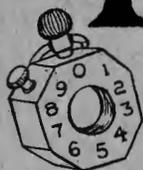


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FOREIGN NEWS

MISC. CHINESE RESULTS: Chou Lien-li 13.8 (Asian record); Brumel (USSR) 6'10⁵/₈"
7'1/4", 7'1³/₈".

MISC. RUSSIAN RESULTS: Ovsepyan 61'11¹/₄" (national record).

AUSTRALIAN RESULTS: Nov. 19: Adelaide, Boase 48'1/2" (HSJ); Sydney, Power 14:21.0
(3 miles); Brisbane, Bigby 21.5yt, Blue 1:52.7y, Smith 1:52.7yn; Melbourne, Vincent 14:13.8
(3 miles), Leffler 199'5¹/₂" (HT), Selvey 54'7¹/₂"; Nov. 23: Melbourne, Oakley 1:53.4y, Rule
49'2" (HSJ). Nov. 26: Melbourne, Leffler 195'5", Selvey 54'1¹/₂"; Brisbane, Smith 4:11.3, Craw-
ley 24'6¹/₂", Rich 24"; Sydney, Prince 23.9yt.

CROSS COUNTRY RESULTS

NAIA CHAMPIONSHIPS, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 26: Thomas (S. Illinois) 20:39. Team
Title, Southern Illinois 37 points.

BULLETIN BOARD

Next Newsletters Dec. 21, Jan. 4. Track & Field News mailed Dec. 29.

Back Copies of ATFS Annuals and Olympic Handbooks are wanted by Dave Terry, 5 Grange
Close, Heston, Middlesex, England. He wants the 1951, 1953 and 1956 numbers of the ATFS
Annuals and the 1948, 1952 and 1956 editions of the Olympic Handbook. He is willing to pay
any reasonable price.

WIND SPRINTS

High jumper John Thomas, now a Boston University junior, opened the indoor season
by jumping seven feet in an informal meet at Medford, Mass., on Dec. 3. He tried 7'2"
but didn't make it. Thomas jumps in another informal meet on Dec. 10 in Providence, R.I.
and officially swings into action on Dec. 17 when Boston U. meets Harvard at Cambridge
in a dual meet. Thomas will compete in nine meets indoors and is scheduled to run the hur-
dles in addition to high jumping. He may also run a leg on the mile relay team. Thomas is
one of the co-captains of the BU team. The other co-captain is Chris Beasley, a weight man.

SO THEY TELL US

DAVID THURLOW, Cambridge, England: "Skimming through the October issue of
Track & Field News I am tickled pink by: 'As usual in European meets the judges and athletes
were kept off the field before the event and moved out of the stadium when their events were
over.' The White City in London is like a swarm of bees out in the center. Athletes, officials,
hangers-on, the lot, stand all the time. After the Olympics (which I saw on television with
excellent camera work by an incredibly slick Italian producer) the White City looked like an
ant nest. I counted over 60 (yes 60) people by the pole vault pit alone at one stage. At one
meet I remember the crowd in the center being so thick that at ground level on the other side
you could not see the runners for the last 30 yards of the hurdles."

By Lafayette Smith

Imagine if you will: searchlights criss-crossing in the sky, a 76-piece band playing *molto-vivace*, fireworks exploding in midair, confetti falling like snowflakes, and hundreds of thousands of gayly dressed, wildly waving Brazilians stepping on each other's toes and shouting as if to burst their lungs. This scene is repeated with infinite variations each December 31 in Sao Paulo, Brazil's industrial city of four million people, but the occasion instead of being a mere welcoming of the New Year is a running race: the corrida internacional de Sao Silvestre.

The Sao Silvestre race, called by one American correspondent a cross between the Olympic Games and Mardi Gras, is South America's (and perhaps the world's) best attended sporting event -- as exciting as a World Series and as colorful as the Tournament of Roses. Each New Year's Eve, some half million people jam Sao Paulo's main street to watch the running of the Sao Silvestre race, now going into its 36th year. This crowd surpasses even that of the famed Boston Marathon and is much more impressive since at Boston the spectators spread out over 26 miles compared to Sao Silvestre's 7400 meters length (4½ miles).

Though by distance running standards the Sao Silvestre race is comparatively short, it usually takes the athletes two years to complete the distance. The starter's pistol fires at 11:45 p. m. on Dec. 31 and by the time the runners cross the finish line, some 20-plus minutes later, the New Year has arrived.

Unfortunately the race does not always start on schedule. Supposedly it begins immediately following the last bars of the Brazilian national anthem. But with thousands of milling spectators and more than 300 nervous runners, many unfamiliar with the music, the race often gets a premature start. One year several runners mistook an exploding firecracker for the starter's pistol and before they could be halted, the entire field tore off in their wake to finish long before the stroke of midnight.

The jostling at the starting line, according to American Olympic runner Curt Stone, who has run several times at Sao Silvestre, rivals the rush hour in the New York subway. Fifteen minutes before the gun the athletes are herded into a bullpen with a one-inch hawser separating them from the course. "Finland's Viljo Heino and I in the front line were getting a little frantic about the crush," says Stone. "Finally, we put our backs together and started slugging anyone who got close. That was Heino's idea. I don't think I'm that bloodthirsty. Then we got out from behind the rope and refused to get back in. At last they shot the gun, whether by intent or mistake you never know, and we were off."

Stone finished second in that race behind Heino, but another year wasn't quite so fortunate. He was shoved into the rope at the start and broke his glasses. Since he has what he calls "finger vision," the ability to distinguish fingers at 20 feet but not much more, he had to use the other runners as seeing eye dogs. He followed everything in white he could find and finished in ninth place feeling quite fresh. He never saw any of the front runners. To add to Stone's woes, a tropical shower in the last few miles completely soaked him causing the elastic in his pants to give way. He finished the last two miles holding his pants up with one hand.

Browning Ross, who represented the U.S. in the 1956 race, described his reactions to Sao Silvestre: "At approximately 15 minutes before midnight on New Year's Eve, the race began amid a thunderous roar of cheers, sirens and gunfire, a colorful display of fireworks, and a shower of confetti, ankle deep in some places. Up to a half million people strained at the ropes to wish the runners luck with a whack on the back. One word, petrified, described my emotions."

But petrified or not, Ross admitted that it was the most exciting race in which he had ever participated during his running career, and that included two Olympic Games, the Pan American Games and the Boston Marathon several times. The history of the corrida internacional de Sao Silvestre dates back to 1924 when Casper Libero, a sportsman and Brazilian newspaper publisher, visited France for the Olympic Games. The marathon, run on Paris' colorful streets, fascinated him, and he decided that Brazil too must have a similar road race.

After his return to Sao Paulo, he initiated the Sao Silvestre race. From a humble beginning of 60 local athletes in 1925, Sao Silvestre soon began to attract runners from other parts of Brazil and later from different countries in South America. In 1936, a record number of 4,636 competed in one race.

With thousands now anxious to run, it became necessary to limit the field. Elimi-

nations are now conducted throughout Brazil with each of that country's 22 states sending only their number one runner. The state of Sao Paulo (in which the city of Sao Paulo is located) itself provides 250 runners selected from a field of 1500 aspirants. Foreign countries account for another 20 to 30 entries, so when the night of the race comes, some 300 athletes appear at the start.

The expenses of all these athletes in addition to the bill for staging the race (2,500 policemen are needed to contain the crowds) are met by A Gazeta Esportiva, Casper Libero's newspaper which with a daily circulation of 407,342 readers devotes itself entirely to sports. All of the paper's profits are used to further sport in Brazil. The Gazeta last year spent more than 8,000,000 cruzeiros (\$50,000) on the race and, according to an estimate by Henrique Nicolini, one of the race directors, they will spend more than 10,000,000 cruzeiros in 1960.

When Libero died as a result of an airplane accident in 1943, the dominant personality behind the race is now Carlos Joel Nelli, a tall distinguished Latin with silver hair. He serves as director of the Gazeta foundation and president of the paper and is constantly being photographed, both accepting trophies from sponsors and awarding trophies to athletes. In one edition of the Gazeta alone, his photograph appeared some 57 times.

On occasion this has made him the victim of a few well-meaning jokes. Two years ago, the English sent a plaque which they planned to donate as one of the race prizes in a gesture of good will. Les Truelove, the British manager, presented the plaque to Nelli saying it was in recognition of having set a world's record for having had his picture in the paper.

For the athletes an invitation to compete in Sao Silvestre seems a fitting reward for years of training. They are housed in Sao Paulo's luxurious Hotel Florida, which could best be compared to Miami's Fontainebleau with Portuguese speaking bellboys. All of their meals are free and a call to room service instantly brings a masseur or a waiter bearing fruit juices. Evenings the athletes train amidst tall palms at the fashionable and exclusive Tiete Regatas Club, where they are free to use its facilities and swimming pool.

"It would be interesting to find out how many foreign athletes have been overcome by the hospitality and have done very poorly in the race," says Stone. "The management never seems to learn to remove the temptations; they seem to think it is part of the race. There is wine at the training table, too much rich food, and too much entertainment. Training before the race is tolerated but not forced upon you. In fact, they would ignore it if the runners didn't ask for transportation to training sites."

It seems no surprise then that a few of the runners do not perform as well as expected. In 1957, Vladimir Kuts of Russia was invited to Sao Paulo but finished only a disappointing eighth. Some people claimed it was because of a stomach ailment that had bothered Kuts the previous year. Others said he had turned his foot on the cobblestones during the race and a few blamed his failure on blisters. One of the American runners provided what might have been a more correct answer: "Baloney. Kuts just got too much sunburn."

More successful than Kuts was Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia. He ran in the 1953 race before what was perhaps the largest crowd of spectators in the history of organized sport. An estimated 800,000 people appeared to watch the great Zatopek run. Perhaps double that number watched him on television or listened to the race on the radio. Zatopek did not disappoint them. He swept into the lead after the first quarter mile and left the rest of the field far behind, winning in an unbelievable time of 20:30.4 -- a full 68 seconds faster than the record time posted by Franjo Mihalic of Yugoslavia the previous year. So great was Zatopek's victory that nobody has come within a minute of his time since.

Crowds of people appeared just to see Zatopek when he was only practicing. This was not unusual though, since the sponsors frequently arrange "practice" runs. One year they asked Bob Soth of the U.S. and Gordon Dickson of Canada if they would like to have a look at the course. Quite innocently the two agreed and the next evening appeared at the starting line in front of the Gazeta's office with Peter Clark of Great Britain. Also at the starting line was a truck with a searchlight mounted on its rear, several ambulances, fire trucks, motorcycle policemen and a huge crowd of people. Apparently it had been broadcast on the radio all afternoon that they planned to run that night. Clark almost backed down when he saw the people but the others talked him into jogging over the course in behalf of better international relations. Amid screaming sirens, bursting firecrackers and shouting people, the trio finished their practice run.

The actual race itself is even more spectacular. Before it is to begin, all 300 starters are crammed into a tiny bullpen before being allowed to elbow their way to the starting line.

"It was a bloody struggle for position," said Englishman Ken Norris, winner of the 1955 race. "When the gun finally sounded, it was as though the dam had burst. Everybody sprinted like fools and I was the last bloke in the pack, but by a quarter mile they all slowed and I found myself near the lead."

Norris described running behind two huge newspaper trucks on which stood dozens of photographers all popping flashbulbs a few yards from his face. A half dozen motorcycle policemen roared along on both sides of him spewing exhaust in his open mouth. He remembered running past a band that was playing but such was the noise he didn't hear a note. Searchlights darted about through the night air and skyrockets and cherry bombs exploded overhead. Confetti and streams of paper flew from apartment windows and occasionally a radio announcer would sprint out of the crowd, microphone in hand, and pace him for 50 or so yards telling the listening audience what it felt like to be leading the Sao Silvestre race. Toward the end, Norris had to cross through streets with cobblestones instead of pavement. He spurted up the last hill ahead of his nearest rival, Mihalic, and staggered around the final corner to cross the finish line gasping for breath. Immediately a microphone was thrust in his face and a voice shouted: "Ken Norris of Great Britain, how does it feel to be the thirty-first winner of Sao Silvestre?"

"Bloody!" was the only reply the Englishman could muster.

All early pace-setters weren't as fortunate as Zatopek or Norris. Max Truex of the U. S. was in front by 80 yards in 1957 less than three blocks from the finish line. In front of him was the usual line of trucks and motorcycle policemen. All of a sudden he collapsed. Rising to his feet (so he was told later) he attempted to run again only to collapse for a final time. The reason: carbon monoxide poisoning.

Doug Kyle of Canada, who finished second in 1959, described the Sao Silvestre race as an unbelievable experience. "It was fantastic," he said. "The searchlight on the lead truck glaring back at the runners was blinding. Probably a pair of sunglasses would be in order. Fierce elbows were flying and firecrackers went off all around, but none were thrown at us. The nearest thing I can compare the race to is a dream where you're running as hard as you can down a street with everyone yelling and noise all around. You don't know where the finish is, but you just keep going until you finish or drop."

For those who do finish, the trophies, plaques, and merchandise prizes given away have often been so numerous that the runners have difficulty transporting them home. "The first Brazilian to finish received so many prizes," said Norris talking about the runner who had placed third behind him, "that he needed a lorry to carry them away." Under the strict British amateur rules, Norris could only retain one trophy out of the many dozen presented to him, but his coach transported several others back to England to be given to winners of other races. Eventually Norris won back some of his own trophies.

In recent years the athletes have received a maximum of three trophies apiece, but no restrictions have been placed on size. Osvaldo Suarez of Argentina, the winner in 1958 and 1959, needed two people to help him lift his winner's trophy. Soth, who finished fourth in 1958, won a marble trophy 30 inches high weighing 45 pounds. He had to have it shipped home by boat. But perhaps the best example of the magnitude of Brazil's fabulous New Year's race was the case of Dickson, who returned home by air carrying his trophy under one arm since it wouldn't fit into his otherwise ample suitcase. People on the plane attracted by the size and magnificence of his trophy asked: "What race did you win?" Dickson was embarrassed. He had only finished 39th.

STATS

Compiled by TN Jim Powell

Best One and Two-Mile Runners

<u>Herb Elliott</u>	<u>M. Halberg</u>	<u>A. Thomas</u>	<u>K. Wood</u>	<u>S. Valentin</u>
3:54.5	3:57.5	3:58.6	3:59.3	3:56.5
8:37.6	8:33.0	8:32.0	8:34.8	8:43.4
2868 pts.	2807 pts.	2779 pts.	2713 pts.	2705 pts.
<u>D. Ibbotson</u>	<u>O. Vuorisalo</u>	<u>John Landy</u>	<u>M. Lincoln</u>	<u>Gordon Pirie</u>
3:57.2	3:59.1	3:57.9	3:55.9	3:59.9
8:41.2	8:38.8	8:42.4	8:52.0	8:39.0
2704 pts.	2662 pts.	2661 pts.	2637 pts.	2628 pts.

STANISLAV JUNGWIRTH (Czechoslovakia)

209 points

After years of knocking at the door, Stanislav Jungwirth earned his particular niche when he became the first man to run 1500 meters in less than 3:40.0 with a heroic 3:38.1 in 1957. That knocked no less than 2.1 seconds off the previous best for the event. Up to then, Jungwirth had run a goodly number of fast races, but nearly always lost the big ones. He was third in the 1954 European Championship 1500 and sixth in the 1500 at Melbourne, but never seemed to find the spark which would have made him truly great in the race winning department. Even when he was the world's fastest in 1957 he lost to a pair of Russians in the World Youth Festival. The winning time was quite fast, but Jungwirth was the class of the field. His 1958 and 1959 seasons were disappointing. In 1958 he failed to place high in the European Championship 1500 yet less than a week later ran 3:39.0 behind Elliott. In 1959, he was out most of the season through illness and it seems unlikely that he will be a force in the coming years.

Achievement Points: 195

3	Eighth on 1951 World List	3	3:59.1 on 19 July 57 at London
3	Eighth 1951 T&FN Ranking	3	3:41.7 on 4 Aug. 57 at Moscow
2	3:45.0 on 30 May 53 at Opava	3	3:43.0 on 15 Sept. 57 at Budapest
5	Sixth on 1953 World List	3	3:41.5 on 22 Sept. 57 at Berlin
5	Sixth 1953 T&FN Ranking	2	3:44.2 on 28 Oct. 57 at Prague
2	3:43.4 on 9 Sept. 54 at St. Boleslav	10	First 1957 World List
4	Third 1954 European Championship 1500	8	Third 1957 T&FN Ranking
6	Fifth 1954 World List	2	3:44.8 on 31 May 58 at Brno
6	Fifth 1954 T&FN Ranking	2	3:44.8 on 15 June 58 at Tampere
2	3:43.8 on 24 Sept. 55 at Bratislava	2	3:43.7 on 19 July 58 at Prague
3	3:42.4 on 16 June 56 at Prague	2	3:44.4 on 24 Aug. 58 at Stockholm
2	3:44.8 on 22 June 56 at St. Boleslav	5	3:39.0 on 28 Aug. 58 at Goteborg
2	3:43.6 on 30 June 56 at Belgrade	2	3:44.0 on 6 Sept. 58 at Budapest
2	4:04.0 on 4 Aug. 56 at London	2	3:44.3 on 5 Oct. 58 at Prague
3	3:43.0 on 15 Sept. 56 at Budapest	7	Fourth 1958 World List
3	3:42.4 on 20 Oct. 56 at Prague	1	Tenth 1958 T&FN Ranking
3	3:42.6 on 1 Dec. 56 at Melbourne	3	3:42.4 on 12 Sept. 59 at Ostrava
2	Sixth 1956 Olympic 1500	2	3:44.0 on 4 Oct. 59 at Prague
4	Seventh 1956 T&FN Ranking	2	3:44.2 on 10 Oct. 59 at Prague
3	3:42.0 on 8 June 57 at Warsaw	2	Ninth 1959 World List
2	3:43.4 on 15 June 57 at Prague	2	Ninth 1959 T&FN Ranking
5	3:40.9 on 29 June 57 at Cracow	18	Third All-Time 1500/Mile List
5	3:38.1 on 12 July 57 at St. Boleslav	17	Fourth Best Ten Times Averages
15	World Record -- 3:38.1		

Victory Points: 60

2	Ingvar Ericsson	1	Josef Barthel
1	Werner Lueg	3	Jonas Pipyne
1	Sandor Iharos	1	Neville Scott
1	Ian Boyd	2	Gunther Dohrow
2	Ken Wood	1	Denis Johansson
2	Murray Halberg	8	Dusan Cikel
1	Gunnar Nielsen	1	Merv Lincoln
2	Velisa Mugosa	2	Michel Jazy
6	Stefan Lewandowski	1	Alan Gordon
1	Brian Hewson	1	Jorma Kakko
3	Siegfried Valentin	2	Olavi Salsola
1	Klaus Richtzenhain	4	Istvan Rozsavolgyi

2	Bertil Lundh	2	Lajos Kovacs
1	Dan Waern	1	Derek Ibbotson
1	Albie Thomas	1	Arne Hamarstrand
1	Bela Szekeres	1	Gordon Pirie

Defeat Penalties: 46

1	Roger Bannister	2	Gunnar Nielsen
1	Derek Ibbotson	1	Jonas Pipync
10	Istvan Rozsavolgyi	1	Yevgenity Sokolov
4	Laszlo Tabori	3	Merv Lincoln
4	Siegfried Herrmann	1	Dan Waern
1	Stefan Lewandowski	1	Olavi Vuorisalo
4	Brian Hewson	1	Herb Elliott
2	Ken Wood	4	Siegfried Valentin
3	Ron Delany	1	Klaus Richtzenhain
1	John Landy		

195	AP
60	VP
<u>255</u>	
-46	DP
<u>209</u>	

Best Performances:

800	1:47.5	Mile	3:59.1
1000m	2:19.1	2000m	5:10.8
1500m	3:38.1	3000m	8:02.8

DAN WAERN (Sweden)

218 points

Dan Waern of Sweden, the finest of the present day Scandinavian milers, first broke into prominence with a 3:41.9 1500 in 1956 after sitting out the 1955 season because of injury. In late September of 1956 he ran what was scheduled as a record attempt but was upset by the veteran Ingvar Ericsson, 3:41.2 to 3:41.3, just seven-tenths of a second off the goal. The late season Melbourne Olympics found Waern in poor shape, and he was just edged out for a chance to run in the final in one of the heats by another out of shape Scandinavian -- Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark. He made up for this failure the next year by having a brilliant season. He became Sweden's first and history's 15th four-minute miler with 3:59.3 in July, and he held his own in the win-loss section. In the 1500 at the 1958 European Championships, he led with only a short way to go, but a short and deadly burst of speed by Brian Hewson of Great Britain caught him near the tape. However, he did gain a silver medal for his efforts and did manage to hold off Olympic champion Ron Delany. Waern gained a world record when he toured 1,000 meters in 2:18.1 to lower the old mark of 2:19.0. After the usual slow early season start, 1959 proved to be the Swede's most memorable season. He lowered his own 1,000 meter record twice, and captured two more of Gunder Hagg's Swedish records -- this time over 2,000 and 3,000 meters. His tremendous August and September form earned him a lofty second on the Track & Field News ranking.

Achievement Points: 174

2	4:03.2 on 3 July 56 at Goteborg	3	3:42.3 on 22 Aug. 58 at Stockholm
2	3:43.8 on 23 July 56 at Gavle	3	3:42.1 on 24 Aug. 58 at Stockholm
3	3:41.9 on 6 Aug. 56 at Goteborg	5	3:40.9 on 28 Aug. 58 at Goteborg
2	3:44.4 on 8 Aug. 56 at Stockholm	2	4:02.2 on 29 Aug. 58 at Malmo
2	3:43.6 on 8 Sept. 56 at Helsinki	3	3:42.2 on 6 Sept. 58 at Helsinki
3	3:41.3 on 30 Sept. 56 at Goteborg	3	4:01.0 on 25 Sept. 58 at Bergen
3	Eighth 1956 World List	6	Fifth 1958 T&FN Ranking
3	First 1956 Swedish Championships	8	Second 1958 European Championship 1500
3	4:00.1 on 3 July 57 at Goteborg	3	First 1958 Swedish Championships
5	3:40.8 on 11 July 57 at Turku	2	3:44.8 on 9 July 59 at Stockholm
3	3:43.0 on 16 July 57 at Oslo	3	3:41.1 on 6 Aug. 59 at Stockholm
3	3:59.3 on 19 July 57 at Stockholm	3	3:59.2 on 12 Aug. 59 at Vasteras
3	3:43.0 on 26 July 57 at Gavle	5	3:40.7 on 8 Sept. 59 at Goteborg
2	4:01.1 on 1 Aug. 57 at Stockholm	2	3:44.2 on 15 Sept. 59 at Stockholm
3	3:59.7 on 6 Aug. 57 at Malmo	2	3:44.9 on 27 Sept. 59 at Colombes
3	3:59.6 on 26 Aug. 57 at Goteborg	3	3:59.7 on 30 Sept. 59 at London
2	3:44.2 on 1 Sept. 57 at Stockholm	7	Fourth 1959 World List
5	3:58.5 on 4 Sept. 57 at Malmo	3	First 1959 Swedish Championships
3	3:42.6 on 15 Sept. 57 at Stockholm	9	Second 1959 T&FN Ranking
3	3:42.6 on 28 Sept. 57 at Trieste	8	13th All Time 1500m/Mile List
6	Fifth 1957 World List	18	Third-Best Ten Times Averages
6	Fifth 1957 T&FN Ranking		
3	First 1957 Swedish Championships		

Victory Points: 67

2	Olavi Salonen	1	Stanislav Jungwirth
2	Audun Boysen	2	Bertil Lundh
3	Olavi Salsola	4	Michel Jazy
1	Laszlo Tabori	1	Lajos Kovacs
8	Ingvar Ericsson	5	Stefan Lewandowski
5	Arne Hamarsland	3	Derek Ibbotson
1	Jorma Kakko	1	Albie Thomas
1	Don Bowden	1	Murray Halberg

4 Gordon Pirie
 1 Olaf Lawrenz
 2 Roger Moens
 1 Ron Delany
 1 Istvan Rozsavolgyi
 3 Olavi Vuorisalo
 2 Siegfried Herrmann
 1 Zbigniew Orywal

1 Brian Hewson
 1 Jim Grelle
 2 Sten Jonsson
 3 Michel Bernard
 1 Alan Gordon
 1 Siegfried Valentin
 1 Tomas Barris
 1 Olavi Salonen

Defeat Penalties: 23

1 Ingvar Ericson
 2 Istvan Rozsavolgyi
 1 Neville Scott
 1 John Landy
 1 Gunnar Nielsen
 3 Olavi Salsola
 1 Olavi Salonen
 2 Olavi Vuorisalo

3 Stefan Lewandowski
 1 Marian Jochman
 2 Brian Hewson
 2 Herb Elliott
 1 Stanislav Jungwirth
 1 Murray Halberg
 1 Ron Delany

174 AP
 67 VP
 241
 -23 DP
 218

Best Performances:

800m	1:47.8	Mile	3:58.5
1000m	2:17.8	2000m	5:05.6
1500m	3:40.7	3000m	7:59.6