

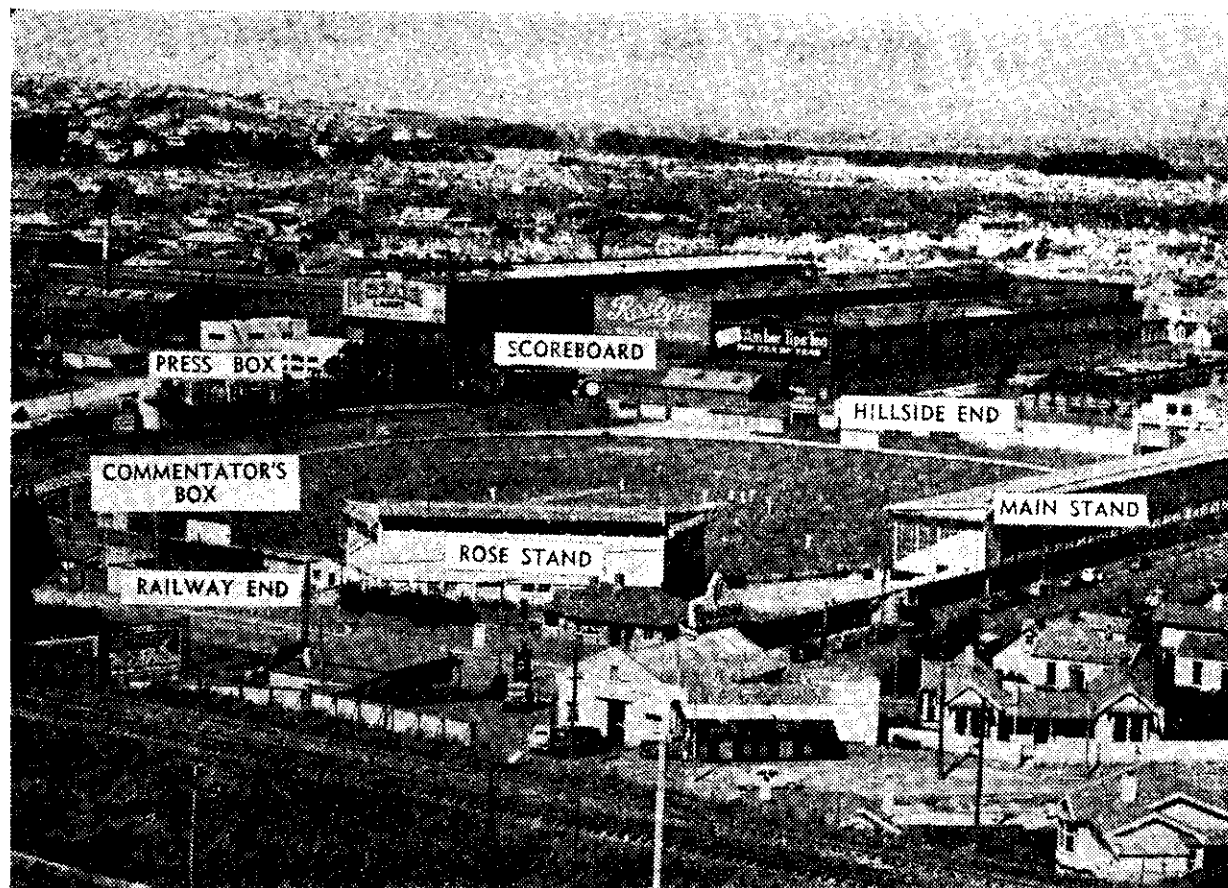
T-DAY AT DUNEDIN

THOSE Dunedin office boys whose grandmothers' funerals do not coincide with the England v. New Zealand Test match at Carisbrook during March 11 to 16 will, along with their colleagues and compatriots, be able to hear continuous commentaries throughout the game from 2YA and 4YA. And the question which they will hear answered one way or another is: Can the New Zealand batsmen put up a creditable showing against F. H. Tyson, rated the fastest bowler since Larwood, and J. B. Statham (not far behind), who together routed the Australians.

New Zealand's big difficulty is to find opening batsmen. Tactically, this is one of the most important departments of the game, since it is the job of the openers to take the shine off the new ball, and thus reduce its effectiveness against the later, free-scoring batsmen. Therefore, they must be strong on defence and yet not just stone-wallers—it is only by hitting it, and hitting it hard, that the ball can be worn down. The last Plunket series showed, however, that New Zealand just has not got openers of the required ability, though J. G. Leggat made a very favourable impression in Australia after New Zealand had toured South Africa. Players like Bert Sutcliffe and John Reid have already proved that, on form, they can make runs—Sutcliffe's test average on the 1949 English tour was 60.4, and Reid's was 43.2—but unless opening batsmen can be found to do their job, Tyson and Statham might well cut right through the New Zealand team. Incidentally, Tyson seems to rely solely on speed for his effects: he takes the straight line as the shortest distance between two points and sends the ball along it without any swing or other movement while, unlike other fast bowlers such as Lindwall, he seems never to use the bumper.

The hours of play for the Tests, subject to revision by the visitors, will be 11.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. In addition to the continuous commentaries from 4YA and 2YA, Stations 1YA and 3YA will rebroadcast commentaries at 12.33-1.0 p.m., 3.15-3.40, 5.0-5.30, with adjournment summaries, frequent progress reports, and possibly further commentaries when the usual programme allows them. The YZ stations will give progress reports and occasional commentaries, while the Commercial stations will give adjournment summaries. During the period of play, the normal 4YA and 2YA programmes will be taken over by 4YC and 2YC.

For the M.C.C. v. Canterbury match at Christchurch on March 5 to 8, 3YA will broadcast continuous commentaries throughout the hours of play, which are 11.0 a.m.-1.0 p.m., 1.40-3.40, and 4.0-5.30. Except for Saturday, March 5, when 2YA schedules will vary to allow racing broadcasts, 2YA will rebroadcast commentaries from 3YA at 11.30-12.0, 12.33-1.0, 1.40-2.0, 3.15-3.40, 4.0-4.30, and 5.0-5.30. During these periods, 3YC will take the normal 3YA programmes. Other YA and YZ stations will give frequent progress reports with occasional commentaries.



CARISBROOK, Dunedin, where the first Test match against the touring English cricketers will be played. The other photograph shows the broadcasting team for the match: From left, A. N. Lawson, I. F. Hall (technician), I. W. Galloway, Brian Russ (District Sports Officer), and J. P. Dey (scorer)

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS AT NEWMARKET

M.C.C. or no M.C.C., the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association's national track and field championships (which this year will be held at Newmarket, Auckland) will be a major sporting highlight next week, and 1YA has arranged to give the meeting full coverage. On Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12, 1YA will broadcast results and commentaries throughout the day, and at 7.0 p.m. a summary of the results will be given over all YA and YZ stations. Following this summary, 1YA will broadcast a review of the day's events by the athletic coach, J. C. Bellwood, best known to sportsmen as the trainer of Yvette Williams. The running commentaries will be given by E. M. Horan, president of the Auckland Centre of the Association, from the stadium at Newmarket.

One reason for the quickened public interest in athletics has been the headlining of recent record-breaking performances. Whether followers of the sport or not, most New Zealanders took

a keen interest in Roger Bannister's epoch-making mile run last year, and the subsequent lowering of the time to 3 min. 58 sec. by Australia's John Landy.

From the headlines in the sports pages several questions emerge: Is there an ultimate speed which an athlete can attain? And does the breaking of so-called "all-time" records mean that, physically at least, mankind is improving?

According to Jim Bellwood, the ultimate in human endurance and speed will only be reached when athletes are prepared to train—like ballet and ice-skating stars—for periods of up to eight hours a day. Athletics is like a bank account, he says; you can only get out of it what you put in. But to train in this way makes athletics much less of a pleasurable activity than it has been.

A means of overcoming the monotony of track training was evolved during the

early war years by the Swedish coach Gosta Holmer. He observed a direct relationship between the activity of children and the great range of their physical development. When children play they rush about helter-skelter in a very energetic manner. They are fatigued very little by these strenuous bursts, which they alternate with short "go-slow" periods.

Environment was important, Holmer decided. He therefore trained his men by having them run through the forests and glades of their native land, up hill and down dale; pausing when necessary to avoid strain, then bursting into an all-out effort. The result of Holmer's method was a crop of outstanding athletes of whom Gunder Haegg is the best known. There were also Arne Andersson, Ingvar Eriksson, Rune Persson, Gustavsson, and Lennart Strand, all of whom were breaking 4 min. 5 sec. for the mile. Emil Zatopek uses a similar

(continued on next page)