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September 1973

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Emmaus, Pa. 18049

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MARATHONERS' TRIPLE-HEADER. National Capital Marathon Festival, Washington Monument, D.C. 36-mile Ultra-marathon, 8:00 a.m., October 20, first team prize trip to Scotland's twin race; 26.2-mile Marathon, 10:00 a.m., October 21; 3 x 100 kilometer Supermarathon, October 18-20. Contact Robert Crane, 511 Kramer Drive, Vienna, Virginia 22180.

CROSS COUNTRY CLASSIC. National Federation sanction for high schools from Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia. Pewter mugs to first 25 finishers in varsity, i.v., and jr. h.s. divisions. Eighteen team awards by classification. Saturday, October 27, Georgetown Prep, Rockville, Md. (near D.C.). Information from Mike Hersey, 10900 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md. 20852.

THIRD ANNUAL MASTERS INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM A.A.U. 10,000m. 1973 cross country running championship, November 17 at 2:00 EST, Lorain County Community College, 1005 N. Abbe Rd., Elyria, Ohio. Age groups 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70 and over. Team race can include any combinations of age groups. Race Director, Jack Wilhelm, L.C.C.C.

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IN THE FUTURE

CROSS COUNTRY

October	10	NCAA Qual, E Lansing, Mich
20	10	NCAA Qual, Provo, Utah
27	11	USTFF Jr Ch, Ok City, Okla
27	12	IC4A Ch, New York City
27	17	USTFF Reg Ch, Fresno, Calif
November	17	NAIA Ch, Salina, Kans
3	17	USTFF Reg Ch, Clinton, Miss
10	19	NCAA Ch, Spokane, Wash
10	24	USTFF Ch, San Diego, Calif
10	24	AAU Ch, Gainesville, Fla

UP FRONT

Brendan Foster takes the tape to end his unexpected 8:13.8 world 2M mark—in only his fifth race of 73. Foster ran a 3:38.5 1500 two days earlier and later beat Harald Norpoth, among others, in the European Cup 5000. /Ed Lacey/

WILL NEW FAST-PACE ERA REWRITE MILE RECORDS?

by CORDNER NELSON

Wine has its mediocre years and its vintage years. Like wine, the mile run has its great years, but it would be more accurate to say the mile has great eras. This year, 1973, seems to be the start of another great era.

Look at the lists of the fastest runners of all time. Pay special attention to the marks of 1973:

1500 meters

- 3:33.1 Jim Ryun (US) 67
- 3:34.0 Jean Wadoux (France) 70
- 3:34.6 Filbert Bayi (Tanzania) 73
- 3:34.9 Kip Keino (Kenya) 68
- 3:35.6 Herb Elliott (Australia) 60
- 3:36.0 Marty Liquori (US) 71
- 3:36.2 Dave Wottle (US) 73
- 3:36.3 Michal Jazy (France) 66
- 3:36.3 Francesco Arese (Italy) 71
- 3:36.3 Pekka Vasala (Finland) 72
- 3:36.4 Jurgen May (EG) 65
- 3:36.5 Bodo Tummler (WG) 68
- 3:36.6 Ben Jipcho (Kenya) 73
- 3:36.8 Tom B. Hansen (Denmark) 73
- 3:36.8 Jacques Boxberger (France) 73

Mile

- 3:51.1 Ryun 67
- 3:52.0 Jipcho 73
- 3:52.6 Bayi 73
- 3:53.1 Keino 67
- 3:53.3 Wottle 73
- 3:53.6 Jazy 65
- 3:53.8 May 65
- 3:53.8 Tummler 68
- 3:54.1 Peter Snell (New Zealand) 64
- 3:54.5 Elliott 58

See what I mean? Five of the 15 fastest in the 1500 ran it in 1973 and four of the 12 fastest milers. Better still, three 1973 milers are among the five fastest of all-time. And Ryun and Keino ran as professionals this year.

Somebody has asked, "Why the improvement?" The first part of the answer, of course, is that improvement builds upon past success. But why do great runners come in clusters? Again, the most obvious answer is, "Competition." But too often, competition results in a tactical race, with a slow pace and a blistering finish. In the early 50s, interval training enabled runners to develop the big kick, and since then most important races have been "tactical." The last lap is often several seconds faster than the average of the first three laps.

Although it cannot be proved scientifically, most experts believe a runner who finishes much faster than his average pace has wasted some of his potential. He has not used all of his energy. Most milers prefer the

fast-finish tactic because it squeezes their suffering into a much shorter time period. And, of course, the fast finish usually wins the race.

But when it comes to fast times there are good arguments in favor of a pace fast enough to make a big kick impossible.

A study of pace reveals that fashions change over the years. If we subtract the time for the last 440 and divide the remainder to arrive at an average pace prior to the last 440, we learn some interesting facts.

Arbitrarily, I have broken them down into five groups: 1—very slow finishers (at least 3sec slower than their previous average pace); 2—1-3 sec slower; 3—about even (1sec slower to 1sec faster); 4—1-3sec faster; and, 5—more than 3sec faster than their average.

Examples of group 1 are difficult to find among fast runners of any period. Keino ran 3:57.4 in 1966 with a 64.2 last 440 after an average of 57.73. (Remember a 58.0 average equals three-quarters in 2:54.0; a 59.0 average equals 2:57.0.) Bob Day won the 1965 NCAA in 4:01.8 with figures of 58.27/67.1. Fastest of all in this class was Bayi's 3:52.6 this year: 57.26/60.8.

Several famous miles fit into group 2. Walter George's 4:12½ back in 1886 was 62.58/65. Paavo Nurmi's 4:10.4 in 1923 was 62.23/63.7. Arne Andersson's record 4:01.6 in 1944 was 59.87/62. John Landy's 3:57.9 in 1954 was 59.01/60.9. Snell's 3:54.1 in 1964 was 58.10/59.8.

The near-average run, group 3, includes many fast times with several by Keino, plus May's 3:53.8, Prefontaine's 3:54.6, and Roger Bannister's 3:58.8 at Vancouver in 1954.

In the fourth group we find Keino's great 3:34.9 Olympic 1500 win at Mexico City

(58.28/56.2), Ryun's then-record 3:51.3 (58.34/56.0), Elliott's 3:35.6 1960 Olympic winner at Rome (58.54/55.9), Wottle's 3:53.3 (58.73/57.1), Jazy's record 3:53.6 (59.13/56.2), and Bannister's historic 3:59.4 in 54 (60.17/58.9).

In the very fast finishes, group 5, we find Ryun's fastest at 58.35/53.9 in his 1500 record and 59.13/53.7 in his 3:51.1 mile. (That extra 120 yards in the mile makes a significant difference. The shorter distance gains a real advantage in these averages.) Elliott's 3:54.5 is 59.73/55.3. Liquori's 3:54.6 is 60/54.6. Vasala's Olympic victory of 3:36.3 is 59.57/53.8. A new addition to the "super kickers" is Britain's young Frank Clement, whose 3:42.3 win at the World Student Games figures 62.57/52.5.

Here is a summary of the fastest dozen at each distance (estimates only for Wadoux and those behind Bayi's 1500):

	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
1500	1	2	4	5	
Mile	1	1	3	4	3

This chart seems to prove the fast-finish tactic best, but Ryun, Elliott, Vasala, and Liquori were never pushed to a fast pace, and so it is undetermined how fast those super-finishers could have run.

At any rate, a fast pace is the ingredient which has added spice to 1973 mile and 1500 times and only two runners are responsible for these fast paces. Bayi reached third place on both all-time lists with the fastest paces ever run, and he spurred Jipcho to the second fastest mile of all time with splits of 52.5, 1:51.4 and 2:52.0. In his 1500, Bayi tore through 53.6, 1:51.6 and 2:52.2 fractions in towing Wottle, Jipcho, Hansen and Boxberger into the top group. The other pace setter was Prefontaine, whose effort put both himself and Wottle into the top 12 milers.

This new era of fast paces is already rewriting the all-time lists. It may also rewrite the record book.

Few fast finishers, those good enough to make group 5, have ever tried a fast pace, mostly because they can win without it. But with Bayi around for the next few years, a new honesty should come into running the mile. Nobody except Bayi will win unless he also runs a fast pace.

Track fans are in for a treat in the future when a more mature Bayi sets out to break the others with three laps in 2:49, and the others include fast finishers such as Vasala, Rod Dixon, Wottle, Hansen, Clement, Mark Schilling or Tony Waldrop. Then we'll see the 3:48 mile and 3:30 1500. □

Bayi at Top of Fast-Pace Heap

One can form some judgment about the best 1500/mile racers by comparing their finishing speeds to their average pace up to that point. These tables show the fastest last 440y (in 1500s and miles) and the 300m (in 1500s). As might be expected, Filbert Bayi is at the top of the quick early pacers. Runners are listed in order of the fastest average for the first three laps. [C.N.]

avg. pace last 440		avg. pace last 300m		
57.26	60.8	Bayi 73 (3:52.6)	57.26	42.4
57.73	64.2	Keino 66 (3:57.4)	57.67	43.7
58.06	58.9	Keino 67 (3:53.1)	57.77	44.3
58.10	59.8	Snell 64 (3:54.1)	57.79	41.5
58.28	56.2	Keino 68 (3:34.9)	58.00	44.3
58.30	60.0	Keino 65 (3:54.9)	58.00est	41.0est
58.33	58.4	Keino 66 (3:53.4)	58.14	44.7
58.34	59.4	Keino 71 (3:54.4)	58.17	42.9
58.35	53.9	Ryun 67 (3:33.1)	58.20est	39.3est
58.40	58.6	May 65 (3:53.8)	58.34	41.6
58.43	56.0	Ryun 66 (3:51.3)	58.84	40.5
58.50	58.9	Keino 65 (3:54.4)	58.84	41.0
58.54	55.9	Elliott 60 (3:35.6)	59.18	39.5
58.57	58.4	May 65 (3:54.1)	59.28	39.5
58.67	58.6	Prefontaine 73 (3:54.6)	59.70	40.1est
				Bayi 73 (3:34.6)
				Bayi 73 (3:35.7)
				Keino 70 (3:36.6)
				Wadoux 70 (3:34.0)
				Keino 69 (3:37.3)
				Keino 68 (3:34.9)
				Jungwirth 57 (3:38.1)
				May 65 (3:36.4)
				Ryun 67 (3:33.1)
				Elliott 60 (3:35.6)
				Elliott 58 (3:36.0)
				Tummler 68 (3:36.5)
				Liquori 71 (3:36.0)
				Arese 71 (3:36.3)
				O'Hara 64 (3:38.1)



Filbert Bayi wins the sensational World Games 1500 in 3:34.6 from history's fastest-finishing field (l-r): Steve Prefontaine, Tom B. Hansen, Francesco Arese, Pekka Paivarinta, Jacques Boxberger, Ben Jipcho and Dave Wottle. All 12 finishers ran 3:38.4 or faster. [L'Equipe-Athletisme magazine]

US Top Power In Hypothetical 4M Relay

by Garry Hill

New Zealand's strong middle distance corps (Tony Polhill, John Walker, Rod Dixon, Dick Quax) recently annihilated the world 6000m (4 x 1500) relay record with a 14:40.4 clocking. In mile equivalents, the foursome averaged a blazing 3:57.7 (3:40.1m), a time which would suffice to also destroy the existing 4M mark of 16:09.0 by 18.8sec.

But, turning to the stuff that dreams are made of, what would happen if all the world's nations could somehow put forth their best runners on their best day? Well, America may not be turning out big winners in the mile department (only three silvers and a bronze in Olympic 1500s since 1920), but they have been fast. Led by individual record holder Jim Ryun, the hypothetical US quartet has little trouble with the rest of the world, romping to a 4.7 margin over surprising runnerup France (aggregate times have been left in odd 10ths to give an accurate representation of differentials).

In fact, from the time Steve Prefontaine

leads off with his 3:54.6 (3:37.2), the US forces are never headed. The evenly balanced New Zealand squad is second, with the West Germans just a step behind, followed by Great Britain, then France. The slow-starting Kenyans are tied for seventh.

The US lead grows on the second leg, as Dave Wottle burns to a 3:53.3, with New Zealand, still holding second. But the strong French squad pulls within a 10th of the down-unders off the strong 3:54.1 (3:36.8) leg of Jacques Boxberger. West Germany's Harald Norpoth puts in a commendable 3:55.2 (3:37.8) but loses as much as 20y as his squad falls to fourth.

Rod Dixon does 3:54.7 (3:37.2) as New Zealand's third man, but is passed by both Michel Jazy and Kip Keino. Keino's 3:52.1 (3:34.9) is the fourth-fastest split of the race, and moves Kenya within a 10th of France.

Jim Ryun's inimitable 3:50.1 (3:33.1) gives the US victory, and a new world record. Jean Wadoux runs away from Ben Jipcho, as both leave Peter Snell in the dust.

Therein lies the fault in such hypotheses. Does anyone really believe that Snell could take the baton 1.0 behind Wadoux and proceed to lose another 3.0? No way. Actually, the way this writer sees it, if the above combos were brought together (under mystically ideal circumstances), the New Zealand squad would edge the US at the tape on a powerful stretch drive by the incomparable Snell. Kenya would edge France for third, each with more sensible anchormen (Keino and Jazy).

Although the New Zealanders have done the best group running this year, the best one-year foursome ever is this year's quartet of Prefontaine, Wottle, Liquori and Len Hilton, with a 3:54.950/3:37.700 average. Next is the New Zealand record team at 3:55.150/3:37.725. Other top teams from the past: Great Britain 72 3:55.175; West Germany 68 3:55.35; US 71 3:55.375.

These tables give detailed information on the top nine nations. A time in parentheses indicates a time converted (by the *T&FN* percentage). The next three countries are Czechoslovakia 3:55.800/3:38.500, Belgium 3:55.975/3:38.025 and Sweden 3:56.000/3:38.500.

1. United States 15:31.3					
Steve Prefontaine 73	(3:37.2)	3:54.6			
Dave Wottle 73	(3:36.0)	3:53.3			
Marty Liquori 71	3:36.0	(3:53.3)			
Jim Ryun 67	<u>3:33.1</u>	<u>(3:50.1)</u>			
	3:35.575	3:52.825			
2. France 15:35.0					
Michel Bernard 63	3:38.7	(3:56.2)			
Jacques Boxberger 73	3:36.8	(3:54.1)			
Michel Jazy 65	3:36.3	3:53.6			
Jean Wadoux 70	<u>3:34.0</u>	<u>(3:51.1)</u>			
	3:36.450	3:53.750			
3. Kenya 15:36.0					
Cosmas Silei 72	3:39.5	(3:57.1)			
Mike Boit 72	3:37.4	(3:54.8)			
Kip Keino 68	3:34.9	(3:52.1)			
Ben Jipcho 73	<u>(3:34.8)</u>	<u>3:52.0</u>			
	3:36.500	3:54.000			
4. New Zealand 15:39.0					
John Walker 73	3:38.0	(3:55.4)			
Dick Quax 73	3:37.4	(3:54.8)			
Rod Dixon 73	3:37.3	(3:54.7)			
Peter Snell 64	<u>(3:36.8)</u>	<u>3:54.1</u>			
	3:37.375	3:54.750			
5. West Germany 15:39.7					
Paul-Heinz Wellmann 73	3:38.1	(3:55.5)			
Harald Norpoth 71	3:37.8i	(3:55.2)			
Walter Adams 68	3:37.5	(3:54.9)			
Bodo Tummler 68	<u>3:36.5</u>	<u>3:53.8</u>			
	3:37.475	3:55.050			
6. Australia 15:42.4					
Chris Fisher 71	3:39.5	(3:57.1)			
Graham Crouch 73	3:39.1	(3:56.6)			
Merv Lincoln 58	(3:38.5)	3:55.9			
Herb Elliott 60	<u>3:35.6</u>	<u>(3:52.8)</u>			
	3:38.175	3:55.600			
7. Great Britain 15:42.6					
Ray Smedley 72	3:38.5	(3:56.0)			
Alan Simpson 65	(3:38.3)	3:55.7			
Brendan Foster 72	3:38.2	(3:55.6)			
Peter Stewart 72	<u>(3:37.9)</u>	<u>3:55.3</u>			
	3:38.225	3:55.650			
8. Finland 15:42.7					
Olavi Salsola 57	3:40.2	(3:57.8)			
Kauko Lumiaho 72	3:39.2	(3:56.7)			
Pekka Paivarinta 73	3:37.2	(3:54.6)			
Pekka Vasala 72	<u>3:36.3</u>	<u>(3:53.6)</u>			
	3:38.255	3:55.675			
9. East Germany 15:43.1					
Jurgen Haase 71	3:39.1	(3:56.6)			
Klaus-Peter Justus 72	3:39.0	(3:56.5)			
Siegfried Valentin 60	3:38.7	(3:56.2)			
Jurgen May 65	<u>3:36.5</u>	<u>3:53.8</u>			
	3:38.325	3:55.775			

WANTED: Exciting, New US Miler

Gunslingers in America's wild west had to run a little scared. On any given day, they might be the fastest gun. But almos't didn't count. They had to be realistic enough to accept whatever fate had in store.

The same gnawing fear of the unknown haunts milers who rely on a crackling last lap to mow down their opponents. One day it's there, one day it isn't. Len Hilton knows what it's like. The "Gunslinger" from Houston met his match on the ovals in Stockholm, Helsinki and Turku this summer after whipping the best in the US for a PR 3:55.9 AAU mile triumph.

"It seems like everyone in the world was breaking four minutes this year," said Hilton after returning from a six-week tour in Europe. "I think you have to attribute a lot of the 'hot' races in Europe to Filbert Bayi [see opposite page] and the way he was running." A classic example is the July 2 race in Stockholm where Bayi sped through laps of 52.5 and 1:51.4, then 2:52.0 before Ben Jipcho corralled him for a six-tenth victory in 3:52.0, second-fastest mile ever run. But Hilton thought he had a chance too, even though he trailed by a seemingly insurmountable 40 yards.

"I thought I was going to win it with a quarter to go," explains the 26-year-old middle distance runner. "But there was no one between me and the leaders (Jipcho and Bayi) and I was 40 yards back. If there had been someone between us, I think I would have been able to pull up on them. But as it was, I only ran 58.9 or so for the last lap." It was one of those days. He became another notch on mighty Ben's gunhandle—even though Len missed his best by only a tenth.

"I go by the rule, 'No one likes to lose, but everyone has to at one time or another.'" Hilton's win-some, lose-some approach is as pragmatic as his choice of competitive distance. Coming off the Olympic year, in which he performed well until a lackluster 14:07.2 didn't advance him beyond the Olympic qualifying rounds, Hilton might have come into 1973 trying to prove something. But he wanted to get away from it. Relaxation was necessary.

"I had planned before the Olympics to run the mile for two years after the Games," he reveals. "I got 'into' running the mile this year and I did pretty well. But if the Games were next year, I would probably have to go back to the 5000. I really think I have a better chance at the 5000 because I don't have that blistering half-mile speed, though I did improve it this year." He recorded a two-lap PR of 1:48.7 in the US-Italy 800.

"Last year I felt more comfortable at 5000, although I didn't think I got a good one out last year. My best was 13:40.2, well off what I thought I could run—13:25. I had really only had one year of running it." Hilton had turned in a 13:04.4 three mile in 1971 before concentrating on the distance in 1972. He qualified for Munich with that 13:40.2 at Eugene.

Reacting normally then at the thought of confronting the world's best, Hilton panicked slightly when final preparation for the Olympics began. Since his training had been more speed-oriented than most 5000 runners, he started bulking up on mileage during the two months remaining. Then he turned in his slow qualifying time in Munich.



/Jeff Jacobsen, Topeka Capital-Journal/

"I felt pretty bad," related the Pacific Coast Club runner. "After running a time in the heats I could not normally run in practice, I was all psyched up to go home and train. But then on the final Sunday, I went to watch the 5000 final and saw Lasse Viren run a last mile in about four minutes [4:01.2 exactly]. I said to myself, 'I'm getting out of this race.' After that it took a month and a half before I even felt like running. I was just in Europe too long."

Len learned his lesson last summer and pared his travel time to six weeks abroad in 1973. That schedule, and a late-winter illness, were probably responsible for the outstanding series of marks he turned in during 1973. The flu prevented him from competing indoors, which undoubtedly allowed him to run fresher than most Americans through the extended season. Hilton reeled off 11 mile races, plus eight at 1500m, and averaged 3:59.9 for those 19 races.

Among those were his AAU win (eighth on the all-time US list) and the 3:56.0 loss to Jipcho and Bayi, a 3:37.7 to win against West Germany and Switzerland (third on the all-time US 1500 list) and a 3:38.6 in his final race of the season. His return to Munich and that quick 1500 time were encouraging signs for Hilton-the-miler. The Gunslinger fired-off a 53.2 last lap which compares favorably with the 53.4 Pekka Vasala turned in during his Olympic victory. Closing speed, the one ingredient Len Hilton thought he lacked to be a competitive international miler, now appears to be on his side. His future plans might have to be revised.

"The thing that surprised me, after winning the AAU and running in Europe, was this: Al [Lawrence, his unofficial coach] always told me I could run a good mile but when it came to being

FOUND: Len Hilton

by DON STEFFENS

an international athlete, it's going to be in the 5000 or longer. This year when I came home he said, 'You know, you might be able to pull a medal out in the 1500.' It's kind of a touch-and-go situation. I'm going to run whatever is best."

At 6-2/155, Hilton is a rather inconspicuous individual. His career has been similar. Even by the time he was a freshman at Houston, a school noted for only occasional prominence in distance races, Hilton had run only 4:12.8. Hamstring injuries struck him down during his sophomore year but those "lost" months might be the reason for his finally emerging as a strong, well-prepared distance runner. Hilton trained carefully, stretching the injured muscles slowly, and stayed away from speed work.

The cautious preparations seem to be finally paying off. Len shows an improvement in the mile every year since he first ran it in 1963 at age-15:

1963(15)	9th	5:12.0	1969(21)	So	4:05.3
1964(16)	10th	4:42.6	1970(22)	Jr	4:03.1
1965(17)	11th	4:24.9	1971(23)	Sr	3:59.0
1966(18)	12th	4:15.3	1972(24)		3:57.6
1967(19)	Fr	4:12.8	1973(25)		3:55.9
1968(20)	redshirt(inj)				

Success is sweet to almost everyone, especially those like Hilton, who have had to wait. He's waited, and he's tasting success now. But it hasn't all been easy, nor does it continue to be. In almost any other country, an Olympic berth would mean special treatment to the athlete. Not so in the US; at least that's the reaction Hilton has received.

"I got out of the University of Houston two years ago and got a job with Hughes Tool Company in the engineering department. Then I made the Olympic team, and they thought that was great. I took two months leave to run in Munich. When I came back, they thought I did well and said, 'We guess you're going to stop running now and start working.' Fortunately, I got sick this past spring and didn't run much indoors. So I didn't lose any days.

"Then during the outdoor season, I started using my vacation days for meets. My vacation ran out and then it was time to go to Europe. I didn't know if I was going to get my travel permit, so I walked in, gave two days notice and left. Believe it or not, they still kind of like me, but they'd like me better if I weren't running. My whole life is centered around track, so far I have let nothing interfere with my running. Track is the one thing I do well. By running, I can separate myself from the majority of the people."

An influential factor in that chasm developing between Hilton and the rest of the milers has been Lawrence, Houston's two-time NCAA cross country champion. Lawrence contributes assistance in an advisory sense, usually availing himself to discuss Hilton's workouts and thoughts of the future. "I feel Al has brought me to the stage I'm at now," says Hilton.

If you want to call it relaxing, his daily schedule now includes doing graduate work at Houston, training two to three hours per day and working part-time. But he's staying away from mechanical engineering jobs for a while. They take a lot of time and concentration. At the present, Len Hilton is saving that type of effort for his racing. He wants to widen the gap to get an even better draw on the rest of the field. □

Europe has been lucky enough to see all the seven world record breakers of 1973 (including Al Feuerbach, the only one who set his record outside Europe). Yet we doubt if any one of those remarkable athletes left such an indelible impression on continental fans as did a man who failed to break the world mark he was ostensibly shooting for—Filbert Bayi. With a “new method of running,” this 20-year-old Tanzanian has become the world’s new 1500/mile sensation.

Bayi’s European tour was truly sensational: within six weeks he uncorked a great series of 1500 times—six in the 3:34.6/3:38.5 range, plus a mile in 3:52.6. Even more significantly, he did all that by invariably setting a crazy pace from the start, and surviving as the ultimate leader in all of those races but one. This is all the more remarkable if you think that only a year ago by this time hardly anyone in the wide world of track and field had heard of Filbert Bayi.

The fact that he comes from Tanzania, as unheralded a track country as any you can think of, has probably added further spice to the story. To the best of our knowledge, Tanzania could point to only a couple of good athletes in the pre-Bayi era: Claver Kamanya (a semi-finalist in the 400 at Mexico after doing 45.7 in a heat) and John Stephen (28:44.0 10,000 and 2:15:05 marathon at the 70 Commonwealth Games, placing ninth and fifth respectively). Yet Tanzania, a new independent country which originated from the fusion of former British territories Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has strong ethnic and linguistic ties with Kenya, its northern neighbor.

The life story of Filbert Bayi curiously recalls that of two other great African athletes, Kipchoge Keino and John Akii-Bua. Born in a village near Arusha, at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, he grew up in a large family as a child of nature. He came to know a semblance of organized track at 17, when he went to the capital, Dar-es-Salaam, for his military service. “My father is a farmer,” he says, “and there is always much work for everybody. There is hardly any time left for sports. I didn’t train earnestly until 1969.” His coach then was Erasto Zamboni, who introduced him to interval training, that devilish European invention.

His career record prior to the Munich Olympics was, by all international tokens, inconspicuous. Even such a wiseacre as Goly, the official computer of the Games, presented him rather anonymously: born 0.0.1953, 6-0/130, no marks known. The green Tanzanian, knowing little about competition in general and even less about his rivals, decided to have a try at two different events, the steeplechase and the 1500. Not surprisingly, he failed to survive the early rounds, yet his times were good, if not eye-catching: 8:41.4 and 3:45.4. Apparently he was more satisfied with the latter, saying: “I might have advanced to the next round in the 1500 if I had set my own pace, rather than wait and see.”

He was not bragging: the track world became conscious of that a few months later, when he ran the 1500 in 3:38.9 on his home track at Dar-es-Salaam to win the East African title. That alarm clock apparently failed to catch the ear of his Kenyan neighbors, who had their second strings in that race. But in January 1973 at the IInd Pan-African Games, Bayi filtered the message to them in a more intelligible way—by downing no lesser man than Kipchoge of Kenya in a fast 1500. On that hot day at Lagos, Bayi ran away from his rival in the first lap and was never headed. He won an easy victory in 3:37.2 (Keino 3:39.6).

Early in June, Bayi came to Europe and caused many an eyebrow to be raised with his “mad tactics.” Besides collecting a fine series of fast times, he downed such milers as Dave Wottle, Francesco Aresè, Ben Jipcho, Pekka

BAYI

by
**ROBERTO
QUERCETANI**



[Knut Holm]

Paivarinta, Jacques Boxberger, Mike Boit, Tony Polhill, Tom B. Hansen, Vladimir Pantyeley, Len Hilton, Emiel Puttemans, Knut Kvalheim, Andre De Hertoghe, Steve Prefontaine, Klaus-Peter Justus, Herman Mignon, and others. As a rule, he built up a 30-50 (once 80') meter lead in the first two laps. This tactic failed to pay dividends only once—in a mile at Stockholm, when Jipcho collared him with 100m to go and beat him by six-tenths in 3:52.0. Jipcho, once described as Keino’s arch-rival, continued to act as Kip’s vindicator as he beat Bayi a second time in the US-Africa meet at Dakar early in August (3:37.7 to 3:37.9).

Bayi’s intermediate times in his best 1973 races make interesting reading:

	1500	400	800	1200	last 300
Helsinki 6/28	53.6	1:51.6	2:52.2	42.4	3:34.6(1)
Aarhus 6/24	53.4	1:51.9	2:52.5	43.1	3:35.6(1)
Lagos, 1/13	54.0	1:55.0	2:53.1	44.1	3:37.2(1)
Oslo, 7/5	52.9	1:51.7	2:52.9	44.6	3:37.5(1)
Stockholm, 6/12	56.0	1:54.0	2:53.5	44.4	3:37.9(1)
Warsaw, 6/21	54.1	1:52.8	2:52.7	45.2	3:37.9(1)
Dakar, 8/4	53.0	1:53.0	2:52.0	45.9	3:37.9(2)
Stockholm, 7/25	54.1	1:52.6	2:53.3	45.2	3:38.5(1)
Niile					last 120y
Stockholm, 7/2	52.5	1:51.0	2:52.0	16.2	3:52.6(2)

To put these splits in their proper perspective, one should compare them with those of the fastest milers to date. If we study the 10 fastest 1500/mile races up to the end of 1972, we note that in not one of them was the first lap faster than 55.9, or the first two laps faster than 1:54.8. The fastest 1200 time was turned in by Jean Wadoux of France on the way to his European record (3:34.0) of 1970. But then he was aided by pace-setters up to the bell (1100m) and, consequently, was on his own only in the last lap. Bayi’s closing speed may not seem impressive by modern standards, yet his 42.4 for the last 300m at Helsinki, after such a crazy start, surely qualifies as a dignified effort. Among other things, Bayi has the ability—shown by other great African runners before him—to run fast races under

any climactic conditions. Curiously, he clocked exactly the same time, 3:37.9, on a cool June evening in Stockholm and on a suffocating August day in Dakar.

It may even be that his apparent disregard for established pacing tempos comes almost naturally. “When I was young, I had to run 6km [about 3.6M] to school. Then we would all bet to see who could run home the fastest,” he smiles.

Of course, other 1500/mile runners before him had also played it the bold way, leading from gun to tape, or nearly so. Two names quickly come to mind: those of Aussie stars John Landy and Herb Elliott. The former had a great series of solo efforts in 1952-54, yet in not one of them did he beat 56.0 for the first lap or 1:58 for the first two laps. And only once did he reach the bell in under 3:00. Elliott was only a bit faster in the early goings and chiefly owed his records to his tremendous stamina, which allowed him to kill anybody in the last 700m.

By all means, Bayi’s intermediate times look crazy, as of now. The combined effect of his defeats against Jipcho and the fact that he now has a European coach, East German Werner Kramer, could lead him to be more cautious. But his words so far fail to confirm that such a trend may be in sight. In talking to a French journalist recently, he said he dreamed of a 1500, sometime in the future, run along these lines: 54.0 400 . . . 1:51.0 800 . . . 2:49.0 1200 . . . last 300 in 42.0 . . . for a final time of 3:31.0.

Bayi has good basic speed, of course: during his European tour he ran non-winning 800’s in 1:46.9 and 1:46.7. But he considers himself vulnerable in hectic stretch drives and like many front runners, past and present, he thinks of no better antidote than a fast, meaning *really fast*, pace from the start. Considering what he has done at age-20 (as we now know, he was born on June 22, 1953), how could we describe his future prospects other than exciting? Holding the filiform Filbert Bayi at bay should not be an easy task in years to come. □



CHEVRON'S 440 SELECTED FOR Xth BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES!

Judging over 30 different track surfacings for (1) performance in competition, (2) durability and maintenance, (3) installation, (4) short term cost, (5) long term cost, the Organizing Committee of the 1974 British Commonwealth Games chose Chevron's 440 for their new track in Christchurch, New Zealand. To find out why Chevron's 440 synthetic surfacing system could be the right choice for your next track, write Mr. Roger Zink, Chevron Asphalt Company, P.O. Box 3069, San Francisco, California 94119, USA.



Records, Cup Wins for Foster, Briesenick

The lull before the storm caused more action on the European front than the much-anticipated storm. But that was partially due to Edinburgh, Scotland's weather, which turned out to be a detriment to the climactic Continental meet for 1973—the European Cup.

Isolated squalls were created by European shot put record holder Hartmut Briesenick and school teacher Brendan Foster. East German Briesenick shoved his European shot best up to 71-1¼ a week before the meet. That was enough to shake up the only person who has thrown farther this year—appendectomy sidelined world record holder Alf Feuerbach. Foster took some time away from his country school to clip 0.2 from Lasse Viren's world 2M record (8:14.0) in the Great Britain-Hungary match.

The storm, predicted to take place at Edinburgh, failed to fully materialize as a gale whipped in to throttle performances on the second day of the meet. Briesenick won without a threat in 68-8¾. And Foster battled the

windy, wet conditions for a 13:54.8 5000 victory over, among others, Harald Norpoth and Viren. Andy Carter pulled the upset of the meet when he nipped Yevgeniy Arzhanov and Dieter Fromm in the 800. Klaus Wolfermann surprised Janis Lusis to win the spear event by over 20ft, despite the conditions.

The Junior Championships in Duisburg, West Germany, showed what a powerhouse East Germany is and that Belgian Fons Brydenbach is for real. The East Germans grabbed half the gold medals and Brydenbach victoriously duplicated the 45.9 400 he ran at a European Cup semifinal race.

Europe's outdoor season is slowly ebbing, the mid-September Coca-Cola meet in London marking the near-end. Ben Jipcho kept up his fine miling, and Dave Black continued progress with an 8:22.2 2M. Ricky Bruch of Sweden continued his incredibly successful discus throwing, hitting 219-8¾ and twice besting Finnish rival Pentti Kahma.

EUROPEAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS East Germans Cream of Continental Youth Crop

Duisburg, West Germany, Aug. 24-26 /from Dick Bank/—The US Junior team had a highly successful European tour this summer, scoring fairly easy victories over West Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. But the results of the European Junior Championships show that the US squad missed meeting the toughest bunch of teenagers in Europe—the East Germans.

Leading the East German charge, which picked up 11 of 22 gold medals, were weightmen Udo Beyer and Wolfgang Schmidt. Beyer added an inch to his own European Junior shot record with a 64-5¾ heave, with discus specialist Schmidt second at 60-6½. In the plate, Schmidt (who holds the European world mark at 201-1¼), scored a 190-9½ win.

The top mark on the track (a synthetic called Zenitan) came from Belgian sensation Fons Brydenbach, who scurried a powerful 45.9 from the inside lane. Also turning in a notable lap from lane one was Pole Jerzy Pietrzyk with a European Junior record in the intermediates, 50.1.

The most amusing runner was Hans-Jurgen Orthmann of West Germany, a rail-thin (6-2¼/132) character who fought it down the final straight with Klaus-Peter Weippert of East Germany in the 3000. Orthmann knew he had him at the line, grabbed his orange Dave Wottle-style cap off his head as he passed the tape and waved it in the air as the crowd roared. His 8:03.4 is worth about 8:37 for 2M, but the 55.7 last lap was what really opened eyes. A bit of a country rube, he'll be a worthy successor to Harald Norpoth. [see page 10 for additional meet color].

Aug. 24(a)-25(b)-26(c)—100(a, -5.59), Kurrat (EG) 10.4. 200(c), Kurrat 21.0. 400(b), Brydenbach (Belg) 45.9. 800(c), Ovett (GB) 1:47.5; 2. Wulbeck 1:47.6; 3. Gohlke (EG) 1:47.8. 1500(b), Ghipu (Rum) 3:45.8. 2000mSt(c), Baumgartl (EG) 5:28.2. WJrR; 2. Kanev (Bulg) 5:28.4. 3000(c), Orthmann (WG) 8:03.4; (SU) Weippert (EG) 8:03.6. 5000(c), Cerrada (Sp) 14:01.8. 110HH(b), Naydyenko (SU) 14.4. 400IH, Pietrzyk (Pol) 50.1. EJrR. 10kmWalk(b), Gauder (EG) 44:13.6.

HJ(c), Bonnet (Fr) 7-¼; 2. Senyukov (SU) 7-¼. PV(c), Krivozub (SU) 16-5. LJ(c), Wartenberg (EG) 25-9. TJ(b), Gora (EG) 53-5¼ =EJrR. SP(b), Beyer (EG) 64-5¼ EJrR. DT(a), Schmidt (EG) 190-9½; 2. Gardenkrans (Swe) 186-5½; 3. Vigor (SU) 186-5½. HT(c), Sedykh (SU) 220-10½. JT(c), Elze (EG) 248-10½. Dec(a-b), Buryakov (SU) 7554. 400R(c), East Germany 40.0. 1600(c), East Germany 3:06.8. WJrR (Gehrmann, Gohlke, Utikal, Krug); 2. Poland 3:07.1; 3. Great Britain 3:07.3.

GREAT BRITAIN 115-HUNGARY 97 Rapidly Improving Foster Beats Viren's 2M Record

London, Eng., Aug. 25 & 27 /from Mel Watman and Neil Allen/—Brendan Foster culminated a sterling double with the fastest outdoor 2M ever run, 8:13.8, after a near-PR 3:38.5 1500 two days earlier in the Great Britain-Hungary international meet.

Yet for some 30 minutes following his record eight-lapper in a special invitational race on the meet's second day, Foster assumed he had missed Lasse Viren's outdoor mark of 8:14.0 by 0.2. That was because two human timers clocked the 25-year-old school teacher in 8:14.2 while a third timed 8:13.8, thus giving an official 8:14.2. However, electric times may be forwarded for record ratification—and are favored since they are free from human error—and it was found the fully electric photo finish registered 8:13.68 or 8:13.8 when rounded off properly. So Foster ultimately bettered the record by the same 0.2 that first deprived him of the mark. He sliced 11 full seconds from his old 71 PR—coincidentally set behind Emiel Puttemans' 8:17.8 record. But the Belgian's 8:13.2 indoors in 73 remains fastest ever for the distance.

Before the race, Foster said he would shoot for Ian Stewart's British



Udo Beyer won the European Junior shot at a record 64-5¾. /Ed Lacey/

record of 8:22.0, but his real goal was Viren's mark. But for the lack of a pace-setter over the first five laps, Foster said afterward, the time might have been 8:12.0. As it was, steeper Andy Holden toured a 60.8 first 440, with Foster at 62.2, before 10,000 specialist Tony Simmons took over and clocked 2:01.4 and 3:03.9. Foster timed 2:02.3 and 3:04.4 before taking command for good mid-way through the fourth lap. The Olympic 1500 fifth-placer passed the mile in 4:05.4, some 40m clear of his pursuers and on his own. After a 5:07.3 at five laps, Foster needed 63.5 for six and 63.2 for seven, but he mustered a 59.8 last go-round for the record.

Later, Foster commented on the race—which made him Britain's first 2M record holder since Alf Shrubbs became the first official holder with 9:09.6 in 1904: "I blame myself and nobody else for running that sixth lap so slow. That was lack of concentration and you don't deserve a world record after that. Simmons was great leading the second and third laps; I felt good sitting behind him, running smooth and relaxed. Holden was great to lead the first lap, too—but he likes to be seen on the telly. I'll buy them both a beer tonight. I missed the cheers of the crowd when I ran into a vacuum on the backstretch. When the crowd is shouting, you forget how much it's hurting. When I needed the last lap under 60.0, I knew it would hurt; on the other hand, having run the 1500 I knew how to hit the pace. I decided last week a record was possible after my coach Stan Long and I had a conference over a couple of pints.

"Actually, the 5000 has become my favorite distance and I know my past experience in the 1500 has benefitted me, especially for the changes of rhythm, particularly in the last lap. I think I can match anyone in speed. [His 3:38.2 1500 PR came in the Munich final.] Last year, I ran too much before Munich, which was a mistake, but my fifth in the 1500 was satisfying nonetheless. This year I decided to be more prudent. When I won the national 5000 in 13:23.8, it was only my second race of the year and first serious 5000." He started 1973 with a 3:59.2 mile, then the AAA 5000, a 3:42.0 1500 when he tripped at the start and his fine 3:38.5 two days before

US Losing Ground to Europe

by DICK BANK

European stock in the track trade is rising swiftly. So says a long-time international expert after witnessing the European Junior Championships.

The second edition of the European Junior Championships (athletes born 1954 and later) confirmed what was quite obvious at Munich: the standard of track & field on the Old Continent is rising very quickly, and if the young talents that showed themselves here continue to improve, the result will be even more disappointments for the United States in Montreal. Time was when European athletes of an age comparable to our high school and freshman stars were distinctly inferior in almost all events. Those days are forever gone.

I viewed the first edition of these Championships in Paris in 1970 (actually there were European Junior "Games" in Warsaw, 1964, Odessa, 1966, and Leipzig, 1968) and what I saw here was consistent with the strides the sport has taken on the continent in three years. For an American who views our high school program as not producing the top athletes that it once did, I think it is a bit frightening. The main cause was the East Germans (or DDR as they should correctly be called); but assorted Belgians, Britons, West Germans, Poles, etc.—not to mention the still dangerous Soviet Union—make it quite obvious that those people who chose to go to great lengths in rationalizing our performances at Munich (rather than admitting the obvious facts) are going to have to come up with another line of "reason" in 1976. This doesn't take Finland into account, where athletes develop later than in other parts of Europe, which sent a token team and no javelin throwers (!).

Of the many who caught my eye, there were three superior athletes: the Belgian 400 runner Alfons Brydenbach, and the two East German weightmen, Udo Beyer and Wolfgang Schmidt. It would not be rash to say that all three can be gold medal possibilities as soon as the next Olympic Games. I never heard of Brydenbach until two weeks before when he ran a national record 45.9 behind Dave Jenkins in the European Cup semifinal at Oslo. A Belgian running 45.9? Unheard of! Take my word for it, this Fleming is one helluva 400 talent—the best I have ever seen in Europe. He was primarily a sprinter in 1972 with bests of 10.7/21.2/47.0. Undecided as to what events to concentrate on when he set his sights on these Championships last winter, he chanced to see the European Junior ranking list for 72. To his surprise, his 47.0 in an infrequent run last year topped the list.

The question was answered: he would point for the 400. His 45.9 was only his eighth run over the distance, it came in the inside lane and it was as intelligently a paced run as one might expect from a veteran. Impressively proportioned Junior winner at 6-1/155, Brydenbach won't turn 19 until October 12. He is a beautiful mover, long-legged and with a very smooth stride. His 200 best is 20.9, excellent for any 18-year-old, but in Europe such speed at age 18 means he'll get much faster. In Belgium, people just don't move quickly. If it sounds like I'm really impressed by Brydenbach, you're right. Barring injury, he has to become a truly great 400 runner or I'll miss my guess badly. He has it all, along with a mature intelligence. Asked about the possibility of an American scholarship, he indicated he wasn't interested in our "run 'em to death in April"

philosophy. After what Karl Honz did to our best in the match against West Germany, how could one argue the point?

Udo Beyer will make the DDR forget Hartmut Briesenick, Hans-Peter Gies and the rest of the shot putters before he is through. Digest these statistics for a moment: 6-4¼/253, just turned 18 on the 9th of August, and a put of 64-5¼ with all over 62-10! That's Herr Beyer. The man is tremendously strong and has surprisingly good technique for his age (though there is much room for improvement) but is not quick like Briesenick. This will certainly improve, too, though I don't see him as ever being really fast. Still, he may well get his 72-footer before he's through.

He showed promise last year—hitting 56-½ which isn't bad for 17—but he burst forth with 64-5 earlier in the season and he may still come close to the coveted 20m (65-7½) before the season concludes. He threw the junior shot (roughly 13.8lb.) 69ft which means he'd top our all-time high school list if he'd been throwing the 12. For comparison's sake, Randy Matson did 60-6¼ at 18, then 66-8½ at 19 when he won the silver medal at Tokyo behind Dallas Long. Actually, he was seven months past 19 at the time. No. 2 man Wolfgang Schmidt (more about him in a few lines) has done 62-11½ and No. 3 Norbert Jahl (who couldn't come as there was a two-per-nation limit) has reached 60-2½, so one wonders where we'll stand when Al Feuerbach eventually retires. Ron Semkiw, himself a 19-year-old junior, too, has thrown an inch farther than Beyer this year but the East German would surely seem to have the advantage, all things considered.

The other super talent is the aforementioned Wolfgang Schmidt. A best of 62-11½ is quite good for a 19-year-old but this fellow happens to be a discus thrower—the best junior of all-time. In the closely contested DDR Senior Championships he finished fourth with 201-1½. He jumped up from 189-7 of a year ago and, in my opinion, with Mac Wilkins is the best discus talent in the world at this moment. Whereas Beyer is raw power, Schmidt is a tremendously impressive athlete of 6-5¼/226 (born on Jan. 16, 1954). There is no question as to the ability of the DDR to develop talent and they probably never had one the likes of this athlete. What with their highly-sophisticated *Deutsche Hochschule für Körperkultur* in Leipzig (easily the best in the world—a facility that would be totally unknown in the US), they will get every centimeter out of young Wolfi. And there will be quite a few of them, too.

There were many others. You'll be hearing about them at Montreal so now's a good time to get familiar. The 800 winner, Steve Ovett of Great Britain, is sure to be near the top if not at it. Almost too confidently, he waited until literally the final moment to win the 800. The time was 1:47.5 (0.2 over his best) and he was a 4:00.0 mile to go with it. A tall, scholarly-looking Pole named Jerzy Pietrzyk followed up his 50.6 against the US (when he beat Harold Schwab) with a 50.1 run from the inside lane in which he was never threatened. This has been an event where the Europeans have always developed late but the 6-2¾ student who won't turn 19 until next April 17, is going to change that quickly. He

has no trouble with the 13/15 pattern, with a 46.7 flat best he has the speed, and with two other hurdlers at 51.1 or better it is obvious a new era of 400 hurdling has begun in Europe.

The 2000m steeplechase doesn't mean much but Frank Baumgartl of the DDR ran it in 5:28.2 (to improve his junior record of 5:31.6), was second in the DDR Championships in 8:39.2 over the full distance and looks to be a force to be reckoned with. By contrast, our best 2000 was Gordon Innes' 5:41.8 against Poland and he has only begun this year. Two very impressive winners in the horizontal jumps were Frank Wartenberg and Lothar Gora of the DDR. Wartenberg went 25-9¼ on his first effort while Gora equaled the European Junior record with 53-5¼, had another over 53ft and such potential as his will go far in the DDR. They don't urinate talent away in that nation of 17 million as we do. The day concluded with the DDR smashing our 4x400 Junior record of 3:08.2 with a well-run 3:06.8.

Some events showed a low standard. There was no high hurdler to be seen. Hurdlers simply come along much later in Europe although the Welshman Berwyn Price, a 14.1 winner three years ago, is now down to 13.5 yet didn't look much more than a hard knocker at Paris. Klaus-Dieter Kurrat, the husky little (5-6½) DDR double sprint winner isn't all that impressive. He ran an electrically-timed 10.3 in the semis which means his hand-timed 10.2 at home is valid but I don't see him going to the top. All of the fast times run in East Berlin, Dresden, etc., looked wonderful on the yearly lists but they bear no relation to the sprinter's ability. A Bulgarian and a Rumanian, both with 10.2s to their credit, were also imposters. While the East Germans can surely develop top females, they are not yet close to a top male. Patrick Abada of France, who came in with a 17-¾ best, seems to be following in the best Francois Tracanelli tradition. He failed three times at 15-9 and cleared no height. Still, the talent level is better here than in the US where it gets worse each year. To the expert who said two years ago that we have plenty of upcoming pole vault talent, I ask: "Where?"

Our high school program for years has furnished us with great talent but the steady stream is no longer so. Many of our youngsters die on the vine, give up and quit. Look at the high school lists of a few years ago and many athletes are no longer to be seen. Europe has no such listed system; most athletes must compete in senior meets for there is little organized competition as we have it for athletes from 15 to 18. But Continental talent is coming, very capable coaches know what to do with it, and these Championships provide a real stimulus. While we are tailing off in our specialties, Europe is coming along with talent in those very events to supplement the events in which it has always been dominant. The huge (6-6¼/239) Swede Kent Gardenkrans, just 17, is not yet strong, not yet coordinated but he has thrown the discus 190-8 and has a training partner named Ricky Bruch. It can't hurt him. Now that Europe has good older talent, the young hopes have someone to look to, to train with, to compete against. It used to be that the few top Europeans in American class were all by themselves. That day has passed, and while the dual meets, Relay Circuit, the NCAA meet, etc., seem to be the most important thing in our track & field lives, the Europeans do it systematically and intelligently. And each year, like the once-great British Empire, we surrender a little more ground. □



The tactic of a slower first 200 helped Karl Honz (3) speed a 45.2 European Cup 400 win over Dave Jenkins (6) 2nd, Ossi Karttunen (4) 3rd and Semyon Kocher (1) 6th. /Knut Holm/

the record.

Unfortunately, there was no timer at 3000m, but his time was taken with 200m left (3018.7m) at 7:44.5. At this pace his 3000 was probably around 7:42.0. His 2000 clocking was 5:06.0.

Two days earlier, Foster and new sensation Frank Clement deadheaded in an extraordinary 1500. Extraordinary because they sped laps of 57.3, 1:55.7 and 2:56.0, much faster than their pre-race plans, before slowing to cross the finish together holding hands. Yet they missed the British record of Peter Stewart and Foster by just 0.3. Clement echoed Foster's comment that "because it was so steady it seemed quite comfortable. It was the most relaxed fast run I've ever had." Clement chopped a half-second from his PR and, at 21, is a bright star of the future in the middle distances.

The other exciting note on the meet's first day was a 227-9 hammer throw by Howard Payne. Little matter it placed him second to Sandor Eckschmidt's 228-10½ for it was Payne's personal best—and a world age-42 best. On the second day, sprinter Dave Jenkins sped a 20.7 200 to win and then zipped a 44.8 to finish Britain's 3:06.6 1600 relay winners.

/Aug. 25(a) & 27(b)/ 200(b), Jenkins 20.7. 800(b), Carter 1:49.4. 1500(a), Clement 3:38.5; 2. Foster 3:38.5. 2M(b), Foster 8:13.8 WB, WAR, ER, BCR; 2. C. Stewart 8:33.0. HJ(a), Major (H) 7-1½. SP(b), Capes 65-3½. DT(b), Fejer (H) 207-3½. HT(a), Eckschmidt (H) 228-10½; 2. Payne 227-9 PR (world age-42 best). 1600R(b), Great Britain 3:06.6 (Hearn, Hartley, Chivers, Jenkins 44.8).

EAST GERMAN TUNE-UP

Briesenick Blasts European Shot Mark With 71-1¼

Potsdam, East Germany, Sept. 1—Randy Matson showed a preference for College Station, Texas. Current world record holder Al Feuerbach likes to throw in San Jose. And East German Hartmut Briesenick seems to have found his place in Potsdam, a city of just over a hundred thousand located southwest of Berlin.

In 72, Briesenick utilized an Olympic warmup meet held in this city about a week prior to the Games to become the third shot putter to cross the 70ft barrier, hitting a European record 70-8. In 73, using a similar-type meet about a week before the European Cup, Briesenick prepared for his victory by launching another European record, this one a 71-1¼/21.67m toss. The heave moves the 6-3¼/256 powerhouse into third on the all-time combined list (passing Brian Oldfield—Briesenick already held third on the "amateur" list). Feuerbach and Matson each have two meets better than Briesenick's performance.

The Olympic bronze medalist gave no indication of what was to come with his opening toss of 65-1½. He moved within an inch of his seasonal best of 69-7 (set just three days earlier) on the second round, then hit the winner on his third try. He followed up with 70-1¼, 68-7¼ and 69-0 for a solid 68-10 13/16 average. Without that mediocre opener, the average would be 69-7 15/16.

200, Bombach 20.6. 110HH, Siebeck 13.5. SP, Briesenick 71-1¼ ER (65-1½, 69-6, 71-¼, 70-¼, 68-7¼, 69-0); 2. Beyer 63-11. DT, Pachale 212-7.

EUROPEAN CUP

Soviets Top Team; Wolfermann Gets Best Mark

Edinburgh, Scot., Sept. 8-9 /by R.L. Quercetani/—The USSR won the Europa Cup for the third time in the fourth running of the popular event, which unfolded over two days in contrasting weather conditions at Meadowbank Stadium, currently regarded as the mecca of British athletics. As is customary in this type of competition, where the main stress is laid on points, results were of a good but not unusual caliber, even though the field events suffered less in this respect than the track events.

The pre-meet dope hinted to the USSR as the most likely conqueror of the Cup, and to East Germany (winner of the last edition [1970]) as its most serious challenger. The remaining finalists—West Germany, Finland, Great Britain and France—seemed to have little chance of victory, save of course in the eyes of some very optimistic observers from the countries concerned. Fairly large crowds (close to an aggregate of 30,000 for the two days) witnessed the Cup final. Even on the second day, when the weather was decidedly uninspiring, the "atmosphere" was excellent, typical of a stadium where track is well at home. Organization was fully equal to the occasion.

From the standpoint of class competition, the javelin was second to no other event—at least on paper, as it brought together the top three performers of the year: Klaus Wolfermann of West Germany, Hannu Siitonen of Finland and Janis Lulis of the USSR. Until then, and despite his world record throw in May, Wolfermann had been the least brilliant of the three. But on this day he suddenly recovered his Munich inspiration. As they entered the third round, the Olympic champion was no better than fourth, behind Lulis (277-2), Siitonen (272-9) and Dave Travis of the hosts (263-6). In that third round, Wolfermann got one off to 90.68m/297-6, his second best ever. That killed the opposition. The great Lulis had a series of four consecutive fouls, Siitonen improved slightly to 275-10 and that was all. Wolfermann jumped in the air when the 90-plus figure appeared on the scoreboard, just as in Munich a year ago.

Klaus Wolfermann: European Cup win over Lulis, Siitonen. /Horstmuller/



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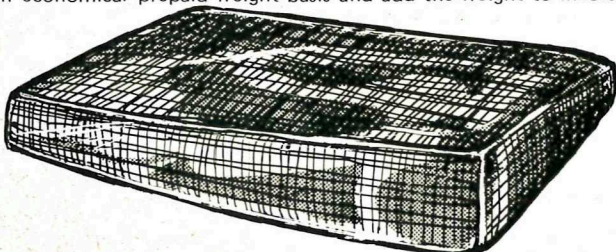
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Jubilant Andy Carter signals his European Cup 800 victory in 1:46.4 over Yevgeniy Arzhanov (1) and Dieter Fromm (2). /Mark Shearman/

First Day (Saturday)—Blessed with sunshine and fairly warm weather, even though the wind, a house guest at Meadowbank, interfered with several events. Notably in the long jump, which pitted Olympic silver medalist Hans Baumgartner of West Germany against unbeaten 1973 European leader Valeriy Podluzhniy of the USSR, and the durable Max Klaus of East Germany. A decision came about in the third round, when the compact Podluzhniy, jumping second, sailed 8.20m/26-10¾ aided by an illegal wind of 8.05mph. Baumgartner, jumping fourth, responded with 8.12/26-7¾, aided by a legal wind of 3.13mph. And that was that, in the struggle for first place. The muscular Klaus reached his best distance, 8.03/26-4¾, on his last trial and was a brilliant though not too happy third.

On the track, the most eagerly awaited clash was in the 400, between Dave Jenkins of Britain, the 71 European champion, and Karl Honz of West Germany, the European record holder. The Briton, in lane one, went out fast, probably too fast in view of wind conditions: he hit the halfway mark in 21.3, while Honz was content to remain in contention (21.8). The German has shown remarkable pace judgment in all his races this year and so it was even here, as he slowed down far less than Jenkins in the homestretch. Positions were thus reversed and Honz emerged as an easy winner, 45.2 to 46.0. Ossi Karttunen, a highly touted runner from Finland, was a fairly close third (46.3). Honz duplicated his best for the year (in beating Maurice Peoples at Munich) and certainly proved to be a stronger one-lap runner than he was in the Olympic year, no matter if top times may tell a different story. As for Jenkins, British experts explain his lack of zip in the closing stage with his habit of doing no over-distance work.

Second Day (Sunday)—The weather changed for the worse overnight. Rain and cold apparently lifted British hearts to a new dimension and the home team amassed 41½ points on this second day (only the USSR piled up more: 42½).

The Yevgeniy Arzhanov vs. Andy Carter duel in the 800 was, at least to us, the delicacy of the match. The Briton, in lane two, began by causing a false start. Someone from the covered stands cried, with an unmistakably Italian accent: "Fiasconaro!" (a reminiscence of "that Oslo 800" or something more spiteful?). But Carter took no chances on the second getaway. He was off to an extremely cautious start, which however did not prevent him from reverting in little or no time to his customary front-running tactics. At the 400, he led the six-man field in 51.9. Just before Carter reached 600m in 1:18.9, Arzhanov suddenly shifted into high gear, moved from fourth to second, then caught the Briton round the last turn and drew away from him in the stretch. Here, however a strong wind was blowing against the runners, and the slightly-built Arzhanov was probably punished more than the square-shouldered Briton. Carter, showing typical British doggedness, never gave up the fight. Reward came to him a few meters from home, when Arzhanov suddenly lost his rhythm, exactly as in the Munich Olympic final. As Carter went ahead for a widely acclaimed victory, Arzhanov barely held off his old rival Dieter Fromm of East Germany for second. Times: 1:46.4, 1:46.7, 1:46.7, certainly remarkable under the prevailing conditions.

The 5000 started as a typical "Cup affair," i.e. with a funeral pace: first 400 in 75.2! The field included a famous sitter, Harald Norpoth of West Germany—who had said this would be the last race of his career—and one of the most rugged hand-and-elbow workers in the game, bespectacled Soviet Mikhail Zhelobovskiy—plus the newly-crowned world record holder at 2M,

Like Andy Carter in the 800, Brendan Foster also lets everyone know he has won the 5000 from Manfred Kuschmann and Harald Norpoth. /Tony Duffy/



Brendan Foster of Britain, and a guy named Lasse Viren. The slow pace was maintained for a long while (1000m in 2:58.8, 2000m in 5:55.6). The public began to boo and Foster, as the perfect host, responded early in the seventh lap with a good burst of speed. This caused Viren to drop back immediately. Foster remained with Zhelobovskiy and two Germans, Norpoth and Manfred Kuschmann of the East side. The Easterner made a determined effort to pass Foster, but the Briton—just like his countryman Carter—proved to have “many lives” and eventually emerged the winner in 13:54.8 after a last kilometer in 2:33.2 (last lap 57.6). Kuschmann was a fairly close second, ahead of Norpoth, Zhelobovskiy and a badly beaten Viren.

/Sept. 8(a)-8(b)/100m(a, -3.36), Schenke (EG) 10.26; 2. Kornelyuk (SU) 10.34. 200(b, -7.38), Monk 21.00; 2. Bombach (EG) 21.05. 400(a), Honz (WG) 45.2; 2. Jenkins 46.0; 3. Karttunen (Fin) 46.3. 800(b), Carter (GB) 1:46.4; 2. Arzhanov (SU) 1:46.7; 3. Fromm (EG) 1:46.7. 1500(a), Clement 3:40.8; 2. Wellmann (WG) 3:41.9. St(b), Kantanen (Fin) 8:28.6; 2. Maier (WG) 8:29.8. 5000(b), Foster 13:54.8; 2. Kuschmann (EG) 13:55.4; 3. Norpoth (WG) 13:57.8; . . . 5. Viren (Fin) 14:18.2. 10,000(a), Sviridov (SU) 28:44.2; 2. Uhlemann (WG) 28:44.2. 110HH(a, 1.79), Drut (Fr) 13.70; 2. Moshiasvili (SU) 13.76. 400H(b), Pascoe 50.1; 2. Stukalov (SU) 50.6.

HJ(a), Gavrilov (SU) 7.5⁵/₈; 2. Pesonen (Fin) 6-11⁷/₈; 3. Poaniewa (Fr) 6-10¹/₂; 4. tie, Boller (WG) & Junge (EG) 6-9¹/₂. PV(b), tie, Isakov (SU) & Kalliomaki (Fin) 17-4³/₄; 3. tie, Bull (GB) & Kuretzky (WG) 17-³/₄. LJ(a), Podluzhnyi (SU) 26-10¹/₂aw; 2. Baumgartner (WG) 26-7³/₄; 3. Klaus (EG) 26-4¹/₄; 4. Lerwill 26-1w. TJ(b), Saneyev (SU) 55-5¹/₂w (53-1ok); 2. Drehmel (EG) 55-5w. SP(a), Briesenick (EG) 68-8³/₄ (68-3, 68-6¹/₂, 68-8³/₄, 67-4¹/₄, 68-6, 67-9¹/₄); 2. Stahlberg (Fin) 66-6. DT(b), Kahma (Fin) 206-11¹/₂; 2. Pachale (EG) 198-5. HT(a), Bondarchuk (SU) 243-¹/₂; 2. Theimer (EG) 236-5; 3. Accambay (Fr-Kent St) 235-10¹/₂ NR, CR; 4. Beyer (WG) 234-7; 5. Williams 233-9¹/₂ NR. JT(b), Wolferrmann (WG) 297-6; 2. Lusia (SU) 277-2; 3. Siitonen (Fin) 275-10. 400R(a), East Germany 39.5 (Kokot, Droese, Bombach, Kurrat). 2. West Germany 39.5. 1600R(a), West Germany 3:04.3 (Kohler, Schloske, Herrmann, Honz); 2. USSR 3:05.1. Teams: 1. USSR 82¹/₂; 2. East Germany 78¹/₂; 3. West Germany 76; 4. Great Britain 71¹/₂; 5. Finland 64¹/₂; 6. France 45.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Bruch, Kahma Hot; Schenke 10.0; Beers 7-4¹/₄

Gimo, Swe., June 30—110HH, Milburn (Sn U) 13.6 (standing start). SP, Almstrom 64-8; 2. Hoglund (Swe-UTEF) 64-3³/₄.

Lyngby, Den., July 9—Mile, Boit (Ken-En NM) 3:59.7. 3000, Jipcho (Ken) 7:55.0.

Zagreb, Yug., July 21—LJ, Stekic 26-1¹/₂.

Stockholm, Swe., July 21-22—Dec, Hedmark 7678 (dnf 1500); 2. Pihl (Swe-BYU) 7557 (11.1, 22-6¹/₂, 45-3, 6-2, 48.9, 16.5, 142-0, 12-11¹/₂, 230-11¹/₂, 4:38.9); 3. Backman (Swe-BYU) 7530 (10.7, 23-4¹/₄, 40-11¹/₄, 6-6¹/₄, 50.3, 15.7, 127-4¹/₄, 13-11¹/₄, 177-3¹/₄, 4:38.9); 4. Lythell (Swe-BYU) 7480.

Mellerud, Swe., July 22—SP, Hoglund (Swe-UTEF) 65-³/₄.

Ostrava, Czech., July 27(a)-28(b)—110HH(a), Nadenicek 13.5; 2. Cech 13.6. 400H(b), Kodejs 50.0=NR. DT(b), Danek 201-7¹/₂.

Molndal, Swe., July 31—SP, Feuerbach (P Coast) 67-4; . . . 3. Hoglund (Swe-UTEF) 65-5. DT, Bruch 213-11.

Pitea, Swe., Aug. 2—DT, Bruch 214-4¹/₄.

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Redditch, Eng., Aug. 4—50kmWalk, Dobson 4:14:29.
 Papandal, Hol., Aug. 9—3000m, Hermens 7:49.4 NR.
 Umea, Swe., Aug. 9—800, Winzenried (CW) 1:47.5. 1500, Hansen (Den) 3:40.5; 2. Dixon (NZ) 3:40.7; 3. K. Kvalheim (Nor-Ore) 3:41.3. DT, Bruch 215-9; 2. Danek (Czech) 202-3½.

Budapest, Hun., Aug. 10—DT, Fejer 207-5.
 Malmö, Swe., Aug. 14—DT, Bruch 218-6.
 Vaasky, Fin., Aug. 15—PV, Kalliomaki 17-4½.
 Aaneikoski, Fin., Aug. 15—JT, Kinnunen 274-1; 2. Aho 272-11½.
 Budapest, Hun., Aug. 15—DT, Fejer 210-4½.

Potsdam, E.G., Aug. 15—East Germany's Junior 400 relay squad combined for a world Junior best of 39.5, trimming a tenth off the US's old record set earlier this summer.

Lynby, Den., Aug. 15—Mike Boit's 2:16.4 1000 reported last issue is a new US collegiate record, breaking the 2:17.0 mark of Fordham's Marcel Philippe set in June. Paul Geis placed ninth in the 3000 with 8:00.4.

Vasteras, Swe., Aug. 17(a)-18(b)-19(c)—SP(b), Almstrom 65-9¼; 2. Bruch 62-7½; 3. Hoglund (Swe-UTEP) 62-4¾. DT(a), Bruch 204-4. JT(c), Smiding (Swe-NM) 269-9 (at virtually same time his twin brother Per-Ove won the Swedish triple jump title with 52-2¾w).

Budapest, Hun., Aug. 18—DT, Muranyi 207-4.
 Aarau, W.G., Aug. 18—JT, Wolfemann 279-4½.
 Edinburgh, Scot., Aug. 18—800, Winzenried (CW) 1:48.4. 1500, Dixon (NZ) 3:40.0; . . . 4. LaBenz (P Coast) 3:42.4; 5. Dyce (Jam-United AA) 3:42.8. HJ, Stones (P Coast) 6-10¼; . . . 3. Beers (Can) 6-8.

Longford Park, Eng., Aug. 18—800, Carter 1:46.1.
 Vaxjo, Swe., Aug. 21—100m, Garpenborg (Swe-UTEP) 10.2 NR.
 Imatra, Fin., Aug. 22—JT, Siitonen 280-5½.

Kaukkola, Fin., Aug. 22—In his first competition of 1973, Olympic 1500 champ Pekka Vasala clocked 3:51.9 over that distance. Vasala has been recuperating from foot surgery most of this year. Swede Ricky Bruch outspun Pentti Kahma in the discus, 213-½ to 211-0, while Hannu Siitonen hurled the javelin 280-5½.

Leverkusen, W.G.—PV, Kuretzky 17-5.

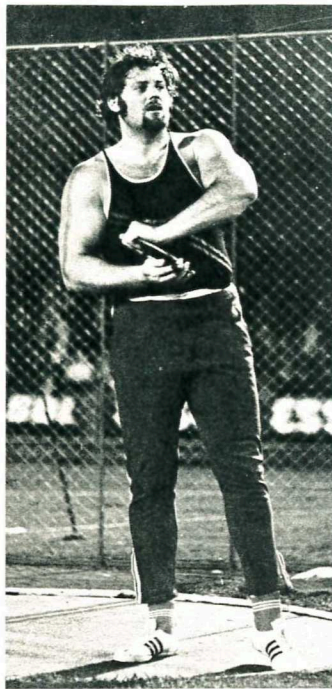
Oslo, Nor., Aug. 22(a)-23(b)—Complete results of the August Games reveal more excellent races, especially the steeplechase and 800. Over the barriers and water, three national records and a new US college best were turned in. Willi Maier axed 3.2 seconds from his West German record with a fine 8:23.0 victory, while Oregon's Knut Kvalheim lowered Sid Sink's 8:26.4 collegiate record of 71 to 8:25.6—in his first steeple in over a year. Finally, Olympic 1500 bronze medalist Rod Dixon made an auspicious debut in the event as he chalked up a New Zealand record 8:29.0, despite having to nearly stop before each hurdle. In the 800, Byron Dyce sped 1:46.1 for a seven-tenth margin over Britain's Colin Campbell. 400(b), Honz (WG) 45.8. 800(b), Dyce (Jam-United AA) 1:46.1; 2. Campbell (GB) 1:46.8. 1500(b), Quax (NZ) 3:40.4; . . . 3. LaBenz (P Coast) 3:41.6. St(b), Maier (WG) 8:23.0 NR; 2. K. Kvalheim (N-Ore) 8:25.6 NR, CR; 3. Dixon (NZ) 8:29.0 NR. SP(b), Komar (Pol) 62-4. JT(b), Wolfemann (WG) 275-11½.

Trollhatten, Swe., Aug. 24—DT, Bruch 218-7 (also 217-3).
 Cagliari, It., Aug. 24—110HH, Milburn (Sn U) 13.4; 2. Price (GB) 13.6.

Athens, Gr., Aug. 24(a)-25(b)-26(c)—Vassilios Papadimitriou scaled a Greek record 7-3 high jump, while Yugoslav Nenad Stekic long jumped a windy 26-7¼ and a legal 26-1½ for the leading efforts at the Balkan Games. /attendance: a—25,000; b—30,000; c—40,000/ 800(a), Susanj (Yug) 1:47.1. St(b), Cefan (Rum) 8:30.0. HJ(a), Papadimitriou 7-3 NR; 2. Dosa (Rum) 7-1½. LJ(b), Stekic (Yug) 26-7¼w/26-1½ok. DT(c), Velez (Bul) 204-1½; 2. Pecar (Yug-BYU) 189-5. Teams: 1. Rumania 146; 2. Greece 134.

Prague, Czech., Aug. 25(a)-26(b)—400IH(b), Kodejs 49.4 NR. HJ(b), Maly 7-2¼. PV(b), Tracaneli (Fr-UCLA) 17-2¾. LJ(a), Rousseau (Fr) 26-6½. SP(a), Brabec 67-3.

(L) Willi Maier steepled a West German record 8:23.0 at Oslo. /Chip Gane/
 (R) Knut Kvalheim's 8:25.6 was his first steeple in over a year. /Johnson/



(L) Ricky Bruch has spun the disc 219-3½ among many long throws in 73.

(R) Pentti Kahma has compiled super six-throw averages, plus long heaves.

DT(a), Danek 203-7. HT(b), Charvat 229-11; 2. Accambay (Fr-Kent St) 228-10½. Teams: France 209-Czechoslovakia 200.

Dusseldorf, W.G., Aug. 26—PV, Baird (Aus) 17-3 NR.
 Handen, Swe., Aug. 26—HJ, Stones (P Coast) 7-1. PV, Kuretzky (WG) 17-5. SP, Hoglund (Swe-UTEP) 64-1. DT, Bruch 216-4.

Darmstadt, W.G., Aug. 28—HT, Beyer 239-10.
 Berlin, E.G., Aug. 29—Sprinter Siegfried Schenke had himself quite a day, first becoming the 13th European to match the continental 100m record of 10.0 and then by teaming up with Eberhard Weise, Michael Droese and Hans-Jürgen Bombach to zip the baton around one lap in a world-leading 38.8. Hartmut Briesenick thrust the shot 69-7.

Leverkusen, W.G., Aug. 29—800, Schmid 1:46.4; 2. Burmester 1:46.6; 3. Soyka 1:46.6; 4. Wessinghage 1:46.8; 5. Kemper 1:46.9.
 Merksen, Bel.—800, Winzenried (CW) 1:48.1.

Magdeburg, E.G., Sept. 1—20kmWalk, Zschiegnier 1:26:24.0; 2. Reimann 1:27:51.0. 50kmWalk, Selzer 4:04:07.4; 2. Skotnicki 4:06:25.6; 3. Hohne 4:08:34.6.

Leverkusen, W.G., Sept. 1—110HH(w), Nickel 13.5.
 Milan, It., Sept. 1—800, Dyce (Jam-United AA) 1:46.1. 110HH, Munkelt (EG) 13.6.

Stockholm, Swe., Sept. 1(a)-2(b)—The head-to-head clash of the world's two top discus throwers this year highlighted the Finland-Sweden international dual, won by the guests 223-187. Ricky Bruch bested Finnish rival Pentti Kahma by whipping the plate 217-½ to Kahma's 215-5. Bruch, not at the best physical trim with a fever and a sore arm which kept him out of the shot, thus won his 74th consecutive victory following Munich. But Kahma won in the consistency department, averaging 210-0 for six fair throws, while Bruch could hit only one other legal toss. Lasse Viren toured 10,000m in 28:25.2, while Tapio Kantanen and Mikko Ala-Leppilampi downed a below-par Anders Garderud in the steeple. /attendance: 23,000 each day/ 1500(a), Ekman 3:41.5; 2. Garderud 3:42.2; 3. Paivarinta (F) 3:42.6. St(b), Kantanen (F) 8:24.8; 2. Ala-Leppilampi (F) 8:25.4; 3. Garderud 8:26.2. 10,000(a), Viren (F) 28:25.2. PV(b), Kalliomaki (F) 17-2¾; 2. Isaksson 16-10¾. SP(a), Stahlberg (F) 67-0; . . . 4. Hoglund (S-UTEP) 64-8¾. DT(b), Bruch 217-½ (f, 217-½, f, f, f, 207-8); 2. Kahma (F) 215-5 (199-10½, 211-3½, 209-0, 215-5, 213-1½, 211-4). JT(b), Siitonen (F) 296-8; 2. Kinnunen (F) 274-3½. Teams: Finland 223-Sweden 187.

Banska Bystrica, Czech., Sept. 1-2—110HH, Nadenicek 13.6. LJ(w), Broz 26-4½. SP, Brabec 69-¼ NR (65-1½, 69-¼, 68-3¼, 69-¼, f, f).

Bergen, Nor.—800, Dyce (Jam-United AA) 1:47.3. 1500, Dixon (NZ) 3:38.0; 2. Mignon (Bel) 3:38.9 PR; 3. K. Kvalheim 3:39.5.

Oslo, Nor., Sept. 4-5—St, K. Kvalheim 8:38.0. DT, Pecar (Yug-BYU) 195-10½. Teams: Norway 211-Yugoslavia 201.

Jyvaskyla, Fin., Sept. 5—Mile, Ala-Leppilampi 4:05.2; . . . 6. Vasala 4:08.2. JT, Siitonen 276-9; 2. Kinnunen 276-5.

Prague, Czech.—St, Malinowski (Pol) 8:26.6. 400IH, Kodejs 49.7. HJ, Maly 7-2¼; 2. Major (Hun) 7-2¼. LJ(w), Broz 26-6½. SP, Brabec 67-7.

Budapest, Hun., Sept. 6—HJ, Tarmak (SU) 6-10.
 Malmö, Swe., Sept. 8—DT, Bruch 210-6½.

Burnaby, B.C., Sept. 8—High-flying John Beers upped his Commonwealth high jump record once again, this time to 7-4¼ at the Canadian Championships to move into equal-seventh among all-time amateur performers. Beers is less than a month past his 21st birthday. In the javelin, 16-year-old Phil Olsen whipped 244-4, a world age best.

Perth, Aus., Sept. 8—Mar, Clayton 2:12:07; 2. Norman 2:14:33.



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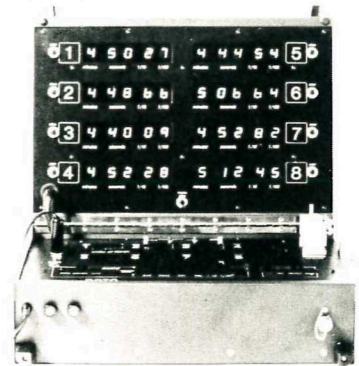
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Malmö, Swe., Sept. 9—DT, Bruch 219-8½ (extra trial 224-10½); 2. Akesson 206-4½.
Berlin, E.G., Sept. 13—East German discus throwers Siegfried Pachale and Wolfgang Schmidt both notched notable achievements, Pachale upping his national and Pan-German record to 217-9½, while European Junior champ Schmidt raised his world Junior record to a fine 202-3½. Heinz-Joachim Rothenburg reached 67-2 in the shot.
London, Eng., Sept. 14—Veteran Ben Jipcho and young Dave Black started with outstanding distances performances in the Coca-Cola meet. Jipcho followed the mile pace set by Colin Campbell (56.5, 1:58.8) and Phil Banning (2:58.6) before taking over with 300m left and sprinting to a 3:56.2 victory, just two-tenths ahead of New Zealander Dick Quax. At 2M, Black followed a 4:09.4 first mile by Pole Bronislaw Malinowski before covering the last mile in 4:12.8 for an 8:22.2 triumph, third-quickest eight-lapper ever by a Briton. Malinowski got a Polish record 8:28.8 in second. In the discus, Ricky Bruch got yet another long throw, this time 212-5½. 400, Jenkins 46.1; 2. Asati (Ken) 46.4; 3. Pascoe 46.8. Mile, Jipcho (Ken) 3:56.2; 2. Quax (NZ) 3:56.4. 2M, D. Black 8:22.2; 2. Malinowski (Pol) 8:28.8 NR; 3. Dixon (NZ) 8:36.0; . . . 6. Yifter (Eth) 8:32.4. SP, Capes 65-6¾; . . . 3. Komar (Pol) 61-8½. DT, Bruch (Swe) 212-5½.

Helsinki, Fin.—Mar, Paukkonen 2:14:14.
Rome, It., Sept. 15—800, Aresé 1:47.3; 2. Winzenried (CW) 1:47.4; 3. Dixon (NZ) 1:47.6. PV, Blomqvist (Swe) 17-4. DT, Bruch 205-6.
Helsinki, Fin., Sept. 15(a)-16(b)—Some notable upsets marked the USSR-East German-Finland international meet. World hammer leader Anatoliy Bondarchuk suffered his first defeat of 73, finishing behind countrymen Aleksey Spiridonov and Valentin Dmitriyenko. East German triple jump king Jorg Drehmel lost to young teammate Lothar Gora, who set a European Junior record of 53-9¼, but Viktor Saneyev beat them both. Javelinist Hannu Siitonen could finish only sixth as Janis Lusi topped a good field. Pekka Paivarinta won a good 5000 from Mikhail Zhelobovskiy, who in turn bested better-known 5000 runners Manfred Kuschmann, Nikolay Sviridov and Risto Ala-Korpi. Yevgeniy Arzhanov edged Dieter Fromm by only three-hundredths in the 800, 1:47.16 to 1:47.19. In the steeple, East German Frank Baumgartl cut 3.2 seconds from his own world Junior 3000 barrier mark with 8:36.0. 800(b), Arzhanov (SU) 1:47.2; 2. Fromm (EG) 1:47.2. St(b), Kantanen 8:33.2; . . . 4. Baumgartl (EG) 8:36.0 WJR, EJr. 5000(b), Paivarinta 13:28.6; 2. Zhelobovskiy (SU) 13:29.2 NR; 3. Kuschmann (EG) 13:29.8; 4. Sviridov (SU) 13:30.4; 5. Ala-Korpi 13:30.4; 6. Zotov (SU) 13:31.6. 10,000(a), Viren 28:48.2. LJ(a), Podluzhniy (SU) 25-6¾; 2. Klaus (EG) 26-3¾. TJ(b), Saneyev (SU) 55-10½; 2. Gora (EG) 53-9¼ EJr; 3. Drehmel (EG) 53-3. SP(a), Briesenick (EG) 69-0; 2. Stahlberg 65-10½; 3. Rothenburg (EG) 64-2¾; . . . 5. Beyer (EG) 62-8¾. DT(b), Kahma 214-½; 2. Pachale (EG) 212-8. HT(a), Spiridonov (SU) 235-2; 2. Dmitriyenko (SU) 234-8¾; 3. Bondarchuk (SU) 233-9¾; 4. Theimer (EG) 231-2; 5. Sachse (EG) 229-0. JT(b), Lusi (SU) 280-9; 2. Hanisch (EG) 274-1; 3. Feldmanis (SU) 267-11; 4. Kinnunen 267-8¾; 5. Hovinen 266-0; 6. Siitonen 265-2. Teams: USSR 221-Finland 187; East Germany 227-Finland 182; USSR 210-East Germany 199.

Prague, Czech., Sept. 15-16—HJ, Major (Hun) 7-2½.
Brussels, Bel., Sept. 16—St, Buchheit (Fr) 8:23.6 NR. 10,000, Polleunis 28:07.6 PR; 2. Mora (Col) 28:08.8 SAMr; 3. Smet 28:16.6; . . . dnf—Puttemans (led at 2:46.5 1000m, 5:32 2000, 8:20.4 3000, 11:09 4000, 14:02 5000, 16:52 6000).

UNITED STATES

Wharton, Tex., May 12—100(w), Dawson 9.3.
Cedar Grove, N.J., July 4—Mile, Buerkle 4:01.8; 2. Schappert 4:06.2; 3. Liquori 4:13.5.
Fort Lewis, Wash., July 27—100(w), Harris 9.2. Heats(w): Harris 9.1. Semis(w): Harris 9.1. 220st(ok), Harris 20.4.
Long Beach, Calif., Sept. 8—HT, Casey 207-11; 2. Frenn 205-9; 3. Hart 203-6; 4. Connolly 198-1; 5. Arcaro 196-5; 6. DeAutremont 193-6.

HIGH SCHOOL

Solid Steepling by Junior Mowry in Europe

San Bernardino, Calif., June 19—DT, Gordien (Claremont) 186-6.
Eugene, Ore., June 20—4MileR, South, Eugene 17:36.2.
Savonlinna, Finland, July 11—5000, . . . 7. Close (Monte Vista, Spring Valley, Calif) 14:50.2.
Helsinki, Finland, July 17—Several outstanding performances were recorded by a contingent of touring San Diego (Calif) area trackmen at the Finnish Junior Championships, led by the junior class record 9:15.4 steeplechase of Steve Mowry. Mowry just edged the 9:15.8 of Humberto Barajas to rank them second and third on the all-time list. Mike Breen's 30:50.8 10km ranks him fifth best ever. 5000, . . . 3. Aguirre (Madison, San Diego) 14:52.6; . . . 6. Close (Monte Vista, Spring Valley) 14:54.0. 10,000, Breen (Claremont, San Diego) 30:50.8. St, Mowry (Madison) 9:15.4; 2. Barajas (Vista, Calif) 9:15.8. TJ, Banks (Oceanside, Calif) 48-11.
Chicago Heights, Ill., July 19—HJ, Ruebel (Highland, Ind) 6-10.
Spokane, Wash., July 19—LJ, Delago (Rogers, Spokane) 24-5.
Collegeville, Pa., July 20—TJ, Jordan (Overbrook, Philadelphia) 51-1.
Eugene, Ore., July 20—6M, McChesney (South, Eugene) 29:54.4.
Moline, Ill., July 22—HJ, Ruebel (Highland, Ind) 6-11; 2. Shaw (Jeffersonville, Ind) 6-11.
Seattle, Wash., July 24—St, Buttle (Bothell) 9:33.0. DT, Christensen (West, Bremerton) 188-2.

WORLD LIST

TO SEPTEMBER 24

This list contains the top performers in the world for 1973, indoors and out. In the 100, 1500, 5000 and 10,000 listings, equivalent yard performances have been included when the mark is superior to the athlete's metric best. * = yard mark converted to meters using standard conversion factors; i = indoor mark; p = professional.

100 METERS

9.1y	Steve Williams (SDTC)
10.0	Aleksandr Kornelyuk (SU)
10.0	Michael Droese (EG)
10.0	Hans-Jurgen Bombach (EG)
10.0	Siegfried Schenke (EG)
9.2y	Herb Washington (Cal Int)
9.2y	Ivory Crockett (Phil PC)
10.1	Masahide Jinno (Japan)
10.1	Manfred Kokot (EG)
10.1	Sergey Korovin (SU)
10.1	Silvio Leonard (Cuba)
10.1	Pablo Montes (Cuba)
10.1	Jose Triana (Cuba)
10.1	Eberhard Weise (EG)

Wind-aided:

9.9	Felix Mata (Ven)
9.1y	Dennis Schultz (Okla St)
9.1y	Kent Merritt (Va)
9.1y	Gerald Tinker (Kent St)
9.1y	Larry Burton (Purdue)
9.1y	Don Quarrie (Jam)

200 METERS

20.1*	Carl Lawson (Jam)
20.1*	Don Quarrie (Jam)
20.2	Hans-Jurgen Bombach (EG)
20.2	Siegfried Schenke (EG)
20.3*	Steve Williams (SDTC)
20.4	Fred Newhouse (Phil PC)
20.4*	Ivory Crockett (Phil PC)
20.4*	Willie Deckard (Cal Int)
20.4*	Chuck Smith (Cal Int)
20.4*	Mark Lutz (Kans)
20.4*	Marshall Dill (Mich St)
20.4	Michael Droese (EG)
20.4	Ossi Karttunen (Fin)

Wind-aided:

19.8*	Carl Lawson (Jam)
19.9*	Gerald Tinker (Kent St)
20.3*	Dennis Schultz (Okla St)
20.3*	Mark Lutz (Kans)
20.3	Silvio Leonard (Cuba)

400 METERS

44.7*	Benny Brown (UCLA)
44.7*	Maurice Peoples (Ariz St)
45.0*	Fred Newhouse (Phil PC)
45.2	Karl Honz (WG)
45.2	Dave Jenkins (GB)
45.4	Horst-Rudiger Schloske (WG)
45.4	Alberto Juantorena (Cuba)
45.5	Karl Farmer (LA SW JC)
45.5	Maxie Parks (UCLA)
45.5*	Dennis Schultz (Okla St)

800 METERS

1:43.7	Marcello Fiasconaro (Italy)
1:43.9*	Rick Wohlhuter (UCTC)
1:44.4*	Danie Malan (S Afr)
1:45.1	Andy Carter (GB)
1:45.2	Mike Boit (Kenya)
1:45.3	Yevgeniy Arzhanov (SU)
1:45.3	Cosmas Silei (Kenya)
1:45.3	Dave Wottle (B Green St)
1:45.4	Dieter Fromm (EG)
1:45.4	Bill Hooker (Aus)

1500 METERS

3:34.6	Filbert Bayi (Tanz)
--------	---------------------

3:52.0y	Ben Jipcho (Kenya)
3:53.3y	Dave Wottle (B Green St)
3:36.8	Tom B. Hansen (Den)
3:36.8	Jacques Boxberger (Fr)
3:36.8	Francesco Arese (Italy)
3:37.2	Pekka Paivarinta (Fin)
3:54.6y	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
3:37.3	Rod Dixon (NZ)

STEEPLECHASE

8:14.0	Ben Jipcho (Kenya)
8:16.2	Anders Garderud (Swe)
8:23.0	Willi Maier (WG)
8:23.6	Gerard Buchheit (Fr)
8:24.2	Tapio Kantanen (Fin)
8:24.0	Evans Mogaka (Kenya)
8:24.4	Bronislaw Malinowski (Pol)
8:25.4	Mikko Ala-Leppilampi (Fin)
8:25.6	Spyridon Kontosoros (Gr)
8:25.6	Knut Kvalheim (Nor)
8:25.6	Dusan Moravcik (Czech)

5000 METERS

13:14.6	Emiel Puttemans (Bel)
13:18.4	Dick Quax (NZ)
13:20.6	Harald Norpoth (WG)
13:22.4	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
13:23.2	Paul Mose (Kenya)
13:23.8	Brendan Foster (GB)
13:24.6	Dave Black (GB)
12:59.8y	Dick Buerkle (NYAC)
13:28.0	Lasse Viren (Fin)
13:28.6	Pekka Paivarinta (Fin)

10,000 METERS

27:30.8	Dave Bedford (GB)
27:58.6	Nikolay Sviridov (SU)
27:59.8	Pavel Andreyev (SU)
28:01.0	Vadim Mochalov (SU)
28:07.6	Willy Polleunis (Bel)
28:08.8	Victor Mora (Col)

Valeriy Podluzhniy rode the wind out to 26-10% to win the European Cup long jump from Olympic silver medalist Hans Baumgartner and 1971 European champ Max Klauss. /Ed Lacey/

27:09.4y	Steve Prefontaine (Ore)
28:10.0	Richard Juma (Kenya)
28:15.6	Jos Hermens (Hol)
28:15.8	Petris Simonelis (SU)

110 HURDLES

13.0y	Rod Milburn (Sn U)
13.2y	Thomas Hill (Ft Mac)
13.3	Frank Siebeck (EG)
13.4	Raimund Bethge (EG)
13.4	Miroslaw Wodzinski (Pol)
13.4y	Willie Davenport (BRTC)
13.4y	Charles Foster (N Car Cent)
13.4y	Ricky Stubbs (La Tech)
13.4y	Tommy Lee White (Strid)

400 HURDLES

48.5	John Akii-Bua (Uga)
48.8	Jim Bolding (P Coast)
49.3*	Robert Primeaux (Tex)
49.3*	Ralph Mann (Strid)
49.3	Yevgeniy Gavrilenko (SU)
49.4	Miroslaw Kodejs (Czech)
49.5	Alan Pascoe (GB)
49.5*	Wes Williams (SDTC)
49.7*	Bruce Collins (Penn)
49.7	Dmitriy Stukalov (SU)

MARATHON

2:11:12	John Farrington (Aus)
2:12:03	Frank Shorter (Fla TC)
2:12:07	Derek Clayton (Aus)
2:12:24	Eckhard Lesse (EG)
2:13:24	Yoshinobu Kitayama (Japan)
2:13:27	Jerome Drayton (Can)
2:13:30	Brian Armstrong (Can)
2:13:58	Ferdie LeGrange (S Afr)
2:14:06	Morita Yoshiaki (Japan)
2:14:33	Brenton Norman (Aus)

HIGH JUMP

7-6 ⁵ / ₈	Dwight Stones (P Coast)
7-4 ³ / ₄	John Radetich (ITA)
7-4 ¹ / ₂	Tom Woods (Ore St)
7-4 ¹ / ₂	John Beers (Can)
7-4	Ray Brown (CP/SLO)
7-3 ³ / ₈	Vladimir Abramov (SU)
7-3 ³ / ₈	Paul Poaniewa (Fr)
7-3	Robert Joseph (Ariz)
7-3	Claude Ferragne (Can)
7-3	Istvan Major (Hun)

7-3	Vassilios Papadimitriou (Gr)
7-3	Kestutis Sapka (SU)

POLE VAULT

18- ¹ / ₄	Steve Smith (P Coast)
17-11 ¹ / ₂	Antti Kalliomaki (Fin)
17-9 ¹ / ₂	Francois Tracanelli (Fr)
17-9	Yuriy Isakov (SU)
17-8 ¹ / ₂	Renato Dionisi (Italy)
17-7 ¹ / ₂	pBob Seagren (ITA)
17-6 ¹ / ₂	Edward Kozakiewicz (Pol)
17-6 ¹ / ₂	Hans-Jurgen Ziegler (WG)
17-6	Mike Cotton (Fla)
17-6	Bob Richards (P Coast)
17-6	Dave Roberts (Rice)

LONG JUMP

27-1 ¹ / ₂	pHenry Hines (ITA)
27- ¹ / ₂	James McAlister (UCLA)
26-9 ¹ / ₂	pBob Beamon (ITA)
26-9 ¹ / ₂	Randy Williams (Sn Cal)
26-9	Valeriy Podluzhniy (SU)
26-8 ¹ / ₂	Hans Baumgartner (WG)
26-7 ¹ / ₂	Jacques Rousseau (Fr)
26-5 ¹ / ₂	Stan Whitley (Cal Int)
26-5 ¹ / ₂	Norm Tate (NYPC)
26-4 ¹ / ₂	Al Lanier (Cinc)
26-4 ¹ / ₂	Jozef Miedzialek (Pol)

Wind-aided:

27-9	Randy Williams (Sn Cal)
26-10 ¹ / ₂	Valeriy Podluzhniy (US)
26-10 ¹ / ₂	Jean-Francois Bonheme (Fr)
26-9 ¹ / ₂	Danny Brabham (Baylor)
26-7 ¹ / ₂	Nenad Stekic (Yug)
26-5 ¹ / ₂	Finn Bendixen (UCLA)
26-4 ¹ / ₂	Al Lanier (Cinc)
26-4 ¹ / ₂	Bill Rea (Pitt)

TRIPLE JUMP

56-5 ¹ / ₂	Mikhail Bariban (SU)
55-11 ¹ / ₂	Michal Joachimowski (Pol)
55-10 ¹ / ₂	Viktor Saneyev (SU)
55-9 ¹ / ₂	Gustavo Platt (Cuba)
55-8 ¹ / ₂	John Craft (UCTC)
55-5 ¹ / ₂	Carol Corbu (Rum)
55-3	Andrzej Sonntag (Pol)
55-1	Heinz-Gunther Schenk (EG)
54-11 ¹ / ₂	Jorg Drehmel (EG)
54-7 ¹ / ₂	Bernard Lamitie (Fr)

Wind-aided:

55-5	Jorg Drehmel (EG)
------	-------------------

SHOT PUT

71-7	Al Feuerbach (P Coast)
71-1 ¹ / ₄	Hartmut Briesenick (EG)
70-10 ¹ / ₂	pBrian Oldfield (ITA)
69-9 ¹ / ₂	George Woods (P Coast)
69- ¹ / ₂	Jaroslav Brabec (Czech)
69- ¹ / ₂	pFred DeBernardi (ITA)
68-9 ¹ / ₂	pKarl Salb (ITA)
68-1 ¹ / ₂	pRandy Matson (ITA)
67-7	Hans Hoglund (Swe)
67-5 ¹ / ₂	Valeriy Voikin (SU)

DISCUS THROW

221-8 ¹ / ₂	Ricky Bruch (Swe)
218-8	John Powell (P Coast)
217-9 ¹ / ₂	Siegfried Pachale (EG)
217-6	Pentti Kahma (Fin)
216-9	Jay Silvester (Intmtn TC)
215-2 ¹ / ₂	Markku Tuokko (Fin)
214-7 ¹ / ₂	Ludvik Danek (Czech)
214-2	Tim Vollmer (NYAC)
212-6	Mac Wilkins (Ore)
210-4 ¹ / ₂	Geza Fejer (Hun)

HAMMER THROW

246-8 ¹ / ₂	Anatoliy Bondarchuk (SU)
243- ¹ / ₂	Aleksey Spiridonov (SU)
242-9 ¹ / ₂	Valentin Dmitriyenko (SU)
242-8 ¹ / ₂	Karl-Hans Riehm (WG)
240-11 ¹ / ₂	Reinhard Theimer (EG)
240-9 ¹ / ₂	Vasily Khmylevskiy (SU)
239-10	Uwe Beyer (WG)
237-9 ¹ / ₂	Iosif Gamskiy (SU)
236-5	Aleksey Malyukov (SU)
236-4	Valeriy Valentiyuk (SU)

JAVELIN THROW

308-8	Klaus Wolfermann (WG)
308-1	Hannu Siitonen (WG)
299-7	Janis Lasis (SU)
298-4	Cary Feldmann (CNW)
290-10	Sam Colson (Kans)
290-5	Seppo Hovinen (Fin)
284-3	Jorma Kinnunen (Fin)
283-2	Bill Schmidt (P Coast)
280-8 ¹ / ₂	Janis Zirnis (SU)
278-6 ¹ / ₂	Bjorn Grimnes (Nor)

DECATHLON

8208	Ryszard Skowronek (Pol)
8188	Lennart Hedmark (Swe)
8140	Yves Leroy (Fr)
8136	Sepp Zeilbauer (Aut)
8121	Jeff Bennett (Eagle TC)
8100	Aleksandr Bliynyayev (SU)
8021	Ryszard Katus (Pol)
8018	Toomas Survali (SU)
8016	Toomas Berndson (SU)
7938	Steve Gough (CNW)

400 RELAY

38.7*	Philadelphia PC
38.8	East Germany
38.9	United States
39.0	Italy
39.3*	Norfolk State
39.3	Soviet Union
39.3	France
39.4*	Memphis State
39.4	Poland
39.4	West Germany

1600 RELAY

3:02.8	United States
3:03.0	West Germany
3:03.3*	UCLA
3:03.5	Yugoslavia
3:03.9*	Texas
3:03.9*	Arizona State
3:04.4	Sweden
3:04.8	Poland □



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Split or stop position differential	yes	yes	yes
On hour time-of-day synchronization	yes	yes	yes
Locked safety reset	yes	yes	yes
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Being the head coach of the 1973 US National AAU team should have been one of the most rewarding experiences in my career, but it turned out to be the most frustrating and distasteful one I have ever experienced.

The team had a great experience in the form of great facilities in almost every country, excellent housing and very good food. The Germans put us up in the luxurious Sheraton Hotel, the Italians in a very nice hotel, the Soviets in their newest and best hotel in Minsk and the Africans in their resort hotel complex in Dakar. No team has ever had it so good. The men's staff was the best staff I have ever seen. The assistant coaches and managers were also great and all did an outstanding job.

The athletes, except a few, were just great to work with. However, those few made life miserable for the staff, and since I was the head coach I got the brunt of it. Also, another sore spot was the overabundance of administrators. This problem I will not discuss, but it completely destroyed the morale of the men's staff and made the whole trip almost impossible as far as trying to function the way we should. The men's coach should be allowed to run things the way he is supposed to.

Before I go into the problems, the reasons behind these problems, etc., I would like to make one thing perfectly clear: the AAU, and Ollan Cassell in particular, are not to be blamed. Cassell, as track and field administrator, did everything in his power to make this a good trip for all of us, and give us the strongest team possible. Too many people are always ready to blame the AAU when things go wrong—true, they have had their share of problems, but in no way will I blame Cassell or the AAU. When someone does his very best to do what is right, he should not be faulted just because everything backfires!

The reasons we had so many problems will now be discussed. What caused them and how the staff reacted will also be told, since a few athletes took it upon themselves to tell the press I operated under a "double standard," discriminated, etc. I will now tell it just like it really happened. It is about time coaches and others told it like it really is. I am tired of a few athletes making life miserable for coaches, especially when the coaches are doing everything in their power to be fair. These very few athletes are making a lot of very good athletes look bad. The silent majority should start to speak out and straighten out these bad actors instead of standing around watching and waiting to see what will happen. The one-way street has come to an end as far as I am concerned. It is now a two-way street and any athlete who wants to cause trouble will find out there are two sides to every story, and if he wants to pop off to the press he had better be accurate!

The problems started right after we arrived in Munich. The manager of one of the club teams in southern California had entered quite a few of our top black athletes in a meet in Innsbruck. All but three of them had left New York with the team. I was told in New York by Cassell that *nobody* who left from New York with us, except the decathletes (whose only competition was the Soviet meet), could be entered in any outside meets. The problem that caused the grievances was that many of our top athletes were already in Europe competing before our main US national team arrived, and most of them had either a verbal or written okay from Cassell to compete in other meets, as long as they arrived in time to compete in the three big meets. The African meet was another ball game—any athlete who had signed an agreement to participate there was told he *must* fulfill that agreement!

I had no alternative but to tell the athletes that they could not compete in any meets that were not part of our tour unless the staff and I thought we needed it. All of the staff agreed we

It's About Time Coaches Told It Like It Really Is

by
Jim Bush

Coaches may have been loathe to discuss international team problems before, but UCLA's headman isn't—not after being hassled across three continents this summer.

did not need any extra meets. You can imagine the problems when I told these athletes and the man who had entered them that they could not compete. I was told that these athletes could be used by anybody in extra meets as long as they returned in time for scheduled meets, and that Cassell had okayed this—but in *no way* did he okay this! There is no way the national team can function if people are taking your top athletes away in Europe to enter meets so they can make money for themselves. This will be hotly denied, but nobody is naive enough to think that a person is taking athletes and entering them in meets and not getting money from meet promoters! People do not fly to Europe, travel all over to different meets and then pay their own expenses. There is nothing wrong with this procedure, except nobody takes members of the national team and enters them in meets to make money off them, when the AAU originally paid their round-trip fare to Europe, plus room and board. If anybody gets money, it should be the AAU to help defray some of the unexpected expenses.

There is nothing wrong with a club team going over on its own, getting expenses, and anything else it can get. But, if this is what you want, don't also say you want to be a part of the national AAU team and then after arriving in Europe say you want to compete in these other meets or you will "boycott" the scheduled meets, or make other threats. This is what happened on this year's tour.

I knew after these developments I was in trouble—no matter what I did from then on, it was going to be wrong, according to those few who were bent on causing trouble. The big problem was that some of the athletes that were already in Europe before we arrived in Munich were also entered and I was powerless to stop them because of their previous agreement with the AAU. Our main goal in going over to Europe was to meet the West Germans, Italians and Soviets. We could not afford injuries because of other meets not on our agenda.

I will admit that it looked like a double standard was being used. I was accused of doing this—discriminating—and a few other insinuations were made as well. In all fairness to the accusers, it is true that all the athletes who were given an okay were white. The ones I said could not compete were mostly black (there were a few whites who were only testing me, not really wanting to compete. When I said no, they said okay, no problem.). I told the blacks that it was not my fault that they did not get either signed or verbal agreements ahead of time and that next time they

should do this. We then called the meet directors and found that the athletes had been committed by the club managers and were going to compete. I therefore decided to enter a full team in the Innsbruck and Garmisch meets to avoid any more trouble. I knew we did not need these meets, but no other choice was available. These two meets caused us problems later, as some of our athletes were already showing signs of fatigue. I tried to get money for the AAU from the meet promoters, and we got a little. But it never came close to paying the added expenses running up on this trip. Also, we got very little because other money had been promised. If anybody wants to deny this, I have witnesses who saw what happened after the Innsbruck meet was over. I do not intend to elaborate further on these incidents.

From this time on I was treated differently by a group of black and white athletes. I would like to make one thing clear: I was given a bad time by *all* athletes who thought they had a special problem—more whites than blacks to be exact, but when I gave the same answer to both groups I got the discrimination static from the blacks. When Leroy Walker [the black coach from North Carolina Central, acting as "coordinator" on this tour] chewed out a few tails, I did not hear the same comments. We gave the same answers and reasons, but they said that I was using two standards! I, along with most of the black athletes and black staff members were fed up with the "few" who were bent on causing trouble and trying to turn others against us.

To make a long story short, the problems stayed with us right through the last meet in Africa, and to the last day in Africa. Athletes were refusing to compete if their demands were not met. Since the Marshall Dill-Herb Washington incident made all the headlines, I would like to put all that wash out to dry in the open.

The black athletes had a meeting in Italy the night before we left for the Soviet Union and 50% were threatening to boycott the Soviet meet. This information was given to me by Washington. Walker met with them for a few hours early in the morning, unknown to me. He gave them the facts of life! After this meeting, they held their own meeting and I was told only two were still uncertain of competing. Finally, Dill said he "would not compete against the Russians."

I said, "You have to, you're part of the 400 relay."

He said, "Put [Mark] Lutz in. I won't compete—send me home."

The next day he did not come to practice with us, so I met with the relay team and we



Jim Bush /Buddy Davis/

made a new lineup. I had to turn the new order into the Soviets immediately so we could have a relay team. Before practice ended, Dill showed up and started giving me a bad time. I told him he was off the team as requested, and we would send him home as soon as possible. He immediately started telling the different press people that I had kicked him off the relay team because he was late for practice, and that he had never said he would not run. However, I had three witnesses to his statements and I refused to put him back on the team. I might add that the other members of the relay team expressed their desire to keep him off, and to put Lutz in his place. At that time, I was not even sure whether Washington was going to compete, so I had Maurice Peoples ready in case Washington decided not to run. As the meet progressed, I noticed Dill in meet gear, warming up. I knew trouble was brewing. He had no reason to either suit up or warm up. I went down onto the field and checked with my assistants to alert them. If Dill had jumped in and run, our team would have been disqualified since he was not legally entered—that would have caused a real international incident! I found out from more than one person that Dill had told the relay team he was running and didn't care what happened, since he was being sent home anyway. He was not allowed to run.

After the meet, Washington and Dill demanded they be sent home. Dill had already said he would not compete against the Soviets or Africans—now Herb refused to compete against the Africans. I could not send them directly home—the Soviets had chartered a plane to Dakar from Minsk and were paying the bill—we had to take them to Dakar and send them home from there.

The African meet was a whole new ballgame. A few athletes kept threatening not to compete. I was going around in circles trying to figure out who would make up our relay teams. It finally got down to only one athlete refusing to compete. Walker was largely responsible for putting this meet together, and for this reason he chewed-out more than one tail for the problems a few athletes were causing us. He plans to let a lot of our black leaders in the US know who caused problems and why.

As I said before, I did not want to punish any athlete, or cause him problems—I did everything humanly possible to help them, but a few were very unreasonable. In fact, I did not have the authority to punish—I just granted their wish and got them home as soon as possible.

The reason athletes were refusing to run in Africa was that they wanted air-fare from New York back to their colleges. There was no way that request could be granted. They got air-fare to their point of destination—their home.

How do we stop these problems and make corrections? Very easily. Only take athletes along that want to compete on the national team, with the understanding that if they refuse after they arrive overseas they will be banned by the AAU from ever competing on a US national team again. This does not mean they cannot compete overseas as individuals or in the Olympics, just on the national team. Why should a few be allowed to cause so many problems? If an athlete does not want to compete in all the meets, let him go over on his own—give him a travel permit. The AAU worries too much about winning.

There were many other incidents that caused all of us headaches, but the ones that drew international interest are the ones that should be

explained.

It has never been my desire to do anything to hurt an athlete in any way. I will stand on my record to bear this out. Also, it is impossible to be a good coach, to win, and to do all the things possible to run a well-organized program, and also win a popularity contest. If a coach is really doing his job he will make some athletes unhappy. Decisions must be made, and not all decisions can make both parties happy. When you find a coach who can make everyone on the team happy he is probably not winning, or really doing the job. It is easy to win a popularity contest, but I don't call that teaching! Some will argue with me on that point, but not the real coaches.

I honestly feel coaching in the US is at the critical stage right now. We either stand up and do what is right or get out. For myself, I intend to speak out and let everyone know just what is going on. If an athlete wants to bad-mouth the AAU, NCAA, coaches, etc., he had better make sure his own house is clean because I think more and more people are going to speak out. The African coaches, officials and some of the athletes could not believe the way some of our athletes acted.

The good things about the trip were many. All the host nations bent over backwards to treat us first-class. The team had some of the finest young men and women I have ever seen. There were only a few that caused us trouble, but it only takes a few when the rest of the athletes do nothing to help the situation. The things we learned from the other nations, such as what to expect from them in the future, also helped.

The bad things: Too many meets. Three are enough. We should never meet the Soviets third on a long, tiring trip. We should meet them after a warmup meet, where we can get used to the time-change and aren't dead tired. They are rested and waiting for us. We should think more about exposing our young athletes to these competitions so they can later help us in the Olympics. We worry too much about winning these meets and not enough about getting the young athletes ready for the Olympics. Let any athlete that wants to compete on his own get a permit and try it on his own. We have plenty of other athletes. The great ones do not really need the competition. Last, but not least, do not have a top-heavy administration. The right hand did not always know what the left was doing. I was not informed on many things and this made it very tough when I could not give an answer to questions athletes threw at me.

Because of these experiences, I will *never again* have anything to do with any American national team. My goal is to help as many athletes as possible make these teams, and then sit back and hope they act like gentlemen with that team. I sincerely hope that the athletes who caused all the trouble are reprimanded by the AAU, and any athlete who causes trouble in the future is similarly dealt with.

I would like to thank the AAU for giving me the chance to visit all these foreign countries, and to also thank the many wonderful athletes that were on the trip. To the people who caused all the problems—I hope some day you are in the same situation, but that you are not treated as I was treated.

As long as I am coach at UCLA, it will be as if there are no different races, religions, etc., on the team. They are all students and athletes and I will always continue to do everything in my power to help them achieve their goals—an education, bringing out their abilities to their fullest potential and helping them become good, honest, decent citizens. I am happy to say I am very proud of my record so far—a lot of my athletes are successful in life. They did not all like me, but I hope they respected me. □

WORLD SCENE

MIDDLE DISTANCES

Olympic 1500 champ **Pekka Vasala**, who has run 3:51.9m and 4:08.2y in 73, explains why he didn't try an 800/1500 double at Munich: "I simply didn't want to change my plans. Since 71, I had trained for the 1500, not the 800, which requires a different kind of training. When I ran 1:44.5, I was the most surprised of anyone. I thought I could do about 1:46.0 at my limit. For Rome, I must decide whether to run the 800 or 1500. I will be training hard, working on both my speed and endurance." For his future, Vasala says, "In October I will leave Finland for several months; I will go first to New Zealand to work with Arthur Lydiard, hopefully for three months. I will train, but I hope to improve my English which is indispensable in my profession [he is a sportscaster]. At the end of the year I will go to Brazil, then to Provo, Utah, then to Eugene. I would like to meet Steve Prefontaine again. I will return to Finland in April. Running? It's good not to stay at the top too long. It's better to be just one runner among others."

Danie Malan, South Africa's first world recordman since 1960 with his 2:16.0 1000m, plans to run one more year. "I don't think I can beat Marcello Fiasconaro's 1:43.7, but I do feel I can still achieve quite a lot," Malan told Org Potgieter. "I would like to meet Fiasconaro again [their score is 2-2] and Rick Wohlhuter too, after I lost to him twice in the US." Of his 1:44.9 win over Yevgeniy Arzhanov in Zurich, Malan said, "It came so easy I couldn't believe he had been beaten only twice since 69. It surprised me he beat Wohlhuter in the US-USSR match." Malan will not accept a scholarship at Eastern New Mexico, "regrettably, for they are nice, genuine people."

Sweden's **Anders Garderud**, new European steeple record setter with 8:16.2, says he once liked the cross-country-with-a-compass sport of orienteering better than track. "I was young and track didn't really enthrall me," he admits. "I had good results in track but I didn't give up orienteering. As time passed, a balance developed between the two kinds of running, which aren't complementary. In the winter, I follow a middle distance runner's training. In the spring, I run in about 20 orienteering competitions—which are excellent preparation for the steeple for me. Actually, Ben Jipcho's 8:14.0 record doesn't frighten me. I think I can run 7:40.0 for a flat 3000, which means 8:10-8:12 is possible over the barriers."

DISTANCES—WALKS

Juha Vaatainen, double distance champ of the 71 European Championships, will return next year. According to one Finnish national coach, "You will be surprised by Vaatainen. He is preparing for a big 74 season." Rumors that Vaatainen had retired are unfounded; in fact, he has not ceased training at all and intends to defend his 5000 and 10,000 titles at Rome.

Finland's—and maybe the world's—finest distance runner ever is losing a race with age. **Paavo Nurmi** turned 75 in June and said, "Inside I feel myself rotting." The legendary "Flying Finn", who won 12 Olympic medals including 9 gold and 3 silver and set 24 world marks during the 20s, has suffered several recent heart attacks, he has had eye operations and his hearing is poor. But Nurmi still follows Finland's distance fortunes, in which he played such an integral part. He feels distancemen shouldn't run long distances early in their careers: "Instead of running 10,000 at an early stage in training, runners should concentrate on the 1500, mile, 3000, and 2M to gain speed and strength. After maturing, then they could concentrate on longer distances." Once asked the secret of his conditioning, Nurmi said he ate almost everything except animal fats, plus he didn't smoke and drank little alcohol. But, he added, like most Finns he could tell the difference between a good and bad cognac.

Dave Bedford has decided not to turn pro. The 10,000 record-setter now has a job which allows him

the time he needs to train. Recurring muscle problems kept him from contesting the European Cup in Edinburgh.

Walking's veteran of veterans, **Vladimir Golubnichiy**, is apparently not retired, but is taking it easy this year and nursing a sore knee while looking forward to next year's European Championships.

SPRINTS—HURDLES

Olympic 400 hurdles champ **John Akii-Bua**, who had a street named for him in Uganda's capital of Kampala, was asked if he trained with his special weighted jacket before Munich: "That is my secret—but, yes, I did." He believes he has other secrets to success: "I have the qualities of a champion. Without them, no one would become Olympic champion—but mine are my secret. I will say an athlete must be happy and love what he does and never consider it a burden. He should also be pleasant, friendly and open, but never talk about his future plans. That is something everyone should do only inside themselves." He reveals some of his younger brothers (recall he is from a family of 43 children) are interested in the 400 hurdles. "We hope three of us make the Montreal final," he says. "Then we will go 1-2-3." Akii's father, who died in 66, was a hunter who bagged many elephants and lions. John tagged along on hunts for wild chickens and would run around quickly in the bush looking for them. He says slyly, "That's how I got to be a fast boy."

Rod Milburn's 13.1 over the metric highs at Zurich, believed questionable for record acceptance [11 July], is apparently legal. European Editor Roberto Queretani reports, "The organizers chose *hand-timing* as the official measuring system for all races in the meet—before the meet. Milburn's time, recorded by three official watches and two alternates, is as valid as any mark so far recorded by hand timing. Note that the starter was not the same as for Martin Lauer's 13.2 and Armin Hary's 10.0."

Belgium's young 400 sensation **Fons Brydenbach** said of his 45.9 European Junior win, "I was worried and not at all certain how I was going to do. It wasn't until 100m to go that I saw I was free from the others. I'm sure I could have done much better if I had fought a little harder. I think I can approach Dave Jenkins' European Junior record of 45.5." Jenkins himself, 71 European champ, says of Brydenbach, "He will be one of the most dangerous men at Rome next year in the European Championships. To beat him, someone will have to run under 45.0. Rarely have I seen a young runner who has impressed me so much."

Swedish sprinter **Chris Garpenborg**, who attends UTEP, tied his national 100m record of 10.3 in early July, had a leg operation later in the month, tied the mark again on July 31 and later lowered it to 10.2.

European 400 recordman **Karl Honz** has been zipping quick times, but with a new tactic reports correspondent Michael Gernandt. No longer does Honz blaze the first 200 in 21.0 or faster, but he now holds back and then closes with a crushing kick. In his European Cup semi, West German Honz timed 22.1 for 200, then zipped home for a 45.3 win which ate up a 10m lead of Finn Markku Kukkoaho. After besting the US's Maurice Peoples in the US-West Germany meet with 45.2, Honz said, "I needed this to forget my knockout in the Olympics [when he blazed a sub-21.0 first 200 in his relay anchor only to falter and slip from first to fourth in the stretch]."

JUMPS

In case you are wondering just where **John Beers** came from—remember, he's the high-soaring Canadian high jumper who has boosted the Commonwealth best from 7-3 to 7-3½ to 7-3¾ and finally to a big 7-4½ late this summer—he has been around. He tied for 6th at Munich at 7-¾.

Munich's 4th-placer, West German **Hermann Magerl**, concentrated on his medical studies this year but has been busy in training. The 7-4½ leaper logged over 2000 practice jumps, reports Michael Gernandt, and in August cleared 7-0 in competition. Magerl says



Brydenbach's Junior 400 win. /Horstmuller/

the story about him drinking beer instead of his usual milk [11 July] wasn't quite true. He explains: "There was a big show in my little hometown of Obertraubling with a big bash until very late at night. I couldn't sleep that night so I went to a beer tent to have one glass to help me relax. I'm still the solid Magerl and you will hear from me in 74."

Former vault record holder **Chris Papanicolaou** was suspended by the Greek federation after one of those "failure to communicate" situations. Papa hurt his Achilles warming up for the Balkan Games, held in Athens, so he didn't vault. The crowd, expecting him to win, whistled copiously when he didn't appear. Officials gave the management hell for not announcing why Papa didn't vault. Papa yelled at the press for playing up the whole thing. The federation called Papa to explain the whole thing, but Papa refused to appear. So he was bounced from the national team.

THROWS

Finland's tremendously improved discus thrower **Pentti Kahma** has shown remarkable consistency: in July he twice hit a national best 216-5½ and averaged 210-½ and 211-7 on those occasions, both times for six valid throws. He upped his mark to 217-6 late in July and averaged a fantastic 213-9½ for five fair efforts. The 30-year-old Kahma's previous best was 208-4 in 71.

Finland's **Matti Yrjola** is carrying on a tradition of world-class athletes in his family. Matti upped the Finnish shot record to 67-2¾ this year; his father, Paavo, won the 1928 Olympic decathlon in Amsterdam.

Besides upping his hammer PR to 227-9 for a world age-42 best, **Howard Payne** recently showed his versatility in the British Veterans Championships. He won his specialty in 215-11 and the shot (40-9½)—plus the high jump (4-11 with the flop) and triple jump (38-4½)!

What Latvian village would a new javelin star from the USSR most likely be from? Elgava, of course. What would his first name be? Janis, certainly. And so it is with 26-year-old **Janis Zirniss**—just as with that town's most famous resident by the name of Lusia. Zirniss has improved from 248-7½ in 72 to 280-8½ this year. He won the WUG at 262-8½. □

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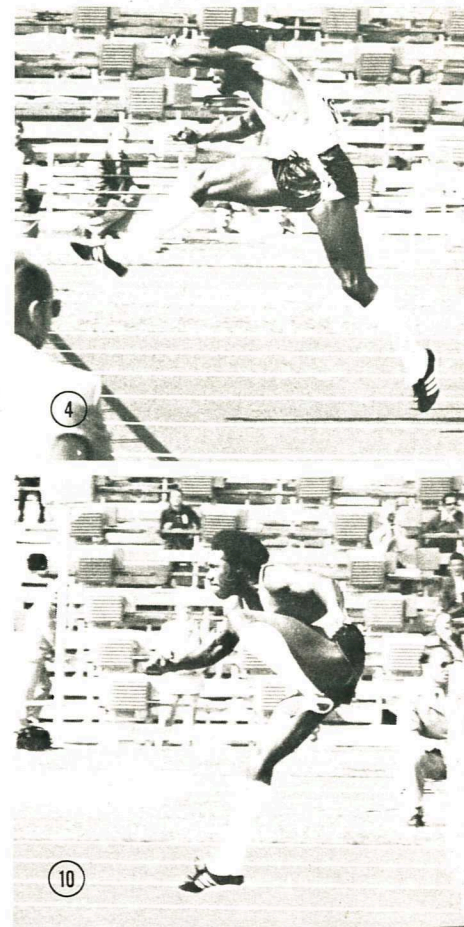
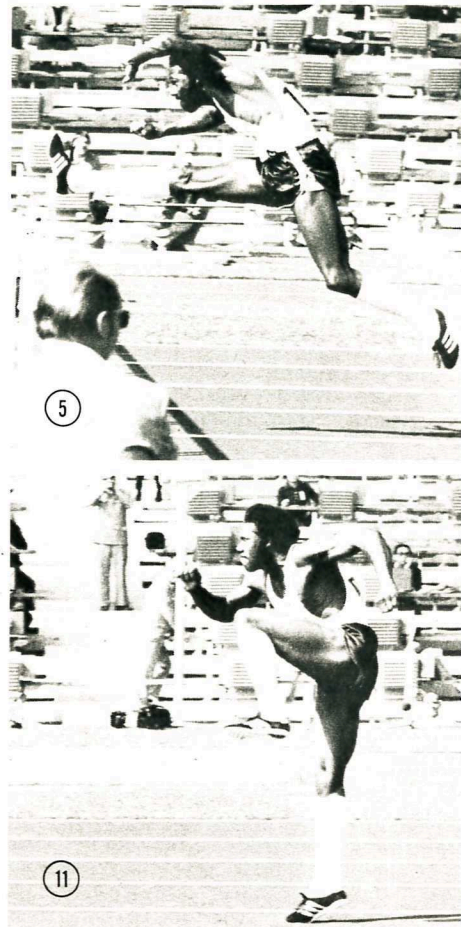


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Milburn THE Hurdling Machine

"If you assess ability in terms of time, Rod Milburn's 13.0—and sub-13 on some watches and phototimers—indicates he is by far the best high hurdler ever produced. For any technical characteristic you want to look at, you have to make some reference to Rod Milburn. He is the perfect hurdling machine."

Dick Hill lavishes praise on Milburn—and with good reason after Rod rocketed a world record 13.0 over 120y in 1971, won the Olympic gold medal in 72 with a record-matching 13.2 and twice ran 13.1 records over 110m in 73. In high hurdling, Rod Milburn has done it all.

So what is the "secret" that makes him the fastest high hurdler ever? Hill, Milburn's former coach at Southern U, declines to comment when asked just what Rod has that no other hurdler ever has had. He's not about to give away any secrets. ("If I open my guts, some kid at another school can benefit from my insight and hard work, but that isn't going to advance me professionally.")

But three other noted hurdles specialists have studied and analyzed the photo sequence on these pages. "First, it is perfect; second, it is unique from any other hurdler's style," feels France's Guy Drut, who won the silver medal behind Milburn at Munich. "It is a combination of things Rod does so well—things required to be a great hurdler, such as a fast start, quickness and mastering of the trail-leg cut down over the hurdle and speed between hurdles—that makes him so superior," says Claude Paxton, Milburn's high school coach and now his college mentor. "Rod Milburn has no secrets—but he has the God-given abilities of reacting to the barrier, aggressiveness and the desire to compete better than any of his competitors in any race," analyzes Wilbur Ross, eminent barriers coach who directed such hurdle notables as Elias Gilbert, Fran Washington and Russ Rogers.

Drut's analysis: "His stride is well set and the take-off foot is very flat (photo 1). The attack of the hurdle is very powerful (3-4) and the lead leg is extended very fast (4-5). He doesn't lean his upper body while attacking the hurdle; rather the line of the foot-pelvis-shoulder is very straight (4). He swings his whole body toward the barrier. His shoulder almost touches his knee (6), but always stays perpendicular to the running direction. The lead leg is bent very fast (6) and goes for the ground. When he lands, his pelvis is back (10-11). The knee comes very high (10). Note through the sequence his

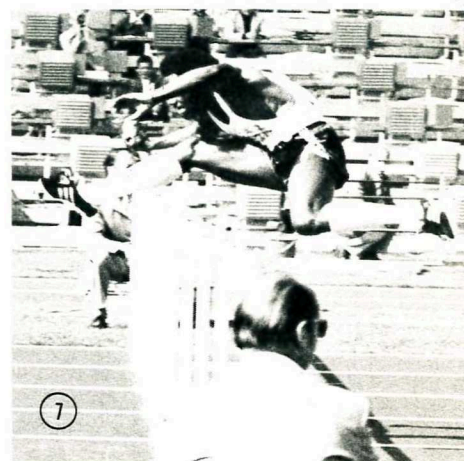
head stays virtually on the same level; the chin is up, the head doesn't dip."

Paxton: "Strong points—well-controlled, extended approach (4), very good distance of lead foot to hurdle (5), excellent forward extension of torso, flexibility of trail arm and slightly bent knee of lead leg as foot clears hurdle (6), beautiful trail leg layout (8), lead leg down fast (9), excellent trail leg drive to chest for quick snap-down into next stride (10), powerful arm thrust, trail leg aligned straight, eyes focused on next barrier (11). Weak points—lead arm and elbow too high so hand and arm tend to cross face (5-6), lead arm moves laterally too far from body (8) and extended too much to side (9)."

Ross: "On the plus side, Rod has the ability to continue running through the trail leg and to recover from each flight with sufficient momentum to accelerate off the first six hurdles and, at the same time, have enough power to finish the race with good—but not excellent—form. Negatively, he runs with poor arm action. Rod carries his lead arm very high as he drives toward the hurdle. Rather than reach out in front of him, which is the natural reaction when attacking the hurdle, Rod appears to be compensating for something. When an athlete carries his arms too high above his waistline, he interrupts his forward momentum and momentarily changes the momentum to an upward motion. Overemphasizing this action is kinetically disadvantageous. I believe Rod could run under 13.0 if he would push his arm out in front of him rather than raise it to eye level."

Of course, no hurdler can be a slowpoke over the flat, either. Milburn has not run a flat 100 since high school (when it is said he ran 9.6) but Paxton feels he could run 9.2 or even 9.1 now. Ross cautions, "Rhythm, balance and speed are all interrelated. But speed for a hurdler is different than for a sprinter. For a hurdler it is *reaction speed* since the hurdle changes the attitude of the speed down the track. If a hurdler can run 9.0 he still must translate that speed to conform to the hurdles. I feel Rod could run 9.5 or 9.6 since he has developed such great hurdlers' control."

Ross thinks Milburn has another unique component: "He believes he can run faster than 13.0 and isn't overwhelmed by that thought. Many other hurdlers have the ability to run that fast but are afraid to put forth the effort. If Rod can refine the effort he puts into a 13.2-13.3 race, he can run 12.7 or even 12.6." *[Jon Hendershott]* □



Munich's Champions One Year Later

A year ago, they were at the top of the track world, Olympic champions at Munich. Some were world record setters, some went on to greater achievements after Munich, some didn't do either. But all were champions.

And now? Some are still preeminent in their event, some are injured, some are retired, some are far from the dominance which earned them their Olympic gold. Briefly, the champions of the XXth Olympics:

Valeriy Borzov (100/200)—the fleetest sprinter of '72 has had a tough time even staying with the pack, let alone beating it, in '73. His best known 100m is only 10.4, with his 200 at a more-Borzov 20.6. He made the biggest headlines at the US-USSR meet when he received the baton for the 400 relay anchor some 3y ahead of the US's Steve Williams—and finished an equal distance behind. Scheduled to run the 200, he was withdrawn suffering from, according to Soviet officials, a "trauma." He subsequently didn't compete in the World University Games.

Vince Matthews (400)—one of only two Munich winners to sign with ITA, Matthews had a generally unspectacular pro season (he had surgery on an ulcer during the winter which undoubtedly limited his training), recording indoor bests of 48.2, 56.6 and 1:03.6 (500m).

Dave Wottle (800)—still kicking as strongly as ever, Wottle has recorded mile (3:53.3) and 1500 (3:36.2) PRs in '73, as well as a 1:45.3 800. The NCAA mile champ, he won races in all three major internationals, but lost several other continental races.

Pekka Vasala (1500)—in his first race after a long layoff for foot surgery [see August], he clocked a 3:51.9 1500.

Kip Keino (steeple)—the other champ to go pro, Kip has clocked a mile best of 4:00.6 while with ITA and won \$5750, 12th among pro money-winners. **Lasse Viren** (5000/10,000)—although not having the super year he had in '72, Viren is nonetheless running well; his 13:28.0/28:17.8 times lead all Finns and rank in the world's top 10 through the end of August. He has lost often.

Rod Milburn (HH)—Rod is still as hot as '72, having twice clicked a 13.1 world mark for the metric highs and matched his own 13.0 stunner over yards—again at Eugene, the site of his first.

John Akii-Bua (IH)—like Milburn as preeminent as last year, Akii's 48.5 has

led the world since January. He has lost races in Europe, but he has four of '73's 10 fastest times.

Frank Shorter (Marathon)—after clocking 2:12:03 in Japan to win the sixth of seven career marathons, Shorter was forced out of a Finnish 26-miler and a track race with a suspected fracture of the ankle.

Peter Frenkel (20kmWalk)—at first believed retired, Frenkel is still active, although his 1:26:41.2 (good for third in the East German Championships) is "only" third-fastest among his countrymen.

Bernd Kannenberg (50kmWalk)—his best of 4:19:22 over 50-kilos is modest compared to his world best 3:52:44.6 in '72 and he has dropped from at least one race. But his 1:27:18.8 leads all West Germans over 20-kilos.

Juri Tarmak (HJ)—indoors he topped 7-2⁵/₈, but outdoors his best mark is only 6-10 late this season. He was injured much of the outdoor campaign and didn't even compete in the Soviet Championships.

Wolfgang Nordwig (PV)—now retired, Nordwig still stays in shape by running [see August].

Randy Williams (LJ)—after getting the best of a back-related leg injury [I June] Williams leaped 26-9¹/₄, then a windy 27-9 for history's third-longest mark ever under any conditions. He won the AAU and Italian meets, but lost the USSR match to Valeriy Podluzhnyi's 26-5¹/₄ PR.

Viktor Saneyev (TJ)—still the leading world three-bounce force, Saneyev got his season's best of 55-9¹/₄ for second in the WUG as he was upset by the 56-5¹/₄ PR of Mikhail Bariban.

Wladyslaw Komar (SP)—reached a mysterious 67-¹/₄ indoors, but a hand injury has held him to a 63-7 outdoor best to win the Polish title. In his next meet, though, his 62-9¹/₂ was good for only third behind West German Ralf Reichenbach and Finn Reijo Stahlberg.

Ludvik Danek (DT)—he has lost his share in '73, even to his Czech countrymen. A defeat by Jaroslav Vidrna this year was Danek's first to another Czech since 1962. Danek has hit a 214-7¹/₂ yearly best.

Anatoliy Bondarchuk (HT)—still the dominant world hammer force, Bondarchuk has hit 246-8¹/₂ in '73 to win the Soviet title, the fourth-longest throw ever.

Klaus Wolfermann (JT)—he started '73 with a blockbuster world record of 308-8 in his first meet but lately, while still throwing very well, including a European Cup win, has been overshadowed by the achievements of Hannu Siitonen.

Nikolay Avilov (Decathlon)—in his first outdoor appearance of '73, the world record setter from Munich totaled 7903 for second in the WUG, but was hampered by the liver pains which bothered him during the Munich 1500. □

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17'10½"..... 8-8-73. Karlstad, Sweden, was world best.
Also best by American in 1973.

17'9¾"

17'9"..... (3 Times) was World best.

17'6"

17'5¼"

INDOORS

18' ¼"..... 1-26-73. New York new World record.
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17'11"..... 1-20-73. Los Angeles was new World and
American record.

17'8½"..... 1-12-73. New American record.

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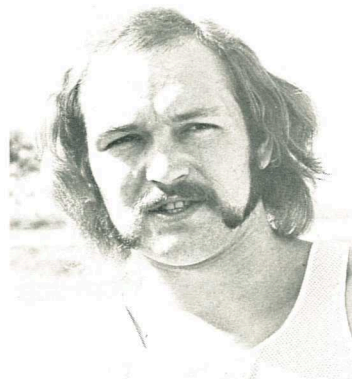
HillTopics

by
Garry Hill

PHILADELPHIA. Isn't that the place where the citizenry practices attending sporting events by standing on street corners booing each other? Somebody said that once. I shouldn't really put the knock on The City of Brotherly Love, never having been there, but the Philly fans do have a reputation. But however bad they might be, they certainly can't hold a candle to the boors of the Soviet Union. Anti-Jewish, anti-American, anti-you-name-it demonstrations seem to be the rule in the land of the Czars. The thing that upsets me about these ignorant lowbrows is that they have no respect for their greats. Javelinist Janis Lusic can lay legitimate claim to being perhaps the greatest of all-time. Yet the treatment he received in Minsk this year was atrocious. He got the same going-over in Leningrad in 70. This sort of thing is not new. I still retain vivid memories of seeing on TV the nonpareil high jumper Valeriy Brumel at the US-USSR meet of 63 in Moscow. With Nikita Krushchev and (I believe) Averell Harriman watching, Brumel made two unsuccessful attempts at the world record height of 7-5¾. The resulting thrill was horrendous, as the stadium erupted in a cacophony of rude whistles. Yecch! I can't help but wonder how the Soviet fans turned into such slobs. As Al Hall relates on page 31, in the early days of US involvement there the crowds were warm and appreciative. Reaction still seeping out of the ruins of the WUG indicates that the situation is worsening, if anything.

AL FEUERBACH has taken over as the most prolific 70-footer in shot history. Quantity as well as quality. Counting all throws in every meet

(rather than the traditional performance-calculating method of best-throw-per-meet) there have now been 35 70-footers, by five performers. Still a venerable barrier. Al grabs the lion's share with 15, followed by Randy Matson (7), Brian Oldfield (6), George Woods (4) and Hartmut Briesenick (3). That's almost half (42.9%) for the smallest putter of the lot. Al also has the most meets at 70-plus, nine. Figures show that Feuerbach is most likely to get 70-footers on his third throw. His distribution: first (2), second (3), third (4), fourth (2), fifth (2), sixth (2). The distribution for all putters is 6-8-8-6-4-3. The marks:



FEUERBACH [Gane]

71-7[2]	Feuerbach 5/5/73	70-7½[2]	Matson 5/7/65	70-2[3]	Feuerbach 4/7/73
71-5½[1]	Matson 4/22/67	70-7½[2]	Feuerbach 8/6/72	70-1½[1]	Woods 6/4/72
71-4½[4]	Matson 6/30/70	70-7½[6]	Feuerbach 5/5/73	70-1½[2]	Woods 8/23/72
71-1½[4]	Feuerbach 6/2/73	70-6½[6]	Feuerbach 6/2/73	70-1½[5]	Feuerbach 5/27/73
71-1½[3]	Briesenick 9/2/73	70-5½[1]	Matson 4/8/67	70-1½[2]	Woods 7/8/72
70-10½[6]	pOldfield 5/25/73	70-5½[3]	Matson 4/8/67	70-1½[4]	Briesenick 9/2/73
70-10[1]	Feuerbach 5/5/73	70-5i[5]	pOldfield 5/25/73	70-1[1]	Feuerbach 8/6/72
70-10[4]	Feuerbach 5/26/73	70-4¾i[2]	pOldfield 5/25/73	70-¾[3]	Feuerbach 3/11/72
70-9½i[5]	pOldfield 4/6/73	70-4¾[3]	Feuerbach 5/27/73	70-¾[3]	Woods 6/9/72
70-9[5]	Feuerbach 4/28/73	70-4i[3]	pOldfield 5/25/73	70-0[4]	Matson 4/8/67
70-8[4]	Briesenick 8/27/72	70-3¾[2]	Feuerbach 4/15/72	70-0[2]	Matson 5/26/67
70-7¾i[1]	pOldfield 5/25/73	70-3¾[3]	Feuerbach 5/26/73	i=indoor; p=professional	

PARTING SHOTS: A group of brave *Track Newsletter* readers recently took a shot at predicting the 76 US Olympic team. There weren't too many unanimous choices: Steve Williams (200), Benny Brown (400), Doug Brown (St), Frank Shorter (Mar), Dwight Stones (HJ), Randy Williams (LJ), Barry McClure (TJ), John Powell (DT), and Cary Feldmann (JT). . . I'm afraid that most of our Juniors [August] seemed to miss the real point about the food in eastern Europe. The "so bad" fare they were treated to was probably better than what the general populace ever gets. They should reflect on how thankful they should be for living in such a prosperous nation. And if they found competing tough after only a few days on such a diet, imagine how it is for those who have never had anything but. A sobering thought, isn't it? . . . Personally, I think the US problem in the steeple [August] is the same as it is for everyone else—it's still an orphan event. Distance-rich countries, such as the Soviet Union, put 13:40-class 5000 men into the event. Such talent still makes the national team here. But as our international distance running stature increases (as it is), our castoffs should increase in quality, thereby improving our steeple forces. . . Did you hear that Ray Ewry (winner of eight gold medals in the standing jumps at the early Olympics) might have all his medals taken away? Apparently he flunked his ewry-nalysis.□

What about Mel Patton, asks reader Joe Dempsey of New York, who feels the 1948 Olympic 200m titlist should have been included in my discussion last month of 3-D (doubler, durable, dominant) sprinters.



PATTON

The lanky Southern Californian was a fine doubler, with records at both 100 and 220 and five NCAA wins in three years. He was durable, staying on top three years with his 9.3 hundred record unbroken for 13 seasons and his 20.2 furlong lasting for seven years. But Pell-Mel did not truly dominate the sprints. He choked in the 1948 Olympic 100, finishing fifth, then showing great courage in getting it together to win the 200. Nerves were his big problem and he suffered so much from the stress of

competition that he never ran in the AAU. In 1949, he scored his second straight NCAA double but sat in the stands the next week to watch the AAU. Patton's record included four losses to Lloyd LaBeach and two each to Barney Ewell and four other not-so-good runners plus single defeats by eight more. He was indeed a fine sprinter but not always a dominating one.

I HAVE TO WONDER about the IAAF. Until last year I had much respect for track's international governing body. Then their handling of the Olympic pole vault fiasco was both tragic and ludicrous. Frequent changes of mind, lack of communication, and violation of their own rules—to say nothing of solid suspicions of political hanky-panky—left the track world wondering about the IAAF's ability to rule the sport competently.

Also out of Munich came the IAAF decision to do away with tie-breaking in the high jump and pole vault except for first place. It was, to be blunt, stupid. Among other reasons, who wants a seven-way tie for third, as occurred in the World University Games high jump? Nobody does, of course, yet the men who make the track rules for the world made it possible. Now the IAAF has reversed the decision, just five months after it became effective, so we are back to sanity. But what bothers me is why the obvious wasn't recognizable to the IAAF, as it was to so many others?

APPARENTLY, THOUGH, the shortcomings of eliminating the tie-breaking procedure were not obvious to the AAU rules committee for it followed the IAAF's lead. I'm all for having international, American and collegiate rules conform as much as possible. But when the world group comes up with something this silly the AAU and NCAA should have the good sense to say "no thanks." Fortunately, the NCAA did.

WHILE WE'RE ON THE AAU, how about its incredible decision to suspend all members of the State Department swim tour to China? It's not a track matter, but if something so ridiculous can happen in swimming it can be repeated in track. We shouldn't overlook the ramifications.

The State Department sent nine swimmers, two coaches, a chaperone, and two press stewards on a goodwill tour. There was no competition, just demonstrations. The AAU suspended them all. China does not belong to FINA, the international swimming federation, (nor to the IAAF or IOC), and the AAU claims if it sanctioned the tour it would face expulsion from FINA. That's nonsense claims Al Schoenfield, publisher of *Swimming World* and the China trip press officer who was suspended. And indeed it does seem nonsensical. But right or wrong, what bugs me is that the AAU did not put up a fight for its swimmers and officials. Why not wait until FINA took action, if it ever did? Why not tell FINA the full story and stick up for the right of the group to follow the lead of the nation's president in establishing relations with the world's most populous country?

But how often do the top AAU officials stick up for the athletes? What have they done to right the wrong of the Olympic pole vault, or to see that those responsible are penalized? What have they done to see that Tom Hill gets official recognition for his 100% legitimate 13.2 in the hurdles? What have they done to give competitors the chance to make their own decisions on accepting invitations to South Africa?

The autocratic power of the sports governing bodies, including the AAU, IAAF and NCAA, remains frightening. And it gets worse, not better.

SHORT SPRINTS . . . Add Len Hilton to the list of stars who made this season exciting. A big, winning kick in the mile is hard to beat when it comes to track thrills. . . Plans for Montreal include a stadium that can be covered at will or left open. When covered will it become an indoor stadium? If so, no world records can be approved as they must be made outdoors. The IAAF has some decisions to make. . . If you have any doubts about the wisdom of involving the US government in the control of amateur sports you might reflect on this: the first witness called by a special House subcommittee investigating the NCAA-AAU feud was Howard Cosell. He's an expert?□

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OVER HILL,

by Garry Hill

Stop me if you've heard this one before—Steve Prefontaine is going to win the NCAA cross country title, leading his Oregon squad to the team title; Frank Shorter will do the same for the Florida TC in the AAU. That familiar refrain—Pre was victorious in 70 and 71, his team second in 70, first in 71; Shorter emerged on top in 70, 71 and 72 (the latter not without incident), his team first in 71 and 72—will most likely echo throughout the land again this fall.

The NCAA tussle, slated for Nov. 19 in Spokane, Wash., should be a humdinger. Two-time winner Prefontaine skipped last year's contest to recuperate after Munich. In his absence, Irishman Neil Cusack of East Tennessee State romped to an easy victory over Tennessee's Doug Brown and countryman/teammate Ed Leddy. All three return. In his prime last fall, Cusack looked to be a worthy challenger to Pre, knocking almost a minute off the Oregonian's Knoxville course record. Both are coming off injuries now, Cusack red-shirting the track season, and Pre cutting short his European tour—both due to back-related ailments. But remember that Pre hasn't lost any race to a collegian since he was a frosh. Steeplechaser Brown had an outstanding track season and certainly can't be overlooked.

There are others in the "can't-be-overlooked" category. Minnesota's hard-luck Garry Bjorklund returns after missing the 72 meet due to foot surgery. A one-time collegiate 6M record holder, Bjorklund was sixth as a frosh, missed in 70 because of a last-minute injury and was runnerup to Pre in 71. But his comeback trial is still an off-on thing. Another strong new face to be injected into the scene is Colorado's Ted Castaneda, runnerup in the NCAA 3M and AAU 6M. An undistinguished cross country competitor last year (7th in the Big 8), his track credentials certainly give him a high rating. In a vintage year for returnees, 13 of the top 20 are back, including top-tenners Dan Murphy of Washington State (5 in 72; 4 in 71), John Halberstadt of Oklahoma State (6), Mike Keogh of Manhattan (7) and Nick Rose of Western Kentucky (9). Although they finished low last year, Eastern Michigan's Gordon Minty (24) and Penn State's Charlie Maguire (38) have strong new credentials as AAU and NCAA 6M champs. And don't be surprised if Illinois frosh Craig Virgin does some wonderful things as a yearling. He was 13th in the AAU last year as a prep, and is hot already this year.

Oregon has one plus that no other team can match—three US internationalists. Backing-up Pre are 73 Junior squad members Bob Grubbs (79 last year) and frosh Terry Williams, at 28:45.2 prepdom's leading six-miler last season. Also returning from last year's third-place squad are Randy James (14) and Gary Barger (65). Typical Oregon distance depth allows a wide range of selection for the rest of the squad: sub-4:00 milers Mark Feig and Scott Daggatt; sub-9:00 steeplers Todd Lathers, Mike Long and Gary Williams; top frosh Dave Taylor (8:53.6) and Tom McChesney (29:54.4).

Hosting the meet should chop a few points off Washington State's score—with enough good talent available to make that a low one. No. 4 last year and runners-up in 71, the Cougars return four of six, led by Murphy, with John Ngeno (43, 4th in the outdoor 3M), Dean Clark (75, 3rd in the steeple) and Don Smith (63) also back. Added help comes from the return of strong 71 team

OVER DALE...

members Dave Harper (38) and Dale Fleet. Good frosh strength is led by 13:55 Irishman Phil English. Pac-8 titlists the past two seasons, Washington State has let Oregon slip by them in the nationals both times.

Defending champion Tennessee, led by Brown, returns five of seven, but it is Nos. two and three who departed. And there is no significant new blood. Runnerup East Tennessee has the best one-two punch (Cusack and Leddy), but the loss of its strong third man (P.J. Leddy, 15) leaves them wanting. The remaining members of the Irish Brigade don't seem quite strong enough to do the trick.

Plots of the major conferences:

- **Pac-8:** National contenders Oregon and Washington State should have a field day, taking the top two team slots and a good portion of the team honors. Southern Cal's Fred Ritcherson (4) and Oregon State's Leonard Hill (6) and Jose Amaya (9) are other top returnees.

- **WAC:** Always-strong BYU looks like a good bet to repeat as the team titlist, with four of six returning, led by Dave Babiracki (3) and Steve Jensen (7). Babiracki looks like a good bet in the individual race, too, as only three of last year's top 10 return. His toughest test could come from Arizona's new transfer, Ed Mendoza, who broke Babiracki's JC 3M standard.

- **Big 8:** Defending champ Oklahoma State has individual champ Halberstadt back, but was otherwise decimated by graduation. Elsewhere, there is a lot of returning strength from Colorado (five of six, add 8:57.6 prep J.J. Griffin), Missouri (six of seven, led by Charlie McMullen [13th in the nationals], add JC champ Fred Carnahan), Kansas (five of seven), Kansas State (top six) and Nebraska (six of seven). Colorado has already showed good early power by swamping BYU, a perfect 15-41. Castaneda and Halberstadt should vie for individual honors. Other top returnees: Brian Walsh of Missouri (5) and Don Akin of Kansas State (6).

- **Big 10:** Team champs last year, Indiana looked like a national contender before folding at the nationals (10th). Five-sevenths of that squad returns, led by conference runnerup Pat Mandera (18), who forged good track credentials this spring. Dan Hayes (64) is also back, along with Steve Heidenreich (130), who set five course records in a row early last season before slipping off in the big meets. Michigan nipped Wisconsin for the runnerup slot last year and the two should go at it again, with Michigan having a little better top-end strength in Keith Brown (5) and Bill Bolster (10). A healthy Bjorklund and soph Dennis Fee (6) would give No. 4 Minnesota a good shot. Seven of the top 10 individuals are back, but Virgin may be the best bet, along with Mandera and Bjorklund.

- **MAC:** NCAA No. 5 Miami/Ohio is the epitome of the tight group-running team and has five of seven back, led by Bob Reef (17), Dan Adams (66), Tom Wessling (73) and Dean Reinke (114), who all finished in the top 10 in the conference. Bowling Green finished a step behind in both the conference and nationals and returns four of six. New conference member Ball State surprised Miami in an early dual meet, featuring Bob Bowman and Bill Gavaghan. Defending champion

What's happening in cross country this fall?

Minty leads Eastern Michigan and will get a strong individual challenge from Bowling Green's Craig Macdonald, the runnerup.

- **IC4A:** Manhattan may have the best team in the country—over 5M. After a smashing victory in the IC4A meet (40-131 over Villanova), the Kelly Green looked flat in slumping to ninth in the nationals. Five of seven are back, but the losses are in the three and four positions. Still, Keogh (7) and Pete Squires (62) are back, as is Tony Colon (195, but IC4A runnerup). Excellent frosh help comes from Matt Centrowitz (14:17.0m) and Pete Gaughn (9:04.6). Villanova really had an off year in 72, not even sending a full team to the nationals after finishing in the top four every year in the 65-71 era and winning four titles. Still with five of seven back, led by John Hartnett (16 in NCAA) and the addition of frosh Dave Sandridge (who broke Marty Liquori's prep 2.5M record at Van Cortlandt Park), this great tradition shouldn't be slighted. Duke has good possibilities, both here and in the Atlantic Coast Conference. The Wheelers, Steve and Bob, are back. Olympian Bob has never lost a dual meet, but has yet to finish in the nationals. Sub-29:00 six-miler Scott Eden is a capable runner, and the frosh help is sterling (super-prep Robbie Perkins, 8:57.6/28:47.8, and Reed Mayer, 8:58.0). They could be contenders. So could Southern Conference titlists William & Mary, with six of seven returning, which finished 11th at the nationals.

"While we cannot guarantee dry weather, we can guarantee the absence of snow and a well-organized, efficient meet on a testing course." So sayeth the Florida TC executive board after the snafu at Chicago last year (in which Shorter topped Cusack by default after the latter ran off the track on a hard-to-follow route). They will get their chance to prove it on Nov. 24 as Gainesville hosts the AAU championships.

Shorter missed most of this season with an ankle injury, but is reportedly well on the road to recovery. Also recuperating is Munich marathon teammate Jack Bachelier (69 titlist). As always, just who is going to show up at this meet is a big question mark. The locale may not help, being located in such an extreme corner of the nation. Cusack and Doug Brown might be expected to show, with the proximity of their schools. Of course, the whole Gainesville running community (which swells every day, and now includes Marty Liquori, Dick Buerkle, Byron Dyce and Marcel Philippe) can be expected. But beyond that, who can say?

Florida has taken the last pair of team titles and has home-course advantage to go with the best runners this time out. Just who will make up the rest of the club is uncertain, but sufficient talent should be there to stock two good squads. Liquori and Buerkle have run for the NYAC in the past, and the New York group just might have enough good talent stockpiled in Florida to give the hosts a run, depending on affiliations chosen.

Then there's the one about the travelling salesman who stopped at this farmhouse late one night, and he . . . □

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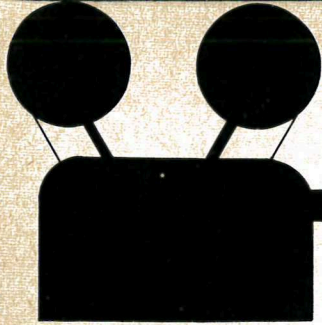
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From Moscow '58 to Minsk '73

Al Hall (c) competed against the USSR on the first US team in 58—and the latest in 73. Here he signs autographs in Minsk with Ted Bregar (l) and Aleksey Spiridonov. [Zigurds Mezavilks]



Rafer Johnson, Parry O'Brien, Al Oerter, Glenn Davis, Hayes Jones, Hal Connolly, Dallas Long, Tom Courtney, Charlie Dumas, Al Cantello, Rink Babka, and Ira Murchison—world record holders all. It was some powerhouse that the US took to Moscow in July of 1958 to inaugurate the US-USSR dual meet series. The US squad scored a relatively easy 126-109 victory.

Al Feuerbach, Steve Williams, Dave Wottle and Rick Wohlhuter—also world record holders. But the US team that went to Minsk in 73 wasn't such a powerhouse, and lost 121-112.

Only one thing remained from that 1958 squad—hammer thrower Al Hall. Three times the Pan-Am champ, the evergreen Hall is still going as strongly as ever 15 years later. At 39, he shows no signs of retirement. But he has been a witness to the changes that time can bring—on both sides of the fence:

"The entire trip in 1958 is still vivid in my mind because of the tremendous crowds we performed for. The Moscow stadium was nearly full the first day. Bad weather lessened the crowd on the second day—but they made up for it with enthusiasm. The most remarkable part was the overwhelming elation for Rafer Johnson. For being the first team into Russia we expected a cold, or even hostile, climate. The people responded in the opposite, especially to Rafer's fantastic world record and they hand-carried him from the Stadium over their heads, passing him along. We anticipated somebody watching us every minute, but we were free to go about the city and there was warmth and interest everywhere. In Warsaw, there were more than 105,000 people in a packed stadium, with 20-25,000 outside that couldn't get it in, just hoping to get a glimpse of the US athletes. I guess that type of desire will never again be duplicated.

"The progress of the Soviet people over these 15 years has been fantastic. In 1958, the people had only the bare necessities. All clothing was well-worn and drab gray. There were no bright colors at all. There were no extras like ice cream stands or drink bars. Even shops that had things for sale were not really available to the Russians as they had no money. The reverse

was true in Minsk up and down the line. It seemed that the people there had more money than there were items to purchase.

"The team this year couldn't wait to get out of Russia but I really would have liked to stay much longer because of the great changes and friendships gained. The food and accommodations were superb compared to anything ever before in Russia.

"Attitudes of athletes on both sides have changed in the past 15 years. The Russians had a do-or-die straight-line approach in 1958 and it put fantastic pressure on them and they really didn't receive much joy from the sport—witness the early retirements of many of their greats. They now seem to really enjoy competing. Of course, they are out to win as individuals and as a team, but they can get enjoyment from the competition and the training prior to the meet.

"On the US side, there is stronger feeling away from a national team, so it becomes a problem of convincing athletes to want to compete against Russia—instead of certain luxuries that seem to be awarded by competing in Europe instead. However, the American athlete is a fantastic phenomenon. If handled properly, he has a heart and mind that is unsurpassed in athletics anywhere. This spirit lies in each American athlete and has to be struck with the magic wand and, *pow, results, wow!*

"A good example was the indoor meet against Russia. The team did a fantastic job with what they had. Individuals pulling for each other makes the difference. The individual can really only get up for a few meets each year. The spirit of the indoor meet was the best I've experienced in a long time and made it the most enjoyable meet, even though my own performance wasn't up to par. If that same spirit had been instilled in the Minsk team, the same group of athletes would have done a different job. The first team meeting in Russia was so negative the team never recovered from it.

"There are a lot of improvements that need to be made in our overall track program to keep abreast of the developing world. Hopefully, these will be worked out and acted upon."

Keeping Track

by
Bob Hersh

Athletic Bill Must Not Pass

An open letter, condensed from the original, addressed to Rink Babka, Wade Bell, Wayne Collett, Hal Connolly, Russ Hodge, Rafer Johnson, Randy Matson, Charley Mays, Billy Mills, Ken Moore, Al Oerter, Brian Oldfield, Steve Prefontaine, Browning Ross, Jim Ryun, Steve Savage, Bob Seagren, Jim Seymour, Jay Silvester, Art Walker and George Woods.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you because you have indicated you favor the passage of the Amateur Athletic Act of 1973, a bill proposed by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., and presently under consideration by the US Congress. I have no affiliation with either the NCAA or AAU and have been publicly critical of both organizations. My only interest in opposing this bill is my concern that its passage would be terribly detrimental to the sport and to all athletes.

I suspect you endorsed the Tunney bill because someone told you this Act will lessen the political aspects of amateur sports. Unfortunately, the contrary is more likely to be true. The proposed legislation gives broad powers to a Federal Amateur Sports Board. This Board will be appointed by the President of the US. Although the President is supposed to appoint only

qualified individuals, that is true of appointments to the Supreme Court, important administrative agencies and the President's own staff. Both by tradition and by recent practice, most of these appointments have been made only after political factors have been given strong, and often primary, consideration.

If the very existence of the Board and its staff eliminated all other sports politics, you might consider it a fair trade-off. But the Tunney bill makes it almost certain the fighting among sports organizations will become more intense. The Sports Board will issue charters to amateur sports organizations authorizing the latter to administer specific sports. However, the bill provides these charters must expire every four years after the Olympics. If the AAU, for instance, is chartered to administer track, the USTFF will have great incentive to campaign actively for four years, hoping to receive the next charter from the Board. It will be a continuous battle between the "party-in-power" and the "party-out-of-power," with a Federal agency serving as referee. It seems inevitable the net result will be a significant increase in the influence of politics upon the sport.

Other questionable claims have been made by Sen. Tunney. One is that his Act would prevent incidents such as that which marred the US-USSR indoor meet last March, when several collegians declined to compete when threatened by their respective schools with suspension of their athletic scholarships. But the Tunney bill has a loophole which can be used by the colleges, and athletes who wish to compete may find themselves in the middle of legal proceedings, which is exactly where they were before the Act.

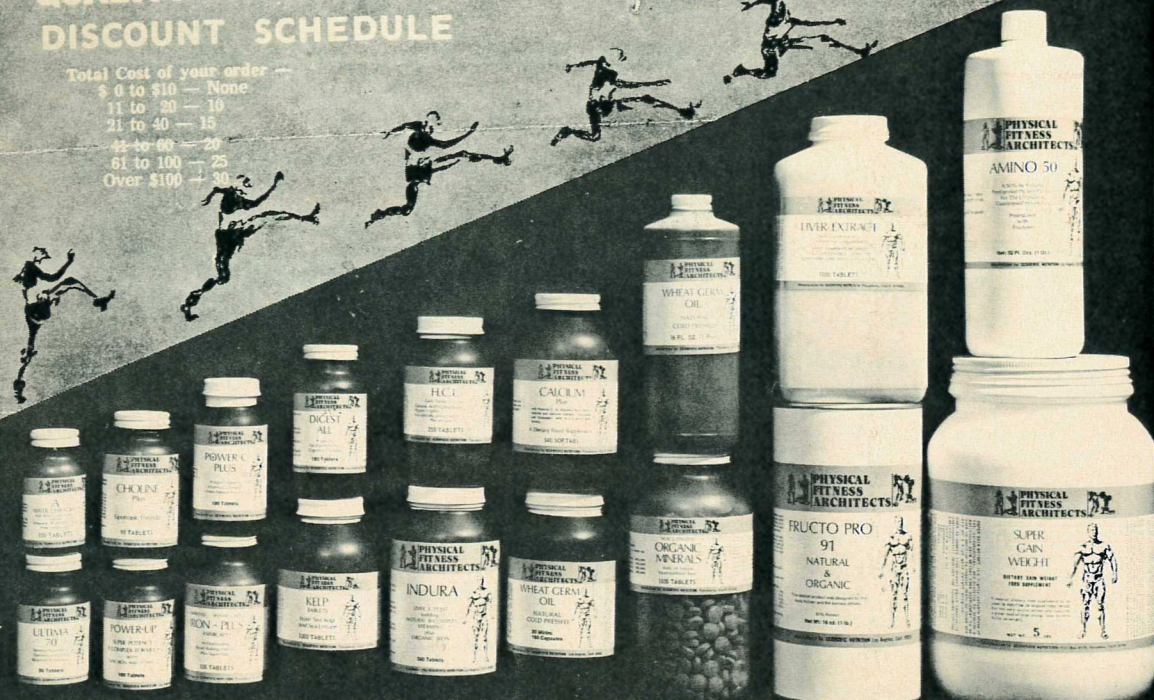
It has been further suggested by Sen. Tunney that the Act would some-

(Continued on page 34)

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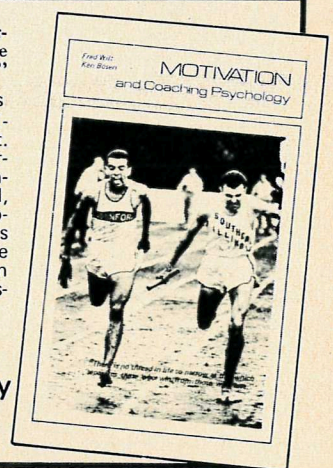
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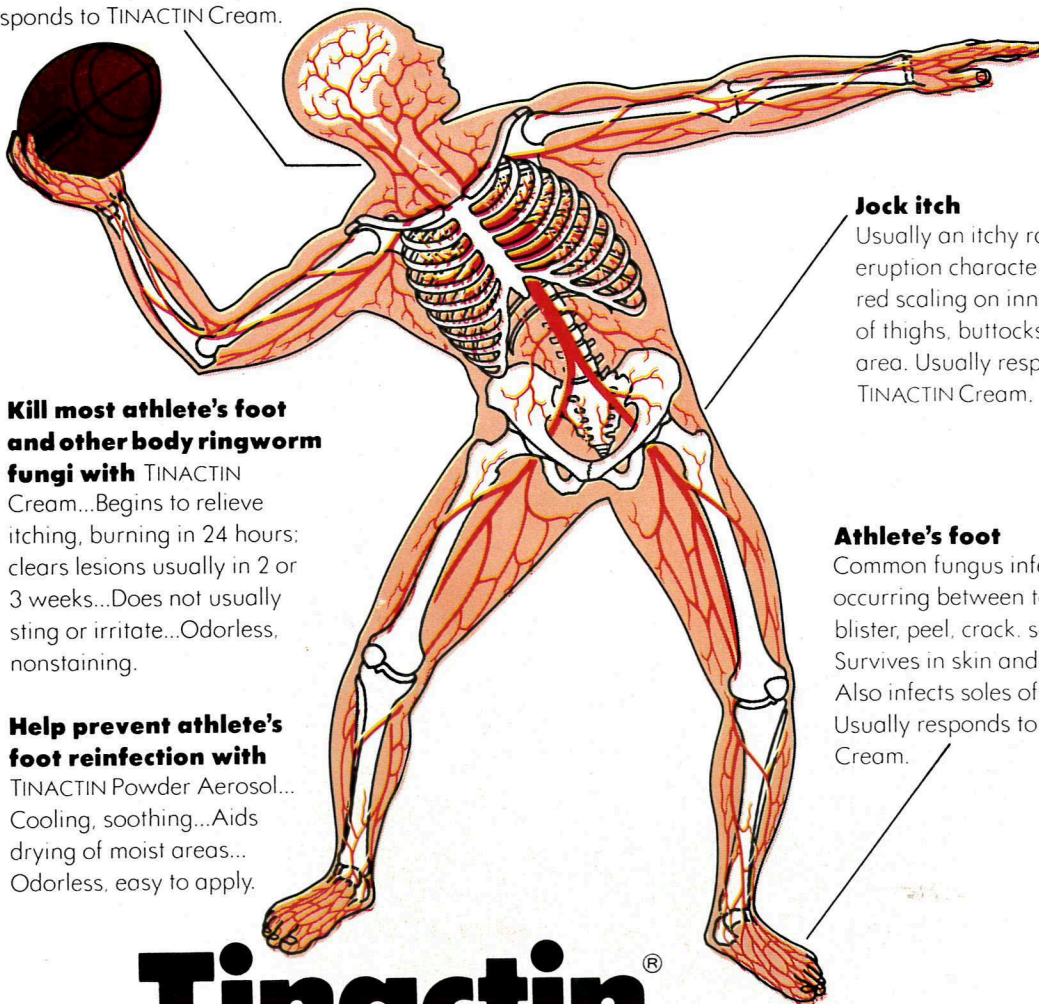
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how prevent recurrences of the sprint starting-time mix-up or the outrageous conclusion of the US-USSR basketball game in Munich. The latter was only one of a series of anti-American officials' decisions which occurred in many sports at the last Olympics. What can the government do about that, declare war? Seriously, I see nothing in the bill which will bear upon that decision. Nor can a Sports Board prevent human error. If the Federal government cannot avoid bombing friendly villages in Asia by mistake, I don't see how it can stop somebody from reading the wrong time schedule at a track meet.

Having discussed what the Tunney bill will not do, let me turn to what it will do. To me, the most significant provision of the bill is that which places the administration of amateur sports in the US under government supervision. Under the Act, the Amateur Sports Board will control the chartered organizations and will be able to dictate what these organizations can and cannot do. To what extent will the Board exercise this power? That is a matter of conjecture, but you can expect the worst. Anyone you know who manages or counsels a business will tell you such agencies tend to exercise every bit of power within their jurisdiction and often attempt even more.

If you are wondering how individual athletes might be directly and adversely affected by this government control, then I don't think you have read the bill. If you have, you know the Board can subpoena witnesses and compel their testimony under oath. Suppose the US track team is badly beaten in an international meet we were expected to win, and some politician wants to know why. The matter would become a public issue, since the government would be directly involved through the Amateur Sports Board. So the Board would conduct an investigation to see how the chartered organization supervised the team's selection and performance.

That means the Board might subpoena an athlete (or the whole team) and ask: "How much did you train the week before the meet? How much

beer did you drink? Did you break curfew? By how much? When? Did you see your roommate drinking beer or breaking curfew?" Under the Tunney bill, an athlete could be compelled to answer these questions, and others like them. If he lied, he could be convicted of perjury; if he refused to answer, he could be convicted of contempt. He could be imprisoned for either.

Does that shock you? It shocked me to read that bill and to learn you and 27 other Olympic athletes from various sports were supporting it. I have generously assumed you gave your endorsement without fully reading or understanding the bill, or appreciating all its implications.

It is not too late to change your mind, but you must act soon because the bill will probably be voted upon soon. You can help defeat it by writing to your Congressmen and telling them you are retracting your support of the Tunney Amateur Athletic Bill, and that your earlier endorsement was based on an incomplete understanding of its contents.

Let me assure you I am well aware of the problems which have beset amateur athletes, and would welcome a fair resolution of the NCAA-AAU feud. Towards that end, I shall, later this year, propose legislation for the 1974 session of Congress which would free the athlete from involvement in this feud without creating something worse. (A bill submitted at this late date in 1973 would have no chance of passing.)

Please write or wire your Congressmen now. I also ask that all athletes and fans communicate promptly with their Senators and Representatives or, if the bill has been passed by the time they read this, write to the President. The Tunney bill is the gravest threat which amateur athletes in this country have ever faced. You, as Olympians, are being used to bring about its passage by politicians whose interests are not yours.

This bill must be defeated. You can honor yourselves and your fellow athletes by helping.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) Robert M. Hersh

Munich 'Conspiracy' Against US? Olympic Manager Thinks So

The once-raging Olympic vaulting pole incident is dead and buried insofar as both the United States and International Olympic committees are concerned. If there is to be any action it is up to the world governing body, the IAAF, which draws its American membership from the AAU.

The outlawing, reinstatement, and final banning of certain poles, resulting in most but not all vaulters using unfamiliar implements, drew a storm of protest, particularly from the US. When Olympic officials did nothing, at least two men fought to have the errors corrected, guilty officials penalized, and steps taken to prevent such abuses in the future.

"Let George do it" seemed to be the attitude. George Moore, whose Pacer American company makes the Cata-Pole, continued to carefully document the matter while seeking support for remedial action [Nov. 72].

George Wilson, manager of the US Olympic team, in his official report describes the details of the pole incident and others affecting US athletes to the USOC and concludes there appeared to be a "conspiracy against the

Munich 72—a 'conspiracy' against the US? [Don Chadez]

US." A year after the events at Munich, he makes some strong recommendations on further US participation in the Olympics. He recommended that the USOC request the IOC to require the IAAF to oust Adrien Paulen, the IAAF technical representative at Munich around whom most of the controversy centered, and acknowledge that the IAAF acted contrarily to its own rules. If the IAAF did not comply or Paulen refused to resign, urged Wilson, the IOC should censure F.W. Holder, honorable secretary of the IAAF and another technical delegate to the Games, and bar Paulen from future Games.

Concurrent with these actions, recommended Wilson, the USOC should request the AAU to seek support of other national amateur bodies in requesting action of the IAAF. And if the IAAF did not take action the AAU was urged to refuse to participate in any competition in which Paulen has any supervisory or administrative responsibility or control. Further, should Paulen act in an official Olympic capacity, the USOC should refuse to participate in track in such Olympics.

But nothing came of these strong recommendations. Cliff Buck, outgoing president of the USOC, met with the IOC in February to present seven protest items from the Munich Olympics. The vault issue was not on the list, apparently as it was considered less important than the basketball fiasco and six other incidents. But the pole situation was discussed informally and when Buck got absolutely nowhere on the other issues it became academic whether or not the poles should have been item number eight.

Unofficially, the IOC maintains the poles represent a technical problem and it is up to the IAAF, not the IOC. And as far as anyone knows the AAU has taken no steps to persuade the IAAF to take the actions recommended by Wilson.

These recommendations are the lengthiest and strongest in Wilson's comprehensive report, which covers a wide spectrum of topics related to the participation of the US men's track team in Munich and the preparation of the team for the Games. After a general opening statement, Wilson comments on many varied topics, excerpts which follow.

Staff—"The delegation of coaching duties to three of the managers on a similar basis as those elected as coaches presented a situation demanding double duty. . . Each function as manager or coach was a full-time responsibility. A split of functions appeared to fragment the managerial operation. . . Because of overextension of duties, the managers couldn't spend enough time together to consolidate thoughts and adequately plan for needed actions."

Oslo—"A few days training after arrival in Oslo combined with the meet on Aug. 3-4 proved most valuable. The meet was much larger than originally expected. Most US athletes became vividly aware of how far off their real potential they had slipped during the month following the Trials and what effort was required to meet the challenge in Munich. . . The trip to Oslo (which is in the same time zone as Munich) required from about four days recovery time for some to as much as 10 days to two weeks for others."

Munich—"Although several of the organizational difficulties or weaknesses affected all nations, there appeared to be a conspiracy, conscious or



unconscious, on the parts of the IAAF and the German Technical Committee, against the US. When all the adversities and administrative difficulties are evaluated, two possible conclusions can be made—either the German Organizing Committee was grossly negligent or there was the desire and effort to discredit the historic Olympic strength of the US. . . a combination of both may have plagued the Games and the US athletes.”

Communications at Olympic Village—“Daily and general information was seldom present in an organized manner. Basic information was not available on arrival at the Olympic Village. Available information was displayed on tables in individual sheet form; it was difficult to determine when all needed information was obtained. . . At the technical meeting Aug. 29, there was a grave lack of sufficient information available, including no up-to-date schedule of events.”

Decathlon—“At the end of the decathlon, Jeff Bennett reported third-placer Ryszard Katus of Poland used a green pole which Bennett believed was the type which had been banned. An immediate appeal to have the pole impounded and checked was prepared. Frederick Holder, IAAF Secretary and Jury of Appeal member, in his response denying the US appeal, stated the pole “had been inspected prior to the competition and found not to be of the same type as those 550+ poles which were rejected. It was a heavier type of pole. The last phrase verified weight was used to determine the pole’s date of availability. This is a further error: the manufacturer of Cata-Poles can prove even though most new green 550+ poles are a fraction lighter, a few such poles weigh more than some black Cata-Poles manufactured before August, 1972. The manufacturer also notes only one of the new green Cata-Poles (of the type rejected) was made available to Poland. Holder also stated, ‘The Jury [is] of the opinion that no good purpose would be served by impounding the pole for further inspection.’ Yet this meant a great deal to Jeff Bennett as he was 10 points away from a bronze medal. He didn’t use his 550+ pole on which he had trained.”

1600 Relay—“The IAAF, as so often happens in similar cases [the US 1600 relay team being forced to withdraw when a US appeal to substitute new members was denied; see Olympic Notes, Oct. 72], changed the rules a few days later to allow any athlete who is a member of the national team to be eligible for that nation’s relay teams.”

Tributes—“The overall facilities, both housing and competitive, at Munich were first-class and considered by most the best ever provided. The practice facilities scheduled for the US team were on the opposite side of Munich, however, requiring too much travel and time. Out of desperation, many athletes simply showed up for training at practice fields near the Village.”

Recommendations—Besides the recommendations in connection with the pole affair, some of Wilson’s other suggestions were: “Progression through all heats and rounds in any event should be based on placing in head-to-head competition. . . The number of rounds should not be reduced because of fewer entries. Instead the number of athletes to progress from each heat should be increased to accommodate the proper number of rounds. . . The number of rounds in distance events should not be increased because of a greater number of athletes entered than anticipated. Instead, the number of athletes in each race can be increased. . . At no time should less than three athletes from each heat be selected for a succeeding race. In the distances, a minimum of five should qualify for succeeding races. . . After the first round in any running event, athletes should be seeded in lane according to their times in previous rounds. . . An international officials group should be established at least two years in advance of the Games to provide a pool of competent officials. . . The Olympic Development Specialized Training Program should be thoroughly studied for continuing on an annual basis. . . Olympic Trials should continue to be conducted on the same schedule as the Games themselves. . . Athletes continue to be selected according to results of the Trials for the first two places. The third place, and other places when necessary, could be selected on an optional basis by USOC action using Trials placing as a first priority of selection criteria. . . Coaches should be selected according to the areas or events and needs after the head coach has been elected. . . The staff should consist of a total of nine: four coaches, four managers and one male secretary. The chairman of the USOC track committee should be on the administrative staff at the site to coordinate the requirements of the Games and to be the contact for the staff with the administration.”

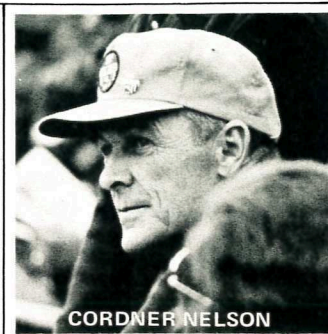
One interesting revelation concerned the 400 relay [see Wilson’s comments, II March]. Wilson cites the fact the US team was assigned lane one twice in succession, in the semifinals and final. A quick calculation reveals the probability of this happening is 1.56% ($\frac{1}{8}$ —for one lane of the eight used— $\times \frac{1}{8} = 1/64$ or 1.56%).

Wilson perhaps sums up things best with the following: “The important influences of not winning as many medals as in 1964 or 68 must be recognized as administrative confusion by the Organizing Committee, inept officiating, and deliberate prejudices which conspired to deprive US athletes of a minimum of two and possibly four additional gold medals. Another major influence, as projected to the USOC Board of Directors in securing approval in 1970 for the preparation and development program, is that our adversaries are making more rapid improvement in competition than the US. In the face of these difficulties, the US athletes were great.” □

WORLD'S FOREMOST AUTHORITIES



ROBERTO QUERCETANI



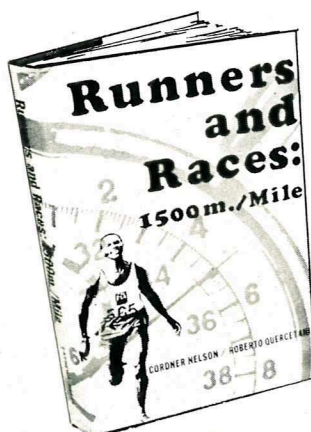
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The term “world’s foremost authority” is often loosely bandied about in today’s super-sell world. But two obvious candidates for that title in the realm of track and field are Roberto Quercetani and Cordner Nelson.

Quercetani, from Firenze, Italy, was one of the founding members of the ATFS (Association of Track & Field Statisticians) and served as president of the group from 1950 to 1968. He has been the editor or co-editor of such publications as the *International Athletics Annual* and the *European Track & Field Handbook*, and his book *A World History of Track & Field Athletics* (now out of print) is one of the best histories of the sport ever written. He has been *Track & Field News’s* European editor virtually since the inception of the magazine.

Cordner Nelson, with brother Bert, founded *Track & Field News* in 1948 and for many years served as its editor. He is author of such books as *The Jim Ryun Story*, *Track and Field: The Great Ones*, and a novel, *The Miler*. He has long been recognized as one of the sport’s finest reporters.

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Appendix: 230-deep all-time list to 10/72. Index. 53 photographs. 332 pages. Hard cover. \$6.50. Add 50¢ for postage and handling, plus 5% sales tax [Calif. residents only].

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Seagren Begins Superstar Defense on High Note

When promoters of the Rotonda West, Fla., based Superstar Competition organized their first meet last winter, none of the newly signed pro track athletes were included. Promotion-minded ITA president Mike O'Hara quickly called meet officials and asked that a pro track man be given a spot. Bob Seagren got into the meet and won the first-place prize of \$39,000.

Semifinals for next winter's competition were held in mid-August. Seagren was entered, along with ITA teammates Jim Ryun, Lee Evans and Brian Oldfield. Originally scheduled for two days, the meet stretched into three when ABC technicians claimed there wasn't enough light to film the final event, the obstacle race. Oldfield, with 25 points and a chance (he thought) for third place, and a spot in the finals, squawked. He felt he was in better condition and would have an advantage over the tired field.

Seagren topped both semifinal fields with 51.5 points, winning the obstacle race, weightlifting, half-mile and swimming. The Olympic champ vaulter took home \$10,000 for first place plus \$100 for each of the 51.5 points he accumulated. None of the other ITA athletes qualified for the final, though Oldfield won the 100y in 10.72.

Following Seagren were basketball players John Havlicek (35 points) and Jim McMillian (32). Winner of the other division was speed-skater Ard Schenk (49.5) followed by skier Karl Schranz (38.5) and hockey player Yvan Cournoyer (31). Oldfield won \$2900, Evans \$2300 and Ryun \$900.



New AAU track administrator Bob Lafferty (l) and predecessor Ollan Cassell.

"It goes without saying that this is a challenging position," offered Lafferty. "I hope and intend, after objective review of the status of our national program, to have a number of suggestions which will continue the improvement of our sport at all levels.

"There is a great deal to be accomplished in the administration of track and field, and I'm of the opinion that we have the tools to meet to this need," Lafferty added. His responsibilities will include programs in men's and women's track and field, long distance running and race walking.

Lafferty had served as head coach at Wooster since 1966. Prior to that he was head coach at Marietta College and an assistant at Ohio Wesleyan.

Cassell will apparently continue to be influential in track and field through his overall responsibility for the AAU's complete sporting program as Executive Director.

Latest Decisions by IAAF Council at Edinburgh

The IAAF Council met in Edinburgh during the staging of the European Cup (Sept. 7-9) and made several important decisions:

- The 50km walk is cancelled for the Montreal Games. Remaining as a point of discussion is whether the remaining 20km distance might be extended to 30km. It was decided that walking competition will not be taken out of the track and field program. The possibility of a world walking championship is now open for debate.

- The present qualifying system for the Olympics was retained. i.e., each country may have one "free" entry per event. The second and third entries must meet qualifying standards, as must the first if more than one qualify.

- In the future, two world records will be listed for each distance through 440y—one for hand-timing and the other for electrical (fully-automatic). Details are still to be worked out. Apparently the electric timing will be rounded to 10ths as in the present system.

- The high jump and vault rules accepted at Munich (which allow for no tie-breaking past first place) have been set aside and as of October 1 the old pre-73 rules will be followed.

- The following records were accepted:

100y	9.1	Steve Williams (US)	Fresno	5/12/73
800m	1:43.7	Marcello Fiasconaro (Italy)	Milan	6/27/73
880y	1:44.6	Rick Wohlhuter (US)	Los Angeles	5/27/73
120yHH	13.0	Rod Milburn (US)	Eugene	6/20/73
110mHH	13.1	Rod Milburn (US)	Siena	7/22/73
SP	71-7	Al Feuerbach (US)	San Jose	5/ 5/73
JT	308-8	Klaus Wolferrmann (WG)	Leverkusen	5/ 5/73

Still awaiting ratification are Brendan Foster's 8:13.8 2M, Dave Bedford's 27:30.8 10,000, another 13.1 by Milburn and Dwight Stone's 7-6⁵/₈ high jump.

17th Annual Postal Competition Ready To Go

With the joint sponsorship of the USTFF, *T&FN* is conducting its 17th annual Postal Competition. Competition will be offered in the following categories: three-mile team and individual—open, college, high school; two-mile team and individual—high school and junior high school; two-man, 10-mile relay—each division.

Entries will be accepted *only* when submitted on official entry blanks available *only* from the USTFF, 1225 N. 10th Ave., Tucson, AZ 85705. Final date for competition is Dec. 16, with Dec. 20 as final date for entries to be postmarked. Results will be available early in 1974, with highlights published in *T&FN* in February.

All entries should be sent directly to the USTFF, not *T&FN*.

Lafferty Succeeds Cassell as AAU Track Chief

AAU Executive Director Ollan Cassell has announced his successor as Track and Field Administrator. He is Robert C. Lafferty, 41, former head coach at Wooster (Ohio) College. The new position was effective Sept. 16.

"Overall, Bob Lafferty was just the type of experienced, well-rounded individual we were looking for," said Cassell. "This position requires dedication mixed with expertise, and we believe Bob has these qualities."

Books

RUNNERS AND RACES: 1500m/MILE Every Event Needs This Type of Reference Work

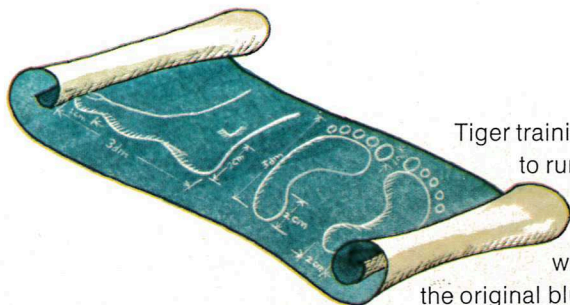
Random notes and thoughts while perusing *Runners and Races: 1500m/Mile*, a history of the mile and milers by eminent track authorities and *T&FN* editors Cordner Nelson and Roberto Quercetani:

Man, what facts, even back to races in the mid-1860's: splits, paces by various runners, last laps or 300s or 200s and especially that oft-important 120y between 1500m and the mile, starting times of races big and not-so-big, attendance figures, stadium names and even track lengths to the tenth-of-a-meter . . .

Fascinating collection of bits of information, important and revealing. Like: the great Walter George clocked 4:12¹/₄ in 1886, but a year earlier ran 4:10 in practice—on a track 6y long; Paavo Nurmi started developing the tremendous strength in his legs as an 11-year-old boy by pushing a delivery cart up the hills of his home in Turku; Nurmi won his famous 24 Olympic 1500-5000 double within 42 minutes; a common thing for the Jack Lovelocks, Glenn Cunninghams and Luigi Beccalis of the 30's—to yell "Faster!" to their opposition when they wanted an increase in tempo; Sweden's Gunder Hagg set 10 world records at seven distances in 82 days during his own summer of 42; in Hagg's 4:01.4 mile record of 45, all five runners jumped the gun at the first start; Roger Bannister's legendary 3:59.4 broke Haag's record by two seconds, the most the record had been bettered in 50 years; Britain's Brian Hewson finished a 4:21.6 mile with a 51.2; three Finns named Olavi (Salonen, Salsola, Vuorisalo) all broke the 1500 record in the same race; Herb Elliott saved a total of three people from drowning in the surf near the famous Portsea, Australia, training camp—including his coach Percy Cerutti; Elliott was never beaten in a 1500 or mile; Peter Snell won the 64 Olympic 1500 in the only 1500 final he ever contested; Jim Ryun's 50.6 last lap, fastest ever, also included a 36.4 300m, quickest ever; Kip Keino's 68 Olympic win was his first victory ever over Ryun; Pekka Vasala's last 800 of 1:49.0 at Munich is fastest on record. And this is just a sample of the facts in the book . . .

The narrative is often broken up by results and yearly and all-time lists but numbers are integral to any study in track. . . Sometimes it reads all the same, like one big race. . . Not much about the runners as people—lots of numbers but little flesh and blood. . . As the authors write in the foreword, the book may seem to have hundreds of small chapters but it has really only one; it may seem to have hundreds of heroes but it has only one. Perhaps that hero is man, eternally striving for greater achievements, pushing toward greater goals. . . Now, all we need is this kind of authoritative, revealing and fascinating history for every event. Utopia. *[Jon Hendershott/Runners and Races: 1500m/Mile: 326pp, illustrated. Published by Tafnews Press, Los Altos. Available from Track & Field News, \$6.50.]*

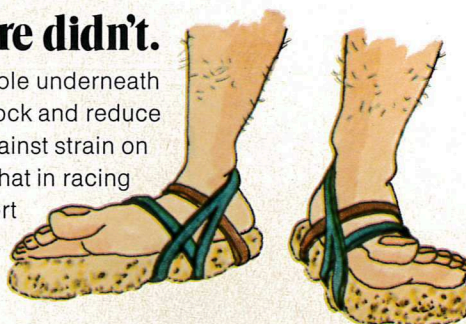
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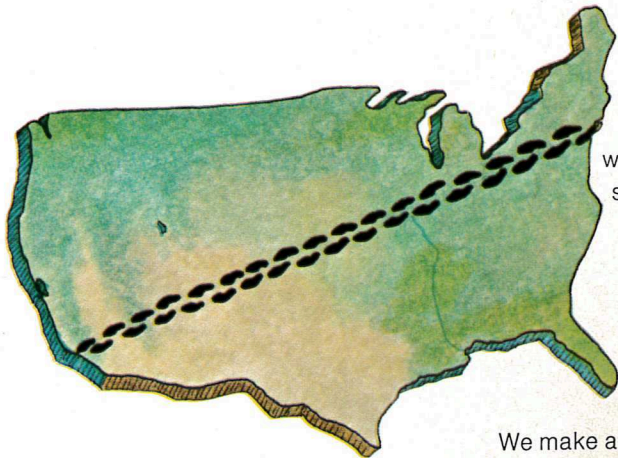
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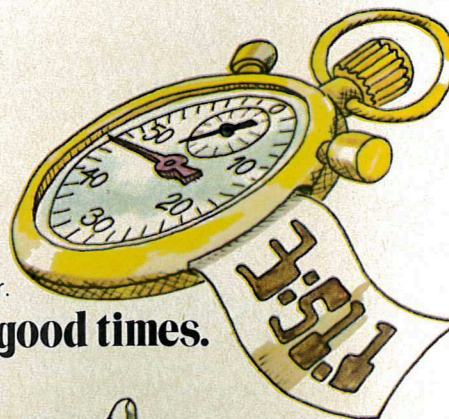
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DON KOPRIVA, T&FN Correspondent, Kenosha, Wis.

In Status Quo of August you said Rob Cool failed to run the steeple at Baton Rouge because coaches neglected to enter him—true. But it was his twin brother Ron who ran the 880 in a PR 1:48.3, not Rob. Rob didn't run at all at LSU. [Ed: *You're right. You can say we "blew our cool" on that one.*]

RICHARD WINGATE, Atlanta, Ga.

I noted with great interest the comments by Jim Bush following the US-Africa meet [August] about the future of US distance runners: "We have no outstanding distance runner on the horizon." When did Craig Virgin die?

RICHARD ROGIN, New York, N.Y.

I happened to be in Oslo when the New Zealand team ran that splendid 6000m relay, but it seemed more like an exhibition than a genuine world record to me. Tony Polhill ran the first 1500 against Chuck LaBenz, with John Walker matched against Byron Dyce for the second leg. But at the end of the first leg, with Polhill some 50y ahead of LaBenz, a batonless Dyce didn't wait for LaBenz and took off even with Walker. Dyce and Walker finished in a virtual tie and then Dixon and Quax ran unopposed for the last two legs. Wonderfully fast running though it was, it hardly seemed like a competitive world record. I would appreciate your comments on this. [Ed.: *The New Zealand team violated no rules during the race. The pick-up team should probably not have been allowed to continue without the baton. But since they ran no further than two legs, it may be argued that they were, in effect, disqualified. If the race was set up this way in order to have swift pacing, it certainly violates a "fairness ethic," if not any rules.*]

HERB BENARIO, Decatur, Ga.

I've just returned from three months in Italy. . . . When Marcello Fiasconaro was disqualified for two false starts in the European Cup semis, the Italian papers gave it greater and more detailed coverage than the fall of a government. It was a matter of national honor.

GEORGE KYDD, Toronto, Ont.

In response to Alan Shank's suggestion that Tommie Smith was probably the "fastest human" so far [II July]—that is, timed over 40 or 50y with a flying start—I would like to state that he is possibly correct. But I would add that I feel Steve Williams is probably just as fast on that basis, and that he will eventually prove faster than Smith. Williams has a 9.1 100, while Smith never ran faster than 9.3. And Smith was noticeably faster out of the blocks. Williams is only 19 and from what I have seen on TV, doesn't seem to have reached his full strength yet. I predict a 19.0 straightaway and 19.4 or 19.5 on the curve for him.

JOE HILL, Rock Hill, S. Car.

In a semi-response to Steve Kroka's letter [II July] about CBS not showing Pre's race against West Germany: at least he saw the rest of the show! Of the two CBS stations in this area, one doesn't even carry the show. Instead they carry old movies. The other shows it once every three weeks, so they'll have time for Atlanta Braves' baseball, which is about as interesting as a tiddly-winks tournament. So don't complain. At least you saw it.

AL COWAN, T&FN Correspondent, Birmingham, Ala.

To my knowledge there are no newspapers in the southeast which would provide you with any sort of consistent and thorough regional track information. Although it didn't have a story, a copy of the *LA Times* I saw had more detailed results of the Southeastern Conference meet than did the paper here in Birmingham. The Knoxville and Gainesville papers do fair jobs of covering Tennessee and Florida, but only when the schools compete at home. Other papers rarely run wire copy on world records set in other parts of the country, or globe. If they do, they're usually four to five days late. Unfortunately, the awareness of even the media in this portion of the country is stagnant and imperceptive. Change is as foreign a word to their dictionary as is *fartlek*.

A STRADDLER.

While reading the story on Dwight Stones in II July, I had to laugh a little at his statement that the flop is superior to the straddle. When Stones set the world record of 7-6⁵/₈ he jumped 13⁷/₈" over his head. Many others have surpassed this feat many times. Valeriy Brumel, for instance, jumped 16⁷/₈" over his head when he set the world record of 7-5³/₄ and if Ni Chih-chin really jumped 7-6¹/₄ then he jumped 17⁵/₈" over his head. There are many others, but I don't have the room to list them. I'm not trying to take anything away from Dwight's jump. It was a great effort. But when you are measuring inches over the head, there are many better jumpers. I'll agree that the flop is a better way to jump when Dwight flops 18" over his head (or 7-11).

GEORGE W. MORTON, address unknown.

Why are the IOC members playing God? With the announcement that the 50km walk will be dropped from the Montreal Games, the IOC has dropped many a top athlete also. What happens to the top 50km walkers that have worked years to become the best? Sure, they still have the 20km. That's comparable to telling Frank Shorter that there won't be a 10,000, but he can try the 5000. . . . No wonder there is pro track.

HENRY N. EHRLICH, President, Beverly Hills Striders.

I would like to correct some misinformation about the Beverly Hills Striders [II July]. To set the record straight, the Williams referred to in the Pacific Coast membership was Randy Williams. At no time has he been a member of that club. He has been, and remains, a member of the Striders. . . . A second correction to the record concerns Whitey Taylor. His resignation, so he claims, was due to a power play by the new forces to oust him. In the opinion of the majority of the board members, many of Taylor's responsibilities and duties were neglected and, in fact, ignored altogether. Whitey is best able to declare the valid reasons for the "resignation." . . . A third aspect represents a quote and general conversation with former president Dr. Jerry Bornstein. . . . He, like other medical men associated with the Striders, never charged a fee in excess of whatever insurance coverage the athlete had. . . . However, Dr. Bornstein is not on the board of directors and is not the official Strider doctor. . . . At no time has maternity services been a part of the medical assistance given Striders families.

JERRY BOYD, Long Beach, Calif.

In answer to Marv Porten's letter [August], it doesn't take a 250 or 300lb giant to compete in the weight events. One prime example is Dave Schiller of UCLA. Standing 6-0 and weighing in at 202, Dave was a consistent dual meet winner for UCLA and a second-place finisher in the Pac-8 with a PR of 62-8. For Dave, it's not how big your body is—but how big your heart is—that counts.

JOHN ROSS, Santa Rosa, Calif.

In response to Marv Porten on the problem in weight throwing, I say "right-on!" At a bodyweight of 195, I wouldn't compete against 250-300-pounders in weight lifting or wrestling. Why should I have to in the throwing events? Because of heredity and not wanting to go the steroid route, I'm handicapped before I start. I have competed for 20 years with the discus (mostly in the San Francisco Bay area) and can't recall ever being beaten by anyone my weight or lighter. Yet I'm usually an also-ran at most of the meets. Are there any more of us "skinny guys" who love throwing weights? Let's put some pressure on the people who make the rules.

TAKEYO FUKUTOMI, Buffalo, N.Y.

I'm not for the Russians, but I have to say something about poor Valeriy Borzov. He has been the world's fastest human since 1969, or whenever it is. He twice won in the US-USSR meet. But since two US sprinters failed to show at Munich, Borzov has been criticized for doing poor efforts since the Olympics. Do these two who failed to show up mean anything? As far as I'm concerned, Borzov was the fastest human in the world and he will be again. Can you imagine how he feels? If you were criticized like him, how would you feel when you stand on the track and have to make a good effort? Let's leave him alone and look at how he does. Wait 'till the next Olympics.

KEN ROGERS, Upland, Ind.

I would like to submit my nomination for "Armchair Coach (Critic) of the Year." Last year, Lee Ferrero nominated Werner Rodiger, and this year I would like to nominate Marvin Milburn. It seems Mr. Milburn [letters, II April & August] still hasn't forgiven Valeriy Borzov for being the right man in the right place at Munich. It also seems that no amount of argumentation will ever convince him that Borzov should have been the gold medalist. I suspect his only consolation will come from stealing Borzov's medals and erasing the Soviet's name from the record book. Come on, Marvin, quit sulking. No amount of verbal abuse or criticism will ever change the result. Where does it say that only the world's all-time greatest sprinter can win an Olympic championship? Was Harrison Dillard the greatest when he won in 1948? Why condemn Borzov for striving and succeeding? Isn't that the whole idea behind athletics?

ALVIN DAHLENE, Lawrence, Kans.

Much has been written, pro and con, about professional track. Those opposing it say it is monotonous. So what? Isn't all life monotony? For instance, the man of the house trudges off to work every day to earn bread while his wife takes care of the cooking. Monotony is what one makes it. I say pro basketball is very monotonous. The same players cavort up and down the court with the same set plays game after game, work into position for a good shot and swish it for another two points. Pro football is a cut-and-dried affair. But in track you have many different races and you can never be sure that the same man will win time after time. There is always a chance for the dark horse in a tactical race. Whether Ryun or Keino break a record every time they run means nothing to me. The race is the thing. I like track because I am a FAN, and not just a spectator waiting for a new world record.

JEFFREY VANINO, Wyomissing, Pa.

I am in bewilderment over why there is no 2M, 4M, sprint medley or distance medley, (or their metric equivalents) in the Olympics, Pan-American Games, or in the NCAA championships. I believe that relays are a very important part of track and that not only the sprinters should take the spotlight. Why do we excuse these events from the program?

BOB SHOR, Arcata, Calif.

I agree with Donald Duncan's letter [I July]. It's just a matter of time until the entire world (including the US) operates on the metric system (not only in track, but everything). Then why do recently constructed tracks measure 440y rather than 400m? I wonder what will be done in the future? □



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