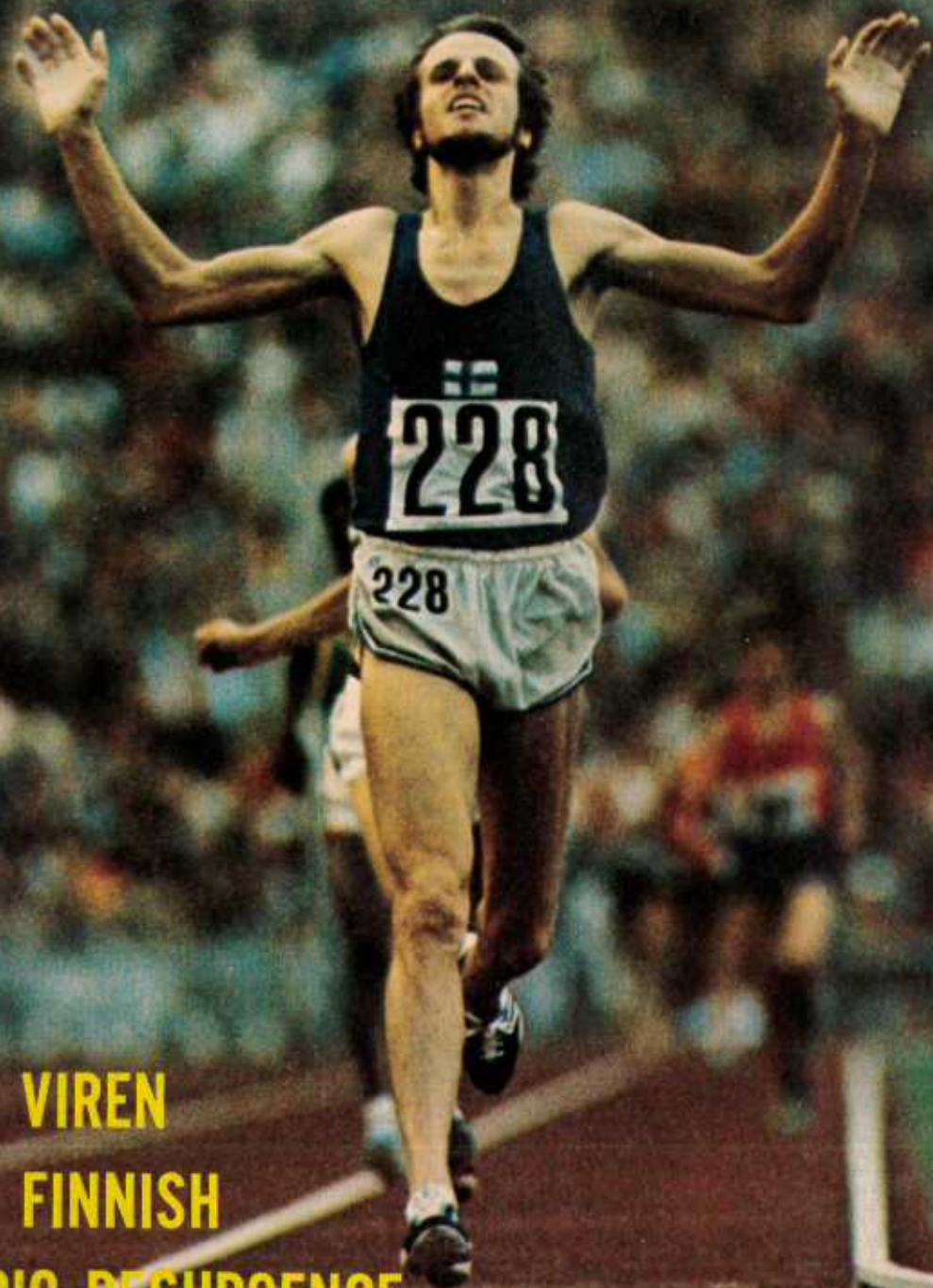


# TRACK & FIELD NEWS

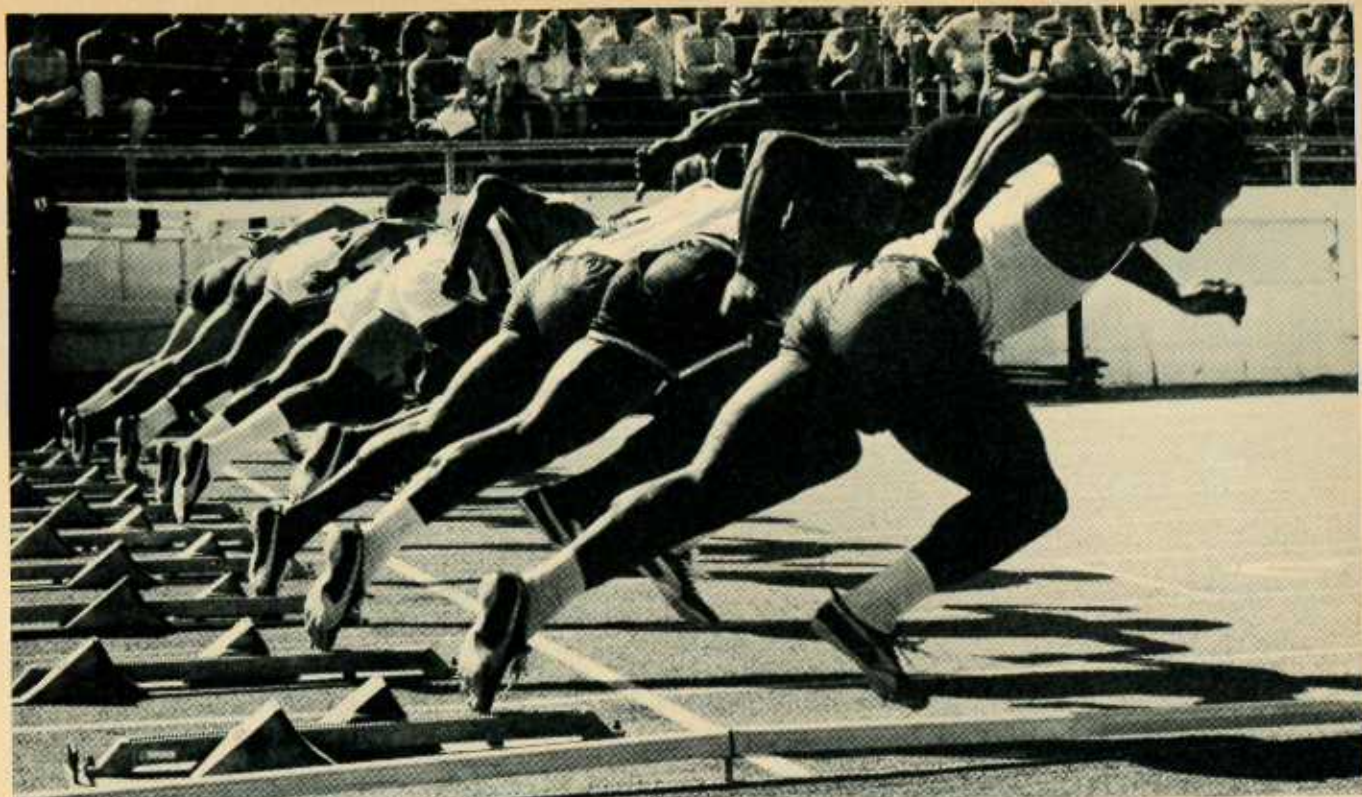
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# TRACK & FIELD NEWS

September 1972 Vol. 25, No. 14

BERT NELSON, Editor & Publisher

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## IN THE FUTURE

<b>CROSS COUNTRY</b>	6	Mid-Atlantic Conf, Philadelphia, Pa
<b>October</b>	6	Southern Conf, Davidson, SC
13	11	CCC, Bowling Green, Ohio
28	11	NCAA District III, Knoxville, Tenn
28	11	NCAA/CD, Wheaton, Ill
28	11	Pacific 8 Conf, Seattle, Wash
<b>November</b>	11	Western Athletic Conf, Tucson, Ariz
4	13	IC4A Ch, Van Cortlandt Park, NYC
4	13	Southwestern Conf, College Station
4	18	NAIA Ch, Liberty, Mo
4	20	NCAA Ch, Houston, Tex
4	23	USTFF Ch, Denton, Tex
4	25	AAU Ch, Chicago, Ill

## UP FRONT

A sterling Olympic double by Lasse Viren confirmed Finland's return as a world distance running power. Viren scored the first 5000-10,000 double since 1956 by first setting this 27:38.4 10,000 world record—even after a jarring fall put him on the ground for several seconds—and then returning to claim the shorter distance in an Olympic record 13:26.4. After the Games, he cut the global 5000 mark to 13:16.4. (Rich Clarkson for *Time*)



# The Thrilling Exploits of Viren, Borzov, Akii-Bua Enliven München Olympics



Munich, West Germany, Aug. 31-Sept. 1-4, 7-10—Walking amid the crush of some 80,000 spectators heading toward the glistening *Olympiastadion* for the final day of track and field competition of the XXth Olympiad, one youthful fan turned to a companion and said, almost bitterly, "Man, I haven't been impressed with the Olympic Games. They're supposed to be so overwhelming. I think they're *underwhelming*."

It was true that probably never before had an Olympic Games suffered as many attacks as did the Munich festival—tragically in the Bavarian city's case, both literal and figurative attacks. From criticism of officiating and high-up decision-making—in boxing, wrestling and basketball to the sea-saw decisions of what was or wasn't a "legal" vaulting pole—to raps at lack of security—which allowed an imposter to enter the stadium ahead of marathon winner Frank Shorter of the US—the German hosts were blasted from all sides. The Germans were even maliciously blamed for allowing murder to intrude its ugly presence into the sacred temple of Olympia after the shocking killings of 11 Israeli athletes and coaches by Arab terrorists and the deaths of five terrorists and one West German policeman in a vain rescue attempt. The Games ended with repeated talk that the Games could not go on in their present form, that they were too big, that nationalism ruled the Games and, at the extreme, that the 1976 Montreal Games should not be held.

It was easy to be caught in the kind of despairing gloom which more and more settled over the sprawling Olympic grounds as the Games progressed. If you were a US track fan especially, you had a lot to brood over if you wanted: the disqualification from the 100-meters of Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson when they showed up too late for the quarter-finals after operating on a months-out-of-date schedule; untimely falls which put paid to the Olympic chances of Rick Wohlhuter, Jeff Bannister and, most shockingly, Jim Ryun; the preponderance of US athletes drawing lane one—despite the fact lanes were assigned by a blind draw; the banning from further Olympic competition of Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett following their relaxed demeanor on the 400-meter victory stand following Matthews' 44.6 win, a ban which effectively eliminated the US 1600 relay team; the back-and-forth legislating by officials over vaulting poles which ended with the banning of the pole Bob Seagren used to set a world record at the FOT and Seagren then having to defend his title with a pole he had used less than a day, a title he could not win a second time against East German Wolfgang Nordwig who topped an Olympic and personal best 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Yes, it would have been easy to see the dark side of both the entire Olympics and the US track showing. But by looking a little more, it was nearly as easy to see a sparkling silver lining to all those dark clouds, performance after performance which will make the Munich Games as memorable, and pleasantly so, as any Olympics can be. Performances like:

- Tall, thin Lasse Viren cruising to a sensational 5000-10,000 double, eclipsing the 10,000 world record of the great Ron Clarke by a second with 27:38.4 in a brilliant race—made more so following a jarring fall mid-way which put the thinly-bearded Finn on the track for some five seconds—and returning to claim the shorter distance at 13:26.4. Both times set Olympic records, toppling marks set by Soviet Vladimir Kuts and American Billy Mills, giving Viren the first distance double in the Games since Kuts in 1956, and returning little Finland to its once-lofty place as a world distance power.

- Pekka Vasala further confirming Finland's return to distance prowess with a crushing half-second 1500-meter win over Kenya's Kip Keino in 3:36.3.

- Kip himself displaying still another side of his seemingly boundless distance talent with an 8:23.6 steeplechase victory—in only his sixth race of the year at the distance and probably not many more career-wise, since he decided to try the event at Munich because both the 1500 and 5000 finals fell on the final day. Holding back until 200-meters remained, Kip then exploded to victory over teammate Ben Jipcho and Finland's Tapio Kantanen, who brought the Finnish distance medal total to four with his bronze.

- John Akii-Bua, yet another African who displayed an unbelievable showing of untapped abilities as he crushed 400 hurdles defender Dave Hemery and 440 barrier recordman Ralph Mann in a fairy-land 47.82 world record smasher and then won the hearts of all with an uninhibited victory romp over the barriers—both real and imaginary.

- Valeriy Borzov, the rocket-starting, elegantly-sprinting Soviet dashing to the first Olympic sprint double since Bobby Morrow in 1956 with a 10.14 century over the US's Robert Taylor and a 20.00 half-lapper to turn back American Larry Black.

- Dave Wottle, the golf-hatted, buck-toothed American whose home-stretch kick invariably left you limp in your seat, forging past stumbling Soviet Yevgeniy Arzhanov in the final stride to gloriously rebound from leg troubles and lack of training for a 1:45.9 800 triumph.

- Strapping Soviet decathlete Nikolay Avilov, piling up seven decathlon personal bests and equaling an eighth to amass a world record 8454 digits to ascend the throne as the top all-arounder as former recordman and 68 champion Bill Toomey watched from his broadcast booth.

- Shorter, padding with seeming effortless strength to the first US marathon victory in 64 years, lowering his best-ever to 2:12:19.8 and then jubilantly greeting teammates Ken Moore and Jack Bacherer as they finished respective fourth and ninth places for a stunning "team" performance.

- Rod Milburn powering smoothly over 110-meter high hurdles to turn back quick-snapping Frenchman Guy Drut with a world record matching 13.24 to confirm Milburn's reputation as the event's finest performer ever.

- A delirious West German crowd wildly acclaiming two men's victories in one day as blocky Klaus Wolfermann beat javelin king Janis Lusia by less than the width of a thumb, 296-10 to 296-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and smooth-striding Bernd Kannenberg walking 50-kilometers in the event's second-fastest performance ever, 3:56:11.6. Two Americans made the day memorable further, Bill Schmidt winning the first US javelin medal since 1952 with his bronze and Larry Young strolling to another magnificent third in the long walk, duplicating his Mexico award and lowering his own US best by more than 13 minutes with a brilliant 4:00:46.0.

- East German Peter Frenkel finally winning after so many near-misses of major-meet glory, and winning big with an Olympic best 1:26:42.4 in the 20,000 walk to top venerable two-time winner Vladimir Golubnichiy.

- Solid little Randy Williams powering off the long jump board to hit sand 27- $\frac{3}{4}$  away, to follow-up his 27-4 $\frac{1}{4}$  qualifying round pop, then gathering up his fuzzy brown teddy bear to go claim his gold medal at barely age-19.

- Stoic-faced Soviet Viktor Saneyev putting on the pressure with his first triple jump of 56-11, a mark East German Jorg Drehmel neared but couldn't better as Saneyev became the only individual to defend his 68 title.

- Another crushing first-round effort, a 69-6 Olympic record shot put by massive Pole Wladyslaw Komar holding up through barrage after barrage by favored American and East German throwers to emerge the winner as 68 silver medalist George Woods of the US again had to accept second.

- Bald-headed Anatoliy Bondarchuk never giving another hammer thrower a chance for gold as he spun the weight 247-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ —again in the first round—to nail down tight the Olympic championship.

- The US 400-meter relay team overcoming any detrimental effects of the Hart-Robinson incident, as well as horrendous passing in earlier races, to click to a global-mark matching 38.19, Hart gloriously outgunning sprint double-victor Borzov after Larry Black, Robert Taylor and Gerald Tinker sped the stick to Hart.

- A thrilling final day ending with a screamer in the 1600 relay as Julius Sang blazed a 43.5 anchor to finish Kenya's 2:59.8 winner and the slow-striding power of Soviet Juri Tarmak who high jumped 7-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to top East German Stefan Junge and US teenager Dwight Stones by  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

True, "only" three world marks were established and two matched as compared to seven set and two equaled in the thin air of Mexico (only the intermediates of 1968's barrage fell as the 200, 400, 800, long and triple jumps and both relays—all of which benefited by Mexico's 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile high altitude—survived), but the level of competition in general was a cut above. Such sterling performances as a 27:48.2 10,000, 13:28.4 5000, 4:01:35.4 50-kilo walk, and 69-4 $\frac{1}{4}$  shot put (for one of two who threw it) would have won any other Olympics—yet placed only fourth at Munich. In the 1500, only Keino and Herb Elliott have run faster in the Olympics than Vasala's 3:36.3, and Vasala beat Keino by a half-second. In the triple jump, only recordman Pedro Perez (injured here) and Saneyev himself have leaped longer under any conditions than Viktor's windy 56-11. Borzov's 20.00 200



Leading stars of a star-studded Munich Olympics: (Top row) Nikolay Avilov (decathlon), Valeriy Borzov (sprints), John Akii-Bua (HJ); (Bottom row) Anatoliy Bondarchuk (HJ) /Plumb/, Lasse Viren (5000-10,000) /Ed Lacey/

Page 6: Akii-Bua (l), Avilov (top), Borzov. Page 7: Randy Williams, LJ (top); (below) marathoners Frank Shorter (l), Ken Moore; relayers Robert Taylor (l), Gerald Tinker. /Rich Clarkson except Akii-Bua by Don Chadez/

has been exceeded only by record holders Tommie Smith and Don Quarrie and by John Carlos' never-accepted 19.7. Only Saagen and Kjell Isaksson have vaulted higher than Nordwig's 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ . Electric timing, official in the Games for the third occasion, jaded some times: Borzov's 10.07 quarter-final probably would have matched the 9.9 world record if hand clocked. So the competition was far from underwhelming.

The venue which witnessed this superb competition was filled to its 80,000 capacity virtually for every session and usually warm, sunny weather blessed the site save late on the final day when rain finally fell. Organization was precision-like, results of the electrical timing, trigonometric measuring of the long throws and mechanical measuring of the jumps appeared only moments later on one of two large scoreboards, the infield was cluttered only by grass and both athletes and officials marched on and off the field in military file. It was characteristic of the reputed German efficiency. Electrically-monitored starting blocks allowed very few false starts. But there were some wrenches in the machine-like operation: the blare of trumpets and national anthems intruded more than once into the vault and high jumping; in every running race, including the decathlon, an official walked either in front of the starting line or behind the crouched figures of athletes awaiting the gun, seeing no fingers or toes threatened to even nudge the starting line; jumpers who started approaches on the track were waved off more than once to allow a race to start—several times when the runners were still walking around but the jumper was at his mark.

The red Rekortan track mysteriously took its toll of athletes in a seemingly-inordinate number of falls and spills. Besides Wohlhuter, Bannister, Viren and Ryon, other tumbles claimed Mohamed Gamoudi in the 10,000, 400 hurdlers Christian Rudolph and Dieter Buttner, steeplers Kerry O'Brien, Mikko Ala-Leppilampi, Kazimierz Maranda and Sergey Skripka and decathlete Joachim Kirst. One theory went that the track was springier than many athletes were used to and a sudden spurt or stop could rebound into a fall. Besides falls, injuries eliminated such names as Don Quarrie, Perez, John Smith, Lennart Hedmark, John Sherwood, Horst Beyer, Hans-Joachim Walde, Ryszard Skowronek, Alejandro Casanas and Ken Swenson—all possible place winners in their event.

The overflow crowds—the stadium was often ringed by spectators standing four and five deep—were vociferous and appreciative of virtually everything athletic, but were just as quick to whistle officials. The West Germans were rabid for their own athletes but enthused for others as well. A steeplechaser, far behind in his heat, got booming cheers over every water jump, the din building to a roar which exploded as he hit the water. National blocs also made themselves known via cheers, flags and signs. Athletes were

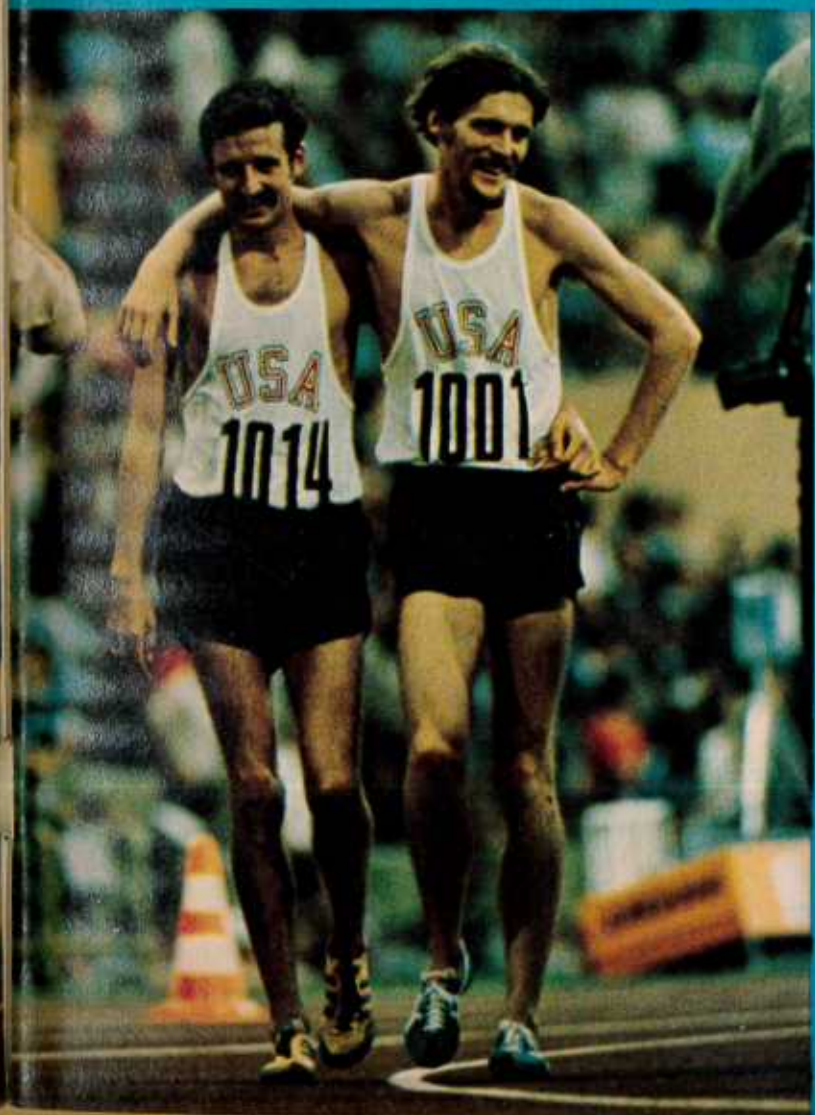
allowed one-circuit victory laps, if that, although John Akii-Bua finally ignored officials who tried to direct him off the track and then showed unrestrained joy once he got back on the path of his glory.

The entire Games could not help but be affected by the obscene deaths of 12 innocent people by eight Arab terrorists. Emotions ran high and many felt the Games should be stopped, but after a one-day period of mourning the program continued 24 hours behind schedule. Talk was already common about needed changes in the structure of the Olympic movement—talk probably fanned by the retirement after the Games of die-hard IOC president Avery Brundage and his succession by Ireland's Lord Killanin, believed to be an IOC liberal. Nationalism must be de-emphasized (no anthems, athletes enter as individuals, wear "Olympic" competitive garb, march in ceremonies by event), team sports which foster nationalism must be dropped from the program, programs must be cut down in some sports (such as swimming)—many contended. The Israeli deaths merely strengthened the position of those advocating sweeping change—even though the terrorists' act was in no way related to the Olympics. The terrorists wanted attention and what better place than the Olympics, focus of world attention to begin with.

But even with dissension, dissatisfaction and even death dominating the scene, one had to only look in the most important place of all—the competitive arena—to see that the most important ideal of the Olympics—peaceful competition between men—was still going strong. It was seen in the happy embrace of high hurdler Guy Druet, a white man, by victorious foe Rod Milburn, a black man. It could be heard in Dave Hemery's praise of John Akii-Bua, even though Akii-Bua had both defeated Hemery's bid for a second 400 hurdles title and smashed his world record while doing it. It could be felt in the warm applause accorded Guatemalan marathoner Julio Quevedo Elias as he finished a far-back 54th in the marathon, striding around the track in the dark gloom while the throng in the stadium stood for a national anthem. But the applause slowly built for Elias until it was hard to hear the music; then the anthem ended and the applause roared even louder. Emerging in the end was the effort of the individual—which is what the Olympics are all about anyway. /Jon Hendershott/ □

**Note:** All Olympic timing in races of less than 800-meters is listed in the official 100ths. The trend of the future, this completely accurate electrical timing is a great aid in visualising margins of victory. Times may be converted to 10ths by moving .x0 to .x4 down and .x5 to .x9 up (10.14=10.1, 10.15=10.2). World records are still recognized only at the adjusted 10ths times.







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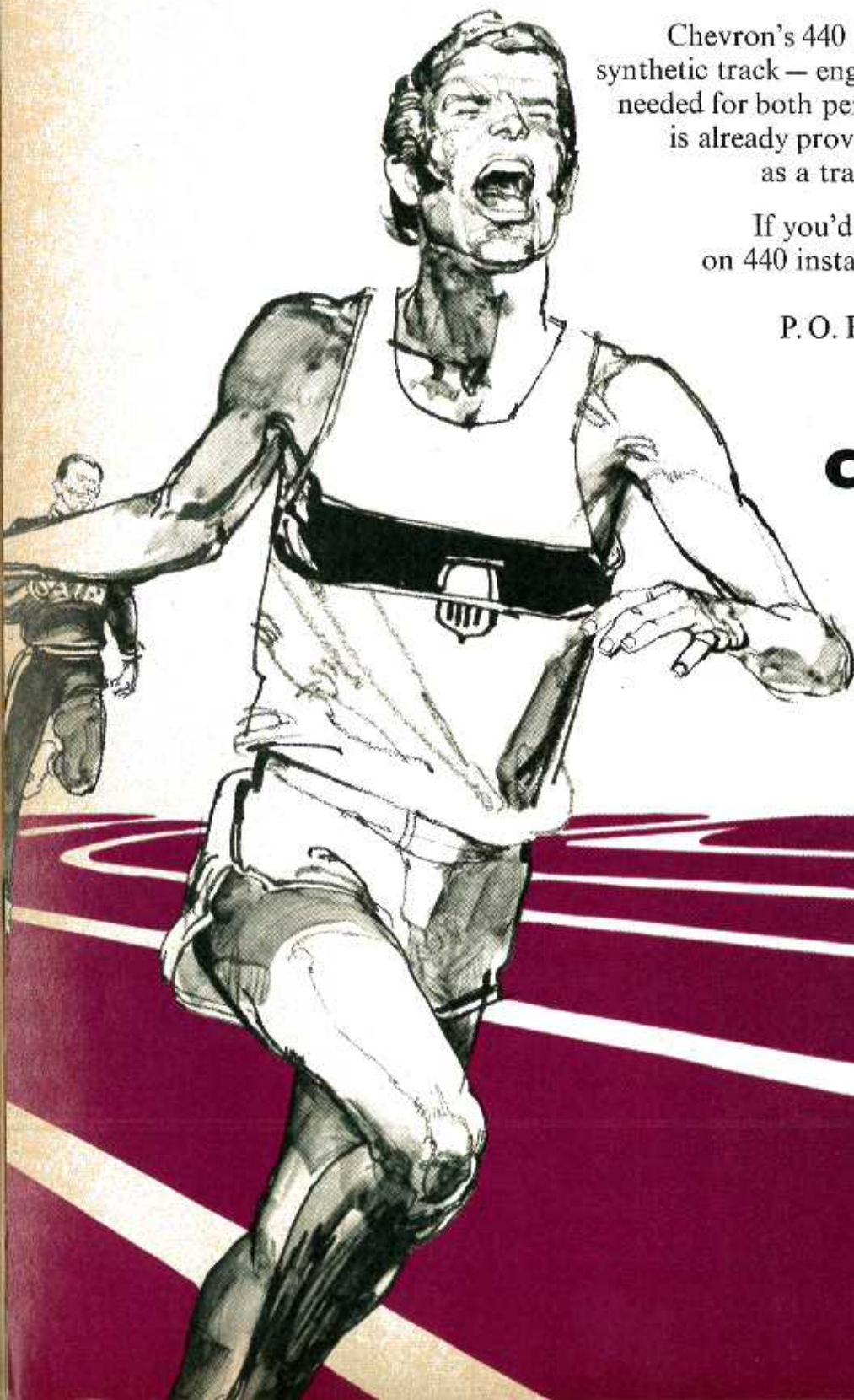
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# Politics Undeniably Intertwined With Olympics

by Bob Hersh

Of all the pre-Olympic predictions which went astray this year, the most improvident was surely *T&FN's* preview issue forecast of an apolitical Olympic Games. As we now know too well, the 1972 Olympic Games proved to be more inextricably interwoven with political and social matters than any other in history.

In spite of the great efforts of the German Organizing Committee to make this the "happy" Games, the Munich Olympics will forever be remembered for the tragic invasion of the Olympic Village by eight armed Arab terrorists, and the subsequent murder of 11 Israeli athletes and coaches, and a West German policeman. That incident occurred on Tuesday, Sept. 5, a day on which no track and field competition was scheduled. But the track program was affected by the unprecedented 24-hour suspension of the Games, and as a result, activities in the sport did not resume until Thursday morning. All remaining events were moved back a full day.

Far more important were the controversies which arose from the awful events, and the implications on the future of the Olympic movement. There were immediate outcries in Munich and around the world over the handling of the matter by the International Olympic Committee, which was criticized first for waiting almost 12 hours before halting competition and then for neither canceling the Games entirely or otherwise paying due homage to the dead.

The invasion, and the killing of two of the Israelis, occurred at about 4:30 a.m. Tues. yet the Games continued through the afternoon sessions of that day amid increasing pressure for a halt. Finally at about 3 p.m. the indefinite suspension was announced, effective with the conclusion of the afternoon events in progress. A memorial program was scheduled for the stadium Wednesday morning, in honor of the two dead men. Later that night, the nine hostage Israelis and their captors were flown to Furstenfeldbruck Air Base, where the police made an abortive attempt to kill the terrorists. When the shootout ended, all of the hostages had been slain, as was a policeman. Five of the eight murderers were killed and three taken prisoner.

This news cast a horrible pall over the Games, and raised the question of whether they would continue at all. The feeling among many in the Olympic and Press villages was that the 72 Olympics were over. But Avery Brundage announced at the ceremony Wednesday that the Games would go on. That decision caused worldwide controversy as newspaper editorials and politicians spoke out on both sides of the issue. Although nobody could deny that ending the Olympics would show respect for the dead, the proponents of cessation were unable to convince many people that it was the only proper way to do so.

There were several reasons advanced for continuing the Games, not the least of which was (although perhaps it should have been) the enormous amount of money invested in the remaining portion. Another explanation was that terminating the Olympics would play into the hands of the Arabs. That was inadequate too, because having publicized their cause, these fanatics hardly cared about the future of the Games.

There were at least three good reasons for continuing, however. One was that in principle, good should not yield to evil. Due respect should be given the dead, but noble pursuits must not be abandoned because of isolated acts. Second, there were athletes who had trained for years for the Games and whose events had not yet begun. If means of paying respect could be found that did not impose this great sacrifice to the living, that should be preferable. (This is not to suggest that the sacrifice would be equal to that made by the Israelis. But if athletics means anything at all, then the massive waste of talent and human dedication which would have been the result of cancellation should be avoided. The victims, being athletes themselves, would have understood this.)

Most important, however, was the terrible truth that if these Games had been halted, there could not have been another Olympics in the foreseeable future, for they would always be subjected to blackmail by violence. It was almost certainly that realization which compelled the decision to continue.

Of course, it was assumed that appropriate respect would, in fact be paid. As it turned out, many felt that the IOC fell sadly short on this account. The Olympic flag remained at half mast only until the mid-day break on Thursday, when it was raised to full staff again for the duration of the Games. There were villages near Munich whose flags were draped with crepe for longer than that. In no other ways were the festivities subdued. The Games merely proceeded as before.

It is difficult to generalize about the effects which the bloodshed, and the one-day delay, had on the athletes. The Communist and Arab nations stayed away from the memorial service, and presumably their athletes were not able to express their grief publicly, if they felt any. The western Europeans, and particularly the Scandinavians, seemed genuinely moved. Several Dutch and Norwegians (not track men) actually withdrew from competition and went home. Guy Drut expressed the feeling of many

when he said, "If the Games continue I will run, but for me and for others, it will no longer be as before." His high hurdles conqueror, Rod Milburn, added, "It was like a bad dream. You don't ever believe that things like that could ever happen here."

The American representation at the honor ceremony was notably small, with an estimated 75 percent of all athletes not appearing. Individually, of course, reactions varied widely. The spectrum ranged from Ken Moore, who wept, to Steve Prefontaine, who according to *Newsweek*, grumbled "It upsets my schedule," but later said he was greatly affected.

In his speech at the ceremony, retiring IOC president Avery Brundage caused another scandal by stating, "The Games of the XXth Olympiad have been subjected to two savage attacks." He thus appeared to equate the terrorist massacre with a political showdown with the African states in the two weeks before the Games. The mention of the two incidents in the same sentence was stupidly tactless, and Brundage even issued a rare apology for the remark. But he was quite correct in his vision of the African incident as a similarly grave threat to the integrity and independence of the Olympic movement.

The subject of that dispute was Rhodesia, a white ruled nation which declared its independence from Great Britain in 1965 when the mother country sought to require such distasteful things as giving the native Africans the right to vote. About a year ago, the African Sports Council, which represents most of the major black African states, agreed to the entry of Rhodesia in the Olympics provided certain conditions were met. They included the demand that the team represent "Southern Rhodesia" (its British colonial name), and march behind the British flag and use its anthem if it won anything. This must have been a difficult pill to swallow, but the Rhodesian Olympic committee, declaring independence from the Salisbury government, humbled itself and sent a team of 44, including seven blacks.

Nonetheless, with the Games only weeks away, the Africans reneged on the arrangement and, one by one, announced their withdrawal from the Games if the Rhodesians were allowed to compete. The racist policies of the Rhodesian government were cited as the reasons even though (1) Rhodesian Olympic team had more than adequately demonstrated its independence from that government and those policies, (2) nothing essentially had changed since the African Sports Council had agreed to the compromise, and (3) at the very moment that lofty pronouncements against racism were emanating from the African capitals, Uganda, one of the boycotting countries, was announcing drastic measures against its population of Asian descent, including the expulsion of lifelong resident aliens. (Even more ironically, in view of later events, Uganda dictator Gen. Amin subsequently expressed his approval of Hitler's extermination of the Jews.)

In addition to the possible withdrawal of most of the Africans, the Olympics also faced threatened boycotts or demonstrations by blacks from other parts of the world, including the West Indies and America. By a vote of 36-31, the IOC voted days before the opening of the Games to bar the Rhodesians.

One of the things which this move demonstrated was the importance of track and field as an Olympic sport. Ours is virtually the only sport in which the Africans were regarded as leading athletes as a group. It is inconceivable that the Olympic Committee would have yielded had the Africans' strength been concentrated in rowing, for instance, or team handball. But the effect upon the track program would have been severe, and would have lessened the stature of the Games as a result. The absence of the Africans would certainly have tarnished the victories of Lasse Viren, Frank Shorter and Pekka Vasala (to say nothing of those of Ralph Mann and Tapio Kantanen).

So the IOC surrendered, but in doing so, as Brundage put it, "yielded to naked political blackmail". And it raised some very fundamental questions as to the ability of the Olympic movement to survive. It is obviously in grave jeopardy if it cannot remain immune from the mundane political forces of its member nations.

What probably brought the political aspects of the Games home to most apolitical sports fans was the degree to which national ideology seemed to interfere with officiating. In boxing, wrestling, diving and gymnastics, judges were publicly criticized (and, in some cases, officially censured) for decisions which made no sense unless you considered the political persuasion of the governments of the athletes and judges involved. And then there was that notorious basketball game. In track and field, several US Olympic officials have charged that politics—specifically anti-Americanism—were behind the decisions which adversely affected Americans in the pole vault, shot put and 1600 meter relay. One leading official also questioned the honesty of the drawing of lanes, which, during the first days of competition had Americans in lane one in a majority of the races run around one or two turns in lanes.

The relationship between politics and the 1972 Olympic Games will not be one-way. As much as politics affected the Games, the latter will now intrude upon politics in several nations. West Germany is sure to be one, as

mentioned above. Even in the United States, where the government has always taken a relatively silent role in Olympic affairs, politics seems about to get involved. The 1976 Winter Games have been awarded to Denver. The use of public funds to assist in the financing of the necessary facilities is an issue on the ballot in Colorado in this November's election. The events at Munich, both on and off the field, could not have done much for the voters' enthusiasm. In Washington, the US Senate voted a \$3,000,000 appropriation for a luge course for the Denver Games in September. But it also approved an amendment to that bill which calls for a Congressional investigation of the US Olympic Committee's alleged misfeasance in Munich in several particulars, including the 100-meter dash mix-up. (The USOC is chartered by an Act of Congress, which gives the Committee certain protection under law. This explains the right of the Senate to take up such questions.)

Of paramount importance will be the political maneuvering in Canada, site of the summer Games four years hence. The host city, Montreal, has for years been a center of the "Quebec Separatist" movement, a group of French speaking advocates of Quebec's secession from English speaking Canada. Most unfortunately for the prospects of a peaceful Olympics, the Separatists, like the Arab terrorists, have shown no reluctance to claim responsibility for acts of unspeakable violence, including kidnapping and murder.

Any Olympic Games in this era will carry with them enormous costs and inconveniences to the host country. The Olympic revenues cannot be counted upon to yield a break even situation. The usual justification for proceeding anyway relates to the enhancement of goodwill for the country, national image, etc. But if you run a real risk of having the Games degenerate into a series of political hassles from beginning to end, with a real possibility of bloodshed to boot, it makes little sense to hold the Games at all, much less in your own backyard. This has surely occurred to Canadian officials and politicians, whose position in recent weeks has been all smiles and "of course we're still delighted to have the Olympics in '76", but whose private misgivings must be grave.

They, as all of us, have been pondering the future of the Olympics. Have they outlived their usefulness? Are radical changes necessary in order for the Games to survive? These questions have been posed repeatedly in the wake of the 72 Games. At the *Track & Field News* Olympic banquet, several speakers, including Dr. Roger Bannister, correctly perceived it would take some time to evaluate the significance of all that happened. Most sports and general interest magazines and newspapers, however, being more expert at arriving at quick and simple solutions to complex problems, have already published their conclusions. Some of their suggestions are recurrent and deserve serious consideration.

Interestingly, one suggestion which has not been made at all is to keep things as they are. Very few people seem satisfied with the Olympics, as the institution appears after Munich. And the consensus is that if some formal changes are not instituted, things will be no different in Montreal. Extremist groups of every variety have now seen what tremendous publicity is attached to dramatic demonstrations at the Olympics. Looked at as a vehicle for desired notoriety, the Games will supersede airplane hijackings, fasting and self-immolation as attention-getting devices for lunatics of all races, religions and political beliefs. It is conceivable that the competition itself could be the next target of protests, and not merely by athletes on the victory stand. The only incident of this in Munich involved Irish demonstrators who rode bicycles into the British road cycling team because of British policies in North Ireland. But with increased political consciousness at the Games, every instance of international tension in the world could be dramatized on the playing fields in ways which we would rather not contemplate.

Moreover, the Rhodesian incident demonstrated the capacity of the Games to serve as a vehicle for expression of national or regional policy. Lord only knows what political issues will be volatile in 1976, but it is not difficult to imagine massive threats of boycotts by any number of alignments of nations to further political objectives. In addition, officiating disputes might get worse in four years because some of the East bloc judging was so bad in Munich that Western judges may lean over in the other direction to compensate. For all of these reasons, something must be done to de-politicize the Games.

One frequently heard suggestion is that all national teams be eliminated, and competitors should enter as individuals, perhaps wearing a standard Olympic uniform, and should qualify through meeting prescribed standards, or through regional qualifying competition in combative and team sports, as is now done in some cases. Of course, there would be no national flags or anthems at the Games. This would restore the Olympics to the true Olympic spirit of competition among individuals of the whole world, or at least so the argument goes.

The possible benefits of this proposal are (1) It might take away some of the incentive for violence. It is doubtful, for instance, that the Arabs would have attacked individual Israelis not representing Israel. (2) The opportunity for political demonstrations on the victory stand, as have caused controversy at the last two Olympics, would be removed. (3) It would probably put an end to political pressures such as that which precipitated the Rhodesian crisis. There would be no nations or national teams to boycott, or to be boycotted. (4) Competition could thus be broadened to include

individuals from the entire world, regardless of the policies of their respective nations. It would open the door to Chinese and South African athletes, who would have been major contenders in at least three track and field events at Munich, but who cannot presently compete because of politically related sanctions against their nations. (5) It would enable qualified athletes to compete regardless of how many of their countrymen were also qualified. And that is no small benefit. It is really maddening to see obscure athletes from Central America shot put 58-feet, long jump 23-feet and run 49-second 400s while Randy Matson, Henry Hines and Lee Evans cannot enter these events.

As attractive as this idea sounds, there are too many attendant problems. (1) It is inconceivable that the IOC would accept it. The members of the IOC have all been members of their nations' national OCs and are not about to diminish the role of the latter. The NOCs would survive, to be sure, as fund raisers for aiding individuals of their nation, and as administrative coordinators. But without national teams, it would hardly be necessary to send the multitude of officials who presently accompany the athletes to the Games. And the NOCs are not about to sit still for that. (2) Take away the pageantry and you remove much of the public interest in the Games. The most expensive ticket at any Olympics is that for the opening and closing ceremonies. Speak to Olympic spectators—the people who actually buy the tickets and go to the Games, especially those who travel great distances to get there. There are as many who come for the spectacle as the track and field. (3) Without national teams, it would be impossible to raise funds to send athletes. (This writer has been told this by Olympic contributors and officials alike. Sorry, but we're unconvinced. With a decent fund-raising campaign, people would still give to an Olympic fund to send Americans to the Games. There are precedents for this kind of charity, such as the common practice of civic fund-raising to send individuals to the Golden West High School meet which is not a team event. At the first three Olympics, there were no American teams. Athletes were sponsored by colleges and clubs, as they are today to go to national championships and Olympic trials.) (4) Governments which now underwrite the sending of their nations' teams might not do so if no measure of national identity attached was to the effort.

A half-way solution, which is also frequently mentioned, and which incoming IOC president Lord Killanin is known to have some sympathy for, would be simply to remove the flags and anthems. This would solve the victory stand problem, and generally contribute to a less nationalistic atmosphere at the Games. But as long as the national teams are there as such, there will necessarily be some politics and nationalism at the Games, and thus also some of the unwanted side-effects.

Some of the suggestions have dealt with the matter of security at the Olympic Village. Critics have decried the supposed lack of security which permitted the Arab invasion. But they ignore the fact that violence of this sort was unprecedented in Olympic history, and that the function of the security force at the Munich village was properly seen as keeping out tourists and unaccredited curiosity seekers. In order to protect the athletes against an armed attack by eight men with sub-machine guns, you would have to turn the whole thing into a fortified camp, which would be inconsistent with the objective of creating an Olympic atmosphere of peace and friendship. Protecting selected teams would also be unrealistic. How do you choose the protected? Do you guard the Americans (all 400-plus of them) against demonstrators against the Vietnam War? (Seriously, there were anti-war demonstrations in downtown Munich during the Games, and one of them resulted in a heated physical confrontation with the police.) What about protecting the Soviets from Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian refugees, or Zionists, etc? Where do you stop?

The Canadians are now wrestling with this problem. The 1976 Organizing Committee had been toying with the idea of having a truly innovative Olympic Village, with athletes from various countries sharing residence areas, and even co-ed dorm buildings. They are now having second thoughts, quite understandably.

Finally, it is generally agreed that no matter what else happens something must be done about the officiating, although nobody has offered constructive ideas for improvement. Regrettably, there aren't enough Swedes or Swiss in the world to do all of the refereeing and judging.

One "solution" which has received surprising support is the elimination of the Games altogether and the substitution of individual world championships in the various sports. The argument there is that the Games have just become too big, too unwieldy and too wrapped in politics. Everybody is using the Games—the Soviets for Communist propaganda, the Africans for political leverage, and commercial interests of all sorts for financial exploitation. Now the crackpots are using them too. The Olympic spirit is violated constantly. The Games have simply outlived their usefulness.

And in the immediate aftermath of the Munich Olympics, it is hard to quarrel with these sentiments. But it is harder to surrender so quietly an institution which has, over the years, contributed much good will to the world and its athletes. It is irresponsible defeatism to conclude without much more time and consideration, that the Games' admitted problems cannot be solved. □

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**TRACK NEWSLETTER**  
Box 296 Los Altos, Ca.



(Top) 1500 (l-r): Mike Boit (4th), Herman Mignon (6th), Brendan Foster (5th), Rod Dixon (3rd), Pekka Vasala (1st, 3:36.3), Kip Keino (2nd). /Don Chadez/  
 (Center) 5000 (l-r): Ian Stewart (3rd), Mohamed Gamoudi (2nd), Emiel Puttemans (5th), Steve Prefontaine (4th) and Lasse Viren (1st, 13:26.4). /Chadez/  
 (Bottom) 10,000 (l-r): Emiel Puttemans (2nd), Frank Shorter (5th), Miruts Yifter (3rd) and Lasse Viren (1st, world record 27:38.4). /Michael Carberry/



## 100-METERS Borzov Continues to Reign Supreme

If there was one question which was expected to be answered in Munich, it was "How good is Valeriy Borzov?" Undeclared since the 1970 USSR championships (when he ran with an injury), the two-time European 100-meters champion had scored convincing victories in the past two years over five of Uncle Sam's best sprinters—Ivory Crockett, Ben Vaughan, Herb Washington, Delano Meriwether and Jim Green, all presumably at or near the top of their form at the time. But outdoors he had never faced the current crop of Eddie Hart, Rey Robinson, and Robert Taylor, nor had he run against Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of the Malagasy Republic, ranked number two in 1971 behind Borzov.

Ninety sprinters from 58 nations were entered, which meant a total of 12 heats. The first three in each heat, plus the next fastest four runners—a total of 40—would advance to the five quarter-final races. Among those not entered were 10.0 men Donald Quarrie of Jamaica and Pietro Mennea of Italy (both opting to concentrate on the 200-meters, Quarrie because of a stubborn injury to the ligaments of his right knee), plus 10.1 Cuban Jose Triana and some 16 Americans with times of 10.1 or better. In addition, four prominent scratches were noted as the first round was run: Hermes Ramirez of Cuba, who injured his left thigh while warming-up, Pablo Montes of Cuba (the Cubans entered him by mistake, and were planning to concentrate on the 400-meter relay), Anat Ratanapol of Thailand, who had run 10.1 at Cologne in June, and Goussou Kone of the Ivory Coast, a finalist at Tokyo and a semi-finalist at Mexico City.

It should be mentioned at this time that the wind varied considerably from race to race, changing, for example, from 5.13 mph against to 5.13 mph aiding in one 10 minute span, and that the electric timing in use appears to have resulted in times approximately 0.2 slower than good hand timing.

Borzov started to answer The Question by winning the second heat impressively. After an excellent start and strong pick-up, he eased off to score by two meters in 10.47 despite a 5.13 mph headwind. Other heat winners of note were Miller, who overcame a slow start with a strong finish, Aleksandr Kornelyuk of the USSR, who won the fifth heat with a Pender-like start and acceleration, Hasley Crawford of Trinidad-Tobago, Vassilios Papageorgopoulos of Greece (with a strong finish which nailed Ravelomanantsoa in the fourth and fastest heat), and the three Americans, all easy winners. Notable failures were Felix Mata of Venezuela, a 10.1 performer who clocked only 10.73 behind Kornelyuk, and Finland's Raimo Vilén (he had recently run 10.0 and was presumably at least worth a solid 10.1), who suffered a seizure of body and leg cramps in the blocks and could achieve only 11.0 despite a favoring wind of 4.7 mph in the heat.

At four that afternoon, the quarter-finals began, five races with the first three in each, plus the fastest fourth, to advance to the semi-finals.

In the first quarter-final, West Germany's Jobst Hirscht showed a good start and acceleration to lead all the way and win in 10.24, with Czechoslovakia's young Jaroslav Matousek closing well for second, and Bernd Borth, who had made the East German team by improving from 10.2 to 10.0 three days before entries closed, an unimpressive third in 10.44. Rey Robinson did not appear for the race. (See sidebar.)

In the second quarter-final, Great Britain's Brian Green was out ahead of even the quick Ravelomanantsoa, and Rav needed 50 meters to catch him. Green held on well for second, while Kouakou Komenan of the Ivory Coast passed two in the last 20 meters to take third. As the runners had lined up, there were gasps of surprise when Eddie Hart, generally rated the number one American, did not appear. (See sidebar.)

Borzov again made everything look easy in the third race, bursting out of the blocks first and pulling away smoothly to win looking around in 10.07 (no wind), which turned out to be the fastest race of the Olympics. Robert Taylor, competing with an abbreviated warm-up, was left a full meter behind at the start, but accelerated quickly and moved into second by 50 meters. He did not gain on Borzov, though, until the Ukrainian relaxed near the finish, while Crawford recovered from an equally poor start and nearly caught Taylor at the line. Zenon Nowosz of Poland was fourth in 10.40, which proved just good enough to make the semis as the fastest fourth.

Kornelyuk dominated the fourth quarter-final with his start, winning in 10.23. Mike Fray of Jamaica also had a good start but missed holding second when he dipped too soon, allowing Barka Sy of Senegal to nip him at the finish. In the fifth and final race, Lennox Miller again overcame a slow start to win in 10.33, with France's Alain Sarteur also closing fast to overtake Papageorgopoulos' early lead.

As the runners lined up the next afternoon for the semi-finals, it was learned that Papageorgopoulos had suffered a groin injury and would not compete. In any case, Borzov continued his domination of the field in the first semi, although Crawford's excellent start made the Soviet champion work hard for the first half of the race. Borzov then drew away with characteristic ease, perhaps aided by the fact that Crawford, by now looking like a probable medalist, suffered a hamstring pull in the last half of the race, which allowed Hirscht to be a close third. Fray, off poorly as almost always,



Valeriy Borzov rockets off the line toward his 10.14 100-meter triumph.

nailed France's Sarteur with a closing rush.

The second semi was much tighter. Sy, Ravelomanantsoa and Kornelyuk were off equally well, with Miller getting an ordinary start and Taylor a very bad one. But Taylor moved to the front by the halfway point, as Sy and Ravelomanantsoa began to fade. Miller, with a great mid-race lift, catapulted into second and almost caught Taylor at the finish. Kornelyuk held on well for third, with Nowosz diving across the line to edge Sy for the last place in the final, and Rav a well-beaten sixth, the victim of a muscle pull in the middle of the race.

Two hours later, at 5:30 in the afternoon, eight men filed onto the track for the final. As they lined up—Nowosz nearest the infield in lane one, then Borzov, Crawford, Taylor, Miller, Kornelyuk, Hirscht and Fray—it was hard to believe that anyone outside of Taylor and Miller could seriously challenge Borzov for the gold medal.

And in truth, the race was decided almost as soon as the gun was fired. Kornelyuk was out fastest, but Borzov was no worse than third, while Taylor was apparently the slowest starter of all. Crawford's hamstring pull recurred almost immediately, and he was out of the race after four or five strides. Miller, whose start was this time at least passable, lost ground in the first 20 meters and soon found himself running fifth behind Borzov, Kornelyuk, Taylor and Nowosz.

Both Borzov and Taylor accelerated rapidly, and by 30 meters they were clear of the field, with Borzov holding a slight edge. But it was really no contest. Borzov continued to enlarge his margin until the last five meters, when he threw up his arms to signal victory, a gesture which made the race seem closer than it was. His time, 10.14, gave him a full tenth advantage on Taylor. Miller, still fifth at the halfway mark, passed Nowosz and Kornelyuk by 80 meters and was driving at Taylor when a slight hamstring pull slowed the Jamaican near the end. Kornelyuk was a clear fourth, and Fray, off almost as poorly as Taylor, came from last at 60 meters to get a questionable call over Hirscht for fifth on the finish photograph. Nowosz, who showed good coaching and running form but insufficient speed, was merely outrun after a good first half.

The new world's fastest human, who said he "gave about 90% of what I have to give" in the final, waved to the crowd and smiled broadly after winning, in contrast with his serious face and no-nonsense attitude of the previous two days. Many minutes later, in a post-race interview with the press, the 22-year-old Ukrainian, a physical education graduate student in Kiev, showed he was as cool a customer off the track as on. Asked if he expected any change in his way of living as a result of winning, he replied, "Yes, I'll have to sign more autographs," and gave credit to his coaches more than his own ability for his victory.

More seriously, asked about the effects of Hart's and Robinson's accidental elimination, he said, "It's generally acknowledged that the winner of the Olympic 100 meters is also the world's fastest runner, and although there were unfortunate circumstances for which nobody is responsible—and I don't exactly know why the US sprinters were not in the event—I think it's still generally accepted that the winner of the Olympic gold medal is also the world's fastest sprinter." Later, he added, "I've had six encounters with American sprinters and I've beaten them every time," and, "American sprinters seem to be in some sort of stagnation. On the other hand, European sprinters are making good progress."

How good is Valeriy Borzov? A great sprinter must be consistent, and certainly Borzov has proved himself on this point. He wins races, especially the big ones. Others may run faster times, but Borzov, much like Bobby Morrow, wins his races convincingly. His race, as has been pointed out again and again, has no weak points: he starts well, has excellent acceleration, and does not lose ground in the later stages of the 100-meters. The

presence of Hart and Robinson in the final might have made a difference, but probably not in the name of the gold medalist. One must believe this 6-0, 175-lb. Soviet when he says, "I gave 90% of what I have to give," and believe that the other 10% would have been more than enough to handle any other finalist he might have faced.

There have been two "great" sprinters in the last decade: Robert Hayes and John Carlos. To this brief list we can now confidently add a third name: Valeriy Borzov. He's that good. */Jim Dunaway/*  
**HEATS (Aug. 31, 12 heats, 3 qualify plus 4 fastest non-placers)**

I-(1.57)-1. Lennox Miller (Jam) 10.45; 2. Amadou Meite (IC) 10.51; 3. Hans-Jürgen Bombach (EG) 10.66; 4. Rudy Reid (Trin) 10.74; 5. Dan Amuka (Ken) 10.76; 6. Enkhbaatar Bjambajav (Mon) 10.93; 7. Mao Samphon (Khyam) 10.95; 8. Luis Alers (PR) 11.09.

II-(5.13)-1. Valeriy Borzov (SU) 10.47; 2. Mike Sands (Bah) 10.67; 3. Ludvik Bohman (Czech) 10.72; 4. Gerhard Wucherer (WG) 10.82; 5. Tadeusz Cuch (Pol) 10.89; 6. Kian Chye Yeo (Sing) 10.92; 7. Alphonse Yanghat (Congo) 10.95; 8. Andrew Sartee (Lib) 11.09.

III-(1.12)-1. Manfred Kokot (EG) 10.49; 2. Sandy Osei-Agyeman (Gha) 10.52; 3. Les Piggott (GB) 10.54; 4. John Mwabi (Ken) 10.60; 5. Luiz Gonzaga Da Silva (Brz) 10.63; 6. Kevin Johnson (Bah) 10.91; 7. Mansour Algegd (S Arab) 11.23.

IV-(5.13)-1. Jaroslav Matousek (Czech) 10.37; 2. Brian Green (GB) 10.41; 3. Kouakou Komenan (IC) 10.50; 4. Walter Callander (Bah) 10.78; 5. Calhern George (Isr) 10.90; 6. Farhad Navab (Iran) 11.02; 7. Angel Guerrero (Par) 11.12.

V (11.78)-1. Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU) 10.38; 2. Kolawole Abdulai (Nig) 10.57; 3. Stanislaw Wagner (Pol) 10.62; 4. Juraj Demec (Czech) 10.66; 5. Felix Mata (Ven) 10.73; 6. Bjarni Stefansson (Ico) 10.99; 7. Younis Rabee (KuW) 11.20.

VI-(2.69)-1. Rey Robinson (US) 10.56; 2. Philippe Clerc (Switz) 10.58; 3. Samuel Monsele (Sur) 10.61; 4. George Daniels (Gha) 10.65; 5. Andre Bicaba (U Volta) 10.71; 6. Mtsapi Moorosi (Lesotho) 10.74; 7. William Dralu (Uga) 10.92.

VII-(4.26)-1. Hasley Crawford (Trin) 10.50; 2. Don Halliday (GB) 10.58; 3. Erik Gustafsson (Fin) 10.68; 4. Guillermo Gonzalez (PR) 10.73; 5. Norman Chihota (TanZ) 10.79; 6. Egzi Gebra-Gebra (Eth) 10.89; 7. Pierre-Richard Gootjens (Haiti) 11.50.

VIII-(4.70)-1. Barka Sy (Sen) 10.30; 2. Bernd Borth (EG) 10.48; 3. Audun Garshol (Nor) 10.49; 4. Wen-Ho Soo (Tai) 10.59; 5. Gana Abba-Kimet (Chad) 10.89; 6. Raimo Vilen (Fin) 11.00; 7. Lionel Caero (Bol) 11.19.

IX-(1.34)-1. Alain Sarteur (Fr) 10.42; 2. Selem Alah-Djaba (Chad) 10.65; 3. Chuck Francis (Can) 10.68; 4. Andres Calonge (Arg) 10.73; 5. Lawrie D'Arcy (NZ) 10.77; 6. Larneck Mukonde (Zamb) 11.16.

X-(0.67)-1. Vassilios Papageorgopoulos (Gr) 10.24; 2. Jean-Louis Revelomanantsoa (Mad) 10.29; 3. Mike Fray (Jam) 10.47; 4. Antti Rajamaki (Fin) 10.52; 5. Ainsley Armstrong (Trin) 10.56; 6. Jorge Vizcarrondo (PR) 10.79; 7. Zainuddin Wahab (Malaysia) 10.80.

XI-(4.95)-1. Eddie Hart (US) 10.47; 2. Dominique Chauvelot (Fr) 10.66; 3. Klaus Ehl (WG) 10.67; 4. Benedict Majedkodummi (Nig) 10.70; 5. Gaston Malam (Cameroon) 10.88; 6. Sunil Gunawardene (Cey) 11.00; 7. Tukal Mokalam (Phil) 11.02.

XII-(0.67)-1. Robert Taylor (US) 10.32; 2. Jobst Hirscht (WG) 10.36; 3. Zenon Nowosz (Pol) 10.36; 4. Vladimir Atamas (SU) 10.51; 5. Axel Nepraunik (Aut) 10.61; 6. Andre Byrama (Fr) 10.64; 7. Musteff Matola (Malawi) 11.31.

**QUARTER-FINALS (Aug. 31, 5 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)**  
 I-(4.03)-1. Hirscht 10.25; 2. Matousek 10.35; 3. Borth 10.44; 4. Clerc 10.45; 5. Armstrong 10.47; 6. Sands 10.50; 7. Garshol 10.55; ... dns—Robinson.

II-(5.13)-1. Revelomanantsoa 10.47; 2. Green 10.58; 3. Komenan 10.60; 4. Wagner 10.61; 5. Osei-Agyeman 10.66; 6. Gustafsson 10.78; 7. Soo 10.82; ... dns—Hart.

III-(0.0)-1. Borzov 10.07; 2. Taylor 10.16; 3. Crawford 10.16; 4. Nowosz 10.40; 5. Ehl 10.44; 6. Piggott 10.53; 7. Chauvelot 10.54; 8. Bombach 10.64;

IV-(7.62)-1. Kornelyuk 10.23; 2. Sy 10.27; 3. Fray 10.28; 4. Abdulai 10.41; 5. Rajamaki 10.43; 6. Kokot 10.44; 7. Alah-Djaba 10.51; 8. Francis 10.51.

VI-(0.67)-1. Miller 10.33; 2. Sarteur 10.40; 3. Papageorgopoulos 10.45; 4. Meite 10.52; 5. Bohman 10.52; 6. Halliday 10.60; 7. Monsele 10.64; 8. Atamas 10.83.

**SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 1, 2 heats, 4 qualify)**  
 I-(0.0)-1. Borzov 10.21; 2. Crawford 10.36; 3. Hirscht 10.36; 4. Fray 10.48; 5. Sarteur 10.51; 6. Komenan 10.57; 7. Borth 10.60; ... dns—Papageorgopoulos.

II-(0.45)-1. Taylor 10.30; 2. Miller 10.31; 3. Kornelyuk 10.35; 4. Nowosz 10.42; 5. Sy 10.42; 6. Revelomanantsoa 10.46; 7. Matousek 10.51; 8. Green 10.52.

**FINAL (Sept. 1, -0.67)**

1. Valeriy Borzov (SU)	10.14	5. Mike Fray (Jam)	10.40
2. Robert Taylor (US)	10.24	6. Jobst Hirscht (WG)	10.40
3. Lennox Miller (Jam)	10.33	7. Zenon Nowosz (Pol)	10.46
4. Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU)	10.36	dnf—Hasley Crawford (Trin)	-

Rey Robinson had appeared to be limping slightly at the finish of his first-round heat in the 100, so not too much surprise was occasioned when the Olympic scoreboard showed "N.A." beside his name (indicating he had not appeared) for the first quarter-final. But when "N.A." appeared after Eddie Hart's name in the second heat lane assignments, everyone knew something must be wrong. "It's some sort of protest," was the immediate reaction of almost every one of the forty-odd people interviewed on the subject.

The mystery deepened when Robert Taylor did appear for the third quarter-final. Not only was he there, but he was warming-up vigorously, as if the race were perhaps half an hour away instead of only a minute or two. As it turned out, Taylor was warming up—and this two or three minutes was the only warm-up he had. Despite this, he finished second behind Valeriy Borzov, and thus became the only American to make it to the semi-finals.

The fact that even Taylor made it to the starting line was sheer luck.



## A Missed Appointment to Run

Only Robert Taylor (l) saw more 100 action as Rey Robinson (c) and Eddie Hart (r) arrived too late for the 2nd round. */John Zant/*

The three sprinters had been told by coach Stan Wright that their quarter-final races were after the 10,000-meter heats, which were scheduled to start at 5:30 p.m. They had dropped into the ABC building just outside the Olympic Village at approximately 4:00 p.m., and had seen the first quarter-final being run off on an ABC monitor set. "Hey, what's that? A rerun of the heats this morning?" asked one, idly. "No, that's live," was the reply. "Happening right now." "That's our race!" they chanted.

An ABC car rushed them to the stadium half a mile away, but by the time they arrived, both Robinson's and Hart's races had been run, and only Taylor was alive. Two co-holders of the 100-meter world record of 9.9 seconds were out of the Olympics.

The general reaction was one of incredulity. How could it have happened? Who was to blame? The answers were as simple as they were unbelievable. Stan Wright had been using a 15-month-old schedule issued by the US Olympic Committee. The schedule, printed in dark blue ink on light blue paper, contained day-by-day listings of all Olympic sports, and was so convenient that many (including this writer) were using it as an easy reminder of what events were to take place each day.

The US coaches made an immediate appeal to the IAAF jury, coach Wright telling the IAAF (according to Dan Ferris) that the athletes had been delayed by a traffic jam which held up their bus (a statement which did the US no good with the IAAF), but the appeal was denied.

Robinson, who had been extremely unhappy with Wright since he had been removed from the 4x100 relay team, said, "Coach Wright is the culprit. We trusted him, and he let us down." Hart, equally disappointed, was more philosophical, "I feel terrible right now, but I know that as the years go by it won't seem so important as it does right now."

In an interview with Howard Cosell that night, Wright admitted it was entirely his fault, but when he added a vague reference to a "higher authority" being responsible, Cosell followed up with a brutally direct series of questions which made it appear that Wright was waffling, whether he was or not. This interview, from the reaction it got in the United States, was the single most unpopular piece of television during the entire two-plus weeks of ABC's coverage.

Incidentally, there were erroneous reports that Wright had read "16:15" (4:15 p.m.) as "6:15" on the European-style timetable, but this was not the case.

Perhaps the most shocking thing about the incident was the revelation that the US Olympic team was not as well-organized as one would expect. Many had always assumed that each athlete was given a correct schedule for his event alone, with instructions on where and when to report and so on, but this obviously did not happen. Although each athlete and coach had received a copy of *Track & Field News* with the correct schedule printed on page five, at least two days before track competition began, nobody was careful enough to check. Nothing can be done about what has happened, something should be done to make sure nothing of the sort ever happens again. */J.D./*

## 200-METERS

# Borzov: Complete, Dominant Control

All hail Valeriy, the new clown prince (oh, sorry, crown prince) of sprintdom! But even though Comrade Borzov treated the whole 200 as a gay frolic, the rest of the field must have found him somewhat less than amusing as the Soviet speedster blasted 20.00 to complete his double sprint win.

Borzov began his head-turning, hand-waving antics in the 100. And in the third heat of the first round of the 200, he showed that things hadn't changed much. Unless he was even more cocky than before (let's stress cocky in a likable way, he certainly wasn't obnoxious in the eyes of most). Off with his usual strong start in that race, Borzov had the audacity to pick up his head and take a gander at the top of the curve, and again coming out of the curve, and again 80-meters out, and again 50-meters out. Any doubts about this man's long dash capabilities were dispelled by the time—20.66 (aided by a legal 3.14) in the easiest fashion imaginable. That race won him as many believers as the 100 final did.

Actually, the first round was of little significance, as there were no notable absentees, and good seeding spread the "class" runners well. In formful wins, US favorite Larry Black and Italian Pietro Mennea showed typical style, with Black exhibiting his marvelous turn-running ability and Mennea effortlessly charging up the straight after a slow curve.

Borzov was slightly more reserved in round two later in the afternoon, not even looking around until 50-meters out in his windy (3.14) 20.30. In part, Manfred Ommer was the cause for this, as the red head-banded West German pressed the Soviet for the first 100-meters in recording 20.53 for second. The second heat dropped New Zealand find Bevan Smith, an angular, upright runner, and Ghana's George Daniels, who was a shadow of his Colorado self. Heat three exacted a pair of significant casualties. Former European record holder Philippe Clerc of Switzerland moved well in the middle of the race, but his 20.82 was good for a non-qualifying fourth in this roughest race of the round. Behind him, veteran Ed Roberts of Trinidad revealed that the once magic twinkle in his legs that had carried him to a third and fourth in previous Games was gone with a 20.99 in fifth. Heat four matched Borzov's most serious threats, Black and Quarrie. Black seemed to explode three-quarters of the way through the turn and easily moved away from the field in the beginning of the straight. A mediocre turn runner, Quarrie came back at Black in the last 30 meters, but the American recorded a swift 20.28 to 20.43 win, aided by a slight 0.90 breeze. Mennea began the fifth heat with a light moment as he duplicated countryman Roberto Frinoli's Mexico City feat of stripping down to his jock in the middle of the track and putting on his running shorts. His running was more noticeable this time as he made a strong move to cut down early leader Lucien Sainte-Rose of France before coasting in with a 20.47 win.

The semis demonstrated that Borzov has mastered the craft of sprinting well, as he dug into his bag of tricks and produced a new wrinkle—the Dennis Johnson start. Long after the *fertig* command had been given, he slowly creaked into set position. Considering the long interval used by the starters anyway, the others must have had wiggly fingers by the time the gun went off. The real 200 running actually began with this race, as drawn inside Borzov's lane eight were Jaroslav Matousek of Czechoslovakia, Burton, Quarrie, Ommer, Larry Burton of the US, American Chuck Smith and East German Siegfried Schenke, with Sainte-Rose on the pole. With only four to move on, it was obvious that at least one top-flight runner was going to lose out. The cut wasn't long in coming, as about eight seconds into the race Quarrie shot up in the air clutching his left leg, falling to the track three-quarters of the way through the turn. Smith was off well in the middle of the track, but the surprising leader coming off the turn was Burton. And 50 meters out it was still Burton, with Borzov pulling even. As he moved alongside Burton, Borzov turned his head and appeared to make some comment, and Burton mouthed back at him (shades of Tommie Smith and Ed Roberts in 68). Borzov's effortless glide carried him to a .04 margin at the tape, as Smith was an easy third.

The second semi was much less exciting, as Black in lane one faced, going outwards: 2. Martin Jellinghaus (WG); 3. Ainsley Armstrong (Trinidad); 4. Hans-Joachim Zenk (EG); 5. Bruno Cherrier (France); 6. Richard Hardware (Jamaica); 7. Mennea; and 8. Jiri Kynos (Czechoslovakia). Black was off in his best turn-running form, making up the stagger on Jellinghaus by the middle of the turn and breaking clear of the field by the straight. An over-the-limit 6.94 mph wind assisted him on his way to 20.36. Most impressive down the stretch was Mennea, who exhibited great strength in passing Zenk and Jellinghaus, who filled the other two qualifying spots.

Some 2½-hours later, what is perhaps the highest-quality 200 field ever assembled came to their marks. Their lanes and PRs: 1. Black (20.0); 2. Mennea (20.2); 3. Smith (20.4); 4. Jellinghaus (20.6); 5. Borzov (20.2); 6. Burton (20.2); 7. Zenk (20.6) and 8. Schenke (20.3). As they moved to the blocks, Borzov did a little shimmy step, then popped into the air. Mennea crossed himself. The spell of concentration was broken momentarily as the crowd roared at a miss in the women's high jump.

At the gun, Black was off with his usual aplomb, rapidly eating up

the consistently poor starting Jellinghaus. But another four lanes out Borzov was also off exceptionally well. Coming off the curve so even that only the angle dictated a leader (those in some parts of the stadium said Borzov, while those in others said Black), the dynamic duo remained even until about 135 meters, when Borzov began to creep away. The creep quickly turned into a rout, as Borzov's immense reservoir of strength showed through. With each strong stride he gained several inches. Already two-meters clear, the Soviet eased off 10-meters out, then did his characteristic let's-take-a-look-see with five-meters left, finally throwing his arms in the air several strides out. Another easy-looking race—20.00 for a European record and equal-fourth on the all-time list. And on a non-hyperfast track with electrical timing, Black's 20.19 earned him an easy second, but the battle for the bronze was a humdinger. Burton, off well, held a half-step lead on the charging Mennea with only 35 meters remaining, but in the next 10 meters the situation was reversed as Mennea inched ahead with his long strides. And as Burton ran out of gas, the Italian swept to a 20.30 to 20.37 edge. Smith was off well, but appeared listless in the stretch, just holding off Schenke by a hundredth.

There were grumblings in some US quarters that Borzov won only because Black was in lane one. Nonsense. Black is able to handle that inside lane as well as any runner in the world. He was assigned the lead off position around the first curve in the short relay. And though he might have lost a little, he most certainly was not hampered .19 worth. And Borzov just coasted the last 10-meters. On that day, he was beaten by a better sprinter.

Afterwards, Black commented on Borzov's head-turning. "We [the US 200 runners] took nothing away from Borzov. We thought, 'If he can run a 20.3 looking around, what can he do looking forward?' We knew we had to run our race, and if he was going to look around it would cost him." Unfortunately for them, Borzov didn't look around until it didn't matter.

For his part, Borzov deigned not to appear for the post-race interview, stating that he felt his reputation had been impugned in interviews following his 100 victory. And he may have had justification, as the tone of many articles was demeaning, suggesting that Eddie Hart and/or Rey Robinson might have beaten him in the short race, as well as bringing up the old bugaboos of the Kiev and Berkeley races, for which little credit seems to be given him. But consent to interviews or not, Borzov proved he is currently the world's greatest. And the sight of him crossing the 200 finish line with arms raised on high gives credence to the old saw, "a picture is worth a thousand words". /Garry Hill/

**HEATS** (Sept. 3, 9 heats, 4 qualify plus 4 fastest non-placers)

I(3.14)-1. Siegfried Schenke (EG) 20.66; 2. Bruno Cherrier (Fr) 20.79; 3. Jiri Kynos (Czech) 20.95; 4. Audun Garshol (Nor) 21.16; 5. Pasqualino Abati (It) 21.17; 6. Solomon Belay (Eth) 21.73.

II(-1.78)-1. Don Quarrie (Jam) 21.04; 2. Martin Jellinghaus (WG) 21.10; 3. Andres Calonge (Arg) 21.39; 4. Ladislav Kriz (Czech) 21.58; 5. Mike Sands (Bah) 21.61; 6. Kian Chye Yeo (Sing) 21.89.

III(4.03)-1. Valeriy Borzov (SU) 20.64; 2. Ed Roberts (Trin) 20.95; 3. Richard Hardware (Jam) 21.09; 4. Matsapi Moorosi (Lesotho) 21.15; 5. Wen-Ho Soo (Tai) 21.55; 6.

Victorious Valeriy Borzov thrusts up both arms at the end of his 20.00 200, which topped Larry Black (c) and Pietro Mennea (l). /Tony Duffy/





## Borzov Double Leaves Little Doubt

Almost up until race-time, one of the big questions at Munich was, "Will Valeriy Borzov run the 200 as well as the 100?" Undoubtedly, many of the competitors would have rathered that he didn't. Hurt American fans generally hoped that he would, so Larry Black could save the injured national pride by severely trouncing him. As it turned out, Black did his best, but Borzov was better.

Preliminary reports from the Soviet Union indicated that Borzov would run only the 100 and relay at Munich. Indeed, this was reaffirmed by official sources shortly before the Games. Although Valeriy announced at the press conference (after the 100) that he was still undecided about competing in the 200, he made up his mind shortly thereafter that he would attempt the double. Reports Semen Blizniuk, chief of the international department of *Sovietski Sport*, "He was confident and pleased with the ease and manner in which he won the short race [90% effort, said Borzov], and it gave him a chance to assess his own ability and perhaps some of the other 200 competitors."

Indeed, it has been rare for Borzov to run the longer sprint. In 1971, when he ranked second in the world, he contested only three finals. Says Blizniuk, "He has not run many 200s in the past because it was felt he did not have sufficient strength. As well, since he puts so much energy into executing every race, every start is highly nerve-wracking and drains him of energy." Apparently this was why he did not run on the Soviet relay team after his European Championships double sprint win in '71. And that is why he didn't attempt the impossibility of running down Eddie Hart in the Olympic 400 relay final. "He never wants to expend more energy than is necessary," says Blizniuk. "He realized he could not achieve a higher place. With Borzov, nothing is wasted."

Another key to Borzov's running is his desire to win. Winning, apparently, is almost everything to Borzov. This is perhaps born out by his stellar won-loss record over the past few seasons where he has lost only two 100s in three years, once when severely injured and the other to a countryman. "He was first confident of winning the 100, and after the 100, the 200."

Borzov is currently very, very popular in the Soviet Union and has been the object of much press coverage. Indeed, the day of his 100 victory, his coverage in *Pravda* was nearly a full page. Conversely, one-time hero Boris Spassky saw his same-day loss of the world chess title to Bobby Fischer of the US relegated to three buried lines. /G.H./

Jean-Pierre Bassegeia (Congo) 21.72; 7. Hamad Ndee (Tanz) 21.74.  
 (V16.05)-1. Pietro Mennea (It) 20.53; 2. Markku Juhola (Fin) 20.98; 3. Ainsley Armstrong (Trin) 21.12; 4. Guillermo Gonzalez (PR) 21.22; 5. Samuel Monsels (Surinam) 21.26; 6. Gaston Malen (Cameroon) 21.71; 7. Gary Georges (Haiti) 22.97.

(V2.69)-1. Larry Black (US) 20.79; 2. Rene Metz (Fr) 21.08; 3. Brian Green (GB) 21.26; 4. Omar Chokhmane (Mor) 21.29; 5. Luiz Gonzaga Da Silva (Brz) 21.81; 6. Eston Kaonga (Malawi) 22.18.

(V7.13)-1. Chuck Smith (US) 20.79; 2. Vladimir Lovetskiy (SU) 20.99; 3. Sunil Gunawardene (Cey) 21.60; 4. Trevor James (Trin) 21.83; 5. Zainuddin Wahab (Malaysia) 21.87; 6. Dominic Saidu (Liberia) 22.48; 7. Saad Khalil Almosary (S Arabia) 22.56.

(V10.01)-1. Jaroslav Matousek (Czech) 20.70; 2. Francisco Garcia (Sp) 20.89; 3. George Daniels (Gha) 21.05; 4. Jimmy Sierra (Col) 21.10; 5. Kevin Johnson (Bah) 21.70; 6. Ibrahim Saad Abdelgali (Sud) 22.41.

(V11.15)-1. Manfred Dmmer (WG) 20.80; 2. Hans-Joachim Zenk (EG) 20.93; 3. James Addy (Gha) 21.06; 4. Dan Amuke (Ken) 21.53; 5. Iqbal Nurat (Pak) 22.07; ... dnf-Salem Alah-Djaba (Chad).

(V12.07)-1. Larry Burton (US) 20.80; 2. Lucien Sainte-Rose (Fr) 21.09; 3. Bevan Smith (NZ) 21.17; 4. Philippe Clerc (Switz) 21.32; 5. Tukai Mokalem (Phil) 21.81; 6. William Dralu (Uga) 21.87.

**QUARTER-FINALS** (Sept. 3, 5 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)  
 (I4.93)-1. Borzov 20.30; 2. Dmmer 20.53; 3. Kynos 20.68; 4. Metz 20.83; 5. Sierra 20.87; 6. Chokhmane 21.00; 7. Gonzalez 21.10; ... dns-Sands.

(I11.78)-1. Matousek 20.65; 2. C. Smith 20.66; 3. Armstrong 21.00; 4. B. Smith 21.04; 5. Daniels 21.10; 6. Calonge 21.11; 7. Juhola 21.19; 8. Gunawardene 21.31.

(I10.67)-1. Burton 20.68; 2. Jellinghaus 20.70; 3. Schenke 20.79; 4. Clerc 20.82; 5. Roberts 20.99; 6. Abeti 21.00; 7. Kriz 21.46; ... disq-Addy.

(V10.90)-1. Black 20.28; 2. Quarrie 20.43; 3. Cherrier 20.62; 4. Lovetskiy 20.83; 5. Moorosi 20.90; 6. Soe 21.47; 7. Garshol 25.30.

(V2.69)-1. Mennea 20.47; 2. Zenz 20.59; 3. Hardware 20.76; 4. Sainte-Rose 20.76; 5. Garcia 20.77; 6. James 21.34; 7. Green 21.41; ... dnf-Monsels.

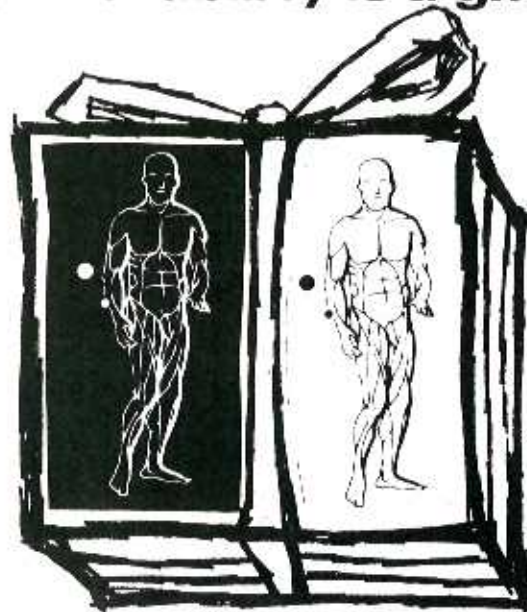
**SEMI-FINALS** (Sept. 4, 2 heats, 4 qualify)  
 (I0.90)-1. Borzov 20.74; 2. Burton 20.78; 3. C. Smith 20.86; 4. Schenke 20.97; 5. Matousek 20.99; 6. Dmmer 21.08; 7. Sainte-Rose 21.42; ... dnf-Quarrie.

(I6.94)-1. Black 20.36; 2. Mennea 20.52; 3. Zenz 20.63; 4. Jellinghaus 20.75; 5. Kynos 20.88; 6. Armstrong 21.13; 7. Cherrier 21.15; 8. Hardware 21.24.

**FINAL** (Sept. 4, 0.0)  
 1. Valeriy Borzov (SU) 20.00  
 2. Larry Black (US) 20.19  
 3. Pietro Mennea (It) 20.30  
 4. Larry Burton (US) 20.37  
 5. Chuck Smith (US) 20.55  
 6. Siegfried Schenke (EG) 20.56  
 7. Martin Jellinghaus (WG) 20.65  
 8. Hans-Joachim Zenk (EG) 21.05

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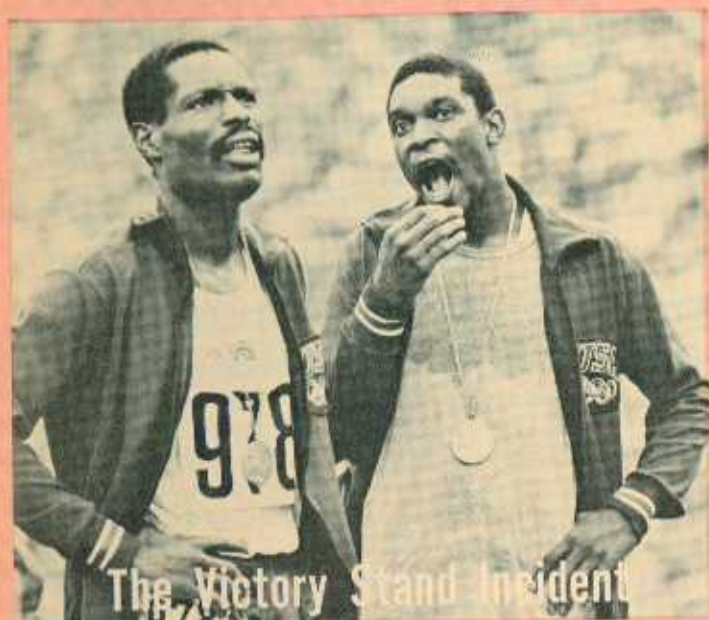
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## 400-METERS Matthews Blasts Early, Closes Fast

Historically, the open flat one-lap race has been an American—or at least a western hemisphere—stronghold. And the 1972 season had strengthened that claim at least by the clock, as 10 of the fastest 11 in the world were US citizens. Of course, only three could compete in Munich. Perhaps partly because the competition to earn one of those berths is so fierce during the season, the US has swept the event only twice in Olympic history, in 1904 and 68. But once again, interest centered on whether the American trio could go one-two-three.

European experts were claiming unusual strength and counting strongly on gaining a medal out of one of a pair of relative newcomers to the event's contenders: 1971 European champ Dave Jenkins of Great Britain or West Germany's Karl Honz, whose 44.7 European record was the only clocking to split the top 10 Americans. There had been early season hopes placed on the South African born Italian citizen Marcello Fiasconaro, but he



Ceremony casualness led to ban for Wayne Collett (l) and Vince Matthews.

"There might be some conversation about this," came ABC commentator's Jim McKay's voice. "Two athletes chatting with each other during the playing of the anthem." Although it was no great feat of prescience, McKay hit the nail on the head with that one, as reaction to the Wayne Collett-Vince Matthews victory stand incident was wide and not-so-varied.

So exactly what happened up there? 1) Their apparel drew criticism. Both had their sweat tops open, Matthews with an old gray t-shirt beneath. Collett wore neither sweat pants nor shoes, carrying his footgear with him. 2) After the medals were presented, Collett jumped onto the top rung with Matthews. 3) The pair did not exactly maintain the status quo while the anthem was being played. Matthews put his hands on his hips, smiled, talked to Collett, scratched his nose, looked around twice, scratched his chin twice, generally fidgeted, and folded his arms. Collett also talked to Matthews, while neither looked at the flag but stood sideways to it. 4) Upon leaving the stand, Matthews twirled his gold medal around his finger by the chain. 5) Collett later emerged and gave a "black power salute".

The reaction? As the last bars of music faded into the crowd, the side of the stands nearest the podium erupted with a crescendo of whistles, hoots and boos, although many on the far side of the stadium were ignorant of what was exactly causing the ruckus. But by the next day, after generally hostile newspaper writers had finished editorializing, public opinion was bitter.

But the funny part is, the bitter reactions were of two different sorts. Most Americans were very bent out of shape because they felt that the pair had performed some desecrating act upon the flag and anthem, thereby insulting the nation as a whole. But the rest of the world could really care less what American athletes do to their own pomp. In a harshly worded letter to the president of the USOC, Clifford Buck, IOC president Avery Brundage stated, "The whole world saw the disgusting display of your two athletes. . . It is the Executive Board's opinion that these two athletes have broken rule 26, paragraph 1 in respect of the traditional Olympic spirit and ethic and are, therefore, eliminated from taking part in future Olympic

was forced to withdraw because of recurring stomach problems and an ankle injury. Neither Honz nor Jenkins had ever raced a single American over the exact outdoor distance, so speculation was easier—despite their vastly inferior times, which could be attributed to a variety of factors including poor weather and tracks along with lack of competitive opportunity. The Africans, especially in the persons of Julius Sang and Charles Asati of Kenya, were obviously talented threats but they had proven beatable in the past.

At the finish of the final, Americans Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett had finished first and second, as their world record holding teammate John Smith watched from the top of the first curve where he had pulled up injured. The US pair ran 44.66 and 44.80 as Sang and Asati finished closer than expected in third and fourth at 44.92 and 45.13.

Before the trials in Munich even began, it was well known the US threesome had been under considerable pressure to prove their conditioning in the weeks prior to the Games—a factor which may have contributed to Smith's thigh injury in the Aug. 23 pre-Olympic meet. US coach Bill Bowerman reportedly told FOT fourth-placer and 1968 Olympic champ Lee Evans that if he beat the US team members in three European pre-Olympic meets, he would be placed on the open squad. The replacement was not to

competition." Brundage's point of view, although not the severity of the penalty, was shared by many, including Americans who thought little of the flag/anthem part. "They degraded all those they competed against," said one TAFNOT member. The USOC, for its part, was also unhappy that the IOC had removed the responsibility of disciplinary action from their hands, and had already planned a meeting to take care of the subject. However, the decision stood.

The incident was another in a continuing series of booboos and boondoggles which seemed to shadow the whole Games. And coming the day after the postponement, this day found many short on sleep and with extremely frayed tempers. So although some of the criticism leveled at the duo was valid, much of it was not. As well, there is no known written code of victory ceremony procedure with which athletes are familiarized. 1) Apparel. There is no rule which specifies what an athlete may or may not wear to the stand. And lack of shoes was certainly no first-time occurrence (e.g., Ralph Boston after the Tommie Smith/John Carlos incident in Mexico). 2) Sharing the top stand. Again, not a unique event. The first track winner of the Games, Heide Rosendahl of West Germany, pulled the other two medalists up with her. And as Matthews said, "It wouldn't have made any difference which US 400 runners were up there. We all would have ended up on top. We don't feel like one of us is number-one, and so on. We all beat each other on a given day." 3) Let's discuss the stand behavior again later. 4) Medal twirling. "This was my way of telling the world it was mine," said Matthews. And it certainly symbolized that he had just wrapped the world 400 field around his finger. He earned it, the hard way. 5) Collett's "salute." This one managed to draw the ire of both sides of the stadium. Reportedly, Collett was hailed by a group of black friends from the stands as he made his way down to the exit tunnel. And, in a manner common to American blacks, he responded with a clenched fist wave. And if he was just giving it to the crowd, he had what might be considered just provocation in many circles. Wouldn't your pride be hurt if you had been put down in front of 80,000 people?

The behavior on the stand is a different matter. It seems hard to justify for any reason. Said Matthews, "It's hard for Wayne or I to come to a thing like the Olympic Games, whether it's in Germany, Greece or on the moon and forget about the conditions we left at home. Part of realizing what we left at home comes into play when you hear the Star Spangled Banner. So many people are standing at attention and wanting you to stand at attention too, and forget the things you see around you when you go home, which is impossible to do. It would be almost hypocritical on my part to stand erect and listen to something like this knowing my family had to go through so much." Collett echoed Matthews' feelings. "I think it's been six or seven years since I've stood at attention because the national anthem was playing. I just can't do it with a clear conscience, seeing the way things are in the country, and so I couldn't do it up there. I think maybe the white people, or the establishment, or whatever you want to call them, have a very casual attitude towards the blacks. They don't seem to care too much about us unless we make a little bit of noise and embarrass them." And the pair disavow that theirs was a planned action. "No, it wasn't really a protest," says Matthews. "Most protests are planned. The thing with Wayne and I, we just got up there and it was more or less a spontaneous thing. It was just a feeling we both had." But in this case, their feelings were misdirected. As world opinion showed, the act was interpreted as a desecration of the meaning of the Olympic ceremony, with a put-down of the US as a side issue.

The one possible good result of the whole mess is that it hopefully drove another big nail into the coffin of nationalism. With a more-civilized ceremony, Matthews and Collett wouldn't have seen fit to do as they did. Wouldn't it have been nice to have a few bars from Schiller's "Ode to Joy" (*Alle Menschen werden Brüder—All men will become brothers*) as the defending champion slipped a laurel wreath onto the winner's head? /Garry Hill/



Vince Matthews (r) leads into the stretch of his 44.66 400-meter victory over US teammate Wayne Collett (c) and Kenya's Julius Sang (l). /Mark Shearman/

bu of course, but the 400 trio had been placed under a tension which no other US athletes in the 22 men's open events faced.

With so much of the world's leading talent sitting at home, the first round was full of unfamiliar names and produced not one surprise failure in the nine heat marathon. Asati and Sang *raced*, as most Kenyans seem to do, hard in preliminaries, to the fastest winning times, 45.16 and 45.24. Certainly the most stunning comethrough was registered by West German Horst-Rudiger Schloske, who improved his lifetime best from 45.9 to 45.27. Smith finished a distant second in 46.0, with a heavily bandaged left upper leg.

The quarter- and semi-finals came the following day with about a five hour interlude—providing perhaps the toughest heat scheduling of any event.

The second round found one major no-starter in Peru's Fernando Acevedo, the find of the 1971 Pan-Am's who had been bothered recently by inflamed leg tendons. On credentials, the biggest loss was Senegal's Amadou Gakou, fourth placer in Mexico. The last leading qualifiers of Jamaica and Trinidad, Leighton Priestley and Charles Joseph, went by the wayside. But the Caribbean was still represented by the tall Cuban, Alberto Juantorena, who ran 45.94 and 45.96. Schloske was retaining his tag as the event's biggest find, as he led all qualifiers with a 45.41 after demonstrating yet another powerful homestraight finish.

With four to qualify from each semi, the seeding was obviously stacked against high-level contenders Matthews, Smith, Honz, Jenkins, Asati and Badenski in the first race, whereas the second contained only Collett, Sang, Schloske and Juantorena. Matthews ran his typical runaway race, leading all the way to his 44.94 win. At the top of last curve, Jenkins appeared closest to Matthews and in good position while Smith was certainly in a non-qualifying spot. Down the straight, it was Smith moving up as Jenkins was moving backward with Honz and Asati sandwiched in between, running consistently paced races throughout. It was clear that Jenkins wasn't to make it some 30 meters from the finish—even though he ran 45.91.

In the second semi, Collett went out hard through the first 200 while Sang was holding back, as he had in the heats, until the curve when he blasted around faster than anyone and managed to maintain the momentum down the straight—in this case to win in 45.30. Hard finishing Schloske also passed the tight-appearing Collett, 45.62 to 45.77. Finn Markku Kukkoaho upset Juantorena, 46.02 to 46.07.

The final, two days later on a warm late afternoon after the scheduled day's interval in the track schedule and then the day of respect paid to the slain Israelis, lined up Honz, Matthews, Collett, Kukkoaho, Sang, unbandaged Smith, Schloske and Asati. Six seconds into the race and at the top of the curve, everyone is even when suddenly Smith jerks slightly and pulls up—which both Matthews and Collett see and later report affects them.

Down the backstraight, Matthews is running his usual hard pace as Collett remains in good position roughly even with the other contenders. At the top of the curve, Collett appears to pull close to Matthews, and Sang is whipping through his speedy curve into third. Schloske and Asati are vying for fourth, ahead of Honz and Kukkoaho. Coming off the bend, Matthews has moved into a two yard lead on Collett, who appears to be struggling midway through the straight. Collett snatches a quick glance over at the always quick-finishing Sang but isn't able to call on any more reserve. Fastest finishing of all is Asati, who blasts past Schloske some 75 yards out and closes well on Sang. Schloske holds on to fifth, in 45.31, as Kukkoaho overtakes Honz, 45.49 to 45.68.

Matthews and Collett jog over to the injured Smith, and take him on a half-hearted victory-lap attempt but Smith is unable to continue.

Then came the victory ceremony incident (reported in the adjacent column). As with all controversial issues, the competition takes a secondary

role in importance in the interview. Matthews does comment, "I'm glad I was able to get first place today because of all the things I have had to go through as an athlete. I won the race for myself, not anyone else. I peaked at the right time. We had hoped to sweep the 400, because especially with Lee Evans we believe we are the four best quarter-milers in the world and that anyone of us could win on a given day." /Dick Drake/

#### HEATS (Sept. 3, 9 heats, 4 qualify plus 4 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Andrzej Badenski (Pol) 46.21; 2. Charles Joseph (Trin) 46.38; 3. Mulugetta Tadesse (Eth) 46.38; 4. Wickrema Wimaladase (Cey) 46.62; 5. Bjarni Stefansson (Ice) 46.76; 6. Josip Alebic (Yug) 47.01; 7. Silver Ayoo (Ugal) 47.04; 8. Iqbal Nusrat (Pak) 49.47.

II-1. Dave Jenkins (GB) 46.15; 2. Anders Faager (Swe) 46.29; 3. Hezekiah Nyamau (Ken) 46.33; 4. Omar Ghizlat (Mor) 46.37; 5. Bruce Ijirigho (Nig) 46.59; 6. Sam Yavala (Fiji) 47.78; 7. Theophile Nkounkou (Cong) 47.86; 8. Menocal Francisco (Nic) 50.95.

III-1. Georg Nuckles (WG) 46.64; 2. Yoshiharu Tomonaga (Jap) 47.01; 3. Francis Kerbiriau (Fr) 47.01; 4. Samuel Bugri (Gha) 47.83; 5. Thomas Nma (Liberia) 49.73; 6. Jean-Max Faustin (Haiti) 52.33.

IV-1. Alberto Juantorena (Cuba) 45.94; 2. Wayne Collett (US) 46.00; 3. Claver Kamanya (Tanz) 46.18; 4. Gilles Bertoulet (Fr) 46.36; 5. Eric Phillips (Van) 46.74; 6. Pedro Ferrer (PR) 47.90; 7. Nicodemus Maipambe (Zamb) 48.84.

V-1. Tegegne Bezabeh (Eth) 45.88; 2. Vince Matthews (US) 45.94; 3. Angelo Koko Nimir Hussein (Sudan) 47.01; 4. Robert Ojo (Nig) 47.03; 5. Fanahan McSweeney (Eire) 47.07; 6. Fernando Da Cunha Silva (Port) 47.67; 7. Kassam Hamze (Liberia) 49.20.

VI-1. Charles Asati (Ken) 45.16; 2. Leighton Priestley (Jam) 45.75; 3. Fernando Acevedo (Peru) 45.80; 4. Jan Warner (Pol) 45.93; 5. Gary Armstrong (GB) 46.48; 6. Francisco Rojas Soto (Parag) 47.46; 7. Brian MacLaren (Can) 47.65; ... dnf—Casper Springer (Barb).

VII-1. Julius Sang (Ken) 45.24; 2. Martin Reynolds (GB) 46.46; 3. Daniel Velasques (Fr) 46.70; 4. Karl Honz (WG) 46.77; 5. Franklin Ben Rahming (Bah) 48.30; 6. Ibrahima Idrissou (Dahom) 48.50; 7. William Msiska (Malawi) 48.81.

VIII-1. Horst-Rudiger Schloske (WG) 45.27; 2. John Smith (US) 46.00; 3. Kyriakos Onissiforou (Gr) 46.94; 4. Reza Entezari (Iran) 47.89; 5. Mohammad Mobarak (KuW) 49.61; 6. Mohamed Jaman (S Arabia) 49.67.

IX-1. Markku Kukkoaho (Fin) 46.05; 2. Zbigniew Jaremski (Pol) 46.20; 3. Art Cooper (Trin) 47.15; 4. Amadou Gakou (Sen) 47.68; 5. Thambu Krishnan (Malaysia) 48.31; 6. Frederique (Mad) 48.72; 7. Chem Savin (Khymer) 48.82.

#### QUARTER-FINALS (Sept. 4, 5 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)

I-1. Collett 45.80; 2. Juantorena 45.96; 3. Werner 46.02; 4. Reynolds 46.11; 5. Joseph 46.14; 6. Djo 46.73; 7. Ghizlat 46.84; 8. Bugri 47.34.

II-1. Schloske 45.41; 2. Matthews 45.62; 3. Bezabeh 45.97; 4. Bertoulet 46.14; 5. Wimaladase 46.50; 6. Priestley 47.76; 7. Cooper 48.29; 8. Entezari 48.69.

III-1. Jenkins 45.99; 2. Smith 46.04; 3. Kukkoaho 46.11; 4. Nyamau 46.80; 5. Ijirigho 46.81; 6. Velasques 46.91; 7. Gakou 46.96; 8. Nimir Hussein 47.33.

IV-1. Honz 45.87; 2. Sang 45.92; 3. Jaremski 46.52; 4. Faager 46.54; 5. Kerbiriau 46.63; 6. Tomonaga 46.92; 7. Armstrong 47.10; 8. Onissiforou 47.22.

V-1. Asati 46.04; 2. Badenski 46.19; 3. Nuckles 46.30; 4. Kamanya 46.55; 5. Tadesse 46.85; 6. Stefansson 46.92; 7. Phillips 46.97; ... dns—Acevedo.

#### SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 4, 2 heats, 4 qualify)

I-1. Matthews 44.94; 2. Honz 45.32; 3. Smith 45.46; 4. Asati 45.47; 5. Jenkins 45.91; 6. Bezabeh 45.98; 7. Nuckles 46.28; 8. Badenski 46.38.

II-1. Sang 45.30; 2. Schloske 45.62; 3. Collett 45.77; 4. Kukkoaho 46.02; 5. Juantorena 46.07; 6. Werner 46.26; 7. Reynolds 46.71; ... dns—Jaremski.

#### FINAL (Sept. 7)

1. Vince Matthews (US) 44.66

2. Wayne Collett (US) 44.80

3. Julius Sang (Ken) 44.92

4. Charles Asati (Ken) 45.13

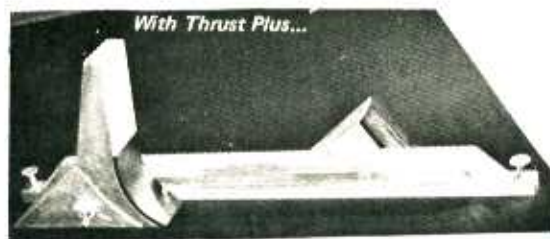
5. Horst-Rudiger Schloske (WG) 45.31

6. Markku Kukkoaho (Fin) 45.49

7. Karl Honz (WG) 45.68

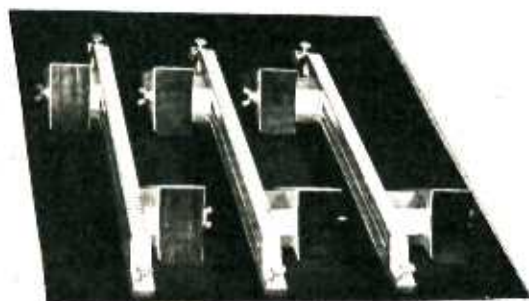
8. John Smith (US) dnf

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## 800-METERS

# Wottle Paces 26.4, 26.9, 26.4, 26.2

As early as 1970, Dave Wottle employed his now-characteristic "wait-see-and-explode" tactics, eating up five yards of Marty Liquori's eight-yard lead in the final straight of the NCAA Championships mile. Wottle was a 19-year-old college sophomore then. But the Wottle who waited, saw and exploded in the three rounds of the Olympic 800-meters in Munich almost looked like a seasoned professional at that game.

From a spectator's standpoint, Wottle was one of the most popular winners of the Games; even in Europe, most people love the runner who comes from behind, preferably "from nowhere", to nip his rival(s) right near the end, if not exactly at the tape. His golf cap obviously added to the peculiarity of the character, that of a man seemingly too shy to interfere and yet so bold as to attempt the seemingly impossible. However, people or things are not always what they appear to be: as we will see later on, the tale told by cold figures suggests that Wottle was a lot wiser than most thought.

The Olympic 800-meters offered drama from the first heat. *Dramatis persona* was Rick Wohlhuter of the US, not yet 24, the man who had trailed Wottle in the famous Trials race at Eugene, finishing second in 1:45.0. The first three from each heat were to qualify for the semi-finals, and Wohlhuter appeared to have a relatively easy task, on paper. However, tragedy struck after 200-meters, as he was lying fourth in a fast moving field of eight: he was cutting to the pole, tripped on himself and fell. As he said after the race: "I stayed down on the track too long after falling", which will sound unjustifiable to all but those who really know what it means to fall while in full racing concentration. He lost at least 25 meters and when he gathered himself together for a desperate effort he was dead last. After running madly for the better part of the second lap, he tied up a bit near the end and barely failed to catch Azzedine Azzouzi of Algeria, who nipped him for the vital third place as both were timed in 1:49.4. Winner Alain Sans of France was merely .2 ahead. Mohamed Aboker of Somaliland was disqualified, but that was no consolation to Wohlhuter, who in European pre-Olympic meets and during training sessions had looked particularly sharp.

Others who fell in the first round—not literally though—were Colin Campbell of Great Britain, Thomas Saisi of Kenya, Graeme Rootham of Australia, Byron Dyce of Jamaica and Walter Adams of West Germany, former co-holder of the European record, whose recurrent tendon trouble came to life again with 100 meters to go. Dieter Fromm of East Germany, who seems to be running exactly the same way no matter what the race he is in, posted the fastest time: 1:46.9. Notable among lesser-known quantities was Mulugeta Tadesse of Ethiopia, a 46.1 400 runner in 1971, who won his heat in 1:47.1 from Wottle, whose laps were 53.3 and 54.3 (for 1:47.6) but with the sparkle of a last 200 in 26.0. Dave's conduct seemed to dispel all doubts about his condition. Following his bursitis, unfavorable reports had been released about him by news agencies and on the eve of the Games he was believed to be in trouble by most if not all "experts". Ken Swenson also

Capped Dave Wottle caps a last-ditch sprint by edging Yevgeniy Arzhanov (r) for the 800 title. Both ran 1:45.9 with Mike Boit (l) 3rd. /Ed Lacey/



played the waiting game but finally wound up second in what turned out to be the slowest of the eight heats.

The three semi-finals, qualifying two from each plus the two fastest losers, obviously called for greater concentration, yet turned out to be generally slower than expected. Commonwealth champion Robert Ouko of Kenya easily won the first semi in 1:47.6 from Fromm, and these two left their rivals with no chance. Wottle's favorite tactics became more apparent as he won the second semi in 1:48.7. After lagging behind in the first lap, which he covered in 55.7, he accelerated gradually and burned the final 200 in 26.1 and the final 100 in 11.2. While "gliding" down the homestretch in his characteristic style, he had the crowd gasping as he passed two runners on the inside. This dangerous move was finally successful, mainly because Franz-Josef Kemper of West Germany, then in the lead and probably unaware of Wottle, looked over at Josef Plachy of Czechoslovakia on the outside. Victim of the game was Plachy, who finished third and failed to make the final, as did highly-touted Ivan Ivanov of the USSR.

In the third and last semi, Swenson appeared to merely give up at 190 meters, as he dropped out shortly afterwards, grasping his stomach as if cramped. This was eventually the fastest race of the second round. Big Mike Boit of Kenya held an easy second in 51.9 and finally drew away to win in 1:45.9 from Yevgeniy Arzhanov of the USSR, Andy Carter of Britain and Andrzej Kupczyk of Poland, all of whom ducked under 1:47 and thereby qualified for the final. Boit was at first disqualified for leaving his lane after 97 (instead of 100) meters, but was later reinstated.

The field for the final thus included five Europeans, two Kenyans and an American. Would the favorite claim of the perfect isolationist "The Olympic 800-meters has always gone to an English speaking runner" hold true in this race too? Wottle's shares had risen considerably after the semis, yet most observers still favored Arzhanov, while others thought of the two Kenyans, who duplicated their numbers in the Mexico final, as distinct threats.

The atmosphere was tense as the eight runners lined up from the inside in the following order: 1. Arzhanov, who seemed to have by then forgotten that early season injury which cost him precious weeks of training and therefore looked as strong as ever. 2. Fromm, always true to his form. 3. Wottle, admittedly not up to his Eugene form but still rather confident. The religious type, he was quoted as saying: "I felt everything was taken care of beforehand". But he also realized he could not run and win the final from the inside. 4. Ouko, whose record as an international runner was second only to Arzhanov's. 5. Carter, a courageous front runner in the newest British tradition. 6. Kemper, close to his 1966 form and apparently thriving in the home atmosphere, being second only to Wottle as a "wait-and-explode" tactician. 7. Boit, probably the revelation of the early rounds with his powerful and seemingly effortless running. 8. Kupczyk, still underrated despite his consistency.

No matter how great the field of the Munich final, missing from it were, most regrettably, four of the five fastest performers of 1972: Pekka Vasala, Rick Wohlhuter, Jim Ryun and Ken Swenson.

Everybody, on and off the track, was expecting a fast race, chiefly because of the presence of the two Kenyans. Boit and Ouko did the front running all right, but not as fast as some—notably including Arzhanov and Fromm—had expected. After a 24.5 in the first 200, they settled for 27.8 in the second and hit the halfway mark almost abreast in 52.3, followed by Carter, Fromm, Kupczyk, Arzhanov, Kemper and Wottle. This last was timed in no better than 53.5. Visibly irritated by the falling pace, which threatened to play into the kickers' hands, Arzhanov made his move earlier than usual, with about 300 meters to go. He forged ahead and reached 600 meters in 1:19.2. The field was by then rather tightly bunched, and Wottle (1:19.7), although still closing up the rear, was starting his bid. In the last 200, he passed runner after runner, looking like a champion scratch man overtaking a crew of handicappers. Arzhanov was still leading with a couple of meters to go. Wottle, who had done all his "passing" on the outside, collared him in the last stretch of land and went through the tape in his usual form, while the Soviet, who only seconds earlier felt like he had the race nailed, made a desperate lunge at the tape and fell across the line, yet failed to save himself. Wottle won by 3/100ths of a second—1:45.86 to 1:45.89. Unofficial 200 meter fractions for the winner were: 26.4, 26.9 (53.3), 26.4 (1:19.7) and 26.2 (1:45.9), a remarkable piece of even pace running for any race, let alone such a hot Olympic final. His final 100 was 11.8. All the fuss made in the press (including some qualified sources which should know better) about his supposedly "strange tactics" appears to be nullified by the bare truth of figures. He just ran a wise race, that's all. Arzhanov, who lost at least one second vis-à-vis Wottle in the last 200 meters, may have launched his attack a bit too early. The two Kenyans, who seemingly lost the edge in the third 200, were nonetheless close to their best-ever times: Boit finished a close third and a tenth back in 1:46.0, but Ouko was nipped in the closing stage by a fast finishing Kemper, both timed in 1:46.5. Fromm, who was badly elbowed in a battle for positions with some 250 meters to go, dropped back and finished a dejected last.

For Wottle, the victory was at least partially overshadowed by his realization that he had forgotten to take off his now famous hat during the playing of the national anthem for the victory ceremony. In tears during the

## Faster Second 400 Rare in 800

Traditionally, 800-meter runners come in two different kinds: the 400/800 and the 800/1500 type. A glance at history reveals the latter type has a clear edge in the number of Olympic champions: 400/800—Ted Meredith (US) 12, Tom Hampson (GB) 32, John Woodruff (US) 36, Mal Whitfield (US) 48-52, and Tom Courtney (US) 56 for six titles; 800/1500—Edwin Flack (Aus) 96, Alfred Tysoe (GB) 00, James Lightbody (US) 04, Mel Sheppard (US) 08, Albert Hill (GB) 20, Douglas Lowe (GB) 24-28, Peter Snell (NZ) 60-64, Ralph Doubell (Aus) 68 and Dave Wottle (US) 72 for 11 titles. Of course, several of the "endurance" types could also produce a fast one-lap relay leg if need be.

In terms of racing tactics, the first half of Olympic finals was consistently faster than the second up to and including 1932, when Hampson still showed masterfully even pace, 54.8-54.9, for history's first sub-1:50 effort. Lack of condition, rather than lack of courage, probably produced such extremes as Sheppard's 53.0-59.8 and Meredith's 52.5-59.4. Woodruff turned the tide—rather unconsciously it might be added—in 1936 when he ran 57.4-55.5. Since then, only two examples of a faster second half have come from an Olympic winner: Snell's 52.9-52.2 in 1964 and Wottle's 53.3-52.6 in Munich. /R.L.Q./

official interview with the world's press, he said, "I am very embarrassed. I just forgot. I didn't realize it was on my head. What will the millions of television watchers think of me? I'm going to apologize to the American people. Right now, and again, and again." It didn't register a negative note with at least Vice President Spiro Agnew, who cabled Wottle, "Hat on or off, you are still an American to be proud of." As for the race itself, Wottle finally commented, "I lost a lot of my speed [since Eugene]", and gave that as the reason for his cautious tactics in the early stages. He said he feared Arzhanov more than anyone else and thought the Soviet had the race won with a few yards to go, yet he decided to make a last-minute desperation effort.

Arzhanov, who was extremely disappointed, to the point of keeping his head down during the victory ceremony, said he was hoping for that type of fast race in which "traffic accidents" are not likely to occur. When he saw that things were not going as he hoped, he decided to take the lead. "It is very disappointing to lose in the very last stride by the length of your nose." /R.L. Quercetani/

### HEATS (Aug. 31, 8 heats, 3 qualify)

I-1. Alain Sans (Fr) 1:49.2; 2. Mansour Guettaya (Tun) 1:49.4; 3. Azzedine Azzouzi (Alg) 1:49.4; 4. Rick Wohlhuter (US) 1:49.4; 5. Reza Enetari (Iran) 1:50.5; 6. Edouard Rasonaivo (Mad) 1:50.8; 7. Alphons Mandonda (Congo) 1:51.2; ... disq—Mohammed Aboker (Som).

II-1. Robert Duko (Ken) 1:47.4; 2. Jozef Medjimorec (Yug) 1:48.1; 3. Yevgeniy Volkov (SU) 1:48.6; 4. Fernando Mamede (Port) 1:48.6; 5. Sid-Ali Djoudi (Alg) 1:50.4; 6. Colin Campbell (GB) 1:54.8; 7. Menocal Francisco (Nic) 1:58.6; 8. Thomas D'Brien Howe (Liberia) 2:00.7.

III-1. Franz-Josef Kemper (WG) 1:47.3; 2. David Cropper (GB) 1:47.5; 3. Rolf Gysin (Switz) 1:47.5; 4. Rogui Sanchez (Fr) 1:47.9; 5. Thomas Saisi (Ken) 1:48.5; 6. Andras Zsinka (Hun) 1:49.0; 7. Daniel Andrade (Sen) 1:53.9.

IV-1. Mulugeta Tadesse (Eth) 1:47.1; 2. Dave Wottle (US) 1:47.6; 3. Josef Schmid (WG) 1:47.8; 4. Graeme Rootham (Aus) 1:48.2; 5. Lennox Stewart (Trin) 1:48.7; 6. Thorstein Thorsteinsson (Ice) 1:50.8; 7. Roger Kangni (Togo) 1:52.1.

V-1. Yevgeniy Arzhanov (SU) 1:48.3; 2. Andrzej Kupczyk (Pol) 1:48.5; 3. Angelo Koko Nimir Hussain (Sud) 1:48.9; 4. Gheorghe Ghipu (Rum) 1:50.1; 5. Carlos Delarzo (Arg) 1:50.6; 6. Hector Lopez (Ven) 1:50.8; ... disq—Antonio Fernandez (Sp); ... dnf—Walter Adams (WG).

VI-1. Dieter Fromm (EG) 1:46.9; 2. Jozef Plachy (Czech) 1:47.1; 3. Manuel Gayoso (Sp) 1:47.5; 4. Kassem Hamze (Liberia) 1:47.7; 5. Francis Gonzales (Fr) 1:48.8; 6. Mehmet Tumkan (Turk) 1:49.5; 7. Sriram Singh (Ind) 1:52.5; 8. Harry Nkopeka (Malawi) 1:57.7.

VII-1. Mike Boit (Ken) 1:47.3; 2. Herman Mignon (Belg) 1:47.5; 3. Andy Carter (GB) 1:47.6; 4. Byron Dyce (Jam) 1:48.0; 5. Benson Mulomba (Zamb) 1:53.4; 6. Jimmy Crampton (Burma) 1:54.2; 7. Fritz Pierre (Haiti) 2:01.5.

VIII-1. Ivan Ivanov (SU) 1:51.0; 2. Ken Swenson (US) 1:51.1; 3. Frank Murphy (Eire) 1:51.1; 4. Sief Hensgens (Holl) 1:51.2; 5. Donaldo Arza (Pan) 1:51.2; 6. Jaiye Abidoye (Nig) 1:52.0; 7. M. Seediq (Pak) 1:52.6; 8. Shibrour Regassa (Eth) 1:53.3.

### SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 1, 3 heats, 2 qualify plus 2 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Duko 1:47.6; 2. Fromm 1:48.1; 3. Cropper 1:48.4; 4. Schmid 1:48.8; 5. Murphy 1:49.2; 6. Azzouzi 1:49.4; 7. Sans 1:49.6; 8. Volkov 1:50.1.

II-1. Wottle 1:48.7; 2. Kemper 1:48.8; 3. Plachy 1:48.9; 4. Medjimorec 1:49.0; 5. Ivanov 1:49.6; 6. Mignon 1:49.7; 7. Guettaya 1:49.8; 8. Nimir Hussain 1:51.1.

III-1. Boit 1:45.9; 2. Arzhanov 1:46.3; 3. Carter 1:46.5; 4. Kupczyk 1:46.7; 5. Gayoso 1:47.7; 6. Gysin 1:48.2; 7. Tadesse 1:48.9; ... dnf—Swenson.

### FINAL (Sept. 2)

1. Dave Wottle (US)	1:45.9	5. Robert Duko (Ken)	1:46.5
2. Yevgeniy Arzhanov (SU)	1:45.9	6. Andy Carter (GB)	1:46.6
3. Mike Boit (Ken)	1:46.0	7. Andrzej Kupczyk (Pol)	1:47.1
4. Franz-Josef Kemper (WG)	1:46.5	8. Dieter Fromm (EG)	1:48.0

## 1500-METERS

# Vasala Rips Last 800 To Break Keino

Bearded, golden-haired Pekka Vasala, one of the new breed of fast-finishing Finns, overpowered defending champion Kip Keino to win the Olympic 1500-meters. The 24-year-old Vasala, far from a favorite last spring and not at all confident of his ability to run well on the third day of 1500s, thus ran his way to instant greatness with the speediest last 800-meters ever.

The casualty list before the final was spectacular. Early-season injuries eliminated 1971's top miler, Marty Liquori, European record holder Jean Wadoux, and 3:56.4 miler Arne Kvalheim. Another 3:56.4 miler, Ben Jipcho, chose the 5000-meters, along with former 3:53.8 miler Jurgen May and 1968 fourth-placer Harald Norpoth. Britain's 3:55.3 miler, Peter Stewart, withdrew at the last moment because of sciatic trouble. Fanie Van Zijl was out because of the ban against South Africa. Subtract Francesco Arese of Italy, far from his best, and Jim Ryun and Dave Wottle, who made bad mistakes in the heats, and the field Vasala and Keino defeated would seem less than strong, but the place times behind Vasala were the fastest ever run in the Olympics. In fact, fourth through eighth were the fastest ever run.

The first round of heats, on Sept. 8, reduced the 66 entries to 30, with four qualifying from each of seven heats, plus two more on a time basis. Ivan Ivanov, the USSR's 3:37.8 threat, was eliminated in the first heat. John Kirkbride, British 3:38.7 and 3:57.0 runner, was eliminated in the slow second heat. Little Andre DeHertoghe of Belgium, former 3:56.0 miler, missed out in the third heat. Jim Ryun fell and was eliminated in the fourth heat. The fifth heat saw the elimination of Frank Murphy of Ireland, Byron Dyce of Jamaica, and Cosmas Silei of Kenya. Ulf Hogberg, Sweden's 3:37.3 runner, finished fifth in the sixth heat, but his 3:41.5 qualified him as the 30th man in the semi-finals.

In the first of three semi-finals on a warm Sept. 9, Dave Wottle ran faster. Wottle, the new 800-meter champion, followed the 3:02 pace, then let most runners get away from him around the last curve. He moved past two runners into the stretch, but he was in sixth place, four yards behind fifth. He finished in an unprecedented 11.7, but he failed to qualify by an inch. The second heat was distinguished by a 55.7 third lap. Keino then took the lead in the process of running a 53.5 last lap. Wottle still had the fastest fourth place, but his hopes for the 10th spot in the final disappeared when Arese led the third semi through a first lap of 57.7. Leading through a 2:58.5 1200, Vasala used his 1:44.5 speed to ensure a place in the final. His last lap in 53 seconds brought him around in 3:37.9, but left him depressed about the energy he had to spend. Rod Dixon, another black-clad New Zealander, was pleased with his driving 3:37.9, 3.1 seconds under his previous best. Arese paid a hard price for his effort to eliminate Wottle, dying in the stretch, along with Bob Wheeler of the US, while Brendan Foster of Great Britain finished with unusual strength to record a PR 3:38.2.

The final, on Sept. 10, was run after cloudy skies began to cool the hottest temperature of the 1972 Olympics. Keino was expected to run fast enough to discourage Vasala, but with kickers Ryun and Wottle absent, Keino apparently decided he could win with easier tactics. He ran in eighth place for the first lap, led by Foster in a casual 61.4. Keino has run more fast second laps than anyone, and he moved to the lead after 600 meters, but he passed 800 in only 2:01.4. Then Keino's tactics became apparent. He was running the third lap fast. He sped around the red track in 55.3, but Vasala stayed on his heels and Foster followed Vasala. The others lost little ground, but they lengthened into a single file. Past the clanging bell, Keino continued his hard drive around the turn to the curved starting line in 2:56.4 but he could not shake off his pursuers, with Vasala only a stride behind.

On the backstretch, Keino's teammate, Mike Boit, looked like a possible winner, though he was spending too much time out in lane two. A 3:37.4 surprise earlier this season, he had proved his competitive ability with the bronze medal in the 800 meters, and now he moved to third. Close behind Boit was the long-sideburned Dixon, but the others were struggling. Keino continued his steady drive around the last curve, then Vasala moved to his shoulder and the 32-year-old superstar was doomed. In the home-stretch, Vasala rushed past and Keino could not accelerate. Dixon drove past Boit, gaining on Keino. Foster barely beat Belgium's Herman Mignon, who was in the process of setting a PR, 3:39.1. Paul-Heinz Weilmann of West Germany, who had set a best of 3:38.4 as the fastest 10th qualifier, kicked past the USSR's Vladimir Panteley in the stretch, 3:40.1 to 3:40.2.

Vasala's 3:36.3, third fastest in Olympic history, moves him to =6th on the all-time list. Dubbed "Mr. Unpredictable" for his inconsistencies, Vasala had finished only ninth in last year's European Championships and lost two races earlier this year. Then he ran 3:36.8 and a European record 1:44.5 800, but he said, "I'll stick to the 1500 for the Olympics." He also said he thought he could break the world 1500-meter record in a single race, but he feared the heats. Keino's tactics were made to order for Vasala, who had only one plan: Follow Keino. He said Keino was "very strong" after 500 meters and he had to concentrate all his force on the last 200 meters (covered in 26.3) to win. His last 400 in 53.4 was good considering the fast pace, but his last 800 was a supersensational 1:49.0. He said he was very

sorry Ryun did not participate.

Keino's 3:36.8 was within a fifth of a second of his second-fastest 1500, but once again he was outkicked. Still, it was his second silver medal, to go with his two golds, and he retains his distinction as an all-time great.

Dixon was not good enough to make New Zealand's four-mile relay world record team last January, but he improved to 3:41.0 and made the Olympic team. He sprained a calf muscle jumping a fence in a night workout and thought he could not run in the first heat. "I could hardly walk on it." He joked about letting a friend run in his uniform, considering his chances completely gone. But in his heat, he came from well back to race up alongside Keino at the tape in 3:40.0, and he felt much better. He won the fast semi-final in 3:37.9 and his excitement and wonder grew. It was a tremendous breakthrough, close to Peter Snell's New Zealand record. Then, when he finished a strong third in the final, breaking Snell's record, Dixon threw his arms high with joy as he crossed the line. He was overcome with emotion on the victory stand, weeping tears of happiness. At the tender age of 21, he was on the threshold of greatness, and he finally shook hands with Keino, his idol. /Cordner Nelson/

#### HEATS (Sept. 8, 7 heats, 4 qualify plus 2 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Thomas Wessinghage (WG) 3:40.6; 2. Dave Wottle (US) 3:40.7; 3. Jean-Pierre Dufresne (Fr) 3:40.8; 4. Brendan Foster (GB) 3:40.8; 5. Donaldo Arza (Pan) 3:41.7; 6. Ivan Ivanov (SU) 3:42.3; 7. Mehmet Tumkan (Tur) 3:44.0; 8. Mohamed Kademi (Alg) 3:45.2; 9. Daniel Andrade (Sen) 3:59.2; 10. Dafallah Sultan Farah (Sud) 4:02.9.

II-1. Francesco Aresè (It) 3:44.0; 2. Herman Mignon (Bel) 3:44.2; 3. Bodo Tummler (WG) 3:44.5; 4. Gard Larsen (Den) 3:44.7; 5. John Kirkbride (GB) 3:45.3; 6. Filbert Bayi (Tanz) 3:45.4; 7. Josef Horcic (Czech) 3:45.7; 8. Bill Smart (Can) 3:49.2.

III-1. Shibrour Regassa (Eth) 3:43.6; 2. Spilios Zacharopoulos (Gr) 3:43.8; 3. Henryk Szordykowski (Pol) 3:44.2; 4. Pekka Paivarinta (Fin) 3:44.4; 5. Andre DeHertaghe (Bel) 3:44.6; 6. Petre Lupan (Rum) 3:44.8; 7. Mohamed Amakdouf (Mor) 3:48.4; 8. Naser Aisofras (S Arabia) 4:14.5.

IV-1. Kip Keino (Ken) 3:40.0; 2. Rod Dixon (NZ) 3:40.0; 3. Gunner Ekman (Swe) 3:40.4; 4. Klaus-Peter Justus (EG) 3:40.4; 5. Gianni Del Buono (It) 3:40.8; 6. Werner Meier (Switz) 3:43.2; 7. Mohamed Younis (Pak) 3:44.1; 8. Vitus Ashaba (Uga) 3:45.2; 9. Jim Ryun (US) 3:51.5; 10. Billy Fordjour (Gha) 4:08.2.

V-1. Hailu Ebba (Eth) 3:41.6; 2. Paul-Heinz Wellmann (WG) 3:41.8; 3. Roy Smedley (GB) 3:42.1; 4. Chris Fisher (Aus) 3:42.5; 5. Frank Murphy (Eire) 3:43.4; 6. Byron Dyce (Jam) 3:45.8; 7. Cosmas Silei (Ken) 3:52.0; 8. Jozse Medjimurec (Yug) 3:52.1; 9. Harry Nkopeka (Malawi) 4:00.9; 10. Edward Kar (Liberia) 4:21.4.

VI-1. Pekka Vasala (Fin) 3:40.9; 2. Tom B. Hansen (Den) 3:41.1; 3. Bob Wheeler (US) 3:41.3; 4. Haico Scharn (Hol) 3:41.4; 5. Ulf Hogberg (Swe) 3:41.5; 6. Edgard Salve (Bel) 3:42.1; 7. Tony Colan (PR) 3:44.6; 8. Edouard Rasnanaivo (Mad) 3:48.5; 9. Jaiye Abidoye (Nig) 3:48.8; 10. Mohamed Abaker (Som) 3:59.5.

VII-1. Mike Boit (Ken) 3:42.2; 2. Tony Polhill (NZ) 3:42.3; 3. Vladimir Panteley (SU) 3:42.3; 4. Jacques Baxberger (Frl) 3:42.6; 5. Mansour Guettaya (Tun) 3:43.9; 6. Fernando Eugenio Mamede (Por) 3:45.1; 7. Azzedine Azzouzi (Alg) 3:46.4; 8. Ken Elmer (Can) 3:46.6; 9. Esaie Fongang (Camer) 3:54.5; 10. Jimmy Crampton (Burma) 4:08.9.



Pekka Vasala (l) appears in firm control as he heads to his 3:36.3 1500 win over (l-r) Rod Dixon, Kip Keino, Brendan Foster and Mike Boit. /Duffy/

#### SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 9, 3 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)

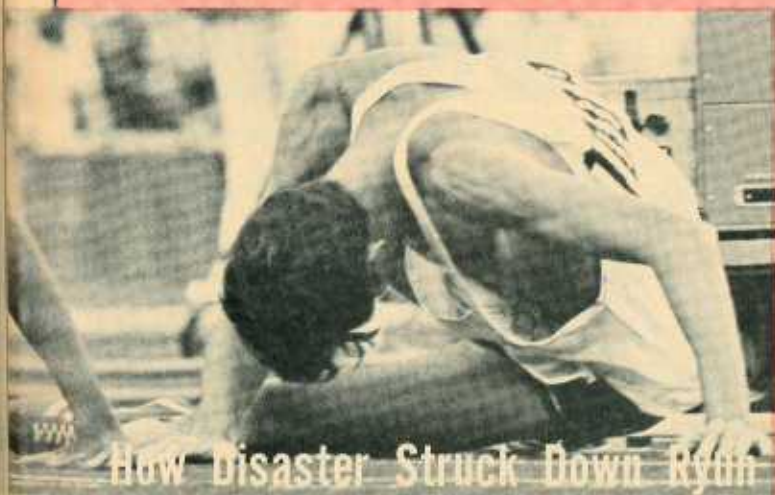
I-1. Boit 3:41.3; 2. Panteley 3:41.6; 3. Hansen 3:41.6; 4. Wottle 3:41.6; 5. Fisher 3:42.0; 6. Del Buono 3:42.0; 7. Wessinghage 3:43.4; 8. Zacharopoulos 3:43.5; 9. Hogberg 3:43.6; 10. Ebba 3:43.7.

II-1. Keino 3:41.2; 2. Mignon 3:41.7; 3. Polhill 3:41.8; 4. Regassa 3:41.9; 5. Boxberger 3:42.4; 6. Szordykowski 3:42.5; 7. Scharn 3:44.4; 8. Paivarinta 3:45.1; 9. Smedley 3:45.8; 10. Tummler 3:50.0.

III-1. Dixon 3:37.9; 2. Vasala 3:37.9; 3. Foster 3:38.2; 4. Wellmann 3:38.4; 5. Ekman 3:39.4; 6. Wheeler 3:40.4; 7. Aresè 3:41.1; 8. Dufresne 3:41.6; 9. Justus 3:44.6; 10. Larsen 3:59.4.

#### FINAL (Sept. 10)

1. Pekka Vasala (Fin)	3:36.3	6. Herman Mignon (Bel)	3:39.1
2. Kip Keino (Ken)	3:36.8	7. Paul-Heinz Wellmann (WG)	3:40.1
3. Rod Dixon (NZ)	3:37.5	8. Vladimir Panteley (SU)	3:40.2
4. Mike Boit (Ken)	3:38.4	9. Tony Polhill (NZ)	3:41.8
5. Brendan Foster (GB)	3:39.0	10. Tom B. Hansen (Den)	3:46.6



### How Disaster Struck Down Ryun

On Sept. 8, 1972, in the fourth heat of the Olympic 1500-meter trials, disaster struck one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all-time. Jim Ryun fell and lost all chance for the gold medal he wanted so much.

He was in excellent condition for the supreme test. He had progressed well since the Final Trials in early July, when he could run only 1:45.2 for 800 meters. He had run a 3:52.8 mile in Toronto and his workouts in Munich were phenomenal. In one session, he ran two 1:51 800s with three minutes rest between them. Steve Prefontaine said, "He is running as well as I have ever seen him. Looks great."

In his qualifying heat, Ryun stayed near the rear with times of 59.8 and 2:01.8. With about 550-meters to go, he became anxious to move on the curve—a bad habit of his—and he tried to go between two runners. But as

later viewing of videotapes appeared to indicate to T&FV staffers, a tiring Mohamed Younis of Pakistan—the leader until 900-meters—swung very wide coming into the straight. He appeared to move into Ryun, perhaps hitting him in the torso with his arm. Ryun then stumbled backwards into Billy Fordjour of Ghana and both went down. As they fell, Fordjour's knee struck Ryun's throat and jaw. Ryun was partially stunned and he suffered a contusion of the Adam's Apple. He fell on the curb and injured his hip, scraped his right knee, and sprained his left ankle. Fordjour fell across Ryun's legs, and the world record holder lay on his back perfectly still for several seconds as his opponents raced away from him and his Olympic chances ended. In the American seats, Ryun's wife shrieked and less delicate people swore.

With the field more than 100 yards ahead, Ryun wobbled to his feet and hobbled a few slow steps, holding his hip. Then, suddenly, he burst into a fast run. People cheered fervently, but the cheers gradually subsided as they realized he had no chance. Ryun, himself, finally slowed and crossed the finish in 3:51.5. He was met by old rival Kip Keino, who patted Ryun's shoulder in sympathy and gave him a big smile. Ryun said, "I'm very upset."

The crowd was unusually silent after the accident. Some were depressed. In the middle of the homestretch side of the stadium, a meeting of red-coated meet officials roused hope that Fordjour (whom most felt was at fault at the time) would be disqualified, in which case Ryun could be advanced to the semi-finals. But nothing was announced and the judges' report said Ryun moved out in front of Fordjour. Ryun denied blame and another appeal was filed. Ryun warmed up for the semi-final as if he would run, but the second appeal was turned down. No appeal was based on the fact that Ryun was in the same heat with Keino because of a computer error. The computer did not recognize Ryun's 3:52.8 as a mile time and left him unseeded, because 3:52.8 is slow for 1500 times.

Two days later, Ryun sat among Track & Field News Olympic Tour members and watched Pekka Vasala beat Keino in the homestretch at the end of an extremely fast final 800 meters. It was of no consolation that he had once run a faster last 1000 meters than Vasala's, after a first 500 meters which would have put him 20 yards ahead of Vasala. The Jim Ryun story had ended. /C. N./

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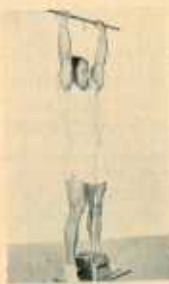
## 2 THE "EQUALIZER" Model #135 measures to 700 lbs.

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## 5000-METERS

## Viren Waxes Foes Off Crazy Tempo

Just how great Lasse Viren is remained unproved, as the Finn who has everything completed the classic five and ten double with a brilliant climax to a somewhat strange race. Apparently able to win off almost any pace—and at almost any of the longer distances—Viren was the best miler of the lot, clocking a final 4:01.2 as he drove to a slower than expected 13:26.4 victory. In doing so, he took everything a gutsy Steve Prefontaine could throw at him, striding home almost untired-looking to win handily from defending champ Mohamed Gamoudi, fast closing Ian Stewart, and a run-out, tied-up Prefontaine. Despite the comparatively slowish result, the rest of a hot entry was strung out well behind or watching from the stands.

The skinny Finn (5-11, 134-lbs) takes his place alongside three other immortals of Olympic distancing, each of whom also won the double with class and a pair of Olympic records. The first was the first of the great Finnish runners, Hannes Kolehmainen. At 22 the youngest of the doublers, Kolehmainen also got a world record (his was in the 5000). Emil Zatopek, the Czech wonderman, did it in 1952 and added the marathon for a bonus. And the USSR's Vladimir Kuts won a pair of great duels in 1956.

A newcomer to the big time, Viren finished seventh and 17th in the European Championships last year although his 13:29.8 ranked fifth on the world list. But this season was another story. In the last few weeks before the Games, he whipped off races of 13:19.0, 27:52.4 and 8:14.0 for a world two-mile record. Thus, he came into the meet as one of several favorites in both events, but still to prove himself in hot competition.

By the time the 5000 came around, Lasse no longer was one of the co-favorites in what everyone agreed was the competitive race of the Olympics. He was the favorite off his great 10 kilo win and because of the disappointing showing of Dave Bedford.

That favorite's role was sharpened during the heats.

Fourteen were to qualify, the first and second finishers in each of five races plus the four fastest other runners. This meant a fast pace in all the races. But someone forgot to tell those in the first heat. Bedford and Gamoudi clipped along at a decent enough pace—including a surging 2:37.5 third kilometer—had they had occasion to finish fast. But the others seemed unaware of the need to hurry and looked to be battling for third place, not for a fast time. As a result, the leaders eased in with a modest 13:49.8 while Ben Jipcho of Kenya and Swedish steeple ace Anders Garderud threw away their opportunities by being content with 13:56.8 and 13:57.2.

In the remaining four heats it took better than Kuts' Olympic record to qualify. A baker's dozen were under that 13:39.6 standard and all but one made it to the final. Most of the fireworks were in the second trial as Pre and Emiel Puttemans tested each other before the Belgian edged ahead at the finish, as he had in the 10,000. He claimed a new Olympic record of 13:31.8 with Pre a strong and confident second in 13:32.6. As it turned out, Harald Norpoth of Germany and Javier Alvarez of Spain were quick enough to make it and Dick Quax of New Zealand was the chief casualty. Heat number three produced three qualifiers and featured a 55.1 last lap by Ian McCafferty. His 13:38.2 edged East Germany's Frank Eisenberg and Norway's Per Halle with well touted Tony Benson of Australia and steeplechasers Dusan Moravcik of Czechoslovakia and Tapio Kantanen of Finland eliminated.

Much of the interest in heat four centered on Juha Vaatainen, who was so great in last year's European Championships but who had run practically nothing this year. And when he won in 13:32.8, looking good, a new element was added to the final. This was the fastest of the heats through 4000 meters, at which time the first eight runners were under Puttemans' pace. But they strung out badly over the last kilo as Britain's Ian Stewart (13:33.0) and the second half of the Spanish entry, Mariano Haro (13:35.4), won places.

The final section was as notable for the misses as for the makes. Viren and Nikolay Sviridov, USSR, had no trouble in 13:38.4, coasting in safely. Third went to Josef Jansky of Czechoslovakia, whose 13:39.2 was good enough to break the old Olympic record but not good enough to qualify. Fourth was a heartbreak for George Young. The four-time Olympian was ready for battle until injuring a hip just before coming to Munich. It killed his chances as two days before the race he couldn't run a 70 second quarter. But George, who doesn't understand what quit means, was in contention until the last 200 meters when his usual strong finish just wasn't there. He was a disappointed fourth in 13:41.2. Two other goodies, Jurgen May of East Germany and Bronislaw Malinowski of Poland, were far back. And then there was Miruts Yifter. The Ethiopian 10,000 medalist somehow or other reported to the wrong gate, was denied admission to the track, and was left crying in the tunnel as the race started without him.

These casualties, the absence of Jurgen Haase, and the relative strengths displayed by the qualifiers combined to reduce the number of contenders going into the much anticipated final. But at least nine of the 14 had to be watched carefully, although Viren, with recent world records at two-miles and 10,000-meters bracketing this distance, had to be the top choice. Also high on everyone's talk list were Gamoudi, Puttemans and



Lasse Viren (228) collects his second distance title of the Munich Olympics with a 13:26.4 5000 from (l-r) Ian Stewart (3rd, 13:27.6), Mohamed Gamoudi (2nd, 13:27.4) and Emiel Puttemans (5th, 13:30.8). /Duffy/

Prefontaine, veteran Norpoth, the English duo Stewart and McCafferty, Haro, and the comebacking Vaatainen.

There was no change in the theory that someone, most probably Prefontaine and/or Bedford, had to force the pace to spoil the kick of last lap speed merchants. But Bedford now was a questionable quality. And when Pre decided not to push the first two thirds of the race, it almost turned into a farce. No one, absolutely no one, wanted to be caught ahead for very long. Running at a slower rate than in the 10,000 final, the tightly-bunched, jostling, position-shifting pack hit the first three kilometer posts in 2:46.3, 2:46.3 and 2:47.6. It took a ridiculous 8:56.4 to reach two miles. Something had to happen, the 13-man field (Haro failed to start after aggravating an old muscle pull) had to move before long. But who? And when?

The who was Prefontaine and the when was with four laps to go. There was no breakaway attempt. But the pace picked up, the bunch stretched out some, and the race was on. The preceding four circuits took from 66 to 68.5. Pre gave them a 62.5. Not sensational, but an indication of things to come. He was stringing them out. Then he raised the ante to 61.2 and not everyone had the chips to match. Viren was there, slightly in the lead in fact with 800 to go, and so were Puttemans, Gamoudi and Stewart. There was a significant eight meter gap to Norpoth and Eisenberg. Bedford was in bad shape and the others were also out of it with Vaatainen far back and fading.

Full of run and determination, Pre moved back into the lead as they completed the next to last backstretch. But Viren, unruffled and dangerous, was alongside and Puttemans and Gamoudi, kickers both, were side by side with only a little space to Stewart, still another finisher.

The tension was approaching a climax as the five man race headed toward the bell. Just before it clanged, Pre pushed a little harder and they spread it out a bit just prior to the end of a 60.3 lap. But Viren and Gamoudi, accelerating quickly and easily, responded nicely and it was a threesome at the bell. They had covered the last 1200 in 3:04.0 but the hard running was just beginning.

Viren led into the final backstraight just as Pre launched an all-out sprint. Or at least he wanted to, but Gamoudi moved at the same time, cutting off Pre momentarily as the Tunisian veteran took the lead. Pre got back his momentum, got up alongside Viren and was within a foot of the lead with 210 to go. But he dropped off into third around the curve, gathering for the last, desperate drive.

Viren was there first, however, and there was no stopping him. Moving quickly with a long, almost loping, non-sprinting stride, Lasse wrapped it up. There was no doubt as he steadily pulled away. Nor was second an issue as Gamoudi just as steadily moved away from Pre. The latter had his bronze though—until Stewart, closing with a great but belated rush, caught the staggering Pre with 15 meters to go. The Englishman also closed on Gamoudi, giving every indication he could have been second had he

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## Prefontaine Already Viewing Future

Bloody (he was spiked on the left shin early in the going) but unbowed ("I know I'll be a much stronger and tougher individual next time"), Steve Prefontaine looked back on his Olympic experience.

Why didn't he go sooner? "I figured if I can't win in the last five laps I'm not going to be the guinea pig the whole way."

What happened on the last lap? "In the last 300 yards I got cut off twice. With 300 to go, Gamoudi stepped right in front of me just as I tried to go. I tried it one last time coming off the last corner and the same thing happened. It was all over for me then."

Lessons learned? "From now on I'm going to be a dirty son of a bitch. I'm going to foul a lot of people. I'll probably get thrown out of a few races. But it's time we Americans learned to run like the Europeans."

Was his training really going so well he couldn't believe it? "That's very true until the last week. The Israeli tragedy affected me very much emotionally. I almost didn't want to compete."

Why didn't he win as planned? "The pace wasn't fast enough. If it had been 8:40 I would have had gold or silver. It would have put crap in their legs. It was set up for Gamoudi and Viren."

What now? "If I can keep my interest, and find a job that will allow me to train, and there is some progress in the Olympic organization I'll most likely try in the 76 Games. I plan on my six to eight seconds improvement each year."

How about your fans? "If anything will keep me running, it's the fantastic response. Complete strangers write wishing me well. The local people are so great, I would have to move away from Oregon. I couldn't retire here." /B.N./

started sooner. Left behind in the last 300, Puttemans was a safe fifth and Norpoth an unchallenged sixth.

Viren's last lap was 55.8, and he looked capable of faster. The final 800 was 1:56.1, the last three laps 2:57.3, the final 1500 meters 3:44.7, the last four laps 3:59.8 and the final mile 4:01.2. The final kilometer, after a fourth in 2:39.7, was a hyper-fast 2:26.5, just 10.3 seconds over the world record. And the last 2000 meters took only 5:06.2, exactly 10 seconds slower than the world mark! It was indeed some running even though the styles of the runners were such, and the race so tight, that it didn't look that fast.

So full of run that he took one of the quickest of victory laps, Viren said later the race was run as he wanted. "I had the intention of picking up the pace at 3000 meters. But it was quite difficult as so many runners were ahead of me. So I stayed back and awaited my chance. With 500 to go I found only three men in front of me and that's when I gave it everything I had and relied on my sprinting force." /Bert Nelson/

**HEATS** (Sept. 7, 5 heats, 2 qualify plus 4 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Mohamed Gamoudi (Tun) 13:49.8; 2. Dave Bedford (GB) 13:49.8; 3. Ben Jipcho (Ken) 13:56.8; 4. Anders Garderud (Swe) 13:57.2; 5. Mike Keogh (Eire) 13:57.8; 6. Rene Goris (Belg) 13:57.8; 7. Arne Risa (Nor) 14:01.6; 8. Takaharu Koyama (Jap) 14:12.6; 9. Carlos Alberto Lopes (Por) 14:29.6; 10. Nji Esau Ade (Cameroon) 15:19.6; 11. P.C. Suppiah (Singl) 15:36.6.

II-1. Emiel Puttemans (Bel) 13:31.8 OR; 2. Steve Prefontaine (US) 13:32.6; 3. Harald Norpoth (WG) 13:33.4; 4. Javier Alvarez (Sp) 13:36.6; 5. Grant McLaren (Can) 13:43.8; 6. Pedro Miranda (Mex) 13:45.2; 7. Vladimir Afonin (SU) 14:08.6; 8. Raymond Zembri (Fr) 14:34.4; 9. Dick Quax (NZ) 14:35.2; 10. Gert Kaerun (Den) 14:39.2; 11. Carlos Cuque Lopez (Gua) 15:53.4.

III-1. Ian McCafferty (GB) 13:38.2; 2. Frank Eisenberg (EG) 13:38.4; 3. Per Halle (Nor) 13:38.6; 4. Dusan Moravcik (Czech) 13:40.4; 5. Paul Mose (Ken) 13:41.4; 6. Tapio Kantanen (Fin) 13:42.0; 7. Tony Benson (Aus) 13:42.8; 8. Boualem Rahoui (Alg) 13:45.0; 9. Tekle Fitins (Eth) 13:50.4; 10. Dick Tayler (NZ) 13:56.2; 11. Edward Sequeira (Ind) 14:01.4; 12. John Hartnett (Eire) 14:34.6; 13. Abdallah Rousei Alnabrouk (S Arabia) 15:51.0.

IV-1. Juha Vaatainen (Fin) 13:32.8; 2. Ian Stewart (GB) 13:33.0; 3. Mariano Haro (Sp) 13:35.4; 4. Tolosa Kotu (Eth) 13:46.2; 5. Willy Polleunis (Bel) 13:52.6; 6. Nikolay Puklakov (SU) 13:57.6; 7. Mario Perez (Mex) 13:58.2; 8. Len Hilton (US) 14:07.2; 9. Wolfgang Riesinger (WG) 14:15.2; 10. Knut Boerue (Nor) 14:15.8; 11. Jorn Lauenbourg (Den) 14:18.8; 12. Evans Mogaka (Ken) 14:37.2; 13. Ngwile Musonda (Zamb) 14:37.4.

V-1. Lasse Viren (Fin) 13:38.4; 2. Nikolay Sviridov (SU) 13:38.4; 3. Josef Jansky (Czech) 13:39.2; 4. George Young (US) 13:41.2; 5. Edmundo Warnke (Chile) 13:43.6; 6. Bob Finlay (Can) 13:44.0; 7. Keisuke Sawaki (Japan) 13:44.8; 8. Bronislaw Malinowski (Pol) 13:48.2; 9. Jurgen May (WG) 14:06.6; 10. Gavin Thorley (NZ) 14:11.6; 11. Hikmet Sen (Tur) 14:26.0; 12. Fritz Rueggesser (Switz) 14:54.4; 13. Usia Sotutu (Fiji) 15:24.2.

**FINAL** (Sept. 10)

1. Lasse Viren (Fin)	13:26.4 OR	5. Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	13:30.8
2. Mohamed Gamoudi (Tun)	13:27.4	6. Harald Norpoth (WG)	13:32.6
3. Ian Stewart (GB)	13:27.6	7. Per Halle (Nor)	13:34.6
4. Steve Prefontaine (US)	13:28.4	8. Nikolay Sviridov (SU)	13:39.4
9. Frank Eisenberg (EG)	13:40.8	10. Javier Alvarez (Sp)	13:41.8
11. Ian McCafferty (GB)	13:43.2	12. Dave Bedford (GB)	13:43.2
13. Juha Vaatainen (Fin)	13:53.8; ...		

dns—Mariano Haro (Sp).

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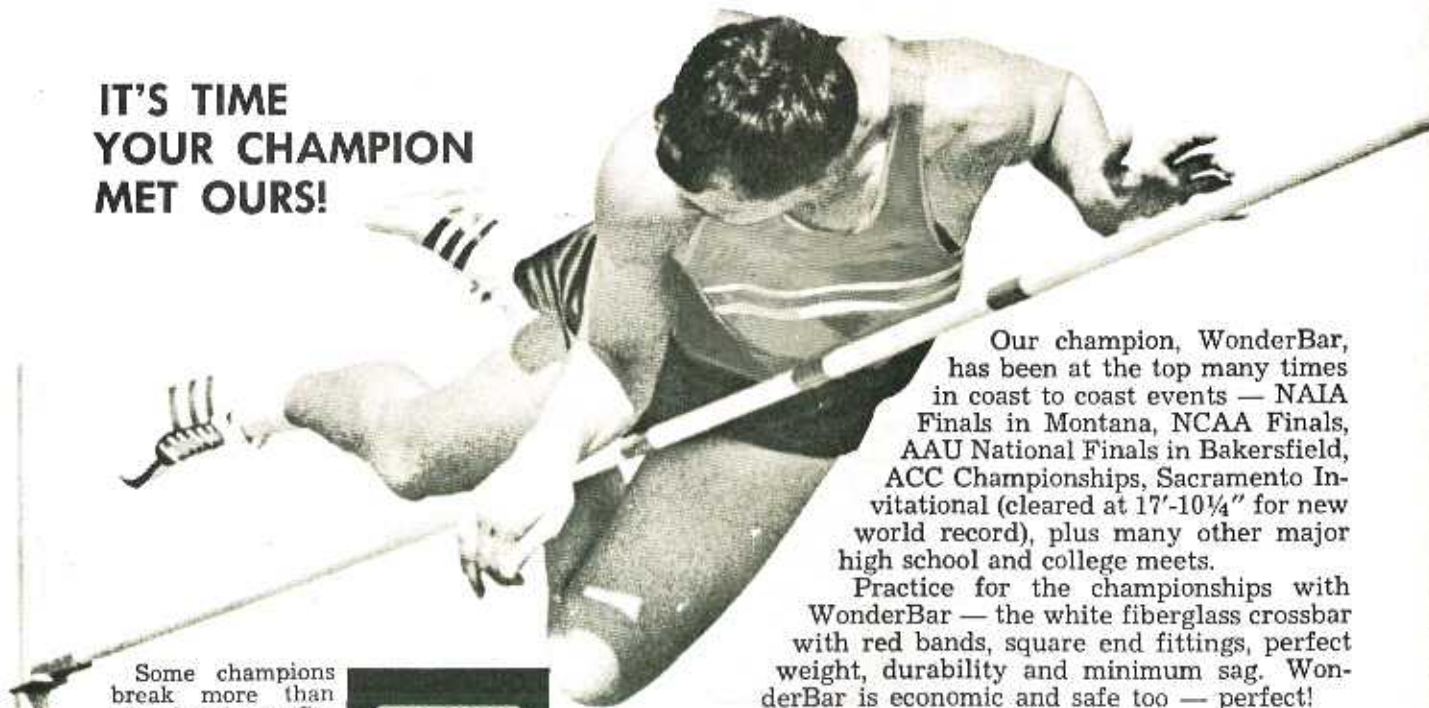
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## 10,000-METERS

# Viren Killed Fastest Field in Record

Young Lasse Viren, possessed of a beautiful stride, fierce courage, and incredible endurance, restored much of Finland's lost Olympic glory by winning the greatest 10,000-meters ever run. His blazing finish killed the hopes of the fastest field of distance runners of all-time and bettered Ron Clarke's world record by one second.

Olympic 10,000-meter heats were run for the first time since 1920, and the results were fantastic, as all 15 qualifiers broke Billy Mills' Olympic record of 28:24.4. In the first heat, Britain's athletic idol, Dave Bedford, soon put aside all doubts about his condition—physical and mental—when he pushed a world record pace. The 22-year-old, 6-foot, 140-pounder ran with an exciting vitality, his shaggy hair bobbing and his arms pumping excessively. He moved from third place at one lap to lead at 1000-meters in 2:45.1, then ran first or second all the way. He actually increased the pace, to 11:00 at 4000-meters, before easing off slightly to 13:48.3 at 5000-meters. Then the pace slowed to 2:50 for each kilometer, and yet they lapped defending champion Naftali Temu of Kenya at 6500-meters. At 7000-meters, Bedford and little Emiel Puttemans of Belgium, former world record holder at two-miles, had a 15-yard lead over Abdelkader Zaddem, a 28-year-old Tunisian, and Javier Alvarez, the 29-year-old Spanish veteran who ranked fourth in the world last year. Behind the qualifying four was a gap of 150 yards to Josef Jansky of Czechoslovakia, a 28:43.2 runner.

The steady pace continued, past 8000 meters in 22:16.2. Bedford asked Puttemans, "Shall we go for the world record?" Puttemans answered, "No, I don't think we should." Bedford, an impulsive type who was in trouble at the British high-altitude training camp for shooting near teammates with an air gun and then disappeared, said, "But we are so close to the mark." Puttemans said, "No, we must save ourselves for the finals of the 10,000 and two races in the 5000."

They did not increase their 2:50 pace until the last lap when, incredibly, Puttemans outkicked Bedford by four feet in new Olympic time of 27:53.4. The only previous runners to go so fast were world record holder Ron Clarke (27:39.4), Bedford (27:47.0), Viren (27:52.4), Juha Vaatainen of Finland (27:52.8), out of this race with a sore knee, and Jurgen Haase (27:53.4), not even in Munich with an officially reported "bad cold". Zaddem, in fourth place, lowered his PR by nine seconds with his 28:14.8. Jansky finished well to better Mills' Olympic record, but he would have to wait to know if he qualified, for the last three places were decided on time.

After such a sensational heat, the second group of runners in the shady stadium seemed slow. With little Mariano Haro of Spain taking over most of the pace from Frank Shorter after the third kilometer, they passed 5000-meters in 14:11.7, slower than the first heat. The 32-year-old Haro,

who ran 27:59.4 for fifth in the great European Championships race last year, stayed in front, but at 7000-meters his pace was as 17 seconds behind the first heat. He cut it to 14 at 8000-meters and less than 10 seconds at 9000, because until then he had more company than he liked. As Kenya's Paul Mose and the USSR's little Rashid Sharafyedinov fell behind, the pace could have slowed. Shorter held up four fingers to show the other three they could coast in, but Mohamed Gamoudi is such a competitor he cannot run slowly, even when energy is precious. The 1968 5000-meter champion and two-time medalist at 10,000 ran a hard last lap. Viren let him go, but Shorter made more of an effort than necessary, lowering the US record to 27:58.2, and Haro actually raced Gamoudi, who ran 27:54.8.

The last heat was slower, until the last lap, when tiny Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia revealed his great potential with a 56-second lap. The 25-year-old, 5-6½ runner finished in 28:18.2, 27 seconds under his PR, set on his only previous 10,000 this year. Juan Martinez of Mexico, fourth in 1968, could not finish in the first four, but his 28:23.2 national record was fast enough. Sharafyedinov, from the second heat, ran only one fifth of a second behind Mills' Olympic record yet failed to qualify!

Two days of rest were spent speculating on how fast the pace would be pushed by unpredictable Dave Bedford. The young Briton started even faster than expected. Dashing into the lead in the first curve, he scattered the pack behind him with one lap of the red track in 59.9. As the suspense mounted, he continued to lead through 2:36.9 for 1000-meters, approximately 4:15 for the first mile, and 5:18.8 for 2000-meters. At this point, Martinez was last, some 40 yards behind, but his pace would have broken the world record by 28 seconds! Bedford slowed to a 67 pace but still passed 3000-meters in 8:06.4 and two-miles in about 8:44. Nothing like it had ever been seen in a distance race, but this cruel pace failed to shake off 10 of Bedford's opponents and he passed 4000-meters in 10:55.5 accompanied by a long string of determined runners. Only Martinez, Alvarez, Mose, and Willy Polleunis of Belgium had lost contact.

At 4500-meters, the race changed dramatically. Pavel Andreyev, the USSR's 28-year-old, 28:07.8 runner, had dropped back, along with Jansky, who had lowered his national record by 20 seconds when he qualified in 28:23.2. Running along the backstretch, there was a collision. Viren ran too close to Puttemans and had to steady himself by putting a hand in the Belgian's back. But this slowed the Finn, who in turn backed into Shorter, who also needed to reach out and steady himself, as he stumbled slightly, with Viren going down. Viren's blue shirt blocked Gamoudi across the knees, cartwheeling the veteran Tunisian onto the green infield. Viren was on the track for at least three seconds before bounding to his feet and setting out after the pack 10 yards ahead, but Gamoudi crouched on his knees, apparently dazed, until the others were more than 100 yards ahead. Then, the game 34-year-old struggled to his feet and ran for another futile 600 meters before giving up. As he proved later in the 5000, Gamoudi would have been a strong threat to Viren at Gamoudi's favorite distance, but no foul was called nor could any possible decision restore Gamoudi's lost hopes.

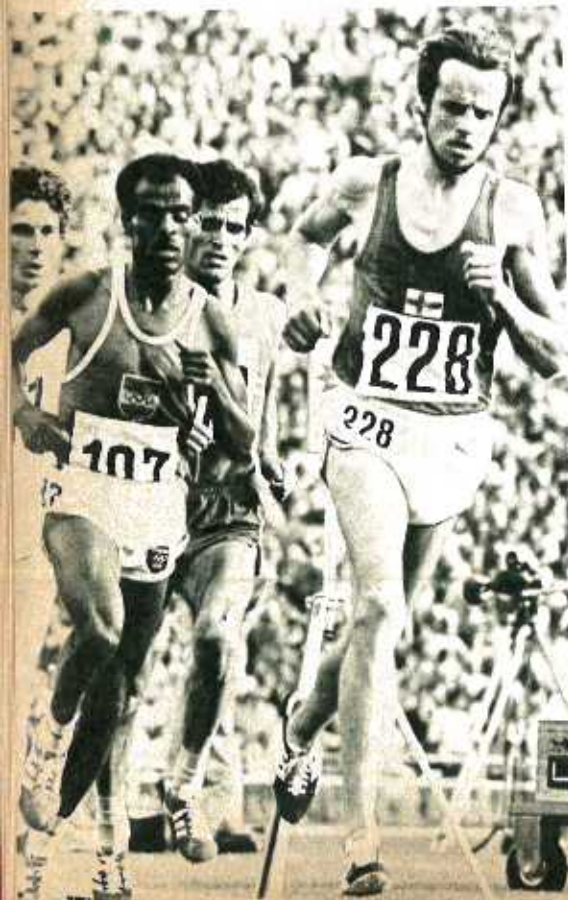
Meanwhile, the eight runners still in contention circled the track at a 68 pace. Little Yifter took the lead briefly at 4800 meters, but Bedford fought back and passed 5000-meters. Then the tactics changed, and the race became a series of mild surges, mostly in front of Bedford's wildly-cheering countrymen at the beginning of the backstretch. Shorter, who had trailed the too-ambitious early pace by 25 yards, allowed gaps to appear ahead of him with every surge, wisely conserving energy as he caught up gradually. Bedford led at 6000-meters in 16:35.7 (2.7 slower than Clarke's pace), then Viren went past him, followed by Yifter. At 7000-meters, in 19:27.8 (4.8 slower than Clarke), Bedford began to disappoint his British rooters by losing contact. At 7600-meters, he was 20 yards behind Viren. Yugoslavia's tough little Dane Korica moved ahead of Bedford, 10 yards behind Zaddem.

At 8000-meters, in 22:17.6 (4.6 behind Clarke), only five runners were together: Viren, Haro, Yifter, Puttemans, and Shorter. Zaddem was 20 yards back, 10 yards ahead of Korica and Bedford. They continued at a slightly-slower-than-a-68 pace, tired from the fast start. A lap later, Yifter moved past Haro and Bedford moved to sixth. For two laps, Bedford seemed somewhat rejuvenated. He ran away from Korica and Zaddem, but he remained 35 yards back of the five leaders.

They passed 9000-meters in 25:09.2 (10.2 slower than Clarke), and none of them would let go. Now the pace would have to increase. The final racing began. Yifter moved from fourth to first. Then Viren and Puttemans passed him. Yifter came back and Haro went past them all with two laps to go. A small gap was beginning to show ahead of Shorter. With only 600 meters left, Viren began a drive which immediately dropped Shorter from the contenders. Then Haro found the new pace too strenuous and he dropped back rapidly on the homestretch.

At the bell, the bearded Viren led curly-haired Puttemans by three yards and Yifter was 10 yards farther back. Haro was 15 behind Yifter and 20 ahead of Shorter. Both Puttemans and Yifter gained on Viren in the next furious 200 meters. On the last curve, Puttemans was running strongly, three yards behind Viren and 10 ahead of Yifter. Haro was now 50 yards back of Yifter and 15 ahead of Shorter.

All three leaders sprinted powerfully in the stretch, with Puttemans losing about two yards. Viren flashed across the line in 27:38.4 to give



Lasse Viren (r) strides along in the lead of the 10,000, a position he maintained to the finish. He arrived in a world record 27:38.4. Trailing are the next 3 placers (l-r), Emiel Puttemans (2nd), Miruts Yifter (3rd), Mariano Haro (4th). /Duffy/

## First Juha, Now Lasse and Friends

In the six Olympic Games between 1912 and 1936, Finnish distance runners in races of 1500-meters or longer won 20 gold medals, 12 silver and nine bronze. In all that time, they failed to win only once each in the 5000, 10,000 and steeplechase. And yet, since 1936, though still one of the most enthusiastic track nations, the only medal won by Finnish distance runners was a bronze in the 1956 marathon... until this year.

The resurgence began last year when Juha Vaatainen became Olympic favorite in the 5000 and 10,000 with his astonishing finishes in the European Championships. Seppo Tuominen broke the world record for 25,000-meters and Olavi Suomalainen won the 1972 Boston Marathon. Then, at Munich, Finns won three golds and one bronze. And for a few days, after two other Finns showed surprising finishing strength in steeplechase heats, it looked as if Finland might even surpass its pre-World War II glory.

The urgent question was: How are they doing it? At first, "blood doping" was suspected. This badly-named procedure had nothing to do with drugs. It consists of removing blood from a runner to stimulate production of oxygen-carrying red blood cells in his bone marrow. Then his own blood cells are returned to the runner and, theoretically, he is able to run better because of this greater oxygen supply. Vaatainen was thought to use this procedure because people at the 1971 European Championships heard stories of blood transfusions. But Vaatainen's success could also be explained

by natural speed which made him a 10.9 100 meter sprinter plus long training runs totaling as much as 200 miles a week. And Scandinavians at Munich denied any "blood doping".

Lasse Viren is also talented. He ran 13:43.0 for 5000-meters in 1970 when he was only 21, and last year he ran 13:29.8 as well as 28:17.4 for 10,000 and 7:54.0 for 3000. Viren's coach is Rolf Haikkola, who came from the same village as Viren, 50 miles from Helsinki. Haikkola could not get runners to train with long slower mileage like Arthur Lydiard's successful runners from New Zealand. They wanted to do fast interval training. So Haikkola arranged for Lydiard to coach in Finland. Lydiard trained coaches and inspired runners. Now Viren, and others such as Pekka Vasala, train at longer distances, and the results are startling. Viren runs about 200 kilometers a week and his only speed work in 1972 was during his races. He tried training with Vaatainen, but that balding man with blond curls at the nape of his neck is called "Juha The Cruel" because he attacks even his training partners with cruel bursts of speed.

At Munich, Vaatainen was again a victim of injuries, as in most of his career, but he said, "Three months ago, I knew the winner of the Olympic 10,000 meters would be Lasse Viren."

Viren's heat at Munich was only his ninth 10,000 race, and when he finished his pulse was only 120, compared with 200 after a hard race. And his last 800 meters in 1:56.4 to finish a world record race presently makes him the most feared distance runner of all. The Finns have come back. /C.N./

Finland its first Olympic victory since 1936 in its former stronghold. Five young Finns, carrying two blue and white Finnish flags, crossed the moat, met Viren on the backstretch, and ran alongside his victory lap for 100 yards. Such joy, in one of the world's most enthusiastic track nations, was long overdue.

Viren's last lap was in 56.4, to 57.2 for the highly underrated Puttemans. Yifter ran 58.2, Haro 63.6, and Shorter 64 flat. Most outstanding, never paralleled in fast distance running, was Viren's last 800 in 1:56.4, as was his last 1000-meters in 2:29.2. (The previous three fastest runners in history had finished: 2:40.4 for Clarke; 2:46.2 for Bedford and 2:34.6 for Vaatainen.) Shorter, in fifth place with 27:51.4, ran faster than any previous runner except Clarke and Bedford. All of the first five finishers had the fastest place times ever, and all set national records. Possibly of interest is the fact that if the 23-year-old Viren had run his fifth kilometer as fast as he ran the tenth, his 5000-meter time would have been 13:25. A more impressive finish is hard to imagine, and yet Puttemans ran his last 800 in 1:57.6 and Yifter in 1:58.9.

Puttemans is now third on the all-time list at 27:39.6, only one fifth of a second behind Clarke. Yifter is fourth (27:41.0), Haro is sixth (27:48.2) and Shorter seventh (27:51.4). No other distance race in history ever produced such outstanding marks. /Cordner Nelson/

**HEATS** (Aug. 31, 3 heats, 4 qualify plus 3 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Emiel Puttemans (Bel) 27:53.4 OR; 2. Dave Bedford (GB) 27:53.6; 3. Javier Alvarez (Sp) 28:08.6; 4. Abdelkader Zaddem (Tun) 28:14.8; 5. Josef Jansky (Czech) 28:23.2; 6. Anatoliy Badrakov (SU) 28:35.8; 7. Noel Tijou (Fr) 28:36.2; 8. Werner Doesseger (Switz) 28:36.4; 9. Tadesse Wolde-Medhin (Eth) 28:45.4; 10. Akio Usami

(Japan) 29:24.8; 11. Jeff Galloway (US) 29:35.0; 12. Neftali Temu (Ken) 30:19.6; 13. Esaie Fongang (Cameroon) 31:32.6; 14. P.C. Suppliah (Sing) 31:59.2; 15. Crispin Quispe (Bol) 32:31.8; 16. Giuseppe Cindola (It) 33:03.4; ... dnf—Günther Mielke (WG) & Usala Sotutu (Fiji).

II-1. Mohamed Gamoudi (Tun) 27:54.8; 2. Mariano Haro (Sp) 27:56.0; 3. Frank Shorter (US) 27:58.2; 4. Lasse Viren (Fin) 28:04.4; 5. Paul Mose (Ken) 28:18.8; 6. Rashid Sharafyevdinov (SU) 28:24.6; 7. Wohib Masresha (Eth) 28:28.0; 8. Pedro Miranda (Mex) 28:35.8; 9. Karel Lismont (Bel) 28:41.8; 10. Neil Cusack (Ire) 28:45.8; 11. Dave Holt (GB) 28:46.8; 12. Keisuke Sawaki (Japan) 29:29.0; 13. Angel Perez Rafael (C Rica) 29:36.6; 14. Julio Quevedo Elias (Guat) 30:08.4; 15. Ardelhamid Khamis (Eg) 30:19.2; 16. Lucien Rosa (Cey) 30:20.2; ... dnf—Richard Mabuza (Swaz).

III-1. Miruts Yifter (Eth) 28:18.2; 2. Willy Polleunis (Bel) 28:19.8; 3. Pavel Andreyev (SU) 28:21.0; 4. Dane Korica (Yug) 28:22.2; 5. Juan Martinez (Mex) 28:23.2; 6. Lachie Stewart (GB) 28:31.4; 7. Arne Risa (Nor) 28:31.8; 8. Jon Anderson (US) 28:34.2; 9. Carlo Alberto Lopes (Por) 28:53.6; 10. Albrecht Moser (Switz) 29:05.8; 11. Richard Juma (Ken) 29:13.0; 12. Domingo Tibaduiza (Col) 29:24.0; 13. Shag Mousa Medani (Sud) 29:32.8; 14. Manfred Letzerich (WG) 29:37.8; 15. Hikmat San (Tur) 29:51.8; ... dnf—Anilus Joseph (Haiti) & Gavin Thorley (NZ).

**FINAL** (Sept. 3)

1. Lasse Viren (Fin)	27:38.4 WR	5. Frank Shorter (US)	27:51.4
2. Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	27:39.6	6. Dave Bedford (GB)	28:05.4
3. Miruts Yifter (Eth)	27:41.0	7. Dane Korica (Yug)	28:15.2
4. Mariano Haro (Sp)	27:48.2	8. Abdelkader Zaddem (Tun)	28:18.2
9. Josef Jansky (Czech)	28:23.6	10. Juan Martinez (Mex)	28:44.2
11. Pavel Andreyev (SU)	28:46.4	12. Javier Alvarez (Sp)	28:56.4
13. Paul Mose (Ken)	29:03.0	14. Willy Polleunis (Belg)	29:10.2

... dnf—Mohamed Gamoudi (Tun).

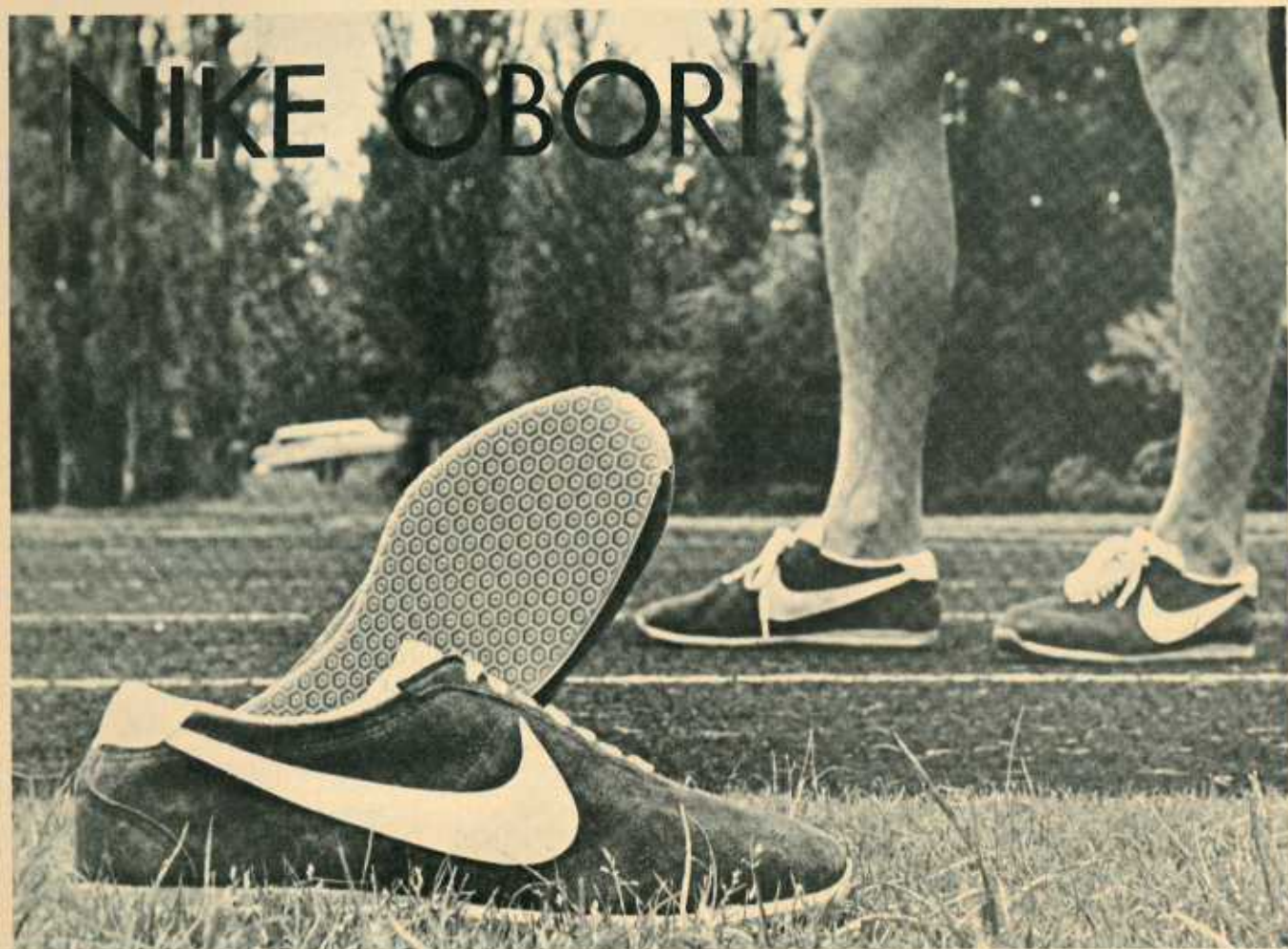


Mid-way in the 10,000, Lasse Viren fell and Mohamed Gamoudi tumbled over the Finn. Abdelkader Zaddem (l) and Frank Shorter (r) stayed up.



Viren watched the field move away, but was up in pursuit seconds later. The dazed Gamoudi took longer resuming but quit after another 600-meters.

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## STEEPLECHASE

# Irrepressible Keino Victorious Anew

Irrepressible is the word for Kenya's Kipchoge Keino. Irrepressible in spirit, he gives the crowd huge smiles around the gap in his teeth. Irrepressible in most of his important races, he used his phenomenal combination of speed and endurance to overcome his lack of experience over the obstacles and he won another Olympic championship even though still a novice at the steeplechase.

Keino was nothing like a favorite when the heats began in cool weather on Sept. 1, for his fastest steeplechase was 8:30.4, and he had lost all but one of his four attempts at the new event in 1972. A total of 23 entrants had run faster than Keino. So strong was the field that some experts predicted a world record would not win a medal.

But the casualties in the four heats were many and startling. Keino lowered his PR to 8:27.6 in the first to qualify easily behind the powerful 8:24.6 of Finland's Tapio Kantanen. The surprise third qualifier was Takaharu Koyama with a new Japanese record of 8:29.8. France's Gerard Buchheit and Poland's Tadeusz Zielinski, 8:25.4 and 8:26.6 performers, finished well back as most runners in this and other heats ran far slower than their bests. American Steve Savage fell from contention early.

The second heat was led by Ben Jipcho of Kenya, almost as much a novice as Keino, but an orthodox hurdler. Jipcho beat out another surprisingly strong Finn, Mikko Ala-Leppilampi, in 8:31.6. Former European champ Mikhail Zhelev of Bulgaria was a safe third in 8:35.8 after world record holder Kerry O'Brien of Australia lost a shoe, then slipped approaching a barrier and fell badly over the hurdle on the last backstretch. O'Brien, married just four weeks before the Games, had a series of injuries this year and was off his previous form. The USSR's Sergey Skipka (also minus a shoe) did a belly flop into the last water jump.

In the third heat, tall and skinny Pekka Paivarinta, yet another surprising Finn, finished first in 8:29.0, while favored Anders Garderud of Sweden, suffering from a bad cold, faded to fifth in the hot stretch battle. Romualdas Bite of the Soviet Union and Jean-Paul Villain of France nabbed the other two qualifying spots, as Czech Josef Horcic's 8:30.6 in fourth would have sufficed in any of the other heats.

Defending champion Amos Biwott of Kenya followed young Pole Bronislaw Malinowski for much of the fourth heat, then set an Olympic record of 8:23.8 with a totally unnecessary finishing drive. He also wasted energy by leaping entirely across the water at times, landing on his takeoff foot as he had done at Mexico. Top American Mike Manley, suffering from a groin injury, ran only 8:50.4.

In the final, it was the undeveloped talent of the Kenyans against the well-prepared Finns, who had run the three fastest last laps in the heats. Only young, bearded Malinowski was given a chance against those six. The pace was unbelievably slow for the first lap—70.6. Then, impatient, Biwott moved from last place and took the lead. At 1000-meters, 1971's number one, the tiny Villain, led in 2:54.4, slower than the heats. There were no gaps in the single file, but Ala-Leppilampi, who had fallen at a lap and a half and broken his arm, did not look strong.

Malinowski led at 2000 meters in 5:44.7, still relatively slow. He was followed by Biwott and Jipcho, side by side. Keino, who had stepped on most hurdles during his heat with an occasional long jump style like Biwott, had tripped on the third lap. He explained his slow start and cautious tactics:

## Keino Aids Steeple Progress

Steeplechasing began in England, near Stratford-on-Avon, as a horse race across country, between two church steeples. As run by humans, an examination of the best evidence seems to prove that the steeplechase is still a second-class event. Few of the exceptionally good runners ever try the steeplechase, but when they do they are inordinately successful.

Of the 60 fastest 5000-meter runners of all-time, only two have turned to the steeplechase, and both of them—Kip Keino and Gaston Roelants—won Olympic championships. Three others—Mariano Haro, Javier Alvarez, and George Young—were steeplechasers first and gave it up to run flat races. The 10,000-meter list produces the same result. The 1500 and mile lists add only Anders Garderud, and even the 3000 list, a non-Olympic event over the same distance as the steeplechase, adds only Viktor Kudinskiy. The only really good two-miler who has tried the steeplechase happens to be Kerry O'Brien, the world-record holder.

The reason for this segregation has been assumed to be the fact that steeplechasing is a difficult skill. It was thought that only specialists could succeed. This, despite the facts presented above, despite the fact that O'Brien hurdled by stepping on the barrier. Now, along come Keino and Ben Jipcho, two untutored hurdlers, who beat the fastest field of steeplechasers ever assembled.

Keino, especially, is unskilled at steeplechasing. He had run only four



Kip Keino waves to acknowledge his 8:23.6 steeplechase victory. /Ed Lacey/

"I thought it was going to be a very fast race but it turned out a bit slow. And I feel that with the little experience I had, I had to stay behind because the leaders were running in a group and it was likely somebody might go down. I was nearly forced down, so I decided to stay behind until three laps to go. Then I would find a place in the leaders."

At 2000 meters—two and one-half laps to go—Keino was fourth, and the three green pants were close behind Malinowski. Kantanen and Dusan Moravcik, the 8:26.2 Czech, were left in contention. At the water jump, Keino came out fast with obvious reserve and moved to third. He ran down the homestretch alongside Biwott and three yards behind Malinowski.

Koyama closed up and there were seven in single file. Moravcik ran past five runners and stayed on Malinowski's shoulder. Then, over the hurdle at the starting line on the backstretch, Keino showed his class. A poor hurdler, he shot forward a few steps before the hurdle and his momentum carried him past Moravcik into second place. At the water jump, Keino once again looked awkward, but he came out fast and nosed ahead of Malinowski. Biwott was three yards behind, followed by Moravcik and Kantanen.

Jipcho, like Keino an outstanding miler, rushed past runners in the stretch, and when the bell clanged he was alongside Keino. For a moment it looked like a Kenyan sweep, but Biwott faded badly, a victim of poor conditioning and an overly-ambitious heat. Kantanen was a threatening figure in third place, and only Malinowski and Moravcik kept up.

Keino and Jipcho raced down the final backstretch side by side. Only Kantanen was in contention now, as Moravcik gave up and Malinowski faded. Once again, Keino raced out of the water to pull away from Jipcho, and his sprint indicated many seconds in reserve. Kantanen passed Jipcho and went three yards ahead, six yards behind Keino. For a moment, the issue was in doubt. Kantanen, who said later he thought he could outprint Keino, gained a little. His kick was strong, but not good enough against the Kenyans, for Jipcho sprinted and nipped him at the tape. Malinowski was content to hold fourth without kicking. Biwott actually walked across the

international steeplechases before Munich. His hurdling style over most of the barriers was either O'Brien's step technique or Biwott's high-floating long jump. Keino himself said, "I am jumping like a horse. My style is not good."

He explained with characteristic modesty, "Being not a good hurdler, I have to step on it and then start running. That was my technique. I didn't have any experience better than that."

At the water jump, Keino moved as wide to the outside as possible to avoid congestion. His high leap dropped him awkwardly into the water, but he was so strong and fast that he immediately regained his stride without losing much ground. Nearing the end, he shot out of the water to take the lead, just as he zipped over the last hurdle with much better form and speed simply because he had far more strength left than his opponents. Some expert observers said Keino could have run five or six seconds faster if necessary to win.

Indeed, he has more potential than that projected 8:18. A skilled steeplechaser should add only about 30 seconds to his 3000-meter flat time. This makes Keino's potential at least 8:08, plus a few seconds for his lack of skill. No wonder he won the gold medal so convincingly. He is simply a far better runner than the others.

Steeplechasing can be unpleasantly difficult, and so it will continue to attract less-gifted runners who can find more success over the barriers than on the flat. But it will also, in the important meets, more and more often attract the truly gifted runner who perceives its opportunities. Keino and his 3:56.4-miler teammate Jipcho may start a trend. /C.N./

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Down the final backstretch, the steeplechase medalists battle. Kip Keino (r) emerged victorious over Ben Jipcho (c) and Tapio Kantanen (l). /Chip Gane/

finish line in sixth. Paivarinta, wearing his cycling cap, ran only 68.2 on the last lap compared with 61.0 in his heat after a faster pace. Villain gave up after four laps, and Zhelev finished the last lap in a jog.

Keino's 8:23.6 was only 1.8 seconds off the world record and a new Olympic record, making him the only man to hold Olympic records at two distances. Kantanen's 8:24.8 was the fastest third place ever, and Moravcik's 8:29.2 was the fastest fifth. Keino's last lap, barriers and all, was a strong 59.0 to 59.9 for Kantanen and 60.0 for Jipcho. On the victory stand, Keino and Jipcho shook hands solemnly, then all three walked arm-in-arm to be photographed.

To explain why he did not break the world record, Keino said, "We started slow." Asked if he enjoyed the race, he answered, "I had a lot of fun jumping the hurdles, but in between I was a bit relaxed, and I was enjoying it... But, of course, it wasn't easy, because it was a final." Eternally irrepressible, he commented good naturedly about the 1500-meters to come: "I hope I'll make it into the final." /Cordner Nelson/

### HEATS (Sept. 1, 4 heats, 3 qualify)

I-1. Tapio Kantanen (Fin) 8:24.8 DR; 2. Kip Keino (Ken) 8:27.6; 3. Takaharu Koyama (Japan) 8:29.8; 4. Gheorghe Cefan (Rum) 8:33.8; 5. Andy Holden (GB) 8:33.8; 6. Toni Feldmann (Switz) 8:35.8; 7. Steve Savage (US) 8:39.0; 8. Gerard Buchheit (Fr) 8:41.2; 9. Gilbert Bayi (Tanz) 8:41.4; 10. Vitus Ashaba (Uga) 8:45.0; 11. Tadeusz Zielinski (Pol) 8:49.8; 12. Wigmar Pedersen (Den) 9:03.0.

II-1. Ben Jipcho (Ken) 8:31.6; 2. Mikko Ala-Leppilampi (Fin) 8:31.8; 3. Mikhail Zhelev (Bulg) 8:35.8; 4. Willi Maier (WG) 8:37.6; 5. Akira Takeuchi (Japan) 8:40.4; 6. Sergey Skripka (SU) 8:41.4; 7. Jan Vaje (Nor) 8:42.0; 8. Hans Menet (Switz) 8:45.4; 9. Ed Leddy (Eire) 8:47.4; 10. Kszimierz Maranda (Pol) 8:50.4; 11. Nji Esau Ade (Cameroun) 9:34.4; ... dnf—Kerry O'Brien (Aus).

III-1. Pekka Paivarinta (Fin) 8:29.0; 2. Romualdas Bite (SU) 8:30.2; 3. Jean-Paul Villain (Fr) 8:30.4; 4. Josef Horcic (Czech) 8:30.6; 5. Anders Garderud (Swe) 8:30.8; 6. Willi Wagner (WG) 8:34.0; 7. Paul Thys (Belg) 8:35.0; 8. John Bicourt (GB) 8:38.8; 9. Doug Brown (US) 8:41.2; 10. Panayotis Nakopoulos (Gr) 8:48.4; 11. Yohanis Mohamed (Eth) 8:52.8; 12. Robert Hackman (Gha) 8:57.6.

IV-1. Amos Biwott (Ken) 8:23.8 DR; 2. Bronislaw Malinowski (Pol) 8:28.2; 3. Dusan Moravcik (Czech) 8:33.4; 4. Steve Hallings (GB) 8:35.0; 5. Franco Fava (It) 8:35.0; 6. Hans-Dieter Schulten (WG) 8:39.8; 7. Boualem Rahoui (Alg) 8:41.0; 8. Spyridon Kontosoros (Gr) 8:41.0; 9. Georg Kaiser (Switz) 8:45.4; 10. Mike Manley (US) 8:50.4; 11. Sverre Sornes (Nor) 8:54.8; 12. Usaia Setutu (Fiji) 9:12.0; 13. Julio Quevedo Elias (Guat) 9:28.4.

### FINAL (Sept. 4)

1. Kip Keino (Ken)	8:23.6 DR	5. Dusan Moravcik (Czech)	8:29.2
2. Ben Jipcho (Ken)	8:24.6	6. Amos Biwott (Ken)	8:33.6
3. Tapio Kantanen (Fin)	8:24.8	7. Romualdas Bite (SU)	8:34.6
4. Bronislaw Malinowski (Pol)	8:28.0	8. Pekka Paivarinta (Fin)	8:37.2
9. Takaharu Koyama (Japan)	8:37.8	10. Mikko Ala-Leppilampi (Fin)	8:41.0
11. Jean-Paul Villain (Fr)	8:46.8	12. Mikhail Zhelev (Bulg)	9:02.6



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## 110-METER HURDLES Milburn Regains Form, Drut Snappy

For Rod Milburn, history's fastest high hurdler, to claim the championship of the XXth Olympiad meant overcoming his own reputation as well as outrunning quick US teammates Thomas Hill and Willie Davenport and fleet Frenchman Guy Drut. And overcome them all is exactly what the fluid Milburn did, power-hurdling 13.24 to match the global mark at 110-meters, the longest-standing record in the sport.

Invincibility had nearly become Milburn's middle name, especially after a sterling undefeated 1971 season, including lowering the world 120-yard record to his fabled 13.0, and a strong 72 campaign (12 times of 13.5 or faster and two windy 13.0s prior to the Games plus his second AAU title). But then Milburn barely squeaked into the third spot on the US team at the FOT. His form grew rough and his attitude was rumored to be less than enthusiastic. He ran in only two pre-Olympic meets and dropped from another with a muscle spasm. The chinks in his previously impenetrable armor raised hopes he could be beaten.

But in the races that counted, the three rounds down the Olympic Stadium straightaway over 10 42-inch barriers, Milburn was invincible. The closest any other hurdler came to him at the finish, at least on time, was the three-hundredths which separated Milburn's and Hill's winning clockings of each semi (13.44-13.47). The closest in distance was wider, as Drut's blazing finish in the final put him a healthy meter and exactly .1 behind Milburn's 13.24 winner. Milburn's aggressive yet smooth, powerful yet fast hurdling

left no doubt about the eventual outcome. Drut, though, was sensational matching his PR with 13.34 to take the silver from Hill (13.48) and Davenport (13.50) and erase the memories of two jarring falls in big meets.

Starting with the heats Sept. 3, the mutton-chopped Milburn showed he was number one—just as he prophetically wore competitive number 1000. Rod's 13.57 winner of heat three paced the first round with Hill next-quickest at 13.62 in taking the second. Drut ran strongly in heat five, easing to 13.78. These were important races for Milburn and Drut considering their recent snags: just getting through the race strongly would bolster their confidence. The major loss in the heats was young Cuban Alejandro Casanas, 13.3 this year, who surged to the lead after three hurdles of heat four but clobbered the fourth barrier, pulled a muscle and collapsed to the track. Two heats earlier, 13.5 Soviet Viktor Myasnikov and Sweden's Bo Forsander, besides Davenport the only Mexico finalist competing in Munich, bowed out.

In the first semi the following day, Hill indicated he could challenge Milburn—if he got a decent start. Coming out of the blocks straight up and late, Hill was nearly a meter behind Drut for three hurdles before surging with fluid action to a two-hundredths win at 13.47. Milburn was also off behind in the second semi but overhauled East German Frank Siebeck, another European threat, and Davenport to clock 13.44, looking very quick between barriers.

The final, scheduled for Sept. 6 after the Sept. 5 rest day, was run Sept. 7 following the day of mourning for the slain Israelis. The extra day seemed to make no difference to Milburn. Rod was situated perfectly for the race of races in lane five. To his left, from the curb in were Davenport, Czech Lubomir Nadenicek, Pole Leszek Wodzinski and second Czech Petr Cech. To Milburn's right were Siebeck, Hill and Drut on the outside. The latter

### France's Drut a "US Monster Killer"

"I was very afraid of the Americans the first time I ran in the United States earlier this spring. I was afraid of them because in France we regard the Americans like some kind of monsters—especially in the hurdles."

France's Guy Drut has proof positive he is a giant killer: an Olympic silver medal won with a PR-matching 13.34 in the Munich high hurdles final. That clocking tamed two US "monsters", one-time world recordman Thomas Hill and Olympic defender Willie Davenport.

The experiences of the 21-year-old Drut on a brief trip to the US in June did little to bolster his hopes of success against the "monsters". Future Olympic champ Rod Milburn as well as Hill beat him at the Vons Classic. He ran a windy 13.3 to win the Southern Pacific AAU (one of two windy 13.3s this year; he also clocked three legal 13.3s, the last in the Munich final). Then at the AAU Drut and Ron Draper collided and crashed to the track, Drut dislocating a toe.

"I was very tired at Seattle and ran the race in a state of fatigue," he recalls. "After the fall and injury, I had to take a rest for a month. It was a good thing for me because I was so tired and if I had not rested I might have been tired in Munich."

When he first came to the Olympic city, Drut most realistically assessed his chances in the final as finishing no better than third. "During the last two seasons, Milburn established himself as the best hurdler of all time," he explains. "When he arrived in Munich, I found him less sharp than he was in the US. But it took him only a few days to sharpen to his best form. At first, I felt the best I could place was third behind Milburn and Hill. But

while we warmed up for the final, I didn't think Hill looked too good. At that point, I thought for the first time I could finish second. I had never beaten Hill but it turned out I did it at the right time. I think I got my rightfully deserved place because Milburn was indisputably the best."

Thus Drut fulfilled many of the expectations of the sports-rabid French public, for whom Drut has been a golden boy as long ago as the last Olympics. Born of a French father and English mother on Dec. 6, 1950 in the town of Oignies—in a house across the street from the home of French distance idol Michel Jazy—Drut's first sport was soccer. A goal-keeper, Drut was barely 5-0 tall when he was 12, so his father took him to track coach Pierre Legrain. Drut tried a little of everything but tended by nature toward the pole vault rather than the hurdles. Several years later, he won French cadet (up to age-15) titles in the 80-meter hurdles, vault and octathlon. Drut's first international breakthrough came in 1969 when he hurdled 13.7, but later placed only fourth in the European Championships. In 1970 he won the European Cup high and clocked 13.3. He was now firmly a hurdler although he vaulted 16-6½ that year. Despite curtailing competition in 71 for studies, he clocked 13.5 and was generally regarded as Europe's premier high hurdler—until he hit the second barrier at Helsinki.

"I don't know if I am a standard-bearer of French track," Drut says. "There are many fine French athletes, but if my silver medal has a beneficial influence on the sport in France, I will be delighted."

Drut doesn't intend to give up the hurdles but "I will dedicate myself seriously to the pole vault during the next year". He has cleared 17-¼ indoors and recently topped that height in practice. "But I will not restrict myself to a single event," he repeats. "If I am strong in the pole vault, I will be strong in the hurdles, too." /J. H./



Rod Milburn (r) leans rakishly across the finish to end his 13.24 record matcher in taking the high hurdles. Guy Drut's (2nd from left) storming finish placed him 2nd ahead of Tom Hill (l) and Willie Davenport. /Tony Duffy/

four were all expected to be in the thick of it, and they were side-by-side. Davenport had a wide expanse of track between him and the real race which, in the end, probably hurt Willie's chances most.

At the crack of the gun, short Nadenicek popped out quickest but his lead was short-lived. After one hurdle, Milburn was leading and opening a gap. Hot Rod burned down the track, charging each hurdle, coming down incredibly fast which got him running while the others were still on top of the barriers. He skimmed each hurdle, didn't hit one and by hurdle six enjoyed a near-two-meter lead. At that point, Milburn's trail leg was nearly back in stride, but Drut and Davenport were still in the air coming off the hurdle with Hill and Siebeck atop the rail. Drut's blitzy rush cut Milburn's lead to perhaps a meter after the last hurdle; Milburn charged toward the line but some three meters out bent at the waist and streamlined his arms back along his body. After crossing the line, he smiled broadly and thrust both arms aloft. "I was really aggressive today," he said later, "and that really helped my form. I was never really worried about my condition. I knew I hadn't been working out right before Eugene, but I thought that everything I have done the last four years has been for this race. I knew I would be alright because I was physically ready and confident."

Drut got an indifferent start and nicked hurdle two. But he was steamrolling between barriers and by half way was clear of Hill and at least equal with Davenport. He spurred even faster after number 10 to finish a over a meter back of Milburn. Both embraced happily. "I wasn't worried before the race," Drut said. "I just didn't want to lose to Siebeck (who won the 71 European in Drut's absence). I ran a good race and the proof is I finished second. Had I started faster, I could not have finished so strong."

Hill came off the line even with Nadenicek, Milburn and Davenport and was thick in the fight until he grazed the fourth hurdle. That was enough to cut his momentum and he cracked the fifth barrier and said goodbye to the silver medal. He still finished strongly, although not as smoothly as in previous races. His marked lean beat defender Davenport by a foot. "It takes me a while to get rollin'," Hill explained later. "Just when I was moving, I hit the hurdle and the rest of the guys went past me. So I tried to hustle up."

Davenport was in medal contention for eight-tenths of the race, holding second to Milburn until he socked the eighth barrier. That slowed him enough to make the difference as Drut blazed past and Hill edged ahead. Having the competition half-a-track away couldn't have helped Davenport's race; he may not have been aware of Drut and Hill until they rushed past when it was too late. Siebeck was nearly two-tenths back in fifth at 13.71; appearing less aggressive than the leading four, his slow trail leg seemed to glide over rather than snap like Milburn's and Drut's. Wodzinski, older of Poland's brother hurdling duo, was a hundredth back of Siebeck as the two Czechs took the final two places.

Later, Milburn commented on reports which circulated early in the Games that he had fallen for a girl in the Olympic Village and was generally squiring the ladies about. "Well, psychology is the name of the game," explained Milburn in his high, raspy voice. "Anything to put the other guys off guard. I guess it blew some minds. Put that together with the trouble I had in Eugene and a lot of people probably thought I was in trouble. But everything got straightened out because I knew I had sacrificed in the last few years and that I couldn't blow it at the moment which was most important to me. I'm glad it's all over and all turned out okay. Now I'm gonna play me some football." /Jon Hendershott/

#### HEATS (Sept. 3, 5 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)

I(0.45)-1. Frank Siebeck (EG) 13.83; 2. Willie Davenport (US) 13.97; 3. Leszek Wodzinski (Pol) 14.03; 4. Eckart Berkes (WG) 14.14; 5. Adela Abayada-Cole (Nig) 14.16; 6. Arnaldo Bristol (PR) 14.61; 7. Ishtiaq Mobarak (Malaysia) 14.78; 8. Ahmad Bashir (Pak) 15.38.

II(-3.58)-1. Thomas Hill (US) 13.62; 2. Berwyn Price (GB) 13.94; 3. Gunther Nickel (WG) 13.95; 4. Miroslaw Wodzinski (Pol) 14.02; 5. Viktor Myesnikov (SU) 14.13; 6. Bo Forsander (Swe) 14.56; 7. Alberto Filipe Don Matos (Por) 14.74; 8. Roddy Lee (Tai) 14.98.

III(-1.57)-1. Rod Milburn (US) 13.57; 2. Lubomir Nadenicek (Czech) 13.93; 3. Rich MacDonald (Can) 14.36; 4. Danny Smith (Bah) 14.46; 5. Jesper Tarring (Den) 14.50; 6. Mal Baird (Aus) 14.55; 7. Simbara Maki (IC) 14.59; ... disq—Giuseppe Buttari (It).

IV(0.90)-1. Marco Acerbi (It) 13.99; 2. Marek Jozwik (Pol) 14.05; 3. Alan Pascoe (GB) 14.08; 4. Abdoulaye Sarr (Sen) 14.12; 5. Manfred Schumann (WG) 14.13; 6. Beat Pfister (Switz) 14.33; 7. Moreldin Mohamed Hamdi (Sud) 15.80; ... dnf—Alejandro Casenas (Cuba).

V(1.57)-1. Guy Drut (Fr) 13.78; 2. Sergio Liani (It) 13.95; 3. Petr Cech (Czech) 14.04; 4. Godfrey Murray (Jam) 14.16; 5. Lorand Milassin (Hun) 14.21; 6. Dave Wilson (GB) 14.31; 7. Tony Nelson (Can) 14.73.

#### SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 4, 2 heats, 4 qualify)

I(2.69)-1. Hill 13.47; 2. Drut 13.49; 3. L. Wodzinski 13.81; 4. Cech 13.82; 5. Liani 13.90; 6. MacDonald 14.22; 7. Price 14.37; 8. M. Wodzinski 14.63.

II(0.0)-1. Milburn 13.44; 2. Siebeck 13.58; 3. Davenport 13.73; 4. Nadenicek 13.89; 5. Jozwik 14.06; 6. Nickel 14.23; 7. Pascoe 14.24; 8. Acerbi 14.45.

#### FINAL (Sept. 7, 0.67)

1. Rod Milburn (US)	13.24 =WR	5. Frank Siebeck (EG)	13.71
2. Guy Drut (Fr)	13.34	6. Leszek Wodzinski (Pol)	13.72
3. Thomas Hill (US)	13.48	7. Lubomir Nadenicek (Czech)	13.76
4. Willie Davenport (US)	13.50	8. Petr Cech (Czech)	13.86

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## MEET INFORMATION

**THOMAS E. JONES CROSS COUNTRY MEET.** October 21, 1972. 10:30 p.m., Odana Hills Golf Course, Madison, Wisconsin. Properly sanctioned. 5 mile race. Open, Club, and University events. Individual and/or team participation. Excellent awards. Contact: Dan McClimon, University of Wisconsin—Madison, 1440 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 Phone: (608) 262-4398.

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## 400-METER HURDLES

# Akii-Bua Scores Devastating Romp

When the electric scoreboard in the Olympic Stadium flashed the names of the eight finalists for the 400-meter hurdenlauf, the first name listed was "John Akii-Bua, Uga". When it signaled the outcome of the race the first name listed was "John Akii-Bua, Uga". The only difference was the set of numbers which followed the second listing: "47.82 NWR".

But that succinct notation could in no way begin to tell the story of the smashing world record victory by long-legged, broad-smiling, power-running John Akii-Bua over a field containing defending champion and world record holder Dave Hemery of Britain and history's second-quickest metric one-lap hurdler, Ralph Mann of the US. For indeed, the 23-year-old Ugandan policeman sliced .3 from Hemery's 48.1 clocking global-best, axed 1.2 seconds from his former best and catapulted the event into realms which had previously been only talked about. And he did it from restrictive lane one in only the second major championship meet of his career—all in just his second season of serious intermediate hurdling.

A performance as devastating as Akii-Bua's couldn't help but overshadow all else in the race, yet Mann came within .1 of his fastest-ever with a powerful stretch run to nip the fast-starting Hemery for second by a hundredth, 48.51 to 48.52. And the US' Jim Seymour blitzed home in his usual storming fashion for a fine PR 48.64 fourth-place. The overall finish was so fast, in fact, fifth-placer Rainer Schubert could have run the 49.2 he clocked in placing seventh at Mexico and still finished no higher than his Munich fifth. He clocked 49.65 this time around.

The 1972 Olympic track program opened on a sunny but breezy Aug. 31 morning with five heats in the intermediates. Hemery, whose first quarter hurdles race since Mexico came late this spring after trying other events and concentrating on graduate studies, turned in the quickest effort, a relaxed 49.72 in the second heat. Eliminated in that race was another African comer, Kenyan William Koskei, who had a best of 49.0 prior to Munich. Koskei never could get going and clocked 50.58; one observer earlier reported Koskei was incredibly nervous in the days before the competition ("a walking zombie", said another). Two heats later, Akii-Bua cruised an unpressed 50.35, but American Dick Bruggeman was a shadow of the Eugene hurdler who sped 48.6 as he trotted home in 54.36. "I like to run a strong first 200," explained Bruggeman, whose right ankle was taped. "But I hit the first hurdle and I chopped my steps. The last 100-meters I just fought myself and the hurdles." In the final heat, Soviet Yevgeniy Gavrilenko timed 49.73 to edge Seymour's 49.81. Mexico bronze medalist John Sherwood ran strongly for two hurdles, but then pulled a calf muscle, barely jogged over number three and came to an end at four.

The first semi a day later was a loaded one, with four of the eventual top five placers clashing. Hemery ran a powerful backstretch but Akii-Bua took over between hurdles eight and nine and moved away to a 49.25 win as

Hemery let up when his place was secure and Mann overtook him after the final barrier. They didn't know it then, but their placings in the final would be the same. The second semi had a little of everything. First, the reverberations of the starting shot probably confused Seymour in lane seven and Aussie Gary Knoke in eight. Both stood up, probably expecting a recall. Seymour, though, looked over his shoulder and was able to hit the gas. Knoke didn't get going again until the field had swept past. He never recovered. Soviet Yuriy Zorin and East German Christian Rudolph powered down the backstretch and around the turn, but Seymour regained his momentum and his now-standard late drive put him ahead over the last hurdle. Rudolph, an equal leader at the 10th, stumbled coming off the hurdle and tumbled head-over-heels from his lane into the adjoining one of West German Dieter Buttner. Buttner came off the hurdle, took one stride and found another obstacle in Rudolph in his path. He ended up on the track as well, both failing to finish. Seymour went on to edge Gavrilenko by a hundredth with 49.33, matching his 49.3 PR. Short-legged Greek Stavros Tziortzis, never close to making it before the two Germans fell, placed fourth to become Greece's first track finalist since Alexandros Halkokondilis placed fifth in the 1896 100-meters.

The Sept. 2 final found Akii-Bua, whose only other major-meet experience in the intermediates was a 70 Commonwealth fourth, in the inside lane and the field distributed thusly: 2. Gavrilenko, 3. Zorin, 4. Seymour, 5. Hemery, 6. Mann, 7. Schubert, 8. Tziortzis. It was coolish with little of the wind which Mann found pesky in earlier races. ("This stadium swirls the wind around so you run against it all the way. Thirteen strides are hard enough to get without having to work against the wind, too.") Later Akii-Bua admitted, "When I saw the draw for the final, I was scared to death. If you are in lane one, you are always the loser. I couldn't sleep that night. I thought about all my training and all my efforts. I made up my mind that lane one made no difference. The good guys are on the outside. So it encouraged me in the end to move really fast and to watch them at the same time." He later revealed he always trains in lane seven, which he feels is more difficult than lane one. Then when he must move in he will feel confident.

Of the three eventual medalists, Akii-Bua and Mann started best, with Hemery off a bit late. But after a hurdle all were rolling. Seymour, on the other hand, blasted the first barrier and dropped several meters behind. Hemery surged down the backstretch, inching up on Mann. Akii-Bua was a shade behind in the early going but was still moving well. Hemery burned by the fifth hurdle (several observers timed him in 20.8—compared to 21.5 for his record breaking Mexico race—at a touch down after that hurdle) and into a fractional lead over Mann. But Akii-Bua, attacking every hurdle aggressively, was beginning to move. He strode 13 strides with a right-leg lead for five hurdles before alternating. Between hurdles seven and eight, Hemery's furious pace was beginning to catch up with him—and so was Akii-Bua.

By hurdle eight, the lanky, red-suited African was leading the blond defending champion and Mann was breathing down the Briton's neck. Akii-Bua opened some two meters between the ninth and 10th barriers; he held his form superbly in the stretch, pumping hard and gobbling up both

## Akii-Bua: Brief Career Record

John Akii-Bua talks about himself in much the same way as he runs the 400-meter hurdles: straight from the hip, rapid-fire, holding back little. And he has a lot to tell. After all, it isn't every Olympic champion and world record setter who is one of 43 children.

"Yes, I am one of 43," he confirms in his lilting, British-flavored accent. "My father had eight wives. There are 29 of the 43 still living. Nineteen were boys. The father was a sportsman; he was interested in shooting. He died in 1964. My mother now lives in a town called Lira, which is about 200 miles from Kampala.

"The first athlete in our family was a triple jumper. He went to the British Commonwealth Games in Vancouver [54] and Cardiff [58]. The second runner was a high hurdler. That was in the early 60s, but he wasn't very good. Then a third athlete from the family took over in the triple jump again. He did about 50-feet. I have about three brothers who are high jumpers—6-5, 6-3, 6-2—and two boys who are 12. They can do about 44-feet in the triple jump.

"In 1965, I started taking an interest in athletics and in '66 I took over athletics for the family. I started building up nicely. In 1967, I did five events in one day at a local meet. In 1968, I failed to qualify for the Olympic Games at Mexico. Qualifying standard for the high hurdles was 14-flat and I did only 14.2 so I was not taken. I was very disappointed. I still did the high hurdles in 1969.

"Then in 1970, for the Commonwealth Games, the qualifying standard in the high hurdles was tough and I didn't make the team. The only thing to do was to try the intermediate hurdles. The first time I went for the intermediates I qualified straightaway. So I was entered for both hurdles after all. I ran in the same high hurdles heat with Dave Hemery but I didn't make the final. Then I went back to the intermediates where I made the finals. I ran 51.1 for fourth. In 1971, I took much more interest in the

quarter hurdles. I ran 50.2 in Israel, my fastest-ever, after starting late from the blocks. I was called to the US to run in the US-USSR and rest of the world. I was very pleased to win the race in 50.1. Then I was selected to represent Africa against the US. I clocked 49.0 in that race. I liked that time. I didn't think I would be as lucky in the Olympics.

"When I went back home, I sat down with my coach [Englishman Malcolm Arnold] and started planning for this year. I knew it would take a long time to get ready. I knew it would be difficult to prepare at home because where I live we have a grass track and it rains five days of the week. It's very difficult for any hurdler to train on a wet track with... how do you say, short nails [spikes]. So I waited till May to sprint. From December to May I did cross country, eight to 12 miles a day. Sometimes I ran 400-meters up a hill wearing a vest which held 25-lbs. of weights. Then in May I moved to the track. I did 1000-meters over 3-3 hurdles wearing the vest. There were six hurdles on each lap. I could do about six runs each week.

"In June I was invited to the US. I was beaten in the first race [50.8 at California Relays]. I was tired. In my second race [Compton] Ralph Mann was there and I beat him with 49.6. I went to Britain and clocked a slow time. I was worried. I thought I couldn't get anywhere in the Olympics. I wondered how my form was. But I had good training on a Tartan track. I did some flat running and grew confident I could make the finals.

"When I came to Munich I worked over the hurdles and everything came smoothly. But I was holding back a lot because I didn't want to peak too early or too late. About a week before the Games opened, I ran a time trial; I ran 48.8 but to make the time [electrically] accurate, the timer added two-tenths and gave me 49.0. I started to realize I could do something in the Olympics."

What of the future? "I plan to go home and get married. I have a girl there. Oh, in track, I think I would like to try the decathlon." Late in '71, in the first decathlon ever staged in Uganda, Akii-Bua won with 6933, including a 10.9 100-meters, 6-2 high jump, 47.9 400, 14.4 highs and 4:18.2 1500. Note: Bill Toomey was a quarter hurdler before he was a decathlete. J.H./

ground and time with every powerful stride of his 6-2, 165-lb. body. The only race in the homestretch was for second, as Hemery faded markedly and Mann, tiring himself, forced his ever-deadening legs to longer strides than Hemery's choppy steps. Mann didn't nail Hemery until just 10 meters remained and inched ahead with just half that much left to snatch the silver. Fastest finisher down the homestraight outside of the winner was Seymour. Several meters back heading into the last straight, he blazed over the final two barriers, ate up the ground with his wide-arm-swing kick and just missed collaring Hemery. The others finished over a full second back, Gavrilyenko and Tziortzis tying for sixth.

A screaming throng went ape when the time was flashed moments later—and Akii-Bua gave them plenty more to yell about. He danced about after finishing, then put his hands to his mouth in astonishment when he saw the time. At first prevented by officials from taking a victory lap, he finally ignored them and jogged around the track, waving both arms, flashing a huge grin, blowing kisses to the crowd—and hurdling each hurdle along the way. Spectators in standing room at the far end of the stadium, who were sitting, rose to thunder their approval of Akii's uninhibited antics. Down the homestretch, where the hurdles had already been removed, he still continued to hurdle; no matter if over thin air. He threw in extra leaps and kicks for good measure. It was easily the most spontaneous athlete reaction and crowd reception of the Games.

On the victory stand, Uganda's first-ever track medalist was still smiling, waving to the crowd even as Mann and Hemery received their medallions. After the abbreviated Ugandan national anthem (one trivia collector timed it at 24 seconds), Akii kissed his gold medal and waved again.

Later he said, "I tried to run fast because there were three of us able to win the gold medal. I am just very happy it was me who won." Mann said, "I saw film of the race several times and I saw nothing I did wrong. I ran a perfect race—for me. It's just that John's was more perfect. His potential is frightening. If he had the same training opportunities I do, he would run in the 46s. I was pleased to see my name come up in second; first would have been better but if you are going to lose, then make the winner break the world record." Asked if it was a disappointment to lose both his world record and Olympic title, Hemery replied, "It wasn't exactly a disappointment. I have tremendous admiration for John and Ralph, and I'm delighted John managed to break the world record. It would have been a far greater disappointment for me if I had lost to a time slower than mine in Mexico.

John has a long way to go." Asked if he thought he could run a second faster ("Christ," laughed Mann), Akii said simply, "You have seen how fast I can run."

Another Briton, John Anderson, coach of Dave Jenkins, echoed Hemery's and Mann's views of Akii-Bua's vast potential. "It's simply unlimited," Anderson enthused. "It's just there and bubbles up and overwhelms you. Dave and Mann gave it all they had but Akii-Bua had too much. I think Dave ran too fast for what he had in terms of background. He gave his all but Akii-Bua used only a small part of his ability. 47.8 from lane one? They may as well have sent Akii-Bua the medal and saved themselves the trouble." /Jon Hendershott/

#### HEATS (Aug. 31, 5 heats, 3 qualify plus fastest non-placer)

I-1. Dieter Buttner (WG) 49.78; 2. Viktor Savchenko (SU) 49.90; 3. Jean-Pierre Corval (Fr) 50.15; 4. Tadeusz Kulczycki (Pol) 50.19; 7. Manuel Soriano (Sp) 50.88; 6. Fatwell Kimaiyo (Ken) 51.23; 7. Roberto Frinelli (It) 51.69; 8. Jaime Randrianalijaona (Mad) 52.75.

II-1. Dave Hemery (GB) 49.72; 2. Gary Knoke (Aus) 50.10; 3. Yuriy Zorin (SU) 50.35; 4. William Koskei (Ken) 50.58; 5. Giorgio Ballati (It) 50.90; 6. Jose Hidaigo (Ven) 54.00; 7. Norman Brinkworth (Pak) 54.67.

III-1. Christian Rudolph (EG) 50.00; 2. Ralph Mann (US) 50.18; 3. Rainer Schubert (WG) 50.23; 4. Ari Salin (Fin) 50.45; 5. Jean-Pierre Perrinulle (Fr) 51.81; 6. Jose Carvalho (Por) 52.64; 7. Hassen Bergeoui (Tun) 53.70.

IV-1. John Akii-Bua (Uga) 50.35; 2. Stavros Tziortzis (Gr) 50.54; 3. Ivan Danis (Czech) 50.62; 4. Bruce Field (Aus) 51.46; 5. Han-Jorg Wirz (Switz) 52.34; 6. Dick Bruggeman (US) 54.36; 7. Julio Ferrer (PRI) 54.83.

V-1. Yevgeniy Gavrilyenko (SU) 49.73; 2. Jim Seymour (US) 49.81; 3. Ralf Ziegler (WG) 50.17; 4. Roger Johnson (NZ) 50.48; 5. Mika Murei (Ken) 51.63; 6. Roddy Lee (Tai) 52.61; 7. Gladstone Agbamu (Nig) 53.58; ... dnf—John Sherwood (GB).

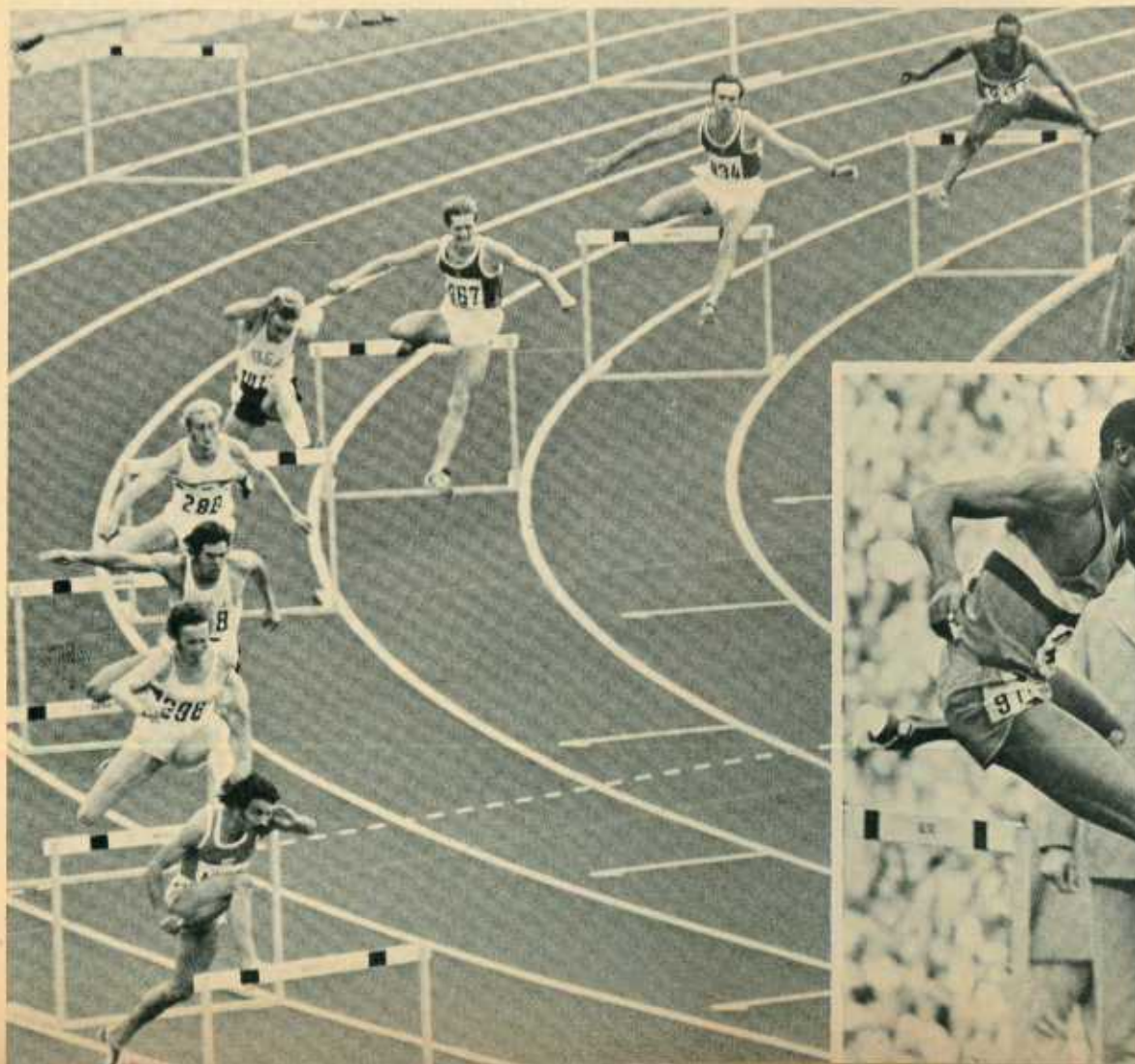
#### SEMI-FINALS (Sept. 1, 2 heats, 4 qualify)

I-1. Akii-Bua 49.25; 2. Mann 49.53; 3. Hemery 49.66; 4. Schubert 49.80; 5. Ziegler 49.88; 6. Danis 50.01; 7. Savchenko 50.28; 8. Corval 50.75.

II-1. Seymour 49.33; 2. Gavrilyenko 49.34; 3. Zorin 49.60; 4. Tziortzis 50.06; 5. Kulczycki 50.80; 6. Knoke 52.79; ... dnf—Buttner & Rudolph.

#### FINAL (Sept. 2)

1. John Akii-Bua (Uga)	47.82 WR	5. Rainer Schubert (WG)	49.65
2. Ralph Mann (US)	48.51	6. Yevgeniy Gavrilyenko (SU)	49.66
3. Dave Hemery (GB)	48.52	Stavros Tziortzis (Gr)	49.66
4. Jim Seymour (US)	48.64	8. Yuriy Zorin (SU)	50.25



(Left) Over the 2nd barrier charges a fairly-even 400 hurdle field (from inside lane): John Akii-Bua, Yevgeniy Gavrilyenko, Yuriy Zorin, Jim Seymour, Dave Hemery, Ralph Mann, Rainer Schubert and Stavros Tziortzis. /Gane/ (Below) At the 10th hurdle, it is all Akii-Bua heading toward a 47.82 world record. /Lacey/

## MARATHON

# Shorter Away Early to Clear Win

The 26-mile classic has been providing the Olympic Games with some form of drama or excitement since 1896—and 1972 was no exception. That is if you can call the hoax played by 22-year-old West German student Norbert Sudhaus either dramatic or exciting. Many didn't—and among those was probably the brilliant winner, Munich-born Frank Shorter of the US, who dominated the race in Abebe Bikila fashion. His half-minute PR of 2:12:19.8 was only a fraction outside the Ethiopian's Olympic record.

It was hot and humid when the race finally got underway at 3:00 p.m. over a route taking the runners through the parks and suburbs of the city. In an attempt to cut down the fumes and dust, traffic had been banned from the course for some hours prior, while electrically-powered vehicles followed the leaders. The course itself was generally flat, with a certain amount of shaded areas in the parks. However, there had been pre-race complaints regarding some loose gravel spots.

After a lap and a half on the track, the runners left on their arduous journey. And once outside the stadium, the lead was taken by Japan's Akio Usami, who was soon joined by a group including all the other top contenders. The field was still bunched at five-kilos in 15:51, and it was obvious that the weather would have considerable bearing on the way that the race would be run. Already, any thoughts of a winning time inside Australian Derek Clayton's world best of 2:08:33.6 were out of the question. The pace stepped up in the next 5000, as a 15:24 split found Clayton and highly-rated Ron Hill of Great Britain passing the marker in 31:15, followed by Finn Seppo Nikkari and New Zealander Jack Foster. Another second back were Usami and sweat-banded Belgian Gaston Roelants, who was confident of placing high, if not first. Further back were unbeaten European champ Karel Lismont of Belgium (31:23) and Shorter (31:23).

Stepping the pace up another notch in the next five-kilos with a 14:57 split, Shorter had a clear five-second lead at 15-kilometers, moving effortlessly and smoothly like a well-oiled machine, unmistakable in his US outfit of white vest, blue shorts and distinctive gold shoes. In the bunched group just behind him were Lismont, defending champion Mamo Wolde of Ethiopia, Foster, Nikkari, Usami and Roelants. Three seconds behind them were Americans Kenny Moore and Jack Bachelier, the latter excelling himself in a race of this caliber. Clayton and Hill had unexpectedly lost contact, while the other two Ethiopians had also dropped back. Mexico silver medalist Kenji Kimihara of Japan was nearly a half-minute behind Shorter, but the veteran of 32 marathons appeared to be pacing himself well.

By 20,000-meters, Shorter (1:01:30) had increased his margin to a solid 31 seconds over Lismont, with Wolde, Nikkari and Usami another second back and Bachelier yet another. Surprisingly, Bachelier had moved away from teammate Moore in that section of the race. Running together now, Moore and Clayton had overtaken Foster and Roelants. Hill still appeared to be having a bad time, being over a minute behind Shorter.

As 25-kilos rolled by, it appeared that a rout was in the making, as

Shorter had pounded his lead to 53 seconds with his 1:17:05 split. Still moving together, Moore and Clayton now occupied the runner-up slot with Wolde, as Lismont and Bachelier were equal fifth six seconds behind them. Roelants had dropped out somewhere near the 22-kilo point in what may well have been his Olympic swan-song.

Giving away nothing to his rivals, Shorter had increased his lead to 1:05 at 30-kilos (1:32:49) and, barring accidents, seemed to have the race sewn up. Indeed, he was still moving along beautifully, giving the impression that he had plenty in hand if need be. Wolde and Moore now had sole possession of second as Clayton had dropped well off the pace, with Lismont moving into fourth some 20 seconds behind the runners-up. Bachelier still led Nikkari for sixth by nine seconds, while Foster was being pressed by Kimihara and Usami.

With a 1:24 margin at 35-kilos (1:48:40), Shorter was in solid position. The only battle now was for the other two medals. Wolde, now had a clear grip on second, 14 seconds up on Lismont. Moore, another seven seconds back, still had a shot at the bronze and was nearly a minute up on teammate Bachelier in fifth. Moving strongly was Kimihara, who had left more-favored countryman Usami and had moved up to sixth. Also looking better at this stage were Hill and his teammate Don Macgregor.

Still increasing his lead, Shorter sped through 40-kilos in 2:05:31 as his margin stretched to 2:05 over a quickly-closing Lismont. The Belgian had fought his way into second by seven seconds over Wolde, who was not giving up his title without a major effort. Moore maintained fourth, but as Bachelier began to fade after a tremendous run, Kimihara moved into fifth. Hill and Macgregor also surged past Bachelier.

The capacity crowd eagerly awaited the arrival of Shorter, whose progress they had been watching with great interest on the scoreboard. Then suddenly the blue and orange clad hoaxer put in his appearance, and the hesitant applause of the usually knowledgeable audience turned to laughter as the green-coated officials led him away at the stadium entrance, virtually an entire lap after he entered. By this time, of course, Shorter had entered the stadium himself and quite rightly looked confused, at the mixed reception. Unfortunately, most of the crowd's attention was diverted to the hoaxer, and Shorter was never accorded his due recognition by the fans.

With the sweat glistening on his deeply tanned shoulders, Shorter shook his head in disbelief as he trotted past the waiting officials, unwinding after his truly scintillating performance. Runner-up Lismont, who had tried so hard in the closing stages, looked pale and drawn as he finished his fourth-ever marathon a half-minute up on Wolde. The defending champ had failed to hang on to his nation's 12-year tenure of the title, but at 40-years of age, he had reduced his PR to 2:15:08.4—one could hardly ask for more. Moore finished fourth and was greeted by Shorter, who had run back across the field to embrace his colleague. Then came Kimihara.

Co-favorite Hill outsprinted teammate Macgregor for sixth, although both were visibly disappointed by their performances—it was said by walker Paul Nihil and other members of the British walking team that they had nothing left in their legs, blaming altitude training without sufficient time to deacclimatize before the Games. This may well have been the case with marathoners such as "old fox" Roelants, who had undergone similar training. Foster clocked one of the quickest final laps as he finished eighth, while Bachelier came in slowly and appeared spent while touring the stadium in ninth.

Shorter's competitive record in the marathon is nothing short of superb. After a second in his debut, the 71 AAU, he zipped off with the Pan-Am title, then blazed to a win at Fukuoka. Tying for first with Moore at the FOT, Shorter was in only his fifth 26-miler at Munich. And the way he crushed the crack field, just blazing away after 10-kilos, is fantastic. The world's best were unable to respond to his move. "Normally, I try to relax for the first 30-kilos or so," said Shorter, "but today I broke after about 9000 because the race was too slow and I knew the rest of the pack would not follow that early. I knew I had the race won after 36-kilos. I slowed down in the last six-kilos and just tried to hold on." /Roger Gyron/

### FINAL (Sept. 10)

- |                             |           |                              |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Frank Shorter (US)       | 2:12:19.8 | 5. Kenji Kimihara (Japan)    | 2:16:27.0 |
| 2. Karel Lismont (Bel)      | 2:14:31.8 | 6. Ron Hill (GB)             | 2:16:30.6 |
| 3. Mamo Wolde (Eth)         | 2:15:08.4 | 7. Don Macgregor (GB)        | 2:16:34.4 |
| 4. Ken Moore (US)           | 2:15:39.8 | 8. Jack Foster (NZ)          | 2:16:56.2 |
| 9. Jack Bachelier (US)      | 2:17:38.2 | 10. Lengissa Bedane (Eth)    | 2:18:36.8 |
| 11. Seppo Nikkari (Fin)     | 2:18:49.4 | 12. Akio Usami (Japan)       | 2:18:58.0 |
| 13. Derek Clayton (Aus)     | 2:19:49.6 | 14. Yuriy Velikorodnikh (SU) | 2:20:02.2 |
| 15. Anatoliy Baranov (SU)   | 2:20:10.4 | 16. Paul Angenwoorth (WG)    | 2:20:19.0 |
| 17. Richard Mabuza (Swaz)   | 2:20:39.6 | 18. Demissie Wolde (Eth)     | 2:20:44.0 |
| 19. Reino Paukkonen (Fin)   | 2:21:06.4 | 20. Colin Kirkham (GB)       | 2:21:54.8 |
| 21. Antonio Brutti (It)     | 2:22:12.0 | 22. Dave McKenzie (NZ)       | 2:22:19.2 |
| 23. Danny McDavid (Ire)     | 2:22:25.2 | 24. Renato Martini (It)      | 2:22:41.4 |
| 25. Eckhard Lesso (EG)      | 2:22:49.6 | 26. Jacinto Sabinal (Mex)    | 2:22:56.6 |
| 27. Gyula Toth (Hun)        | 2:22:59.8 | 18. Fernand Kolbeck (Fr)     | 2:23:01.2 |
| 29. Hernan Barreneche (Col) | 2:23:40.0 | 30. Jorgen Jensen (Den)      | 2:24:00.2 |
| 31. Manfred Steffny (WG)    | 2:24:25.4 | 32. Lutz Philipp (WG)        | 2:24:25.4 |
| 33. Ferenc Szekeres (Hun)   | 2:25:17.7 | 34. Terry Manners (NZ)       | 2:25:29.2 |
| 35. Igor Shcharbak (SU)     | 2:25:37.4 | 36. Yoshiaki Unetani (Japan) | 2:25:59.0 |
| 37. Chang Son Kim (N Kor)   | 2:26:45.6 | 38. Franco De Menego (It)    | 2:26:52.2 |
| 39. Agustin Fernandez (Sp)  | 2:27:24.2 | 40. Edward Stawiarz (Pol)    | 2:28:12.4 |

Only the press bus is with Frank Shorter at this stage of the marathon. His 2:12:19.8 made him the first US Olympic marathon winner since 1908.



## Quite a Display by the US Trio

"We put on quite a show today, didn't we?" Frank Shorter quipped to the press after his triumph in the marathon. Shorter was referring to the one-four-nine placings turned in by the US' talented marathon trio of himself, Kenny Moore, and Jack Bachelier. The three-man finish was the lowest total by a nation since John Hayes led a one-three-four placing by the US in 1908 and the only other two performances near the US accomplishment in Munich were the one-five-nine finishes record by Finland in 1920 and Argentina in 1948.

Shorter was not surprised that the US "team" did so well in the test of speed, strength, and stamina. "As our training went on this summer, I could see that the three of us were capable of fine efforts. This is not to say, however, that I thought I would win because that is not how you prepare for a marathon. If you think win, win, win, you'll drive yourself crazy before the race even begins."

The perceptive and articulate Moore, who has authored several track articles in major publications, was pleased with his showing and surprisingly did not think he could have run any faster. "The only really unique and good thing about the marathon is that when you run it hard and do your best you have a feeling after you finish that you couldn't have run any faster. It is a great feeling of satisfaction to feel this and today I did," explained Moore.

Bachelier, who has a PhD from the University of Florida and is an Entomologist, credited his success to relaxing during the race and not thinking about anything else except relaxing. "I do this in order to keep myself under control. I am a compulsive worrier by nature so relaxing is a must if I am to run well," Bachelier offered.

In the press interview after the race, the mustached Shorter was quick to credit Moore and Bachelier for helping him achieve what no American had done since 1908: win an Olympic Games marathon. "I cannot say enough for Moore and Bachelier. They are such good friends, and I owe them a great deal of thanks for my being here today. Jack and I have trained together for a long time now. Kenny is such a fine human being, and he got me to run this crazy race."

Moore recalls how in 1970 he and Shorter became good friends on the US national team and how he spent the next year trying to get the lean Shorter to run the longer race. "I kept trying to talk him into the marathon. The reason was that he was handling me so easily in the six-mile and on the track that I wanted to get him into my race. Well, now he has handled me in my race. Frank is such a great competitor and runner," praised Moore.

Shorter's formula for success in distance running is very simple. He runs the races he is strongest in. "A distance runner always knows how good he is because he knows the distances he runs, the strength he has. He cannot hide from himself."

"For example, I am an excellent marathoner and a good 10,000-meter runner but I am not in the class of a Lasse Viren. It is like my personality. I let my actions dictate my personality and I define myself through these actions rather than through words.

"Oh, I could put labels on my attitude," he says, "and start throwing terms around but that would be quite phony."

Some journalists have chosen to signal Shorter as the savior of face for the showing of the US trackmen in the Games. What does the 24-year-old law student think of that? "First of all, it was not a dismal showing by the United States in track and I was not any saviour by any means. The rest of the world has caught up with the US, and that is great in my opinion.

"I know that some people probably will not like this type of answer but these people also are the ones who get upset about my image, and I do not care about them. I have said it before and it bears repeating, these types need to be shook up a little anyway."

What does the future hold in store for Shorter? "First of all, I am going to take some time off from training because I haven't had a break in three years. I do not like to think of a future marathon because I only want to forget this one. That's the feeling I have after each one of these races. Academically, I still have some law school left. I just don't know what the future holds in store for me but I guess I'll find out." /Steve Wacaser/

41. Armando Aldegelega (Por) 2:28:24.6; 42. Desmond McCann (Eire) 2:28:31.6; 43. Carlos Cuque Lopez (Gua) 2:28:37.0; 44. Alfons Sidler (Switz) 2:29:09.2; 45. Alfredo Panalaza (Mex) 2:29:51.0; 46. Walter Van Ranterghem (Bol) 2:29:58.4; 47. Donal Walsh (Eire) 2:31:12.0; 48. Alvarez Mejia (Col) 2:31:56.4; 49. Man Hyang Ryu (N Kor) 2:32:29.4; 50. Carlos Perez (Sp) 2:33:22.6; 51. Rafael Tadeo (Mex) 2:35:48.4; 52. Victor Mora (Col) 2:37:43.6; 53. Fernando Molina (Arg) 2:38:18.6; 54. Julio Quevedo Elias (Gua) 2:40:38.8; 55. Ramon Cabrera (Arg) 2:42:37.2; 56. Matthews Kambale (Malawi) 2:45:50.0; 57. Thein Hla (Burma) 2:49:53.2; 58. Ricardo Condori (Bol) 2:56:11.4; 59. Fulgence Rwabu (Uga) 2:57:04.4; 60. Ghakta Bahadur (Nep) 2:57:58.8; 61. Crispin Quispe (Bol) 3:07:22.8; 62. Maurice Charlotin (Haiti) 3:24:21.0; ... dnf—Ismael Akcay (Tur), Nazario Araujo (Arg), J. Awil (Som), Jit Bahadur (Nep), Richard Juma (Ken), Shag Mou Medani (Sudan), Juvenal Rocha (Bol), Gomez Rodolfo (Nic), Gaston Roelants (Bel), Lucien Rosa (Cay), Pekka Tiihonen (Fin) & Julius Wakachu (Tanz).

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## 20-KILO WALK

# Frenkel, East German Team to Glory

Peter Frenkel of East Germany finally had his day. It was also a great victory for the East German trio which always walks together, helping each other mentally. Never before have they come through as a group so successfully as they did in Munich. "We had prepared ourselves quite well and wanted to perform strongly in this competition," Frenkel said after the 1:26:42.4 race—an Olympic best. Often accused of only being able to set world records when there is no real opposition, they did indeed perform strongly, thereby proving they could also pull off the big one in much the same manner of sharing "the load" and the lead as they have done so often in training and during track record races. Even the day before the race, they were seen tuning-up on one of the Olympic training tracks by alternating quarters in 1:58 for about 10-kilometers. Only a gutty performance ("one of my toughest races") by the old Soviet warrior Vladimir Golubnichiy, in a second place 1:26:55.2, prevented a clean sweep for the blue-shirted Germans.

The race conditions were quite good; the weather a little on the warm side. Many people lined the flat course through the neighboring streets—cheering enthusiastically for all the competitors as they passed. The field was unusually small as only 24 starters ambled out of the stadium. Many of the second and third rate walking powers must have been scared by the big guns out of this one in favor of the 50.

There were no surprises at five-kilometers as all the major contenders and one game Mexican were grouped, Frenkel and Hans Reimann (EG) leading in 22:16. Paul Nihill (Great Britain), Bernd Kannenberg (West Germany), Golubnichiy, Nikolay Smaga (Soviet Union), Gerhard Sperling (East Germany), Yevgeniy Ivchenko (Soviet Union), and Ismael Avila (Mexico) were all within four seconds of the two leaders. Six others, including Larry Young (US), were less than 20 seconds behind.

The front group began to pull away significantly by 10-kilometers as the pace-setting Frenkel and Reimann got there first in 43:57, having dropped the second five-kilometers down to 21:41. Kannenberg looked quite smooth at this point as he was content to stay on the leaders' shoulders in 43:58, closely followed by Sperling and Nihill in 44:00 and the Russian threesome of Golubnichiy, Smaga, and Ivchenko several seconds back. The form of many walkers started to deteriorate at this stage as some were struggling to hang on while others were trying to break-away. The judges seemed to be on top of things; however, not wanting a repeat of the "Mexico Incident" in which a Mexican literally ran his way to a silver medal in 1968. The white caution flags were being waved at almost everyone. Young, having a rare off-day, was now a little over a minute behind, even though he never

was considered a real medal threat in this one.

The first surprise of the day came at around 12-kilos when local favorite Kannenberg withdrew from the race after falling. He had been tripped accidentally by Nihill rounding a corner and aggravated an old tendon injury to his leg. He tried to keep going but it bothered him and he did not want to risk his chances for the 50 kilometer.

By 15-kilos, reached in 1:05:22, the East Germans were even more in control, with only Golubnichiy now challenging. Sperling was six seconds back. Again Frenkel and Reimann had stepped up the pace as the third five-kilos was negotiated in 21:25. Golubnichiy was no stranger to this "step-down" tactic, having employed it many times himself to drop the opposition. But this time his Soviet companion Smaga was already the victim as he was now well off the pace in 1:06:00. Another surprise casualty was Nihill as he followed in 1:06:03. He did not look his usually fluid self. "My legs were heavy from 10-kilos on," Nihill said later. "I just couldn't respond." Ivchenko (1:06:02) was the only other walker still within 2½ minutes of the leaders but soon received the red disqualification flag.

As they headed for the stadium, it was now every man for himself. Sperling began to drop back even farther and Reimann now began to show signs of weakening. Could the 36-year-old Golubnichiy become an unprecedented three-time winner? He gave it a hell-of-a-try, but Frenkel was not to be denied as he had too much speed at the finish for his senior challenger. After the race, Frenkel described the pressure-packed finish thusly: "Over the last three to four-kilometers, three of us were battling for the win, and I never had the feeling that I was going to win for sure." Nevertheless, he did what it took, a sensational last five-kilos in 21:20, the fastest yet. Reimann and Sperling finished in 1:27:16.6 and 1:27:55.0 for third and fourth.

The first six walkers (average age 33½ years) were in a class by themselves as the seventh finisher, young Jan Ornoch of Poland, was more than three minutes back. Young was the first American home in 10th, giving little indication of what was to come from him in the 50. Tom Dooley was 15th, two places better than in 68, and Goetz Klopfer was 19th. /Bob Bowman/

### FINAL (Aug. 31)

- |  |           |    |                         |           |
|--|-----------|----|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Peter Frenkel (EG)                                      | 1:26:42.4 | OB | 5. Nikolay Smaga (SU)   | 1:28:16.6 |
| 2. Vladimir Golubnichiy (SU)                               | 1:26:55.2 |    | 6. Paul Nihill (GB)     | 1:28:44.4 |
| 3. Hans-Georg Reimann (EG)                                 | 1:27:16.6 |    | 7. Jan Ornoch (Pol)     | 1:32:01.6 |
| 4. Gerhard Sperling (EG)                                   | 1:27:55.0 |    | 8. Vittorio Visini (It) | 1:32:30.0 |
| 9. Jose Oliveros (Mex)                                     | 1:32:40.6 |    | 10. Larry Young (US)    | 1:32:53.4 |
| 11. Jan Rnlstad (Nor)                                      | 1:33:03.2 |    | 12. Pedro Arache (Mex)  | 1:33:05.0 |
| 13. Heinz Mayr (WG)  | 1:33:13.8 |    | 14. Phil Embleton (GB)  | 1:33:22.2 |
| 15. Tom Dooley (US)  | 1:34:58.8 |    | 16. Wilfried Wesch (WG) | 1:35:20.6 |
| 17. Peter Marlow (GB)                                      | 1:35:38.8 |    | 18. Charles Sowa (Lux)  | 1:36:23.8 |
| 19. Goetz Klopfer (US)                                     | 1:38:33.6 |    | 20. Hunde Toure (Eth)   | 1:43:11.6 |
| 21. Esteban Valle (Nic)                                    | 1:45:09.4 |    | 22. Ismael Avila (Mex)  | 1:45:45.4 |
| ... disq—Yevgeniy Ivchenko (SU); ... dnf—Bernd Kannenberg. |           |    |                         |           |



(Left) Peter Frenkel's first major-meet win was a biggie as his 1:26:42.4 walked off with the Olympic 20-kilo title. /Don Chadez/  
(Center) Bernd Kannenberg strolled to the 50-kilo gold medal with the second-fastest time ever at the distance, 3:56:11.6. /Duffy/  
(Right) Larry Young duplicated his 1968 bronze medal with a 3rd in the 50 as he axed over 12 minutes from his US best with 4:00:46.0. /Duffy/





## 50-KILO WALK

# Novice Kannenberg Handles Vets

It was Sunday and the morning paper headline read "Kannenberg versus The World". By late afternoon, the muscular West German had beaten the world or at least the greatest 50-kilometer walk field ever assembled. It was quite a recovery after failing to finish the "20" three days before. He certainly showed no signs of the sore leg sustained in the "20" spill as he bolted from the stadium almost as fast as the early 20-kilometer pace, with only the European champion from the Soviet Union, Venyamin Soldatenko, going with him. If anyone doubted the authenticity of his earlier 3:52:44 clocking for a world's all-time best, these doubts were soon put to rest as Kannenberg lead from start to finish to record the second best all-time of 3:56:11.6, 15 minutes under the old Olympic record. All the top finishers had fantastic times but none improved their personal best more than the US's Larry Young. What a marvelous race he walked in knocking more than 12 minutes off his American road best to earn his second consecutive Olympic 50-kilometer bronze medal, this occasion in 4:00:46.0.

The weather was nearly ideal for the 2:00 p.m. start as 36 race walkers lined up in the stadium. The course followed the same out and back route as the "20" but continued on further to the entrance of the Nymphenburg Castle grounds, the 5-kilo mark, then eight 5-kilo loops around the grounds and back to the stadium. The five-kilometer check points were all at the same location with the refreshment station 400 meters away. The road out and back was good but the circuit around the castle grounds was uneven and unpaved, making it a little difficult to maintain body rhythm.

The chant "Kannenberg, Kannenberg..." became a familiar sound as the local favorite passed. He certainly was impressive to watch as he powered through five-kilometers in 22:42, 10 in 45:55, 15 in 1:09:25, 20 in 1:32:59, 25 in 1:56:26, 30 in 2:20:03, 35 in 2:44:02, and 40 in 3:07:52. It was a suicide pace for almost anyone, except perhaps for the tough Soldatenko who knew beforehand what to expect in his showdown with the West German army sergeant. The others followed only a little more conservatively in 46:18 for Sergey Grigoryev (USSR); 47:10 for Otto Bartsch (USSR), world record holder Peter Selzer (East Germany), Vittorio Visini (Italy), Paul Nihill (Great Britain), and 68 champ Christoph Hohne (East Germany); 47:24 for Gerhard Weidner (West Germany), Karl-Heinz Stadtmueller (East Germany), and John Warhurst (Great Britain); 47:32 for Young; 47:47 for Gabriel Hernandez (Mexico), Charles Sowa (Luxemburg), Horst Magnor (West Germany), Shaul Ladany (Israel), Raul Gonzalez (Mexico), and Dom Carpentieri (Italy); 47:56 for 64 champ Abdon Pamich (Italy); and six others under 50 minutes. They were all being taken for a ride on the "Kannenberg Express".

Shortly after 10-kilos, Young pulled alongside Hohne, now only a shadow of his former superiority in this event, and the two of them began to work their way up through the leaders. The pace proved too much for Hohne though, as he let Young go, shortly before 20-kilos. Larry was now in fourth as he hit the 20 mark in 1:35:08, only two minutes slower than his "20" performance on Thursday and 2:09 down on the leaders. "I couldn't believe that they [Kannenberg and Soldatenko] could hold that pace," admitted Young after the race. "But I knew what they could do, so I had to go for it and hope for the best."

The suspense began to mount as the half-way mark was reached, Kannenberg and Soldatenko still together and Young holding his own in fourth but now only 15 seconds behind Grigoryev, who soon got the red flag while trying to maintain contact with Young but not the ground. Larry was 1:58:35 at 25 with Visini, Bartsch, Selzer, Hohne, Nihill, Weidner, and Stadtmueller all following a little over a minute back.

In the next 10-kilos, Young made a strong bid to catch the two leaders and managed to cut 37 seconds off the 2:09 he was behind at 25-kilos. At the same time, he solidified his medal hopes by increasing his lead on Bartsch to 2:07. Soldatenko kept talking to Kannenberg at this stage, asking him how far they were ahead of Young. The wiry Russian was now walking with one official caution as was Bartsch, Selzer, Nihill and Stadtmueller. Kannenberg sensed Soldatenko was starting to weaken. When asked later, Kannenberg said, "Soldatenko was a little slow taking his refreshments at 35-kilos, so I made a move to break away." The Soviet never responded as the powerful West German gradually pulled away to a 500-meter winning margin. Soldatenko said later, "I slacked off a bit after 35-kilos as I was worried about the caution on my technique." Young, still walking solidly in third, could gain no further ground as he slowed a bit in the last 10,000-meters, but not enough for Bartsch to overhaul him.

Meanwhile, the people in the stadium, already treated to two West German gold medals that day, began to buzz with anticipation as the 40-kilometer positions and time intervals were being flashed on the giant scoreboard. Then an announcement came with the positions at 47-kilometers and now the chant, "Kannenberg, Kannenberg..." started to rock the stadium. Soon, Kannenberg entered the stadium for the final 500 meters on the track, and all hell broke loose. Never before had this happened in Olympic history—a winner from the host country. Soldatenko took the silver, knock-

ing almost a minute off his personal best to hold the number two spot on the all-time list (3:58:24.0). Larry Young, beard and all, moved to fourth all-time. He later summed up his feelings by saying, "I was more thrilled in Mexico but more satisfied here as I proved that my Mexico performance was no fluke." Otto Bartsch came across the line less than a minute behind Young as he too had walked a superb race to move to fifth best all-time (4:01:35.4). It was the greatest mass finish yet, with quality times being recorded by most of the field. One disappointed finisher was the defending champion, Christoph Hohne, as he crossed the line with nearly the same time he won with four years ago, but this time he was 24 minutes late and 13 spots back of the winner. Bill Weigle of the US, in his first international, showed great promise as he sensibly worked his way up to 17th at the finish with an excellent 4:22:52 despite bad blisters. The third American, Steve Hayden, also in his first international, came across 27th with a very respectable 4:36:07. It was generally felt by all concerned that with all the controversy surrounding this 20th Olympiad, especially in the area of judging and officiating, that the two walking events were conducted in almost flawless fashion in every respect. /Bob Bowman/

### FINAL (Sept. 3)

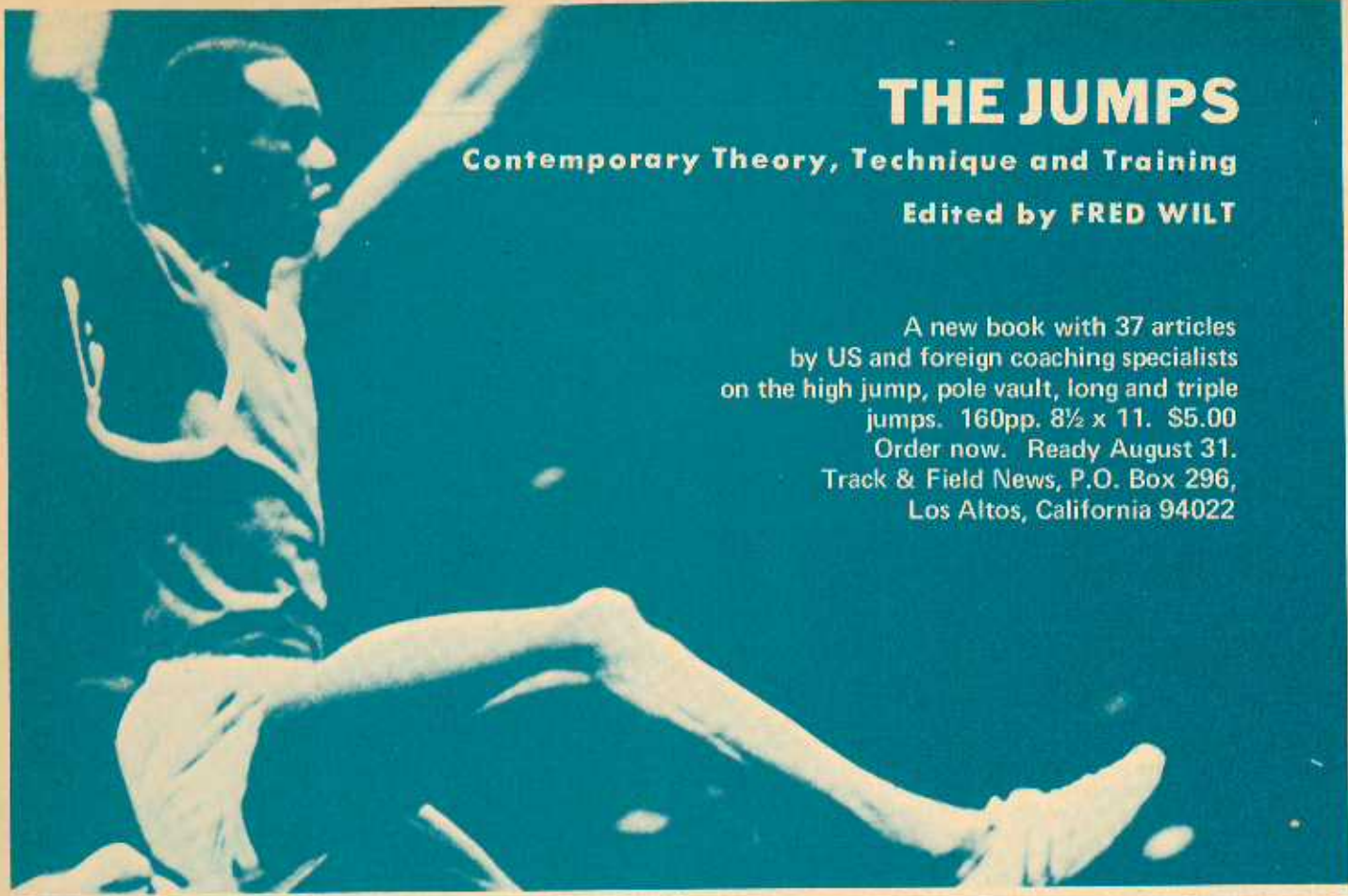
- |                                  |           |    |                               |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Bernd Kannenberg (WG)         | 3:56:11.6 | OB | 5. Peter Selzer (EG)          | 4:04:05.4 |
| 2. Venyamin Soldatenko (SU)      | 3:58:24.0 |    | 6. Gerhard Weidner (WG)       | 4:06:26.0 |
| 3. Larry Young (US)              | 4:00:46.0 |    | 7. Vittorio Visini (It)       | 4:08:31.4 |
| 4. Otto Bartsch (SU)             | 4:01:35.4 |    | 8. Gabriel Hernandez (Mex)    | 4:12:09.0 |
| 9. Paul Nihill (GB)              | 4:14:09.4 |    | 10. Charles Sowa (Lux)        | 4:14:21.2 |
| 11. Karl-Heinz Stadtmueller (EG) | 4:14:28.8 |    | 12. Hans Tenggren (Swe)       | 4:16:37.6 |
| 13. Daniel Bjorkgran (Swe)       | 4:20:00.0 |    | 14. Christoph Hohne (EG)      | 4:20:33.8 |
| 15. Stefan Ingvarsson (Swe)      | 4:21:01.0 |    | 16. Horst-Rudiger Magnor (WG) | 4:21:53.4 |
| 17. Bill Waigla (US)             | 4:22:52.2 |    | 18. John Warhurst (GB)        | 4:23:21.6 |
| 19. Shaul Ladany (Isr)           | 4:24:38.6 |    | 20. Raul Gonzalez (Mex)       | 4:26:13.4 |
| 21. Alex Oakley (Can)            | 4:28:42.6 |    | 22. Janos Dalmati (Hun)       | 4:31:23.2 |
| 23. Domenico Carpentieri (It)    | 4:33:10.6 |    | 24. Kjell Lund (Nor)          | 4:34:23.4 |
| 25. Howard Timms (GB)            | 4:34:43.8 |    | 26. Antal Kiss (Hun)          | 4:34:45.0 |
| 27. Steve Hayden (US)            | 4:36:07.2 |    | 28. Adalbert Scarza (Arg)     | 4:42:41.4 |
| 29. Ole Jensen (Den)             | 4:57:13.8 |    | ...                           |           |
- dnf—Alfred Badel (Switz), Jean-Claude Decosse (Fr), K-Heinz Merschenz (Can), Jose Oliveros (Mex) & Jan Drnoch (Pol).

## Young Combines All the Ingredients

Larry Young lost only one race all year and that was the Olympic 50-kilo final, his first major international race in four years. Even in this one, he didn't lose by much. It was truly a remarkable achievement for the 29-year-old, 5'10, 150-lb. ace of the US walking team, especially considering his two year layoff following his equally impressive third in Mexico City. Larry regrets dropping out of the sport for that period of his life, but doesn't feel it hurt him physically. "The only thing I may have missed is two years of experience and the good fellowship of track and field people," says Larry.

What is the secret to Larry Young's success? What does it take to walk a four-hour 50-kilo? Actually, it's probably not surprising that Larry Young likely has no real weaknesses. He possesses all the necessary ingredients for success. These ingredients are self-acquired by not overlooking any phase of his personal development. These include his training, his attitude and confidence in himself, competitiveness, mental preparation, nutrition and rest, technique improvement and knowledge of the event and the human body. Or in his own words, Larry says, "I try to do everything before and during a race that I know has worked for me in the past, relating to training, eating, and sleeping. I have great confidence in my physical and mental condition. This usually puts me in the right frame of mind."

One aspect of his recent successes has been his ability to come back with a tremendously strong "50" following a hard "20" three days before as it was in the US Trials and in the Games. This doubling in such a short time span was felt unwise by many in the sport until Larry and several others proved that they could come back even stronger. "The '20' sets me up for the '50' physically—it loosens me up," claims Larry. "My body tries to feed back from a hard '20' three days before, above and beyond what is normally needed." This "overcompensation theory" is supported by the performances of many notable walkers (Bernd Kannenberg, Young, Vittorio Visini, Paul Nihill all came back with strong "50s" following all-out 20-kilometer races in Munich) as well as actual medical evidence. Physiologists at the University of Missouri, where Larry trains, have accumulated a great deal of favorable research along these lines according to Larry. Larry adds, "One must deplete the glycogen supply, then a carbohydrate diet helps the body overcompensate. This has worked twice beautifully for me. Of course, diet and rest are important and you must be in great shape to begin with. Experience is also necessary as some people recover differently; you must know yourself." Larry certainly knows himself but even he can be surprised as he looked back over his bronze-medal winning race as he commented, "I felt the whole race I was walking over my head, even though I was confident I could hit 4:05 on a good day. The human body never ceases to amaze me." Larry hopes to go for the 50-kilo world record soon (no American has ever held an official world walking record) and win next year's world championship with gold-medal sights on Montreal. /B.B./



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## HIGH JUMP

# Tarmak Power Straddles to Gold

Power-jumping Juri Tarmak returned the Olympic high jump title to the realm of the conventional straddlers from the land of the fanciful floppers with a 7-3½ leap and thereby became the third Soviet in the last four Olympics to win the vertical jump. The 26-year-old Estonian outsoared a pair of sterling newcomers, 22-year-old East German Stefan Junge and US teenager Dwight Stones, who both scaled 7-3. Only the 7-4½ Olympic record, set in 1968 by Dick Fosbury and his then-revolutionary flop, survived.

Forty jumpers appeared for the Sept. 9 qualifying round, a dozen of them floppers and the remaining 28 all straddlers. A 2.15-meter (7-½) required height still allowed 19 jumpers to advance to the finals, insuring a long tussle for the medals the next day. Major losses included Americans Chris Dunn and Ron Jourdan and Hungary's Jozsef Tihanyi—three of 11 entrants at 7-3 or higher during 1972—and 68 finalists Ingomar Sieghart and Ahmed Senoussi. Jourdan began at the opening height of 6-2½, cleared on his first try and topped the next four heights—6-6½, 6-9½, 6-10½, 6-11½—on his initial attempt before missing thrice at 7-5½. It was his first competition in nearly a month and he reportedly had a sore knee. Dunn, on the other hand, took only two jumps, initial clearances of 6-9½ and 6-11½ before failing at 7-5½. Tihanyi's left knee was taped and he appeared to favor it. Of the big guns, Tarmak and countrymen Kestutis Sapka, a strong pre-meet favorite, and Rustam Akhmyetov, Stones and Hungarians Istvan Major and Adam Szepesi all went through with makes on their first tries. Junge nearly came to grief at 6-11½, needing three tries, and needed two at 7-5½. Aussie Lawrie Peckham, only jumper in the field to compete in the last three Games, needed three at 6-11½ before going on to make his third final.

The real jumping got under way the next day at 2:30 p.m. under warm, sunny skies. Before it was over at 6:10 p.m. significant rain clouds blotted the sky, cold winds gusted and rain fell for the only time during the entire track program. All finalists passed the low 6-2½ opener, and an hour after the start only Japan's Hidehiko Tomizawa had been eliminated by 6-10½. Tarmak and Stones were easy first-time clearers at that height: Sapka, Szepesi, Major, West German Hermann Magerl and Swede Jan Dahlgren cleared on their first at the previous 6-8½ notch.

Only three more, Peckham, Italy's Marco Schivo and Rumania's Serban Ioan, succumbed at 7-5½. Sapka clearly was in trouble early, missing badly twice before getting over on his third try. Later Stones said, "Kestutis and I became good friends. I knew he had a sore knee but every time he missed he looked at me as if to say, 'I don't believe it.'" Stones, Tarmak and Junge were over on their first jumps. The East German entered competition at 6-9½ and surprisingly missed his first try. But he was not to miss again until 7-3. Major, Akhmyetov and Canadian floppers John Beers and John Hawkins were also first-timers over. Szepesi ticked the bar with his heels and the green-coated official waited until the moving bar was still before raising a white flag. This preciseness drew fans' whistles virtually every time.

Up went the yellow crossbar to 7-1½. Tarmak rolled over with his first try at 4:18 p.m., the epitome of the classical Brumel style, slower in his approach, but just as powerful, smooth and graceful. Stones bounded over from his sharply-arched run-up two minutes later, clapping his hands as he somersaulted out of the green pit. Magerl was over right after Stones, jiggling the bar. Major was ready for his first try when the women's 1600 relay was set to go and he was waved off. In the late stages of the jumping, competitors were further distracted by marathon finishers, officials, medical personnel and photographers all crowding around the finish in close proximity to the jump apron, as well as by the blaring of trumpets for eight award ceremonies and national anthems. Major missed his first but Junge displayed astounding torso height over the bar in clearing.

Of the 11 leapers who needed three attempts at 7-1½, only Szepesi cleared. So five—Tarmak, Stones, Junge, Magerl and Szepesi—moved up to 7-3. All had cleared that ceiling, or higher, during the year. But if all failed, Tarmak and Stones would tie as they had identical records of first-time makes at 7-1½, no misses and three total attempts. Tarmak missed his first try at 5:22 p.m. and the others followed suit. Stones barely grazing the bar with the backs of his ankles. Seven minutes later, though, Tarmak rolled strongly, nicked the bar, but cleared. Stones, Magerl and Szepesi missed again, but Junge moved to a clear second with another soaring clearance.

Stones was next. He approached the pit for his usual pre-jump ritual, took off on his left leg and jerked up his right knee hard. Then he walked to his mark and stood, his boyish face blank but determined, his shock of golden hair reflecting the bright stadium lights. If he didn't clear the PR-matching height he could drop to fifth. At 5:35 p.m., however, he powered over.

The wind had really kicked up as Magerl waited for his last try. He closed his eyes and rolled his head back before rushing at the bar. In a pulsatingly-close miss, only his inside knee barely loosened the bar. Magerl bounced in his feet in the pit, put both hands over his face and fell flat on his back, stiff as a board. The tinny blare of trumpets for a ceremony resounded as Szepesi was a step from his take-off on his final try. His body was over but his trailing legs brought the bar down.



Stones:  
A Medal  
at 18 Years

Dwight Stones waves to the crowd after his 7-3 high jump 3rd. (Tony Duffy)

When you are 18-years-old, in your first major international track meet—which also happens to be the Olympic Games—and the only entrant in the finals from your nation—which happens to have won at least one medal in your event from the beginning of the modern Olympics—it would seem natural to feel a lot was expected of you. But the only expectations Dwight Stones felt in that exact situation at Munich were self-imposed.

"I knew what I wanted to achieve," explains the frank-talking high-jumper, at 18 the youngest member of the US track team and third-placer in the Olympic jumping with a PR-equaling 7-3. "I just wanted a medal. I didn't care which one. Besides that, I also wanted a personal best or at least to equal by PR. The Olympics are the biggest meet—they come only once every four years so you may as well do your best. I wouldn't have been displeased if I hadn't at least equaled my best. But then some people might think, 'Well, he didn't even jump his personal best and he still got a medal so it must have been easy.' At least I can say I put out the best I could."

Stones says he didn't feel any pressuresome expectations even after winning the US Final Trials. "I knew those closest to me wanted me to do well, but I think the general populace believed it was a fluke. I made the team in the first place and I would be very lucky to make the finals, let alone win a medal. But I always felt I would place the highest of the Americans."

It was no great shock to Stones when US teammates Ron Jourdan and Chris Dunn failed to make the cut for the final. "I honestly expected at least one of them to bite the dust," the UCLA sophomore-to-be says. "When neither of them made it, I wasn't surprised. I have to admit, though, I felt then like I was carrying the whole load. Also, I remembered the US has always won a medal in the high jump and I sure didn't want to be the first who didn't. The US lost the vault for the first time and the shot for the first time since 1936 so I didn't want to make it three [broken strings]."

Stones' third-try clearance of 7-3 clinched his bronze medal and matched his career high. He rated his jumps at 7-3½—excellent. "The misses were due to timing. I was getting tired and I moved my step back like a fool. It was only two inches but with increased height I thought I should move my step back since I would go at the bar a little faster. When speed increases, stride-length increases. But I was so tired that even though I was putting out harder, I was still going only as fast as I had been all day. So I ended up two inches farther out at the plant and those two inches made the difference over the bar when I hit it with my ankles. On the third jump, the wind came up and I had to drive into the wind. After the plant I had nothing left at all so my hip and thigh dropped into the bar."

"As well, I knew to beat Tarmak I would have to clear at least his best of 7-4½. I already had a medal so I subconsciously let down. And I put everything I had left into my third try at 7-3. Then after the two at 7-3½, by the time of the last one, I didn't have anything to call on."

Stones admits he is glad his season is over ("Now I can relax for a while"), but says he is looking forward to coming years—since he feels he can up the world record. "From what I saw at the Olympic Games, I think my technique in the flop is the best in the world," he says without hesitation. "I wasn't that impressed with other floppers' form, but I was impressed with their strength. However, I think a jumper has to have his technique perfected before he can concentrate on speed and strength. Even if he works on becoming stronger and faster, he still has to work hard on technique. It just won't round into shape by itself. With my technique, natural maturity in the next few years plus developing my speed and strength, I don't see how I can be kept under the world record in the next three years." (J.H.)

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The medalists were now decided as the bar went up to 2.23 (7-3/4). To stay with Tarmak, Stones would have to set a PR by 3/4" and Junge would have to match his. The lanky Tarmak (6-4, 161-lbs) missed, dragging the bar off with his following knee. Stones again stood for a long time before sprinting at the bar; everything but his heels went over and he sat on his heels in the pit, a stunned look on his face. Junge hit the bar going up. All appeared to have the jump in them; it was just a question of putting everything together after the long competition, the physical and mental drain and in light of the increasingly cold weather and constant interruptions.

Rain had started to spit down at 5:49 p.m. as Tarmak stood in lane eight but directly opposite Junge's mark. He walked across the track, through the gap in the curb, jiggled his steps and hit his starting mark. He accelerated to the bar, stamped his right take-off leg, his swooping arms transferring his tremendous power into vertical lift. His inside trail leg brushed the cross-piece but it stayed on. He immediately popped out of the pit and jogged to his sweats. As he headed for his mark, Stones passed Tarmak. "I told him it was a beautiful jump," Stones said.

The young American had to clear now to move back into second ahead of Junge. He again waited before jumping; his lower legs were the culprit this time. Junge's second try was a bad miss as he didn't even swing his lead leg through but ran into the pit. The Olympic flame now blazed brightly against the black clouds and rain had started as Stones readied for his last chance. His back brought the bar off, and he somersaulted to his feet in the pit, blowing the responsive crowd a kiss as he rose, flashing a wide smile to go with his outstretched arms. The trumpet blast of yet another ceremony accompanied Junge into the pit and the bar followed, Juri Tarmak was Olympic champion.

Tarmak's last three tries at an Olympic record (and PR) 2.26/7-5 brought the track program to an end. His first was a clear miss. He didn't return to his sweats despite the cold and rain but walked around on the track building his psyche, shaking his fists, shaking his arms, gazing skyward. His second try was closer as he got a leg and torso over before his trailing knee hit the bar. The third try came almost immediately after as Tarmak packed three jumps into probably as many minutes. He kicked the bar off going up but no matter. He was the winner and lay spread-eagled in the pit before rising to warm applause. He bowed deeply to the crowd.

Fine jumping resulted all down the line as equal-best marks-for-place were registered for third and fifth and best-ever for sixth through 14th. Later, Tarmak was asked if he thought the great number of floppers since Fosbury's Mexico victory meant the trend of the event was jumping over to the flop. He smiled as he replied, "I think it is obvious by the results today that the straddle is still supreme." /Jon Handershatt/

#### QUALIFICATION (Sept. 9, qualifying height 7-5/8)

Qualifiers: all finalists cleared 7-5/8.

Non-qualifiers: 6-11 1/2—Petar Bogdanov (Bulg), Chris Dunn (US), Teymour Ghiassi (Iran), Ron Jourdan (US), Ioannio Koussoulas (Gr), Roman Moravec (Czech) & Ingomar Sieghart (WG); 6-10—Jaroslav Alexa (Czech), Rick Cuttill (Can), Michel Patry (Switz) & Jozsef Tihanyi (Hun); 6-9 1/2—Kuniyoshi Sugioka (Japan); 6-6 1/2—Azhar Hamid Nor (Sing), Song-Soo Park (S Kor), Ahmed Senoussi (Chad) & Abdulle Noor Wasughe (Somal); 6-2 1/2—Suresh Babu (Ind), Luis Bruno Barrionuevo (Arg), Hamadou Evele (Cameroon), Daniel Mkandawire (Malawi) & Sin Sitta (Khmer).

#### FINAL (Sept. 10)

1. Juri Tarmak (SU)	7-3 1/4	5. Adam Szepesi (Hun)	7-1 1/2
2. Stefan Junge (EG)	7-3	6. John Beers (Can)	7-5/8
3. Dwight Stones (US)	7-3	Istvan Major (Hun)	7-5/8
4. Hermann Magerl (WG)	7-1 1/2	8. Rustam Akhmyetov (SU)	7-5/8

9. John Hawkins (Can) 7-5/8; 10. Enzo Dal Forno (It) 7-5/8; 11. Jan Dahlgren (Swe) 7-5/8; 12. tie, Vassilius Papadimitriou (Gr) & Kestutis Sapka (SU) 7-5/8; 14. Bernard Gauthier (Fr) 7-5/8; 15. Henri Elliott (Fr) 6-10 1/2; 16. Serban Ioan (Rum) 6-10 1/2; 17. Marco Schivo (It) 6-10 1/2; 18. Lawrie Peckham (Aus) 6-10 1/2; 19. Hidehiko Tomizawa (Japan) 6-8 1/2.

#### PROGRESSION

	6-2 1/2	6-6	6-8	6-10	7-5/8	7-1 1/2	7-3	7-3 1/4	7-5
Papadimitriou	p	x	x	x	00x	000			
Tarmak	p	p	p	x	x	x	0x	0x	000
Sapka	p	p	x	x	00x	000			
Schivo	p	p	x	0x	000				
Elliott	p	p	p	x	p	000			
Peckham	p	x	x	0x	000				
Tomizawa	p	0x	x	000					
Ioan	p	x	p	x	000				
Stones	p	p	p	x	x	x	00x	000	
Magerl	p	p	x	x	0x	x	000		
Szepesi	p	x	x	x	x	00x	000		
Gauthier	p	x	x	0x	00x	000			
Dahlgren	p	p	x	0x	0x	000			
Akhmyetov	p	x	x	x	x	000			
Major	p	p	x	x	x	000			
Junge	p	p	0x	x	x	x	0x	000	
Dal Forno	p	x	x	x	0x	000			
Beers	p	p	x	x	x	000			
Hawkins	p	p	x	0x	x	000			

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**POLE VAULT**

# Nordwig Scales New Personal High

Taken at face value, Wolfgang Nordwig's pole vault win was as spectacular, hard-earned and deserved as anyone could ask of an Olympic competition. The East German overcame a mediocre early season, coolly executed here the solid form that often has been regarded as the best in the world, employed confident if not conservative strategy, demonstrated poise under stressful situations, achieved key vaults when they counted the most and put pressure on the others, even appeared stranger as the cold and changing wind conditions worsened, and twice cleared heights above the eventual second placer's mark—the first only a centimeter below his PR and the capper a national record 18-½. What more could be asked of a gold medalist? He was clearly on this day.

And he might well have won this world championship under a variety of other circumstances, so good was he here. It is somewhat unfortunate that this triumph may be forever tainted, following the final, last-minute re-banning of the newer poles which most of the world's leading vaulters had been using during the year. It will never be ascertained just how much the affected vaulters were hampered by the ruling which enabled Nordwig to use the same pole he'd been on all year while most of the others had little or no opportunity to familiarize themselves with the poles they used here.

As the Olympic year opened, the vault shaped up as one of the most potentially exciting and competitive events of the Games. Sweden's Kjell Isaksson shot the season off well, with a world indoor best, then three outdoor mark uppings and numerous consistently-high vaults. The US' Bob Seagren quickly regained form after surgery in 1971 and soared to an even higher world record by early summer. Americans Jan Johnson and Steve Smith became 18-footers when it counted at the Final Olympic Trials. There were hopeful reports from history's first 18-footer, Chris Papanicolaou. Italy's Renato Dionisi upset both Seagren and Isaksson in June. Ironically, Nordwig, twice a record setter in 1970 and undefeated in '71, wasn't having a particularly distinguished early year but his record and ability had been clearly established.

Then came a rash of injuries to key men and the frustration of the IAAF's indecision about the pole requirement. The qualifying round revealed this quickly, as only 10 could make the 16-8¾ qualifying standard thus enabling four others at 16-5 to advance to the finals. Dionisi, a doubtful starter virtually to the last minute because of a serious groin injury, never got off the ground though he ran through three times at 15-9. Isaksson, with a lingering bad back from two months earlier and a left thigh bandaged from below his knee to his groin, twice missed badly and then came oh-so-close on his final attempt at 16-5—causing him to throw the bar as well as his pole in disgust. Smith, openly admitting his fluster over the pole ruling, made 15-1½, had two misses at 15-9 and went out on three poor vaults at 16-5. His annoyance became more apparent with each miss, and it finally erupted full scale on his final effort as he threw the bar with obvious anger at an official at the rear of the pit—to much whistling from the crowd.

The final was conducted on one of the most bleary days of the entire Games. It was downright cold, overcast, and there were headwinds to confront. It undoubtedly contributed to the fact that only four vaulters negotiated a height higher than 17-¾, certainly well below today's regular space-age feats.

The four remaining were Seagren, Nordwig, Johnson and West German Reinhard Kuretzky, who had improved 7¼" to 17-4 in 1972. Seagren was leading, with a first attempt clearance at this height. Nordwig had come in a height earlier, at 16-8¾, and elected to pass here. Of the two vaults, Seagren had looked the best. Johnson was clearly third at this stage, with a clean second-effort clearance at 17-¾. Kuretzky's second attempt clearance was his eighth jump of the final.

The officials simply cranked a lever on the standards to raise the bar to the next measurement of 17-4¾. No waiting for a ladder or truck and tape measure. The Americans passed, and then Nordwig proceeded to miss notably before scoring an easy make on his second. Kuretzky, employing the shortest run of the finalists and sporting a bandaged left forearm similar to Nordwig, enjoyed his best vault of the meet here with a first leap white-flagger—and actually led the competition at the conclusion of the height.

All four elected to jump at 17-6¾. Johnson was up first but caught the bar with his hips. Nordwig, wasting no time, sped down the runway, sailed well over but clipped the bar with his hand on the way down—but not enough to dismantle it. It was now 5:30 p.m., and the lights were coming on as Seagren readied himself for a vault that would be his most perfectly executed of the performance. Kuretzky proceeded to miss three times—his confidence and endurance appearing to sag on him. Johnson cleared the height by a good four inches on his second try, thereby cinching at least a medal.

Things looked good for Seagren as the bar was hoisted to 17-8¾. Not only was he leading, but he also had two fewer total attempts than Nordwig at this stage, which can be a valuable advantage. Nothing really changed immediately, as all three failed—Johnson and Nordwig coming close but

Seagren missing his plant. Second time. Johnson again comes near but bops it with his shins. Nordwig scores with a good clean effort. Johnson finishes the competition here with another fine attempt. He hits the bar while rotating his hips. The wind is shifting around more, and he takes one run-up but stops short. On the real McCoy, he bangs the bar with his knees and doesn't especially enjoy good height. Now the pressure is back on Seagren, who has often responded well in such circumstances—notably in Mexico City. He takes considerable time, pushing his pole in the box, checking the wind by watching the flags on the rim of the stadium, takes yet another run-up only to pull up, and then, with 10 seconds of his allowed three minutes remaining and certainly all 60,000 pairs of eyes remaining in the stadium intently on him, comes through with a clutch effort. But his rhythm does not seem right and his plant unsure. Still Seagren is obviously happy and the crowd noisy.

Now it's down to the two-man battle most had expected when the session got underway at 1:12 p.m. It is now 6:24 p.m., and the bar is at 17-10¾. Nordwig leads the event by virtue of having cleared the last height one jump sooner. But if the pair were to clear this height on the same jump and then no more heights, Seagren would be declared the winner on the basis that he still has one fewer total attempts.

Nordwig elects this occasion to show the world and Seagren the talented technician and cool customer that he is. It's a beautiful vault, from the run through the plant, ride-up and push-off. It clearly puts the pressure on Seagren now. But the world record holder is not up to it, missing it with a hit of his hips.

Seagren is apparently confused about his status vis-à-vis Nordwig, because later he says, "I made a bad mistake by deciding to jump at 5.40 (17-10¾) because even if I had made my first jump I couldn't have won." He would have won, if neither had cleared any more heights. At this stage, his best bet would have been to pass his last two attempts in favor of taking them at the next height because even if he made either of them at 17-8¾ he would have had to achieve an earlier clearance than Nordwig at the next height to at least keep pace.

Now Seagren is only vaulting against himself, and elects to rest with his legs up against the rows of poles. On the run-down, his cadence appears off—and he hits the bar with his feet. Again he rests, but again he misses: he has the height by six inches with his hips but knocks the bar off with his chest. It is the first Games an American has not won.

Nordwig is the winner, but he's not through. He elects to go to 18-¾. He should have had this PR height on either of his first two attempts but hits the fluorescent red colored bar with his chest both times, appearing to turn too soon over the bar. On his final attempt, he's clearly over it—looking good again from start to finish. He's still not finished, though. He requests 5.56/18-3. By now, he appears to have lost some of his earlier momentum and does not come especially close. The competition was completed in record time for a recent Games, in under six hours.

Wolfgang Nordwig did some of his best vaulting when it really counted. Unfortunately for him, most everyone seemed concerned about the pole issue—and no one ever got around to asking Nordwig a single question about the competition in an official two hour press interview (the longest of the Games). /Dick Drake/

**QUALIFICATION (Sept. 1, qualifying height 16-8¾)**

*Qualifiers:* 16-8¾—Herve D'Encausse (Fr), Jan Johnson (US), Antti Kalliomaki (Fin), Reinhard Kuretzky (WG), Hans Lagerqvist (Swe), Wolfgang Nordwig (EG), Volker Ohl (WG), Bob Seagren (US), Bruce Simpson (Can) & Francois Tracanelli (Fr); 16-5—Wojciech Buciariski (Pol), Ingemar Jernberg (Swe), Chris Papanicolaou (Gr) & Tadeusz Slusarski (Pol).

*Non-qualifiers:* 15-9—Ray Boyd (Aus), Mike Bull (GB), Silvio Fraquelli (It) and Steve Smith (US); . . . nh—Kirk Bryde (Can), Renato Dionisi (It) & Kjell Isaksson (Swe).

**FINAL (Sept. 2)**

- |                           |         |                             |       |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. Wolfgang Nordwig (EG)  | 18-¾ OR | 5. Bruce Simpson (Can)      | 17-¾  |
| 2. Bob Seagren (US)       | 17-8¾   | 6. Volker Ohl (WG)          | 17-¾  |
| 3. Jan Johnson (US)       | 17-6¾   | 7. Hans Lagerqvist (Swe)    | 17-¾  |
| 4. Reinhard Kuretzky (WG) | 17-4¾   | 8. Francois Tracanelli (Fr) | 16-8¾ |

9. Ingemar Jernberg (Swe) 16-8¾; 10. Wojciech Buciariski (Pol) 16-5; 11. Chris Papanicolaou (Gr) 16-5; . . . nh—Herve D'Encausse (Fr), Antti Kalliomaki (Fin) & Tadeusz Slusarski (Pol).

**PROGRESSION**

	15-9	16-5	16-8¾	17-¾	17-4¾	17-6¾	17-8¾	17-10¾	18-¾	18-3
Simpson	p	x	oox	x	ooo					
Jernberg	p	oox	ox	ooo						
Ohl	p	p	ox	ox	ooo					
Johnson	p	p	p	ox	p	ox	ooo			
Papanicolaou	x	x	p	ooo						
Slusarski	p	ooo								
Tracanelli	p	p	x	p	ooo					
D'Encausse	p	p	ooo							
Buciariski	p	x	p	ooo						
Nordwig	p	p	x	p	ox	x	ox	x	oox	ooo
Lagerqvist	p	ox	p	oox	ooo					
Seagren	p	p	p	x	p	x	oox	ooo		
Kuretzky	x	ox	oox	ox	x	ooo				
Kalliomaki	p	p	p	ooo						

## Seagren Bitter Over Pole Decision

Bob Seagren feels he could have pole vaulted high enough to defend his Olympic title: regardless the type of pole he was forced to use by the IAAF's back-and-forth, ban/un-ban/re-ban decisions which finally declared illegal for use at Munich the new models of Cata-Poles and Sky-Poles—the former which Seagren had used since April and with which he twice boosted the world record and the latter which Steve Smith used to top 18-feet in making the US team.

Seagren admits he made one big mistake in his choice of vaulting heights in the competition proper, but did not try to disguise his bitterness over the IAAF pole ruling which first banned from the Olympics the pole he was most familiar with on July 25, re-admitted the pole to the Games Aug. 27 and banned it for good Aug. 30—amid confusion throughout. The original complaint lodged against the poles, reportedly by East German officials, specified the new pole contained carbon fiber, which was believed to enhance the pole's properties considerably. Neither Cata-Poles nor Sky-Poles contain carbon fiber. ("It is very expensive, it doesn't have near the bending properties of regular fiberglass and simply doesn't do the job," explains George Moore of Pacer American, maker of Cata-Pole. "None of our poles have ever contained carbon fiber.") The original ban then switched to the stance that the poles had not been available to all world vaulters for one year prior to the Games. Moore satisfied the IAAF Technical Committee his poles were sent gratis to vaulters through Europe and the US—and the ban was lifted. Another complaint by East Germany, joined by Poland and Greece, re-imposed the ban for good—the exact reason why never being made clear.

As well, the Technical Committee assured Moore the black model of Cata-Pole, the standard model before the development of the new green pole, was perfectly legal for use in the Games. Yet, the night before the qualifying round, two of Seagren's black poles and three of Jan Johnson's—the only poles he had at Munich other than his green ones—were confiscated. Seagren jumped on a pole he had never used in either practice or competition; Johnson was forced to borrow decathlete Jeff Bannister's implement—which was much lighter than anything Johnson had used in several years.

"Whenever everyone has the same handicap, then a competition is fair," Seagren said at the press conference following the competition. "But Nordwig used his pole all year long, but I have never used the pole I had to jump with until yesterday morning. No, I don't think he stole the gold medal from me. Obviously he jumped 18-½ which is a fine jump and he might have won on any normal day but I'm bitter in that I don't feel the conditions were equal for all vaulters—not just myself but everyone."

"On Thursday evening, the night before the qualifying, the organizers took all the poles from everyone. The man in charge of deciding if a pole was legal or illegal was Klaus Lehnertz [bronze medal winner at Tokyo and an active West German coach at Munich who had vaulters in the competition. Lehnertz had been given his role by Technical Committee members Adrian Paulen and Frederick Holder, who were in charge of inspecting poles]. We were told he had a machine which could tell if a pole was one of the new ones or an old one. The poles were also being weighed. No athlete was allowed near the testing. My green poles were declared illegal, plus two black ones, but we had been told they were okay. I asked why the black ones were illegal and he said the flex number on one was wrong and the other was light in weight. I asked if he could determine a flex number better than the manufacturer and he said he could. I asked to see his chart or basis of comparison of the weight of poles. Of course he had none."

Moore insists, "There is no machine on earth that can determine if a pole is old or new. Unless those testing had a complete list of specifications and knew the tolerances involved in manufacture, there is no way they could put a pole on any machine and tell if it is old or new. On the matter of weight, a standard black pole of a given stiffness weighs about 6-lbs., 2-3 oz., an old green pole 6-lbs., 8 oz. and the new green about 6-lbs. All were solely fiberglass, the only difference in the new green and the others being the glass of the new green is woven differently to increase its strength while cutting a little weight. Also, any Sky-Pole is 4-5 oz. lighter than any Cata-Pole by manufacture—yet they were throwing out both."

"Lehnertz said the 'light' black pole was 75 grams [a little over 2 oz.] light," revealed Seagren. "That is more a psychological advantage than a physical one; you know a pole will be a little lighter when you carry it and run down the runway. But it sure won't shoot a vaulter up five feet higher."

A German journalist asked Seagren why he blamed his defeat on the pole. "I'm not entirely blaming the pole," he responded. "I jumped at the wrong height. The unfairness of the whole thing is that a vaulting pole is a very personal thing; you get used to it, how it reacts, if it feels comfortable. You feel confident with a pole you have jumped on before in competition. I think it is unfair that I had to compete in the Olympic Games with a pole I had never even jumped with in practice before. Mr. Nordwig used his pole for a number of weeks before. He received the new green pole and had a chance to jump with it [according to Moore, Nordwig was sent three poles May 2, four more were sent "to the East Germans" May 22 and Nordwig himself was sent four more several days later]. As well, a great number of



Wolfgang Nordwig's 18-½ scaled controversy and competition. (Wilkinson)

the vaulters in the competition were using the new poles but had them taken and were thus forced to use totally unfamiliar poles the morning of the qualifying [according to Moore, 14 of the 21 vaulters entered used the new poles, thus two-thirds of the field was forced to change]. This was unfair to everyone, if only from the standpoint of harassment and anguish not knowing from day to day which pole they could use."

One writer asked Seagren, "You can't expect us to believe you didn't know of the first ban, that you couldn't get legal poles to practice with?"

"I was in Europe when the ban was announced," Seagren responded. "I immediately came home and purchased black poles just in case and used some of them in practice. I brought 12 poles to Munich, three of which were green. Obviously, I could have practiced every day in Munich, used each pole and taken the long time it takes to get used to the little quirks and characteristics of each pole. But I was more concerned about my condition so I didn't jump every day. The pole I was forced to use was one I had never jumped on before. Further, I couldn't use a stronger pole, one which I had practiced with, because the wind was blowing in our faces during the final. If there had been a tail wind I could have used a much stronger pole than I used in practice or competition. Again, I have never jumped on the pole I used today and, because of the particular weather conditions we happened to have, it was not the best pole for me. Mr. Nordwig used his best pole and this is what I considered unfair."

Nordwig commented later, "I think a fair competition was insured by the decision to not allow the new poles. All the athletes had used old poles, were used to them and had practiced with them. I received three of the new poles but my results on them were not satisfactory. I think the fairness of the competition was safeguarded rather than impeded."

"What was Mr. Nordwig afraid of if the new poles were used?" Seagren asked of Wolfgang at the informal interview.

"If I had been given several months ago the opportunity to choose between certain varieties of poles, I may have chosen the green one," the champion replied. "I didn't make this decision; it was arrived at by all countries since the new poles were not available in all countries. I think it is necessary to stick to the rules laid which say equipment must be available to every athlete one year before competition."

"If Mr. Nordwig feels that way," Seagren shot back, "let's have the IAAF read its own rule book, Rule 10 specifies changes must be proposed at least six months before they are considered by the IAAF Congress and if a measure is put into force urgently a fixed date has to be announced to allow the changes to go into effect simultaneously in all nations. Also, their rules governing the vault say poles can be made of anything. Anything. To my reading of the rules, there is no specification that any equipment has to be available for one year. In 1968, the Cata-Pole was developed only six months before the Olympics, wasn't available for sale to anyone until a few months before the Games, yet Mr. Nordwig got one and Claus Schiprowski [second-placer from West Germany] got one and I got one, and we went one-two-three. No one complained in 68. The IAAF also says a pole is a personal piece of equipment that doesn't have to be shared with any other competitor. But in all this the IAAF seems to have overlooked its own rules."

Seagren was asked to explain his gesture to Paulen when Bob handed the Dutch IAAF official the pole he used in the competition: "The pole Mr. Paulen chose for me to jump with really wasn't my pole. He told me I had to jump with it. So I gave it back to him—and I didn't charge him for it either."

Asked if he thought he was a good or bad loser, Seagren answered, "I think I'm a good loser when I'm handicapped just the same as everyone. But this wasn't a fair competition in my opinion and I think I'm very chipper in the whole situation." Then he laconically added, "Anyway, I'm still ahead. The way I see it, my gold and silver is still better than Nordwig's gold and bronze." *Jan Hendershott*



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## LONG JUMP Williams' Jumping Not Juvenile

A child would have enjoyed the long jump at Munich. Being a child, he would be blissfully unaware of the great Olympic long jumpers of the 60s. In 1960, Ralph Boston, who had just broken Jesse Owens' 25-year-old world record, nicked Bo Roberson by a mere centimeter, as both eclipsed Owens' Olympic standard. In third place was Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, the European record holder for the USSR. In 1964, Boston had just regained the global mark from Ter, and a great duel was expected. But they were relegated to second and third by Welshman Lynn Davies in a stunning upset. All three were finalists again in 1968, but of course they were all demolished by Bob Beamon's astonishing leap of 29-2½, still considered by many to be the finest performance in the history of track and field.

The 1972 long jump, alas, had none of this excitement, but a child who had just taken up an interest in the sport would have been happy with it just because it was a world championship. And also because the winner brought his teddy bear onto the field with him and clutched it joyously when he won.

The new Olympic champion is Randy Williams, the 19-year-old Southern Cal freshman from Fresno. And despite the teddy bear routine, there was nothing at all juvenile about his jumping . . . or was there? Perhaps it was his youth which permitted him to be unafraid as he began the most important competition of his career. If he was at all nervous, he didn't show it as he poured down the runway for his first jump in the qualifying competition—27-4¼, adding over a foot to his best previous legal performance and moving into fifth on the all-time list. It was also equal to the fifth best performance ever.

Williams watched the measurement intently but his reaction appeared mild when the 8.34-meters reading was flashed on the signboard. He seemed unfamiliar with metric-English conversions and only after a non-English speaking jumper told him the feet-and-inches did the realization hit him. Then he jumped for joy, clasped his hands to his head and jogged happily as that realization sank in.

Only 10 other men, of the 20 who showed up for the preliminaries, were able to exceed the qualifying standard of 25-7. That fact created a dramatic situation because until the last of that group qualified, it was possible that more than one jumper short of the mark would be moved into the final to complete the minimum field of 12. The man who was last to be bumped was Ter-Ovanesyan, who fell just short at 25-6, in his fifth Olympics. And the man who in effect bumped him, being the only athlete to

use three attempts and qualify, was Preston Carrington of the US.

The former Wichita State basketball player fouled his first two attempts, but then put it together for a startling 26-11¼, a PR by 7¾". The mark placed Carrington eighth on the all-time world list and moved him into a contender's role for the final. The pre-meet favorite, Arnie Robinson of the US, went 26-2½ on his first try. His was the only mark above the qualifying standard made with a negative wind reading, although a negligible one of 0.67.

The Soviets qualified two finalists, the veteran Leonid Barkovskiy who, at 31, was the oldest man to advance, and 20-year-old Valeriy Podluzhnyi, who was the youngest excepting Williams. Podluzhnyi had recorded a 26-7¼ this season, which ranked fifth in the world in 72 and third among those entered after Robinson and West German champ Hans Baumgartner (global leader Henry Hines and Bill Rea did not make the US team).

Competent non-qualifiers in addition to Ter-Ovanesyan included Davies and West Germany's Josef Schwarz. The latter, who has never come within 10 inches of his 27-4¼ mark of 1970, was plagued by his notorious step problems and could manage only 25-½, to the dismay of the home fans. Jack Pani was the only significant late scratch, injury accounting for his absence.

Once again in the final, Williams exploded early, with an opener of 27-¾, which held up for the gold. And that was fortunate for Williams because he was unable to do better than 25-8 after that. "I felt something pop during my warm-up," he said after the competition. "I didn't know what it was but it hurt. Of course, I didn't say anything to anybody. I just came down hard on the first jump, and that took everything out of me."

The competition for the other places was fairly interesting, with position changes every round but the fourth. The first round saw the US in the top two spots, as Carrington reached 26-2½. That turned out to be his best effort, however, and he was less lucky than Williams in withstanding the inevitable overtake as the competition progressed. Jump number one was probably also the longest for Robinson, but it was a foul by about an inch. With that, Robinson adjusted his starting point for his second attempt, and later moved it back and forth several times in an effort to get his steps exactly right. He never fully succeeded.

Baumgartner moved into a tie for second with Carrington on the second round, and pulled ahead in the third with a 26-10 effort which added ¾" to his PR. At that point, East Germany's Max Klaus stood fourth at 26-1¼, with Robinson ½" behind. Nothing changed in the fourth round, but in the fifth, Ghana's Josh Owusu bounded into third at 26-2¼. Moments later, he was replaced by Robinson's jump at 26-4¼. Owusu improved on his last effort to 26-3¼, but that left him fourth, ahead of Carrington, Klaus and Britain's Alan Lerwill. The remaining finalists were unable to match their qualifying round performances. The wind was not a significant factor

Randy Williams took the LJ with a 1st-round 27-¾ leap. /Ed Lacey/

Hans Baumgartner claimed 2nd, leaping 26-10 before his West German countrymen. /Tony Duffy/

Arnie Robinson never quite hit his step but still sailed 26-4¼ for the bronze medal. /Ed Lacey/



throughout the competition, averaging less than two mph in both the qualifying rounds and the final. Both of Williams' longest jumps came with readings of 0.0. When Williams, Robinson and Carrington finished 1-3-5 it marked the first Olympics since 1948 that the US has had all three long jumpers place in the final. /Bob Hersh/

**QUALIFICATION (Sept. 8, qualifying distance 25-7)**

**Qualifiers:** Randy Williams (US) 27-4, Preston Carrington (US) 26-11, Grzegorz Cybulski (Pol) 26-3, Arnie Robinson (US) 26-2, Leonid Barkovskiy (SU) & Hans Baumgartner (WG) 26-2, Josh Owusu (Gha) & Max Klaus (EG) 26-, Valeriy Podluzhniy (SU) 25-11, Ari Vaananen (Fin) 25-11, Alan Lerwill (GB) 25-9, Jacques Rousseau (Fr) 25-8.

**Non-qualifiers:** Igor Ter-Ovanesyan (SU) 25-6, Jaroslav Broz (Czech) & Bruce Field (Aus) 25-5, Rolf Bernhard (Switz) & Gabor Katona (Hun) 25-2, Lynn Davies (GB) 25-, Jerzy Homziuk (Pol) & Josef Schwarz (WG) 25-, Finn Bendixen (Nor) 24-11, Andreas Gloerfeld (WG) 24-11, Wilfredo Meisonave (PR) 24-10, Christian Tourret (Fr) 24-9, Carol Corbu (Rum) 24-9, Henry Jackson (Jam) 24-7, Milan Matos (Cuba) & Takayoshi Kawagoe (Japan) 24-6, Michael Ahey (Gha) 24-3, Mohinder Gill (Ind) 23-11, Martin Adoums (Togo) & Linus Rabmann (Switz) 23-9, Ching-Lung Chen (Tai) 22-3, Lionel Caero (Bol) 22-2, Bilal Said (S Arabia) 20-8; ... nm—Jesper Tarring (Den).

**FINAL (Sept. 9)**

- |                            |   |                            |       |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. Randy Williams (US)     | 27-4  | 5. Preston Carrington (US) | 26-2  |
| 2. Hans Baumgartner (WG)   | 26-10   | 6. Max Klaus (EG)          | 26-1  |
| 3. Arnie Robinson (US)     | 26-4  | 7. Alan Lerwill (GB)       | 25-11 |
| 4. Josh Owusu (Gha)        | 26-3  | 8. Leonid Barkovskiy (SU)  | 25-5  |
| 9. Valeriy Podluzhniy (SU) | 25-4; 10. Jacques Rousseau (Fr) 25-1; 11. Ari Vaananen (Fin) 25-0; 12. Grzegorz Cybulski (Pol) 24-10. |                            |       |

**PROGRESSION**

Cybulski	24-5	24-10	24-8			
Lerwill	f	25-11	25-2	f	25-6	25-9
Baumgartner	f	26-2	26-10	f	25-8	26-5
Podluzhniy	f	24-9	25-4			
Owusu	25-3	25-8	25-10	25-3	26-2	26-3
Carrington	26-2	f	f	26-1	25-	25-2
Klaus	24-7	26-	26-1	25-9	20-1	25-10
Robinson	f	25-10	26-1	f	26-4	f
Williams	27-4	24-4	25-4	25-7	25-6	p
Rousseau	25-1	24-2	24-8			
Barkovskiy	24-9	24-8	25-5	24-11	24-9	f
Vaananen	25-0	24-10	24-11			

**TRIPLE JUMP**

**Saneyev Wins Cold War vs. Drehmel**

The winner of the memorable triple jump final of 1968 in Mexico, Viktor Saneyev of the USSR, had reasons to worry early this year. Like so many other prominent, and not-so-prominent, athletes aiming for Munich, he was nursing a bad Achilles tendon. That condition explained his rather inconspicuous marks during June/July, such as only 54-11 for second in his national championships. Once restored to good physical health, however, he quickly regained his old form. He began to prove his point right in Munich on Aug. 15, jumping 56-7 1/2 to take over the 72 world lead in producing one of the finest series of all-time. That exploit probably sent a tingle down the spine of his arch-rival, Jorg Drehmel of East Germany, who had beaten a favored Saneyev in the 70 European Cup and 71 European Championships and appeared to have the upper hand even in the early stages of the Olympic season. But Saneyev inevitably followed his lightning with thunder on Sept. 4, as he duplicated his 68 victory and beat Drehmel in a close battle.

The two favorites qualified with no trouble on the morning on Sept. 3, producing the top two leaps in leading their respective sections—Saneyev with a windy 55-3 1/2 and Drehmel with 54-4. The aforementioned pre-Olympic meet had also shown a return to form of Mexico silver medalist Nelson Prudencio of Brazil, who bounded 54-9 there. But he went through a nightmare in this preliminary round: after two fouls, he finally gathered himself together and reached 53-10. He spent much of the time between his jumps running down the adjacent runway in attempts to gauge his step. The runway, rather short at 47-meters (154-2 1/2), had been lengthened a bit by Italian Giuseppe Gentile, who wandered over to the high jump area and brought back two strips of Rekortan and laid them in the sand at the far end of the runway. The runway apparently proved inadequate at this length as several leading jumpers had trouble in mastering the 16.20 (53-1 1/2) qualifying distance. Carol Corbu of Rumania and John Craft of the US both needed three tries, just like Prudencio. But others could not make it. The most notable victims were world record holder Pedro Perez of Cuba and 68 bronze medalist Gentile. The former, still hampered by a bad knee, could do no better than 51-7 and 48-8 and limped from the pit after that second effort holding his left thigh and grimacing with the pain. He passed his last try. Gentile, so big, yet so prone to injuries, was short on conditioning and the

**Williams Exceptional Several Ways**

Randy Williams is a most exceptional long jumper in more ways than being the world champion. In the Olympic final he was, at 5-10, one of the shortest men in the field. He was the lightest, at 150-lbs. And he was the youngest, having reached his 19th birthday three days before the opening ceremonies. He also did and said some things which were as remarkable as his vital statistics or his athletic performance.

At the beginning of the competition, Williams took his spikes out of his training bag, and with them also removed a small brown teddy bear, on which was pinned a round, white tag. He sat the bear next to the bag on the ground, and there it stayed through three rounds. After his third jump, he took a seat on the bench provided for the competitors and placed the teddy right along side of him. As the last jumpers were making their futile attempts to catch the leader, Williams took the bear in his arms and gleefully waved it about, posing for photographers who had gathered in the nearby moat to record this unusual sight for posterity.

Randy apparently wanted to bring his friend with him to the victory stand, but was persuaded to check it with one of the girls who served as attendants at the medal-award ceremony. Later at his post-competition press interview, he revealed the toy was a gift from a girl friend about three years ago.

In discussing the competition, Williams revealed an unusual insight in competitive discipline. In commenting on the effect of earlier American performances on his psychological preparation for his event, he said, "Early in the Games, I felt real pressure. I sat there in the stands and watched several of our good guys go down the drain. I began to wonder what was going on, and I got nervous and started getting scared. But then I just stayed home and got my mind together, and today I never even thought about that—I forgot it a long time ago."

Finally, Williams shared some sentiments which in another day might have been considered almost corny. But in 1972, in Munich, even hardened cynics found themselves refreshed by his ingenuous expressions of patriotism and family loyalty. In response to a question about his reaction to the victory ceremonies, Williams replied, "I just watched the flag go up and thought about how good it was to be from the USA." Then he was asked what he planned to do with the gold medal he had just won. His answer: "Since I made the team, I had planned to give it to my mother when I got back in appreciation for everything she's done for me. And that's what I'm going to do." /B.H./

**The Saneyev-Drehmel Drama**

Since 1968, one name has stood out among all others in the triple jumping arena—Viktor Saneyev. Olympic champ in 68 with a world record 57-, Saneyev ranked first that year and every year since. But in 1970 a thorn appeared in the Soviet's side—Jorg Drehmel of East Germany. A solid performer who had ranked fifth in the world the previous year, Drehmel was a surprise winner in the 70 European Cup, bounding a winning 56-0 in the first round (and 56-2 later) to shock his Soviet rival. And in the biggest meet of 71, the European Championships, it was the same story all over, with Drehmel getting a windy 56-3 1/2 (in the first round) to salt away the victory. So although Saneyev received the top spot in the world rankings for those two years, Drehmel had won the big meet.

It is little wonder, then, that the two approached each other somewhat circumspectly in Munich. Drehmel was in the first group of qualifiers, and appeared to be somewhat uneasy, continuously walking up and down the track in lane eight with his white Wottle-type cap pulled down over his eyes. As jump time got closer he finally got more active, even doing a few pop-ups on the track. An easy qualifier, he left shortly thereafter. When Saneyev appeared in the next group, he was heavily bundled, and sporting a cap similar to Drehmel's. Talking to no one, he took one practice run-through, then blasted out a jump nearly a foot better than Drehmel's leader. The stage was set for the final.

The physically similar duo (Saneyev 6-2/176 and Drehmel 6-1 1/2/183) were both there in their white caps. Drehmel was trying so hard to remain aloof from the proceedings he was almost conspicuous. But he was thinking. When Saneyev wasn't looking, he would peek at him. And Saneyev was peeking back: when Drehmel wasn't looking, Saneyev was playing Mr. Cool too, taking no practice jumps after measuring his step, just laying out on the track. When the competition itself began, Saneyev tore a page from Drehmel's book, laying on tremendous pressure with a giant jump in the first round. And it worked superbly, as the pressing Drehmel tried to play catch-up the whole afternoon, pressing too hard. But only after his rival's last effort fell short did Saneyev's handsome face break into a smile. He had won the big one. It might be added that Valeriy Borzov, already ranking as one of the great clowns of the Games, reportedly interjected his two-bits worth at this point. Waiting for the 200 final to begin just down the track, it is said that Borzov gestured to his countryman after Drehmel's failure and put his hands to his throat. An unfair gesture if it happened, for Drehmel had produced his best, only to get beaten by the best of all. /Garry Hill/



Viktor Saneyev defended his TJ title with a 1st-round 56-11w. (Duffy)

try, then closed with an excellent 55-11½ which featured an extra-long hop. Curiously enough, the 28-year-old PE instructor has exceeded 17-meters (55-9½) only twice in his career—both times in Olympic finals. After the competition, a smiling Prudencio appeared to be collecting autographs, having all the other competitors sign something. Craft had three good initial jumps, although he indicated to friends in the crowd that he was taking off six-inches to a foot behind the board. Corbu also slacked off in his three final attempts, both he and Craft appearing to be physically hampered in the closing stages. In fact, Craft passed his fifth attempt, then ran through on his last. Equal to Dia on first two jumps, Craft clinched fifth on the strength of a better third jump, 54-11½ to 52-11½.

No matter how good the standard of this competition, one was left with the impression that little or nothing new has occurred in triple jump circles since 1968. That was probably the thought that prompted an interviewer to ask the three medalists, when the battle was over, if they thought that an 18-meter (59-½) jump was possible. Saneyev proved to be the most hopeful when he replied, "That's a pretty long distance, but I think something in the range 17.70/17.80 [58-1/58-4½] might have been possible even today with stiffer competition and a harder runway." Drehmel, who also thrives in hot competition, said he looked for 17.50 (57-5) under favorable conditions. Prudencio said he considers 18-meters a dream for the time being but thought that 17.60 (57-9) was possible with a longer and faster runway.

Repeat winners have become a common trend in recent Olympic triple jump history. The last six editions of the Games have produced only three winners: Adhemar Ferreira da Silva of Brazil (52 and 56), Jozef Schmidt of Poland (60 and 64) and Saneyev (68 and 72). In earlier days, only one doubler appears, Myer Prinstein of the US in 1900 and 1904.

Although Drehmel moved to third on the all-time list with his performance, Saneyev is still the king in this department too. After this competition, the all-time list shows 13 marks at 17.20 (56-5½) or better (legal and windy). Saneyev claims the lion's share with eight, followed by Drehmel (2), and Perez, Prudencio and Gentile with one each.

The all-time performances list:

57-1	Pedro Perez (Cuba) 71	56-6½	Saneyev 72
57-¾	Viktor Saneyev (SU) 68	56-6	Giuseppe Gentile (It) 68
56-10½	Saneyev 70	56-6	Saneyev 70
56-9½	Jorg Drehmel (EG) 72	56-5½	Drehmel 72
56-8½	Saneyev 71	<b>Wind-aided:</b>	
56-8	Nelson Prudencio (Brz) 68	56-11	Saneyev 72
56-7½	Saneyev 70	56-10½	Saneyev 69

Even more significant perhaps, is the fact that Saneyev and Drehmel

best he could do was 52-7½ on his last try... Gennadiy Byessonov of the USSR and Heinz-Gunther Schenk of East Germany, both 55-footers, also failed to survive. Exactly 12 mastered the qualifying distance—Americans Art Walker (foul, 50-2, foul) and Dave Smith (foul, 47-8½, foul) were not in that dozen. Smith had had an apparent argument with an official during the warm-up period, then angrily pulled a tape out of his bag and remeasured his markers. After breaking down on his third trial, he sat in the pit, threw a handful of sand, then left the field looking bitter.

The results of the final may look relatively modest vis-a-vis those of Mexico City, where the world record was bettered five times and six bested 17-meters (55-9½). But if one considers that Munich is only 500-meters (1640-feet) above sea-level, and that the Rekortan runway was, in the opinion of most jumpers, not hard enough, then marks made on the afternoon of Sept. 4 will be seen in a different light. The competition was a somewhat cold affair, lacking a bit in drama, but was probably second to none in technical quality. Saneyev, with two sweat suits on, had a *killer* in store for his rivals: on his first jump, even though cutting his last stride before takeoff, he sailed 56-11, only 1½" short of his winning jump at Mexico. Aided by a slightly over-the-limit wind of 4.92 mph, Saneyev had utilized a great extension on the jump portion in producing this top effort with what seemed to be little effort. Drehmel chopped to the board but fouled on his attempt, while the speedy Prudencio moved to second with 55-4½. Craft, showing probably the shortest run of all the finalists, also had a good opener, 55-¾ to tie for third with long-legged Mansour Dia of Senegal. Drehmel improved to 55-10 in the second round, although he again appeared not to have his step right. Carol Corbu, one of the pre-meet favorites, apparently had a sore ankle, yet managed to improve to a windy 55-3½ on his second try. Dia improved to a windy 55-2½ on his second, but Craft again matched him with a legal effort at that distance in the third.

With three rounds left, Saneyev thus led from Drehmel, Prudencio, Corbu, Craft and Dia. This order was to remain unaltered to the end, even though two of the six improved considerably. Drehmel, after fouling on a jump estimated at 57-5, used a moderate wind of 3.36 mph to reach 56-9½ on his fourth jump—his PR as well as a new East German record. But that was all he could produce for the day: on his last attempt he tried too hard with his hop and stop and had to be content with a mini-jump. Saneyev closed with another big effort, a foul more or less of the value of Drehmel's in the fourth round.

Prudencio, a tremendous competitor even though he normally sees no competition in his native Brazil, improved slightly to 55-4½ on his fourth



Jorg Drehmel's 56-9½ was close but not quite and placed 2nd. (Gane)

are the only ones whose marks were made at or near sea level.

Referring to the Mexico marks of 68, Saneyev seemed to belittle the influence of the rarefied atmosphere there and attributed the difference in distances achieved vis-a-vis Munich (very little, at least in his case) to hotter competition and a faster runway. Drehmel considered himself unlucky for fouling on three jumps, although he can take consolation in the fact that nobody has ever jumped 56-9½ and lost before. /R.L. Quercotani/

**QUALIFICATION** (Sept. 3, qualifying distance 53-1½)

**Qualifiers:** Viktor Saneyev (SU) 55-3½w, Jorg Drehmel (EG) 54-4½, Mansour Dia (Sen) 54-3½, Carol Corbu (Rum) 54-2, Toshiaki Inoue (Japan) 54-1½, Michal Joachimowski (Pol) 53-11, Nelson Prudencio (Brz) 53-10½, Kristen Flogstad (Nor) 53-10, Samuel Igun (Nig) 53-7, John Craft (US) 53-6½, Mikhail Bariban (SU) 53-4½, Bernard Lamitie (Fr) 53-3½.

**Non-qualifiers:** Kosei Gushiken (Japan) & Gabor Katona (Hun) 53-1½, Gennadiy Byessonov (SU) 53-1, Giuseppe Gentile (It) 52-7½, Esa Rinne (Fin) 52-5½, Vaclav Fiser (Czech) 52-4½, Heinz-Gunther Schenk (EG) 52-2½, Mick McGrath (Aus) 52-2, Johnson Amoah (Gha) 51-11½, Pedro Perez (Cuba) & Moise Pamaney (Gha) 51-7, Milan Spasojevic (Yug) 51-5½, Yukito Muraki (Japan) 51-1½, Wilfredo Maisonave (PR) 50-5½, Art Walker (US) 50-2, Pat Onyango (Ken) 48-4½, Ming-Chih Chen (Tai) 48-4, Dave Smith (US) 47-8½, Gazi Marzouk (S Arabia) 45-4, Martin Matupi (Mali) 44-6½; ... nm—Mohinder Gill (Ind) & Henry Jackson (Jam).

**FINAL** (Sept. 4)

1. Viktor Saneyev (SU)	56-11w	5. John Craft (US)	55-2½
2. Jorg Drehmel (EG)	56-9½	6. Mansour Dia (Sen)	55-2½w
3. Nelson Prudencio (Brz)	55-11½	7. Michal Joachimowski (Pol)	54-9
4. Carol Corbu (Rum)	55-3½w	8. Kristen Flogstad (Nor)	53-11½
9. Mikhail Bariban (SU) 53-5½; 10. Bernard Lamitie (Fr) 53-4½; 11. Samuel Igun (Nig) 52-7½; 12. Toshiaki Inoue (Japan) 52-1½.			

**PROGRESSION**

Corbu	54-6½	55-3½w	53-9½	f	45-¾	f
Lamitie	53-2½	52-1½	53-4½			
Craft	55-¾	54-11½	55-2½	53-4½	p	f
Dia	55-¾	55-2½w	f	f	52-11½	f
Prudencio	55-4½	54-6	53-7½	55-4½w	f	55-11½
Flogstad	f	53-11½	f	f	52-4½	f
Saneyev	56-11w	54-10	56-4½	f	55-8½	f
Drehmel	f	55-10	f	f	56-9½	50-4w
Joachimowski	54-9	f	47-11½	49-1½	f	f
Inoue	52-1½	f	f			
Bariban	f	53-5½	52-4½			
Igun	f	51-9½	52-7½			

## SHOT PUT Komar Upstages US, East Germans

Bob Seagren and company were not the only ones who ran into "pole" problems at Munich. So did the whole US and East German shot putting contingents. And the author of these difficulties was the Polish Hercules, Wladyslaw Komar, who made his nation's first-ever medal in this event one of the highest rank.

T&FN's Olympic Preview said of Komar, "a big PR improvement puts him near the top". And the 7½" he tacked on to his old best in forging his winning 69-6 was just big enough, as he edged favored George Woods of the US by ½" (or a centimeter to be exact). Touted as one of the most consistent throwers around, Komar's effort is a tribute to his steadiness, as he was one of only two throwers in the 18-man field to record a PR (non-contender Heinfried Birlenbach of West Germany added ¾" to his), with all his major rivals nearly a foot off their seasonal best. Woods was down 8¼", Al Feuerbach of the US off 1-8, while East Germans Hartmut Briesenick and Hans-Peter Gies drooped 1-3¼ and 8¾" respectively.

"I knew that several of the Americans and East Germans had better marks than I did," observed Komar afterwards, "but I had also observed that in past Olympics the stars usually didn't put their best. Competing in the Olympic shot is like a poker game—and I thought of myself as a tough poker player. I resolved to get my first put way out there and shake up the favorites a little." Throwing late in the sequence (14th), Komar was perhaps fortunate that none of the other biggies, all of whom preceded him, got off a giant toss in the first round, Gies being the leader with 69-4¼ when Wladyslaw first stepped into the ring at 2:48 p.m.

Not bothering to remove his sweat pants, the fiercely-bearded Komar took a short hop across the ring, and emitted a loud "Bleaggh" in his best *basso profundo* voice. "Best yell of the day" was the comment from the stands. But even as Komar stood at the front of the circle clenching his fists, it became apparent that the distance was concomitant with the noise: 21.18 NOR (69-6, new Olympic record) read the board.

At the end of the first round, the standings were: 1. Komar 69-6; 2. Gies 69-4¼; 3. Briesenick 68-9½; 4. Feuerbach 68-6¾; 5. Brian Oldfield (US) 68-5; 6. Woods 67-5. Gies had come across the ring slowly, then exploded well in getting his mark, while teammate Briesenick had looked only fair. Feuerbach appeared nervous, while Oldfield narrowly escaped fouling. Consensus pick Woods looked very poor coming across the ring in recording one of his worst opening heaves of the year.

The second round began. But already Komar was being aided by the ally he had counted on—time. "I wanted to throw the first very well to get into the right position," he revealed. "It was very hard in the finals because there were 18 participants, which necessitated long waiting periods, sometimes as long as half-an-hour. I thought I had to be decisively good in my first throw or it would become more and more difficult." For most it did. Ten of the 18 finalists got their best mark in the first round, with four more coming in the second. Komar did not approach his mark of the first round, fouling in the second and sixth, with throws of 67-5, 68-1¼ and 68-3

Wladyslaw Komar didn't waste time in the Olympic shot, punching out his 69-6 winner on his first throw to upend US and East German hopes. (Lacey)



sandwiched between. But that was all he needed.

This is not say that the competition ended there. Indeed, what was already the finest shot competition ever in terms of depth of marks had only begun to go. There were four more bests to come, and several near-misses. The fan's general attitude was "This is farcical, Komar can't win." But his lead kept standing. A red-faced Woods looked even worse in the second round, and finally improved to 67-11½ in the third, with Oldfield moving up to 68-5¼. At this point, the field was cut to eight, with the other 10, much to their discomfort, being asked to leave the field. Imagine, ninth-placer Jaromir Vlk of Czechoslovakia having to leave with a 65-11, good for a medal in any other Games. The excluded bunch went no further than the entrance of the tunnel near the ring, where they formed the most interested group of spectators.

Things really began to heat up in stanza four. Briesenick led off with his best chuck of the session, 69-4¼, equaling the mark of Gies but moving ahead on basis of second-bests, a very tight 68-11¼ to 68-11¼. Three throwers later, Woods finally caught hold of one, punching his pellet out close to the Olympic record flag marking Komar's throw (remember that). Almost—69-5¼ (but a short ½" at that, only one centimeter). OK, act five, Komar's position about to dive, right? Woods and Briesenick, the heavies, are on the move. Not so. Oldfield momentarily moves to fifth with 68-7¼, but Feuerbach strikes back with 68-11¼, while Briesenick and Woods are down.

Incredibly enough, we are in the last round, and an apparently unconcerned Komar is hanging on. Briesenick spends an exaggerated period of time chalking up his throwing hand and preparing himself. He produces his poorest effort of the day. Feuerbach and Oldfield do likewise. Woods has a look of steely confidence on his face as he sets up in the ring. His heave sails out into the region of his and Komar's leading puts. Clang! In the region is right, as Komar's Olympic record flag lies flat on the ground with a bend in the shaft. Then Woods' throw must be farther. But it tapes out at 69-¾. The crowd is incensed, and predictably so is Woods, who later comments, "I felt I should have gotten another throw—a minimum". And so another victory may be tainted. Chubby Vilmos Varju of Hungary, the 64 bronze medalist who was an unnoticed eighth here, ran around making hand signs which seemed to indicate that Woods hadn't lost anything by hitting the marker. Indeed, it seems hard to conceive of a flimsy thin metal rod putting much deviance in the flight of 16-lbs. of ball dropping at the end of a 69-plus flight. But if that is the case, a throw which hit the sign must have exceeded the mark it was signifying.

How then could it measure less? It might have hit the marker on the bounce, although checking this has proved difficult. ABC cameras were shielded from the action by an official. And, the bend in the shaft was perhaps a little too high up for a bounced hit. Or, the officials may have measured the wrong hole. In all the confusion, it did seem there were a couple of moments of indecision before laying down the tape. A third intriguing possibility is that the flag did not mark Komar's throw. Although the video tapes do not allow a complete examination, it appears as if the flag might have been placed several inches shorter than where Komar's shot hit. But even supposing that it was right one, Woods' ball could have struck at the base of the sign (even hitting it higher up if the trajectory was near vertical at that point) and left an indentation in the soft turf equal to the

George Woods missed an Olympic shot victory by a centimeter, a bare half-inch, with his 69-5¼ toss. (Lacey)



## Practice Sessions Were Tantalizing

The most fortunate mistake I made during my stay in Munich was to get off the press bus too soon one day, ending up at the practice tracks rather than at the Olympic stadium. With several hours to kill before going home, I decide to wander about.

Scheduled to cover the shot event in two days time, I am obviously very pleased when I suddenly come upon the near-mythical East German shot trio—Hartmut Briesenick, Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg and Hans-Peter Gies commencing a training session. As there are only seven or eight other spectators around, I feel very privileged indeed. Sort of like a groupie locked in a motel room with the Rolling Stones.

Rumors of a bad knee for Rothenburg are borne out by his bandaged left joint. Occupying the center of three adjacent rings, the jovial Rothenburg seems as interested in laughing and joking as in putting. Briesenick and Gies, however, are very somber and pay him little notice. Briesenick looks extremely formful and powerful in his puts, while Gies is much less fluid than I remembered from seeing him on TV in 69. All three seem to be receiving significant advice from a rather non-athletic looking, middle-aged man in East German sweat gear. He takes a multitude of sequence photos of the foot action of each, then analyzes them individually. As the coach tapes out Briesenick's best toss of the day, I saunter over to the ring as inconspicuously as possible. "Is that all?" I think, as the count comes up about 21.10 (69-2%). But a quick peek at the wide grin on Briesenick's face, followed by the sly wink from the majordomo indicates that it had been something significantly less than an all-out effort. And suddenly they are gone.

A short time later, I run into George Woods and Al Feuerbach walking by the adjacent track. "Been watching the East Germans," I say. Our pace doubles as the unified reply is, "Where?" When I explain they have already gone, there is a sigh of disappointment. Both have yet to enjoy competition against any of the trio, and are eager (as is teammate Brian Oldfield). "George has them scared," offers Al. "Those 72-footers really shook 'em up." He is referring to earlier practice tosses of 72-5% and 72-2% by Woods, although both were fouls.

"Where is Brian?" I inquire. They don't know. Feuerbach explains he has been working out by himself until today. "But George has been working out with him," he smiles. "Hah!" says George. "I think he has spent more time throwing at me than with me." A reference, no doubt, to a session in which Oldfield had ticked a shot off Woods' shoe—from 67-feet. "Another centimeter and my foot would have been crushed," says George ruefully.

Over at the rings, there is another putter throwing, a huge bearded

dude with red sweat pants and a British jersey. It is Wladyslaw Komar of Poland. And like the US throwers, he is without a coach (not that it appeared to hurt him). Standing on the sidelines, I strike up a conversation with Moroccan Lahcen Samsam, a 67-footer beset with bad knees which have hampered him severely. We are joined by Britain's 66-footer, Geoff Capes. "Look at what that bloke [Komar] has done to my jersey," he says. "He's stretched it all out of shape." Then he regales with a succession of Komar anecdotes (few of which are acceptable for a family-type magazine), among them that he is married to the Prime Minister's daughter. As it turns out, his wife is the daughter of the former Minister of Defense. Later asked if that is like marrying a Rockefeller, Komar replies, "I don't think so. I had more money than she did."

Meanwhile, some super-impressive putting is going on out there. Perhaps a little psych war between Komar and the Americans, with shock waves meant to reach the East Germans. Woods quickly shows that those 72-plus heaves really happened, consistently exceeding 71, although still fouling. A shaky Feuerbach is doing 69s when he fouls, but only 65s when he tries to stay in the ring. In the far ring, Komar is throwing time after time with little rest. Known to be hyper-consistent, he lands out at the 69 area continually. He seems to pay little or no attention to the American duo, but comes over and exchanges pleasantries with Capes. The deepness of his voice is unbelievable. Sounds like a tape of a locomotive played at half speed. And his eyes look right through you. To me, he is the epitome of the old, "sure-hate-to-meet-him-in-a-dark-alley". He points to the middle finger on his throwing hand and grunts. He wants sympathy for a small blister which has developed there, but when little is forthcoming he departs.

"Al," he rumbles, pointing to Feuerbach's shot when he gets his attention. "I think it's too small for your hand, Wladyslaw," replies Al. Deigning to bend over, Komar instead bends a few minds. Treating the 16-lb. hunk of iron as if it were mere rubber, he rolls it backward with the sole of his foot, lets it roll over his toe, then flicks it upward, catching it at waist-height with an overhand grip. Unbelievable! "Ah, you don't think Oldfield couldn't do that if he wanted?" says the unawed Feuerbach. Undaunted by comments that the ball is too small, Komar tries anyway, but the smaller orb flips off the side of his massive hand. Feuerbach half-successfully hides an I-told-you-so look. But free-spirit Komar blithely picks up his own implement again and continues to throw, time after time, although the most impressive putter of the session is still Woods, cranking out nearly 10 puts in the 71 range. When the tape is laid out to his best mark (a foul), it scales a fantastic 72-10. "That ought to do for the day," smiles George. "Wait until the East Germans hear about that one," says Al. But Komar, a casual spectator, just grunts again and shuffles off. To a date with destiny. /G.H./

legal maximum diameter of a shot—5¼". The officials would measure to the front of that mark. Interestingly enough, Komar's put was exactly 5¼" better than the 69-¾ given Woods for his put. Add a small error (2-3") in the placement of the sign (and it probably wasn't especially accurately placed) and everything is possible as it was recorded.

So Woods had to be content with duplicating his Mexico City feat of a silver medal. But he wasn't too happy. "I believe my performance was very poor," he related afterwards. "One of the worst days of the year for me. Of course that's the Olympic Games—a great deal of pressure if you miss a couple of puts, which I did. The first two puts were very poor. I had to come back and redo my technique and start working on the basics again."

Woods wasn't the only one close to a higher place. Briesenick and Gies were only 1¾" off gold, while fifth-placer Feuerbach missed a medal by just 5". And the span between first and sixth was a tight 10%.

That large 18-man final which worked to Komar's advantage was the result of a ridiculously easy (62-4) qualifying standard, which 14 competitors reached on their first attempt. The only shocking casualty was innovative Aleksandr Barishnikov of the Soviet Union, the disc-spinning 67-4% performer. With the interested eyes of most of the stadium (and noticeably, all the other putters) on him, he three times landed near the tape with his smooth turning style, but fell short at 61-2%. Britain's Geoff Capes, a 66-2% heaver, and Finland's Bo Grahn, a 65-11 type, were the other major failures. African record holder Nagui Asaad of Egypt (67-11%) went home early.

The final was by far the finest competition in depth of marks ever witnessed. Best-marks-for-place were set in positions four through 18, as last spot was a spectacular 61-10%. For the first time ever, four bettered 69-feet in one competition and five topped 21.00-meters (68-10%), with nine exceeding 20.00 (65-7%), two more than the best previous total. And the crowd was truly appreciative of what it had witnessed. It seemed as if the whole stadium was hanging on every throw in the last few rounds. A hush fell over the stadium which is usually reserved for world record attempts in the vault. And thunderous applause greeted nearly every attempt (although the West German throwers did receive a few whistles for their efforts).

Said Komar the next day, "As soon as they [American promoters] send me a ticket I'll be there to give Woods, Feuerbach and Oldfield a chance for revenge." /Garry Hill/

### QUALIFICATION (Sept. 8, qualifying distance 62-4)

Qualifiers: Wladyslaw Komar (Pol) 67-7, Hartmut Briesenick (EG) 66-10%, Heinfried

Birlenbach (WG) 65-11%, George Woods (US) 65-5%, Brian Oldfield (US) 65-5%, Al Feuerbach (US) & Vilmos Varju (Hun) 65-5, Yves Brouzet (Fr) 65-2%, Jaroslav Brabec (Czech) 65-%, Jaromir Vlk (Czech) 64-4, Seppo Simola (Fin) 63-11%, Lahcen Samsam (Mor) 63-6%, Rimantas Plunge (SU) & Bruce Pirnie (Can) 62-11%, Ralf Reichenbach (WG) 62-9%, Traugott Glockler (WG) 62-8%, Hans-Peter Gies (EG) 62-6%, Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg (EG) 62-5%.

Non-qualifiers: Ivan Ivancic (Yug) 62-2, Geoff Capes (GB) 62-1%, Arnjolt Beer (Fr) 61-5%, Aleksandr Barishnikov (SU) 61-2%, Les Mills (NZ) 60-3%, Bo Grahn (Fin) 59-8%, Loukas Louka (Gr) 57-4%, Jagraj Singh (Ind) 56-3%, Philip Conway (Eire) 54-9, Cyril Okonkwo (Nig) 54-2, Al-Taib Makki (S Arabia) 37-11%.

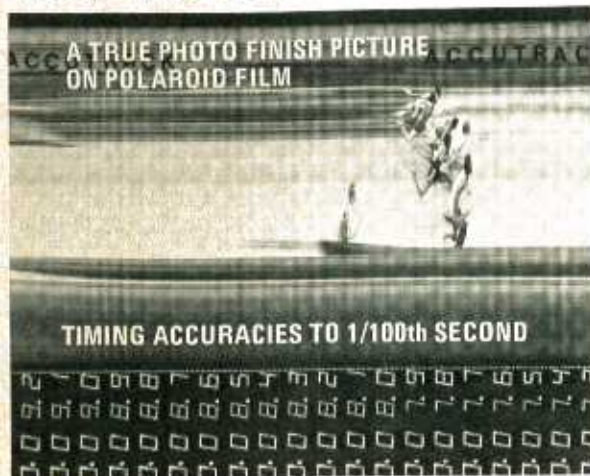
### FINAL (Sept. 9)

1. Wladyslaw Komar (Pol)	69-6 OR	5. Al Feuerbach (US)	68-11%
2. George Woods (US)	69-5%	6. Brian Oldfield (US)	68-7%
3. Hartmut Briesenick (EG)	69-4%	7. Heinfried Birlenbach (WG)	66-10
4. Hans-Peter Gies (EG)	69-4%	8. Vilmos Varju (Hun)	65-11%
9. Jaromir Vlk (Czech) 65-11; 10. Jaroslav Brabec (Czech) 65-2; 11. Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg (EG) 64-9%; 12. Yves Brouzet (Fr) 64-4; 13. Ralf Reichenbach (WG) 63-11; 14. Rimantas Plunge (SU) 63-3%; 15. Lahcen Samsam (Mor) 62-8%; 16. Seppo Simola (Fin) 62-6%; 17. Bruce Pirnie (Can) 62-0; 18. Traugott Glockler (WG) 61-10%.			

### PROGRESSION

Glockler	61-10%	60-7%	f			
Plunge	63-3%	f	f			
Pirnie	62-0	f	f			
Brouzet	63-8%	64-4	63-11%			
Brabec	64-4	65-2	64-3%			
Briesenick	68-9%	68-7%	68-11%	69-4%	67-7%	67-4%
Oldfield	68-5	67-7	68-5%	67-4%	68-7%	66-½
Samsam	62-8%	f	f			
Varju	65-11%	f	f	f	64-6%	64-5%
Feuerbach	68-6%	66-6%	f	68-5%	68-11%	66-6%
Woods	67-5	66-2	67-11%	69-5%	68-6	69-¾
Rothenburg	64-9%	f	f			
Gies	69-4%	68-10%	68-11%	67-7%	f	f
Komar	69-6	f	67-5	68-¾	68-3	f
Reichenbach	63-11	f	f			
Simola	62-¾	62-6%	f			
Vlk	64-6	65-11	f			
Birlenbach	f	f	66-10	65-3	f	66-¾

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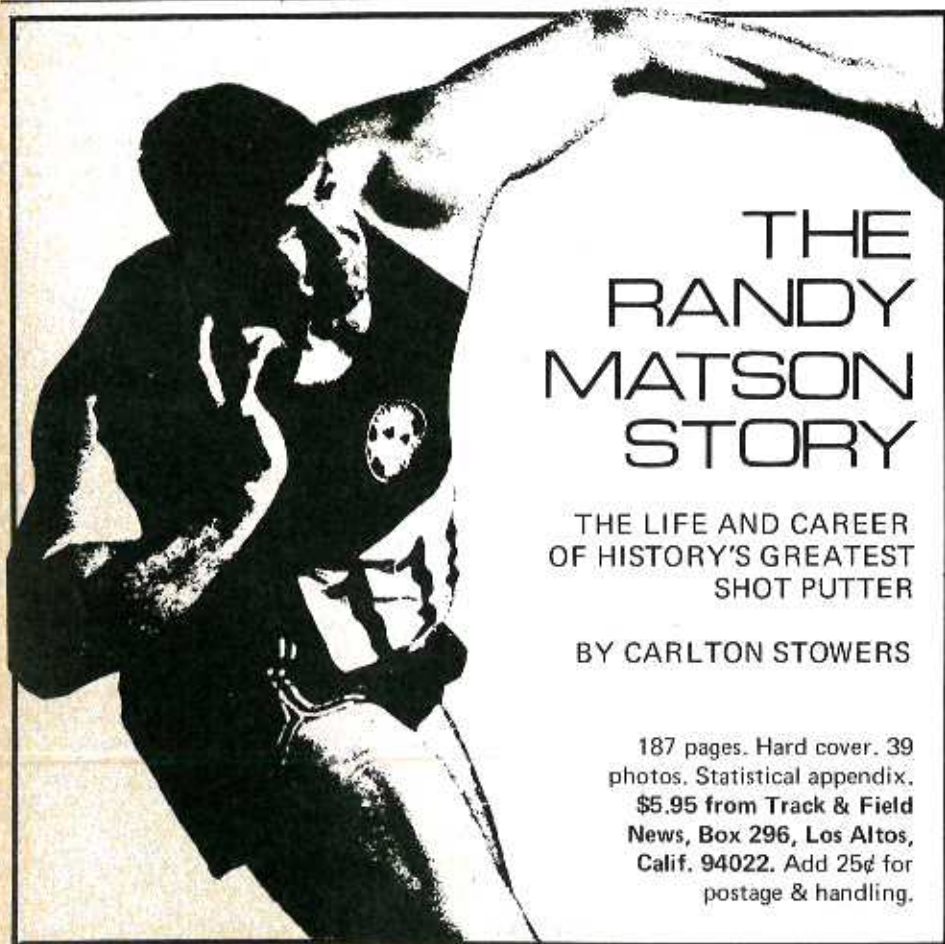
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## DISCUS THROW

# Danek Pulls It Out in Final Stanza

The scenario for the discus was a strange one, as three main characters commanded the center of the stage, cast in the roles of those most-likely-to-succeed. Yet a fairly strong case could be made why each would not. The players . . .

• **Ludvik Danek**, the contender for the role of leading man. Twice a world record setter in the mid-60s, he was co-favored at Tokyo in 64, coming up with a silver as Al Oerter recorded his third win. But his competitive star faded somewhat after that. Poor finishes in the 66 (5th) and 69 (4th) European Championships left him with the label of a choker, even though he produced a bronze at Mexico. Still, he had no major championship wins to his credit. But in 71 he made a breakthrough, storming to an easy win in the European title meet. Early 72 meets found him having no clear advantage over his rivals, although the *T&FV* board made him a near-unanimous pick. But there to fight him for a place in the spotlight were his two fiercest challengers:

• **Ricky Bruch** looked like a solid possibility off his recent equaling of the recognized world record—224-5. However, he had some measure of aiding wind on that throw. Eighth in the 68 Games, Bruch erupted as the major discus find in a while with a European record mark in 69. Suddenly, he became the most prolific thrower in the world, throwing almost every weekend for the next three seasons, producing seven marks over 220-feet. But his excesses became legend. Bothered by nearly everything and everyone, his nerves were shot by the time of the 71 European Championships, where the fans hooted and whistled him into ninth. But 72 brought a "new" Bruch, throwing less frequently and in more serious competition. And prior to the Games he forged a solid competitive record to go with his world record, against both Danek and:

• **Jay Silvester**, the world record holder. Ranked first globally for three of the last four seasons, Silvester claimed four official raisings of the world record, and had unrecognized performances of 229-9½ and 230-11. Yet he could not claim an Olympic medal among his treasure trove being the jinxed man of the event. Figured for a medal in 64, he bumped his head just prior to the competition and ended up fourth. In 68, he was a clear favorite, yet succumbed to the rush of Oerter and in the process slumped all the way to fifth. And his pre-Olympic performances in 72 were the worst results he had produced in years as he didn't even reach 200-feet in his last meet.

But before the day was over, each had acquitted himself admirably in picking up metal. And the sequence of events which led to Danek spinning

## Danek Prepared for Anything

Olympic field event competition, often featuring large fields, is not the best place for an athlete to count on doing well in the later stages. And as history tells us (see discus story), the discus especially. Why then did Ludvik Danek come through in the last round with a big winning throw?

It all began after the 69 European Championships, the second continental title meet in which Danek had done relatively poorly, and was getting the appellation of one who could not come through when it counted. Aided by a psychologist friend, Dr. Vanek, Danek began a series of mental exercises which were designed to help him get quiet in stress situations (such as before and during big competitions). The object of all his efforts was to be able to concentrate on producing his best throw in the last round, although he points out that he does not feel that this attitude has hampered his early round efforts. He goes hard from the beginning, but is ready to produce a biggie in the last round under any conditions. Prophetically, before the meet Danek had stated, "If after the fifth (which he was) round I am last, or sixth, I am sure that I can come up with a good throw in the last round." He did.

Czech statistician and friend Jan Popper estimates that Danek was able to produce his best-mark-of-meet in the last round in at least 10 competitions prior to the Olympics, with two of those coming against Ricky Bruch and Jay Silvester. And he really concentrated on this tactic, even doing it against poor competition when he already had things easily won.

Danek's preparation was not just limited to being ready for the last throw. He was ready for anything. Relates Popper, "He must have the heaviest bag in the village. It weighs nearly 20-kilos (44-lbs), as it has at least four pairs of different shoes and two complete sweat outfits in it. He is ready for rain or whatever." And prior to the competition, he thought *discus* and little else, never frequenting the movies or lounges. Says Popper, "In 10 days in Munich, Ludvik knew only his room, friends' rooms, the dining hall and the green throwing areas." Prior to the competition, Danek rated Bruch and Silvester about even, and was much more impressed in training sessions with the other two Americans, Tim Vollmer and John Powell. Danek's longest training mark was only about 210-feet, as he feels "long practice throws are poison to a discus thrower's confidence before a big meet". Ludvik was confident, and ready. /G.H./

his platter 211-3½ to capture the gold over Silvester (208-4) and Bruch (208-0) was drama of the highest order.

Significantly enough, it was Danek who led the parade as the throwers entered the field at 2:35 p.m. And it was Danek who was one of the first into the practice ring, where he spent some time scrubbing the ring with his foot, apparently getting the feel of the surface. But this was his last moment at the forefront for quite a while. Stars of the warm-up period were Bruch, with a heave in the 211-foot range, and American John Powell, who bounced one just past the 65.00 (213-31) line although stepping on the front of the circle. There were pre-Games stories of Powell hitting 227-feet in practice, and the fast-spinning policeman looked tough indeed. Silvester's first practice toss was the vengeful type, as his disc smashed into Oerter's Olympic record flag on the bounce. Silvester appeared quite nervous, walking around by himself flipping his disc into the air and catching it.

The first thrower up was 66 European Champ Detlef Thorith of East Germany who established a solid mark to shoot at, 202-9½. Danek was next, but did a funny wobble in the back of the ring, reaching only 190-8. Two throwers later, dangerous Geza Fejer of Hungary caught a good wind, scaling 205-½. The throw appeared to have perhaps been assisted by a benevolent breeze, as the platter assumed the nose-over attitude which characterizes such throws. But it was the only throw of the day to do so. Bruch showed little in his first attempt with a bad wobbler that traveled 193-11½. Silvester utilized a high release on his toss, but did not look happy with it even though he moved into second with 203-9½. When Powell spun 203-1½ on his first attempt, the cast was complete. All others in the 14-man field were stuck solely with supporting roles.

Act two opened with Thorith. One of the few competitors stripped of sweat gear, the tough East German moved into second ahead of Silvester with his 204-9½ peg. Danek, ninth after the first round, looked tight as his second toss almost landed outside the left sector at 198-1, as he moved up to fifth. Bruch and Silvester did nothing to enhance their chances as both fouled, with Bruch getting another bad wobbler. Star of this sequence was the strong, fast-spinning Powell, who looked more like a contender with a leading 206-1.

Act three belonged to Silvester, even though Danek and Bruch showed marked improvement. Spinning very fast and getting superior height, Silvester dropped his disc out at the 208-4 mark. Bruch immediately walked over to L. Jay, and the two put their arms around each other and had a brief discussion. Earlier in the round, Danek had continued his rise with a 204-8 toss, although he remained in fifth spot. Bruch's 201-10 had carried him from 10th up to sixth. The stars of Fejer and Powell began to fade, as the former fouled and the latter slipped to 198-3½.

After a four-minute delay, the action for the final three rounds began at 4:03 p.m. with a foul by Thorith. The steady Danek reached his highest rank since early in the first round, fourth, with a 205-2 effort. But Bruch was on the move, and although he didn't look particularly formful, he muscled his implement into bronze medal range with his 205-10½. An aroused Silvester met this new challenge with a throw about a foot farther than his leader, but stepped out of the front of the ring. Although they still held second and fourth at this point, Powell and Fejer did nothing for their cause as both fouled.

Act five was significant. For the first time, Danek failed to improve, spinning a mediocre (at this stage of the game) 202-5. But Bruch was better than ever, moving within 10-centimeters of Silvester with his 208-0 toss, although his form was still not what they use for demonstration purposes. Silvester got off one of the worst throws of the day, a wobbler in the 50-meter (164-foot) range.

With just one throw each remaining, the order was: 1. Silvester; 2. Bruch; 3. Powell; 4. Fejer; 5. Danek. Historically speaking, Silvester's position looked fairly solid. Although early records are sketchy, it is certain that no Olympic discus competition was won on the last throw since possibly 1908. But historical precedent was all Silvester had going for him as Danek stepped into the ring at 4:33 p.m. And as Danek later explained, "It had to be one of my biggest 'risk' throws in a long time." Risky it was, in that he utilized by far the fastest spin of the day of any of the competitors, whipping mightily through the throw and employing a strong reverse at the end. He made the whole thing look rather easy as he confidently strode over and put on his sweats. The board lit up with the distance—64.40 (211-3½)—he was in the lead. The value of Silvester and Bruch's medals decreased a notch and Powell lost his. But each had a throw remaining. A disconsolate Bruch appeared to give a half-hearted effort on his try, stepping into the ring quickly and just spinning through with little or no concentration and set-up time. Still, he hit 205-4½. Now it was Silvester's turn. Bruch and Danek stood on the sideline engaged in animated conversation. Danek turned away momentarily, then settled down to watch his rival. It was Silvester's second-best legal toss of the day, 206-2½. A tired-looking Silvester slowly pulled on his shirt, then shook hands with Danek and Bruch. And in a marvelous display of comradeship, the big trio placed their arms around each other and talked. Although Powell remained Danek appeared unconcerned, jogging up and down. And Powell's foul clinched it. As the curtain rings down at 4:48 p.m., the speedy officials are already taking down the cage.

Little of note happened in the prologue to all this, as Danek led all

## HAMMER THROW

# Bondarchuk Reaffirms Superiority

In the ocean of upsets and mishaps which had Olympic prognosticators eating their form charts for breakfast, the hammer throw stood out as a refreshing island of predictability. The favorite won. The medals went in order to the entrants with the top three marks of the year. And, most unusual, all of the individuals listed as medal contenders in *T&FN's* preview issue made it to Munich and qualified for the finals. That happened in no other event with trials or qualifying competition.

Unfortunately, the hammer was not immune from the confusion and mis-officiating which characterized so much of the Games. The qualifying round was scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m. of the fifth day of track and field competition. By then, officials realized that they had a time squeeze on their hands at the mid-day break. Clearing the stadium of a.m. ticket-holders so that the afternoon spectators could be admitted promptly created a problem. Quite wisely, the hammer was moved up an hour to 9:30. Most inconsiderately, however, the public was never informed of this change. As a result, more than one hammer fan missed the first of the two flights and, in so doing, failed to see the inadequate efforts of Americans Al Schoterman (213-10) and George Frenn (203-10) who were among only 11 of the 31 competitors who could not surpass the standard of 216-6. Frenn, who has never performed up to par in international hammer competition, was reportedly suffering from a cold.

The European entry was most formidable. Of the 19 men in history who have thrown over 235-feet, 12 were entered, all Europeans. And of the seven absentees, all but Ed Burke were active Soviets and West Germans who could not make their national teams of three. The latter group included world record holder Walter Schmidt of West Germany, who was injured early in the season. Naturally all 12 entrants made the final.

Leading during the preliminaries was the USSR's Anatoliy Bondarchuk, whose first throw of 239-1 gave a portent of things to come. It was more than five-feet better than the second longest qualifier, defending champion Gyula Zsvotzky of Hungary. Most of the top throwers lobbed one out beyond the qualifying stripe on their first effort. The major exception was the Soviet Iosif Gamskiy, who stands second on the all-time list with his 248-7½ mark of 1971. The four-turner fouled twice before making it to the final. Cornell grad Tom Gage also required the full three efforts.

The championship competition presented a succession of mental challenges for the athletes. Because of the 24-hour suspension of the Games, they were two full days off between the qualifier and the final. Moreover, there were too many finalists (which is a polite way of saying that the qualifying standard was too low). The international rules do not provide for throwing in flights, so the wait between throws would be considerable, at least until the field was pared to eight for the last three throws. Meet officials apparently did not allow for the extra-large field and stuck to their originally planned time for leading the contestants to the field. The warm-up time, of course, went beyond what was scheduled and the competition started 21-minutes late. The event was stopped several times for races on the track, and also intermittently for victory ceremonies. As a result, the first three rounds took 1:49 and the entire competition lasted 2:27.

Following the pattern set by fellow Soviet field event veterans Janis Lulis and Viktor Saneyev, Bondarchuk prepared himself well mentally for his first attempt in the final, and was rewarded when the ball landed 247-8½ away for an Olympic record. That proved sufficient for the gold medal, as nobody, including Bondarchuk himself, was able to come within a foot and a half of that mark. Commenting on the fact that both here and at Augsburg, where he set his PR of 248-6 in the West German-USSR dual meet, he had his best mark in the first round, Bondarchuk said later, "I'm no longer a youngster, I just have 'pepper' for my first two throws."

Although Bondarchuk was unable to approach his opening attempt, he completed a remarkable series with efforts of 238-3, 235-5, 242-½, 241-1½ and 239-2. He was the only man to have six fair throws and their average of 240-7 was an all-time best series. With his winning mark here, Bondarchuk now claims the third through eighth best performances ever.

Behind Bondarchuk, the field was having problems through the first two rounds, perhaps because of the delays. After the first 57 throws of the competition, only Bondarchuk had exceeded 235-feet. Six others were between 233 and 235, making for a close, if not a quality, competition.

Then the fireworks started. Jochen Sachse, the tall (6-4) East German champion forged into second place with a 241-9½ toss. Two throws later, Vasilij Khmylevskiy of the USSR ended the first three rounds with a 242-11 effort, a PR.

Neither of the two improved in round four. But on his fifth throw Sachse got off a big one. Unfortunately it was a sector foul, which hit right next to the base of the 75-meter (246-½ marker) down the left foul line. The throw nearly struck an inattentive official standing a few feet away. On his last attempt, Sachse straightened it out and took the silver with a 245-11 heave. That was a PR for him and an East German NR. And it moved him up from fifth to fourth on the all-time world list. Khmylevskiy, meanwhile was



Ludvik Danek waited to spin his 211-3½ discus winner until his final throw.

qualifiers with a 211-0 toss. The major surprise was the failure of five of six German throwers to make it. The three West Germans, Hein-Direck Neu, Dirk Wippermann and Klaus-Peter Hennig all felt the wrath of the crowd for their showings. Pre-Games rumors had indicated that the East German throwers had been using a new type of discus all year, one which is heavier around the rim. But they could not use it here.

As an epilogue, all three medal winners said that these were about the worst wind conditions they had ever seen for a competition of this caliber, as it was blowing from the left rear with varying velocities. It was hard to compensate for the effect because of the inconsistency of both direction and speed. Danek calculated that their throws here were perhaps equal to the world record under the conditions in which it was set. At last the winner of an Olympic medal, Silvester said, "I was very satisfied with the way I threw today. I'm very much in awe of Danek, who came through with that beautiful 211. I just wish that I had been so blessed." And Danek, a seasoned veteran of 35, said, "It is best to go out after winning such a triumph." But all indications at present are that he will be at Rome in '74 for the European Championships. */Garry Hill/*

### QUALIFICATION (Sept. 1, qualifying distance 193-7)

*Qualifiers:* Ludvik Danek (Czech) 211-0, Jorma Rinne (Fin) 203-5, Geza Fejer (Hun) 202-½, Ricky Bruch (Swe) & Pentti Kahma (Fin) 200-11, Jay Silvester (US) 200-9½, Ferenc Tegla (Hun) 198-9½, Janos Muranyi (Hun) 197-11½, Silvano Simeon (It) 196-1½, Tim Vollmer (US) 195-6½, Namakoro Niare (Mali) 194-9½, Detlef Thorith (EG) 194-9, John Powell (US) 194-6½, Les Mills (NZ) 194-3½.

*Non-qualifiers:* Klaus-Peter Hennig (WG) 192-4½, Hein-Direck Neu (WG) & Dirk Wippermann (WG) 190-7½, Zdravko Pecar (Yug) 189-9, Bill Tancred (GB) 187-9½, Robin Tait (NZ) 185-8½, Ain Roost (Can) 185-7½, Hartmut Losch (EG) 185-6, Erlender Valdimarsson (Ice) 181-8, John Watts (GB) 176-8½, Kaj Andersen (Den) 175-7, Praveen Kumar (Ind) 174-3½, Heimo Reinitzer (Aut) 172-5, Said Farouk Tourkey (S Arabia) 110-10; . . . nm—Arnando De Vincentis (It).

### FINAL (Sept. 2)

1. Ludvik Danek (Czech)	211-3½	5. Geza Fejer (Hun)	205-5½
2. Jay Silvester (US)	208-4	6. Detlef Thorith (EG)	204-9½
3. Ricky Bruch (Swe)	208-0	7. Ferenc Tegla (Hun)	198-9½
4. John Powell (US)	206-1	8. Tim Vollmer (US)	197-7½
9. Pentti Kahma (Fin)	195-8½	10. Silvano Simeon (It)	194-8
11. Jorma Rinne (Fin)	194-3½	12. Janos Muranyi (Hun)	190-0
13. Namakoro Niare (Mali)	185-3½	14. Les Mills (NZ)	183-3

### PROGRESSION

Thorith	202-6½	204-9½	200-4	f	196-5½	f
Danek	190-8	198-1	204-8	205-2	202-5	<b>211-3½</b>
Mills	f	178-9	183-3			
Fejer	205-½	205-3	f	f	201-9	<b>205-5½</b>
Vollmer	194-5	197-7½	f	f	f	192-½
Simeon	192-11	194-8	191-5½			
Niare	185-3½	180-9	f			
Bruch	193-11½	f	201-10	205-10½	<b>288-0</b>	205-4½
Silvester	203-9½	f	208-4	f	f	206-2½
Muranyi	190-0	187-6½	f			
Tegla	191-6½	195-8½	188-4	f	190-9½	<b>198-9½</b>
Powell	203-1½	206-1	198-3½	f	201-4½	f
Kahma	187-8	193-3½	195-8½	f	193-3½	f
Rinne	188-0	186-7½	194-3½			



## US Needs More Hammer Opportunities

It may seem hard to believe today, but once upon a time the United States was quite strong in the hammer throw. Through 1956, Americans had won seven Olympic titles and had taken medals in every Olympiad but two. As recently as 1967, Americans were second and fourth on the all-time list.

Well, in case you haven't noticed, there has been a revolution in hammer throwing in the past four years and it had bypassed the US completely. Every one of the top 25-plus performances in history has been recorded since the last Olympic Games (that is true in no other event), and all have been the work of Soviets and Germans. Most interested Americans have been watching this phenomenal throwing from a distance and wondering, "what on earth is going on over there?" It either had to be a breakthrough of some kind in technique (which we have not heard about), or just that these countries have developed a group of supermen, who combined the key elements of strength and speed.

The answer turned out to be a combination of both. Erv Black, a leading eastern US hammer coach, reported from Munich that he had just spent a few days with Rolf-Gunther Jabs, the West German national hammer coach. Black described technical developments which, according to Jabs, the Soviets and Germans have been using for several years, but which have not yet been picked up by American coaches. Without going into the technical details, one involves a different approach to balance, placing greater weight on the right hip. Another was the use of a golf swing type delivery.

But it was also apparent that there were other factors involved as well. Looking at the top six throwers, the bespectacled Jochen Sachse is big and obviously very strong, but is a traditional technician, as are the two Hungarians. Uwe Beyer uses four turns but is otherwise relatively orthodox. (For the record, a total of five of the 20 finalists were four-turners. They placed fourth, sixth, eighth, 15th and 18th. It remains unproven that any advantage obtains from taking four turns.)

The most noticeable thing about Anatoliy Bondarchuk's style was the incredible radius he gets, especially considering his relatively short height of 6-0. His technique has apparently been developed by a staggering amount of work. "I have been training for around 13 years," Bondarchuk said after his win, "and I've thrown the hammer more than 100,000 times." If this is not an exaggeration, it means he has thrown the hammer, on the average 150 times per week for 50 weeks a year, which is probably more than twice as much as the typical American will practice technique.

Bondarchuk has also benefitted from being in a supportive atmosphere. The Soviet coach, 1956 silver medalist, Mikhail Krivonosov, pointed out that there are 12 USSR throwers over 70-meters (229-8). "The hammer throw has become a specialty for us," he said proudly. It was reminiscent of Jozsef Csermak, Hungary's 1952 gold medalist, who was instrumental in that nation's two medals four years ago. Germany is also a good place for a hammer thrower to live. Would you believe that we bought a stick of chewing gum wrapped in a picture of Uwe Beyer? By contrast, the US' most recent medalist, 1956 champion Harold Connolly, lives in a part of the country where track is taken pretty seriously, but where some people think that the hammer throw is the result of a carpenter's temper.

What makes the hammer picture in the US particularly bleak in the near future is the matter of age. Of the top 14 throwers in the world this year, only three are older than 24! In spite of this, Bondarchuk, at the age of 32, says, "I believe, and the results show it, that the hammer throw is for mature men. Those reach their peak between 22 and 36. I myself intend to throw for another five years."

The only young American thrower within 20-feet of these men is Al Schoterman, who is reportedly contemplating giving up hammer throwing and taking up football seriously. The next best collegians, Jacques Accambay and Peter Farmer, are foreigners. The only encouraging note on the US hammer scene is the fact that several conferences, including the Pac-8, are about to add the hammer to their program. If this becomes universal, there is no reason to doubt, that in time, there will be an overall increase in quality. In the meantime, the US hammer situation looks bleak. *B. H./*

having trouble and seemed to be tiring. He finished with three shorter throws, and took intentional fouls on the last two by stepping out in front.

The remainder of the field was never able to close the gap with the top three and, in fact, Sachse was the only man to improve at all in the last three rounds. Fourth place went for 234-7½ to West German Uwe Beyer, the bronze medalist in Tokyo in 1964. He was followed by two Hungarians, three-time medalist Zsvotzky (234-2) and Sandor Eckschmidt (233-7), who slipped one notch from his fifth place in Mexico City. Edwin Klein of West Germany and Japan's Shigenobu Murofushi rounded out the top eight. Two 240-footers, Karl-Hans Riehm and Gamskiy, the third men of West Germany and the USSR, were disappointments with their 10th and 18th place finishers. Gage was 10th at 228-0, duplicating Ed Burke's placing in 1968.

In some ways, the throwing generally, beyond the medalists, was disappointing. Of the fourth through 13th placers, only Eckschmidt and Murofushi came within five-feet of their PRs. But that kind of performance



Anatoliy Bondarchuk's 247-8½ opener hammered the field into submission.

seems endemic to Olympic throwing competition recently. Actually, the event was rather spectacular statistically. Place marks were established by Sachse and Khmyeleviskiy, as well as the seventh through 20th placers.

Comparisons of '72 with the 1968 Olympic hammer reveal that the average finalist this year was a fraction of an inch taller, but 13-lbs. heavier. Even more significantly, the average age of the finalists at Mexico City was 30. This year the average was 27 and only four were older than 29. Another reflection of the fact that a new generation of hammer throwers has taken over is the veteran rate. Only five of the 20 finalists had had previous Olympic experience, while seven of the 13 at Mexico had. */Bob Hersh/*

**QUALIFICATION** (Sept. 4, qualifying distance 216-6½)  
**Qualifiers:** Anatoliy Bondarchuk (SU) 239-1, Gyula Zsvotzky (Hun) 233-7, Reinhard Theimer (EG) 231-10, Vasily Khmyeleviskiy (SU) 229-8, Jochen Sachse (EG) 229-5½, Strenko Stiglic (Yug) 228-4, Tom Gage (US) 227-8, Mario Vecchiato (It) 223-6, Jacques Accambay (Fr) 223-1, Karl-Hans Riehm (WG) 221-11, Istvan Encsi (Hun) 221-½, Stavros Moutaftsidis (Gr) 220-6½, Shigenobu Murofushi (Japan) 220-8, Edwin Klein (WG) 220-3, Uwe Beyer (WG) 219-11½, Peter Sternad (Aut) 218-11½, Iosif Gamskiy (SU) 218-10½, Takeo Sugawara (Japan) 218-2, Sandor Eckschmidt (Hun) 217-11½, Barry Williams (GB) 217-7.

**Non-qualifiers:** Todor Manolov (Bulg) 215-3½, Howard Payne (GB) 214-6, Al Schoterman (US) 213-10, Stanislaw Lubiejewski (Pol) 212-7, Yoshihisa Ishida (Japan) 209-4½, George Georgiadis (Gr) 208-7, George Frenn (US) 203-10½, Bill Dinneen (PR) 203-5½, Vladimir Prikhedko (Fr) 202-8, Jose Alberto Vallejo (Arg) 197-1½, Darwin Pineyrua (Urug) 196-4.

### FINAL (Sept. 7)

1. Anatoliy Bondarchuk (SU) 247-8½ DR 5. Gyula Zsvotzky (Hun) 234-2  
 2. Jochen Sachse (EG) 245-11 6. Sandor Eckschmidt (Hun) 233-7  
 3. Vasily Khmyeleviskiy (SU) 242-11 7. Edwin Klein (WG) 233-4½  
 4. Uwe Beyer (WG) 234-7½ 8. Shigenobu Murofushi (Japan) 232-6½  
 9. Mario Vecchiato (It) 231-6½; 10. Karl-Hans Riehm (WG) 230-½; 11. Istvan Encsi (Hun) 229-10; 12. Tom Gage (US) 228-0; 13. Reinhard Theimer (EG) 226-11; 14. Strenko Stiglic (Yug) 224-2½; 15. Stavros Moutaftsidis (Gr) 224-1; 16. Barry Williams (GB) 223-8; 17. Peter Sternad (Aut) 218-7½; 18. Iosif Gamskiy (SU) 217-4½; 19. Jacques Accambay (Fr) 213-5½; 20. Takeo Sugawara (Japan) 212-3.

### PROGRESSION

Sternad	215-2½	216-4	218-7½			
Accambay	f	213-5½	f			
Klein	233-4½	f	f	228-8	230-6	f
Williams	223-8	218-4½	f			
Murofushi	227-6½	232-6½	230-8½	215-6½	226-7½	224-10½
Theimer	f	226-11	f			
Gamskiy	217-4½	f	214-4½			
Bondarchuk	247-8½	238-3	235-5	242-½	241-1½	239-2
Sugawara	183-1½	211-9½	212-3			
Moutaftsidis	223-6½	224-1	219-11½			
Beyer	230-8½	234-7½	f	226-3½	229-4	f
Encsi	217-7	229-½	229-10			
Stiglic	221-9½	224-2½	221-9½			
Riehm	230-½	226-3½	227-10			
Eckschmidt	233-7	f	220-8	227-2	222-9	225-11
Zsvotzky	234-2	231-1	231-2½	f	231-9½	230-3½
Gage	219-7½	228-0	f			
Sachse	234-8½	f	241-9½	233-9½	f	245-11
Vecchiato	f	227-10½	231-6½			
Khmyeleviskiy	225-9½	234-11½	242-11	223-7½	f	f

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## JAVELIN THROW

# Wolfermann Scores Upset of Games

European athletes instinctively tend to be more superstitious than their American counterparts. It is therefore understandable that Klaus Wolfermann of West Germany may have experienced mixed feelings when he chalked up the first "90" of his career—a new West German javelin record of 90.40 (296-7)—in a pre-Olympic meet at Munich's *Poststadion* on Aug. 24, only a week before the great Olympic test. That throw, second best in the world for 1972, put some pressure on the shy, bearded 26-year-old *Sportlehrer* (PE instructor) from Gendorf and definitely stamped him as a distinct threat to the man generally regarded as the hottest individual favorite of the Games, Janis Lulis of USSR. Wolfermann feared that his "90" had come *zu früh* (too soon) and expressed the hope that newsmen would refrain from hailing him as a candidate for the gold medal. He still considered Lulis as the greatest and well remembered how comfortably the 33-year-old Latvian had disposed of him the last time they met, in the West Germany vs USSR dual meet in June (293-3 to 284-9). But came D-Day and Wolfermann took another "90" out of his bag and vanquished his rival by the narrowest possible of (javelin) margins—two centimeters or  $\frac{3}{4}$ "—to account for the biggest upset of the Games.

Wolfermann had previously shown his excellent condition in the qualifying rounds, when, using a long run-up, he reached a respectable 282-10½ on his first try. Lulis qualified with a seemingly effortless 272-½. These were the longest distances achieved on the morning of Sept. 2, as only five others were able to exceed the qualifying distance—80.00 (262-5½). Consequently, five more throwers were admitted to the final. The United States landed three in the final—more than any other country! Best of them was Fred Luke with 266-10½. Among those who did not survive the preliminary round was Gergely Kulcsar of Hungary, three times a medalist in previous editions of the Games.

The huge *Olympiastadion* resembled a boiler on the afternoon of Sept. 3, when the 12 men entered the field for the final. Every German fan was rooting vociferously for "unser Klaus" (our Klaus). As he said later, he felt "the crowd was standing behind me like a solid wall". The noise quieted down as he was about to start his run-up and broke out again as the javelin began to fly through the air—as in a well-calculated act of exorcism. But the great Lulis was not affected: he took the lead in the first round with a solid



Klaus Wolfermann is certain his javelin toss was a good one and it was—296-10. It survived a so-close throw of 296-9½ by Janis Lulis to give Wolfermann the gold medal.

291-7. Wolfermann, who was throwing after his great rival, responded with a good 284-4½. The opening round thus set the stage for the duel which was to give luster to an otherwise somewhat dull competition. When Lulis improved to 293-9 on his third try, few if any would have dared to bet against him.

But Wolfermann, who kept constantly on the move even between throws, fired himself up and posed a distinct threat with his fourth throw, 290-0. That really ignited the crowd. In the next round, Wolfermann ran long and hard, stamped his foot well ahead of the line and sent the javelin flying—it was thunder in the stadium by the time the implement landed well beyond the 90-meter line, to a new Olympic and West German record of 90.48 (296-10). Lulis, with only one throw left, was obviously in a tight corner. However, experts recalled that he had won his gold medal at Mexico City with a fantastic clutch performance on his last throw, and they wondered if the miracle could happen again. Lulis, as he revealed later, said to himself: "This *must* go over 90 meters". It did but the distance, measured amidst the anguish of the predominantly German crowd, turned out to be 90.46 (296-9½), two centimeters away from gold (if Lulis had equaled Wolfermann's mark, Lulis would have won on the strength of a better second throw). While the crowd went wild, Lulis showed no overt reaction to

Bill Schmidt's 276-11½ won the first US javelin medal in 20 years. /Wilkinson/



## World Record Holders Fare Poorly

Klaus Wolfermann's surprising upset of Janis Lulis in the javelin must rank as the greatest upset of the Games in men's track. However, in recent history, reigning (and past) world record holders have fared poorly in Olympic competition. Swede Erik Lemming took the 1908 and 1912 golds, with Finn Jonni Myrta walking off with the 1920 and 24 wins as world record holders, but it has been downhill ever since.

- 1928: Another Finn Eino Penttilla is the world record holder, but finishes only sixth as Swede Erik Lundqvist wins.

- 1932: All-time great Matti Jarvinen, a Finn who has raised the world record five times in the Olympiad, is an easy winner, the last for a while.

- 1936: Jarvinen has raised the world record another five times, but suffering from a bad back he falls to fifth as German Gerhard Stock takes the gold.

- 1948 and 1952: The next world record holder is Finn Yrjo Nikkanen in 1938, but he has no chance as the 40 and 44 Games are canceled by the war. By 1948 and 52, he is too old to be a factor. Countryman Tapio Rautavaara wins in 48, while American Cy Young nabs the 52 title.

- 1956: Norwegian Egil Danielsen comes up with the only world record in Olympic javelin history, turning back old record holder Janusz Sidlo of Poland, who finishes second. The two preceding record holders, Bud Held of the US and Soini Nikkinen of Finland, do not appear. Nikkinen set a world mark early in the year, but loses form and his nation sends no throwers for the only time ever. Held does not make the US team, which is picked months too early, then finishes the season in great form.

- 1960: American Al Cantello, unfamiliar with the new javelin in enforced use, finishes 10th after setting a world mark in 1959 as Soviet Viktor Tsibulenko is a surprise winner.

- 1964: Recent two-time record setter Terje Pedersen of Norway demonstrates his incredible inconsistency by failing to qualify, throwing almost 70-feet less than his world mark. Joining Pedersen in the non-qualifying bracket is previous standard bearer Carlo Lievore of Italy. Finn Pauli Nevala is a surprise winner.

- 1968: Lulis, a favorite in 64 who was only third, finally snaps the string of back luck for the record holders. But he needs a comethrough on his last throw to do it.

- 1972: As already seen, Lulis again unleashes a big last throw, but doesn't make it. The man who held the record before him, Jorma Kinnunen of Finland, is sixth. /R.L.Q./

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his loss and, indeed, appeared to take it in stride later that evening in the Village.

While the limelight was stolen by Klaus and Janis, the battle for third place nonetheless deserved attention. Hannu Siitonen of Finland, to whom *Suomi* (Finland) had committed its great javelin tradition, opened with a promising 276-¼ but later fouled consistently: aiming for more than just bronze, he was obviously seeking a scorcher to put him on even terms with Lusia and Wolfermann. Adding to his nervousness perhaps was the fact that Bill Schmidt of the US moved slightly ahead of him in the second round with 276-11½. Schmidt was no unknown to well-informed Finns. Last year, for example, he had won the CISM title at Turku, Finland, with 270-0, his best for that season. Here too, the consistent Schmidt reached his longest distance for the season. He enthused greatly over it, yet managed to have another excellent throw (275-11½) in the fifth round. His bronze medal was the most distinguished success achieved by an American javelin thrower since the Cy Young-Bill Miller 1-2 at Helsinki in 52.

Former world record holder Jorma Kinnunen of Finland was a shadow of his 68 self. Best of the newcomers was Bjorn Grimnes of Norway, fifth at 272-7. Fred Luke had one good throw, 262-8, that earned him eighth place. Milt Sonsky, apparently throwing too high, was 10th. The qualifying round had pointed out the current lack of depth in world javelin circles as only seven were able to reach the qualifying distance, 80.00-meters (262-5½). Medalist Schmidt and fifth-placer Grimnes only made it to the finals on the strength of being in the top 12.

Wolfermann said he owed his success to hard work and nothing else. Lusia pointed to "good training, good food and good relaxation" as the main ingredients for success. The happy German winner mentioned as a "small example" of his training a week during which he lifted 70 tons and threw the javelin 500 to 600 times. To which Lusia replied that he had done far less by comparison, usually lifting no more than 120 to 140 tons per month and throwing 300 to 400 times per week. With his typical Baltic humor, he remarked: "That probably accounted for the two centimeters in Klaus' favor". (Be as it may, on the morning of the final, Lusia was seen working very hard in the weight room.) Schmidt said he had been working chiefly on technique and developing his upper body strength. When the talk turned to the part played by the crowd, the American said he felt "almost at home, as my father was born at Garmisch, only 60 miles from here".

To a newsman who asked him if and when he planned to quit, Lusia replied: "Yes, I have been active for quite a while now and I am lucky enough to own a complete set of medals (bronze in 64, gold in 68, silver in 72), but why retire, as long as the javelin flies?" In a later interview on West German television, Lusia was lavish in his praise of Wolfermann and said how happy he was that his successor belonged to the younger generation. When the interviewer invited Wolfermann and Lusia to sign their names on a special blackboard reserved for Olympic VIP's, Lusia wrote under his name the figures "93.80", his current world record, as if pointing to a target for Wolfermann's future.

One can easily imagine what arguments would have flared up in some politically-minded track circles if the two centimeters that gave victory "to a German over a Russian" had been measured with conventional methods. As it was, the measuring assured through a trigonometrical formula by a portable calculator left little room for suspicion. /R.L. *Quercetani*/

### QUALIFICATION (Sept. 2, qualifying distance 262-5½)

*Qualifiers:* Klaus Wolfermann (WG) 282-10½, Janis Lusia (SU) 272-¼, Hannu Siitonen (Fin) 268-4¼, Miklos Nemeth (Hun) 268-3½, Fred Luke (US) 266-10½, Manfred Stolle (EG) 265-0, Jorma Kinnunen (Fin) 262-9½, Milt Sonsky (US) 262-4, Jozsef Csik (Hun) 259-5½, Bill Schmidt (US) 259-½, Lolesio Tuita (Fr) 258-5½, Bjorn Grimnes (Nor) 254-4½.

*Non-qualifiers:* Rick Dowswell (Can) 254-0, Gergely Kulcsar (Hun) 253-5, Urs Von Wartburg (Switz) 250-5, Andre Claude (Can) 247-10½, Dave Travis (GB) 245-0, Gunther Glasauer (WG) 239-10½, Jacques Abahi (IC) 236-10½, Renzo Cramerotti (It) 233-4, Donald Velez (Nic) 209-1½, Seif Abdelatif (S Arabia) 174-1; . . . nm—Leo Pusa (Fin).

### FINAL (Sept. 3)

- |   |           |                         |         |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Klaus Wolfermann (WG)  | 296-10 OR | 5. Bjorn Grimnes (Nor)  | 272-7   |
| 2. Janis Lusia (SU)   | 296-9½    | 6. Jorma Kinnunen (Fin) | 269-3½  |
| 3. Bill Schmidt (US)  | 276-11½   | 7. Miklos Nemeth (Hun)  | 268-11½ |
| 4. Hannu Siitonen (Fin)   | 276-7½    | 8. Fred Luke (US)       | 262-8   |
| 9. Manfred Stolle (EG) 260-3; 10. Milt Sonsky (US) 255-8½; 11. Lolesio Tuita (Fr) 250-5½; 12. Jozsef Csik (Hun) 249-9½. |           |                         |         |

### PROGRESSION

Siitonen	276-7½	f	f	f	f	f
Stolle	f	f	260-3			
Schmidt	249-2½	276-11½	f	262-2½	275-11½	f
Lusia	291-7	f	293-9	f	267-11	296-9½
Nemeth	265-1	268-11½	257-9½	268-7½	f	267-½
Tuita	250-5½	f	227-7½			
Wolfermann	284-4½	279-4	f	290-0	296-10	277-10½
Grimnes	235-9	270-3	272-7	f	f	f
Sonsky	254-8	255-8½	237-5½			
Csik	247-9	249-9½	f			
Luke	218-7½	f	262-8	261-5½	234-5½	f
Kinnunen	f	269-3½	248-6½	f	f	254-7

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## DECATHLON

# Avilov Supreme In Total Runaway

Survival unquestionably played a key role in most decathlon placings but just as certainly had nothing to do with the super, runaway victory of Nikolay Avilov. Had all competitors survived, and matched their best-ever efforts, it still would have been Avilov all alone at the end with his gaudy new world record of 8454 points.

What started as one of the toughest, closest fights in decathlon history ended as a rout... for first place. It seemed partly due to the high casualty rate but on final analysis the big margin of superiority was attributable solely to Avilov's brilliance. And brilliant was the 24-year-old Soviet as in the course of two near-perfect days he:

- Wiped out the world standard of 8417 points, set in 1969 by the 1968 Olympic champ, Bill Toomey, who watched from his ABC telecasting platform.

- Scored personal decathlon bests in seven events and equaled an eighth as only the 100 and hurdles escaped his onslaught.

- Piled up the best-ever second day total of 4109, four more than Kurt Bendlin made in 1967 when he set his world mark of 8319.

Going into the competition, Avilov was the third of six men on the year list over 8000 points, and was given equal chance with Joachim Kirst, the two-time European champ; Lennard Hedmark, second ranked in the world last year; and the two improving Americans, Jeff Bannister and Jeff Bennett. Seven others were in the hunt for a place, and it shaped up as an exciting fight.

It was exciting indeed, as Nikolay went after Toomey's record. And there was a fight, only it was for the lesser medals and other placings. Injuries and accidents made Avilov's job easier, and shuffled the following rankings considerably. Out of the competition after three events were Hedmark, who entered with a bad foot and couldn't hack it; Horst Beyer, the West German champ, who pulled a muscle in the 100; and Hans-Joachim Perk of West Germany, suffering from a chronic bad patella. The third West German, two-time Olympic medalist Hans-Joachim Walde, suffered what was described as "whiplash" during the high jump and couldn't continue.

Then the hurdles took their terrible toll. Kirst, never a decent hurdler, banged the first barrier and couldn't even get his lead leg over the second. He fell hard, had to be carried off and was out. In the next lane and two hurdles further, Bannister came to the end of his Olympic hopes. Catching his trail leg or foot, Jeff went down and got no points. Ryszard Skowronek, the surprising year leader with 8147 and a solid medal contender after a good first day, did fine for seven hurdles. Then he wiped out the last three and himself in the process, coming up with an injury that permitted a single discus effort before retirement. Britain's Peter Gabbett was the final cropper, calling it quits with a knee injury after the vault.

Avilov, meanwhile, proceeded merrily along his winning way, apparently concerned neither with the havoc around him nor with the remaining competition. Twice over 8000 this year, he started well and kept going. The opening century yielded 11.00, just two-tenths off his decathlon best. It was good for 804 points and 10th place, not a bad start for one of his comparatively weak events. Next came one of his strong disciplines. He bounded 25-2% to top the 33-man field, collected 957 points, and was in third place with 1761. It was his best ever long jump in a 10-eventer.

The shot, Nikolay's weakest event, proved only a momentary detour on the road to glory. He pushed it 47-1% for another PR, 750 digits, and a total of 2511, dropping to fourth place. But from then on it was up, up and away. Straddling beautifully, Avilov used a short run-up to negotiate 6-11% without a miss. But he could go no higher, settling for a matching of his PR, a meet high for him of 959 points, and a second place accumulation of 3470. He zipped around 400-meters in 48.5, a half-second faster than ever before. That gave him 875 points, a first day total of 4345, and a lot more.

It was obvious by now that, barring accidents or miracles, Avilov was the new Olympic champ. Kirst was 19 points ahead, but the big East German is notoriously weak on the second day, almost 200 points worse than Avilov. The other contenders were trailing by too much to catch even an average second day for Avilov.

But with three PRs and another tied, Avilov wasn't performing at an average rate. He was, in fact, clipping along at a world record pace. He was 103 points behind Toomey's record at this stage. But the *T&FN* projection after five events, based on a comparison of his current score with previous scores, gave him a final total of 8440, 23 points above Toomey's mark.

While Kirst, Bannister and Skowronek were ending their chances in the hurdles, the well-prepared Avilov was moving nicely to a 14.31 clocking, fastest of the day. It was two-tenths off his PR and the record breaking momentum had been slowed. But it was a good performance under the conditions. The 926 points gave him a total of 5271 and a whopping 258 count margin. So now, more than ever, it was Avilov against Toomey.

The discus isn't one of Nikolay's strong events. But how do you stop a runaway train? Utilizing his strange wind-up and delivery, Avilov spun his first toss 154-1%. It was another PR, produced 818 points, and, most



Nikolay Avilov is near to completing a smashing decathlon double. This 4:22.8 1500 capped an 8454-point effort which gave Avilov both the Olympic title and the world record. (Ed Lacey)

importantly, got him back in the record-breaking mold. With a score of 6089, he was only 94 back of Toomey's record.

Wisely coming in with a safe 13-1% on his second effort, 14-1% on his first, 14-5% on his second. That matched his best-ever, but there was more to come. There was a first time clearance of 14-9% and a second-effort make of 14-11%. He settled for a very nice 945 points. Now the total was 7034, a mere 25 behind Toomey.

A first effort javelin foul layed on a bit of pressure. With only two chances left, was this the first sign of cracking? It was not, for on the very next throw the seemingly nerveless Avilov whipped the spear 202-3%. The same old story, another life-time decathlon best. The 781 points boosted the total to 7815. But Toomey had done better and with a single event to go the world record enjoyed a 75 point advantage.

Now, as it should in all good decathlons, the battle was to be decided in the 1500. Toomey, those 34 months ago, had climaxed his great record with 4:39.4. To better the record by a point, Avilov needed 603 points, which he could get by running 4:28.0. He had run faster than that only three times and his PR was 4:23.0.

Off at a decent pace, Nikolay was striding along smoothly enough when suddenly there was trouble. On the third lap, he started holding his side. A stitch problem? It wouldn't take much to slow him up enough to protect Toomey's mark. But Avilov never slowed and as anxious fans checked the time, he pounded home in 4:22.8. Fittingly for a great champion, it was still another personal best. And with those 639 points, Nikolay Avilov vaulted past Bill Toomey to the top of the decathlon heap. At one time, he captured the two honors most meaningful in track, the Olympic title and the world record.

And while Nikolay Avilov was earning his place in track's hall of fame, there was a battle royal going on for the final spots.

**100-meters (10 a.m., Sept. 7):** The initial event proved little except that fast times weren't in order. A surface a bit slower than expected, the absence of helping breezes, and electrical timing combined to hold the fastest clocking to the 10.64 turned in by Tadeusz Janczenko, the Pole whose 8006 was achieved so late in the season that he escaped most of the pre-meet speculation. The 11 athletes covered in *T&FN's* dope sheet averaged .21 seconds slower than their personal averages.

1. Janczenko (10.64) 895 points; 2. Gabbett (10.65) 893; 3. Bennett (10.73) 872; 4. Skowronek (10.78) 859; 5. Rudolph Mangish, Switzerland (10.79) 857; 6. Schreyer (10.82) 849; 7. Ryszard Katus, Poland (10.89) 831; ... 10. Avilov and Freddy Herbrandt, Belgium (11.00) 804; ... 14. Bannister (11.09) 783; ... 17. Kirst (11.12) 775; 18. Leonid Litvinenko, USSR (11.13) 773; ... 29. Hedmark (11.53) 681.

**Long Jump (11 a.m.):** Kirst, who confirmed neither his 1972 lack of form nor his prior form in the 100, repeated in the long jump. He spanned a good 24-10% but it was a few inches below average. Janczenko continued to look like a new contender with 23-10%, good for the lead. Schreyer and Skowronek, jumping 24-5 and 24-4%, also were more impressive than were some of their more highly rated rivals. Beyer's 100 pull showed up here.

1. Janczenko (23-10%) 1772; 2. Skowronek (24-4%) 1764; 3. Avilov (25-2%) 1761; 4. Schreyer (24-5) 1758; 5. Gabbett (23-7) 1752; 6. Bennett

(23-9%) 1745; 7. Kirst (24-10%) 1714; ... 9. Herbrandt (23-11%) 1685; 10. Katus (23-3%) 1669; ... 13. Bannister (23-7%) 1644; ... 21. Litvinyenko (22-4%) 1553; ... 28. Hedmark (22-7%) 1479.

**Shot Put (2:30 p.m.):** Kirst moved into the lead with a put of 52-9%, best of the lot. But it was 30 inches behind his top three average, and it appeared certain he wasn't in 1971 shape. Schreyer, Janczenko and Skowronek continued to make the news, along with Avilov, as they, more than any of the others, moved along at or near personal record paces. Bennett, the littlest man in the field, slipped downward of course, even with a PR 42- $\frac{1}{2}$ .

1. Kirst (52-9%) 2566; 2. Schreyer (49-3%) 2548; 3. Janczenko (47-5) 2428; 4. Avilov (47-1%) 2511; 5. Skowronek (46-8%) 2507; ... 9. Katus (47-2%) 2421; 10. Herbrandt (45-7%) 2407; 11. Bennett (42-%) 2398; ... 13. Bannister (46-7%) 2385; ... 17. Litvinyenko (46-6%) 2292; ... 23. Hedmark (47-4) 2233.

**High Jump (4 p.m.):** Once again Kirst did well, jumping 6-10%, but once again it was a below average performance while Avilov was doing 6-11%. With Hedmark failing to jump (along with Beyer and Park), the field of true contenders was narrowing. And still the three surprises held up well, occupying the next three spots behind Kirst and Avilov.

1. Kirst (6-10%) 3508; 2. Avilov (6-11%) 3470; 3. Janczenko (6-8%) 3419; 4. Skowronek (6-6) 3347; 5. Schreyer (6-3%) 3209; ... 13. Bennett (6-1%) 3132; ... 15. Bannister (6-1%) 3119; ... 19. Litvinyenko (6-2%) 3052.

**400-meters (6:30 p.m.):** The one lap running was superb, the greatest ever in decathlon competition. Gabbett reeled of a 46.1, second only to Toomey's 45.6 in Mexico's altitude, and moved into fifth. Bennett (46.3) and Bannister (46.8) also moved up well with PRs.

1. Kirst (48.9) 4364; 2. Avilov (48.5) 4345; 3. Janczenko (49.1) 4266; 4. Skowronek (48.1) 4240; 5. Gabbett (46.1) 4182; 6. Schreyer (49.5) 4165; 7. Bennett (46.3) 4116; 8. Herbrandt (49.8) 4112; ... 10. Bannister (46.8) 4077; 11. Katus (49.1) 4056; 16. Litvinyenko (48.4) 3932.

**110-meter hurdles (9 a.m., Sept. 8):** Starting the second day, Avilov had a lock on first while Kirst was involved in a tight scrap with Janczenko, Skowronek, Gabbett, Schreyer, Bennett and even Bannister. But all that changed quickly as Kirst, Skowronek and Bannister took themselves out of contention. Janczenko dropped to seventh with a poor 16.89 and now trailed Poland's third-stringer, Katus, who now had to be taken seriously.

1. Avilov (14.31) 5271; 2. Schreyer (15.00) and Skowronek (15.74) 5013; 4. Gabbett (15.47) 4982; 5. Herbrandt (14.87) 4974; 6. Katus (14.41) 4970; 7. Janczenko (16.89) 4936; ... 9. Bennett (15.58) 4905; ... 12. Litvinyenko (15.03) 4777.

**Discus Throw (9:45 a.m.):** The behind-Avilov race continued fiercely. Skowronek, injured and soon to drop-out, slid to 11th and Herbrandt was

only two points out of third. Moving ever upward was Litvinyenko, strongest second day man of the meet, who started the day in 16th and now was in ninth. Bakai's 168-10 was one of the best decathlon throws ever.

1. Avilov (154-1%) 6089; 2. Schreyer (147-10%) 5796; 3. Herbrandt (154-7) 5794; 4. Gabbett (149-2%) 5774; 5. Janczenko (148-6) 5722; 6. Katus (141-1) 5714; ... 9. Litvinyenko (156-11%) 5610; ... 11. Skowronek (110-5) 5568; 13. Bennett (120-0) 5521.

**Pole Vault (12:15 p.m.):** Vaults of 15-9 moved Bennett and Steen Smidt-Jensen of Denmark into sixth and seventh while Gabbett's weak 11-9% ended his medal hopes. Less than 200 points separated second from ninth.

1. Avilov (14-11%) 7034; 2. Schreyer (14-5%) 6705; 3. Herbrandt (14-5%) 6703; 4. Janczenko (14-9%) 6654; 5. Katus (14-9%) 6646; 6. Jensen (15-9) 6620; 7. Bennett (15-9) 6526; 8. Litvinyenko (14-5%) 6519; 9. Sapp Zeilbauer, Austria (14-1%) 6508.

**Javelin Throw (3:30 p.m.):** As Avilov continued toward his record, the others were hard at it. Herbrandt slipped to fifth and Bennett to 10th.

1. Avilov (202-3%) 7815; 2. Schreyer (199-1%) 7475; 3. Janczenko (209-3%) 7461; 4. Katus (196-8%) 7407; 5. Herbrandt (165-5) 7342; 6. Zeilbauer (211-5%) 7323; 7. Jensen (181-2%) 7321; 8. Litvinyenko (193-4%) 7267; 9. Yves Leroy, France (202-3%) 7261; 10. Bennett (188-7) 7256.

**1500-meters (7 p.m.):** Although in 10th place, Bennett had a chance for second as his 4:08.9 PR led all others and, with few exceptions, by a big margin. But one of those exceptions was Litvinyenko, a 4:10.0 runner and 11 points ahead of Jeff. Unfortunately, they were in different heats, the Soviet barely squeezing into the final heat of the eight leaders while Bennett had to run first. Jeff got a good 4:12.2, then had to sweat out all those ahead of him except Leroy. Knowing there was only one thing he could do, Litvinyenko did it. He set off at a fast clip, all by himself, and gobbled up the meters. When he took the ball in an even three minutes and still looked strong, he had second place sewed up. His time was a great 4:05.9, fastest time ever by a high-scoring decathlete, and it vaulted him from eighth to second. In his second day move from 16th place, the 23-year-old scored 4103 points, then the second highest ever. As all but Avilov finished from 17 to 56 seconds back of Litvinyenko, it looked as if Bennett had pulled off the bronze. But it was not to be as the unsung Katus chopped 10.6 seconds off his PR. It gave him a life best of 7984, 10 points ahead of Bennett. Schreyer (7950), Herbrandt (7947) and Jensen (7947) finished within 27 points of Jeff. A solid tenth was the third American, young Bruce Jenner, who climbed from 23rd at the end of the first day. *(Bert Nelson)*

**FINAL (Sept. 7-8)**

1. Nikolay Avilov (SU)	11.00	25-2%	47-1%	6-11%	48.5	14.31	154-1%	14-11%	202-3%	4:22.8	8454
2. Leonid Litvinyenko (SU)	11.13	22-4%	46-6%	6-2%	48.4	15.03	156-11%	14-5%	193-4%	4:05.9	8035
3. Ryszard Katus (Pol)	10.89	23-3%	47-2%	6-3%	49.1	14.41	141-1	14-9%	196-8%	4:31.9	7984
4. Jeff Bennett (US)	10.73	23-9%	42%	6-1%	46.3	15.58	120-0	15-9	188-7	4:12.2	7974
5. Stefan Schreyer (EG)	10.82	24-5	49-3%	6-3%	49.5	15.00	147-10%	14-5%	199-1%	4:48.2	7950
6. Freddy Herbrandt (Bel)	11.00	23-11%	45-7%	6-8%	49.8	14.87	154-7	14-5%	165-5	4:27.7	7947
7. Steen Smidt-Jensen (Den)	11.07	22-9%	43-9%	6-7%	50.1	14.65	146-11%	15-9	181-2%	4:24.7	7947
8. Tadeusz Janczenko (Pol)	10.64	23-10%	47%	6-8%	49.1	16.89	148-6	14-9%	209-3%	5:01.5	7861
9. Sepp Zeilbauer (Aut)	7/41	(10.97,	23-6,	44-3%,	6-7%	48.80,	15.13,	134-0	14-1%,	211-5%,	4:58.2);
10. Bruce Jenner (US)	7/22	(11.35,	21-5,	44-6,	6-3%,	49.5,	15.59,	138-7,	14-11%,	216-7,	4:18.9);
11. Regis Ghesquiere (Bel)	7/67	(11.45,	23-8,	46-11%,	6-2%,	49.1,	15.66,	149-5%,	12-5%,	199-9,	4:19.4);
12. Yves Leroy (Fr)	7/65	(10.94,	24%	45-7%,	5-10%	48.7,	15.34,	144-6,	14-9%,	202-3%,	4:58.9);
13. Boris Ivanov (SU)	7/657	(11.24,	21-7%,	47-5%,	6-3%,	50.2,	14.76,	136-5,	14-1%,	212-8%,	4:37.4);
14. Roger Lespagnard (Bel)	7/519	(11.27,	23-0,	42-4%,	6-7%	49.5,	15.84,	124-2%,	15-1%,	166-0,	4:28.7);
15. Barry King (GB)	7/468	(11.32,	23-2,	50-2,	6-2%,	50.1,	16.61,	151-1%,	12-9%,	189-5,	4:38.6);
16. Radu Gavrilas (Rum)	7/417	(11.57,	22-7%,	41-6,	6-7%,	50.9,	15.13,	132-11,	14-5%,	187-6%,	4:43.1);
17. Chauvhan Singh (Ind)	7/378	(11.35,	22-8%,	47-3%,	5-10%	49.9,	15.01,	148-2%,	12-1%,	184-10,	4:38.6);
18. Jean-Pierre Schoebel (Fr)	7/273	(11.11,	22-7%,	45-3,	5-3,	49.2,	15.30,	134-11%,	13-9%,	188-9%,	4:38.8);
19. Heinz Born (Switz)	7/217	(11.35,	22-8%,	42-10%,	6-6,	50.0,	15.39,	129-9%,	13-1%,	159-10,	4:47.9);
20. Jozsef Bakai (Hun)	7/701	(11.08,	23-6,	51-11%,	6-2%,	50.9,	16.50,	168-10,	13-1%,	171-2%,	dnt);
21. Jeff Bannister (US)	7/222	(11.09,	23-7%,	46-7%,	6-1%,	46.8,	disc,	137-9%,	13-1%,	186-11,	4:15.8);
22. Wilfred Mwalawanda (Malawi)	6/227	(11.95,	19-7%,	40-3,	5-5,	52.7,	18.54,	127-4%,	10-10,	233-10,	4:37.4);
... dnt-Peter Gabbett (GB)	6/474	(10.65,	23-7,	44-7,	6-1%,	46.1,	15.47,	149-6%,	11-9%),	Ryszard Skowronek (Pol)	5/568
(10.78,	24-4%,	46-8%,	6-6,	48.1,	25.74,	110-5),	Rudolf Mangish (Switz)	5/359	(10.79,	22-9%,	40-3,
6-2%,	47.6,	15.71,	121-1%),	Cliff Brooks (Barb)	4/842	(11.19,	22-4%,	38-5,	5-8%,	49.8,	16.37,
111-2%),	Luis Flores Asturias (Gue)	4/587	(11.59,	21-4%,	38-7%,	5-8%,	51.0,	17.44,	116-11),	Gerry Moro (Can)	4/396
(11.49,	22-8,	45-10%,	6-1%,	52.0,	16.28),	Joachim Kirst (EG)	4/364	(11.12,	24-10%,	52-9%,	6-10%,
48.9,	dnt),	Hans-Joachim Walde (WG)	3/182	(11.11,	23-6,	47-9%,	6-3%),	Lennart Hedmark (Swe)	2/233	(11.53,	22-7%,
47-4%),	Hans-Joachim Park (WG)	2/192	(11.34,	22-4%,	43-9%),	Horst Beyer (WG)	2/128	(11.64,	21-4%,	47-3%).	

## Avilov Quotable, Imposing, Confident

Who and what is Nikolay Avilov, champion of the decathlon world? For one thing, he is quotable. At his post-meet interview, he said, "In 1976, I think I will be able to improve all 10 events." And, "I would prefer to have all the events in one day." And, "The 400 and 1500 are my most difficult events. If they were not included I could start a decathlon every day."

On the field he is imposing, at 6-3 and 189 the prototype of the successful decathlete. Clean limbed, moving with an easy grace, the posture good at all times, he somehow stands out from the others. Close up, off the field, Avilov is attractive. A ready smile and sparkling eyes light up a strong, bronzed face. Confidence and good humor abound.

Statwise, he is 24, born August 6, 1948 in Odessa. He is a law student and has been specializing in the decathlon, after a start as a long jumper, since 1967. He has finished all but one of his 17 decathlons, winning seven and placing second twice, third once, fourth three times, and fifth, sixth and 18th. The record:

7266(5)	8/ 1/67	USSR Ch	7685(1)	7/24/70	vs US
7505(6)	9/17/67	vs EG	7874(2)	8/16/70	vs WG
7905(3)	8/18/68	USSR Ch	7803(1)	9/ 5/70	Universiade
7909(4)	10/19/68	Oly Gms	8096(2)	5/31/71	Naichik
7945(1)	6/ 1/69	vs WG	7570(4)	7/ 3/71	vs US
7779(4)	9/18/69	Eur Ch	8084(1)	6/10/72	vs WG
(dnt)	11/ 2/69	USSR Ch	8115(1)	7/15/72	USSR Ch
7764(1)	5/31/70	Naichik	8454(1)	9/ 8/72	Oly Gms
7021(18)	6/28/70	vs EG			

Compared below are Avilov's world record, Bill Toomey's world record, Avilov's pre-Olympic decathlon event best, and his pre-Olympic personal record decathlon:

<b>Avilov WR</b>	11.00	25-2%	47-1%	6-11%	48.5	14.31	154-1%	14-11%	202-3%	4:22.8	8454
<b>Toomey WR</b>	10.3	25-5%	47-2%	6-4	47.1	14.3	152-6	14-4	215-8	4:39.4	8417
<b>Avilov pre-Olympic bests</b>	10.8	25%	46-3%	6-11%	49.0	14.1	153-0	14-5%	200-6	4:23.0	
<b>Avilov pre-Olympic PR decathlon</b>	11.1	24-3%	45-9%	6-9%	49.0	14.2	145-0	14-1%	190-3%	4:27.8	8115

## 400-METER RELAY

# US Conquers Many Obstacles to Win

"It was the most gratifying victory I have ever coached," stated a jubilant and tired Stan Wright after his 400-meter relay quartet had captured the Olympic Games gold medal in the world record matching time of 38.2, the electronic time actually reading 38.19. It was not an easy win for Wright's crew, which became the first short relay team since 1932 to win the gold and not have an individual gold medalist in its foursome.

As was the case in 1968, many questions lingered over the US squad before the first preliminary was ever run. Some of the major questions were: How did the 100-meter time incident affect the relationship between Eddie Hart and Wright? Could Larry Black run a good lead-off leg? Why was Rey Robinson removed from the foursome, and did his removal have any effect on the squad? Did the Vince Matthews-Wayne Collett expulsion from the Games have any effect on the all-black US relay contingent? Could the US move the baton well enough to hold off the newly proclaimed "world's fastest human" and double gold winner Valeriy Borzov of the Soviet Union?

"In many ways this win was like the victory at Mexico City," explained the personable Wright. "I was being blasted from the critics from almost every angle after the time foul-up [in the 100], before the prelims,



Valeriy Borzov's (l) victory gesture might lead you to think the USSR beat the US and Eddie Hart (r) in the 400 relay. But Hart finished a 38.19 record-

during the prelims, and before the finals [of the relay] but for some reason there was no criticism after the final."

The skies were overcast and the temperature was in the low 70s as the prelims got under way at 2:38 p.m., Sept. 9 and not unexpectedly the heat one winner was the red-and-white clad relay unit from the Soviet Union running out of lane seven in 39.15. The Soviets utilized a good leadoff leg by Aleksandr Kornelyuk, the stocky quick-starting lad who surprised with a fourth place finish in the 100-meters, and a seemingly effortless anchor from Borzov, who looked around at the field during his leg. The Soviets passed the baton fairly well but appeared to be weak speedwise.

After France claimed the second heat in 39.01, the buzzing of the capacity crowd in heat three centered around two teams not appearing rather than at Poland's 39.11 triumph. Jamaica, the 1971 Pan-American Games gold medalist, was a no-show apparently due to pulled muscles suffered by Don Quarrie and Lennox Miller, while Trinidad also failed to field a foursome. Its number-one sprinter, Hasley Crawford, suffered an injury in the 100-meters. Another pre-Games place favorite, Cuba, finished fourth in the third heat and had poor handoffs at every junction.

The capacity crowd got its first look at the US crew in the fourth heat—and the contingent rewarded them with a 38.96 effort. Black, running with his long white sweat socks and a white T-shirt underneath his USA jersey, was slow out of the blocks but passed off well-enough first to the red sweat-band clad Robert Taylor, and Taylor used his long powerful strides to

good advantage as he opened up a big lead but his handoff with Gerald Tinker, who paced all over his zone waiting for the race to start, turned it on after he finally got the stick, and anchorman Eddie Hart eased home. After the finish, Hart tossed the baton into the infield, a gesture the crowd greeted with a chorus of derisive whistles.

The semi-finals were run some three hours later the same day under about the same weather conditions. The US was in lane one for the opening semi, with other contenders West Germany in lane five and a veteran Poland outfit in lane eight. After a fair leadoff leg by Black, the bearded Taylor again chewed up the straightaway but his handoff with Tinker was a bad one, with Tinker almost having to stop five meters from the end of the exchange zone in order to get the stick. Tinker then zoomed around the curve and promptly ran into trouble trying to handoff to Hart, with the former NCAA 100-yard winner reaching back at least three times for the baton before receiving it. After Hart finally secured the stick, he cruised home with an unofficial leg of 9.3 to give the US a 38.54. He politely handed the baton to a German official.

Not qualifying for the finals in the first semi was Cuba, as a poor handoff between Hermes Ramirez and Pablo Montes appeared to be the Cubans' downfall. Montes ran a strong anchor but he could not catch the veteran Czechoslovakia squad. Cuba reportedly withheld Ramirez and Montes from the 100-meters for a big relay effort.

Excitement dotted the second semi with three teams clocking be-

matcher to the USSR's 38.50. France (Bruno Cherrier) and Italy (Pietro Mennea) both ran 39.14 for 7th and 8th. (Tony Duffy)

tween 39.00 and 39.06 with France nipping the Soviet Union for first. France utilized good passes at each exchange and a solid anchor by an elated Bruno Cherrier, while the Soviet team once again depended on Kornelyuk and Borzov, with the latter appearing to be saving himself for something more the next time.

The setting for the 4:19 p.m. final Sept. 10 was one of beauty with pleasant temperatures and partly cloudy skies with a slight wind from the north. The US drew lane one which prompted Black, who ran out of lane one four times in the 200 and the relay, to ask, "Do I have exclusive rights to this lane for the Games?" Other realistic contenders and their lane assignments were the Soviet Union in four, West Germany in seven and Czechoslovakia in eight.

Kornelyuk was out first with his typical quick start and the Soviet actually handed off first but Black had sped his best leg of the Games, unofficially 10.3, and his connection with Taylor was sharp. The crowd roared as Taylor barreled the second leg and his blistering 9.3 left the Soviets .2 of a second back at the midway point with West Germany third, Poland fourth and East Germany fifth.

Taylor and the muscular Tinker hooked up in a near-perfect exchange, the improvement of which Wright later attributed to moving Tinker's mark up a step-and-a-half for the final. Tinker, for all practical purposes, sewed it up for the US with a 9.4 leg to leave the Soviet squad .3 behind. His pass to Hart was accurate and crisp. Taylor, who continued on



## US Squad is Closely Knit Foursome

The victorious US 400-meter relay squad at Munich was the first gold medal unit since 1932 not to have an individual gold medalist in its foursome. Robert Taylor and Larry Black were both second in their respective events, the 100 and 200, while Eddie Hart was a non-finalist in the 100 and Gerald Tinker was not entered in any individual event. When told of this fact, US sprint mentor Stan Wright said, "This victory proves what I have been saying all along, the team that moves the stick the best will win and that is exactly what this outfit did in the final.

"I know we did not look sharp with the baton in the prelims and semis but the final is where the good passes have to be made," Wright pointed out.

Wright, who shouldered the blame for the 100 time mix-up which resulted in Hart and Rey Robinson missing their heats, praised the squad: "Each member of the relay did his job and I am proud of them for that because with all the controversy going on it would have been easy to close up shop and go home but these individuals hung in there and really competed."

How did Wright appraise the performances individually? "First of all, it was a team effort," Wright quickly pointed out. "Larry Black did a fine job in the lead-off position, and I am proud of the way he stepped in and did the job.

"Robert Taylor really did the serious damage with his leg, and I think he had a great Games," the Sacramento State coach opined.

"Gerald Tinker really started to realize what a great sprinter he can be in Munich. Gerald worked as hard as any runner I have ever coached and what can any coach say about Eddie Hart? He was my leader and stuck with me all the way, and I cannot accurately describe how much I feel for Hart," Wright said.

Wright concluded by stating, "This relay squad was as closely knit a team as I have ever coached and this also helped them win." /S.W./

around the curve after his leg, watched the pass intently; then he and Tinker thrust arms into the air as if urging Hart on to the victory.

Hart's anchor was almost anti-climactic as he eased up with 15 meters to go, probably costing the team a world record, but one watch still caught him in 9.2. The Pittsburg, Calif., product raised his right hand and had a broad smile on his face after finishing, while Borzov took off fast but never really seemed to try to challenge Hart and he appeared content on bringing the Soviet foursome home second. Borzov threw both arms up as he did in winning the 100 and 200 but this time it was only for second. The Soviets' time (38.50) would not have won a medal at Mexico.

An elated Hart spoke of the victory in this way. "I am happy that I have my gold, Stan did a good job molding us into a unit. Sure the Matthews Collett incident affected us but we didn't let it get us down." In the interviews after the win, none of the members of the relay wanted to comment on why Robinson was removed from the team but Taylor, Tinker, and Hart all agreed that Black had done the job as the leadoff man.

The US victory lap was one of the more colorful ones of the Games as the four smiling and talented sprinters locked hands at the beginning of the lap, waved several times to the crowd with Tinker signaling the "we are number one" sign several times, gave each other some "skin" and Tinker lifted his knees up on several occasions, much to the delight of the photographers covering the meet.

In the stands, as he was in 1968, Wright was overcome with joy.

/Steve Wacaser/

**HEATS** (Sept. 9, 4 heats, 4 qualify)

I-1. Soviet Union 39.15; 2. West Germany 39.17; 3. East Germany 39.17; 4. Austria 40.49; 5. Puerto Rico 41.34; 6. Saudi Arabia 43.35.

II-1. France 39.01; 2. Czechoslovakia 39.31; 3. Nigeria 39.66; 4. Venezuela 39.74; 5. Ivory Coast 39.81; 6. Madagascar 40.58; 7. Taiwan 41.78.

III-1. Poland 39.11; 2. Ghana 39.46; 3. Finland 39.54; 4. Cuba 39.65; 5. Senegal 40.95; 6. Thailand 41.04.

IV-1. United States 38.96; 2. Italy 39.29; 3. Great Britain 39.63; 4. Congo 39.86; 5. Bahamas 40.48; 6. Tanzania 41.07; . . . dnf—Ethiopia & Spain.

**SEMI-FINALS** (Sept. 9, 2 heats, 4 qualify)

I-1. United States 38.54; 2. West Germany 38.86; 3. Poland 38.90; 4. Czechoslovakia 39.01; 5. Cuba 39.04; 6. Nigeria 39.73; 7. Ghana 39.99; . . . disq—Austria.

II-1. France 39.00; 2. Soviet Union 39.00; 3. East Germany 39.06; 4. Italy 39.21; 5. Finland 39.30; 6. Great Britain 39.47; 7. Venezuela 39.74; 8. Congo 39.97.

**FINAL** (Sept. 10)

1. United States (Larry Black, Robert Taylor, Gerald Tinker, Eddie Hart) 38.19-WR

2. USSR (Aleksandr Kornelyuk, Vladimir Lovetskiy, Juris Silovs, Valeriy Borzov) 38.50

3. West Germany (Jobst Hirscht, Karl-Heinz Klotz, Gerhard Wucherer, Klaus Ehl) 38.79

4. Czechoslovakia (Jaroslav Matousek, Juraj Demec, Jiri Kynos, Ludvik Bohman) 38.82

5. East Germany (Manfred Kokot, Bernd Borth, H-J Bombach, Siegfried Schenke) 38.90

6. Poland (Stanislaw Wagner, Tadeusz Cuch, Jerzy Czerbniak, Zenon Nowosz) 39.03

7. France (Patrick Beurbeillon, Jean-Pierre Gres, Gerard Fenouil, Bruno Cherrier) 39.14

8. Italy (Vincenzo Guerini, Ennio Preatoni, Luigi Benedetti, Pietro Mennea) 39.14

## 1600-METER RELAY Kenya Cinches Pulsating Triumph

In the untimely absence of the US 1600-meter relay team, 1968 runner-up Kenya moved up a notch to claim the 1972 championship with a speedy 2:59.8, fourth-quickest time in history. Fluid-striding Julius Sang finished off the efforts of countrymen Charles Asati, Hezakah Nyamau and Robert Ouko with a scintillating 43.5 anchor stint, second-fastest ever. In fact, probably because the US team was not in the race, it was a barn-burner from start to finish and provided a pulsating finish to the track events contested within Olympic Stadium.

The 4 x 400 relay had been called by almost everyone "the surest gold medal in the Games" for the United States or perhaps any entry. Yet the swift collapse of American hopes in less than 24 hours was typical, not only of the Olympics in general (where anything can happen), but particularly of this Olympics (where anything *did* happen).

First, John Smith, who had suffered a hamstring injury in a pointless 200-meter race three days before the Games began, reinjured himself in the first 50 meters of the 400-meter final. Then gold and silver 400-meter medalists Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were barred by the International Olympic Committee from all future Olympic competition following the 400-meter victory ceremony. Thus, the US, which had been expected to run *all* the medalists from the 400 *plus* the 400-meter world recordman, had only three runners who were both eligible to run and healthy: Lee Evans, Tommie Turner and Maurice Peoples. And, although a line-up of that trio plus Smith was entered, nobody showed up to run. Symbolically, the pylon for Lane 8 (the US's lane), was tipped over on its side on the grass next to the track.

With 23 teams entered, only one round of three heats was necessary, with the first two in each heat plus the next two fastest teams advancing to the final. In the first heat, Poland led all the way to win in 3:02.5, with Finland taking second from France; 3:03.0 to 3:03.1, on the strength of Markku Kukkoaho's 44.5 anchor. Jamaica lost a good shot at second when Trevor Campbell and Alfred Daley fumbled the final exchange, but still had a chance to qualify with a time of 3:03.8 (which was incidentally, .1 faster than the gold medal time run by the Arthur Wint-Leslie Laing-Herb McKenley-George Rhoden quartet of 1952). In heat two, West Germany and Trinidad cruised in 3:03.3 and 3:03.5, while Nigeria, third in 3:04.3, had no chance to make the final. Heat three was a sizzler, with surprising Sweden staying right with Great Britain and Kenya for two laps and holding on well enough to run 3:03.1 (behind 3:01.3 for both Britain and Kenya) to knock Jamaica out of the final.

At 4:45 p.m. the next day (the last day of competition), the teams lined up for the final: Sweden in lane one, then France, West Germany, Trinidad-Tobago, Great Britain, Kenya, Poland and Finland. Thanks to the enforced absence of the American team, it was truly an exciting race, with five teams in serious contention almost all the way.

**First leg:** Just as he had in Mexico City, Charles Asati put Kenya into the lead with a quick first 200-meters, continuing strongly in again handing off to Hezakah Nyamau after a 45.5. The closest challenger was Poland, on the strength of Jan Werner's 45.8. Surprising Sweden was in a tight group with West Germany and Great Britain in the 46.0-46.2 range, while several meters back of these were France, Finland and Trinidad.

1.	45.5	Kenya	Charles Asati	45.5
2.	45.8	Poland	Jan Werner	45.8
3.	46.0	Sweden	Eric Carlgren	46.0
4.	46.1	West Germany	Bernd Heirrmann	46.1
5.	46.2	Great Britain	Martin Reynolds	46.2
6.	46.4	France	Gilles Bertouid	46.4
7.	46.5	Finland	Stig Lonnqvist	46.5
8.	46.7	Trinidad	Art Cooper	46.7

**Second leg:** With the home crowd cheering hysterically, vastly improved Horst-Rudiger Schloske of West Germany blazed around the final curve of the three-turn stagger to come out behind only Nyamau. Unbelievably, the Kenyan allowed the West German to pass him on the *inside* near the end of the backstretch. Finishing well, Schloske recorded a blazing 44.2, aided by a remarkably efficient pass to Hermann Kohler (better than many seen in the 400 relay). The faltering Nyamau was also eclipsed by Poland's Jan Balachowski, 15-meters out. France moved into solid contention on the strength of a 44.8 by Daniel Velasques, with Great Britain a tenth behind them. A 45.5 by Anders Faager of Sweden lost ground to all but Pat Marshall of Trinidad.

1.	1:30.3	West Germany	Horst-Rudiger Schloske	44.2
2.	1:31.0	Poland	Jan Balachowski	45.2
3.	1:31.1	Kenya	Hezakah Nyamau	45.5
4.	1:31.2	France	Daniel Velasques	44.8
5.	1:31.3	Great Britain	Alan Pascoe	45.1
6.	1:31.5	Sweden	Anders Faager	45.5
7.	1:31.8	Finland	Ari Salin	45.1
8.	1:32.7	Trinidad	Pat Marshall	46.0



Julius Sang's victory sign lets everyone know Kenya is 1600 relay champ. Sang's super 43.5 finished Kenya's 2:59.8 which beat (l-r) Finland's Markku Kukkoaho (6th), Great Britain's Dave Jenkins (2nd), France's Jacques Carrette (3rd), Poland's Andrzej Badenski (5th) and West Germany's Karl Honz (4th). /Tony Duffy/

**Third leg:** The comfortable seven-tenth lead West Germany had enjoyed at the halfway point evaporated as Kohler produced the slowest leg of the circuit, 45.6. Poland cut the margin to .2 (and went .1 up on Kenya) as Zbigniew Jaremski nailed a struggling Robert Ouko 10 meters out with his 45.2. Britain's Dave Hemery made a powerful backstretch run, pulling even with Jaremski and also passing Ouko, although he faded badly at the end of his 45.1 run. Surprising France remained in the thick of things on the strength of a 45.2 by Francis Kerbiriou, who may have moved up a few notches had he not tried to go between Hemery and Jaremski 25 meters out. Almost stopping, he was forced to circle outside the two. Still, he reached anchorman Jacques Carrette before Hemery got to Dave Jenkins. However, the inside lane advantage enabled the Britons to leave the zone first.

1.	2:16.0	West Germany	Hermann Kohler	45.6
2.	2:16.2	Poland	Zbigniew Jaremski	45.2
3.	2:16.3	Kenya	Robert Ouko	45.3
4.	2:16.4	France	Francis Kerbiriou	45.2
5.	2:16.4	Great Britain	Dave Hemery	45.1
6.	2:16.7	Finland	Ossi Karttunen	45.3
7.	2:16.8	Sweden	Kentth Ohman	45.3
8.	2:17.2	Trinidad	Charles Joseph	44.5

**Anchor leg:** European record holder Karl Honz of West Germany was out fast-fast-fast, covering the first 200 in an unbelievable 20.1. But even at that speed he had company in close attendance, as Kenya's Julius Sang did 20.2, Andrzej Badenski of Poland 20.3 and Jenkins 20.4. The smooth-striding Sang slid by Badenski on the curve and began his run at Honz. By the beginning of the straight, it was apparent that Honz was in trouble. That lightning-start had left him a head-rolling, arm-flailing mess. Gamely hanging on, Honz staved off Sang until 75 meters out, when the Kenyan flowed by. Simultaneously, several strides back, Jenkins was moving by Badenski. The dying Honz was a heart-rending sight, and the anguish of the partisan crowd was in the air. With 35 meters left, Jenkins struggled by, and just when it appeared that Honz would hold on for the bronze, a blue streak shot by as the West German fell near the tape. That quick closing comet was Carrette of France. A more conservative player, he had covered the first half in the 21 second range before putting on an impressive drive around the curve and up

the straight in blazing to a 44.3. Badenski also paid the price for his fast start, stumbling across the finish just ahead of the closing rush of Finland's Markku Kukkoaho's 44.4.

1.	2:59.8	Kenya	Julius Sang	43.5
2.	3:00.5	Great Britain	Dave Jenkins	44.1
3.	3:00.7	France	Jacques Carrette	44.3
4.	3:00.9	West Germany	Karl Honz	44.9
5.	3:01.1	Poland	Andrzej Badenski	44.8
6.	3:01.1	Finland	Markku Kukkoaho	44.4
7.	3:02.6	Sweden	Ulf Ronner	45.8
8.	3:03.6	Trinidad	Ed Roberts	46.4

Sang's 43.5 was simply superb: a well-judged, confidently-run assault on the gold medals, perfectly executed in the manner of Lee Evans at his best. It was also the second fastest 400-meter leg ever run, and Sang had an outside chance at equaling Ron Freeman's 43.2 at Mexico City had he not raised his arms in the now-common symbol of victory as he crossed the line. Someday, somewhere, someone is going to lose a major championship via this sort of premature celebration; but it wasn't about to happen to Kenya on this day of jubilant victory. /Jim Dunaway/

**HEATS** (3 heats, 2 qualify plus 2 fastest non-placers)

I-1. Great Britain 3:01.3; 2. Kenya 3:01.3; 3. Sweden 3:03.1; 4. Canada 3:04.2; 5. Yugoslavia 3:05.7; 6. Morocco 3:05.9; 7. Portugal 3:10.0.

II-1. West Germany 3:03.3; 2. Trinidad 3:03.5; 3. Nigeria 3:04.3; 4. Ethiopia 3:08.6; 5. Italy 3:09.7; 6. Tanzania 3:10.1; 7. Senegal 3:11.2; 8. Sudan 3:14.5.

III-1. Poland 3:02.5; 2. Finland 3:03.0; 3. France 3:03.1; 4. Jamaica 3:03.8; 5. Venezuela 3:07.0; 6. Malaysia 3:13.5.

**FINAL** (Sept. 10)

1.	Kenya (Asati 45.5, Nyamau 45.5, Ouko 45.3, Sang 43.5)	2:59.8
2.	Great Britain (Reynolds 46.2, Pascoe 45.1, Hemery 45.1, Jenkins 44.1)	3:00.5
3.	France (Bertoulet 46.4, Velasques 44.8, Kerbiriou 45.2, Carrette 44.3)	3:00.7
4.	West Germany (Herrmann 46.1, Schloske 44.2, Kohler 45.6, Honz 45.0)	3:00.9
5.	Poland (Werner 45.8, Balachowski 45.2, Jaremski 45.2, Badenski 44.8)	3:01.1
6.	Finland (Lonnqvist 46.5, Salin 45.1, Karttunen 45.1, Kukkoaho 44.4)	3:01.1
7.	Sweden (Carligen 46.0, Faager 45.5, Ohman 45.3, Ronner 45.8)	3:02.6
8.	Trinidad (Cooper 46.7, Marshall 46.0, Joseph 44.5, Roberts 46.4)	3:03.6

## Latest Records

The following records have been established since the August issue:

W=world; E=European; A=American; BC=British Commonwealth; C=collegiate; \* =unofficial event.

800m	1:44.5	E	Pekka Vasala (Fin)	Helsinki	Aug 20
SP	70-8	E	Hartmut Briesenick (EG)	Potsdam	Aug 27
10,000m	27:58.2	A	Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	Munich	Aug 31
400mIH	47.8	W, BC	John Akii-Bua (Uga)	Munich	Sept 2
10,000m	27:38.4	W, E	Lasse Viren (Fin)	Munich	Sept 3
10,000m	27:51.4	A	Frank Shorter (Fla TC)	Munich	Sept 3
200m	20.0	E	Valeriy Borzov (SU)	Munich	Sept 4
110mHH	13.2	=W, A	Rod Milburn (Sn U)	Munich	Sept 7
400m	44.9	BC	Julius Sang (Ken)	Munich	Sept 7
LJ	27-4 1/2	C	Randy Williams (Sn Cal)	Munich	Sept 8
Dec	8454	W, E	Nikolay Avilov (SU)	Munich	Sept 7-8

400mR	38.2	=W, A	United States	Munich	Sept 10
1600mR	3:00.5	=E	Great Britain	Munich	Sept 10
DT	225-0	W, E	Ricky Bruch (Swa)	Malmo, Swe	Sept 10
3000m	7:37.6	W, E	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	Aarhus, Den	Sept 14
3Miles	12:51.6	E	Lasse Viren (Fin)	Helsinki	Sept 14
5000m	13:16.4	W, E	Lasse Viren (Fin)	Helsinki	Sept 14
3000mSt	8:20.8	W, E	Anders Garderud (Swe)	Helsinki	Sept 14
2Miles	8:19.4	BC	Red Dixon (NZ)	London	Sept 15
2Miles	8:24.8	C	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)	London	Sept 15
300mIH	34.6	W*, E*	Dave Hemery (GB)	London	Sept 15
3Miles	12:47.8	W, E	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	Haysel, Bel	Sept 20
5000m	13:13.0	W, E	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)	Haysel, Bel	Sept 20
10Miles	46:04.2	W, E	Willy Polleunis (Bel)	Haysel, Bel	Sept 20
20,000m	57:44.4	W, E	Gaston Roelants (Bel)	Haysel, Bel	Sept 20
One-hour	12mi, 1599	W, E	Gaston Roelants (Bel)	Haysel, Bel	Sept 20

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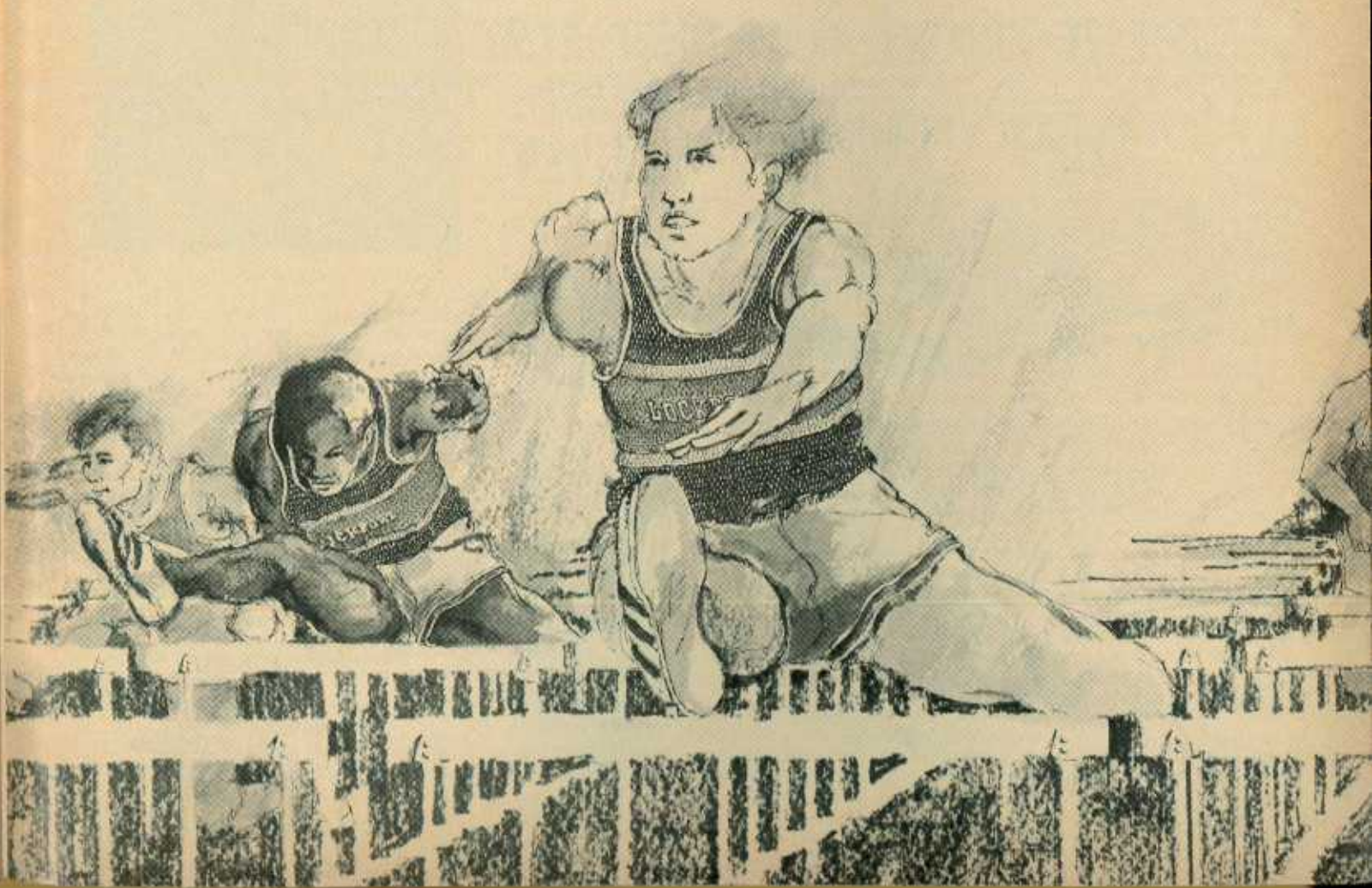
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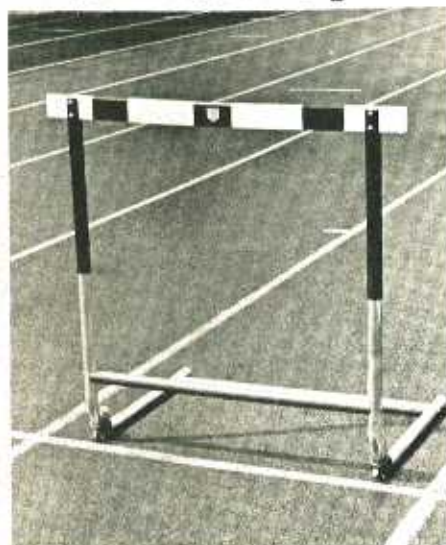
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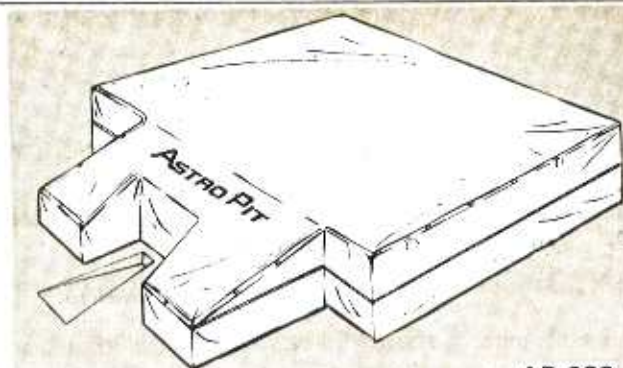
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# Diary of a Stay-at-Home Nut

by Tom Gleason

**Wed., Aug. 30, 9:00 p.m.** After watching the great competition on TV in swimming, basketball, water polo and gymnastics, it's nice to hear Chris Schenkel say that "the core of the Olympics, track and field, begins tomorrow".

**Thurs., Aug. 31, 9:30 a.m.** Bad news. While mowing the lawn, I hear the radio announcer say that Rey Robinson and Eddie Hart were scratched from the 100-quarter-finals. At first, it was said Robinson suffered an injury in his heat, but later reports said both arrived too late to run.

**2:45 p.m.** An interview on the radio with Robert Taylor did nothing to clear up the confusion. All he said was that he had to hurry to the stadium to barely arrive in time for his race. Earlier, radio reports had said that Robinson and Hart blamed a coach for misinforming them. I'm amazed that those guys hadn't memorized times of their races a month ago. Earlier announcements of the 20 kilo walk and women's long jump named only the winner of each and no marks. Also, they said that Dave Wottle and Ken Swenson advanced to the semis, but Rich Wohlhuter was bumped and didn't make it in the 800 heats.

**3:00 p.m.** Neighbor Ed Reed, a sometime *T&FN* photographer, just fixed the videotape machine so we can see what we tape tonight. Hope to see a few heats then, as well as the scheduled finals.

**8:00 p.m.** A check of the afternoon paper for LA showed that none of the track results made it, so I'll save my money and not buy any more papers. It looks like the track action will emphasize the negative as the first event is the 100 quarter-final that Robert Taylor did run. Also, some time is spent interviewing the disheartened sprinters, Robinson and Hart. It wasn't much fun watching Wohlhuter fall on the backstretch on the first lap, work his way into third with 50 meters left, then get nipped for third. The only positive notes were Wottle's fine 800 heat and the short walk which emphasized Larry Young, but ignored the last 19,500-meters of all other walkers.

**10:30 p.m.** After awakening from the women's gymnastics, I'm treated to Howard Cosell's interview of Stan Wright. Wright says he had an inaccurate schedule, but the printed schedule of the Olympics in the 11 May 1971 *T&FN* and the August 1972 *T&FN* as well as the actual schedule at the FOT had a break of 5½ hours between the first race of each round. I'd sure like to know where the "other" schedule came from but Cosell didn't seem to comprehend the weakness in Wright's statement and didn't press him.

**Fri., Sept. 1, 7:15 a.m.** The morning paper is full of shocks in the summaries. The Olympic record for the 10,000 was broken by over 30 seconds in a heat! Emiel Puttemans, not even scheduled to run it, ties with Dave Bedford in 27:53.4. What happened to Jurgen Haase, Juha Vaastainen and Naftali Temu, who aren't even in the top 10 in a heat? The sixth placer in each heat was a top runner who did OK, but not good enough (Anatoliy Badrankov, Rashid Sharafytdinov and Lachie Stewart). And who in the hell is Ken Paul of Senegal? Another *T&FN* favorite, William Koskei in the intermediate hurdles (Haase was the other), fails in his heat along with Dick Bruggeman who had looked poor in TV meets recently. Some good runners were eliminated in the 800 heats (Colin Campbell, Thomas Salsi, Graeme Rootham, Walter Adams and Byron Dyce) but 1500 men Mike Boit and Frank Murphy advanced to the semis. A strange meet so far. I'll bet that the leaders in the 10,000 final break the Olympic record for the 5000 (13:39.6)—*en route*. From now on, to do anything at the 10,000 I guess they'll have to break 28-minutes.

**10:15 a.m.** Valeriy Borzov wins the 100, says the radio announcer, with Taylor second and Lennox Miller third. I suppose that we'll hear about the Hart-Robinson problem for a long time. This seems like a rerun of 1960, same time of year, same continent and same unhappy results to be played up by the US media. Also, yesterday was another "Black Thursday" as in 1960 when things really hit bottom.

**8:00 p.m.** Jim McKay spent a long time telling what great sprinters Bob Hayes and Jim Hines were. In the semis, the only surprise was Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa's failure along with the no-show of Vassilios Papageorgopoulos. More extensive prelims by McKay and Bill Toomey before the final. It's clear to me that Borzov is the top 100-meter sprinter in the world. I suspect that Hart and Robinson would have had a chance at second place—no higher. Ralph Mann's semi of the intermediates is shown as are Wottle's and Swenson's 800s. It must be terribly frustrating to pull up as Swenson did. I'd rather run a lousy race than not run at all. It's hard to know when to expect track events because they pop up at odd times. Also, the announcers don't keep their promises. Yesterday, they promised the women's long jump but it never happened. Today, Jim McKay said, "That's all for track and field today," but Chris Schenkel later promised more track and field that never was shown. It was nice of McKay to tell us that no Americans made it in the steeplechase and of Schenkel to tell of some women's results, but no track was shown in the last 1½ hours.

**Sat., Sept. 2, 7:15 a.m.** More incredible heats, this time in the steeple. Imagine sub-8:30 runners Andy Holden, Gerard Buchheit, Tadeusz Zielinski, Kazimierz Maranda, Kerry O'Brien, Josef Horcic, Anders Garderud (the *T&FN* favorite), Willi Wagner, Steve Savage, Mike Manley, Sverre Sornes

and Sergey Skripka not making the final. Except for the intermediates all the running events so far have at least 49 contestants. Women's events and swimming have smaller fields. Perhaps the competition isn't as tough there. A paper says the first four in the 800 semis qualify, but I don't expect to see 12 finalists so I'll believe ABC, which said the first two plus the two fastest. If the latter is true, the first two in semis one and two made it, but in semi three Yevgeniy Arzhanov, Andy Carter, Andrzej Kupczyk and Manuel Gayoso made it if winner Mike Boit was disqualified as ABC said. Perhaps his foul came when the ABC cameras were focused on the injured Swenson; I didn't see Boit's foul. I just realized that Pekka Vasala never ran the 800.

**9:30 a.m.** Reports on the radio say that Bill Schmidt has qualified fifth in the javelin and Jay Silvester is leading the discus finals. John Akii-Bua wins the intermediates in 47.81 with Ralph Mann and Dave Hemery fighting for second, 48.51 to 48.52. The announcer said Akii-Bua wasn't tired and jogged a snappy victory lap. Danek wins the discus on his last toss to beat Silvester and Ricky Bruch, but when the announcer is giving his "trackside" report of the women's 400, the announcer in the US breaks in to say that Wottle outkicked Arzhanov in 1:45.9 with Boit third. I guess Boit wasn't disqualified in the semis after all. The time is slow, a surprise because I expected Robert Ouko to set a first lap pace of under 50. Bob Seagren and Jan Johnson have cleared 17-½ but Chris Papanicolaou failed. I wonder if Seagren can defeat Wolfgang Nordwig after all the pole hassle?

Today's paper says that Wayne Collett, Vince Matthews and Steve Smith were almost kicked off the team for not competing at Oslo, and that Kirk Bryde and Smith had to vault with unfamiliar poles. Nothing like a little controversy. It shows what a fallacy Jesse Owens' statement is about the Olympics encouraging friendliness among people. Owens said that at the Olympics, US male athletes dance with foreign, not US, females. I think I know why. It's not good will that they're looking for. I remember that at the Oslo meet, according to last week's *LA Times* the US males said that if married men can have their wives in their rooms, than single men wanted their Norwegian girl friends in their rooms. Almost every day brings new controversies. I just read this now because it takes about an hour to plow through the sums plus the time to eat breakfast, etc. Wottle's last 400 was 52.6 says the announcer, so *kicker* Arzhanov was defeated by *super-kicker* Wottle according to the trackside announcer.

**12:15 p.m.** I just heard on the radio that Nordwig defeated Seagren in the vault. No track is scheduled on TV until 8:00 p.m. but ABC opens with *live* action (if you live on the east coast). It shows Seagren's last clearance and final miss and Nordwig's winning vault. Toomey's interview is with an unhappy Seagren. I wonder what would have happened if the new pole had been allowed?

**5:30 p.m.** It looks like ABC has decided that Dave Wottle is the new glamor boy of US distance running. They reran his 800 semi to build up interest for the final tonight. (After the 800 rerun, McKay interviewed a Soviet gymnast via interpreter. My brother Dave, a graduate student majoring in Russian, interpreted as she spoke but the TV interpreter embellished her remarks with many kind words that she never said.)

**8:30 p.m.** The intermediates was a great race. I noticed that Akii-Bua ran 13 strides for the first five hurdles leading with the right leg (from lane one), alternated strides for the next three hurdles (14 steps) and then took 15 strides on the homestretch as Ted Brock described in the Aug. 1971 *T&FN*. Has anyone ever done that before? His splits were 22.9 and 24.9 by my watch. Wottle also ran a fairly even pace with splits of 26.0, 53.6 (27.6), 1:19.5 (26.1) and 1:45.9 (26.4). It looks like his last 90 meters was 11.5. Good work on the discus and more details of the vault by ABC. No question that this is the best coverage of a track meet ever on TV. My brother mentions that in tomorrow's 10,000 final the first three in the super-fast 1971 European Championships 10,000, Vaastainen-Haase-Sharafytdinov, didn't make it, but the second three did (Dane Korica, Mariano Haro, Dave Bedford).

**Sun., Sept. 3, 11:30 a.m.** I just returned from a run and my wife told me Lasse Viren won the 10,000 with a world record followed by Puttemans, Lusia was second, Schmidt third and a West German (after looking at *T&FN* identified as Klaus Wolfermann) was first in the javelin, and Young was third in the 50-kilo walk.

**12:00 p.m.** The TV coverage began with Lusia and Wolfermann in the javelin then *live* coverage of the 10,000 with the only breaks for commercials. Bedford ran a crazy pace; I'll bet he could have won with 25 laps at 65-66 instead of a first lap in 60, and four laps in 4:15. Schmidt's best throw is shown, but no mark is given for him or for Frank Shorter who, we are told, placed fifth in the 10,000 with a US record.

**9:30 p.m.** A rerun of the 10,000 is interesting. Viren's victory is more impressive considering his fall. Did Mohamed Gamoudi suffer more than Viren from the fall? Will Viren, who is eight years younger than Vaastainen, fade after one great year or will he be the new Paavo Nurmi?

**Mon., Sept. 4, 8:15 a.m.** Many results are in the morning paper. Non-winning times in the 10,000 were great through Shorter's 27:51.4. Bedford again finished sixth, this time one second slower than in the 71 European Championship's. Thirteenth was Paul Mose of Kenya, but the Friday paper listed a Ken Paul of Senegal making the final. Which one was it? There are many heats, and the paper seems to list all contestants instead

of qualifiers as was done four years ago. The top hurdlers make it, but Marcello Fiasconaro fails in the 400. Times are fast with six runners under 46 flat. Good 200 sprinters Bevan Smith, George Daniels, Philippe Clerc and Ed Roberts fail to make the semis and in the triple jump 54-footers Genadiy Byessonov, Yukito Muraki, Dave Smith, Mohinder Gill, Giuseppe Gentile, Vaclav Fiser, Pedro Perez and Art Walker didn't make the finals.

**11:00 a.m.** The radio announcer has a lot of information now. Borzov won the 200 in 19.99, ahead of Larry Black and Pietro Mennea. Borzov has really shown his ability at Munich. What will the Soviets do in the 400 relay? Viktor Saneyev defended his triple jump title and Kip Keino surprised by defeating Ben Jipcho in the steeple with an Olympic record. What was the time? It must have been faster than Amos Biwott's 8:23.8 in the heats. Keino's best race has been the 3000 for years, so it's good that he couldn't run the 5000 because of the schedule and chose the steeple instead. His hurdle form must have improved since mid-August. It was a joke on TV then. Three US runners make the 400 final and I expect the same in the 200.

**4:30 p.m.** The only track action on TV was 200 quarter-finals. The only noteworthy aspect was something I had noticed on all US athletes. Their shirts are too big. Even weight men have shirts that don't fit. Also, the colors are changed again. Other nations have distinct uniforms which rarely vary, be it international dual or Olympics, but the US has one set of uniforms from the AAU, one from the USOC—both changing often.

**8:00 p.m.** It's a shame to see Donald Quarrie suffer what seems to be a pulled hamstring. Borzov, Mennea and the three US 200 dashmen look tough on TV in the semis.

**9:00 p.m.** After an interesting profile of Keino, the steeple is shown. The pace was so slow that I'm surprised that only two minor spills occurred over hurdles. Keino really pushed the pace for the last kilometer, which is what he must do to win at any distance, because he doesn't have the acceleration of Dave Wottle. I'm certain that a pace of 2:45 per kilometer can be held by all sub-8:25 runners, which would result in an 8:15 steeple.

The 400 semis seem to be unfair because Matthews, Karl Honz, Smith, Charles Asati and Dave Jenkins all ran well but Jenkins was fifth. In the second semi Horst-Rudiger Schloske, Julius Sang and Collett are top runners but the fourth placer Markku Kukkoaho, ran only 46.02 to Jenkins' 45.91 and didn't deserve to make the final. It looks like a battle between three US runners, two Kenyans and two West Germans with Kukkoaho out of it in the final on Wednesday. Too bad that Black got lane one in the 200. Although Akii-Bua won from there, it still wouldn't have hurt Black, Mennea and Chuck Smith to be closer to Borzov. Why can't track adopt the swimming practice of seeding the fastest qualifier in lane four, second fastest in lane five, etc., with the slowest qualifiers in lanes one and eight? Also, better seeding procedure probably would have advanced Jenkins to the 400 final. The triple jump was promised but after all the diving and swimming, there's no time for it. How did John Craft do there? I had expected the US to be better in the triple than in the jav, but Schmidt's third place was a happy surprise.

**Tues., Sept. 5, 7:00 a.m.** Craft placed fifth with 55-2½, says the morning paper. Not bad. Triple jump marks were excellent but not quite up to the super standard of the 68 Olympics. Saneyev seemed to be going downhill, but he has now gotten even with Jorg Drahm for the 71 European Championships. Some fine 400 men didn't get to the semis, especially Amadou Gakou and Fernando Acevedo.

**10:00 a.m.** Back at teaching after vacation. A friend tells me about the two murders and the guerrilla's taking hostages. When he mentions Mark Spitz leaving Munich, I assume he's putting me on, but I soon find it's true.

**12:30 p.m.** At lunch, there's more information, but the situation is very fluid and rumors of every sort about canceling the Olympics and/or athlete walkouts are on the news.

**8:00 p.m.** The TV show is very grim now. Sportscasters and newsmen from ABC discussed the problem during the first and last 30 minutes with an hour of sports in between. Because we're three hours behind the east coast, an update is necessary, but the news only tells us that all hostages were killed and some of the guerrillas probably escaped.

**Wed., Sept. 6, 7:00 a.m.** No track yesterday, but there's plenty of information in the paper about those killings. Not too pleasant. Still no word as to when or if the Games will resume.

**8:00 p.m.** The memorial service is shown on TV and it is announced that the Games will resume after a 24-hour delay. It seems like a reasonable interval. After all, more than 11 people were probably killed in the fighting in Vietnam yesterday so I see no need for further observances. The reason for any memorial service is to satisfy emotional needs of the living, not to honor the dead. Additional postponement or cancellation would probably be much harder on all concerned.

**Thur., Sept. 7, 12:00 p.m.** Another day of no results in the morning paper, so the first news from Munich for me is on the radio at lunchtime. The announcer said that Rod Milburn won the highs in 13.2 with Tom Hill third and Willie Davenport fourth. In the 400, they announce Matthews as "equaling the world record of 44.7". Must have confused the 400 and highs. No hammer results, but the announcer said that Steve Prefontaine qualified easily behind Puttemans' equal Olympic record of 13:31.8. Who ran 13:31.8 earlier? What happened to George Young?



A happy US 400 relay team, (l-r) Eddie Hart, Gerald Tinker, Larry Black and Robert Taylor, takes a victory lap following its 38.19 triumph to match the world and Olympic bests. /Chip Gane/

**8:00 p.m.** More excellent coverage of track events, but too much attention is focused on Matthews and Collett for their activities on the victory stand.

Still no hammer results and Prefontaine's 5000 heat answered none of my questions. Erich Segal correctly says the pace would result in a 13:45, but a last 800 of 1:57 gave Puttemans, Pre and Harald Norpoth sub-13:35 clockings (by my stopwatch). Only two to qualify plus the four fastest non-qualifiers seems silly. Why not larger fields with fewer heats as in the 10,000? Five qualifiers each from three heats seems to be more fair. In the cycling road race, which is 165-kilometers (102+ miles), Chris Schenkel calls it 165-meters. To correct his mistake, he next calls it 165-millimeters.

**Fri., Sept. 8, 8:00 a.m.** In the morning paper, I see the 5000 heats were fascinating. Puttemans didn't tie the Olympic record, he set it at 13:31.8. Despite Segal's comment about the slow pace in Prefontaine's heat, the four other heats had winners 1.0 to 18.0 seconds slower than Puttemans' time. The sums list Pre as 13:31.6, but the story gives the accurate time of 13:32.6. Good to see Norpoth and Javier Alvarez make it by times. It's surprising to see Bedford finish as the slowest qualifier and 7.0 seconds ahead of Jipcho, but perhaps Ben lacked incentive because he has a medal and Dave doesn't. Nice to see Gamoudi come back from his fall in the 10,000, but sad to read that Dick Quax, Tony Benson and Young didn't make it. The big surprise is Vaatainen winning his heat in 13:32.8, only .2 slower than his PR. After the 10,000 heats (did he run them?), I figured he was through, but now he, Norpoth, Gamoudi, Viren, Ian Stewart and Ian McCafferty are kickers who must try to follow Bedford, Pre and Puttemans, who must set a hot pace. In the fourth heat, the seventh place is repeated with no eighth place. Was that Len Hilton in eighth place?

In the 400, Sang and Asati averaged 45.0 which makes Kenya's 1600 relay look tough, especially with the US's Smith injured. Will he run the relay? Will Matthews and Collett be kicked off the relay? Is Fred Newhouse still in Europe if he's needed? Smith's drop-out of the 400 and Quarrie's pull up in the 200 means the top 200 and 400 men of 1971 (who both ran for LA schools in 1972) lost their chances at individual and possibly relay gold medals because of leg injuries. The hammer showed great marks but no surprises to me. The first day of the decathlon was terrible for the US.

It just occurred to me that Miruts Yifter didn't make the 5000 final. I guess he didn't run. The other five who placed in the top six in the 10,000 will run Sunday. Viren, Puttemans, Haro and Bedford are in the 5000, and Shorter in the marathon.

**10:00 a.m.** Today is a holiday for California schools, Admission (of California to the US) Day. Therefore, I'm able to follow Olympic news on the radio all day, not just at lunch time. Shocking news: Jim Ryun trips, falls and fails to qualify. That's the first time he ever had such a bad fall (I remember Compton in 1964, but he still broke 4:00) and what a terrible

time to do it! After his 9:13 two-mile last month, I wonder if he had recovered to run fast in the big meet, but we'll never know now. Ryun and Young, two friends who got medals in 68 may now regret their failure to run in Europe in August.

More bad news. The IOC kicks Matthews and Collett out of all Olympic Games for "bad manners". What a bunch of old jerks the IOC officials are. What will happen in the 1600 relay? Better news in the long jump and shot put with all three US athletes qualifying.

**2:15 p.m.** The radio announcer says that Nikolay Avilov has won the decathlon with a world record. He deserves to win, but I expected to see Jeff Bannister and Jeff Bennett surpass their marks of Eugene.

**8:00 p.m.** TV coverage focuses on the decathlon and the job is excellent. The 1500 heats that included US athletes are all shown but the emphasis is, of course, on Ryun's fall. Reruns in slow motion indicate Ryun was at fault because Billy Fordjour was about to pass him.

**Sat., Sept. 9, 8:00 a.m.** Sure were a lot of runners in the 1500-66. I wonder why the flat races have so many more contestants than hurdles and field events have? Nothing exciting in the morning paper.

**11:00 a.m.** Incredibly, the US 4x400 relay is scratched. Only IOC officials could keep the US from running away with the race even without the injured John Smith. If the more lenient rules followed in swimming (where even different athletes can swim in heats and finals) were observed, Evans, Black, Mann and Wohliuter could have entered at the last minute and Robinson substituted for Black on the 4x100 relay. Wladyslaw Komar defeated George Woods in the shot, but Williams wins the long jump.

**12:00 p.m.** Heats and semis where the US ran the 4x100 relay were shown and the passing was horrible. I haven't seen a decent high school team use the silly method of changing hands. They've had two months to do nothing but practice, yet I haven't seen a decent pass in the four or five races that were televised so far. Top men in the long jump are shown, but no shot. Finally, the 1500 semis are shown. Wottle may have been lucky in the 800, but he wasn't lucky in the 1500. His tactic of staying on the pole is dangerous, but Bob Wheeler just got in a fast heat. Surprisingly, Francesco Arese faded in the stretch and didn't qualify either.

**Sun., Sept. 10, 9:00 a.m.** Some excellent runners are reported in the paper as not making the 1500 finals. Bodo Tummier's last place is a bit disheartening. The radio announcer just said Shorter won the marathon.

**10:00 a.m.** Excellent track coverage on TV, beginning with the marathon. The 5000 pace would have been sensible in the 10,000 and vice versa. Someone should tell Bedford to run his first four laps of the 5000 in 4:15 and the 10,000 in 4:25. I clocked Pre in 4:01 for his last four laps. The medal winners must have been close to 3:58. During the race, McKay mentioned that Yifter missed his 5000 heat because of confusion over starting time. Yifter doesn't have much luck with numbers in the 5000 after Munich and Durham.

The 1500 and 4x400 relay were disappointing without Ryun and the US team. Vasala's last 800 was 1:49.0 (55.6 and 53.4), but Keino probably would have hit the 1200 in 2:48 if Ryun were there. With all the 400 talent in the US, the fourth through seventh placers in the FOT could win.

In the marathon, the favorites were shown a couple of times but by the end of the first hour, Shorter had a good lead. Why didn't Derek Clayton, Ron Hill and the others follow Shorter?

**2:00 p.m.** Much of Shorter's run is shown as he barely missed Abebe Bikila's Olympic record. Mamo Wolde's third place at age 40 is amazing. Moore's fourth place proves that the US is very strong at the marathon, but Moore should have run much faster than his easy 2:15 at Eugene. Hill, Clayton, Roelants, etc. must have run slowly, if they finished. Good coverage of the high jump which was five as was almost all action today. One exception was the shot, which showed the closeness of Komar's and Woods' competition yesterday. Ed Reed noticed that the steel tape was used to measure the shot, not the new fancy device. Why?

**8:00 p.m.** The wrap-up show provides a fine way to relive memories of the last two weeks. Both the satisfaction and frustration are again shown. For those of us who watched about 60 hours of the Games, there are other memories. Countless times we were told of the glories of insurance companies, soft drinks, shaving cream, razor blades, after-shave lotions, cars, banks, beer and the fall TV shows on ABC. One thing that upset me was use of what seemed to be the Olympic stadium for a Texaco commercial. That is the ultimate in prostitution of amateur sports.

**Mon. Sept. 11, 7:00 a.m.** Some interesting results in the paper. Jack Bacher finished the marathon ninth with a PR of 2:17:58.2. Amazingly, the US is now number one in the marathon. Only the 200, 400, high, long jump and shot were better, with javelin results being equally surprising.

**8:00 p.m.** I hate ceremonies, but the closing ceremonies at the Games are pathetic. They open in sunlight but close with the depressing effect of darkness.

**Tues., Sept. 12, 7:00 a.m.** Just a few wrap-up stories of the Games in the paper. However, there's a preview of big races this week in Europe. The advantage of an August Olympics is that it's usually followed by a few weeks of great marks unlike 1964 and 1968 when the Games were in October. Now, there will be some fine marks but none of the extreme joy and sorrow of Munich. □

## OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

# 3 Belgians Set 6 World Marks

Riding high on the crest of Olympic fitness, three Belgian distance runners claimed a total of six world records in post-Munich action. Claiming half of the new marks was 10,000 silver medalist Emiel Puttemans, who first covered 3000-meters in 7:37.6 and then shattered the new 5000-meter mark of Munich double winner Lasse Viren with 13:13.0, Puttemans collecting a three-mile standard of 12:47.8 along the way. Then countryman Gaston Roelants bettered his one hour best by logging 12-miles, 1599-yards, passing 20,000-meters in 57:44.4 en route for a second record. Preceding Roelants in the same race, Willy Polleunis lowered the 10-mile mark to 46:04.2.

Other post-Munich global marks went to Swedes Anders Garderud, who lowered the steeplechase best to 8:20.8 and Ricky Bruch, who whipped the discus 225.0, while top efforts elsewhere included history's second-longest hammer toss of 248-11½ by Soviet Olympic champ Anatoly Bondarchuk and a 7-4¼ high jump by Hermann Magerl of West Germany.

Prior to the Games, Pekka Vasala previewed his 1500-meter win with a European 800 record of 1:44.5, just .2 off the world mark. East German shot forces exploded at home as Hartmut Briesenick powered the ball a continental best 70-8 and Hans-Peter Gies followed at 69-11.

The two final pre-Olympic tune-up meets in Munich featured long throws by George Woods and Klaus Wolfermann. Woods punched the shot a big 70-1¼, the longest heave in a super series of 68-8¼, 70-1¼, 68-10, 69-7¼, 68-4¼ and 68-9¼. Al Feuerbach hit 68-1¼ and Brian Oldfield 68-¼. Wolfermann whipped the javelin a West German record 296-7. On the track, Larry Black zipped a 20.24 200-meters, Kip Keino clocked an 800 PR of 1:46.4, Vince Matthews edged Lee Evans by a tenth in the 400 at 44.7 and Steve Prefontaine sped a 7:47.6 3000-meters, continuing to an unofficial 8:19.4 2mile.

**Rome, Italy, Sept. 13**—Home-son Gianni Del Buono, known more as a 1500 man than a 5000 runner, showed his talent at the longer distance with a national record 13:22.4 at the Zauli Memorial, the first of several major post-Olympic meetings. His mark lowered Francesco Arese's former mark by 17.6 seconds and downed Steve Prefontaine (13:26.4) and Juha Vaatainen (13:28.4). The first two times would have placed one-two in the Munich final. Over 1500-meters, Fanie Van Zijl of South Africa clocked 3:39.7, while Jim Ryun ran 3:44.3 in third. Lee Evans gunned 45.0 to top Vince Matthews by .2 in the 400.

**Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 14**—Lasse Viren returned home to a hero's welcome and rewarded a throng of 42,000 fans with a world 5000 record of 13:16.4. Not to be outdone, Sweden's Anders Garderud chopped the steeple mark to 8:20.8. Viren followed the pace of Briton Dave Bedford until halfway before spurting to the lead which he held to the tape to snap Ron Clarke's 1966 mark by .2. Viren passed three-miles in a European best 12:51.6. Bedford clocked 13:30.0 in second with Juha Vaatainen third (13:35.4). In the steeple, Pekka Paivarinta set a fast pace from the gun which only Garderud and Tapio Kantanen could follow. Kantanen assumed the lead late in the race and Garderud let him go; the tired Finn, third in Munich, led by some six meters at the last hurdle but Garderud closed like a whirlwind to chop 1.2 from Kerry O'Brien's former mark. Kantanen clocked 8:21.0.

**Aarhus, Denmark, Sept. 14**—While Lasse Viren was rewriting the 5000 record, Belgium's Emiel Puttemans was doing some record-altering of his own, specifically with a 3000-meter best of 7:37.6 smashing Kip Keino's highly regarded 7:39.6 of 1965. Puttemans led from 1000-meters on and was all alone at the finish as second was timed in 8:27.2. Bob Wheeler cut his 1500 PR to 3:38.8 in edging Herman Mignon by .2.

**London, England, Sept. 15**—Dave Hemery made his last competitive appearance in England a record-setting one with a world best of 34.6 over the 300-meter hurdles at the Coca-Cola Invitational. The previous best for the infrequently-run event was Geoff Vanderstock's 35.7 for 330-yards, worth about 35.5 for meters. Alan Pascoe (35.4) and Ralph Mann (36.2) followed. New Zealander Rod Dixon set a Commonwealth two-mile mark of 8:19.4 in turning back Steve Prefontaine (8:24.8), Tony Polhill miled 3:57.0 to best Jim Ryun, admittedly "unmotivated", by .4 with Dave Wottle fourth (4:01.5). Lee Evans handled Dave Jenkins by a second with a 45.5 400, and Andy Holden steepled a British record 8:26.4.

**Haysel, Belgium, Sept. 20**—Belgium's distance trio of Puttemans-Polleunis-Roelants picked up five marks in two races here. Puttemans' 12:47.8 three-mile/13:13.0 5000-meters lowered the marks of Ron Clarke (12:50.4) and Lasse Viren (13:16.4). Puttemans carved out a wicked pace, passing the 1000-, 2000-, 3000- and 4000-meter points faster than both Clarke and Viren did in their records; Puttemans clocked 2:33.7, 5:12.0, 7:53.2 and 10:35.6. In the hour run, Polleunis led past 10-miles in his record 46:04.2, (erasing the 46:37.8 of Canada's Jerome Drayton set in 1970), before yielding to Roelants who sped the 16th 1000-meters in a clicking 2:41.0 as he headed for his dual records at 20,000-meters (57:44.4) and the hour (12 miles, 1599 yards). Gaston lowered his old marks, 58:06.2 and 12 miles, 1478 yards, set as another pair of same-race records in 1966. Polleunis ended up second with 12 miles, 1314 yards. □

# The US Fared Okay

by Bert Nelson

The meet was over. The bags were packed, the exodus from Munich underway. As the 4000 newsmen, not unlike the 12,000 athletes and 150,000 or more visitors, prepared to hurry homeward, more than one was heard to mutter, "How am I going to answer the questions. Everybody I see is going to want to know what happened, why the disaster to the American track team? Give me a quick, simple answer."

Unfortunately, there is no quick, simple answer (although in some cases I can suggest they read *T&FN*, and leave it at that). But there is an answer which will surprise many. For after the initial disappointment subsided, careful analysis supports two conclusions: (1) the US team was not so much out-performed as it was out-lucked; (2) the results, judging from the proper perspective and considering all things, were not at all catastrophic and were, in fact, pretty close to normal.

The US was not outperformed when Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson missed their races, almost certainly costing Hart a medal and quite likely costing Robinson a place in the first six. Nor was it outgunned when Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were not available for the 1600-meter relay team, costing a sure gold medal. Nor when Jim Ryun and Rick Wohlhuter fell, and Ken Swenson couldn't run more than 200 meters, costing at the very least one medal and very likely one or two additional places in the unexpectedly soft 800 field. And this doesn't take into consideration the costly injury to John Smith. Injuries are a hazard of the sport, but it did reduce our individual medal take by one and make impossible, in combination with other events, the sure defense of the relay title. Nor does it include the politics of pole vaulting, which cost Bob Seagren a fair shot at the victory, if not victory itself.

But even if America had won the relay, which was a cinch bet, it would have meant only seven gold medals. Or only eight if Ryun had gone on to win, which was a good bet but no certainty. Compared with the 12 wins the US has averaged in every Games since World War II, six, or even seven or eight, is indeed a big drop-off.

But this is where "proper perspective" is involved. As I wrote last December, when countering the doom and gloom prophecies, the emphasis on gold medals is ridiculous. You don't judge the quality of an entire team and program on the basis of first places alone. There are too many good athletes and too little difference among them to over-emphasize victory.

There were four evenly rated challengers in the 400-meter hurdles and Ralph Mann beat two of the other three, losing only to the out-of-this-world performance of John Akii-Bua. Was he a failure because he wasn't first? With Jim Seymour a hard-knocking fourth, the US was superb in the event but only if you count more than gold medals.

The East German shot putters presented the biggest challenge to US supremacy in 36 years. George Woods met the challenge and conquered it, while Brian Oldfield and Al Feuerbach more than held their own against the East German trio. Does a one centimeter loss to a lesser challenger constitute failure? Surely it does only if first is all that matters.

Jay Silvester was not the dominant thrower he was in 1971, but he rose to the occasion and whipped Ricky Bruch, who had tied Jay's world record before the Games and broke it afterwards. And unsung John Powell finished fourth. Because another great veteran won the gold medal, is the US discus program a failure?

The US lost the pole vault for the first time ever. Throw out the politics and just look at the record. Is the US disgraced because in all the

world its vaulters finished second and third?

Valeriy Borzov convincingly won both sprints. But America was second in both, was also fourth and fifth in the 200, and probably would have had second and third in the 100 and perhaps had another place but for the off-track loss. Because one exceptional sprinter in all the world wins the golds, is American sprint power bankrupt?

To me, it makes far more sense to count the medalists and the placers (in the first six) than count only gold medals. The winners-only gambit is both the lazy way and, to be honest, the ignorant way. True, you can't ignore winners. As an extreme example, the absence of any winners would have to be considered despite any number of second and third places. But depth of performance is a far truer indication of overall quality than is the precarious standard of first place only.

In the preceding six Olympics, the US averaged 12 first places. Only six were obtained in Munich. But that still is 25% of the world total, in itself not bad. And it does not consider the misfortune that befell the 1600 relayists, Ryun and Seagren.

Then look at the medal count, where the US's six Games average was 24%. This time we took home 19 medals. But Hart, Ryun and the relay four-some almost certainly would have made it 22. An injury free John Smith would have made it 23.

Placers averaged 34.8 in the past and the total was 31 this time. Add Hart, Ryun, the relay and Smith and the total would be 35. Further add Robinson and Wohlhuter and the total of 37 would be well above the average.

So, considering all things, and from the perspective of overall performance in depth, the US was down, but only marginally. The slippage was perhaps 10% or less. That's compared with the six-Games average. Compared with the last three Games, we at least held our own, and probably even improved, for the three-Games averages were 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  winners, 22 $\frac{1}{3}$  medalists, 33 $\frac{2}{3}$  placers.

Or look at it this way. In 15 of the 24 events, the US won medals, and Ryun and the relayists would have made it 17. The US took fourth in two events and fifth in another two. Even in the hammer, Tom Gage made the eight finalists. Only in the 20-kilo walk, where Young finished tenth, and the steeplechase, where none came near qualifying, was the US completely outclassed.

As far as I'm concerned, the United States men's track and field team has no reason to hang its head. Nor is there a great deal of truth to the easy cliché that "the rest of the world is catching up with us". Much has been made of the spectacular strength of the Germans, East and West. But most of their advances have come at the expense of other countries than the US. The history of the Olympics is filled with challenges. The Finns were superb in the 20s, Japan had great jumpers in the late 20s and 30s, Germany was tough in 1936, the USSR began its challenge in 1956, the eastern Europeans and the Australians and New Zealanders produced powerful middle distance and distance runners from 1948 to 1964, and the Africans truly emerged in 1968. Now it's Germany rising to the top again, along with the Finnish.

But as Germany rises, the others fall off. The Soviet Union, despite the unaccustomed presence of a sprint champion, is weaker overall. The African nations are off from 1968, and the non-African British Commonwealth entries are but shadows of former strength. Through it all, for the entire history of the Olympics dating back to 1896, there has been one constant. The United States continues to be the dominant power in track and field. And, as nearly as any activity so filled with variables can be, that domination remains pretty constant.

The more I think about it, the prouder I am of the 1972 US Olympic squad. And the more sure I am that since my answer is not short and simple, I will have to refer questioners to *T&FN* for my views. □

## New Pro Track Loop Announced

Professional track and field competition, long talked about but never before close to reality, is scheduled to begin in Los Angeles next March. It will, claim the sponsors, offer athletes an opportunity to compete for prize money in a series of meets which will be mostly indoors in the beginning.

Announcement of the program was made in Munich by Mike O'Hara, president of the International Track Association. A former Olympic volleyball player, O'Hara heads a group experienced in both pro sports and track and field. He said plans have been underway for more than a year and that ITA is adequately financed.

The program calls for a series of weekend meets, usually on Friday or Saturday nights in cities relatively close together. Athletes will have a shot at prize money, including a minimum of \$500 for first place, and will receive travel expenses.

At least three abortive efforts at pro track were announced after the 1968 Olympics but O'Hara maintains they have nothing in common with the ITA. "Unlike the other groups, we have a sound concept, management equally versed in professional sports and track and field, and sufficient financing," averred O'Hara.

He said later a number of top flight competitors have signed ITA contracts and their names will be revealed shortly. Bob Seagren has been named to the ITA operations staff, Marty Liquori has been signed as master of ceremonies, and Randy Matson as captain of athletes but O'Hara would not say whether or not they would compete.

The advisory committee, still in the process of formation, includes Payton Jordan, 1968 Olympic coach and coach of Stanford University; former stars Rafer Johnson and Rink Babka; Bert Nelson, editor and publisher of *Track & Field News*; and Vince Reel, editor and publisher of *Women's Track & Field World*. Others, representing all areas of the sport, will be named soon, O'Hara said.

Officers of the corporation include Gary Davidson, president of the WHA (World Hockey Association), Don Regan, legal counsel to the WHA, and Chuck Nelson, another former Olympian.

Formation of the run-for-money program was kept a closely guarded secret until after the Olympics in order not to interfere with the Games or with athletes' preparation for them, stated the ITA prexy. Once the program was announced, signing of athletes began in Europe, Africa and North America.

Those interested in obtaining more information may contact the ITA at its headquarters: 12121 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90025; telephone 213/826-6563. □



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## Olympic Last Lap

### Athletic Equipment, Facilities Generally First Rate

Athletes and spectators agreed that some of the facilities at Munich's Olympic Stadium were the best in history, but in some respects they were not what they should have been.

Timing set a new standard of excellence and new international rules will call for sprint records in hundredths where electronic timing is available. Measuring, aided by a computer and trigonometry, set a new high in swift measuring in the discus and javelin, but officials were accused of missing javelin marks by as much as two feet, and so accuracy may not be improved.

The track and runways, of a red synthetic, was springy enough to bounce a dropped 16-pound shot two feet in the air and to bounce an errant hammer many feet off the track, but it was too soft for the best sprint times. Rick Wohlhuter, who fell, said, "It's a great track to fall on."

Probably because of the wildly expensive acrylic roof, wind conditions were unfairly erratic. Within two or three minutes, wind readings varied from the maximum allowable or slightly over, to the same speed against the runners. This is unfair in the long and triple jumps, troublesome in the pole vault, difficult for the intermediate hurdlers, and grossly unfair to sprinters, considering the method of qualifying according to time. For in the 100 heats, 36 qualified in the usual way, but four qualified on a time basis. Those who ran against a 2-meter wind had no chance.

A new method of qualifying was introduced in the heats, using the above method. This seems better, where wind is not involved, because it does away with the hardship of running a fast time but being eliminated because of poor seeding or surprise performances by unknowns.

The seeding was not good. One horrible example was the first semi-final of the 400-meters, in which six of the eight fastest runners (on PRs) were placed, with only four to qualify. This allowed David Jenkins to fail. Another example of conscienceless seeding was putting Jim Ryun and Kip Keino in the same heat.

The starter held the runners at the set position unusually long, almost always more than three seconds and once for more than six seconds. This almost eliminated false starts after the first two, but one sprinter caught an obvious flyer not called back by the electronic system built into each runner's blocks. (Each block also has its own microphone, so all commands are heard equally.) The gun echoed loudly under the glass roof, and it cost Gary Knoke a chance at qualifying, early in the meet. He thought the echo was a recall gun and watched the field run 15 yards before he took up a hopeless pursuit.

The pole vault standards cranked the bar up to its height, saving time and work. The pole vault and high jump scoreboards showed each jumper according to his position at the moment. It showed the height he had cleared, on which attempt, and his total number of misses and attempts. But the banning of certain poles was scandalous, coming at the last moment. Then they produced a gadget purporting to test the bend of pole and threw out the old poles of Seagren, Johnson, and Isaksson, forcing them to use borrowed poles of incorrect weight. After Isaksson failed to qualify, they restored the Swedes' poles, but not the US poles.

Disturbed Americans watched in disbelief as time after time the USA runner was assigned the slower and unfair pole lane. It became serious when Larry Black was forced to run in the curb lane in the 200 final as well as the semi-final. After Black lost to Borzov, one angry observer tried to send word to the Russians that he would produce 10,000 dollars to bet on Black over Borzov if the lanes were reversed. Then, only half jokingly, he predicted the US would get the pole lane in the 400-meter relay—one of the few successful predictions of the Games.

Thus, in summary, most of the facilities were better than ever, but the human element was more slipshod than is acceptable. /Cordner Nelson/

### Spectators Yell Enthusiastically, Whistle Jeeringly

For those of you—probably Americans—who have never attended a track meet with a largely European crowd, here is lesson one: be careful when you whistle. For example, if you were excited by home-son Klaus Wolfermann's come-through throw in the javelin and whistled cheerily, the West German sitting next to you would have been likely to bop you in the nose. Whistling is reserved for the klutzes. One expresses pleasure by clapping and yelling only, usually in unison. The Munich Olympics featured a good selection from both sides of the coin.

Of course, 80,000 voices in unison can raise quite a ruckus, and the generally knowledgeable crowd seemed quick to respond to quality performances by competitors of all nations. Usually, however, the cheering featured small cliques of different nationalities, chanting their hero's name and waving flags. Indeed, the 10,000 final became very hectic. In front of the TAFNOT section, the British were chanting "Bed-ford, Bed-ford, Bed-ford." And off to the right the Finns were making with "Vir-en, Vir-en,

Vir-en". Novitiate USers tried hard with "Shor-ter, Shor-ter, Shor-ter", but somehow fell short of the mark, both in volume and rhythm. It might be noted that the French seemed to be the best chanters, although having wonderfully flowing names like "Ti-jou, Ti-jou, Ti-jou" to work with helps. A special award should go to the Greek section for correctly pronouncing "Papa-nica-la-ou" so many times in the vault.

The West Germans added a new wrinkle—what seemed like an attempt to blow their favorites or their implements to new distances. Just as the jumper or thrower reached his/her mark, the crowd would erupt with a big roar, and follow this with another just before impact. And judging from the results, it may have helped.

On the negative side, the whole crowd seemed quick to criticize. And there was a tone of their whistles that was really damning. The most frequent object of the derision were the officials, up to and including Avery Brundage. The slightest hesitation in signaling a valid attempt in one of the vertical jumps (while the bar wavered) was signal for heaps of scorn. And there was little hesitation to condemn one's own or an opposing nation's athlete for the slightest "fault"—intentional fouling, taking "too long" to begin a field event attempt, failure to notice an extended hand of friendliness. The sometimes surly bunches in the standing room seats at the ends (and there were two sections that became sitting when the inhabitants daily refused to rise) amused themselves before and after events by clapping time as the officials marched from the stadium. And if it was felt that any athlete was not displaying the proper modicum of respect, he too was lambasted. Wayne Collett and Vince Matthews are the prime examples, of course, although vaulter Steve Smith also got his for slamming the crossbar out of the pit and Bob Seagren for his give-away to Adrian Paulen of the IAAF of the pole Bob was forced to use. To many, in fact, there was a general feeling in the air that the US was not overly well-liked, and everything bad that happened to the US was fine with the rest of the crowd. /Garry Hill/

### Journalists Never Had It So Good at a Games

Like everything else about the Olympics, press coverage was big. There were, for instance, 4000 accredited journalists, not including radio and television. Final figures aren't in yet, but the pre-Games estimate was for 31 million sheets of paper—for results alone. Those serving the press also were numerous, including a staff of 345, plus countless hundreds of information girls, guards, food service workers, and all those necessary for a complete hotel operation in Press City, across Olympia Park from the athletes' Olympic Village.

Physical facilities included the four story press center, complete with almost around-the-clock eating facilities, individual mail boxes, 24-hour post office, phone center, several hundred typewriters in many languages, quick and free photo processing, and offices. Subcenters at each competition site provided typing areas, postal and phone service, snacks, lounges, and information.

Journalists perhaps never had it so good. Besides the welcome creature comforts, the job was made easier by the best an electronicized world of communications has to offer. While watching the events in person, the newsman could choose among some nine channels of television. At the track, for instance, one channel would follow a single field event from start to finish while a second covered another field event, a third was on races, a fourth was devoted to results and other information and still others could pick up ABC or BBC and other sports. Results, those 31 million multi-colored sheets, were quickly printed with the help of computers which also were available to retrieve personal data on any of the competitors. /Bert Nelson/

### Athletes' Village Attractive, Functional in the Future

Hans Klein, the press chief at the XXth Olympic Games, stated before the Games that one of the main objectives for Munich in its preparation for the Olympics was to construct an Olympic Village that was in a green setting and in a gay and carefree atmosphere. With this in mind, a number of leading West German construction firms and designers tried to meet this objective and the result was a Village of pleasant landscape reminiscent of Olympia in ancient Greece.

The Village, which was the home for more than 12,000 athletes during the Games, featured a variety of unique items never seen before in an Olympic Village. Some of the most prominent features were a 2500 seat movie theater with simultaneous interpreting equipment for five languages. A number of 6-0 by 6-0 giant chessboards that dotted the recreation area (where it was reported many a serious-minded Soviet and American athlete hooked up in chess games that rivaled the contemplation and commitment of Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer); and, for the asking, a cup of free tea, served either hot or cold, by attractive females in costume from Ceylon and India.

Not all was free in the Village as many a clothes-conscious competitor observed after shopping in the Village shopping center and finding out that inflation also existed at the Olympic level.

The men's living quarters featured 3000 apartments with an average

of four athletes per double room; underground terraced houses up to 14 stories high; a TV set in each apartment section, and a dining hall that could accommodate 2700 athletes per serving and it was open from 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. daily.

The menu in the hall was of international variety and US marathoner Jack Bachelier commented, "The food was quite good and we were fed all we wanted at each serving. This was an improvement over Mexico City."

Bachelier continued on by stating, "The noise carried from floor-to-floor here and if you were on a noisy floor you were doomed. I was lucky but others were not quite as fortunate."

The security in the village did come under a great deal of criticism as US coach Bill Bowerman was quoted as saying, "It was too damn easy to get into the Village. Any decent gate crasher could get in."

A number of US athletes admitted that it was fairly easy to make fake identification cards—and they did so for their wives and friends.

For the non-participants that were able to get into the Village, they were treated to a beautiful picture book setting that was unlike any structure ever constructed. The courtyard was somewhat characteristic of the Village with its predominately green setting, weaving roads, a waterfall, and wooden benches, where many an athlete just relaxed and took in the beauty and realization of an Olympic Games.

It seems as though the Germans met their objective in the construction of the Village, which will now serve as one of the most modern housing areas in Munich. /Steve Wacaser/

## Lord Killanin Takes Over as Head of the IOC

Outgoing IOC president Avery Brundage was quoted in the Aug. T&F/W as saying that he didn't feel that the IOC as a whole shared his views, rather he shared theirs in public, making their actions known. And if the whole organization is as hidebound as that, then it makes no matter who the president is.

But new chief exec Lord Killanin of (the Republic of) Ireland has already expressed some downright revolutionary opinions. One of his primary goals is to abolish national rankings and remove some of the nationalism from the Games, such as doing away with a national anthems and flag raisings. "I find a couple of bars of the Olympic Hymn to be satisfactory," he says. "But it seems that the national Olympic committees want support for their teams rather than for their athletes. A team represents a land, while the athlete represents himself! And they should win for themselves.

"But before anything else, the Games must become smaller and not cost so much. We wouldn't like Montreal to build a huge stadium that won't be used anymore after the Games. And we also don't want an Olympic Village that wouldn't be of use. It is simply too big." Among his early recommendations along the brevity line are proposals to shorten the number of team sports, as well as shrinking the size of the programs in swimming and track.

His most radical proposal (shared by many after the crush in Munich) is to split up the Games over a period of time in different venues. "There is too much concentration on the fortnight of the Games, rather than on the Olympic movement, which goes on all the time," he says.

Although not as well-to-do as Brundage, Killanin is by no means a pauper. And he intends on spending at least one week of every month in the IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland. But even that may not be enough time to wallow through the maze of bureaucracy that entangles all large organizations. For, as he says, "Whether I have success or make mistakes, I don't want the position any longer than the eight years for which I was elected." /Garry Hill/

## Inside the ABC-TV Sports Coverage of the Games

When ABC-TV Sports executives first talked with the two German television networks who had joined forces as the Deutsche Olympische Zentrum (DOZ) to televise the Munich Games, Roone Arledge & Co. were told they would have to use the pictures (or "feed"), supplied by the DOZ facilities. These were the same conditions imposed on all non-German television systems by the Germans, who understandably didn't want hundreds of TV cameras cluttering up the field and the stadium.

However, after two years of hard negotiating (and no doubt a few dollars), ABC won the right to place three of its own cameras in the stadium, and to have an announcing location of its own as well as an independent control room in the main stadium.

Approximately 300 people were working for ABC in Munich, 200 of whom were brought from the US, the others being hired in Europe. The Olympic schedule and the time difference between Munich and the United States (five hours from New York, eight hours from Los Angeles), resulted in some of the weirdest working hours ever encountered in an already somewhat surrealistic business. Camera crews, commentators and tape machines were at work every day at the venues from 9:00 or 10:00 a.m. until as late as midnight Munich time. As the competitions ended, producers and directors worked through the afternoon and evening hours editing tape into usable sequences. Finally, from 1:00 to 4:00 a.m. on most days, the sequences were



(L) Rod Dixon shows how he'll celebrate his 3rd in 1500. /Chadez/ (R) Dave Wottle's reaction when told he wore his hat during the US anthem. /Davis/

tied together into a program and transmitted to the United States via the following route: TV control room in Munich by telephone line to Raisting, Germany, where a video converter changed the picture from the 625 lines used in Europe to the American 525-line scan. From Raisting, the picture was bounced off a satellite and down to a receiving station in Maine, thence over land lines to ABC, New York, where it was put on the network.

It was the network's announced intention to cover the Games "The ABC Way—Close-up and Personal." To add a more personal touch to Jim McKay's experienced race calling, four men who had considerable personal involvement with track and field were available to provide what the network calls "expert commentary". Bill Toomey, 1968 Olympic decathlon champion and fresh from his second year with the CBS-TV track series, covered the sprints, hurdles, field events and (naturally) decathlon. Marty Liquori, still feeling the disappointment of being unable to compete in Munich due to a foot injury, was the expert on the 800, 1500 and steeplechase, while Erich Segal, most famous as the author of "Love Story" but also an experienced marathoner who genuinely loves distance running, handled the 5000, 10,000 and marathon. Fred Thompson, coach of the Atoms Track Club of Brooklyn (two of his girls were on the US team) and an ABC lawyer, was the women's commentator.

Track coverage was focused on American entrants in the early rounds of each event, with the finals being shown whether or not an American was competing. This was a result of (1) the need to cover, to some degree at least, all 22 sports on the Olympic program, and (2) a conscious decision to emphasize American participants in the hope of building a presentation which would appeal to the widest possible American audience rather than merely to sports fans. In other words, ABC took the view that the Games were not merely a sports event, but a spectacle of the widest interest.

This philosophy, and the result programming, may have offended some American fans, especially readers of T&F/W, but judging from the flood of enthusiastic letters and telegrams received by ABC, from published reviews in newspapers and magazines, and in other remarks heard since returning from Munich, it was overwhelmingly successful in reaching the great majority of American viewers. Certainly, the ratings were sensational, and ratings are what television lives by. Starting with a 49% audience share in New York and a 48% in Los Angeles, the ABC shares grew steadily for the first week, achieving an almost impossible 65 percent in New York on Sunday, Sept. 3. Even after the interruption caused by the Arab terrorist murders of 11 Israeli team members, the ratings still held up well into the 40-60 percent area. The president of a large publishing company called the telecasts "a shared national experience", a view which was held by almost everyone I have talked to since returning home.

Another aspect of the "Close-up and Personal" theme was the use of a number of film segments showing various athletes in their own homes and countries, in everyday life as well as in training—Kip Keino, Viktor Saneyev, Ludvik Danek, Jay Silvester, Frank Shorter, George Woods, Steve Prefontaine, Janis Lusi, Guy Drut—to name some of the track and field athletes involved. This was really guts predicting, since it meant an investment of thousands of dollars for each athlete thus filmed.

The announcing location, a 20-foot by 8-foot open wood and steel platform 160 steps (puff, puff!) from the track at the midpoint of the straightaway, housed Jim McKay, the four expert commentators, two statisticians (Fred Baer and myself), a researcher, three spotters, a sound man, a cameraman and a camera, a lighting man, and, from time to time, various VIP visitors, wives, children, friends and hangers-on. Looking back, it's amazing the damned thing didn't collapse.

One major difficulty resulted from the availability of only one announcing position, and this concerned the field events. It was impossible to cover the field events in sequence, as they happened, which had been done by ABC in Mexico City, where two locations were available. As a result, all field event performances were taped without commentary, then edited later into "packages", which usually showed no more than half a dozen or so of the best throws or jumps for each event, with the commentary being recorded after the package had been put together—either on tape, if there

was time, or live as it was being transmitted from 1:00 to 4:00 a.m.

A final note of interest to those who watched. Although the Germans had 12 cameras in the track and field stadium, most of the pictures seen by Americans were shot by the three ABC cameras, according to Andy Sidaris, who directed the ABC track and field telecasts. Because of the continental tendency to use camera shots which are wide rather than close-up, said Sidaris, "80% of the stuff we used came from our own cameras".  
/Jim Dunaway/

## T&FN Olympic Tour of 1100 World's Largest

Those gold caps, which at times seemed to completely dominate whole sections of the Olympic stadium, and blue flight bags were distinguishing characteristics of the *Track & Field News* Olympic Tour (TAFNOT). They identified members of unquestionably the largest of all Olympic tour groups, and quite possibly the happiest.

Numbering 1100, up from the record 800 of 1968, the TAFNOTers enjoyed excellent seats in a stadium which had fewer seats than standing spaces to offer to the general public. Whereas most visitors, including many Americans, had to stand daily, only one third of the TAFNOT group had to stand for only one day while the rest had well-located, reserved seats for every afternoon of track.

All but about 150 tour members were housed in alpine resort areas, as were most visitors from the US. Although 50 to 60 miles out of Munich, the Garmisch-Mittenwald area is so beautiful and charming that many TAFNOTers claimed they would not trade for a hotel across the street from the stadium. And the German people, perhaps better known for their efficiency than their warmth, won the hearts of many visitors. Though disappointed in the quality of their accommodations, several tour members refused to move to better quarters because their landlords were so nice and their feelings might be hurt. Other visitors reported special consideration given them, such as breakfast being offered much earlier than usual for those having to leave early for morning events, or special foods, even including material for packed lunches. One of the nearer hotels, in Augsburg, threw a party for the TAFNOT group. Another, in Schliersee, kept the hotel open for an extra day for the sole benefit of one couple, after all others had checked out.

Transportation to the Games was time-consuming, of course, but afforded an opportunity to visit and to discuss the past and coming events. Tour members had a choice of trains or specially chartered buses which made the trip directly to the Olympic Park.

Tour offices were open in both Mittenwald and Garmisch and informational bulletins were published frequently. Tour director Ed Fox, a large staff, and tour travel agent Rudy Ligetyn attended to the needs of tour members. Among the services offered was a ticket exchange for those wishing to sell or trade tickets.

This tour was the outcome of the first TAFNOT, when a group of 46 witnessed the Helsinki Olympics of 1952. Next will be Montreal in 1976, for which more than 950 have already made deposits, while 32 eager-beavers have signed for 1980 even though the site has not been selected. /Bert Nelson/

## T&FN Celebrity Party Honors More Than 40 Stars

Although plans had to be altered because of the one-day extension of the games, the sixth quadrennial *Track & Field News* Celebrity Party was judged a hit and was a fitting conclusion to both the T&FN Olympic Tour and the track and field competition.

Originally scheduled for the day following the last day of track, the date and time could not be changed and so was held at noon on the last day. Thus, many top competitors and involved coaches could not be present as honored guests. But more than 40 US team members, foreign athletes and other track personalities were on hand for lunch and track talk at the Schwabingerbrau festival hall in Munich's famed Schwabing (Bohemian) district.

Many of the guests were interviewed by T&FN founders Cordner and Bert Nelson, including gold medalists Klaus Wolfermann, who called bronze medalist Bill Schmidt to the stage and presented him with a special Olympic coin and said Bill was now a friend to old friends and rivals Wolfermann and Janis Lusis; Wladyslaw Komar, who gave George Woods a miniature gold medal since "you just missed by a centimeter"; and Dave Wottle, who showed up without his ever-present cap and who admitted he had learned he cannot rely solely on his punishing kick. Others interviewed included Ralph Mann, George Woods, Brian Oldfield, Preston Carrington, Larry Young, Schmidt, Rick Wohlhuter, former mile great Roger Bannister, 1964 Olympic swim whiz Don Schollander, and BBC track and field commentator Ron Pickering.

Door prizes were awarded to guests and tour members, with athletes Mann and Bob Wheeler receiving color TV sets as did tour members Herbert Cline and Richard Stromberg. Tour member Lee Fletcher won a tour to the Montreal Olympics while 16 athletes and 16 tour members won cameras. Each of the special guests will be receiving a special gift in appreciation for his appearance. /Bert Nelson/

## T&FN Offers Appreciation to the Many Who Helped

Garnering all the facts needed to put together this coverage of the Munich Olympics was a mountainous task, and the writers of all the events must pay a special tribute to those who aided in procuring what was needed. Prominent among these are former T&FN Postal Editor Don Steffens and syndicated sportscaster Sam Skinner of Oakland. Steffens, with a good command of German, was able to move in circles inaccessible to the rest of us mono-tongued individuals, performing errands invaluable to us. And he sacrificed seeing many finals in order to attend each of the men's interview sessions under the stadium. In fact, his presence made T&FN the only publication in the world to have a representative at each of the men's interviews—each of which he judiciously taped. Skinner conducted many probing interviews, especially among the black athletes, and gave us access to all his material. Additionally, he was quick to seek us out and inform us of any late-breaking information he chanced upon, not waiting for us to come to him. And he packed back to the US several books of statistics published after our departure.

And last but not least, a special hats-off to those hard-working TAFNOT members who spent a significant portion of each day in the stadium taking splits, counting places, observing each throw and jump and generally letting us know every little tidbit of whatall that occurred in each event. The reams and reams of paper they turned back to us was an invaluable information source.

## Akai Video Tape Recorder Proves Invaluable Aid

One of the most useful tools available to the T&FN staff in preparing this Olympic edition was video tape. Using a new Akai Corp. recorder, former T&FN statistician Tom Gleason was able to make tapes of all ABC telecasts of men's track and field competition. The device, similar to a conventional tape recorder, enabled us to watch races over and over, and to stop the action where desired.

So, after several hours of studying and restudying each event, we are able to bring you what we feel is the most accurate coverage available. Several important items we feel that we were able to ascertain only by watching these tapes: Jim Ryun was most likely pushed in his fall; Rick Wohlhuter simply stumbled and fell over himself; and the correct sequence of events in the Lasse Viren-Mohamed Gamoudi collision in the 10,000. We would also like to think that in general we now have the most accurate set of relay and distance race splits around, as we were able to combine the timing sheets of numerous tour members with those garnered by several runs with an electric watch off the screen. And it certainly was nice to see the good events again and catch up on those important moments missed when multiple events were going on in the stadium.

## T&FN's "Panel of Experts" Collectively Only Tab 6

In a troubled Olympics, none had more trouble than the predictors. The *Track & Field News* panel was no exception, the consensus picks of six international "experts" producing only six winners in 24 events.

Individually, T&FN editor Bert Nelson topped the panel for his fourth win (plus a second and a third) in six Olympics. Although he picked only nine winners it was high for the group, as was his choice of 40 medalists, while he tied with T&FN Managing Editor Dick Drake with 87 place winners. Drake was second in the medalist category with Roberto Quercetani, T&FN European editor, had the second most winners. Overall, Drake and Quercetani tied for second, heading Mel Watman, editor of England's *Athletics Weekly*, Jan Popper of Czechoslovakia, and Cordner Nelson, T&FN Founding Editor.

Interestingly enough, although it was easier to pick winners and medalists in 68 (17 and 43 were the best), only 81 placers were picked then.

## Gilmore, Vargus Tie One, Wyckoff Wins Other Contest

They did it again! Once more, the top predictors among the readership have topped the "experts" in Olympic place-picking. Although the most places correctly picked by any of the experts was 87, five subscribers got at least that many, topped by Bob Gilmore (National City, Calif) and Richard Vargus (Tucson, Ariz), who split a \$10.00 merchandise certificate for their scores of 89. Following them are Thomas Robinson (Glenolden, Pa) and Mike Skow (Fresno, Calif) 88, and Richard Gast (Bloomington, Ind) 87.

Also picking up a \$10.00 certificate for his efforts is Philip Wyckoff of Orem, Utah, for correctly tabbing 439 placers in six monthly contests. His March-April-May-June-July-August scores were 68-68-69-67-81-86. Runners-up behind Wyckoff were Virg Wickline (Spokane, Wash) and David Johnson (Swarthmore, Pa) with 437, Bob Glasser (Sherman Oaks, Calif) 432 and Ray Somers (Fairfield, NJ) 430. □

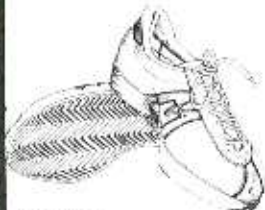
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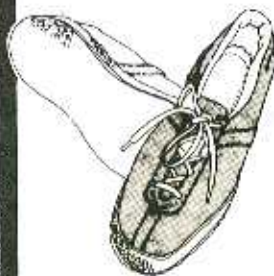
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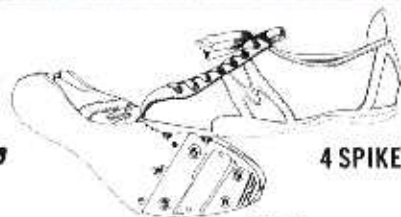
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**HAKAN NORDVIST, Helsinki, Finland:**

The Munich Olympics raises the issues as to how anybody could possibly surpass Lasse Viren of Finland as the athlete of the year? Olympic gold medals over both distance races, like Valeriy Borzov in the sprints, but in addition the 10,000, 5000 and two-mile world records. . . I was very depressed to see my gloomy prediction of July 1971 come at least partly true for the US in the track events. As a Finn, I am very proud of our performances on a basis of a four million population but can only hope that the US will now realize that a return to the top can only be made if very hard work is done for Montreal starting now. Why not select your Olympic coach right now, and give him a good budget making it possible to back up the new stars of 1976 right now.

**CAL SOLEM, Lutherville, Maryland:**

The US should have learned a lot from the recent Olympic experience. We learned that it is a lot of hogwash that our Olympic track and field squad "doesn't need any coaching". Sure, Olympic coaches shouldn't tamper with techniques, but real coaching involves much, much more, like encouragement, communication, motivation, counseling, and keeping the squad loose but hustling. Our squad was out-hustled in several instances. Some of our athletes thought it was more important to appear cool than to perform to the maximum. Our squad was young and badly needed coaching. We had better choose our best coaches in 1976, regardless of whose "turn" it is.

**HANS URY, Berkeley, California:**

Perhaps we have now seen the ultimate in politicization of the Olympic Games. Satisfied, Robert Hersh? More to the point: satisfied, Harry Edwards? For let us not forget the founder of the New Swine-ism, whose clenched-fist guerilla theater for paranoiacs of 1968 has simply been escalated to guerilla murders by psychotics in 1972, a not unusual progression. Perhaps we can now add a semi-official body count to our totals of gold, silver and bronze medals. But I think I shall leave this exercise in higher mathematics to those with stronger stomachs. For me, future Olympic Games will inevitably serve as reminders of too many gassed and cremated relatives, and I don't anticipate much pleasure from track and field. Please do not send me future issues of *T&FN*.

**EDWARD A. OLEATA, La Jolla, California:**

I'd like to say a few things in defense of Valeriy Borzov. I have a feeling that his Olympic sprint double victory is not highly regarded by many Americans. After he won the 100, many members of the TAFNOT group were saying, "He wouldn't have beaten Eddie Hart" or "Wait until Larry Black gets him in the 200" or "His time wasn't that fast" or "Wait until the relay". After he won the 200, people were saying that Black would have won if he hadn't had the disadvantage of running in lane one. After returning home, many of my friends have expressed similar opinions. I disagree. Borzov is a great Olympic sprint champion. He beat Taylor by a full tenth and was easing at the tape, and Hart was only a tenth faster than Robert Taylor at his best. In the 200, Borzov beat Black by .19, held off his challenge down the stretch and accelerated away from him in the last 40 meters. Black was with Borzov off the turn but couldn't match his power down the straight. What about the "slow times"? He ran races of 10.1 (a heat in 10.0) and 20.0. All electronically timed. Even if you assume the times were a tenth faster by hand (and many believe as much as two-tenths), this gives Borzov 10.0, 9.9 and 19.9. Let's give Borzov his credit: he is well-trained, strong, flawless.

**GEOFFREY MILLER, Santa Monica, California:**

Until amateur athletes of, at least, the western nations, seize control of their athletic destinies from the hands of the autocratic, inept, corrupt, and power-grubbing bureaucracy that controls and intimidates them, the Olympic Games will continue to degenerate. If, as Clemenceau said, war is too important to be left to the generals, then athletes must realize that athletics is too important to be left to the IOC, IAAF, et al. Eddie Hart and Rey Robinson trained for years for their chances at a medal. They missed their chances through no mistake of their own. Why were they not given another chance? Are the Olympics about time schedules or are they about humanity? Bob Seagren's pole was banned clearly in violation of the international rule that states a pole can be made of anything. Avery Brundage and his aristocratic cronies may think themselves the Olympic Games, but they are nothing. The youth of the world that has been called upon to assemble at Montreal in 1976 is all that really matters. Let the Olympics be for them, not for some gentleman's club of self-perpetuating blue bloods.

**RICHARD BALLOU, Santa Maria, California:**

The Olympics are out of hand. I say this for financial and political reasons. The recent tragic slaughter of the Israeli Olympic team members only strengthens the difficulties facing the Olympic movement. I propose that all sports in the Olympics be totally individual. No relay or team totals would be allowed. All athletes would compete in an Olympic uniform identical to that of his fellow competitor except for numbers for identification. No national symbols would be allowed, including the playing of the national anthem of the winner of each event. Team sports would not be a part of the

Olympics. All team competitions should be held as separate affairs similar to the European Cup championship for track and field and the Davis Cup for tennis. I believe the concept of completely individual Olympics would greatly reduce the political aspects of the present situation, and also make them more manageable from size and monetary standpoint.

**KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN, Morton, Illinois:**

How can the IOC have the audacity to expell Rhodesia from the Games when the other African nations who threatened to withdraw are the real culprits? The IOC should have stuck to its guns and expelled those nations for threatening to make it a political contest. A small technicality about passports could have been overlooked, especially since everybody knows they were still Rhodesians.

**DON O. GAMEL, East Point, Georgia:**

I want to protest the conduct of Wayne Collett and Vince Matthews (and John Carlos in 1968). Sports should have participants who love, respect and cherish our country. Millions of Americans have sent money to send our athletes to Munich to represent us, and we don't need any Black Power exhibitions by people who should represent all of America. I think the character of all Olympic runners should be investigated before they are allowed on our team.

**TAD DOBBS, Pensacola, Florida:**

The behavior of some of the black athletes in the Games was disgraceful enough at Mexico but was downright nauseous when two so-called Americans stood on the victory podium completely ignoring the American flag and national anthem. Their cocky swagger, twirling their medals while coming from the victory stand added all the more insult to the situation which in essence represented a slap in the face to the host nation which presented the medals to them. How are we to promote good-will and understanding by such behavior? Why in heaven's name must these few always use the James as a means of some sort of protest? Do they actually think the many foreigners and the host nation really care about their cause? If the black athlete feels he has a problem, then he should attack that problem at its source—and that is back home. He can accomplish very little at the Games site. The whistles and boos expressed by the spectators at the Games when these two came off the victory stand proves my point. Frankly, I'm disgusted by the actions of these jerks who call themselves Americans. If in all conscience they feel they cannot pledge allegiance to the American flag, then let them go to a country of their choice and then uphold the traditions of that flag. If they cannot do this either, then they in essence are men without a country. We all belong somewhere.

**ALEX WOLFF, Rochester, New York:**

The lifetime banishment of Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett from the Olympic movement because of a "disgusting display" on the victory stand could only be matched in ludicrousness by equivalent action being taken against Dave Wottle for failure to remove his cap during the playing of the national anthem. The IOC has made separate interpretations of two superficially identical events, and has apparently taken it upon themselves to acknowledge Wottle's "I'm so embarrassed" and ignore Collett and Matthews' "no disrespect intended" and, more importantly, "no protest in mind". This inequity on the part of the IOC has been interpreted by some as blatant racism, which it might very well have been. But one shouldn't express surprise if that was the case; it is all part of the continuing travesty that Munich 72 has been.

**JOE FORREST, Iowa City, Iowa:**

Really now, where can we begin? I mean, track nuts didn't expect all that much from ABC's coverage but, after their year's preparation with weekly meets, you'd think. . . But no, we had to sit through hours of mundane, inaccurate, shallow commentary that seemed the lowest common denominators, did little to elevate athletic appreciation but, rather, to the contrary, nurtured prejudice and pettiness that prevails over our Americanized view of world competition. Of course the 10,000-meters was their paradigm of oaf-ism. Poor, pitiful, disenfranchised Erich Segal informed of such critical factors as the "laps have been hitting between 60 and 70 seconds most of the race" (you're kidding, Erich), and "Dave Bedford totally blew up" (sixth in 28:05.4 is "totally" blowing up?) and "this has become a tactical race. . . they're not running for time" (27:38.4 is tactical?). . . Whatever happened to people? Why all the flags, the victory ceremonies, the national uniforms? Why politics in one sphere and not another? Why the selectivity of protest ("Get lost Vince and Wayne; right-on basketball team; for you, we make an exception. . .")? Why must overwhelming nationalistic passions be bred at the expense of empathetic humanness?

**DAVE SCHOONOVER, Los Angeles, California:**

Congratulations on your Olympic Preview issue. It is, without doubt, the most comprehensive and well-conceived and produced preview journal I have ever seen. This issue should have proven to be an invaluable aid to following the Munich Games.

**TED GRIMSRUD, Elkton, Oregon:**

Congratulations on your Olympic Preview issue. It is informative and extremely attractive. The color pictures are outstanding. Overall, there is no comparison between this year's preview issue and those in 1964 and 68. The 1972 issue is so much superior I can't see how, in this day of increased costs, you can get away with the same price you did in 1968. □

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