



International Runners Committee

Newsletter Thirteen, April 1982 • 2011 Kimberly Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

FIRSTS FOR WOMEN

Other women will run faster—probably much faster very soon. But no one will ever take away the honor of being first. Paula Fudge of Britain and Yelena Sipatova of the Soviet Union had the world's top 5000- and 10,000-meter track times of 15:14.51 and 32:17.19 as the new year began. This automatically made them the initial world record-holders, since the IAAF began recognizing these distances on January 1st.

Fudge's record already has fallen. Anne Audain of New Zealand lowered the 5000 mark to 15:13.22 in March. (Audain had been ruled ineligible for amateur competition last year after accepting prize money in the United States. However, her federation recently reinstated her after she put her winnings in an approved "trust" account.)

The women are now taking aim at the 15-minute barrier in the 5000. The 32-minute mark in the 10,000 is less imposing, since Grete Waitz of Norway already has run 31:00 on the roads. She and perhaps others show every indication of being ready to go that fast on the track.

Ironically, it is unlikely we'll be seeing Waitz on any Olympic starting line in 1984. Aside from simply wanting to retire from a long career, she still does not consider any Olympic event suitable for her. While she has performed well in the 1500 and 3000, as well as in the marathon, her best distances probably are the 5000 and 10,000 that still have not found their way onto the Olympic agenda. She continues to claim that she's not a marathoner and that there are no medals waiting for her at the shorter Olympic distances.

While the new events still are looking for a place on the international games' programs, both participating and quality are improving dramatically. *Track and Field News* lists 35 runners with 5000-meter times of 16:20 or better last year, and 35 women at 34:28 or faster in the 10,000.

One aspect of these statistics carries special significance: The world governing bodies say that these distances must show evidence of "widespread participation" before they can be considered as additional championship events. More than a dozen different nations are represented on these lists.

Think how much *more* widespread that participation would be if it led all the way to the Olympic Games. This brings up again a point we made when the marathon was struggling for approval:

Increased opportunity draws new runners to an event in great numbers, and as a result the records plummet. The IAAF and IOC bent their "widespread participation" standards last year when they made room for the women's marathon. An unprecedented worldwide boom in marathoning has followed.

The same thing would happen in the 5000 and 10,000 meters—if only the women had more reasons and chances to run this far on the track. Giving record recognition to the events is a start—but only a first step.

HOW CAN WE HELP?

If you believe that women should race at 5000 and 10,000 meters, just as the men have always done, you can contribute to this cause in one of several ways:

If you're a runner, enter races at these distances whenever they are available. If you're a meet director, add these races to your program. If you're an official, vote for their inclusion at all levels. If you're a reporter, play up both the results of these events and the cause itself.

The International Runners Committee stands firmly behind the women who want to run 5000 and 10,000 meters. We recently tried to enlist similar support by sending the following letter to the Executive Board of the Athletics Congress of the United States:

"In the interest of women distance runners here in the United States and abroad, the IRC proposes that the Executive Board of TAC/USA give due consideration to the status of women competitors in the 5000- and 10,000-meter track events.

"The IRC, composed of 13 female and male runners representing five nations, asks this Board to instruct its international representatives to the IAAF to urge that governing body:

"1. To include both the 5000 and 10,000 for women in all major international track and field competitions and championships;

"2. To urge other nations to include these two events in their national championships;

"3. To propose to the IOC that these two events be included in the program for the 1984 Olympic Games.

"The IAAF has already recognized both the 5000 and 10,000 as official world-record events for women. Lack of participation and fear of physical incapability are arguments of a bygone era.

"As a corollary to the above proposal, we would expect that the Executive Board of TAC/USA would rectify the omission of a women's 5000 in the 1982 National Track and Field Championships."

The Board greeted this proposal sympathetically. The 10,000 has long been part of the national program, and the lack of a 5000 was called merely an "oversight." It will be corrected, though not in 1982 since the program for the national meet in June already has been set.

ACTION FROM THE IAAF

While world track championships at 5000 and 10,000 meters are still a distant dream, the IAAF is acting to implement other new distance competitions.

Before traveling to Rome in March for an IAAF meeting, Aldo Scandurra said he would pitch for the five and 10 from his position as chairman of the cross-country and road-racing committee. He stated, "Both his committee and the IAAF women's committee concur on the types of competition, either as track meets or road races."

Scandurra's group took several big steps during its meeting:

- * *Recommended Road-Racing World Championships* for men and women, beginning in 1985. The senior men would run 20 kilometers and the marathon, the women 10 kilometers and the marathon. There also would be a 10-K race for junior men, but none for women 19 and under. The two-day format for these championships would be 10- and 20-K's on the opening day, and the marathons on the second. This proposal must be approved by the IAAF Council at its Kingston, Jamaica, meeting this month and by the IAAF Congress at Athens in September.

- * *Urged tighter standards for measuring road courses.* The IAAF probably will establish certification guidelines similar to those now used in the United States, and it plans to print a booklet describing proper measurement techniques.

- * *Moved to promote road racing in the Third World* by distributing a "basic guide to road running in countries with limited resources."

- * *Welcomed the formation of national and international road-racing circuits*, including those which offer prize money under the trust-fund concept.

- * *Expressed support for "road races at distances traditionally held on the track"*—meaning Fifth-Avenue-type miles—"if correctly scheduled in relation to the key dates of the track season."

OTHER CONCERNS

The word from Los Angeles is that the Olympic Marathon course has been set. All that remains to be done is measuring it. An official with the L.A. organizing group says that the route—which must be offered to the IAAF for final approval—will start on the track at UCLA. From there, it will proceed toward the coast and then to the Marina before turning inland for the run to the finish at the Coliseum. The first half of the men's and women's races should be very fast, since this course slopes gradually downhill to the ocean. The upgrades are in the second half.

Britain's women are taking the Olympic Marathon seriously. They have formed a six-member national team with sponsorship from a mineral-water company to train and race fulltime.

The Avon International Marathon will be the richest women's race yet run. Kathrine Switzer's event in San Francisco on June 6th plans to pass \$65,000 among the top 15 finishers.

They scoffed at Fred Lebow a year ago when he suggested racing some milers down Fifth Avenue. Now they're imitating him. Eight cities are planning similar events this fall: Montreal, Toronto and Baltimore in September; Paris, Rome and San Francisco in October; and Mexico City in November. The New York mile has a September 11th date. It was to be run later that month, but a switch was made to avoid a conflict with the Sebastian Coe-Steve Ovett track mile in Eugene, Oregon.

An Association of International Marathons (AIM) organized itself informally at Honolulu in December. It plans to go formal at the London Marathon in May. Two of its prime-movers are Fred Lebow of New York and Serge Arsenault of Montreal. They reportedly disagree already over the direction the group should take. Lebow favors a single world-championship event each year (he wouldn't mind if NYC became that event), and Arsenault wants a Grand-Prix, each-race-counting-points arrangement.

Much has been said one way or another about the (in)accuracy of Derek Clayton's old "world record" in the marathon. There are no official world road-racing marks, of course, but American ones are accepted. Under previous standards, a course could be as much as a tenth-mile short and still be certifiable for records. The people who make the rules figured this is about as close as humans could come to accurate measurements. However, the National Standards Committee has become more demanding. It has tightened the tolerances to one part in 1000. This means a marathon must come within about 42 meters of the full distance, and a 10-K can't fall more than 10 meters short.

Under the system of record-keeping employed in the United States, Alberto Salazar's 2:08:13 marathon at New York City

last fall is not even an American mark. (That honor belongs to Tony Sandoval and Jeff Wells, who tied with 2:10:20 on a course acceptable for record purposes.) Along with meeting standards of accuracy, a course must not be aided by terrain or wind. This rules out point-to-point routes such as New York's which may potentially be wind-assisted or may finish lower than they start.

Using the strict U.S. standards, two recent 10-kilometer marks which were called "world records" would not qualify as such. Nick Rose of England was involved in both races. First, he apparently ran 27:44 in a race at Anaheim, California. The course was later found to be about 50 meters short. In April, Rose ran 27:49 for the full distance—but lost to Michael Musyoki of Kenya, who ran one second faster. However, the New Orleans course was point-to-point, and a wind aided the runners.

ABOUT THE I.R.C.

Our purposes are: (1) to increase competitive opportunities worldwide, and (2) to help improve the administration of running.

The first objective was, and still is, to secure for women a full program of distance races in the Olympics and all other international championships. They still must be given 5000- and 10,000-meter track races in all meets.

Other IRC aims include approval of annual world road-racing championships for men and women... acceptance of world road-running records... expansion of a truly international road-runners organization to promote (and perhaps eventually govern) this area of the sport... and protection of competitive opportunities, regardless of political and professional complications.

The IRC is incorporated as a charitable foundation. An original grant was provided by Nike Sport Shoes, and support now comes from group and individual donations. (Recent contributors include the Arizona League of Women Voters, Julie Graef and Hal Higdon—in memory of Bill Azich. Thanks to all!)

The IRC mails this newsletter approximately monthly to selected runners, officials, media representatives and friends of the sport. There is no charge. The information here is intended for reprinting, and no permission is required.

If you aren't now on our regular mailing list, ask to be included. The address: IRC, 2011 Kimberly Drive, Eugene, OR 97405.



International Runners Committee

Newsletter 14 • June, 1982

PROGRESS REPORT

None of what happened in the United States during the first few days of June could have happened as recently as a few months ago:

- * Women ran in the same National Collegiate Track Championships as the men — in a meet that matter-of-factly offered 5000- and 10,000-meter races as if women had always run them.

- * The women's 5000 — a world-record event only since January — was a featured race at the Prefontaine meet in Eugene, Oregon. In her first track 5-K, Mary Decker Tabb challenged both a record and a former record-holder, Paula Fudge, who had been flown in from England to run.

- * In San Francisco, the Avon Women's Marathon passed out \$65,000 in "developmental money." No international event could have done this last year. None had dared do it until now.

ANOTHER 5000 RECORD

A sore ankle cut short Mary Decker Tabb's indoor season and delayed the start of her outdoor racing. She returned to the track only in late May, with a comfortable 4:31 mile — then promptly caught a cold.

The 5000 at the Prefontaine Classic in Eugene already had lost the world record-holder, Anne Audain (15:13.22). The woman whose mark she broke, Paula Fudge, was still in. The runner they'd both conceded would hold the record next was not at her best.

That Tabb could still run 15:08.26 on a down day and in her first 5000 is equally a tribute to her talent and a sign of how soft the record is.

She said as much: "I'm confident that getting her 15 is within reach this season" — meaning within *her* reach. "When the East Germans, Grete Waitz and other foreign runners get at the race this summer, the time will come down."

Tabb later told a reporter that she would love to see the 5000 in the Olympics: "I think, given my speed and strength, that it would be a very strong event for me."

And it could be a strong one for many other women who have neither 1500-meter speed nor marathon endurance, but excel at the distances in between.

Fortunately, opportunities to compete in world-class races at 5000 and 10,000 are mushrooming. Leading women were scheduled to race the 5-K again at Oslo in late June.

One way to win full recognition for these races is to bring the records down where they belong. The Nike shoe company wants that to happen this year. It threw its support behind Tabb's record race. Two more Nike-sponsored races there this fall will give women the chance to set other marks. An invitational 10,000 will accompany the Nike-Oregon Track Club Marathon on September 12th. Another women's 5000 will be on the program the day of the Sebastian Coe-Steve Ovett mile, September 25th.

We commend and thank Nike for its efforts on behalf of all women runners.

ALL-TIME LISTS

Opportunity creates talent. This has been true throughout the brief history of women's long-distance running, and is nowhere more apparent than in the 5000 and 10,000. Nearly all of the best times have been run since these events received official recognition, and the growing numbers of races and participants will soon make the following list obsolete.

5000 METERS

15:08.26 Mary Tabb (U.S.)
15:08.80 Loa Olafsson (Denmark)
15:13.22 Anne Audain (New Zealand)
15:14.51 Paula Fudge (Great Britain)
15:19.60 Grete Waitz (Norway)

10,000 METERS

31:45.40 Loa Olafsson (Denmark)

32:17.19 Yelena Sipatova (Soviet Union)
32:20.40 Yelena Taukhio (Soviet Union)
32:22.50 Kellie Cathey (U.S.)
32:30.80 Olga Krenzer (Soviet Union)
32:30.80 Joan Benoit (U.S.)

(Note: Olafsson's time not accepted as a record because it came in a race with men.)

AVON INTERNATIONAL MARATHON

New Zealander Lorraine Moller stood to earn \$5800 an hour if she won the Avon International Women's Marathon. That fact alone might have been enough to draw her out to this distance just four weeks after running the London Marathon. But Lorraine had more on her mind than just a \$15,000 payday.

She wanted to forget the disappointment of London as quickly as was wise. Running weak from a virus, she had lost her first marathon by more than six minutes to a woman — Joyce Smith — 17 years her senior.

Lorraine also wanted to make amends for the unpleasantness of a year ago. The professional issue was hot last summer, and Moller was temporarily infected. Pros couldn't run international races, so Avon was forced to prevent her from defending this title.

All of that has changed so much in the last 10 months that Avon now semi-openly offers prize money — though carefully calling it "developmental money" and paying it to national federations instead of to individuals.

The \$65,000 at stake here — \$15,000 for first, down to \$1000 for 15th — was used as a big selling point. It not only helped draw Moller so soon after London (she said, "I welcome this chance to earn a living in a legitimate way"); it brought Eileen Claugus back six weeks after she led Americans at Boston, and it drew Carey May of Ireland three days after she'd scored in the NCAA 10,000.

Moller was in total control. She ran a steady six-minute pace, finished within one second of

her London time and won going away.

This marathon was truly international. The first five came from four different countries on three continents. The depth was outstanding. Fifty (of the more than 600 starters) broke three hours.

FRIEND AT THE TOP

A strong woman, apparently not afraid to speak her mind, heads the Women's Committee of the IAAF. When Ilse Bechtold of West Germany met track federation President Primo Nebiolo recently, she voiced these concerns:

* She wants the women's program of events expanded, particularly in distance running. She said it is "essential to find out which countries have competitions at 5000 and 10,000 meters, as many requests for the inclusion of these events in major games and championships are now being received." According to the *IAAF Bulletin*, Bechtold thinks that with the 3000 just accepted for these meets (and not yet fully accepted throughout the world), it is too early to seek approval for the longer track races. "But thought must be given to this problem at this stage so that the IAAF is well prepared for the future. It is becoming obvious that some distance is needed between the 3000 and the marathon."

* She says a World Cup Marathon for women is "badly needed" in years when there is no World Championship meet or Olympic Games. (This race is now set for Tokyo in 1985.)

* She urges that all IAAF members be polled on the extent of women's participation in their countries. This would indicate, among other things, interest in adding new distance races. Bechtold wants to give special attention to developing competition in South America, Asia and Africa.

* She thinks it vital that her committee and the full IAAF take immediate and strong stands on medical issues — specifically involving "doping," "femininity control" and "gynecological problems." Bechtold proposed a meeting of experts to set policies in these and other medical areas.

AN OPEN LETTER

The International Runners Committee sent the following letter — signed by the three latest holders of the world 5000 record, Paula Fudge, Anne Audain and Mary Decker Tabb — to Mrs. Bechtold:

In the interest of women distance runners worldwide, the IRC, with the endorsement of

several of the world's finest female athletes, proposes that due consideration be given to the status of women competitors in the 5000- and 10,000-meter track events.

The IRC, composed of 14 female and male runners representing five nations, urges the IAAF: (1) to include both a 5000 and 10,000 for women in all major international track and field competitions and championships; (2) to urge other nations to include these two events in their national championships; (3) to propose to the IOC that these two events be included in the program for the 1984 Olympic Games.

This past year, as you know, the IAAF recognized both the 5000 and 10,000 as official world-record events for women. By the close of 1981 (according to *Track and Field News*, December 1981), world 10,000 rankings included 35 times under 34:28, representing 10 different nations. The numbers of competitors had increased and performances have continued to improve dramatically in 1982 — including Anne Audain's 15:13 and Mary Tabb's 15:08, both world-record performances in the 5000.

That you support these events for major games and championships is obvious from reports of your meeting with Dr. Nebiolo [see previous item]. What is needed is your assistance in expediting the inclusion of these two events in the 1984 Games, so that women competitors throughout the world need not be deprived of their deserved opportunity to become Olympians.

OTHER BUSINESS

Meeting in Jamaica, the IAAF Council approved a World Championship 10-kilometer road race for women in 1983 (site and date to be named later), and urged that the program later be expanded to include 15-K, 20-K, 25-K and 30-K races.

The IAAF announced the first world invitational junior (19 and under) track meet for July 23rd and 24th, 1983, at Lincoln, Nebraska. This is to be a step toward official World Junior Championships.

Men and women will run their World Cup Marathons in Japan in 1985, a competition that will include a 10-K race for junior men.

What we've waited for — a true World Championship meet, without the hype and minor sports of the Olympics. The dates are August 7th to 14th, 1983, in Helsinki. The final day will be historic, because it will finally give women

their first true world champion in the marathon.

The tentative schedule calls for the men's and women's 800 finals and the men's 10,000 on August 9th, the women's 3000 on the 10th, the steeplechase on the 12th, and both 1500s, the men's 5000 and both marathons on the final day.

If IAAF President Primo Nebiolo gets his wish, the opening event of the 1984 Olympics will be the women's marathon. The men's race will end the Games, as always.

The technical advisor for the women's marathon probably will be Julie McKinney, an L.A.-area race director. John Brennand already has been asked to help Bill Bedford with the men's event.

The first test of the Olympic course probably will be the Avon International Women's Marathon next December.

Reports from New Zealand called the mile times of Steve Scott and Christine Hughes the fastest in "track history" and compared them to the world records on the track. Yet these milers ran on a straight road course that finished lower than it started. If races like this are to be treated as records, the ultimate mark will involve hauling runners a mile straight up and letting them free-fall to the finish line. Let's distinguish clearly between true record performances and novelty events.

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Thanks to the club Washington RunHers Unlimited for recent generous contribution.

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International Runners Committee

NEWSLETTER FIFTEEN • AUGUST 1982

IT ALL HAPPENS IN ATHENS

Much of the big news to be made in this sport this year will come from the city where worldwide running got its start: Athens, Greece. Not only are some of the world's best athletes gathering there for the top meet of the year, the European Championships, but the sport's most powerful officials are meeting there, too.

This is a final plea for those members of the IAAF, as well as the Association of International Marathons (AIMS), to take forceful and positive action on a number of critical issues facing the sport. They already have shown their hearts are in the right place by dramatically expanding the competitive opportunities for women marathoners.

It is fitting that women will run their biggest marathon yet on the original course, the one leading from Marathon into the city where the Olympic movement was born. This will be the first IAAF-blessed international championship race and the first full-scale match between the women of East and West.

While the officials are in Athens to enjoy the competition, they also have much important business to discuss. Two issues of far-reaching importance are the role of financial support to athletes and the addition of events to the international program. May they rule wisely.

FILLING THE DISTANCE GAP

Since its formation in 1979, the International Runners Committee has lobbied for a full program of women's distance races in all international championships, including the 1984 Olympics. Nothing less than parity with men's events is fair or just.

At this writing, the Olympic track and field program still lacks both the 5000 meters and 10,000 meters for women. Between the 3000 and the marathon yawns a gap in which

languish several of the world's most brilliant women distance runners: Mary Decker Tabb (U.S.), who in her first-ever 5000 and 10,000 ran world records; New Zealand's Anne Audain, the previous 5000 record-holder (set in her first try at the distance); Paula Fudge of Great Britain, who held the 5000 record before Audain; Russia's Yelena Sipatova, who set a 10,000 mark in her first attempt; Norway's Grete Waitz, who owns an unpressed 31:00 world-best road mark at 10 kilometers.

All of these women — and scores of other proven distance runners throughout the world — want and deserve (in Sebastian Coe's words to the IOC Congress) "the equality of opportunity for females in the Olympics" to participate in races for which their talents are best suited.

Why, then, are there no 5000 or 10,000 for women in the 1984 Olympic Games?

1. For generations, the international and national governing bodies of athletics have ruminated gravely over the medical and physiological effects of endurance events on women. (Curiously, the physical welfare of male distance runners has never warranted such concern.) Meanwhile — particularly during the past decade — the performances of tens of thousands of women runners worldwide have forever laid to rest any doubts of the female's ability to survive the rigors of racing over any Olympic distance.

2. A more modern "official" requirement imposed on women (but, historically, never demanded of men) is "evidence of interest and participation." Rule 32 of the International Olympic Committee states: "Only sports widely practiced by women in 25 countries and two continents may be included in the program of the Games of the Olympiad." (Recently, however, a member of the IAAF Executive Board had stated that the magic number is 20 countries.)

Cursory research reveals that such participation requirements have never applied across the

board in the Olympic Games. As recently as 1972, several sports had fewer than 10 nations represented. (How many countries participated in white-water canoeing at Munich? How many African and Arab nations support the winter sports or yachting?) Moreover, women distance runners are not asking for the addition of a new sport to the Olympic Games, but rather for the addition of two events within an existing program. If, as a compromise (which the IRC supports), the 3000 meters were changed to a 5000, then scheduling only an additional 10,000 race would be required.

Most critically, this participation/interest argument represents a classic "Catch-22." Races create runners. If the addition of the 5000 and 10,000 for women to the Los Angeles program were announced by this year's end, in 1984 the finals of those events would almost certainly be won in times faster than those recorded by men at the same Olympic venue in 1932 (14:30.0 and 30:11.4). In the past year alone — since the IAAF officially ratified world records for women at both distances — the 5000 mark has been lowered nearly 30 seconds by five different runners from as many nations. Mary Decker Tabb recently broke the 10,000 record by more than 40 seconds. To date, at least 35 track runners from a dozen nations have raced the 5000 in 16 minutes or faster, and the 10,000 in 34 minutes or less.

3. Then there are the admonitions to "go through proper channels" and follow "correct procedures." IOC Rule 33 states that "the program of events for each sport shall be decided at the [IOC] session four years before the beginning of the Olympic Games." But as with Rule 32, there is ample room for exceptions. For example, the IOC Executive Board accommodated women marathoners in February 1981. Why cannot the same be done for the 5000- and 10,000-meter runners?

Similar additions of new events within other existing sports (e.g., in women's canoeing this spring) would seem to place responsibility in the

hands of athletics' international governing body to initiate the necessary proceedings at the IAAF Congress in Athens. Without such extraordinary action, following of "normal" procedures can only mean the possible addition of the 5000 in the 1988 Olympic Games and of the 10,000 in 1992!

REMOVING ALL DOUBT

The cluttered record-books of the long women's track races are clean now, thanks to two recent runs by Mary Decker Tabb on her home track in Eugene, Oregon.

She broke Anne Audain's acceptable mark in the 5000 with 15:08.26, of course. But Mary also cleared away the "tainted" time of 15:08.80 run years ago by Loa Olafsson in a race with men.

Five weeks and a brilliant European tour later, Tabb did the same thing on the same track to the 10,000 best — not only beating the official mark of 32:17.19 held by Yelena Sipatova but also erasing Olafsson's truer standard of 31:45.40. That Mary could run 31:35.30 under far-from-ideal conditions shows both her talent and the softness of this record.

She was less than a day back from Europe and another day away from her fastest 800-meter time. Mary had taken a 14-hour flight home. The clock at the start of this race in Eugene read 8:15 P.M., but her body said it was four o'clock in the morning.

Tabb came to the race unannounced, lining up at the start in road-racing flats. She admitted later that her race was "easy. . . . It just proves the records (in the 5000 and 10,000) aren't real stiff yet. The more people who run them, the stiffer they'll get. I believe the 10,000 times will be under 30 minutes before too long. I'd definitely like to try it again."

What a shame it is that Grete Waitz (who has run 31:00 on the roads) and Anne Audain (also in the 31s off the track) and Mary Tabb can't run together internationally at what may be the best distance for all three.

THE WORLD MARATHON CIRCUIT

Planning of the Association of International Marathons' policies and programs for 1983 continues at Athens in September and at New York City in October. Meanwhile, AIMS Secretary Fred Lebow has announced a tentative calendar of races for next year:

January — 22nd, Miami; 23rd, Osaka; 30th, Bermuda.

February — 6th, Beppu; 13th, Tokyo; 27th, Manila; 28th, Tel Aviv.

March — 3rd, Barcelona; 20th, Geneva.

April — 10th, Seoul; 18th, Boston; 24th, Rome.

May — 1st, Vancouver; 14th, Madrid; 15th or 22nd, Frankfurt; 15th, Paris; 21st, Copenhagen; 28th, Rotterdam.

June — 4th, Antwerp; 4th, Stockholm; 5th, Christchurch; 12th, Sydney.

July — 2nd or 3rd, Oslo; 10th or 17th, San Francisco.

August — 6th, Rio de Janeiro; 21st, Manchester.

September — 4th, Montreal; 11th or 18th, Eugene; 25th, Berlin; 25th, Chicago.

October — 8th, Athens; 16th, Melbourne; 16th, Glasgow; 23rd, New York; 23rd, Hamilton (New Zealand).

November — 20th, Tokyo (women only).

December — 4th, Fukuoka; 11th, Honolulu; Sea of Galilee (date uncertain).

HOW COURSES MEASURE UP

The case of the Rome Marathon points up several needs: for more accurate reporting, for more accurate measurement of courses and for an internationally accepted standard of accuracy.

A French sports newspaper reported that the Rome course was 900 meters short after Emiel Puttemans had run it in 2:09:53. The Italians protested vigorously, then brought in an independent measuring team from the United States to verify the distance.

Bill Noel, executive director of the New York Road Runners Club, says, "Precisely because of the controversy surrounding the accuracy of the course, I was sent to Rome to head a team to measure the course in accord with procedures established by the Athletics Congress, the Road Runners Club of America and the IAAF.

"The course was remeasured and found to be 111 meters short. Suffice it to say that the Rome Marathon organization is sorry that their course was not found to be exactly 42.195 kilometers in length. But they are even more saddened by the

rumors calling the course short by as much as 900-plus meters."

All of these hard feelings could have been avoided by applying better measurement techniques before the race was run. Methods now widely used in the U.S. allow accuracy within one meter per thousand — which, in fact, is the standard used for course certification in this country. It should apply worldwide.

AHEAD OF THEIR TIME

While annual world championships for younger athletes are still being talked about, the veterans (men over the age of 40 and women 35 and older) are into their second decade of these yearly global races. They alternate between marathons and 25-kilometer events.

This was the year for 25-K's. The site was Brugge, Belgium, in late June. Tim Johnston, a British Olympian in 1968, won the race in 1:20:05. Briton Joyce Smith was her usual superb self, running 1:28:18 for the women's title at age 44.

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NUMBER SIXTEEN • OCTOBER 1982

WELL, WE TRIED

And we didn't completely fail. We of the IRC have lobbied a long time for women's 5000- and 10,000-meter track races in the 1984 Olympic Games and all other international championships. There was a slight chance that the IAAF might act swiftly and boldly on this matter during its recent meetings in Athens.

The IAAF did consider the women we've characterized as being "caught in the file"—those who excel at the distances falling in the yawning gap between the Olympic events of three and 42.2 kilometers.

The governing body approved a World road 10-K Championship for women, to be run for the first time next fall. They were awarded a 10,000 on the track at the second World Championships, in 1987—this presumably in addition to the 3000 already on the program. The 5000 as a replacement for the shorter race (a move we strongly support) was not considered.

MEANWHILE, ON THE TRACK

Progress here moves more swiftly than it does in legislative halls. We commend the organizers of the Eight-Nations Meet in Tokyo this month for promoting the first major international track 10,000. Svetlana Ulmasova of the Soviet Union, Gabriele Riemann of East Germany and Kim Schnurpfeil of the U.S. ran 1-2-3. With no 10-K on the European Championships program, the powerful Soviets ran the distance among themselves. Three of them, led by Anna Domoratskaya, broke the European record.

The updated all-time list for this distance:

31:35.3 Mary Decker Tabb (U.S.) 31:45.4 Loa Olafsson (Denmark) 31:48.23 A. Domoratskaya (S. Union) 31:55.02 Raisa Sadretdinova (S. Union) 32:04.88 Lyudmila Baronova (S. Union) 32:17.19 Yelena Sipatova (Soviet Union) 32:20.40 Yelena Taukhio (Soviet Union) 32:22.5 Kellie Cathey (U.S.) 32:30.80 Olga Krenzer (Soviet Union) 32:30.8 Joan Benoit (U.S.) (Grete Waltz [Norway] has a road time of 31:00, and Anne Audain [New Zealand] has run 31:42.)

Six of the top 10 track marks have been run this year—another indication of what happens when just a little opportunity opens up. Opportunities grow more abundant all the time in the United States. Example: The annual Bonne Bell 10-kilometer road race attracted a record women's field of more than 7000 entrants!

IN OTHER NEWS

The biggest names in European marathoning didn't even get to the first continental championship race at that distance. Grete Waltz of Norway and Joyce Smith of Great Britain were injured. The third woman with a sub-2:30 time, West German Charlotte Teske, faded to a distant 12th.

Yet none of this kept the event from taking on excitement befitting an historic event. First-time marathoner Rosa Mota of Portugal won the first European Championship on the first course of marathoning. She beat Italy's Lauri Fogli by just 25 seconds, with Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen only another 10 seconds back.

Unfortunately, the other big international meet of the year—the Commonwealth Games—wasn't

so progressive. It limited women to 3000 meters on the track. However, frequent road racers Anne Audain (New Zealand), Wendy Smith (Britain), Lorraine Moller (N.Z.) and Dianne Rodger (N.Z.) swept the top four places. Their success should be an answer to question of what effect longer racing has on track ability. New opportunities are opening all the time on the roads—both for women and men, both to compete and to earn money. At the Athens meetings, the IAAF voted overwhelmingly in favor of the trust-fund plan for "paying" athletes on a deferred basis. Only the USSR and Rumania opposed the trusts. A Soviet official protested that "setting aside money for athletes is a violation of IAAF and Olympic rules. It is necessary to maintain the friendship between the sportsmen of different nations, but only following the amateur ideal." To their credit, his more realistic colleagues rejected that line of thinking.

Besides the 1983 women's 10-K road race noted earlier, the IAAF set up a World Cup Marathon (men and women, plus a junior 10-K) for 1985. World Road Championships and IAAF-approved world circuits are being studied.

We thank the IAAF members for these moves.

NOT KIDS' STUFF

A position statement from the IAAF Medical Committee on "Long-Distance Training and Competition for Young Children—Is It Harmful?" (reprinted in part from the IAAF Bulletin): "It is an established fact that all children approach and go through puberty at a different growth rate. There are strong biological reasons why intensive competition and strenuous training should be

discouraged in the age groups of puberty and pre-puberty.

"The danger certainly exists that with over-intensive training, separation of the growth plates may occur in the pelvic region, the knee or the ankle. While this could heal with rest, nevertheless definitive information is lacking whether in years to come harmful effects may result.

"In view of the above, it is the opinion of the committee that training and competition for long-distance track and road-running events should not be encouraged. Up to the age of 12, it is suggested that not more than 800 meters should be run in competition. An increase in this distance should be introduced gradually—with, for example, a maximum of 3000 meters in competition for 14-year-olds.

"It is particularly urgent to stress this fact at a time when road races are becoming increasingly popular in all countries, and parents and teachers of young children are tempted to encourage participation in long-distance road races and even in marathon distances.

"The rule which prevails in several countries that marathon races are not open to boys and girls under the age of 18 years seems eminently sensible to the committee."

This appears to be a first step toward international legislation on one of the sport's most controversial questions.

RIGHT IDEA, WRONG RACE

We noted in Newsletter Fifteen that the veterans have world-championship road races that should serve as an inspiration to the IAAF as it considers championships of its own.

We now learn that the major vets' races this year were not those run in Belgium but the IGAL events at Lake Kawaguchi, Japan, in September. The same man, Tim Johnston of Britain, dominated both meets. After winning the 25-K in Brugge, Johnston took two races at IGAL. He ran the 10-K in 31:00 and came back the next day

with a 2:22:18 marathon. Roger Robinson of New Zealand placed second in those races. Mila Kania of the U.S. won the women's 10-K in 40:30, and Canada's Wendy O'Donnell led the marathon with 2:46:28.

Men become veterans at age 40. Yet, curiously, women qualify at 35. This policy which implies that women age faster than men should be changed.

CITY MILES

What started a year ago as something of an oddity on one of the most famous streets of New York City has spread around the world from there. Auckland, New Zealand, has hosted a city-streets mile of its own in the image of the Fifth Avenue Mile. New York repeated that successful event on September 4th, and estimated at a half-million lined the straight route.

A flurry of similar races are planned worldwide for late this year and 1983. Miles on the streets of Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Paris, Tokyo, Montreal, San Francisco and perhaps others are expected to join the schedule.

What these miles are and aren't:

They are an exciting addition to the sport's menu. They offer a different flavor from either miles on the track (which often have more the tactics of roller derby than footracing) or marathons on the road (where the excitement is mostly in the heads of the runners). These miles are pure displays of speed at the most-talked-about running distance.

They fit in with the philosophy of Fred Lebow, founder of the Fifth Avenue race: Track miles don't draw the crowds they deserve; and if they did, these crowds wouldn't fit into the stadiums. If people won't or can't go to the mile races, then take the miles to the people. More watched the along Fifth Avenue than personally saw the last six Olympic 1500 finals combined.

But for all their speed and spectators, these races aren't track and the times aren't "records." The track—as Marty Liquori once said so well in

another context—is Carnegie Hall, and road racing is rock 'n' roll. The sport has room for both, but the classic races are still run on ovals.

May the street miles grow and prosper. But please, don't compare their marks with the only records that count. These miles don't even meet the standards for U.S. road marks (which allow no assistance by tailwinds or downward slopes).

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The IRC is incorporated as a charitable foundation. An original grant was provided by Nike Sport Shoes, and support now comes from group and individual donations (which are tax-deductible in the U.S.).

The IRC mails this newsletter approximately monthly to selected runners, officials, media representatives and friends of the sport. There is no charge. The information here is intended for reprinting, and no permission is required.

INTERNATIONAL RUNNERS

COMMITTEE

2011 Kimberly Drive
Eugene, OR 97405



International Runners Committee

NEWSLETTER SEVENTEEN • DECEMBER 1982

1012 East 21st Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

1982 PROGRESS REPORT

During the past year the primary efforts of the International Runners Committee have gone towards urging the IAAF to: 1.) include the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in major international competitions and championships, 2.) to urge other nations to include these events in their national championships, and 3.) to propose to the IOC that these events be included in the program for the 1984 Olympic Games.

IRC members Joe Henderson and Jacqueline Henderson attended the meetings of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the International federations to assess sentiment towards the proposal. The IRC directed its lobbying efforts through appropriate channels, asking the United States' Athletic Congress to carry the proposal to the IAAF. Copies of the proposal were sent to Ilse Bechtold, head of the women's committee of the IAAF, and to the IOC and IAAF councils.

Although the proposal was not considered at the August meeting of the IAAF, the women's 10,000 was added to the 1987 World Track & Field Championships, which should open the door for the 5,000 and 10,000 in other championships. We feel that chances are good for the inclusion of the 10,000 in the 1988 Olympics and hope that the 5,000 will soon reach that status.

A YEAR FOR RECORDS

Women's world distance records took a beating during the first year of official recognition for the 5,000- and 10,000-meter track races. The 5,000 record fell twice and four women bettered the official 10,000 record as almost 42 seconds were knocked off it. World records in the mile (twice) and the 3,000 were rewritten.

Racing opportunities for women distance runners increased measurably in 1982. Indeed, it would seem that meet promoters awoke to the fact that being able to advertise an "assault on the world record" and have a reasonable chance of delivering the goods was smart

Mary Decker Tabb did women's running a great service by obliterating the so-called "soft" world records (the 5,000 and 10,000) and putting them on par with other women's records. She also put to rest those unrecognized "records" set in mixed-sex races by Loa Olafsson. Ironically, as Olafsson's marks were finally surpassed, two Americans turned in performances which, at the time, would have been national records if run by the rules. Kellie Cathey opened eyes with her 32:22.5 10K in a mixed-sex race and Joan Benoit clocked 32:30.8 on an oversized track.

We hope that future races will all be by the book, especially in cases where a record seems likely. Why should an athlete waste her efforts when her time won't be accepted for record purposes?

Highlights of 1982 (with thanks to *Track & Field News*):

January: Mary Tabb sets a world record for the indoor mile (4:24.6).

February: Tabb chalks up three more indoor world records: 8:47.3 for the 3,000 and 4:21.47 and 4:20.5 for the mile. Japan's Akemi Masuda turns in a world junior record of 2:36:34 for the marathon.

March: Maricica Puica of Rumania spoils Grete Waitz' bid for a fifth consecutive win in the IAAF World Cross Country Championships. New Zealand roadie Anne Audain returns to the track to set a world record in the 5,000 (15:13.22).

April: Charlotte Teske of West Germany wins the Boston Marathon while leg cramps force Waitz out.

May: The University of Texas wins the last AIAW track and field crown. Masuda improves her world junior 10,000 record to 32:48.1.

June: Men and women compete together for the first time in the NCAA track championships and UCLA goes home with the women's crown. Tabb lowers the 5,000 record to 15:08.26. Masuda improves her world junior 5,000 time to 15:28.26.

July: Tabb is hot again, setting a mile world record (4:18.08), an American record for 3,000 (8:29.71) and a world record for 10,000 (31:35.3). Svyetlana Ulmasova wins the Soviet championships with a world record of 8:26.78 for 3,000 meters; Olga Dvirna clocks the second fastest 1500 in history (3:54.23) and Anna Domoratskaya turns in the no. 3 all-time clocking in the 10,000 (31:48.23).

August: Joan Benoit wins the Falmouth Road Race and sets an American record for 10 miles on the road (53:18).

September: Portugal's Rosa Mota wins the first-ever women's marathon in the European Championships. Puica sets a new world record in the mile (4:17.44). Benoit sets an American record in the marathon (2:26:11) with the third best performance in history.

October: Waitz returns from a midsummer stress fracture to win her fourth New York Marathon in five years, clocking 2:27:14.

November: Virginia's Lesley Welch becomes the first woman to win both the U.S. collegiate (NCAA) and national (TAC) cross country championships in the same year.

December: East Germany's Marita Koch is named Athlete of the Year by *Track & Field News* for the third time. Her world record of 48.16 for 400 meters is voted the performance of the year. Three distance runners are listed in the magazine's top ten: Ulmasova is rated fourth, Dvirna, seventh, and Tabb, ninth.

IAAF LIBERALIZES SPORT

In a recent (December, 1982) editorial, *Track & Field News* applauded the IAAF for "moving toward the 21st Century at a record pace."

The IAAF made three momentous decisions — approval of trust funds, participation money, and greatly increased testing for doping. As *T&FN* notes, the trust concept "goes a long way toward unrestricted competition wherein track and field athletes can earn money in their sport, openly and legitimately."

Under-the-table payments for participation will go above board with the IAAF's new system of "permit meetings." Athletes may be paid to compete in IAAF-approved international meets. Meet promoters will be allowed to negotiate with the athletes' federations and make appearance payments to both the athlete and federation. Some 25 meets have been approved, although none are in the United States. Mandatory drug testing will be required at all the permit meetings.

While commending the IAAF for its actions, *T&FN* foresees problems because prize money is not part of the permit system. The magazine predicts non-permit meetings will continue to offer appearance and/or prize money and perhaps be more successful than the permit meetings in attracting athletes.

Track & Field News also calls for expansion of the drug testing to include mandatory testing for all national championships and random testing throughout the year.

STANDARDS TIGHTEN

Ken Young of the National Running Data Center says that his group is changing the standards for certifying road courses: "It is our intent to gradually tighten the standards until there is no short tolerance permitted for records. Meanwhile, a standard of 0.2% has been proposed for races held through the end of the calendar year 1983 and a 0.1% tolerance for races held in calendar year 1984. After that time no short course allowance will be made.

"As a means of insuring that road courses measure out to at least the full distance if and when a remeasurement is made after a race, [we] advise measuring courses long by 0.1%. This 'safety' factor was added to the 1982 New York Marathon Course."

Young was recently appointed by TAC's Women's Long Distance Running Committee to be in charge of road racing records. A polling of the members of the NRDC Advisory Board found an almost unanimous response against restricting women's records to women-only races.

IAAF TO CHECK OLYMPIC MARATHON COURSE

The marathon course for the 1984 Olympics will be checked by the IAAF in January. The point-to-point course starts at Santa Monica College and finishes in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

The women's marathon will be the first event of the Olympic track and field competition and has a scheduled starting time of 9:30 a.m. The IRC joins the TAC's Women's Long Distance Running Committee in recommending that the start be earlier because of anticipated heat problems.

Two races — the March 5 Los Angeles International Marathon and the June 5 Avon Marathon — are trying to obtain the Olympic course for their events this year.

And contrary to published reports, the Olympic marathon will not bear a sponsor's name. Olympic events are not for sale, says John Brennan, one of the organizers of the Olympic marathon.

NATIONAL MARATHON RECORDS FALL

Three national women's marathon records — American, Australian and Soviet — fell in separate races during the final months of 1982.

Joan Benoit lowered Patti Catalano's American record of 2:27:51 to 2:26:11 in the Nike-Oregon Track Club Marathon in Eugene, Oregon. Benoit, running solo for virtually the whole race — no male entourage at that fast a pace — zipped by the 10K post in an astounding 33:16. (Only 18 women ran faster on the track for that distance in 1982.) She continued with 10K splits of 33:18, 36:17 and 35:34. She finished the distance at 6:30 pace. Her mark is the fourth American women's record set on the Nike-OTC course.

The Melbourne Marathon was won by American Sue King in 2:37:57, but runner-up Jillian Colwell nipped countrywoman Jackie Turney by three seconds to claim the Australian record in 2:39:48.

And in Tokyo's Women's Marathon, Zoya Ivanova made up for a disappointing eighth place in the European Championships by lowering her Soviet record to 2:34:26. Teammate Yelena Tsykhlo was second in 2:38:17 and provided drama on the final approach to the national stadium when she pulled up with a cramp in her calf. Her solution, according to *Track & Field News*, was "on-the-spot acupuncture treatment, self-administered with the pin used to fasten her number. She reportedly sprinted to the finish without a twinge of pain."

CASH ON THE TABLE

The Association of Road-Racing Athletes has lined up more than \$300,000 in open prize money, to be divided among seven races in the United States in 1983: Jan. 16, Houston-Tenneco Marathon (\$75,000); Feb. 5, Gasparilla 15K (\$23,350); March 12, Jacksonville River Run, 15K (\$25,000); May 1, Lilac Bloomsday Run, 7.5 miles (\$40,000); June 26, Cascade Run Off, 15K (\$50,000); July 4, Peachtree 10K (\$25,000); Sept. 12, Nike-OTC Marathon (\$100,000).

The dollar leaders for eight ARRA races through September of 1982 were: (Men) Benji Durden (\$34,750), Jon Sinclair (\$20,350), Rod Dixon (\$15,350); (Women) Anne Audain

(\$36,000), Lorraine Moller (\$32,000), Laurie Binder (\$22,600).

Appearance money from race promoters may become a thing of the past as performance money — including both prize money and under-the-table bonuses — is being favored to insure a top effort from athletes, rather than allowing the big names to "take the money and jog."

SHORTS

- The U.S. Olympic Trial for the women's marathon has been awarded to Olympia, Washington.
- Japan promotes more women-only marathons than any other country. The next one is the January 30 Osaka Marathon.
- A women's marathon will be included in the 1983 World University Games in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada in July.
- The U.S. national track and field championships will add a women's 5,000 in 1983. The TAC meet already has a 3,000 and 10,000.
- The Avon Marathon in Los Angeles June 5 has added significance for Americans. The women-only race is not only the TAC championship race, but the qualifier for the U.S. team which will compete in the World Championships in Helsinki.
- The National Sports Festival, sponsored by the USOC, will be in Colorado Springs in July, and again will have the women's marathon — this time at 6,000-plus feet altitude.
- The IRC has a new mailing address: 1012 East 21st, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA.

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International Runners Committee

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1012 East 21st Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

ROAD OR TRACK FASTER?

The popular 10,000-meter distance provides an interesting crossover between track and road racing. Which is faster—the road or the track?

For men, the answer is the track. For women, the road, at least for now.

The men's world record for 10,000 on the track is 27:22.4 (Henry Rono, 1978) while Michael Musyoki's 27:48 last year is the fastest run on the roads. Grete Waitz clocked a 31:00 on the road in 1980 but the track record for women did not dip under 32:00 until Mary Decker Tabb cruised a 31:35.3 last summer.

Why the differences, road vs. track, and records vs women's?

Ruberto Salazar, world-record holder in the marathon, addressed the former in a recent interview with *Track & Field News*:

"On the track people just hang on me for a long time. This is due to the good surface and the splits: people just hang on due to the big incentive fast splits provide. . . On the road there is no 'invisible thread'; you can't just hang on. My success on the road is because the road itself exploits my biggest asset, which is strength. Also, more uncertainties exist on the road. Everything isn't so perfect as it is on the track. There is uphill and downhill running and a lack of uniform pacing. Road racing places a premium on mental and physical toughness."

On the track men also benefit from a fullscale international schedule, something women runners still need. The fittest and the fastest men have a chance to race against each other frequently during the track season, while road racers have no "season" to speak of and the fastest, when they meet, aren't always at their fittest.

Women have both an advantage and disadvantage in mixed-sex road races, the most common for their 10,000-meter competitions. Road races women have the company of male runners which can be a benefit in terms of distraction from the rigors of the effort and in some cases, pacing.

Yet "racing" against men in no way provides a woman with the same incentive as does

It seems obvious that the women's world record for 10,000 meters on the track should be well under 31:00. What's lacking are the opportunities for the very best women to meet head-to-head on the track.

Tabb's world record came in a women's-only race in an all-comers meet. She ran in flats and the next finisher was more than 90 seconds back.

Tabb and Salazar will both tackle the road records on March 5 in Continental Homes' 10K in Phoenix, Arizona. Salazar already owns the U.S. road mark of 28:02 and the track record of 27:25.61.

While it will be interesting to see what kind of pace Tabb can maintain on the roads in March, a more intriguing scenario would be Tabb, Waitz, Anne Audain, et al, running shoulder-to-shoulder on the track during the height of the European season.

MEASURING UP

The National Running Data Center has established a travel fund to implement its program of course remeasurement to validate record performances on the road. The NRDC would like to see local transportation and lodging provided by the race sponsor for the person in charge of the remeasuring. Travel costs for that individual (affiliated with the NRDC) would be split between the race sponsor and the NRDC. Major companies associated with road racing have been asked to contribute \$500 annually to the travel fund and \$500 to the NRDC to support its record-keeping function.

RENALDO, MEET JIM

Renaldo Nehemiah, meet Jim Thorpe.

It took Thorpe 70 years to get back his Olympic medals—posthumously. Nehemiah may never get the chance to win a medal.

The day after the IOC returned Thorpe's medals (replicas), the USOC announced that Nehemiah, the world-record holder in the high hurdles, could compete as an amateur despite being a professional football player. That was good news.

tion was in direct conflict with the IAAF's rule that a professional in one sport cannot be eligible to compete as a non-professional in another sport. The USOC decision, at the behest of the Federal District Court in Baltimore, Maryland, pertains only to domestic competitions, says USOC president Bill Simon.

No go, says Primo Nebiolo, president of the IAAF.

"If we have eligibility rules, then they are the rules," said Nebiolo. "You cannot have one set of rules for domestic events and another for international events."

With the threat of IAAF action against international athletes who might compete against him, Nehemiah's only involvement in the early season U.S. indoor circuit was as a spectator.

Thorpe, who received \$2 a game for playing semi-pro summer baseball, has been forgiven his sin by the IOC. But Nehemiah, who earned considerably more than that playing for the San Francisco 49ers, has not.

Simon isn't optimistic for Nehemiah's chances of competing in the 1984 Olympics, but says, "I think we should push for it. Let's try to bring our eligibility rules into the 20th century."

WORLD'S BEST CLASH IN IAAF CROSS COUNTRY

The IAAF World Cross Country Championships March 20 in Gateshead, England may provide a meeting ground for the world's fastest track runners and road racers. Defending champion Maricica Puica of Rumania is coming off a successful track season which included a world record in the mile. Norway's Grete Waitz, who races only infrequently on the track these days, is back in top form. She won four straight IAAF cross country titles before losing to Puica last year.

Road racer Anne Audain started her running career as one of New Zealand's top harriers and 1500 runners. She stepped onto the track for only a few races last year but emerged with a world record for 5,000 meters and a Commonwealth title in the 3,000. Throw in the likes of Soviet Svetlana Ulmasova, the new world-record holder at 3,000 meters, and the turf at Gateshead will be a thing.

OLYMPIC MARATHON ONLY "NOTEWORTHY"?

The National Running Data Center, which is primarily concerned with U.S. road race record-keeping, recommends that marks set on point-to-point courses be classified as "noteworthy performances" under the same provision as indoor marks on oversized tracks are noted. Those marks should not be allowed as records, says the NRDC.

Ironically, the 1984 Olympic Marathon will be contested on a point-to-point course.

Groups like the NRDC are needed world-wide, with the backing of the various national federations and the IAAF. With the recent IAAF approval of road racing championships, the time is ripe to implement an international system of course certification and record-keeping. For road racing to be truly accepted as an international sport, uniform standards must be applied. And certainly the Olympic Marathon, the glittering centerpiece of road racing, should lead the way.

GOING FIRST CLASS

Hats off to the backers of the U.S. Women's Olympic Marathon Trial next year in Olympia, Washington. A maximum of 200 women—all of whom will have met the qualifying time—will have their expenses paid to compete in the race.

Ken Young of the National Running Data Center will announce the men's and women's qualifying times on March 1. Those marks will be based on the 100th fastest times (men's and women's) run by U.S. citizens on certified courses in 1982. As of January 6, the women's time was 2:52:50, the men's, 2:19:49. Young expects both times to drop marginally as more performances trickle in before March 1.

To qualify for the Olympic Trials, the runner must meet the qualifying time on a certified course during a year-long period extending from the 1983 Boston Marathon to the 1984 Boston Marathon.

NEW FACES IN WOMEN'S MARATHON?

There's still a yawning gap between the 3,000 and the marathon in the women's Olympic program. This year many top runners with Olympic hopes will have to make a choice—to either train for the 3,000 or to step up to the marathon. And that's a big step, from three kilometers to 42.

Anne Audain, who at most recent count hadn't lost a race—track or road—in her last 21 tries, is a perfect example of the women who are caught in the middle, the runners without a race.

The former world-record holder at 5,000 meters and the winner of the 1982 Commonwealth 3,000, Audain has never raced farther than 15 kilometers. Yet she recognizes that she'd probably need to knock some 15 seconds

off her time to even make the 3,000 final in Los Angeles.

"(The marathon) is the only event I could run there (Los Angeles Olympics)," Audain told *The Runner* magazine last fall. "So I'll have to run a marathon next year in preparation. Probably it will be in New York."

She's likely to have plenty of company in the rookie division.

HELSINKI: A GENERATION LATER

What a difference a generation makes.

Women's distance running will come of age when the first female marathoner crosses the finish line in the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki August 7 in the IAAF's World Track and Field Championships.

The women's marathon is on the opening day of the inaugural world championships. The field will be limited to women who've met either the rigid 2:45 "A" standard (allowing up to three competitors from each country) or the 3:00 "B" standard (only one person allowed from each country). (The men's "A" standard is 2:14, the "B", 2:30.)

It may be especially fitting that the first IAAF-sanctioned women's marathon championship be run in Helsinki, site of the 1952 Olympic Games and Emil Zatopek's triple victory in the 5,000, 10,000 and marathon. In that 1952 Olympics the longest race women were allowed to run was 200 meters. The women who'll be running in Helsinki in 1983 are of another generation. Most were born after 1952.

It's not unthinkable that ideal conditions and the best field ever assembled for a women's marathon could produce a time to rival Zatopek's Olympic-winning performance of 2:23:03.2.

SHORTS

- Tickets or vouchers for the 1984 Olympics (July 28-August 12) will go on sale in the spring and summer of this year. Distribution will be by a mail order and voucher system. Major retailers and banks in the U.S. will distribute mail order forms to the public. If all tickets are sold, the revenue from this area alone will be \$85 to \$90 million. The average ticket price is \$14.

- The June 5 Avon Women's Marathon will be held on the Olympic Marathon course in Los Angeles.

- A new track is being constructed in Caracas, Venezuela for the IX Pan American Games, August 14-28, 1983. The women's marathon has not yet been added to the Games which normally duplicate the Olympic program.

- An unofficial marathon competition for women will be staged in conjunction with the men's 1983 European Marathon Cup in Laredo, Spain June 19. The World Cup Marathon for women will be initiated in 1985.

- Non-elite runners can take a crack at the World Championship marathon course during the championships in Helsinki. The third annual Helsinki City Marathon will be held on August 11, 1983, the rest day of the IAAF meet. The race will be held on the IAAF course, start and finishing in the Olympic Stadium. The route crosses ten bridges and half the circuit is alongside the sea or lakes.

- Yokohama, Japan has IAAF blessing for an international women's road relay in March. Eight six-woman teams from Britain, France, Kenya, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, United States, China and Japan will complete a marathon distance (legs of 5K, 10K, 5K, 10K, 7.195K, and 5K). The Japanese call road relays *ekiden* and prefer them to cross country.

- An international Women's Prep Classic will be staged in Beaverton, Oregon June 25. The TAC-sanctioned meet is for graduating high school seniors and will have a full slate of track and field events.

- Guayanilla, Puerto Rico will be the site of the Women's Internationalist Feminist 10K November 7, featuring Central American runners. Puerto Rico also will be host to the World Veterans Track and Field Championships (men and women) September 23-30.

- Nike funds will help bring together an international field for a women's 10,000 April 13 in the Mt. SAC Relays in Walnut, California.

- A women's 5,000 will be one of the featured events in an international track meet Gateshead, England July 5.

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International Runners Committee

NUMBER NINETEEN • MARCH 1983

1012 East 21st Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

WOMEN'S FIVE AND TEN IN TRIALS?

Progressive thinking allowed women distance runners and 400 hurdlers the chance to show their talent and be a part of the 1980 U.S. Olympic Trials. With the 400 hurdles now on the official Olympic program, the 5,000 and 10,000 remain as the orphan events of women's track.

Nike, Etonic and Bonne Bell sponsored the women's distance races (and Gill, the hurdles) in 1980. The IRC hopes that those companies again will offer their support. We urge the organizers of the 1984 Olympic Trials to include the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in their program, in a show of support for events which have a rightful place in the Olympics.

STAR WARS HIT ATHLETICS

The battle lines are drawn in the latest star war: The Athletics Congress (TAC) vs the International Management Group (IMG). What's not clear is who's on which side of the lines.

The two organizations are fighting over control of America's top track stars. TAC has IAAF approval to act as an agent for its members but professional agents—most notably those of IMG—are in violation of IAAF regulations.

Caught in the middle of the fight are the athletes, ranging from those represented by IMG to those who feel that their own "earning" power is being threatened by IMG's ability to negotiate large appearance fees for its athletes.

TAC Executive Director Ollan Cassell recently sent a memo to meet directors, noting that "certain athletes may be using agents to negotiate their entry into competitions. This practice cannot proceed if the athletes wish to continue participation in national and international athletics."

Although an athlete is allowed to have an agent's advice on business matters, negotiations for meet entries are supposed to be carried through the athlete's club. TAC, however, is allowed to negotiate on behalf of the athlete in IAAF-approved "permit" track meets and get a percentage of the appearance money.

TAC apparently has focused its wrath on IMG because it poses the biggest threat to the status quo. Its clients include Alberto Salazar, Mary

Decker Tabb, Sydney Maree, Bill Rodgers, and Patti Catalano among Americans, and Eamonn Coghlan, Robert de Castella, Allison Roe, Rod Dixon and Anne Audain among its international group.

Says Alvin Chriss, TAC Long Distance Running Consultant, "There is a judgement being formed that IMG specifically and agents in general do not own the sport and that they are only concerned with maximizing their profits."

IMG's Drew Mearns in turn hints that if TAC limits the civil rights of athletes in selecting agents in the U.S., there could be a federal court case. He says that IMG has told its athletes to "disregard" the TAC memo.

In a *Washington Post* article by Jane Leavy, Jeff Darman, past president of the Road Runners Club of America, summarized the fight:

"You have several factors at play—superbly trained athletes who want to be paid well for what they do, promoters and agents who package athletes and events and expect to make a profit, and a governing body trying desperately to keep the genie in the bottle and balance its needs with those of the IAAF and the IOC. Through it all TAC is trying to maintain its own reason for being, (it is) an amateur body trying to control a professional sport."

Salazar entered the fray after he received a copy of a letter from Chriss to a running magazine. Chriss criticized Salazar for his decision not to run in either the Boston Marathon or the World Championships Marathon in Helsinki, neither of which offers prize money: "Apparently Alberto is not willing to give up two years in a row of running a marathon without a paycheck."

Salazar earlier had asked TAC for an automatic berth on the U.S. team to compete in the Helsinki marathon, but was turned down. He then indicated that he would try for a berth in the 10,000 but did not plan to run in Boston, the official qualifying race for the U.S. marathon team.

Ironically, heptathlete Jane Frederick made a similar request to TAC for a berth her event in the World Championships and was successful.

The incensed Salazar lashed back at TAC, charging them with trying to "ruin my reputa-

tion." He also charged that TAC was involved in an offer of \$50,000-60,000 for him to run in a Los Angeles marathon this spring, on the Olympic course.

The IAAF stepped directly into the fight by refusing to sanction a prize money marathon in Australia, organized by IMG for Salazar and de Castella, the world's two fastest marathoners. With that race down the drain, the two runners are currently planning to meet in a marathon in Rotterdam April 9, just three weeks after Salazar represents the U.S. in the IAAF cross country championships.

Some athletes have openly suggested that Salazar not rock the boat by speaking out. Others have been vocal in their criticism of IMG because it is changing the nature of the sport. Many are riding the fence.

"Runners are reluctant to criticize anyone for getting paid whatever they can command," writes Leavy, "But some say that IMG's practices on the behalf of the elite are unfairly distorting the pay scale for all."

SHORTS

- Contrary to at least one published report, TAC's Women's Long Distance Running Committee has not ruled that U.S. women's road records must be set in women-only races. The WLDRC is considering such a proposal but a decision may not be made until the next TAC convention. The National Running Data Center, which will maintain records when TAC does determine its rules, currently lists best marks regardless of race segregation and also gives the best mark made in women-only races. The IRC and the NRDC both encourage the women's committee to recognize records set in mixed races because they predominate the sport.

- Zola Budd, a 16-year-old South African runner, recently improved the world junior record for 5,000 meters to 15:35.67 in the first-ever women's race at that distance in her country.

- Veteran distance runner Joyce Smith of Great Britain has been competing at the top for two decades. At age 45 she is ranked ninth in the world (all-time) with her 1982 London Marathon performance of 2:29:43.

- Irishwomen Regina Joyce and Carey May traded national marathon records during the winter months. Joyce, a student at the University of Washington and the NCAA cross country runner-up last fall, was impressive in her marathon debut. She clocked 2:32:56 in the Fiesta Bowl Marathon in December, bettering May's course record—and Irish record—by more than four minutes. May, a Brigham Young University student, wasted no time in reclaiming her national record, zipping to a startling 2:29:21 in the Osaka Women's Marathon January 30 in Japan. May's time is the fastest ever run in a women-only race and gained her a decisive victory over '82 Boston Marathon champion Charlotte Teske who ran 2:35:44.

- The four-minute barrier has long been the golden standard for the men's mile and the women's 1500 meters. Tatyana Providokhina of the Soviet Union became the 25th woman to dip under 4:00 when she ran 3:58.37 last August.

NEHEMIAH UPDATE

The IAAF has flexed its muscle in the Renaldo Nehemiah case. The federation moved swiftly to reprimand the United States Olympic Committee for its approval of domestic competition for the pro footballer/hurdler.

The IAAF does not acknowledge the USOC to have any jurisdiction over IAAF rules or its members (The Athletics Congress) in the United States. Additionally, every foreign athlete in the U.S. competing in meets makes the meet international, says the IAAF. In the past a more liberal interpretation of the rules allowed some non-citizens, namely foreign collegians, to compete as domestic athletes. With the stricter interpretation, a foreign athlete competing in the same meet as Nehemiah could face problems at home.

The IAAF has asked for censure of the USOC for its stand on Nehemiah. IAAF President Primo Nebiolo told the IOC to "respect the eligibility rules of the IAAF."

Asking for a quick resolution to the issue, Nebiolo warned that otherwise "the IAAF will be forced to take irreparable steps which could clearly be against the interest (of TAC) and would almost certainly interfere with the preparation of the Los Angeles Olympic Games."

IAAF BACKS WOMEN'S DISTANCE RACES

Women 10,000-meter runners are still on the outside looking in when it comes to the world championships. But progress, with IAAF backing, is on the horizon.

The IAAF championships in Helsinki next August will have a 3,000 and a marathon for women, but the 10K runners will have to wait until September 4 for their "championship", in Knarvik, Norway.

The IAAF has approved an "Invitation 10,000", an event which will precede the first-ever World

10,000 Road Race Championship for women in the autumn.

The IRC, which has supported the inclusion of the 10,000 in the 1983 World Championships, can only hope that the race in Norway will be better attended than a similar event held in 1980.

Billed as the first women's championships for the 3,000 and 400-meter hurdles, the 1980 meet in Holland consisted of only those two events—hardly a championship setting. Additionally, the year's top nine 3,000 runners skipped the meet. Fortunately the 400 hurdlers and the 3,000 runners now are officially part of the Olympic and IAAF families and will be part of the "real championships" in Helsinki.

We endorse the speedy inclusion of the women's 10,000 in the world championships and join the IAAF in urging its member federations to "include this event in national and international programs with a view to its inclusion in the 1985 World Cup, 1987 World Championships and 1988 Olympic Games."

The IAAF notes that the "impressive development in distance running led (its Women's Committee) to propose a women's 10,000m track event to bridge the gap between the existing 3,000 and marathon races."

The Women's Committee also suggested that an event for junior women be included in the World Cup for the marathon since a similar provision for junior women had been made in the world cross country championships. The committee, seeking to enlarge worldwide understanding of women's athletics, will sponsor a Symposium for Women's Athletics in Mainz, West Germany, in December of this year.

MARATHON TRIALS

The National Running Data Center (NRDC) will play an important role in the running of the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials in 1984. The center will coordinate both the certification of courses acceptable for qualifying performances and the compilation of the list of qualifiers.

As reported in our last issue, the NRDC will announce the official men's and women's qualifying times in early March. The women's mark should be very close to 2:51:40, the men's, 2:19:20. The actual standards will be based on the 100th fastest men's and women's times of 1982.

The women's marathon trial is set for May 13, in Olympia, Washington. Race organizers have announced their intentions to pay the expenses of up to 200 qualifiers. The men's trial, tentatively, set for June 2, will be in Buffalo, New York, with sponsors talking of paying expenses for the top 40.

Qualifiers for the women's race may meet the standard between April 1, 1983 and the 1984 Boston Marathon. The men's qualifying period

runs from Boston '83 to Boston '84.

Because qualifying times must be run on certified courses, race organizers will have even more incentive to comply with certification procedures. "This re-evaluation of the certified status of marathon courses and the upgrading of courses certified prior to 1979 will greatly increase the faith we have in the accuracy of marathon courses in this country," writes the NRDC in its newsletter.

The 1983 edition of "Certified Road-Running Courses" indicated that 254 of the 360 listed marathon courses have been certified since January 1, 1979. Some of the older courses are no longer run, but a number of popular races, including Boston and Honolulu, will need to be recertified.

Foreign courses which are acceptable include Fukuoka (Japan) and British marathons approved by the British Road Runners Club. The NRDC hopes to have an exchange of certified course lists with Japan, Canada and Great Britain.

In order to qualify for the U.S. marathon trials, the athlete must be a U.S. citizen and registered with TAC. The NRDC will prepare and disseminate a list of all marathons which meet the qualifying standards. It is the race director's responsibility to submit a list of athletes achieving the qualifying times to the NRDC. Once an athlete has achieved the qualifying performance, all he or she needs to do is mail a copy of his/her 1984 TAC registration card to NRDC (P.O. Box 42888, Tucson, Arizona 85733).

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WOMEN'S 10K LIKELY IN U.S. OLYMPIC TRIALS

That was fast.

In our last IRC newsletter we proposed that the 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs be included in the U.S. Olympic Trials women's program, as they were in 1980.

A quick response from Berny Wagner of The Athletics Congress informs us that "It has been Dr. Evie Dennis' (Chairperson of TAC's Women's Track & Field Committee) plan to again include 'emerging' women's events in the U.S. Olympic Trials provided there are sponsors to fund the athletes."

Wagner feels that the 10,000 would fit in well in the morning of the second or third day of the Trials, but that a 5,000 might be superfluous and difficult to schedule.

"It seems to me that the women who are primarily 5K runners will all attempt the 3,000m race. This race is scheduled in the Olympic Games and, therefore, will be scheduled in the Trials on the 4th, 6th and 8th days... (I am) interested in your constituents' opinions as to whether a high quality 5K could be run at the Olympic Trials, considering that the 3,000m race will attract all of the top people," writes Wagner.

The IRC is firmly behind the inclusion of the 10,000 and reluctantly concurs with Wagner that given the Trials' time schedule, a 5,000 would not draw the top caliber of runners.

Readers wishing to comment on Wagner's proposals may write to him at The Athletics Congress, 155 West Washington St., Suite 220, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

SOME LIKE IT HOT

Women distance runners reacted with dismay when they saw the times listed for their races in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships this coming June in Houston, Texas.

With the lone exception of the 10,000, which will start at 8:30 p.m., all the women's prelims and finals for the 3,000 and 5,000 will be held at either 5:30 or 6:30 p.m. In contrast, the earliest starting time for a men's distance race

is 8:05 p.m. (steeplechase prelims). The rest of the men's distance races start between 8:35 and 9:05 p.m.

Houston is notorious for its heat and humidity in June and running distance races there in the late afternoon is hardly conducive to either fast times or the health of the runners. With the meet scheduled to run past 9:30 p.m., women's coaches are wondering just why their athletes are being asked to run in the heat of the day.

THE LOTTERY

A number of American states have turned to a lottery to help solve their budgetary woes. It now appears that some road race sponsors may be following a similar tack, charging runners a fee to enter a lottery for race entry. The winners are allowed to enter the race (and pay another fee). The losers are out not only a spot at the starting line, but money from the pocket.

Road Race Management newsletter is highly critical of the New York Road Runners Club's entry into the lottery business. Write the *RRM* editors: "The New York Road Runners Club's decision to charge \$3 to be eligible for the lottery to enter the 1983 New York City Marathon (a 'non-refundable handling fee') is...morally questionable."

The lottery will generate some \$100,000 for the NYRRRC, says *Road Race Management*. Meanwhile, the Perrier Cherry Blossom race runs its lottery of 12,000 entrants vying for 4,500 spots for under \$1,000. Even tripling that figure to cover 40,000 would-be marathoners would be small potatoes for a race with a budget of more than \$1 million.

"So why does the NYRRRC need to pick up an extra \$100,000 out of the pockets of 35,000-40,000 runners—half of whom won't even get into the race?" asks *RRM*.

Economists call it "inelastic demand." Runners have demonstrated they will do practically anything to get into the race and the club takes advantage of the fact:

"While this may be a way to run a business...it is not a way to operate a non-profit organization built by the support of the runners it is now taxing."

U.S. MARATHON TRIALS STANDARDS ANNOUNCED

And the answer is: 2:19:04 for men and 2:51:16 for women.

And the question—asked by virtually every U.S. marathoner in recent weeks—was: What are the qualifying standards for the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials?

Although there's no qualifying time for the Olympic Marathon, those wishing to try for one of the berths on the U.S. marathon team (three men, three women) will have to meet the times stated above to enter the selection race. The women's race will be May 13, 1984 in Olympia, Washington; the men's will be May 26, 1984 in Buffalo, New York.

SHORTS

- Marathoners are off to a fast start in 1983. By early March the ten fastest women were all under 2:37:05, led by Carey May's 2:29:23. Seven different countries were represented in that top ten. On the men's side, the tenth fastest time was a swift 2:12:41, with Toshihiko Seko heading the list at 2:08:38, the fourth fastest time ever run.

Seko's time came in the February 13 Tokyo Marathon where he duelled Takeshi Soh (2:08:55) and Rodolfo Gomez (2:09:12) for the win. With Dereje Nedi (2:10:39) and Juma Ikangaa (2:10:54) in the fourth and fifth, it was the fastest mass finish ever.

May's sub-2:30 marathon was in Japan as well—in the Osaka Women's Marathon. The race attracted 171 runners from 15 countries.

- All IAAF members have been invited by The Athletics Congress of the United States to participate in an open international track meet in Los Angeles June 23-26. The Soviet Union, England, Japan and Canada have already indicated they will send teams.

- European marathon champion Rosa Mota won the women's division of the San Silvestre New Year's Eve Run in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Her time of 47:21 for the 14-kilometer race placed her better than two minutes ahead of runner-up Martine Bouchenneau. For the first time the men's and women's races were held simultaneously.

- Grete Waitz won her fifth IAAF World Cross Country Championship in six years March 20 in Gateshead, England. Canadian Alison Wiley, a freshman at Stanford University in the U.S., nipped Soviet Elena Pozduyakova for second and U.S. marathoner Joan Benoit placed fourth. Defending champion Maricica Puica did not compete.

The men's race produced a tight finish with unheralded Ethiopian Bekelee Debele winning in 36:52, the same time given runner-up Carlos Lopes (Portugal) and third-placer Some Muge (Kenya). American Alberto Salazar was one second back, in fourth.

The junior and senior men's titles went to the Ethiopians, the women's team title to the U.S.

- Wendy Sly of Great Britain handed veteran Grete Waitz her first road defeat in the United States in the Gasparilla (Florida) 15K February 5. Sly clocked 48:18, comfortably ahead of Waitz' 48:30. Australian marathoner Rob de Castella showed his talent at the shorter distance, blazing a 42:47, some 22 seconds better than Mike Musyoki's old world best, set in the same race the year before.

- American Ellen Hart won the February 26 Japanese Women's 20K in Nagoya in 1:08:58, beating Sa Sasaki by two seconds and Allison Roe by a half-minute.

Jon Anderson, a competitor in the men's companion 30K race in Nagoya, noted that "we think of Japan as male-dominated, yet the women's race received most of the attention there. It was shown live on TV, start to finish, while only the last few minutes of the men's race was on."

TABB PREFERS FIVE AND TEN

Even though Mary Decker Tabb is one of the leading contenders for the Olympic gold medal in the 3,000 meters next year, she'd prefer to run something longer.

"I'd rather be running the 5,000 and 10,000," Tabb told the IRC. "I'd like to have the same events as the men."

Because there's no 5,000 or 10,000 in either the Olympics or this year's inaugural world championships, Tabb will concentrate on the 3,000.

But she remains intrigued by the longer distances and the potential for some major record-breaking. If the five and ten were on the docket in Helsinki and Los Angeles, the times would come tumbling down, says Tabb.

"The 10,000 would be in the low 30s for sure, and the 5,000 would definitely be under 15:00, probably close to 14:40," said Tabb, who currently holds the world records at 31:35.3 and 15:08.26.

"The records would certainly be faster because we'd run the races more often. We need that opportunity," she added, pointing out

that she's run the 5,000 and 10,000 only one time each.

"I feel very, very confident that I can run faster. They (her 5,000 and 10,000) were extremely easy races."

Tabb, who had an abbreviated indoor season because of a minor injury, intends to open her outdoor season in early May with a mile in the UCLA-Pepsi Invitational. She also wants to run a 5,000 again in the Prefontaine Classic (Eugene, Oregon) where she set the record last year.

FROM START TO FINISH

The gun goes off. Hundreds of feet start running. Thousands more start shuffling. And several thousand hands clutch at the start buttons of the ubiquitous digital wrist/stop-watches.

For all but the elite runners in mass races, self-timing is the only way for a runner to ensure his or herself of an accurate finish time.

Although timing systems have improved vastly in recent years, giving average runners a much better chance of at least making the results with a reasonably legitimate time, there still remains the problem of timing a runner from starting line to finish line. At present, all runners are timed from the moment the gun goes off, not from the moment they reach the starting line.

Some fair-minded race directors, however, have begun to recognize correction factors for time losses at the start by middle and back-of-the-pack racers, reports *Road Race Management*:

"Although the various widths of starting line areas make it virtually impossible to come up with a uniform correction factor (16,000 runners at a 30-lane start at New York City clear faster than 7,000 on a two-lane road at Boston), race directors can learn what range these correction factors might fall into."

The Boston Marathon is permitting corrections ranging from 10 seconds to 4:30 for runners seeking to use their 1982 times to qualify for the 1983 race. Runners in the '82 race were seeded by their qualifying times (the fastest runners had the lowest numbers). Those wearing numbers up to 135 were given no time adjustment, those numbered 136-494 were given a 10-second adjustment and so on, through 16 sections of runners.

Each seeded section had approximately 500 runners, figuring 20 rows of 25 runners each. Most sections were allotted 15 seconds to reach the starting line, adding up to a 4:30 adjustment for the 16th and final section.

Although the "time correction factor" cannot be used in official results, it certainly is a service which can mollify runners who are dissatisfied with time lost at the start, especially when lost time may cost them a chance to enter the race next year.

NO DEJA VU FOR WOMEN IN L.A. OLYMPICS

It's true that Los Angeles was the site of the 1932 Olympic Games. But for women runner that Olympiad, it was practically a non-event.

Back in 1932 there was no 200 for women. Nor 400, 800, 1500 or 3,000. No marathon, no 4 x 400 relay. No 400 hurdles, or even 100-meter hurdles.

Women weren't permitted to run more than 100 meters at a time. Not even Babe Didrickson, winner of the javelin and 80-meter hurdles, who was hailed as the greatest female athlete of her time.

Women had had their chance to prove themselves at the longer distances, reasoned the Olympic officials. In 1928 a women's 800 was contested in Amsterdam. Although Germany's Lina Radke won the race in a respectable 2:16.8, the officials were so horrified by the sight of other women struggling to finish that they decreed that women should not run the longer races in the Olympics.

That decision held for a long time. It wasn't until 1948 that the 200 was added to the women's program. The 400 wasn't contested until 1964, the 800 in 1960. The 1500 came aboard in 1972 and 1984 will mark the first time that women will be able to contest a distance longer than a mile.

For women runners, the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics will truly be the first time around.

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HORSE SENSE

We could learn a lot more from our equine counterparts.

They've already led the way in introducing us to the benefits of ice and DMSO in the treatment of our running injuries.

And with the Los Angeles Olympics a little more than a year away, those involved in endurance equestrian events already have made plans to pack their saddle bags and trot off to San Diego, rather than compete in smoggy Los Angeles.

The air is cleaner in San Diego and those concerned about the health of the horses—a group led by Prince Phillip of Great Britain—were successful in having the venue for those races changed from Santa Anita in L.A. to a site north of San Diego.

Why not do the same for the marathoners?

Although the site of the Olympic marathon is traditionally tied to the track and field stadium (in this case the Los Angeles Coliseum), the organizers of the 1984 Olympic Marathon already have broken one tradition by selecting a point-to-point course. For the first time since 1908 the race will start away from the track coliseum, where it finishes.

The women marathoners will open the track program, racing on the first Saturday, with the men competing one week later, on Closing Ceremonies day. The women's marathon is set to begin at 9:30 a.m., the earliest start in memory, but still not early enough to avoid the smog and heat of a Los Angeles summer day. The men's race is scheduled to start at an even worse time—5:30 p.m.

If changing the location of the marathon is not feasible, the very least that can be done is to schedule a much earlier starting time and to have an alternate course ready in the event of a stage II smog alert.

July and August are the smoggiest months of the year in Los Angeles and average temperatures in the mid-80's worsen the effect. By 10 a.m., the smog and heat can be "terrible," says John Brennand, one of the Olympic Marathon organizers. The IRC urges that the marathon races start no later than 7 a.m.

The spectre of a stage II smog alert like the one that gripped L.A. for nine days in 1979 is frightening to marathoners and average citizens alike.

During that alert competitive athletics were cancelled in affected areas. Eighty-three percent of those surveyed during that alert reported physical discomfort or concern for their health, notes *City Sports* magazine in an article addressing the problem for '84.

Dr. William Addams of the University of California at Davis believes that even below the first stage smog level of .20 parts per million ozone, marathoners may suffer painful and shallow breathing and particularly sensitive runners will be unable to perform maximally.

Addams says that the fitter the athlete, the more oxygen consumed and the greater the effects of the pollutants. "Even a very well-trained, heat acclimated person who is breathing a severely toxic pollutant like ozone and who is hypermotivated and pushing himself to the very limit, beyond what his thermoregulatory system is telling him to do, is at risk," said Addams. "It's actually killed some individuals."

A MONTH FOR MARATHONS

And what a month it was.

Three international races—Rotterdam, London, and Boston—produced new chapters in marathon history, all within the space of 10 days in April.

The long-awaited duel between Robert de Castella and Alberto Salazar took place April 9 in Rotterdam. But in the end, it was de Castella outkicking Portugal's Carlos Lopes, 2:08:37 to 2:08:39. Salazar, in his first marathon defeat, was fifth in 2:10:08, behind durable Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico (2:09:25) and Armand Parmentier of Belgium (2:09:57).

A sprint finish by Grete Waitz in the April 17 London marathon was not to shake an opponent but to break the world record. Waitz put on a furious kick as she watched the digital clock tick off the seconds in her final 100 meters. She crossed the line in an official 2:25:88, a time that rounded up to tie Alison Roe's world record of 2:25:29.

But a day later at Boston, the story was all Joan Benoit. Taking advantage of perfect running conditions—cool weather, trailing winds, a point-to-point course—Benoit went for broke from the start. She raced through the first ten miles in 51:38, breaking her own American record (53:18). The 25-year-old runner from Maine crossed the finish line in an astonishing 2:22:42, becoming the first American since Jacqueline Hansen (2:38:19 in 1975) to hold the women's world record. Her time would have won the men's race at Boston as recently as 1962. It also would have won every Olympic marathon until 1960.

The London and Boston races also produced two other sub-2:30 women's performances: New Zealander Mary O'Conner, running only her second marathon, clocked 2:28:19 behind Waitz and Canadian Jacqueline Gareau was the runner-up at Boston in 2:29:27.

SHORTS

- Hats off to Avon for expanding its road racing circuit for women to 50 races in 19 countries this year. In 1982 Avon sponsored 35 races in 12 countries.

- IAAF President Primo Nebiolo recently announced that the women's 10,000 is expected to be included in the 1985 World Cup, in the 1987 World Championships and 1988 Olympics.

- The first women's world championship 10,000-meter road race will be staged in October in either New York City's Central Park or Los Angeles.

- Aldo Scandurra of the U.S. heads a cross-country and road-racing committee of the IAAF which is working to establish standards and procedures for certifying road courses worldwide.

- The 1984 Olympic track and field facilities will be tested in the Times/TAC Summer Games June 25-26, 1983. The Games, which include the USA-East Germany Dual and an international open meet (June 23-26), will be televised live by NBC Sports on June 26. T.V. rights also have been purchased by Japan and Great Britain.

- National track records for the women's 10,000 have been falling with regularity in recent months. Among the record-setters: Lisa Martin (Australia), 33:12.1; Regina Joyce (Ireland), 33:25.7; Anne Audain (New Zealand), 32:41.7.

- Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee says a plan for ticket distribution will be announced in early May: "We will issue free booklets describing the Games. Inside will be an order form and instructions how to put in orders for tickets. For events that are sold out, the distribution will be decided by a computer rotary system with selection at random."

- Sandra Kiddy, a Californian in her mid-40s, won the first women-only 100-mile race. Her 15:40:50 in Dr. Ernest van Aaken's production in Waldneil, West Germany broke the listed American record by more than six hours, bettered Natalie Cullimore's never-recognized 16:11 and was four minutes under Marcie Schwam's track mark.

- Brooks Shoe Company and Honda, Inc., are sponsoring a series of six women's 10K races in Canada, beginning June 5 in Vancouver, B.C. and culminating with a championship race September 11 in Toronto. Winners of the first five races will have their expenses paid to run in Toronto.

- UCLA men's track coach, Jim Bush, on the impact of prize money: "I actually had two recruits turn me down because there is too much money to be made in open competition."

- A number of cities are reportedly interested in bidding for the 1992 Olympics: Paris, Nice, Barcelona, Vienna, Stockholm, Budapest and New Delhi.

BUDDING STAR OBSCURED BY POLITICS

Tiny Zola Budd, the 16-year-old South African schoolgirl, continues her assault on the world junior records, but there's little chance that she'll have many opportunities to meet the "biggies" in open competition.

Having already snared the 5,000 junior record this year (15:35:67), Budd slashed nearly 10 seconds off the 3,000 record with a fine 8:46.41—run in bare feet. She has also run a record 2:27.9 for 1,000 meters and a respectable 4:09.11 for 1500.

Budd's prodigious efforts may be doomed for obscurity unless she takes the kind of drastic steps other South Africans have taken in order to compete internationally—such as giving up their citizenship. At age 16, she's unlikely to leave home, but in another two years she would have the option of attending an American university and competing collegiately.

She will not be running in the 1984 Olympics. South African athletes—black and white—have been shut out of the last three Olympic games because of their government's racist policies. The International Olympic Committee recently

decided to maintain the status quo through 1984. After the Games, says IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch, "We will decide whether it is the right time to send a mission (to South Africa) to see what changes have taken place."

IAAF BANS AGENTS, APPROVES TRUSTS

The IAAF has reiterated its stand on agents, forbidding them from negotiating competitions for athletes.

"If the practice grows of invitations being routed or negotiated by outside agents or organizations, the National Federations, and the IAAF itself, will all too quickly find themselves being dictated to by these Agents and no longer controlling the sport for which they are responsible," the IAAF has told its members.

The IAAF however, recognizes that athletes "must be able to develop their normal professional career, without undue risk to health and without suffering from any social disadvantage."

Under that philosophy comes the IAAF rule which permits athletes to accept money that is paid to their national sports bodies and held in trust for them. The International Olympic Committee also has added its official stamp of approval to the IAAF's standards of eligibility, a decision which reemphasized "the irresistible move toward unrestricted competition," according to *Track and Field News*.

BONUS AND INCENTIVE MONEY BANNED

The Athletics Congress of the U.S. will no longer sanction races which offer bonus or incentive money. According to *Road Race Management*, the decision was made because of increasing IAAF pressure and "an increasing wariness on TAC's part to press for any further rule liberalizing between now and the 1984 Olympics."

TAC defines bonus money as payment given to a single individual for bettering an American or world record. Incentive money is that given to all runners who better a certain time standard in a race. Neither concept is new to road racing. Before TAC instituted its trust fund program, some race directors offered bonus or incentive money in addition to appearance money, as an inducement for athletes to run well.

Recently several prominent U.S. road races (Gasparilla 15K and Houston-Tenneco Marathon) went public in announcing their incentives as additions to the trust fund prize money sanctioned by TAC.

SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE

The issue of professionalism springs quadrennially, as each Olympiad nears. Just recently Jim Thorpe's Olympic medals were returned to his family. And Renaldo Nehemiah,

the professional football player/hurdler, was told he wasn't eligible to compete in the '84 Olympics in Los Angeles. At least he had some advance warning.

The last time the Olympics were in Angeles, one famous face was absent from marathon field. Paavo Nurmi, the legendary Flying Finn, winner of four Olympic gold medals (1500, 5,000, and 10,000 meters) wanted to close out his Olympic career with the 1932 marathon. Earlier in the year he had run a then-startling 40-kilometer time trial in 2:22:03.

But just days before the opening ceremonies, Nurmi was barred from the Games by the IAAF for accepting payments for running. So the Finn did not run, and the race was won by Argentina's Juan Carlos Zabala in 2:31:36.

Twenty years later, Nurmi was back in the Olympics—this time carrying the Olympic torch on the first day of the Games at Helsinki.

RUNNING FOR TWO

Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen must have been disappointed with her 35th place finish in the World Cross Country Championships March 20 in England. After all, she'd run 2:33:27 in the Houston Marathon in mid-January and 33:07 in the Phoenix 10K in early March. A wire service report three weeks after the cross country meet may have revealed the problem: Kristiansen withdrawing from the London Marathon because she had just discovered she was five months pregnant.

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International Runners Committee

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RUNNING DEBATE

Joan Benoit is spending more time defending her world marathon record than it took her to run the distance.

A mini-controversy has erupted over Benoit's impressive performance at Boston, a 2:22:43 marathon run with the company of men.

Ken Young of the National Running Data Center (NRDC) questions whether Benoit's time should be recognized as a point-to-point record because of alleged "pacing."

Kevin Ryan, a 2:13 marathoner, was assigned by a TV station to act as a spotter for the woman at Boston. He caught up with Benoit seventh mile and accompanied her for the rest of the race. Pace information was exchanged and aid given at other than the official aid stations.

A few people have suggested that Benoit should have told Ryan and the men with him to not run with her because it would jeopardize acceptance of her mark as a record, and that she should have rejected any aid offered and not conversed with Ryan. Taking such a position would have kept her strictly within the IAAF rules. However, those rules are rarely, if ever, enforced, and certainly are never applied uniformly in a mass race like Boston.

IAAF officials may care if Benoit has her splits interpreted for her and gets an extra bottle of water during the race, but it would be an impossibility to enforce the rules with every runner, leaving selective enforcement as the only alternative.

Benoit ran a mixed-sex race in accepted fashion. She did not know that Ryan would run with her, but as is often the case in such races, she took the company she found on the course.

The controversy surrounding Benoit would be directed at the whole issue of recording for women's road races and that's really what Young and the NRDC are trying to do. The exact nature of the rules governing women's road racing records under The Athletics Congress is still being debated with a final draft to be made before the end of this year.

And it's a Catch-22 dilemma.

"No women's record set in a mixed race has even come without some help from the men," writes Joe Henderson in his *Running Commentary*. "If we want to get strict, maybe we should just consider times from women-only races. Of course, that would be unfair too since there are so few opportunities for them to run alone."

Comments on the subject are welcome and should be sent to the NRDC at PO Box 42888, Tucson, AZ 85733.

RABBIT RUN

The issue of pacing on the track is hardly an issue any longer. Several world records, dating back to Roger Bannister's sub-4:00 mile, have been set with the use—often flagrant—of rabbits.

Writes Eric Olsen in *The Runner* magazine: "Like so many of the IAAF's rules, of course, this [rule against rabbits] has been treated with blithe disregard for decades as an irrelevant leftover—rather like an appendix or vestigial tail—from some simpler, mostly mythical Golden Age of track when it was every man for himself, keep a stiff upper lip, cheerio, what? and all that."

"... No track referee in his right mind would dare invalidate a world record just because some impetuous youth went out too fast too soon and crashed. He'd be torn from limb to limb, if not by the athletes in the race, then certainly by the fans and meet promoters."

CHANGING TIMES

The times they are a-changing. Maybe.

In our last newsletter we addressed the problems inherent in starting the 1984 Olympic marathon races in the mid-morning (women) and late afternoon (men).

Word comes to us from Ilse Bechtold, Chairwoman of the IAAF Women's Committee, that the starting time for the women's marathon has been changed from 9:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. At latest report the men's starting time remained at 5:30 p.m.

The starting times are still tentative and must meet with the approval of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

While we are glad to see reconsideration of the women's starting time, we urge the Olympic organizers to move the time back another hour, to 7 a.m., and to give the men an identical start time.

Bechtold expressed concern that an earlier starting time would pose difficulties for athletes because of the necessarily early hour for a wake-up call and a "rather long bus ride so early in the morning." Those points add further support to our proposal that the marathon races be moved out of Los Angeles to the cooler and cleaner air of a city such as San Diego or Santa Barbara.

Besides better climactic conditions, a remote site would avoid the traffic congestions of downtown Los Angeles and would allow marathoners a chance to be housed close to the race course, negating the need for a long bus ride before and after the race.

Furthermore, a loop course could be developed, allowing for ratification of any records that might be set. The present Olympic course is point-to-point and not acceptable for record purposes.

And as for getting up early to run a 7 a.m. race — most marathoners are used to an early start time for summer races. Training to run early in the day would be infinitely easier than training to run in the heat of the day.

FREEWAY NIGHTMARES

And speaking of bus rides in Los Angeles during the Olympics:

Recent wire service reports compare the expected influx of Olympic visitors to "three Super Bowls in Los Angeles every day for two weeks."

To deal with the traffic congestion Olympic officials are calling on local residents to adjust their driving habits during the Games.

"Oh, with some delays people will be able to get to work O.K.," John Dyer, general manager of the Southern California Rapid Transit District, quipped in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*. "They'll just never get home."

Traffic planners want to avoid the problems which plagued the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y. An overloaded shuttle bus system left some 5,000 people stranded for hours in sub-freezing temperatures.

With opening and closing ceremonies and track competition in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum near downtown L.A., Olympic visitors will be fighting for freeway space with the thousands of people who work in the Civic Center area.

Captain Ken Rude of the California Highway Patrol told a hearing a few months ago that in a worst-case scenario, frustrated drivers might simply abandon their cars on the freeway.

Have the L.A. organizers considered the even worse-case scenario of Olympic athletes stalled in traffic as they make the trip from Westwood to the Coliseum? That trip can take up to an hour during a normal day's heavy traffic.

Members of the organizing committee hope that a lighter traffic pattern that is typical of summer months and a campaign to promote use of public transportation will keep the traffic manageable and moving.

But if the bus and car pool lanes prove unworkable during the Games, the organizers should consider a fleet of helicopters to shuttle athletes from their living quarters to the competition sites to keep the Games running on time.

RYUN REINSTATED

Professional track athletes are becoming an endangered species.

Jim Thorpe got his Olympic medals back (posthumously), professional road racers got to put their prize money in trust funds (retroactively) and now Jim Ryun has been reinstated for track and field competition by the IAAF (belatedly).

Ryun, the former world-record holder in the mile and 1500 meters, became ineligible when he joined the now-defunct International Track Association (ITA), a professional circuit which operated from 1973-76.

Originally all ITA performers were banned for life from amateur competition by the IAAF. Since 1979 former ITA performers have been able to petition for reinstatement. Several other ITA stars have already been reinstated, including shot putter Brian Oldfield, pole vaulter Steve Smith and hurdler Rod Milburn.

Curiously, the reinstatement does not extend to the Olympic Games since the IOC still con-

siders Ryun a professional. Yet he would be eligible for other international competitions, including the World Championships.

It is unlikely that Ryun, at age 37, will seriously pursue another running career. And he will not be allowed to pursue the one goal that eluded him during his illustrious career—an Olympic gold medal.

SHORTS

- The IAAF rules of Permit Meetings state that those meets must include a "minimum of eight men's events and four women's events overall per day. In addition, 25 percent of these events must be field events." The current Olympic track and field program includes 18 men's individual events and 13 women's. With those figures in mind, a better ratio for the Permit Meetings would be six women's events for every eight men's. Women need more opportunities to compete in prestigious invitational meets. Token women's events have too long been the rule.

- Compulsory doping control has been introduced in Permit Meetings as well, following "strong requests from our Members and by the athletes themselves," reports the IAAF.

- The Olympic qualifying period begins July 1, 1983 and ends July 15, 1984.

- Zola Budd is at it again. In April Budd improved her world junior 5,000-meter record to 15:24.08, ranking the 16-year-old South African tenth on the all-time world list.

- And Ingrid Kristiansen wasn't the only woman "running for two" in recent months. Tennessee's Delisa Walton Floyd, the defending NCAA 800-meter champion, added another NCAA crown to her collection in March, winning the indoor 600. A few weeks later she clocked a 2:03 800 outdoors, at the end of her first trimester of pregnancy. She and husband Stanley Floyd, a world-class sprinter, are expecting their first child in September.

- The IOC will give \$9.5 million this year to amateur sport, \$2.5 million more than was given in 1982.

- The five newly elected members of the IOC are all men.

OLYMPIC MARATHON COURSE PREVIEWED

Those of our readers who'll have a chance to visit Los Angeles before the 1984 Olympics may want to take a look at or run over the official marathon course.

Jacqueline Hansen and Tom Sturak accompanied course designer John Brennan over the Olympic route last month and offered the following guide:

— Start on the Santa Monica College track (16th & Pico)

— Run approximately 300 meters and exit at the gate, heading off campus onto 17th St.

— Go North on 17th to Olympic Blvd., turn east on Olympic and follow to 26th St.

— North on 26th to Wilshire Blvd., then east Wilshire to Bundy Ave.

— North on Bundy to San Vicente Blvd. (This part of the course, some 6 kilometers, is all gradually uphill.)

— Go West on San Vicente (across 26th) then slightly downhill to Ocean Blvd.

— South on Ocean (via Barnard/Pacific which is essentially the same street, with name changes, paralleling the ocean) to Washington Blvd.

— East on Washington to Via Dolce, then South on Via Dolce, which curves into Via Marina.

— Continue South on Via Marina to Bora Bora, where runners will make a hairpin turn, at approximately 20 kilometers, and continue on Via Marina to Admiralty Way.

— South on Admiralty Way to Mindanao Way.

— East on Mindanao onto the Marina Freeway (Route 90); go East on the freeway (its entire length) to the Slauson off-ramp.

— Take the Slauson exit (going back West one block) to Hannum.

— Go East (left) on Hannum to Playa.

— North (right) on Playa to Overland (approximately 30 kilometers) to Jefferson.

— North on Jefferson to Rodeo, then East on Rodeo which becomes Exposition Blvd.

— East on Exposition to Menlo.

— South on Menlo a few blocks to the tunnel entrance to the Coliseum, through the tunnel the finish on the track.

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THERE'S STILL TIME

The 1984 Olympic Games are still a year away. There is enough time left for the Los Angeles organizers (LAOOC) to add the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs to the existing track and field program.

The LAOOC has been receptive to objections raised by various groups representing other sports. Endurance equestrian events were moved out of smoggy Los Angeles to a site north of San Diego. And just last month the Olympic officials switched the site of the shooting events from Las Vegas, Nevada to the Prado Recreational Area near Chino, California, after realizing the force of objections raised by International officials regarding the Las Vegas site.

Clearly, LAOOC officials are listening.

The month of July marks the beginning of the official qualifying period for Olympic track and field. What better time to announce to the women distance runners of the world that they'll be running on equal footing with the men? That like the men, they'll have a full range of running events and the chance to reach their potential in their best event?

Marlene Cimonis, the *Los Angeles Times* writer assigned to cover the Olympic women's marathon, recently viewed the L'eggs Mini Marathon in New York City, and wrote of the irony that the 1984 Olympics will not be offering anything for women between 3,000 meters (less than two miles) and the marathon (26.2 miles):

"Many of the world's top women runners still feel that their agenda will not be complete until 5,000 and 10,000-meter events are also included in the Olympic package."

New Zealand's Anne Audain told Cimonis, "It's really a shame. We proved long ago that women can run 10,000 meters. There's nothing left to say. There's nothing left to do. We just need to tell a few people that they have to live by the rules."

Audain, who at that point had won 41 of her last 44 races, is facing the prospect of running her first marathon—and soon. And not because she wants to. Even though she was a convincing winner in the Commonwealth Games 3,000

last year, she does not feel that it is the distance for which she's best suited: "It's too short."

Even Grete Waitz, who has lowered the world marathon record three times and equaled it once, wishes that she had a choice for 1984. "I don't know which is my strongest event but I've asked the same questions—why don't we have a 10K and 5K? They just don't have good arguments," said the Norwegian star.

Mary Decker, the American-record holder at everything from 1500 meters to the 10,000, echoes those sentiments.

"It's ridiculous," Decker told Cathy Henkel of the *Eugene Register-Guard*, referring to the only two choices women distance runners will have next year, the 3,000 or the marathon.

Decker became acutely aware of another side of the problem last month, in her preparations for the Prefontaine Classic. She had fully intended to chase after the world record for 5,000 meters which she set in that meet a year ago. But the meet director could not put together a quality field at that distance and Decker was forced to run a 3,000. Although the meet was in direct conflict with the NCAA championships and the Avon Marathon, the message seemed clear. In a pre-Olympic year few want to run non-Olympic events.

It's Catch-22 again.

Says Decker, "One of the reasons I wanted a 5,000 was because we're trying to build a case for it (in the Olympics). How can people respect what we're doing if no one will run one?"

The women's five and ten are withering on the European circuit this summer as well. With the exception of the Oslo Games this month, it will be virtually impossible to find an international class women's 5,000. The IAAF is sponsoring a "world championship" women's 10,000 in Knavik, Norway, September 4, but coming in the shadow of the World Championships in Helsinki a few weeks earlier, it may be too little, too late.

The lack of a five or ten in the Olympics creates even more of a dilemma for a top U.S. collegian at those distances. Must she sacrifice

either her collegiate season or her chance to try for an Olympic berth?

Should she train normally through her spring track season, running the 5,000 and 10,000 (which have been part of the collegiate program since 1979), then give a half-hearted attempt at the 3,000 in the Olympic Trials?

Or should she write off the collegiate season and move up to the marathon? Should she compete in the Olympic Marathon Trial in May and try to make some kind of showing in the NCAA championships three weeks later?

"It's an obvious case of discrimination," said one prominent U.S. women's coach. "Male distance runners aren't being asked to make those choices."

The IAAF and the LAOOC both have publicly stated their intent to combat discrimination. The LAOOC "stands committed" to make efforts to provide opportunities to persons in groups which have suffered from discrimination in the past. The IAAF states in its handbook that its objective is "to strive to ensure that no racial, religious, political or other kind of discrimination be allowed in athletics and to take all practicable measures to stop such discrimination."

Let the LAOOC and IAAF take their words to heart and add the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter races to the 1984 Olympic programs.

THE ATHLETE AND POLLUTION

Olympic hopefuls with concerns about air pollution at the '84 Games in Los Angeles can turn to a book covering that topic: *Air Pollution and Athletic Performances* by W.B. McCafferty, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., USA, 1981.

The book is a comprehensive overview of the sources and physiological effects of air pollution and in particular, its effects on athletes. It was published in anticipation of the '84 games and offers advice to the athletes and officials. Workouts and races should be scheduled to avoid the times of highest pollution; in the summer, the early morning is the best time to train. Typically the highest levels of pollution coincide

with business rush hours. The lowest levels are in the early morning and late evening.

Athletes should not attempt to adapt themselves to pollution because of the risk of damage to protective mechanisms in their respiratory pathways.

The book also recommends that only electrically powered vehicles be allowed on road race courses to further minimize pollution.

HOT DEBUTS IN DULUTH

The potential of collegiate women distance runners in the marathon was brought home recently in the Grandma's Marathon in Duluth, Minnesota.

Two first-timers, Jenny Spangler of the University of Iowa, and Lisa Larsen of the University of Michigan, took one-two, in 2:33 and 2:35, respectively. Just 11 days earlier Larsen had finished sixth in the NCAA 10,000 in Houston, Texas, in 33:38.43 while Spangler was seventh in 33:39.94.

TAC ENCOURAGES APPEARANCE FEES

In an apparent effort to improve relations with the IAAF, The Athletics Congress of the United States has shifted its position on appearance money for trust funds.

Athletes are now encouraged to deposit over-the-table appearance fees in their trust accounts. Previously, a straight prize money structure characterized TACTrust events. The new position is designed to make the trust system easier to sell to the IAAF member countries, according to TACTrust Administrator Alvin Chriss. The IAAF doesn't recognize prize money, but does authorize developmental participation money.

According to *Road Race Management*, the payment of participation money often competes with prize money based on finishing place.

TAC's new philosophy is ironic, in that on the one hand, it moves away from the Association of Road Racing Athlete's goal of money based on performance and, on the other hand, moves closer to the position of agents, such as the International Management Group, who have been at odds with TAC in recent months.

"Pragmatically, TAC's position is more palatable to agents such as IMG for two reasons: Appearance fees are more easily commissionable since they are negotiated prior to an event and are not based on performance. Appearance fees can be used to guarantee an athlete's appearance which is essential for T.V. coverage," writes *RRM*. "Whether intentional or not, TAC's stance is certain to ease tensions with agents."

The fly in the ointment, however, remains the IAAF's opposition to negotiations by agents on behalf of athletes.

BROWN SHINES IN AVON

Julie Brown's impressive 2:26:26 win in the Avon International Women's Marathon June 5 may have been even faster than that, according to John Brennand, one of the designers of the Olympic Marathon Course which was largely followed in the Avon race.

"The cones on some of the turns weren't placed where we had intended them," explained Brennand, "so the runners didn't cut the corners as tightly as they would have otherwise."

Two certifiers who rode the course (with "long" corners) on race day came up with a measurement some 50 meters longer than the official marathon distance. Another certifier, who rode the course as it was intended, hit the correct distance right on the mark.

Brennand was impressed with the Avon times. "They ran faster than I'd expected. I'd predicted 2:30. The course is obviously not that slow."

Brennand complimented Brown for her race, with negative splits (1:13:30 for the first half and 1:12:56 for the second): "If she had run that well at Boston (this year), she would have been right with (Joan) Benoit." He added that Brown ran virtually the entire race alone and faced a course without the advantage of Boston's downhill route and trailing winds (of the '83 race).

Former world-record holder Christa Vahlen-sieck of West Germany was second at Avon (2:33:22), followed by Marianne Dickerson, U.S. (2:33:44); Laura Fogli, Italy (2:34:19); Joyce Smith, Great Britain (2:34:39) and Debbie Eide, U.S. (2:35:15).

"Most of the women liked the course," reported Brennand, "although some felt that the freeway stretch and the last four miles were dull. They weren't bothered by the climb in the first part."

Avon was the largest all-women's marathon (950 finishers) in history. Paris will play host to the next Avon International Marathon, six weeks after the 1984 Olympics.

SHORTS

- Lydumila Baranova of the Soviet Union knocked a tick off Mary Decker's world record for 10,000 meters (31:35:3) when she ran 31:35:01 May 29.

- IAAF President Primo Nebiolo calls road running "the fastest growing section of our sport." In 1984 the IAAF plans to introduce a Permit Scheme for major international road races and in 1985, the international federation will sponsor the first Marathon World Cup, probably in Tokyo.

- A quality field of 3,000-meter runners in The Athletics Congress championships produced quality results. Led by Mary Decker (8:38.36), ten runners dipped under the 8:59.0 qualification standard for the World Championships.

- The schedulers in Houston, Texas, site of the NCAA Championships last month, righted one wrong. They delayed two women's distance races from mid-afternoon until late at night to escape the heat and humidity. "If they hadn't," said one coach, "it would have been a death march."

- Xerox will sponsor the 1984 U.S. Men's Olympic Marathon Trials.

- Seven-time Boston Marathon winner Clarence DeMar wrote in his 1937 autobiography, *Marathon*: "The AAU might just as well try to stop the tide from coming in by dipping and throwing pails of water out to sea as to occasionally fire an athlete for getting a little chicken feed."

- Kjell-Erik Stahl's fifth-place 2:12:48 in the Stockholm Marathon marked his 30th time under 2:30, all run in the past two-and-a-half years.

- The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has not yet accepted the IOC's ban on testosterone and caffeine because the tests based not on presence but on quantity. LAOOC is apparently afraid of lawsuits.

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Other IRC aims include approval of annual world road-racing championships for men and women...acceptance of world road-running records...expansion of a truly international road-runners organization to promote (and perhaps eventually govern) this area of the sport...and protection of competitive opportunities, regardless of political and professional complications.

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International Runners Committee

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR • AUGUST 1983

1012 East 21st Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

ACLU FILES SUIT ON BEHALF OF WOMEN DISTANCE RUNNERS

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit in Los Angeles August 11 on behalf of women distance runners, seeking the inclusion of the 5,000- and 10,000-meter events in the 1984 Olympic track and field program for women.

Some fifty women runners (including Mary Hacker, Grete Waitz, Julie Brown, Rosa Mota, e Audain and Wendy Sly) from more than 20 countries are listed as plaintiffs in the case, along with the International Runners' Committee and the Road Runners Club of America. Defendants are the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the United States Olympic Committee, The Athletics Congress, the International Olympic Committee, and the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The ACLU seeks a "positive" injunction, asking the court to order the defendants to schedule the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in the 1984 Games.

The suit alleges sex discrimination which is a violation of international law, U.S. constitutional law, California state law and Los Angeles city code.

The ACLU charges that the procedures by which participants in a particular event seek to have that event included in the Olympic program are "obscure and arbitrary and have been used as a pretext to justify discrimination against women Olympic competitors."

Rule 32 of the Olympic Charter details a list of requirements for women seeking IOC permission to compete. There are no such requirements for men.

The suit also alleges that the women's 5,000 and 10,000 were excluded from the 1984 Olympic program because marketing analysis data showed these races "were not glamorous events, that they were 'boring,' unlike women's flag drill, synchronized swimming and the marathon. (The 5,000 and 10,000) were deemed therefore not to be cost-effective in terms of 'greatest yield.'" Those standards, points out the ACLU, have not been applied to the admission of any men's events.

The plaintiffs will be "irreparably injured," maintains the ACLU, by the refusal of the IOC to include the women's five and ten:

"The average time period for a top competitor to dominate the 5,000 or 10,000...at a world-class level is no more than the period of one Olympiad... (These) competitors are therefore being irreparably denied an opportunity to run for an Olympic gold medal in their lifetimes."

WOMEN'S FIVE AND TEN CHRONOLOGY

1969

Paola Pigni, Italy, runs 5,000 meters in 15:53.6.

1971

Cheryl Bridges runs American record 17:30.6 for 5,000. Kathy Gibbons, U.S., credited with world record 34:51.0 for 10,000.

1974

Debbie Quatler sets American record of 16:46.2 for 5,000 in a major U.S. Invitational, the Hayward Field Restoration Meet in Eugene, Oregon. A week later, Julie Brown (16:38.0) and Claire Choate (16:45.5) both dip under Quatler's mark.

1975

Carol Cook sets an American record of 34:49.0 in a "national championship" 10,000 sponsored by the AAU, but not held in conjunction with the AAU track & field championships. Records for both 5,000 and 10,000 are sketchy and contradictory.

1976

First AIAW three-mile (U.S. women's collegiate championships) won by Peg Neppel in world record 15:41.7. Neppel runs American record 34:19.0 for 10,000 in a special women's race held in conjunction with the U.S. Men's Olympic Marathon Trial in Eugene.

1977

IAAF Women's Committee begins study of women's marathon for international championships; 5,000 and 10,000 reported to be only a "discussion" stage.

Loa Olafsson, Denmark, sets world record of 33:34.2 for 10,000. Neppel improves the mark to 33:15.1, winning the first AAU women's 10,000 held as part of the complete championship program. Natalia Maracescu, Rumania, runs world record 15:41.4 for 5,000; Jan Merrill, U.S., lowers the record to 15:37.0.

The AIAW switches three-mile to 5,000 and includes the event in both its indoor and outdoor championships.

1978

Pat Rizzo, U.S. member of the IAAF Women's Committee, proposes, on the floor of the IAAF Congress, that the IAAF change the 3,000 to 5,000 for women in the Olympics. Her proposal is not well received but serious discussion is given to the inclusion of the women's marathon. The addition of a marathon is considered a boost to chances of including the 5,000 and 10,000.

Questionnaire sent to IAAF members regarding women's distance package: 5,000, 10,000 and marathon.

Kathy Mills, U.S., sets world record 15:35.52 in AIAW championship 5,000. Olafsson, in a race with men, bettered that time with 15:08.8. The Dane also runs a world best 31:45.4 in a mixed race.

Soviets take up the 5,000, with Raisa Sadret-dinova running 15:41.9 and Galina Golovinskaya, 15:45.8. World list shows five women under 16:00 in 1978, eight under 34:21 for 10,000. Maracescu clocks 32:42.3 for the longer race.

1979

Women's 3,000 added to international championships. Chairman Rose, Denmark, of the IAAF Technical Committee, feels that adjustment must be made to drop the 3,000 and add the 5,000, 10,000 and marathon. Rizzo asks IAAF Women's Committee to support those three events. Women's committee recommends that 5,000 and 10,000 be recognized as world-record events and that marathon be included in 1983 World Championships in Helsinki.

Adriaan Paulen, IAAF President, promises to support women's effort to add not only marathon, but 5,000 and 10,000 to international program.

U.S. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum introduces a Senate Resolution in support of women runners, asking the AAU to help fulfill technical requirements so that parity in women's track and field can be achieved prior to 1984, and that the marathon and other long distance events for women be scheduled for the 1984 Olympic Games.

First AIAW 10,000 won by Joan Benoit in 33:40.7. Benoit and Mary Shea wage a tremendous duel in the AAU 10,000, Shea winning in an American record 32:52.5, with Benoit two-tenths behind. Merrill improves American 5,000 record to 15:33.8; Charlotte Teske improves West German records to 15:36.9 and 33:57.1.

International Runners' Committee forms, listing parity for women distance runners as its top goal.

1980

IRC lobbies at IAAF meetings in West Germany, asking for inclusion of 5,000, 10,000 and marathon package.

U.S. Olympic Trials include exhibition women's 5,000 and 10,000, won by Julie Shea (15:44.12) and Kris Bankes (33:45.6). Shea earlier had won the '80 AIAW 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 titles.

American Civil Liberties Union commissions study of *Women in the Olympics* (a 50-page report prepared by the Women's Sports Foundation in San Francisco). ACLU says there "is

no reason short of discrimination for excluding women" from events such as the 5,000, 10,000 and marathon.

Road Runners Club of America sponsors Women's Distance Festival to publicize need for 5,000, 10,000 and marathon.

Jan Merrill sets American record of 15:30.6, no. 2 all-time on 5,000 world list; Irina Bondarchuk, Soviet Union, moves to no.3 all-time with 15:35.0. Five different countries represented in all-time top 10 performers for 10,000 by end of 1980. Annual list shows ten runners dipping under 16:05 and ten under 33:50. Tenth fastest times, all-time list, are 15:45.8 and 33:15.09.

"Because we're optimistic that women will receive the representation due them by 1983," *Track & Field News* magazine of the U.S. makes its 1983 World Championships predictions and includes the women's 5,000 (picking Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union) and the 10,000 (picking Norway's Grete Waitz).

Great Britain's Kathryn Binns wins "World Championship" 10,000 in Sittard, The Netherlands, in 32:57.2, fastest time of the year.

1981

IAAF President Primo Nebiolo meets with Ilse Bechthold, Chairwoman of the IAAF Women's Committee. Bechthold recommends as a "matter of urgency" that her committee study the spread of middle and long distance running events because of many requests for the inclusion of the 5,000 and 10,000 in major Games and Championships. She feels that it is too early to seek inclusion of these events but that the IAAF must be prepared to do so at some point. "It was becoming obvious that some distance was needed between the 3,000m and marathon," reported Nebiolo.

IRC contacts members of the IAAF Technical and Women's Committees, urging acceptance of the women's distance package.

During the year, 35 runners better 16:20 for 5,000 and 35 break 34:30 for 10,000. More than a dozen nations are represented by those elite runners. Four continents and ten nations are represented among the top 20 5,000-meter runners.

World records (run in women-only races) fall twice each in five and ten. Norwegian Ingrid Christensen runs 15:28.43 in Oslo; her time later broken by England's Paula Fudge who clocks 15:14.51 in Knarvik, Norway. Soviets bring down the 10,000 record with Olga Krenzer (32:30.00) and Yelena Sipatova (32:17.19). Soviets dominate the 10,000 and now have eight of the ten fastest runners on the all-time list. The top nine runners in 1981 were all Soviets. Nine countries, five continents represented among 30 fastest 10,000-meter runners in 1981.

Formal announcement of addition of women's 3,000 and marathon to 1984 Olympic program.

Track & Field News gives annual rankings to the 5,000 and 10,000, now that the IAAF accepts them as world-record events. Fudge (5,000) and Sipatova (10,000) earn those top rankings.

1982

IRC members attend IOC Executive Board Meetings in Los Angeles, seeking support for the five and ten. They meet with IAAF Secretary General John Holt, Aldo Scandurra (Chairman of the Cross Country and Road Racing Committees), Luciana Barra (secretary to IAAF President Nebiolo) and Monique Berlioux, IOC Executive Director.

IRC asks TAC (formerly the AAU) to send its representative to the IAAF, urging that the 5,000 and 10,000 be added to the 1984 Olympics. IRC also asks TAC to include 5,000 in its national championship.

IRC sends open letter to Ilse Bechthold, asking for inclusion of 5,000 and 10,000 in all major international championships and competitions. Letter signed by Anne Audain, Paula Fudge, Mary Decker, all of whom set world records at 5,000 meters.

Pat Rizzo reads IRC letter at IAAF meetings, told IAAF cannot add those events at this time.

IAAF proposes World Championship 10,000-meter road race for women in 1983, awards a 10,000 to the 1987 World Track & Field Championships. Does not consider 5,000 as a replacement for 3,000.

Fudge's official world record for 5,000 falls quickly, first to Audain of New Zealand (15:13.22), then to Decker of the U.S. (15:08.26). Grete Waitz comes close a few weeks later with a 15:08.80.

Four women better the official 10,000 record, headed by Decker's 31:53.3, set in an all-comers' meet.

Eight Nations meet in Tokyo features first major international women's track 10,000. First three places go to a Soviet, an East German and an American.

Soviets have first national 10,000 championship, with Anna Domoratskaya (31:55.02) leading two others under the European record.

Ten runners break 15:30 for 5,000 and 32 are under 15:50, including athletes from 13 countries and four continents. Fifteen runners bettered 33:00 in the ten and the top 30 runners in that race came from nine different nations and five continents.

1983

Women's 5,000 run for first time in TAC Championships.

TAC indicates that a women's exhibition 10,000 is likely for the 1984 U.S. Olympic Track & Field Trials.

IAAF sponsors "Invitation 10,000" for women in Knarvik, Norway (September).

Nebiolo announces women's 10,000 expected for '85 World Cup, '87 World Championships and '88 Olympics.

National records for 10,000 proliferating—Anne Audain sets New Zealand record at 32:13.85 in her country's national championship. Likewise for Hungary's Janko (34:04.8) and Finland's Lisakkila (32:21.15). Other national marks go to Italy's Tomasini (33:37.07), Australia's Lisa Martin (33:12.1), Ireland's Carey May (33:04.23) and to the Soviets' Lyudmila

Baranova, whose 31:35.01 is a new world record. Baranova was chased to the line by countrywoman Olga Krenzer, 31:35.61.

SHORTS

•The IRC thanks the following people for their support in recent months: Cathy Griffin, Mary and Roy Cullen, Gary Gordon, John O'Holloran, Marie Weaver, Lisa Larsen, Bob Nugent, Alan S. Woodie and Jack Coles.

•The IOC Medical Commission has decided to drug-test at least the first four competitors in medal-winning events, as well as random testing in prelims and semis.

•Don Kardong, president of the Association of Road Racing Athletes, writes us regarding the encouragement of The Athletics Congress of appearance fees: "It might do TAC and the IAAF some good to...discover why it is that tennis is currently agonizing in an attempt to restrict the type of payment scheme that many road racing bodies seem inclined to promote... (The point is) that prize money competition, being above-board and exciting, has made golf and tennis attractive major sports, while appearance money creates an aura of showmanship and hype that cheapens the integrity of any sport that would like to be considered legitimate."

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International Runners Committee

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE • SEPTEMBER 1983

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DRUG NET

At first glance, the recent drug testing debacle at the Pan American Games appeared to be a point scored by the medical community.

Ultrasophisticated testing for steroids had caught the goods on a number of weightlifters in the Pan Am Games in Caracas, Venezuela, just days before track and field was set to begin. Twelve male members of the United States track and field team departed soon after, choosing not to compete.

Some new tests could detect usage of illegal substances up to a year previously, reported the wire services. Tests used in the past only detected very recent usage, allowing athletes to cease their drug-taking before those meets where testing would be enforced.

Finally, it seemed, the scientists and rule enforcers had advantage over the scientists and athletes.

But as the furor over the drug net began to die down, new reports trickled out of Caracas. The same anti-doping tests were administered in Helsinki at the World Track and Field Championships, said the IAAF. And no one in Helsinki—none of the 200 tested—was disqualified for use of illegal substances.

Therein lay the rub. Whose list of illegal substances?

The IAAF list at Helsinki did not include testosterone or caffeine, both of which were banned in Caracas and will be banned in the 1984 Olympics.

According to Manfred Donike, who oversees drug-testing, the same machines have been in use for three years and there are thousands of them around the world.

The difference, then, is "in the dedication of the people in this lab to do it (drug testing) completely right or not at all," Dr. Roy T. Bergman, medical officer for the U.S. delegation in Caracas, told *Los Angeles Times* writer Alan Greenberg. "Through them, the whole concept of drug testing took a quantum leap." The breakthrough is not in discovering positive results, but in reporting them.

"Machine or no, some track and field athletes (at the Pan American Games) believe that cheating at the world championships at Helsinki was a sham because nobody was disqualified there, the supposition being that IAAF officials didn't want to ruin the first-ever event by exposing many of the world's top performers as drug users," writes Greenberg.

According to one high-level U.S. official, many top athletes tested positive for testosterone in Helsinki, but since it was not on the list of banned substances, it wasn't reported.

Athletes lump together testosterone and anabolic steroids because both are believed to increase bulk and strength. Steroids, though, have been banned since 1977 while testosterone reached the list only in 1982. Athletes quickly learned to switch to testosterone three or four months before a competition where testing would occur.

Donike, a West German biochemist and professor, says that even athletes who have large amounts of banned substances in their systems have plenty of time to clean up before the games next summer. The machines, on the average, will not be able to detect steroid usage more than three or four months after the fact.

"I see no reason to go further back," Donike told Greenberg, "I'm very content with the performance of our methods. There is no doubt...the greatest problem in the misuse of anabolic steroids is in the training period."

Responded Bergman, "If you tell a guy to stop using the drug, that's the same as telling him when to use it."

DRUG EDUCATION

If there's a real victim in the drug-taking scandal in athletics, it's the clean athlete.

No drug-free athlete can stand at the line in major competition and know that all his or her competitors are clean.

And should the clean athlete achieve great success, the first thing he or she will be accused of is taking illegal substances. Right now there's no way to prove yourself clean.

Unless national and international federations implement a system which tests top athletes three or four times a year, it's to be assumed that athletes will continue to pump themselves full of banned substances.

The saddest part of this tragedy is that even admitting the harmful side effects of drug-taking (including steroids) athletes continue to take them.

"In spite of evidence that anabolic steroids can undermine one's health, the use of these drugs is widespread among athletes, who will risk their physical well-being for the promise of stronger performance," writes Terry Todd in an August 1, 1983 article in *Sports Illustrated*.

Todd, a weightlifter, takes an insightful and personal look at steroid usage, examining an athlete's obsession to keep up with the competition, like a nuclear arms race. Todd gives graphic descriptions of the problems caused by steroids. It's an article well worth reading for anyone involved in sport. A few of Todd's observations:

• "In 1967 a doctor polled more than a hundred runners, asking them if they would take a certain drug knowing that, although it could make them Olympic champions, it could kill them in a year. More than half of the athletes responded affirmatively."

• "(Steroids) have been increasingly implicated in the development of liver tumors... (and conceivably) may lead to atherosclerosis, hypertension, and disorders of blood clotting—the three major causes of heart attacks and stroke."

• "People given extra male hormones (testosterone) react in many of the same ways as people given amphetamines... along with increased alertness, reduction of feelings of fatigue and mood elevation, however, go frequent and extreme mood swings."

THE SOONER, THE BETTER

If you're a runner like American Betty Springs of North Carolina State, you're hoping for a speedy decision on the lawsuit which seeks the inclusion of the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter races in the 1984 Olympics.

Spring, the 1983 NCAA 5,000- and 10,000-meter champion, will complete her college eligibility this fall, attempting to repeat her 1981 victory in NCAA cross country. After that, given the status quo, she'll be forced to turn marathoner, in hopes of securing a berth on the U.S. team that competes in Los Angeles next summer. That decision will cause her to forego her final season of collegiate track.

Spring took her first stab at the long distance in July, previewing the course for the U.S. Women's Olympic Marathon Trial in Olympia, Washington. She was an easy winner in 2:37:14 but she did not come away from the victory enamored with the event itself. Given a choice, she'd stick with the five and ten.

"The marathon is a difficult event," said Springs. "I didn't realize how difficult (it was). Even though I ran through it easily, I can imagine what it will be like in the Olympic Trials."

I felt good about the marathon but because of my inexperience in it, I'd rather run the five and ten. I wanted to wait until after college to try the marathon, but I was forced to do it earlier. It's a shame they (the Olympic officials) can't open up their eyes and see that if we're allowed to run the marathon, they why not the 5,000 and 10,000?"

Runners like Springs are the women behind the lawsuit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in Los Angeles August 11. And those women are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the lawsuit as they begin to narrow the focus of their training in anticipation of the '84 Olympics.

Some fifty women runners from more than 20 countries are listed as plaintiffs in the case, along with the International Runners' Committee and the Road Runners Club of America. The defendants are the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the United States Olympic Committee, The Athletics Congress, the International Olympic Committee and the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The ACLU seeks a positive injunction, asking the court to order the defendants to include the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in the '84 Olympics.

The defendants have until the end of September to respond to the suit. Before the suit can come to trial, the court's jurisdiction over the case must be established. Assuming an out-of-court settlement is not reached and that jurisdiction is given, the trial date could come anytime from October to December.

For women runners around the world, the sooner the better.

WAITZ IN A WALTZ

The inaugural women's marathon in the IAAF World Track and Field Championships brought lumps to the throats of more than a few viewers. How appropriate, that the winner should be Norway's incomparable Grete Waitz, who has so legitimized the sport of long distance running for women the world over.

Finally, women running their own race.

The Helsinki marathon produced its own drama. Ireland's Regina Joyce was the first to boldly try to break open the race, taking the lead after 12 miles. The pack gradually reeled her in and at 20 miles Waitz took over. Pushing the pace over the final miles, Waitz bested the field by two minutes, winning in 2:28:09, the fastest time ever in a women-only race on a loop course.

Spunky Marianne Dickerson, the unheralded American runner, brought the Helsinki fans to their feet as she sprinted past Raisa Smekhnova in the final 100 meters to win the silver medal in 2:31:09. Smekhnova, meanwhile, was improving the Soviet national record by more than three minutes, running 2:31:13. American favorite Julie Brown, running with the leaders until the 19-mile mark, was forced to drop out with an injury.

Of the 61 starters, 50 finished in less than three hours and 17 dipped under 2:40.

Said Waitz after her victory: "I disciplined myself to run a tactical race. The most difficult part was between 25 and 30 kilometers. That was when I wanted to go faster, but I knew I should watch the others."

SHORTS

- Sydney Maree and Steve Ovett took turns lowering the men's world record for 1500 meters this summer. Maree topped Ovett's three-year-old record of 3:31.36 with a 3:31.24. Ovett reclaimed the record a week later with a 3:30.77. A common factor in both races was the presence of American rabbit David Mack who towed Maree through 1,000 meters and Ovett through three laps.

- A special train and shuttle service has been proposed for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles by the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Southern Pacific Co. has agreed in

principle to the plan for running six-car, 1,100-passenger trains both ways every 30 minutes on a seldom-used freight line between Westwood (site of UCLA) and the Coliseum in downtown L.A.

- As of early August, 83 men and 64 women had been officially cleared to compete in the 1984 U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials. Greg Meyer heads the men's list (2:09.00) and Joan Benoit the women's (2:22:43), both marks coming in the Boston Marathon.

- From the National Running Data Center: "If there is not general support for controlling and policing illegal pacing in mixed races, such marks cannot be considered equivalent to marks made in segregated races and we will recommend that women's open road records be restricted to women-only races."

- Politics have cast a shadow over the World Veteran Games to be held in Puerto Rico later this month. After early assurances that South African athletes, black and white, would be allowed to compete, the Puerto Rican government changed its mind and threatened to withdraw its support of the Games if the South Africans competed. After much soul-searching, the World Association of Veteran Athletes capitulated to the demands of Puerto Rican Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo and barred the South Africans rather than cancel the Games or move them to another site at the last minute.

- An estimated 9,000 women competed in Dublin's Evening Press Mini Marathon in June. American Katy Schilly bested the huge women-only field to win the 10K in 34:04.

- The first IAAF anti-doping rules were established in 1928. Two years earlier the IAAF also ruled that no athlete could receive travelling and other expenses and that stays abroad had to be concluded with the agreement of the athlete's national federation.

- The current IAAF Council (18 members) has no female members.

- We note with sorrow the recent death of Hungary's Arpad Csaszadi, who was instrumental in gaining the inclusion of the women's marathon, 3,000 and 400 hurdles in the Olympic program.

WINNERS' CIRCLE

The first World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki proved to the purist that there can be such a thing as a true world championship.

The focus in Helsinki was on the competition, not on politics, security measures or a trumped-up media medal count.

"Congratulations should be extended to the IAAF on managing to bridge these differences (political and philosophical), something the IOC has manifestly failed to do in recent years," comments Mike Hathaway in *Athlete's World*. "For the first time in years... sport has triumphed over all other considerations."

Among those who will be recorded in the history books as first world champions are Carl Lewis who completed an awesome triple victory in the long jump, 100 meters and world-record setting 4 x 100 relay for the U.S.; Czechoslovakia's overpowering Jarmila Kratochvilova who accomplished a difficult dou-

ble win in the 800 and 400, setting a world record in the latter (47.99) to match with her 800 record (1:53.28) set a few weeks earlier. American Mary Decker, who put to rest any doubts that she could compete with the East Europeans and won the 3,000 and 1500 with front-running tactics; East Germany's Marita Koch who claimed gold in the 100 and 200; Edwin Moses of the U.S. who continued his six-year string of victories in the 400 hurdles; England's Steve Cram who outspurred many of the world's best tactical runners to win the 1500; and marathoners Robert de Castella (Australia) and Grete Waitz (Norway) who ran conservative races, handling their competition with ease and aplomb.

If the World Championships were a delight because of the focus on the competition, the Pan American Games were the opposite. Athletes' and officials' complaints over accommodations drew the early headlines; the drug-testing imbroglio took care of the rest.

Overshadowed were several noteworthy performances, including Cuban Luis Delis' winning throw of 220-10 in the discus following a silver medal in Helsinki (221-0), and a Pan American record to Puerto Rican marathoner Jorge Gonzalez whose 2:12.43 beat the field by nearly eight minutes.



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FUNDS NEEDED FOR FIVE AND TEN FIGHT

Reaction to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawsuit on behalf of women distance runners seeking the inclusion of the 5,000 and 10,000-meter races in the 1984 Olympics has been varied, but in most cases, predictable. Athletes have been supportive; officials have been "offended."

As the initial wave of reaction subsides we are now trying to raise funds to help defray ACLU expenses.

The suit, which is now in a federal court in Los Angeles, asks for a "positive injunction" to have the two distance races added to the women's program.

News of the lawsuit was first announced on the NBC "Today Show," staged simultaneously from New York City with Jane Pauley interviewing ACLU attorney Susan McGrievy (remote from Los Angeles) and Grete Waltz and Mary Decker from the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki.

International Runners' Committee members Jacqueline Hansen, Manfred Steffny and Eleanor Mendonca organized a press conference in Helsinki immediately following the television interviews. Several other top women runners, including Lorraine Moller and Rosa Mota, joined Waltz and Decker at the conference. Some 70 journalists from a dozen countries were in attendance.

At latest count, 62 plaintiffs from 21 nations had signed right-to-sue letters. One of the recent additions to the list of plaintiffs is teenage distance star Akemi Masuda of Japan who just turned in a 2:30:30 marathon.

The lawsuit is still in a preliminary stage, with the defendants given until early this month to respond. If the case advances according to form, a trial date could come anytime from late October to December.

Funding for the suit is critical, according to Hansen, the IRC Executive Director. "The ACLU is asking for no 'relief' other than the inclusion of the 5,000 and 10,000 for women in the 1984 Olympics," says Hansen, former women's world-record holder in the marathon. "That means no damages, no monetary reimbursement of any kind. The ACLU of Southern California may stage a benefit dinner in late October in Los Angeles to raise funds."

The ACLU is committed to bear all trial costs but we are asking friends of the sport to help out. The ACLU may spend as much as \$25,000 just to collect depositions and bring in the necessary witnesses for the trial. Any donations for the lawsuit are tax-deductible in the United States and may be sent to the IRC, earmarked for the the ACLU lawsuit.

A sampling of reaction to the suit:

• "Whether the women runners win or lose, they have brought the gaps between events for men and women into focus and have sent a message that could apply to judo, modern pentathlon and other sports. It is to be hoped that the IOC and other governing bodies are listening."—Neil Andur, *New York Times*.

• Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee said he was "offended" by the suit, called it "exploitative" and said, "They have sued the wrong party at the wrong time for all the wrong reasons . . . We have no jurisdiction in this matter and we have been sympathetic to the goals of women in sports."

• "(IOC President) Samaranch must be aware that this might be the forerunner of legal action by freedom-loving Californians who believe they can exercise their right when in fact they are interfering with others."—John Rodda, *The Guardian*.

• Andy Etchells, writing in England's *Running Magazine*, called the suit a publicity stunt for "litigation-happy California lawyers," saying that what it "really means (is) that the ability of some athletes to earn money based on Olympic achievements is being harmed."

• From Bruce Kidd and Ann Peel of Toronto: "We were delighted to read that you and your colleagues have initiated legal action . . . We're sure that thousands, if not millions, of athletes the world over hope you are successful."

• From Diane Palmason of the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport: "Congratulations for initiating legal proceedings . . . I offer you our (CAAW&S) support and best wishes . . . As a masters runner who has been able to compete internationally in both the 5,000 and 10,000 since I turned 40 in 1978, I have thought it ironic that masters women compete in events that are still considered unsuitable—or at least unavailable—for young women in the open category."

SPONSOR SOUGHT FOR U.S. OLYMPIC TRIALS WOMEN'S 10K

Lawsuit or no, there will be a women's 10,000-meter race in the U.S. Olympic Track & Field Trials next June in Los Angeles—if a sponsor can be found, says Berny Wagner of The Athletics Congress.

Current TAC plans call for an exhibition 10,000-meter race for women, similar to the one run in the 1980 Trials, but a sponsor is urgently needed if those plans are to be implemented. TAC will not be able to pay for the event, but will handle the organizational details and house the women runners with the rest of the athletes. Wagner puts an approximate \$5,000 pricetag on the race, with 10 to 12 competitors.

Any groups or businesses interested in sponsoring the exhibition race should contact Wagner at TAC Headquarters (P.O. Box 120, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208).

NATIONAL RECORDS FALL IN KNARVIK

It might have been billed as the Mystery Race of the Year, but the women who showed up to run in the IAAF-sponsored 10,000-meter track invitational in Knarvik, Norway Sept. 4 made no secret of their talents.

Portugal's Aurora Cunha braved rain and chill to win the race in national-record time of 31:52.85. West Germany's durable Charlotte Teske was not far behind with another national record, 32:00.26. National marks also fell to the next pair of finishers, Dorte Rasmussen (Denmark) in 32:02.89 and Nancy Rooks (Canada), 32:23.04.

The women's invitational was originally scheduled in conjunction with a women's triangular meet among Norway, England and Belgium. Yet the only results from the meet which made their way across the Atlantic were of a men's 1500-meter race, won by Steve Cram in 3:33.06.

Statisticians at *Track & Field News*, the leading U.S. track publication, were still searching for results days later. Not even The Athletics Congress was able to produce the results, despite an official delegation at the race.

What a contrast with the IAAF world championship women's marathon in Helsinki a month earlier! Televised worldwide, the Helsinki results were instantly flashed around the world for all to enjoy. Not so at Knarvik.

If the race suffered from a lack of media attention, it also suffered from a lack of big-name runners. The difference between an "invitational" and a true world championship is monumental.

It is ironic that the IAAF, in its efforts to help "develop" the women's 10,000, in fact discouraged its member federations from sending representatives by staging an invitational rather than a world championship. Australia's Lisa Martin is a case in point.

As her nation's record-holder at 10,000, Martin originally had her federation's financial backing to compete in Knarvik. But when her federation found out that the race was not a world championship, it withdrew its financial support. Martin stayed home.

The results from Knarvik were impressive, a credit to the women who made the best of a non-championship setting. But how much better the race could have been had it been part of the World Championships in Helsinki.

WHERE ARE THE MEN?

In a bizarre twist to the issue of parity for women distance runners comes word of the inaugural IAAF-sponsored world championship women's 10,000-meter road race Dec. 4 in San Diego, California. At present, no such event is scheduled for men.

Aldo Scandurra, chairman of the IAAF's road running and cross country committee, has been pushing for a world championship road racing circuit for several years. He explained that after a women's track 10,000 was ruled out for the '84 Olympics his committee jumped at the chance to stage a 10,000-meter race. "We wanted to get in a women's (road) 10K as fast as possible to stimulate interest," said Scandurra.

Finding a sponsor proved to be no difficulty for the women's race but Scandurra says that there was little sponsor interest in a men's race.

Avon, a longtime supporter of women's distance running, is pitching in \$150,000 for the race.

All IAAF member federations have been invited to the San Diego race. Each country may send four runners, with the top three finishers figuring in the team score. Race sponsors will pay all expenses for the top 20 women and partial expenses for the others. Federations will be expected to pick up the rest of the tab for their athletes.

Appearance fees and prize money are not being offered for the race and perhaps it is for that reason that a men's race was not so easily organized. Given the amount of money available on the road circuit, the world championship concept in road racing may have difficulty getting off the ground. Scandurra's committee realizes the problem and may be paving the way for prize money to be offered on an IAAF circuit, within the bounds of its trust fund concept. The circuit would include a series of races, with points awarded by finish place, culminating in a world championship race. Such a circuit for women is reportedly already in the works in Europe.

Negotiations with syndicated television are underway for the San Diego event. An elite field of 150-200 runners is expected. Officials hope to see the likes of Grete Waitz and Joan Benoit in their race, along with strong contingents from Eastern bloc federations. Judy Stolpe is the race director.

WHO PAYS THE PRICE?

The specter of possible birth defects caused by the illegal drug-taking of athletes has caused at least one respected American sports physiologist to ask for strict drug testing among the athletes he advises.

"I don't want to be comfortably retired some day and have someone slap a law suit on me because of birth defects which are discovered to be caused by illegal drugs (steroids, testosterone, human growth hormone, etc.) taken by athletes I supervised ten or 15 years earlier," said the researcher. "By not testing our athletes, we condone whatever they're taking, whether we know about it or not."

Although there is little research available detailing possible birth defects caused by steroid-taking in humans, research indicates that female rhesus monkeys given male hormones early in their pregnancies delivered

female offspring that were dramatically abnormal, according to a lengthy article on steroids in *Sports Illustrated*: "Their play was more aggressive, their clitorises were much enlarged and their labia major were partially fused, as if to form a scrotal sac."

The horrors of DES and thalidomide were not foreseen. It will be sad indeed if a future generation of children must pay the price for their parents' medals.

THE HILLTOP SIX

A marathon held hostage by a wrathful religious group?

That's not quite the case, but the directors of the HGM Hilltop-Six Cities Marathon in Cleveland Heights, Ohio are feeling the heat from local churchgoers and councilmen.

The Sunday race drew criticism last year because the route passed by a number of churches during service hours. One pastor, fearing that the race would disrupt traffic and curtail street parking for parishioners, tried to have the race stopped or the time changed. The race went ahead as scheduled and no problems emerged.

Nonetheless, the pastor sought a city council ban on all running by "large groups of people who just run for recreation (and) are disruptive to members of the community."

"It's embarrassing for people (to be) running half-naked through the streets in the name of charity," said the pastor.

As this year's race date draws near, the Cleveland Heights city council is considering measures to ban marathons altogether or to bar them from Sunday morning church hours.

SHORTS

• ABC Sports will telecast the men's and women's U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials. The women's race is May 13 in Olympia, Washington at 10:30 a.m. The men's race is May 26, 10 a.m., in Buffalo, New York. The Dole Pineapple Division of Castle & Cooke, Inc. will sponsor the women's race; Xerox is sponsoring the men's. Some 250 runners are expected for each race. For a free copy of the Women's Marathon Trials newsletter, write Box 30946, Seattle, WA 98103. Ken Foreman, former U.S. Olympic women's track coach, is race director for the women; John Chew is directing the men's marathon.

• The IAAF has approved in principle a plan for an international road running committee to be an advisory body to the IAAF. The committee would include representation from athletes, promoters and the existing IAAF road running and cross country committee.

• Raisa Sadretdinova of the Soviet Union lowered the world record for the women's 10,000 to 31:27.57 on Sept. 7 in Odessa. Sadretdinova is one of the pioneers of women's track distance running in the USSR.

• Edwin Moses of the United States continues his domination of the men's 400 hurdles. He improved his own world record to 47.02 Aug. 31 in Koblenz, West Germany.

• New Balance's *Marathon Times* takes a look at the top Olympic marathon contenders, picking (in order): Men—Rob de Castella, Alberto Salazar, Rodolfo Gomez, Toshiko

Seko, Carlos Lopes, Dick Beardsley, Juma Ikangaa, Takeshi Soh, Armand Permentier, Greg Meyer. Women—Joan Benoit, Grete Waitz, Julie Brown, Allison Roe, Charlotte Teske, Carey May, Mary O'Connor, Jacqueline Gareau, Ingrid Kristiansen, Nancy Konz, Lopes (36) and Teske (33) are the oldest of the group. May (24) and Salazar and Ikangaa (both 25) are the youngest.

• Werner Schildhauer, Helsinki runner-up in both the 5,000 and 10,000, hails from the same town as double Olympic marathon champion Waldemar Cierpinski. The two Halle, East Germany residents belong to the same club, have the same coach and have been training together regularly for five years. As a 17-year-old, Schildhauer watched on television as local hero Cierpinski won in Montreal. Shortly thereafter Schildhauer gave up his career as a race walker because of knee problems and took up running. Five years later he was ranked first in the world at 10,000 meters.

• Writes Joe Henderson in *Marathon Times*: "The real value (of the Olympic marathon for women) is not going to be the 60 or so women who run in the Olympics, the real value will be the effect that these women will have on the millions and millions of people watching the race who will get inspired in a way that the men will be inspired by Frank Shorter. I think we are going to see a real boom in women's running. There's already been one boom, but it is small compared to what's going to happen. In two or three years, I foresee women making up about 50 percent of all marathon fields."

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The IRC is incorporated as a charitable foundation. An original grant was provided by Nike Sport Shoes, and support now comes from group and individual donations (which are tax deductible in the U.S.). The IRC mails this newsletter approximately monthly to selected runners, officials, media representatives and friends of the sport. There is no charge. The information here is intended for reprinting and no permission is required.



International Runners' Committee

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REPORT FROM HELSINKI

A number of major decisions concerning distance running came out of IAAF meetings in Helsinki during the World Championships in August:

- The 1985 World Marathon Cup (site yet to be determined) will be staged over two days and will include a men's marathon, women's marathon, junior men's 20-kilometer and junior women's 15-kilometer races. The closing date for applications to stage the World Cup races is 31, 1983.
- IAAF member federations are being polled to assess interest in a World Junior Track and Field Championship and a World Indoor Championship.
- The women's 10,000 will be run in the 1985 World Cup in Canberra, the 1987 World Championships in Rome, and a request will be made to the IOC for the event to be included in the 1988 Olympic Games.
- The World Cross Country Championships will be held at the following sites: New York City (1984), Lisbon (1985), and Neuchatel, Switzerland (1986).
- The IAAF has finalized and will publish guidelines for the conduct of road races. The guidelines will standardize measurement of marathon courses and the conduct of road races in general. An international panel of road race course surveyors will be established based on applications received from IAAF member federations.

ACLU SUIT MOVES CLOSER TO COURT DATE

The American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit seeking the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs in the 1984 Olympics moved closer to a court date when the plaintiffs filed for a default judgement in late October.

Two of the defendants, the IAAF and the IOC, have refused to accept process, while the others, including The Athletics Congress, the United States Olympic Committee and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, have responded to the papers served.

ACLU lawyer Susan McGrievy says that the IOC and IAAF "are giving me the runaround, therefore we have served (papers to) the LAOOC as the managing agent of the IOC in the United States."

McGrievy expects to present the sex discrimination case to the federal court "by January at the latest." She is optimistic for a settlement in favor of the plaintiffs, some 60 women runners from more than 20 countries.

Plans for a benefit dinner to raise funds for the ACLU effort on this case have been put on hold until the first of the year.

The ACLU is committed to bear all trial costs but we are asking friends of the sport to help out. The ACLU may spend as much as \$25,000 just to collect depositions and bring in the necessary witnesses for the trial. Any donations for the lawsuit are tax-deductible in the United States and may be sent to the IRC, earmarked for the the ACLU lawsuit.

IAAF NEEDS TO FLEX MUSCLE

It's becoming increasingly difficult to sort out the latest, and interminable, reports on drug testing in athletics. Opinions fly. Experts make their pitches; cynics make theirs. And most athletes remain in the dark.

It's time for the IAAF to squelch the rumors and beef up their drug patrol.

Arne Ljungqvist, IAAF Vice President and Chairman of the IAAF Medical Committee has already taken a step in that direction, writing to correct information reported in the September issue of this newsletter, regarding drug testing at the World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki. Contrary to accounts published in the United States, testosterone and caffeine were on the banned list of substances in Helsinki, writes Ljungqvist.

"Both caffeine and testosterone were introduced into the list at the IAAF Medical Committee Meeting in May 1982 and were analysed for in Helsinki. . . . No positive tests came out at Helsinki except for the four blind samples which were introduced without the laboratory knowing it and which did contain forbidden drugs. . . . these samples were correctly analysed by the laboratory," Ljungqvist tells us.

"The reason as to why no positive tests came out at Helsinki is to me obvious—everybody, coaches and team leaders, knew beforehand that an extensive program of drug testing would be put into operation at the World Championships. If you know something like that beforehand you can hardly dope yourself! The reason as to why positive cases appeared in Caracas (at the Pan American Games) is to me equally obvious—athletes, coaches and team leaders were not fully aware of the fact that drug testing would take place. This is not surprising since drug testing is a very rare event on the American continent whereas it is a common event in Europe, both at international and domestic competitions. . . . the same machine (as used in Caracas) is used in every European drug testing centre. . . . (and was) used also in Helsinki."

The number of sub-par performances at Helsinki in certain events—primarily the

throws—tends to substantiate Ljungqvist's statements, but it is difficult to believe that nearly a soul among the 200 tested came up with positive results. Skeptics also rolled their eyes at the drug testing results from the 1980 Olympics, where everyone passed with flying colors.

Rumors fly fast in the world of athletics. And the same questions keep popping up. Is the competition staying one jump ahead of the banned substance list? If it was testosterone in 1980, is it Human Growth Hormone in 1983? Are some federations publicly decrying the use of drugs while privately devising ways to make sure their athletes will pass the tests?

The IAAF could take several steps to mollify suspicious athletes, athletes who feel that they are not fully informed, nor treated impartially.

First, all IAAF member federations should be required to do widespread random testing of their elite athletes three or four times a year. Drug testing should be required at all national championships and at a set minimum number or percentage of unannounced domestic meets. All IAAF permit meetings should drug test the top finishers in all events, as well as do random testing. If logistically possible, all world-record setters should be tested immediately after their performance.

Secondly, all test results should be made public. Rumors run rampant about test results which are not fully disclosed.

Thirdly, an international panel of drug testers should make unannounced spot checks of testing procedures to verify that testing is being done correctly and reported accordingly.

Finally, the IAAF need to take a firmer stand on athletes who fail the tests: Short suspensions which conveniently expire before the next Olympics or World Championships do little to instill confidence in the system.

THE RUNNER STUMBLES

New York, New York. Chicago, Chicago.

First-time marathoners Geoff Smith and Anne Audain might want to get together and compare notes after their respective debuts in the New York City and Chicago marathons last month.

Smith, a British Olympian at 10,000 meters, and Audain, a New Zealander with impeccable road and track credentials, both had the finish line in sight—and no competitors ahead—before the roof caved in, taking victory with it.

Both runners forged a fast early pace, and ran comfortably ahead of the competition through the second half of the race. Audain looked like an easy winner until she began struggling in the final half-mile. She stepped in a pothole,

stumbled and fell, as Portugal's Rosa Mota came from behind and sprinted into the lead, crossing the finish line in 2:31:10 and pocketing \$20,000 in prize money. Audain was slow to get back on her feet and faded to fourth in the final stretch, finishing in 2:32:14, behind Canada's Jacqueline Gareau (2:31:36) and Denmark's Dorte Rasmussen (2:31:45).

The men's race at Chicago couldn't have been any closer as Kenyan Joseph Nzau won a magnificent 600-yard final sprint with England's Hugh Jones to win by half a second in 2:09:45.

The final margin of victory in the men's race at New York was more decisive, but the drama and emotion couldn't have been more intense. The agony and weariness etched on Smith's face in the final miles was equally matched by gritty New Zealander Rod Dixon. Obviously bothered by hamstring problems, Dixon looked ready to drop out of the race several times although he was alone in second place. But the Kiwi runner would not give up. He eventually found the trouble spot on his leg, applied pressure with his fingers and gained some relief.

Smith, meanwhile, looked like he would be able to hang on for the victory, despite the fact that his legs "were gone" and he was "running from memory, not from any strength."

But Dixon stayed the hunter and found the depths of his reserve to catch his quarry at the 26-mile mark and pull away to a nine-second win, 2:09:59 to 2:09:08. Cameras quickly focused on the jubilant Dixon, arms upraised in incoherent victory, as the spent Smith crossed the finish line and collapsed, having just run the fastest-ever first-time marathon.

Smith and Audain will have plenty of time to relive those final steps of the marathon. Smith will have plenty of time to decide if he'd rather be running the 10,000 in Los Angeles next summer. Audain, of course, does not have that choice.

Los Angeles, Los Angeles.

BE PREPARED

You may need more than your Boy Scout kit to survive the wilds of Los Angeles next summer during the Olympics. Weekly wire service stories from L.A. warn us of the smog, fierce traffic jams, organized gang warfare on tourists, political terrorism, chemical terrorism and even report the formation of an official "rumor control center" for the Games.

The center will "counter unfounded information," according to the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, which adds, "There is no way to know what kind of disruptions or violence, if any, will take place in 1984 in Los Angeles. The potential for eruption of such problems . . . is high. Realistic planning must include more disturbing possibilities."

While the average Olympic visitor is inclined to leave such problems to the proper authorities—or Hollywood scriptwriters—those visitors are well advised to be cautious in their own dealings for lodging during the Games.

Sunset magazine offers a rundown of information for those interested in renting a house or room for the Olympics. Two-thirds of the Olympic ticket orders have come from Southern Californians, leaving organizers to expect an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 visitors daily. Half that number are likely to stay with friends or relatives, while the rest scramble for commer-

cial accommodations or special rentals. Some 21,000 hotel rooms in the area have already been reserved by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Visitors can expect to pay from \$150 to \$4,000 per day to rent a house, from \$30 to \$50 for a bed in dorm-style accommodations and \$40 to \$50 for a double room and bath in a private home.

Agents handling such housing must be affiliated with a California-licensed real estate broker or a bonded travel agent. Be sure to verify an agent's credentials, either through the Department of Real Estate or the travel agency.

For more information on rentals, write for the "Visitors' accommodations" pamphlet listing visitors' and convention bureaus in Southern California. Those bureaus can supply lists of local agencies handling rentals during the Games. To receive the pamphlet, send your request and a stamped, self-addressed, business-size envelope to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Public Information Office, Los Angeles, CA 90084.

For the more adventurous visitors, three campgrounds will be available within the L.A. metropolitan area during the Games.

CHANGE THE YEAR

The inaugural World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki drew rave reviews from all parts of the world, but it has been suggested that the prestigious event might best be held midway between Olympiads, rather than the year before.

Writes *Track and Field News*: "It makes no sense to have two major championship meets every four years and to have them back-to-back. Rather than precede the Olympics by a single year the World Championships should be on the even year between Olympics."

The American magazine and several other publications also ask for strict adherence to the IAAF qualifying standards for the championships. No token athletes who have not qualified should be allowed to compete simply for the sake of giving certain member federations entries in the meet. Those federations without qualified athletes should be represented in ceremonies off the track, not on it. The spectacle of a man running 18:06 for 5,000 meters or a woman running 2:55 for the 800 only detracts from what should truly be the best competition in the world.

SHORTS

- The National Running Data Center had to reject three women's qualifying performances for the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials because the race director did not obtain a TAC sanction prior to the race, and in one case, the course was not recertified as required. As of early October, 98 men and 97 women had been cleared for their respective marathon trials.

- Grete Waitz, who just sewed up her fifth New York City Marathon victory in an unpressed 2:27:00, was recently given the Abebe Bikila Award for her outstanding contribution to long distance running. She is the first woman to receive the award.

- The IRC wishes to thank Herb Parsons, Pat Martin, Gary Gordon and Herbert Benario for their support.

- Demographic studies for BMW show that three out of four people buying their cars are runners. BMW recently signed on as a major sponsor of the Heart of San Diego Marathon.

- With television rights and sponsorships for the World Championships in Helsinki, the IAAF grossed about \$11 million, more than any previous profit they would have received from the Olympic Games.

- The first Chinese athlete to compete in the modern Olympics was sprinter Liu Chang-Chung, in Los Angeles in 1932. The Chinese will return to L.A. in 1984 after a 32-year absence from the summer Games. The Chinese sent a team to compete in Melbourne in 1954 but withdrew it to protest the presence of athletes from Taiwan. Two years later the Chinese withdrew from the IOC. They rejoined in 1979 after the IOC required Taiwan to adopt a new flag, anthem and emblem for the Olympics.

- The original Olympic Games, founded in 776 B.C. in Greece, endured for more than 1,160 years. Warring nations even called a truce during the quadrennial Games . . . Banned for religious reasons in 394 A.D., the Games were not to resume for 1,500 years . . . Winners in the ancient Games were rewarded handsomely: approving citizens put the winner on the payroll for life, gave him a house, or both . . . Women were barred—on penalty of death—from even watching the men compete. For several centuries, however, the women held their own competition and men were barred.

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international Runners' Committee

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IT'S NOT TOO LATE

The only argument being offered these days in answer to the lawsuit seeking the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter races in the '84 Olympics is that "it's too late."

It's not too late, for either the Olympic organizers or the athletes.

The International Olympic Committee itself has just demonstrated that late additions can be accommodated in the Olympics. Late last month the IOC announced that exhibition events for the handicapped will be held at Sarajevo (giant slalom) and Los Angeles (a women's wheelchair 500 and men's 1500, to be scheduled along with the regular track and field program).

The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee is efficient enough to be able to handle the addition of the women's distance races as late as 30 days before the Games commence. The facility for the events already exists and the races, like those for the handicapped, would simply be worked into the previously announced schedule of track and field events. Fans would get a bonus; women runners would get parity.

And as for those runners—they're ready and waiting for a quick decision from the U.S. Federal Court.

Writes exercise physiologist Jack Daniels of Athletics West, who works with the likes of Mary Decker, Joan Benoit and Alberto Salazar, "It borders on absurdity to say that any serious distance runner couldn't adjust current training in time to run very well in a 5 or 10K if given three months or more time to prepare. Relatively moderate training allows a talented (or not so talented) runner to reach about 90% potential in a few months (from relatively little base preparation). A few more months will allow optimum performance."

The American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit should come to trial sometime in January in Los Angeles, seven months before the Games commence. Preliminary proceedings are already underway. For women runners around the world, it's either now, or wait four more years.

WHO'LL BE THE JEDI KNIGHT?

After watching the United States Olympic Committee take a less than wholehearted approach to its "war on drugs," The Athletic Congress appears ready to take more stringent steps in policing and educating its athletes.

A ten-member USOC task force on drug control has put forth a two pronged program of drug testing—formal and informal. Only through formal testing can athletes be barred from Olympic

competition by the USOC; any other sanctions are up to TAC. All athletes making the U.S. Olympic team will be formally tested.

That's as far as the formal testing goes, at least under USOC jurisdiction.

Informal testing will be done at the USOC Training Center in Colorado Springs and at announced, selected track meets next spring. The results will be made available only to the athlete and his/her physician, "for educational purposes or research purposes," says USOC task force coordinator Kenneth Clarke. "If positive, (the athlete's physician) can help the athlete get attention, or care or whatever is necessary."

The USOC is the only organization involved in the informal testing. If TAC were to be involved the results would have to be turned over to the IAAF.

Track & Field News comments that "the USOC, then, isn't quite the Jedi Knight in the crusade against drug abuse that it first appeared to be, as the immediate intent seems to be to produce athletes who are drug-free at the Olympics, but not necessarily the rest of the year."

In the wake of the USOC's weak-kneed proposals come the recommendations of TAC's drug testing commission, urging IAAF adoption of a "uniform procedure" for worldwide testing for drugs by a multi-national group.

The commission asks TAC and the USOC to work out their responsibilities for drug testing before the '84 Olympics, proposes mandatory drug testing in all domestic competition, urges TAC and the USOC to keep athletes informed about the effects of drug usage and to provide a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical purposes.

The five-member commission, headed by attorney Richard Hollander, is to be commended for taking a hard and realistic line.

If the USOC won't take the role of the Jedi Knight, perhaps TAC will.

JUST ONE LOOK

Olympic organizers have agreed to test athletes during the '84 Summer Olympics for excessive amounts of testosterone and caffeine. The Los Angeles organizers originally expressed concern over testing for those substances on a quantitative basis. Such testing may be of little importance, however, by the time the Games roll around.

Caffeine never has been regarded as one of the "biggies" of athlete drug abuse. By IOC standards, an athlete could drink more than 100 cups of coffee a day and still not test positively for caffeine.

As for testosterone—it's likely to be passed by next summer, as steroid-taking athletes reportedly are switching to a human growth hormone called somatotropin. The substance is derived from the pituitary gland of cadavers. It is used primarily by children whose own pituitary glands do not produce sufficient amounts of somatotropin, commonly known as HGH.

The drug has an effect on almost every growth-related function in the body, reports the Los Angeles Times. The list of affected areas includes muscle size and strength, bone length and strength, and resiliency of connective tissue. HGH also assists in the metabolism of fats, proteins and minerals.

Although the substance has been used for perhaps a decade in Eastern bloc countries, its widespread use is relatively new, says the Times. Somatotropin, which is not on the list of banned drugs for the Olympics, passes quickly through the system and is attractive to athletes because they retain its muscle-building effects with much less risk of detection.

A member of the IOC's Medical Commission, Manfred Donike, found traces of HGH in urine samples from some athletes who competed in the World Championships in Helsinki.

Press reports carry some information about the side effects of HGH, mentioning diabetes, cardiac disease, overgrowth of bone and neurological disability. It is interesting to ponder the comments of writer Greg Peterson in *Strider*, a San Francisco-area running publication.

Peterson's article details the chemical reactions which take place in our bodies when we run. He discusses HGH, which acts as a counter to insulin. He says that "adults maintaining chronically excessive levels of growth hormone can develop a serious life-threatening condition called acromegaly in which the hands, the feet, and the head grossly enlarge."

Maybe they won't need to test for HGH. One look will be enough.

SHORTS

- The U.S. women's Olympic marathon trial has been rescheduled for May 12, 1984, from the original date of May 13, to accommodate live television coverage by ABC Sports for the Olympia, Washington event. More than 150 women have already met the 2:51.16 qualifying standard for the race.

- Berny Wagner of The Athletics Congress reports that exhibition races for both the women's 5,000 and 10,000 are being planned for the U.S. Olympic Trials next June in Los Angeles. TAC's national junior championships also will be held in conjunction with the Trials.

- A rule which prevented high school cross country and track runners from competing in road races has been successfully challenged in West Virginia.

- The Los Angeles International Marathon will be held on the Olympic course next February and will offer a \$100,000 purse, with \$25,000 earmarked for each of the male and female winners. Race advertisements note that "for the first time in history, women will be vying for the same purse awarded men."

- American Pat Porter's sizzling 27:32 in the Los Angeles Coliseum 10K would have been a world best for a point-to-point course—if the course had been measured accurately. The race, which offered the largest purse ever (\$55,000) for a non-marathon, flunked the certification test, coming up 77 meters short. Ironically, Porter's effort converts to something close to 27:45 which still would have been a world's best.

- It's been an up and down autumn for Joan Benoit. In early October she set an American road record for 10K (loop), running 31:37 in the women-only Bonne Bell final in Boston. But a month later she suffered a rare defeat on the road to another American, placing third in the Dr. Scholl's Pro Comfort 10K final. Sweden's Midde Hamrin cruised to a 32:38 win (and \$20,000 total earnings), followed by American Brenda Webb, 32:44, then Benoit, 32:52.

- The Athletics Congress convention in December will consider the proposed rule change for women's records, requiring that both road and track marks (with the exception of ultramarathons) be set in women-only races. Road Race Management summarized the pros and cons as the difference between the "philosophical question of what is (arguably) perfectly fair and equitable competition" and the "realities for race directors—less sponsorship money, clubs must conduct more races, volunteers are more taxed. In sum, the question to be resolved . . . is how much of a price should race organizers pay for a final increment of purity in an imperfect world?"

- The National Standards Committee for U.S. road races is expanding its network of regional representatives and will set up a staffed central office under the aegis of Allan Steinfeld of the New York Road Runners Club. All course certification papers will be forwarded to his office where they will be acknowledged and reviewed. The Athletics Congress also is funding telephone answering devices of regional reps, allowing them to more easily field questions from race organizers regarding course certification.

- Most runners step up to the marathon. Not so for 25-year-old Bruce Fordyce of South Africa, four-time winner of the Comrades marathon (90K) and winner of the London-to-Brighton 50-miler. Fordyce plans to give up ultras to try the marathon. The Australian newsletter *Striding On* regards him as a comer at the shorter distance and notes that because he has a British passport, he's one South African who may be able to compete without restriction.

- The National Running Data Center is arranging for an independent validation of the '81, '82 and '83 New York City Marathon course. "The remeasurements will be made according to road record-keeping standards that are being submitted to TAC for ratification . . . the route to be measured is the shortest route a runner could have taken without being disqualified, as it was available on race day.

"We feel strongly that the status of Alberto Salazar's 2:08:13 mark and the reputation of the NYC Marathon should not be subject to unfounded speculation in the media," writes the NRDC.

The center also puts forth a plea for race directors to promptly send complete results to the NRDC, P.O. Box 42888, Tucson, AZ 85733.

POLITICS CUT DEEP

Zola strikes again. And so does the politicized world of sport.

Zola Budd, the barefoot South African school-girl, recently lowered her world junior 5,000-meter record from 15:24.08 to 15:10.65, less than three seconds shy of Mary Decker's world record.

Seventeen-year-old Budd, whose 8:39.00 3,000 ranks her among the world elite, won't be at the starting line in Los Angeles next summer. Like others before her, Budd is a victim of the international politics which prevent South Africans from competing in the International arena. Budd, who is white, may have few chances to test herself against the top runners unless she takes advantage of offers for an athletic scholarship at an American university.

On the other side of the political coin in South African athletics are the black runners. Some, like Sydney Maree, are respected and honored at home. But even Maree had to seek citizenship in the United States in order to compete in international championships.

Although top black runners are allowed to compete with whites in South Africa, the rest of the black running population isn't so welcome at local events, according to three South African writers (S. Nkalashe, Dr. J.R. Kriel and Mrs. C. Kriel) in a letter to the editor of *SA Runner*:

"A lot of noise is constantly made in the press as to how integrated and multiracial South African sport has become . . .

"However we must be careful that we do not deceive ourselves and inadvertently lie to our running colleagues in the 'outside world.' "

Recreational running is popular among the black population, especially for those training for other sports, particularly soccer. Yet there are few black fitness or fun-runners in South African road running events.

On the one hand, some blacks consider such participation to be "selling out" to the white establishment. On the other hand, most races start at sports clubs in elite white suburbs totally inaccessible to blacks.

"And although black runners are tolerated in the races (possibly for the cosmetics?) they are repeatedly subjected to humiliating experiences," write Nkalashe, et al. "One gets the impression that only the very fast black runners . . . are catered for and welcome."

The writers call upon South African sport administrators to increase the involvement of black "ordinary" runners, saying that "in this manner road running could become a real healing power in our divided country."

Politics—from international bans of participants to the abhorrent policies of apartheid—cut too deeply into the fiber of the sport.

CANADIAN ATHLETES UNIONIZE

A group of Canadian track and field athletes and road runners have created an independent athletes' union, the Track & Field Athletic Association of Canada. Established by the group at Helsinki during the World Championships, the TFAAC will act in a manner similar to unions such as the National Football League Players' Association or the Association of Tennis Professionals.

Hugh Fraser, former Olympian, and now an Ottawa lawyer, is Executive Director of the association which lists the following goals:

- initiatives to effect changes in the administration of athletes' trust funds.
- direct involvement in any disciplinary actions taken by the Canadian Track & Field Association (CTFA) against athletes.
- filing and processing grievances against CTFA.
- acting as a liaison between sponsors, promoters and athletes.
- promotion of national team athletes.
- providing counseling services to athletes.

With the advent of the "new amateurism" and its trust funds, agents, six-figure contracts and official commercialization, the Canadian group and its U.S. counterpart on the roads (The Association of Road Racing Athletes) represent another step towards removing the veil of hypocrisy which surrounds our sport.

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International Runners' Committee

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LOOKING BACK, LOOKING AHEAD

If 1983 was a year of highs (the World Championships) and lows (the drug-testing debacle, the lack of official support for a women's 5,000 and 10,000 in the '84 Olympics), expect more of the same in 1984 as our sport reaches a fevered pitch on the road to Los Angeles.

We saw a number of positive developments in track and field. The inaugural World Championships in Helsinki, of course, were the crowning glory of athletics in 1983. And for those who trucked tirelessly to see a women's marathon added to the international program, Grete Waitz' triumphant win was the diadem itself. The women's marathon not only opened the competition in Helsinki, it opened the door of legitimacy for women runners around the world.

The IAAF made several moves towards erasing the hypocrisy which surrounds athletics. Permit meetings legalized the appearance fees which have been paid for years under the table; trust funds gained wider acceptance; a truce of sorts was called between the IAAF and agents. The IAAF and its members tried to take a more active role in the "new amateurism" and if the results have been awkward, at times unfair and at times totally ignored, at least the trend is in the right direction.

The first World Championship 10,000-Meter Road Race was a women-only event, but should pave the way for similar races for both sexes. A newly announced IAAF Grand Prix track and field circuit will soon be a reality and a road circuit isn't far behind.

We saw 13 world records fall in running events in 1983. The men's 1500 went twice, as did the women's 100 and 10,000. Jarmila Kratochvilova set global marks in two events, the 400 and 800, and took home world titles in both. The incomparable Edwin Moses improved his world record in the 400 hurdles and extended his string of consecutive victories for another year.

We watched Carl Lewis reign as King Midas in Helsinki, winning two individual events and anchoring his 4 x 100 relay to another gold and a world record. Fluid Mary Decker surprised the experts, establishing dominion over the East Europeans in the world championship 1500 and 800.

From a distance we watched young Zola Budd, a South African, come startlingly close to breaking the world record for 5,000 meters. But few of us will ever be able to see her run because of the politics of sport.

On the road we watched Joan Benoit obliterate the world best in the marathon. Then we had to watch her suffer through interminable debate about the legitimacy of her mark. We saw equal prize money offered to men and women for the

first time in a marathon, and masters runners began to see themselves represented in the winnings structure more often.

But if we had reason to cheer last year, we also had reason to jeer.

The handling of the drug debacle at the Pan American Games made a mockery of the Games themselves. The ensuing controversy over drug testing produced only watered-down attempts to stem the problem. Rather than opt for strict enforcement of drug tests, national bodies have tacitly condoned the pervasive use of illegal substances and use the guise of "educational" testing to show athletes how to pass the real tests.

The push to get a full slate of distance events for women in the '84 Olympics came to a head last summer when Olympic officials and the IAAF refused to consider giving women something more than the choice between the 3,000-meter run and the 42-kilometer marathon. Having exhausted all official channels, the International Runners' Committee turned to the courts. An American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit requesting the addition of the women's 5,000 and 10,000 to the Los Angeles program is expected to come to trial sometime this month.

RIGHT RACE, WRONG TIME

Wendy Sly succinctly summed up the first IAAF Women's 10-Kilometer Road Championships, noting that "no one could watch a finish like we had today and still say that women's races aren't exciting. This race is important for the cause of women's running."

Yet as the *Los Angeles Times* headline said, it was the "right race at the wrong time."

The race, drawing 68 entries from 22 nations, came down to a magnificent duel between Sly, the tiny Briton, and American Betty Springs, another mighty mite (both measure in at 5-3). At race's end, no one knew who had won.

Both were clocked in 32:23 on the windy San Diego course, crossing the finish line with their arms literally intertwined. A poorly aligned Accutrack was no help in determining the winner but three first place judges all picked Sly, by inches.

The quality field produced ten sub-33:20 finishes, with Lesley Welch (U.S.), 32:41, and Canadian Nancy Rooks (32:57) dipping under 33:00. The host Americans came away with the team title, followed by Canada and Ireland. The Soviets, for reasons unknown, sent two of their best—Raisa Sadreydinova (world-record holder for the track 10,000) and Raisa Smekhnova (third in the Helsinki world championships marathon)—but did not field a team. Sadreydi-

nova dropped out with an injury late in the race and Smekhnova was 24th in 34:12.

The race, which drew only one other Eastern bloc country (Poland) besides the Soviets, was sparsely attended by spectators and lacked some of the glamour names—Decker, Waitz, Benoit, et al. Said Sly, one of the world's best road racers and an Olympic hopeful at 3,000 meters, "Most of the runners haven't made a big deal out of this. It's not like running at the world championships (in track and field) in Helsinki."

When IAAF president Primo Nebiolo announced the official sanctioning of the race in August, he stated that its creation was an important step in getting the women's 10,000 accepted in the 1988 Olympic Games.

What isn't clear is why the IAAF and IOC persist in taking so many "steps" to give women parity in distance races in the most prestigious of all sporting events—the Olympics. One step—adding the women's five and ten to the schedule in Los Angeles this summer—would solve the whole problem.

Ironically, no men's road 10K championship was announced by the IAAF. Presumably the men didn't need the race because they already have their events in the Olympics.

The IAAF has created a worthy event, but for the wrong reasons.

SHORTS

- The IRC thanks the following people for their support in recent months: Dolores Vaughn, B.J. Blunt, Donna McNicol, the Washington RunHers, Walter Schaffer and Judy Taylor.

- The IAAF meetings in Manila produced announcement of a new Grand Prix track and field circuit, "to centralize international athletic competition" using a point system based on performance.

The IAAF also showed uncharacteristic concern over the footwear of elite athletes. Olympic and World Cup (and presumably World Championships) athletes will not be allowed to change the brand names of their shoes in the semis and finals of those events. Athletes will be required to notify the IAAF of the type of shoes they'll be wearing at the beginning of the competition. It's not entirely clear just who's being protected—the athlete or the shoe company.

- New signees of "right-to-sue" letters in the ACLU lawsuit seeking the inclusion of the five and ten for women in the '84 Olympics include Nancy Rooks, Betty Springs, Lisa and Lesley Welch, Ann Marie Malone and Lizanne Bussieres.

- The Los Angeles Olympic organizers recently concluded an agreement with Southern California Rapid Transit District to fund spectator transportation during the '84 Games. The RTD will market special bus tokens with Olympic symbols. Proceeds will go to expanding RTD Olympic bus service. All accredited Olympic personnel will be given free bus service during the Games except for special shuttles between Olympic venues.

- Distance running pioneer Ted Corbitt writes us to say that Roberta Baldini of New York and others have started an active drive "to get female race walkers an opportunity to compete in race walking in international team competitions, including the major Games, World Track and Field Championships and the Olympic Games. . . . It makes sense for the long distance runners and the race walkers to combine forces to promote full opportunities for all legitimate track and field athletes to compete in their own events."

- It's a new race, on an old course. The Greeks have started an annual Spartathlon, a run from Athens to Sparta (250K) with a 36-hour time limit. The race commemorates the feat of Athenian soldier Philippiades in 390 B.C. He reached Sparta in less than two days in order to beg aid of Lacedaemonians in the fight against the Persians before the battle of Marathon. The first running of the modern race was won last September by Iannis Kouros (Greece) in 21:53:40.

- The Sacramento Marathon beat the Los Angeles International Marathon to the punch in being the first marathon to offer equal prize money to men and women. The \$45,000 purse also was split among masters and open teams.

- The United States Olympic Committee has a hotline to its Sports Medicine Clinic staff, set up for athletes and physicians wishing to know whether a given medication contains a banned substance. Call (303) 578-4547 or write USOC Sports Medicine, 1750 E. Boulder St., Colorado Springs, CO 80909.

- Top U.S. high school cross country runners have a number of opportunities to lay claim to the title of national champion. This past fall a prep wishing national cross country competition could choose from the Kinney High School National Cross Country Championships, TAC National Junior Olympics, AAU National Junior Olympics, TAC National Youth Athletics or TAC National Junior Cross Country Championships. A race by any other name . . .

- Congratulations to Sister Marion Irvine for her running success, and thanks to her for inspiring the rest of us. Irvine, a 54-year-old nun from California, became the oldest person to ever qualify for the U.S. Olympic Trials. Her PR in the Sacramento Marathon of 2:51:01 was just under the U.S. women's qualifying time of 2:51:16. Says Irvine, "(Running) is especially elevating and humbling at the same time."

- Toshihiko Seko pulled out an impressive 2:08:52 to 2:08:55 win over Juma Ikangaa (Tanzania) to win the Fukuoka Marathon in early December. Seko also earned himself a spot on the Japanese Olympic marathon team as did twin brothers Shirgeru (2:09:11) and Takeshi (2:09:17) Soh who were third and fourth, followed by Alberto Salazar (2:09:21).

- Thirty South Africans (all whites)—many with foreign passports—competed in the World Veterans' Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, despite an official ban on their participation. Neither the government nor the press apparently

was aware of their involvement in the Games and no problems arose. Originally 118 South Africans, including 14 blacks, had entered the meet. Ironically, Johannesburg was the only bidder for the 1987 Games ('85 was awarded to Rome during meetings in San Juan). Athletes from Holland, Australia, Trinidad-Tobago and India all said they'd be barred from competition in their own countries if they went to South Africa. A decision on the site of the '87 meet was postponed.

TAC BOLSTERS ROAD CERTIFICATION

The Athletics Congress has created a special Road Running Technical Committee to oversee and assist records' validation and timing procedures for all road races and track events longer than 10,000 meters in the U.S.

The committee is chaired by Robert Campbell (New England Athletics Congress) with Allan Steinfeld (Metropolitan AC) representing the Eastern U.S. and Tom Benjamin (Pacific Association TAC), the Western U.S.

The following sub-committee personnel have been appointed to assist the technical committee: Ted Corbitt, Certification (150 W. 225th St., Apt. 8H, New York, NY 10463, (212) 562-7393); Ken Young, Records' Validation (NRDC, PO Box 42888, Tucson, AZ 85733, (602) 326-6416; and David Katz, Finish Timing Systems (Box 822, Port Washington, NY 11050, (516) 883-5599).

Race directors, officials and athletes with comments and suggestions are asked to contact the appropriate sub-committee.

NO JEDI KNIGHT, TAC

Alas, no Jedi Knight showed up at The Athletics Congress (U.S.) convention to do battle with the drug problem in athletics.

It was only a pipe dream, the idea that TAC might actually follow the suggestions of its own advisory committee on drug testing.

Edwin Moses and TAC president Jimmy Carnes were among the few who took a stand in favor of strict and punitive testing of American athletes. The athletes themselves, headed by some who have an obvious concern in the matter, threw its support to "educational" testing of the kind already announced by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Eschewing the strong recommendations from its task force, TAC took the hollow and expedient route—agreeing to test athletes but not agreeing to punish them for any infractions. Clearly, the message remains: "We want our athletes to pass the tests and make the grade." TAC will help make sure athletes are clean enough to pass the formal drug tests but stay competitive.

A wire service story out of Colorado Springs (site of the USOC headquarters) said that "until the Olympic Trials (actually the national championships), testing will be carried out on an informal and 'educational' basis, where athletes can be tested and the results kept confidential, so those using drugs will have a chance to stop."

Said Moses, "I don't think this will accomplish anything. We're just fooling ourselves if we just have (educational) testing. I'm for random punitive testing completely."

"And the drug use will continue to go on—not only in this country, but throughout the world. The only way to beat it is to have random punitive testing."

Carnes said he was "shocked" by TAC's action. "I hoped it would be more stringent. I thought there was more support for punitive testing."

The Americans are obviously unwilling to be the first on the block to pull the plug on many of their top athletes. The Canadians have echoed their neighbors' sentiment, calling upon the IAAF to carry the burden of drug testing.

Fortunately, the IAAF may be moving in just that direction.

At a recent meeting in Manila, the IAAF announced its decision to field so-called "flying squads" to conduct random drug tests at international meets. The federation also will require that all world record applications "be ratified subject to negative doping tests."

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SUIT TO ADD WOMEN'S FIVE AND TEN PROCEEDING THROUGH COURT

The American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit to gain the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs in the '84 Olympics continues to wend its way through the maze of legal maneuverings in a federal court in Los Angeles.

International Runners' Committee Executive Director Jacqueline Hansen has been working closely with the ACLU lawyers, gathering evidence.

"We've cleared several hurdles already, mainly in establishing that the courts do have jurisdiction in this case," said Hansen, who hopes for a judgement this month or next.

MOSQUITO SWATTING

The United States Olympic Committee should spend less time protesting and more time testing.

F. Don Miller, Executive Director of the USOC, recently responded to "inaccuracies . . . relative to our drug control program" mentioned in the last issue of this newsletter.

"Policy precludes giving repeated tests to the same individuals; our program clearly is not designed to help athletes beat the system," writes Miller.

He reiterated the USOC position of testing formally at Olympic Trials, with punitive action to be taken against those who test positive. He also notes that the same testing will be done informally prior to the Trials, "but on a controlled basis (not as repeated tests). While the 'educational' testing provides opportunity for a former user to learn whether he or she is now 'clean,' it is also valuable for (National Governing Boards) to get a better understanding of the drug use patterns in that sport, for the athletes who informally are taking banned substances through 'normal' medications to learn of that fact prior to the Games, and for non-user athletes to experience the drug testing system that they will undergo during the Games if selected."

The USOC is swatting at mosquitoes.

Granted, the Rick DeMonts and Joan Wenzels of past Games were seemingly innocents caught in the quagmire of drug testing. But certainly those celebrated cases are warning enough for the current crop of elite athletes to pay strict attention to the IOC list of banned substances. The USOC even has a hotline available for athletes and physicians with questions about "legal" medications. At some point, responsibility for knowing and following the rules must lie with the athletes and those who work with them. The USOC, by allowing informal testing, is only prolonging that time.

By not enforcing the rules the USOC tacitly condones their violation right up to the national championships (where The Athletics Congress will inaugurate its formal testing). The "catch me if you can" attitude will continue to prevail among the users, while the clean athletes once again watch the rules go unenforced. And because of their integrity, some of these clean athletes may pay a heavy price—losing a spot on the U.S. Olympic Team.

Whether or not anabolic steroids produce significant gains in performance is still being debated by the experts. But the fact remains that the athletes believe that they do. There is also general agreement among coaches and athletes that the major value in taking steroids is that they allow an athlete to recover more quickly from hard training sessions. The kinds of training it takes to produce a world class thrower, for instance, may be out of range for many athletes without a boost from an illegal substance.

Because USOC testing is not "formal" until the last few months before the Games, the drug-abusing athlete can continue to appropriately cycle his or her use of steroids, knowing that even if usage is detected in informal testing, he or she will suffer no consequences.

So how does the clean athlete feel, watching a drug-abuser achieve an Olympic qualifying mark during the early part of the season? And not be able to duplicate it when formal testing is in effect? And how does the clean athlete feel when he or she beats the drug-abuser in the

Olympic Trials but has to give up an Olympic berth because the other fellow is the one with the Olympic qualifying mark?

In a number of women's events (particularly the throws, heptathlon and 1500 meters) and a few men's, there will be only a handful of athletes who will have achieved the Olympic standard prior to the U.S. Trials. If more than one athlete per country is to compete in an event, then all must have achieved the standard. In other words, those with the qualifying mark under their belt are in the driver's seat in the Trials and do not necessarily have to finish in the top three to make the U.S. team. And because the Olympic qualifying period extends a year before the Games, it's feasible for the drug user to get the qualifying mark out of the way early, cycle off drugs and compete "clean" in the Trials.

Those athletes who've followed the rules all along need some support from the USOC. Instead of swatting at mosquitoes, the USOC needs to tackle the giant problem of drug abuse head-on, by immediately switching to formal testing at unannounced domestic meets.

IOC CONSIDERS BAN ON GROWTH HORMONE

If the news on drug testing from the United States Olympic Committee has been less than encouraging, we're pleased to note the IOC's announcement that human growth hormone (HGH) may join the list of banned substances, perhaps before the Summer Games.

Belgian Prince Alexandre de Merode, chairman of the IOC's Medical Commission, said that research underway in England and France will help determine the IOC's position. The IOC's Executive Committee will discuss the problem this month in Sarajevo.

Until recently, officials had claimed that there were not tests to adequately identify HGH. However, Track & Field News reported that Dr. Manfred Donlicke, head of the IAAF-accredited lab in Cologne, West Germany, did turn up "a significant number of HGH positives in samples from (the World Championships) in Helsinki."

HOW OTHERS SEE THE PROBLEM

Are drugs the top issue in sport today?

Sebastian Coe, speaking for track and field, thinks so.

The British miler said that "doping is a universal problem that must be fought everywhere. Indeed, it doesn't just affect the strongmen—but equally the sprinters, middle and long distance runners. Today, doping is the No. 1 problem and rates ahead of that of money and professionalism."

Running, the English magazine, took some shots at European problems in dealing with drug control:

"The East German refusal to allow (drug) testing at its prestige Leipzig meeting last summer has drawn attention once again to that country's blatant acceptance of cheating through the use of drugs. Although the IAAF administered a knuckle-rapping, the European AA simply swept the matter under the carpet. However, new and tighter arrangements for permit meetings throughout Europe in 1985 will increase the pressure and the spotlight on events behind the Iron Curtain."

ATHLETIC REFUGEES?

Strike another blow for the politics of sport in the continuing saga of South African Zola Budd.

Budd, the 17-year-old barefoot sensation, pulled a David Moorcroft on the women's world record for 5,000 meters last month, obliterating Mary Decker's 1982 standard of 15:08.26 with a 15:01.83. However, Budd's time will not be officially recognized by the IAAF because of her country's apartheid policy.

Ironically, the International Olympic Committee has made the following announcement, reporting on IOC Executive Board meetings in November:

"From now on, any sportsman having lived for at least three years in a country can take part in the Olympic Games under the flag of the latter, even if beforehand he had taken part in Olympic competitions under another flag. This modification . . . will . . . particularly please political refugees, but it had not . . . been envisaged for their sole benefit."

Budd, who turned down numerous scholarship offers from the United States in order to enroll at a South African college, may want to reconsider. Denied not only a world record, but a chance to compete in the Olympics, perhaps it is time for her to seek the status of athletic refugee.

IN PRAISE OF PRIZE MONEY

Attorney Charles Galford informs us that the Jordache Marathon series (1980-81) was most likely the first to offer equal prize money for men and women in a marathon. (We had given that distinction to the Sacramento Marathon.) Galford feels strongly that the payment of open prize money has promoted women's running and produces greater equity in the distribution of funds between the top male and female finishers.

"Certainly, the compensation received by these leading women in open prize money events represents a great improvement . . . (over) the typical under-the-table appearance money race," writes Galford.

Don Kardong, president of the Association of Road Racing Athletes, echoes Galford's sentiments, and singles out professional golf as a model for his sport. Writes Kardong in *Road Race Management*, "A better model for our sport would be the U.S. professional golf circuit . . . (with) healthy amounts of prize money . . . without the benefit of appearance money."

Kardong, who sees the problems of pro tennis being mimicked on the road circuit, lauds golf's "insistence on integrity of conduct and the fact that legitimate competition has made it immensely successful."

SHORTS

• Running for Two, Part II: Norwegian Ingrid Kristiansen last year won the Houston Tenneco Marathon in 2:33:27, not knowing that she was in the early stages of pregnancy. She returned to the race a year later—five months postpartum—to collect another win, with a most impressive 2:27:51. That time ranks her in a tie for fifth on the all-time world list and thrusts her into contention for an Olympic medal, along with countrywoman Grete Waitz. Kristiansen is no stranger to the Olympics, having competed in the Winter Games in 1976, as a cross-country skier. She is also a former world-record holder at 5,000 meters.

• It's more than monkey play. Dr. Robert Kerr, the steroid-dispensing critic of the Olympic medical establishment, says that the rarity and expenses of human growth hormone (\$90 to \$100 a week) has caused some athletes to seek a substitute. "One of the most popular is made from monkeys," Kerr told *Chicago Tribune News Service* writer Dan Brogan. "And athletes have taken it, knowing full well it was never intended for human use. And you can see in pictures changes in their jaw, in the frontal lobes, in the occipital (back) area of the head. They look like they're turning into monkeys, actually. And yet they continue to buy the stuff."

• At latest count, 181 women and 155 men had been cleared to compete in the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials. Women have to meet a 2:51:16 standard, men, 2:19:04. On the men's side, 37 runners have broken 2:15; 40 women are under 2:40.

• Joan Benoit's 2:22:43 world marathon best, set at Boston last year, was finally approved by The Athletic Congress as an American record. Bernd Heinrich's 24-hour track run was not approved because his pacers were not official entrants but ran with him with the intent of keeping him going, reports the National Running Data Center.

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The IRC is incorporated as a charitable foundation. An original grant was provided by Nike Sport Shoes, and support now comes from group and individual donations (which are tax deductible in the U.S.). The IRC mails this newsletter approximately monthly to selected runners, officials, media representatives and friends of the sport. There is no charge. The information here is intended for reprinting and permission is required.

1012 East 21st Avenue
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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-ONE • MARCH 1984

Decision Near for Women's Olympic Races

This, we hope, is the last lap.

As this newsletter goes to the printer, the resolution of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter races in the 1984 Olympics appears to be imminent. A hearing in the Federal District Court for the Central District of California, where Judge David Kenyon presides, should be in progress early this month.

Legal proceedings are a maze for the layperson and the ins and outs of this case have kept our heads spinning. Law student Sherrill Kushner has followed the case closely and written a lengthy article for the April issue of *L.A. Lawyer*. She has graciously allowed us to condense her work for this newsletter. Permission to reprint substantial portions of this condensation should be obtained from Kushner at 409 19th St., Santa Monica, CA 90402.

THE COMPLAINT

The ACLU's initial complaint was filed August 10, 1983 against the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC), the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), The Athletics Congress (TAC), the Los Angeles Coliseum Commission and key individuals connected with the staging of Olympic track and field events. The plaintiffs—58 female distance runners from around the world (who since have been joined by nearly 30 others)—alleged that although the 5,000 and 10,000 meet IOC requirements, they were excluded for women because of sex discrimination.

Claiming that they have exhausted all available administrative remedies, these women, with the International Runners' Committee and the Road Runners Club of America, are now seeking redress by legal means in what appears to be an unprecedented lawsuit.

DISCRIMINATION NOT NEW TO OLYMPICS

Sex discrimination currently violates state, federal and international law, but historically has been the status quo in many facets of society, athletics being one.

Women's participation in the Olympics has been limited by sex discrimination since the ancient Games began and women were forbidden—on penalty of death—to either watch or participate. The Modern Games were established in 1896 and women joined the program in 1900, but only to play lawn tennis. The attitude of the day was summed up by the Games' founder, Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1912:

"We feel the Olympic games must be reserved for men. . . . we feel that we have tried and that we must continue to try to achieve the

following definition—the solemn and periodic exaltation of male athleticism with internationalism as a base, loyalty as a means, art for its setting and female applause as reward."

That same year the IAAF was founded and recognized as the governing body for track and field.

A few years later national women's governing bodies for athletics began to form in Europe and America. In 1921 the Federation Sportive Feminine Internationale (FSFI) was created, performing parallel function for women as the IAAF did for men. Under the auspices of the FSFI, separate Olympic Games for women were held (1922, 1926, 1930 and 1934) but women continued to lobby with the IOC for the inclusion of women's track and field events in the Olympics. They failed in 1920 and 1924, but finally gained acceptance of five events for the 1928 program, including the 100 and 800. (Women were already competing in 15 events in their own Games.) When many competitors in the 800 collapsed at the finish line, Olympic officials were "aghast to see ladies in such a state of disarray" and decreed that women be barred from any race longer than 200 meters. That decision stood for 32 years.

The FSFI halted its plans for a fifth women's Games and disbanded in 1938, having received assurances that the IAAF would accept women's world records and enlarge the Olympic program.

New events were added to the Olympics, but it was 1960 before women were allowed to compete again in the 800. The 1500 was not added until 1972 and another 12 years will have passed before women are permitted to run farther than a mile in Olympic competition. It was only with intense lobbying that the 3,000 and marathon were finally accepted for the 1984 Games.

ENTER THE ACLU

The ACLU, in 1980, was prepared to take legal action against the IOC for its discrimination against women in all sports. Jacqueline Hansen, then co-President of the International Runners' Committee (IRC) and former world-record holder in the marathon, contacted the ACLU to offer her support.

Although the ACLU withdrew its threat when several new sporting events, including the women's marathon, were added to the Olympic program, Hansen kept the Union apprised of IRC lobbying efforts, which had begun in 1979, to add the women's 5,000 and 10,000 to the Olympics.

The ACLU offered to work with the IRC if it first exhausted the proper channels and met the

IOC requirements for inclusion, namely evidence of interest and participation, demonstrated by being widely practiced in 25 countries and two continents.

Hansen, with the help of IRC members, gathered the names and addresses of hundreds of women who were legitimate 5,000 and 10,000 runners from more than 50 countries. That campaign eventually yielded the responses of 80 women in 27 countries who sent signed right-to-sue letters in ten different languages.

The IRC also demonstrated that "proper channels" had been tried repeatedly, without success. In late 1977, the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union (since superseded by TAC) proposed the inclusion of the women's marathon, 5,000 and 10,000-meter races in the Olympics. Pat Rico carried the proposal to the IAAF the next year but it was not taken seriously.

In 1979, Mareta Hartman, chairperson of the IAAF's women's committee, requested that the 3,000 and marathon be included in the Games, despite urging from the IRC that the 5,000 and 10,000 remain in the package. Only the proposal to include the 3,000 carried, and was approved in 1980. A year later, finally dismissing the idea that women could not run the distance, the marathon was approved for the '84 Games.

The IRC, dismayed by the "yawning gap between the 3,000 and the marathon," continued to press for parity for women runners.

Hansen personally approached IAAF President Primo Nebiolo and his secretary, Luciano Barra, who advised her that the only way to get these races in the Olympic agenda was to take proper steps—the first being to get them recognized as world-record events.

"I was astonished," remarks Hansen. "I was holding in my hand the *Track & Field News* issue with the rankings of these races around the world. The 5,000 and 10,000 had been established as world-record events the year before. Here was a man in the highest echelon of the government of our sport and he didn't know that had already happened!"

Barra also told Hansen that the IAAF Program Commission (which recommends events to the IOC) would give greatest consideration to events giving the greatest yield and then proceeded to characterize the two races as "boring."

Hansen, laden with ammunition, returned to the ACLU, where Susan McGreivy, herself an Olympic swimmer in 1956, and Daniela Sapriel took the case.

"Up until 1983, Jacqueline Hansen and the IRC kept pushing within the system to get the middle distance races, but no one within the system would take responsibility for what was requested," comments Sapriel. "The bringing

of the lawsuit was not done as a political statement, but was brought as a last resort because the plaintiffs felt there was no other solution for them."

Noting that women's 10,000-meter races have drawn fields in the thousands in such places as Brazil, Hong Kong, Thailand, the Philippines and Japan, McGreivy notes, "It's looking like these races may be the singularly most popular women's events in the Olympic competition in terms of numbers of competitors, probably because they are 'poor people's races'—they don't require great amounts of sophisticated training, they can be run barefoot, and the runners can be trained in any part of the world. The great tragedy is that thousands are there and nobody notices until finally one generation of women said, 'enough, we deserve to be in the Olympics!'"

ATTORNEY'S NIGHTMARE

Because of the international scope of the lawsuit and the refusal of the IAAF and the IOC to be served with legal papers, the case has become an attorney's nightmare.

The U.S.-based defendants (the LAOOC, USOC and TAC) answered the complaint in October but the IAAF in London, and the IOC, in Lausanne, claim that service is invalid and have returned the papers to the ACLU, some opened, some unopened. The ACLU, however, contends that service has been proper, since the LAOOC, the managing agent for the IAAF and IOC, was served.

Nonetheless, as a safeguard the ACLU continued with service procedures consistent with Swiss and British law. To serve the IOC in Switzerland, the entire complaint had to be translated into French, along with portions of applicable statutes at issue. The translated documents were forwarded to Judge Kenyon for his approval (after review by a court translator), then sent to the U.S. State Department which transmitted them to appropriate Swiss officials. Those officials must determine if there is a cause of action for sex discrimination under Swiss law. If not, the IOC cannot be served, since it has not broken any Swiss law. As for the IAAF in England, the appropriate papers went directly to British officials without an intermediate step of the State Department.

As that legal process goes on abroad, the ACLU is asking for a default judgement against the IAAF and the IOC and the remaining defendants are moving through normal court procedures. After the entry of default, the ACLU will appear at a hearing and prove its case as if it were on trial.

WHAT ARE THE ARGUMENTS?

Why the opposition to the women's 5,000 and 10,000?

Because of a lack of response from the IAAF and the IOC and a refusal to comment from the LAOOC, a thorough analysis is hampered. Yet information from TAC, the USOC and the Coliseum Commission indicates that there are four key allegations common to the defendants' answers: 1) that none of them are empowered to authorize the inclusion of athletic events in the Games without the approval of the IOC and thus are not the real parties in interest; 2) that none of them are "the agents, servants and employees of one another" and that each has not been and is not acting under the color of City, County, State, U.S. and international law; 3) that none of them have unlawfully discriminated against

women on the basis of sex in denying the inclusion of these races; and 4) that because plaintiffs waited too long to file suit, the claim should be barred.

The ACLU maintains that the USOC and TAC, by an Act of Congress, were given plenary powers over the Olympic Games, and that the LAOOC was named in the suit since any injunctive relief has to include them as the agent of the IOC.

The real opposition to the races, alleges McGreivy, is the IOC's need to "protect the integrity of the process, i.e. from being forced by any outside entity to add an event."

But if the IOC is untouchable, queries McGreivy, "how does the international athlete get due process against a remote corporation in the Swiss Alps?"

The plaintiffs feel strongly that the "integrity of process" argument is spurious because the process is whatever the IOC wants it to be. Rules 32 and 33 of the IOC Charter have been continually bent. Rule 32 requires that for an event to be added to the Games there must be evidence of interest and participation. Yet that rule has never been applied across the board and as recently as 1972, several sports had fewer than ten nations represented. Moreover, women distance runners are not asking for the addition of a new sport, but rather the addition of two events within the existing program. The men's 5,000 and 10,000 have been part of the program since 1912.

Rule 33, requiring that all events be named four years prior to the Games, has not been strictly enforced either. Since 1982 alone, board sailing, women's kayak racing, super heavyweight judo and two wheelchair races for handicapped athletes (to be contested within the track and field program) have been added.

Another reason for opposition to the addition of the races has been the inability to accommodate these events at this late date. The LAOOC claims that to add the events "would place an intolerable burden on the LAOOC and would disrupt planning for and conduct of the Games."

Contrary to that statement, LAOOC president Peter Ueberroth, in a deposition taken in late January, stated that it was not too late to accommodate the races.

Whatever the outcome of the suit, it is incontestable that women lack parity in Olympic competition and have since the Games began. While 17 events have been added to the 1984 Olympic program since its establishment four years ago in Moscow (ten for women exclusively) and three have been added back to the program after being discontinued, women still have about one-third the opportunities to win medals as men.

OUR THANK YOUS

The fight for parity for women runners has consumed much of our time and energy since the birth of the IRC in 1979.

We've received invaluable support from many people in the course of preparing the ACLU lawsuit. The ACLU itself, of course, is donating something close to \$25,000 in services in order to pursue the case. (The suit asks solely for the inclusion of the 5,000 and 10,000; it asks for no court costs.) The Washington Runners recently donated a generous sum to help with those

costs and we continue to solicit donations from other groups and individuals.

We'd also like to offer our thanks to the following people for their assistance with the suit: statisticians Ken Young, David Wallinchen-sky, and Dave Johnson; historians Margaret Toohy and Vince Reel; coaches Tom Heinonen, Alan Bonney, Roger Kerr, James Triplett, Elliot Kramsky, Dick Forst, Scott Chisam and Dick Brown; exercise physiologist Jack Daniels; Olympic Trials director Bob Newland; writer Joe Henderson who led the early fight for parity; marathoner Alberto Salazar; Avon's Kathrine Switzer; coach Jim Bush for his public support; and of course, all the plaintiffs whose personal testimony is the foundation of our case.

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INTERNATIONAL RUNNERS' COMMITTEE

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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-ONE • APRIL 1984

BACK OF THE BUS

Welcome to the back of the bus, ladies.

The long-awaited decision on the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter races in the 1984 Olympics came April 16. The news was disappointing.

Women distance runners will be denied the opportunity to compete in those events in Los Angeles this summer. U.S. District Court Judge David Kenyon rejected the sex discrimination suit against the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) and several other track and Olympic governing bodies. Although Kenyon was "sympathetic" to the plight of the women, he held that no violation of anti-discrimination laws could be proven.

The thrust of the decision appears to be that in the United States, at least, there are varying standards by which discrimination against various groups is to be judged. In the case of race or national origin, very strict standards apply, making virtually any kind of discrimination—for rational reasons or not—illegal. However there is no comparable federal law dealing with sex discrimination and a more lenient standard is generally applied. (The proposed Equal Rights Amendment would place sex discrimination on the same footing as discrimination based on race or national origin.)

There are, however, various states which guarantee equal protection, regardless of sex. Ironically, California is one of those states, although the judge found the standard inapplicable in this instance.

Under the more lenient standards of judging discrimination, "strict scrutiny" is not called and a rule may be upheld if it bears a "rational relationship to a legitimate purpose," even if the effect may deny opportunity to a certain group (i.e. women).

In this case, Kenyon felt that rules set up by the IAAF and the IOC to control the addition of events to the Olympics were reasonable, even though de facto discrimination exists because of the lack of parity between men's and women's events. The important point is that there is no proof of any intentional effort to discriminate against women, at least under the current and most recent set of IOC and IAAF officials.

Kenyon acknowledged that past officials had been gone on record—as late as 1954—to limit the participation of women in the Olympics. In fact Kenyon carefully detailed the history of past discrimination and opened his lengthy written opinion with a quote from the Games' founder, the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in 1912:

"We feel the Olympic Games must be reserved for men . . . the solemn and periodic exaltation of male athleticism with internationalism as a base, loyalty as a means, art for its setting and female applause as reward."

Kenyon concluded, however, that the pattern of discrimination has been reversed. "While plaintiffs have submitted a volume of material, much of which presents with clarity the male-oriented approach taken in the Olympics in its modern-day inception and for many years, the plaintiffs have not shown sufficiently that the defendants have violated these laws," he wrote.

Part of the suit was based on California's Unruh Act, which prohibits businesses from discriminating on the basis of sex. Although Kenyon disallowed the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's contention that it wasn't a business, he sided with their position that the act doesn't apply to the Games because not everyone can participate, only an elite class of athletes.

Nonetheless, Kenyon wrote that "there must be great frustration for a woman athlete with the talent and determination to be the best and who, had she been a man, could compete in one or both of these events."

REACTIONS: "THEY WIN EITHER WAY"

• Daniela Sapriel, one of the ACLU attorneys working on the case for women runners, had mixed reactions upon reading Judge Kenyon's 38-page decision:

"It (the written decision) was real odd. The first 20 pages were so sympathetic (to the plaintiffs), but the second half seemed like it was written by a different person."

"The facts are with us," stated Sapriel, "but the judge can't find the legal ground on which to provide remedy."

"Although discrimination exists, the defendants could put up a 'rational' reason for their actions, to keep the Games under control. Our big problem was that we didn't have the 'smoking gun,' that is, proof of discriminatory intent. We only had circumstantial evidence and signs of slow, ponderous progress," she added. Kenyon apparently felt that progress was fast enough.

• Julie Brown, one of the 82 women from 26 countries who were plaintiffs, said, "I'm obviously disappointed. I think that it's something that was greatly needed. The decision is an injustice and needs to be changed."

• Mary Decker, another of the plaintiffs: "When somebody has something and somebody else doesn't and they don't have the right to try to obtain that something—that's discrimination."

• Carol Daniels, general counsel for the Los Angeles organizers: "We're very sympathetic with the cause of the plaintiffs, but we're relieved the court seemed to understand the court was not the right time nor the right place. These are international games, the events to be included in the Games are established by international

governing bodies. They have policies and procedures for adding these events and that's where these issues should be decided."

• Jacqueline Hansen, plaintiff and Executive Director of the International Runners' Committee: "I will always be angered that the integrity of the process was more important than the athletes. . . . This means the world will miss seeing a number of very talented women in the '84 Olympics. . . . They didn't ask Frank Shorter to wait another four years."

• Plaintiff Kathy Hayes, responding to Kenyon's statement that the number of women competing in the Games has nearly tripled since 1948 while men's participation for the same period has increased only one-fourth: "I don't like that argument at all. We were so far behind we had to catch up. It's also ridiculous to say that track events have been added for women while none have been added for men. That's because all the events are already being offered for men." (There are 61 events for women in the '84 Summer Olympics, compared to 144 for men and 15 for both.)

Added Hayes, "It's also obvious that the Olympic Committee uses its rules when it suits them and goes around them when they want. They win either way."

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Much of the International Runners' Committee's time and energy has gone into the lobbying effort for parity for women distance runners. The ACLU lawsuit was the frustrating culmination of a five-year struggle by this group, and a longer struggle by others.

An appeal of the decision is a distinct possibility, according to ACLU lawyers, who feel that California state law does offer women the highest level of protection from sex discrimination. An emergency appeal could be forthcoming and certainly all involved in the case realize the press of time as the Games draw near.

Barring further court action, we intend to regroup and once again focus our lobbying efforts on the same channels which have rebuffed us in past attempts to get the women's 5,000 and 10,000 added to the Olympics.

We also will mourn the lost opportunity for this generation of women runners to compete at the highest level in their chosen field of endeavor.

SHORTS

• The first IAAF World Marathon Cup will be held in Hiroshima, Japan on April 13 or 14, 1985, the weekend preceding the Boston Marathon. The race will be scheduled every two years. Bidders from Buffalo, N.Y., London, Montreal and Seoul were invited to resubmit bids for 1987.

- We note with sorrow the recent death of Dr. Ernst van Aaken in West Germany; he was 73. Known as the "Father of LSD (Long, Slow Distance running)," van Aaken in 1960 gave us his best-known phrase: "Run slowly, run daily, drink (alcohol) moderately and don't eat like a pig."

He pioneered women's marathoning in the 1960s and organized the first international women's marathon in his hometown of Waldneil in 1972. He long believed that women are endurance athletes and dreamed for 20 years that they'd run in an Olympic marathon. He died four months short of seeing that dream become reality.

- The Association of International Marathons (AIMS) has endorsed rules regarding appearance money and prize money. AIMS plans to submit its resolutions to the IAAF.

The group wants appearance money on the start line to be paid according to IAAF rules to runners in marathon races who are Olympic medalists, World Championships medalists, world-record holders, national-record holders of the host country, current top-three ranked marathon runners in the host country or former winners of the event. The maximum appearance fee would be \$10,000 (U.S.) with the exception of the '84 Olympic winners (\$25,000). Total appearance fees could not exceed \$50,000.

Participation money on the finish line would also be allowed with the maximum amount permitted for first place to be \$20,000 and the maximum for the whole event (men and women) to be \$200,000.

- Etonic shoe company will sponsor women's exhibition 5,000- and 10,000-meter races in the U.S. Olympic Trials.

- New Balance shoe company is backing a Europe-wide women's 10K race series, "Roads to Freedom." The 50-race circuit culminates in a European final in London Oct. 14, open to any woman who has run in one of the other races.

- The IAAF reportedly will recommend to the IOC that both the 10,000-meter run and walk for women be included in the 1988 Olympics. The women's 5,000-meter run appears to remain an orphan event at this point.

- The National Running Data Center estimated there are 700,000 different runners who enter road races each year in the United States with the number increasing at roughly five percent each year.

- The over-30 set had its day in the World Cross Country Championships in East Rutherford, N.J. Portugal's 37-year-old Carlos Lopes outlegged England's young Tim Hutchings, 33:25 to 33:30 over the men's 12K course. Lopes had won the race eight years ago and was the runner-up last year in a photo finish. Marijca Puica, a 33-year-old Rumanian, was the 1982 women's winner but missed the '83 race because of injury. This year she reclaimed the title using her mile world-record speed (4:17.44) to outkick five-time champion Grete Waitz and Soviet Galina Zakharova. Puica was clocked in 15:56 for the 5K course; Zakharova, second, and Waitz, third, were both timed at 15:58. The Ethiopian men and American women took home the senior team titles. Ethiopia also won the junior's men's title; no race is offered for junior women.

- Alvin Chriss takes us to task for writing that Joan Benoit's Boston Marathon performance was "finally" approved by The Athletics Con-

gress as an American record. Chriss notes that the mark was approved at the first possible opportunity—the annual TAC convention—some seven controversy-filled months after the race.

- During its meeting in Los Angeles next summer the IAAF will consider a rewording of its rule banning professionals from all track and field events, both international and domestic. The move is apparently aimed at the case of U.S. hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah who plays football and has been cleared by the USOC and TAC to compete in domestic events. The IAAF is fighting the U.S. position in court.

In a similar case, hurdler/football player Willie Gault is seeking permission to try out for the U.S. Olympic team. However, a federal court judge denied his request for a temporary restraining order and instructed Gault to settle the issue with administrative hearings before the governing bodies of national and international sports. Following a hearing with the USOC, if necessary, Gault's attorney could apply for a preliminary injunction on antitrust grounds.

- The east Europeans, noticeably lacking—with the exception of the Soviets—in the women's marathon rankings, may be holding a few trump cards in this Olympic year. East Germany's Katrin Dorre, a 22-year-old, recently surprised a strong field in the Osaka Marathon with her 2:31:41 win.

- Britain's Geoff Smith and New Zealand's Lorraine Moller overcame cold winds and rain to triumph in the 88th running of the Boston Marathon. Smith was more than four minutes ahead of the next runner, clocking 2:10:34. Moller had a similar margin of victory with her PR 2:29:28.

THE ZOLA BUDD SAGA

Politics so far have failed to stop Zola Budd's assault on the record books but the latest escalation in the political wars may prove too much for even this determined young athlete.

Budd's recent move from South Africa to England to gain British citizenship has overshadowed her most recent accomplishments, a world best of 15:01.83 in the 5,000 and a world junior best of 4:01.81 for the 1500.

Whichever way she turns, the 17-year-old phenom finds politics blocking her way to achieving the opportunities and recognition that her brilliant performances warrant. Had she remained in South Africa she would never be credited with official records because the IAAF does not recognize South Africa. Nor could she ever compete in the Olympics.

Yet her decision to seek British citizenship at a relatively late date understandably upsets those runners most likely to be bumped from the British Olympic team should the IOC approve her for the Games. However, IOC President Juan Samaranch was quoted in a London paper as saying that he was against her running for Britain. The African Olympic Committee also voted overwhelmingly to veto her participation.

British politicians have eagerly seized the controversy surrounding Budd's quickly approved application for citizenship. Some have asked that she publicly denounce her native land's racist policies. Others have called for an investigation into the role of commercial interests—specifically the Daily Mail, which sponsored her move to Britain, and the sport-based International Management Group, which has contracts with a number of prominent athletes, including many of track and field's elite.

At the heart of the matter is a young woman of extraordinary talent who prefers to let her running speak for itself. Her odyssey in search of official recognition clearly demonstrates the travesty of international sport created by politics. Not recognizing her records makes a mockery of the "official" records. Not allowing her to compete internationally denies the best runners in the world the chance to prove who is the best.

Quadrennially we hear the voices in the wilderness, pleading that the Olympics be stripped of their nationalism, that the Games be a celebration of sport where the very best meet in head-to-head competition with no one counting medals. Is anybody listening?

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INTERNATIONAL RUNNERS' COMMITTEE

1012 E. 21st
Eugene, OR 97405





International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-THREE • MAY 1984

ETONIC BACKS OLYMPIC TRIALS FIVE AND TEN FOR WOMEN

Thanks to a generous donation from the Etonic Shoe Company, women distance runners will have the chance to compete on center stage in a pair of exhibition races in the United States Olympic Trials. A 10,000-meter race will be held on the second day of the trials, June 17, in the Los Angeles Coliseum. A 5,000-meter race will be contested on the final day of the trials, June 24. The races will feature international fields, including a number of world class runners who are shut out of the Olympics because the 5,000 and 10,000 are not part of the Games.

Qualifying standards of 34:00.0 for the 10K 16:15.0 for the 5K will ensure a fast pair of races.

Tentative entries for one or both of these races already include Canadians Nancy Rooks and Jacqueline Gareau, Norway's Sissel Grottenburg, Ireland's Regina Joyce and Monica Joyce, New Zealand's Lorraine Molter, Australia's Lisa Martin and Americans Betty Springs, Julie Brown, Judi St. Hilaire, Kim Schnurpfel, Nancy Ditz, Cathie Twomey, Ellen Hart, Marty Cooksey, Eryn Forbes, Debbie Elde and Carol Urish.

Jacqueline Hansen, Executive Director of the International Runners' Committee, is helping Olympic Trials director Will Kern coordinate fields for the races. For more information, contact Hansen at (213) 458-1314 or write to 1133 Ninth Street, #103, Santa Monica, CA 90403.

"We're asking women from all over the world to compete in these races," said Hansen. "Many have supported us all along (in the unsuccessful ACLU lawsuit seeking the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in the 1984 Olympics) and will be happy to help out. For this could fit right into their training schedule. We hope the starter's pistol will fire the shot heard round the world."

The proposed entry of the international athletes would mark the first time that foreign athletes have competed in the U.S. Olympic Trials. A similar exhibition for the 5,000 and 10,000 was held in the 1980 trials.

Etonic has donated \$10,000 for athletes' transportation costs; the runners will be housed in dormitories with the rest of the Olympic Trials contestants.

"We're delighted that Etonic has made this commitment to women runners," said Hansen. "This will be a marvelous showcase to the world that women are ready to run the distances and indeed can stage a world-class race."

BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD

Even though the American Civil Liberties Union filed an appeal (May 1) in the lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and

10,000 in the '84 Olympics, the IRC will continue with its plans for another round of lobbying with the IAAF to see that those events are on the Olympic slate in '88.

IRC members hope to convene in small groups at a number of events during the next few months—the men's and women's U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials, the Road Runners Club of America convention and the U.S. Olympic Trials.

"We have an urgent need to know the dates of the IAAF Women's Committee meetings (at the Los Angeles Olympics) and deadlines for getting on their agenda," says IRC's Jacqueline Hansen. "We plan to submit our proposals for the women's 5,000 and 10,000 through our Athletics Congress representative, Pat Rico. Because of the lawsuit we have reams of material backing our case and showing the widespread practice of these events. What we need now is to find some sympathetic ears within the IAAF and the IOC, in order to get our proposals through the formal channels."

Hansen also urged other groups, such as those supporting women's race walking, to follow the same procedures to get their events considered.

PICKING THE TEAM

New York City Marathon director Fred Lebow's recent proposal that Alberto Salazar and Joan Benoit be automatically named to the U.S. Olympic marathon squads is well-intentioned but mistimed.

The greatest appeal of the U.S. one-shot, do-or-die system of selecting athletes for its Olympic track team is that the rules are absolutely clear. Everything is judged on an athlete's performance, head-to-head with the rest of the trial's qualifiers. No politics, no beating around the bush by a committee which won't let an athlete know exactly what is needed in order to be selected to the team.

Sure, it's easy to say that the Salazars, Benois, Edwin Moses', Carl Lewis' and Mary Deckers should be automatic picks for the U.S. teams. They're the easy ones. But what about automatic picks in those events where there is no dominant performer, or where the recognized numero uno has been injured and hasn't regained world-class form?

Every four years the U.S. selection system comes under fire. And certainly every four years some outstanding—and healthy—athletes are left at home to watch the Olympics on TV because of a fluke performance on the day that counted. Yet if the system is to be changed, the criticism needs to come several years—not a month or two—before the Olympic Trials.

If Lebow and others are serious about wanting automatic slots, they must realize that rules cannot be set up for particular athletes, but

rather for a particular class of athletes. It seems that the current system is generally acceptable to coaches and athletes until it appears jeopardize their particular Olympic aspiration. To hastily change the rules a few weeks before the Olympic Trials would only open a floodgate for similar requests and alienate the other athletes.

Should special accommodations be made for certain class of athletes, it must be clear as how one reaches such an exalted status—world record in the past year? Unbeaten again domestic competition during the past year? Ranked number one in an event for the U.S.? guidelines are vague, then the selection decision reverts to the old "let's play politics" committee system.

Criticisms, both domestic and foreign, also have been aimed at the May dates for the U.S. Olympic marathon trials. Many people feel the trials fall too closely to the Olympic races not allowing sufficient time for recovery. Some athletes have complained that they weren't consulted in the selection of the trials sites and dates.

Such criticisms are surely galling to the TAC and USOC officials who made the decisions at national conventions and asked for input. Yet the nature of the criticisms—particularly from the athletes themselves—suggests that better communication between officials and athletes is needed. Granted, athletes' representatives are included in the committee system that presents proposals for approval, but practically speaking that system doesn't always work as planned. Subcommittee meetings are often called on short notice and athlete's reps can't count on having their way paid to all the meetings.

The USOC and TAC would do well to poll their top athletes (i.e. all Olympic Trials qualifiers) and coaches, either by mail, or by enclosing a questionnaire in each athlete's packet at the Olympic Trials. In this way the athletes would have a chance to make their views known regarding the selection of teams, or trials sites or dates, or any other issues.

Then come those December TAC conventions when officials outnumber athletes, there would be a guarantee that the athletes have had a chance to add their two cents worth.

Now is the time to take stock of the current Olympic controversies and to make notes for rule changes for '88.

RECORD SETTERS TO BE TESTED

To comply with the new IAAF rules requiring that all world-record setters be drug tested after their record performance, The Athletics Congress of the U.S. will transport any record breakers in the U.S. to the nearest certified testing center. The service will be offered both American and foreign athletes whose record performances take place in the U.S.

No world records will be ratified without an accompanying drug test report. Although an athlete can refuse to take the test with no penalty, his or her record would not be considered by the IAAF. A positive test would nullify the record and the athlete would be subject to disciplinary action by the IAAF.

Steroids, testosterone and caffeine are among the better known drugs on the IAAF's banned list, but they are not the only ones which can result in a positive drug test. Certain decongestants, nasal sprays and cold medicines also contain illegal substances. Athletes with questions on banned drugs should call the United States Olympic Committee's Drug Hot Line at (303) 578-4547.

On another front in the battle against drugs in sport, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) is expected to approve testing and penalties for drug use when the 787-member U.S. group meets next January. A special NCAA committee has agreed on a preliminary list of 60 to 70 drugs that would be banned. The list includes anabolic steroids and amphetamines. The testing program would probably be instituted over a three-year period. Eventually all top finishers in individual sports plus other competitors selected at random would be tested. Athletes would also be tested for steroids during institutional visits by NCAA representatives.

ZOLA BUDD, CONT.

The Zola Budd case took another strange twist recently. After pronouncements from IOC officials that she was unlikely to be accepted for Olympic competition despite her new British citizenship, the Olympic group did an about face. Willi Daume, president of the IOC Eligibility Commission, said, "To me, the position is perfectly clear. She is British and I am quite sure she will line up in Los Angeles if the British choose her."

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch also changed his position, noting that "although the rules are complicated there is nothing to suggest that she would not be eligible, particularly as she is a minor." He also reported that a visit to ten African countries produced no adverse comments towards the former South African runner's new citizenship and bid to run in the Olympics.

SHORTS

- As the U.S. Olympic marathon trials draw near, some 269 women and 200 men are expected to be cleared for competition, thanks in large part to the thousands of hours logged by Ken Young and Jennifer Hesketh Young of the National Running Data Center. The NRDC acts as a clearinghouse for marathon qualifiers—making sure that courses are indeed certified and that runners have indeed run the qualifying times. Besides handling an inordinate number of phone calls, Jennifer Young wrote some 1500 letters alone, regarding the marathon trials.

- Writes Marc Bloom in *The Runner* magazine: "Unlike the men's event, the women's (U.S. Olympic marathon) trial appears to be taking on the atmosphere of a celebration, as opposed to a strictly do-or-die race. The 2:51:16 qualifying time proved to be a very popular challenge, and the field will include a great many women running purely for the honor of participating, in symbolic testimony to the enormous advances

- Joe Henderson, in his *Running Commentary*, takes a look at the Boston Marathon: "Shed no tears for Boston. The obituaries are premature. Any race that has survived 87 years, two World Wars, the Great Depression, and the ebbs and flows of running interest will survive the sport's professional era."

"The only force that might kill Boston now is the one that almost did it in two years ago. That would be trying to imitate what is happening elsewhere, and in the process abandoning the traditions that Boston has spent most of a century cultivating."

- The masters athletes always seem to be a step ahead of their younger, tradition-bound counterparts. Long a sponsor of a full slate of women's distance events, the masters will go a step farther this summer with the Pan American Seniors and Masters Track and Field Championships (August 17-19 in Ottawa, Canada). For the first time in international competition women will have the chance to compete in the full slate of track and field events—including the steeplechase, hammer throw and pole vault.

- Jock Semple, longtime Boston marathon official and an athletic trainer himself, has this advice for injured athletes: "Don't pull up your carrots to see if they're growing."

- Newcomers to the Road Runners Club of America Hall of Fame include Joan Benoit, Kathrine Switzer, Jacqueline Hansen, Bob Schul, Craig Virgin and Clive Davies.

- Time* magazine reviewed several of the Olympics-related court cases (the ACLU suit for the women's five and ten, Willie Gault's and Renaldo Nehemiah's separate suits to have their eligibility restored) and noted that, "Instead of a stop watch, it takes a law degree to keep up with would-be Olympians these days."

"In each case," said the magazine, "the court declined to second-guess the various athletic regulatory bodies that establish and, ever so slowly, change the rules . . ."

"The women, who have been negotiating for seven years, see time running out."

And as for an open Olympics, don't look for it in 1988. Ironically, "amateurism was a snooty Victorian conceit, installed by the modern Games founder, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to prevent working-class men from competing against the aristocracy." Yet those who are blocking a broader admissions policy are the Communist nations whose athletes are all state-paid.

- The Australian newsletter *Striding On* took a less-than-enthusiastic look at the World Cross Country Championships course in New Jersey in March: "The course . . . included a hill constructed from plywood and carpet, hurdles made from hay bales and in fact the entire course was put together from artificial obstacles and tricky man-made turns . . . a far cry from upland and lowland, hills and gullies, gorse, meadow, scree, swamp, streams, sandpits and fences that once typified the cross country event. No wonder (Robert de Castella) came 21st and is probably suffering from carpet burns."

- "The problem with running," notes a much-injured woman quoted anonymously by *San Francisco Examiner's* Kate Coleman "is that it

- A shoe company and a brewery will team up to sponsor a one-day running extravaganza in the U.S. October 13. The Brooks and Stroh for Liberty Series includes 130 races in as many cities and could draw some 400,000 runners. Proceeds from the 8K races will go toward the restoration of the Statue of Liberty.

- Zola Budd got her first taste of world class competition May 6, placing third behind Ingrid Kristiansen (31:25) and Grete Waitz (31:28) in an impressive 10K road race in Oslo, Norway. Budd's time in the mixed-sexes race was a large PR, 31:42. On the same day in the U.S. Mary Decker soloed a 31:38 in a women's road 10K in Eugene, Oregon, coming within a second of Joan Benoit's American record.

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NUMBER THIRTY-FOUR • JUNE 1984

CHANGING THE GAMES PLAN

Forgive our cries of outrage.

The recent addition of events and teams to the '84 Olympic program while leaving out the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs only confirms our worst fears about politics within the Olympic structure itself.

Olympic officials hurriedly met in Lausanne, Switzerland late last month to evaluate the effect of the multi-nation boycott on the Los Angeles Games. Team sports have been hurt by the withdrawal of a number of dominant teams and other events may be without a full complement of athletes, perhaps causing the cancellation of qualifying rounds, for example, in track and field. With that in mind, the International Runners' Committee telegraphed a number of key Olympic officials, suggesting that the women's 5,000 and 10,000 be added immediately to the program, thereby filling the schedule and increasing the number of track and field competitors—not to mention giving women distance runners the opportunity they've been denied at every turn during the past six years.

Monique Berlioux, executive director of the IOC, telegraphed back, stating that the IOC "simply cannot include 5,000- and 10,000-meter women's events in the Games of the XXIII Olympiad at this very late date."

The next day's *Los Angeles Times* then informed us that a new medal event (solo synchronized swimming) had been added to synchronized swimming, that the maximum size of teams in cycling had been increased from 18 to 24 and that the field in baseball (a demonstration sport) had been increased from six to eight teams. Additionally, various teams which had already been eliminated in certain team sports were invited to fill in for boycotting qualifiers.

vice timing, IOC.

THE MELANCHOLY ROAD

The Soviet-led boycott of the 1984 Summer Olympics comes as small surprise to the cynics and realists of our sport.

We will mourn the absence of those athletes who must be sacrificed to the fires of their country's political machines. We will mourn the lost opportunity for the world's best to legitimately claim that honor, in head-to-head competition. We will mourn the intrusion of hatred, fear and revenge into an event which should be a celebration of sportsmanship, friendship and athletic achievement.

The amount of media attention surrounding the Olympic boycott gives it the status of a world war. Seemingly every athlete, official and coach remotely connected with the Olympics has been asked his or her view on the matter. Reporters with no sense of courtesy call Alberto Salazar at

5:30 in the morning to get his opinion.

The Soviets are getting back at the United States for its boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. The Soviets are afraid their athletes will defect. The Soviets want to embarrass Ronald Reagan. The Soviets are afraid their athletes won't pass the drug tests. The Soviets want to flex their political muscle. The Soviets are afraid their athletes won't bring home the usual haul of medals.

The explanations go on. The Olympics are dying. The Olympics are dead.

Writer Kenny Moore, himself a two-time Olympic marathoner, cut through to the heart of the matter in a recent issue of *Sports Illustrated*: "Each division, each generation of athletes denied truly Olympic expression, brings us further from the ideal that gives the Olympic flame its moral heat and light."

The terrorism of the 1972 Games, the black African boycott of the 1976 Games and the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Games have all been mileposts "on a melancholy, declining road."

"As far as most Olympians are concerned," writes Moore, "the only civilized players in this tragedy are the athletes. They are the ones brave enough to have worked for years to make it to Los Angeles, even with the knowledge that they could be violated once again."

REVOLVING DOORS

As much as the Olympic boycott pains us, it may, just may, open the door for some much-needed changes in track and field.

For all the hoopla and political fire surrounding the Olympics, it's difficult at times to focus on the athletic competition itself. Considering the controversy and expense involved in staging the Games, the appeal of single world championships for each particular sport becomes increasingly real. And looking at the overblown importance awarded to Olympic champions, the athletes of the world should be clamoring for more chances to earn the title of "world's best."

Annual world track and field championships are vital to keep the sport alive. Indeed, it's hard to believe that the world championship concept was inaugurated just last year. But what an inaugural event it was! And what a perfect counterpoint to the sorrowful state at which the modern Olympics have arrived.

The Helsinki championships were an athletic, financial and artistic success. And even though the media once again forced its own scoring system (the medal count) on a non-scoring meet, the stories from Finalnd were about athletes and great competitions—not about politics and no-shows.

Although one can't dismiss the Olympics as "just another track meet," it hardly seems fair that the honor attendant to an Olympic medal should so overshadow any other achievement in the sport. An event held only once every four years is never going to offer equal opportunity to athletes. In truth, the Games are only for the lucky ones. If a boycott doesn't keep you home, injury or illness will likely do the job.

No athlete is able to control his or her life to the extent that everything automatically falls in place during the Olympic year. How many great athletes never received their just accolades simply because they put it all together in the wrong year?

Perhaps more importantly, how many athletes have jeopardized their athletic careers in order to make the "Olympic effort"? How many have run when they should have rested? How many have competed when they should have trained? How many have failed to meet their goals and quit in frustration?

Annual world championships would more fairly offer all athletes the chance to prove who's best—in head-to-head competition—and to earn the glory normally reserved for the quadrennial Olympic champions. The championships should remain free from political turmoil because they operate in a much smaller arena than the Olympics.

We urge the IAAF to consider making the world championships an annual event—even in an Olympic year—if we are to be realists about the future of the Games. There's enough Russian roulette going on without athletes around the world having to gamble their careers to "make it" in an Olympic year.

MOTHERHOOD, PART III

We've been following the recent exploits of the Running Mum—Norwegian marathoner Ingrid Kristiansen. A veteran of international races at shorter distances, Kristiansen made her marathon debut in 2:33:27 while unknowingly in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Shaking off any post-partum blues, she sped to a 2:27:50 marathon win last January—just five months after delivery. Then, as if to prove that time was no fluke, she blasted away from the field in the London Marathon last month to clock 2:24:26, the second fastest time ever by a woman.

The London race featured separate starting lines for elite runners and the elite women had a ten-minute head start over the elite men and the rest of the field. The system was designed to give the top women the sensation of being in a women-only race and to prevent pacing. Although the men's leaders passed Kristiansen she finished less than five minutes behind winner Charlie Spedding (2:09:59).

And on another maternity note—the last two finishers in the U.S. Women's Olympic Marathon Trial had something in common. Each was six months pregnant. Leatrice Hayer was the last official finisher in 3:21:22 while Michele Davis crossed the finish line in an unofficial four hours.

SHORTS

- The 1986 European Championships in Stuttgart will have both the women's 10,000-meter run and walk. The 1986 Commonwealth Games in Scotland have yet to add either the women's walk or any women's distance runs longer than 3,000 meters.

- With the predictable heat and the possibility of heavy smog, the 5:15 p.m. start time for the men's Olympic marathon could be a death sentence for runners. Although the IAAF reserves the right to change the start time (television and closing ceremonies be damned??), we have yet to see any public statements detailing the procedure by which a change would be decided.

Prospective marathoners need ample notice of their post time. In order to gear their training, rest and eating. Since the Games are scheduled to conclude with the marathon, there seems little chance that it could be moved to a later day. A much later start on the same day would leave the runners racing in the dark. An earlier start on race day would have to be much earlier—8 a.m. at the latest. The runners must know in advance what to expect.

- Sylvia Ruegger ran the women's fastest first marathon in her debut in Canada's Olympic Trial. Winning the women's race handily, she ran an impressive 2:30:37. Second place went to Ann Marie Malone (2:33:00). Those two will join previously selected veteran Jacqueline Gareau in Los Angeles. Canada's men will be represented by the first three finishers in the trial: Dave Edge (2:13:19), Alain Bordeleaux (2:14:19) and Art Boileau (2:14:37).

The Australian Olympic marathon trial, run in strong winds, produced only one qualifier. Lisa Martin's 2:35:05 was some five minutes ahead of the women's field which had to break 2:40 to make the team. No men in the race were able to better their standard of 2:14. Robert de Castella had already been named to the marathon squad and did not run the trial.

Interestingly, Gareau, Ruegger, Malone and Martin are all plaintiffs in the ACLU lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000 in the '84 Olympics.

- IAAF president Primo Nebiolo says that funds for athletes will be called the Athletic Funds and that part of the athletes' winning will be handed over to other athletes within the federations.

- IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch: "When I say 'professional,' I am thinking of the athlete who depends one hundred per cent on his sport for a living, without any control from his national or international federation. Apart from this type of athlete, all others may participate in the (Olympic) Games."

- Selection of runners for the U.S. men's team which will compete in the first IAAF World Marathon Cup next April in Hiroshima, Japan, will be based on a new kind of formula. The top two finishers in both the New York and Chicago Marathons will be named to the team, as will two runners selected through the runner rankings from the National Running Data Center.

Marathoners will be ranked on marathons run between September 30, 1984 and February 3, 1985, using a complicated set of algorithms to compare marks from different courses. A similar system to pick the five-runner women's team will be considered in the near future by The Athletics Congress' Women's Long Distance Running Committee. The men's LDR met and made its decision at the U.S. Men's Olympic Trial Marathon in Buffalo, N.Y.

- Notes Running magazine (England): "Expect tougher competition in this year's circuit of IAAF Permit meetings with the arrival of the eastern bloc athletes. They did not appear last year because their federations were against the awarding of prize money. 'We haven't changed the rules. We've simply reworded the rule to please the Europeans,'" said IAAF president Primo Nebiolo.

DARKHORSES TRIUMPH IN U.S. MARATHON TRIALS

Pete Pflitzinger, John Tuttle and Julie Isphording?

The U.S. one-shot system of selecting Olympians once again produced some big surprises. A trio of darkhorses sped by the big names in the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials and earned that coveted trip to Los Angeles this summer.

Joan Benoit and Julie Brown—as expected—nabbed the first two spots in the women's trial in Olympia, Washington. Benoit (2:31:04) ran on sheer guts following arthroscopic knee surgery just two-and-a-half weeks before the race. A quick return to running five days after surgery resulted in a sore hamstring from favoring the knee.

Benoit came to Olympia without knowing if her leg could hold up over 26 miles. Still, she took the lead and averaged sub-5:40s through the first 20 miles before slowing to 6:11s for the last six.

Brown, meanwhile, bided her time, concerned not about winning the race, but simply making the team. She ran a controlled 2:31:41, easing into second place around 17 miles and leaving the real racing to the pack of runners in her wake. The winner of that race was Isphording, a 22-year-old senior from Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio. Although she set a PR of 2:34 two years ago, her qualifying time of 2:39 ranked her only 46th among qualifiers.

Running 23rd at 10 miles, she gradually moved up—to ninth at 20 miles, fourth at 25. Running 5:50 pace over the last six miles, she finally overtook Olympic swimmer-turned-marathoner Lisa Larsen for the all-important third spot, coming home in 2:32:26.

Of 267 qualifiers for the women's race, 238 started and 197 finished. A whopping number ran PRs and 31 women dipped under 2:40. The 100th finisher ran 2:49:16, exactly three minutes under the qualifying standard which had been based on the 100th fastest time of 1982.

The men's race didn't produce the PRs but did introduce two new names to the "big time." Unheralded Pete Pflitzinger of West Newton, Massachusetts broke from the pack midway through the race, leaving the runners behind him to ask, "Who is that guy anyway?" Holding as much as a 150-yard lead, Pflitzinger almost saw his Olympic dream fade when John

Tuttle and Alberto Salazar finally reeled him in with less than a mile to go. But the 26-year-old with a then-PR of 2:12:34 dug deep and sprinted past his challengers, sealing his victory. He edged Salazar a few yards from the finish.

Clocked in 2:11:43, the Olympic trial winner was one of only a handful to run PRs on the flat course in Buffalo, New York. (Of the 174 starters, only 26 managed to better the 2:19:06 qualifying time.) Warm temperatures and headwinds kept the early pace conservative. Salazar, who had only recently overcome an iron deficiency problem and was battling a foot injury, was one second back of Pflitzinger. Tuttle, who was seeded sixth going into the race but was rarely mentioned as a leading contender, earned the third U.S. team spot with a 2:11:50.

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INTERNATIONAL RUNNERS' COMMITTEE

1012 E. 21st
Eugene, OR 97405





International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE • JULY 1984

"THE FLAME WILL BURN LESS BRIGHTLY"

THE FIGHT GOES ON

There will be no women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs in the Olympic Games next month in Los Angeles. Time has run out for those who have sought parity for women runners first through the appropriate administrative channels (beginning in 1978) and eventually through the court system of the United States.

On June 21 a federal appeals court, by a 2-1 vote, said that women who have sued to include the two distance races have not yet proved that Olympic rules discriminate against them. And in a ironic twist to the case, the majority judges said that even if discrimination had been committed, the law does not require that "separate but equal" events be added for women.

But if the majority opinion was depressing news to this generation of women distance runners, then dissenting Judge Harry Pregerson's opinion at least was salve for the wounds and offers firm footing for another round of appeal. Pregerson said that the International Olympic Committee had violated California civil rights laws and that as a result, "the Olympic flame . . . will burn less brightly."

American Civil Liberties Union attorneys who represent the 82 women runners, the International Runners' Committee and the Road Runners Club of America expressed astonishment at the majority opinion, saying that women were being barred "on the same grounds as 'whites only' signs which previously separated the nation." Such an "apartheid construction of the California Constitution would raise serious constitutional questions."

The ACLU plans to ask a 13-judge circuit court to review the panel's decision. Even though such action would likely be taken after the Summer Games, the ACLU feels an appeal is important because this most recent decision might be cited by courts to deny equal treatment for women in other athletic programs. The ruling upheld U.S. District Judge David Kenyon's earlier rejection of a lawsuit initiated in August of 1983 by the women runners, the IRC and the RRCA.

A VOICE FOR WOMEN RUNNERS

Judge Harry Pregerson's dissenting opinion in the recent divided federal appeals court refusal to add the women's 5,000 and 10,000 to the '84 Olympics reflects the reasoning and frustration behind the lawsuit.

The IRC would like to take this opportunity to share his opinion, in condensed form and minus the legal references, with the readers of this newsletter. The opinion is filed with the 9th Circuit United States Court of Appeals:

Institutionalized Discrimination

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, described the Olympics as "the solemn and periodic exaltation of male athleticism with internationalism as a base, loyalty as a means, art for its setting, and female applause as reward." As late as 1954, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) voted to limit women's participation to those events "particularly appropriate to the female sex." This attitude toward women has resulted in a continuing disparity between male and female opportunities to compete in the Olympic Games.

From the beginning, women athletes have challenged the IOC's policy of discriminating against them in track and field. Women were not permitted to participate in track and field events until the 1928 Olympics, when the IOC included eight events for women. That year, women from the British team boycotted the Games to protest the IOC's failure to include a full program of events for women athletes. After the 1928 Games, in which several women athletes collapsed after the 800-meter race, the IOC voted to further limit women's races to 200 meters. This restrictive policy continued for 32 years until the IOC reinstated the 800 for the 1960 Games.

Until quite recently, the IOC and its track and field affiliates refused to sanction any distance races for women. The longest race for women at the 1980 Games was only 1500 meters.

The track and field program for men, on the other hand, was virtually complete by the 1912 Olympics. The IOC has added only two events to the men's track and field program since then. In the 1984 Games, despite the recent addition of three women's events, the men's track and field program will still include seven more events than the women's program.

Against this background of institutionalized, gender-based discrimination, the IOC in 1949 adopted a facially neutral policy designed to limit the number of new events added to the Olympic program. Because women started from a position of distinct disadvantage in the total number of Olympic events, this policy, now Rule 32 of the Olympic Charter, affected women athletes disproportionately and contributed to continuing gender-based disparity in opportunities for Olympic competition. The adoption of Rule 32 does not excuse the fact that men are permitted to compete in middle-distance races and women are not.

The Civil Rights Claim

The district court found that the balance of hardships tips decidedly in favor of plaintiffs, but denied a preliminary injunction (to include the two races in the '84 Games) because the court believed that plaintiffs were unlikely to succeed on the merits of their Unruh Act (civil rights) claim. Proper application of the Unruh Act is

thus crucial to the disposition of this appeal. The Unruh Act declares:

All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.

Because defendant organizations (including the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee) constitute a business establishment, and the opportunity to compete in the Olympics is a privilege or advantage that defendants provide, the opportunity for women to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics on an equal basis with men falls within the scope of the Unruh Act.

The California courts have liberally construed the business establishment requirement . . . "in the broadest sense reasonably possible." An organization is within the scope of the Unruh Act unless it is "truly private."

The Olympic Games are not run as a private club. To the contrary, the organizers of the 1984 Olympics have emphasized . . . that their policy is to encourage athletes from around the world to participate, subject only to their athletic qualification. Moreover, the United States Olympic Committee . . . operates under a congressional charter. In so doing, the Committee provides a quasi-public service.

Plaintiffs have also satisfied the second requirement of the Unruh Act—that the right denied to the women runners be an accommodation, advantage, facility, privilege, or service.

I do not believe that the California legislature intended that an athletic contest such as the Olympics, which is a major public event, should be free under California law to discriminate openly against a class of participants on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin.

Discrimination Under Unruh Act

The primary purpose of the Unruh Act is "to compel recognition of the equality of all persons in the right to the particular service offered by an organization or entity covered by the Act." . . . The Act has been construed to bar all forms of arbitrary discrimination.

Unlike the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment, the Unruh Act requires the court to find only that women are excluded from the particular privilege, facility or service. The motivation for that exclusion is irrelevant. Contrary to the majority's belief, the existence of a facially neutral rule, such as Rule 32, which effectively perpetuates past discrimination, is also irrelevant to the Unruh Act analysis.

Defendants have not presented a compelling societal interest to justify the exclusion of women from competition in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter races. Members of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee have acknowledged that, even at this late date, it would be administratively possible to add the events. Further, plaintiffs have even satisfied defendants' rule limiting the Olympic program to widely practiced events that can attract a representative field of competitors. Plaintiffs demonstrated that women throughout the world participate in the 5,000 and 10,000, even though the International track and field organizations sanctioned the two events with world-class status only four years ago.

In short, the California Supreme Court's construction of the Unruh Act . . . leaves little room for debate: when individuals are excluded from full and equal access to a privilege that a business establishment provides, the exclusion violates the Unruh Act unless defendant can point to a compelling societal justification for the exclusion. Because defendants have not shown a compelling reason for excluding women runners from competing in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter races, the Injunction should issue.

Conclusion

The IOC made concessions to the widespread popularity of women's track and field by adding two distance races this year. The IOC refused, however, to grant women athletes equal status by including all events in which women compete internationally. In so doing, the IOC postponed indefinitely the equality of athletic opportunity that it could easily achieve this year in Los Angeles. When the Olympics move to other countries, some without America's commitment to human rights, the opportunity to tip the scales of justice in favor of equality may slip away. Meanwhile, the Olympic flame—which should be a symbol of harmony, equality and justice—will burn less brightly over the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Footnotes

In a footnote to his opinion, Pregerson addressed the majority's "separate but equal" treatment of the case:

The majority apparently believes that the Unruh Act does not apply . . . because plaintiffs ask the court to order the addition of equal races for women, but not to compete against men. By this reasoning, a public library that provided restrooms for men only could not be compelled under the Unruh Act to provide separate facilities for women.

The courts have acknowledged, however, that separate athletic teams or competitions for men and women may provide equality of opportunity. Moreover, defendants, not the women runners, created the system of separate events for men and women in the Olympics, and, therefore, should not now use that decision as a shield against legal action to end discrimination.

Finally, my concurring colleagues' views on separate but equal would be persuasive if we were dealing with invidious discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin. But the analysis misses the mark in a case dealing with gender-based discrimination in athletic contests. Comparing the odious doctrine of apartheid with separate athletic events for men and women distorts the concept of equality of opportunity in athletic contests and overlooks the physical differences between the sexes as well as the cases (cited in this opinion). If the

concurrency's reasoning were carried to its logical conclusion, all Olympic events in which men and women participate separately would be banned as apartheid.

BACK TO SQUARE ONE

Despite numerous announcements that the women's 10,000-meter run will be included in the 1988 Olympics, official action by the IOC is not yet a fact. And the women's 5,000 has received little attention from either IAAF or IOC administrators, apparently at the request of the IAAF Women's Committee.

IAAF president Primo Nebiolo said that the IAAF will follow the suggestion of the women's committee and maintain the 3,000 in International competitions and not add the 5,000.

"We believe it better for women to have the 3,000 meters and the 10,000 meters," said Nebiolo in a wire service story.

Jacqueline Hansen, executive director of the International Runners' Committee, is working closely with TAC's representative to the IAAF, Pat Rico, to make sure that both the 5,000 and 10,000 are presented for consideration to the IAAF women's committee when it meets July 28 in Los Angeles.

Although the 10,000 appears almost certain to be added for '88, the 5,000 may still be an orphan event. However, considering the popularity of women's distance running worldwide and the easy acceptance of the 3,000 5,000 and 10,000 in the American collegiate and national championships, there is no reason why women should not be able to contest all three of those world record events in the Olympics and other International games.

WORLD MARKS FALL IN WOMEN'S FIVE AND TEN

Politics keep brewing and runners keep running.

Lack of Olympic recognition for the women's 5,000 and 10,000 hasn't stopped an assault on the world records for those events.

Olga Bondarenko of the Soviet Union smashed the 10,000 record with a superb 31:13.78 on June 24, bettering countrywoman Raisa Sadreydinova's old mark of 31:27.58.

Norwegian Ingrid Kristiansen, fast becoming one of the most prominent names in distance running, broke the 15:00 barrier in the 5,000 on June 28, clocking 14:58.89, well under Mary Decker's official world record of 15:08.26 and Zola Budd's unrecognized 15:01.83.

BOENOIT, BROWN WIN ETONIC RACES

An international group of women runners toed the line in the Los Angeles Coliseum last month at the U.S. Olympic Track and Field Trials in a pair of exhibition races sponsored by Etonic Shoe Company.

Two women who will have the chance to run officially in the Olympics this summer took home top honors in the 5,000- and 10,000-meter races. America's two premiere marathoners, Joan Benoit and Julie Brown, were eager to join the field in order to help women runners make a statement about their exclusion from the Games in those events.

Benoit won the 10,000 in 32:07.43, second fastest ever by an American. Katy Ishmael set a U.S. collegiate record, finishing second in 32:37.37 and Ireland's Regina Joyce was in 32:41.78. Three others dipped under 33 minutes. The race was Benoit's first since winning the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trial in May. Said Benoit after the race, "Women have been given the opportunity to run these distances on the roads for years. They are universal events. They've been around for a long time. Why not put them in the Games?"

Brown, a 1980 Olympian at 800 and 1500 meters and this year in the marathon, used her track speed to spurt by Betty Springs in the 5,000, for a narrow 15:39.50 to 15:39.72 win. Shelly Steeley was third in 15:40.97. Eight runners bettered 15:50, including Ireland's Monica Joyce (fourth, 15:42.03) and Australia's Lisa Martin (fifth, 15:43.21).

The International Runners' Committee would like to extend a sincere "thank you" to the many people who made the exhibition races possible. Included among those who helped stage the race were the Etonic Shoe Company, Jim Noyes (Etonic vice president), Bob Doyer (Etonic promotional representative), Larry Wheat and Patty Walton who handled travel and other arrangements, announcer Dave Prokop, publicist Deke Houlgate, TAC's Evie Dennis, Bernie Wagner, Linda and Will Kern of the Los Angeles Times, and Glen Davis and the staff of the Times.

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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-SIX • AUGUST 1984

WOMEN'S 10,000 APPROVED FOR '88 OLYMPICS

The International Olympic Committee gave its final stamp of approval to the women's 10,000-meter run last month in Los Angeles, even before the International Amateur Athletic Federation made its formal request. The event has been cleared for the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, and following receipt of the IAAF's formal proposal, will be on the Olympic program permanently.

Neither the women's 5,000-meter run nor a women's race walk was adopted by the IOC, but the racewalkers received good news from the IAAF a few weeks after the IOC meeting. According to Barbara Palm, of The Athletics Congress' Women's Long Distance Running Committee, the IAAF will recommend to the IOC that a women's 10,000-meter road walk be added to the Olympics, starting in 1988.

The IAAF did not address the issue of the women's 5,000, said Palm, who observed the IAAF meetings in Los Angeles prior to the start of the Olympic track and field competition. "They want to study it for 1992," she said, adding that it would be technically possible, under IAAF rules, to change the 3,000 to the 5,000 for the 1988 Games. At this point, however, that switch is not under serious consideration.

Although various IAAF committees meet throughout the year, the next full congress of the international group won't be held until 1986, in conjunction with the European Championships.

Palm reported on several other news items from the IAAF meetings:

- The IAAF women's committee has a number of new members, including two recent recruits in track and field—East German javelin thrower Ruth Fuchs and Polish sprint star Irena Szewinska—both Olympic gold medalists. Ilse Bechtold of West Germany remains as chair of the committee.

- The IAAF passed a rule stating that in all track and field events contested inside the stadium mixed competition between male and female participants shall not be allowed.

The IAAF now recognizes world bests for performances in the following road races: 20K, 25K, 30K, marathon, 50K, 100K and 200K, as well as the hour run.

- Permit track meets are now called "Invitational Meets."

- The IAAF world junior track and field championships will be for women up to and including 18 years of age and 19 years for men.

- Palm, who has been active in lobbying for the women's 5,000 and 10,000, was able to obtain more statistics on the women's 5,000 from

various delegates to the IAAF meetings. She'll be comparing notes with Jacqueline Hansen, executive director of the International Runners' Committee. Hansen's list currently shows 154 performances at 16:00 or faster, run by 87 women representing 24 different countries. The current world-record holder, Ingrid Kristiansen, heads the list with six of those performances.

Palm, Hansen and the IRC remain committed to their goal of seeing the 5,000 added to the women's international program.

DRUG GAMES CONTINUE

As the 1984 Summer Olympics pick up steam, there have yet to be any drug scandals. Likewise, the U.S. Olympic Track and Field Trials produced no public scandals in drug-testing.

We'd like to think that the art of drug-testing has finally surpassed the art of drug-taking, but there are few connected with sport who would espouse so naive a view. Those who devise the drug tests must feel like Alice, when informed by the Red Queen that it "takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place."

Drug testing at the U.S. Olympic Trials ran into problems, mainly in getting a complicated program working at peak efficiency. Plans to drug-test at The Athletics Congress championships a week before the Trials went by the way-side, as did the intention of the United States Olympic Committee to test eight finalists in each event at the Trials. The top three Olympic qualifiers in each event were tested, but often only the next two or three in line were tested as well. Results were long in coming, as the hoped-for two-or-three day turnaround time proved unrealistic. Only a brief wire service notice following the Trials assured the public that all was in order, that the U.S. team was "clean."

The rumor mill among elite athletes, however, carried a different story. Several athletes, including some who made the Olympic team, reportedly tested positive and were so informed. End of story, despite the fact that testing at the Trials was to be punitive.

Stories like that are not a little upsetting to those athletes standing in line as alternates for the Olympic team. Indeed, U.S. track officials owe some sort of explanation to their athletes. If testing is to be punitive, then making test results public is the only way to combat the rumor mill. If all the athletes are clean, then why not release the actual test printouts, for all the world to see?

And even if all the U.S. Olympic Trials athletes did pass the drug tests with flying colors, there's still no reason to believe that controversial substances not on the IOC's banned list are not being used. One Olympic Trials thrower said that the paperwork was never completed to include one form of anabolic steroids on the banned list and that a number of throwers were

using that substance. Human growth hormone, of course, is increasing in popularity although the IOC medical committee hopes to devise a test for it soon. We also would expect the IOC and IAAF to be looking into blood doping and the use of buffers to reduce the effects of lactate build-up.

Adding to the questions surrounding Trials drug-testing was the disconcerting episode involving Paul Ward, coordinator of a USOC-sponsored elite-athlete program for throwers.

Ward publicly defends the use of anabolic steroids and made information available to athletes at USOC clinics on dosage and cycling of steroids. Such information is a necessity for anyone contemplating using the drugs but escaping detection.

The USOC reacted to Ward's recent comments to the media by cutting him off from any future involvement with USOC programs. Yet as *Sports Illustrated* asked, "Where have (the USOC officials) been?"

Ward's position has long been known among athletes and part of his proselytizing has been done at USOC clinics. And back in September, following the drug debacle at the Pan American Games, javelin thrower Tom Petranoff was quoted as saying that he "had attended elite-athlete seminars (directed by Ward) at which doctors provided information that might be useful in avoiding (drug) detection." Even though four prominent members of the USOC's medical hierarchy were aware of Ward's position and that one of the doctors referred to by Petranoff freely acknowledges giving steroids to athletes, no action was taken until Ward's pre-Olympic comments this summer.

Sports Illustrated concludes: "Despite intermittently strong rhetoric on the subject and the much-ballyhooed introduction of mandatory doping tests at national Olympic trials, the USOC is still dragging its feet in curbing drug use among the country's world-class athletes."

SPORTS MEDICINE GROUP UPDATES STAND ON STEROIDS

The American College of Sports Medicine has updated its 1977 stand on the use of anabolic-androgenic steroids in sport, citing 115 references in a recently published position paper.

The ACSM believes that such steroids "in the presence of an adequate diet can contribute to increases in body weight, often in lean body mass" and that "gains in muscular strength achieved through high-intensity exercise and proper diet can be increased by the use of anabolic-androgenic steroids in some individuals."

The steroids do not, however, increase one's aerobic powers or capacity of muscular exercise. The drugs also have been associated with "adverse effects on the liver, cardiovascular

system, reproductive system, and psychological status in therapeutic trials and in limited research on athletes."

The College deems the use of steroids to be contrary to the rule and ethical principle of athletic competition and deplores their use by athletes.

For more information on the ACSM position, write Susan Bailey, Public Relations Assistant, American College of Sports Medicine, P.O. Box 1440, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

SHORTS

- A recent *Sports Illustrated* feature by Clive Gammon on IOC president Samaranch describes certain moves to ameliorate relations with IAAF president Primo Nebiolo: "Given Samaranch's acknowledged pragmatism, he would be foolish indeed, in the case of Nebiolo, not to seize any means possible to nullify a plain threat that one day the world championships of the (IAAF) . . . might outshine the Games themselves. Giving its leader an honored place at the Olympic table is a tactic as old as time."

Gammon also reveals that the IOC is not hurting financially. Each international sport federation figures to take home roughly \$600,000 from the Los Angeles Olympics and the IOC itself is said to have close to \$50 million in its coffers. Samaranch wanted to use some \$10 million to \$15 million to build a palatial new Olympic headquarters on Lake Geneva but local opposition to the proposed site scuttled the project.

- We mourn the recent and untimely deaths of three runners of diverse backgrounds: American author James Fixx, long-time masters enthusiast Kay Atkinson (San Francisco, California) and marathoner Sue Krenn (San Diego, California). Krenn, a third place finisher in the 1979 Boston Marathon, had been teaching in Colombia and helped the International Runners' Committee by obtaining signatures from Colombian women distance runners to include them among the plaintiffs in the lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter races in the 1984 Olympics.

- Another can of worms, ready to be opened? That may be the case as litigation begins over a running shoe contract violation. Puma USA Inc. is suing four members of the United States Olympic Team for \$3.5 million, claiming they had violated their one-year contracts to wear Pumas by switching to Adidas shoes. The case could well establish new ground in the legality of "contracts" for amateur athletes. It may also bring to light a "gentlemen's agreement," of unknown legal value, among major shoe companies to honor each others' trademarks and athlete endorsements.

- Fernando Mamede of Portugal shattered Henry Rono's 1978 10,000-meter world record of 27:22.5 with his 27:13.18. Also under the old mark was 37-year-old Carlos Lopes, also of Portugal, in 27:17.48. And more detailed results of that women's world record in the 10,000 by Soviet Olga Bondarenko (31:13.78) show that six women in the race broke 32:00, with Galina Zakharova (31:15.00) going under the old world mark as well.

- Writes Bert Nelson, *Track & Field News*: "The Olympic Games are the biggest single entertainment package in the world and all the talent is free! The athletes get none of the \$500 million income. And their national Olympic Committees have to cough up the travel and board and room expense . . ."

- Thanks to the San Luis Distance Club's RRCA Women's 5K (San Luis Obispo, California) for donating part of its proceeds towards the costs of the lawsuit for the women's 5,000 and 10,000.

- Sponsor budgets for the men's and women's U.S. Olympic marathon trials were approximately equal to a minute's advertising at the Super Bowl, reports *Road Race Management*. National TV coverage was the critical factor in the sponsors' decisions to make the expenditures. Dole reportedly contributed \$350,000 to the women's race in Olympia, Washington, a figure somewhat higher than Xerox's budget for the men's race in Buffalo, New York.

- Brian Oldfield, the American-record holder in the shot put, has been reinstated for competition by the IAAF, but not by the IOC or USOC. His crime was earning money on the ill-fated International Track Association circuit from 1973-1976. On the other hand, the entire West German Olympic soccer team is comprised of professionals who have the IOC's blessings to compete in the Olympics. The IAAF also has indicated a willingness to reconsider the rule that makes professional football players Renaldo Nehemiah and Willie Gault ineligible for track and field. Now if the IOC would only follow suit and show some consistency in its application of the relaxed rules on "amateurism."

- Joe Henderson predicts in his *Running Commentary*: "We'll see a post Olympic explosion in women's running similar to the one Shorter touched off among U.S. men in 1972. For the first time millions of women will watch other women run the type of road race that any woman might enter. The inspirational effect will be immense."

WHITHER THE GAMES?

The Opening Ceremonies of the Los Angeles Olympic Games evoked a miraculous feeling of "yes, this is what these Games are all about." Alas, the ceremonies last only a few hours, the Games but a few days. Alas, that as soon as this Olympic torch is extinguished, the political fires will rise again.

Writer David C. Young of *California* magazine offered some perspective on the direction of the Olympics:

"Two major boycotts in a row are two strikes against the Olympics and Seoul is on deck for 1988. It could well be three strikes and out, for everyone."

Young notes that the origins of the modern Games are "not all admirable," that Baron Pierre de Coubertin sometimes used deceptive means to accomplish his dreams, that the Games "arose in an atmosphere of social elitism."

Furthermore, writes Young, "the old albatross amateurism still plagues athletics and invites mediocrity. Current eligibility rules are . . . chaotic and hypocritical."

But the Games have succeeded despite the problems because the "basic idea is sound and the athletes themselves are greater than the obstacles others place before them."

Young suggests that those looking to the future of the Games take a look back at the Ancient Olympic model. The Greeks had no rules about amateurism; that conceit was in-

vented 118 years ago to exclude the working class. The Ancient Games also had a "Truce" by which various governments affirmed the sanctity of the Olympic site and pledged that no one would be prevented from going to—or coming from—the Games. And finally, the ancient Greeks had a permanent site, something the Modern Games have eschewed despite numerous efforts to establish one.

IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch approaches the Olympic problem with a modern application of the "Truce" idea. He is attempting to follow up a proposal by his IOC predecessor, Lord Killanin, to have the United Nations give the Games specific U.N. status, taking the Olympics outside the realm of political factions. "During the Games," says Samaranch, "the site would be a special U.N. territory, International territory, wherever they were held."

The IOC will address the issue of boycotting nations when it meets in the first extraordinary membership session in its history next November in Lausanne, Switzerland. Each IOC member has been asked to submit ideas on ways to discourage boycotts. Ironically, even the decision to meet in extraordinary session was made in part because of a strong desire that the boycott issue be discussed on neutral ground. The issue was originally brought up at IOC meetings in Los Angeles and the next general session on schedule is in East Berlin next June.

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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN • SEPTEMBER 1984

OLYMPIC FUTURE BRIGHT

Being a few weeks away from the torrent of media coverage surrounding the Olympics, it's easier to reflect upon the Games and the positive statement made by the spectacle in Los Angeles.

Sports Illustrated's Robert Sullivan summed up the significance of the '84 Games: "The most important lesson . . . is that even though the Olympics today are beset by a host of doubts and difficulties, they can still succeed. Even as commercialism permeates the Games and nations use them for political purposes, the individual athlete can still strive for excellence, and the spectator can still be stirred to the depth of his soul."

Although the Los Angeles Games were not without numerous critics, most of the criticisms were of style, not substance. The London Daily Mail noted, "They did it their way, which may not be our way, but without those terms of reference they did it stunningly."

The worst-case scenarios of terrorism, smog, heat, provincialism and meaningless competition were not realized. If you had to pick a worst-case scenario coming true, who could have dreamed up the tragedy—all part of the sport—of the women's 3,000?

True, there was some smog, the heat had an obvious effect on the men's marathon, American fans were not always gracious in their exultations, and in women's track, especially, a vastly improved U.S. squad never got the chance to prove itself against the strong East Europeans.

But looking past the daily dissection of the Olympic events themselves, it is clear that the Olympic movement which appeared to be on increasingly shaky legs heading into Los Angeles has shown its resilience.

Professionalism, long the bugaboo of the Games, was never a major issue at Los Angeles. Indeed, as Frank Deford wrote for Sports Illustrated: "Professionalism has just sort of oozed into acceptance, and amateurism has ended with a whimper, not a bang."

Aside from political and philosophical disarrangements surrounding the Olympic movement, one of the real threats to the Games has been the problem of finances. Yet both Los Angeles (which finished with a reported \$15 million surplus) and Sarajevo (which staged the 1984 Winter Olympics for \$30 million less than budgeted) showed that going in the red is not a requirement for host cities or countries. Nor should it be overlooked that two different political systems—capitalist and socialist—produced similar fiscal results, albeit using different strategies.

The financial success of the '84 Games has prompted more cities to bid for future Games—a healthy sign. Barcelona, Paris, Brisbane and

Amsterdam are interested in playing host to the 1992 Olympics; Athens would dearly love to be the site of the 1996 Games which will mark the modern Olympic centennial and the People's Republic of China has announced its desire to host the Games in the year 2000.

The Olympic movement has indeed survived—and in style

IMPROVING THE GAMES

While the Olympic movement came away from Los Angeles with shining marks, it is still appropriate to address some of the problems inherent in the Games, especially those pertinent to our sport, running:

THE FOUR-YEAR WAIT

The fact that the Olympics are held only every four years is unfair to athletes. Writes Frank Deford: "There must be excruciating, unnatural pressure thrust upon the Olympic performers, who can only be redeemed of defeat after waiting another long four years."

And what of those who meet defeat, injury, illness, boycott or politics along the road to the Games?

"For the Olympians, who have so few years of their own prime time . . . (the Games) are too far apart," continues Deford in Sports Illustrated.

"Let some benefit come out of the tragedy of Zola Budd and Mary Decker, who are forever bound together in 1984 because the one had to be rushed to battles and the other's time may have passed by the next Games, in Seoul. For Budd and Decker, for all athletes, it would be fairer and in consonance with a modern world if Olympic medals were awarded every year or two during the various and separate world championships. Then, as always, all of the championships would take place at a common location every four years."

THE ONES LEFT BEHIND

The Olympics are supposedly for the athletes, but in too many instances qualified athletes are being left at home, unnecessarily.

In talks with runners all over the world, we heard a frequent complaint. Despite the financial ability to send Olympic qualifiers to the Games, a number of national Olympic committees and/or national governing bodies are imposing such stringent standards for their own team selections that some events have no representatives from the particular country. Australian women 800-meter runners, for example, were required to run 2:00.00 to make their national Olympic team while the Olympic standard was 2:02.00. Even though several runners came within tenths of the Australian standard, there were no Aussie women at the start line for the 800 in Los Angeles. What sort of incentive is that for Australian middle distance runners? Not

much. Some of the runners who could legitimately have been selected for the Games have announced their retirement plans, out of frustration.

This problem prompted the Australian Runner to applaud the British Amateur Athletic Board statement that it would send the largest possible team to Los Angeles: "Now Great Britain, being on the edge of the best track and field competition in the world, could justifiably say that the Olympics are for the cream of the cream only while the rest can jump a hovercraft to Europe for all the international competition they need to reach Olympic levels. They don't. We live 20,000 kilometres from Europe. We do!"

Even if finances are a problem in sending the maximum number of qualified athletes to the Games, it would seem that any country which recognizes the Olympics as the single most important sporting event should give it top priority in its sport budget. Why support Olympic development programs when the athletes know that even if they reach the Olympic level, there's a good chance they won't be sent to the Games anyway?

Olympic team selection is a quadrennial controversy in almost every country. The straightforward, one-shot Olympic Trials held in the United States draw fire for their harshness. In other countries, national "standards" to make the team don't always "stand" and athletes are put in the position of not knowing just what they have to do to be selected. For some—even marathoners—it means running race after race to prove one's fitness or to beat the competition, while a selection committee sits mum, not letting the runner know when enough is enough.

In some instances athletes were notified of their addition to their Olympic team just a few weeks before the Games began. In other cases, athletes already named to national teams have been threatened with dismissal if they didn't comply with certain artificial team procedures, such as flying home from the United States in order to fly with the team back to the United States. Marathoner Simeon Kigen was dropped from the Kenyan squad because he left Kenya—reportedly to take school exams in the U.S.—before the rest of the team. (Kigen saved his talent for the San Francisco Marathon, winning it a week after the Olympic marathon. He ran 2:10:18 and won \$10,000.)

If an athlete has made the Olympic qualifying standard (and the marathon should not be exempt from having a qualifying time), and has shown recent fitness, then that athlete has every chance to be competitive in the Olympics, unlike those competing as a country's sole entry in an event, without a qualifying mark. It must be with bitterness that Olympic-qualified runners sit at home and watch the Games on television, finding out that preliminary rounds in their events have been canceled because of a lack of participants. Or watching a runner in the 5,000 finish in 17:00. Or realizing that even less than a season best would have easily advanced them to the final.

TOO DARN HOT

The health and welfare of the athlete must come ahead of other considerations, such as television prime time, ceremonial extravaganzas or a romantic concept of courage.

It has never been clear why the Olympic men's marathon was scheduled at 5:15 p.m. in the first place, but the difference in conditions and drop-out rates between the men's race and the women's (which started at 8 a.m.) was striking testimony that the men's marathon should have been an early-morning race too. ABC television never required that the men's marathon be part of the closing ceremonies package, but it appeared there early on and it seems that little serious consideration was given to a morning race instead.

Ironically, it was a female marathoner suffering from heat distress who received all the attention. She and others who suffered from the heat were not shown on American TV while they were outside the stadium. Sadly, no one attempted to remove Gabriela Andersen-Scheiss from the course before she entered the stadium (in front of 60,000 people and the eyes of the television world) even though she was obviously in trouble, bumping into barricades along the streets. Fortunately, she recovered quickly from her problems, but as one observer said, "How do you know when a person is going to cross that line between heat exhaustion (serious, but not life-threatening) and heat stroke (life-threatening or capable of permanent damage)?" Race medical officials claimed that she was not stopped because she had not reached the worst stage of heat distress.

Joan Benoit was correct when she noted that life itself is more important than finishing any race. Certainly it is better to err in favor of the athlete's health than to let an athlete continue in severe distress and there is no pretense of competition left in the athlete.

Although both marathon races produced fast times for the winners, there was a marked difference in the depth of the performances and the drop-out rate, much of it a function of the heat.

The women's race started under a friendly and cooling cloud cover. Although the pack (minus Benoit) ran conservatively through the first part of the race and faced 80F/77C temperatures at the finish, times were fast for the top finishers and reasonable for most of the field. Six of the first nine women had PRs and five broke 2:30 for the first time. The small field (only 50 starters) dwindled by six during the race, with medal contender Anne Audain dropping out after 30K because of heat problems. The 44 finishers all ran 2:52 or faster.

In the men's race the last finisher was also clocked in 2:52, but he was 78th out of 107 starters. The dropout rate in the men's marathon was more than twice that of the women's. Temperatures were hot for the men at the start of the race and runners had to snake the streets in search of shade. Air temperatures were in the mid-80s on the shadeless freeway stretch. A large group went out at sub-2:11 pace. The pack still had 13 runners at 20K but it soon became obvious that the race would boil down to a war of attrition as a Rod Dixon dropped back, then a Shigeru Soh, then a Rob DeCastella, then a Toshihiko Seko, still with 8K to go.

"I knew it was pretty hot when we warmed up," said Canadian marathoner Art Boileau who was 11th in the world championships last year in 2:11:30. "I was drinking so much water I

was almost nauseous. At 20 miles I was moving pretty well, nailing a lot of guys, but my number was up two miles later. I saw a lot of guys who were really looking bad—unfortunately they were all passing me!" Boileau finished some 11 minutes slower than his PR. He wasn't alone, as only four runners could break 2:11 that day.

If the men's race had been run early in the morning, who's to say that Carlo Lopes wouldn't have set a world best? His 2:09:21 triumph was an Olympic record, but not a PR. And if run in the early morning, who's to say that John Treacy and Charles Spedding might not have had a lot more company on that final lap on the track?

It has been suggested, only somewhat facetiously, that the marathon be a part of the Winter Olympics. After all, with the exception of the World Championships and the Olympics, virtually all major marathons are held during the fall, winter and spring to avoid hot weather, and virtually all (Boston excepted) start early in the morning, typically at 8 a.m.

If the marathon is to be an Olympic event, then it should approximate as closely as possible the conditions normally surrounding the event. Given the fact that the Summer Games are in the summer (and occasionally early fall), the least that can be done is to schedule the marathon for the coolest part of the day.

SHORTS

- The America's Marathon in Chicago (October 21) will have the largest purse to date for a single road race—\$250,000. The money will be divided equally for men and women through six places (\$35,000 for first place, down to \$6,000 for sixth). After that, the money will go down through the first 20 men and 15 women. The Chicago race, just a week before the New York marathon, will be televised nationally . . . The Twin Cities Marathon (September 30 in Minneapolis) has a \$125,000 purse with \$20,000 going to masters.

- The 1900 Olympic Marathon in Paris was reportedly run in 100-degree weather and had only eight finishers.

- Olympic marathoner Don Kardong (U.S.) is quoted in the *Los Angeles Times*: "The main problem (of the Olympics) is the association between the Olympic team and great ideological battles that go on in the world. Unfortunately, a lot of people give money to support the team because they see it as 'us against them'! It's total nonsense. Athletes should serve to remind people that we're pretty much the same."

- Notes the Australian Runner: "Thomas Hicks (American winner of the 1904 Olympic Marathon) . . . was lucky they didn't have random drug tests in those days. Towards the end of the race he was knocking back a mixture of strychnine, raw eggs and brandy."

- The American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit seeking the inclusion of the women's 5,000 and 10,000-meter runs in the 1984 Olympics is the basis of a paper prepared by New York University School of Law student Amy Doberman. The paper, entitled "Sex Discrimination in the Olympic Games: The Need for Equal Opportunity for Women Athletes in Compliance with International Law," will be presented at the Convention of the International Federation of Women Lawyers in Sydney, Australia.

- American sprinter Cliff Wiley, an attorney, was interviewed in *Runner's World*. "Our

governing bodies, who are so afraid of punitive (drug) testing, keep saying, 'Do we want to hurt an athlete who's a definite draw? Do we want to hang our dirty laundry out?' My belief is that if we don't clean up our act, somebody's going to keel over and die and all of a sudden, we're going to look like professional sports look now."

- The Olympics may be a celebration of youth, but don't tell that to a number of athletes who passed puberty several decades ago. Men's marathon winner Carlo Lopes is 37; England's Priscilla Welch, sixth in the women's marathon in 2:28:54, is 39. Her teammate, Joyce Smith, was 11th in 2:32:48 at age 46. And there's a healthy trend away from the teenage sensations who in the past rarely survived the sport to make an Olympic team when they reached their 20s. Writes U.S. women's Olympic track coach Brooks Johnson of the American women in his report to the USOC and TAC: "The athletes themselves are of a new breed. They are more mature, both in age and mental development, than prior teams. This year's women's squad had as its youngest member a twenty-year-old. I can remember a U.S. Olympic team for women that had an average age of 18+ years . . . The biggest factor in the demeanor and performance of our athletes was the fact that we now have athletes who can realize a dignified lifestyle from their track and field talent and they are going to throw that away by partying and goofing off."

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1012 E. 21st Ave., Eugene, OR 97405 USA



International Runners' Committee

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT • OCTOBER 1984

UNITED WE RUN

Although women's running rights advocates came up one vote short in the recent lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs in the 1984 Olympics, the case has made history, according to American Civil Liberties Union attorney Susan McGreivy who argued the case.

Writing to the International Runners' Committee and the other plaintiffs in the case (including 82 elite women runners from 27 countries), McGreivy said, "Thank each and all of you for granting the (ACLU) the exceptional honor of acting as counsel in *Lisa Martin, et al. v. International Olympic Committee, et al.* This lawsuit, / knowledge, represented the very first effort in history on the part of women from all corners of the earth to advance the cause of equal opportunity for women. This thought is at the same time, cause for rejoicing and sadness. Rejoicing that international activity on the part of the women's rights is at last a reality, sadness that our effort should be the first, by so few, and fall short. Yet, we came very close. We came within one vote of winning. I think all of us can take pride in Circuit Judge Pregerson's dissent, which I quote in part:

"The IOC made concessions to the widespread popularity of women's track and field by adding two distance races this year. The IOC refused, however, to grant women's athletics equal status by including all events in which women compete internationally. In so doing, the IOC postponed indefinitely the equality of athletic opportunity it could easily achieve this year in Los Angeles. When the Olympics move to other countries, some without America's commitment to human rights, the opportunity to tip the scales of justice in favor of equality may slip away. Meanwhile, the Olympic flame—which should be a symbol of harmony, equality, and justice—will burn less brightly over the Los Angeles Olympic Games."

McGreivy extended particular thanks to those who stayed in the lawsuit even though their national organizing committees brought pressures upon them to withdraw. "I am particularly grateful to the large number of women runners from Taiwan who signed onto the suit only to be suddenly out of communication with us," wrote McGreivy. "We knew you were there, we knew you cared, we understood your courage. It held us firm."

The attorney summarized the arguments facing the plaintiffs: "1) This suit is too late; 2) a lawsuit is not the way to make changes for women; 3) IOC has done so much recently for women; and 4) an American court should not interfere in a world event."

Her response: "1) We knew it was not too late (the suit was filed August 11, 1983); evidence the addition of synchronized swimming. (A new medal event was added in May, 1984.) 2) Our lawsuit was no more than a directive to an organization . . . founded on the

premise of obeying the rules and fair play; that they should obey their own rules. A court of law is the very best hope for resolution of disputes. The alternative is war. 3) Tokenism is unacceptable. Equality in sport is a right. Rights are not 'given'; they are inherent. Women have a right to the same opportunities as men. 4) International law clearly prohibits sex discrimination in athletics. A court of competent jurisdiction, in the United States or any nation, can enforce that law."

McGreivy concluded her letter by urging those seeking equality in international athletics to continue their fight in an organized manner: "The International athlete is at the mercy of the International Olympic Committee unless he/she is organized. Coming from all corners of the planet you speak with a weakened voice as individuals. The IOC needs to know that . . . whomever is your chosen leader speaks for all of you. It is an ancient axiom: 'United we stand; divided we fall.'"

HANDS ON, PLEASE!

In the wake of the Gabriele Andersen-Schless heat distress incident in the Olympic marathon, a growing number of medical authorities are calling for a change in the Olympic rules to permit a hands-on medical examination of a participant without causing the athlete to be disqualified on the grounds of receiving "assistance." Skin temperature and other vital signs, such as pulse and breathing, can be quickly assessed by touch, providing more information on which to base a medical decision regarding that athlete's continued participation.

The International Olympic Committee should also heed the recommendations of the American College of Sports Medicine which recently updated its position on hot weather running. When the wet-globe temperature climbs above 82 degrees, says the ACSM, "consideration should be given to rescheduling or delaying the race until safer conditions prevail." The group also maintains that "all summer events should be scheduled before 8 a.m. or after 6 p.m. to minimize solar radiation."

A specific IOC policy on the scheduling of the Olympic marathons would be a great service to runners, particularly those like Alberto Salazar, who must decide whether to run the 10,000 or the marathon, given expected weather conditions at the Summer Games.

Salazar and a number of other world class runners had problems with the heat in the Los Angeles Olympic marathon and now must question their ability to race that distance again under similar conditions. The men's marathon started at 5:15 p.m., the women's at 8 a.m.

Jack Daniels, exercise physiologist for Nike's Athletics West, monitored Salazar's dehydration in Los Angeles. He laments that fact that other runners weren't similarly tested (a simple weigh-in before and after the race) to find out

more about dehydration among elite marathoners under unusually hot conditions. Salazar, for example, had done extensive heat training prior to the Olympics and had greatly increased his water intake habits on the run. Still, he lost a total of 17 pounds during the Olympic race and was able to take in only five pounds of fluid. The net loss of 12 pounds amounted to approximately eight percent of his body weight.

"You try to not lose more than five percent (of your body weight) in a marathon," explains Daniels, "but it is common to get by with six percent. At seven or eight you're giving away too much. At that point you're losing part of your blood volume, reducing your cardiac output. The smaller the blood flow, the higher the heart rate. You're delivering less oxygen and therefore your maximum oxygen intake goes down."

"The stress becomes the same as if you had speeded up. In Alberto's case, he was gradually working harder and harder (because of the dehydration) even though his temperature was O.K. and he never felt hot."

Daniels also pleads for Olympic officials to schedule the marathon at the best possible time of day. "After all," he suggests, "you wouldn't purposely make the water hotter for Olympic swimmers."

FOOTING THE BILL

The complexion of corporate sponsorships in track and field and road racing, already reformed by the recent Olympic promo push, may be in for more radical changes, according to a number of promotional representatives for shoe companies.

Paul Perry, in a *Runner* magazine article entitled "Selling the Olympics," writes that "Many of the athletes not on the Olympic team will be dropped from shoe company payrolls when their contracts expire."

One company rep told Perry that "money is just going to drop. People who have been getting \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to run aren't even going to be able to get shoes next year. The plug is going to be pulled on the whole thing."

Another promo man said, "The companies took so many athletes under their wings because they were trying to cover themselves for the Olympics. Now that the focus is on the Olympians, there is no reason to spend money on anything else."

Nelson Farris, head of promotions for Nike, is quoted in *Road Race Management*: "There will be a radical retreat in athletic sponsorship. The shoe and clothing companies have been paying foolish amounts of money for athletes. World championships by sport will replace the Olympics. In 1985 all of the Olympic athletes will be here (U.S.) to run the roads. The word is out

about how much money. 1985 will be the most explosive, exciting year in the history of road racing."

Corporate sponsorship of both athletes and events has perhaps been the single most important development in running. By supporting the base of the pyramid of runners, the number of athletes capable of challenging for a spot at the top has greatly increased.

The pyramid could begin to crumble, however, if corporate sponsors take a top-heavy approach to it. While support of grassroots running events may continue in the way of providing modest race budgets, numbers, t-shirts, etc., there may be an increasing reduction of support for quality, middle-sized events and for runners on the way up. Well-run events—both road and track—which previously have attracted both quantity and quality, may be faced with a drop in both categories as athletes are lured to the mega-events with big prize money (or appearance fees) and the ensuing publicity. Developing athletes may have to opt for the local all-comer's events if their support monies dry up.

The sport stands to suffer if corporate sponsors put a disproportionate amount of money into a few big events and into the pockets of only the cream of the elite.

THE KAZANKINA AFFAIR

It sounds like the ingredients of a good summer thriller: the impugned world-record holder, the bellcose official, the East-West tensions, the rumors of drug abuse and death.

What's the real story? We can outline the events, but you'll have to stay tuned until November for the conclusion.

A little over a week after setting a world record in the 3,000—and presumably taking a drug test in order to have the record ratified—Soviet runner Tatiana Kazankina refused to be drug-tested at an IAAF permit meet in Paris. She had been randomly selected for testing prior to the meet, where she ran and won the 5,000.

Under IAAF rules, the penalty for such a refusal is "lifetime" suspension. According to *Los Angeles Times* reports, Kazankina refused testing, saying that she would have to receive clearance from the head of the Soviet delegation to the meet. A loud argument between the Soviet official and the IAAF representative did not result in any testing. The Soviet said that he would not allow Kazankina to be tested unless a Soviet doctor was present.

IAAF general secretary John Holt, who backed off from imposing any sanctions against Kazankina, said, "The Soviet official had no idea of the rule. He had little experience in athletics. As a consequence, we will make a strong protest to the Soviet federation. This absolutely cannot happen again." The IAAF Council should make a decision on the matter in November.

The *Times* speculated that a Soviet withdrawal from a decathlon competition in West Germany following the Paris meet was an attempt to intimidate the IAAF Council to vote favorably in the Kazankina case: "In the view of some close to the situation, the Soviets' action was superfluous, since they have long intimidated the IAAF officials anyway."

Curiously, the Kazankina case occurred at the same time that a U.S. drug researcher, Bob

Goldman, received widespread press coverage for his agreement with a report that drug abuse has led to a high death rate among Soviet athletes. Goldman was backing up statements made in the *Foreign Report* the previous month. The bulletin, published by the highly regarded London business magazine, *The Economist*, is available by subscription only, and its readers are asked to keep the contents confidential.

The story said that 59 Soviet athletes, many in their 20s, have died in the past 25 years because of drug abuse associated with sports. An unidentified East European doctor was the source of much of the information. The magazine also listed the mortality rate among Soviet athletes as 2.5 times that of American and West German athletes.

Although Western athletes "no longer point fingers at Soviet Bloc athletes for using banned drugs" because of their own indiscretions, noted the *Times*, the Westerners are claiming that "Soviet Bloc athletes on the European circuit have used more imaginative means of evading drug tests. . . . That is why everyone—athletes and officials—was puzzled by Kazankina's action, or inaction in Paris."

LEGISLATING OLYMPIANS

A number of U.S. Olympians, including runner Mary Decker, recently visited members of the U.S. Congress to lobby for the Civil Rights Act of 1984 that would restore a broad interpretation of civil rights laws. Their personal concern is the recent Supreme Court interpretation of Title IX, severely limiting its positive impact on women's sports. Writes syndicated columnist Ellen Goodman: "It is because of Title IX that college athletic budgets for women have grown from one percent to 16 of the total sports budgets. It is because of Title IX that the number of women in intercollegiate athletic programs jumped from 16,000 in 1972 to 150,000 today. . . .

"(The Supreme Court) re-read the mind of Congress (and) . . . ruled that Title IX was written to be applied to a particular program. If a college was getting (federal) money only for business administration, it legally could discriminate in engineering. In short, if a school is kicking around some of its students, the government will not buy the school more shoes, but it will go on buying gloves or a hat."

The House passed a bill (375-32) making clear its intent to ban all discrimination and a similar bill is presently stalled in the Senate with Congress scheduled to adjourn October 5.

Notes Goodman, "Of the 200 (U.S.) women Olympians in the 1984 Games, more than 170 received their training in a university or college athletic program that probably had not existed prior to 1972 (when Title IX was passed). This was something we did not hear in the 'Up Close and Personal' TV features."

SHORTS

- Entry standards for the Inaugural World Marathon Cup (April 13/14, 1985 in Hiroshima, Japan) have been established as 2:25:00 for men and 3:00:00 for women. The IAAF has dropped proposed junior races (men's and women's) over shorter distances from this event but may institute them at the World Junior Championships in track and field. Other IAAF news:

One man and one woman per member federation will be admitted at the 1987 World Track and Field Championships in Rome, regardless of

standard. The IAAF also agreed that travel costs of all participating athletes would be paid from the championship income.

The 1987 World Cross Country Championships will be held in Warsaw, Poland.

The IAAF has approved the establishment of an International Panel of Road Race Course Surveyors.

- The IRC thanks the Washington RunHers (Arlington, Virginia), the Permian Basin Road Runners Club (Midland, Texas), the Montgomery County Road Runners Club (Maryland) and Stephen Garger for recent donations.

- The National Collegiate Athletic Association appears headed toward approval of a strict drug-testing program, similar to that of the IAAF. If approved by the NCAA membership in January, the organization will spend close to half a million dollars in 1985-86 to police drug usage. In track and field (indoor and out, men's and women's), the top six finishers and two randomly selected athletes from each event at the national championships will be tested. Failure to pass the tests will result in loss of future eligibility and presumably scholarship money. The NCAA program could put the IAAF and The Athletics Congress in an interesting position. Should an athlete fail the NCAA drug tests, would he/she then face punitive action by the TAC or the IAAF?

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International Runners' Committee

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SPOILED SPOILS

The recent emergence of human growth hormone (hGH) as an athletic "plaything" raises again the question, "At what price victory?"

Even if no reliable tests exist to determine illicit use of hGH, both the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) need to add it to their lists of banned substances. At present, use of the substance is legal under sports rules, despite growing concern from medical authorities and ethical questions. The concerns range from possible severe health damage to the fact that the children who legitimately need hGH are being robbed of it by win-at-all-costs athletes.

It is up to the IAAF and the IOC to lead the way in officially condemning the use of hGH for athletic purposes.

Last spring, at the national convention of the American College of Sports Medicine, Dr. William J. Taylor, a marathoner and bodybuilder, urged that hGH be placed on the list of controlled substances, along with anabolic steroids, amphetamines and tranquilizers, before the black market sale of hGH creates even more problems.

Use of the hormone has spread from bodybuilding and competitive weightlifting to other sports, writes *Sports Illustrated's* Terry Todd. Men and women athletes, less and less "elite," younger and younger, are using hGH. Taylor is especially concerned by the eagerness of parents to obtain the substance for their normal children, in order to give them a competitive edge by the supposed increase in height and bulk.

The sad thing, says Todd, is that many athletes are spending up to \$200 a week on hGH. The supply (which comes from the pituitary glands of cadavers) is scarce and is intended for children whose extreme shortness is caused by their own insufficient production of the hormone. Athletes are competing with needy children for the same substance and guess who the winners and losers are?

"Every unit of Growth Hormone used by bodybuilders denies a short, growth-hormone deficient child the chance to achieve normal growth and an acceptable adult height," notes pediatric endocrinologist Dr. Louis E. Underwood. He and other endocrinologists also point to the "horrific" side effects—gigantism and acromegaly—that can occur when there is a *total* oversupply of the body's own growth hormone. Those side effects can include osteoarthritis, sugar diabetes, congestive heart failure, enlargement of feet, hands, fingers, nose, jaw and the soft tissue of the face, not to mention a shorter life span.

Despite the implied risks, the hormone remains popular—and for some, lucrative. In August a large quantity of hGH was stolen from the Children's Hospital in Montreal. The street value of the 714 bottles was \$160,000.

If athletes are not buying their hGH on the black market, they're likely getting it from a doctor or coach. One prominent American coach boasted of giving his Olympic runner the substance. California doctor Robert F. Kerr extols its use and freely prescribes it for athletes.

Although a stand by the IAAF and the IOC on the use of hGH would lack the bite of enforcement, it would at least force athletes and those who prescribe the hormone to consider the ethical and medical implications of their actions.

With the availability of genetically engineered hGH on the horizon, action is needed quickly.

Lower prices and increased usage could result when and if a synthetic growth hormone hits the market. Some observers speculate that an overabundance of growth hormone for the legitimate market means that a new market would be necessary for the developers of the drug to recoup their expenses.

Concludes Todd: "So the specter exists of a future in which synthetic growth hormone will be in abundant supply, in which normal children will be treated with GH by grown men whose dreams of personal glory blind them to ethical considerations, and in which literally monstrous athletes will contend for the spoiled spoils of victory."

BOOM OR BUST?

Are we in the midst of a running boom or a running bust? Probably neither.

True, our sport is changing, but a better word may be maturing. While we may see fewer converts to the sport in this decade, there also may be correspondingly fewer dropouts.

Joe Henderson, a longtime observer of the sport, takes a look in his *Running Commentary* at some of the trends in store for running:

- "Fewer new runners, more 'lifers.' The decline in numbers of recruits, coupled with a shakeout of fad-followers, means a leveling off in growth for the first time in my memory. However, most of the runners who remain are here to stay. They form a devoted, sophisticated core that will keep the sport strong far into the future."

- "More races, fewer entrants, both per event and perhaps totally. This impression, backed by statistics from the National Running Data Center, indicates that the need to run every event that comes to town has waned. Today's runners are more selective about where they spend their racing dollars and energy."

- "Less distance, more speed. With few exceptions (such as the ever-popular New York City), marathons aren't drawing people as they once did. That is because we now have so many marathoners who are tired of struggling to survive that distance and prefer the sensation of going fast for five to 15 kilometers."

- "Fewer 'pros' earning more money. The earning power of the super-celebrities of running goes up. Several will earn six-figure incomes from races and endorsements this year. However, the total amount of sponsorship money available is probably declining after the Olympic binge. This means as the rich grow richer, runners not much slower must take a cut in pay."

- "Less congratulating on what is right about running, more criticizing about what is wrong with runners; less talk about the healthy aspects of running, more about why runners are sick; less reporting of running as a sport, more analysis of it as a fading phenomenon."

COOPERATION, NOT CONFRONTATION

The current controversy over race dates for the Chicago (America's) and New York City Marathons points up the need for cooperation in the sport, not confrontation.

If the big prize money, highly publicized and nationally televised races such as New York and Chicago are to be the centerpieces for national interest in running, it behooves the movers of the sport to honor each other's events, rather than undercut them.

Suggestions by Chicago race director Bob Bright that the New York Marathon be rescheduled for some time between April 21 and May 2 so that Chicago can take over the New York date come as a slap in the face to the many people who've worked to make New York one of the most prestigious races in the world. New York Marathon director Fred Lebow has no intentions of moving his race into direct competition with the Granddaddy of them all, the Boston Marathon. Indeed, Lebow, who has often been the center of controversy himself, now distinctly represents the best interests of the running establishment by planning to invite directors of all the major American marathons to meet later this fall to set up ground rules "so we won't destroy the sport."

A FELLOW NAMED JONES

Steve Jones? Oh, you must mean *Hugh* Jones, the 2:09 marathoner. He set a world record in the Chicago Marathon?

It wasn't Hugh, however. It was little known Steve Jones of Wales, an eighth place finisher in the Olympic 10,000 (28:28:08), who set the running world on its ears with his 2:08:05 clocking in his first completion of a marathon.

Jones, the 1984 British 10,000-meter road champion, raced with an impressive lead group before making his move in the last 10K, covering it at 4:45 mile pace (29:39). Olympic gold medalist Carlos Lopes was close to a minute back in second (2:09:06), just three seconds ahead of World Champion Rob de Castella.

Collecting \$35,000 (the same as Jones) for the women's victory at Chicago was Olympic bronze medalist Rosa Mota. In 2:26:01, the fastest time ever for a woman on a loop course. Also setting a PR was runner-up Lisa Martin of Australia, in 2:27:40, in only her first year of running marathons.

BIG RACES MAKE BIG BUCKS FOR HOST CITIES

"The most potent reason for a city to support an event is if a direct economic benefit to that city can be demonstrated," says a recent article in *Road Race Management*. "In the case of (the) San Francisco (Marathon) . . . the benefits were significant and bountiful."

A survey of the 1983 participants in the San Francisco race demonstrated just how much a big running event can contribute to the host city's pocketbooks.

Based on the '83 survey, the following estimates were made of the economic impact of the '84 San Francisco Marathon:

- \$6.6 million predicted to be generated in the '84 race in visitor spending in San Francisco hotels, restaurants and shops.
- \$250,000 in city hotel tax receipts alone.

- Each runner accompanied by 1.1 non-runners.

- Average spending per day by each runner approximately \$213; average stay per runner, 2.5 days!

The analysis (by Peter Warner of P.D. Warner & Associates of San Francisco) also notes the multiplier effect of the initial expenditures. In this case, with a multiplier of 2.4 times the \$6.6 million, the total economic impact comes close to \$29 million. The initial dollars spent by a runner circulate throughout the local economy through wages, salaries, income and a general increase in business activity.

RABBITS CAN RUN

In recent legislation, the IAAF eliminated the rule forbidding the use of rabbits in track races. But while rabbits are now an acknowledged part of the race in big meets, the IAAF does ban the use of pacemaking by lapped competitors or by mechanical aids.

Related to the pacing issue is the pending ratification of Fernando Mamede's 10,000-meter world record of 27:13.81. The IAAF will investigate whether or not Mamede was paced by a lapped runner. Ingrid Kristiansen's 5,000-meter world record of 14:58.89 is also being held up by the IAAF which is concerned about "excessive advertising" on her uniform.

In other IAAF actions:

- There is no longer a minimum age requirement for women in international competition.
- The IAAF World Indoor Championships is in the formative stages. The operative title now is the World Indoor Games, set for the Bercy Sports Complex near Paris, next January, probably the 20-21.
- The IAAF Grand Prix gets in to full swing in 1985 with 16 Permit Meets. Fifteen preliminary meets—most of the European fixtures and a few in the U.S. (the Bruce Jenner Classic and the Prefontaine Classic) and Soviet Union—will lead

up to a double-value "championship" in Rome. The top eight athletes in each event will be invited to compete there. All men's and women's events except the multi-events and road events will be contested over a two-year period, half in odd years, half in even. Scoring will be on a 9-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis with six bonus points for setting a world record and three for equalling one. Performance points will be awarded for the five best meets for each athlete. Final details on the Grand Prix should be coming in the next few months.

SHORTS

- Prize money for masters in the Twin Cities Marathon provided the incentive, the runners provided the marks. Barry Brown, 40, a former world class steeplechaser, ran a PR and U.S. masters record of 2:15:14 to collect \$2,750; 52-year-old Norm Green set a U.S. 50+ mark of 2:26:05 (\$2,500) and Canadian Diane Palmason, 46, took home \$3,000 for her 2:46:21 North American record for the 45-49 age group. The masters purse was part of the \$150,000 in prize money donated by the sponsoring Pillsbury Co.

- A road racer's universal pet peeve? All those races which spend plenty of money for pre-race promotion and advertising but never bother to turn in the results to the media.

- Only one world record was set in the 1984 Olympic track and field competition (by the U.S. men in the 4 x 100 relay). Since the Games, however, four world records have been established in running events: 10.76 by Evelyn Ashford (U.S.) for 100 meters; 8:22.62 by Tatyana Kazankina (USSR) for the 3,000; 2:08:05 by Steve Jones (Wales) in the marathon and 4:15.8 for the mile by Soviet Natalya Artyemova.

- Avon again will fund the IAAF's Women's World 10K Road Championships, set this year for Madrid, Nov. 11.

- A panel of drug experts at the Olympic Scientific congress agreed that the only way to curb use of performance-enhancing drugs is to drug test during training.

- Hopes of restoring teeth to Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments fell by the wayside when the U.S. Senate tabled a House-passed measure which would have prohibited sex discrimination at any college or university receiving federal assistance. Title IX, properly credited with the emergence of women's athletics in the U.S., originally had such clout, until the Supreme Court undercut the amendments last winter, ruling Title IX to be "program specific" (i.e. if a university's athletic department does not receive federal aid directly, it is free to discriminate as it pleases, even if other parts of the university receive federal funds directly).

- Just who runs the Olympics? The IOC or American television networks? With the 1988 Summer Games scheduled for Seoul, South Korea, the IOC has already been under pressure from U.S. networks to rearrange the schedule to have most of the "premium finals" begin by 9 a.m. so that they can be shown at prime time in the U.S. But the IOC apparently will stick by its member federations, even if it may cost the Games as much as \$500 million. The IAAF, in addition to the swimming and gymnastics federations, refused to reschedule its finals from the traditional late afternoon slot.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said the proposed schedule changes could affect the health of the athletes and should not be changed "just for the money."

- The New York City Marathon came out from under the table this year in announcing prize money is indeed offered in the Big Apple and has been for the past eight years. This year's purse was originally announced as \$250,000, the same as offered at the Chicago Marathon the previous week. But pressure from New York City mayor Edward Koch pushed the figure up to \$273,800. Thanks to Koch, the top three women for the first time received prize money equal to that awarded the top three men.

- Joan Benoit's 31:37 10K American road record in the 1983 Boston Bonne Bell has been dropped since revalidation found the course to be 89 meters short. The current record reverts to 31:38 by Mary Decker on a revalidated course in Eugene, Oregon.

- John Kelly, Jr., first vice president of the United States Olympic Committee and likely to be the next USOC president, recently wrote the IRC: "I want to congratulate you on the success you had in having the 10,000-meter run included in the 1988 Games. We still have the 5,000 to go and maybe a few other events in Track & Field, as well as other sports to give women the true equality that they deserve."

- The NCAA will move to an eight-place scoring system for its outdoor track and field championships. The new method replaces a cumbersome and unpopular 12-place system used for three years.

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1012 E. 21st Ave., Eugene, OR 97405 USA



International Runners' Committee

NUMBER FORTY • DECEMBER 1984

TRAIL BLAZING

The lawsuit asking for the inclusion of the women's 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs in the 1984 Olympics may have been unsuccessful on the face, but it has been important in setting an example for others in similar, frustrating situations.

According to *Women's Sports & Fitness*, the International Judo Federation has joined forces with the American Civil Liberties Union to take the International Olympic Committee to court. If necessary, over its statement that women's judo will not be included in the 1988 Olympics because the IOC does not want to make the Olympics "a playground for new sports."

Originally the IOC had given women's judo "provisional" acceptance for 1988, recognizing that women make up 23 percent of judo participants worldwide, with 72 member federations on four continents. Women also have competed in judo in the Pan American Games and have had three world championships.

The IOC rescinded its position on women's judo in order to cut down the number of events in Seoul. Nonetheless, the IOC has agreeably increased men's weight categories from three to eight over the years.

The flip-flop on women's judo is worrisome to women runners. The women's 5,000 is still not a part of the Olympic program and the 10,000 has been added "only for 1988," according to the IOC's official publication, the *Olympic Review*. The program for the 1992 Games has not yet been addressed but new events for '92 are to be submitted at the 90th Session of the IOC next June 1-6, in Berlin.

The International Runners' Committee hopes to see the 5,000 introduced and seeks to clarify whether the 10,000 should be re-introduced.

It's still a long, unmarked road to the Olympics for many women athletes.

IOC ESTABLISHES OWN COURT

The IOC, which increasingly has found itself on judicial, rather than playing, courts, has set up its own Court of Arbitration. In an attempt to head off more civil suits.

The 40-member tribunal, seated in Lausanne, Switzerland, will deal with "private disputes, concerning the practice and development of sport, and in general with all activities relevant to sport which are not accounted for in the Olympic charter," says IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The new court will be able to deal with disputes more rapidly and at less cost than ordinary civil proceedings. The court may deal with contracts between teams and coaches, or between enterprises and sports federations. It also may issue advisory opinions to the IOC.

Requests for hearings can come from any of the Olympic sports or National Olympic Committees.

BACKTRACKING TO BOSTON

Reports of open warfare between the New York and Chicago Marathons and suggestions that New York usurp Boston's annual springtime spot are greatly exaggerated, Chicago race director Bob Bright informs us.

"What you saw (in the newspapers) is not exactly what went on," Bright said, explaining that the much-publicized tiff was simply posturing to get media attention.

"My job was to get the Chicago Marathon visibility . . . the dicing around with (New York race director Fred) Lebow was done to attract the media."

"Actually there was some hallmark cooperation," said Bright, between the two directors who agreed to curtail a bidding war for the talents of Carlos Lopes, the Olympic gold medalist marathoner.

Both races will be run in the fall next year, but not on the same day, as Bright had intimated in his "phony war" in the press. However, says Bright, "there's not much mileage to be gained by having two major marathons in the world a week apart." He predicts the marathon calendar may have some new dates penciled in for the two "biggies" after 1985.

If Bright and his Chicago America's Marathon are not out to cut in on New York's territory, they certainly would be less than disturbed if New York did switch to a spring date, even if it meant competing with Boston.

The venerable Boston race is not without its critics and its spot among the "biggies" may be precarious.

Since the rise of trust funds, big-time sponsorships and big-time bucks for the top runners (both over and under the table), Boston has gone from being the revered elder statesman of marathoning to the slightly doddering old fellow down the street who refuses to put his savings in a bank, preferring to bury his money in his backyard.

As for other members of the marathon community, some are poised like vultures, ready to move in and snap up the Boston date before the last runner has crossed the line. Most others, however, would like to see the historic race revitalized to the point where it can annually attract enough elite runners to keep its name prominent, and to provide enough of the typical amenities (such as t-shirts for finishers) to keep the masses attracted.

"Boston had better wake up (or) their great history is going to disappear," says Bright.

"Boston could do what Chicago and New York do for one-third the money. They should have reasonable management. They have an obligation to the sport to preserve Boston."

But, he continues, "As much as I'd like to see Boston change . . . Boston is history; (it's) gonna be in trouble. People are gonna move in on their space. You'll see some big races jump up (on the Boston weekend)—in Europe first."

Spring races like the Rotterdam and London Marathons are already drawing many of the top runners and this year it will be the IAAF which will go head-to-head with Boston, with the inaugural World Cup Marathon in Hiroshima, Japan on the two days preceding Boston.

Just what direction Boston—the oldest living graduate of amateur road racing—will take, remains to be seen, even for the next edition of the race.

A *Boston Globe* editorial addressed its hometown problem without mincing words: "The stubbornness, vanity and ineptitude of the Boston Athletic Association's board of governors just might run the venerable Boston Marathon into the ground. It is a time for new blood and fresh ideas." The paper suggests that Boston follow the lead of New York and Chicago and move towards benevolent commercialism—put up the money to bring in the racing elite but don't disturb the "traditions" of the race.

IAAF BANS RUNNERS

The drug-testing related cases of distance stars Tatyana Kazankina and Martti Valno took some strange twists before ending with lifetime suspensions from competition by the IAAF.

The Soviet Federation chose not to fight the IAAF over Kazankina's suspension for refusing drug testing at a Paris meet (in September). Before the IAAF could act formally, the Soviets moved in to suspend their world-record holder.

Observed *Track & Field News*: "Cynics note that at age 32, Kazankina's career is probably close to over, and she may have been planning retirement in any case. With this grandiose (yet perhaps hollow) gesture, the Soviets can now proudly proclaim to the rest of the world their vigilance in the drug wars, noting that they don't wait for the IAAF sanctions before they get tough. Not a bad ploy."

A parallel situation seemed to emerge in Finland a few days before the IAAF announced its suspensions. Antti Lanamaeki, coach of the Finnish track team, was fired after he admitted destroying the results of a drug test which showed that Vaino was using banned hormones after the Rotterdam Marathon. Vaino went on to place second in the Los Angeles Olympic 10,000 but was stripped of his medal and suspended from competition after he failed the drug testing. Following that suspension Vaino had continued

to protest that the illegal steroids found in his system were given to him without his knowledge.

Both runners can appeal their bans through their respective federations, but if successful, would still face a minimum 18-month suspension.

PICKING AND CHOOSING

Road racers aren't disappearing, they're just getting more selective in their racing. And they have more races from which to choose.

That's the conclusion of a *Road Race Management* newsletter, based on statistics compiled by the National Running Data Center. Using figures from 93 certified-course races from January to August of 1984, the NRDC did find a decline in the size of fields but not a significant drop in the aggregate number of runners.

"The racing boom has leveled off, in terms of average size of field," writes RRM. "Although the total pool of racing runners might still be increasing, the number of new races is absorbing the increase, and then some."

Marathons are dropping in popularity but shorter races are attracting more and more runners. Five-milers and 8K races are becoming almost as ubiquitous as the 10K.

Several problems have led to the decline in race fields, according to RRM. Too many races—charity races in particular—mean that racers have to be more selective. Poorly run races and competition from other sports (the triathlon is attracting many marathoners) also add to the problem.

A maturing running population on the one hand is shifting away from the stressful kind of racing (such as marathons) which demands a huge investment of training time. (One back-of-the-pack runner described training for a marathon to be "like having a second job.") On the other hand, there are a number of "maturing" runners headed in just the opposite direction. The marathon is no longer challenge enough.

RRM, commenting on the trend for marathoners to move on to triathlons: "This conjecture fits in with what we know about the typical American marathoner: An upscale professional or semi-professional with a hankering for not-too-risky adventure and unusual achievement. The triathloning frontier draws that individual and he/she has the bucks for the pricey equipment used in the sport."

SHORTS

- The women's 10,000 will be a bonafide part of a world championship track meet for the first time next year, in the World Cup in Canberra, Australia.

- The London Marathon is experiencing no lack of interest. The 1985 race expects 100,000 entries for the 20,000 places.

- Carlos Lopes, on the 10,000 and the marathon: "(They) are two entirely different events. When you blow up in a 10,000, it comes on gradually. When you blow up in a marathon, it seems to happen all at once."

- The IRC thanks Andrea Matthews for her recent donation.

- George Miller, a retired Air Force general, is the new executive director of the United States Olympic Committee.

- There may be more chapters in the running saga of Zola Budd. After several months of vacillation, Budd recently announced her plans to compete in at least one international race (an 8K in Zurich December 30). She then will decide if she wants to compete internationally.

- Sandra Kiddy, 47, made up a six-mile deficit to win outright the Edmund Fitzgerald Memorial 100K, passing the leader in the final 30 yards. Her time of 7:49:20 is a world record for women, as well. And if one woman winning a mixed-sex race is a rarity, then consider a one-two finish for Sally Webb and Lorna Richey in a 24-hour race in Monroe, Michigan. Webb covered 96 miles and Richey 89 in competition with 11 men and three other women. Ernst Van Aaken would be smiling.

- Aurora Cunha of Portugal won the IAAF women's 10K road championship in Madrid last month, clocking 33:04 in front of a crowd of 40,000. Teammate Rosa Mota was second in 33:18. Britain, paced by third placer Carole Bradford (33:25), won the team title. There is still no comparable event offered for men.

- The IAAF has reiterated its opposition to morning finals in the Seoul Olympics. Despite earlier IAAF and IOC opposition to the proposal, the Seoul Olympic organizers approved the plan put forth by American television networks and unsuccessfully presented their case at IAAF meetings late last month.

- A wire service story reported that the fifth annual Canillegas 12K road race in Madrid was called off, mid-event, after a spectator pushed Briton Mike McLeod to the ground and other spectators prevented Portugal's Fernando Mamede from reaching the finish line.

- Eight of the top 100 finishers in the 1984 San Francisco Marathon did not run the entire race, as verified by video checks at two points in the course. All eight have been suspended from TAC competition for a year. With prize money more common in races, the cheats are becoming more brazen and video checks may be a necessity to make sure the prizes go to the right people.

- The Hungarian newspaper *Nepsport* reported that government-sponsored awards ranging from \$100 to \$3,000 were given to some 143 Hungarian Olympians for agreeing to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics.

- The 1987 Pan American Games have been moved from Quito, Ecuador to Indianapolis, Indiana because of Ecuador's staggering economic debt. Distance runners are literally breathing a sigh of relief at the change of venue: Quito's elevation is 9300 feet.

- According to *Track & Field News*, "high-up TAC officials are claiming that Eastern Bloc nations have agreed, for the first time, to establishing IAAF-approved trust funds for their athletes."

- The 1990 Commonwealth Games will be in Auckland, New Zealand.

- The Olympic Torch Relay raised more than \$10.9 million for U.S. charities.

RUNNER BURNOUT

Reader Peter G. Markos of Dover, New Hampshire writes:

"One 'trend' I've noticed about distance running over the past 2-3 years that your newsletter has not described as a 'trend' is the increasing number of 'unknowns' breaking through to win or press for high placings (in the 'money'), particularly at the marathon distance. Most of these are people who've run less than a handful of marathons, some none previously.

"As a swim coach, triathlete, and physician, I would like to suggest that the 'big names' are 'burning themselves out' by too many races to earn the big money (and make up for the years of training at significant loss to themselves and their families). These people seem to lose the freshness needed to run in 'unexplored territory' (personal bests, record times).

"There seems to be too much strategy on the win and not the time, a problem that has existed in track events for many years. I find it sad to realize that only one world record fell in L.A. track/field, unlike swimming, for example. At this level of talent, nearly everyone has done same necessary level of work—but it is ... fresher talent (and not necessarily younger) that has that extra drive to see just what they can do, producing record times rather than just wins."

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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER FORTY-ONE • JANUARY 1985

RETURN TO NORMALCY

The Olympic year finally over, it's time for runners to get back to a certain kind of normalcy, away from the pressures of meeting an Olympic deadline, away from the critical eye of Olympic-year media and away from the expectations of a public with Olympic fever.

Whether it's for Joan Benoit or Joaquim Cruz—their medals already accounted for—or Rob de Castella or Mary Decker—their medals not yet real—1985 should be a more peaceful year than the one past.

Runners now have the luxury of competing when they're ready. Those who won big in Los Angeles can do a lot of running to the bank to cash in on their gold. A runner can enjoy his or her own timetable.

Looking back at 1984, we may see the screaming headlines about Decker and Budd, about Jim Fixx and Gabrielle Andersen. But it is the names of Benoit, Carlos Lopes, Edwin Moses and Cruz which we will remember.

We will remember Benoit for her unmatched courage at the Olympic Trials and for looking so wonderfully effortless as she provided the final stamp of legitimacy to women's marathoning. We will thank Lopes, at age 37, for reminding us that our bodies can keep running as long as our minds are willing.

We will remember in awe the utter dominance of Edwin Moses in the 400 hurdles and we will appreciate this essentially private man's willingness to enter the arena of sports politics, to be one of our representatives to the IAAF. We will recall young Joaquim Cruz revolutionizing the 800, forcing the pace from start to finish and causing Sebastian Coe to remark after the Olympic semifinals, "(Cruz) is either in supreme physical condition or just a little foolhardy. If he's both, we'd better watch out tomorrow." He was both.

Looking back at the politics of '84, we will remember that we lost an important battle when the U.S. federal courts refused to ask the Los Angeles Olympic organizers to add the women's 5,000 and 10,000. We also should recall that the issue of amateurism was hardly an issue in 1984. As IAAF President Primo Nebiolo commented about the Eastern bloc finally accepting the Grand Prix and trust fund idea: "I would compare it to an enormous elephant—you can't easily get it moving, but once it is in motion, it becomes an irresistible force."

The history books will note that 1984 was the first time an Olympic distance runner (Martti Vainio) was stripped of his medal for failing drug tests. And that a former Olympic gold medalist and current world-record holder, Tatyana Kazankina, was suspended from competition because she refused to take a drug test.

Those involved with the commercial side of running will look back on 1984 and wonder if it was the watershed year for the running

"boom." Had the sport's market reached its zenith? Would it still be worthwhile to invest all that money in the not-always-so-visible side of the sport—the runners and the races—as opposed to investing it in standard media advertising?

The best runners probably felt comfortable (very) with the financial trends of '84. Prize money and appearance fees were up, but there was much post-Olympic bubble-bursting in the promotional departments of running shoe companies. Many runners, particularly those without the word "Olympian" after their names, were left without their accustomed levels of support.

The 1984 Olympic Games emerged from the shadow of the Soviet-led boycott and were an artistic, financial and 99 percent competitive success. The events at Los Angeles gave future Games a new breath of life. The Olympics may never again be boycott-free but the Games themselves will go on, records will be set and legends made.

For the runners who made the Los Angeles Games a success, and for all runners of 1984, dreams realized and dreams shattered, 1985 will be a new start.

HURDLING THE ISSUE

The next crop of women Olympic distance runners will finally have a 10,000 to aim for in 1988. And for the first time, in the World Cup in Canberra next fall, women will run the 10,000 in a world track and field championship.

The women's 5,000—still an orphan event as far as the Olympics are concerned—got an important nod of recognition from the IAAF recently. First, the IAAF is addressing the possibility of changing the Olympic 3,000 to 5,000. Second, the IAAF's Grand Prix circuit will alternate the 3,000 and 5,000 each year. The inclusion of the 5,000 in the Grand Prix is especially significant since the event has never been contested in an IAAF world championship setting.

Officials looking at the 3,000 and 5,000 would do well to look ahead a decade or so and consider the possibility of a women's 3,000-meter steeplechase. Women occasionally run the race in all-comers' meets, but the event realistically needs shorter barriers for women, just as women's hurdles are shorter than men's in the 100/110- and 400-meter hurdle races.

Looking at the way the women's triple jump is coming to life in the United States after the NCAA included it in its championships, there may be a reasonable future for the women's steeplechase.

Forward-thinking track officials should not pick between the 3,000 and the 5,000 but have both events in championship meets while investigating the feasibility of introducing a

women's steeplechase to replace the flat 3,000. Perhaps adjustable barriers could become the standard equipment of the future. Such a move would give women the same number of running events as men, and perhaps eventually, a chance to compete internationally in the most unique race on the track.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

The Athletics Congress' sixth annual convention produced no earth-shaking policy changes, but did address a number of topics, including USOC development monies, Olympic-qualifying and the role of agents.

The USOC's budget for 1985 includes only \$421,700 for track and field developmental funds (covering not only track and field but long distance running, walking and youth programs). By the time funds were divided up, men's track and field received \$115,000, women's track, \$90,000. Those figures would barely fund a run-of-the-mill NCAA Division I track program. Considering that the USOC should receive some \$75 to \$80 million from the Olympic profits, many people felt that more money should be allotted to track and field, one of the centerpiece sports of the Games. (As of convention time the USOC had received only \$12.5 million of the projected profits, with the Olympic organizing committee holding the remainder pending resolution of some 20 cases of litigation against it.)

Larry Ellis, '84 U.S. men's Olympic track coach, said that the \$115,000 was "far too inadequate for our needs. If we wait until 1986 to begin some programs, we will be a year behind in preparations for the '88 Games in Seoul." The men's developmental committee asked for \$400,000; the women's committee for \$250,000.

Ellis also spoke to the topic of Olympic qualifying rounds in distance races, saying that the men's staff felt they were too rigorous. "Maybe the distance runners would have done better if they didn't have to run as many races in the Trials." Ellis also felt that the marathon trials were too close to the Games.

On the issue of agents, TAC's Men's and Women's Long Distance Running Committees passed a joint resolution, reading in part that the committees "condemn the improper practices of certain agents . . . and request the president of TAC/USA to forthwith appoint a committee to draft legislation to define the proper relationship between commercial representatives and race directors . . . in order to protect athletes and athletic events from unscrupulous activities contrary to the best interests of the sport."

At the same time the men's LDRC elected as its chairman Creigh Kelly, who represents several top road races. He won out over Allan Steinfeld who works fulltime for the New York Road Runners Club. As Joe Henderson noted in his Running Commentary, that vote represents

"a major changing of the guard since the committee has always been led by the old-line AAU/TAC volunteers."

In other elections, women's distance pioneer Nina Kuscsik was elected women's LDRC chair for a fifth term; '976 men's Olympic track coach Leroy Walker is the new TAC president; Ellis will head men's track and field and Pat Rico, women's. TAC's representatives to the USOC will be Jimmy Carnes and Richard Hollander.

Perhaps the most significant election at the convention was that of Edwin Moses as one of TAC's three IAAF delegates (Walker and Hollander being the other two). Moses is believed to be the first active athlete from any nation ever chosen as an IAAF delegate.

GRAND PRIX SCHEDULE SET

The IAAF has released its 16-meet Grand Prix schedule for 1985:

May 25	San Jose (Jenner Classic)
June 1	Eugene (Prefontaine Classic)
June 8	Moscow (Zemskiy Memorial)
June 22	Prague (Rosicky Memorial)
July 2	Stockholm (DN-Galan)
July 4	Helsinki (World Games)
July 18	Nice (Nikaia)
July 19	London (Peugot-Taibot Games)
July 27	Oslo (Bislett Games)
August 2	London (IAC/Coca Cola)
August 4	Budapest (Grand Prix)
August 21	Zurich (Weltklasse)
August 23	West Berlin (ISTAF)
August 25	Cologne (Weltklasse)
August 30	Brussels (Ivo Van Damme Memorial)
September 7	Rome (Grand Prix Final)

In other IAAF news:

- The three "clouded" distance world records by Ingrid Kristiansen (14:58.89 for 5,000 meters), Fernando Mamede (27:13.81 for 10,000) and Tatyana Kazankina (8:22.62 for 3,000) were all approved. Kristiansen's mark had been questioned because of "illegal" advertising on her racing uniform; Mamede's mark was in doubt because he reportedly had been paced by lapped runners and Kazankina, while apparently submitting to a domestic drug test after her record 3,000, refused to be drug-tested in a Paris meet a short time later.

- The IAAF will pay room and board and 50 percent of travel costs for participants in the world cross country championships March 24 in Lisbon.

- The inaugural world junior championships will be held in Greece in 1986, probably in August. Male juniors must be under 20, females under 19.

- The next IAAF Council meeting is March 29-31 in Rome.

- The IAAF has approved introduction of a Veteran's Committee. Masters athletes are already organized worldwide and have a more liberal set of rules than those of the IAAF, so it will be interesting to see which direction the IAAF goes with the vets. Will the IAAF try to bring this group of athletes into line with more conservative policies, or will the masters, with IAAF blessings, continue in their accustomed manner?

- The 4,000-meter distance for women in the World Cross Country Championships may be increased. The 1986 IAAF harriers will run in Neuchatel, Switzerland; the '87 championships will be in Warsaw.

- Seoul is being recommended as the site for the second World Cup Marathon, in late 1987. The running of the World Cup there would provide the Seoul Olympic organizers an excellent chance to preview the Olympic marathon course.

OPENING DOORS FOR OTHERS?

And so the Zola Budd saga continues.

At latest report, Budd was set to move to Switzerland with another South African native, Cornelia Burki, who competed in the '84 Olympic 3,000 final for the Swiss.

Tony Ward, writing in the Canadian magazine, *Athletics*, speculated on Budd's return to competition and postulates that "it is necessary, indeed vital, for her to continue, for one overlooked reason.

"Zola Budd is something of a rarity, a white athlete who has benefited from being born and living at altitude. In the rest of Africa the social and sexual inequalities of society precluded the black woman from attaining the running success of the man and in the hills and mountains of East Africa, along the Rift Valley amongst the Masai women and those of Ethiopia lies a vast reservoir of untapped talent that one day will revolutionize women's distance running to performances unthinkable today. If Budd . . . could, inadvertently, unleash that revolution by her exploits, well, what an irony there would be in that."

Olympic medalist Mike Bolt of Kenya agrees that there may be incredible talent latent in his homeland, but the results of his post-graduate studies on the status of female distance runners in Kenya casts doubts on Ward's hopes that Budd can open doors for the black African woman runner.

At present, few black women runners compete past their teens, as little support is available to them after they finish school. The very few who have made names for themselves internationally have either been very young or, like many male Africans, have gone to the United States on athletic scholarships.

"The African men, at least, have a support system available to them when they're out of school—whether it's in the military service, or as a worker in the penal system or at an American university," says Bolt. "There is little for a woman runner; she is expected to stay home and have a family."

While Budd may represent a continent of untapped female running talent, in truth she has little in common with the black women of East Africa or even those in South Africa. Until those women have the same kind of support through clubs and national programs that is available to elite whites, the talent will remain undiscovered.

SHORTS

- *Running Times* magazine compared the 1984 Chicago-America's and New York City Marathons, finding that Chicago budgeted \$3 million (including \$1 million to purchase all the ad time on the national TV broadcast) while New York spent \$1.4 million. Chicago paid nothing for city services while New York forked out \$250,000 and 50 percent of TV rights. Interestingly, 50th place in each race was 2:28.

- Avon, a leader in women's distance running, has canceled its seven-year-old circuit in the

U.S. but reportedly will stay involved in the sport by sponsoring a big race internationally each year. Said Avon's Kathrine Switzer: "Our company's looking at budgets very, very strongly this year, so we can't do everything. Everybody here is very sad, but we achieved a milestone this summer with the women's Olympic marathon."

- The Association of Road Racing Athletes will have a 15-race series in 1985, awarding a total of \$800,000 in prize money. Three races—the Twin Cities and Houston-Tenneco Marathons and the Dr. Scholl's Pro-Comfort 10K—will pay \$100,000 or more.

- John B. Kelly, Jr., a longtime friend of distance running, will be the new USOC president.

- Beginning this month, races with small prize money and appearance fees will be able to disperse their funds to athletes directly, without going through a TACTRUST bank. Those races will be acting as co-trustees with TACTRUST, reporting the transactions to TAC. Alvin Chriss of TAC says that the program is experimental, but he hopes to "sell it to (the) IAAF."

- The banks are bulging in Los Angeles. The surplus generated by the Los Angeles Olympics is now reported to surpass \$170 million, \$20 million more than estimated in September. Up until the Games started, the Olympic organizers claimed to expect a surplus of \$10 to \$15 million.

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1012 E. 21st Ave., Eugene, OR 97405 USA



international Runners' Committee

NUMBER FORTY-TWO • FEBRUARY 1985

WHOSE SIDE?

A press release from the United States Olympic Committee last month boasted of the 83 gold medals won by the U.S. in the Los Angeles Olympics, then went on to say that "Americans should be even prouder of another accomplishment by that group of 597 men and women . . . the fact that not one U.S. Olympic athlete in Los Angeles failed a drug test, nor embarrassed anyone connected with the Olympic movement or amateur sports."

The same day the release was mailed, the blood-doping scandal involving U.S. Olympic cyclists in Los Angeles hit the sports pages. A few days later the USOC reported—some five months after the Games—that 86 athletes had failed drug tests before the Olympics. Of the 86, 33 tested positive for use of stimulants and another 53 for use of anabolic steroids or testosterone.

Who the guilty parties were and in which sports remains unknown. Ten of the athletes who failed were screened during Olympic Trials; the rest presumably were screened as part of the USOC's "educational" testing program. To the credit of the USOC, however, the two athletes who already had landed berths on the U.S. team and were caught at the Trials were subsequently dropped from the team.

Nonetheless, the USOC's (in)actions leave a number of unanswered questions. Were athletes who flunked "educational" testing still allowed to compete in the Olympic Trials where in track and field, at least, only a small percentage of the participants were drug-tested? Was any further punitive action taken against the two athletes who were dropped from the U.S. team? The IAAF calls for a lifetime suspension for those who flunk the drug tests.

The USOC played too cozy with its information on the drug testing results before the Games. (A total of 2,254 athletes were tested before final U.S. team selections were made.) The athletes—particularly the clean ones—are left to wonder just whose side the USOC is on.

And in related news on the drug issue:

- The blood-doping scandal in U.S. Olympic cycling strikes close to home for runners who've been aware of the procedure since 1972, when Olympic champion Lasse Viren was accused of it. Although blood doping is against both USOC and IOC policy, it isn't against the rules. The IOC policy bans "any physiological substance taken in abnormal quantity or taken by an abnormal route of entry into the body, with the sole intention of increasing in an artificial and unfair manner performance in competition."

The IOC never has outlawed blood doping specifically, possibly because at present there is no reliable test for detecting infused blood. The IOC may amend the omission, however, given the fact that Sweden's Dr. Björn Ekblom, a pioneer in blood-doping research, says that a test to expose the doping could be devised in perhaps a year.

- A drug scandal has hit the running scene at Clemson (South Carolina) University where track coaches Stan Narewski and Sam Colson recently resigned their positions midst charges that they illegally distributed prescription drugs (painkillers and steroids). The case came to light during an investigation into the death of the Olympic distance runner Stijn Jaspers, a Clemson student from The Netherlands. Jaspers' death was caused by a congenital heart disease but investigators got on the trail of the Clemson coaches when they discovered prescription painkillers in Jaspers' room but no physician's prescription.

- If groups such as the USOC have been less than zealous in their attempts to combat drug abuse in sports, the NCAA and its member schools appear to be making real strides in confronting the problem. A number of universities already are doing in-house testing, for recreational drugs primarily, with any disciplinary action largely a matter between coach and athlete.

The NCAA itself will meet in special session in June to vote (with passage seeming sure) on implementing a drug testing program beginning next fall. The program would deal with performance-enhancing drugs and athletes would

be tested at championship events and bowl games.

Also to be resolved will be the extent of punitive action taken against those who flunk the tests. The NCAA will take its own action, possibly barring the athlete from any future NCAA competition and disqualifying him/her from the competition where testing occurred. Will groups such as the IAAF or TAC or the USOC take any action based upon test results from the NCAA?

HURDLES NO BARRIER

In the last issue of this newsletter we addressed the possibilities of a women's steeplechase, noting that the event would call for lower barriers. Runner/writer Hal Higdon writes to us, echoing those sentiments and commenting on steeplechasing for masters runners.

Take a look at the steeplechase in veterans' meets, suggests Higdon, and you'll find "very few runners past the age of 40 who know how to chase well."

"When you get over 50 the numbers of decent steeplechasers diminishes further, until over 60 I only recall seeing one person (Joe McCluskey) who knew how to get over the barriers with any sort of grace. Into the 70s we are subjected to the spectacle of people looking like they need ladders to get over the barriers and an outboard for the water jump.

"One of the reasons . . . is that barriers are simply too high for runners who have begun to lose their spring with age. We accept the fact that older athletes don't vault and jump as high, as evident from their records. Older 110 hurdlers use lower hurdles. Older weightmen use lighter implements. Yet older steeplechasers are asked to clear the same height barriers as Henry Marsh."

The answer for both veterans and women would appear to be in an adjustable barrier. Such barriers do exist. The physical plant at Washington State University constructed adjustable barriers for its track, reports WSU women's coach Jessica Cassleman. The barriers (including the water jump) are built at 30

inches in height with a removeable board screwed on top to provide the extra height needed for the standard (men's) steeplechase barriers (36 inches).

The barriers can be adjusted quickly and must be in good working order, considering that one of their most frequent users, WSU runner Julius Korir, captured a gold medal in the Olympic steeplechase last summer.

SHORTS

- Thirteen of Canada's elite track and field athletes have lost their three-year-old financial sponsorship from adidas. The athletes, seven of them medalists in Los Angeles, had each received at least \$1,000 a month for their trust funds.

"The sole and only reason we came to this decision," said adidas spokesman Heinz Piotrowski, "was to channel the required dollars into consumer advertising and promotions because of the horrendous change in the market place. It has become clear the sporting goods business can no longer be directed exclusively to jocks. People are buying jogging suits to go to the supermarkets or cut the grass."

- It took a little over two hours to run the 1981 New York City Marathon and more than three years to have it remeasured. Unfortunately, the course fell some 150 meters short, invalidating Alberto Salazar's long-pending American record of 2:08:13 and also removing Allison Roe's then world-best of 2:25:29 from the all-time world list.

- Beginning last month, all TAC-certified road courses must have been measured adding a 0.1% short course prevention factor. Any course previously certified without the 0.1% factor will be decertified as of 1985. There still are some 1300 certified courses in the U.S. under the new guidelines.

- TAC's Sports Medicine Committee has adopted guidelines allowing for hands-on exams of athletes during competitions by any authorized medical team member. That person also would have the authority to remove the runner from the race if it were in the best interest of the athlete's health and safety. Medical guidelines for races with 1,000 or more runners also will be established as part of TAC's sanctioning of such events.

- The IAAF has met with the World Association of Veteran Athletes (WAVA) to discuss the IAAF's formation of a veteran's wing. The proposed merger of WAVA with the IAAF could bring about increased international competition

for Eastern Bloc athletes although there may be some rules to iron out.

The National Masters News (U.S.) notes that in some nations masters "cannot hold a meet, or travel abroad, without the approval of the national open athletic organization, which is always affiliated with the IAAF." In the U.S. veteran athletes have more free rein.

The IAAF is proposing a Veterans' governing committee with 10 delegates from WAVA and five from the IAAF, with the IAAF paying the costs for WAVA reps to attend important meetings. The IAAF also would like to see IGAL (World Veterans' Long Distance Running Association) in on the merger.

SWAN SONG?

Are NCAA indoor track and cross country on the endangered species list?

Does the "world's oldest sport" enjoy an unduly favored position in the world of NCAA head-and-dollar counts?

A recent issue of NCAA News addressed the latter and said that the NCAA Executive Committee will consider the sport-sponsorship and championships status of track and field in May.

At issue is the fact that track counts as three sports toward meeting NCAA sponsorship requirements. (NCAA schools must sponsor at least a minimum number of men's and women's sports.) Also being questioned are the NCAA's expenditures for three championships—cross country, indoor track and outdoor track—for what many people regard as essentially one sport.

The NCAA staff has been asked to summarize "possible approaches that would place the 'track and field' sports in a more comparable position with other NCAA-recognized sports." A preliminary report issued in December by NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers stated that a first step might be to consider indoor and outdoor track as one sport, and secondly, to eliminate the indoor championship meet.

Byers points out that it is inconsistent for the NCAA to offer indoor and outdoor championships in track but not in other sports. He also notes that long distance runners are provided with three national championship opportunities. And because the three sports involve many of the same people, Byers is concerned that NCAA schools facing a budget crunch will limit their sponsorship of more broad-based sports programs, opting instead for the more cost-efficient "three for the price of one" track program in

order to meet the NCAA's required number of sports.

The NCAA is also concerned with its \$1.6 million ('83-'84) outlay for the three sports ("three NCAA divisions, men and women"). That figure represented one-third of the Association's total underwriting of NCAA championships.

Devotees of indoor track and cross country may have a fight on their hands, but the indoor sport may be in the most precarious position, given that it cost the NCAA almost twice as much to stage the Division I indoor championships as it did to put on the Division I cross country meet.

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International Runners' Committee

NUMBER FORTY-THREE • MARCH 1985

STANDARDIZING THE SPORT

In the wake of the controversy surrounding the measurement of the 1981 New York City Marathon course where Alberto Salazar set a world best of 2:08:13, it's appropriate to take a look at the genesis of road racing and its standardization.

Road racing existed for many years in an undefined spot somewhere between track and cross country racing. Only in the last decade has road racing made a full-fledged move to align itself closely with track racing, trying to ate the record-keeping, standardization of distances and course accuracy. The job is difficult, though, given that the differences from road course to road course more closely resemble the differences between cross country courses while tracks around the world conform to very strict specifications.

Although pioneers such as Ted Corbitt have been pushing for years to make sure courses are accurate, it is largely the interest of the media and the media's insistence on "records" which has accelerated course certification procedures.

Road Race Management notes that "for years road racing records were insignificant—there was not sufficient interest in the sport to merit close scrutiny of times and courses. The AAU and then TAC did not recognize any road records until 1983! Suddenly, even though no records officially existed, the media created records—Derek Clayton's 2:08:33 time in 1969 was called the world record despite strong assertions from the running community the course was short (the British RRC threw the mark out several years ago). It soon became apparent to TAC that some control would have to be joined over recording-keeping in road racing or all records would be created by the media with no accountability."

Corbitt, the veteran distance runner from New York City, initiated course certification procedures in the 1960s and by 1980 TAC elected to improve its monitoring of certifications because of the tremendous visibility and bonuses paid to athletes who set records, writes RRM.

According to Jennifer Hesketh Young of the National Running Data Center, the National Standards Committee agreed in 1981 that courses be given a 0.2 percent tolerance factor certification for the calendar years 1981, 1982 and 1983, with courses measured one foot from the curb and along the shortest possible route. For any U.S. records to be ratified by TAC, the courses had to be remeasured after the event. The tolerance factor also was gradually tightened (0.1 percent for 1984 and now courses must be at least the stated distance.)

The 1981 New York City Marathon course recently was found to be 148 meters short (a tolerance of 82 meters was allowed at that time), which means that Salazar's mark will not

be submitted to TAC for ratification as a U.S. record.

The scrutiny of Salazar's mark by the Americans is somewhat ironic, given the fact that as yet the IAAF does not recognize world records in the marathon or for other road distances. In the eyes of the media, Salazar has "lost" his then-world "record" because of the remeasurement of the course. Yet neither Clayton's time nor Rob de Castella's 2:08:18 (also run in 1981) were ever backed up by a post-race measurement such as New York finally received—some three years after the event.

At best, the controversy over world marathon "records" is moot, thanks to Steve Jones' 2:08:06 at Chicago which was remeasured within 48 hours of the race. At worst, the record books are a mess if you want to establish a world-record/best progression for the marathon or any other road distances.

The IAAF is moving towards recognition of world records in road racing, with the implicit need for course certification and presumably, post-race drug testing of record setters. In fairness to the runners who'll be settling those records and to those who try to maintain the record books, the sooner the IAAF acts, the better.

MEASURING UP

So, how do you know if you're running on an accurate road course?

First, pay little heed to advertisements claiming that a course is "certified" or "sanctioned." "Sanctioned" does not mean the same thing as "certified" and you can't rely on all race directors to follow necessary procedures for certification.

Runners in the U.S. have several methods of finding out if a course is indeed certified. (And starting this year, all courses must be at least the stated length.)

The National Running Data Center (P.O. Box 42888, Tucson, AZ 85733) publishes a yearly booklet called "Certified Road Courses" for \$3.95 and monthly updates to the yearly lists are available in the NRDC News, mailed to those who donate \$15 or more to the NRDC. The NRDC also may be reached by phone, at (602) 326-6416.

A calendar of road races listed in Running Times magazine designates courses which are certified (as verified by the editor through the NRDC). The magazine costs \$17.50 a year from Running Times, 14416 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Suite 20, Woodbridge, VA 22191.

Another option for the runner is to write to the race director, requesting a copy of the race's certification paper, in accordance with the 1985 standards.

RUNNING AROUND THE RULES

Fast times and fame won't do much to improve your running opportunities if you're South African. The Zola Budd saga has drawn attention to some of the problems facing South African runners who are banned from international competition by the IAAF. Yet a number of South Africans are competing abroad anyway. A few have sought new citizenships, like Budd and Sydney Maree. Others simply ignore the sanctions and try to be unobtrusive.

The problem, of course, is that the better you get, the more difficult it is to go unnoticed.

South African Patsy Sharples, an all-American distance runner while competing for the University of Idaho, writes us to explain some of the problems confronting her and her compatriots.

"The South African athletes who don't have other passports all seem to try different ways of getting international competition. The best way seems to be to run unobtrusively in the road races and send in your entry form as a local. Examples of this . . . (include) Bruce Fordyce who won the American 50-mile championship. Track is a different story as that it is not easy to get in to and the same applies to cross-country," writes Sharples.

"I think that road racing has opened up for South African athletes, mainly due to ARRA (Association of Road Racing Athletes) (which seems) to ignore the participation ban on South African athletes. While international competition in road racing is still possible for the middle and long distance athletes, the pure track athlete is barred. The only alternative for, say, a sprinter, is to go to the U.S.A. on scholarship or to have access to another passport."

Sharples, who hopes to return to the U.S. road racing scene, notes that "the worst athletes have the best chance of getting into international competition because a) no one has heard of them and b) no one will take notice of their performances." Sharples herself, running far from her peak form, finished unnoticed in the back of the pack in the women's exhibition 10,000-meter race at the U.S. Olympic Trials last June.

USOC ENDS INFORMAL DRUG TESTING

The United States Olympic Committee is making progress in its efforts to eliminate drug abuse in amateur athletics. Informal drug testing will no longer be done, although an educational and information program continues, including a Drug Control Hotline at (1-800) 233-0393. The USOC also will recommend to the IOC that blood doping be declared illegal.

Retiring executive director F. Don Miller hopes to see the USOC require that all athletes taking place in USOC-sponsored events, such

as the National Sports Festival, World University Games or Pan American Games, agree to be tested ahead of these meets. He also has proposed that national governing bodies could request formal testing and spot checks of their athletes at any time.

Miller wrote us recently, clarifying several points raised in the last issue of this newsletter:

"Of the 86 athletes who were found positive in (pre-Olympic) drug testing, 76 of those occasions were during the period between the Pan Am Games and the Olympic Trials. Most of these were during informal tests designed to give opportunity for our crews to experience the precise logistics of conducting drug tests competently and for our athletes to learn (1) what good drug testing requires procedurally; (2) that many medications contain banned substances (i.e. stimulants); and (3) discontinuation of anabolic steroid requires time before former users can compete with a clean drug test.

"Of the 10 found positive at the (Olympic) Trials, those who had made the team were subject to the USOC's punitive policies (i.e. disqualification). All were subject to their respective NGB's (National Governing Board's) policies as well. Constitutionally, USOC currently can only disqualify from the Pan American and Olympic Teams; the NGBs apply their respective policies for length of disqualification from their programs.

"USOC had no knowledge (by policy) of the identity of the athletes who had been found positive before the Trials by informal tests. However, the Trials did not affect only 'a small sample': 244 of those at the Track and Field Trials and all of those at the Weightlifting Trials, for example, were tested formally. Further, all of the Olympians, including those elevated from alternate status, had been tested formally at the Trials. (Editor's note: the 244 tested at the U.S. track and field trials in Los Angeles represented about one-fourth of all the participants.)

"The purposes of informal testing were made known at the outset of our new program in Fall, 1983, and apparently its educational aspects were successful. In the future, our educational mission will be focused on our Drug Control Hotline, both to help athletes continue to avoid inadvertent use of banned drugs via medications and to provide accurate counsel on the effects of banned drugs. When the 1984 Olympic Trials began, informal testing became history; it has served its purpose."

SURVEYING THE FIELD

Find another demographic survey in your race packet?

Take the time to fill it out; it may be in your best interests if you want to keep road races healthy.

Race directors are having to market their races more and more—not only to the runners, but to potential sponsors. Race sponsorship is changing from the obvious sponsors such as running shoe companies to larger companies with less obvious ties to running, companies such as Beatrice, Xerox and Pillsbury; Stroh's, Mercedes and Guinness.

The "upscale" demographics of the running population (well-educated, above-average income) are attractive and a number of large companies have been convinced to put a portion of their advertising dollars into road races. But race directors need to have pertinent demographic information in hand when they approach

such sponsors, hence the survey in your packet.

Road Race Management reports that Beatrice spent upwards of \$3 million on Chicago's America's Marathon, the largest amount ever spent on a single race. Yet that figure is only a drop in the bucket in terms of Beatrice's total advertising expenditures which were estimated at \$270 million for 1982. To put matters into perspective, that ad budget exceeds the entire budgets of New Balance, Tiger, Brooks, Reebok and Saucony, combined.

Faced with belt-tightening by the shoe companies which so long have underwritten the sport, writes RRM, race entrepreneurs must turn their attention to other companies in areas such as computers, financial institutions or even automotive companies.

SHORTS

- Scholl's Pro Comfort Series (seven races culminating with a \$100,000 final in 1984) has been cancelled, signalling a shift in Scholl's advertising strategy from image to product-specific advertising.

- The San Diego Marathon Clinic is celebrating its tenth anniversary in March. An estimated 50,000 to 70,000 runners have passed through the Sunday morning clinics. Peak attendance in the free clinic came during 1977-80, when 300 to 500 runners and walkers attended regularly. The weekly sessions now draw some 100-250 participants.

- John Treacy, Olympic silver medalist in the marathon, was quoted recently in the Kansas City Star, talking about U.S. runners: "Lately, the emphasis on making money in road races and the prestige given to them has attracted your best athletes. Your athletes have been going to run Falmouth when they should be track racing in Europe. An athlete who wants to do well in the Olympics should spend four to five years racing on the track in Europe."

- Crowd control has been a problem in a number of sports around the world and now is emerging in running. Spectators recently disrupted a prestigious road race in Portugal and last month Zola Budd was forced to drop out of the English cross country championships when protesters came out on the course.

And in less violent situations, such as the New York City Marathon, lack of crowd control has prevented runners from following the shortest course allowed. Officials for the Los Angeles Olympic marathons went to great pains to enforce crowd control, so that each runner had a fair shot at completing the distance without interference or detour.

- The New York Road Runners Club sponsors running and fitness programs for—among others—urban children, inmates at Rikers Island and residents of NYC shelters for the homeless.

- New USOC President John B. Kelly Jr. calls for greater participation of women athletes, noting that (in the U.S.) Title IX was the "single most important factor in the success of our female athletes in 1984" and that it is essential that the legislation be reinstated.

- The first IAAF World Indoor Games in Paris in January drew athletes from 75 countries. The 1987 meet will be held in March; Indianapolis is the leading candidate to host the meet.

- The New Zealand Runner quotes Secretary John Holt: "We don't want to estrange the athletes or shackle them in any way. That consideration is being returned by the athletes, who now accept that they're not completely free agents to bargain with the market forces of the world, without reference to their national associations . . . We were very unhappy four years ago, with the farce of the amateur situation. We realized we had to bring some reality back to the sport."

Holt believes track and field will never be a fully professional sport, in the way that soccer and tennis are. "For a start, we won't be able to pay 80 or 90 athletics officials at each meeting. On the other hand, we're approaching it in a professional way, so the top athletes can be reimbursed for the countless hours they put into training . . . At the same time, we feel we're being true to the Olympic charter."

- The National Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association reports that of the 50 million Americans who own running shoes, only 24 percent use them for running.

- According to Track and Field News, Thoreau, one of the co-commissioners for 1991 Olympic track and field, believes that the IAAF is interested in holding World Championships every other year, rather than every four. Thoreau would like to see Los Angeles bid for the world meet for 1989 or 1991.

ABOUT THE IRC

The purposes of the International Runners' Committee are: (1) to increase competitive opportunities worldwide, and (2) to help improve the administration of running.

Our first objective was, and still is, to secure for women a full program of distance races in the Olympics and all other international championships.

Other IRC aims include approval of annual world road-racing championships for men and women . . . acceptance of world road-running records . . . expansion of a truly international road-runners' organization to promote (and perhaps eventually govern) this area of the sport . . . and protection of competitive opportunities regardless of political and professional complications.

The IRC is composed of 16 male and female runners representing five nations: President Eleanora Mendonca (Brazil), Secretary Henley Roughton (U.S.), Executive Director Jacqueline Hansen (U.S.), Lyn Billington (England), Jeff Darman (U.S.), Miki Gorman (U.S., Japan), Joe Henderson (U.S.), Doris Brown Heritage (U.S.), Nina Kuscsik (U.S.), Arthur Lydiard (New Zealand), Sarolta Monspart (Hungary), Leal-Ann Reinhart (U.S.), Manfred Steffny (West Germany), Tom Sturak (U.S.), Joan Uilyot (U.S.) and Ken Young (U.S.). The IRC newsletter is edited by Janet Heinonen (U.S.).

The IRC is incorporated as a charitable foundation. An original grant was provided by Nike Sport Shoes, and support now comes from group and individual donations (which are tax deductible in the U.S.). The IRC mails this newsletter approximately monthly to selected runners, officials, media representatives and friends of the sport. There is no charge. The information here is intended for reprinting and no permission is required.

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