Tun)	13:27.4 (1013)	27:54.8 (1024)	= 2037
7. Juha Vaatainen (Fin)	13:28.4 (1011)	27:52.8 (1026)	= 2037
8. Miruts Yifter (Eth)	13:33.8 (999)	27:41.0 (1037)	= 2036
9. Jurgen Haase (EG)	13:29.4 (1009)	27:53.4 (1025)	= 2034
10. Kipchoge Keino (Kenya)	13:24.2 (1020)	28:06.4 (1013)	= 2033
Javier Alvarez (Sp)	13:26.4 (1015)	28:01.4 (1018)	= 2033
12. Gerry Lindgren (US)	12:53.0y (1024)	27:11.6y (1006)	= 2030
Frank Shorter (US)	13:02.4y (1003)	27:51.4 (1027)	= 2030
14. Dick Taylor (GB)	13:26.2 (1016)	28:06.6 (1013)	= 2029
15. Dane Korica (Yug)	13:31.2 (1005)	27:58.4 (1021)	= 2026

the fatigue of going over the hurdles.

Which leads us to another point: a lot of runners and coaches have assumed that the quick way in the steeplechase was to hurdle the barrier. This doesn't work, of course, at the water jump and it may not work on the other four barriers. Maybe the lesson of Keino's Olympic victory is that stepping on the barriers may actually represent superior rather than inferior technique. I recall back in 1956 Jerry Smartt first surfaced as an Air Force steeplechaser who qualified for the Olympic trials stepping on the barriers—and we all laughed. When he got into college he learned to hurdle, and I'm not sure he went that much faster. To relate this to Billy Coyne's theories, you may spend more than the normal 20sec going over the jumps and hurdles in the Keino/Smartt style, but if you can cut into the 20sec fatigue factor you may come out ahead. Remember, they laughed at the Fosbury.

In summary, Keino's victory may show us how fast flat track runners can convert to the steeplechase without possessing the excess of coordination, balance, and limberness thought to be required in that event. If that was Cordner's point, I apologize.□

## Some Significant Rule Changes by IAAF

The IAAF held its 28th Congress in Munich on Aug. 30 and Sept. 10, and on those days made a significant number of rule changes. Among the more important alterations:

- In the Olympics and other major championships, the 800 will be run in lanes around the first two turns instead of one. The starting line will therefore be the same as in the 400, with a slight adjustment.
- The wind rules on the affected events in the decathlon have changed again. Although the maximum allowable in open events is 2.0mps (4.473mph), the decathlon limit has been established as 4.0mps (8.946mph). There has been no limit in the decathlon in recent years.
- The "countback" rules for tie-breaking in the vertical jumps have been significantly altered, and now apply only to 1st place. Other placers are left tied. To break a 1st place tie: 1. The competitor with the lowest number of attempts at the cleared height wins; 2. If the tie remains, each competitor is allowed another jump at the missed height, then the bar is raised and lowered according to previously decided heights.
- The sector in the shot has been reduced from 65° to 45°, now corresponding with the hammer and discus.
- In field event qualifying rounds (excluding the vertical jumps) where each competitor is allowed three trials to reach the qualifying standard, the athlete will not be allowed to continue after reaching such a mark.
- Competitors may not spray or spread any substance in throwing circles.
- Competitors in throwing events are permitted to use adhesive substances such as resin on their hands but gloves may not be worn other than in the hammer.
- Hammer gloves may no longer be "ordinary". They must now be smooth on the back and front, and the fingertips must be exposed.
- One may now use a pistol "or approved apparatus" to start races. What apparatus falls into this category remains unclear at present.
- Acceptance of times as world records on approved electrical timing devices is now contingent upon the devices being "fully automatic".
- The rule book now contains a provision on the setting-up of the wind gauge. "The instrument shall be set up halfway down the straight, and for the jumps, 20m (65-7½) from the takeoff board. The instrument shall not be more than 2.0m (6-6) from the track or runup and should be approximately 1.22m (4-0) high." This is basically similar to the rules carried in the NCAA Guide.
- In the vault, tape will not be allowed on the hands or fingers except to cover open cuts. Competitors are permitted to use adhesive substances such as resin on their hands only. Forearm covers (such as worn by Wolfgang Nordwig) to prevent injuries shall be allowed.
- It is no longer an automatic failure if someone grabs a pole falling towards the uprights. It will be deemed a miss only if the referee is of the opinion that the pole would have knocked off the bar.
- In the Olympics and other major championships, competitors should participate in the uniform clothing of their national federation.
- In the Olympics and other major championships, it is recommended that competitors be excluded from participation in further events (including relays) under these circumstances: if a final confirmation was given that the athlete would start in an event, then failed to participate without giving a valid reason, with the reason that it was not practicable to delete the name from the official list of starters; if an athlete qualified from one round but did not compete in the next round without giving a valid reason. This rule is only a recommendation, and does not say what might be considered as valid reasons for not showing.

## World Standards at Munich Automatically OK

Although it is not stated in the IAAF manual, all world record performances achieved in the Olympic Games are automatically ratified. There is no procedure required, such as filling out application forms, etc. Therefore, Lasse Viren's 27:38.4 10,000, Rod Milburn's 13.2 110 hurdles, John Akii-Bua's 47.8 400 hurdles, Nikolay Avilov's 8454 decathlon and the United States' 38.2 400 relay marks established at the 1972 Munich Olympics are now accepted world standards.

Additionally, Kjell Isaksson's 18-1 vault at the Texas Relays has now been ratified (although a better mark superseding it has also). But 18-4½ vaults by Bob Seagren and Isaksson at El Paso have not been applied for.

## NCAA Withdraws Support from USOC Program

The battle between the NCAA and the AAU is apparently as bitter as ever, with the latest blow being delivered by the NCAA with its withdrawal from the USOC. The move was announced by Samuel E. Barnes, secretary-treasurer of the NCAA, Oct. 26 at its fall meeting in Knoxville, Tenn. after

the 18-member NCAA Council voted 17-1 not to appoint representatives to USOC committees nor offer any financial assistance as an organization to the USOC and to recommend to its more than 700 member institutions that they not assist in fund-raising for the USOC. The pullout became effective immediately.

Barnes pointed out that the NCAA "strongly supports the continuation of the Olympic Games, but the Association no longer can accept membership in the USOC until it is thoroughly reorganized. The USOC has repeatedly ignored suggestions advanced by the NCAA and the time has come for constructive reform if the United States is to be properly represented and our athletes are to be properly prepared for future Olympic competition. The USOC has shortchanged America."

The withdrawal from the USOC means the NCAA will direct its international attention and emphasis to the United States Collegiate Sports Council (USCSC), which provides year-round international sports competition for collegiate student-athletes with Summer and Winter World University Games being staged annually in alternate years. "We [the NCAA] feel we can do more for the student-athletes within the USCSC and the World University Games than through the USOC," adds Barnes.

The USOC reaction to the withdrawal was summed up by its executive director Arthur Lentz with the comment, "This is very disappointing, and the only one who will be hurt is the United States. We had hoped to settle the problem through quiet, private talks that are now under way."

While the rhetoric on both sides (the NCAA and the USOC) has clouded the issue, the ultimate objective dramatized by the NCAA move appears to be the advocating of a Congressional investigation into the operations and organization of the USOC. Barnes stated that "the USOC listed an excess of \$1.3 million for the last Olympic period, yet it could not feed or house the athletes at the Olympic Trials in Eugene, Ore."

Lentz says that he welcomes the proposed investigation of his organization. "We feel our house is in order."

Outside reaction to the NCAA withdrawal has been varied, ranging from the strong support of the move by the USTFF, which represents over 31,000 high schools, colleges and track clubs to the angry response the withdrawal received from the AAU. Ollan Cassell, executive director of the AAU, was quick to point out that the NCAA is ducking its responsibilities to the USOC and that its call for a Congressional investigation is a "bit ironic".

"The NCAA's track record with regard to abiding by Congressional decision is a poor one. Part of the AAU's differences in the past were to have been solved by the Senate-appointed Kheel Commission. The decisions of the body, which were returned in 1968, have been completely ignored by the NCAA in a manner openly contemptuous of Congress," charged Cassell, himself a former Olympian.

Individual response to the withdrawal has also been proffered with 1972 US Olympic team coach Bill Bowerman stating, "Year after year, the NCAA has pointed out the problems with constructive criticism which has been ignored," and Avery Brundage, recently retired IOC president, commenting, "This withdrawal will keep a lot of United States athletes out of the Olympic Games because the USOC is the only organization that can enter athletes in the Olympic Games."

## Soft Sand Pentathlon Upstages 30 Minute Decathlon

You remember Dave Thoreson. He's the veteran decathlete who has started (but not finished) more 10-eventers than any other American. Who invented the spectacularly wild 30min decathlon. And who last year completed two full decathlons in four days, averaging 7130.5.

Now, lest you forget him, the Santa Barbara, Calif., teacher has a new multi-event kick. It's the soft sand pentathlon. Conducted at the edge of the Pacific Ocean, completely on soft sand except for the middle part of the 1500, it is a slowed down pentathlon, as you can well imagine.

In the world premiere Nov. 4, Thoreson won with 2257. He was far short of the world record of 4123, but the conditions were different. Dave jumped 18-9, threw the javelin 154-4 and the discus 121-0, plowed through the 200 in 29.5 and covered 1500 meters in 5:21.0. The 1500 runs the first 100m in soft sand, then goes 1300 on the hard packed sand near the water, and finishes in the soft stuff. Second of the 7 competitors was Jim Brownson with 2129 points.

The next running of this certain-to-be-exclusive event is slated for Dec. 16, 3:00 p.m. at East Beach in Santa Barbara. Prospective entrants may call Thoreson at 805/965-0675.

## Those Were the Days When

20-years ago: Georgetown's Charlie Cappozzoli scored a smashing double by annexing both the IC4A and NCAA cross country titles, with Ray Osterhout of Syracuse being the runnerup in both races. Michigan State took a narrow win from Indiana in the national team tussle, 65-68. . . Slipping and slithering over a treacherous snow-packed course, Fred Wilt outkicked Olympic steeplechase champ Horace Ashenfelter and Osterhout to capture the AAU cross country title by a second. The NYAC walked off with the

# Pro Track Debut Imminent

New York, N.Y., Nov. 14 /by Bob Hersh/—Track and field both entered a new era today.

At a well attended press conference in a midtown New York restaurant, four world record holders announced that they had signed professional contracts to the International Track Association. Lee Evans, Randy Matson, Jim Ryun and Bob Seagren, who own six world records and seven Olympic gold and silver medals among them, declared that they will join the previously announced pro-track tour which begins next March.

At the same conference, ITA president Michael O'Hara disclosed further specifics of the tour, including a list of dates and places for the first season commencing on March 23rd in Albuquerque. From the presence of leading track superstars and details which were made public, it became obvious that unlike previous abortive pro-track ventures, the ITA will actually stage meets in this country with world-class athletes.

In addition to the aforementioned group, Richmond Flowers, a former high school record holder and a 13.3 high hurdler as a collegian five years ago, and Australian Olympian 5000m man Tony Benson were announced as professionals. O'Hara said that a roster of competitors would be made public from time to time, as more signed up. But the total will be limited, there will be only 12 events with five or six athletes in each.

He added that the next group of five athletes would be presented at a press conference in Los Angeles next week. *Track & Field News* has learned that this group will consist of long jumper Henry Hines, indoor middle distance king Tom Von Ruden and sprinters Jim Hines (1968 Olympic 100m champion), NCAA titlist Warren Edmonson and Malagasy Olympian Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa.

The enthusiasm of the athletes was very evident at today's press conference. Matson and Evans spoke in almost identical terms of the difficulties which they had experienced in bringing themselves to train and perform well after winning the Olympic gold medal and being the world record holder in their specialties. Matson said, "I really didn't have anything left to achieve in track and field. I found I didn't have the motivation. Yet I should be at my best at age-30 or so—look at Parry O'Brien. He got his lifetime best when he was 34. I'm only 27. I think the shot record should be 72 or 73ft this spring and I'll begin training seriously again in a few weeks."

Evans concurred about motivation. "My competitive desire has dwindled. That's why I've lost some races in the last few years. When I started out in international competition, I wouldn't let myself lose. But now it's my job, and that gives me the incentive when I'm training. When I come out of the curve in that 600, I don't want Mr. [Martin] McGrady passing me." The 25-year-old Evans also pointed to past Olympic champions in discussing the age factor, "Mike Larrabee won the Olympic 400 at 30 and Otis Davis was 29. I've got plenty of good years left." Commenting about his possible potential performance, he spoke of a 43sec quarter-mile as "very possible".

Vaulter Bob Seagren seemed most pleased at the way the pro-track tour fit in with his acting career. "When I was an amateur I always had to worry about accepting certain kinds of work involving the publicizing of my name, which of course commercial sponsors wanted to be able to do. Now I'll be able to accept that kind of work."

Flowers, who is now a football player with the New York Giants, was glad to be back in track and field, "I've talked to Earl McCullough and I know that all of us who gave up track careers because we couldn't afford not to play football have always wondered what we could have done. Because the seasons don't coincide, I'll be able to do both. The Giants think it's a great idea."

In spite of the fact that the American schedule will run from late March through June, the meets will all be indoors. The events contested will be the 60y dash, 60y high hurdles, 440, 880, mile, 2M, high jump, pole vault, long jump and shot put. In addition, there will be two women's events and various novelty contests such as races for weightmen, celebrities, seniors, etc. In June, the scene will move to Europe where a series of 15 outdoor meets are planned through August.

With this many prominent athletes signing up, it seems likely that more and more will want to be climbing aboard the bandwagon. The only individual that O'Hara was asked about specifically at the news conference was Kip Keino and O'Hara's reply was, "I've been to Nairobi." The prospect of a Keino-Ryun match every weekend is an exciting one. But one miler who

team title by taking 7 of the first 8 spots. . .

**10-years ago:** Tom O'Hara of Loyola of Chicago nipped Pat Traynor of Villanova to capture the NCAA cross country title as San Jose State took the team win. . . Veteran Peter McArdle held off a late bid by John Gutknecht to capture the AAU cross country crown, his ninth national win in two years. The Los Angeles Track Club took the team title. . . The IAAF made some important rule changes, most notably the acceptance of world records in the vault with fiberglass poles. As well, a new decathlon table was



Five top trackmen are the first signees with the new pro track group (l-r): Lee Evans, Bob Seagren, Jim Ryun, Richmond Flowers and, at right, Randy Matson. Marty Liquori (2nd from rt) is still an amateur but will serve as the ITA meet's master of ceremonies. The figure on the check represents the total prize money up for grabs to ITA athletes. /Paul Sutton/

## A New Jim Ryun May be Dawning

A leading eastern track writer rushed over to a colleague at the ITA press conference. "You won't believe this," he said excitedly, "but Jim Ryun just offered me his phone number." The other journalist was impressed.

For the past five years, Jim Ryun has been the biggest name in track and field. In fact, for many casual fans, he has been the sport's only name. As a result, he has been constantly beseeched by media people all over the country. And his reaction has been to hide. His telephone number, for instance, was a well kept secret.

The difference today was noticeable instantly. The normally reticent miler was outgoing and enthusiastic in talking with the press. He was not at all reluctant to talk about this change. "I just didn't have the time that the press demanded," Ryun said. "I was working at my job and also training and competing, I hardly even had any time to give my family. Now, track will be my job. And I'll be looking forward to publicity. Among other things it will help me get commercial endorsements. I don't know how much money I can make, but the potential is great." □

would not be competing against them is Marty Liquori, who will act as master of ceremonies for the tour. Liquori would not rule out the possibility that he may decide to return pro later. But for the time being, he saw the tour as an opportunity to further his preparation for a career in broadcasting, for which he is taking graduate work at the University of Florida (where, by the way, he is running 100M a week and feeling much better, thank you.)

Other details announced by O'Hara include the following:

- The prize structure will initially be \$500 for 1st place in each race, \$250 for 2nd, \$100 for 3rd and \$50 for 4th. ITA is looking for a corporate sponsor for a *grand prix* type prize system which would give larger prizes at the end of each season based on a total point formula.
- He has assured the NCAA and NAIA that ITA will not sign collegians with remaining eligibility.
- The infield will be kept as clean as possible so the phototiming device will eliminate the need for an army of judges and timers. And field events will probably be staged separately so that only one event will be taking place at any time. In addition, "lighting and special effects" will be used to heighten fan interest.

The schedule of firm dates thus far: March 23, Albuquerque; March 24, Los Angeles; April 3, Fort Worth; April 7, Oklahoma City; April 14, Baltimore; May 4, Chicago; May 5, Atlanta; May 11, Philadelphia; May 12, Pittsburgh; May 18, Vancouver, B.C.; May 19, San Diego; June 1, Louisville; June 2, Richmond; June 9, Long Island. In the list of cities for which meets are planned are: New York City, Orlando, Oakland, Cleveland, Seattle, Dallas, Toronto and Montreal. □

adopted, and the decision was made to run the first curve in lanes for international two-lap races.

**5-years-ago:** Washington State junior Gerry Lindgren tested his altitude fitness by waltzing away with the NCAA cross country title at barren 7300ft Laramie, Wyoming. Villanova successfully defended its team crown. . . Still known as a steeplechaser, Ken Moore captured the AAU overland laurel with an explosive finish. . . Holy Cross sophomore Art Dulong took the IC4A title with a blazing 24:04.4 at Van Cortlandt Park. □

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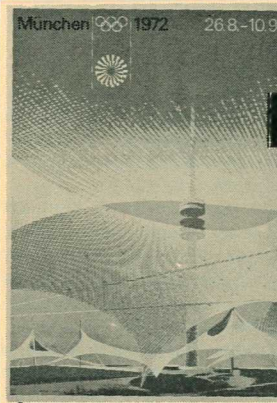
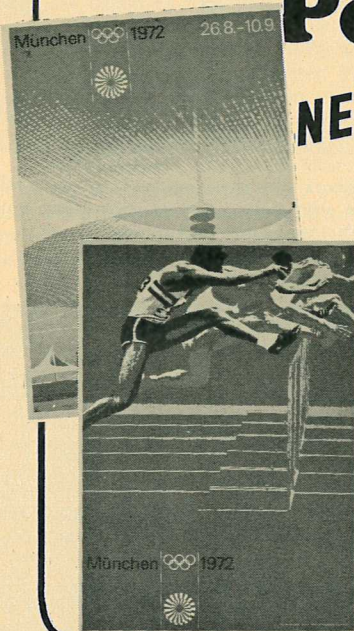


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München 1972

**PAGE PENDLETON, South Pasadena, California:**

I couldn't believe the editorials that blasted Avery Brundage and all for continuing the Olympics after the Israeli tragedy. The proper way to honor the memory of a sportsman is not by canceling sporting events. Dave Hemery said if something terrible causes you to cancel something good, then that is two tragedies. Had they stopped the Games then, there would be no point in ever starting them again. The precedent would have been set—in time of trouble just give up. Brundage said something like it's the Olympics that are right, it's the world that is wrong, and maybe we can help it. I never thought I would agree with him so thoroughly. Of course, the tragedy *did* affect the Games—I mean individual performances. A lot of athletes lost their edge after the disaster and I think it showed. Nothing seemed so important after that, and that certainly affects an athlete's motivation. If any individual chose to withdraw, certainly that is understandable and not subject to criticism. But, why shut down the whole thing—what does that accomplish? We need all the forces for good we can find in the world and, generally, I think the Olympics are that. If they are not, what is?

**MICHAEL HUBBARD, Norfolk, Virginia:**

I must disagree with Bert Nelson's defenses of the US team in Munich [Sept. *T&FN*]. If the goal of an athlete is to perform best in the biggest meet of the year, the US didn't do too well. *Fact:* Of the 66 US entrants in the 22 individual events, 42 had better performances while three had equal performances in the FOT than in Munich. *Fact:* Of the 66, only 13 had seasonal bests in Munich with two equal bests. *Fact:* Even if you discount the events that had more quality in Eugene than Munich (100, 400, 800, HH, PV) and Eddie Hart, Rey Robinson, John Smith, Jim Ryun, Rich Wohlhuter and Ken Swenson, only 19 of the remaining 45 did better in Munich. *Fact:* 20 had seasonal bests at the FOT and two more equaled theirs. To me, these facts say that we didn't do too well and perhaps we had better look again at how our teams are picked.

**THORSTEINN GISLASON, JR., Keene, New Hampshire:**

I read with interest Bob Hersh's article on politics [Sept. *T&FN*] in the Olympics. However, I think he suffers from the same provincialism that has so tainted the pages of *T&FN* throughout the years. I am particularly irate at Hersh's statement about how maddening it is to see obscure athletes from Central America run 49sec 400m. It is exactly the inclusion of these athletes that make the Olympics such a spectator event, with representatives from over 100 countries taking part. If these people were excluded the meet would become a glorified high power dual meet. The exclusion of some fine US athletes is primarily a function of the US selecting system and secondly a function of the restrictions on number of contestants from each country. The Olympics would have suffered greatly if the unknown performers, such as Ralph Doubell, Amos Biwott, and Peter Norman in 1968, Peter Snell in 1960, or Vilhjalmur Einarsson in 1956, had been excluded because of their obscurity.

**BRUCE BONDY, Morton Grove, Illinois:**

Bill Bell's letter to *T&FN* [Oct. *T&FN*] is a perfect example of the narrow-mindedness of the American sports fan. He only looks at the facts he wants to see. For example, in the 100, he sees that the Americans only came up with a 2nd place in 10.2, behind a "Red Turkey" who ran a sluggish 10.1. He overlooks that the race was electronically timed, our fastest men never made it to the blocks, and that Valeriy Borzov hasn't lost a 100 since 1970. The real shame is that Mr. Bell is depriving himself of the sheer pleasure of seeing another man reap the rewards of countless hours of hard work—even if he is from another country. I wonder how many Americans followed his suggestion that we "sit down and cry about the awful state of affairs".

**SACHA BOLLAS, Hollywood, California:**

To de-emphasize nationalism in the Olympic Games, and to recognize proportionate merit: No playing of national anthems or raising of national flags during awards ceremonies; instead, the Olympic Hymn is sung and the Olympic flag raised. Medal winners step up to the podium while the finalists up to 8th place line up in front and receive Olympic laurel wreaths.

**GLENN D. COX, Monterey, California:**

I'd especially like to express my appreciation to *T&FN* for its color pictures and feature stories in the Olympic Coverage issue. I didn't like, however, the way Steve Prefontaine spoke out about the last lap of the 5000. I doubt seriously whether he had the "kick" to beat Lasse Viren, Mohamed Gamoudi or Ian Stewart. Steve ran a gutty race, as he always does (there is never any doubt that he comes to run), but anyone who lacks a kick and is content to stick behind an 8:56.4 pace in my eyes doesn't deserve to win. I believe Pre is the best middle distance/long distance runner in the world, *if* he runs his race. This was the major difference between fourth place finisher Pre and [marathon] medalist Frank Shorter. Frank ran a perfect tactical race.

**MICK HAMLIN, Kent, England:**

Those nasty runners didn't let Steve Prefontaine win the 5000 he (and others) had been promising to win for a year. So Pre says (Sept. *T&FN*) "I'm gonna foul a lot of people". What admirable sentiment. That's what I like about

track, it's full of good losers. If poor presumptuous Pre can't adjust to losing, he should stay at home with the domestic competition or wait till the Games come to Coos Bay, Oregon. I wonder if Lasse Viren spent a year letting the public know he was going to win.

**ALLEN RUDE, DeKalb, Illinois:**

I did not stand at attention or salute the American flag during the 1972 Olympic victory ceremony for the 400m. I understand such behavior is disgraceful, and I will accept the IOC's action concerning my case.

**BEN JOHNSON, St. Louis, Missouri:**

It strikes me that there were many fans and journalists at the Games who have hypocritically criticized Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett for their actions during the victory ceremony. I personally observed many spectators in the stadium who watched and discussed the activities of the pair and thereby were not observing the flag or paying appropriate respect to the ceremony. I just don't see how these people can be so dogmatically disgusted in light of their own behavior. One sees similar sloppiness on the part of fans and players at sporting events during the playing of the national anthem throughout the US.

**BOB GILMORE, National City, California:**

You did such a great job with your Olympic Preview predictions [Best Bets] that in the medal contender synopsis sections [A, B, C, D] you covered 66 out of 72 medal winners and all champions.

**MYLES GROVER, Honolulu, Hawaii:**

Your description of the facilities at Munich [Sept. *T&FN*] should have mentioned the poor use of the scoreboards: 1. Never once during the afternoons did they show the results of the morning; 2. They didn't post the lane assignments for afternoon races enough before the start to allow time to note them down; 3. Many times only incomplete results were ever provided; and 4. They didn't post the points earned in each event in the decathlon—only the accumulated total.

**ALBERT LEIBOWITZ, Temple, Texas:**

If we don't get politics out of the Olympics, the Games are doomed. The US's misguided athletes (Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett) aren't any help. If they don't realize what an example they are setting for other publicity hounds, what can we expect from the power-hungry countries? It is beyond an old square as myself to comprehend why some of our athletes resent being representatives of the US. To me, that would be one of the greatest honors that can be bestowed on a citizen. I've always donated as much as I could to help send athletes to the Olympics. Now I have second thoughts. Let's hope all is resolved before one of mankind's best efforts for world friendship is destroyed.

**ALAN C. SHANK, Van Nuys, California:**

Your Olympic 800m coverage pointed out that Dave Wottle ran a more even pace in the 800 and thus ran a "smart" race. I disagree. Being that far behind a proven finisher like Yevgeniy Arzhanov in a comparatively slow race is *not* smart. Wottle was extremely lucky that Arzhanov was far from his best form (as was Dave) and faded badly in the last 30m. To me, it was perhaps the most disappointing event of all the Games.

**JACK DANIELS, physiologist, Honolulu, Hawaii:**

I found the comment that Lasse Viren had a heart rate of only 120 after running 28min for the 10,000 qualifying at Munich but that he reaches 200 in maximum work quite interesting. According to my calculations, if the 120 is true (and the 200 possible), he should be able to run *under* 20:00 for 10,000 when he does get up to a 200 heart rate.

**ALVIN J. PAULLAY, Tappan, New York:**

The Olympic television presentation was a disaster. Who would have guessed that ABC's Wide World of Sports, which has had so many years to perfect its thoroughly dismal style of sports reporting, could possibly achieve anything worse than their usual performance. Yet, despite technological advances which produced an image of remarkable clarity and color, that is precisely what they did. For, in addition to the usual gamut of errors of commission and omission, the narrowness of ultra-nationalism was added, resulting in a presentation which might have been sub-titled "The Adventures of the Good Guys in Bad Lands" or "Don't They Know We're Supposed to Win". This extra dimension of ultra-Americanism, where athletes ignored by their country for four years, suddenly become representatives of us all, obligated to win and thus prove our system better than all the others. There is, of course, nothing wrong with a nation rejoicing in the victory of its athletes: Lasse Viren's stirring of Finnish pride was beautiful to behold; what is wrong is expecting victory as some sort of national policy, a vindication of our way of life. ABC's nightly medal count was an example of this misplaced emphasis. Thus, Jim Ryun's fall became a national calamity, one which only Dave Wottle or Bob Wheeler could lessen; Valeriy Borzov's and Nikolay Avilov's victories were a blow at democracy everywhere; the sprinters' mixup a cause for Congressional investigation, Bob Seagren's problems with the pole an argument for withdrawing from the UN, and Wayne Collett and Vince Matthews' expression of individuality an affront to all Americans. The real meaning of the Olympic Games, athletes of the world in a friendly competition, was deliberately ignored. You can expect my deposit to join TAFNOT in Montreal.

**GABE MIRKIN, M.D., Silver Spring, Massachusetts:**

The recent disqualification of an American Olympic gold medal winner in

swimming because he took medicine prior to his event raises serious questions about the future of asthmatics in athletic competition. The world is full of outstanding asthmatics. Several Olympic champions in distance running are asthmatics and take asthma medication prior to competition. I would like to bring out two points: 1. Any asthmatic should be encouraged to exercise and can compete on an equal footing with a non-asthmatic if he takes asthma medicine prior to his competition when he is wheezing; 2. Disqualification of competitive-athlete asthmatics who take asthma medicine will put them at a distinct disadvantage to people who do not have asthma.

**REY O'NEAL, Tortola, Virgin Islands:**

One has to deplore the excessive nationalism which made the Olympics to some take the complexion of a US-USSR dual meet. This is shown in the query of a boy of 9 to his father: "Are we ahead of the Communists yet, pop?" I myself was guilty of a similar offense, often rooting only for Caribbean or black athletes. I was somewhat disappointed that so many of the TAFNOT group who supposedly were the most knowledgeable spectators, seemed unimpressed by outstanding performances by non-American athletes and conversely very apt to get their hopes for medals buoyed by mediocre qualifying performances by American competitors. . . The Vince Matthews-Wayne Collett affair had me playing the role of the devil's advocate. My stand, was that, although the time and place for their action might have been wrong, it perhaps reflects the disenchantment of many young black Americans to an extent that most white Americans care not to accept or consider. . . Finally, I see that you have received Hans Ury's annual letter [Sept. T&FN] threatening to discontinue his subscription. It is good to know that some things in life, at least, have some constancy about them.

**LOU MIRAMONTI, track coach, Shrine High, Royal Oak, Michigan:**

In reply to Mr. Bill Bell [Oct. T&FN] who claims that Ralph Mann, Bob Seagren, American shot putters and Jay Silvester choked, I can only say that I feel his attitude shows all that is bad about sports throughout the US. He fails to give credit to some great performances by athletes who happen to be non-American. Can Mann's 48.5 be called a choke or Silvester's 208.4 a trounce? Some US Olympians were beaten by great performances. The only choker is Mr. Bell and his wild statements.

**STEVE MURDOCK, New York City, New York:**

One of the things that puzzles me is how the track fan gets to see the official Olympic film. I'm not aware that the film on Mexico has ever shown commercially here, and this is supposed to be the town where one can see *any* film. I recall past difficulties. I only saw the Japanese film because it was an entry in the San Francisco Film festival. The Rome and Melbourne films, I recall, were shown commercially. The Helsinki picture I caught at a Finnish Lodge in Berkeley (with a Finnish sound track). The London film was shown commercially right after the Olympics (very fast production), and, of course, the 1936 Berlin film can be caught in the art houses. But it always seems like a hit-and-miss proposition. How about an Olympic Film Festival? □

## Readers React to T&FN Olympic Coverage

Here are a few other comments about *T&FN's* Olympic Games coverage. **Bob Sparks, ATFS, Surrey, England:** "Congratulations for the fabulous report, which surely ranks as a landmark in comprehensive analysis". . . **Don Jacobs, Tigard, Ore.:** "Bob Bowman did a good job on the walks". . . **Norm Schaefer, Davis, Calif.:** "I really dug the way you handled the Olympics without any connection to international political scenes. I have yet to infer any political bias in your magazine". . . **Ken Doherty, author and former Penn coach and director of its famed relays:** "That was an excellent summary on pages 4-5. It's extremely difficult to select and then to brief so clearly and completely. *Salaam.* I was disappointed that Frank Shorter's pic was not on page 5. For the US, it was the most crucial victory of the events". . . **Gary Dietrich, president Vanco, adidas distributor:** "You deserve a gold medal". . . **John Dixon, sports editor, Independent Press Telegram, Long Beach, Calif.:** "Best ever. You are a bit too liberal for me, but you were a lot too liberal in 1968". . . **Rich McArthur, AAU publicity director, Indianapolis, Ind.:** "Great coverage". . . **James F. Santagata, Brooklyn, N.Y.:** "I've been a subscriber since 64, but after seeing the August and September *T&FNs*, it's like entering a new era in track and field reporting". . . **Dave Cockledge, Athletics Weekly, editorialist, London, England:** "How did you manage to get so many quotes from so many different people? That's what makes *T&FN* so great. Not only do you get them, but you fellows do them so well that they really bring the reports alive. But you left out the metric distances in the field events—which are the system under which the Olympics are run". . . **Mike Tanaka, Richmond, Calif.:** "The issue offered optimum coverage of statistics but fell short when it came to photographs; these prove helpful in remembering the events in greater depth". . . **Paul Pivawer, Long Island, N.Y.:** "I thought the color pictures were nice, however, the photos for each individual event did not depict the exact finishing positions in the track events and some field events only showed the face of the winner. Remember, a picture is worth a thousand words". . . **Keith McNeil, Novato, Calif.:** "Thanks for the fine article, 'The US Fared OK'. It is good to read a positive article after reading countless negative ones. I rejoice at the progress of the rest of the world".



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Track & Field News



# THE NEWS



**WEATHER**  
 Montreal: Fair skies, if it doesn't become overcast and rain.  
 Christchurch: Clearing by 1974.  
 Moscow: Snow? Nyet. Sun? Why nyet?  
 Los Altos: Foggy, with low visibility. You won't see the pretty rainbow.

VOL I NO. 1

FRIDAY MORNING NOV. 24

1 PAGE

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# TOUR RANKS SWELL

## CHRISTCHURCH 1974 TARGET

In the Pacific Theater of Operations, another Track & Field News striking force is being swiftly organized, according to informed sources. Target of this operation is the British Commonwealth Games planned for Christchurch, New Zealand. These maneuvers are scheduled for January, 1974, and a select group of well-trained, battle-hardened veterans of other Track & Field News campaigns has already joined up for this crucial operation. This will be T&FN's first major effort in the Pacific Theater since the fabulously successful Tour de Tokyo in 1964.

The itinerary at this writing was a closely guarded military secret, but a knowledgeable source revealed there would be forays at Tahiti, Fiji, and other Pacific beauty spots before the main assault on New Zealand. The total operation would take from January 12 (departure from Los Angeles) to February 3, 1974.

The Commonwealth Games is always a high level track event featuring athletes from Kenya, Britain, NZ, Australia, Canada, etc. A full track program, plus 8 other sports, will be held. To volunteer for this expedition, send a \$200 deposit per person to Track & Field News; haste is urged, as the earlier you join, the better accommodations and tickets T&FN can obtain. For complete information, Write to T&FN. Trip includes round-trip air, lodging, track & ceremonies tickets, sightseeing, etc. Estimated total price from L.A. is \$1250.



Montreal's Mayor Drapeau receives the news.

## MOSCOW NEW OBJECTIVE

In a surprise move, a third front was opened by the General Staff of the T&FN Tour Division. The World University Games to be held in Moscow, U.S.S.R. next summer, August 15-25, 1973, will be the objective of a full-scale tour operation, according to high command sources. There will be a complete track schedule, plus eight other sports. For the first time there will be full U.S. participation, under the auspices of the U.S. Collegiate Sports Council, with full backing of the NCAA and other collegiate groups. Such athletes as Wottle, Matzdorf, Shorter, Milburn and any others in graduate or undergraduate school will be eligible under rules of the competition. More than 100 nations are invited, with the U.S. delegation of 300 to be the largest visiting force.

With the emergence of these Games as a major international track and field spectacle, Track & Field News will offer a full tour to the Games, with lodging, air transportation, track tickets,

sightseeing, etc. Write for details.

Commander-in-Chief Nelson denied this mission to Moscow would be any less vital to the T&FN/Tafnot cause than engagements on other fronts. "We mean business," said the no-nonsense strategist. "This will be one of our greatest trips ever."

It was not announced whether White House anchor man Henry Kissinger would make the trip with the T&FN delegation or not. Reportedly, Kissinger was miffed that he had to miss the Munich trip with TAFNOT ("I wanted to get one of those gold caps in the worst way"). And when asked about the Moscow tour, Kissinger replied, "What kind of hats are they going to have?" But the importance of this Moscow operation became clearer when presidential press aide, Ron Ziegler, was overheard to remark to the Washington press corps, "What's a Tafnot?"

## TAFNOT TO INVADE CANADA

The ranks of American volunteers swelled today to over 1200, as Track & Field News continued to lay plans for TAFNOT 76 in Montreal, Canada. At the main command post in Los Altos (well back of the front lines), Commander-in-Chief Bert Nelson was confident that TAFNOT 76 would exceed even the success of the recent Munich campaign when 1100 Olympic tour members took Germany by storm. Nelson was also pleased at the large number of enlistees daily flowing in to TAFNOT headquarters. At last count, 1264 had signed up, even more than made up the total TAFNOT invasion force this last summer in Munich. Observers continue to wonder at the overwhelming success of the recruitment drive for an event that will not really take place for almost four years. There has been such an influx of volunteers for the Montreal Olympic operation that Field Commander Ed Fox warned prospective enrollees not to wait. He stated that those who enlisted first would have first crack at front line duty—thus getting more share of the glory. "And no K.P.," added the young, dashing veteran of the Munich and Mexico campaigns.

Meanwhile, in Montreal, Mayor Jean Drapeau urged calm on the citizens of that nervous city. In a major policy speech at the city hall, he asserted hopefully that TAFNOTers will come as friends, not enemies, and that he expected every Canadian to do his duty.

World opinion was

divided on the build-up. Lord Killamin, new IOC president, wished TAFNOT well and hoped that the Americans would conduct themselves with the valor and endurance that characterized their presence in Germany. The Russians however flatly disbelieved the figure of 1264. Izvestia denounced the announcement of the growth of the operation as capitalistic, reactionary propaganda that will not fool the rest of the world. German officialdom, recovering from TAFNOT's whirlwind invasion, were quick to issue a warning to the Canadian organizers. "Watch out for those crazy loonies with the yellow hats and blue bags."



To join this patriotic volunteer group and see the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, send \$100 reservation deposit per person to Track & Field News, Box 296, Los Altos, Ca. 94022. Tour includes lodging, track tickets, TAFNOT celebrity party and social center, daily newsletter, and much more.

For details on all or any of the above track tours, write Track & Field News, Box 296, Los Altos, California 94022 USA. Peace.



November 1972

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of Men's Track and Field

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