

NUTS NOTES

=====

Vol 10 No 1 Editor: A Huxtable 78 Toynbee Road LONDON SW20 8SR Spring 1972
=====

EDITORIAL

You will find included as a special pink supplement to this issue a detailed report by Bob Sparks on the problems he encountered as Editor of "British Athletics 1972" which, incidentally, will be published on 10 April, only 10 days behind schedule. Apart from giving some indication of the enormous amount of work that Bob puts in on the annual, it is intended to show to list compilers (present and future) the kinds of errors they should try to avoid and thus make the task of the General Editor easier.

Also included in this issue is a sample page of the consolidated index to all editions of "British Athletics" (1959-71) which we are planning to start publishing this year. Please send comments and suggestions on the format to Tim Lynch-Staunton, Meadowbank, Rydens Avenue, WALTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey. It will be necessary to charge members for these event indexes so please notify the Hon Secretary whether you wish to receive all events or only selected ones on the assumption that the cost is 10p per event to cover postage and production.

The next issue of NUTS Notes will probably be mailed during the last week in June; I would appreciate contributions, particularly from newer members.

MISCELLANY

§ Those of you who saw "Tokyo Olympiad" (dir. Kon Ichikawa) will remember that unfavourable comparisons were drawn (cf. Tom McNab in "AW", 11 December 1965 issue, p.4) between it and "Olympiade 1936" (dir. Leni Riefenstahl). It was therefore with considerable interest that I read the highly regarded expert on the Japanese cinema, Donald Richie, in his recently published "Japanese Cinema: Film Style and National Character" (Anchor Books 1971, £1.85 paper). Richie writes: "But one remembers equally that long and beautiful final shot (seen only in one of the several versions): the celebrations are over, the stadium is empty; a man with a ladder crosses the field, far away; from even farther away comes the sound of children at play. The games were after all, only games; they are over, and life goes on." (p.193).

§ Dave Terry has been hard at work - in a field outside athletics statistics. Earlier this year his comprehensive paper "Noise in the Commercial and Domestic Field" was published for the North Thames Gas Board ... and appearing in the list of acknowledgments one S.Greenberg (Information Room GLC)! He has also commenced in the Ealing & Southall AC magazine publication of club leaders event by event 1930-71, surely a model for other club magazines?

§ Charles Elliott is prepared to offer a discount to the NUTS if the following titles from Arena Publications Ltd are purchased in bulk; please let the Hon Secretary know if you are interested in any of them.

The Guide to British Track & Field Literature 1275-1968

(Peter Lovesey and Tom McNab, 1969)

International Marathon Statistics (Roger Gynn, 1969, 1970, 1971)

Commonwealth Statistics (Stan Greenberg, 1966, 1970)

YA Yearbook (NUTS, 1968)

YA Girls Yearbook (NUTS, 1969)

YA Boys Yearbook (NUTS, 1969)

§ Available from the Hon Secretary a few copies each of "Start" 4/71 and 1/72. The former contains inter alia career records for Ludvík Daněk, David Hemery and Jānis Lūsis and the latter deep lists of World best performances for 1971. Send 6p in stamps for one or 12p for both.

IF YOU FIND A RED STICKER HERE IT MEANS THAT AS OF 25 MARCH YOUR 1972 SUBSCRIPTION HAD NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY THE HON TREASURER!!!!

§ Hot from the presses of Scotland is an excellent 28-page history of ESH 1897-1972 by David Keddle and Duncan McKechnie (both SATS/NUTS members); copies may be obtained from the latter at 30p (post free). His address: 8 Glenorchy Terrace, EDINBURGH EH9 2DQ.

THINKPIECE by Peter Martin

In studying the West German 1971 ranking lists in detail, one can see why they say it is unlikely that early season information can be made available. Their age group which equates to our WAAA junior group has a vast majority of its marks at the end of the season, whereas ours are predominantly early to mid-season.

The main argument by various commissions and bodies against the present ESAA athletic year and the systems involved, is the fact of the inter-counties championship finishing their year before the summer vacation. On the Continent the system varies and during 1971 28% of the German top 30 marks were set in September and 22% in October. This despite the marks not being repetitive from one meeting, as were ours at the ESAA Championships (9/10 July). How does the UK compare? A drastic reduction to 6% and 0% for September and October respectively!

Naturally, the BAAB Junior Commission likes to have as much information on the European opposition, especially when an International contest is in the offing; however, as far as 1972 is concerned we may be in the dark.

The Swedes say that few competitions will take place before June/July and likewise from the Germans. Therefore, as in 1971 our assessment of the competition will be based mainly on the previous season's abilities of athletes liable to be taking part. Seniors there normally have their internationals/national championships late in the year also - should we not follow suit?

Of particular interest perhaps to Bob Sparks and his study of 200m turn with wind "assistance" is the significance of the exceedingly fast times in the 1971 ESAA junior women's event.

Taking the top 20 who all appear in the UK top 40 for 1971, on average each girl was over 0.5 faster than at any other meeting last year. Time variations ranged up to 1.4 with only one girl being slower than "normal".

Upon study, the three girls who improved by more than 1.0 were those who lacked competition in their home environment. Only 25% of the marks were "wind assisted" and just over the limit, which makes one wonder what the bend wind speeds were. The top class competition, the occasion and Tartan track naturally added to the factors - but how much of the 0.5 "average" improvement was relative to each? Some say 0.2 for Tartan track and 0.3 for wind, but with wind figures being low on the straight and no gauges available to calculate speeds all round the track, one can never really know.

Here are my comments on the article by Peter Matthews in the last issue.

Agreed, list compilation is one of our main objectives, but some senior officials are beginning to denigrate our work in this area. As one of them (should we mention that it was the Arthur Gold?) said to me: "Any fool can produce a list of names and performances." (No comment. Ed.) Should we not think deeply about this?

We supply UK Top 20 lists regularly to national Press and NUTS members alike; these lists merely show names and performances with no indication of relative ability (i.e. win-loss records).

As the venerable gentleman mentioned above continued to expound, unless all conditions are known and consistency is shown, what use are the lists? It is difficult to know how we could present our followers with information during the season if we discontinued these lists, for although a sprinter could have the best 3 or 4 times averaged out, Marathon competitors could not be treated in this way.

Even if we did take "averages" we would still not be taking wind (plus or minus) into consideration and until this is solved, some other means must be found. I was able to prove the NUTS ability to supply other than one mark per athlete, when asked to provide extensive details for the selection of our junior girl internationals last year. No doubt this was no less than our other members had done in previous seasons for senior or junior team selection, but at first hand I realised how impractical the best mark of an athlete

can be. It is at the back of one's mind at other times (possibly for years) but until 6 or 8 times plus their competitive record is on paper and analysed chronologically, does it really come home. In supplying such details, one needs to take wind and Tartan track into consideration for certain events. However, even adding (say) 0.2 on to "windy" marks or 0.1 for Tartan track etc to bring the times "down" to a standard cinder nil wind race, how often is one not aware of the wind figure, especially if it is strongly against the athlete and a time subtraction should be included? Likewise of the "negative assistance" of Tartan track in hurdles: even if figures could be produced to evaluate such factors, we would need a computer to list our Top 20. One way would be to produce lists with no mention of times - just ability and race records that year: unfortunately this would be just one person's opinion and infinitely variable.

When out of more than 50 NUTS members we could find nobody last year interested enough to compile youth lists I think we illustrated how hard it is to find conscientious compilers with inquisitive minds. Fair enough, many have little time to do this job properly - where else could you get a 20 hours/week job done for nothing? Very few are remotely interested in "juniors", even fewer in female listing, so imagine the odds against finding a replacement for yours truly. We must have a thorough questionnaire circulated to all NUTS members to find out what personal interests they have in listing. To cajole someone into Marathon listing when he is a women's HJ only man, will produce lists of virtually no value, due to his lack of interest in that event. As one of our members said "I've never been to a women's meeting and I have no intention of doing so" yet for reasons not relevant now, he should have done!

Time does not permit too much divergence from one's own interests: for instance I just cannot afford to get involved in men's athletics as there is insufficient time for me to do my own compiling/listing, plus seeding etc on junior girls and have had to reduce my work on senior women considerably. Whatever else we do, we must get members and "AW" contributors to supply details of weather conditions at meetings, however brief, so that if (LJ-) is shown, compilers at least know there was unlikely to be wind assistance for that event, or could take "howling gale" or "underwater track" performances into consideration.

With respect to regional compilers, these prove invaluable to me and in the main our Scottish and Welsh area representatives, who (naturally?) have many marks at the season's end that I had not come across. Being "local" they can know the conditions at various meetings and if not, see an athlete or official very shortly afterwards.

A "queries" service would be invaluable to all compilers. As with the junior men, the three "junior" women's age groups allow in certain circumstances the youngsters to compete in senior events. I have therefore been particularly grateful in receiving all the senior report forms and information, as my girls can easily be missed if competing in senior events and even in finishing well down the field, may produce seasonal bests, e.g. Stewart 4:35.5 (1500m) in 9th place, etc.

JUNIOR ATHLETICS IN BRITAIN by Dave Cocksedge

The British Junior Commission has been in operation since 1968 on the boy's side, and the girls had their first junior international against West Germany in September 1970. The UK junior international structure has helped produce Ian Stewart, David Jenkins and lately David Black so far. The last named is the young man who has been busy breaking all Stewart's European junior records last summer, with times of 8:00.8 (3000m) and 13:37.4 (5000m) and is a most promising prospect for the 1976 Olympics, provided he can develop a faster finish. Jenkins and Stewart, of course, are well known. It is certainly arguable that these three young men would have developed without passing through Britain's junior international teams, but then the same can be said of every great athlete - they achieve success both in spite of and because of their national systems.

Problems that face the current system involve selection difficulties arising from Britain's unique and crazy age-groupings. These are largely governed by the ESAA which, for educational purposes, insists on using 1 September as the operative date in distinguishing between "boys" (under 15), "youths"

(under 17) and "juniors" (under 19) - called "Schools Seniors" by the ESAA. The (English) AAA have had to fall into line with this procedure, as most of their youngsters are obviously schoolboys. This, of course, creates endless selection problems, as the international definition of "juniors" is those under 20 on 31 December in the year of competition; and England's domestic juniors rarely get a chance to compete against the ones in the "No man's land" of being international juniors and domestic seniors (e.g. Jenkins - born on 25.5.1952 - was in this position last year). I understand though that proposals are being put before the BAAB to hold a national "under 20" championship in 1973, which will certainly be a much more meaningful event internationally than the current AAA Junior and Youth Championships, which are held in August every year, and the athletes regard as a great anti-climax after July's fantastic pageant of the annual ESAA Championships.

The latter meeting has to be seen to be believed. At the 1971 celebration, held at the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, over 2000 athletes were involved in the six age-groups for boys and girls and the affair was watched by an enthusiastic crowd of approaching 20 000 over two days. The senior winning marks are worth noting: 10.8, 21.7, 48.0, 1:52.5, 3:48.7 (by a 16-year old!), 14:33.8, 5:46.0 (2000m steeplechase), 14.8 (3-3), 53.9, 24:08 (5000m walk), 1.96, 4.65, 7.31, 15.47 (British junior record), 16.01 (14 lb) 48.84 (1.75 kg), 56.28 (14lb), 59.70, 42.7. The schools can call on a large amount of money, an experienced organisational governing body, any number of willing and unpaid workers recruited from schoolmasters (let off their duties for many weeks prior to the occasion), a ready-made group of spectators in the athletes' parents, and a great tradition of providing a dazzling, eye-catching spectacle of pageantry in the parade of county teams every year. Usually blessed with glorious weather every July, the ESAA Championships are always a huge success in spite of the incredibly complex organisation required.

The schools have a winner, backed by their efficient and intricate county schools system (athletes qualify for the national championships through their district and then county championships) which the AAA cannot hope to equal. Not that they try. The women's governing body won't even consider combining the boys and girls national championships for reasons best known to itself, in spite of falling attendances in entries and spectators every year. One would think they might copy a few of the schools' successful methods, but unfortunately there is a great deal of jealousy on the part of both organisations that needs to be overcome first. The AAA is an unfeeling body lacking in imagination, though the advent of appointing Tom McNab as their PRO for their 1971 senior championships shows a glimmer of hope. It was also the dynamic McNab who thought up the AAA 5 Star Award scheme used in Britain's schools, and now being copied abroad by many countries. Needless to say, the AAA at first were highly sceptical of McNab's proposals when he first introduced them in 1966, and it wasn't until the great success of the experimental usage of the scheme in the South, that they adopted the 5 Star Award scheme throughout the nation's schools and clubs. Now it nets them in excess of £5,000 every year!

Basically the scheme works like this: athletes score points for each of five track and field events (much like the scoring tables used in decathlons and pentathlons) and according to their totals, are awarded "stars" from one to five. These are sold to the children in the form of badges. Top award winners can also win tracksuits donated by Walls Ice Cream (the scheme's sponsors) which are sold to them at greatly reduced cost. "This scheme means that the boys and girls compete against themselves and not each other" says McNab. "That way there are no losers, only winners" he adds. An ideal way to introduce someone to the sport, as early failure must result in many giving up athletics. Luckily, the AA 5 Star Award scheme is at least one dimension in which the schools and the national administration are working closely together. Oh, they often pay lip service to each other in other aspects, but in practice there is very little evidence of the schools and the AAA having much in common except the same athletes.

Listen to David Glassborow, at 17 one of our top young middle-distance runners: "Although it's easy to criticise, I can't see why the AAA Junior and Youth Championships have to be such a boring meeting, with such a lack

of atmosphere. The English Schools is always such a fantastic meeting in every way, and I was amazed at the contrast between Solihull and Kirkby in 1970. For anyone it must be a little depressing to become a national champion at such a drab meeting." Many would echo his sentiments, but unfortunately there is little being done to alleviate this problem. The international junior set-up, nurtured by Mike Farrell and Bill Sykes, is however going from strength to strength. The Junior Commission statistician, Alan Lindop, has compiled a dossier of some 500 top juniors and youths within the organisation, and there are less likely to be selection "boobs" in the future, as the Board become more aware of outstanding youngsters in far flung parts of the country. The teams have always been a great success, and many more courses and training weekends have helped greatly in the most important aspect: getting the boys together, aiding them to get to know each other. By the time they reach senior international status, many of them will be old friends, a very important factor in building team spirit.

This then, is a brief look at junior athletics in Britain. It would seem that the stifling problem is lack of liaison between various governing bodies - or indeed, the need for just one administrative structure. But there is also a worrying lack of consideration for the juniors, both in schools and those involved in the UK junior set-up, that is shown by the senior authorities. For several years, major senior meetings have been held on the same day as the English Schools AA championships, and the British Press have often been accused of neglecting the youngsters. At a Press conference last summer, BAAB Secretary Arthur Gold turned away suggestions that the GB v France international on the same day as the ESAA championships was undesirable by asserting: "Ah, but only one athlete is affected: Brian Hooper the pole vaulter." Yes, said the Press, but the question raised here is the problem of allocation of publicity for the sport. Mr Gold had no effective answer to that one. And, just to rub it in a bit more, Miss Marea Hartman, the WAAA secretary, recently announced that the WAAA senior championships will be held in 1972 on the same dates as the ESAA championships! She has no excuse really: the ESAA picked their date 3 years ago and let everyone concerned know it.

(This article originally appeared in the French magazine "Miroir d'Athlétisme". Ed)

ORIGIN OF CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING by Dave Terry

For hundreds of years man has run across country for pleasure. From Saxon times and earlier there were always those that followed the hunting party on foot. Even King Harold (1035-40) was adept at catching hares on foot and hence was named Harold Harefoot. Giraldus Cambrensis (1147-1223) relates how the Welsh hunted on foot, carrying poles to vault over ditches and fight off ferocious quarry, while 16th and 17th century prints show these followers of the chase, and it was considered that only the "lusty" runners had any chance of following the "dogges".

During the 18th century, when professional running was developing, several of the outstanding runners of the day did their training by following the hounds, e.g. Duke of Beaufort's pack, and would run anything from 15 to 50 miles a day. The sport of steeplechasing is first credited to Ireland at the middle of the 18th century and later in Scotland in the 1780s when horsemen out riding would make a race of it to a certain church. Steeple is actually an old English name for a church and used particularly by the Quakers, so hence we get steeple-chase.

The 1820s saw foot steeplechases occurring in the lowlands of Scotland. Those could take one of several forms: 1) a point-to-point race finishing at the door of the local church; 2) a race to a local high point and back again; 3) a circular course over the country. By 1840 these steeplechase races had spread into the north and midlands of England with races from 1 to 10 miles. However, these races were not frequently held and did not increase in popularity, except at the public schools. It was the practice at some public schools and universities at the beginning of the 19th century to either keep a pack of hounds or beagles, or follow some local pack. In the early years of the 1830s at Rugby School foot

steeplechases were organised. In 1834 the boys had to secretly creep out of the school for fear of being detected and being flogged: A 4 miles race to Baily Hill was contested by 30 runners in April of that year. Numerous fences and a tremendous hedge and ditch had to be cleared into which the ignorant took an unexpected bath. By 1837, the runs at Rugby had become accepted, as most Thursday afternoons were set aside for the hare and hounds or big side runs. Sometime before 1837 there had been a change from the steeplechase run in which all started together to the hare and hounds (or paper chase) in which two runners would act as hares by laying a trail of paper. It was the fags' job to supply the trail paper, so woe betide anyone who left a valuable book lying around. The usual turn-out was 50-60 with only 6-8 finishing an 8-mile run which normally finished at some public house where ale was served. For the long runs, like the famous "Crick Run" of 12 3/4 miles the boys had to be 17 years old in later years.

Eton College started steeplechase runs in 1845 and soon after Harrow School held hare and hounds races. The story is recounted of local (Perivale) yokels who used to lie in wait for the Harrow lads with pitchforks at the ready. Some idea of the severity of the courses can be gleaned from an account of a steeplechase race at Sturry, near Canterbury, in 1834. The course, which was marked with flags, consisted of about 5 miles including 19 ditches, 2 streams and the 60 ft wide River Stour which had to be swum. Each of the eleven contestants was laced with a glass of brandy before he started and there was another waiting for those that finished.

Although by the 1860s cross country running in its various forms was fairly popular, it had been mostly shunned by the mature athlete; that is, until Walter Rye of the Thames Rowing Club came along. On 7 December 1867 a 2 1/4 miles steeplechase was organised by the TRC across Wimbledon Common and a new era was opened. Twelve started in this race and the course led over the roughest and boggiest ground available. Two further runs occurred before the famous Thames Hare and Hounds club was formed. The new club's first run was from Roehampton on 17 October 1868 and took the form of a paperchase with two "hares". It was not long before other organisations started to run paperchases. In March 1869 Brixton FBC and Owls FBC held runs, while on 23 October 1869 a certain Peckham AAC held their first run; this club being better known as Blackheath Harriers. In November 1869 Surrey Foot Beagles held a "drag", while both the Red Rovers FBC and London Swimming Club were prominent. The leading clubs did in fact hold their runs at fortnightly intervals during the winter season. The first "so named" Harrier clubs appear to have been Hornsey H and Mars H. The latter seems to have had a short life, perhaps owing to the keepers of Alexander Park who waited for the "hares" with trucheons at the ready.

The word harrier is taken from the dog world and describes a small kind of hound which hunted hares. There were a number of packs of hounds (dogs) known by that name in the first half of the 19th century and first used in the 16th century. Tally Ho clubs were also popular, e.g. Cheshire Tally Ho Club as also were Beagle Clubs, e.g. Essex Beagles but the Harrier Club proved to be the most popular with names such as Ibis H, West London H, Victory Place Institute H and even Hastings & St Leonards Alliance Amateur Recreation Club H (it must have been an amalgamation!). There were plenty of Hare & Hound Clubs in the old days but few of them have survived (how about Hampton Court Hare & Hounds!).

During the 1870s the hare and hounds paperchases gave way to the steeplechases or cross country runs. After 1874 track steeplechases came into vogue so the cross country variety became known as cross country steeplechase to differentiate them from the track races. In the course of time, i.e. 20th century, the term steeplechase was dropped, leaving the present form of Cross Country Running.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NUTS This feature was published in the first issue (July ===== 1959!) of NUTS-Notes but has never been repeated in full since. So that we can include a completely up-to-date version I would appreciate the following details if you have not filled in a questionnaire recently: Full name; Date of birth; Place of birth; Occupation; Marital status (and children); Height (in metres); Weight (in kilograms); Education (formal); Interests (other than athletics); Year athletics interest started; Greatest performance witnessed; Best marks (if active).

BRITISH ATHLETICS 1959-71 - CONSOLIDATED INDEX

Given below is a sample of the index it is intended to issue ~~event~~ by event at regular intervals; it is emphasised that this is merely a suggested format (though arrived at after some strenuous debate by a sub-committee composed of Stan Greenberg, Andrew Huxtable, Tim Lynch-Staunton and Bob Sparks) and we would welcome comment from interested members. Please see previous remarks in editorial. The all time best is given on the first line only if it occurred before 1958.

HIGH JUMP

ADBY, Robert (20.9.47) Notts AC
66-1.80; 70-1.85

ALEXANDER, Christopher H (4.10.50) St Clement Dane's GS Boro of Enfield H
68-1.88; 69-1.89; 70-1.88

ALLEN, Arthur Mitcham AC
58-1.78; 59-1.78

ALLEN, Derek Wolverhampton & Bilston AC
67-1.80; 68-1.80; 69-1.80

AMOROSO, Robert C (3.3.51) Windsor, Slough & Eton AC
69-1.88

ANDERSON, D
70-1.88

ANTHONY TVH
70-1.83

ASH, Malcolm Belgrave H 1.88-55
58-1.85

BALFOUR, George (24.9.43) Edinburgh Un Duns AA & CC
61-1.80; 67-1.83; 68-1.88; 69-1.80

BALL, Jeremy G CUAC
63-1.83; 64-1.83

BAMBER, Barry (2.4.40) Ballymena AC
66-1.83

BANN, Eric (17.10.46) City of Leicester C
65-1.85

BARCLAY, Colin (18.8.46) Watford H
64-1.79

BARCLAY, Graham (13.5.54) VPAAC
70-1.81

BARTLETT, Michael A (20.1.45) Cambridge H
66-1.85; 67-1.88; 68-1.88; 69-1.87; 70-1.83

BATEMAN, Anthony J (16.6.36) Leicester AC Southall AC Ealing & Southall AC
58-1.83; 59-1.85; 60-1.95; 61-1.90; 62-1.85; 63-1.90; 64-1.92;
65-1.85; 66-1.93; 67-1.90

BATTERLEY, Richard C (29.6.50) Hillingdon AC Lancaster RGS
67-1.83; 69-1.85; 70-1.85

BATTEY, Philip J Hurstpierpoint C
62-1.81

BEATON, Gerald F J (23.4.35) TVH
60-1.78; 61-1.80; 62-1.83; 63-1.78

BECK, David L (18.10.47) Bellahouston H Jordanhill TC
67-1.85; 68-1.88; 69-1.88; 70-1.93

BEDFORD, Keith D Leamington C & AC
58-1.84; 60-1.80; 61-1.83; 64-1.80; 66-1.80

BELL, Robert C Ruislip-Northwood AC
58-1.85; 59-1.85; 60-1.88; 61-1.83; 62-1.83

BENTT, Arnold (22.9.50) Belgrave H St Gerard's S
68-1.90; 69-1.83; 70-1.80

BERGIERS, Alan N L (22.7.46) Carmarthen HC
66-1.83; 67-1.85; 68-1.85

BERRY, James Edward (20.6.43) Royton H & AC Birkenhead S
60-1.79; 61-1.80; 62-1.83

BERRYMAN, D Army AA
67-1.83

BEVAN, Patrick R (4.9.50) Bristol AC
68-1.80

U.K. AGE RECORDS

by Peter Matthews

300 METRES

13:	1:59.4	Stephen Greaves	26.6.71
14:	1:56.5	Andrew Barnett	23.5.70
15:	1:55.3	Steve Ovett	22.8.71
16:	1:53.4	Michael Gordon	5.8.67
17:	1:50.7	Tony Settle	3.7.71
18:	1:50.2	Tony Harris	25.8.59
		Peter Abell	2.9.64
19:	1:46.7	John Davies	3.6.68
20:	1:48.1	Peter Browne	19.7.69
21:	1:47.2	John Davies	6.5.70
22:	1:46.2	Andrew Carter	12.8.71
23:	1:46.3	Chris Carter	4.9.66
24:	1:46.6	Derek Johnson	9.8.57
25:	1:46.5	John Boulter	13.6.66
		Chris Carter	3.6.68
26:	1:46.6	John Boulter	15.7.67
27:	1:46.8	Bob Adams	9.8.69
28:	1:47.0	John Boulter	9.8.69
29:	1:49.0	Ron Tutin	28.7.62
30:	1:48.9	Mike Fleet	3.8.68
31:	1:50.6	Ron Tutin	30.5.64
32:	1:49.6	Ron Tutin	17.7.65
33:	1:51.0	Ron Tutin	14.5.66
		Tony Elgie	29.4.70
34:	1:51.4	Ron Tutin	30.5.67

1500 METRES

4:42	Andrew Barnett	19.4.69
3:59.0	Andrew Barnett	21.6.70
3:56.5	Richard Callan	18.9.71
3:48.7	David Glassborow	10.7.71
3:45.8	Raymond Smedley	9.8.69
3:45.2	Phil Banning	9.3.69
3:44.0	Walter Wilkinson	12.9.64
3:39.1	Ian Stewart	1.9.69
3:41.5	Ian Stewart	10.7.70
3:40.6	Brendan Foster	22.7.70
3:39.0	Peter Stewart	12.9.70
3:39.1	Alan Simpson	15.8.64
3:40.6	Alan Simpson	30.8.65
3:40.7	Mike Wiggs	27.8.64
3:41.7	Alan Simpson	8.7.67
3:39.4	John Whetton	20.9.69
3:43.7	Ray Roseman	6.8.68
3:42.5	Gordon Pirie	28.8.61
3:45.81	Derek Ibbotson	8.2.64
3:43.6	Derek Ibbotson	12.9.64

1 MILE

13:	4:29.0	Andrew Barnett	1.6.69
14:	4:24.1	Andrew Barnett	10.5.70
15:	4:15.0	Andrew Barnett	13.6.71
16:	4:10.9	Hugh Barrow	10.8.61
17:	4:07.4	Paul Dennis	11.9.63
18:	4:02.4	David Wright	27.7.68
19:	4:00.4	Phil Banning	5.9.70
20:	3:57.3	Ian Stewart	11.6.69
21:	3:57.4	Ian Stewart	13.6.70
22:	3:57.4	Peter Stewart	13.6.70
23:	3:57.0	John Kirkbride	5.7.70
24:	3:56.8	Ian McCafferty	11.6.69
25:	3:55.7	Alan Simpson	30.8.65
26:	3:56.6	Walter Wilkinson	31.5.71
27:	3:57.5	Mike Wiggs	5.7.65
28:	3:57.7	John Whetton	5.7.70
29:	3:59.9	Gordon Pirie	23.9.60
30:	3:59.8	Ray Roseman	23.7.69
31:	4:04.2	Sydney Wooderson	29.9.45
32:	4:00.4	Derek Ibbotson	25.8.64
33:			
34:	4:06.0	Derek Ibbotson	18.6.66
35:	4:11.0	Derek Ibbotson	3.6.67
39:	4:13.0	Fred Norris	13.5.61

3000 METRES

9:38.0	Adrian Murphy	12.5.71
8:51.3	Richard Green	26.5.71
8:35.6	Kevin Steere	9.8.70
8:15.4	Kevin Steere	30.8.71
8:14.0	Julian Coater	21.6.70
8:00.8	David Black	24.7.71
8:01.2	Ian Stewart	7.9.68
7:55.41	Ian Stewart	9.3.69
7:51.6	David Bedford	12.5.71
7:52.0u	Ian Stewart	21.8.71
7:52.0u	Brendan Foster	21.8.71
7:47.01	Ricky Wilde	15.3.70
7:47.6	Dick Taylor	6.9.69
7:52.8	Gordon Pirie	7.9.56
7:54.6	Mike Baxter	20.6.71
7:58.2	Don Taylor	13.9.63
7:59.0u	Lachie Stewart	21.8.71
7:57.2	Gordon Pirie	6.6.60
7:54.8	Gordon Pirie	18.8.61
8:07.4	Derek Ibbotson	5.8.63
8:08.0	John Snowden	30.8.69

Amendments to 100, 200, 400 Lists which appeared in the last NUTS Notes:

100y: 30: Add 9.5 Brian Green 19.7.71.
 100m: 15: Add 11.0 Stephen Green '71; 30: 10.4 Brian Green 5.9.71
 200m: 13: 22.7 Ian Johnson 9.7.71; 14 Osborn 18.7.59; 30: B.Green 4.9.71
 400m: 37: 48.6 Ron Taylor 22.8.71; 14 Wayne Tarquini 28.7.71