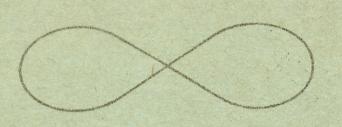
The Veteran Athlete



N°6 20 cents

FOR THE YOUNG IN HEART FROM THE HEART OF THE NATION

PUBLISHER

MAX VAN APELINORN

EDITORIAL

Jack Pennington

Mick Sheehan

Wally Sheppard

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THE VETERAN ATHLETE NO.6

CONTENT:

Editorial "Percy Cerutty M.B.E." "Science and Exercise" "Feed for thought" "The aging process" Results.

Jack Pennington, Wally Sheppard and Mick Sheehan. Because of the absence of Jack Pennington (going overseas) from August - December 1972, please send all material, letters, results etc. to

> Mick Sheehan, 7 Wilson Street, Curtin. ACT. 2605.

for publication in issue No. 7 (October), before September 21st.

OVERSEAS TOUR

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Page 2 - Editorial

There is much talk of the Olympics becoming too big, too commercial, too this, too that. Is it wishful thinking to hope that it may revert to the good old days of athletics?

Whatever happens, this is an historic year for us, because in the week following the 1972 Olympics, there will be held the first World Track, Field and Road championships for veterans.

The Australian contingent will be part of the history making. Two men will see the culmination of their dreams and deserve honorable mention. They are David Pain of San Diego USA who promoted the Annual Track and Field championships in San Diego since 1967; and Meinrad Nagele, of Koln, Germany, who had promoted the "Association of veteran long distance runners", which has become an International movement.

The editor will spend October and November in England, partaking of experimental work involving a study of respiration during maximal exercise. His offer to assist workers in this field, has been taken up by Dr John Brooke and Dr Peter Travers (the British Olympic medical officer).

Meanwhile Magazine No. 7 will be produced by Mick Sheehan for distribution in October.

Please send all material for that issue to Mick Sheehan: 7 Wilson Street, Curtin. ACT. 2605 - before October 1st. No. 7 should also contain a full report of the World Tour.

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Acknowledgements:

The team manager, Wally Seppard wishes to thank <u>Ron Clarke</u> and <u>Arthur Hodson</u>, for their valued help and advice, and on behalf of the team we tender a special thank you to <u>ADIDAS Ltd</u> for the donation of a high quality Australian Track Suit to every team member.

Seven late comers to the team wish to thank Max van Apeldoorn for the provision of their track suits.

Many other sponsers have helped the team and to them we are indebted, and for all of them we have a very warm regard.

"PERCY CERUTTY" M.B.E.

by Mick Sheehan

The first time I heard of him, was early in 1946, when he arrived at Olympic Park after a 60 miles run from Portsea. Percy was 49 and the announcer called him even then "the grand old man of athletics".

At the Australian Championships of 1948, Australia's leading distance runner Les Perry, collapsed from heat exhaustion (at the end of the 3 miles); Perry talked of retiring, but Percy Cerutty came on the scene and took Les under his wing.

Four years later at Helsinki, Perry placed 6th in the Olympic 5,000m; at last Australia had made the grade at distance running. Percy Cerutty never looked back, and greater successes came from his rejection of past methods of training.

Australian officialdom considered that the climate was unsuitable for the promotion of distance running; it never entered their heads that distance running was worth support, and that perhaps marathons could be run in the cool of the evening instead of in the mid-day sun. The whole approach to training was in the British tradition, "the taking part was more important than the winning"; "losers" were to be encouraged "to train every day was to invite bad comment"; "marathons were harmful", and therefore they were suspended. Percy Cerutty, fought this attitude tooth and nail, and his fight started in 1939.

In 1939 Percy was retired from his work, pensioned off due to a breadkown in health which was considered permanent. However, he refused to accept this and delved into the libraries to read everything he could about man's condition and what was the purpose of life?

He was very impressed by the writings of Arthur Newton on running. Newton had been the World's freak of long distance running, setting records at a variety of distances, which included running across the USA and running for 24 hours in a circus ring for a distance of 154 miles. Newton did not start running until he was well into his forties.

Another who impressed Percy was Hackenschmidt, the World's strongest man (Percy was later to become a friend of both). Meanwhile he continued to study diet, discipline, and Physiology, and gradually evolved what was to be new philosophy for running, which he termed "The Stotan Creed". He first applied this to himself so that one day he ran 101 miles, he was now a marathon man and won the Victorian Marathon at the age of 51.

Percy's home at Portsea by the sandhills became a weekend training camp for distance runners and as some of the runners were tradesmen, the camp grew in size and scope, it also grew in reputation.

Percy was the first "Coach" (he prefers teacher) to pronounce the complete" approach to running; it was "first become a man, and then do the training"; schedules and stopwatches were not for him, runners had to experience the "pain barrier" if they were not prepared to suffer, they were banished from the camp.

Camp life was a "get back to nature" experience, no one was allowed to smoke, food was of the natural variety, no processed food was available.

Cerutty insisted that there was only one way for man to get the best from himself, and that was to live and run like an animal, he attacked the "old-school-tie" athletic tradition, and instilled in many Australian runners that they were better "men" than their European Counterparts; he was downright contemptuous in public, of those who wished others "good luck" before a race, and of those who were content to be "good losers", his athletes had to discard all preconcieved ideas, and accept that running is a primitive soutpouring of hidden energy reserves, which could only be t apped by suffering. His most important creed was "to train without pain is to train without gain".

On the evening before <u>Elliot</u> won his Gold and World record at Rome, Percy showed Elliot how he wanted him to run, Cerutty ran the 1,500mts. at the age of 65 years, until "oblivien". When he had revived, he said "<u>Herb, old son</u>, you may run faster but never harder". Next day Elliot ran like an animal - never before had there been such a combination of mentor and man.

Later Elliot was to write his story and in "the Golden Mile" you can read about it first hand. Elliot was Cerutty's pinnacle of success, and he said there would never be another who so completely accepted Percy's way of li fe, no other could again produce the "Glory of Rome".

There is no doubt that Percy Cerutty brought Australian Athletics to the fore, he showed that a nation which could produce great tennis players and cricketers, could also produce great runners. Many top runners left Percy's camp shaking their heads, not knowing what they had learnt; the truth is they had not learnt to be men, or they had decided to train without pain. Percy goaded runners into World class, runners like Perry, Warren, Stephens, Landy and Elliot.

As far as this Magazine is concerned, Percy Cerutty blazed the trail for Veteran Athletics; he should be recognized as a founder of a new and fast growing sport.

The arguments Cerutty propounded 25 years ago were remarkably prophetic; as he forcefully pointed out, man in affluent society, is suffering from the disease of affluence and inactivity, Heart and diseases of the circulation have now reached epidemic proportions, men in early middle age were now dying of a disease which in the past was associated with slowing down of the circulation due to old age.

Percy Cerutty prescribed the antidote, and practised what he preached, and he was scoffed at. He travelled thw World and preached his "Stotat Creed"; he was the complete extrovert, and he therefore, frightened many people who perhaps could have influenced others. However, there were many signs that Percy had reached some people, particularly in New Zealand and in the USA.

Cerutty and Elliot tour ed the USA at a time when there was no sign of a distance runner from the mile to the marathon; there was an absence of interest. Cerutty gave it to them "good and strong" and told the United States that there was a lack of "men", "they were fat and soft and on the way out". It is to that country's credit that Percy was given the headlines, and a revival began. Jim Ryun's training is based on Cerutty's "Stotan Creed" (see page 12, "the Jim Ryun Story by Cordner Nelson, Pelham Books 1968).

In 1964 the USA beat the World over 5,000m and 10,000m and they had a depth of sub 2 hrs 15 min marathon "men". What greater tribute could be paid to Cerutty; he had been the inspiration behind Three World Mile record holders, and indirectly, through Landy, had triggered off Bannister's attempt on the "First four minutes".

His influence has been world wide, and he has "sired" books, notably "Be fit or be damned", "Sport is my life", "Success in sport and life", "How to become a champion", "Middle distance running", "Schoolboy athletics" and others.

Graeme Kelly, of the "Australian" newspaper, wrote a book on Cerutty called "Mr Controversial" which shows the fuller side of the coin. What other "coach" has pulled himself out of the mire of illhealth, and by his own blood _ .' and tears, established a training camp and a way of life, of International repute. There are no two ways about him, you either accept his ideas or you hate the man. The only way to dismiss that "guilty" feeling is to rationalise and say, "He is nuts" and thereby shorten you own life span.

Percy was ahead of his time, and at 77 he is still writing and preaching, but the emphasis is now on eating nature's foods uncooked. Animal fat is regarded as a <u>poison</u> like nicotine; of course he has been saying this for more than 25 years.

"Science and Exercise"

The latest study is of great importance as far as we are concerned; it comes from: a paper presented to the conference in "Ergometry and Cardiology" at Frieburg in 1967 by Gunnar Grimby, from the Department of Clinical Physiology, Sahlgens Hospital, University of Goteburg, Sweden.

In a study of middle-aged men in maximal exercise, there were 33 active and 29 non-active athletes in the age group 44 years - 68 years. The study was between active athletes, athletes who had retired and members of the community of the same age group who had never been involved in training for sport.

The <u>retired</u> athlete had a 20% lower (mean) Aerobic-capacity than the mean of those still in training, yet these ex-athletes had an aerobic capacity 15% higher than non-athletes. Regular training substantially reduces a decline in aerobic capacity with age. A lowered aerobic capacity is related to a lowered training pattern.

The mean value of Maximum oxygen uptake was 30% higher than that previously reported by I. Astrand in 1960.

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Editor's note: Until now it has been accepted that oxygen uptake during maximal work is reduced progressively by age (after the age of about 30).

Melbourne: It is reported by a Director of Phys. Ed. of the YMCA that the majority of male office workers in Melboune at 40 are less fit than the over 60 div. in Norway and Sweden. This comes from fitness tests on some hundreds of volunteers. The report says

"the situation is quite alarming".

Forbes Carlile, the scientific coach of Australian swimming (who has in earlier days ended up in hospital after running a marathon) had this to say to a conference at Montreal, October 1971.

"We know little about training" - All to often unsatisfactory training methods have been advocated, clothed in elaborate scientific garb to give them respectability. "Much of our knowledge on swimming is not reliable" I read Dr Van Aaken's article, "Speed through Endurance" with glee, as he demolished the adocates of rigid interval-training".

"The methods of training introduced by Percy Cerutty and refined by Arthur Lydiard using endurance methods, indicated that there were (in the 1960's) glaring gaps in our knowledge. Enthusiasm and empirical observations succeeded where science was falling short".

Predictive Tests:

The discussion of physiological testing leads me to observe that we should be balanced in our coaching. We should take care not to coach too much from our hobby-horses. Clearly the "just hard-training" man, or it's all in the style-man, is not adequately equipped to coach at any level. The world's best facilities will not produce the world's best and often not even good athletes. We have so little reliable knowledge, that I beg the question - "Where do we go from here?"

"Food for thought"

by Jack Pennington

Just ponder this, all mankind on this earth are one and the same specie - ANIMAL - They are able to adapt to living in all environments. The Eskimo live mainly on fish and fat. The Massia tribe in Kenya live on blood and milk. Many of the inhabitants of Asia never eat meat. New Guinea tribes live mainly on vegetables. Some people live on fish and chips, and some on the good old meat pie. The latter group live in the urban areas of our modern, affluent society; of these the upper crust "survives" on high quality foods. It is the man in the modern society which is burdened by many things, including heart disease of epidemic proportions. Man in tribal society does not display any evidence of heart disease.

Men in tribal society are engaged in physical activities which are necessary for man's continued existence on this earth.

The closest group in modern society to this condition are the Veteran athletes. The leading expert on athletes and their food, Dr P.Đ. Astrand, says this:

"Athletes are high-caloric consumers and on a mixed idlet they have a surplus of all nutrients, including protein. So except for a few days before an endurance event, they should stick to normal meals, as his diet is fully adequate. (The few days before an endurance event, meals should be biased in favour of carbohydrates.)

Ref: "Diet and Exercise" P.O. Astrant MD.

Modern Athlete and Coach - May/June 1972.

Editor: Jess Jarver for National Fitness

Annual Sub. \$4.00 - 70 South Terrace Adelaide S.A. 5000

"The effects of exercise on the aging process"

by Dr John L. Boyer MD of the Human Performance Laboratory San Diego. State Colleg. San Diego. USA.

Dr Boyer has a great deal of experience in assessing the fitness of United States service personnel. He has also studied the participatants in the Annual Veteran Track championships held in San Diego since 1968. What follows is an address given by Dr Boyer to the annual gathering of veteran athletes.

"What is aging?"

We now know that aging is a condition called atheroscloerosis, a fatty deposit on the walls of the arteries, which carry blood to the heart, brain, kidneys, legs and other important parts of the body; this condition restricts the supply of oxygen and other cellular nutrients, causing the death of cells which are replaced by scar tissue. THIS IS THE AGING PROCESS. Just what does exercise do to your heart and blood vessels?

Exercise trains the heart muscle just as exercise trains and improves any muscle. It strengthens the muscle fibers of the heart and thus makes it more efficient organ. What kind of exercise does this best? Endurance exercise is best to improve the strength of the heart muscle. That's why running, jogging, swimming, cycling or any endurance work is so good. It

makes the heart stronger. To support this improved muscle there must be improved circulation — the formation of new vessels and the dilation of existing vessels to improve the blood flow to the muscle fibres of the heart. Thus there is an actual increase of blood to the heart itself with exercise by this collateral system.

- 2. Secondly, exercise increases the size of the heart. Just as exercise increases the size of any muscle. This increases the output of blood by the heart with each heart beat. Since the heart is a volume organ, the size and capacity of the heart are very important. The better the volume capacity the better the stroke volume and cardiac output with each beat.
- Thirdly exercise decreases the resting heart rate. The resting heart rate of the trained is such slower than the resting heart rate of the untrained. The heart rate tends to reflect the heart function. A slow resting heart rate is more efficient. Rates below 70 are optimal. A slow-beating heart with a large volume capacity results from endurance exercise. An additional benefit of exercise is that it tends to lower the blood pressure. Long endurance activity in particular does this by its dilating effect on the vessels so that the pressure within the vessel is reduced. Exercise may also lower the blood pressure by a direct effect on the body's other blood pressure regulating mechanisms.
- 4. A fourth benefit of exercise is called the peripheral benefit. This means that collateral vessels are also increased to other muscles of the body. This gives another reserve capacity and increases the overall efficiency of the cardiovascular system.
- 5. A fifth benefit is in the body weight and metabolic areas. How much body fat one has compared to lean body mass (muscle) is more important than overall body weight. Optimally one should have only 10-15% of his weight as body fat. Most sedentary Western men have 25 30% of the body weight as body fat. Exercise helps to convert the body fat to lean muscle mass and thus decreases the proportion of total body fat. In general, the more unfit and untrained the individual, the greater his per cent of total body fat.
- 6. Bone metabolism is also improved with exercise. There is an increase of both bone density and bone strength. The oxygen carrying components of the blood, the red blood cells, are also increased as a result of exercise.
- 7. There is also an endocrine benefit of regular exercise. It improves the metabolism of certain chemical substances called catecholamines. These are adrenalin-like products. These substances tend to waste the oxygen supply of the body. Exercise improves the efficiency of the way the body handles the catecholamines. This may also have something to do with the mood of an individual and it may explain why fit persons have less of a tendency toward depression and in general are happier than the unfit.

With this background of the physiological effects of exercise we can now answer some of the topic questions we raised earlier. It is easy to see now why running (actually alternating walk and jog) is used as the exercise rehabilitation for cardiac patients. Jogging is an ideal form of endurance exercise. It can be done anywhere and at any time and without any equipment. It does everything for the heart that exercise can do. However, other endurance activities do just as well such as cycling, swimming or long-distance hiking.

The results of our study of participants in the first US Masters Track and Field Championships were about as predicted. They were in the upper echelon of

adult fitness levels. In particular the endurance runners, middle distance and beyond, were outstanding. Some of the field-event participants, although in great muscular shape, could have improved their cardiovascular condition. We have not published our data for a couple of reasons. One of which was we wanted to be certain that no one would get into troubble medically after we got ourselves out on a limb by stating how great these middle-aged athletes were. After three years of competition you might be interested to know that we have had no serious medical problems of any kind. As a matter of fact at this meet we have had fewer musculo-skeletal problems than at the last AAU National meet held at the same stadium.

What about running contrasted with other sports for conditioning? I'm sure you could all answer this yourselves. Conditioning occurs only with endurance sports - running, swimming, cycling, singles tennis, singles handball and so on. It does not occur with the non-endurance sports such as golf, bowling archery, and NFL football watching on the TV screen.

As far as competitive sports for men over 40 is concerned, over three years experience with the US Masters meets indicates that it is just great for the trained, conditioned year-around middle-aged adult. I think competition could be disastrous for the middle-aged man who tries to get ready for competition in a short period of time. The middle-aged competitive athlete must maintain his conditioning the year around. This probably is one of the most important points of my talk today. Competitive sports for men over 40 are fine provided year-around conditioning and cardiovascular fitness is maintained. It should be the responsibility of track and field clubs who have Masters competitors to encourage an over-40 athlete to withdraw from a meet unless he has maintained his fitness continually.

In regard to disabilities as the result of strenuous exercise, the same principles apply whether you are 20 or 40. The more fit you are the less chance you have of an injury.

N.S.W. Results

The Second Annual 10,000m cross-country Championships were held on May 21st in Centennial Park, over the regular 5,000m lap. It was 9 am and windswept with some light rain and 53°F. The early start was to allow the New Zealand team to try and make the 14.30 am plane for Auckland, and it seems it was too early for many regular veterans.

A field of 26 got away smartly, and after a few 100 yds the lead was taken by John Eccles of NZ in the veteran section, junior Norm Cleverly was well away, and acted as a pilot for the course, which was some help to Eccles who was new to it, and Tony Visalli changed the lead a few times, and at the end of lap one it was Visalli and Eccles - 17m25, Peter Piper - about 17m30, and Jack Pennington - 17m42s; only Piper maintained the pace and came home a clear winner.

Meanwhile further back, there was an outstanding run by 67 years-old Syd Hesketh who, in a well paced effort, moved through to be well clear of younger men. In the over 50 division Arthur Gourlay did likewise.

Page 10.

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12.

Resi	ult 0/60y		0/50	Оу		
1. 2. 3. 4.	Syd Hesketh (b.1905) Les Williams 1909 Fred Wrightson 1905 Arch Southwood 1911	43m30s 46m45s 47m50s 48m33s	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Arthur Gourlay Vic Townsend Marc Tooley Clem Green NZ K. Gravine L. Frances NZ	(b.1919) 1919 1920 171917 1920 1921	37m56s 42m09s 42m32s 45m41s 46m42s 48m31s
0/40	Оу		35-3	39y		
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Peter Piper 1927 Tony Visalli 1932 John Eccles NZ 1925 Jack Pennington1922 Peter Verstegen 1932 J. Cooke NZ 1924 M. Browne NZ 1924 B. Jenkins NZ 1924 B. Rollo NZ 1925 G. Norton 1924	35m16s 35m35s 35m40s 36m05s 37m35s 40m47s 41m10s 42m28s 47m57s 48m04s	1. 2. 3. 4.	Norm Cleverly Dennis Wilson George Freeman T. Ibbott		34m56s 39m51s 41m45s 43m43s

All veteran winners set course records.

1924

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May 26th 5,000 track (grasstex)

L. Rayner NZ

H. Jagers

1.	Peter Piper	17m51s
2.	George Freeman	17m52s
3.	Vic Townsend	19m32s
4.	G. Norton	21ml2s
5	R Cartwright	21m43s

June 1st - Centennial Park; 20K road walk Championships.

60 years - 1. Bert Jones (1903) 148m37s.

50-59 years - I. R. Tarte (1920) 110m12s, 2. Vic Townsend 111m03s.

40-49 years - I. Peter Waddell (1932) 114m22s.

35-39 years - 1. Logan Irwin 102m07s, 2. Bob Crawford 102m58s,

50m06s

50m20s

3. R. Byrnes 114m22s.

Perth May 31st - Perry Lakes track-waterlogged.

Veteran 10,000m | I. John Gilmoure (1919) 33m58s

2. Col Junner (1923) 36ml0s

3. Cliff Bould (1916) 38m00s.

Stawell Gift, Easter meet:

Boxhill postie, Kevin Fisher, age 43 years ran off scratch to win the Promile handicap in 4m25s, which is claimed to be a World best.

The Veteran mile record is held by Peter Mundle USA, set in San Diego in 1969 at age 40 years, 4m26.2s, at 43 years Mundle ran 4m32.3s.

The best 50 year old mile is 4m47s by George Sheehan USA 1969. The best 60 year old is by William Andberg USA 5m18.8s, in 1971. The best 70 year old is by 72 years old Virgil Sturgill 6m32s in 1969.

South Australian Results

8 April after 3 miles pack run		25 April Anzac-veteran mile	
 mile R. Clarke (1924) G. Inwood 27 R.O'Neil 26 W. Caudle 21 M. Cubitt 30 J. Lovatt 21 A. Gottschalk A. Digance 14 	5m03s 5m08s 5m15s 5m15s 5m35s 5m36s 5m47s 5m52s	 R. Clarke L. Wohling (1930) G. Inwood W. Caudle R. White 25 J. Lovatt A. Lampard R. Ferris 30 A Digance R. Fisher 	4m56.6s 5m02.2s 5m04.4s 5m08s 5m35s 5m39s 5m56s 6m02s 6m35s 7m10s
29 April 3 miles 1. W. Kirkwood 2. W. Caudle 3. R. Ferris 4. A. Digance 5. R. Fisher	17m25s 17m36s 21m25s 22m22s 26m28s	8 miles 1. W. Beames 1922 2. R. O'Neil 3. R. Clarke 4. M. Cubitt 5. A. Gottschalk	47m40s 48m54s 49m49s 51m47s 55m02s
20 May 5 Miles 1. W. Kirkwood 2. A. Gottschalk 3. D. Kimber 1920 4. R. Ferris Gawler relay circuit 27 M	29m10s 32m06s 35m42s 37m33s	15 miles 1. W. Beames 2. R. O'Neil 3. R. Clarke 4. J. Lovatt	Ihr 30m59s Ihr 31m02s Ihr 31 50s Ihr 44m04s
W. Beames 18m57s G. Inwood 18m59s R. O'Neil 19m22s R. Clarke 19m34s W. Kirkwood 19m47s L. Wohling 20m19s W. Caudle 20m23s	ia y	R. White 21m26s J. Lovatt 21m33s D. Kimber 23m21s A. Lampard 24m16s L. Snelling 1930 24m23s R. Ferris 24m47s W. Fisher 28m48s	

Canberra 18 June half-time Essendon v ACT. Open mile 6th Jack Pennington (1922) 4m55s.

Victorian Results

IO mile (9.4.72) T. Kelly (31) 54.01 N. Duff (31) 54.55 H. Dalheim (17) 60.39 S. Lanyon (28) 61.31 W. Sheppard (22) 62.05 W. Coyne (24) 62.06 J. Conway (30) 64.26 M. Skinner (23) 66.41 R. Thomas (31) 68.07 M. Porter (25) 68.19 J. Fennant (22) 72.45 G. Wilson (12) 84.21	25 km (6.5.72) T. Orr (24) 90.26 M. Porter (25) 111.21 A. Jones (25) 112.14 I. Carter (27) 119.31 G. Wilson (12) 143.45 12 km (30.4.72) "Fallen Comrades" N. Duff (31) 39.43 T. Orr (24) 41.35 T. Kelly (31) 41.45 R Young (31) 44.56 H. Dalheim (17) 45.37 S. Lanyon (28) 45.56 W. Sheppard (22) 46.48 J. Conway (30) 47.18 W. Ford (26) 49.26 A. Jones (25) 51.38	32 km (13.5.72) "King of Mts" T. Orr (24) 127.05 H. Dalheim (17) 127.20 W. Coyser (24) 128.41 J. Conway (30) 133.11 K. Routhey (24) 134.40 A. Jones (25) 152.16 G. Wilson (12) 183.40
	W. Ford (26) 49.26 A. Jones (25) 51.38 G. Wilson (12) 61.59	

Masters over	40.	5.000	metres.	Saturday.	29.4.72.	Cobura
11001010		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		~~·~~		

F.T.PI.	ĺ	Name	Born	Club	Act.Time
1.	T.	Kelly	1931	Box HIII	18.05
2.		Russell	1929	Mentone	18.53
3.		Orr	1924	Ringwood	18.54
4.		Hooper	1925	S.S.H.	19.43
5.		Routley	1924	Box HIII	20.00
6.		Croker	1931	Chelsea	20.07
7.	н.	Dalheim	1917	S.S.H.	20.13
8.	М.	Skinner	1923	Carlton	20.42
9.	J.	Burke		Glenhuntly	20.52
10.	T.	Turney		U.K.	20.57
11.		Lynch		Coburg	20.59
12.	R.	Young	1931	S.S.H.	21.15
13.	Μ.	O'Neil	1926	Mentone	21.16
14.	N.	Anderson	1925	S.S.H.	21.23
15.	W.	Ford	1925	Tasmania	21.32
16.	1.	Carter	1927	Coburg	21.54
17.	J.	Conway	1930	Glenhuntly	22.07
18.	Т.	Robbins		Malvern	22.13
19.	E.	Gamb le	1915	Malvern	22.15
20.	G.	Brain	1931	Chelsea	22.40
21	Α.	Tovey		Williamstown	23.00
22.	₩.	Bishop		S.S.H.	23,26
23.	G.	Sarfaty	1927	Box Hill	23.38
24.	D.	McNair		S.S.H.	23.41

25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.	W. J. H. J. G.	Jones Tatt Tutton Ward Stevens Farrell Burgoyne	1916	Chelsea Coburg Old Xav. S.S.H. S.S.H. St.Bern. S.S.H.	23.42 24.46 25.01 25.23 25.36 25.58 26.00
32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39.	H. R. W. G. G. T.	Burke Russell Barrett Bevan Wilson Simpson Coole McKenzie	1912	Essendon Essendon Carlton S.S.H. S.S.H. S.S.H. Essendon S.S.H.	26.09 27.02 27.38 28.51 28.58 30.20 30.47 34.27

May 29th, Victorian 8000m CCC., at Stawell, perfect conditions. 244 finished.

Veteran placings:

74th Tom Kelly 28m27s. 100th Ron Young 29m17s. 125th Lin Hooper 30m09s (1931)(1931)

177th Stan Nicholls 32m43s. 199th W. Bishop 33m57s. 224th N. LeRossingnol 35m2ls.

235th J. Tutton 37m53s. 240th J. Stevens 39m09s. 241st H. Stevens 39m17s

243rd G. Wilson 44m58s. 244th G. Simpson 45m52s.

Veteran Tour USA, UK, Germany August/September, 1972.

In San Diego the team meets the locals, this city is the homet Veteran athletics in America; the team is entered as follows; World Champs Cologne.

The Australian team of 35 will complete in two twilight meets at London on They will meet a contingent of 130 Americans, the Tartan of Crystal Palace. 35 Canadaans and 100 from the UK.

Watson.

In Cologne they will meet again plus a selected entry from Continental Europe, including Scandinavian countries.

40	-49

40-49				
100mHochreiter	1,500 m	Bonecker,	McCabe	110H Brodie
Liasces		O'Neil	0rr	400H Brodie
200m as above		Russe!	Young	10Km Walk
Manning		Watson	Warren	Waddell
Winred		Warren	Steeple	Smith
400m Bonecker	3 miles	Bonecker	Coyne	Porter
Winred		Duff	Freeman	Ford.
Manning		Kelly	Orr	
800 m McCabe		Ford	Ford	
O'Neil		Freeman	Kellv	

Hill

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78059 Lampard Stevens 200m Lampard Stevens 400m Lampard Stevens 800m Sheppard Stevens 1.500 m. Sheppard Pennington 3 miles Bould Caudle Gilmore Brain Dalheim Gourlay Junner

McCaffrey Steeple Caudle Dalheim 11oH Lampard 400H Lampard

over 60 v. 100m Simpson

Jav. 0/40 Bowles L.J. 0/40 Cotton P.V.0/40 Cook 50**~5**9y Ham.-discus Tesija

0/60y 3 miles Hesketh Simpson Southwood Wilson Wrightson Steeple Simpson 10Km Walk 0/60y Theobald

London Match International 5 miles CC.

Bonecker, Coyne, Duff, Ford Hill, O'Neil Orr, Porter Young.

50-59 Bould, Caudle, Gilmour Gourlay, McCaffrey

over 60 Hesketh, Simpson, Southwood & Wilson Wrightson.

Track and Field

200m:

400m

800m

100m: I. Hochreiter, Liasces. 2.

Lampard, Stevens.

3. Simpson

Hochreiter, Liasces

Benecker, Manning

Lampard. Stevens

Manning, Winred

Lampard, Stevens

Winred

McCabe

Sheppard, Stevens

1,500m Bonecker, Orr, Watson Pennington, Worreli

Sheppard Southwood, Wilson Wrightson

Young, Coyne

5.000m Bonecker, Duff. Orr

Young, Ford Hill

Kelly, Worrell Pennington

Porter, Watson Coyne

Brain. Gourlav Caudle, Junner Dalheim, McCaffrey

Bould, Gilmoure

Hesketh, Wilson Wrightson, Simpson

Southwood.

Steeple: Young

Caudle, Dalheim

Simpson

400mH Brodie Lampard, Sheppard

15Km Walk. Ford, Porter, Smith.

P.V. Cook, L.J. and Tripple Cotton. Ham./Discus Theobald Tesija.

There is a possibility that Tours in 1973/4 will take in Russia and China, and that there will be a Veteran Olympics in Toronto in 1976.

Also David Paine of San Diego will organize a US team to tour Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii in the Christmas period 1973.

We suggest it would be a good thing for the Australian Veterans Championships of 1974 to coincide with the tour.

The main tour will leave on August 16th spending 5 days in USA. 5 days in London, 15 days in Munich taking in the Olympics, and wind up with a week in Cologne, on the final Sunday there will be a Peoples 15km run all entrants who complete the distance will recieve a commemoration medal.

The tour Manager is Wally Sheppard.

At Cologne the team will also compete thin the World Champs 5,000m/10,000 and Marathon.

Just received July 5 1972

World veteran distance rankings 1971

Top of the lists -

22 under 17 mins.

11313					
40-49 years		50-59 years			
1930	8m50s Paris	Bretch		9m 14s Be	erlin
1930	9m05s Redrath .	Jesefsson		9m30s Sv	
1929	9mlls U.K.	Stober		9m36s G	ermany
1929	9ml2s Germany (Gilmore	1919	9m4os Pe	erth
1926	9ml3s Paris				
1930	9ml9s Germany				
40-49		50-59			
1930	14m44s USA (S.D) Brecht	1921	15m56s	Berlin
1930	15mlls UK	Strupp	1916	16m23s	Cs sr
1925	15m16s	Stober	1919	16m23s	Germany
1931	15m47s SanDiego	Sandstrom	1917	16m59s	
1928	15m58s " "	Gilmore	1919	17m17s	Perth X
1925	l6m0ls Paris	Beames	1917	17m10s	Adelaide
1930	16m03s Redrath	Oleson	1919	17m30s	USA
1930	16m04s Wesbaden	McCaffrey	1919	17m39s	Sydney
192 8	16ml3s Bielfeld	Rogo	191 9	17m56s	Argen.
1929	l6ml8s Lux	Bould	1917	18m03s	Perth X
1927	16m18s USA (S.D)	in San Diego	Χ	
1931	16m18s " "				
	40-49 years 1930 1930 1929 1929 1926 1930 40-49 1930 1925 1931 1928 1925 1930 1930 1928 1929 1929	1930	1930	1930	40-49 years 50-59 years 1930 8m50s Paris Bretch 1921 9m14s Be 1930 9m05s Redrath Jesefsson 1918 9m30s Sv 1929 9m11s U.K. Stober 1919 9m36s Ge 1929 9m12s Germany Gilmore 1919 9m40s Pe 1926 9m13s Paris 1919 9m40s Pe 1930 9m19s Germany 50-59 1930 14m44s USA (S.D) Brecht 1921 15m56s 1930 15m11s UK Strupp 1916 16m23s 1925 15m16s Stober 1919 16m23s 1931 15m47s SanDiego Sandstrom 1917 16m59s 1928 15m58s " " Gilmore 1919 17m17s 1925 16m01s Paris Beames 1917 17m30s 1930 16m03s Redrath Oleson 1919 17m39s 1930 16m04s Wesbaden McCaffrey 1919 17m39s 1928 16m13s Bielfeld Rogo 1919 17m56s 1929 16m18s Lux

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5,000m	60-69 years					
Anberg	1911	17m42s USA				
Farrell		18m20s UK				•
Weber	1910	18m46s Germany				
Berg	1909	19ml6s Germany				
Stelzenber	g 1907	19m19s Germany				
Frederick	1908	20m52s USA				
Miller	1911	20m53s USA				
10,000m	40-49 years		50-59 years			
Walsham	1930	31m09s UK	Mimoun	1921	31m19s	Paris
Stoddardt	1930	31m29s UK	Brecht	1921	33m03s	Berlin
Geneve	1925	31m31s Paris	Stober	1919	34m17s	Germany
Franklin	1928	31m41s UK	Ashcroft	191 7	34m52s	UK
Nagel le	1925	31m41s Germany	Strupp	1916	34m58s	Cssr
Coxen	1929	31m42s UK	Buckingham	1918	35m01s	UK
Hardicker	1929	31m56s UK	Gilmour	1919	35m42s	Perth X
Bentley	1930	32m05s UK	Joseffson	1918	36m18s	Sweden
Higden	1931	32m3 7 s USA	Rudolf	1919	36m38s	Cssr
Mundle	1928	32m38s USA	Bould	1917	37m06s	Perth X
Deymeyer	1929	32m49s Belgium				
			X	in San [Di ego	
Marathon 4	10-49years		•			
Walsham	1930	2h21m38s	UK			
Deymeyer	1929	2h24m57s	Belguim			
Weba	1924	2h25m28s	Germany			
Speckman	1930	2h27m06s	Germany			
Taylor	1929	2h27m22s	Canada			4
Duff	1931	2h28m44s	M el bo urne			
Bentley	1930	2h29m37s	UK			
	50 - 59 years				•	
Results mi	ssing					

From Candition Material 1972.