

REPORT OF VALIDATION MEASUREMENT "STAD ROTTERDAM MARATHON 1985"

To fulfill the AIMS requirement of having the length of its course validated before the end of 1985 the organisers of "Stad Rotterdam Marathon" had invited me to perform a measurement during the second weekend in October.

To observe and assist in the procedure ~~also~~ two other experienced course measurers - Pete Riegel (TAC, USA) and Helge Ibert (AIMS, FRG) - had come to Rotterdam. During the bicycle session they both performed independent measurements of the course, while we worked together as a group otherwise.

Before coming to Rotterdam I had been contacted on telephone by Mr Mario Kadiks of the Rotterdam organisation who wanted to know what kind of preparations that had to be made in advance.

After arriving in Rotterdam in the early afternoon we spent the rest of the Friday to get acquainted with the course with the help of Mr Kadiks and of Mr Jos Hermens who on race day had followed the race from the lead-car. We drove by car around the course (which took a couple of hours due to the traffic) and after that we spent another couple of hours watching the official video-recording of the race. We also received copies of the special course map with detailed maps for the start, finish and 5 km-points.

Our most important observations concerning the course:

- * The course was "well-defined", i.e. the section of the roads permitted for the runners had "natural" limits (curbs, bushes, etc) except for the section passing the bridges and for a U-turn on a road.
- * On race-day the course was very well marked with cones and barriers making it virtually impossible for a runner to make un-allowed short-cuts without having to climb fences or run through bushes. Cones were also used to make turns less sharp
- * On three parts of the course the road had been changed since race day. In two of those areas the road constructions were still underway.

On Saturday we finalised our preparations for the bicycle session early next morning:

- We went to the calibration course which was set up on a straight bike-path in northern Rotterdam. The end-points of the calibration course were marked by nails in the road. The course had been measured with an EDM giving the length as 1089.03 m according to a protocol shown to us by a member of the group who had measured the marathon course for the race (a measurement made by surveyor's wheel calibrated on this calibration course). Our measurement made with a 100m steel tape yielded the result 1088.983 m. The difference of less than 5 cm was negligible (approximately half a count on a Jones counter) and we decided to use 1089.00 m as the length for our future calculations. (The road was not absolutely flat and those depressions would make the length of the course measured by a bike wheel following the surface of the road instead of the straight line of light slightly longer, meaning that we probably were well on the safe side by choosing a value marginally shorter than the EDM figures.)
- We went out on the course to first measure (with the steel-tape) those sections of the road where we - due to the construction works - could not run our bikes along the ideal line of running on race day. At the three sections we marked reference points just outside and steel taped the distances between them. In doing this we almost certainly measured a shorter path than that available to the runners.
- We also used the opportunity to once more study the critical passages on the route and to mark approximate locations of the 5 km-points according to the maps we had got. (There has never been any marks on the road for those points, on race-day signs were put up according to the same maps.) We would use our marks as check points in our bicycle measurement.
- We rented bikes - standard type with 28" wheels, one gear and no hand-operated brake - and mounted our Jones counters on the front wheels.
- Pete Riegel prepared maps of the referencepoints and the construction areas as well as data sheets for the bicycle measurement session.

A few notes from our Sunday morning activities:

1. We went out to the calibration course at 4 a.m. meaning that it still was dark. Unfortunately there was no light on the road where we should do the calibration. We positioned one car with their lights on at each end of the course. The light on my bicycle was not working so I did one up-and-down run without seeing much between the end-points. After that I made one more up-and-down run some ten meters behind Riegel's bike which had functioning lights. It felt safer seeing a little bit more but the figures showed that I had ridden just as well in the dark. (See calibration results.)

2. We went back to the start on the course where we met the two policemen on motor-bikes that were to escort us and make our measurement safe despite the fact that we mostly would ride against the direction of the traffic. We also met Jos Hermens who on his bike would lead us the correct way. Also accompanying us were Mr Kadiks on a bike and one man from the Rotterdam organisation with a car.

The starting line - as well as the finish line - was still visible on the road although they had been painted over with black paint since the race to avoid confusion for the normal traffic on the street.

Along the course we normally rode in the order Hermens - Ibert - Riegel - Julin - Kadiks and at times it stretched out to a couple of hundred meters. I chose the position far back to be able to see every turn and other complications in good time to make certain that I did follow the shortest possible path.

3. On the course we only stopped at the 5 km- and the reference points we had marked the previous day. In the road construction areas we did try to measure as good as possible with the bikes, which would give a good indication that no major errors had been made in our steel tape measurements.

4. Thanks to the help from the police and our familiarity with the course after being out on it the previous day we were able to follow the "ideal line" well. Personally I can only remember two or three parked cars that stood in the line I wanted to follow, which perhaps meant a couple of meters extra. However I gained back the approximate equivalent distance when I mistakenly followed Riegel into a lane not available to the runners coming off the bridge section. Also we did probably make a few turns sharper than the runners had them when on race day there were cones positioned on the road to smoothen the bends.

This together with what I said previously about the steel taped sections makes me totally convinced that we measured a line that was shorter than the ideal line available to the runners during the race when also barrier feet forced them to run a little bit wider than we rode on some turns.

5. We completed the measurement on the course in approximately 3 hours. After that we returned to re-calibrate our bikes. Coming to the calibration course and seeing it in day-light we discovered that we had used one incorrect end-point in the morning. The point used was between 2 and 3 meters off the correct one. However this was no big problem. We steel taped the separation and found it to be 2.76 m giving the total length of the calibration course used as 1091.76 m, and we re-calibrated on this same course. Personally I also made one up-and-down ride on the original calibration course immediately afterwards.
6. We returned to the hotel and made quick preliminary calculations of the total length of the course getting values between 42,218 and 42,229. It was a our joint conclusion that this proved beyond any doubt that the course used for the 1985 Stad Rotterdam Marathon was sufficiently long with the "true" length falling in the interval 42,195 - 42,237 m. (Further comments on the results are made on a separate paper.)
7. We spent a couple of more hours discussing marathon measurements in general and this measurement specially before we had to break up because Peter Riegel was to leave for the USA by an afternoon plane.

We were all quite happy with especially two things:

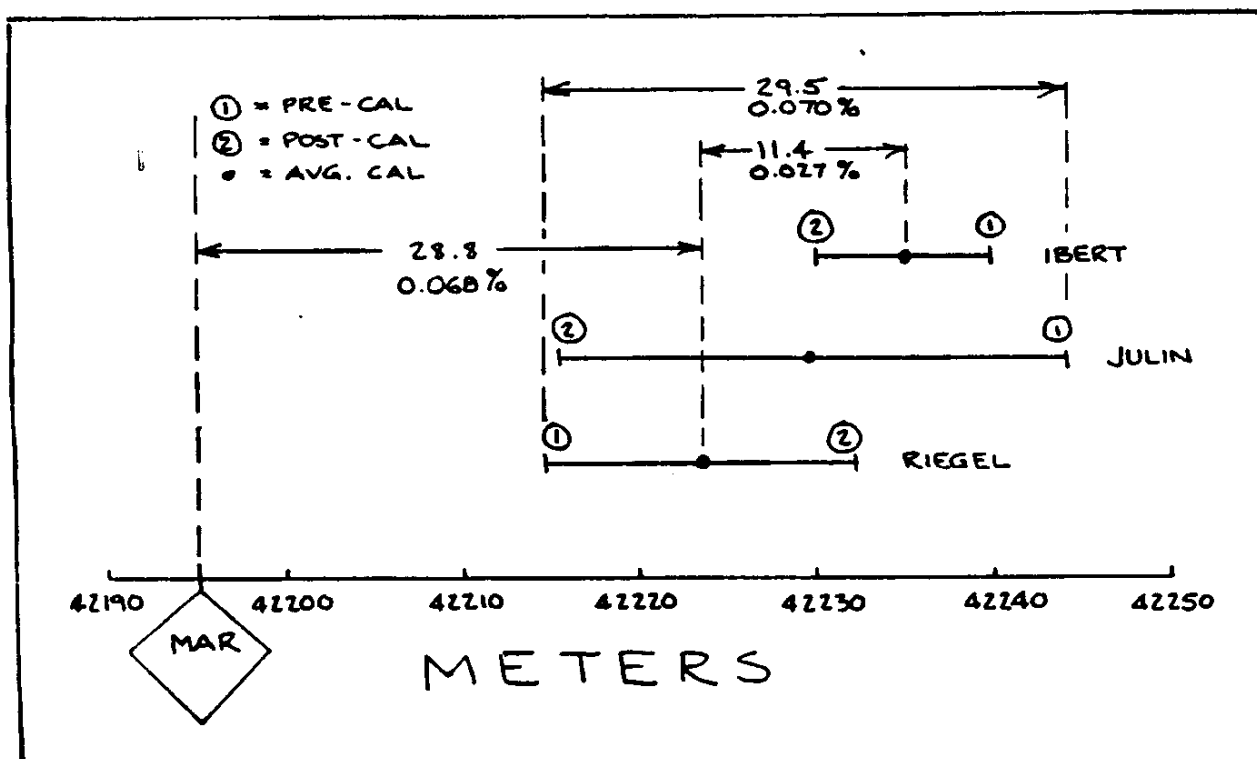
- * That it had conclusively been proved that this WR course was correct.
- * That it been established a good relationship between measurers on both sides of the Atlantic based on the fact that we are obviously doing the same things in the same way giving results without any significant differences. It is our hope that this co-operation and exchange of experience will continue in the future and that it will expand to incorporate all parts of the marathon running world.

Marathon

At last I would like to thank the people of the Rotterdam for the total co-operation and assistance which made this occasion close the ideal for a validation measurement of a marathon course. A special thanks to Mr Mario Kadiks who put up with all our dull measurement talk and who fulfilled all our requests concerning equipment, tools, maps etc.

Sincerely,

A. Lennart Julin
A. Lennart Julin
Gästrikegatan 14
S-113 34 STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN



DIPL.-ING. HELGE IBERT, WESTENDALLEE 100 D, D-1000 BERLIN 19, TEL. (030) 304 08 71

STAD ROTTERDAM MARATHON 1985 - Validation Measurement - Date: October 13, 1985

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Updated October 29, 1985

Name of Measurer Av.Counts / Length = Calibr. Constant

Lennart Julin, Stockholm (AIMS, Sweden) 10210.00 / 1091.76 = 9.35187 counts/m
Helge Ibert, Berlin (AIMS, Germany) 10201.44 / 1091.76 = 9.34403 counts/m
Peter Riegel, Columbus Ohio (TAC, USA) 10264.88 / 1091.76 = 9.40214 counts/m

Split Point	Increment Count			Increment Distance (m)			Steel Taped	Measured 5 km-splits		
	Julin	Ibert	Riegel	Julin	Ibert	Riegel		Julin	Ibert	Riegel
km 5	46689	46697		4992.5	4997.5			4992.5	4997.5	
km 10	46786	46755	94050	5002.8	5003.7	10003.0		5002.8	5003.7	10003.0
km 15	46780	46736	47045	5002.2	5001.7	5003.7		5002.2	5001.7	5003.6
(R.1)	1835	1835	1845	196.2	196.4	196.2				
(R.2)	(536)	(541)	(530)				57.15			
km 20	44134	44132	44353	4719.3+	4723.0	4717.3+		4972.6+	4976.0	4976.7+
(R.3)	(3337)	(3364)	(3407)				355.72			
km 25	43568	43557#	43806	4658.7	4657.0#	4659.2		5014.5	5012.7#	5014.9
km 30	46720	46650	46953	4995.8	4997.0#	4993.9		4995.8	4997.0#	4993.9
km 35	47039	46994	47243	5029.9	5029.3	5024.7+		5029.9	5029.3	5024.7+
(R.4)	12996	12980	13060	1389.7	1389.1	1389.0				
(R.5)	(613)	(606)	(611)				52.61+			
(R.3)	17011	16996	17093	1819.0	1818.9	1818.0				
(R.6)	(3463)	(3465)	(3524)				364.75			
km 40	13030	13019	13090	1393.3	1393.3	1392.2		5019.4	5018.7	5016.6
Finish	20560	20535	20651	2198.5	2197.7	2196.4		2198.5	2197.7	2196.4

JonesC 387148 386886 389189 41397.9 41404.6 41393.7
StTape (7949) (7976) (8072) (850.0) (853.6) (858.5) 830.23

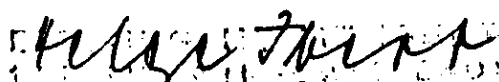
Total 42228.1 42234.8 42223.8

R.1..R.6 means Reference Points before and behind construction areas.
() recorded counts by riding the bikes outside the steel taped portions.
+ measured short by about 4 or 5 m on incorrect route outside allowed lanes.
Jones Counter has been read 4.5 m behind 25 km-split point, difference has been taken in account calculating the preceding and following distances.
* corrected length of steel taped portion due to rechecking of field notes.

Comments:

- 1) The total length of the course is correct within the interval 42195 to 42237 m.
- 2) The three independent measurements differs only by 11 m, and this difference would be even less if the short measurements mentioned above (+) were considered.
- 3) There are four 5 km-portions with remarkable deviations:
km 15 to 20 (with bridges and several S-bends) is about 25 m short,
km 20 to 25 and km 35 to 40 (construction areas) are 15 to 20 m long,
km 30 to 35 (with U-turn on the road) is about 30 m long.

Berlin, October 29, 1985


WES. and HELGE IBERT, 1985 03040871



Association of International Marathons

AIMS

From the President: Christopher Brasher

London Marathon, PO Box 82, County Hall, London SE1 1PB Telephone: London 01-638 4721 Telex: 919443 GLC HQG
PO Box 262, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5JB, England 01-948-8633

10 September 1985

Anton Leeuwis
Rotterdam Marathon
Van Hogendorpstraat 51d
3135 BD
Vlaardingen
NETHERLANDS

Dear Mr Leeuwis,

Please find enclosed the following:

- 1) Letter dated May 21, 1985 from Peter Riegel to Aldo Scandurra.
- 2) Letter dated 30 May 1985 from myself to Aldo Scandurra.
- 3) Letter from Mr Milroy in Athletics Weekly for August 31.
- 4) Part of an article by Don Kardong in the October issue of the American magazine "The Runner".
- 5) Letter from Mr Kappenburg to John Holt dated August 12.
- 6) Letter from John Holt to the Editor of Athletics Weekly dated August 30.

I am sure that Gerrard Rooijackers will have told you of the AIMS rule which was passed at the Congress held in Florida in January 1984 which reads as follows:

"Every AIMS member will have to remeasure their course before December 1985 in the presence of an AIMS observer from a country outside the country in which the race was held. Any application for membership after that date will have to have, prior to acceptance, the course measured under the above rule at their own expense. Any modification of the course, once certified, must be reported to the Chairman of the AIMS Standards Committee."

The 1985 Congress of AIMS takes place in Berlin on 26/27 September. Several members have asked for the subject of the Rotterdam course to be put on the agenda.

/Cont'd....

My sincere wish is to put a stop to this growing controversy which is bad for the sport of marathon running, bad for the reputation of the Rotterdam Marathon and unfair to a great Olympic champion, Carlos Lopes.

I know, from my discussions with many AIMS members, that the rule passed at the 1984 Congress will be enforced in Berlin and this means that Rotterdam would only have the last three months of the year - three months with dark nights - in which to abide by the rule.

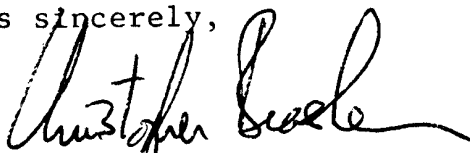
The point is that it is not, these days, good enough for the host country to be absolutely certain of the measurement but, instead, it is the world of running that must be satisfied. This is why we took the precaution of having the London course measured by Mr Lennart Julin of Stockholm before the event was run on April 21.

I am sure that all the fuss would become dead if you were to attend the Berlin Congress as the representative of the Rotterdam Marathon and announce that you had fixed a date for the 1985 Rotterdam course to be independently surveyed by Mr Lennart Julin of Stockholm or Mr Helge Ibert of Berlin.

You will notice that I do not submit the names of either Mr John Disley or Mr Max Coleby and the reason for this is diplomatic. Someone, somewhere in the running world, could suggest that Mr Disley and Mr Coleby were prejudiced because the previous world best performance was held by Steve Jones, a British athlete, and both these measurers are British. It is, as I have already said, essential that the world of running is convinced of the authenticity of Carlos Lopes' fabulous run on April 20 in Rotterdam.

Finally, I should say that this is an AIMS matter. There is an existing AIMS rule which covers the situation. I have recently had a number of discussions with the IAAF and one of the items we have been considering is the establishment of an official world record for the marathon. One of the rules for such a world record was that the course had been measured by an approved measurer from another country other than the host country. If this is passed by the Council of the IAAF and, if Lennart Julin or Helge Ibert certify the Rotterdam course, then the inaugural official world record would be that of Carlos Lopes at Rotterdam in 1985.

Yours sincerely,



Christopher W. Brasher
President, AIMS

cc: Mr B. Kappenburg, KNAU; Mr J. Holt, General Secretary IAAF;
Ollan Cassell, IAAF; Aldo Scandurra, IAAF; Peter Riegel, TAC;
Allan Steinfeld TAC/AIMS; Andy Galloway, Secretary AIMS;
Dr D. Martin, Statistician AIMS

Encs.

3354 Kirkham Road
Columbus, OH 43221
May 21, 1985

Aldo Scandurra - 22 Monett Place - Greenlawn, NY 11740

Dear Aldo,

I'm writing to you (and those copied below) in the hope that you can arrange for the London and Rotterdam courses to be given validation measurements. I understand that this may be a difficult task to do, since there may be resentment of us interfering Americans trying to impose our standards on the rest of the world.

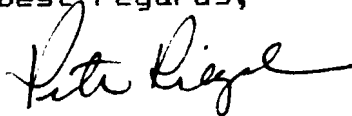
But both records are so stupendous that the courses cry out for validations, with a good American rider at least as an observer. If this is done it can serve as a valuable educational process, and to help measurers the world over learn from one another. It must be admitted that in America we have not flinched from subjecting our own WR courses to the test.

I will not go on and on about this. I just hope that those records do not hang around unverified for too long. Derek Clayton's Antwerp run, while undeniably fine, occupied WR status for a long time, depriving Ron Hill, Ian Thompson, Shigeru Soh and Gerard Nijboer of WR status (if their courses were correct).

It is unlikely that either mark will soon be broken. It would be a genuine service to the sport if the courses could be verified.

I will help in any way I can to assist in this. There are several top riders, technically knowledgeable, who would be happy to assist in the effort. Please see what you can do.

Best regards,



Peter S. Riegel
Vice-Chairman, Road Running Technical Committee, TAC

xc: Allan Steinfeld - 9 E 89th St. - New York, NY 10022
John I Disley CBE - London Marathon Course Director - Hampton
House - Upper Sunbury Road - Hampton - Middlesex TW12 2DW - UK
NRDC - PO Box 42888 - Tucson, AZ 85733

(2)



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London Marathon (1985) Ltd
PO Box 262
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TW10 5JB

Telephone: 01-948 7935

Date: 30 May 1985

Dear Aldo,

John Disley has shown me Peter Riegel's letter to you dated May 21 and I thought I would put the record right because Mr Riegel does not seem to be au fait with what has been happening recently.

As you well know, Allan Steinfeld acts as the Secretary of the Standards Sub Committee for both the IAAF and AIMS. AIMS has held and paid for two course measuring symposia, one in London in the spring of 1984 and one in Frankfurt in March 1985. As Allan knows, there was considerable discrepancy between the methods adopted by various course measurers in 1984 but there was a great improvement by 1985. All we need to do now is to license the ones who are approved and I think that it would be a good idea if this was a joint IAAF/AIMS licence just as the booklet on the organisation of marathons was produced by the IAAF with the assistance of AIMS.

You will also know that, at the last AIMS Congress in Miami in January 1984, a resolution was passed whereby all marathons that were members of AIMS must have their courses certified by an approved course measurer from another country before the end of 1985.

In London we complied with this by asking Lennart Julin of Stockholm to come over and measure our course before the event and this he did at the end of March, together with Max Coleby who is one of our best British course measurers - and also a 2:14 marathon runner himself.

They measured the course independently but on the same day and the discrepancy between the two measurements was only 14 metres. Naturally, the course was overlong to ensure that such a difference would not matter.

But did Ingrid Kirstiansen run the measured course? The answer to this is yes because, by chance, she ran at exactly the same pace as Max Coleby who was with her all the way until the final quarter of a mile on the bridge when he managed to beat her by two seconds.

/Cont'd...

So, he was able to issue a certificate that she had run the course as measured by Lennart Julin and himself.

As far as Rotterdam is concerned, I am not aware that the course was measured before but I do know that Allan Steinfeld, on behalf of IAAF and AIMS, sent a message to Gerrard Rooijakkers suggesting that, in view of the fantastic performance by Carlos Lopes, it was urgent that the course was certified by an approved course measurer and he suggested the following names: Lennart Julin of Stockholm and Helge Ibert of Berlin. I think there was some misunderstanding because Gerrard thought this message came from the New York Road Running Club and so he rejected it but, in a subsequent telephone conversation with Joss Hermanns, who is one of Gerrard's main assistants, Joss agreed that it was vital that the course was independently certified as soon as possible and he suggested that this should be done by Lennart and by Max. I have not heard whether this has yet been done but I am sure it is in hand.

I think it important that Rotterdam should be measured by a good Continental measurer because a British measurer might be thought as being biased since the previous world best time was held by a British athlete. The whole point of these certifications is for the protection of the athlete, the protection of the event and to prove to the world that everything was in order and that there could be no possible accusations of any sort of bias.

I do think it is important that this is done very soon because I am not at all in favour of a course being measured many years after an event as happened in New York. In any major city there are so many road works that it really is ridiculous to declare a course correct or, in the case of New York, short some three years after the event. Besides, the rules changed in the interim.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Chris Brasher
Race Director, London Marathon
President, AIMS

cc: Allan Steinfeld, John Disley, NRDC, John Holt - IAAF,
Gerrard Rooijakkers

(Dictated by Mr Brasher but signed in his absence.)

funds, then we may see a return to more carefree, chivalrous days, when people competed just for the pleasure of it.

My branch of the sport is ultra-distance running by the way. It's still a sport which, like fell running will see those who get into difficulties more often than not helped initially by fellow competitors. Sadly, I see appearance money, cash prizes etc. creeping into the sport, together with the beginnings of the bickering etc. that so beset other branches of the sport. Indeed, I temporarily ceased racing two years ago, believing that the initial beginnings of commercialism would very quickly destroy ultra running. Racing to me is merely an extension of my running, not a reason for it. Happily, I was mistaken and there are still plenty of what I call 'genuine' races on the calendar, in this country and abroad. But if so much as a penny other than genuine travel expenses is offered, I simply withdraw from the race; it's something I will not compromise upon.

I suppose many would say I am lucky, since I have the reputation of ending up in most ultras nearer the front than the back. I find society's preoccupation with success rather pitiful sometimes, especially when words such as 'failure' are used, presumably to heap humiliation upon one who has failed to reach expectations. Believe me when it comes to say a 100 miles race, there are no real winners or losers, some merely arrive a little earlier than others. To me, it is important that each finisher gets equal recognition of their achievement. This happens and I wish to see it continue this way. So, I join the fell running fraternity by saying 'hands off the ultras'. We run for the hell of it and we want it to stay like that.

Martin Daykin,
Hereford Couriers

WORLD BEST FOR THE MARATHON?

Dear Sir,

Carlos Lopes' 2:07:12 at Rotterdam has been accepted as the world marathon best by many without question, which is rather unwise bearing in mind Alberto Salazar's 'record' of 2:08:13. The 1981 New York marathon course on which Salazar set his mark was eventually re-measured after a very long delay and found to be 148m short. To quote from the RRC Newsletter 'Despite efforts over a long period of time at the highest level to obtain the necessary information as to the measurement of the course, nothing has so far transpired from Rotterdam.' The latest news is that some of the course has been torn up for construction.

In 1969 Derek Clayton ran 2:08:33.6 at Antwerp on a course that was never checked and the subject of the world marathon best was bedevilled by controversy for twelve years. In October 1984 Steve Jones posted a mark of 2:08:05 on a course that was re-measured within

days after the race and found to be over distance. As holder of the best performance for the marathon on a known certified course Steve Jones should be given due credit. Carlos Lopes' mark should be quoted as 'the pending world best' until the 1985 Rotterdam course is re-measured by independent experts. To do otherwise is unjust to Steve Jones. Rob de Castella was deprived of recognition for his world best of 2:08:18 by Salazar's claim that, in the final analysis, couldn't be substantiated. Is Steve Jones going to suffer a similar fate? Will there be arguments as to the world best performance for the marathon until 2:07:12 is surpassed on a certified course?

Andy Milroy

THANK YOU BRITAIN

Dear Sir,

May I take this opportunity to thank 'AW' for the contribution they made to the success of our club's recent visit to England. Without 'AW' athletics might not function so smoothly in Britain! Our party thoroughly enjoyed their first competitive experience out of season. More importantly, everyone was very impressed with the structure and management of the sport in Britain at the present time. In particular, you can be very proud of your outstanding club structure.

May we, through your columns, thank all officials and competitors who made us feel most welcome at the meetings we attended at Barrow-in-Furness, Crawley, Croydon, Brighton, Aldershot, Enfield, Medway, Haringey and Birchfield and of course at Crystal Palace and Alexander Stadium. The friendship and hospitality of your officials and clubs will never be forgotten. We look forward to renewing acquaintances and developing those friendships when our club plans on returning to England again next summer. We would like to think that some British clubs might contemplate a tour 'down under'. We would certainly wish to reciprocate the hospitality accorded us and in arranging meetings. In the meantime, thank you 'AW' and thank you British Athletics for the opportunity you gave us.

Graeme S. Avery,
President N.Shore Bays AAC (NZ)

We have been requested by the organisers of the Alves to Forres road race in Scotland that due to police advice the 27th edition of the race will be held on **Sunday, October 6th** this year, a change from the traditional date.

North Eastern journalist, Simon Turnbull has changed his address to 16 Orchard Dene, Rowlands Gill, Tyne & Wear, NE39 1BW. (Tel: Rowlands Gill (0207) 542344).

trate on training.

Though a number of key runners are waiting till the bitter end to decide what to do, race directors Bright, Lebow and others continue to secure commitments, mostly verbal, from a variety of well-known, lesser-known and first-time marathoners.

Along with nearly \$270,000 in prize money, including a \$35,000 first-place award, Chicago is offering incentives for time standards and bonuses for records. While Kristiansen may command a guarantee in the neighborhood of "only" \$25,000, she could more than quadruple that amount by running well. By winning the event in the same time she ran London last spring (2:21:06), Kristiansen would earn well over \$100,000. Ironically, part of that amount would be in the form of a \$50,000 bonus for breaking what Bright will be using as "the world marathon record," Joan Benoit's Boston mark of 2:22:43 set in 1983. Since the London course has not yet been independently remeasured, Bright does not consider Kristiansen's mark a valid standard.

Similarly, Jones's 2:08:05, rather than Lopes's 2:07:11, will be the mark for the men to beat in Chicago to claim the world record bonus. As with Kristiansen, the top male finisher could potentially earn well over \$100,000 after payment of guarantees, prize money and incentives for times and records are computed.

Interestingly, though appearance and prize money have been legal under the TACTrust system for the past four years, until this year the bonuses that events such as Chicago and New York are openly talking about were not. Fearing adverse reactions from non-Western nations, The Athletics Congress (TAC), the sport's governing body in the U.S., has moved cautiously toward allowing bonuses to be paid.

"There's a recognition," says TAC official Alvin Chriss, "that bonuses and incentives have been used in races as important as London and Rotterdam and have not brought forth any rumble in the San Andreas Fault."

Chicago and New York have combined appearance money, prize money, bonuses and incentives in slightly different ways to entice top names and ensure honest performances. On balance, it seems that this year Lebow has been willing to bid higher for a few athletes, while Bright has tried to downplay the importance of one or two key people to the success of his event, shifting his money somewhat in the direction of

Who's Running What

The following is based on information available to *The Runner* by midsummer and, therefore, subject to change. Since race directors, athletes and agents are not eager to reveal appearance fees, such figures are approximations based on the best available information. And, of course, appearance fees do not include potential earnings from prize money, bonuses and incentives (see other listings).

LEANING TOWARD NEW YORK

Athlete	PR	Appearance Fee	Comments
Carlos Lopes (Por)	2:07:11	\$75,000	Not yet fully committed.
Joan Benoit (US)	2:22:43	\$50,000	Deciding in Sept.
Grete Waitz (Nor)	2:25:29	\$30,000	Strong NY loyalties.
Alberto Salazar (US)	2:08:52	\$25,000	Still coming back.
Alberto Cova (Ita)	none	\$10,000	First-timer worth every penny.
Rod Dixon (NZ)	2:08:59	\$10,000	May not run a fall marathon.
Geoff Smith (GB)	2:09:08	\$10,000	Still a score to settle.
Bill Rodgers (US)	2:09:27	\$7,500	Bonuses may convince him.
Orlando Pizzolato (Ita)	2:10:23	\$5,000	Defending champion.
Saleh Ahmed (Dji)	2:08:09	\$2,000	Looks definite.
Toshihiko Seko (Jpn)	2:08:38	none	Japanese TV connection.
Lisa Larsen Weidenbach (US)	2:31:31	none	Should collect good prize money.

LEANING TOWARD CHICAGO

Steve Jones (GB)	2:08:05	\$25,000	Defending champion.
Ingrid Kristiansen (Nor)	2:21:06	\$25,000	Can she run 2:20?
Rob de Castella (Aus)	2:08:18	\$20,000	One more time.
Rosa Mota (Por)	2:26:01	\$15,000	Defending champion.
Ken Martin (US)	2:11:24	\$7,500	Package deal with wife Lisa.
Lisa Martin (Aus)	2:27:40	\$7,500	See above.
Mark Culp (US)	none	\$3,000	First marathon.
Djama Robleh (Dji)	2:08:26	\$2,000	Could steal the race.
Charmarke Abdillahi (Dji)	2:10:33	\$2,000	Team player.

LEANING TOWARD COLUMBUS

Michael Musyoki (Ken)	none	\$10,000	First marathon.
Juma Ikangaa (Tan)	2:08:55	\$10,000	Very uncertain.
Joseph Nzau (Ken)	2:09:45	\$5,000	Running very well.
Priscilla Welch (GB)	2:28:54	\$5,000	Running strong.
Sarah Rowell (GB)	2:28:06	\$3,000	Great young talent at 22.
John Tuttle (US)	2:10:51	\$2,500	Remember him?
Julie Ishphording (US)	2:32:26	\$2,500	Ohio native makes good.
Don Norman (US)	2:11:03	\$2,500	Fastest American since '83.

LEANING TOWARD TWIN CITIES

Barry Brown (US)	2:15:15	none	Generous masters purse.
Jack Foster (NZ)	2:11:19	none	Same as above for this legend.

performance.

Incidentally, Lebow isn't impressed with this reading of the situation, and especially not with Bright's suggestion that New York is more enamored with appearance money than Chicago.

"The fact is that Bright's appearance fees are way out of proportion to ours," says Lebow. "He's paying appearance fees to every single runner he gets. We're paying to a very select few."

"This year it looks like my overall appearance money will be down," responds Bright, "whereas Fred has guaranteed Carlos the largest appearance money ever." That amount, reportedly, is \$75,000, despite the contention Lebow made last year that Lopes, who is shy and does not speak English, is not a marketable superstar.

In spite of the bickering between the two directors over which event is conducting its affairs most successfully, last year's haggling between Bright and

Lebow seems to have cooled some, at least in terms of bidding for top runners. For example, Bright has shown no interest in Lopes this year, and Lebow has not pushed for runners like de Castella or Jones. Maybe they're responding to the athletes' known preferences.

"Some athletes have expressed a keener interest in one race over another," says Tom Burridge of the International Management Group, the agency which represents a number of top marathoners, "so I think that in cases where one race director might have to bid \$10,000 to \$15,000 more than the other to get an athlete, they've declined to do it."

One exception seems to be Alberto Cova of Italy, somewhat of a gamble as a first-time marathoner. But great 10,000-meter runners often make great marathoners, especially ones with Cova's economical running style. Though at one time Cova expressed interest in running New York alongside his countryman,

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5

Uw referentie:

I.A.A.F.
Att.: Mr. J.B. Holt
3, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge
LONDON SW1X 0LN
UK

Referentie: BK/lt/664

Betreft:

Utrecht, August 12, 1985

Dear John,

I am sorry for a short delay in answering your letter (because of holidays) concerning the Rotterdam marathon course.

I discussed with Mr. Rooyackers and other members of the meeting committee and understood, that re-measuring is also for the organizers not for discussion. The course is surveyed by objective persons, there is an official certificate from the municipality of Rotterdam and all recent I.A.A.F.-regulations of the I.A.A.F. have been followed.

The technical delegate of the K.N.A.U. was Mr. Hans van Kuyen, who is since a few months a member of the I.A.A.F.-group of Road Race Surveyors, and also for him there is no reason for any doubt at the length of the course.

I think we did everything what I.A.A.F. and A.I.M.S. may expect from Rotterdam and from us and therefore there is no reason to cooperate with A.I.M.S. for re-measuring.

Nevertheless, there are no secrets and we are, of course, willing to answer all questions about the working methods of measuring.

Best greetings,

KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE
ATLETIEK UNIE
B. Kappenburg, general secretary



for him,
W.I. Ripmeester, director a.i.

cc. HvK, WV, BK, R'dam marathon

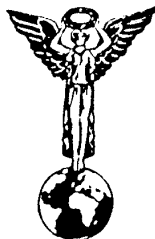
2 SEP 1985

6

International Amateur Athletic Federation

(Fédération Internationale d'Athlétisme Amateur)

President: Dr Primo Nebiolo
Honorary Treasurer: Robert Stinson
General Secretary: John B. Holt



3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge
London SW1X 0LN, England

Telephone: 01 (London) 581 8771/2/3/4
Telex: 296859 IAAF HQ
Cables: Marathon, London S.W. 1

The Editor
Athletics Weekly
342 High Street
ROCHESTER
Kent
ME1 1ED

30 August 1985

Dear Sir

IAAF's view on Rotterdam Marathon Course

Mr Milroy's fears (see AW August 31st) are shared by all who regard it as vital that all road race courses should be accurately measured.

To be fair to the Dutch Athletic Federation (and with their approval), I quote from their official answer to the IAAF after a guarantee had been asked for that the road course over which Carlos Lopes set his World Marathon Best was accurately measured, following the latest IAAF and AIMS guidelines.

The key section is as follows - "As far as the members of the Race Committee and the Organisers are concerned, a full re-measurement of the course does not come into discussion. The course has been surveyed by objective persons, there is an official certificate from the municipality of Rotterdam and all recent IAAF regulations were observed during measurement.

The Technical Delegate of the KNAU was Mr Hans van Kuyen, who has since March 1985 been one of the IAAF Road Race Course Surveyors, and for him also there is no reason for any doubts about the length of the course.

I think that the KNAU has done everything that the IAAF and AIMS may expect from Rotterdam. Nevertheless there are no secrets and we are willing to answer all questions about the working methods of our measuring.
Signed: Bart Kappenburg. General Secretary, KNAU."

Until the IAAF accepts official World Records for the Marathon distance, and this should surely involve official certification of the course by a qualified surveyor from another country, this is the extent to which our jurisdiction goes in the Rotterdam record. It is a quite separate issue that AIMS, with whom the IAAF is in constant contact, already requires all their members to acquire such objective

./...

I.A.A.F. COUNCIL: President: Dr. Primo Nebiolo (Italy)

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M. Nicholas (Singapore) G. Wieczisk (G.D.R.)

Page 2
30 August 1985
The Editor

certification as a condition for AIMS membership.

The IAAF fully supports the long term purpose behind this AIMS procedure, which is to dispel all doubts about the course accuracy of the World's major Marathon courses.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J B Holt', written in a cursive style.

John B Holt
General Secretary
International Amateur Athletic Federation

cc: Chris Brasher

National Running Data Center

Directors: Ken Young
Statistician: Record Keeper
(602) 326-6416

Jennifer Hesketh Young
Administrative Officer
(602) 326-6416

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 42888
Tucson, AZ 85733

Gerard Rooyakkers, race director
Rotterdam Marathon
Johan Friisolaan 33
4671 G. E. Dinteloord
THE NETHERLANDS

29 March 1983

Dear Mr. Rooyakkers:

This letter is in regard to the upcoming Rotterdam Marathon and what needs to be done to insure proper recognition of any mark that Alberto Salazar may achieve in your race. I would like to review my role in this matter, explain the procedures followed in the United States for formal recognition of road records, and then suggest a course of action to insure that Alberto Salazar will receive proper recognition for his upcoming performance.

First, my wife and I are the co-directors of the National Running Data Center (NRDC) which is an independent, non-profit organization which maintains road racing statistics for the United States. The NRDC has been designated as the official record keeper for the Road Runners Club of America which is similar in function to the Spiridon Clubs in Europe. In addition, I serve on the Records Committee for The Athletics Congress (TAC) which is the official governing body for the sport of athletics in the United States, recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF). I also serve on the National Standards Committee (NSC) of TAC which establishes the standards for course measurement in the United States and receives and processes applications for course certification which attest to the accuracy of road courses. I am also a member of the IAAF sub-committee on Standards under the Cross-country and Road Running Committee.

My position on the Records Committee is to ascertain the validity of applications for road records. My role on the NSC is to supervise the validation of races after an open record has been bettered. Our record-keeping procedures require both that a course have been properly measured and certified prior to the race and that the accuracy of the course and the conduct of the race (the actual route followed) be verified by a member of the NSC.

As an example of how this procedure works, I shall outline the procedures that were followed for Alberto Salazar's US road record for 10 kilometers last January in Miami, Florida. We learned of his performance via the media the following day. We called the race director and explained to him that a post-race validation needed to be done before Alberto's mark could be accepted as a record. He assured us that the race had been run on the course as it was certified in 1982. We had previously received the notice of certification from the NSC for this course. I suggested that I

arrange to have a member of the NSC fly down to Miami the following Friday to remeasure the 10 kilometer course and also to measure the Orange Bowl Marathon course while the marathon was in progress. In such cases, our travel fund pays for one-half of the travel expenses (excluding meals and lodging).

I then contacted Mr. David Katz of New York and he expressed his willingness to perform the validation. David measured the 10 kilometer course on Friday as it was run for the race and found it to be 55 meters longer than 10 kilometers. This was sufficient to validate the performance and, once we have received clarification on the exact times taken for Alberto, this mark will be submitted to TAC as the official US 10 kilometer road record. David found the marathon course to be short by more than 100 meters and later determined this was due to changes in the manner in which the traffic barricades had been placed in the road to guide the runners.

Although the IAAF outlines the manner in which marathon courses should be measured, these guidelines at present do not conform to the standards required in the United States. The IAAF sub-committee of which I am a member has drafted acceptable guidelines but these have not yet been formally approved. To the best of my knowledge, the IAAF does not provide for an expert review of applications for certification. Similarly, although the Association of International Marathons (AIMS) is forming a course certification group, no marathon courses have been approved by this group to my knowledge. It would still be necessary to first review the standards and methods they employ and to perform some inter-comparison in order to assure the NSC that courses accepted as certified by AIMS would be acceptable to the NSC as properly certified courses.

Even if such internationally accepted certification procedures were established and if your course were properly certified through such a recognized group, we would still require a validation of the race (course and conduct) before we could accept any mark by an American citizen as a US road record. This validation must be made by someone whose reliability is well known to us and who has no direct connection with the race organisation. We require this for all domestic races and cannot require less for marks made in foreign races. Please note that the Boston Marathon is being remeasured by David Katz and Bill Noel of New York, that the Nike Marathon was remeasured by Tom Knight of California and that the New York City Marathon will be independently remeasured before Alberto's time of 2:08:13 will be submitted as a point-to-point record. A 20 kilometer road mark by Cathey Twomey made in Japan is still awaiting independent remeasurement before it can be submitted as a record.

I have two of the very best course measurers who are both very interested in making sure the Rotterdam Marathon course is the most accurately measured marathon course in the world. Even if Salazar or DiCastella runs under 2:07 in your race, I want there to be absolutely no question regarding the accuracy of your course. Whenever exceptionally fast times are reported, questions are raised as to the course accuracy. All too often, remeasurements find the course to be short. If the course is not remeasured, such as the case with the 2:08:34 by Derek Clayton at Antwerp,

these questions continue to cast shadows on the performance. When Salazar and DiCastella are out running your race, I want them and you to be confident that their performances will be accepted world-wide with no questions raised.

The two persons I have in mind are Mr. David Katz of New York and Mr. Tom Knight of California. Both have extensive experience in remeasuring courses as well as measuring courses for certification. Both are well-known in the United States for their knowledge, attention to detail and integrity. Both are highly professional.

I would like at least one and preferably both of these persons to measure the Rotterdam Marathon course prior to the race and also during the race. This procedure would meet the requirements necessary for acceptance of marks as US records. This would also meet the requirements as drafted by our sub-committee for eventual recognition of a mark as a world record in that eventuality. Tom Knight feels he needs to examine the course carefully prior to measurement and is available immediately. David Katz would be available for a few days prior to the race and on race day. The NRDC travel fund is only able to cover \$350 of the expenses. It would be necessary for your race committee to cover the remainder of the expenses.

Please note that we distinguish between point-to-point marks and standard course marks. We define a standard course as any marathon course whose start and finish lie no further apart than 2.6 miles as measured along a straight-line. The accepted standard course mark of the United States is 2:10:20. The best such mark for the world is 2:08:19 by Rob DiCastella at Fukuoka although this latter mark has not been validated by independent remeasurement.

I note that a common practice in Europe is to have courses measured by a surveyor. Our experience is that this usually produces short courses since sufficient care is not taken in negotiating the shortest legal running path. Our national marathon championship held in 1979 was run on such a course. The certification was rejected and when the course was properly measured after the event, it was found to be 50 meters short.

Please understand that my main concern is that Salazar (and DiCastella) has a course he knows without doubt is accurate and will be acceptable for any record he may set. Certain knowledge that the course is accurate beyond reasonable doubt can only lead to a better race for both runners. It can only enhance the prestige of your race and set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

I offer whatever assistance I or the NRDC can provide. I know that the persons mentioned above will do all they can to provide technical assistance and advice. I would also point out that course measurement, certification and acceptance of records is a two-way street and assure you that any course in the United States under my jurisdiction may be remeasured with my full co-operation by designated representatives of the governing bodies of any other nation whenever a national record is involved. We are always

interested in exchanging information with other groups involved in course measurement, certification and record-keeping.

I trust that I have covered the reasons why I am requesting an independent measurement of your course and that it in no way reflects an opinion on the accuracy of your course. I assume that your course will prove to have been accurately measured. I need to be able to prove this to the Records Committee of TAC and, once such measurements have been made, I will be your most ardent supporter.

Since we have very little time left, please call me as soon as feasible. Although the NRDC is under-budgeted (usually close to having no funds available) and we operate out of our home, one of us should be available during normal business hours. At other times, we have an answering device which will take messages.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL RUNNING DATA CENTER

Kenneth C. Young
director

cc. Alberto Salazar

Alan Steinfeld, IAAF sub-committee on Standards, chairman

Bob Hersh, TAC Records Committee, chairman

Aldo Scandurra, IAAF Cross-country and Road Running, chairman

Ollan Cassel, executive director TAC

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MR KENNETH YOUNG
NATIONAL RUNNING DATA CENTER
P O BOX 42888
TUCSON AZ 85733

ROTTERDAM 8 APRIL 1983

TO: NATIONAL RUNNING DATA- CENTER -TUCSON, USA

MR KENNETH YOUNG-DIRECTOR

FROM: GERARD ROOIJAKKERS RACE DIRECTOR- ROTTERDAM MARATHON
ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR LETTER ARRIVED HERE ON APRIL 7TH WILLING TO
COOPERATE YOUR MEASURING THE COURSE DUE TO TECHNICAL CIRCUM-
STANCES

COL 42888 TUCSON/AZ(85733) 8 1983 7TH

1820197 YOUNG P2/50

MEASURING JUST BEFORE OR DURING THE RACE WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE.
OUR PEOPLE ARE STANDING BY FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE ON A LATER DATE.
BUDGET OF OUR ORGANISATION DOES NOT ALLOW SHARING YOUR EXPENSES.
WE WILL ALSO ASK ADVICE FROM I.A.A.F CONCERNING STATUS OF YOUR
ORGANISATION RE: CERTIFYING RACE-COURSES. I HAVE SENT

1820197 YOUNG P3/17

A COPY OF THIS TELEX TO I.A.A.F MR JOHN HOLT BEST WISHES
GERARD ROOIJAKKERS STAD ROTTERDAM MARATHON

National Running Data Center

Directors Ken Young
Statistician/Record Keeper
(602) 326-6416

Jennifer Hesketh Young
Administrative Officer
(602) 326-6416

Mailing Address P.O. Box 42888
Tucson, AZ 85733

April 18, 1983

Dave Johnson
Track and Field News
Box 296
Los Altos, CA 94022

Dear Dave:

Well, I guess statisticians and physiologists are going to have a field day with Joan's performance. This is not said to belittle her mark (I shrieked when I heard 2:22 something from a friend who called this afternoon) but a tail wind on a point to point course can certainly make a difference, can't it. Perhaps more people will begin to pay attention to the difference between a point to point and a standard course. Grete's mark set the day before, of course, takes precedence. What an exciting two days!

Better late than never. Enclosed is Ken's letter to the Rotterdam Marathon Committee. The NRDC News may have seemed like a harangue to you but perhaps a little background might help. As soon as Ken heard that Alberto was going to run Rotterdam, I called Val Schultz of Nike to see if there could be a way of finding out who were the major sponsors and if the course could be validated according to US standards (according to TAC and RRCA rules) so that Alberto's mark would be accepted as a new best or record if he managed to go under his 2:08:13 or the current 2:10:20. Val told me that Nike was involved in the race. Through Nike, the NRDC managed to informally contact the race committee. The committee not only refused to allow the course to be measured before the event, they also refused to release the measurements made which were supposedly approved by the IAAF. As it turns out, neither the IAAF or AIMS approved the course. Ken tried. And, as he says in the newsletter, "it could have been done right." What amazes us is that thousands upon thousands of dollars were spent to make it a gala event yet no one was willing to make it a certifiable event by spending at most another \$1000. At this point, Salazar's mark, of course, could qualify as a new American standard record. The Rotterdam Committee has made it known that they are willing to participate in a remeasurement to validate the course but that they do not have funds to come up with half of the cost. The NRDC would have come up with the other half. The

NRDC obviously cannot foot the entire bill. Technically, AIMS should call for a remeasurement and given their "kitty" of \$36,000+, the organization could certainly afford to underwrite the measurement. This would be a unique opportunity to have an intercomparison of the US methods and those of Europe. Enough on Rotterdam.

In general, though, I am amazed that the course was not AIMS certified BEFORE the event. The marathon group has supposedly formed a prestigious association and yet the prestige is not based on the fact that the organization offers marathons of accurate measurement according to the strictest standards available in the world today; rather it is based on the fact that the organization is willing (and able) not only to pay \$1000 to join, but also to underwrite all the other expenses involved in trips and meetings. These marathons are supposed to be making available to the runner an accurately measured course and secondarily (one would hope) money and fame for the organization. But then I tend to be an idealist and find politics distasteful.

Sorry you won't be up in SF for the RRCA convention. I hope to meet quite a few of the people I've been writing to for two years now. Perhaps another time.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hesketh Young

Enclosure

P. S. Please don't forget to add a second to the Honeywell times unless (as we may all find out tomorrow) the race committee has already done that. It is out understanding that Meyer ran a 2:09:01 as I requested that ABC go up to the next full second if tenths were involved. ABC reported a 2:09:01. Others reported a 2:09 flat. Same for Joan's mark, too.

296 Barkham Road
Wokingham
Berkshire
England.

May 20th 1983.

Dear Ken Young,

I was very interested in your account in the April 1983 NRDC newsletter of the attempts to ensure that the recent Rotterdam Marathon was accurately measured by an accepted method prior to the race, and have noted the frustration which resulted in your attempts to get at the truth.

I may use this report or parts of it for our newsletter, and will of course refer to its origin in the NRDC News.

I am relieing on my memory, but I think the orginal race was in fact 500m short. I read this in one of the continental publications, but this was rectified. ie by their method whatever this was.

In April 1982 I attended an AIMS meeting here in London at which Scandurra and Steinfeld spoke on road measurement . It appeared to me that few of the fifty representaives of international marathons from all over the world had given much thought to road measurement, which I have always thought to be the case , outside USA, Japan and the U.K.(better not quote this).

However after the meeting, a Gerard Rooijakkers ,Race Director of the Rotterdam Marathon spoke to me and I was able to send him the IAAF Course Measurement Instructions, recommending the Cycle method as you will know.

If the measurement was handed over to the Rotterdam City authorities, it is very unlikely they used this method. One can only hope that they checked their surveyor's wheel.

I read your newsletter every month, and find it a valuble source of information

yours sincerely

John Jewell



Aan Dave Johnson
Track and Field News
Box 296
Los Altos, CA 94022
U.S.A.

Betreft

Rotterdam 20.05.1983

Re: Letter Data Running Center

Dear mr. Johnson.

From Jos Hermens (NIKE International, Europe) U received a copy of a letter of National Data Running Center, dated April 18th, 1983, that was sent to you(r magazine). I got this copy on May 15th.

Indeed we have got a letter from Kenneth Young (it arrived in Rotterdam on April 7th, two days before the Stad Rotterdam Marathon took place) about a (re-)measurement of the course of our marathon.

Hereby I send you a copy of the telegram with my answer to mr. Young.

I also asked advice from mr. John Holt of I.A.A.F., concerning the status of this organization, and I enclose the answer of mr. Holt.

Besides I like to mention about a possible role of AIMS in measuring courses, that AIMS is still a young organization and that we are trying to come to standard rules for measuring the courses.

The first report about this matter (Ramon Oliu of the Barcelona Marathon is the coordinator of the sub-committee) will arrive as soon as possible.

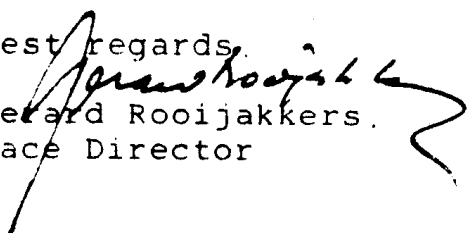
What we need, in my opinion, is a independent institute acknowledged by the IAAF and her members, that will provide standards and rules for measuring the (marathon-)courses and will control the application of it.

Finally, I like to express, that I think it is not very elegant of Kenneth Young's wife to send a letter about Rotterdam Marathon-affairs without informing our organization about doing that.

Therefore I think the sentence "but I tend to be an idealist and find politics distasteful" is quite an euphemistic one..

✓ Of course I send a copy of this letter to mr. Kenneth Young! (and my friends of NIKE).

Best regards,


Gerard Rooijakkers.
Race Director

P.O. Box 42888 • Tucson, Arizona 85733

Gerard Rooyakkers, race director
Stad Rotterdam Marathon
Johan Friisolaan 33
4671 G E Dinteloord
THE NETHERLANDS

14 June 1985

Dear Mr. Rooyakkers:

Sometimes I think the only reasons Jen and I get things done are that we have long memories and lots of patience. I still have Alberto Salazar's 2:10:08 marathon run in the Rotterdam Marathon on 9 April 1983 on my list of pending marks (US open men's record for a loop course) that needs to be cleared. Now, thanks to Carlos Lopes' excellent time in the 1985 Rotterdam Marathon, I have been informed that funds are finally available for me to be able to send someone to remeasure the Rotterdam Marathon course and finally clear this pending record of Salazar's.

For your reference, I enclose a copy of the Telex you sent to me on 8 April 1983. Now that funds are available, we are able to respond positively to your kind offer to remeasure the Rotterdam course in reference to Alberto's pending US record.

Also for your reference, I enclose a copy of pages 88-9, 90-1 and 94-5 from the current edition of "Competition Rules for Athletics" which is the official TAC (The Athletic Congress) rulebook. I have highlighted several sections which may be of interest.

First, I note Rule 180.3a,ii which states the role of the National Running Data Center in clearing US road records. Second, Rule 180.3h covers the need for a course remeasurement. I've also highlighted the pertinent section of Rule 185.3 governing the "shortness tolerance" in effect for Salazar's 1983 mark. This means simply that provided the validation remeasurement yields a value more than 42,110.6 meters (42,195 meters MINUS 84.4 meters or), Salazar's mark can be ratified as a US record. The final note is Rule 185.5 which defines the separate status of "point-to-point" courses as opposed to "standard" or "loop" courses.

As one might expect, we have no shortage of expert volunteers to remeasure the Rotterdam course. My top recommendation is Dr Tom Knight who remeasured the 1981 (and 1982-1983) New York City Marathon courses last December. I have enclosed a copy of our newsletter which summarizes his detailed (and exhaustive) report.

If funds are available, I would like to send a total of three expert measurers. In this country, altho more than 40 validations of races have been performed, we are still learning better ways to ascertain the route actually available and to obtain a more accurate measurement on an unfamiliar course. Note that on Tom Knight's validation of the New York City Marathon, he was accompanied by David Katz who provided an independent check of Tom's ride. Recently, the validation of the 1985 Continental Homes 10K included three expert measurers.

If it could be arranged, we would like to offer to conduct a course measurement seminar in conjunction with the remeasurement. We would bring several extra "Jones Counters" which attach to most bicycles so they may be used for accurate measurements. We would also bring several of the recently published TAC manual on course measurement (one is enclosed) which provides considerable detail on using the calibrated bicycle method for course measurement. We feel this method of course measurement has made it possible for virtually every race to provide an accurately measured course. For example, a marathon course can be measured by two persons in one day with an accuracy it would take a team of surveyors more than 100 man-hours to achieve.

Officially, my interest is in clearing Alberto Salazar's pending US record. Unofficially, I would like to see the present controversy regarding Lopes' 2:07:11 mark resolved. The experience we had with Salazar's 2:08:13 mark at New York was quite unpleasant even before the facts were known and the long delay only made matters worse. The best solution is to determine the facts, make them known, and go on from there. Should the course be measured at 42,195 meters or longer, you would not have more avid (or credible) supporters than Dr Knight and myself. Should the course be measured shorter than 42,195 meters, the degree of shortness will be known and the various statisticians and record-keepers can decide what they want to do with the mark. In any event, your 1986 race would be assured of meeting the IAAF standards.

We would prefer to perform our task with a minimum of publicity and confer with you and your technical people regarding our findings prior to any public release of such information. We also would prefer that any public announcement of our findings be made by you or your race committee. We have found this procedure works quite well.

I will await reconfirmation of your invitation of 8 April 1983 before making further arrangements in regard to a remeasurement of the Stad Rotterdam Marathon course. I don't know if I personally would be able to attend (altho I certainly would like to very much).

Sincerely,

NATIONAL RUNNING DATA CENTER, INC.

Kenneth C. Young