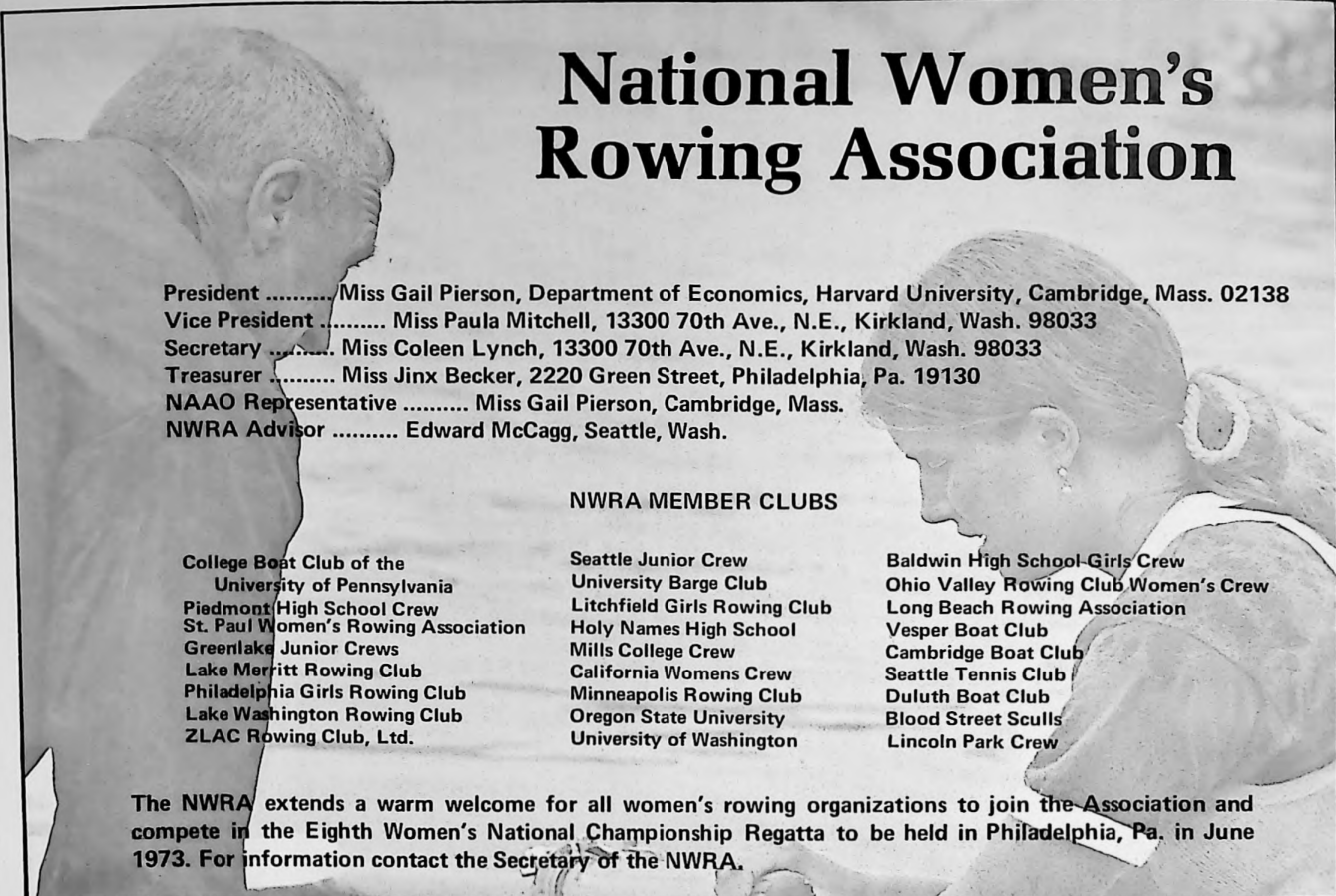




National Women's Rowing Association

President Miss Gail Pierson, Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138
Vice President Miss Paula Mitchell, 13300 70th Ave., N.E., Kirkland, Wash. 98033
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Treasurer Miss Jinx Becker, 2220 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130
NAAO Representative Miss Gail Pierson, Cambridge, Mass.
NWRA Advisor Edward McCagg, Seattle, Wash.

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Piedmont High School Crew
St. Paul Women's Rowing Association
Greenlake Junior Crews
Lake Merritt Rowing Club
Philadelphia Girls Rowing Club
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Baldwin High School Girls Crew
Ohio Valley Rowing Club Women's Crew
Long Beach Rowing Association
Vesper Boat Club
Cambridge Boat Club
Seattle Tennis Club
Duluth Boat Club
Blood Street Sculls
Lincoln Park Crew

The NWRA extends a warm welcome for all women's rowing organizations to join the Association and compete in the Eighth Women's National Championship Regatta to be held in Philadelphia, Pa. in June 1973. For information contact the Secretary of the NWRA.

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Preview of July Issue



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THE OARSMAN®

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Letters To The Editor

Your comments on any issue related to rowing are welcome in this section. Address all correspondence to: Boyce Budd, Editor, The Oarsman Magazine, Church Road, Devon, Pa. 19333.

Dear Sir:

I would like to request that officials provide reasonable communications about regattas to the spectators. I have attended three college regattas in New England this spring; at two the loudspeakers were only audible in the boat-houses, while at the other there was no verbal or written communication to the spectators at all.

A loudspeaker system audible to the majority of the spectators would be ideal. If this isn't possible, posting the schedule, lane assignments and results on a bulletin board would add greatly to spectator enjoyment.

Orrin Wood
Concord, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Marin Rowing Association sponsors the Redwood High School Crew of Larkspur, Marin County. In our organization there are 25 Redwood students who are dues-paying junior members (\$30.00 annually) and 12 adult members (\$60.00 annually) who underwrite the bills and occasionally do a bit of rowing. Our boats consist of two Pocock single wherries, an ancient double and two coxed-fours.

We belong to the North Bay Crew League along with four other high schools: Berkeley, Salesian, St. Josephs and Concordia. We contest in fours and eights, in junior varsity and varsity lightweights and heavies. Redwood lost only one race this season and was champion of all categories. We hope to have a post-season race with a Seattle crew on Lake Merritt in Oakland, Calif. and maybe the winners will make it to Philadelphia for the NAAO Junior Regatta.

The lack of organization on the West Coast has made it very difficult to stage regattas this year, but we are working with Chuck Colgan of Philadelphia and have high hopes of forming a W. C. Sub-Committee of his NAAO Junior Committee, so that we

can schedule District and Regional Regattas here on the West Coast well in advance of next year. Jim Gardner and Frank Cunningham of Seattle, Bevin Harvey of San Diego and myself of the San Francisco Bay Area have agreed to serve on the Sub-Committee.

We will keep you advised of any further developments out here as they occur.

Robert Cumming
Rowing Advisor to
The Redwood High School Crew
Redwood City, Calif.

Dear Sir:

In the March issue of THE OARS-MAN (p.48), Tony Johnson called for unity in our Olympic effort. Surely, no one can argue this point. But the officials of the NAAO and the U.S.O.R.C. should not make the mistake of thinking that a show of unity for Munich means acceptance of the challenge free National Team concept.

Regardless of the performance of the eight and four with cox at Munich, the post Olympic arguments of the proponents of the National Team can be anticipated. If they succeed, we will be asked to extend the concept to the remaining boats. If they fail, it will be because the concept was applied too late and also because the better oarsmen chose to avoid the National Team by rowing small boats; therefore, the concept should be continued and extended to the remaining boats.

We do not object to training camps and ergometers, but we cannot accept any National Team selection procedure which does not permit a challenge. We are aware of the argument that oarsmen will not choose to try out for the National Team if they can challenge it later. But what about the many mature oarsmen who are eliminated because their business or domestic commitments preclude attendance at a training camp or an extended European race schedule? Could a Bill Knecht have rowed in the victorious

Tokyo eight if it had been put together by this sort of selection procedure?

The other arguments pro and con are well-known, but there is one overriding consideration: any system which is designed to keep an oarsman out of competition is unacceptable. The challenge free National Team concept must be rejected.

Patrick H. Fuery
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Last summer I moved to the Canal Zone from Alexandria, Va. I had rowed for two years there in high school and summer crew.

I have tried to order a shell from several boat companies; however, the shipping rates for a single to the "Crossroads of the World" are the same as for a 26 ft. cruiser.

Now I have interested a local Explorer Scout Post in the idea of rowing and have some people experienced in fiberglass. We would like to build two doubles that we can switch into pairs.

We need templates and plans for doubles to succeed in building them. Would anybody be willing to sell us these plans for a small fee?

With year round warm weather and plenty of water, we feel certain that rowing can gain great momentum here with just a simple introduction.

Your help is solicited.

C. Bradford Jackson
Box 1744
APO New York, N.Y. 09826

Dear Sir:

I am seeking some quick information and hope that you or a reader can supply it before August 1. I'm doing a book on speed feats in sports and would like accounts of the fastest sculls and eight-oared races that have been achieved. I know all these speed accomplishments in rowing are completely unofficial, but I also know there must be some accounts of times in the record books. I recall that years ago, Don Spero was given credit for some sort of record time and also that the Ratzeburg crew achieved some great speeds in the eights. Any information that would include exact times, accounts of the race involved, etc., would be very helpful and would be duly credited in the book.

Larry Bortstein
Fordham Terrace
2400 Webb Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10468

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

NAAO Activity Report

by William J. Knecht



As most of you know, at our January Annual Meeting, Rick Pollack was commissioned by the Board of Directors to serve as our Executive Secretary. Since that time, he has been extremely busy conducting the administrative affairs of our National Office. In addition to handling daily correspondence and rendering assistance to committees of the national organization, he serves as Executive Secretary of the National Rowing Foundation. One of Rick's responsibilities has been the production of the 1972 Rule Book Supplement. The Supplement has been issued to all organizations and members of committees. An ample supply of these Supplements is available at National Headquarters, No. 4 Boat House Row. It was decided not to publish an entire new booklet this year in order to economize on the 1972 budget. It was further thought that the Supplement would be more than adequate since the changes made in the Constitution at the Annual Meeting were not that extensive.

NAAO REFEREE'S HANDBOOK — A couple of years ago, Dr. Brundage, Chairman of our Development Committee, prepared a handbook to be utilized by the West Virginia secondary schools. To foster the sport of rowing in public schools, it was necessary to have a Referee's Handbook similar to those of all the other state athletic programs so that the National High School Federations could license referees to conduct regattas by the public schools. This information has now been put into a Handbook by William J. Cochrane, former NAAO Executive Secretary. It is available at our National Headquarters and I urge all referees and coaches to obtain this new publication.

REGATTA HANDBOOK — For a number of years, regattas have been organized by experienced people or by new organizers who have had no experience whatsoever. The results have ranged from the competently well organized regatta to the extremely haphazardly organized regatta. The new Handbook (also prepared by William J. Cochrane, former Executive Secretary) outlines and describes the areas that are necessary to run an effective rowing regatta. I urge all those individuals who are contemplating organizing regattas or who are currently organizing regattas to utilize the new Regatta Handbook, an extremely well done publication.

AMATEUR STATUS — Director Kelly, along with Admiral Kinney, Marcus Plant, Don Schollander, Bill Toomey and others, served on a USOC Eligibility Committee which set forth some suggested revisions in the Amateur Status Rules. Their effort has been presented to the USOC Board of Directors and will shortly be recommended to the IOC. FISA has also prepared a proposed change in the rules concerning the amateur status of oarsmen. The FISA recommendation will be presented at the forthcoming 1972 FISA Congress in Munich. No action can be taken upon it at that time; however, in 1973 when FISA Rules for Racing Constitution can be revised, I am certain that a change in the amateur status will be passed.

NAAO HIGH SCHOOL PROMOTIONAL FILM — Director Bill Stowe, who had taken on this project some time ago, has selected a firm to prepare a 16 mm film of 10 minutes duration. The film should be available by the end of the summer for disposition to all member organizations and high schools who are interested in helping to promote our sport.

OFFICIALS COMMITTEE — Director Jack Franklin has been appointed Chairman of this important committee and has already made some very serious changes in its operation. He has prepared a standardized testing procedure for the members of the committee. As a result of these new procedures, a newly tested referee will receive only an Associate Judge Referee license until he has successfully completed a season of officiating under the supervision of one of the members of the Officials Committee. Furthermore, by mail circular, Jack has up-dated those referees who have been actively officiating in the past several years and has given them examinations for this current season. This worthwhile effort is bound to produce better officiating for our sport.

PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM — Director Larry Hough has prepared a set of standards for the President's Physical Fitness Program as a

result of the NAAO's invitation to participate in this program. You will receive information on the Physical Fitness Program, especially on the requirements for participation in the program.

1973 NAAO ANNUAL CONVENTION — Director Marty McNair has screened various hotel accommodations in the Oakland, California area. It has been decided that our convention will receive the best accommodations at the most reasonable rates at the Claremont Hotel in Oakland. The dates of the convention are January 20 and 21, 1973. A survey is being conducted to determine whether a charter flight arrangement can be made for people attending the convention from the East Coast. More information will be published later.

RATZBURG ACADEMY BULLETIN — As part of a six-week tour through various rowing centers during September 1971, Executive Secretary Rick Pollack obtained the latest instructional booklet from the Rowing Academy in Ratzburg. This booklet has been translated into English and Secretary Pollack has written to the Academy for approval to publish it for the NAAO's use. The booklet should be available this summer as soon as copyright approval is received.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING — Upon an invitation from the Brazilian Rowing Federation, the University of Cornell participated in an Inaugural Regatta in Sao Paulo, Brazil. This regatta was conducted on a new rowing course constructed in the City of Sao Paulo near the University.

1971 BOATING SAFETY ACT — A new federal law affecting rowing on all navigable waterways became effective on April 17. This new law is of extreme importance to our sport since it affects the daily training and rowing of all our members. The law makes it mandatory for coaches and motor launches to carry a specific number of life preservers or acceptable safety flotation devices for the members of crews while they are rowing. Areas which have already received notification of the enforcement of this federal law are the Marietta River, the Detroit River and the Schuylkill River. The NAAO is appealing for a hearing on this law in order to have its provisions amended to recognize that sculling shells are in fact flotation devices themselves.

PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES — Since the Annual Meeting, I have traveled consistently on behalf of our sport. On March 16 I traveled to New Haven to attend a special meeting of a Mayor's Committee and Park Commission members to discuss the proposed

(Continued on p.25)

PENN POWER PROVES POTENT IN 70TH IRA

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A big, physical Quaker crew, still stinging from a disappointing fifth place finish at the Eastern Sprints, put it all together at the 70th IRA to show the collegiate rowing world that all that glitters is indeed Gold.

The Penn men rolled up their sleeves and took the first punch before anyone else had time to get squared away for battle. They tore up the first 500 meters in a blazing sprint and then settled to a comfy 39-40 strokes per minute for the body of the race. At the 1000 meter mark they put the contest on ice with a 20 stroke sprint at 45 spm that caused the race announcer to choke on his chicken salad sandwich. The official order of finish was Penn, Brown, Wisconsin, Washington, Cornell, and finally Sprints winner Northeastern.

Unheralded Brown and Wisconsin surprised and pleased their fans with their second and third place finishes, while Washington, Cornell and Northeastern left their backers disappointed and mumbling "maybe next year" litanies. George and Stan Pocock no doubt felt pretty good about the results of the annual Onondaga slugfest — the first and second place boats were both "Cedar Speeders." Until the IRA these boats were best known for their pop-top bow canvases.

Victories Scattered Among Many Schools

Winners in other events were widely dispersed among the 30 plus schools participating in this year's regatta. The Washington Huskies justified their long ride East by winning the junior varsity event. The outcome was in question right up to the last stroke as the Wisconsin boat tried in vain to punch out a small lead over the equally determined Huskies. The Badger neophytes ensured Randy Jablonic a bright future with their walkaway victory over Cornell, Navy, California, Washington and Syracuse. The Uclans decided that their Western Sprints eight wasn't quite up to a trip back East so they brought a varsity four with cox. The decision was a wise one. Jerry Johnsen watched his men win easily on the first day and then battle with Yale all the way down the course on the day of the finals for the honor of an armload of shirts. This was Yale's first year at the IRA, an arrangement made possible by the early date, and the Elis seemed to be enjoying the chance to tune up in small boats for the Harvard-Yale Race later in June. Two relative newcomers to big time rowing, Trinity and Morris Harvey, knocked heads for almost 1200 meters before Trinity finally moved into the lead and won the varsity pairs by eight lengths over the rest of the field in a very smooth looking pair. Princeton's firecracker frosh lightweights showed that they could row with the best of the heavy frosh fours and eventually beat them all to the finish line with an impressive show of power.

The Ten Eyck Trophy was won by Wisconsin who staged a real show of depth by placing five out of five boats in the

finals. Most racing fans will recall that just one year ago the future seemed quite dim for the Badgers who were in the third level varsity eight finals. This year Jabo's varsity was third, his j.v. second, the frosh eight first, the frosh four sixth, and finally the varsity pair third.

For the most part the 70th IRA was run under less than ideal conditions. A steady southwesterly wind blew a quartering headwind for all three days. The first day of races saw the smaller boats (fours with cox and pairs) pushed to the end of the day and eventually to the next morning to

Penn's "Ms" managers handle one of their many assignments.



find rowable water. Two freshman eights (Marist and Coast Guard) making their debut in IRA competition found the wind and waves in Thursday's heats stiffer than the competition and waded ashore after swamping somewhat short of the finish line. Saturday dawned a quiet calm day that looked like it might develop into a typical Syracuse broiler but a brisk breeze came up midway through the afternoon to keep rowing buffs speculating on what "flat water" time might have been for the winners.



Princeton frosh four are offered beer by a spectator.



Washington nips Wisconsin in junior varsity eight event.

University of Pennsylvania wins varsity eight event, followed by Brown, Wisconsin, Washington, Cornell and Northeastern.



IRA Gets Albano Buoy System

Probably the most amazing job done by any group was the feat of installing the USORC Albano buoy system in the Onondaga waters. MIT and Brown Athletic Directors Ross H. Smith and Ferdinand Geiger headed a crew of able volunteers (Clayton Chapman, Conn Findlay, Don Saer, Art Douglas and John Lind) who worked long hours in the sun, wind and rain to install the buoys in time for the opening heats. These same men worked long and hard at other operational and administrative tasks to keep the regatta running smoothly and in retrospect it must be agreed that they handled that formidable job very well.

WINNING PAIR FROM TRINITY:

Dave Brown, a junior from Chagrin Falls, Ohio and Rick Ricci, junior, Poughkeepsie. Ricci stroked. Coach — Norm Graf.

WINNING PRINCETON FRESHMAN FOUR:

Bob Redfern, Atlanta, Ga., stroke; Tom Daley, Wilmington, Del.; William Hayne, Washington, D.C.; Pete Kelsey, Rye, N.Y. bow; and Gregg Hamilton, Bermuda, cox. Coach — Gary Kilpatrick.

BOATINGS WISCONSIN FRESHMAN:

Doug Trosper, stroke; Jim Kirsch, 7; Jim Dyreby, 6; Dale Schultz, 5; Ted Blodgett, 4; Louis Schueller, 3; Gary Melis, 2; Bob Espeseth, bow; Dan Kammer, cox. Weight average 190.

BOATINGS WASHINGTON JV:

Mike Bronson, stroke; Jim Hart, 7; Dave Reese, 6; Tom Henry, 5; Mark Norelius, 4; Mike Cole, 3; Bill Mickelson, 2; Wes Clingan, bow; Jim Maxwell, cox. Weight average 187.

BOATINGS UCLA VARSITY FOUR:

Jack Salyer, stroke; Alex Frasco, 3; Warren Dykstra, 2; Joel Coster, bow; Tom Folloso, cox. Weight average 193.

BOATINGS PENN VARSITY:

Walter Updegrave, stroke; C. Hugh Stevenson, 7; Tom Butterfoss Jr., 6; Paul Thompson III, 5; Gene Clapp III, 4; Gunter Quast, 3; David Knott, 2; Curtis Kaufmann, bow; Louis Delosso, cox. Weight average 193.

JIM TEN EYCK TROPHY SCORING

	POINTS			
	FRESHMAN	JV	Varsity	TOTAL
Wisconsin	6	5	6	17
Washington	2	6	5	13
Cornell	5	2	4	11 (tie)
Penn	0	3	8	11 (tie)
Northeastern	0	4	3	7 (tie)
Brown	0	0	7	7 (tie)
Navy	4	0	2	6
California	3	0	0	3
Syracuse	1	0	0	1 (tie)
Orange Coast	0	1	0	1 (tie)
MIT	0	0	1	1 (tie)

**OFFICIAL RESULTS OF
THE 70th ANNUAL IRA's NATIONAL
INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS
June 1-3, 1972**

OPENING DAY RACES — JUNE 1

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Wisconsin	7:04.0	1. Syracuse	7:20.0
2. Cornell	7:06.2	2. Navy	7:25.6
3. Penn	7:13.0	3. Brown	7:28.6
4. Princeton	7:22.8	Marist	sank, dnf
5. Northeastern	7:30.3	Coast Guard	sank, dnf
6. Boston U.	8:14.8		

HEAT 3

1. Washington	6:59.5
2. California	7:02.3
3. Rutgers	7:21.9
4. Dartmouth	7:28.2
5. Yale	7:31.7

JV EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Wisconsin	6:40.9	1. Washington	6:59.0
2. Northeastern	6:43.7	2. Navy	7:00.6
3. Penn	6:53.1	3. Brown	7:15.8
4. Orange Coast	6:56.4	4. Coast Guard	7:24.4
5. Princeton	6:58.6		

HEAT 3

1. Cornell	7:14.0
2. Syracuse	7:17.6
3. Rutgers	7:31.9
4. Boston U.	7:33.1

VARSITY EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Pennsylvania	6:39.0	1. Cornell	6:57.0
2. Washington	6:44.4	2. Navy	7:00.7
3. MIT	6:48.2	3. Rutgers	7:08.0
4. Long Beach	6:48.9	4. Syracuse	7:14.1
5. Coast Guard	6:51.4	5. Boston U.	7:28.4
6. Princeton	6:55.2		

HEAT 3

1. Northeastern	6:33.5
2. Wisconsin	6:36.2
3. Brown	6:37.9
4. Dartmouth	6:50.1
5. Columbia	7:13.5

MORNING RACES — JUNE 2

VARSITY PAIRS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Trinity	7:38.3	1. Yale "A"	8:00.3
2. Morris Harvey	8:01.0	2. Wisconsin	8:01.8
3. Yale "B"	8:15.4	3. UCLA	8:09.3
4. Kansas State	8:16.6	4. Marist	8:33.0
5. Rutgers	8:22.4	5. Dartmouth "B"	8:37.3
6. Northeastern	8:50.4	Purdue	scratched

HEAT 3

1. Dartmouth "A"	8:39.9
2. San Diego State	8:42.5
3. Long Beach	8:45.5
4. Penn	9:01.3
5. Columbia	9:52.9

FRESHMAN FOURS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Santa Clara	7:21.6	1. UCLA	7:51.5
2. MIT	7:24.4	2. Wisconsin	8:02.7
3. Navy	7:45.3	3. Syracuse	8:05.4
4. Rutgers	8:27.3	4. Orange Coast	8:14.3

HEAT 3

1. Princeton	7:47.6
2. Kansas State	7:59.6
3. Cornell	8:10.1
4. Columbia	8:24.5
5. Massachusetts	8:29.5

VARSITY FOURS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Columbia	8:02.5	1. UCLA	8:08.2
2. Massachusetts	8:04.7	2. Lowell Tech	8:15.0
3. Navy	8:08.3	3. Stanford	8:19.0
4. Dartmouth	9:16.1	4. MIT	8:42.6
Purdue	scratched		

HEAT 3

1. Yale	7:54.4
2. Pacific	7:57.2
3. Oregon State	7:57.8
4. Pennsylvania	8:13.4
5. Kansas State	8:26.2

REPECHAGE RESULTS — JUNE 2

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Cornell	6:43.3	1. Navy	6:50.9
2. Brown	6:47.4	2. Coast Guard	6:54.3
3. Northeastern	6:48.7	3. Princeton	6:57.0
4. Dartmouth	7:16.4	4. Rutgers	7:09.8

HEAT 3

1. California	6:49.1
2. Pennsylvania	6:55.2
3. Marist	7:04.6
4. Yale	7:07.4
5. Boston U.	7:08.9

JV EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Pennsylvania	6:52.8	1. Northeastern	6:51.4
2. Navy	7:00.6	2. Coast Guard	6:56.9
3. Boston U.	7:17.4	3. Princeton	7:02.0
		4. Rutgers	7:14.8

HEAT 3

1. Orange Coast	6:48.7
2. Brown	6:50.7
3. Syracuse	6:54.0

(Continued on p.41)



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Northeastern Stuns EARC

by David H. Griggs



Northeastern heavyweight varsity (background) wins Eastern Sprints, followed by Brown and Harvard.

Coming from a length behind top-ranked Harvard with 500 meters to go, a fast sprinting Northeastern heavyweight varsity crew scored an upset victory in winning the Eastern Sprints by one length, with Brown pulling past the Crimson to finish second. In the lightweight varsity category, Harvard (to no one's surprise) won easily by over two lengths to bring the Joseph Wright Trophy back to the Charles for the fifth year in a row.

Regatta day at Lake Quinsigamond was wonderful, with Ken Burns' fine organizational work outdone only by the beautiful spring weather. Colorful blankets, umbrellas, folding chairs, bikini-attired young damsels and bare-chested gentlemen abounded on the beach and in the grandstand area. Children and dogs were splashing in the water by the time the heavyweight varsity heats got off in late morning.

With only six crews able to row in each race, the field of 15 boats necessitated three heats in the morning for the varsity heavies. Undeclared Harvard was seeded (ranked) first; Navy, who had lost only to Harvard, was seeded second; Northeastern, who was undefeated but had not raced Harvard, Navy, Penn or Cornell, was seeded third; Penn, whose only loss occurred when their brand new shell sank the previous week during the Adams Cup race on the Schuylkill, was seeded fourth; Cornell, beaten only by Navy (by a deck) was fifth; and MIT, who had only two defeats at the hands of Harvard and Northeastern, was seeded sixth.

The first heavyweight varsity heat in the morning featured Harvard, Penn, Boston University, Yale and Princeton. Penn got off to a quick lead. Harvard was close behind, with Yale and Princeton battling it out for third, and BU a little bit back. Penn continued to hold its lead for the entire race. In the last 500 meters, BU edged ahead of Yale, who in turn beat Princeton. Neither Harvard nor Penn were pressed very hard during the race by the other crews, so they both looked strong for the afternoon Grand Finals.

Cornell Wins Second Heat

In the second morning heat, number two seeded Navy faced fifth seeded Cornell, Dartmouth, Wisconsin and Syracuse. This heat also appeared to be a duel between the two seeded crews. Both Navy and Cornell had beaten Syracuse by at least three lengths earlier in the season. Dartmouth

had only one narrow victory in two previous races, and Wisconsin, who had been on the water only four weeks, had finished second out of three behind MIT in its first season race the week before. Navy, having edged out Cornell a few weeks before, looked like the favorite. From the start, however, a low-stroking Cornell boat led for the entire 2000 meters. Navy volleyed back and forth for second place with Wisconsin, with Syracuse next followed by Dartmouth. With only 500 meters remaining in the race, Cornell led by a little better than half a length, with Navy two seats ahead of Wisconsin. Dartmouth was pulling up, and Syracuse was a length down. In an exciting close sprint, Wisconsin almost caught Cornell, who won by a hairline two tenths of a second. The Badgers upset Navy by one second, with Dartmouth two lengths back and Syracuse bringing up the rear.

The third heat consisted of Rutgers, MIT, Northeastern, Brown and Columbia. This was supposed to be the tightest heat because any of the crews (except Columbia who had finished five lengths behind its nearest opponent this spring) looked strong enough to win. Northeastern, although undefeated so far in the season, had beaten MIT and Brown by only half a length each, and Rutgers by only one and one half lengths. At the start of the race, MIT and Columbia led, but Northeastern, Rutgers and Brown soon edged out the Lions. MIT led for the first 1000 meters, with Rutgers challenging them and Northeastern and Brown close behind. By 1200 meters, Northeastern had moved to a half length lead, with MIT, Brown and Rutgers battling for second. Columbia, four lengths behind, was for practical purposes out of the contest. In the last 500 meters, Brown sprinted past Northeastern to win. The MIT Engineers beat out Rutgers for third by less than half a length, and Columbia finished far back in last.

Rutgers Controls Petite Finale

In the Petite Finals that afternoon, the upset crews of Navy and MIT faced Rutgers, BU, Yale and Dartmouth. Syracuse, Princeton and Columbia did not qualify for either the Petite or the Grand Finals. At the start of the Petite, Rutgers, MIT and Navy led BU, Yale and Dartmouth into a stiff headwind. By the 500 meter markers, Rutgers had moved to a commanding three-quarter length lead over the

other five tightly bunched crews. At the halfway point, Rutgers had open water on Navy, with the others not far behind. In the last 500 meters, Navy took the stroke up in a desperate effort to capture first after their disappointing race in the morning. Not to be denied, however, the Rutgers Scarlet Knights crusaded to a three-quarter length victory over the Midshipmen, followed by MIT, BU, Yale and then Dartmouth.

Northeastern Stuns EARC Spectators

The Grand Finals for the varsity heavies went off at 5:15 in the afternoon. Of the six crews, Harvard and Penn, after an easy race in the morning, looked like the favorites. Cornell and Wisconsin had had to fight hard in their morning heat to capture their berth in the Grand Finals, beating out Navy by about only one second. The third morning heat had been similarly rough, with four crews jockeying the whole race for the first two spots. At the start of the Grand, Cornell came off the line a little ahead, with Harvard and Penn close on their heels. By 500 meters, however, the Harvard Crimson had moved into first, with the Quakers of Penn second, and the rest of the pack close behind.



Northeastern Coach Ernie Arlett is feted after his crew's victory.

The Crimson eight was ahead of Penn by a whole length at 1000 meters, with Northeastern challenging the Quakers. Brown was three seats behind Northeastern, Cornell was close after them, and Wisconsin was in sixth. With only 500 meters to go Harvard still maintained their length lead. Penn, Brown and Northeastern were bunched together for second, followed by Cornell, then Wisconsin. Suddenly, Northeastern, who had taken their stroke up to a 38 at 750 meters to go, raised the cadence even higher to a 41 and charged forward on the Crimson, and in front of the grandstands before the surprised eyes of several thousand onlookers surged past the Crimson to win by over a length. Brown also sprinted past Harvard, beating them by two tenths of a second in a photo finish (reminiscent of dark horse Rutgers' second place finish last year). Harvard placed third, Cornell fourth, Penn fifth and Wisconsin sixth.

"It Had To Be Done Today"

Commenting on his crew's performance, Northeastern coach Ernie Arlett remarked: "We rowed our own race. We knew we had a big kick at the finish, and if we were within striking distance, we could do it. It had to be done today." He said they were in the best shape of any crew he had had,

attributable mainly to weights and ergometers. Arlett complimented his stroke, Calvin Coffey, on a fine job. He was also pleased with their new shell, a Donoratico, which his crew had been in for only two weeks.

Harry Parker's Crimson edged out Navy by three-quarters of a length to bring home the honors in the heavyweight junior varsity Grand Finals. The surprises in this race came from Wisconsin and Cornell. Randy Jablonic's unseeded Wisconsin eight, with only one race under their belts before the Sprints, missed (by 8/10ths of a second) beating out second-ranked Navy for the number two spot. Brown finished fourth behind the Badgers, unseeded Cornell captured fifth, and Northeastern finished sixth. The first of the three morning heats had seen Brown beat undefeated Harvard by 7/10ths of a second. In the second heat, Wisconsin, half a length behind Navy, had beaten out fifth-seeded Penn to make the Grand Finals, and in the third heat undefeated Northeastern had finished first ahead of Cornell, who soundly beat out sixth-seeded Princeton. Penn came back to win the heavyweight j.v. Petite Finals after being knocked out of the Grand, followed by BU, MIT, Princeton, Syracuse and Rutgers in that order.

Crimson Control Freshmen Heavies

In the heavyweight freshman category, the first two morning heats went according to prediction. First-ranked Harvard, undefeated, won the first followed by fourth-ranked Navy. Second-seeded Cornell, also undefeated, and fifth-seeded Penn finished first and second in the next heat. The third heat, however, provided some surprises. It was a close contest most of the way, but strong moves at the finish by Wisconsin and Northeastern put those two crews in first and second, upsetting third-seeded Syracuse and sixth-seeded Brown. A fine job by Wisconsin, but no surprise to those who have watched the inspirational ability of their coach Doug Neil as he tinkled the ivories at Raphael's for the last few years to lead rousing choruses of "On Wisconsin!" In the afternoon Grand Finals, Ted Washburn's Harvard yearlings, still undefeated, galloped across the finish line seven seconds ahead of Navy, with Northeastern a few feet behind in third. Cornell, Wisconsin and Penn trailed behind. After their defeats in the morning, Syracuse and Brown came back to cop the two top slots in the Petites, followed by Princeton, Yale, MIT and Rutgers.

Harvard Lightweight Dynasty Goes On

To no one's surprise, the dynasty of Harvard in lightweight varsity competition has moved into its fifth year. Under the hand of coach Steve Gladstone, the Crimson rolled through their fifth straight undefeated season this spring, with their closest race a two length victory over Princeton. In their morning heat at the Sprints, Harvard rowed smoothly to a five second win over third-ranked Navy. Penn tossed over fifth-seeded Cornell in gaining a berth in the Grand Finals. The second morning heat was won by Princeton, whose only defeat had been at the hands of Harvard. Sixth-ranked Dartmouth was second and fourth-seeded Columbia was third to qualify for the Grand Finals.

In the Grand Finals, Tony Brooks stroked the Crimson varsity to a 9.2 second victory over the Tigers — not as much as the three-and-a-half length smashing they dealt out last year, but impressive nonetheless. Navy followed Princeton a little more than half a length back in third. Fourth place was a photo finish with Columbia nipping ahead of

Dartmouth by 2/10ths of a second, and Penn was a length behind in sixth. The Petite Finals had two very close contests, with Yale beating fifth-seeded Cornell by 6/10ths of a second for first, and MIT squeaking past Rutgers by 3/10ths of a second for third. Georgetown held down last place, several lengths behind.

Harvard's dynasty in the lightweight junior varsity category is even more entrenched than in the varsity. Winning again for the sixth straight year, the Crimson j.v. revenged its only season loss (to Navy by 1/4 of a length) by beating the first-seeded Midshipmen by over a length and a half in the Grand Finals. Princeton placed second, a length behind Harvard. Yale, Cornell and MIT finished fourth, fifth and sixth. The morning had seen the third-ranked Tigers beat Navy by almost half a length and unseeded Yale outpower fifth-seeded Penn to qualify for the Grand Finals in the first heat. In the second heat, with Harvard clearly the winner,



Harvard lightweights.

Ted Bananno's sixth-seeded Rutgers eight was in second in a very close race going past the grandstands, only to be outprinted by MIT and Cornell. The Engineers were 1.4 seconds ahead of the Big Red who edged out Rutgers to make the Grand by 3/10ths of a second. Stinging from the defeat, stroke Carl Peters led Rutgers to win the afternoon Petite Finals, with Penn, Dartmouth, Columbia and Georgetown spread out behind.

Princeton and Penn deprived Harvard of a sweep in the lightweight races by capturing first and second in the lightweight freshman Grand Finals. MIT followed the Crimson for fourth, Cornell was fifth, and Columbia sixth. In the first frosh lightweight heat at 8:45 a.m., the first race of a long day, the three seeded crews — undefeated, first-seeded Princeton, third-seeded Penn, and fifth-seeded Cornell — took the three top slots. The second heat saw Harvard leading by half a length in front of the stands, when they caught a crab and lost about five seconds. They recovered enough to barely beat out Navy by a few feet to finish third behind MIT and unseeded Columbia to make the Grand Finals. Navy came back in the afternoon to win the Petite race ahead of Yale, Dartmouth and Rutgers.

E.A.R.C. SPRINT ROWING FINALS

LIGHTWEIGHT FRESHMEN

PETITE			GRAND		
1.	Navy	6:42.1	1.	Princeton	6:18.1
2.	Yale	6:50.3	2.	Pennsylvania	6:20.6
3.	Dartmouth	6:56.6	3.	Harvard	6:24.1
4.	Rutgers	7:06.1	4.	MIT	6:30.8
			5.	Cornell	6:34.9
			6.	Columbia	6:38.7

HEAVYWEIGHT FRESHMEN

PETITE			GRAND		
1.	Syracuse	6:27.0	1.	Harvard	6:26.0
2.	Brown	6:28.7	2.	Navy	6:33.1
3.	Princeton	6:34.3	3.	Northeastern	6:33.8
4.	Yale	6:38.4	4.	Cornell	6:36.0
5.	MIT	6:40.6	5.	Wisconsin	6:37.5
6.	Rutgers	6:46.8	6.	Pennsylvania	6:43.3

(Continued on p.34)

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Washington edges Long Beach in heavies final.

1972 Western Sprints **WASHINGTON AGAIN!**

by Peter Lippett

The two key impressions resulting from the 1972 Western Sprints, held May 19 and 20 at Long Beach Marine Stadium, were that racing was at an appropriately high level for an Olympic year, and that although Washington repeated as varsity champions, its total domination of West Coast rowing was broken. In 1971 Washington had swept the Sprints, winning all four trophies for eights in varsity, j.v., frosh and lightweight divisions. But in 1972, perennial j.v. power Orange Coast College again broke through to capture that event, and UCLA's happy-go-lucky lightweights earned the Drlica Cup.

In the varsity event, Washington was the clear pre-regatta choice, although there was strong feeling that Ed Graham's powerful Long Beach State 49ers were very capable of surprising the Seattleites. Then, too, there was perennial power British Columbia, always strong in an Olympic year but handicapped by their very late start at training due to their awkward scholastic schedule. Indeed, Washington romped in its heat, UBC drew Long Beach in its heat with the latter winning by 1.1 seconds, and UCLA captured the third passage directly into the finals. The repechages saw UBC beat back Cal's challenge and deny the Golden Bears a spot in the finals for the second straight year, as well as a spot to what was undeniably Oregon State's finest varsity in years — a boat which unfortunately seemed to have left their best race at home. The other two repechages produced two surprise finalists as crews with mediocre records to date won exciting duels: Stanford nipped Irvine in one, and Loyola edged by USC just when it appeared that the Trojans would secure their first finals spot in many a year until they were victimized by a most unfortunate crab just 10 strokes from the finish.

Washington and Long Beach Do Battle

In the finals, Washington and Long Beach broke on top, with UBC and UCLA very much in touch, but Stanford and Loyola almost immediately settling into their own private duel. All four were still in it at 500 meters, but soon the amazing pace and power began to tell and UCLA slipped

back a bit. UBC still hung on, but by 1000 meters they too had begun to yield to the two powerhouses. Stroke for stroke and side by side for the balance of the course, the two powers refused to crack, and into the final sprint the issue was still very much in doubt as the strokes edged up over 40. One observer at the finish caught them in 44 and 45 respectively, and about 200 meters out Washington began to edge ahead imperceptibly, capitalizing on their minute advantage to win ultimately by half a length in 5:58.5 to 6:00.5. A truly great race, reminiscent until the final strokes of the now famous Harvard-Penn duel in the 1968 Olympic Trials in this very same stadium, and the first time a Long Beach crew had been able to row stroke for stroke with Washington! Ultimately, perhaps Washington's greater experience paid off, as five of their Pan-Am Games men were in the boat and the Huskies' magnificent stroke Cliff Hurn capped his West Coast racing career with a victory. But Long Beach had to be proud and their confidence was bolstered, and indeed there was soon much talk of a different story at the IRA.

Orange Coast Again A Standout

In the j.v. a classic battle was in store. On the West Coast, Orange Coast College is by now legendary with its first rate world class crews turned out by coach Dave Grant, even though it's only a two year school and therefore relegated to j.v. status. Most figured the Coasters, with experience gained at last year's Henley and their new Karlisch eight, to be the favorites even over undefeated Washington. As it turned out, those two were the cream of the crop, and left the others to do battle by themselves. A steaming duel developed over the first 500 meters when, upon emerging from under the bridge, a sailboat decided to meander right across the race, which therefore had to be stopped and re-started. A very difficult situation for any oarsman, and after the re-start it looked like the Huskies might benefit from the misfortune, as they were leading at 1000 meters. But Orange Coast proved that it had what it takes even under adverse circumstances, and proceeded to come from

behind and literally row Washington into the ground, 6:09.9 to 6:14.9. A classic performance by a truly exceptional crew!

In the freshmen, Washington was again the favorite, and proceeded to prove it with a most convincing six second victory. What was most interesting were the placings behind the Huskies. A to-then unremarkable California frosh crew had surprised many by winning their heat, and then continued their fine late season development to place second. Third place bore out another rumor, as word had it that little Santa Clara was showing a fine freshman crew, proven with a strong third even though they were forced off their home course (the original site of these 1972 Sprints) by lack of water in their reservoir.

In the lightweights, UCLA broke through defending champion Washington, and Oregon State followed them past to relegate the Huskies to third. Several observers were elated at this victory, because it had been clear all year that the Bruin lightweights were having the ultimate degree of fun out of their rowing program, which is one of the most heartening and oft-forgotten factors of a rowing program. When you can have this and win to boot, what greater success could a program achieve?

Washington rang up another victory in the varsity fours with cox, defeating perennially strong Pacific Lutheran (getting to be another "legend" with their fours) by just 2.1 seconds. UCLA took a second championship in the freshman fours with cox, and Santa Clara copped the lightweight fours with cox.

Western Sprints Includes Non-collegiate Events

The Western Sprints offered a full slate of racing, but the collegiate races weren't all, for they also offered non-collegiate scheduling. In this Olympic year, interest was high in these events, and some results which may prove most interesting for the Olympic Trials picture emerged. Perhaps the best elite singles race of 1972, short of the Trials themselves, took place here, the contestants being: John Van Blom, Tom McKibbin, Bill Maher, Reed Adler, Bob Montgomery and Roger Burk. What a classic field! It turned out to be a repeat of the 1968 Olympic Trials, as after the preliminary sparring was over, the sprint to the finish saw the Long Beach clubmates lead the pack to the line. But this time there were three of them, not only Van Blom and McKibbin, but also Adler, who had rowed in the U.S. double in Copenhagen last year. Van Blom again had that last burst of power and won it in 7:14.1 to McKibbin's 7:17.1 and Adler's 7:18.1

The pair-oared races also held a great deal of interest, for perennial international oarsman Larry Hough had recently returned to the Coast and had teamed up with 1964 Tokyo bronze medalist (straight four) Dick Lyon to form a reputedly fast pair. Needing competition, they entered both pair events. In the straight pair, they had all they could handle with Lake Washington's Greg Miller and Chad Rudolph, Pan-Am Games veterans currently rowing in a reportedly fast straight four in Seattle. The Washington men fought the Stanford men all down the course, until Stanford's greater experience in the pair brought them home victorious in 7:07.3 to Washington's 7:13.7. This could be a portent of interesting things cooking up at Lake Washington again.

An hour and a half later, Larry and Dick were back with cox John Ryder to tackle Copenhagen veterans Newman and Pope, as well as Stanford clubmates Kerr and Dempsey.

Here they proved victorious by an even larger margin, winning in 7:29.5. In a most interesting battle for second, Kerr and Dempsey defeated the international vets, 7:37.7 to 7:39.5, although Newman and Pope are just beginning to round into shape. There seem to be some mighty strong pairs forming out in the West.

It's too bad that more rowing buffs can't see the Western Sprints; it's truly a total regatta, and one of the best in the country every year. This year was a special accomplishment, as the original site in the San Francisco area was victimized by a state-wide drought which failed to put enough water in Lexington Reservoir for even one lane, let alone six, so Long Beach had to take over on relatively short notice. Kudos to all, particularly chairmen Dick Krahnenbuhl and Joe Newman — a real come-through performance in the clutch!

The 1972 Western Sprints Regatta held at Long Beach Marine Stadium entertained over 600 oarsmen from 32 colleges and six rowing clubs. The crowd was estimated at 3,500 wild spectators who are real rowing enthusiasts. Long Beach took the regatta on two months' notice but did one whale of a job putting it on. For the team championship for points UCLA had 29 for first, followed by Washington with 25, Orange Coast with 13, Long Beach and Stanford tied with 9.

by Kearney Johnston

RESULTS

VARSITY FOURS W/COX PETITE FINAL

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Orange Coast | 7:17.1 |
| 2. Stanford | 7:23.2 |
| 3. UCLA | 7:37.1 |
| Oregon State | Scratched |
| Santa Clara B | Scratched |

FRESHMAN EIGHTS PETITE FINAL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. UC Irvine | 6:36.0 |
| 2. Stanford | 6:36.1 |
| 3. Loyola | 6:39.3 |
| 4. UC Santa Barbara | 7:05.3 |

FRESHMAN EIGHTS GRAND FINAL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Washington | 6:17.5 |
| 2. UC Berkeley | 6:23.5 |
| 3. Santa Clara | 6:26.2 |
| 4. UCLA | 6:28.4 |
| 5. Orange Coast | 6:29.5 |
| 6. Long Beach State | |

FRESHMAN FOURS W/COX GRAND FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. UCLA | 7:03.5 |
| 2. USC | 7:07.5 |
| 3. Santa Clara B | 7:07.6 |
| 4. San Diego State | 7:21.8 |
| 5. UC Irvine | 7:34.5 |
| 6. Stanford | |

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS PETITE FINAL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Loyola | 6:29.1 |
| 2. Long Beach State | 6:37.3 |
| 3. UCLA | 6:54.4 |

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS GRAND FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Orange Coast | 6:09.9 |
| 2. Washington | 6:14.9 |
| 3. Oregon State | 6:19.9 |
| 4. UC Berkeley | 6:20.6 |
| 5. U. British Col. | 6:21.9 |
| 6. San Diego State | |

LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLES FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Chapin, Oregon State | 7:36.3 |
| 2. Jackson, UCLA | 7:49.8 |
| 3. Lickiss, Lake Merritt | |
| Zinn, Long Beach State | |

VETERANS DOUBLES FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Cossetini, Long Beach | 7:31.4 |
| 2. Konopaseki, San Diego | 7:35.6 |

VARSITY FOURS W/COX GRAND FINAL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Washington A | 6:52.9 |
| 2. Pacific Lutheran | 6:55.0 |
| 3. Santa Clara A | 6:55.6 |
| 4. USC | 6:59.8 |
| 5. U. Oregon | 7:06.0 |
| 6. UC Irvine | |

PAIRS W/COX FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Hough, Stanford CA | 7:29.5 |
| 2. Kerr, Stanford CA | 7:37.7 |
| 3. Pope, OCC Alumni | 7:39.5 |
| 4. Petrlich, Long Beach | 7:54.5 |
| 5. Berkley, Orange Coast | 7:54.7 |
| 6. Millar, Stanford CA | |

VARSITY EIGHTS PETITE FINAL

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Oregon State | 6:06.9 |
| 2. UC Irvine | 6:10.1 |
| 3. UC Berkeley | 6:12.2 |
| 4. W. Washington | 6:15.4 |
| 5. USC | 6:20.5 |
| 6. San Diego State | |

VARSITY EIGHTS GRAND FINAL

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Washington | 5:58.5 |
| 2. Long Beach State | 6:00.5 |
| 3. U. British Col. | 6:05.5 |
| 4. UCLA | 6:06.8 |
| 5. Stanford | 6:17.6 |
| 6. Loyola | |

(Continued on p.34)

Dad Vail Regatta

Coast Guard Takes Command

by John A. Seitz

It was no shock that Bill Stowe's sailors rowed away with most of the shirts and silver from the 34th Annual Dad Vail, but the precision with which they did it was surprising. While announcing their two length, open water lead from the $\frac{3}{4}$ to the $\frac{1}{4}$ markers, I suspected I'd see eight polished brass keys sticking out of their backs, turning steadily at 38 spm. But when they swept past Peter's Island and the sea of spectators crested in the stands, they appeared with only the now familiar Coast Guard stripes on their backs — eight sweeping surgeons cutting their way through Schuylkill and skeptics.

The two-day regatta went off with Chief Starter Bill Donovan's "Row" at 10:30 a.m., Friday, May 12. There were four frosh heats of five crews, three to qualify. The day began chilly but it warmed quickly by both sun and anticipation. Trinity took the first heat over Georgetown by less than two seconds. In the second heat a clean-rowing Marist crossed the line before Marietta by about the same margin. University of Massachusetts won the third heat over Florida Institute of Technology by a wider margin while Coast Guard posted the best frosh time over Ithaca in the last heat. The winds were variable over the sunny water, at times head and then tail, but not strong.

Coast Guard Omen of Things to Come

After lunch the conditions were similar. In the first varsity heat at 1:30 p.m., Coast Guard displayed its form over Georgetown, Marist and three others. Tom "Bear" Curran's Temple boat decked Rollins by 6/10 of a second and Trinity won the third heat over Marietta. Next, Joe Toland's St. Joe's outrowed Ithaca. Then University of Massachusetts and Virginia paddled across with that "could win it all" look in the fifth heat.

By 2:45 p.m. the 24 four-with entries began their heats with Rollins, Villanova, FIT and Drexel showing the best times. Eight other fours qualified for the semi-final.

Eighteen lightweight crews went to the line next; twelve qualified for the semi. Among them were Coast Guard, Marietta, LaSalle, Worcester Poly, Buffalo State, Alabama and FIT. The j.v.'s then plied down the yet warm and placid waters, and by 5:00 p.m. University of Massachusetts, Coast Guard, Trinity and St. Joe's along with eight others had won lanes for the semi-finals.

Twelve frosh crews in two semi-finals finished by 5:40 p.m., with Coast Guard and University of Massachusetts winning the heats. Chief Referee Ernie Bayer's crew, Joe Hasiak, Tom Dowd and Peter Kay had to wave their flags in the second frosh semi-final when Trinity in lane 5 seemed to be headed for the East River Drive just past Strawberry Mansion Bridge and had to be called to come hard to starboard to get back into their own water. In spite of the hard turn, Trinity rowed on making up lost water with each stroke, but trailed the qualifier, Marietta, by 6/10 of a second at the finish.

Dad Vail Officials Have Race of Their Own

Once off the river, the oarsmen headed a course for food and as much sleep as the stomach would permit, while the coaches and regatta committee shoved off for The Anchorage, a rustic oasis on the East River Drive, and the final heat of the day. The winner was James B. Anderson, former University of Pennsylvania stroke and Chief Dad Vail Referee for the past 20 years. The new lightweight trophy named in his honor was presented. In second place were Tom Conville, Charles Jennings and Jack Galloway. All



Bill Stowe (center) and Coast Guard championship eight celebrate Dad Vail victory.

three were sentenced to another term as officers of Dad Vail Rowing Association by acclamation. Paper bow markers and a bathroom scale did not qualify.

At 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, the first four-with semi left the line, five Confederate crews against one Yankee, Buffalo State, Florida Southern, FIT and Jacksonville qualified. In the second semi a young lady steered Villanova to victory over Atlantic C.C. and Drexel. In the first j.v. semi, University of Massachusetts led the way steering clear of the battle for second between Coast Guard and St. Joe's. Marietta outrawed Trinity and Holy Cross in the second j.v. semi. The lightweights followed in two events where the six qualifiers seemed in command through both races.



Coast Guard lightweights lead Marietta in semi-final at Dad Vail.

The varsity semi-finals began with Coast Guard in lane 2, Massachusetts in lane 6, three boats between and Heywood Hale Broun's camera crew in lane 1. Coast Guard upstaged Massachusetts by five seconds, winning in 6:10.4, the best varsity semi-final time. In the second and third events Rollins, Marietta, University of Virginia and Temple qualified. Temple and Virginia got the engines steaming in the last 200, Virginia 6:16.6, Temple 6:16.9.

After a long morning the officials paused for lunch and the finalists went to work polishing hulls, checking equipment, or biting nails to keep their minds off the finals, but their attempts were probably as futile as spraying the Schuylkill with Lysol.

The first event of the afternoon, the Varsity Race for Place, proved to be a tough act to follow. There wasn't a loser among the six entries; Chief Judge John "Doc" Bergen proved "they also serve who sit and click," as it was Trinity over Ithaca in the last 100 meters but it was Ithaca over Trinity at the wire, 6:50.1 and 6:50.2; the rest of the margins were close with St. Joe's leading George Washington



Coast Guard varsity takes semi-final at Dad Vail.

University, Marist and Georgetown. The frosh final left the line with Coast Guard and Massachusetts pulling away fast, but below the bridge the red shirts of Marist surged ahead against the mild headwind. It was anybody's race in the last 500 meters, but Marist took the Lev Brett Cup by less than two seconds over Massachusetts, who had just passed a tiring Coast Guard followed by Ithaca, Georgetown and Marietta. The j.v. final, another two second decision, found Marietta understroking and passing Coast Guard in the last 100 meters for the Rusty Callow Trophy. Coast Guard reversed the order and took the lightweight final from Marietta who was pursued by FIT, WPI, Alabama and Buffalo all within ten seconds.

Drexel Takes Varsity Four

The measles turned Joe Greipp's Drexel eight into a four last week, luckily for Philadelphia fans. All entries in the four final seemed to have the lead at one time or another. Drexel pulled well ahead at the finish to take the U. T. Bradley Trophy, but Jacksonville, Atlantic C.C. and Florida Southern all finished within one second while FIT and Villanova followed closely. Drexel's cox did what no cox should do; he walked the gunwales to congratulate his crew, but Awards Chairman Thomas Kerr, M.D. was available should the cox have needed medical assistance.

While winners, second and third place crews rowed from the stands with mugs or draped medals, the six varsity finalists, Coast Guard, University of Massachusetts, Temple, University of Virginia, Marietta and Rollins got their starting instructions. Coast Guard in lane 1 and Rollins in lane 6 got off very fast against a cross wind with Marietta, Massachusetts, Virginia and Temple bow even. After 500 meters Coast Guard had a deck lead with all others in second place, bow even. By Strawberry, Coast Guard had found the fulcrum and passed the Canoe Club opening water before the last crew had cleared the shadow of the bridge. The gap increased to as much as two lengths open at the 1000 meter mark where Bear's boys from Temple overtook Massachusetts and Marietta only to be overtaken by Rollins. Second place changed briefly again, but Coast Guard reached Peter's Island with two lengths open.

By 250 meters with bow high, blades buried, rudder still and coxswain confident, Rollins surged at the sailors, but Coast Guard stove off and crossed the line two lengths in front. Four seconds after Rollins, Marietta took third over Temple who had just passed Virginia.

Coast Guard not only won the Dad Vail Trophy, but also won the John C. Bratten Point Trophy with 23 points for their two wins and a second place. Marietta amassed 19 points and Massachusetts had 12. The varsity boats rowed from the 500 to the finish in review, ending a regatta that had over 850 oarsmen, rowing 110 boats, representing 40 schools, in 36 events — an oarsman's Chautauqua.

RESULTS

SEMI-FINALS

FOUR WITH COXSWAIN

HEAT 1

1. Florida Southern	7:12.8
2. FIT	7:13.0
3. Jacksonville	7:16.6
4. Florida Tech	7:23.0
5. Rollins	7:25.0
6. Buffalo State	

HEAT 2

1. Villanova	7:14.3
2. Atlantic C.C.	7:16.6
3. Drexel	7:21.9
4. St. John's	7:24.5
5. Temple	7:26.0
6. Marist	7:34.0

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHT

HEAT 1

1. U. of Massachusetts	6:02.6
2. Coast Guard	6:06.6
3. St. Joseph's	6:07.3
4. Purdue	6:09.6
5. FIT	6:15.4
6. Drexel	

HEAT 2

1. Marietta	6:19.7
2. Trinity	6:23.1
3. Holy Cross	6:24.0
4. LaSalle	6:25.5
5. U. of Virginia	6:39.9

LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHT

HEAT 1

1. Coast Guard	6:26.0
2. Buffalo State	6:28.3
3. Marietta	6:29.3
4. LaSalle	6:31.0
5. U.S.M.M.A.	6:34.0
6. Villanova	6:35.6

HEAT 2

1. U. of Alabama	6:28.5
2. FIT	6:29.9
3. WPI	6:32.5
4. Purdue	6:35.3
5. Marist	6:37.0
6. Williams	6:40.2

(Continued on p.39)

Virginia Repeats As SIRA Champion

by Andre Brousseau



University of Virginia varsity eight in successful defense of SIRA Championship.

The University of Virginia, under head coach Panos Eliades, defeated ten other southern crews to capture the Fifth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta on April 21 and 22. The Regatta was held on Stone Mountain Lake situated in Stone Mountain Park just outside of Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia covered the 1800 meter course in a fast 5:28.7, followed closely by Florida's always powerful Rollins College in 5:32.7. Florida Institute of Technology and Tampa University followed in the four boat final. In winning, Virginia thus notched a second leg on the U.T. Bradley Varsity Eight Trophy as they also captured last year's Fourth SIRA Regatta.

Virginia won a place in the semi-finals by winning its first preliminary heat in 5:38.9 over FIT and Tampa. Rollins beat the Citadel, Jacksonville University and Virginia Commonwealth in its preliminary heat to earn a berth in the semis. In the third qualifying heat, Florida Southern overcame East Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama to move up. Following a repechage, which reduced the 11 boat field to seven, Virginia and Rollins moved into the finals by beating Jacksonville, while FIT and Tampa moved up after both East Carolina and Florida Southern were disqualified.

JV Race - A Copy of Varsity Tilt

In a preview of the varsity final, Virginia also captured the junior varsity race over another Rollins crew by almost the same margin of victory. Virginia navigated the course in 5:39.1 to beat Rollins by three seconds with a time of 5:42.1. Jacksonville and the Citadel finished in that order to complete the field for the j.v. race.

To gain a slot in the junior varsity finals, Virginia won its preliminary heat in 6:22.4. The Citadel came in second to advance to the finals while FIT was disqualified. In the other qualifying heat, Rollins came in first in a time of 6:08.0. The second place spot was crowded as both Jack-

sonville and Florida Southern ended in a dead heat. East Carolina brought up the rear to finish the field. In a special run-off race, Jacksonville beat Southern to move into the finals.

FIT Wins Lightweight and Freshman Events

Florida Institute of Technology, coached by Bill Jurgens, dominated the lightweight and freshman races. FIT won the lightweight final by two lengths in a time of 5:36.4. Alabama finished second in 5:44.4 followed by Virginia in 5:53.4.

In the freshman race, FIT captured the newly initiated Jim Anderson Trophy in a time of 5:46.1. Ever-present Virginia finished second, slightly over two boat lengths back in 6:05.1, while North Carolina closed out the field in 6:24.1.

The four-oared competition with coxswains generated entries in both varsity and junior varsity races. Dennis Kamrad last year moved from Alabama to Florida Technological University and promptly produced a winner. The FTU four swept the varsity race in a time of 6:23.0. A Florida neighbor, FIT, trailed behind in 6:30.4 with Alabama third and East Carolina fourth.

In the junior varsity fours with coxswain East Carolina beat Alabama in a two boat race in 6:53.5. East Carolina is attempting a comeback after the loss of their boathouse in a fire two years ago. Al Hearn, former ECU oarsman, is the Pirates' able coach.

Jacksonville University, under new head coach Steve Hitchcock, captured the varsity consolation race over East Carolina and Florida Southern. FIT won the junior varsity consolation over East Carolina and Florida Southern.

FIT Captures Stone Mountain Trophy

The Stone Mountain Memorial Points Trophy was won by Florida Institute. FIT managed three firsts (in the lightweight, freshman and j.v. consolation races), one second (in

the varsity fours final) and two thirds (in the varsity final and the j.v. fours). Virginia finished a close second in the points total. FIT and Virginia tied in the points competition and the consolation races were used as a tie-breaker. FIT ended with 29 points to Virginia's 23. Tied for third were East Carolina and Alabama, each with 14 points, while Rollins rounded out the top five with 12.

This year's SIRA Regatta topped all previous years for southern oarsmen participation. Thirteen colleges and universities representing the states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Florida entered over 300 participants in six different events. Next year's competition will feature races in seven different events. These will include this year's varsity, junior varsity and freshman eights, the lightweight eight and the varsity and junior varsity fours. All of the small boat competition is with coxswains as will be the new coxed pair race. Many of the small boats are using girl coxswains without the controversy generated in some areas of the country.

Stone Mountain To Continue As SIRA Site

The Southern Intercollegiate Rowing Association has voted to continue to hold its Annual Regatta in Stone Mountain Park. Owned and operated by the State of Georgia, Stone Mountain Park proved to be the ideal location for SIRA's Annual Regatta. The location near Atlanta is the most central spot available for all crews and the facilities were excellent. Stone Mountain Lake is a fresh water reservoir open to swimming, boating and fishing. The park itself features golf, horseback riding, a walk-in zoo and other natural attractions. Its proximity to Atlanta makes it ideal for transportation, the press and other necessities for a regatta.

Varsity Final

1.	Virginia	5:28.7
2.	Rollins	5:32.7
3.	FIT	5:38.7
4.	Tampa	5:50.0

J.V. Final

1.	Virginia	5:39.1
2.	Rollins	5:42.1
3.	Jacksonville	5:56.1
4.	Citadel	6:05.1

Lightweight Final

1.	FIT	5:36.4
2.	Alabama	5:44.4
3.	Virginia	5:53.4

Varsity Fours

1.	Florida Technological U.	6:23.0
2.	FIT	6:30.4
3.	Alabama	6:33.1
4.	East Carolina	7:04.0

Varsity Consolation

1.	Jacksonville	5:34.1
2.	East Carolina	5:35.1
3.	Florida Southern	Disq.

J.V. Consolation

1.	FIT	5:43.0
2.	East Carolina	Removed
3.	Florida Southern	Scratched

Freshman Final

1.	FIT	5:46.1
2.	Virginia	6:05.1
3.	North Carolina	6:24.1

J.V. Fours

1.	East Carolina	6:53.5
2.	Alabama	7:04.5



Jack Kelly (left) presents Bill Jurgens, Florida Institute of Technology Coach, with all points trophy.



Some members of the winning Florida Institute of Technology four with.

KENT SETS RECORD, TAKES STOTESBURY CUP

Kent School's unbeaten eight-oared shell captured the Stotesbury Cup for the first time, coming from behind in the last quarter-mile to beat highly regarded T. C. Williams High School and Liverpool High School. The Connecticut crew rowed the one-mile course in the fastest time in Schuylkill Navy history at 4:35.4.

Kent had taken the lead early in the race, but T. C. Williams had made an early bid in the last quarter-mile to edge ahead as the crews came into the sprint. Murray Beach, captain and stroke of the Kent crew, raised the beat to 41 and won going away from the field. Trailing in order after T. C. Williams were Liverpool, St. Joseph's Prep, Monsignor Bonner, J.E.B. Stuart. The win also marked the first time a crew from New England had won the coveted Stotesbury Cup. A unique statistic: the finalists were in order of the qualifying times. Conspicuous by their absence from the final was Washington-Lee, a winner 13 times in the main event.

In other eight-oared action J.E.B. Stuart's fine third eight was in complete command of the race, although they were challenged by neighboring Washington-Lee in the late stages. In the junior eights Holy Spirit continued their recent domination of this event, rowing very powerfully over the course. Holy Spirit also took the lightweight eight's title.

South Kent Takes The Fours

In the four with competition South Kent from Connecticut completely overpowered the field to win by several lengths over second place Washington-Lee. LaSalle came in ahead of everyone in the junior fours. Chris Allsop of Locust Valley High School in New York won the Jack Kelly Cup in the singles championship in a six boat final.



(Photo by John Menge)

Allsop, 17, was second last year in the National Junior Regatta on the Cooper River course. St. Joe's Prep won two senior events, taking the King's Cup for varsity fours without cox and also winning the varsity pair with cox. The doubles went to LaSalle and young Jim Barker took the junior singles, a good start in his father's footsteps!

The conditions for the regatta were extremely fast as is indicated by the times, and once again Ed Singer and his able committee are to be commended for their tireless efforts in putting on this great spectacle.

THIRD EIGHTS

1. J.E.B. Stuart 4:47.8
2. Washington-Lee 4:48.9
3. Holy Spirit High
4. St. Joseph's High
5. Kent School
6. St. Andrew's School

JUNIOR VARSITY DOUBLES

1. LaSalle A 5:43.7
2. LaSalle B
3. Haverford A
4. Holy Spirit
5. West Catholic
6. Haverford B

JUNIOR VARSITY FOURS

1. LaSalle 5:20.4
2. Harriton 5:23.6
3. Haverford
4. Fort Hunt
5. Holy Spirit
6. Liverpool, N.Y.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS

1. Holy Spirit 4:43.6
2. T. C. Williams 4:46.6
3. Liverpool
4. Father Judge
5. Belleville
6. Fort Hunt

LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHTS

1. Holy Spirit 4:58.5
2. T. C. Williams 4:59.3
3. J.E.B. Stuart
4. Liverpool
5. Washington-Lee
6. Harriton

VARSITY QUADS (Sonzogni Cup)

1. Washington-Lee 5:08.7
2. West Catholic 5:10.0
3. Haverford
4. Holy Spirit

JUNIOR VARSITY SINGLES

1. James Barker, St. Joseph's 5:54.0
2. Dan Fanelli, Father Judge 6:08.2
3. Charles Siropathes, Roxboro

(Continued on p.34)



Kent School strokes toward victory at Stotesbury Cup Regatta on the Schuylkill.

(Photo by Philadelphia Inquirer)



(Photo by John Menge)

Kent first eight moves out to capture New England Championship and finish season unbeaten in 13 races against 35 opponents.

Kent & Brooks Capture New England Titles

by Leonard Legdrive

Favored Kent School of Connecticut and dark horse Brooks School of Massachusetts duplicated the 1967 NEIRA results by winning the F.H. Sill Bowls, emblematic of New England supremacy. Impressive Exeter won the T.D. Walker Bowl for second eights. South Kent dominated the lower fours, winning the Kingsbury Cup for second fours and trouncing the field in the third fours. Chris Bacaes of Choate continued his school's domination of the senior singles competition, while Sid Barnes of South Kent took the junior singles. Conditions on Lake Quinsigamond were ideal with a moderate headwind, and the use of EARC starting dock and finish stand greatly facilitated the running of the twenty-sixth NEIRA Regatta. Special thanks go to Ken Burns, Charlie Swift, Roger Duncan and Bob Warner.

Exeter and Kent Battle for Lead

Eleven schools competed in the first eights class, but it was clearly a battle between undefeated Exeter and unbeaten Kent. In the qualifying heats Exeter outdistanced Tabor, Mount Hermon, Springfield-Tech and East Lyme, while Kent, rowing as low as 29, had open water on Andover, St. Paul's, St. John's, Middletown and Shrewsbury. In the finals Exeter blasted off the start and established an early lead. Five hundred meters into the race it was a two-boat contest with Exeter still in command. Kent, however, was some four strokes under the New Hampshire eight and moving up. Legdrives brought them even at the 1000 and with 400 to go Kent took over. In the sprint the Blue and Gray went to 41 and won by a little open water going away. The win capped 13 victories and an unbeaten season for Kent, celebrating 50 years of rowing at the School. It also marked the first time a New England school had won both the Stotesbury and Sill trophies.

Brooks Wins The Fours

Clearly the most exciting race of the 20 event program was the battle between unbeaten South Kent and a Brooks four that had come on strong in the late season. In the morning heats South Kent nipped Browne and Nichols by .2 seconds with Groton, St. Mark's, Choate and Middlesex

trailing. In the other qualifier Brooks gave notice of things to come as they eased to victory over Salisbury, Pomfret, Nobles, Belmont Hill, Moses Brown and Gunnery. The finals never settled until the boats went over the line. South Kent took a slight lead off the start, Brooks came back at the 500, and then the lead went back and forth. In the final 100 meters South Kent was at 37 and Brooks at 40. Brooks looked smart and held on to win by .6 seconds. For Doug Peterson it marked his first title, an impressive win! For South Kent it was a crushing defeat as the school had dominated its earlier races which included the Stotesbury Regatta.

The second eights victor was never in doubt. Exeter won easily over Kent, St. Paul's, Middletown and East Lyme. In the other heat Andover, Mt. Hermon and St. John's qualified while Tabor and Springfield trailed. Exeter took command at the start in the finals and won by two plus lengths for a second straight Walker Cup. In an exciting battle for runner-up, Kent came from behind in the final ten strokes to nip St. Paul's by .5 seconds.

South Kent was an impressive and easy winner of their heat in second fours, while Salisbury had the other qualifier. They were joined in the finals by Groton, Belmont Hill, Browne and Nichols, Brooks and St. Mark's. Groton provided the main push to the unbeaten Connecticut boat, but a fine sprint produced victory by open water and a second straight Kingsbury Cup. After an easy win in the morning, South Kent's third four was in control over the entire course beating Nobles by open water. The depth and strength of South Kent is impressive to say the least.

Singles competition is increasing at Worcester, and Chris Bacaes was a picture of a fine sculler as he beat Chris Pocock, son of the shell builder, by several lengths of open water. Young Sid Barnes capped his first year of competitive sculling with a solid victory in the juniors.

In all, 65 boats and 385 oarsmen and coxswains competed. The level of rowing was excellent and a clear indication of solid programs in the competing schools.

(See p.25 for results)

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WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING IN THE NORTHEAST

by Hope Olmsted

The Radcliffe crew won the Women's Eastern Championships in Philadelphia on May 20 in a very fast time of 3:14.5 for the 1,000 meter course. The "Cliffies" triumph over the veteran Vesper crew, defending National Champions, was particularly significant because rowing as a sport at Radcliffe is barely a year old. The win also points up the rapid rise of women's collegiate rowing in the Northeast over the last year and illustrates the serious dedication of the women involved. The Radcliffe eight was chosen from four returning and eight new candidates and had an average weight of 128 lbs. (dressed). The win at Philadelphia reflected 14 mile half-power Monday rows and on other days strenuous 1½ hour on-the-water workouts, not to mention the coaching efforts of a squad of past and present Harvard lightweight oarsmen.



Radcliffe launching their eight.

The Spring of 1972 marked the first full racing season for women's collegiate crews with races scheduled every weekend from the beginning of April to mid-May. The Davenport Cup Regatta at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., included a ladies' eight event on April 22. Vesper won a close race against Radcliffe, followed by Worcester Polytech, Connecticut College and Williams. Radcliffe led for the first half of the 1,000 meter race, but Vesper pulled ahead to win in a time of 4:18 in rough water and against a strong headwind.

The next weekend, on April 29, Penn, Princeton and Williams traveled to race M.I.T. and Radcliffe on the Charles. Radcliffe covered the course in 3:52.0 against a stiff headwind to lead Penn and Princeton by 1½ lengths; M.I.T. (A), Williams and M.I.T. (B) followed. May 5 saw M.I.T. and Radcliffe meet again, this time against Wellesley in fours. On the Charles a throw together Radcliffe four won with a time of 3:51.0 for the 1,000 meters with M.I.T. (A), 4:03.0; M.I.T. (B), 4:09.0; and Wellesley, 4:21.0.

The culmination of the collegiate spring season was the first New England Sweeps at Old Lyme, Conn., on May 14. Nine college crews and three high school crews participated. Princeton defeated Radcliffe by two seconds in a time of 3:34.5 with M.I.T., Worcester Polytech, Wesleyan, Williams, Wellesley, Connecticut College, Yale's Morse College and crews from Parkersburg, W. Va., Old Lyme and Middletown, Conn., finishing in that order.

The outcome of some of the major women's regattas this spring illustrates the challenge collegiate crews are posing to club crews in the East. Vesper beat Radcliffe on April 22; Radcliffe beat Princeton on April 29; Princeton beat Radcliffe on May 14; and Radcliffe beat Vesper on May 20. The competition at the top is fierce and the quality of the

rowing is rising rapidly. But in many ways the strength of women's intercollegiate rowing today is illustrated by its depth. There are up to 12 crews in various stages of organization in the Northeast today, where there were only two a year and a half ago. These, Wellesley and Smith, have had intramural rowing for years in old style barges, but they have never competed intercollegiately until this spring.

Many women's college crews are hampered by the traditional prejudices concerning the role of women in a supposedly "masculine" sport such as rowing. Wellesley, for example, has only one racing four (via Fred Emerson) and in intramurals, continues to use the cut down oars and wide barge eights of the 1890's, as does Smith. These boats were probably developed to accommodate the full skirts popular in that period. At Smith the girls are encouraged to approach carefully the rowing of the full 500 meter course for fear of exertion. It is significant here that Smith still does not allow intercollegiate competition.

The "coed" college women's crews face obstacles of a different sort. Participation is again hampered by tradition and a fear on the part of many of the male administrators of the effect that the presence of women athletes may have upon the men's teams. The M.I.T. women, though allowed to use the men's boathouse and equipment and accepted as part of the squad, must still practice early in the morning to avoid interfering with the men's program. Rowing at Radcliffe has also experienced some special problems. The ambiguity over the exact status of women in the University during the gradual merger with Harvard gives a tangible excuse for giving women's rowing secondary importance. Harvard allowed Radcliffe to practice in the tanks during lunch hour and after dinner, but Radcliffe was barred from using any of the men's shells at any time. Indeed, the



Radcliffe (foreground) and Vesper at Davenport Cup Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond.

women had to raise their own funds to purchase a used eight from the University. Harvard even feared the precedent of allowing women to launch a boat out of the varsity boathouse; therefore Radcliffe was forced to delay getting on the water until the docks were put out at the intramural boathouse. The four race with Wellesley and M.I.T. nearly had to be scratched because Harvard refused to "loan out" a four. M.I.T. generously allowed Radcliffe the use of a four between races. The "Cliffies" won by four lengths.

Princeton, in contrast, seems to have done an exemplary job of integrating women's athletics into the men's with no apparent harmful effect. The varsity women receive letters and sweaters just the same as the men and get funding and encouragement from the administration. The refreshing enthusiasm of the Princeton crew and their victory at Old Lyme illustrate the benefits of such a program.

Club Rowing: The Brittle Backbone

Club Editor's Note: The co-authors of this article are products of widely divergent rowing backgrounds. Mark Borchelt never rowed in college, but has extended his high school experience at T.C. Williams, Alexandria, Va., to the point where he was nearly successful in his effort at selection to the Hanover National Camp: he made it through all but the final cut at the Lake Waramaug Selection Weekend. Kent Werle rowed at Cornell under one of the most respected and highly successful career coaches, R. Harrison "Stork" Sanford, was a member of Stork's 1969 IRA Champion junior varsity eight, and rowed his last college race in the number five seat of Cornell's 1970 fourth place varsity eight. He resumed his rowing in March of this year, when he was stationed at Potomac by the Army Sports Program. Kent spots significant contrasts between the total experience of rowing at a major IRA school and at a self-help club.

by Mark Borchelt

I have been actively involved with rowing for the past five years and during that time have been a member of three different boat clubs. First at Old Dominion in Alexandria, Va., which withered for lack of financial support; then at Potomac (1970); then at New Haven (1971); and recently back to Potomac, where there is growing but still struggling financial and organizational support for senior-elite rowing.

Let me assume as a point of reference that the serious club competitor chooses the highest possible goal. This year his goal must certainly be a berth on the Olympic Team — either through the Camp or through the Small Boat Trials. For the club oarsman, there are several factors which make it hard to carry out a serious commitment to this goal.

First of all, aside from the Military Sports Program member, the typical club oarsman is in his mid-20's and has the responsibilities of maintaining a job (keeping himself alive). He must also be responsible (at least in the smaller clubs) for maintaining his own equipment, which can be frustrating if you must depend upon the "club pair," "club double," or "club plastic single," all of which might be better deployed resting at the bottom of the river, lake, or whatever.

A characteristic which the veteran club oarsman will soon acquire is a sense of independence or even abandonment. He must. Because during the winter months, if his club is unheated and poorly equipped for weight training, he may meet a fellow oarsman like himself only on rare occasions.

The club oarsman will ordinarily spend much of his time rowing a single, double, pair, or an occasional four with (he will row the latter only if a healthy and hardy 140-lb. club coxswain can be talked into showing up). But coxswains are not hard to find: there is always a spare high school lad or lass, or perhaps a girl friend or wife in time of dire need. But before you need a cox, you need four competent oarsmen — a commodity not always easy to find!

Despite the hardship involved (or maybe in some cases because of it?), clubs are surely crucial to the development of fast national squads. All our medalists at Mexico City and since have been the products of club or camp (Eastern Development Clinic, 1968) rowing in the small boats. It's hard to deny that a strong club system is found at the core of virtually every international rowing power. Clubs form the recreational base — and feed the National Teams — in

(Continued on p.41)

by Kent Werle

Can a college man find happiness in club rowing? A noted club coach once commented to me that "club rowing isn't like the old rah-rah college stuff, is it?" Fond of my own late college rowing experience and brand new to the club scene, I was a little nonplused. I felt, however, that although I might be able to discount the "rah-rah" part, I had to admit that there are a lot of differences between the two.

So, after filing away my college rowing stories for future reference and hanging around the boat club for a few weeks, I began to feel much the same way I did after graduating from high school and hanging around college for a while: a little aghast at the freedom of it all (I'd never heard of a pitch meter, much less learned the subtleties of its proper use). In college they even worried about what we ate and drank and when we went to bed!

In the relatively flexible structure of club rowing, the oarsman seeks his own level and develops his own new set of credentials, regardless of his previous college background. The feedback from the boat's setup, run, etc., back to the novice small boat oarsman in a pair without is direct, honest and realistic — a really accurate, perceptible measure of how an individual oarsman affects, either productively or counter-productively, the performance of the boat in which he's rowing. It's not always pleasant: there's only one and not seven other guys and a cox to shoulder the blame.

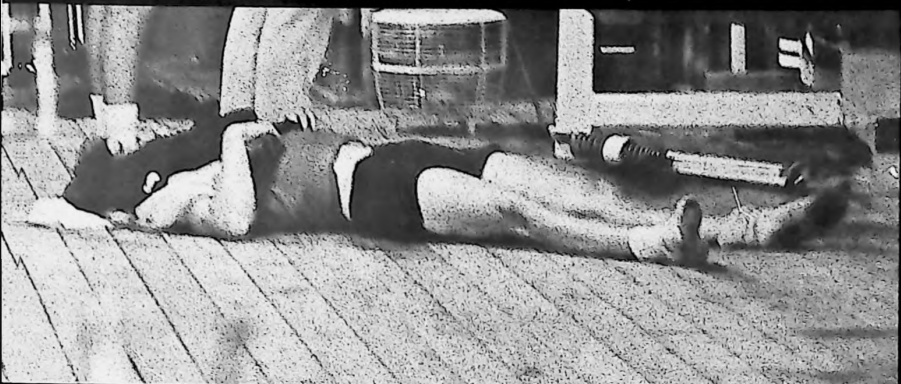
On the other hand, the college oarsman is relatively innocent: he rarely, if ever, has a chance to prove himself individually in a pair, where he is himself the whole port or starboard side and the coxswain, too.

One recurring aspect of club rowing that has been known to take the bloom off the rose for the college man is that few clubs have managers or riggers. It would seem that attention by oarsmen to details like furnishing gas for the launch and transportation for men and equipment may well dissipate the energies that could better be directed to the end of the oar. And the care, repair and rigging of boats, oars, and coaching launch are obvious commitments to be made (the uncharitable have even suggested that the time spent by the oarsmen-riggers checking and adjusting rigger height, length through the pin, slide length and inclination, oar gearing and blade pitch, to mention a few, is in fact well-spent because it is a useful preventative for over-training).

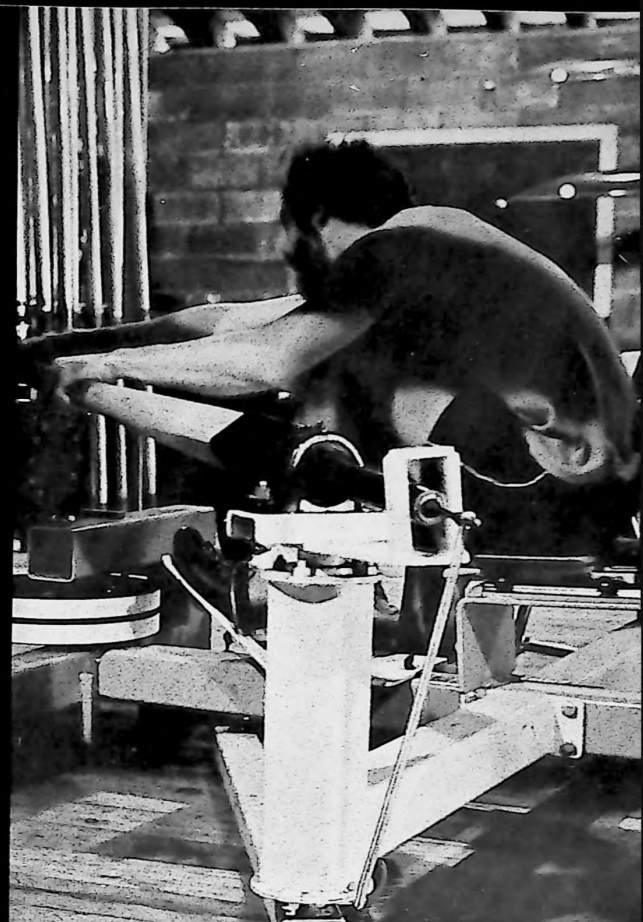
(Continued on p.41)



Paul Schlenker going for the "revs."



Fritz Hobbs—highest scoring of the day—unconscious for 20 minutes.



Cleve Livingston at the tryouts.

1972 NATIONAL ROWING CAMP PARTICIPANTS

Fifty-four oarsmen and eleven coxswains were invited by their area selectors to participate in the ambitious experiment of a National Rowing Camp to eventually form the eight-oared and four-oared with cox boats for the U.S. Olympic Rowing Team's entry in the XX Olympiad in Munich, Germany.

PORT

Ball, Ken – Long Beach
Bronson, Mike – U. of Wash.
Brooks, Tony – Harvard
Butterfoss, Thomas – U. of Penn.
Byrd, Bill – L.W.R.C.
Cadwalader, Gardner – U. of Penn.
Coffey, Calvin – Northeastern
Foote, Ken – Narragasset R.C.
Henderson, Duncan – U.C.L.A.
Hobbs, Bill – Union
Hurn, Cliff – U. of Wash.
Jurgens, Bill – New Haven
Labarre, Eugene – Harvard
Livingston, Mike – Union
Miller, Greg – Lake Wash. R.C.
Munns, Charles – Navy
Raymond, Pete – Union, Princeton
Sawyer, Dave – Harvard
Schlenker, Paul – Vesper
Suni, Pete – U. of Wash.
Terry, Lawrence – Union
Tomfohrde, David – Wisconsin
Tytus, Bill – Seattle Tennis Club
Updegrave, Walter – U. of Penn.
Vespoli, Mike – Vesper
Wilson, Paul – Cambridge

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Knott, David – U. of Penn.
Leffler, Jere – M.I.T.
Livingston, Cleve – Union B.C.
Michell, Dave – Harvard
Mikkelsen, Tim – Potomac B.C.
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Murrey, David – Navy
Nordstrom, Carl – Northeastern
Norelins, Mark – U. of Wash.
Phelan, Jerry – Wisconsin
Roberts, Andy – Union
Rudolph, Chad – L.W.R.C.
Ruthford, Chuck – U. of Wash.
Ryan, Paul – Vesper
Schoch, Fred – U. of Wash.
Scott, Gordon – Syracuse
Stevenson, Hugh – U. of Penn.
Thomson, Paul – U. of Penn.

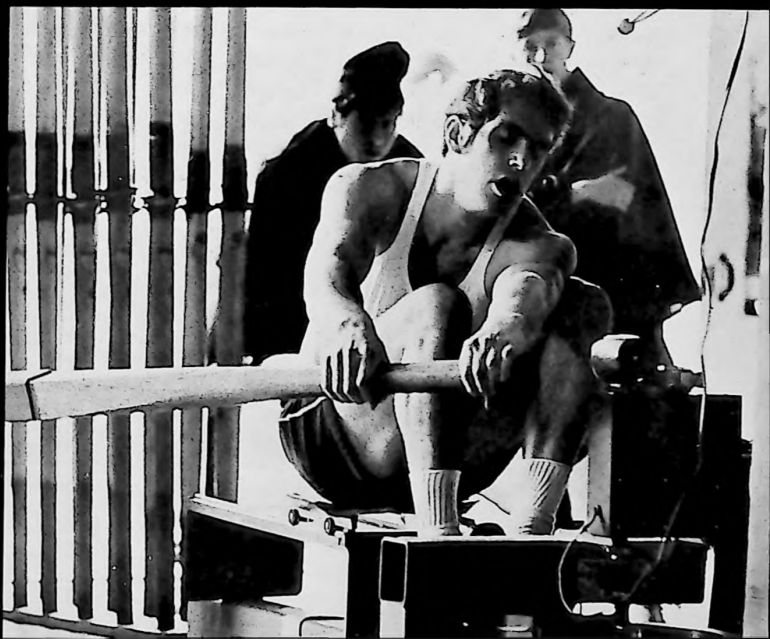
COXSWAINS

Brody, Bob – Union
DeLosso, Lou – U. of Penn.
Eaton, John – Dartmouth
Hoffman, Paul – Union
Jasper, Steve – Navy
Jaugstetter, Bob – Vesper
Lee, Byron – U. of Cal., Berkeley
MacDonald, Stu – Union, Wisconsin
Phillips, Dwight – U. of Wash.
Tiffany, Tom – Union, Harvard
Weinberg, David – Harvard

COACHES and OTHERS

Erickson, Dick – U. of Wash.
Foley, Hugh – Boston Univ.
Gardner, Peter – Dartmouth
Gladstone, Steve – Harvard
Dr. Hagerman, Fritz – Ohio Univ.
(Medical Research)
Parker, Harry – Harvard
Ulrich, Carl – Navy

Paul Wilson on the ergometer.





Miami Invitational Regatta

A view of the magnificent Miami Marine Stadium complex; the 6,000 seat stadium is on the left. The 1,500 meter course ends just shy of the small island at the end of the protected area. The water beyond this point is usually unrowable.

(Credit: Miami-Metro Department of Publicity and Tourism)

by Bill Daniels

"Jolly good race!" said Oxford Coach H.R.A. Edwards, following Oxford's win over four U.S. crews in the 5th annual Miami Invitational Regatta.

Andy Hall, president of the Oxford Club, exuberant after the "Britisher" one-half boat length victory said, "It was a lot of fun rowing here!" Surrounded by his fellow oarsmen, Hall went on to say, "We had to row like the devil in the final race though! Everyone told us that Columbia would be the crew to beat, but it turned out the Florida schools gave us a bit of a surprise."

An unheralded crew from Florida Institute of Technology at Melbourne, in its fifth year of rowing, almost stole the race from Oxford's famed and historic "dark blues." With former Harvard coxswain Fred Yalouris barking commands, the Oxford octagon fought off Rollins, then battled a strong FIT eight to the wire. Yalouris, a classical archaeology student at Oxford, beamed after the exciting race, "I'm from Boston, but I have never been south of Washington, D.C. before." Yalouris continued, "I guess you might say that I took a circuitous route to get to Miami."

There is something almost magical about the Miami regatta. Undoubtedly the Marine Stadium is a beautiful setting and the atmosphere of the city of Miami and nearby Miami Beach has enormous appeal for the competitor. Wisely, however, this year for the first time in the MIR's brief history, the course was shortened to 1,500 meters.

In the first 500 meters of the varsity finals, the five crew field was so closely bunched that a veteran observer would not have dared to point out the lead crew. Rollins College may have led by inches over Oxford with FIT and Florida Southern just inches off the pace, and Columbia a yard back of the pack.

At about halfway Columbia began to drop behind. The Columbia oarsmen had been in Miami all week practicing

and evidently were very tired. The race was still very close with only 500 meters remaining, and although Oxford and FIT had emerged as the front runners, Rollins and Florida Southern were still very much in contention. Florida Southern made its bid to move up but fell back as did Rollins, and it was left to FIT to prevent a second straight English victory in the MIR. The year before Cambridge had come from behind to beat Brown University in what had been a two boat race after the first 500 meters.

Said Jumbo Edwards, who followed the shells in a powerboat from which British flags waved gloriously, "From my vantage point, and with the two lead boats so far apart on the course, I couldn't tell who was ahead."

FIT Mounts A Challenge

The Engineers from Melbourne almost caught the British napping. Rowing in lane 1, the FIT eight was rowing perhaps its best race of the season. Oxford in lane 5 had its hands full holding off Rollins. Said Yalouris, "It wasn't until we were halfway through the race that I realized how well FIT was rowing. We were next to Rollins and they were quite a good crew and we were rowing to get ahead of them when I really noticed FIT." The English coxswain continued, "From then on I kept my eyes on FIT all the way and they were always there, too close for comfort."

Miami-British Turn Out

Once again as last year the visiting English crew had plenty of staunch supporters on hand to cheer them on to victory. British flags were waving all over Marine Stadium and unmistakable English accents rang out over the waters of Biscayne Bay as Oxford, never dropping its beat below 37, negotiated the 1,500 meters in 4:39.2. FIT followed closely at 4:42.3; Rollins College took third in 4:45.3; and

Florida Southern, fourth with 4:48.5. Columbia trailed in at a time of 5:03.8. FIT captured the exciting junior varsity event by 2.5 seconds over Rollins, followed by Florida Southern and Columbia.

For all competitors, coaches and officials, the MIR has been an exciting experience. This is especially so for the oarsman. It is true that the mechanics of the regatta have in many instances been a far cry from FISA standards, but the potential of this, our southernmost regatta, is almost boundless.

A prominent group of civic and sports-minded Miami citizens comprise the regatta committee of the Columbus Day Cruising Regatta Club and act as host organization for the regatta. Timothy J. Sullivan, Director of Community Services for Florida Power and Light Company, is the energetic Chairman of the committee. Other members (some are former oarsmen) include Capt. William L. Cleveland, Douglas A. Erickson, Robert G. Garrish, Clinton M. Hamilton, Matthew A. Larkin, M.D. and R. Harry Matheson.

We know of no other area or city in the country where so much financial support is given to a rowing event. The committee itself is committed to \$2,500 support. However, the great bulk of financing comes from the Miami Metro Publicity Department. The third area of financial support comes from the general business community of Miami.

This year there was a cutback in funding and the number of competing schools was the smallest in MIR's five-year history. As many as 10 schools have competed in the past.

MIR Has Heats and Other Foreign Entries

In order to give the spectators more rowing, heats were rowed on Saturday morning with all five schools then rowing in the varsity finals in the afternoon. This year pair with oar rowing was introduced into the program. In past regattas, spectators have been treated to singles competition as well as four with competition.

Foreign entries have been a part of the regatta since 1969 when Rafael Lardivar and San Carlos University of Guatemala competed. At a coaches and officials luncheon at Key Biscayne Yacht Club prior to the Saturday afternoon finals, MIR Chairman Tim Sullivan announced that in 1973 the regatta would take on even more of an international flavor.

San Carlos is due to return and entries are expected from Argentina and the Antwerp (Belgium) Rowing Club. Crews from other countries have also expressed interest in competing. Sullivan also announced that one of the main objectives in bringing rowing to the Miami area, the formation of a local rowing organization, may soon be realized.



City of Miami Commissioner J. L. Plummer, Jr. (right) presented a City Key to Oxford University Coach H. R. A. Edwards (center) before the Miami Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta. Race Chairman Timothy J. Sullivan was also present at the ceremony.

(Credit: Miami-Metro Department of Publicity and Tourism)

RESULTS

FIRST PRELIMINARY (varsity)

1.	Oxford	5:52.9
2.	FIT	5:53.0

SECOND PRELIMINARY (varsity)

1.	Columbia University	6:09.2
2.	Rollins College	6:15.2
3.	Florida Southern	6:18.2

VARSITY DOUBLES (500 meter)

1.	Oxford	1:53.1
2.	Columbia	1:54.1

JUNIOR VARSITY

1.	Florida Tech	4:58.3
2.	Rollins	5:01.8
3.	Florida Southern	5:06.5
4.	Columbia	5:26.7

VARSITY FINALS

1.	Oxford	4:39.2
2.	FIT	4:42.3
3.	Rollins	4:45.3
4.	Florida Southern	4:48.5
5.	Columbia	5:03.8



U.S. oarsmen matched British rowers from Oxford University stroke for stroke in the early stages of the Miami Invitational Regatta. Stepping up the pace to 40 strokes per minute, the Oxford Dark Blues pulled away to win the 1,500 meter sprint by half a length over Florida Tech.

(Credit: Miami-Metro Department of Publicity and Tourism)

New Zealand Strives For Munich Gold

by Bob South
Auckland, New Zealand

Kiwi oarsmen are keying for Munich and the word is out that the boys from down under are searching for gold.

In its glorious history New Zealand rowing has produced only three Olympic medals. Darcy Hadfield won a bronze at the 1920 Olympics, Bot Styles and Rangi Thomson won a pair oar silver at the 1932 Games in Los Angeles and the coxed four of Warren Cole, Dudley Storey, Ross Collinge, Dick Joyce and coxswain Simon Dickie won New Zealand rowing's first gold medal at Mexico City four years ago.

However, it is likely that this year in Munich, rowing will lead the New Zealand medal parade. And gold is certainly likely. The 1971 European Championships in Copenhagen point to this.

This year's Olympic rowing contingent from New Zealand could win three medals in a single Games competition and thus double its own all-time total.

"It looks pretty good," New Zealand coach Rusty Robertson said following the national team trials at Wanganui where 43 oarsmen from throughout the country assembled in March. Ergometer testing and on-the-water testing (two minutes on and 15 seconds off for 2000 meters with different crew combinations) yielded 18 world class rowers — New Zealand's main Olympic hopes.

"We should add at least two medals to that list — everything points to it," Mr. Robertson said. "Murray Watkinson alone has an excellent chance of improving on his third placing in the European Championships. He will win a medal and if he gets past Demiddi of Argentina he is capable of a gold."

Dudley Storey, who filled the number three seat in the winning Mexico City four, is now 32 and not looking at all like he is on the way out. In fact, he is still full of confidence, saying: "We'll take the medals as fast as they come."

Kiwi Rowing Follows Peter Snell's Footsteps

Over the years, with less money than perhaps any other sporting nation in the world, New Zealand rowing has

budgeted and grown. It is now adult, ready to beat the world, but through its adolescence it has always remained one of the last true-blue, nails to the grindstone amateur sports remaining on Avery Brundage's earth.

Still, Kiwi oarsmen have skyrocketed the silver fern from obscurity straight to the top of world rowing. Teeth gritted a la Peter Snell, our oarsmen have regained for this country the sporting notoriety that the distance runner first earned it in the 1960's.

The organization and coaching within the small 1500 member national association have been responsible. Mr. Don Rowlands, president of the New Zealand Rowing Association, has handled the financial details for the past three years. Last year through a national raffle (first prize of a \$1,500 super kitchen for a \$1.00 ticket), \$36,000 was raised to subsidize the trip to the European Championships. "This year we are again going for gold, but we are also going for broke too," an exuberant Mr. Rowlands said.

After raising the five figure sum last year, the team toured Europe and came back virtually penniless, but already another national raffle has collected \$20,000 for Munich.

Mr. Rowlands confided that following the pre-Olympic tour of Europe this year and the Olympics itself, the national association will again be scraping the bottom of the barrel. "But we will worry about that later," he says, "Munich is now."

Rowlands has landed Rothman's Sports Foundation, a cultural and sports branch of a cigarette firm, for sponsorship of one eight. The team plans to purchase both a Donoratico and a Karlish, deciding after suitable use of both which to use.

Woolworths, a chain department store, is buying all of the oars. New Zealand Newspapers Ltd. has chipped in a handy \$1,000 and another company, a whiskey manufacturer, has expressed interest in purchasing another eight shell.

Only half of the initial target of \$40,000 has been raised to date. "This time last year we didn't have a red cent. Don't think twice about it — we'll be in Munich and in the finals."



NEW ZEALAND'S GREAT EIGHT

Back Row: Garry Robertson, Trevor Coker; Center Row: Athol Earl, John Hunter, Dick Joyce, Tony Hurt; Front Row: Wybo Veldman, Lindsay Wilson, Simon Dickie, cox.

Preparations for the trip and gold commenced April 22 at Kerrs Reach, Christchurch, a thin, winding section of the Avon River, when the 18 oarsmen gathered for 16 weeks' intensive training.

Rusty Robertson, now fully employed year round by Rothman's at \$8,000, assisted by Mr. Ted Lindstrom, coach of the New Zealand under-23 team which finished second in the Australian national championships in December, will drill the team.

"Ted and I will get plenty of mileage under their seats first," Robertson says. "We will improve technique and generally iron out all fundamental mistakes. There is still room for this."

"Each oarsman, at his own expense, must move to Kerrs. He must find a new job, which he can work at only six hours of the day, so it does not interfere with his training. Then the team will have a brief daily morning session of sprint rows and late afternoon weight training and running, and in the evening a 2½ hour strenuous and correctional row."

All of the water training will be supplemented by out-of-boat fitness work under the tuition of Mr. Sam Lewis, Director of Physical Education at the University of Canterbury.

"It will take two weeks' water work before I arrange the final crew combinations. It is hard to say anything about re-arranging the European champion eight," he says. "I don't expect any drastic changes, but I will try other combinations. We are delighted with the team this year because its standard is even higher than last year. The guns are bigger and better than ever."

"All the oarsmen have graduated through the Colt system except Carl Nilsson and John Clark, newcomers to the international jetset, and most have had some international competition of repute. We'll be really tough. I expect other nations will be out to get us, but we will accept all challenges eagerly," he cautioned.

The 18 oarsmen will be divided into four crews — an eight, a coxed and coxless four and a single scull.

What Happens to the '71 Line-up?

Naturally Murray Watkinson (6'2"—190 lbs.) will solo and it is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine the best eight oar crew in the world in 1971 being broken up.

Tony Hurt (6'—182 lbs.), the magical stroke who until last year was the hidden stranger, is a cinch to retain the stroke seat in the eight. And the experience and size runs deeper back through the boat leveling out again in the bow.

The eight will probably again include John Hunter (6'5"—213 lbs.), Athol Earl (6'5"—203 lbs.), Dick Joyce (6'2"—198 lbs.), Gary Robertson (6'1"—182 lbs.), Wybo Veldman (6'1"—190 lbs.), Lindsay Wilson (6'5"—208 lbs.), and Trevor Coker (6'4"—196 lbs.) with coxswain Dickie barking his lungs out.

If the eight remains the same, and that's a very safe "if" except for one seat, the fours could pose problems for the coaches. Will they sacrifice the obviously strong, proven foursome of Storey (5'11"—190 lbs.), Collinge (6'3"—190 lbs.), Cole (6'—177 lbs.) and Noel Mills (6'1"—182 lbs.) in an attempt to give both coxed and coxless four combinations equivalent experience and depth?

Or will they keep this crew intact, hoping for a repeat of the Mexico City gold? This would probably shove rookies Clark (6'3"—200 lbs.), Nilsson (6'1"—196 lbs.) or Bob McCarthy (6'—190 lbs.), plus Ron Tonks (6'2"—191 lbs.) and Dave Lindstrom (6'1"—182 lbs.) into the other four. It will be an interesting choice — even more so if the eight is altered. Storey, whose machine-like efficiency makes the ergometer look like a toy, could ease into the bow seat ahead of youngster Robertson. Storey is the lively, high-rating, bowman coach Robertson has been looking for.

Whatever the decision, diminutive Peter Lindsay will take his seat as cox of the coxed four crew.

N.Z. Team to Arrive Early in Europe

The rowing team has received special permission from the New Zealand Olympic Committee to depart earlier than the complete New Zealand

Olympic squad. It will leave on July 11 and participate in three preliminary European regattas and generally acclimatize to European conditions for six weeks. New Zealand crews are entered in the West German International Regatta, and the Klagenfurt and Hanover regattas.

Of the three, the first, the West German international affair, will be the most significant and revealing. "It is billed as the small Olympics," Mr. Robertson said. "All the crews that matter in the Munich Games will be entered.

"It will be raced on the Feldmoching-Oberschleissheim course in Munich — the site of the Olympics," he said. The course is neutral — no wind, current, or backwash from the wakes of officials' boats — and it will produce a true champion, something past Olympic courses haven't done.

"New Zealand crews won't be holding back or experimenting in any of the three pre-Olympic regattas. We will row to win all races — especially the Olympic finals — and just hope like hell the rest are chasing us."

But if history repeats itself, and it has been known to do so, last year's eight win and brilliant showing in the singles and four by New Zealand at Copenhagen were just a hint of better things to come.

New Zealand is out to build a Fort Knox of its own!

NAAO Activity Report

(Continued from p.3)

FISA rowing course plans. On April 6 I attended a public hearing on the proposed New Haven course and on June 29 I traveled again to New Haven to explain any questions or details concerning this proposed FISA rowing course. On April 16, 17 and 18, I attended a USOC Board of Directors meeting in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The approved budget for rowing in terms of National Camp funding, the 30-day European tour of the eight and the four and the complement of seven new Staempfli racing shells for our team use totals a sum in excess of \$50,000.00. On April 28 and 29 I attended a meeting with Thomi Keller and the Mayor of the City of Montreal in Montreal, Canada. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss plans for the rowing course for the 1976 Olympic Games. On May 12, 13, 14 and 15 I attended a FISA Board of Directors meeting in Montreux, Switzerland. The results of these activities clearly indicate that our sport is in a tremendous growing period and I am sure that we are well aware of the great value of our National Organization and the splendid services it is rendering to our rowing community.

NEIRA RESULTS

FIRST EIGHTS

FINAL

1.	Kent	4:39.1
2.	Exeter	4:42.8
3.	St. Paul's	4:47.0
4.	Andover	4:50.1
5.	Tabor	4:52.1
6.	Mt. Hermon	4:59.1

FIRST FOURS

CONSOLATION

1.	Noble and Greenough	5:26.0
2.	Choate	5:32.2
3.	Belmont Hill	5:36.0
4.	Moses Brown	5:40.0
5.	Gunnery	5:40.3
6.	Middlesex	5:40.4

FINAL

1.	Brooks	5:20.5
2.	South Kent	5:21.1
3.	Browne and Nichols	5:26.2
4.	St. Mark's	5:28.8
	Groton	5:28.8
6.	Pomfret	
	Salisbury	

SECOND FOURS

CONSOLATION

1.	Noble and Greenough	5:45.8
2.	Choate	5:51.1
3.	Middlesex	5:53.4
4.	Pomfret	6:00.4
5.	Moses Browne	6:06.9
6.	Gunnery	6:13.8

FINAL

1.	South Kent	5:25.0
2.	Groton	5:28.3
3.	Belmont Hill	5:31.3
4.	Browne and Nichols	5:32.8
5.	Salisbury	5:34.0
6.	Brooks	5:36.6
7.	St. Mark's	5:44.6

SECOND EIGHTS

FINAL

1.	Exeter	4:56.8
2.	Kent	5:04.3
3.	St. Paul's	5:04.8
4.	Mt. Hermon	5:07.8
5.	Andover	5:14.3
6.	St. John's	5:19.8

THIRD FOURS

CONSOLATION

1.	Salisbury	5:55.0
2.	Choate	5:58.6
3.	Middlesex	5:58.8
4.	St. Mark's	6:02.0
5.	Pomfret	6:13.0
6.	Gunnery	6:14.0

FINAL

1.	South Kent	5:32.0
2.	Noble and Greenough	5:35.7
3.	Browne and Nichols	5:38.0
4.	Groton	5:40.7
5.	Belmont Hill	5:44.6
6.	Brooks	5:46.3

SENIOR SINGLES

1.	Chris Bacaes, Choate	6:21.2
2.	Chris Pocock, South Kent	6:30.3
3.	Warren Perkins, Middlesex	6:38.1

JUNIOR SINGLES

1.	Sid Barnes, South Kent	6:40.0
2.	John Springer, Middlesex	6:59.0
3.	Jim Bergentz, Pomfret	7:24.4



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Australia's Olympic Preparations

Editor's Note: This article is the result of a cooperative effort between Jack Frailey of Cambridge, Mass. and Roger B. Wilson of Victoria, Australia to whom we are indebted for most of the factual material presented.

With the hope that an Olympic rowing team of an eight, coxed four and coxless pair can be sent to Munich, the Grading Committee of the Australian Rowing Council set high standards in these events against which to measure the performance of contending crews during the King's Cup Regatta in Hobart, Tasmania on March 4 and the subsequent National Regatta at Brisbane on April 3.

In the first of these, New South Wales, a composite crew from three clubs, won the Blue Ribband event convincingly from West Australia and Victoria, with a five second margin between first and second places. The time of 6:53.4 for the 2000 meters was later adjusted by the Grading Committee after allowing for wind and tide to 5:49.2 which compared favorably with the standard previously set at 5:55.0.

Although Victoria has won the King's Cup for the eights title in 14 of the past 21 years, two of their previous losses have been in Olympic years — to West Australia in 1960 and New South Wales in 1968. This year, a very young West Australian crew surprised by placing second, ahead of the third place veteran Victorians.

About a month later at the National Regatta, other States and oarsmen from New South Wales who missed the eight selection from the King's Cup race turned to the coxed four and coxless pair events as Olympic test races. The coxed four was won by a composite crew from New South Wales in an Australian record time of 6:18.6 in following conditions. This time was later adjusted to 6:33.6 which compared favorably with the standard of 6:35.0 set by the Grading Committee.

The coxless pair was won by a Sydney crew of Kim Mackney, bow, and Guy Hosley, stroke. Their time of 6:50.2 was adjusted to 7:04.4 which was 4.4 seconds over the standard set.

Makeup of the Eight

Australia has a mixture of youth and experience in the eight, the tallest and heaviest crew to represent this country, averaging over 6'3" and 196 lbs. From the Mexico eight is Gary Pearce (Sydney), Micael Morgan (Sydney) and John Clark (Mosman), also cox Alan Grover and coach Alan

Callaway. Pearce also rowed at Tokyo in 1964 and is the oldest member at 27; he is the nephew of the former world and Olympic sculling champion Bobby Pearce. Morgan, the seven man, besides representing Australia in the eight at Mexico, also competed at the North American and European Championships in 1967. Grover will be in his third Olympics, having coxed the eight at Tokyo and Mexico, and also in the two international championship regattas in 1967. Ian McWhirter, who represented Australia at these 1967 regattas, withdrew from the team when told of the imminent possibility of death from cancer. To date no replacement has been announced and spares Kerry Jelbart from Victoria and Peter Shakespeare from West Australia have been alternating in the crew.

The coxed four is coached by Lance Robinson who coached the eight in 1967. Two of the five were also at those regattas, namely stroke Brian Denny (Drummayne) and three Chris Stevens (Sydney) with Chris also competing at the World Championships in Yugoslavia in 1966. The bow pair are John Lee and Phil Wilkinson (Haberfield); cox is Vern Bowrey.

As in 1968, Australia will not be represented by a sculler. After producing such champion scullers as Bobby Pearce (Amsterdam 1928 and Los Angeles 1932), Merv Wood (London 1948 and second at Helsinki in 1952) and Stuart Mackenzie (second in 1956 behind Ivanov at Ballarat), Australia has had a lean period. Islay Lee from New South Wales convincingly won the Australian Sculling Title in the time of 8:16.2, but the Grading Committee did not release a corrected time or standard for selection.

Grading Committee Makes Selections

The Grading Committee is made up of Mr. Bob Aitken from Victoria who coached the Bronze Medal Olympic eight in 1956, Mr. Maurie Grace from New South Wales who rowed in the coxless pair at the 1956 Olympics and Mr. Lindsay Southcott, son of the President of the South Australian Rowing Association, Alan Southcott. On their advice, the Australian Rowing Council has recommended to the Australian Olympic Federation a team of 21 oarsmen and officials. The manager of the

Olympic rowing squad, Mr. Bob Hemery from West Australia, said the proposed squad was the strongest ever. "Two of the nominated combinations have won representation recording times well under a severe set of standards," he said.

The final decision on the size of the rowing team is solely with the Australian Olympic Federation, whose decision is not yet known. Most rowing critics expect at least the eight and four to be chosen but it is hoped that, as the standard of all the crews selected is relatively high, the recommended complement of 21 oarsmen and officials will be sent to Munich.

Australia is raising funds to send the whole team to Munich by a special public appeal with Government backing. Each of the sports is also raising money to assist team preparations, and in addition, each member of the rowing team provides \$100 (Australian) as his seat fee.

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1972 REGATTA SCHEDULE

Editor's Note: If you know of any regattas missing from the following list, please send the name, date and location to Boyce Budd, Editor, The Oarsman Magazine, Church Road, Devon, Pa. 19333.

July 23	West Side Invitational Regatta	Buffalo, N.Y.
July 29-30	New England Amateur Rowing Assoc. Regatta	Boston
August 3-6	90th Royal Canadian Henley	St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
August 12	East Falls Sprints	Philadelphia
August 13	Hunter Island Regatta (NYAC)	New York
September 9	Middle States Regatta	Philadelphia
September 23	Pelham Bay Regatta (NYAC)	New York
October 7	Metropolitan Championships (NYAC)	New York
October 8-9	Columbus Day Regatta (NYAC)	New York
October 14	Lowell Tech. Fall Regatta	Lowell, Mass.
October 21	Head of the Schuylkill Regatta	Philadelphia
October 22	Veterans Day Regatta (NYAC)	New York
November 4	Head of the Charles Regatta	Boston
November 18	Election Day Regatta (NYAC)	New York
November 25	Frostbite Regatta	Philadelphia
December 31	Thanksgiving Day Regatta (NYAC)	New York
	New Years Eve Regatta (NYAC)	New York

OLYMPIC TRIALS

July 20-22	Singles, Pair Without	Lake Waramaug, Kent, Conn.
August 3-5	Doubles, Pair With, Four Without	Lake Waramaug, Kent, Conn.

1972 OLYMPICS AT MUNICH

August 26	Opening Day	
August 27-31 - September 1	Olympic Heats and Repechages	
September 2	Olympic Finals	Compiled by
September 10	Closing Day of Olympics	D.P. Schnorr & W.M. Hollenback, Jr.

REGATTA REPORT FORM

THE OARSMAN is interested in reporting your regatta results, no matter how large or small the regatta. In reporting regatta results, please use the format which appears below and send the results to the Editor-in-Chief whose address appears on page 1 of every issue.

Regatta _____

Body of Water _____

Event _____

Date & Time _____

Crews	Lane	500m	1000m	1500m	2000m	F	Wind	Water
1							Meter Per Sec.	Direction
2								Meter Per Sec. + or -
3							Direction	
4							(head, quarter, tail)	
5								
6								

Comments _____

Amateurism Reform—Move Cautiously

by Kent Mitchell

Redefine amateurism! Pay him his lost salary! But he's only a "former" pro! Holding a beer can and an oar for \$200 doesn't make a pro — or a faster amateur! But he's a pro in a "different" sport! He's really only paid for his teaching skills! Just certify him amateur and take the chance!

Many, perhaps a majority in NAAO want to say "OK" to these demands. Well, forget it, because NAAO lacks the jurisdictional punch to say "OK" and make it stick internationally. The problem arises from FISA's amateurism rule, Article 24 of Section VI of the FISA Rules of Racing. In part, it provides:

"...in no circumstances will any persons be recognized as amateurs who are or have been professionals in any sport, or who have taken part in races open to professionals."

Suppose NAAO allowed former paid crew coaches to quit coaching and compete in sanctioned NAAO regattas as amateurs. Under FISA Article 24, such persons "have been professionals," and the fact that NAAO has recertified them as amateurs does not change their status as former professionals under FISA's definition. The suggested NAAO rule would thus open all NAAO races to persons who have been professionals under FISA's definition. All amateurs who row in those NAAO races would "have taken part in races open to professionals" and would lose their amateur status under FISA Article 24.

FISA does not even care whether a former professional actually competes in an NAAO race. The only FISA inquiry under its Article 24 is whether a professional "could have" competed in NAAO races. If one "could have" competed, whether or not one did, then an amateur who competes in the race loses his amateur status for FISA competition.

This demonstrates how harmful NAAO amateurism rules can be, if they classify persons as amateurs who are professionals under FISA Article 24. In short, a too liberal NAAO rule would result in all U.S. amateurs suddenly being disqualified for future FISA competition. Since the Olympics and Pan American games are FISA sanctioned, U.S. amateurs would also swiftly be disqualified from those games.

If NAAO wants to change the amateurism rules, it should seek to

change all rules superior to its own; namely, International Olympic Committee (IOC) Rule 26 on Eligibility, and FISA Article 24. The jurisdictional punch lacking is that NAAO jurisdiction extends only to its own regattas, and NAAO rules will not protect U.S. amateurs from disqualification under FISA or IOC rules. It also should be noted that NAAO rules are followed by FISA and IOC if they are more restrictive than Article 24 or Rule 26; i.e., NAAO rules will disqualify a U.S. oarsman abroad if he is a professional under NAAO rules and an amateur under FISA and IOC rules.

Overlapping jurisdiction between these three independent sports governing bodies (NAAO, FISA and IOC) is the greatest barrier to amateurism reform. Essentially, all bodies must agree to have the same rules before competitors in national and international regattas will be protected from conflicting rules.

Presently, there are differences in the three rules which could cause problems.

Paid High School Rowing Coaches

1. FISA Article 24 allows this, without losing amateur status, if the pupils are below 19 years of age, and the coach also teaches academic subjects.
2. IOC Rule 26 is more ambiguous, but may allow it. Rule 26 says:

"Physical education teachers who instruct beginners are eligible" as amateurs. The ambiguity is: are 18 year old high school oarsmen, in their third or fourth year of rowing, "beginners"? Note also that IOC Rule 26 does not require the physical education teacher to teach "academic subjects."

3. NAAO Constitution Article IV has no provision allowing paid coaches of any age group to compete as amateurs. In this case, NAAO is more restrictive than FISA and IOC.

Neglect of Usual Employment or Vocation In Order to Row

1. FISA Article 24 allows no time off from usual employment, unless the oarsman has a means of supporting himself. If he can support himself without working, he can take off as much time as he desires and row. FISA does not allow reimbursement of salaries lost during competition.
2. IOC Rule 26 requires that a competitor "be engaged in a basic occupation to provide for his present and future," but allows his national federation to pay him lost earnings for periods of Olympic competition.
3. NAAO Article IV allows an oarsman to leave his occupation or vocation a "reasonable time" to

(Continued on p.34)

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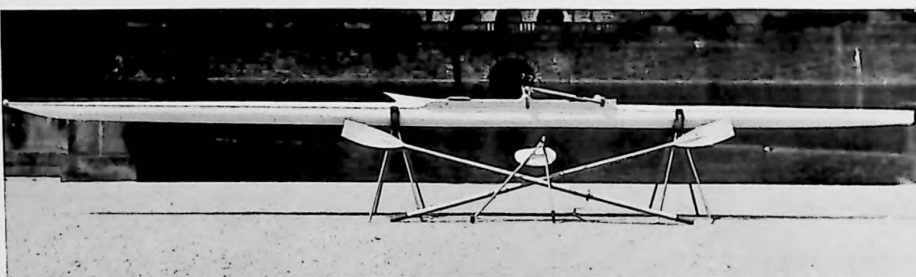
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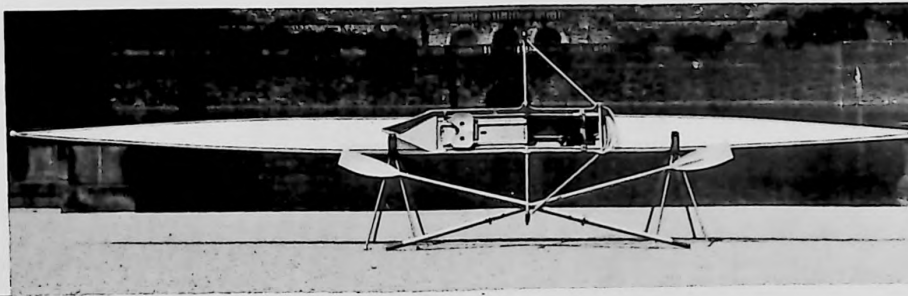
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The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is . . .

Not the Triumph But the Struggle

*Baron Pierre de Coubertin
Father of the modern Olympics*



by Emory Clark

I first became aware of those words when they flashed up on the scoreboard in the Tokyo stadium where I was standing with some 7,000 other athletes in the opening ceremonies of the 1964 Olympics.

My first thought was, "That's nice but that's not why I'm here." I had come to win. I had trained, ate, drank and slept rowing for six, sometimes seven days a week, twice a day, for just over 13 months. My interim goal had been to make the American team, my ultimate goal to win.

If not to win, why bother? Of course I was incredibly naive and perhaps arrogant to think that I might be one among the 23 oarsmen who would win gold medals in Tokyo that year. But I suppose both the naivete and the arrogance were necessary ingredients to my effort — an effort which has been characterized as a great personal sacrifice in time, etc., tremendous dedication, a model of self restraint and a number of other typical superlatives used by those who are always missing the point of the effort and are surprised at anyone who likes what he's doing and wants to do it well.

If I had stopped to figure the odds on September 3, 1963 when I took my first stroke after three years in the Marine Corps, I would never have bothered to put that old worn-out Vesper single in the water. But not only was I naive and arrogant, I was lucky in a way few oarsmen are in that I had some control of my own destiny — whether or not I made the team, whether or not I won a medal.

Not quite as independent as a single sculler (a species I always envied and admired), I nonetheless had a partner with whom I could move a pair so that if the eight did not go I had a chance in the small boat. Fast enough in the

pair to be in demand, I had to put up with little subjectivity with regard to whether I would be in the boat, and once in the boat making the team was a matter of crossing the line first.

So I was there to win: naive, arrogant and lucky. Baron Pierre, whoever he was, was probably a nice fellow, but nice guys finish last. I had "taken part," as he would have put it, earlier that summer in the Europeans at Amsterdam where I had managed some cuff links in the petite final. And I had not liked it.

Now the point, if one there must be, of all this personal history is to examine the good Baron's words today from a vantage point of some eight years — admittedly the reaction of a non-competitor. From this distance those words seem worthy of more careful consideration. As long as the concept of nationalism survives, to be the best in one's nation and to be asked to wear the national colors in a meeting of nations is worthwhile. On a personal level, to compete among the best in one's chosen endeavor and to give one's best effort is worthwhile.

None of it, of course, is satisfactory to the competitor without winning — and were this not so, if merely taking part was indeed the most important thing to the individual, then one could paddle in the last 500 meters, and ignore the personal test of will over fatigue, spirit over flesh which challenges every oarsman in every last 500 in every race.

But from the point of view of the Games, and not necessarily that of the individual competitor, taking part is, I now believe, very important indeed. I remember a little Argentine swimmer I met at one of the practice pools in Tokyo after the rowing competition was over. Absolutely thrilled and proud to be there, determined to swim her fastest time and the best Argentina had to offer, she knew perfectly well she had no chance to make the final in her event. Yet she had come giving substance to the Baron's belief, and as my competition was done and some measure of objectivity restored me, I began to understand whereof he spoke.

What of the Munich games? Will the Olympic creed maintain its validity? In 1964 a 5:52 or 5:54 was a super time for an eight on flat water. In the past two years the world's best eights, the East German and the New Zealand crews, have rowed in the 5:30s. Both were composite national crews picked by national selectors, coached by national coaches, handled by national trainers. Does this centralization of focus detract from de Coubertin's "taking part" thesis? Does it take some of the individuality from the oarsman? Horst Vetten, writing recently in the German publication, *SÜD-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG*, feels that it does. Propounding the theory that the modern athlete trains to be a "dehumanized super-human," Mr. Vetten states:

"Once he is involved in the machinery of competitive sport, the athlete is virtually unable to extricate himself from the ins and outs of his chosen field of interest.

He is dependent on society because he allows himself to be either assisted or maintained by society and he is in far less of a position than almost anyone else in a society geared to accomplishment to pull out of the rat race. Prearranged norms subjected to critical scrutiny by the entire country determine his daily round. He eats, drinks and sleeps according to plan, even regulating his sex life according to schedule.

In what are often months of restraint he subordinates his wishes to a scale of values and concentrates his creative energy and instinct on a few brief moments of all-out effort on the day.

Top-flight athletes are models of self-restraint but the element of self is somewhat restricted. His every need is catered for by a retinue of coaches and aides.

These aides keep a tight rein on their charge's athletic machinery. They measure his heartbeat and blood pressure, check his pace and angle of throw, ensure that his right biceps are half as large again as his left, boost impetus or stamina and fatten a weightlifter or slim a boxer as required.

(Continued on p.33)



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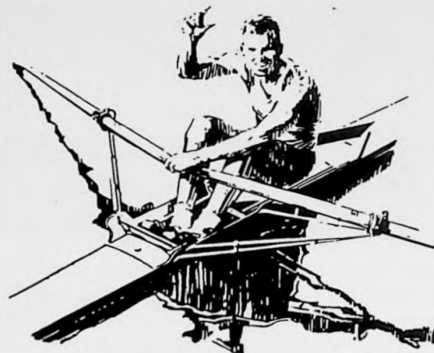
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Canadian Olympic Team Pared

by Craig Swayze

Canadian rowing will, in all probability, show up in Munich with a small boat team. Restricted by the Canadian Olympic Association to 16 competitors, the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen has been forced to alter its original plan for a full seven-boat squad in this year's Olympic regatta.

As part of a comprehensive five-year plan designed to build Canada's international-caliber oarsmen and scullers for the Montreal Olympics in 1976, the CAAO had anticipated sending seven entries to Munich in August. But the restrictions imposed by the COA have meant a smaller squad which will likely wind up as a coxed four, four, coxed pair and pair, with the two additional men acting as team spares or a double sculls entry.

Dr. Martin Bielz, the former Rumanian international who is now the CAAO technical director, has been traveling the length and breadth of Canada viewing the 163 Olympic candidates at 16 clubs and colleges. Their on-water progress along with the results of a series of physical tests will go a long way toward determining their selection for the team.

Following a series of Olympic development regattas in scattered locations about the country, the final Olympic trials will be rowed July 28-30 on the Henley Course at St. Catharines. All seven events are scheduled in the three-day test. But before they row the eight on the final day, oarsmen will have had to compete in at least one of the small boats on the two previous days.

Pairs and singles will go July 28 with fours and doubles the following day. The eight, depending on interest and entries, is scheduled for July 30, the final day.

Dr. Bielz will then make his recommendations on team selection to the full CAAO executive and those chosen will remain together to train as a unit until the Canadian Olympic team departs August 20 by charter jet for Munich. The Canadian Armed Forces is scheduled to fly any rowing equipment overseas.

Daryl MacDonald, the well-known St. Catharines rowing veteran, will manage the rowing squad. Dr. Bielz will also accompany the team with the coaches to be named on the basis of crews selected to row for Canada.

Jack Guest, 66, Dies of Cancer

by Craig Swayze

Jack Guest, the Mr. Rowing of Canada, died June 12 in a Toronto hospital following a lengthy but losing battle with cancer. He was 66 years old.

One of only three Canadians to win the coveted Diamond Sculls, Jack Guest was the North American continental representative to FISA and the first Canadian to hold this position with the governing body of world rowing. He was a past president of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen and a member of Canada's Sports Hall of Fame.

Jack Guest began rowing in 1924 with the old Don Rowing Club of Toronto, hitting the headlines three years later when he won the junior and association singles at the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta in St. Catharines. The following season, he teamed up with Joe Wright, Jr. of Toronto Argonauts and sculled to a silver medal in the double at the Amsterdam Olympics.

He captured the championship single at the Canadian Henley in 1929 and followed it in 1930 with the Dia-

monds at England's Henley Royal Regatta. Retiring to coach, he subsequently guided his two sons, John and Donald, to sculling fame and a number of Canadian and U.S. singles titles.

Jack Guest served two years as CAAO president and was later named to the executive of the Canadian Olympic Association. He was also a vice president of the Commonwealth Games Association of Canada.

He managed Canada's rowing teams at the 1954 Commonwealth Games in Vancouver and the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne. After that, he served as assistant chef de mission of Canada's overall team at the 1962 and 1966 Commonwealth Games.

A familiar face at rowing regattas in the U.S. and Canada, Jack Guest succeeded the late John Carlin of Philadelphia as North American continental representative to FISA following the latter's death in 1969.

He is survived by his widow, the former Mary Macdonald of St. Catharines, and his two sons, John and Donald.

Not the Triumph *(Continued from p.31)*

In a word, they manipulate his body in such a way as to ensure peak performance. There he is, a miracle of muscle and ligament. And although the top-flight athlete also has a soul of his own, that is something he is left to cope with himself."

Perhaps there are some crews that would come close to fitting this theory. I felt the Russian eight in 1964 had at the very last overtrained.

But just as the admirers who are awed at the oarsman's "dedication" miss the point, so I believe does Mr. Vetten. It is the nature of the true competitor to want to excel and it is all very well on some levels (those below the Olympic or professional levels) to insist that the sport be fun, and to say once it ceases to be fun, it has lost its value.

But I say that on the Olympic level fun is not exactly the proper characterization for rowing — the tension is too great; the stakes, too high; the effort, too serious. There is the sense of fierce satisfaction or fierce disappointment, the feeling of solid achievement or total failure that accompanies the competition. And I would venture that if these were lacking, then the value is indeed lost.

Of course I am talking of the Olympics and those who would compete there. I do not say that rowing should not be enjoyable, and for some time now as we suffer through endless debates about how to put the U.S. back into the international rowing picture I have questioned this international emphasis. Rather I subscribe to Sy Cromwell's ideas expressed in the March issue of THE OARSMAN:

"U.S. rowing should be directed away from an increasing emphasis on international competition and towards a broadly based program of races for all levels of ability and experience. Rather than priming college oarsmen for international competition for which they aren't prepared, perhaps we should make rowing regattas more enjoyable so they will continue their competitive careers."

But once an oarsman is Olympic-bound he enters a more sophisticated area of endeavor. Intent as he should be on winning, he will not perhaps relate to the Olympic creed, but as the competition slips behind him and becomes one of the grand experiences of his life, he will begin to appreciate the "taking part."

Amateurism Reform *(Continued from p.29)*

train for competition, and unlike FISA and IOC has no requirement that the oarsman be able to support himself during that period. NAAO has no provision permitting reimbursement for lost salary.

National Training Camps

1. FISA Article 24 says nothing which restricts organized national camp training periods.
2. IOC Rule 26 allows Olympic Rowing Committee sanctioned training camps to operate for no more than 30 consecutive days, and in no event more than a total of 60 days per year. The U.S. national camp begins June 7 for the first group, June 18 for the second group. It ends August 26 when the Games open. The final camp selections, though not the actual boat selections, will probably be made by July 4. When do we start counting our 30 consecutive training camp days for purposes of abiding by Rule 26? Because boatings won't be final until shortly before the Games begin, some argue that the 30 day period doesn't begin until boatings are finalized. If that interpretation is correct, we have no difficulty. If incorrect, the only other beginning date is when final camp cuts are made, or approximately July 4, 1972. That date, being more than 30 days before the Games open, may create a Rule 26 problem as to all camp members. We should ask IOC for an opinion now, rather than risk loss of amateur status under Rule 26.

Proposals For Reforms

1. Severe or repeated violations of amateur rules should result in loss of amateur status forever. We owe it to our true amateurs to provide them with an opportunity to compete fairly against other amateurs. Less severe violations could result in suspension of eligibility for fixed periods. Minor infractions should result in short suspensions from designated regattas only. It is absurd that minor infractions now result in loss of amateur status forever.
2. IOC, FISA and NAAO definitions of amateurism should be identical. IOC and FISA should agree on an eligibility code, and NAAO should then adopt the same code. If NAAO wishes to adopt a stricter code, it should provide that the stricter provisions apply only to NAAO regattas, as "domestic rules," and in no case should they

- be applied to U.S. oarsmen in other domestic or international regattas.
3. No changes should be made to the NAAO Constitution now, unless simply to conform to present FISA and IOC rules.

For those who wish to read the three amateurism codes of IOC, FISA

and NAAO, they can be found as follows:

IOC - Section II, "The Olympic Games - Rules and Regulations," Rule 26 on Eligibility.

FISA - FISA Rules of Racing, Section VI, "Oarsmen and Coxswains," Article 24.

NAAO - NAAO Constitution, Article IV, "Definition of an Amateur," Sections 1 and 2.

STOTESBURY CUP RESULTS *(Continued from p.16)*

VARSITY FOURS WITH COXSWAIN

1.	South Kent	5:06.5
2.	Washington-Lee	5:12.5
3.	LaSalle	
4.	West Catholic	
5.	Harriton	
6.	Liverpool	

VARSITY PAIR OARS

1.	Washington-Lee	6:04.5
2.	Upper Merion	6:25.9

VARSITY SINGLES (Jack Kelly Cup)

1.	Chris Allsopp, Locust Valley	5:46.5
2.	Frank Pisan, New Rochelle	5:47.7
3.	Dan Rooney, New Rochelle	
4.	Angelo Bugamall, Blessed Sacrament	
5.	Bill Crow, Central High	
6.	Larry Athay, Washington-Lee	

VARSITY PAIRS WITH COXSWAIN

1.	St. Joseph's	6:07.0
2.	Washington-Lee	6:21.4

VARSITY FOURS (King's Club Cup)

1.	St. Joseph's	5:13.0
2.	Washington-Lee	5:35.0

VARSITY DOUBLES (McIlvaine Trophy)

1.	LaSalle	5:32.2
2.	T. C. Williams	6:14.4

VARSITY EIGHTS (Stotesbury Cup)

1.	Kent School	4:35.4
2.	T. C. Williams	4:37.7
3.	Liverpool	4:37.8
4.	St. Joseph's Prep	
5.	Monsignor Bonner	
6.	J.E.B. Stuart	

WESTERN SPRINTS RESULTS

(Continued from p.11)

LIGHTWEIGHT VARSITY EIGHTS

1.	UCLA	6:19.7
2.	Oregon State	6:23.9
3.	Washington	6:25.2
4.	UC Santa Barbara	6:32.1
5.	Long Beach State	6:32.5
6.	UC San Diego	

POST-COLLEGIATE STRAIGHT PAIRS

1.	Hough, Stanford	7:07.3
2.	Rudolf, Lake Washington	7:13.7
3.	Petrich, Long Beach RA	7:18.2
4.	Smith, UC Irvine Alum.	7:21.2
5.	Almy, Santa Barbara	
6.	Stout, Santa Barbara RC	

COLLEGIATE STRAIGHT PAIRS

1.	Treater, Santa Clara	7:48.9
2.	Trela, Santa Clara	7:53.9
3.	Rinck, UCLA	8:00.4
4.	Walker, UC Irvine	8:01.3
5.	McCauley, Santa Clara	

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Exhibition)

1.	Lind, Long Beach RA	3:46.3
2.	Simpson, Long Beach RA	3:58.4

LIGHTWEIGHT FOURS W/COX FINAL

1.	Santa Clara B	7:04.8
2.	UCLA	7:06.8
3.	UC San Diego B	7:06.9
4.	UC San Diego A	7:25.5
5.	Santa Clara A	No time
6.	UC Santa Barbara	

SENIOR SINGLES

1.	Nowinski, Stanford CA	7:37.2
2.	Graham, Vancouver RC	7:43.2
3.	Small, U. Santa Clara	
4.	Maddox, Long Beach RA	
5.	McKensie, Lake Washington	Scratched
6.	Datte, San Diego RC	Scratched

ELITE SINGLES FINAL

1.	J. Van Blom, Long Beach RC	7:14.1
2.	T. McKibbin, Long Beach RC	7:17.1
3.	R. Adler, Long Beach RC	7:18.1
4.	R. Montgomery, Long Beach RC	7:50.1
5.	R. Burk, Long Beach RC	7:50.1
6.	W. Marr, Long Beach RC	dnf

E.A.R.C. SPRINT RESULTS

(Continued from p.9)

LIGHTWEIGHT JUNIOR VARSITY (Petite)

1.	Rutgers	6:58.5
2.	Pennsylvania	7:01.6
3.	Dartmouth	7:07.6
4.	Columbia	7:13.5
5.	Georgetown	7:31.5

HEAVYWEIGHT JUNIOR VARSITY (Petite)

1.	Pennsylvania	6:34.5
2.	Boston U.	6:39.0
3.	MIT	6:39.9
4.	Princeton	6:40.1
5.	Syracuse	6:40.3
6.	Rutgers	6:49.3

HEAVYWEIGHT JUNIOR VARSITY (Grand)

1.	Harvard	6:32.0
2.	Navy	6:35.9
3.	Wisconsin	6:36.7
4.	Brown	6:38.0
5.	Cornell	6:40.3
6.	Northeastern	6:41.7

LIGHTWEIGHT VARSITY (Petite)

1.	Yale	6:42.5
2.	Cornell	6:43.1
3.	MIT	6:47.4
4.	Rutgers	6:47.7
5.	Georgetown	7:00.6

LIGHTWEIGHT VARSITY (Grand)

1.	Harvard	6:29.5
2.	Princeton	6:38.7
3.	Navy	6:41.0
4.	Columbia	6:43.2
5.	Dartmouth	6:43.5
6.	Pennsylvania	6:47.8

HEAVYWEIGHT VARSITY (Petite)

1.	Rutgers	6:24.8
2.	Navy	6:28.7
3.	MIT	6:30.3
4.	Boston U.	6:32.0
5.	Yale	6:32.8
6.	Dartmouth	6:33.4

HEAVYWEIGHT VARSITY (Grand)

1.	Northeastern	6:11.5
2.	Brown	6:15.8
3.	Harvard	6:16.1
4.	Cornell	6:18.2
5.	Pennsylvania	6:21.0
6.	Wisconsin	6:28.8

FEMALE COXSWAINS

or Who's Going to Do What to Whom with What?

by Jack Franklin

The "Old Blues," annually drawn to myriad bodies of water to witness the most traditional of all sports, are now gnashing their mostly ersatz bicuspid while their dear departed crew-mates toss and turn in their respective final testing places. What is the cause of all this turmoil? Spoon blades? Rush-up-the-slides-and-grab-it styles? Long hair? Negative. The Old Blues have seen all this before. Why then this subterranean spinning, the pulling of the white hairs, if any?

They are beset by every malady from dyspepsia to dysentery about 3.5 seconds after the bow of the winning crew flashes across the finish line and there in the coxswain's seat, having replaced the omniscient, verbose object of their memories, is a living, breathing FEMALE. There are no resultant visions of Jeanne D'Arc, Molly Pitcher or even Molly Brown. The object of their scorn has become a Jezebel, the coach a Judas Iscariot and the whole world is going to hell on a pogo stick. Polluting the pristine waters of the race course with their spittle, the Old Blues rush off to the nearest bar.

Nay, nay, gentle reader, stay the hand that would plunge the pin into my effigy. Do not call down the wrath of Steinem and Abzug on my defoliated scalp. No critic am I, not a detractor. Indeed I may well have been a pioneer. Back in the late thirties or very early forties when I realized I was every bit as bad a coxie as I was an oarsman, as well as much too heavy, I replaced myself in an Old Dominion Boat Club shell with a luscious brownette and, as a coach, suffered instant muteness until I learned to say, "Don't shoot your slide."

More recently, I have received inquiries from at least two high school coaches, one college coach and a West Coast official asking if girl coxswains are legal, or rather, is it legal to use them in sanctioned regattas? I have had to reply to the effect that the rules infer male crews shall comprise males; female crews, females.

Notwithstanding rules and tradition, female coxswains have been showing up in increasing numbers during the last few years. Last year in the Schoolboy Rowing Association Annual Regatta, officials generally

agreed that among the best of the coxswains, in adverse conditions, was the one girl in the regatta. After refereeing a regatta featuring six of our Southern Tier Colleges, I congratulated a coach on the performance of the "boy steering his JV eight." I was immediately informed, "That wasn't no boy, it was a lady." I had to plead innocence based on the fact the coxie in question had the shortest hair on the river. In the past three years, while refereeing high school and college races, I have observed perhaps 30 girls in the coxswain's throne. I have ceased to mentally categorize the coxies as male and female — only good or bad and there are good and bad in each gender. I'm definitely not against the innovation and, indeed if weight is to continue to be a factor, actuarial records indicate men's sizes are increasing to the extent that women may become even more desirable. Well, you know what I mean.

However, in a conversation with a commissioner of one of the collegiate athletic conferences, I was awakened to an impending situation which inspired the sub-title of this article. I wonder how many of the guardians of normally impecunious athletic budgets in co-educational institutions are

poised, ready to pounce, when the inevitable happens? The inevitable? Pretty Jean Doe, denied the right to cox the State University eight under a conference ruling, takes the matter to court. The judge renders a much publicized decision in her favor saying "...even as there shall be no discriminatory practices employed to prevent members of any race, color or creed from participating, there shall be no discrimination against members of either sex." Joe Grubby, too heavy for the lightweights, too light for the heavies, thumbs his nose at Woody Fisher and Pete Sparhawk and reports for duty in the women's crew. The publicity is immediate and the results dramatic. All over the country girls find themselves unable to retain their positions on fencing, track, gymnast, swimming or any other women's teams. The squeals are definitely not ecstatic as Athletic Directors universally decree, "only one man's team for each sport" and shut off the meager flow of funds. Girls are forced into needlepoint and, regrettably, are still not safe from masculine invasion.

Well, dammit, think before you laugh, it ain't as far-fetched as you think and, as has been said before, turn-about is only fair-play.

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Physiological Testing of Oarsmen — Part II

by Fredrick C. Hagerman, Ph.D - Associate Professor
Department of Zoology and Microbiology - Ohio University

Editor's Note: Part I of this article appeared in the May issue of **THE OARSMAN**.

Our next series of experiments was carried out with Union Boat Club oarsmen during the summers of 1969 and 1970. The purpose of the 1969 study was to measure oxygen consumption and heart rate during tank work and to attempt measurement of continuous work output using an innovative strain gauge-recorder arrangement (reference 8). Heart rates were telemetered during a 2,000m. training session and compared with tank heart rates to determine how closely the tank work simulated river work and to estimate the severity of the work of rowing. Results showed that tank work was more strenuous than had been anticipated and significantly higher heart rates were recorded for this exercise. This was probably due to the slow positive water flow rate used in this study. The error was detected too late and the flow rate was slower than normally found for river conditions. The subjects tended to over-react to this condition. The strain gauge accurately measured work output and heart rates were successfully telemetered by following each shell in an observation launch at a distance of approximately 30 yards.

Conditioned and unconditioned oarsmen were studied during the summer of 1970 (see reference 5). Maximal oxygen uptake and heart rate were measured for five highly conditioned oarsmen and for four unconditioned oarsmen during an all-out performance on a rowing ergometer. This was the first attempt at measuring physiological data during maximal work. Respiratory ventilation data, O_2 uptakes, and heart rates indicated achievement of maximal work conditions. Some of the highest O_2 uptakes yet reported were recorded for the conditioned oarsmen, an indication of very high aerobic capacity. Compared with limited maximal work data recorded during treadmill running and tank work, the aerobic response of the oarsmen on the ergometer was definitely elevated. A better simulation of rowing was no doubt partially responsible for these results. Unconditioned subjects, although attaining lower oxygen consumptions, retained 82% of their former aerobic power, a variable that could prove significant if a former oarsman who keeps himself in reasonably good physical condition decides to compete again.

A summary of data is shown in Table 1. This comparison (1968-1970) also includes end exercise respiratory and cardiovascular results recorded during the 1971 study.

There have been several investigations designed to determine the relative contributions of aerobic and anaerobic metabolism to specific types of exercise. To my knowledge no such study has been conducted with oarsmen and thus, much of the training programs have been based solely on empirical judgment. A more effective training program using contemporary methods of conditioning can be designed using such physiological data as heart rate, VO_2 max, net O_2 cost, and O_2 debt. This is based on task specificity. In other words, if the energy requirements of a competitive event are primarily satisfied by aerobic sources, then the participant should train aerobically. The energy requirements of rowing have been debated; some emphasize aerobic training while others follow an anaerobic approach. Events transpiring at Mexico City provided impetus for an accurate determination of the relative roles of those two metabolic pathways during rowing (see reference 4). It may be remembered it was rowing that was so adversely affected at Mexico City. No other sport recorded as many physical collapses or disturbances of dynamic respiratory function as rowing. It has been suggested that for every 1,000 ft. of ascent, approximately one per cent of aerobic capacity is lost. The competitive athlete, perhaps without

Table 1. Oarsmen Serial Data For Maximal Work.

VARIABLE	CONDITIONED OARSMEN				UNCONDITIONED OARSMEN
	1968 treadmill	1969 training tank	1970 ergometer	1971 ergometer	1970 ergometer
Work output	10 mph.	.655 h.p.	2124 kpm/min.	2092 kpm/min.	1719 kpm/min.
Work time (min.)	7.5	6	6	6	6
H.R. (beats/min.)	176	184	184	187	192
V_E , L/min. (BTPS)	142	161	186	181	171
VO_2 , L/min. (STPD)	4.5	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.8
VO_2 , ml./kg./min. (STPD)	49.2	54.7	66.2	59.0	53.4

Table 2. Summary Of 1971 Data.

VARIABLE	EXERCISE (in min.)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	AVE.
Work (kpm./min.)	2350	2170	2040	2007	1955	2092	2103
H.R. (beats/min.)	170	173	177	180	184	187	
V_E , L/min. (BTPS)	126	162	170	171	179	181	
VO_2 , L/min. (STPD)	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	
VO_2 , ml./kg./min. (STPD)	45.8	56.6	56.9	58.1	60.4	59.0	
Net O ₂ debt							10.249

thinking, was so intent on achieving excellence, even under adverse environmental conditions, that he pushed himself to near maximal physical capacity. A decrease in O_2 pressure evidently restricted aerobic work to the point where O_2 consumption was inadequate to sustain work and a greater reliance on O_2 debt had to be realized. The attempt at working near sea level performance forced some oarsmen into a greater anaerobic state much too early in the race. The decrease in barometric pressure apparently robbed them of a significant amount of their strongest physiological asset — aerobic power. Instead of slowing pace and risking a poor finish, some boats continued at high steady state levels of work and as a result were stopped or slowed by an interference of respiratory function in certain individuals. The combined stress of maximal physical effort and decreased barometric pressure emphasized the differences found among individuals and their ability to adapt to stresses both physiologically and psychologically. Based on minute-by-minute heart rate data recorded directly during six min. pieces on an ergometer and indirectly by telemetry during vigorous 2,000m. training pieces, it appeared that an oarsman worked at a very high steady state level during most of the exercise. The marked deleterious effects of hypoxia tended to substantiate the importance of aerobiosis during the work of rowing.

Since the question of the relative contributions of aerobic and anaerobic metabolism to the work of rowing was as yet not clarified, it was decided to measure these components indirectly during the summer of 1971. The rowing ergometer was selected as the exercise apparatus because our previous data had revealed that it simulated the actual work of rowing more closely than any other type of work instrument. In order to determine the complete energy of the six min. piece, gas collection was carried out continuously during exercise and then intermittently for a 60 min. recovery period using a Parkinson-Cowan (CD-4) dry gas meter with measurements taken on the expired side. In our other studies, all O_2 uptake data had been measured using the Douglas-Bag open circuit method. Expired air was still directed into latex balloons on a minute-by-minute basis with a small rubber sample bag attached to the valve leading into the larger collection bag for the purpose of obtaining a one liter mixed gas sample for each minute of exercise. Recovery ventilation volumes were determined in a similar manner with measurements taken at periods from 0-2 min., 2-6 min., 6-12 min.,

15-20 min., 25-30 min., 35-40 min., 45-50 min. and 55-60 min. O_2 and CO_2 concentrations were analyzed from the mixed one liter sample. The aerobic portion of the total energy cost was calculated by adding together each of the six one min. O_2 uptakes while anaerobic work was reflected by the amount of O_2 consumed during recovery.

The results of the 1971 study appear in Table 2. The very high levels of oxygen uptake observed during each of the six minutes and severe steady state work as reflected by the levelling off of VO_2 between minutes 2-5 indicated a marked aerobic response. The average net O_2 debt of 10.249 liters seemed rather low, but it suggested that aerobic metabolism was the source of most of the energy provided for this exercise. More studies under similar conditions must be carried out to substantiate these findings, including the measurement of blood lactate.

APPLICATION OF RESEARCH

The disproportionate representation of aerobic and anaerobic metabolism during the work of rowing, favoring the former energy source would seem to indicate that the bulk of conditioning should be of an aerobic type. Physiological research has been carried out with oarsmen in the German Democratic Republic and in the Federal Republic of Germany, and although much of the work is not documented, some of the results appear to have been similar to ours. I have no information from the G.D.R. other than personal communications and currently there is an extensive physiological testing program being conducted for the purpose of identifying potential

oarsmen, helping to select crews, assessing fitness and determining neuromuscular efficiency. Dr. Adam (see reference 1) has reported the measurement of certain physiological variables at the Ratzeburg Academy and when applying these results to training, he regards aerobiosis and anaerobiosis as equal partners of the provision of energy. We certainly need additional data to corroborate our findings, but it is my recommendation that ideally an oarsman's conditioning program should include high quality prolonged work of 70-80% of maximal capacity and that this work should take up at least 80% of his total training time. This type of training does not imply long, slow rowing covering exaggerated distances, recommended by the East Germans, but instead, bouts of 20, 40, 60, or 80 minutes of high quality vigorous steady state exertion. Interval training and anaerobic speed play are valuable additions to any training program which has a part of its objectives specifically conditioning for a sprint as part of the race, regardless of how long this sprint may be. I have already stated that I believe that task specificity should be the major consideration in preparation of a training program; endurance and speed cannot be developed to their ultimate levels simultaneously by a single kind or type of workout. They can be developed compatibly by concentrating on separate specific tasks that elicit maximal responses from either aerobic or anaerobic pathways. The greatest aerobic response comes from training stimuli involving long distance, fartlek, or repetition work, while anaerobic metabolism is facilitated by interval or anaerobic fartlek training. Fartlek and



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Physiological Testing of Oarsmen

(Continued from p.37)

repetition workouts should permit nearly full recovery between bouts of steady state exercise and are excellent supplements to the long distance work. Concentration of interval work should be utilized only as a major regatta nears. This intense work seems to improve the athlete's ability to resist acute fatigue and improve anaerobic capacity, so important during the sprint. Interval training has two distinct advantages over the longer work. It permits the crew to sample intermittent bouts of work at race pace which are necessary if the crew is to be properly prepared neuromuscularly and the physical discomfort experienced as a result of accumulative efforts condition the crew for similar experiences which will most likely occur during the sprint.

Since important regattas usually require that crews row more than once in a short span of time, the long distance training seems to be better designed to insure higher quality repeated competitive efforts. Working with small matched groups of middle distance runners and steeplechasers, we were able to demonstrate that the performances of repeated competitive 2,000 yd. runs were significantly better for those runners training primarily on high quality distance running than those trained exclusively on interval work. The distance group ran intervals only once per week during the first six weeks of training followed by two weeks of equally combined distance and interval work. I would like to repeat this same study with oarsmen. It was also interesting to note that upon deconditioning, those runners who had participated in the interval training program lost fitness at a faster rate than their distance counterparts. It has already been suggested that the body seems to respond physiologically more rapidly to interval work (see reference 1) and this is probably due to its extremely high demands on the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. However, if these demands are not manipulated carefully and become too intense, they can have a debilitating effect on human performance. In addition, this type of training stimulus seems to be more acute and not as long lasting as that noted for long distance training. This is important if one is expecting a crew to retain performance levels at near maximum or at maximum for any length of time, especially in trial heats.

CONCLUSIONS

The role of the exercise physiologist in competitive sports can probably

best be summarized by noting possible contributions:

1. determine fitness status;
2. evaluate conditioning programs, including supplemental and off-season elements; help to develop conditioning programs;
3. predict physiological potential and perhaps identify prospective athletes;
4. assist objectively in individual and/or team selection;
5. determine energy sources for specific activities;
6. recommend training diet and pre-competitive meal content based on metabolic responses during exercise;
7. seek means of identifying acute and chronic fatigue and "staleness" and attempt to find methods to alleviate these common problems.

It is my hope that physiological research will continue to be a part of the rowing development program in the U.S. I am grateful for the financial assistance given our projects in the past by the U.S. Olympic Rowing Committee and I am hopeful that its members will approve requests for additional funding for research to be carried out at the National Training Camp.

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DAD VAIL RESULTS

(Continued from p.13)

VARSITY EIGHT

HEAT 1

1. Coast Guard	6:10.4
2. U. of Massachusetts	6:15.5
3. Ithaca	6:23.2
4. GWU	6:23.4
5. Purdue	6:42.5

HEAT 2

1. Rollins	6:17.0
2. Marietta	6:18.3
3. Georgetown	6:19.5
4. Trinity	6:22.0
5. FIT	6:24.2

HEAT 3

1. U. of Virginia	6:16.6
2. Temple	6:16.3
3. St. Joseph's	6:22.6
4. Marist	6:34.6
5. Wesleyan	6:44.6

FINALS

VARSITY RACE FOR PLACE

1. Ithaca	6:50.1
2. Trinity	6:50.2
3. St. Joseph's	6:57.1
4. GWU	7:04.1
5. Marist	7:07.1
6. Georgetown	

FRESHMAN FINAL

1. Marist	6:45.0
2. U. of Massachusetts	6:47.3
3. Coast Guard	6:54.0
4. Ithaca	6:55.6
5. Georgetown	6:59.0
6. Marietta	

JUNIOR VARSITY FINAL

1. Marietta	6:48.5
2. Coast Guard	6:50.4
3. U. of Massachusetts	6:58.5
4. Holy Cross	6:58.9
5. Trinity	7:01.8
6. St. Joseph's	

LIGHTWEIGHT FINAL

1. Coast Guard	6:53.4
2. Marietta	7:00.4
3. FIT	7:03.6
4. WPI	7:05.4
5. U. of Alabama	7:09.7
6. Buffalo State	

FOUR-OARED FINAL

1. Drexel	7:46.2
2. Jacksonville	7:52.3
3. Atlantic C.C.	7:53.0
Florida Southern	7:53.0
5. FIT	7:56.2
6. Villanova	

VARSITY FINAL

1. Coast Guard	6:16.0
2. Rollins	6:24.2
3. Marietta	6:28.2
4. Temple	6:29.1
5. U. of Virginia	6:30.1
6. U. of Massachusetts	

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U.S. Olympic Small Boat Trials
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doubles, pair with and
four without.

OARSMEN'S CORNER

by Peter Raymond

We started with an ex-Harvard cox, a Princeton grad, a Harvard and two Penns. First one Northeasterner and then another was switched for the Penns. We lost our bow man for Poto-mac B.C., the number two for a Harvard and finally the number three for another Penn. Mysteriously the grudge match between Penn and Northeastern evaporated when the pairs were split to race against each other.

As the shells wallowed in the sun, one of the pairs switched places across the gunwales while others held the shells together and exchanged harmless insults. At that time there were three more pieces to go, and every one entirely soaked with sweat and lake water pleaded with the newly settled oarsmen to dawdle as much as possible in changing their stretchers.

"Get it right, Mark. Take all the time you need." As they wrestled with the bolts, the shells were shoved apart and an entirely new entity began to move toward the next three minute piece, squinting in the sun and waiting for the call from the launch, "on this one."

New combinations, new faces and names, new feelings in the boat and peculiarities of style seemed to change nothing in the approach of the 15 competitors to each piece. The racing was invariably preceded and followed by talk within the crews and throughout the afternoon (there were eight races); the level of effort remained constant.

"All the best oarsmen from the East beating their brains in together. This is great racing," the cox said.

"Yeah, and it's even a good day for a tan."

"I thought when Parker fell in that we'd do at least 15 more."

"No less than six, no more than seven. I never should have believed him."

He came from the south country, 6'10", 235 lbs., kaleidoscope glasses and an alligator's gait: he wanted to row for the U.S. of A. (take that, Rusty Robertson). First on the lion that rainy morning at Kent, he strapped himself in and began to warm up. The speedometer shuddered and the counter was whistling. With three minutes more of warm-up to go the machine commenced a cross-floor walk. The coxswain's eyes grew glazed as the sweep hand passed "go," and for ten strokes the beast poured his wrath on the spinning machine. The needle topped out and locked on 80, the weight touched the floor and resistance was nil. His eleventh stroke was a killer but there was just air, and the south man did a reverse 1½ in the tuck position (degree of difficulty 2.4) carrying the stretchers and their snapped bolts with him. The coaches awarded him straight fives because he landed on his head, but the oarsmen waiting back in the dingy loft of the Kent School dorm broke into ecstatic applause and sent him unanimous nines. He bounced off the floor and was ready to go again. "I'm all right, I'm all right," he said, steering back toward the flywheel which was just slowing past 70. Unfortunately they intercepted him.

What will be next? A splintered oak handle? A bent frame? Shredded cable? Don't miss the next episode of Foot & The Lion!

Kent Mitchell provided the following results from the 1972 Berlin Regatta (May 12/13, 1972). The winners were as follows:

4+: Konstanz Bulls (Berger, Farber, Auer, Bierl)/Time: 6:46

2-: H. Bucholz 1971 (2-) 12th
P. Wilbert (New)
Time: 7:21.4

1X: Udo Hild 1968 2X 6th Time: 7:21.8
1969 2X 3rd
1970 2X 5th
1971 1X 4th

2+: H. Mussig 1969 (2+) 13th Time: 7:29.6
H. Brunner 1969 (2+) 13th

4-: J. Ehrig 1968 1969 1970 1971
— 4-,5th 4-,2nd 4-,3rd
P. Funnekotter — 4-,2nd 4-,3rd
Franz Held 2-,Scr. 8+,3rd 4-,3rd
W. Plottke — 4-,2nd 4-,3rd
Time: 6:25.8

2X: W. Glock 1968 (2X) 6th / 1970 (2X) 5th
A. Heyne (New)
Time: 6:34.2

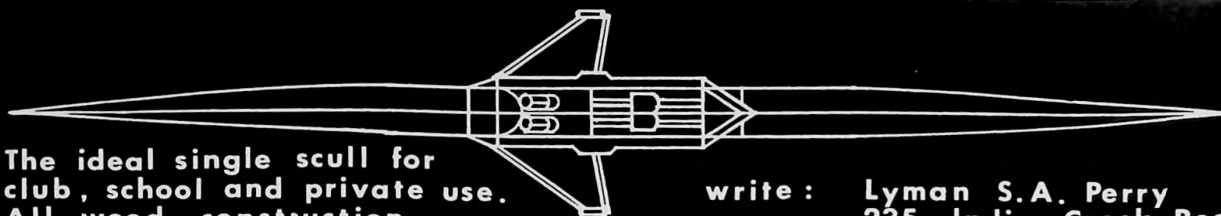
8+: Adam's Boat - Hottenrott (only experienced man): 1966 8+,5th
Time: 5:52.9 1967 8+,1st
1968 8+,1st

Kuhlmeier Achter (Many experienced man - last year's boat)
Time: 5:56.8

Note:

Previous years' events and results refer to Europeans, Worlds, Olympics only.

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Mid-America Regatta

Marietta College swept all five races in the 8th annual Mid-America Collegiate Rowing Association Regatta held on a swift Ohio River course at Marietta on April 29. Twenty-two crews from nine colleges were entered but Notre Dame failed to make the regatta when their bus broke down in Columbus, Ohio.

The varsity race was a real thriller with never more than ten feet separating Marietta and the University of Virginia over the entire 2000 meters. Marietta finally edged Virginia by about 18 inches.

VARSITY		VARSITY LIGHTWEIGHT	
1. Marietta	4:54.6	1. Marietta	5:24.5
2. Virginia	4:54.7	2. Purdue	5:28.6
3. Morris Harvey	5:04.5	3. Virginia	5:34.8
4. Purdue	5:10.2	FRESHMEN	
5. Grand Valley	5:16.4	1. Marietta	5:22.0
6. Wayne State	5:17.4	2. Purdue	5:26.2
7. St. Thomas	5:26.4	3. Grand Valley	5:46.6
8. Mercyhurst	5:26.6	4. Virginia	5:47.4
		5. Mercyhurst	5:49.0
JUNIOR VARSITY		FOUR WITH COXSWAIN	
1. Marietta	5:09.2	1. Marietta	6:13.0
2. Virginia	5:12.4	2. Grand Valley	6:45.1
3. Purdue	5:18.9		

Club Rowing—Werle

(Continued from p.20)

Finally, pitching in around the boathouse generally will reveal in an instant one of the more superficial but sharp differences between the two worlds of U.S. rowing. Oarsmen accustomed to the more palatial, well-equipped college boathouses of the East and West Coasts will quickly recognize the short purses of their poorer club relations. It seems a remarkable achievement that our recent international medalists are products of the clubs. One wonders how much better our graduate oarsmen might do if better equipped and supported on a broader scale.

Club Rowing—Borchelt

(Continued from p.20)

both Germanies. On the other hand, there are in this country only a handful of clubs (Union and Vesper alone?) which are internally self-sufficient enough to produce good crews year after year.

You don't find many boats of legitimate international quality developed out of recent college rowing programs. The excellent Harvard eights at Vichy (1967) and Mexico City (1968) seem to be the only exceptions. We're all painfully aware that the revolutionary increase in speed evolving in major overseas crews has not found its way to our college rivers and lakes. Four years in the best college rowing programs may not be enough!

Thus it may be that without energetically priming the club pump at the youth level and then supporting it more fully at the senior-elite stage we will simply not have a realistic chance of closing the international speed gap. Those of us at the clubs should work at impressing the national rowing organizations with the need for increased support. We should look ahead to the day when there will be an increased number of attractive club alternatives for the seriously motivated scholastic, college and post-grad oarsman.

IRA RESULTS (Continued from p.6)

VARSITY EIGHTS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Washington	6:37.5	1. Brown	6:41.5
2. Coast Guard	6:41.9	2. Navy	6:45.0
3. Rutgers	6:44.3	3. Long Beach	6:56.8
4. Dartmouth	6:54.0	4. Boston U.	7:05.0

HEAT 3

1. Wisconsin	6:39.7
2. MIT	6:42.8
3. Syracuse	6:48.4
4. Princeton	6:52.9
5. Columbia	7:18.5

VARSITY PAIRS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Morris Harvey	8:24.1	1. Wisconsin	8:48.3
2. UCLA	8:32.4	2. Long Beach	8:51.2
3. Rutgers	9:02.2	3. Kansas State	9:15.0
4. Pennsylvania	9:13.7	4. Dartmouth "B"	9:25.5

HEAT 3

1. San Diego State	8:50.2
2. Yale "B"	8:54.5
3. Northeastern	9:17.5
4. Marist	9:32.0
5. Columbia	10:10.6

FRESHMAN FOURS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Wisconsin	7:55.3	1. MIT	7:45.3
2. Navy	7:56.3	2. Cornell	7:51.8
3. Columbia	8:14.6	3. Orange Coast	8:05.5

HEAT 3

1. Syracuse	7:48.2
2. Kansas State	7:52.7
3. Massachusetts	8:11.9
4. Rutgers	8:23.7

VARSITY FOURS

HEAT 1		HEAT 2	
1. Lowell Tech	7:37.6	1. Oregon State	7:28.3
2. Navy	7:39.2	2. Massachusetts	7:44.3
3. Pennsylvania	7:40.7	3. MIT	7:51.8

HEAT 3

1. Pacific Lutheran	7:27.3
2. Stanford	7:33.5
3. Kansas State	7:34.5
4. Dartmouth	7:51.8

(Turn page for more results)

The Companies and Organizations listed in the Index of Advertisers (p. 44) help support the NAAO.

Please give them your business and tell them you saw their advertisement in THE OARSMAN

Yes, the sport of rowing extends across traditional rowing centers to the remote corners of the U.S. As more athletes compete in rowing, competition demands increased travel schedules. Pairs and fours are joining the traditional eights in both training and competition. Meanwhile, the costs of conducting a competitive rowing program at the school, college and club level goes up and up, at the expense of expanding the fundamental base of the rowing program.

Consider, if you will, the impact on your rowing program if all rowing shells used for school and college racing were standardized as follows:

1. Weight of shell;
2. Speed of oarlocks;
3. Length of tracks;
4. Position of rowing pin in relation to stern end of tracks;
5. Height and angle of foot boards in relation to tracks;
6. Hull configuration.

Essentially, all oarsmen would be trained and raced in equal shells. A whole realm of individual adjustments, such as oar size and leverage, rigger height and pitch, and adjustments for leg length and trunk height would still be available to the coach and oarsmen.

Consider the following points:

1. Impact on the oarsmen going into training and racing, knowing they won't be beaten by the kind of shell they use;
2. Impact on coaching techniques where the competition will be determined by the quality of the athletes and not the shells;
3. Savings in shell transportation costs as shells can be more readily borrowed and adjusted to immediately;

4. The improvement in quality the builders could put into their shells, thus increasing the lasting value of your shell investment;
5. Smaller inventories of spare parts and less maintenance costs;
6. Savings in time that could be directed to actual coaching of oarsmen;
7. Anachronism of worrying about coxswain's weight (NAAO rules specify 110 lb. minimum) and not considering the weight of the shell;
8. Rowing is one of the oldest sports, yet it is the only sport that does not have some standards or restrictions on its racing equipment;
9. Scientists fail to prove significantly that there is a faster shell for the broad range of ability and conditions faced by 95+% of U.S. rowing.

Conclusion:

Except for the standard of hull configuration, the other standards could be implemented in short time. Five years would be required to include the hull design.

New and smaller scale rowing programs stand to gain the most from this proposal. It would be the responsibility of the 10 or 15 larger programs to urge and support such a proposal, for the sake of the improved quality of U.S. rowing and racing.

Save the "equipment race" for the programs that will pursue international competition in the summer. They can afford it and probably have the people that might benefit.

I seek your reactions to this proposal; address letters to: Richard Erickson, Shellhouse, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195

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Write for descriptive literature and more information on Isokinetics to:
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PENN POWER PROVES POTENT IN 70TH IRA

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — A big, physical Quaker crew, still stinging from a disappointing fifth place finish at the Eastern Sprints, put it all together at the 70th IRA to show the collegiate rowing world that all that glitters is indeed Gold.

The Penn men rolled up their sleeves and took the first punch before anyone else had time to get squared away for battle. They tore up the first 500 meters in a blazing sprint and then settled to a comfy 39-40 strokes per minute for the body of the race. At the 1000 meter mark they put the contest on ice with a 20 stroke sprint at 45 spm that caused the race announcer to choke on his chicken salad sandwich. The official order of finish was Penn, Brown, Wisconsin, Washington, Cornell, and finally Sprints winner Northeastern.

Unheralded Brown and Wisconsin surprised and pleased their fans with their second and third place finishes, while Washington, Cornell and Northeastern left their backers disappointed and mumbling "maybe next year" litanies. George and Stan Pocock no doubt felt pretty good about the results of the annual Onondaga slugfest — the first and second place boats were both "Cedar Speeders." Until the IRA these boats were best known for their pop-top bow canvases.

Victories Scattered Among Many Schools

Winners in other events were widely dispersed among the 30 plus schools participating in this year's regatta. The Washington Huskies justified their long ride East by winning the junior varsity event. The outcome was in question right up to the last stroke as the Wisconsin boat tried in vain to punch out a small lead over the equally determined Huskies. The Badger neophytes ensured Randy Jablonic a bright future with their walkaway victory over Cornell, Navy, California, Washington and Syracuse. The Uclans decided that their Western Sprints eight wasn't quite up to a trip back East so they brought a varsity four with cox. The decision was a wise one. Jerry Johnsen watched his men win easily on the first day and then battle with Yale all the way down the course on the day of the finals for the honor of an armload of shirts. This was Yale's first year at the IRA, an arrangement made possible by the early date, and the Elis seemed to be enjoying the chance to tune up in small boats for the Harvard-Yale Race later in June. Two relative newcomers to big time rowing, Trinity and Morris Harvey, knocked heads for almost 1200 meters before Trinity finally moved into the lead and won the varsity pairs by eight lengths over the rest of the field in a very smooth looking pair. Princeton's firecracker frosh lightweight showed that they could row with the best of the heavy frosh fours and eventually beat them all to the finish line with an impressive show of power.

The Ten Eyck Trophy was won by Wisconsin who staged a real show of depth by placing five out of five boats in the

finals. Most racing fans will recall that just one year ago the future seemed quite dim for the Badgers who were in the third level varsity eight finals. This year Jabo's varsity was third, his j.v. second, the frosh eight first, the frosh four sixth, and finally the varsity pair third.

For the most part the 70th IRA was run under less than ideal conditions. A steady southwesterly wind blew a quartering headwind for all three days. The first day of races saw the smaller boats (fours with cox and pairs) pushed to the end of the day and eventually to the next morning to

Penn's "Ms" managers handle one of their many assignments.



find rowable water. Two freshman eights (Marist and Coast Guard) making their debut in IRA competition found the wind and waves in Thursday's heats stiffer than the competition and waded ashore after swamping somewhat short of the finish line. Saturday dawned a quiet calm day that looked like it might develop into a typical Syracuse broiler but a brisk breeze came up midway through the afternoon to keep rowing buffs speculating on what "flat water" time might have been for the winners.

Princeton frosh four are offered beer by a spectator.



Washington nips Wisconsin in junior varsity eight event.

University of Pennsylvania wins varsity eight event, followed by Brown, Wisconsin, Washington, Cornell and Northeastern.



Penn wins varsity race.

IRA Gets Albano Buoy System

Probably the most amazing job done by any group was the feat of installing the USORC Albano buoy system in the Onondaga waters. MIT and Brown Athletic Directors Ross H. Smith and Ferdinand Geiger headed a crew of able volunteers (Clayton Chapman, Conn Findlay, Don Saer, Art Douglas and John Lind) who worked long hours in the sun, wind and rain to install the buoys in time for the opening heats. These same men worked long and hard at other operational and administrative tasks to keep the regatta running smoothly and in retrospect it must be agreed that they handled that formidable job very well.

WINNING PAIR FROM TRINITY:

Dave Brown, a junior from Chagrin Falls, Ohio and Rick Ricci, junior, Poughkeepsie. Ricci stroked. Coach — Norm Graf.

WINNING PRINCETON FRESHMAN FOUR:

Bob Redfern, Atlanta, Ga., stroke; Tom Daley, Wilmington, Del.; William Hayne, Washington, D.C.; Pete Kelsey, Rye, N.Y. bow; and Gregg Hamilton, Bermuda, cox. Coach — Gary Kilpatrick.

BOATINGS WISCONSIN FRESHMAN:

Doug Trosper, stroke; Jim Kirsch, 7; Jim Dyreby, 6; Dale Schultz, 5; Ted Blodgett, 4; Louis Schueller, 3; Gary Melis, 2; Bob Espeseth, bow; Dan Kammer, cox. Weight average 190.

BOATINGS WASHINGTON JV:

Mike Bronson, stroke; Jim Hart, 7; Dave Reese, 6; Tom Henry, 5; Mark Norelius, 4; Mike Cole, 3; Bill Mickelson, 2; Wes Clingan, bow; Jim Maxwell, cox. Weight average 187.

BOATINGS UCLA VARSITY FOUR:

Jack Salyer, stroke; Alex Frasco, 3; Warren Dykstra, 2; Joel Coster, bow; Tom Follosco, cox. Weight average 193.

BOATINGS PENN VARSITY:

Walter Updegrave, stroke; C. Hugh Stevenson, 7; Tom Butterfoss Jr., 6; Paul Thompson III, 5; Gene Clapp III, 4; Gunter Quast, 3; David Knott, 2; Curtis Kaufmann, bow; Louis Delosso, cox. Weight average 193.

JIM TEN EYCK TROPHY SCORING

	POINTS			
	FRESHMAN	JV	Varsity	TOTAL
Wisconsin	6	5	6	17
Washington	2	6	5	13
Cornell	5	2	4	11 (tie)
Penn	0	3	8	11 (tie)
Northeastern	0	4	3	7 (tie)
Brown	0	0	7	7 (tie)
Navy	4	0	2	6
California	3	0	0	3
Syracuse	1	0	0	1 (tie)
Orange Coast	0	1	0	1 (tie)
MIT	0	0	1	1 (tie)

(Turn page for results)