

TRACK NEWSLETTER

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Ryun In Shape Early: 3:42.7

by Al Lawrence

New Orleans, La., Dec. 30--A great 1500-meters on a crumbling track by Jim Ryun, the defeat of Richard Stebbins by George Anderson in the 100-meters, and the breakdown of Jim Kemp in the 400-meters highlighted the annual Sugar Bowl Invitational.

Because of hurricane damage to the Tulane University track, the meet was switched to Gormley Memorial Stadium. Although the sprint track held up well, the circular track crumbled early in the meet. Even so, four of the six records broken at the meet were established in the circular events.

Ryun, voted the meet's outstanding athlete, made light of the conditions and crushed his opposition in a runaway win. The Kansas freshman cut almost six seconds off Dyrol Burleson's meet record with 3:42.7. Reeling off laps of 59, 63 and 60 seconds, Ryun finished full of running to easily head Charles Christmas of Abilene Christian (3:49.2) and George Scott of New Mexico (3:50.3). St. John's Tom Farrell was third in 3:52.9.

NCAA 400-meter champ Kemp crashed heavily to the track in the first few yards of the 400-meters and was carried from the track. Medical opinion indicated that it would be at least a month before Kemp could resume training. In Kemp's absence, the race developed into a duel between Theron Lewis (Southern) and Don Payne (Kansas State), who ran one-two in 47.2 and 47.3. Forrest Beaty was third in 47.6.

Anderson, in an exciting 100-meters duel with Stebbins, appeared to move with the gun and had a two yard lead at the halfway mark. But Stebbins closed fast to finish six inches behind Anderson at the tape. Anderson equaled Dave Sime's 1956 record of 10.2.

Kansas' John Lawson, USTFF cross country titlist, continued his dominance over Oscar Moore of Southern Illinois as the Kansan won the 5000. The pair exchanged laps through a 4:32 mile and 9:10 two-mile until Lawson dropped Moore with a series of sustained bursts.

100m, Anderson (Sn) 10.2; 2. Stebbins (Gramb) 10.3; 3. Miller (Okla) 10.5. 400, Lewis (Sn) 47.2; 2. Payne (Kans St) 47.3; 3. Beaty (Cal) 47.6; 4. Magee (N Tex St) 48.3; Kemp dnf. 1500, Ryun (Kans Fr) 3:42.7; 2. Christmas (ACC) 3:49.2; 3. Scott (NM) 3:50.3; 4. Farrell (St John's) 3:52.9. 5000, Lawson (Kans) 14:19.0; 2. Moore (So Ill) 14:35.0; 3. Redington (Tenn) 14:48.4; 4. McMahon (Okla Baptist) 14:58.6; 5. Lorandeau (Kent St) 14:59.8. 110HH, Davenport (Sn) 13.9; 2. Flowers (Tenn Fr) 14.0; 3. Nairn (Sn) 14.0; 4. Pomphrey (Tenn) 14.1. 400mR, Grambling 40.6 (Baker, Shortt, Ragsdale, Stebbins); 2. Southeastern Louisiana 41.7. 1600mR, Southern 3:10.7 (R. Johnson, Harris, Mason, Lewis); 2. Oklahoma State 3:13.5. SP, Woods (So Ill) 60'5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 2. Hearon (Md) 56'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 3. Resley (Tex A&M) 55'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 4. Bartran (Hous Fr) 55'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Pennel Boosts US Mark to 16'7 1-4"

by Don Steffens

San Francisco, Calif., Jan 8--John Pennel, unable to vault in practice the last three months because the last hurricane blew away his vaulting facilities, soared to a new American indoor record and edged within 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " of Pentti Nikula's world indoor mark while vaulting 16'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in the San Francisco Examiner Invitational.

Pennel cleared 15'4", 16'0" and 16'4" on first attempts while he passed at 15'0" and 15'8". After the rest of the meet was over and with all other vaulters eliminated, he elected to have the bar raised to the record height. The 9308 fans quieted as John sized up his situation and headed for the pit, only to kick the bar on the way up. He also failed in his second attempt, nicking the bar with his chest on the way down. After sitting down for a few moments, he strode to the end of the 144' runway, sprayed his hands with a sure-grip substance and headed for his new record. As John catapulted up and over the bar, the totally quiet stands burst into a deafening roar of approval.

Though Pennel was selected the Outstanding Athlete, several

collegians pressed for the honor. The Big 8 gave excellent account of itself as Nebraska's Charlie Greene and Kansas' John Lawson and Jim Ryun came through with hard fought victories. Lawson was not given much chance against Gerry Lindgren, who was reportedly in the top shape of his career.

Running from lane one, Gerry led from the start with Lawson and Tracy Smith occasionally exchanging second and third place but never more than two strides behind the pacesetter. Lindgren set, a relatively steady pace with 65.6, 2:11.0, 3:16.0, 4:21.5, 5:29.0, 6:36.3 and 7:42.0. With the race proceeding true to the form expected, Lindgren stepped up the pace with three-quarters of a mile to go. But NCAA cross country champ Lawson was unshaken as he continued to press Lindgren as Smith broke contact by eight yards. Still a step behind and 300 yards left, Lawson shot past and darted to a three stride lead over the Washington State freshman. With the fans still in apparent shock, Lawson burned the last quarter in 58.2 for a career best of 8:40.2 as Lindgren couldn't make up the lost distance and was timed in 8:42.8.

The bespectacled Greene, undefeated indoors or out last year, stumbled out of the blocks a yard behind Darel Newman. But the Nebraska junior caught the balding Newman at the 20 yard mark, opened up a slight lead and held it to the finish, winning in 6.0. Greene felt, "I would have had a crack at the world record (5.9) if I wouldn't have had a bad start."

Ryun, hampered slightly by a cold, got off to one of the best starts of his career and stayed near the front of the pack after UCLA's Bob Day took the lead after one lap. Englishman John Whetton, who had lost but one indoor encounter prior to the Examiner, and teammate Alan Simpson never held the lead but were constantly in contention. After trailing Day at the quarter mark in 58.2, Ryun regained the lead and ran through splits of 1:59.9 and 3:01.8. Due to the cold Ryun had difficulty in turning on a kick and he appeared to struggle in the homestretch. Whetton closed the gap some but Ryun was able to hold on for a 4:02.1, his all-time best indoors, to the Britisher's 4:02.5, a new British indoor record.

Two veteran competitors, Ralph Boston and Blaine Lindgren, came up with minor injuries in losing their specialties. Boston twisted an ankle in a long jump take-off and could do no better than 23'5" and foul in his first two attempts and decided to retire for the night. Rainer Stenius, from Finland and LA State, jumped all he needed on his first attempt with the winning distance of 24'5". All the jumpers were obviously bothered by early season jitters as the seven men committed 13 fouls in 31 attempts.

Lindgren appeared to hit the final hurdle in his heat as he fell at the finish and bruised a hip. He was never in contention in the finals as Long Beach CC's Earl McCullough defeated such names as Rex Cawley, Lindgren and Boston.

Olympic champion Mike Larrabee, still not indoors what he is out, burst to the lead after 50 yards of the 440, but gave way to Terry Fredrickson, who held the lead until the final straight. Ron Whitney overtook the fading Stanford runner for a 50.4 victory.

Tommie Smith was given a sizeable lead in the mile relay and lost all but five yards of it as Cal's Forrest Beaty finished with 3:21.5 to San Jose State's 3:21.0.

Good performances continue to occur off the Tartan high jump surface as Otis Burrell, Max Lowe and John Rambo all leaped over 7'0". Burrell, who cleared the height on his first attempt was awarded first place.

Bob Scurich of Watsonville, Calif., won the Gerry Lindgren Two Mile after running through a harried 59.0 first quarter and 2:10.0 half. He won the high school event handily in 9:40.6.

Out of retirement, Parry O'Brien didn't have a put under 60'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " as he won his specialty with 62'3" from John McGrath, 61'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

60, Greene (Nebr) 6.0; 2. Newman (49er TC) 6.1.
160, Hermen (San Jose St) 16.6.
440, Whitney (Strid) 50.4.
880, Nelson (Strid) 1:55.0.

Mile, Ryun (Kans Fr) 4:02.1 (3:45.7-1500m); 2. Whetton (GB) 4:02.5; 3. Simpson (GB) 4:03.6; 4. Day (UCLA) 4:05.9; 5. Ken-

nedy (UCSB) 4:08.4.

Two Mile, Lawson (Kans) 8:40.4 (8:09.2-3000m); 2. Lindgren (Wash St Fr) 8:42.8; 3. Smith (PAA) 8:46.6.

60HH, McCullouch (LBCC) 7.3.

Mile R, San Jose State 3:21.0.

JC Mile R, Mt. San Antonio 3:29.5.

HJ, Burrell (Nev) 7'0"; 2. Lowe (Foothill JC) 7'0"; 3. Rambo (49er TC) 7'0"; 4. Dobroth (Strid) 6'10"; 5. Alexander (Fresno St) 6'8"; 6. Caruthers (Ariz) 6'8"; 7. Johnson (San Jose St) 6'8".

PV, Pennel (unat) 6'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 2. Wilson (USC Fr) 16'0"; 3. Savage (UCLA) 16'0"; 4. Chase (SCVYV) 15'8"; 5. Fosdick (USC) 15'8"; 6. Hein (Strid) 15'8"; 7. White (PAA) 15'4".

LJ, Stenius (LA St) 24'5".

TJ, Fergus (San Jose St) 50'7"; 2. Craig (49er TC) 49'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. Bond (SCVYV) 49'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 4. Rogers (Contra Costa JC) 48'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

SP, O'Brien (PAA) 62'3"; 2. McGrath (PAA) 61'10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. Maggard (SCVYV) 60'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 4. Steinhauer (Ore) 59'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

HS Two-mile, Scurich (Watsonville, Calif.) 9:40.6.

Indoor News

NAVY 87, ST JOHN'S 22, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11 (d)--2MR, Navy 7:45.8; 2. St. John's 7:45.8 (Farrell 1:50.5).

ARMY 99, RUTGERS 10, West Point, NY, Dec. 18--HJ, Krenser (A) 6'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

HOLIDAY INVITATIONAL, Chicago, Dec. 18 (d)--SP, Oldfield (Mid Tenn St) 56'3". 440, Crosby (Loyola) 49.4. 2M, Moore (So Ill) 8:56.8; 2. Ashmore (UCTC) 8:59.0. HJ, Littlejohn (W Mich) 6'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 220, Crute (Richmond) 22.6. Mile, Cunningham (Miami, O) 4:09.6.

BATES 62, MIT 51, Lewiston, Me., Dec. 11--Wt., Pangburn (B) 58'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 45HH, Williams (B) 5.9.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN GAMES, NYC, Dec. 11--300, Meade (NY HS) 31.6. HJ, Keys (NY HS) 6'5"; 2. McClellon (NY HS) 6'5".

SENIOR BOWL, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 28--PV, Pennel (unat) 16'1". 1000, Farrell (St John's) 2:09.6. MileR, Southern 3:14.4. HJ, Ross 6'9". 50HH, Mann (NE La) 6.2.

METRO AAU, NY, NY, Jan. 8--35 lb Wt, Backus (NYAC) 62'2"; 2. Pagan (unat) 60'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 3. Thompson (NYAC) 58'0"; 4. Gage (unat) 57'9".

MANHATTAN 70, ARMY 39, West Point, NY, Jan. 8--35 lb Wt, Mead (Man) 60'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". FROSH: Army 67, Manhattan 42.

ST JOHN'S 68 $\frac{1}{2}$, FORDHAM 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, NYU 19, New Haven, Conn, Jan. 8--60, Perry (F) 6.0; 2MR, St. John's 7:44.6. FROSH: NYU 59, St. John's 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fordham 31 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Foreign News

HAVANA, CUBA, 100m, Figuerola 10.1; 2. Ramirez 10.2. LJ, Davies (GB) 25'7". PV, Nordwig (EG) 16'1".

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11--HJ, Peckham 7'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14--10,000, Blackwood 28:58.6. Relay, Clarke 4:05.1.

SYDNEY, Dec. 18--400H, Knoke 51.1.

AUCKLAND, Dec. 15--Mile (previously reported in T&FN), May (EG) 3:54.1; 2. Keino (Ken) 3:54.4; 3. Davies 3:59.1; 4. Studd 4:01.0; 5. McDeil 4:02.3. 10,000, Baillie 29:01.0; 2. Scott 29:01.8; 3. Cervan 29:04.6; 4. Ryan 29:06.0. (Six-miles, Ryan and Baillie 28:10.6, Scott 28:10.8.

SYDNEY, Dec. 19--2M, Keino (Ken) 8:25.2 (betters ratified WR); 2. Toogood 8:45.0. (Keino's laps: 58, 2:00, 3:04, 4:07.2, 5:11.0, 6:15.0, 7:22.0 with a last lap of 63.2.) 880, May (EG) 1:50.2.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 21--5000, Keino (Ken) 13:40.6; 2. Clarke

Bulletin Board

Newsletters of Volume 12 will be mailed as follows: (A)=four page TN by air-mail. (8)=eight page TN by first-class mail January 13 (8), February 10 (A), 24 (A), March 10 (A), 24 (A), April 7 (A), 21 (A), 28 (A), May 5 (A), 12 (A), 19 (A), 26 (A), June 2 (A), 9 (A), 16 (A), 23 (A), 30 (A), July 14 (8).

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13:47.2. 880, Doubell 1:49.0. HJ, Sneazwell 7'1"; 2. Peckham 7'0".

ROUND THE HOUSES MIDNIGHT RUN, Sao Paulo, Brazil, Jan.

1--(7200-meters) Roelants (Bel) 21:20.2; 2. Wiggs (GB) 21:45.8; 3. Ambu (It) 21:52.0; 4. Doesseger (Swi) 21:58.0; 5. Caillet (Fr) 22:00.6; 6. Flores (Col) 22:08.0; 7. Morgan (US) 22:17.0; 8. Azevedo (Brazil) 22:25.0; 9. Philipp (WG) 22:27.0; 10. Robles (Mex) 22:30.0.

SAO PAULO, Jan. 2--1500, Wiggs (GB) 3:45.5. 5000, Larrieu (US) 14:25.0; 2. Najde (Swe) and Doesseger (Swi) 14:30.0; 4. Philipp (WG) 14:31.0. 10,000, Flores (Col) 30:42.6. 3000St, Roelants (Belg) 8:55.8; 2. Amaizon (Arg) 9:03.6.

A Russian Tells of USSR Preparation

by Anatoliy Abdullayev

(The author of this review is a prominent sports writer, editor-in-chief of the magazine *Lyokhlaya Atletika* (Track and Field Events) and a member of the presidium of the USSR Track and Field Sports Federation. Provided by Novosti Press Agency.)

The recent victory of the Soviet athletes over the USA team was treated as one of the sports season's sensations by the world press. Analyzing the results of the match, observers note with good reason that one of the main components of the Soviet team's success was the course taken in training promising young people to replace the stars of the older generation.

Indeed, for the first time in the seven-year history of the meets with the Americans, the Soviet trainers went in for putting on the national squad a large number of young and little-known--some completely unknown--athletes. This bold step justified itself: Oleg Raiko, Victor Kudinsky, Boris Savchuk, Anatoli Kazakov, Vera Popkova, Tamara Dumaiskaya, Nadezhda Chizhova, Galina Kostenko and Valentina Popova made a solid contribution to the team's general victory. New, fresh blood has been infused into the national team, and it is unquestionable that many of the newcomers in the Kiev match will compete in the Mexico Olympics in 1968.

The geographical aspect of the emergence of new names, if it can be put that way, seems quite interesting. Today Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are no longer the only training centers for highly-skilled sportsmen, as was the case not so long ago.

The attention of the spectators at the national competition in Leningrad last March was attracted by the pole vault contest. It is true that Gennadiy Bliznetsov, the leader of Soviet pole vaulters, did not perform. But slim, dark-haired Nikolai Keidan confidently cleared one height after another and finally did 4.70 (15'3"), an excellent result especially for winter.

Several months later we saw Keidan again, this time at the Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet in Minsk. Bliznetsov did participate this time. However, the younger Keidan vaulter emerged victorious.

Nikolai Keidan started taking up track and field sports in October 1955. When he came to Children's Sports School No. 1 in Rostov on the Don, the trainers looked upon the novice without any special enthusiasm: Nikolai was not at all distinguished for any promising physical qualities. However, by 1959 he was among the top-ranking junior pole vaulters of the republic.

At the time he was using a bamboo pole and cleared a height of only 3.90 (12'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "). Soon after, he exchanged it for a metal pole, and then for a modern, fiber-glass pole. In six years Keidan added a whole meter to his "bamboo" record: he cleared a height of 4.82 (15'9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") in March, 1965, and was put on the national team.

Experts are of the opinion that Keidan is capable of clearing a five-meter height this season. It is interesting that in addition to Keidan such intercollegiate champions as L. Belonozhko, G. Melikyan and V. Skibenko are being coached by Honored Coach of the RSFSR Timofei Prokhorov. I have no doubts that many a champion and record smasher will come out of Rostov.

The Far Eastern town of Suchan is far from any recognized track-and-field sports centers. But it is from there that Oleg Raiko came into big-time sports. Today he is considered the hope of Soviet track and field sports in one of the events in which it is lagging behind, the middle distance.

Oleg was born in January 1945 in a hamlet poetically called Lazorevny Klyuch (Azure Spring). At first he took up rowing in order to keep up with his friends: there was a man-made lake next to his house that did not freeze up during the winter. But when he was in the upper grades, he became absorbed in track and field sports, specifically in the octathlon. Though lacking any special training, he managed to capture a prize at the Maritime Territorial Championship in Vladivostok. After this, Oleg started training in all seriousness, and by himself at that, since there were no experienced trainers in Suchan at the time.

Oleg measured off a 60-meter stretch on the road outside the

hamlet and trained there three times a week, doing the same thing each day: 17 laps every time. Evidently, in this case it was not the training "system" that played the main role but his natural qualities and the solid general physical hardening that Oleg had acquired from rowing. But whatever it was, three months after the beginning of his training cycle he ran the 800-meters in 1:55.7--a very good result.

It was when Raiko enrolled at the Lesgaft Physical Culture Institute in Leningrad that he met Ivan Pozhidayev, an eminent runner of the past.

Usually, trainer Pozhidayev does not give his pupils too much of a training load at the beginning, and it is only two or three years later, when they get physically stronger, that he starts working on developing speed. In the case of Oleg, who was stronger and harder than his peers, the preparatory period was much shorter. In the winter he would run about 200 kilometers a month; in the spring and summer he worked to develop speed.

The results were excellent: In 1964 Raiko took fourth place in the junior group of the Pravda cross country, which was followed by top places at the National Student Games, the USSR Junior Championships and, finally, two silver medals at the initial European Junior Games in Warsaw.

This season proved to be even more successful for Raiko. He won the USSR cross country title, set a new national mark for the 2000-meters at the winter meet in Leningrad, and took first place in the finals of the all-Union cross country for the Pravda prize. The young runner made a good showing at the USSR-US match, and in August became the champion of the USSR Armed Forces, covering the 1500-meters in excellent time, 3:41.2.

I believe that this season the national record in the 1500 meters will go to Raiko.

Whereas Oleg was distinguished for his enviable health from childhood, the same cannot be said for Tatiana Ilyina, who had heart trouble. She came to the stadium after hearing a story about a man whom sports helped overcome such an ailment. At first the training sessions were restricted to general development exercises. Quite some time passed before the doctors, unable to discover any trace of her former troubles, permitted her to start on more serious training with greater loads.

Tatiana took to the hurdles, and it soon became clear that the tall, well-built girl was doing the new hurdles distance of 100-meters, recently included in the program of major contests, much better than the traditional 80-meters. In 1962 the 18-year-old student made the national championship for the first time, taking third place, and two years later she won the championship of the Fourth National Student Games and the national junior title. Recently Tatiana Ilyina became the champion of the Eighth Trade Union Spartakiad of the USSR.

I have described only three young athletes; there were many more. Some of the athletes, like the ones I introduced to you, have already made the national squad; others are only preparing for their start in the major sports arena, but experts have already taken note of them. The girl runner from Latvia, Ingrida Verbele; her countryman in the javelin, Janis Dominsh; the Moscow sprinter Alexey Bratchikov; the Tula 800-meter runner Victor Lipagin--I have no doubt that sports fans will be hearing about them yet.

Novices are coming to the stadium. Youth is on the offensive and we expect many records to fall to them.

Peter Snell's "No Bugles, No Drums"

by Tony Brunt
(reprinted courtesy New Zealand Herald)

Should any changes take place in New Zealand athletics administration, particularly at a national level, within the next year or two, it may well be due to Peter Snell and his currently published book "No Bugles, No Drums."

With remarkable honesty, pointedness and, surely, a small measure of courage, Snell has included in the absorbing account of his years as the country's foremost sporting hero a withering attack on officialdom--especially the New Zealand Amateur Athletics Association.

In a final chapter, headed "A Lack of Touch," Snell says that reorganization is needed to get rid of the "club" atmosphere in national administration.

"It has become a minor dictatorship," he says, "in which there appears to be room only for those who either learn quickly that they had better, or they are forced out again.

"There is too much lobbying and predetermination of decisions without true practical regard for what is best for athletics. I believe that too many top administrators are there not so much

for what they can do to benefit athletics but for what they can do to benefit themselves."

He also says that the association, which has its headquarters in Wellington, should have a new chairman every four years at least and should be shifted from center to center after the same period.

"Moving the center would maintain a flow of new blood and new enthusiasm, prevent the growth of petty jealousies and stop empire building, the method by which top administrators now build their security of tenure."

Referring to athletes who get their "toes trodden on" by the national association, Snell says: "Power is needed to meet power, as Robbie Brightwell has proved in England with his International Athletes' Club.

"Athletes should learn that, indirectly, they all suffer when one of their number is the victim of injustice or disinterest.

Also in the book, written in collaboration with Auckland businessman and former journalist, Mr. Garth Gilmour, Snell sets out four basic administration faults from his experiences: The national association-

1. does not appear to be giving a lead in the field of developing first-class facilities in major centers.
2. is not prepared to recognize individuals who, in their own right, are doing a major service in the furtherance of athletics.
3. has on occasions jeopardized the chance of future invitations to athletes to go overseas by insisting on the provision of a manager, even when only one athlete is involved.
4. and has on occasions kept back overseas invitations from athletes for no given or apparent reason.

With the third fault, he adds, very often it's the athlete who "winds up managing the manager."

Every cause must have a crusader and Snell has taken on this role as probably only he alone can. For with his experience and unparalleled fame in this country, his views, whether they are over-stated or not, are assured of a wide audience.

The rest of the book which, to use a well-worn phrase, is hard to put down once one has started to read, deals mainly with Snell's athletic career. His own version of his triumphs and tragedies is extremely interesting to track followers who previously had an insight into the Snell personality only through the probing and analysis of journalists throughout the world.

After finishing first with a final lunge in the Rome Olympic 800-meters, his first and probably most memorable success, he was unaware of his actual finishing position.

"Then Roger (Moens) came over. His face looked tired. He congratulated me, too, and I asked, 'Who won?' Roger said, 'You did.'"

Snell, who broke eight world records in the five balmy years after Rome until his retirement, also sheds light on his relationship with his coach, Mr. Arthur Lydiard, which, although very close at first, later became troubled through training disagreements.

"It is a fact," says Snell, "that Arthur has changed in the last few years. I, too, have changed. Therefore, our relationship couldn't go on as it originally had. I have become a person in my own right and I've resented at times not being able to express my own individuality. Arthur, perhaps, has not accepted or understood that."

Elsewhere he says: "The difference between Arthur and me is that he tends, with his knowledge and insight, to evaluate the maximum of an athlete's capabilities when everything else is in his favor--track, training, weather and so on." And later: "This habit of publicly committing their charges to highly demanding performances seems to be an unfortunate trait of most prominent coaches."

Murray Halberg, his partner on numerous trips overseas, "seems easily swayed by the influence of others," says Snell, and during the disagreement sided with Mr. Lydiard "in whom he has shown an almost blind faith."

Because of his wide travels Snell can relate many funny tales and perhaps the best is about a game of golf he had with the Canadian half-mile champion, Bill Crothers, before one of their major clashes earlier this year.

Snell, because of the heat, removed his trousers and played in swimming shorts. In the press meeting the next day he was amazed to read he had engaged in psychological gamesmanship by exposing his well-developed calves to Crothers.

"No Bugles, No Drums," leaves a few things in Snell's career unexplained, but two do stand out. He does not enlarge on a brief mention that he attempted to decline the OBE awarded him after the Tokyo Games and also no reason is given for the puzzling title of his book except for a semi-serious explanation in a postscript.

All-Time 330 Hurdle Performances

compiled by Peter Matthews

This is the first (and hopefully the last) all-time 330-yard intermediate hurdle performances list.

Jim Miller	36.1	5/ 1/65	Vanderstock	36.7	3/12/65
Jon Reimer	36.1	5/22/65	Roger Morgan	36.7	4/21/65
Miller	36.2	4/13/63	Larry Godfrey	36.7	5/ 1/65
Miller	36.2	5/ 9/64	Miller	36.7	5/10/65
Miller	36.4	5/10/64	Kevin O'Brien	36.7	5/11/65
Vance Peterson	36.4	3/20/65	Mike Douglas	36.7	5/22/65
Geoff Vanderstock	36.4	5/14/65	Stauffer	36.8	4/19/63
Miller	36.4	5/15/65	Wyatt	36.8	4/17/64
Dee Andrews	36.5	4/20/63	Morgan	36.8	5/ 2/64
Rex Cawley	36.5	5/ 4/63	Godfrey	36.8	5/ 2/64
Miller	36.5	5/18/63	Fred Knight	36.8	5/23/64
Miller	36.6	3/27/63	Cawley	36.8	2/20/65
Peterson	36.6	3/27/63	Jim Vogler	36.8	5/ 1/65
Vanderstock	36.6	3/19/65	Peterson	36.8	3/13/65
Roger Mann	36.6	4/21/65	Fred Vogel	36.8	4/21/65
Andrews	36.7	4/13/63	Ron Peters	36.8	5/ 1/65
Bobby May	36.7	5/ 2/63	Douglas	36.8	5/ 1/65
Chris Stauffer	36.7	5/11/63	Gene Washington	36.8	5/ 8/65
Roy Hilburn	36.7	4/11/64	F. Loustalot	36.9	3/30/63
Tom Wyatt	36.7	5/30/64	Douglas	36.9	5/21/65

B. Polkinghorne	36.9	5/ 4/63	Hardin	37.1	5/18/63
Billy Hardin	36.9	5/16/64	Cawley	37.1	3/30/63
Vogler	36.9	5/16/64	Godfrey	37.1	5/ 1/64
Gerry Cerulla	36.9	5/23/64	Stauffer	37.1	5/ 9/64
Ron Hahn	36.9	3/27/65	Cerulla	37.1	5/15/64
Gregg Macy	36.9	5/30/64	Roy Burleson	37.1	5/16/64
Knight	36.9	4/17/65	Rusty Brown	37.1	4/ 3/65
Washington	36.9	5/22/65	Vanderstock	37.1	4/17/65
Alvin Randolph	36.9	5/22/65	Wyatt	37.1	5/ 1/65
Steve Cortright	37.0	3/30/63	Ezunial Burts	37.1	4/20/65
Ron Whitney	37.0	5/ 4/63	Pat Pomphrey	37.1	5/15/65
Jim Streeby	37.0	5/11/63	Knight	37.1	5/21/65
Hardin	37.0	5/ 2/64	Cawley	37.2	/63
Vanderstock	37.0	3/ 5/65	Wyatt	37.2	5/ 4/63
Peterson	37.0	5/ 1/65	Jim Brown	37.2	5/11/63
Douglas	37.0	4/17/65	Charles Moseley	37.2	5/18/63
Roger Johnson	37.0	4/17/65	Hilburn	37.2	3/21/64
Miller	37.0	4/10/65	Cortright	37.2	4/11/64
Knight	37.0	5/22/65	Godfrey	37.2	5/16/64
Reimer	37.0	5/21/65	Whitney	37.2	5/ 1/64
Cawley	37.1	3/23/63	Peterson	37.2	5/ 1/64
Andrew McCray	37.1	4/ 3/63	Wyatt	37.2	5/ 2/64
Jim Allen	37.1	5/11/63	Jim Hackett	37.2	5/ 9/64
May	37.1	5/11/63	Wyatt	37.2	4/17/65
John McIntosh	37.1	5/ 4/63	Mann	37.2	5/ 1/65
Don Gardner	37.1	5/ 7/63	Peters	37.2	5/15/65
Morgan	36.9	5/ 1/65	Jess Tier (100)	37.2	5/14/65

NCAA Meets: Leading Conferences by Years

compiled by James Powell

This is the third in a series of five features analyzing the distribution of points in NCAA championship track and field meets dating back to the first contest.

This issue's feature indicates the points and places of the

top 11 conferences. They are listed in order, left to right, with all-time totals listed at the very bottom. Each year is listed along with a total for each decade, and corresponding scores for reach conference are provided. The number of parenthesis represents the placing in the meet.

	AAWU	Big Ten	Big Eight	Southwest C	Heptagonal	Western AC	Southeastern	Metropolitan	Cal ColAA	C Intercol	AA Mid-
1921	23(2)	65(1)	18 1/2(3)	4(5)	12 1/2(4)	(=7)	(=7)	(=7)	(=7)	(=7)	2(6)
1922	28 1/2(2)	47(1)	9 23/90(3)	1(7)	6(5)	(=8)	7(4)	2(6)	(=8)	(=8)	(=8)
1923	31 1/2(2)	72(1)	16 1/2(3)	3(6)	(=7)	(=7)	10(4)	(=7)	(=7)	(=7)	(=7)
1928	116(2)	150 3/4(1)	29(4)	33(3)	(=9)	1(8)	7(6)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)
1929	120(2)	177 1/2(1)	16(4)	36(3)	6(6)	2 1/2(=7)	2 1/2(=7)	(=10)	(=10)	(=10)	1(9)
Total	319(2)	512 1/2(1)	89 23/90(3)	76 3/4(4)	24 3/4(6)	3 1/2(9)	3 1/2(9)	(=11)	(=11)	(=11)	3(10)
1930	145 27/70(2)	167 51/70(1)	31 1/5(3)	12(5)	(=10)	1(9)	2 17/70(8)	(=10)	(=10)	(=10)	4(=6)
1931	115 1/7(2)	183 5/28(1)	43 3/4(3)	1(8)	8(5)	(=9)	6 3/4(6)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)	16 1/
1932	(=8)	217 3/4(1)	50(2)	6(7)	10(5)	8(6)	17 1/2(3)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)	1(8)
1933	101 3/7(1)	90 3/7(2)	44 3/5(4)	10(5)	(=9)	8(6)	61 1/35(3)	4(=7)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)
1934	161 11/20(1)	30 3/5(4)	18(=5)	12(8)	8 3/4(10)	(=11)	54(2)	35(3)	18(=5)	(=11)	14(7)
1935	143 3/5(1)	96 2/5(2)	10(6)	1(9)	(=10)	12(5)	14(4)	4(8)	21(3)	(=10)	(=10)
1936	156 1/3(2)	165(1)	31 1/3(3)	28 1/3(4)	4(=7)	6(6)	16(5)	4(=7)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)
1937	164(1)	95(2)	24(3)	3 1/2(8)	21(4)	(=9)	14(5)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)	(=9)
1938	146 3/4(1)	108 3/2(2)	27(4)	33(3)	18(5)	(=9)	(=9)	2(=8)	(=9)	(=9)	8(6)
1939	189 1/2(1)	80 3/2(2)	23(4)	33(3)	11(6)	1(=9)	12(5)	8(=7)	1(=9)	(=11)	(=11)
Total	1323 37/70(1)	1216(2)	302 513/600(3)	139 5/6(5)	80 3/4(6)	36(12)	198 638/1225(4)	57(7)	40(11)	(14)	43 1/
1940	147 2/3(1)	62(2)	33 1/2(4)	38(3)	(=11)	2(=9)	22(5)	8(7)	6(8)	(=11)	(=11)
1941	156 25/28(1)	104 19/28(2)	22(4)	6 2/7(8)	(=10)	4(9)	24(3)	18(5)	8(7)	(=10)	9(6)
1942	139 9/20(1)	96 7/20(2)	42(3)	20(4)	(=11)	15(5)	6(9)	8(8)	10(=6)	(=11)	(=11)
1943	122(1)	93(2)	46(4)	52(3)	(=11)	10(6)	(=11)	42(5)	8(7)	(=11)	4(8)
1944	(=7)	222(1)	33(2)	(=8)	(=8)	14(6)	(=8)	18(5)	8(7)	20(4)	26(3)
1945	(=11)	137 1/5(1)	57(3)	10(=8)	70(2)	15(6)	6(10)	10(=8)	13(7)	(=11)	36(4)
1946	65 3/5(2)	156 1/2(1)	18 1/5(5)	36 1/10(4)	(=10)	7(9)	10 3/4(6)	40(3)	(=10)	(=10)	(=10)
1947	68 23/48(2)	178 11/48(1)	32(3)	29(4)	(=9)	(=9)	1 3/8(8)	19(6)	20(5)	(=9)	(=9)
1948	98 1/2(2)	158 1/2(1)	45 1/4(4)	24(5)	47(3)	4(10)	20(6)	10(9)	14(7)	(=11)	(=11)
1949	125 4/5(1)	88(2)	22(5)	7(8)	48(3)	4(9)	11(6)	23(4)	10(7)	(=11)	(=11)
Total	924(2)	1287(1)	350 19/20(3)	222 27/70(4)	165(6)	75(10)	101 1/4(7)	196(5)	97(8)	20(14)	84(9)
1950	108 21/80(1)	49 3/5(2)	24 3/5(5)	32(4)	42(3)	6(11)	15 1/16(8)	8(10)	14 1/3(9)	20(7)	2(13)
1951	122 11/15(1)	48 2/5(3)	21 7/24(6)	21(7)	51(2)	5(10)	33 1/6(5)	12(8)	2 1/5(5)	38(4)	2(12)
1952	166 1/12(1)	70 1/3(2)	37(4)	35(5)	58(3)	7(10)	10(9)	11(8)	6 1/2(11)	22(6)	(=12)
1953	144 1/5(1)	82(2)	38(3)	22 3/5(4)	9 3/5(7)	1/3(12)	12(6)	1(11)	22(5)	2(10)	6(8)
1954	138 17/20(1)	95 9/20(2)	15(5)	30(3)	8(7)	6 1/2(9)	20(4)	8(7)	5 1/2(10)	(=12)	(=12)
1955	126(1)	66 1/5(2)	32(3)	12(=9)	13(=7)	15 2/5(6)	13(=7)	28(=4)	2(11)	1/5(13)	12(=8)
1956	130 9/10(1)	70 7/10(2)	65(3)	13(9)	24(=5)	1 7/10(11)	5(10)	25(=4)	14(8)	16 1/10(6)	(=12)
1957	63(1)	56 1/3(2)	39 1/3(3)	31(5)	(=14)	2 1/3(12)	(13)	15(7)	29(6)	39(4)	8(=8)
1958	72 6/7(2)	73 17/28(1)	68 5/28(3)	22(=5)	2(10)	23 3/4(4)	(=11)	14(7)	8(9)	22(=5)	12(8)
1959	56 7/10(2)	48 3/5(3)	161 1/10(1)	20 1/2(6)	21(5)	36 3/10(4)	1(12)	9(8)	(=13)	6(9)	10(7)
Total	1129 153/240(1)	651(2)	501 9/20(3)	239 1/10(4)	228 3/5(5)	106 19/60(9)	109 11/48(8)	131(7)	103 1/30(10)	168 3/10(6)	52(12)
1960	149(1)	37(3)	95(2)	11(8)	24(5)	16(=6)	3(=11)	1(=14)	8(9)	29(4)	4(10)
1961	146 2/5(1)	26(=4)	41 2/5(2)	6 2/5(10)	26(=4)	37 1/2(3)	4(11)	8(9)	13 1/2(8)	19 1/2(7)	20 1/2(6)
1962	187 13/21(1)	29(3)	34(2)	15(=7)	18(6)	24 3/4(4)	(=12)	11(9)	(=12)	22(5)	4(=14)
1963	217(1)	20(5)	24(3)	12(7)	22(4)	46(2)	8(=10)	16(6)	11(8)	10(9)	1(13)
1964	173 1/2(1)	29(5)	24 1/2(6)	14(9)	22(7)	50(2)	10(10)	18(8)	43(3)	30(4)	8(11)
1965	167(1)	12(9)	55(3)	(=13)	14(8)	82(2)	5 1/2(11)	20(=5)	28(4)	20(=5)	20(=4)
Total	4419+(1)	3838+(2)	1648+(3)	738+(4)	676+(5)	476+(6)	461+(7)	459(8)	341+(9)	318+(10)	229+(11)

Traynor, Others Discuss Mexico

by Dick Connor
(reprinted from Denver Post)

Bottled water and imported vegetables may play as big a role as oxygen in the 1968 Olympics at Mexico City.

Dysentery, a frequent tourist affliction known euphemistically as "Montezuma's Revenge", attacked a major portion of the US squad that took part in the Little Olympics in October. The meet was intended to test the effects of the Mexico City 7400-foot altitude. At the invitation of the Mexican Olympic committee, several nations sent athletes for a week-long series of tests to determine what happens to performances that far above sea level.

As far as Pat Traynor is concerned, however, dysentery that he and many other members of the US team suffered invalidated the trials. Traynor, former NCAA steeplechase champion, is now at Lowry AFB.

But while the athletes attributed subpar performances to the water and fresh vegetables, accompanying physicians aren't so sure the thin air wasn't a co-villain. Dr. C. B. Favour, a physiologist at National Jewish Hospital in Denver was one of two medical observers who went to Mexico City. And, while test conditions and short notice didn't allow anything approaching a wholesale study, there were indications the United States may have to make some substantial changes in selecting the training methods before 1968 rolls around.

Both Favour and Traynor emphasized that the team should be selected early and given a chance to acclimatize itself before heading into a competition for gold medals and world prestige. The poor athlete isn't going to replace the good athlete, even if the meet is held atop Mt. Everest or on the floor of Death Valley. But the good athlete won't be able to head for Mexico City at the last minute.

There will be fewer records, particularly on distance events, and times generally are going to be slower. Traynor, for example, estimates the winner of the 5000-meter run won't come within a minute of the world record. "That's a quarter of a mile off," he mused.

"I was disappointed because I couldn't find out anything about my capabilities at high altitude," Traynor said. He and Harry McCalla, former Stanford miler, were members of the US track contingent. "We got down there and started working out fairly well. We felt the altitude a little bit but not as much as expected. Then most fellas started getting diarrhea. I came down with dysentery the morning of the race. I ran that afternoon and was so tired even for the first 220 yards I couldn't do a thing. It was just a struggle to complete the race, and I was staggering around at the finish."

Traynor says the United States must do as the French team did: bring food, water and chef. The French had no intestinal troubles. Dr. Favour, who has conducted extensive tests on Mt. Evans, said a minimum of three weeks and preferably six weeks to two months of training at a comparable altitude will be needed for the Mexico City Olympics. It would also be a good idea to choose the team at a high altitude, he said. "The good athlete at sea level may not be the best athlete at 7400-feet. There are subtleties about the human body's adjustment to altitude we don't yet understand."

Runners and swimmers in particular will feel the effects of the rarefied air. Cyclists, on the other hand, will meet less wind resistance and could shatter a whole flock of marks. But the physical burden will fall on those in the distance events. They must expend near maximum effort over a sustained period of time. Their systems will have to work that much harder to replace and burn oxygen and no matter how finely conditioned they are, heart and lung capacity simply won't be great enough to make up for the lesser amounts of oxygen available. Thus their physical limits will be lower than at lesser elevations where the air is "thicker" and vital organs don't have to drain off as much energy to maintain muscle strength and function.

What this can mean in training hints at several possible changes. Dr. Favour cited one example among swimmers. Used to going out fast, pacing themselves a bit through the middle-stages and then sprinting home at the finish, swimmers also generally take a breath at every third stroke or so on a swim of some distance.

"Down there," Dr. Favour reported, "they would get away fast then complain of feeling suffocated toward the middle of the race. Then, near the end, we could stand on the side and watch and it would be as if someone had tied a rope to them and pulled them almost to a halt. There was an abrupt fall in muscle strength. Butterfly swimmers were unable to get their arms out in front as they normally would."

"I became very concerned and told them, 'For God's sake, you've got to breathe every stroke even if it means messing up your

form a little bit."

They were also advised to set one pace and keep it. By the second and third day swimmers had begun to adjust to this style, and, while times suffered, the phenomena of suffocation lessened or disappeared.

Converting a swimmer to a different breathing rotation and teaching him to maintain a more even pace can't be done overnight. Two more "Little Olympics" are scheduled, one next fall and one again in the fall of 1967. "We found out what the rules of the game are going to have to be. Next year, given more than this year's two weeks notice by the US Olympic Committee, they hope to conduct more extensive tests."

Bliznyetsov Tough in Clutch

by Aleksey Srebnitsky
(reprinted from Athletics Weekly)

I have spoken with a lot of track and field experts about Gennadiy Bliznyetsov, and they were all convinced that the young Soviet pole vault record holder would this summer lift the bar to 5.00-meters (16'5")

Why do they believe in him? The experts are attracted by the fast rate with which Bliznyetsov had made progress up to now. It was in 1963 that Gennadiy became the first Soviet athlete to attempt to find out what kind of miracle was this fiber-glass pole with which foreign vaulters had reached such unprecedented heights. Familiarization with the fiber-glass pole was at first difficult; being unusually resilient and pliant, it demanded also a new technique. It had to be tamed like a wild steed. However, by August 1963 Bliznyetsov had set his first national record of 15'5" while vaulting with a glass pole at the Third Spartakaid. The next year he raised the bar another 25 cm (to 16'3") and took fifth place in the Olympics.

I also have confidence in Bliznyetsov, but not merely because his purely technical results are growing with impressive steadiness. What attracts me is his character, which combines the determination of a fighter with the persistence of a hard worker. Looking at Bliznyetsov one can never tell whether he lost or won an hour ago; he always retains his composure.

Sometimes it seems to me that rivals do not exist for Bliznyetsov. He does not take notice of them, not matter what titles they possess, and vies only with the bar. Perhaps that is the reason he sometimes loses to weaker men, as happened at the Znamenskiy Memorial meet in Minsk, and wins from stronger opponents. Perhaps that is why he is one of the few sportsmen to show his best result in the most difficult and gruelling contests? Remember, in Tokyo he set a national record in securing fifth place.

Valeriy Brumel told me that in watching Bliznyetsov train, he is astounded by his persistence and stubbornness. Such words coming from the lips of Brumel, who is famed for his industriousness, is the highest praise. Possibly, he wouldn't have become a high-class pole vaulter without such selflessness, though he is fanatically in love with this sport. With a good physical make-up (6'2½", 198 lbs.), he had the possibility of choosing any sport, but he made friends with track and field.

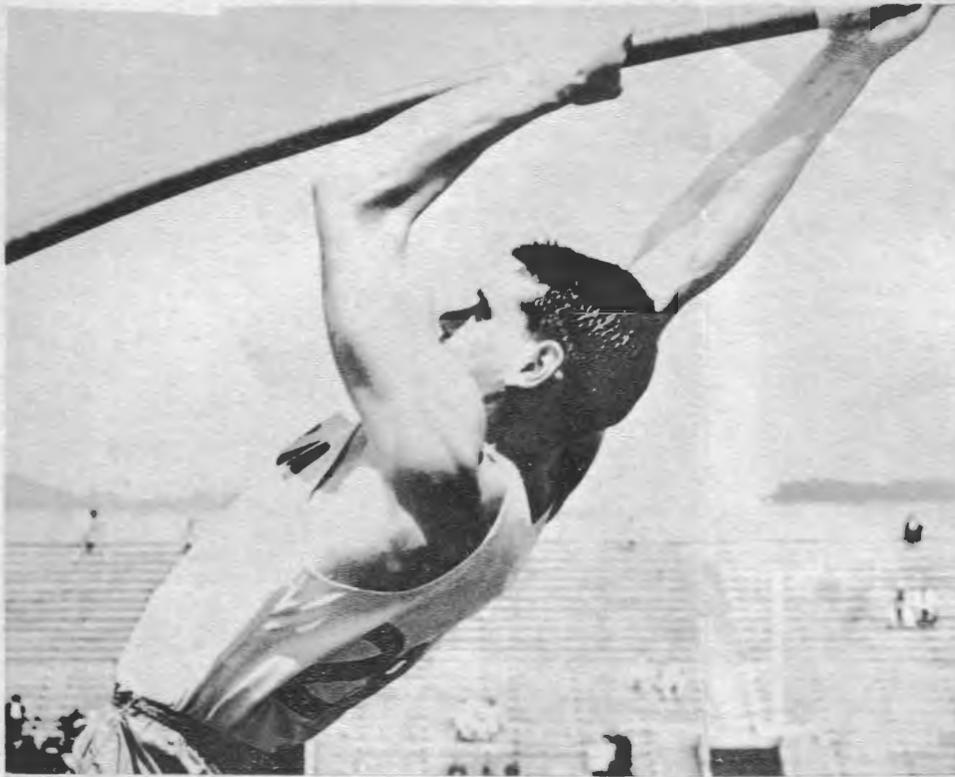
By the way, he trains not only in the pole vault. He has high jumped 6'8½" and is a useful decathlon performer, but these athletic events were always secondary and auxiliary for training purposes.

Gennadiy did not have to look for his first trainer; his mother Raisa Bliznyetsova, an eminent athlete in the thirties, taught her son the ABCs of sports. Then Gavriil Rayevsky, who in his prime vied with the famed Nikolay Ozolin for the country's records and championships in the pole vault by Viktor Styepanov and, in the national squad, by Viktor Yagodin.

It must be said, however, that Bliznyetsov is not very anxious to go to the training sessions of the country's leading athletes. He prefers to prepare for major meets right at home in Kharkov, and he takes no less an active part than his coach in drawing up the training program. You can never know to what extent Bliznyetsov is prepared, what can be expected for him, and therefore I was not surprised to hear him referred to as a "riddle".

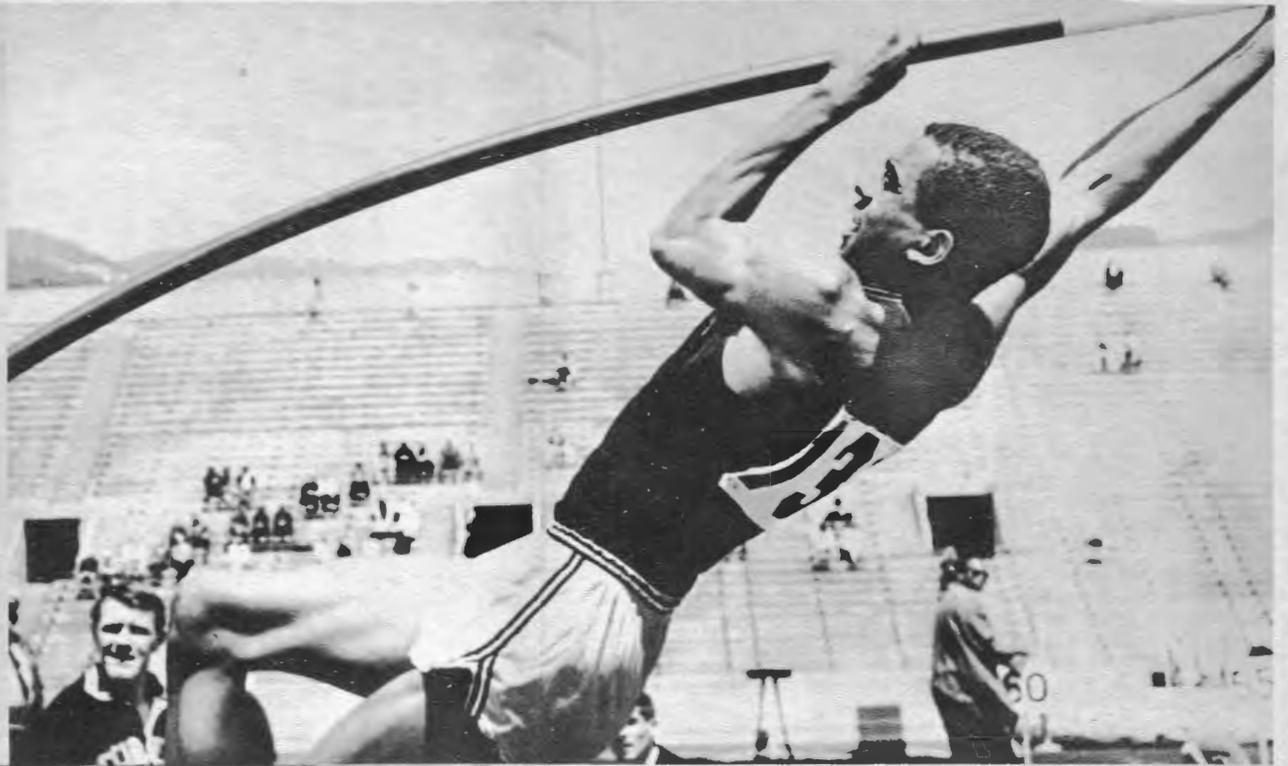
In life, too, he may seem to be an enigma, in any case for a journalist: Gennadiy is of rare reticence and it is difficult to get any thing out of him. I was trying to find out what he is fond of besides sport and what hobbies he had but Gennadiy shrugged his shoulders: he trains almost every day, appears in contests, sometimes breaks records--isn't one such absorbing occupation sufficient for a man who has no intentions at all of remaining merely a sportsman?

Not only the sporting but also the engineering vein is strong in the Bliznyetsov family. Gennadiy's sister finished the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute; married a Bulgarian engineer and now lives in Bulgaria. Gennadiy himself is preparing to take diploma work in the same institute. But he won't part with sport for some time to come. Since Gennadiy is only 24, this means that in another three years he will be in the prime of his prowess at the Mexico Olympics.



1965 NCAA POLE VAULTERS
(Upper left, going clockwise) G.
(Ore), 3rd; BILL BURNETTE (I.
UELSES (LaSalle), 4th; BILL S.
6th tie; JIM FARRELL (Okla), r
DICK (So Cal), 1st. (Fosdick ph
Yimm, Palo Alto Times, Self by
all others by Steve Murdock)





MORO
JOHN
(ash St),
L FOS-
Ken
hapiro,



